MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND POVERTY MAP-2011

REGION, AIMAG, SOUM AND DISTRICT LEVEL RESULTS

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FOREWORD

The National Statistical Office has been annually estimating poverty indicators nationally and regionally based on "Household Socio-Economic Survey" according to the needs to estimate and update accurate data using internationally accepted methodology on Mongolian population livelihood level and poverty.

Use of only national and regional data is not adequate for correctly identifying target groups of national programs. Therefore, the National Statistical Office has been working with UNDP on the need to estimate the poverty indicators at aimag, soum and district levels by mapping the poverty and estimating the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals and the first poverty mapping estimation was done based on Population and Housing Census of 2000 and data of livelihood level surveys of 2002 and 2003 as an experiment in 2009 and relevant report was made. This time poverty indicators have been estimated using Mongolian Population and Housing Census of 2010 and data of Household Socio-Economic Survey of 2011 and the second report presenting the data at the lowest possible administrative level is presented to our esteemed readers.

Our country has large differences in poverty at the capital city level, aimag center, soum center and in rural area and, therefore, the poverty mapping reveals important data on population livelihood at the primary administrative unit. I am confident that this report will serve as a valuable handbook for projects and programs to alleviate poverty and for policy and decision makers in evaluation of progress of Millennium Development Goals indicators, developing and realizing projects and programs to accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

I would like to express gratitude to Harold Coulombe, international consultant and A.Gereltuya, national consultant who analyzed the data and wrote the report on results using internationally accepted methodology. Also thanks go to Ms.Sezin Sinanoglu, UNDP Resident Representative, Saurabh Sinha, UNDP Senior Economist, J.Doljinsuren, Team Leader, and P.Tsetsgee, Programme Officer, UNDP Poverty and MDGs Team, D.Oyunbadam, National Project Manager, and B.Tuvshinbileg, Administration and Finance Officer, Poverty and MDGs Monitoring and Assessment System Support Pilot Project, UNDP, and senior expert S.Bolormaa and expert D.Davaajargal of Population and Social Statistics Division, and senior experts Z.Nansalmaa and S.Lkhagvasuren of Data Processing and Technology Department of the National Statistical Office for their generous support.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MONGOLIAN NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

S.MENDSAIKHAN

ABSTRACT

This report documents the construction and presents the main results of a poverty map of Mongolia based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census   and the 2011 Houshold Socio-economic Survey. Monetary and non-monetary poverty indicators are presented at four different administrative levels: region, aimag, soum and district. The non-monetary poverty indicators – closely related to the Millennium Development Goals were easily cal-culated directly from the Census databases. However, monetary poverty indicators are more challenging to compute as no income or expenditure information is collected by the Census. Based on a statistical methodology combining survey and census datasets, poverty headcount and other monetary poverty indicators have been estimated at local levels. Two main findings stand out from the analysis of the results. First, the results show that for most indicators there is a relatively high level of heterogeneity across aimag, soum and district. Having variation in level of poverty (monetary or not) raise the possibility of having more efficient geographical targeting. And second, we found that the correlation between the different indicators is quite low in most cases. In such circumstances, policy makers would need to have indicators specific to different projects or programmes. A one size-fit-all indi-cator would not yield efficient outcome for any interventions.

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the construction and shows some results of a monetary poverty map based on data from the 2011 Mongolia Household Socio-economic Survey (HSES) and the 2010 Housing & Population Census. Based on a methodology developed by *Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw* (2003), we calculate monetary poverty indicators at low levels of aggregation, using the detailed information found in the survey and the exhaustive coverage of the population found in the Census. Results for the five regions, 22 aimags, 329 soums and the capital's 9 districts (Ulaanbaatar neighbourhoods) are presented and briefly analysed in this report.

In the past decades, poverty profiles[1] have been developed into useful tools to characterize, assess and monitor poverty. Based on information collected in household surveys, including detailed information on expenditures and incomes, those profiles present the characteristics of the population according to their level of - monetary and non-monetary - standard of living, help assessing the poverty reducing effect of some policies and compare poverty level between regions, groups or over time. While these household survey-based studies have greatly improved our knowledge of welfare level of households in general and of the poorer ones in particular, the approach has a number of limitations. In particular, policy makers and planners need finely disaggregated information in order to implement their anti-poverty schemes. Typically, they need information for small geographic units such as city neighbour-hoods, towns or even villages. Telling a Mongolian policy maker that the neediest people are in the rural areas would not be too impressive as that information is well known and not useful since it would be too vague; telling them in which aimag or even which soums the poorest households are concen-trated would be more useful and convincing! Using region-level information often hides the existence of poverty pockets in otherwise relatively well-off region, which would lead to poorly targeted schemes if soum-level information is not used. Inefficient targeting could also be the result of relatively well-off areas in other wise poor regions. Having better information at local level would necessarily minimize leaks and therefore permit more cost-effective and efficient anti-poverty schemes. Poverty indicators are needed at a local level as spatial inequalities can be important within a given region.

The methodology used in this report to compute monetary poverty indicators uses information on household expenditure, is fully consistent with poverty profile figures, and permits the computation of standard errors of those poverty indicators. Since these types of poverty maps are fully compatible with poverty profile results, they should be seen as a natural extension to poverty profiles, a way to opera-tionalize poverty profile results.

Apart from the monetary poverty indicators, the report also presents a series of non-monetary indicators many of them being Millennium Development Goal indicators. From the Census database it is possible to compute 28 non-monetary indicators at the same administrative levels as the monetary indicators (region, aimag, soum and district).

The report is structured as follows: we first present the methodology used to compute the monetary and non-monetary poverty indicators in less technical language follows by section 2 that present the main results from the monetary and non-monetary indicators. The last section (section 3) presents some concluding remarks with a focus on policy implications of the different findings. The more technical presentation of the methodology and how that methodology has been applied in practice are found in Appendices 1 to 4. The results are presented in two different ways, maps (Appendix 6) and tables (Ap-pendices 8 to 10). Appendix 7 presents the correlation matrix between the different indicators.

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[1] See NSO (2012) for the latest published poverty profile in Mongolia.

I. POVERTY MAPPING METHODOLOGY

The different indicators presented in this report are using two different methodologies, one for the monetary poverty indicators and a second one for the non-monetary indicators.

MONETARY POVERTY

The basic idea behind the methodology is rather straightforward. First, a regression model of per capita expenditure is estimated using HSES survey data, limiting the set of explanatory variables to those, which are common to both that survey and the latest Census. Next, the coefficients from that model are applied to variables defined similarly in the Census data set to predict the expenditure level of every household in the Census. And finally, these predicted household expenditures are used to construct a series of welfare indicators (e.g. poverty level, depth, severity, inequality[2]) for different geographical subgroups.

Although it is conceptually simple, its proper implementation requires complex computations. These complexities mainly arise from the need to take into account spatial autocorrelation (expenditure from households within the same local area are correlated) and heteroskedasticity in the development of the predictive model. Taking into account these econometric issues ensures unbiased predictions. A further issue making computation non-trivial is our willingness to compute standard errors for each welfare statistics. These standard errors are important because they tell us how low we can disaggregate the poverty indicators. As we disaggregate our results at lower and lower levels, the number of households on which the econometric models are based decrease as well and therefore yield less and less precise estimates. At a certain point, the estimated poverty indicators would become too imprecise to be used with confidence. Computations of standard errors help us to decide where to stop the disaggregation process. The methodology used to estimate monetary poverty is further discussed in more technical terms in Appendix 1 while the datasets used are described in detail in Appendix 2. Appendices 3 and 4 show intermediate output in producing those monetary poverty indicators and argue that our results are reliable.

NON-MONETARY POVERTY

Contrary to the monetary poverty indicators which are very complex and time-consuming to compute, the non-monetary indicators are very straightforward to calculate and do not involve any estimation procedure. In most cases we simply take the proportion of individuals having, say electricity, at home.

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[2] Although a series of measures of inequality have been computed at local level, the results are not presented in this report. Inequality at local level is rather difficult to analyse and its interpretation can be misleading. However, those inequality measurements would be available to researchers if requested.

II. RESULTS

This section presents the main results for both the monetary and non-monetary indicators.

MONETARY POVERTY INDICATORS

Based on the methodology described in the previous section and in Appendices 1 to 4, we obtained a series of poverty estimates for each region, aimag, soum and district of Mongolia. Those results can be found in Appendix 8. In those tables we present the three most common poverty indices found in the literature as well as in the latest Mongolia Poverty Profile: poverty headcount, poverty gap index and poverty severity index[3]. Along with those poverty estimates for each aimag, soum and district, we also present the population and the number of poor people. Maps 1a to 1c presents the poverty headcount estimates while the poverty gap index maps are found in Appendix 6 (Maps 2a to 2c). In order to better identify the different administrative units, the names of the different regions, aimags and soums are found in a series of maps in Appendix 5.

The use of maps rather than tables makes it possible to establish a geographical pattern which is otherwise difficult to see from the latter. It is also an efficient way to present the different figures. Examining Map 1a to 1c which shows the poverty headcount by, respectively, region, aimag, soum and district it is salient how disaggregating poverty figures permits to recognize a finer poverty pattern. These maps clearly show how different parts of the five regions are far from homogeneous. For example, the median region in terms of poverty (West) has both the highest and the lowest level of poverty (Uvs and Govi-Altai respectively), and indeed the second poorest soum (Erdene). In such environments, the usefulness of those poverty maps becomes palpable. Poverty gap indices are presented in Maps 2 show a similar spatial pattern as the poverty headcount.

Figure 1a is a more formal way to examine these within-region variations in poverty rate. For each of the five regions, the vertical bar presents the range of poverty headcount along with a bullet point showing the regional poverty headcount rate. When we examine the first panel analyzing aimag-level figures, we find that within region spread of poverty rates is rather large in three regions (West, Central and Highlands) but very small in the other two (UB and East). Figure 1b present the same figures but at soum levels. We find that by moving from aimag to soum the gain in information is rather large, particularly in UB and East regions. The large spread, particularly at soum level, lead us to conclude that poverty map provide policy-makers with useful information for targeting the poorest aimags and soums.

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[3] Those three poverty indices are part of the FGT class of indices as developed by Foster *et al.* (1984). The *poverty severity index* is sometimes called *poverty gap square index*

MAP 1: POVERTY HEADCOUNT (P0)

A) **Region**
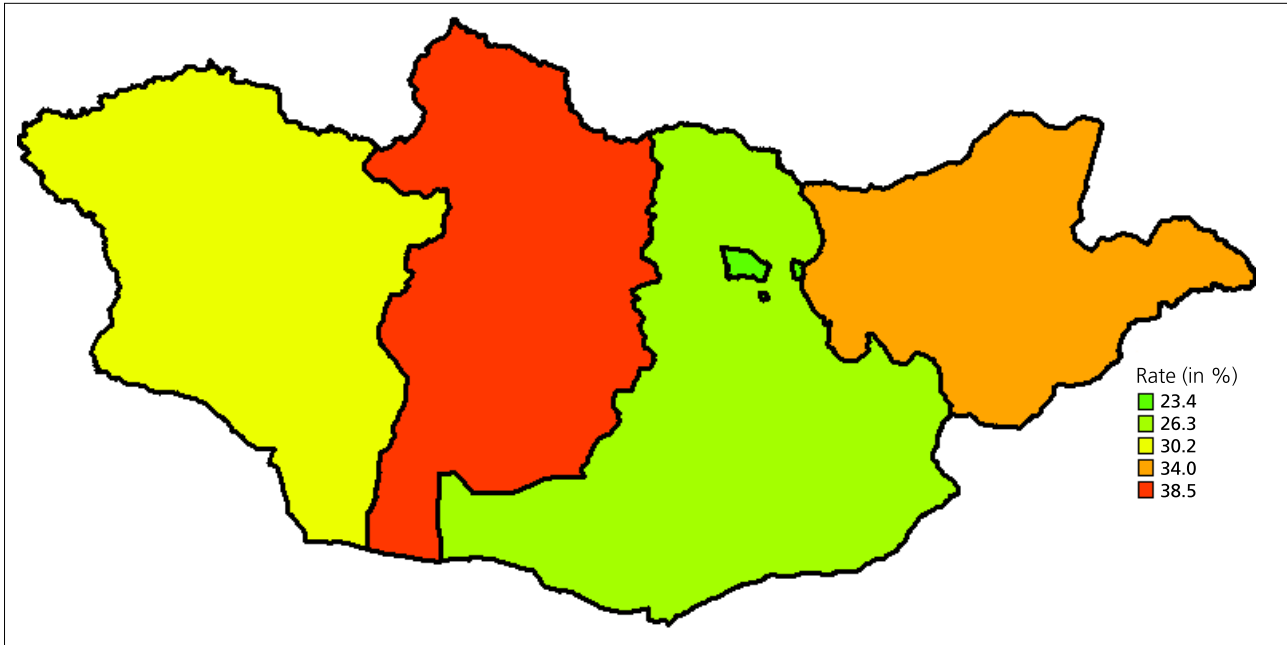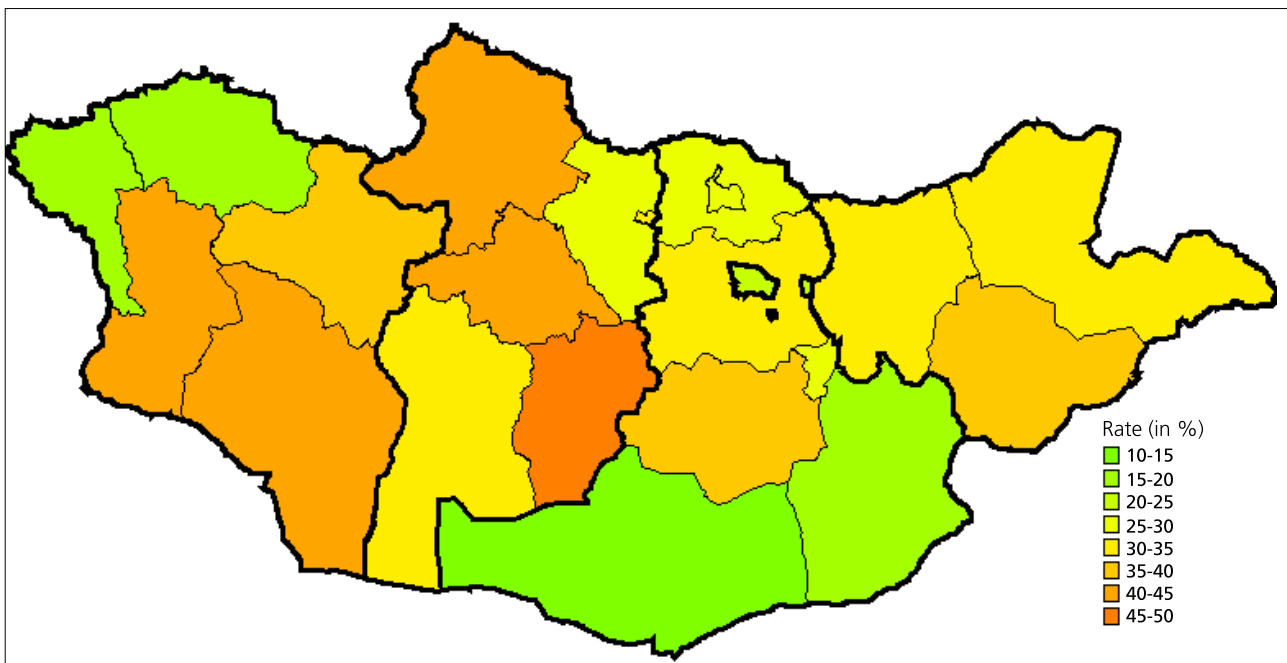
Rate (in %)
- 23.4
- 26.3
- 30.2
- 34.0
- 38.5

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 10-15
- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30-35
- 35-40
- 40-45
- 45-50

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) **Soum**

Rate (in %)
- 10-15
- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30-35
- 35-40
- 40-45
- 45-50
- 50-55
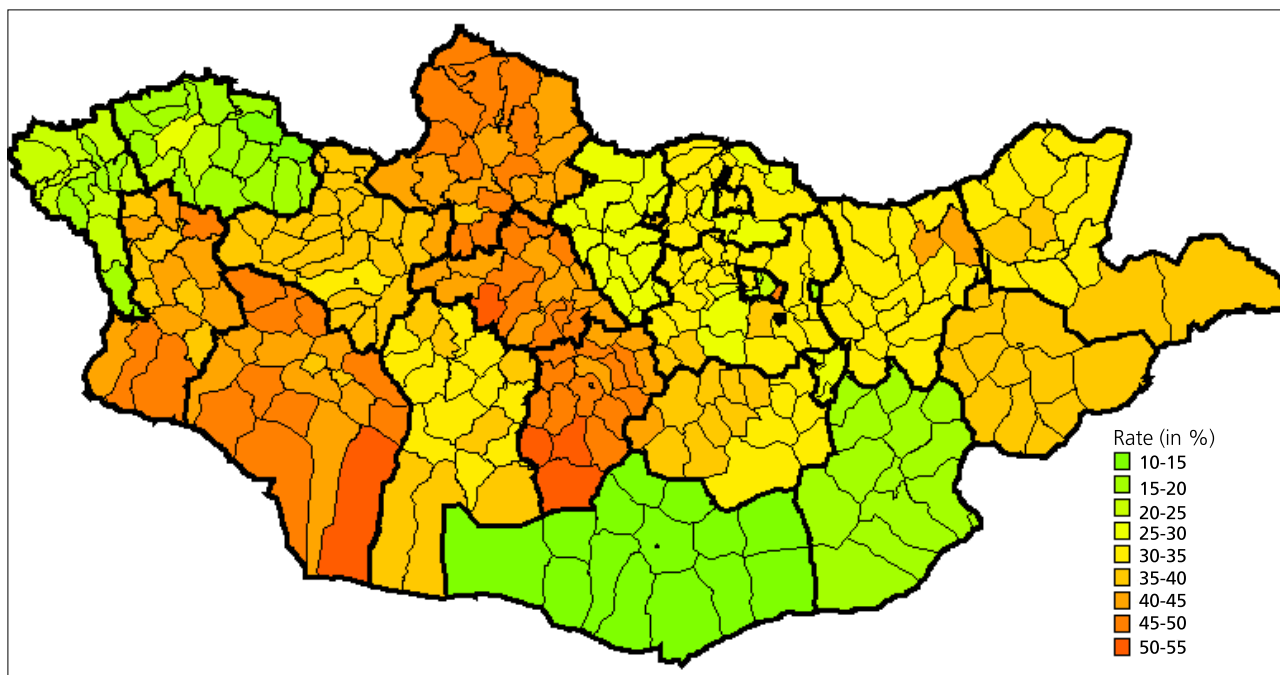
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 1: LOCAL-LEVEL POVERTY HEADCOUNT INTERVALS, BY REGION

A) Aimag
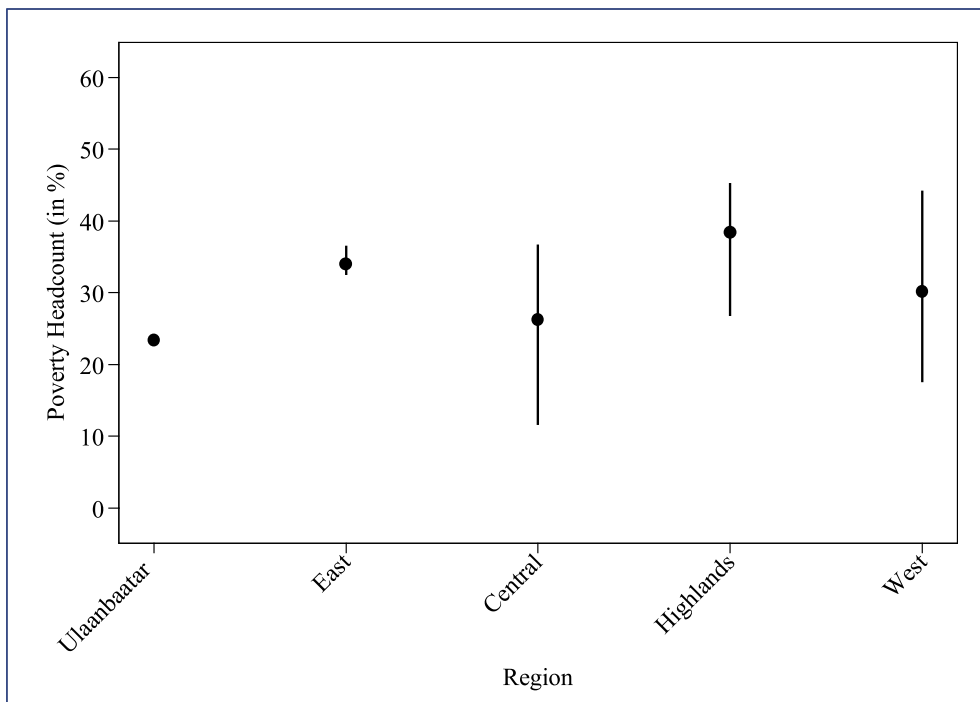
Sources: Authors' calculation based on 2011 HSESand 2010 Census
Note: For each region the black dot (●) gives the regional poverty headcount while the vertical line (l) shows the range of poverty estimates at aimag level.

B) Soum
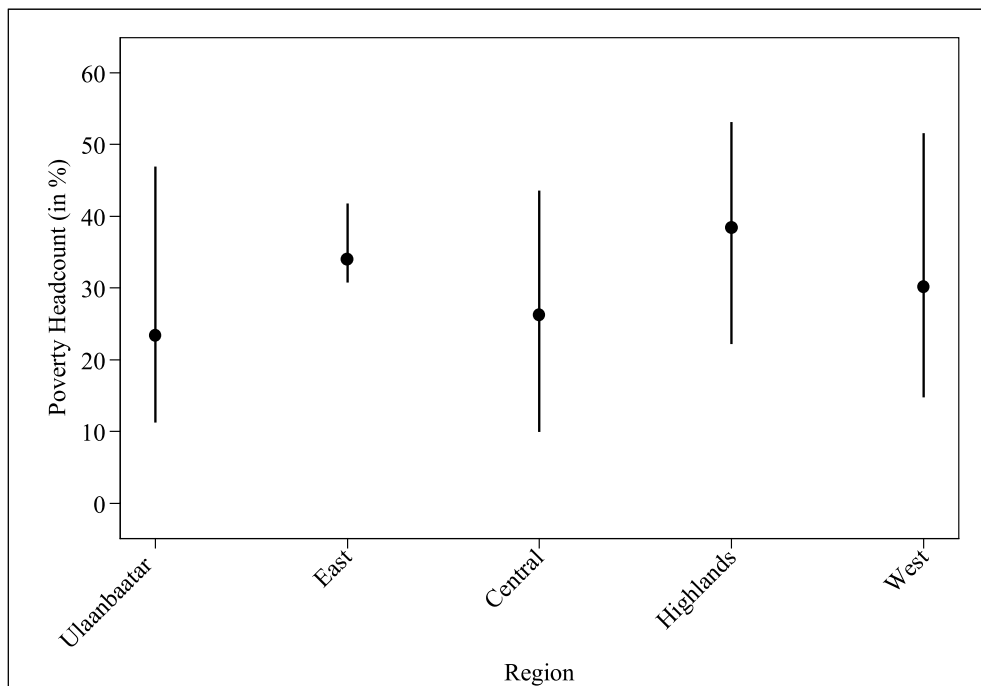
Sources: Authors' calculation based on 2011 HSES and 2010 Census
Note: For each region the black dot (●) gives the regional poverty headcount while the vertical line (l) shows the range of poverty estimates at soum level.

NON-MONETARY INDICATORS

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are currently monitored by a series of indicators. Many of them have already been computed at national level in the case of Mongolia. Having national level MDG indicators is useful for monitoring trends but policy-makers would prefer disaggregated figures at local levels. MDG indicators at these administrative levels would permit better geographical targeting and therefore likely to reduce poverty further for a given budget. However many indicators are only meant to be computed at national level (e.g. proportion of women in parliament). The first two indicators (poverty headcount and poverty gap ratio) have already been presented above. This section presents the results of 28 non-monetary indicators computed from 2010 Census at region, aimag, soum and district levels. Although we could not, in most cases, compute MDG indicators following official definition, our non-monetary indicators are all inspired by MDGs. Since poverty is a multi-dimensional issue, the 28 indicators should be seen as complementary to the monetary poverty map indicators.

Table 1 (on page 14) defines each of these indicators and presents the national level figure of the 28 computed indicators as well as the figures by gender when appropriate. The region, aimag, soum and district level figures can be found in Appendices 9 and 10. These figures are presented in a series of maps (Maps 3 to 30) in Appendix 6. In each case, five panels show the figures by region, aimag, soum and district (total and city centre only). The index numbers, as shown in the first column of Table 1 are reproduced in the Map titles to ease reading of the maps. For each of those indicators a scatter plot linking the non-monetary indicators with poverty headcount is also presented in Appendix 6 (Figures 4 to 31).

Except for a few cases (e.g. literacy rates which is nearly universal), the maps clearly show large spatial disparities between the different geographical units. Such spatial heterogeneity means that geographical targeting could yield significant efficiency gain if any of these indicators are used for targeting.

Maps 3 presents labour force participation rates for the 15 to 59 age group at all four administrative levels (region, aimag, soum and district) although we would concentrate our discussion on soum-level figures, the most disaggregated level. A close examination reveals a very large spread in labour force participation rates, from only 50% to a much larger 90%. Overall, the lower rates are found in the easternmost and westernmost soums as well as in many northern areas, while soums located in the centre of the country and in the south have much larger rates. The employment rate indicator ([4], Map 4) shows a similar geographical pattern.

Nationwide, the percentage of workers being self-employed stands at almost 45% (Table 1) but this figure hides huge differences across soums. Map 5c (Appendix 6) shows that soum-level figures go from next to nil in urban areas (particularly in UB) to almost 100% in more rural soums. This is particularly the case in Highland soums.

Unemployment rate among 25-59 age individuals (indicator [7]) is rather large at 13.4% but the unemployment rate for the younger population (indicator [6]) is more than double at a staggering 27.1%. Maps 6 and 7 shows that unemployment rates for both groups have a similar geographical pattern where unemployment rates are higher in soums in southern part of Khovd aimag, northern soums of Dornod aimag as well as in a series of soums located between UB and the northern international border of the country.

Demographic dependency rate is defined as the proportion of individuals likely to be economically inac-

tive, i.e. population below 18 or older than 64 years old. A higher dependency rate would make the household more likely to be poor since less household members would be breadwinner. Maps 8 show that the three westernmost aimags (Bayan-Ulgii, Khovd, Uvs) have the largest dependency rates while UB and its surrounding soums have the lowest.

Because the way the questions on education were worded in the Census questionnaire, it is not possible to compute net or gross school enrolment rates using the standard definition. However, we were able to compute four different school enrolment indicators based on four age groups (6-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-29, in respectively Maps 9 to 12). Overall, school enrolment rates for the two youngest groups are close to 100% meaning that almost all children aged between 6 and 14 go to school. Among the 15-19 year old, almost 80% go to school while around 16% of individuals in the 20-29 go to school. Although schooling for the youngest group is nearly universal nationwide, the westernmost aimag (Bayan-Ulgii) has a noticeably lower enrolment rate at only 80% while the remaining of the country rate stands at almost 100%. For the next age group (10-14) no discernible geographical pattern can be found although some soums have lower enrolment rates. However, a different picture emerges for the older groups. For the children aged between 15 and 19, the soum-level enrolment rates go from only 30% to 100% with the easternmost aimag (Dornod) having the lowest rate. And finally it is without surprise that we found that UB has by far the higher school enrolment rate for the older group since most higher education institutions are located in the capital.

Even if literacy is almost universal in Mongolia, a cluster of soums in the East Region has significantly lower rates, both for male and female (Maps 13 and 14).

For the same four age groups as before, we computed the girl-to-boy ratio among individuals attending school as a measure of gender inequality (Indicators and Maps 15 to 18). Contrary to some other countries in Asia, girls are much more likely to attend school, particularly for the older age groups (see figures in Table 1 below). Although the ratios can vary a lot across aimags and soums, no discernible geographical pattern could be found. We came to the same conclusion for the other gender inequality indicator, namely the proportion of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector (indicator [19]; Maps 19).

Even if the Census question on disability is interpreted with caution as it is self-reported and therefore subject to assessment bias, disability rate seems to be higher in East region (Maps 20).

Living in ger settlement is associated to ancestral way of life but also with limited modern comfort and pollution from cooking facilities. Maps 21 shows that in most aimags and soums most people are living in ger although there is location in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, along the northern border and in the capital where gers are not as popular.

From the Census questionnaire, we could manage the computation of a series of infrastructure indicators (sanitation, electricity, piped water etc.) that show a rather similar geographical pattern. From Maps 22 to 28, we found that a few soums located south-east of the capital have high access to modern facilities but that elsewhere access to those facilities are limited.

And finally, two communication indicators were computed, access to mobile phones (Maps 29) and access to internet (Maps 30). At 93% nationwide, access to mobile phones is quite high countrywide except in Buyan-Ulgii aimag in general and in Bulgan soum in particular where mobile phone access is much lower. Internet access is much higher in UB than elsewhere in the country.

Examining the figures (Figures 4 to 31) linking the different non-monetary indicators with their poverty

headcount at soum level, it is striking that in most cases the correlation is very small or even zero. However, the expected sign of the correlation is correct. For example, soums where a higher proportion of people are living in ger or are self-employed are more likely to have a higher level of poverty. On the other hand, internet, electricity, school attendance tend to be higher in richer soums.

Table 1: List of indicators computed at local levels

No	Indicator	National average		
		Male	Female	Total
3	Labor force participation rate for the 15-59 age group (in %)	67.1	56.0	61.4
4	Employment rate for the 15-59 age group (in %)	55.6	47.8	51.6
5	Self-employment rate for the 15-59 age group (in %)	48.7	40.7	44.9
6	Youth unemployment rate for the 15-24 age group (in %)	26.8	27.5	27.1
7	Unemployment rate for the 25-59 age group (in %)	14.8	11.9	13.4
8	Proportion of individuals aged less than 18 or more than 64 years old (in %)	n/a	n/a	38.3
9	School attendance among the 6 to 9 age group (in %)	97.0	97.6	97.3
10	School attendance among the 10 to 14 age group (in %)	96.0	97.7	96.8
11	School attendance among the 15 to 19 age group (in %)	75.3	83.6	79.3
12	School attendance among the 20 to 29 age group (in %)	14.3	17.3	15.8
13	Proportion of male individuals aged 15-24 being literate (in %)	n/a	n/a	97.9
14	Proportion of female individuals aged 15-24 being literate (in %)	n/a	n/a	98.7
15	Girl-to-boy ratio at school among the schooled 6 to 9 age group	n/a	n/a	0.97
16	Girl-to-boy ratio at school among the schooled 10 to 14 age group	n/a	n/a	0.99
17	Girl-to-boy ratio at school among the schooled 15 to 19 age group	n/a	n/a	1.08
18	Girl-to-boy ratio at school among the schooled 20 to 29 age group	n/a	n/a	1.31
19	Female in wage employment in non-agricultural Sector (in %)	n/a	n/a	51.7
20	Proportion of disabled people (in %)	4.6	3.7	4.1
21	Proportion population living on ger (in %)	n/a	n/a	44.9
22	Proportion of population using indoor sanitation facility (in %)	n/a	n/a	22.5
23	Proportion of population using pipe water supply system (in %)	n/a	n/a	36.3
24	Percentage of population having access to electricity (in %)	n/a	n/a	97.2
25	Proportion of population using proper heating system (in %)	n/a	n/a	26.7
26	Proportion of population disposing the household solid waste (in %)	n/a	n/a	81.3
27	Proportion of population having complete infrastructure (in %)	n/a	n/a	23.8
28	Proportion of population using clean (electricity or gas) cooking fuel (in %)	n/a	n/a	32.6
29	Proportion of population having at least one mobile phone at home (in %)	n/a	n/a	93.8
30	Proportion of population having access to internet at home (in %)	n/a	n/a	47.5

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census
Note: n/a means non applicable

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT POVERTY INDICATORS

It has become customary to suggest that monetary poverty maps, which provide detailed information on monetary poverty at low levels of geographic disaggregation, can be used to target a wide range of programs. However, it is not clear whether an education or health program should also be targeted on the basis of monetary poverty based indicators, as opposed to a map of education or infrastructure deprivation, however how that is defined. This is why a substantial part of this study consists of providing different maps based on the 28 non-monetary indicators computed from the 2010 Census.

In the previous sub-section, we saw that poverty headcount tends to be weakly associated with the non-monetary indicators. In this sub-section we generalise that examination of correlations between the different poverty indicators. A correlation table between all 30 poverty indicators previously analysed at soum level can be found in Appendix 7. All the analysis is done at soum level but it can be shown that the same analysis performed at aimag reveals the same conclusions. A close examination tells us that correlations are rather low in almost all cases although some pairs of indicators are rather highly correlated. For example, school attendance [12] is highly correlated with indoor sanitation [22] (positively) and with self-employment rate [5] (negatively).

Overall, the lack of correlation between the monetary poverty headcount and the other indicators (employment, education or infrastructure) clearly calls for using more than one indicator to target properly the needy population. For example, we can imagine that an investment in public infrastructure could use both infrastructure and poverty indicators if the objective is to both reduce poverty and increase access to public services.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report has documented the construction of a series of region, aimag, soum and district level monetary poverty maps for Mongolia, based on the most recent population and housing census conducted in 2010 and the 2011 HSES. Those results are consistent with the ones from the latest Poverty Profile and therefore can be viewed as an extension of the poverty profile, a way to operationalize its results. The monetary poverty maps were complemented by a series of non-monetary indicators focusing on employment, education and infrastructure. All the different indicators were computed for each of the 5 regions, 22 aimags, 329 soums, and the capital's 9 districts.

However interesting are those results, they would acquire their full potential if they are used. How? Amongst others, those results can be used to design budget allocation rules to be applied by the different administrative levels toward their subdivisions. For example, let's suppose the Central Government has a large budget to be distributed amongst the different soums in order to maximise its effect on poverty alleviation. How should that budget be distributed? Based on the monetary poverty indicators, different rules can be adopted. The "best" allocation rules would dependant on the already existing institutions and complementary information available. Based on the results from a previous poverty mapping report, such rules were presented and calculated in Coulombe (2009).

Using the non-monetary indicators in order to raise the standard of living of the population can be somehow easier, although it would necessarily be done with different objectives. For example, if policy-makers want to improve access to electricity, it is straightforward to target soums such as Uench in Khovd aimag as that soum has the lowest access to electricity in Mongolia.

Those maps could become an important tool in support of the decentralization process currently undertaken in Mongolia. For example, we can imagine that the Government would distribute a budget to aimags (or soums) according to their level of monetary poverty, and then the local authority would use that budget to prioritize investment (in health, education, infrastructure etc.) according to their own local preferences, using non-monetary indicators as guidelines.

Another possible application of the poverty map results is to look at the effect of the massive investment in mining that Mongolia has experienced. Combined with the results from the previous poverty maps which were based on Census 2000, it would be possible to construct a panel of aimags and soums. Then we could look at the impact of the different mining investment on education, employment and infrastructure over the period 2000-2010 through the examination of the different poverty indicators over time. Such panel could also be used to analyse the effect of dzud on standard of living.

Other uses of the poverty map would include the evaluation of locally targeted anti-poverty schemes, impact analysis etc. And finally, researchers could use it in a multitude of ways such as the study of relationship between poverty distribution and different socio-economic outcomes.

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APPENDIX 1: MONETARY POVERTY METHODOLOGY

The basic idea behind the methodology developed by Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (2003) is unchallenging. At first, a regression model of log of per capita expenditure is estimated using survey data, employing a set of explanatory variables which are common to both a survey and a census. Next, parameters from the regression are used to predict expenditure for every household in the census. And third, a series of welfare indicators are constructed for different geographical subgroups.

The term "welfare indicator" embrace a whole set of indicators based on household expenditures. This note put emphasis on poverty headcount (P_0) but the usual poverty and inequality indicators can be computed (Atkinson inequality measures, generalised Entropy class inequalities index, FGT poverty measures and Gini).

Although the idea is rather simple its proper implementation require complex computation if one want to take into account spatial autocorrelation and heteroskedasticity in the regression model. Furthermore, proper calculation of the different welfare indicators and its standard errors increase tremendously its complexities.

The discussion below is divided into three parts, one for each stage necessary in the construction of a poverty map. This discussion borrows from the original theoretical papers of Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw as well as from Mistiaen *et al.* (2002).

First stage

In the first instance, we need to determine a set of explanatory variables from both databases that are meeting some criteria of comparability. In order to be able to reproduce a poverty map consistent with the associated poverty profile, it is important to restrict ourselves to variables that are fully comparable between the census and the survey used. We start by checking the wording of the different questions as well as the proposed answer options. From the set of selected questions we then build a series of variables which would be tested for comparability. Although we might want to test the comparability of the whole distributions of each variable, in practice we restrain ourselves to test only the equality of their means. In order to maximise the predictability power of the second-stage models all analysis would be performed at the strata level, including the comparability of the different variables from which the definitive models would be determined.

The list of all potential variables and their equality of means test results are available on request.

Second stage

We first model per capita household expenditure using the survey database. In order to maximise accuracy we estimate the model separately for the urban areas and rural areas.

Let us specify a household level expenditure (y_{ch}) model for household h in location c, X_{ch} is a set of explanatory variables, and u_{ch} is the residual:

$$\ln y_{ch} = \mathrm{E}[\ln y_{ch} \mid \mathbf{x_{ch}}] + u_{ch} \qquad\qquad (1)$$

The locations represent clusters as defined in the first stage of typical household sampling design. It usually also represents census enumeration areas, although it does not have to be. The explanatory variables need to be present in both the survey and the census, and need to be defined similarly. It also needs to have the same moments in order to properly measure the different welfare indicators. The set of potential variables had been defined in the first stage.

If we linearise the previous equation, we model the household's logarithmic per capita expenditure as

$$\ln y_{ch} = \mathbf{x}'_{ch}\beta + u_{ch}.$$ (2)

The vector of disturbances u is distributed $F(0,\Sigma)$. The model (2) is estimated by Generalised Least Square (GLS). To estimate this model we need first to estimate the error variance-covariance matrix Σ in order to take into account possible spatial autocorrelation (expenditure from households within a same cluster are surely correlated) and heteroskedasticity. To do so we first specify the error terms as

$$u_{ch} = \eta_c + \varepsilon_{ch}$$ (3)

where η_c is the location effect and ε_{ch} is the individual component of the error term.

In practice we first estimate equation (2) by simple OLS and use the residuals as estimate of the overall disturbances, given by $\hat{\mu}_{ch}$ We then decomposed those residuals between uncorrelated household and location components:

$$\hat{u}_{ch} = \hat{\eta}_c + e_{ch}$$ (4)

The location term $(\hat{\eta}_c)$ is estimated as cluster means of the overall residuals and therefore the household component (e_{ch}) is simply deducted. The heteroskedasticity in the latest error component is modelled by the regressing its squared (e_{ch}^2) on a long list of all independent variables of model (2), their squared and interactions as well as the imputed welfare. A logistic model is used[4].

Both error computations are used to produce two matrices which are them sum to $\hat{\Sigma}$, the estimated variance-covariance matrix of the original model (2). That latest matrix permits to estimate the final set of coefficients of the main model (2).

Third stage

To complete the map we associate the estimated parameters from the second stage with the corresponding characteristics of each household found in the census to predict the log of per capita expenditure and the simulated disturbances.

Since the very complex disturbance structure has made the computation of the variance of the imputed welfare index intractable, bootstrapping techniques have been used to get a measure of the dispersion of that imputed welfare index. From the previous stage, a series of coefficients and disturbance terms have been drawn from their corresponding distributions. We then, for each household found in the census, simulate a value of welfare index ($\hat{y}^r_{ch}$) based on the predicted values and the disturbance terms:

$$\hat{y}^r_{ch} = \exp(\mathbf{x}'_{ch}\widetilde{\beta}^r + \widetilde{\eta}^r_c + \widetilde{\varepsilon}^r_{ch})$$ (5)

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4 See Mistiaen *et al.*(2002) for further details on how the theoretical model is estimated in practice.

That process is repeated 100 times, each time redrawing the full set of coefficients and disturbances terms. The means of the simulated welfare index become our point estimate and the standard deviation of our welfare index is the standard errors of these simulated estimates.

APPENDIX 2: DATABASES AND MONGOLIA ADMINISTRATIVE LAYERS

The construction of such monetary poverty maps is very demanding in terms of data. The uttermost requirement is a household survey having an expenditure module and a population and housing census. If not already done, a monetary-based poverty profile would have to be constructed from the survey. The household-level welfare index and the poverty line from such poverty profile would be used in the construction of the poverty maps. Apart from household-level information, community level characteristics are also useful in the construction of a poverty map as differences in geography, history, ethnicity, access to markets, public services and infrastructure, and other aspects of public policy can all lead to important differences in the standard of living, defined in monetary terms or not. In the case of Mongolia, some of that information is available.

The non-monetary indicators are computed directly from the Census database, without any complex statistical procedures.

Census

The latest Population and Housing Census was conducted in 2010. The questionnaire is relatively detailed but does not contain any information on neither household incomes nor household expenditures. At the individual level, it covers demography, education and economic activities. At the household level, dwelling characteristics are covered. The Census database turns out 2,647,685 individuals grouped into 713,780 households. The Census field work grouped households into 10,959 enumeration areas (EAs) of 65 households each on average.

HSES Survey

The Mongolia Household Socio-Economic Survey is a national survey having collected expenditure data at household level. Having been administrated in 2011, it is also the most appropriate in terms of timing. It also collected information similar to the one found in the Census questionnaire.

The welfare index to be used in our regression models (per capita expenditure) is the same as the one used in the latest poverty profile based on the HSES database (NSO, 2012). Using the same household-level welfare index and the associated poverty lines would ensure full consistency between the poverty profile and the new poverty map. It will also permit to test whether the predicted poverty indicators match those found in the poverty profile at strata level, the lowest statistically robust level achievable in HSES.

Administrative Layers

The administrative structure of Mongolia is rather straightforward. The top tier is composed of 22 aimags regrouped into five administrative regions while 329 soums and the Capital's nine districts make the next administrative level. The lowest administrative levels are composed of bags (outside the capital UB) in UB. Table 2 presents some descriptive statistics on the size of those different administrative levels.

The different aimag vary a lot in terms of population, from Govisumber with only 12,576 people to the capital of the country having close to 1,115,000 individuals in 2010. As discussed previously we need a minimal number of households per administrative unit in order to compute statistically robust monetary poverty indicators and even the smallest aimag meet the requested threshold without problems. However, many soums are very small in terms of household number and therefore lead to poverty figures that are not as precise as we would like. We circumvent that issue by aggregating smaller soums together during the estimation process. In order to assemble "similar" soums we made sure that aggregated soums were sharing a common border. Once the estimated poverty figures computed, those aggregated soums were split back. The main benefit of that procedure was to ensure the computation of robust poverty figures at soum level.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics on the Mongolian Administrative Structure

Administrative	# of	Number of Households			Number of Individuals		
Unit	Units	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Region	5	121,975	52,171	302,118	413,026	179,587	1,114,507
Aimag/ UB	22	19,045	3,841	302,118	72,465	12,576	1,114,507
Soum/district	338	736	226	73,352	2,537	687	265,518

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Census 2010
Note: For our analysis, we consider Ulaanbaatar's nine districts as soums, and the Capital City as an Aimag. From an administrative point of view, Ulaanbaatar is at the same level as aimags, and both soums and the capital's districts are sub-aimag administrative level.

APPENDIX 3: MONETARY POVERTY METHODOLOGY IN PRACTICE

In Appendix 1, we described in details the methodology behind the computation of the monetary poverty from a theoretical point while the second appendix presents the datasets needed. The current appendix shows how the theoretical methodology is applied in practice.

In order to maximise accuracy of the poverty estimates we have estimated econometric models for each of the five regions of Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, East, Central, Highlands and West. A household level expenditure model has been developed for each of these regions using explanatory variables which are common to both the HSES and the Census. The procedure can be split into three separate stages:

Stage 1: Aligning the data

The first task was to make sure the variables deemed common to both the census and the survey were really measuring the same characteristics. In the first instance, we compared the questions and modalities in both questionnaires to isolate potential variables. We then compared the means of these (dichotomized) variables and tested whether they were equal using a 95% confidence interval. Restricting ourselves to these variables should ensure the predicted welfare figures would be consistent with the survey-based poverty profile[5]. As noted above, that comparison exercise was done at regional level. The two-stage sample design of the survey was taken into account in the computation of the standard errors.

Stage 2: Survey-based regressions

Appendix4 presents the region-specific regression (Ordinary Least Squares) results based on the HSES 2011 survey. The ultimate choice of the independent variables was based on a backward stepwise selection model. A check of the results confirmed that all the coefficients have the expected sign. As said earlier, those models are not for discussions. They are exclusively prediction models, not determinants of poverty models that can be analyzed in terms of causal relationships. In the models used for the poverty map we were only concerned with the predictive power of the regressors without regards, for example, to endogenous variables. We also ran a series of regressions using the base model residuals as dependant variables. Those results – not shown here – would be used in the last stage in order to correct for heteroskedasticity[6].

The R^2s of the different regional regressions stand between 0.34 and 0.52. Although they might appear to be on the low side, they are relatively large for survey-based cross-section regressions and can be very favourably compared with results from poverty maps constructed in Asia or in Africa. While those coefficients look "credible", it is important to note that those models were purely predictive in the statistical sense and should not be viewed as determinant of welfare or poverty. For those regressions the R^2s were limited mainly by five important factors. Firstly, in many areas households are rather homogeneous in terms of observable characteristics even if consumption varies significantly. That necessarily yields lower R^2. Secondly, a large number of potential correlates are simply not observable using surveys with closed-questionnaires. Thirdly, some good predictors had been discarded at first stage since their

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[5] We also deleted or redefined dichotomic variables being less that 0.03 or larger than 0.97 to avoid serious multicollinearity problems in our econometric models.

[6] As described in the methodology section and Appendix 1, two statistical problems are likely to violate Ordinary Least Squares assumptions. Spatial autocorrelation (expenditure from households within a same cluster are surely correlated, i.e. there are location effects) are minimized by incorporating in the regressions Enumeration Areas' means of some key variables. The heteroskedasticity (error terms are not constant across observations) is corrected by modelizing the error terms. Correcting for these two problems yields unbiased estimates. See Elbers et al. (2002, 2003) and Mistiaen et al. (2002) for more details.

distributions (mean and standard error) did not appear to be identical. Fourth, many good correlates could not be used as they were nowhere to be found in the Census questionnaire. In particular, the absence of questions on durable goods ownership is to be noted. And finally, many indicators do not take into account the quality of the correlates. Not taking into account the wide variation in quality of the different observable correlates makes many of the potential correlates useless in term of predictive power.

Table 3: Poverty Rates based on HSES (actual) and Census 2010 (predicted), by region

	Poverty Headcount (P_0)		Poverty Gap Index (P_1)		Poverty Severity Index (P_2)	
	HSES (Actual)	Census (Predicted)	HSES (Actual)	Census (Predicted)	HSES (Actual)	Census (Predicted)
Ulaanbaatar	23.5	23.4	5.9	6.7	2.1	2.8
	(1.4)	*(0.7)*	*(0.5)*	*(0.3)*	*(0.2)*	*(0.1)*
East	34.3	34.0	9.3	10.1	3.5	4.3
	(2.3)	*(1.7)*	*(0.8)*	*(0.7)*	*(0.4)*	*(0.4)*
Central	27.2	26.3	7.1	7.8	2.6	3.3
	(2.0)	*(1.3)*	*(0.7)*	*(0.5)*	*(0.3)*	*(0.3)*
Highlands	38.9	38.5	9.9	10.9	3.5	4.4
	(1.7)	*(1.1)*	*(0.7)*	*(0.4)*	*(0.3)*	*(0.2)*
West	30.2	30.2	7.9	7.9	2.9	3.0
	(2.0)	*(1.4)*	*(0.7)*	*(0.5)*	*(0.3)*	*(0.3)*

Sources: Authors' calculation based on HSES2011 and Census 2010
Note: Robust standard errors are in parentheses.

Stage 3: Welfare indicators[7]

Based on the results from the previous stage, we applied the estimated parameters[8] to the Census data to compute a series of poverty indicators: the headcount ratio (P_0), the poverty gap index (P_1) and the poverty severity index (P_2). Table 3 presents estimated poverty figures for each region and compares them with actual figures from the latest survey-based poverty profiles. For each region and poverty indicators, the equality of HSES-based and Census-based indicators cannot be rejected (using a 95% confidence interval)[9]. The census-based headcount ratio is minute in all cases. Although census-based poverty figures can only be compared with the ones provided by the HSES survey at regional level, equality of these poverty figures provide an excellent reliability test of the methodology used here.

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[7] The computation of the welfare indicator has been greatly eased thanks to PovMap, a software especially written to implement the methodology used here. We used the February 2005 version developed by Qinghua Zhao (2005).

[8] Apart from regression models explaining household welfare level, we also estimated a model for the heteroskedasticity in the household component of the error. We also estimated the parametric distributions of both error terms for the simulations. See the methodological Appendix for further details.

[9] It is worth noting that the standard errors of the mean of the Census-based figures are systematically lower than the ones calculated from HSES.

After having established the reliability of the different predictive models, we estimated poverty figures for the four disaggregated levels described in Table 2: region, aimag, soum and khoroo. Before presenting the actual results we need to determine whether these results are precise enough to be useful. As discussed in the methodological section, the precision of the poverty estimates decline as the number of households in the different administrative units gets smaller. While we expect the aimag-level poverty estimates to be precise enough it is legitimate to be more interrogative about soum-level estimates.

How low can we go?

In order to make an "objective" judgement on the precision of these estimates we computed coefficients of variation for both nationwide lower levels under study (aimag and soum) and then compared them with an arbitrary but commonly-used benchmark. Figure 2 presents the headcount incidence coefficients of variation of the aimag- and soum-level estimates and compared them to a 0.2 benchmark. The lower curve (represented by xs) in Figure 2 clearly shows that our aimag-level headcount poverty estimates does rather well while the precision of soum-level estimates fair well in most cases except for a few soums for which the coefficient of variation is above the 0.2 benchmark. The question that comes to mind is whether or not these soums with higher coefficients of variation pose a problem. Figure 3 plots these coefficients of variation against poverty headcount for each soum. It shows that amongst the soum with higher coefficients of variation most have a poverty headcount level below the national level (29.8%). Since one of the main applications of the poverty map would be to target the poorest aimags and soums areas we believe that level of precision of the relevant geographical areas is acceptable and suitable for targeting purposes. Actually they are amongst the least poor soums and therefore much less likely to be targeted by a poverty alleviation scheme. It is clear that our poverty estimates at disaggregated levels would be good guides to policy-makers.

FIGURE 2: POVERTY HEADCOUNT ACCURACY, BY DISAGGREGATION ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL
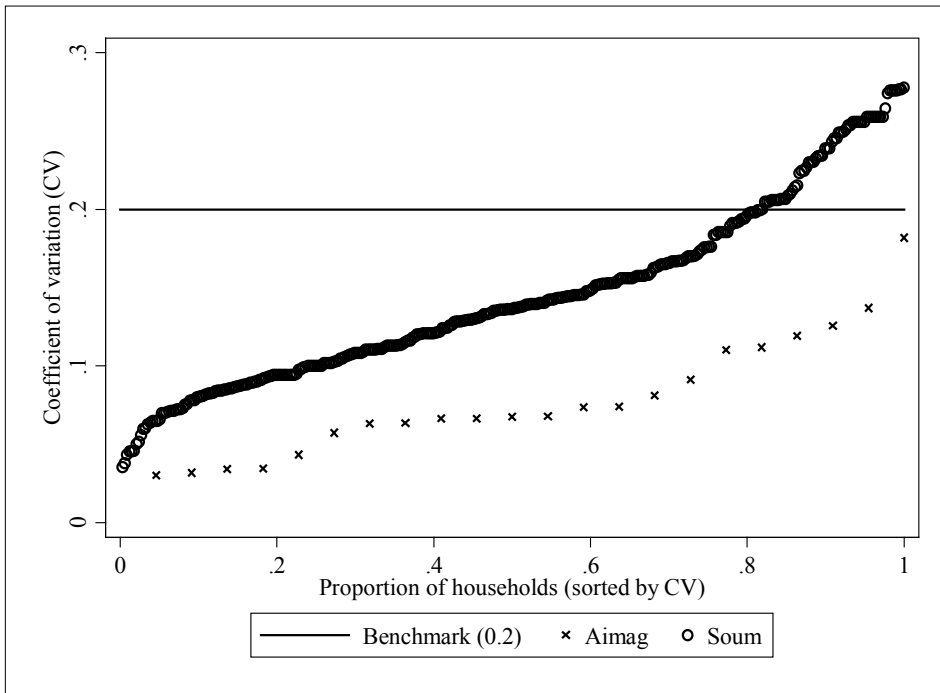
Sources: Authors' calculation based on HSES2011 and Census 2010

FIGURE 3: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION, BY SOUM
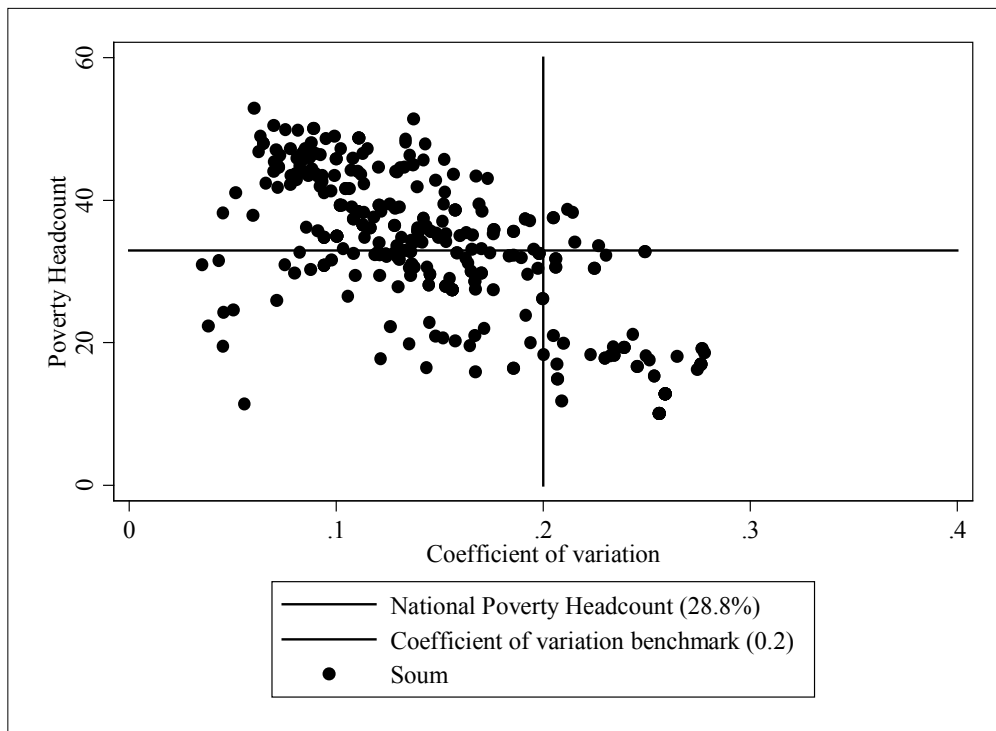
Sources: Authors' calculation based on HSES2011 and Census 2010

APPENDIX 4: SURVEY-BASED REGRESSION MODELS

STRATA 1: ULAANBAATAR REGION

======================= OLS Result ===========================

Number of observation			3574
R-square			0.520

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-ratio
Intercept	12.2096	0.0288	423.80
Number of children aged 0-6	-0.2096	0.0105	-19.85
Number of boys aged 7-14	-0.1749	0.0147	-11.83
Number of girls aged 7-14	-0.1662	0.0151	-10.98
Number of males aged 15-59	-0.1260	0.0083	-15.01
Number of females aged 15-59	-0.0820	0.0086	-9.51
Proportion of people at work	0.3451	0.0282	12.23
Head went to primary school (0/1)	-0.2783	0.0425	-6.54
Head went to secondary school (0/1)	-0.1106	0.0189	-5.84
Head went to TVET school (0/1)	-0.0539	0.0255	-2.11
Spouse went to tertiary school (0/1)	0.0767	0.0192	3.98
Dwelling size (in square meter)	0.0035	0.0002	14.24
Dwelling has central heating (0/1)	0.3523	0.0360	9.76
Dwelling has inside toilet (0/1)	0.0860	0.0354	2.42
Cattle per capita (at soum level)	-1.9059	0.2145	-8.88
Goat per capita (at soum level)	0.3216	0.0484	6.64

STRATA 2: EAST REGION

========================= OLS Result =========================

Number of observation			1021
R-square			0.343

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-ratio
Intercept	11.7488	0.1016	115.53
Number of children aged 0-6	-0.2297	0.0270	-8.50
Number of boys aged 7-14	-0.2263	0.0273	-8.27
Number of girls aged 7-14	-0.1136	0.0275	-4.11
Number of elderly aged 60+	0.1577	0.0388	4.05
Proportion of people at work	0.2933	0.0594	4.93
Head went to secondary school (0/1)	0.1869	0.0357	5.22
Head went to TVET school (0/1)	0.2280	0.0557	4.09
Head went to tertiary school (0/1)	0.4277	0.0599	7.13
Head is divorced (0/1)	-0.1562	0.0700	-2.23
Head is employed (0/1)	-0.1732	0.0566	-3.05
Head works in tertiary sector (0/1)	0.1369	0.0578	2.36
Head has no spouse (0/1)	-0.2173	0.0951	-2.28
Age of spouse (in year)	-0.0089	0.0019	-4.50
Spouse went to tertiary school (0/1)	0.1557	0.0498	3.12
Dwelling size (in square meter)	0.0102	0.0013	7.64

Dwelling has no toilet (0/1)	0.1500	0.0435	3.44
Household resides in Sukhbaatar aimag(0/1)	-0.0811	0.0323	-2.51

STRATA 3: CENTRAL REGION

========================== OLS Result =========================

Number of observation	2179
R-square	0.342

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-ratio
Intercept	12.3430	0.0617	202.10
Log (household size)	-0.4392	0.0221	-19.87
Number of boys aged 7-14	-0.0556	0.0217	-2.55
Head did not go school (0/1)	-0.1934	0.0558	-3.46
Head went to tertiary school (0/1)	0.0940	0.0332	2.82
Spouse went to primary school (0/1)	-0.0967	0.0483	-1.99
Spouse went to tertiary school (0/1)	0.2355	0.0328	7.17
Dwelling is a ger (0/1)	-0.1494	0.0283	-5.26
Dwelling size (in square meter)	0.0051	0.0005	8.83
Dwelling has central heating (0/1)	0.1231	0.0304	4.04
Dwelling is a private property (0/1)	-0.1622	0.0483	-3.35
Household resides in Dornogovi aimag (0/1)	0.2746	0.0315	8.71
Household resides in Umnugovi aimag (0/1)	0.4922	0.0330	14.91
Goat per capita (at soum level)	0.0048	0.0010	4.79

STRATA 4: HIGHLANDS REGION

========================= OLS Result ==========================

Number of observation	2564
R-square	0.433

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-ratio
Intercept	11.5438	0.0550	209.83
Log (household size)	-0.4895	0.0224	-21.84
Number of boys aged 7-14	-0.0455	0.0160	-2.82
Number of girls aged 7-14	-0.0360	0.0161	-2.23
Number of elderly aged 60+	-0.0435	0.0234	-1.86
Proportion of people at work	0.2175	0.0318	6.84
Head went to tertiary school (0/1)	0.1747	0.0274	6.37
Head has no spouse (0/1)	0.2752	0.0477	5.76
Age of spouse (in year)	0.0077	0.0009	8.18
Spouse went to secondary school (0/1)	-0.0957	0.0205	-4.66
Spouse is self-employed (0/1)	0.2221	0.0381	5.82
Spouse works in primary sector (0/1)	-0.2078	0.0397	-5.22
Dwelling size (in square meter)	0.0046	0.0004	10.67

Dwelling has inside toilet (0/1)	0.3653	0.0335	10.89
Household has a phone (0/1)	0.2442	0.0243	10.04
Household resides in Bulgan aimag (0/1)	0.1928	0.0241	7.96
Household resides in Bayankhongor aimag (0/1)	0.1647	0.0217	7.58

STRATA 5: WEST REGION

========================= OLS Result =========================

Number of observation	1841
R-square	0.359

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	t-ratio
Intercept	11.8364	0.0447	264.49
Number of children aged 0-6	-0.2061	0.0140	-14.68
Number of boys aged 7-14	-0.1510	0.0191	-7.86
Number of girls aged 7-14	-0.1437	0.0194	-7.40
Number of elderly aged 60+	0.0765	0.0253	3.01
Proportion of kids at school	-0.1871	0.0661	-2.83
Head works in primary sector (0/1)	0.1994	0.0250	7.96
Head has no spouse (0/1)	0.1551	0.0277	5.59
Spouse is employed (0/1)	0.1844	0.0309	5.96
Dwelling is a ger (0/1)	-0.0782	0.0303	-2.57
Dwelling size (in square meter)	0.0011	0.0004	2.49
Dwelling has inside toilet (0/1)	0.3591	0.0512	7.00
Household resides in Govi-Altai aimag (0/1)	-0.1275	0.0304	-4.18
Household resides in Bayan-Ulgii aimag (0/1)	0.2467	0.0321	7.67
Household resides in Uvs aimag (0/1)	0.4181	0.0287	14.56

APPENDIX 5: ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT LABELS

A) **Region**

B) **Aimag**

C) West Region Soums
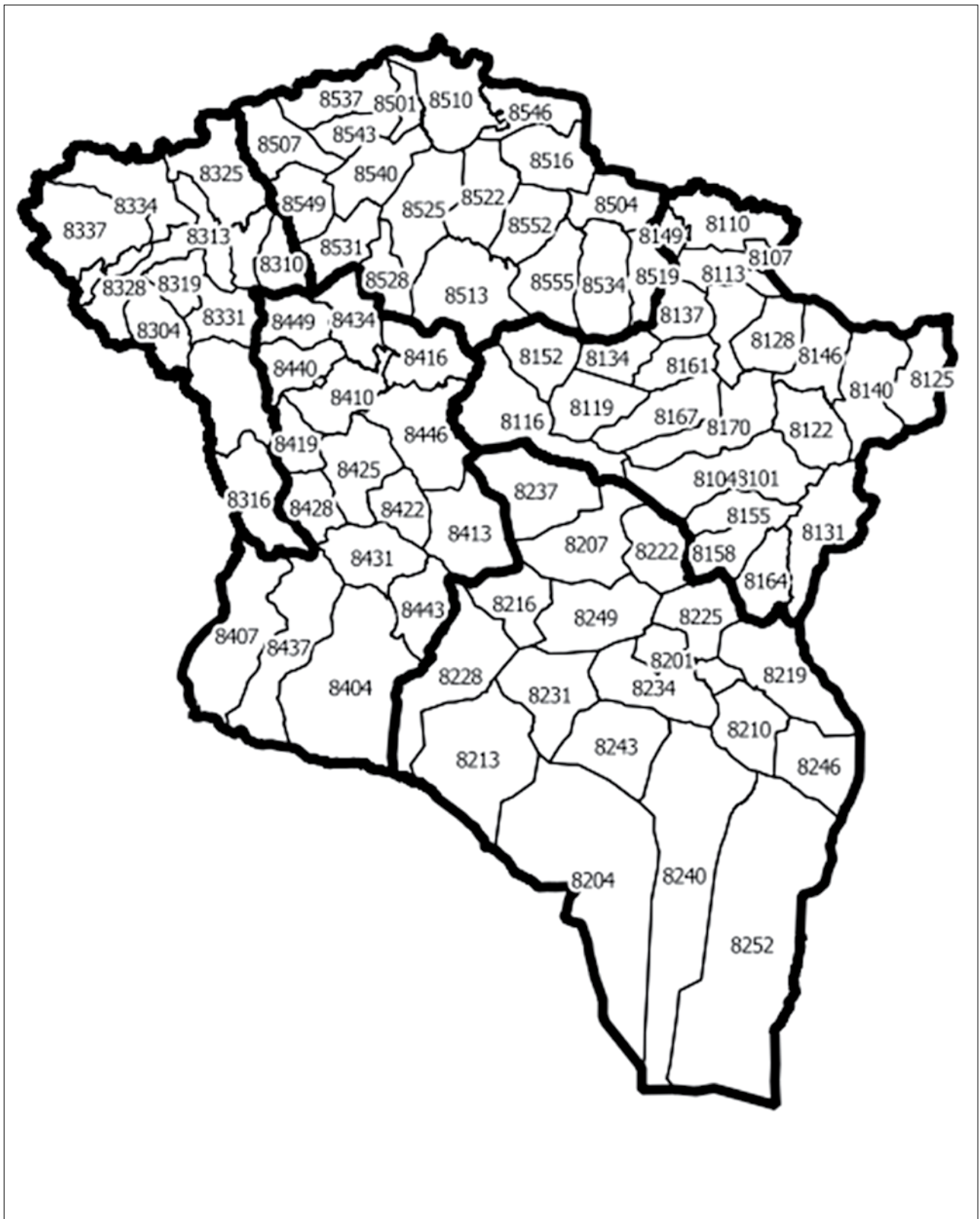
Note: The numbers on this map refer to soum codes as found in Appendices 8, 9 or 10.

D) Highlands Region Soums

Note: The numbers on this map refer to soum codes as found in Appendices 8, 9 or 10.

E) Central Region Soums
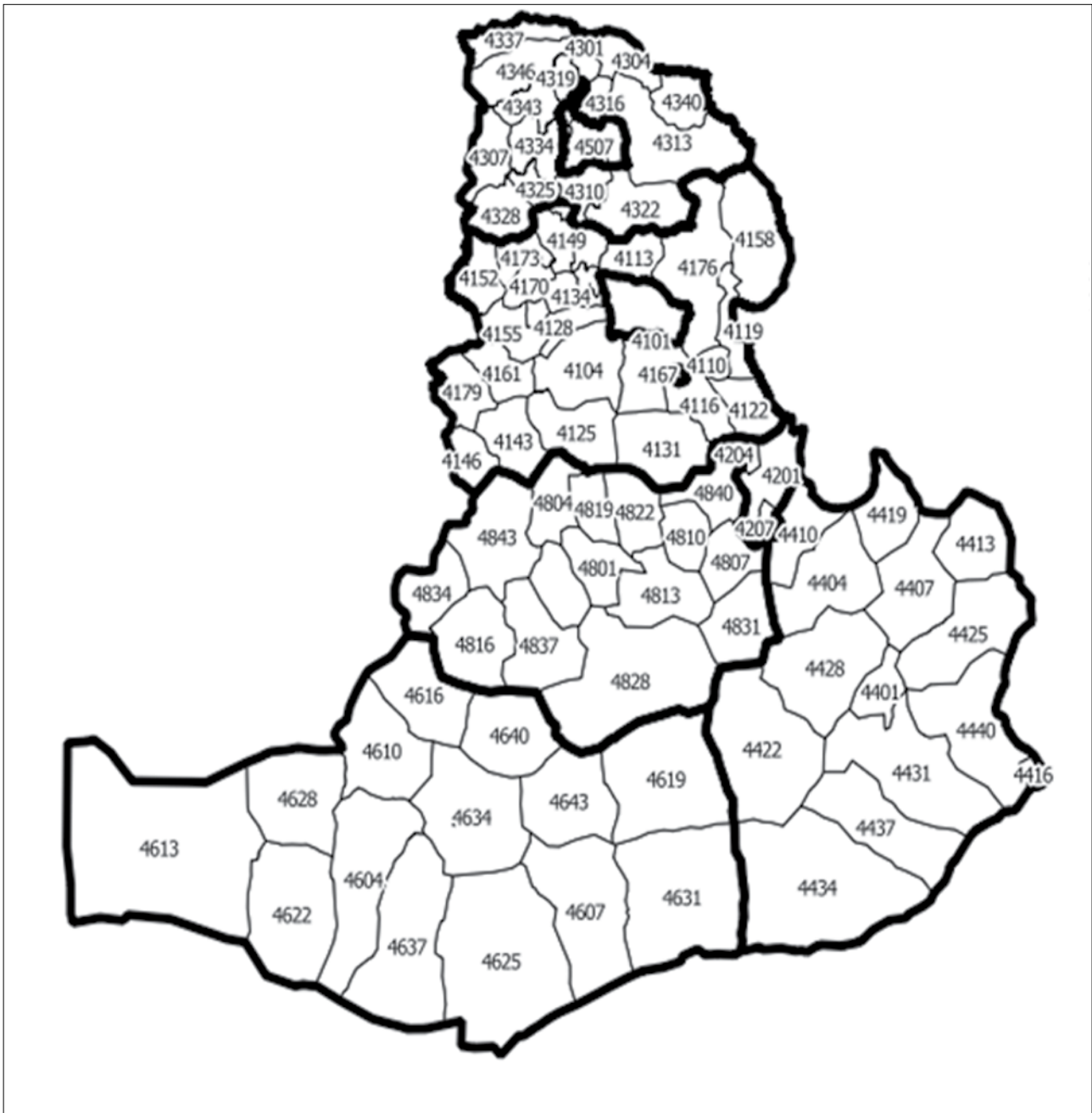
Note: The numbers on this map refer to soum codes as found in Appendices 8, 9 or 10.

F) East Region Soums
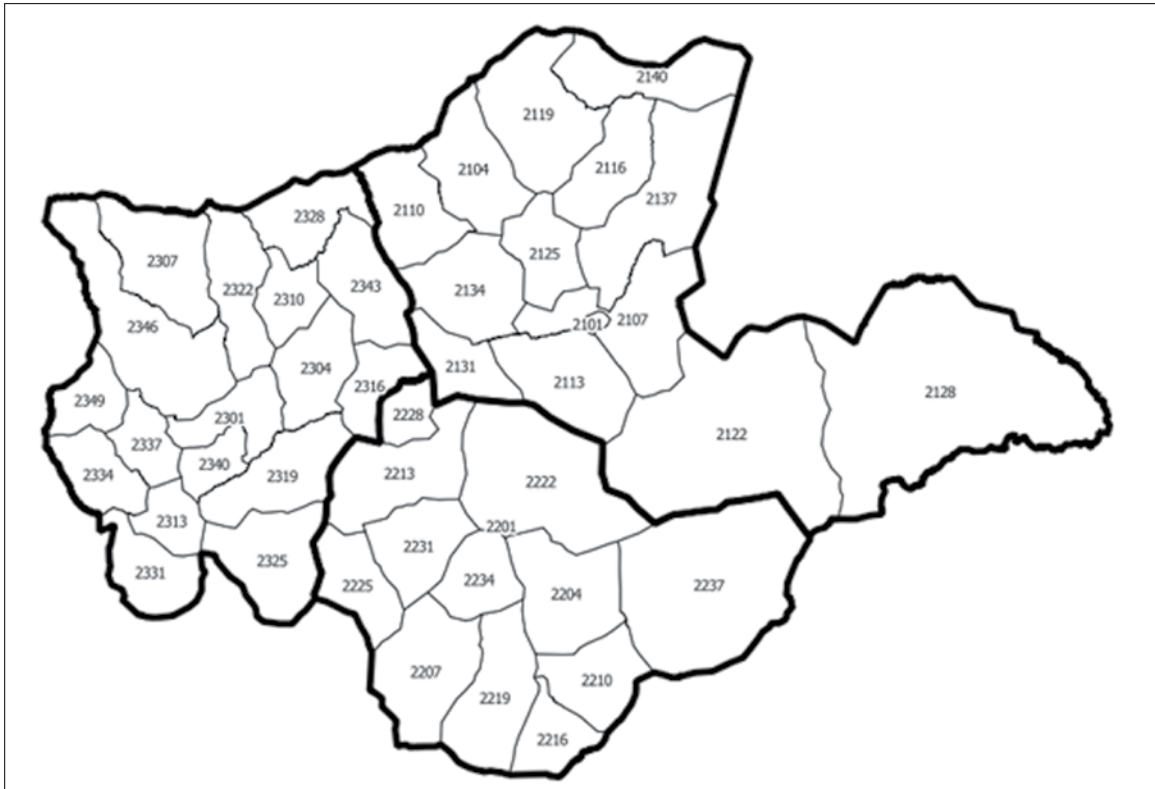
Note: The numbers on this map refer to soum codes as found in Appendices 8, 10 or 11.

G) UB Districts
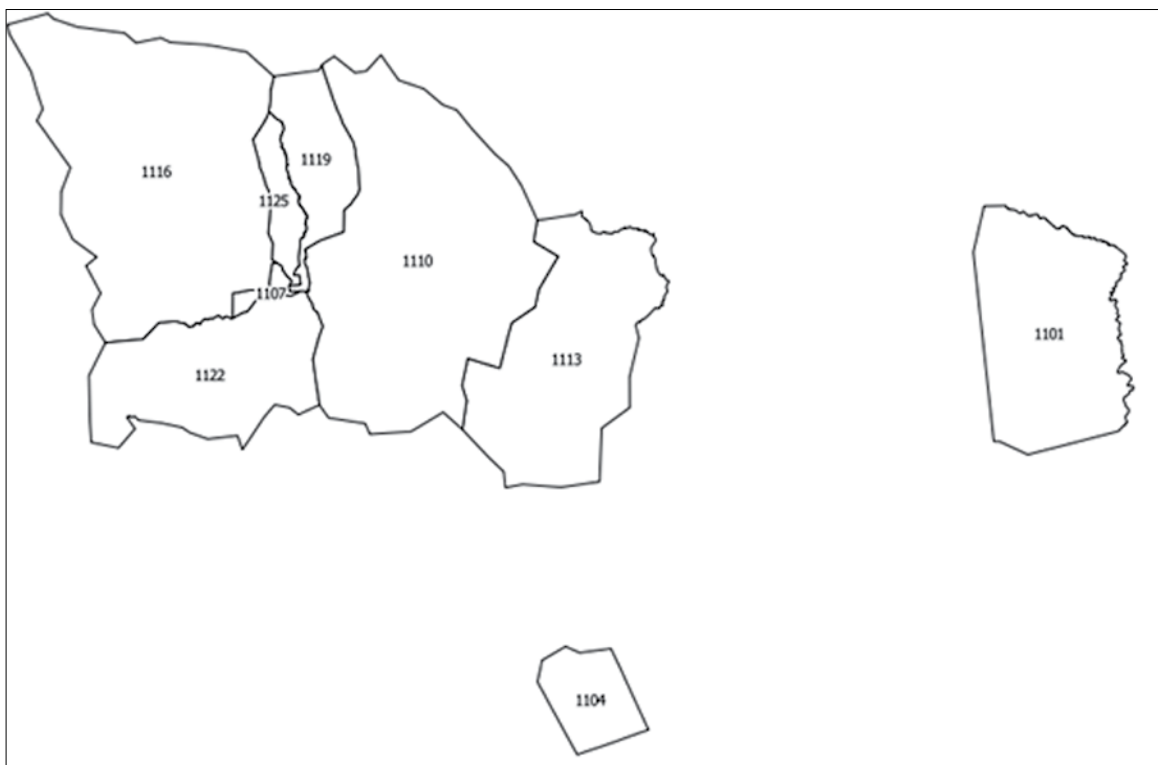
Note: The numbers on this map refer to district (soum) codes as found in Appendices 8, 9 or 10.

APPENDIX 6: MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY MAPS AT DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS

MAP 2: POVERTY GAP INDEX (P1)

A) Region
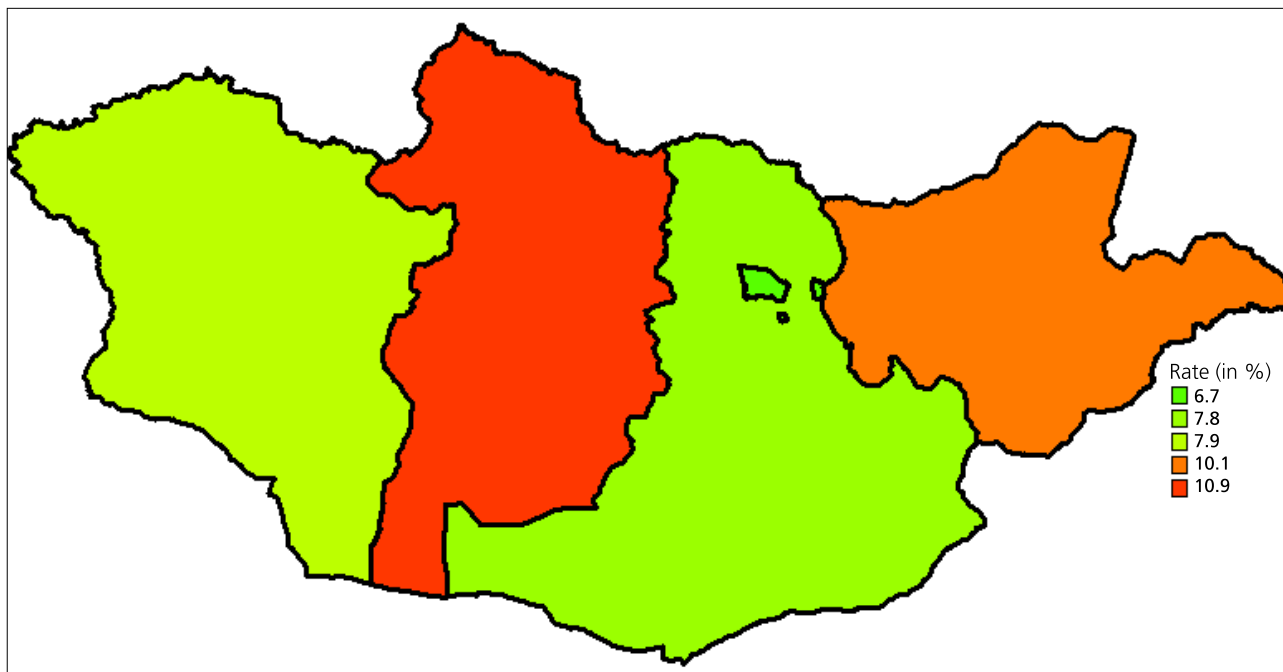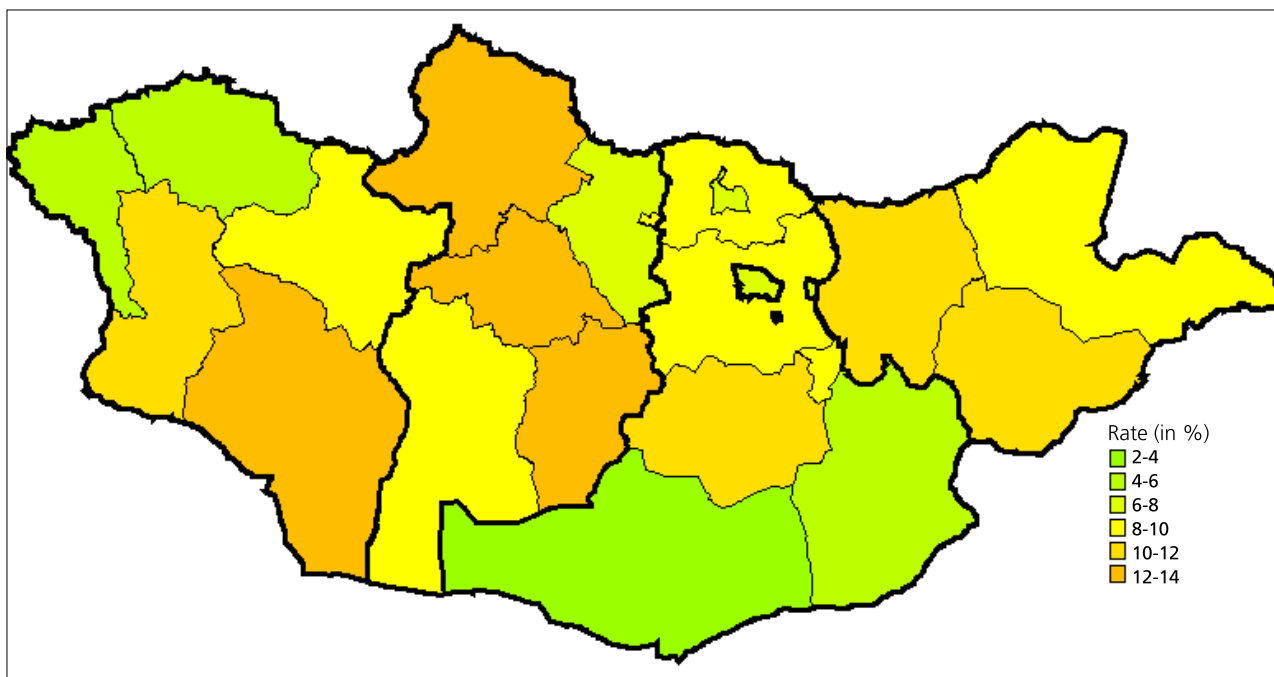
Rate (in %)
- 6.7
- 7.8
- 7.9
- 10.1
- 10.9

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 2-4
- 4-6
- 6-8
- 8-10
- 10-12
- 12-14

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 2-4
- 4-6
- 6-8
- 8-10
- 10-12
- 12-14
- 14-16
- 16-18

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 3: LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE FOR THE 15-59 AGE GROUP [3] (IN %)

A) Region
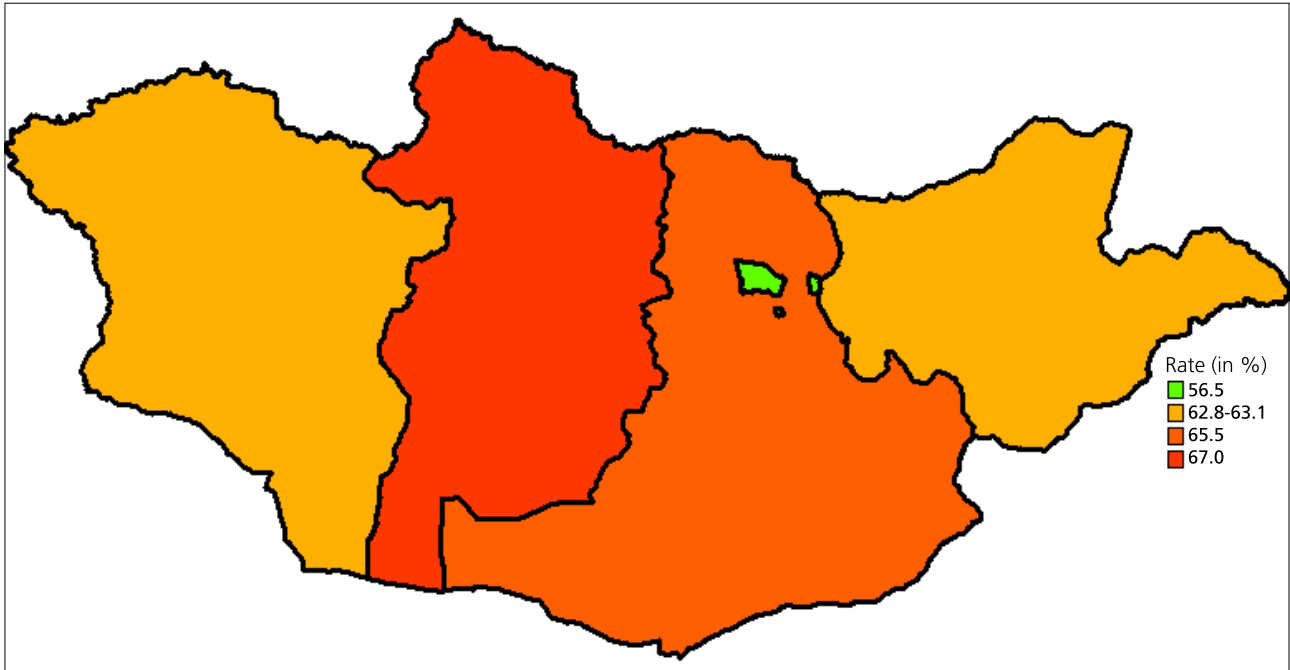
Rate (in %)
- 56.5
- 62.8-63.1
- 65.5
- 67.0

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 55-60
- 60-65
- 65-70
- 70-75

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 50-55
- 55-60
- 60-65
- 65-70
- 70-75
- 75-80
- 80-85
- 85-90

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 4: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND LABOR FORCE
PARTICIPATION RATE [3], BY SOUM

Poverty Headcount (in %)

- ● Labour Force Participation Rate (in %) - Total ——— Fitted values

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 4: EMPLOYMENT RATE FOR THE 15-59 AGE GROUP [4] (IN %)

A) Region
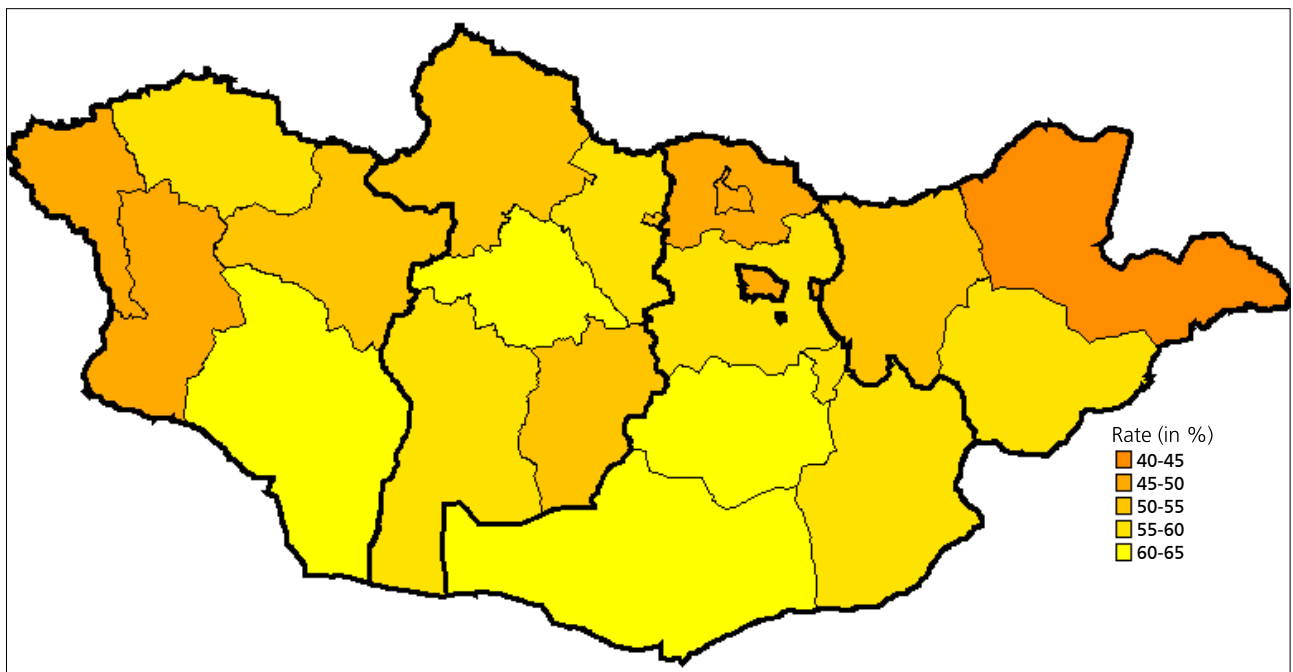
Rate (in %)
- 48.8
- 51.0
- 51.9
- 54.3
- 55.7

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 40-45
- 45-50
- 50-55
- 55-60
- 60-65

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
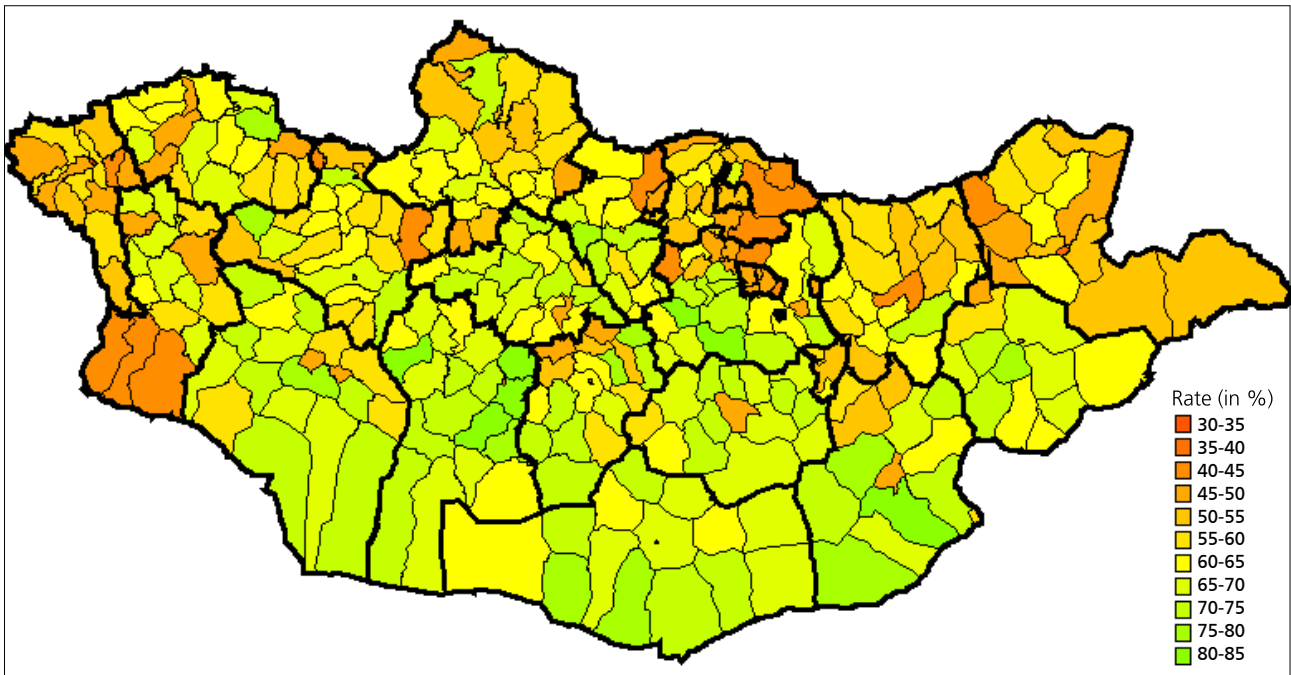
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 5: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND EMPLOYMENT RATE [4], BY SOUM

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 5: SELF-EMPLOYMENT RATE FOR THE 15-59 AGE GROUP [5] (IN %)

A) Region

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census
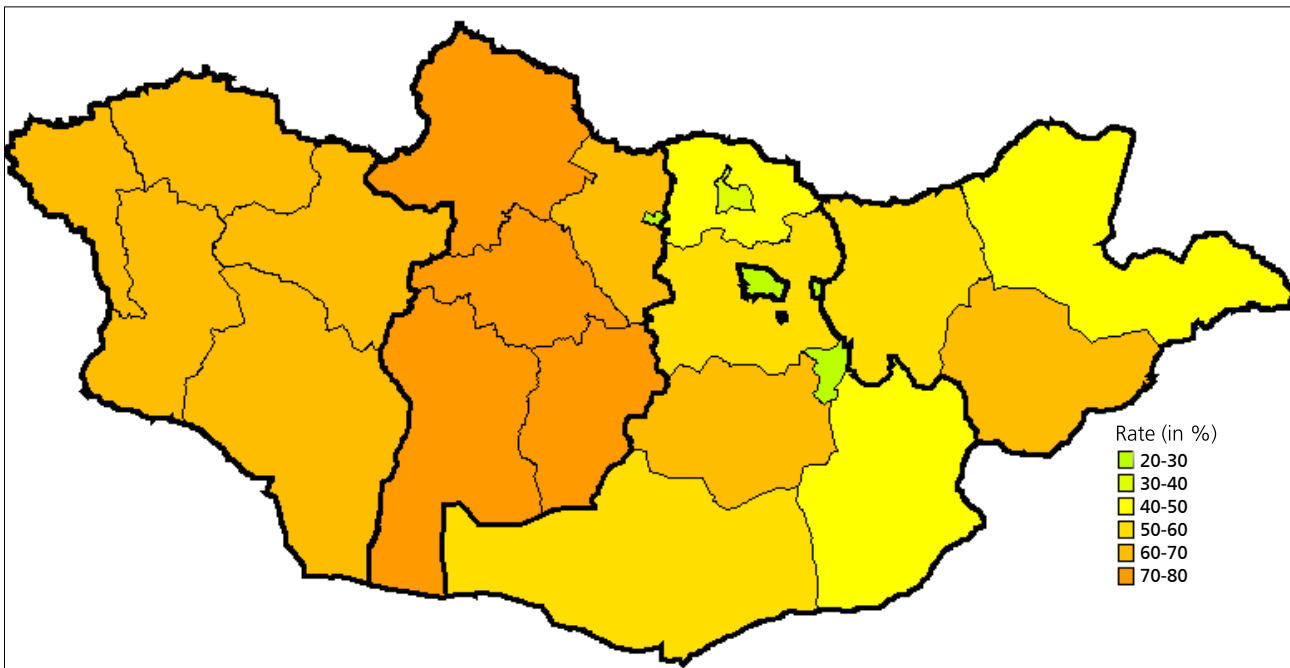
B) Aimag

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 6: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT
RATE [5], BY SOUM

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 6: YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 15-24 AGE GROUP [6] (IN %)

A) Region
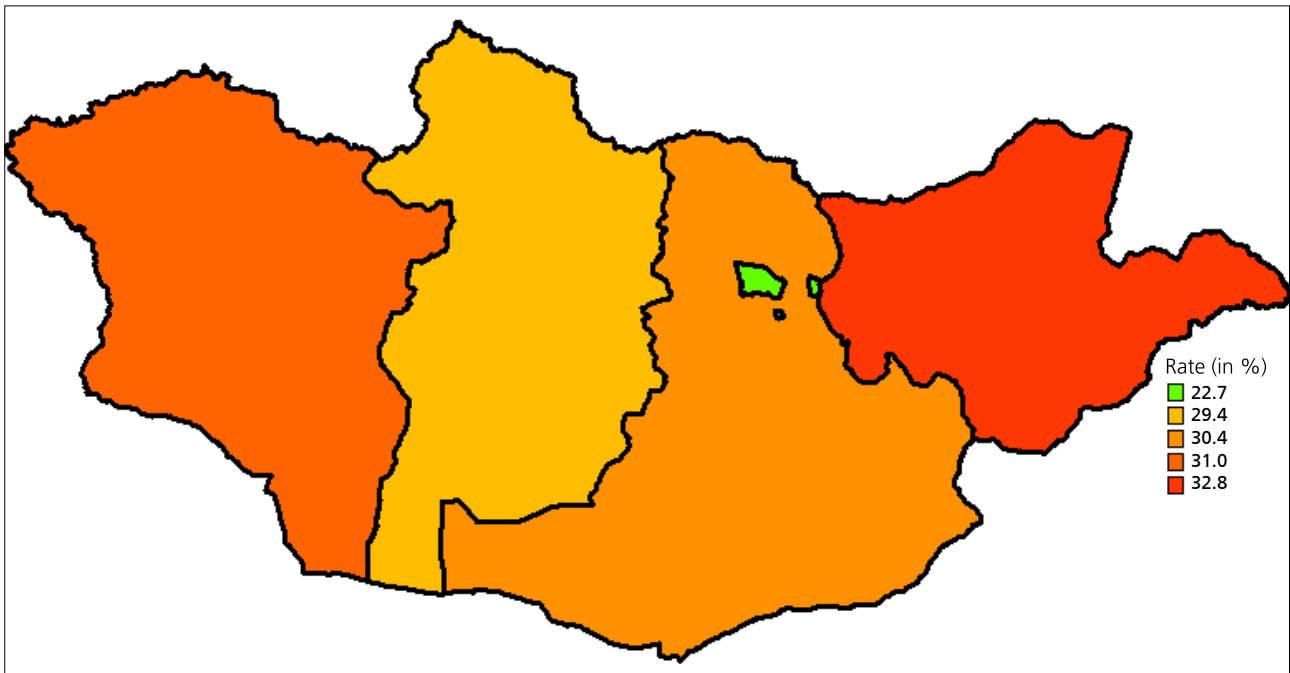
Rate (in %)
- 22.7
- 29.4
- 30.4
- 31.0
- 32.8

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
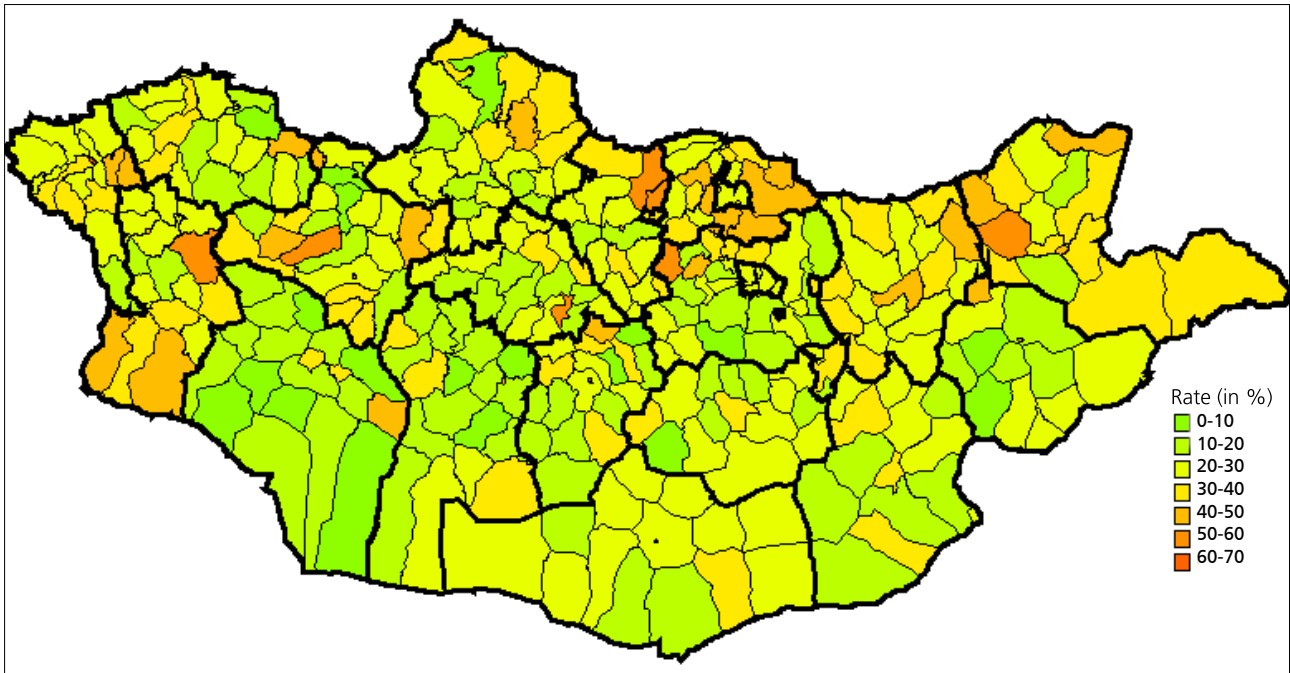
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 7: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE [6], BY SOUM
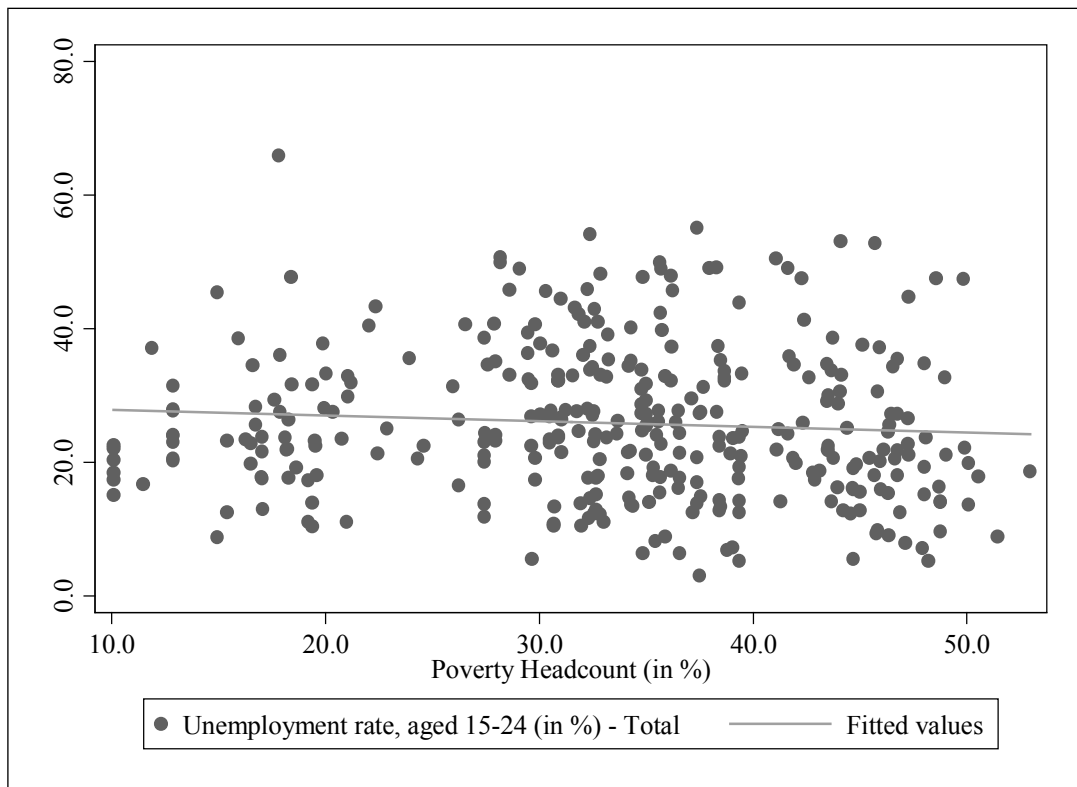
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 7: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 25-59 AGE GROUP [7] (IN %)

A) Region
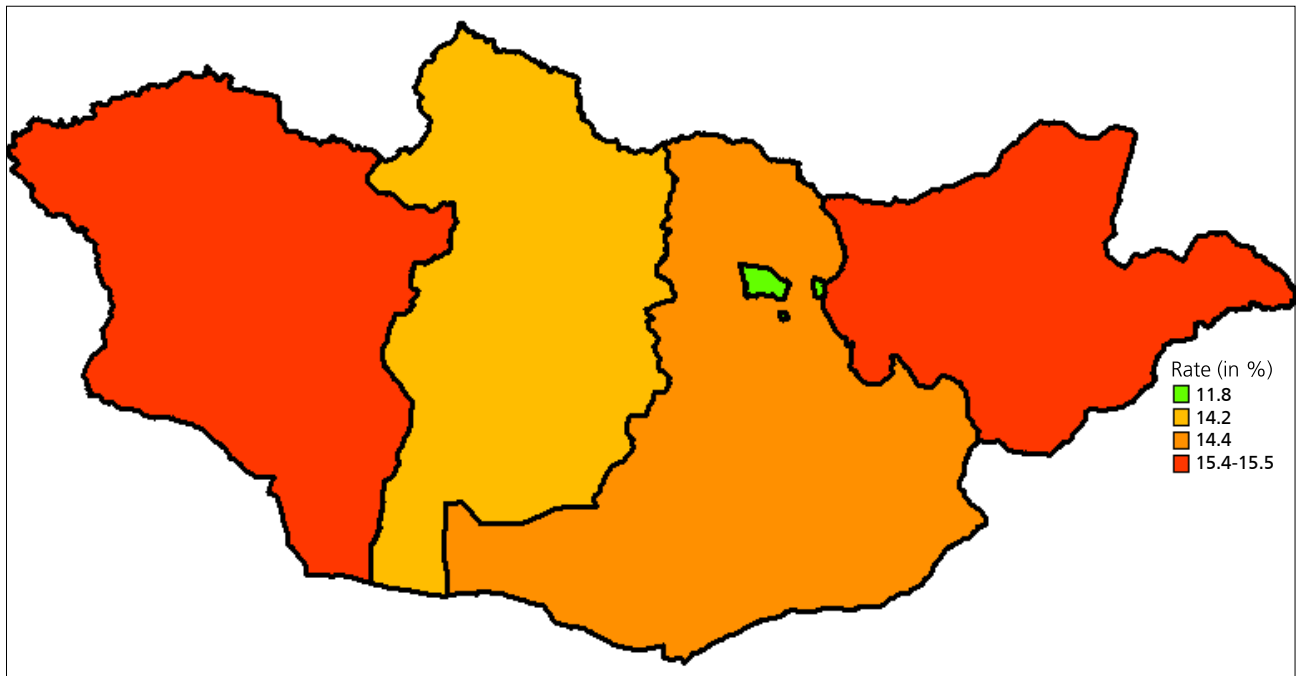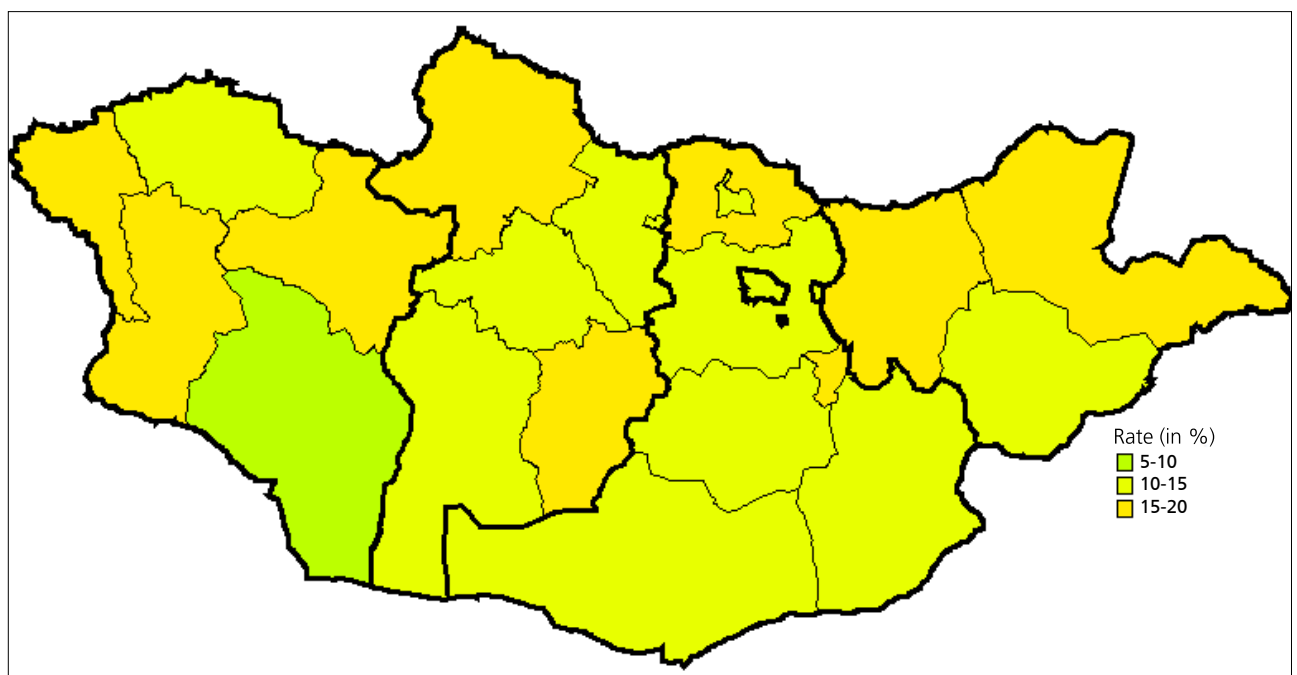
Rate (in %)
- 11.8
- 14.2
- 14.4
- 15.4-15.5

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 5-10
- 10-15
- 15-20

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 0-5
- 5-10
- 10-15
- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30-35

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 8: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE [7], BY SOUM

Poverty Headcount (in %)

● Unemployment rate, aged 25-59 (in %) - Total ————— Fitted values

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 8: DEMOGRAPHIC DEPENDENCY RATE [8] (IN %)

A) Region
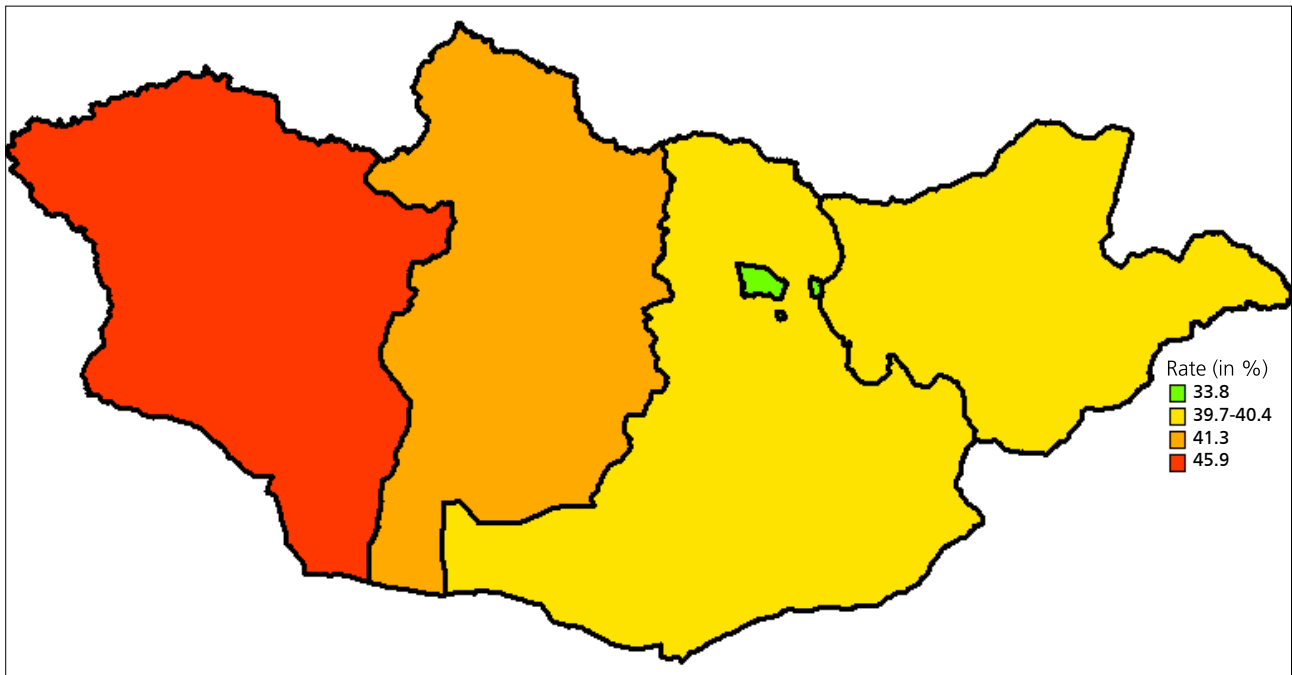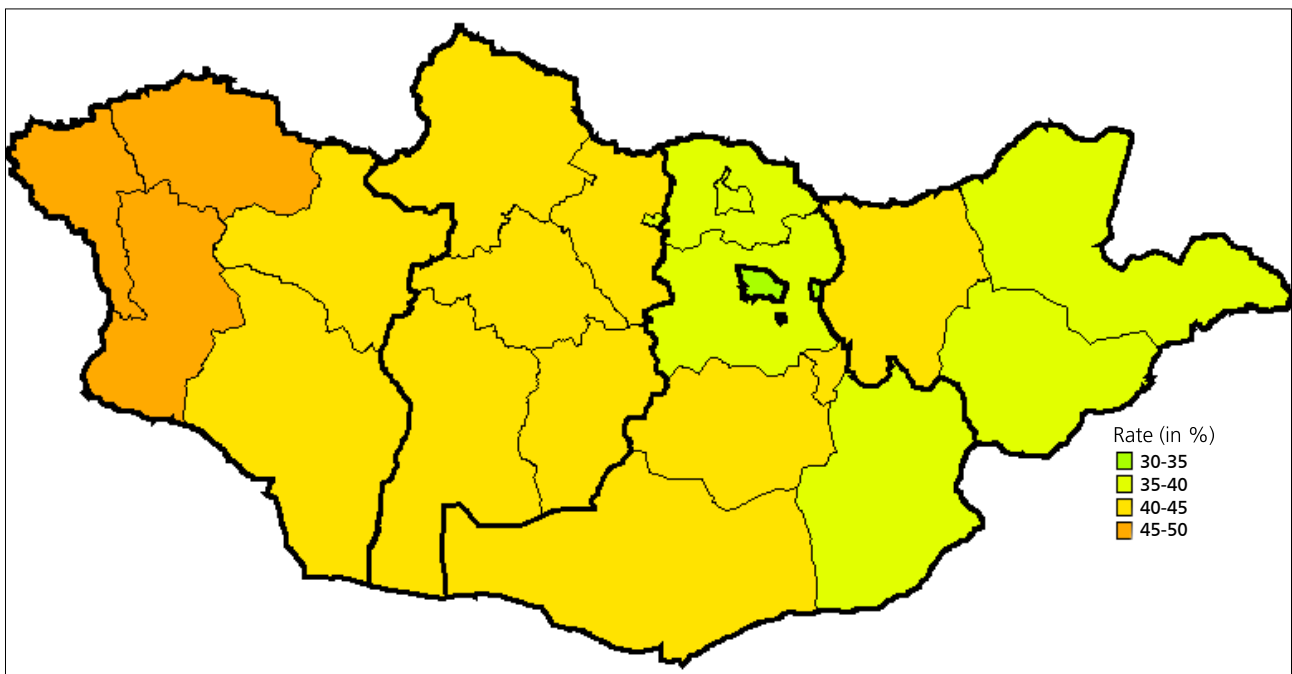
Rate (in %)
- 33.8
- 39.7-40.4
- 41.3
- 45.9

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 30-35
- 35-40
- 40-45
- 45-50

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
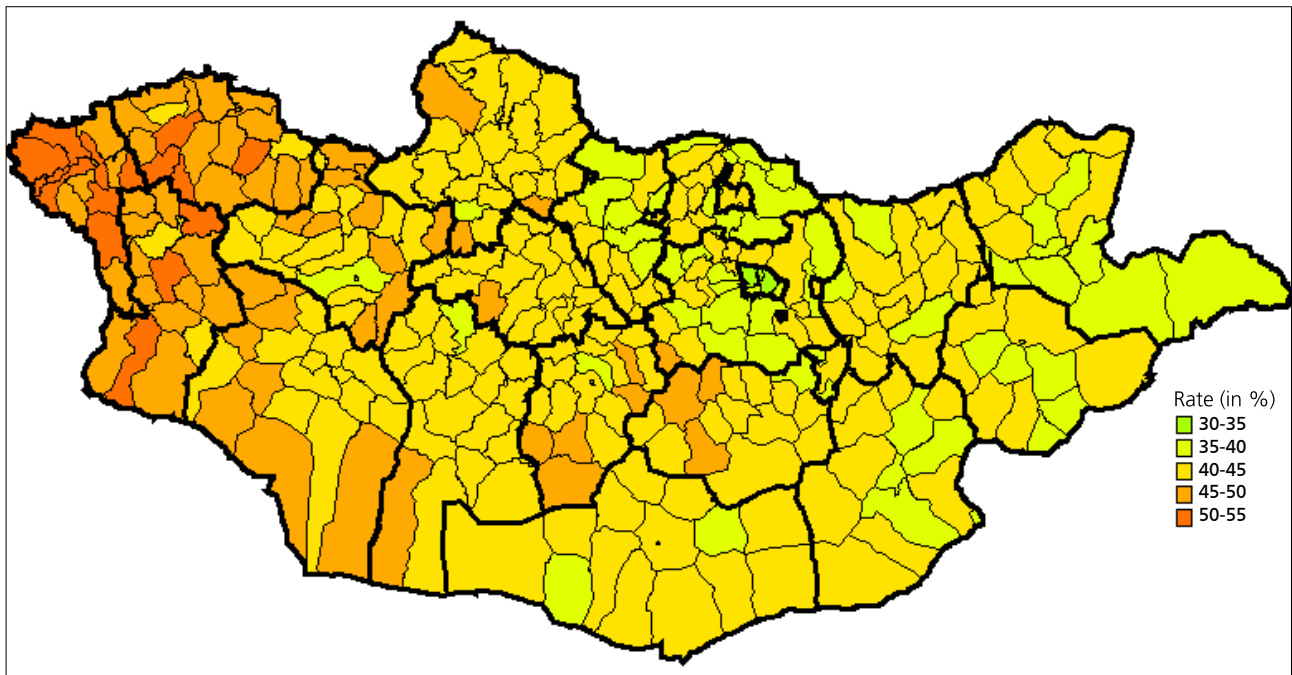
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 9: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND DEMOGRAPHIC DEPENDENCY RATE [8], BY SOUM
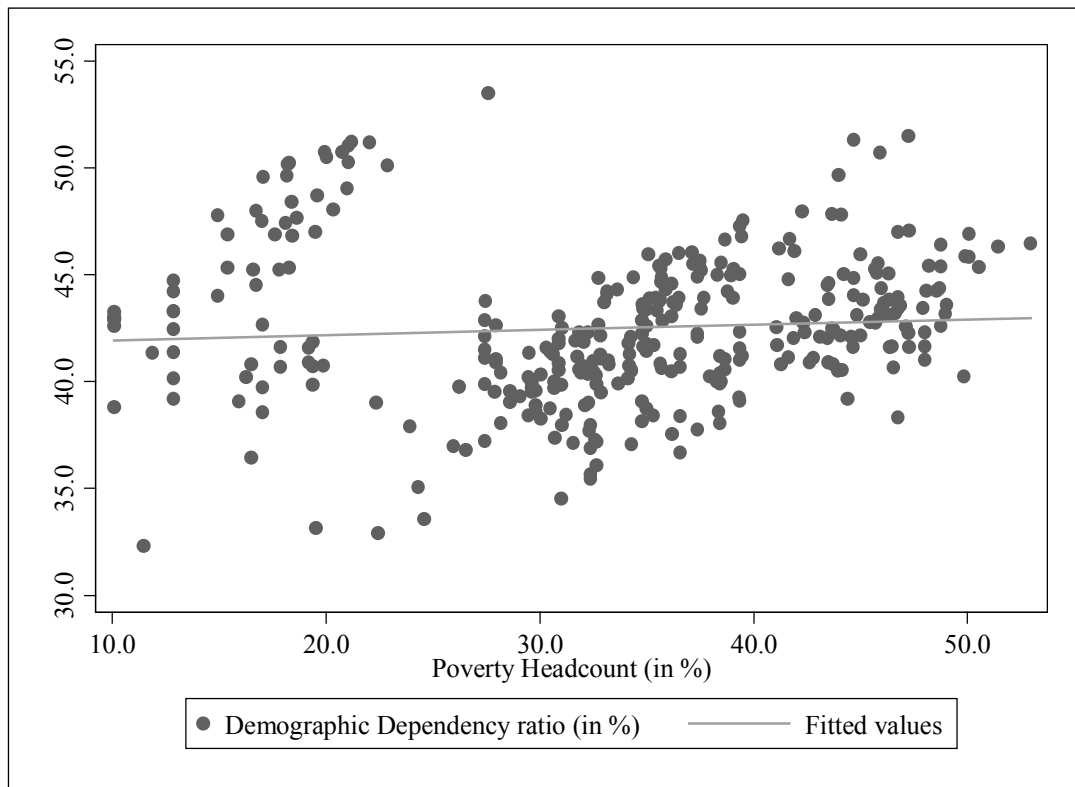
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 9: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 6-9 AGE GROUP [9] (IN %)

A) Region
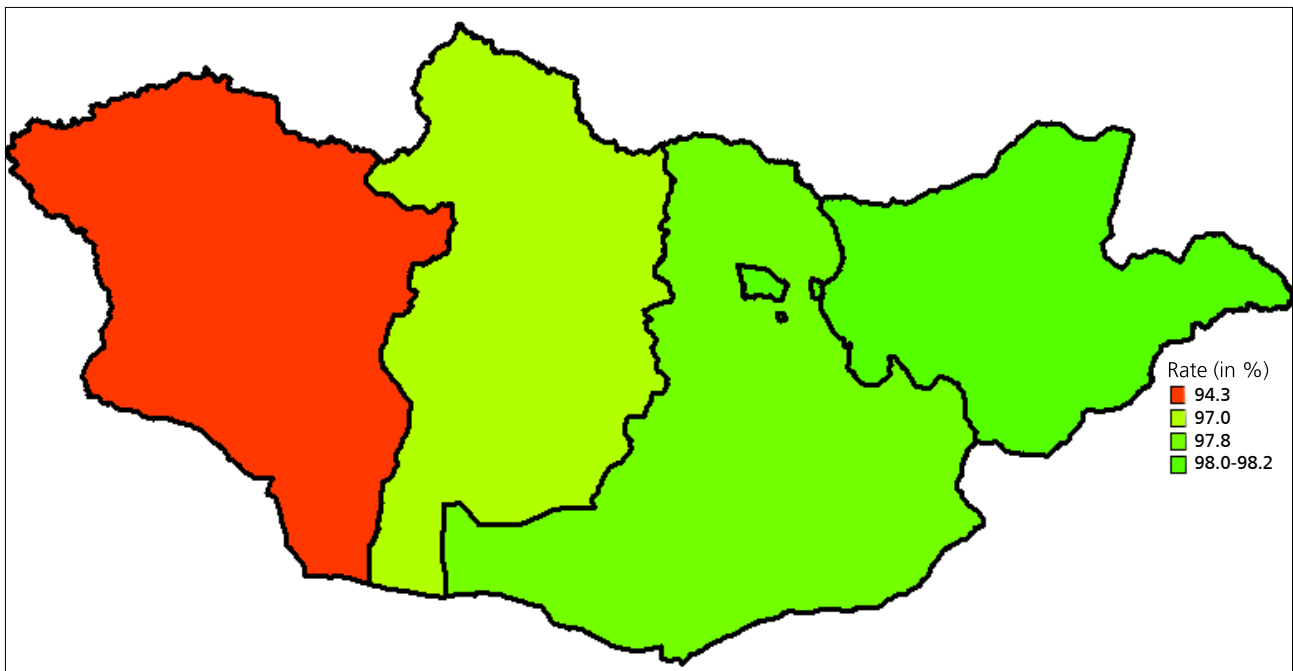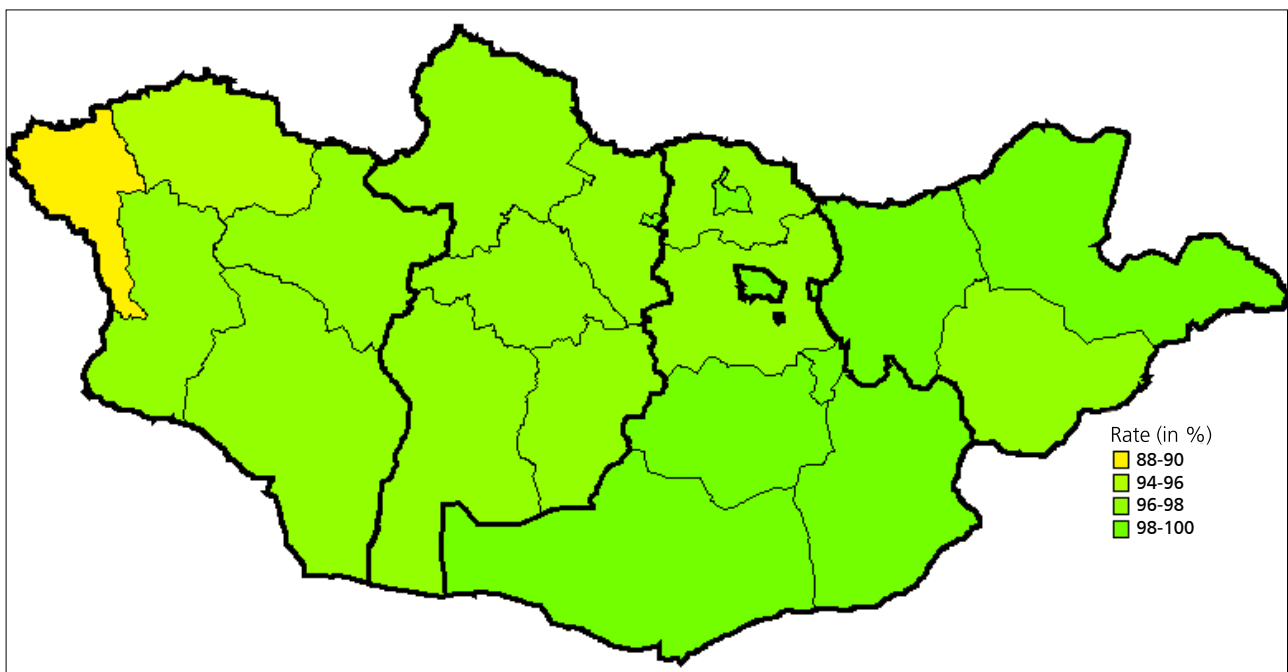
Rate (in %)
- 94.3
- 97.0
- 97.8
- 98.0-98.2

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 88-90
- 94-96
- 96-98
- 98-100

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 78-80
- 80-82
- 82-84
- 84-86
- 86-88
- 88-90
- 90-92
- 92-94
- 94-96
- 96-98
- 98-100

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 10: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,
6-9 AGE GROUP [9], BY SOUM

- School attendance, aged 6-9 (in %) -Total ——— Fitted values

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 10: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 10-14 AGE GROUP [10] (IN %)

A) Region
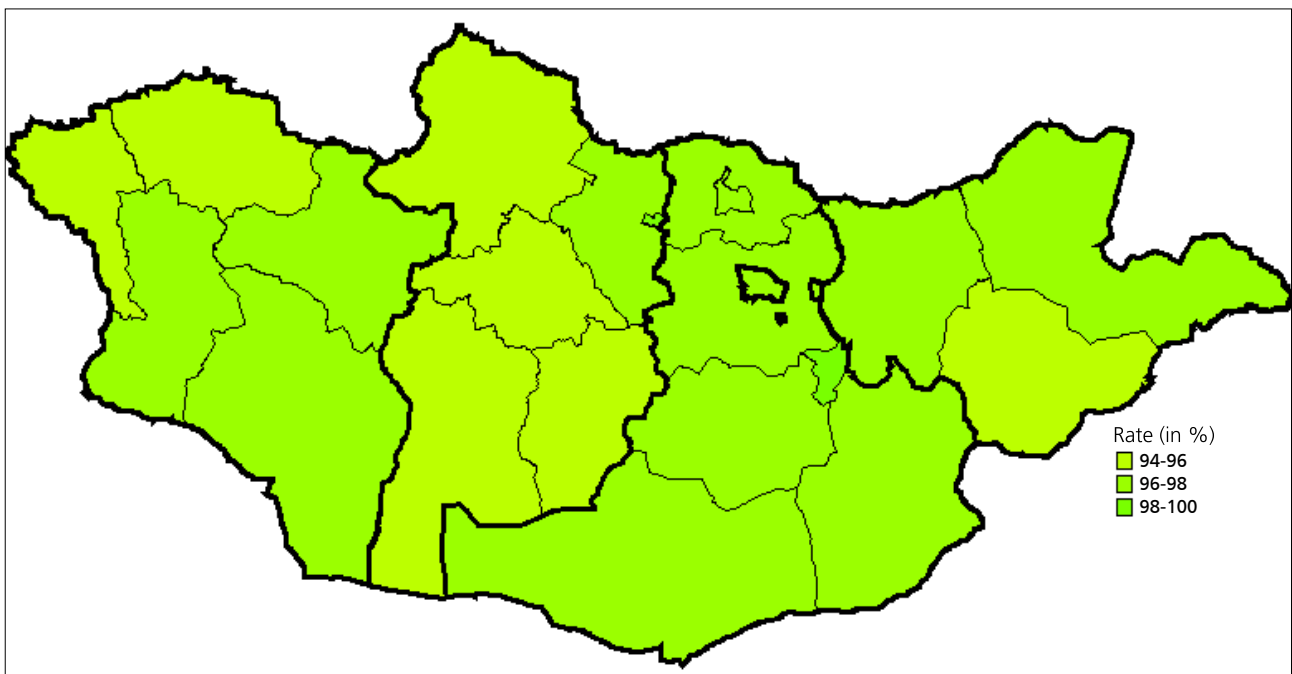
Rate (in %)
- 95.3
- 95.6
- 96.5
- 97.3
- 97.7

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 94-96
- 96-98
- 98-100

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
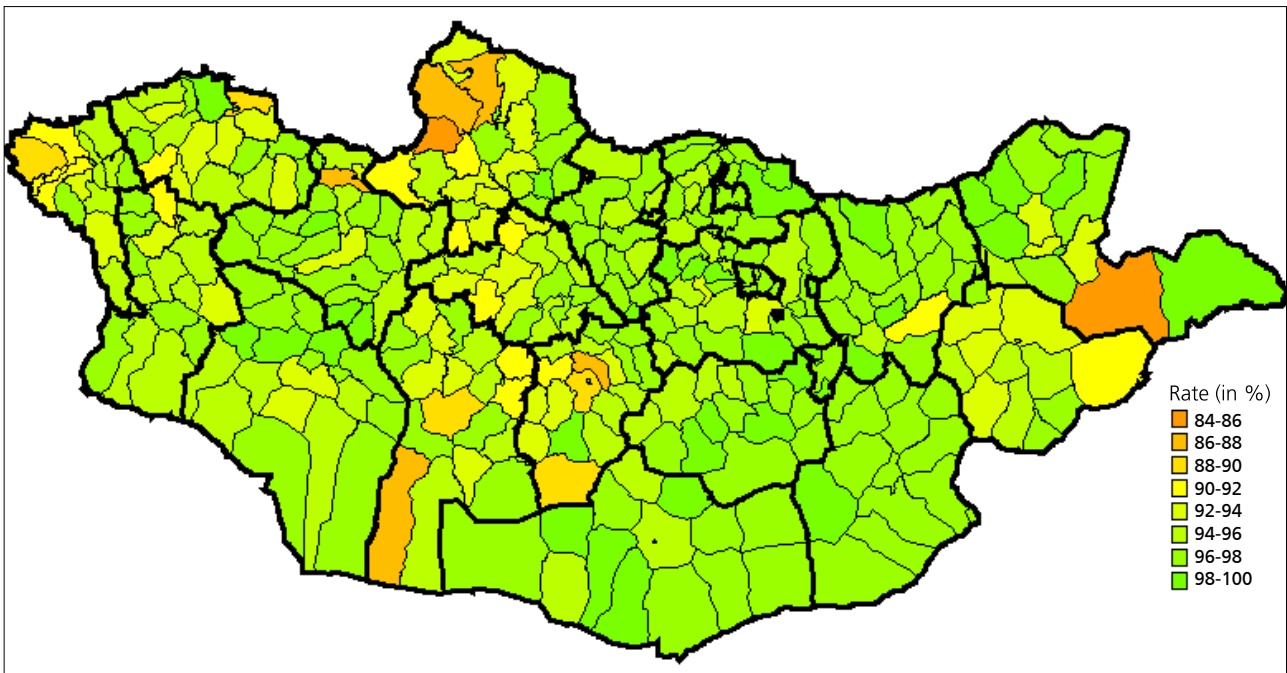
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 11: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 10-14 AGE GROUP [10], BY SOUM
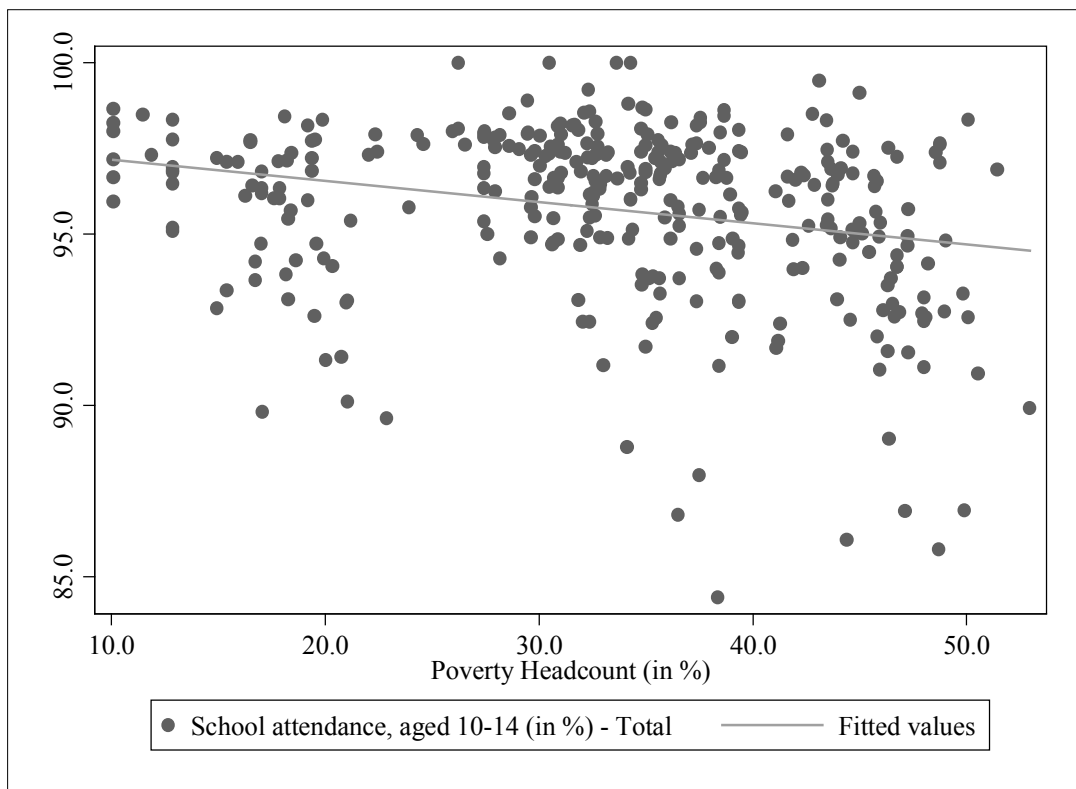
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 11: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 15-19 AGE GROUP [11] (IN %)

A) Region
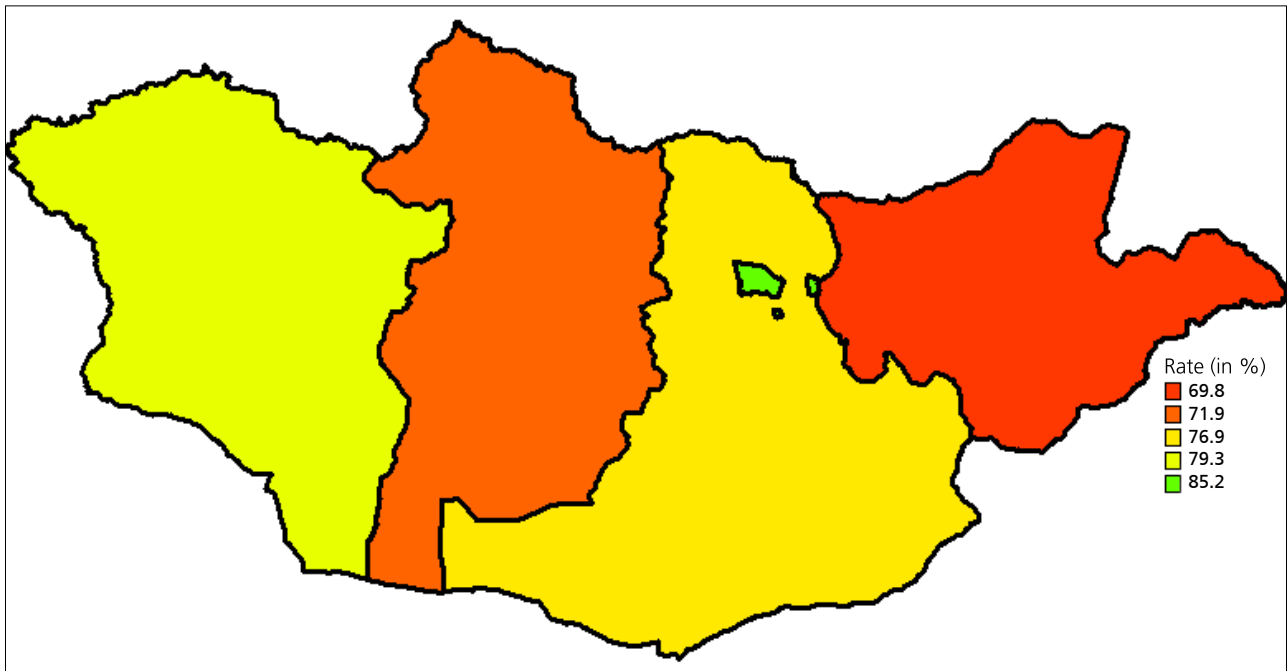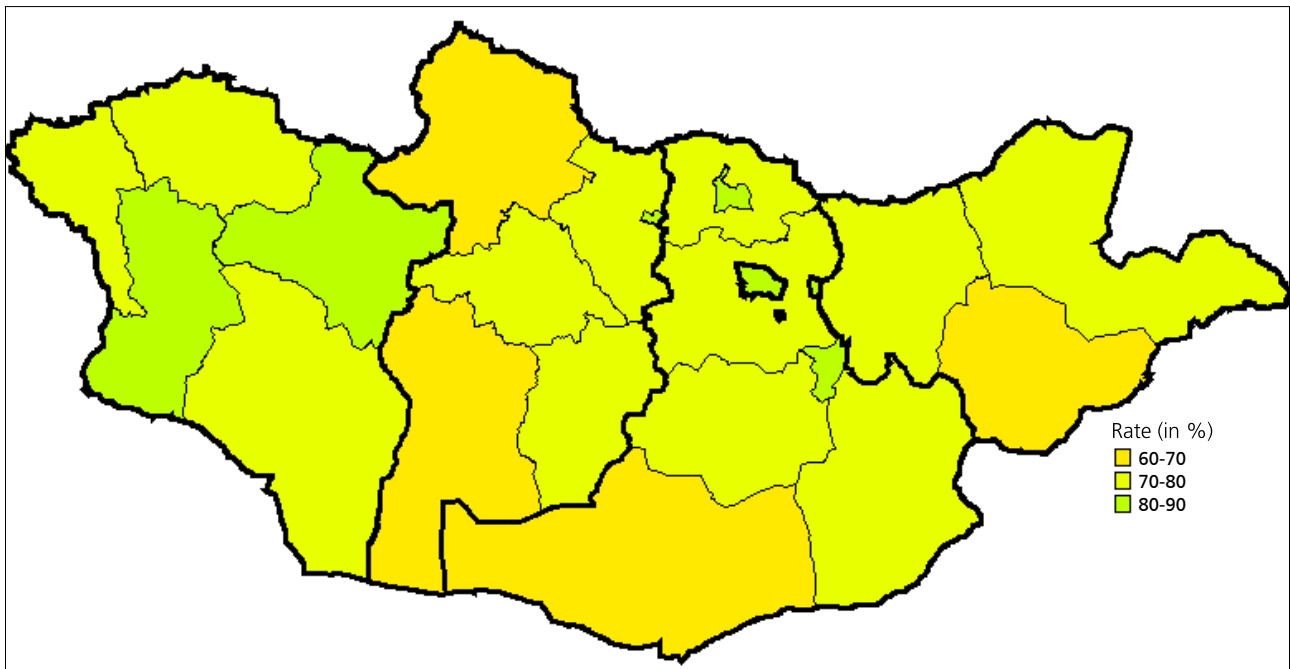
Rate (in %)
- 69.8
- 71.9
- 76.9
- 79.3
- 85.2

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 60-70
- 70-80
- 80-90

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
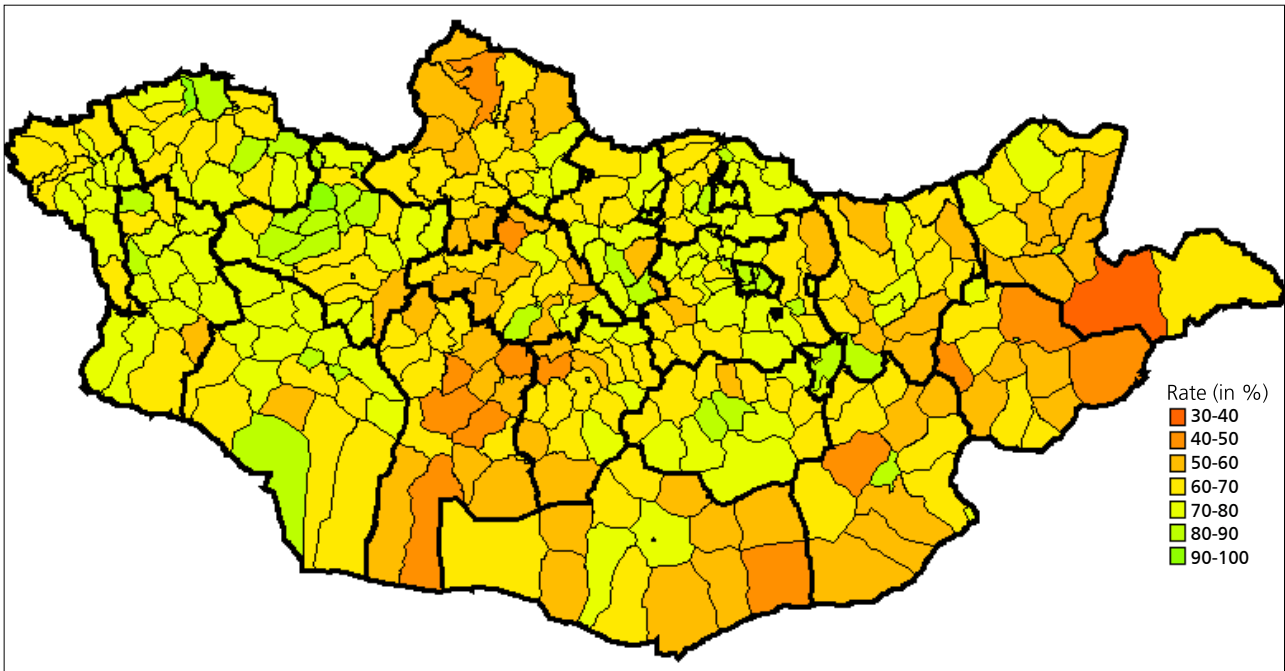
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 12: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,
15-19 AGE GROUP [11], BY SOUM
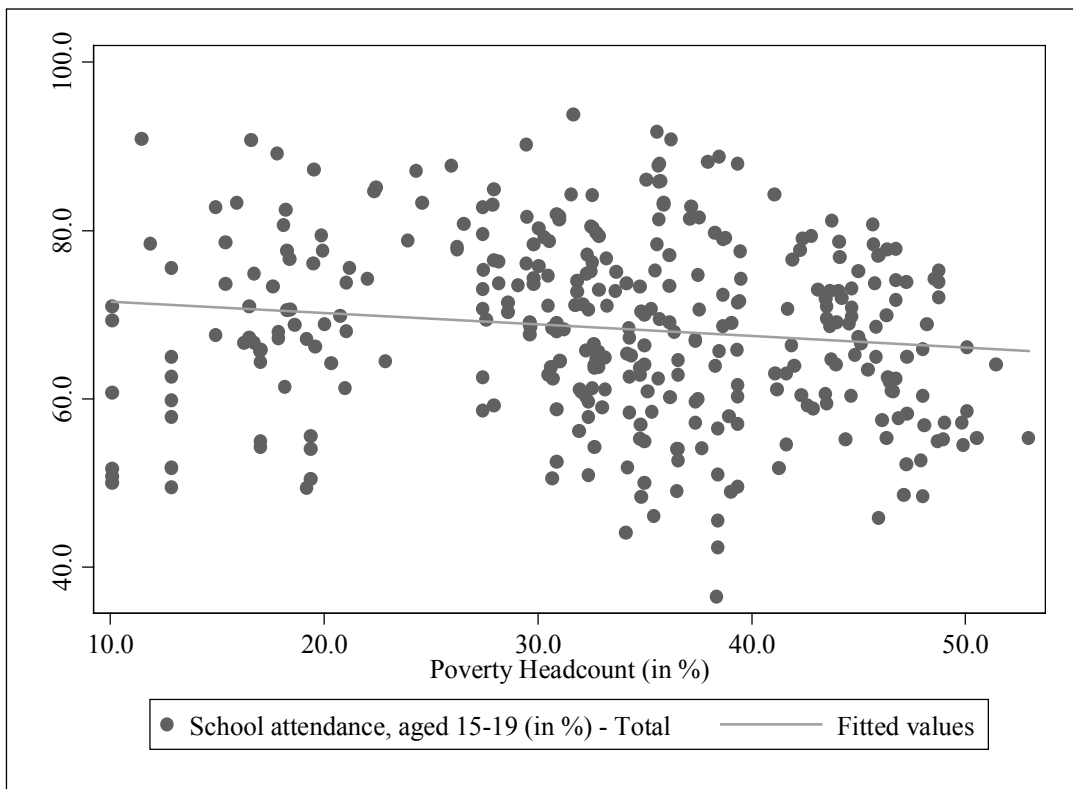
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 12: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 20-29 AGE GROUP [12] (IN %)

A) Region
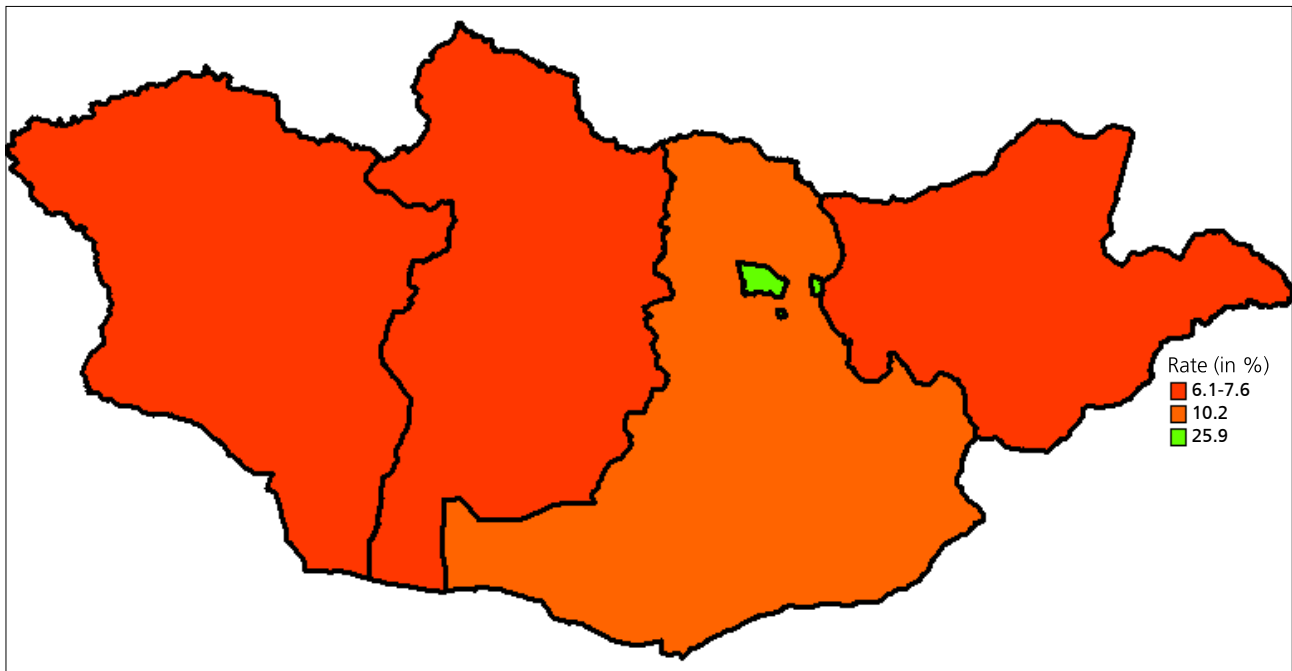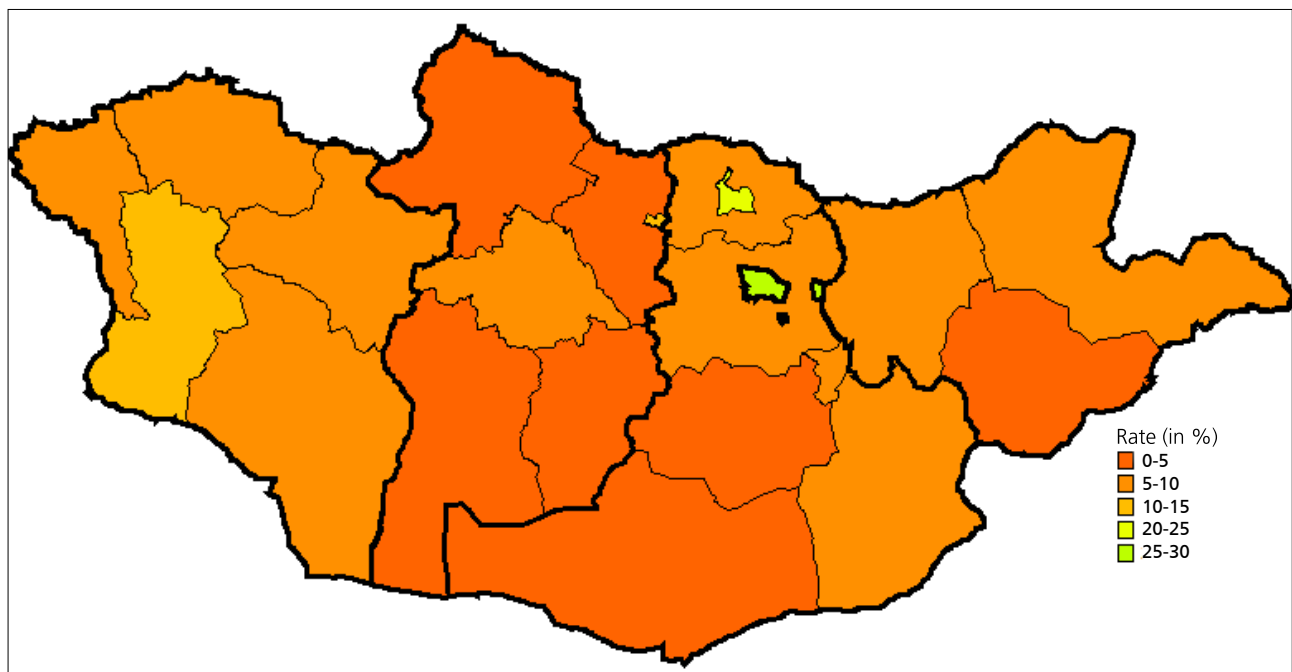
Rate (in %)
- 6.1-7.6
- 10.2
- 25.9

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 0-5
- 5-10
- 10-15
- 20-25
- 25-30

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census
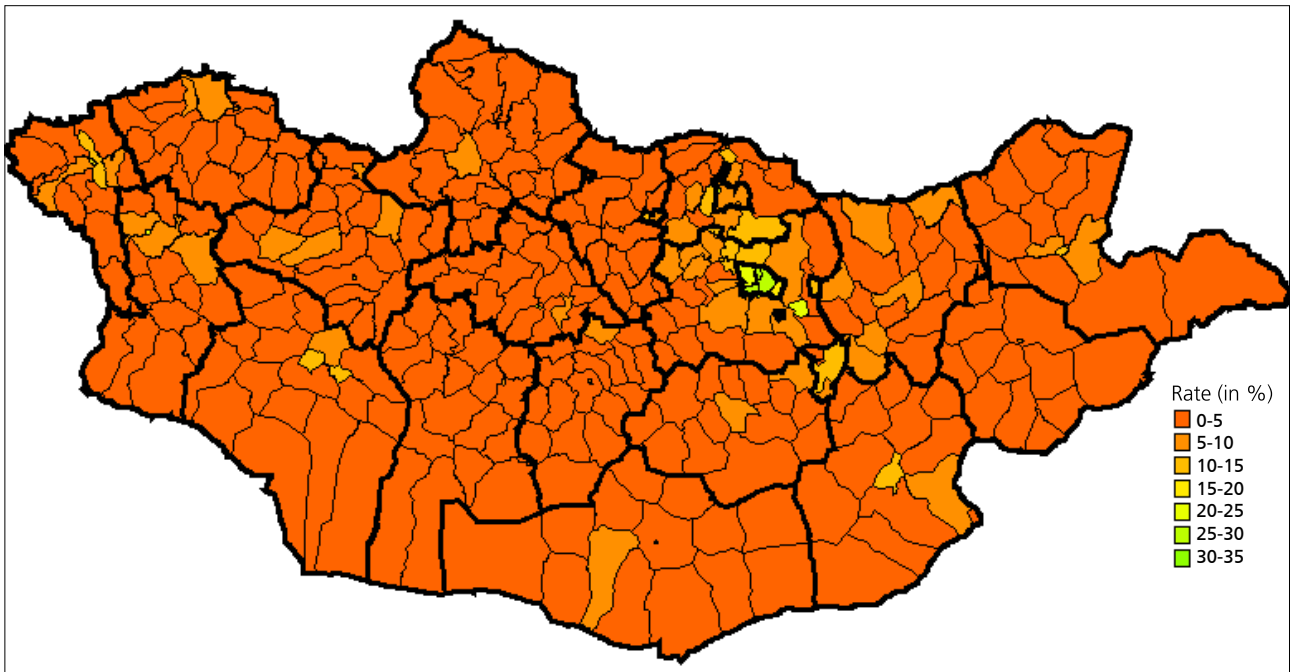
C) Soum

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 13: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,
20-29 AGE GROUP [12], BY SOUM
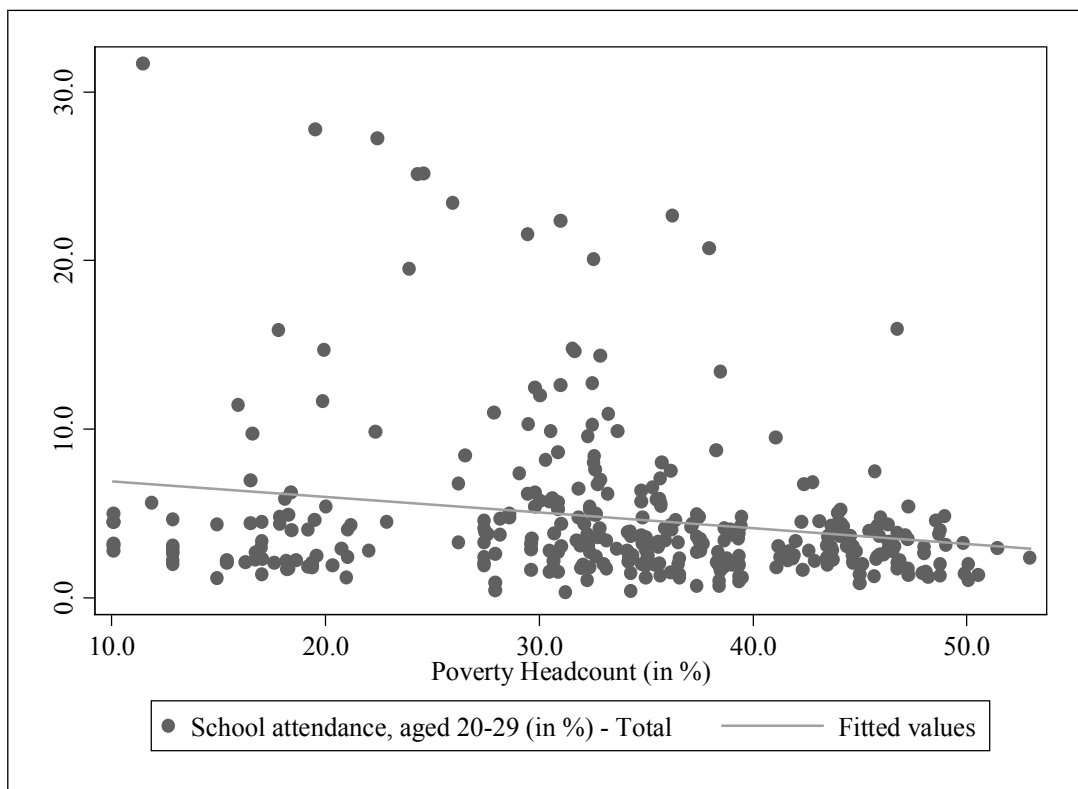
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 13: MALE YOUTH LITERACY RATE, 15-24 AGE GROUP [13] (IN %)

A) Region

Rate (in %)
94.9
96.4
96.8
97.8
99.4

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
90-92
94-96
96-98
98-100

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
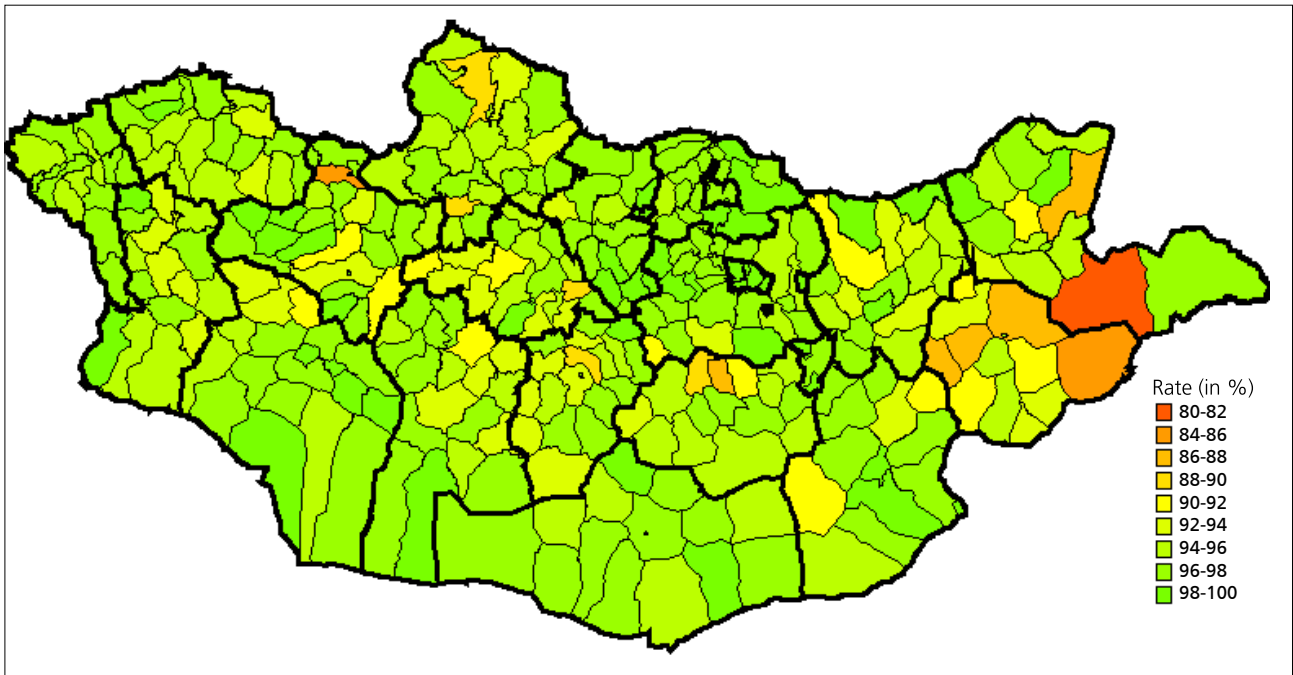
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 14: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND LITERACY RATE, 15-24 AGE GROUP [13], BY SOUM, (%)
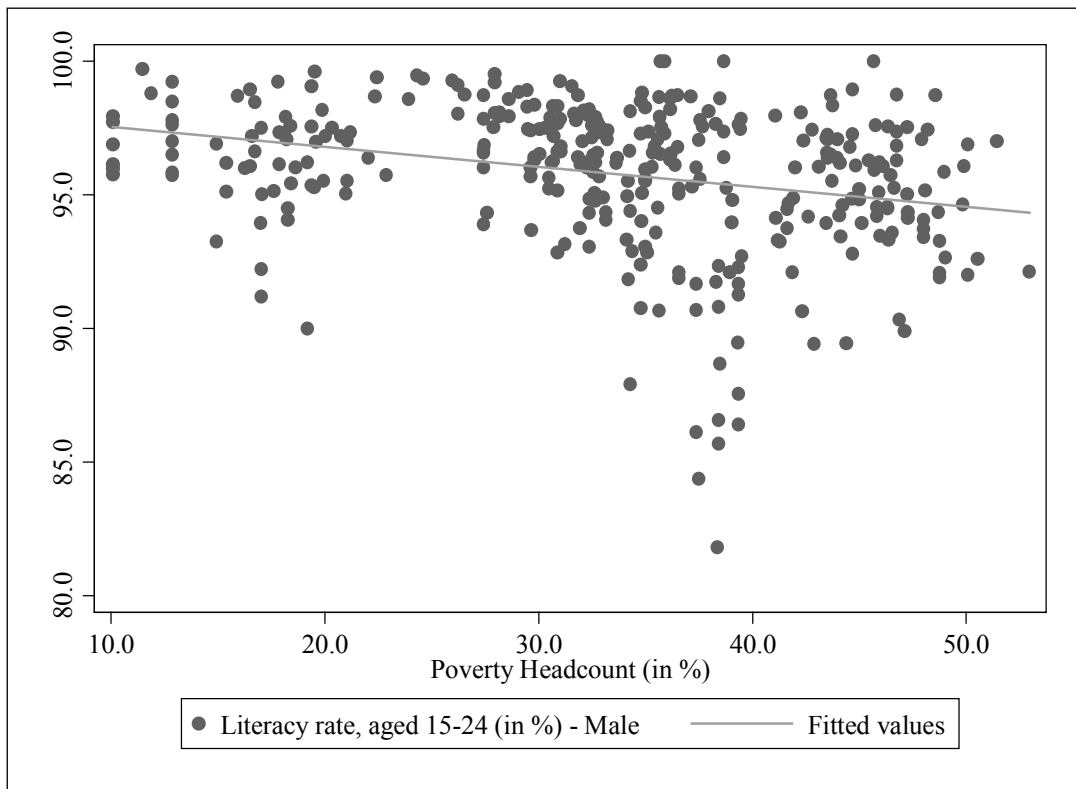
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 14: FEMALE YOUTH LITERACY, 15-24 AGE GROUP [14] (IN %)

A) Region
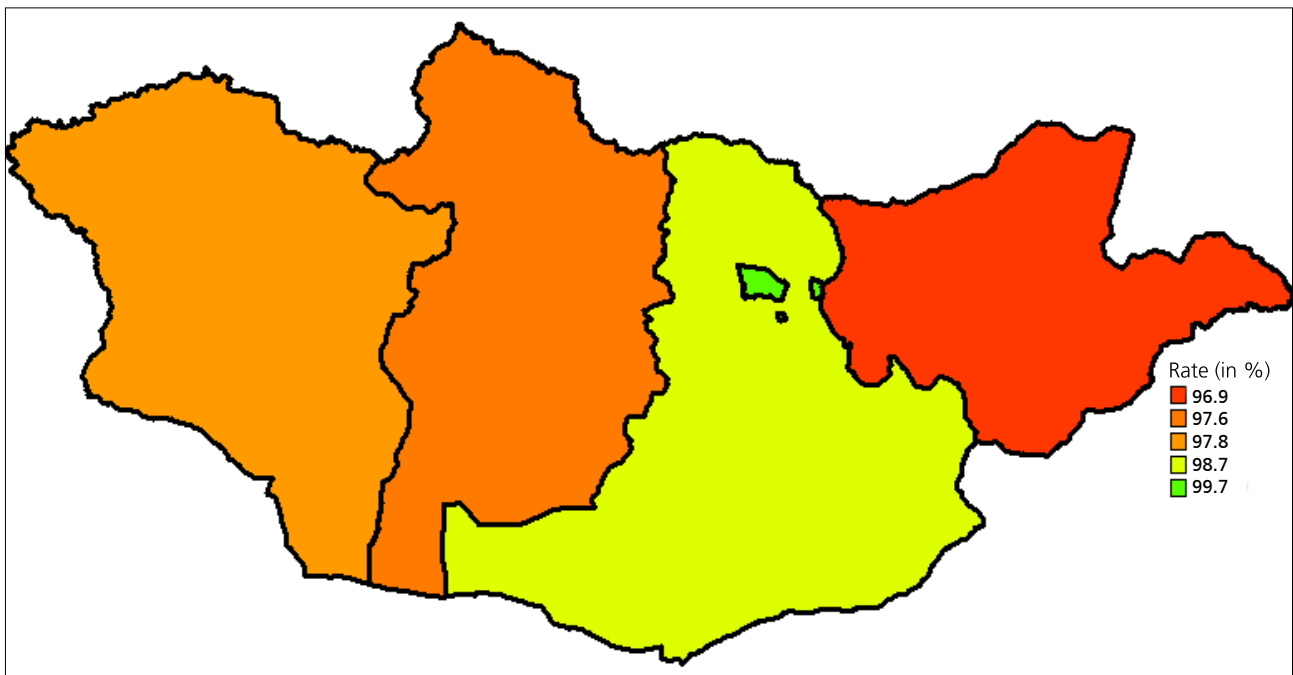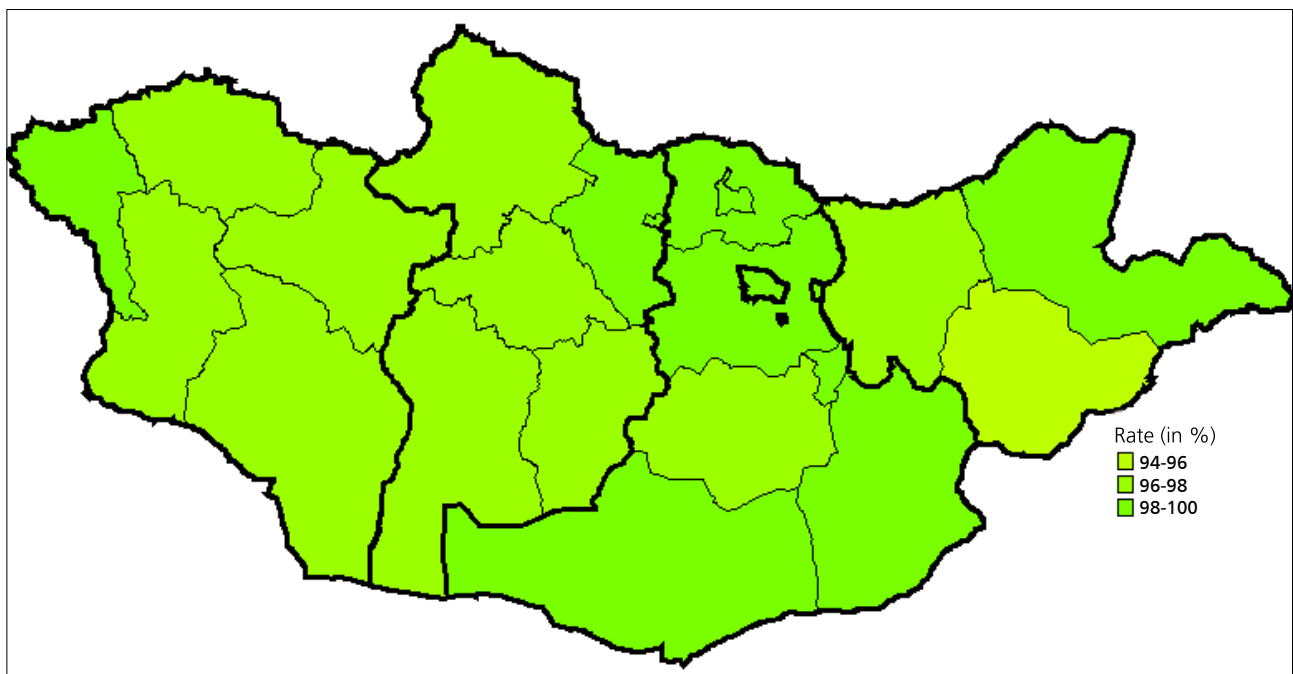
Rate (in %)
- 96.9
- 97.6
- 97.8
- 98.7
- 99.7

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 94-96
- 96-98
- 98-100
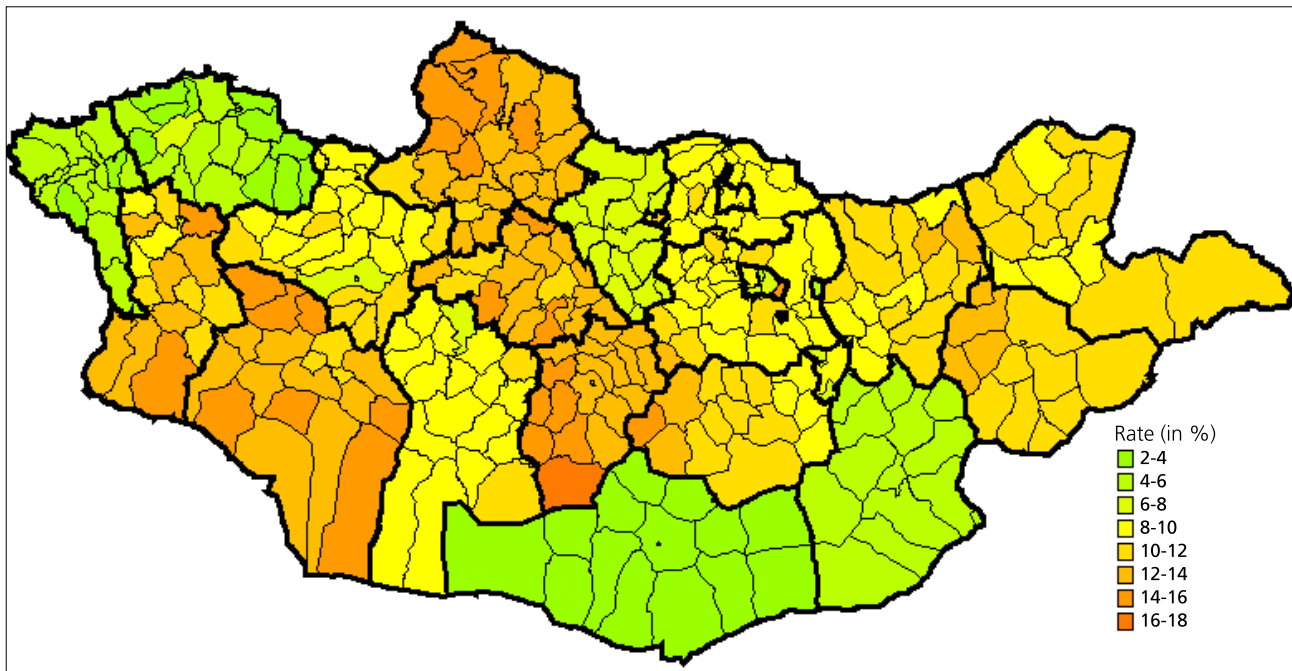
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
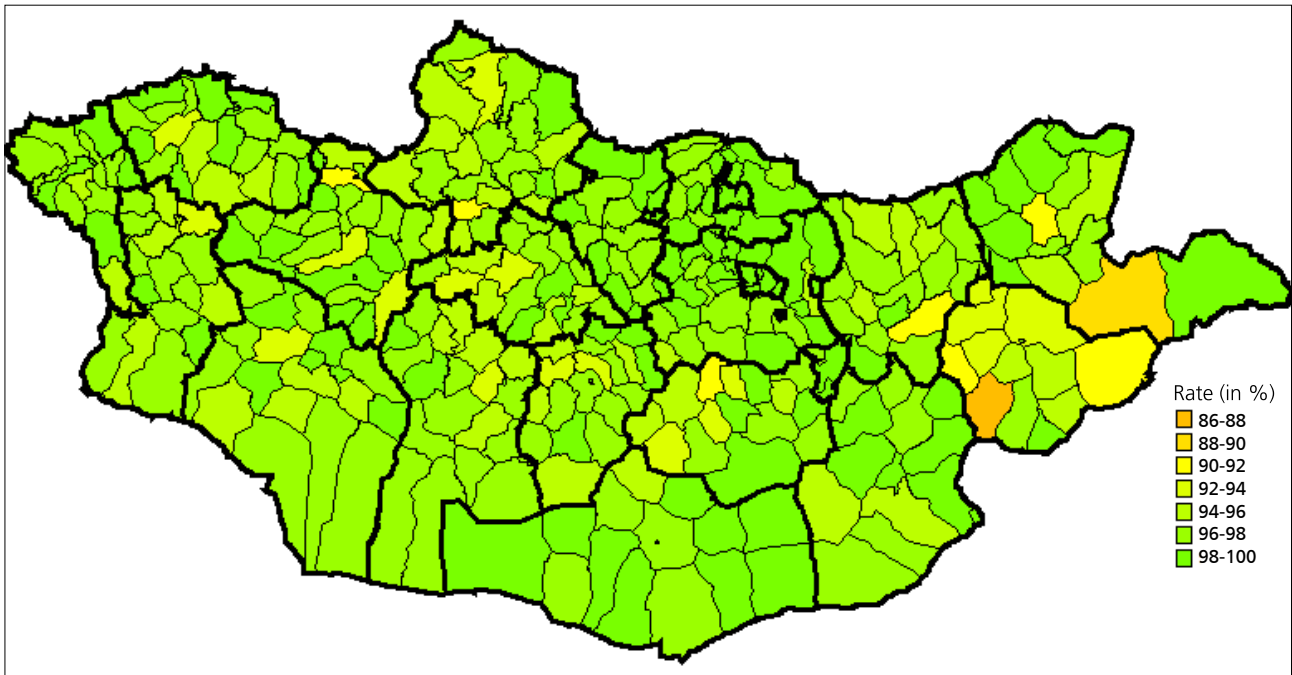
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 15: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND FEMALE YOUTH LITERACY RATE, 15-24 AGE GROUP [14], BY SOUM, (%)
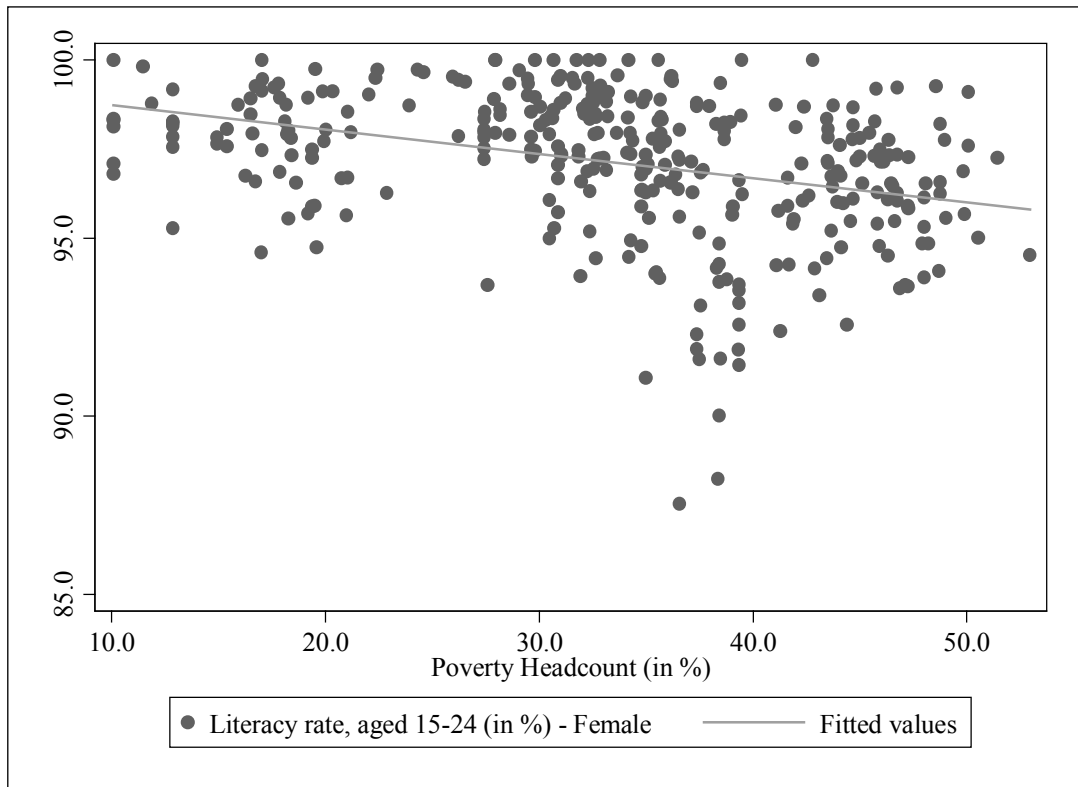
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 15: GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL, 6-9 AGE GROUP [15]

A) Region
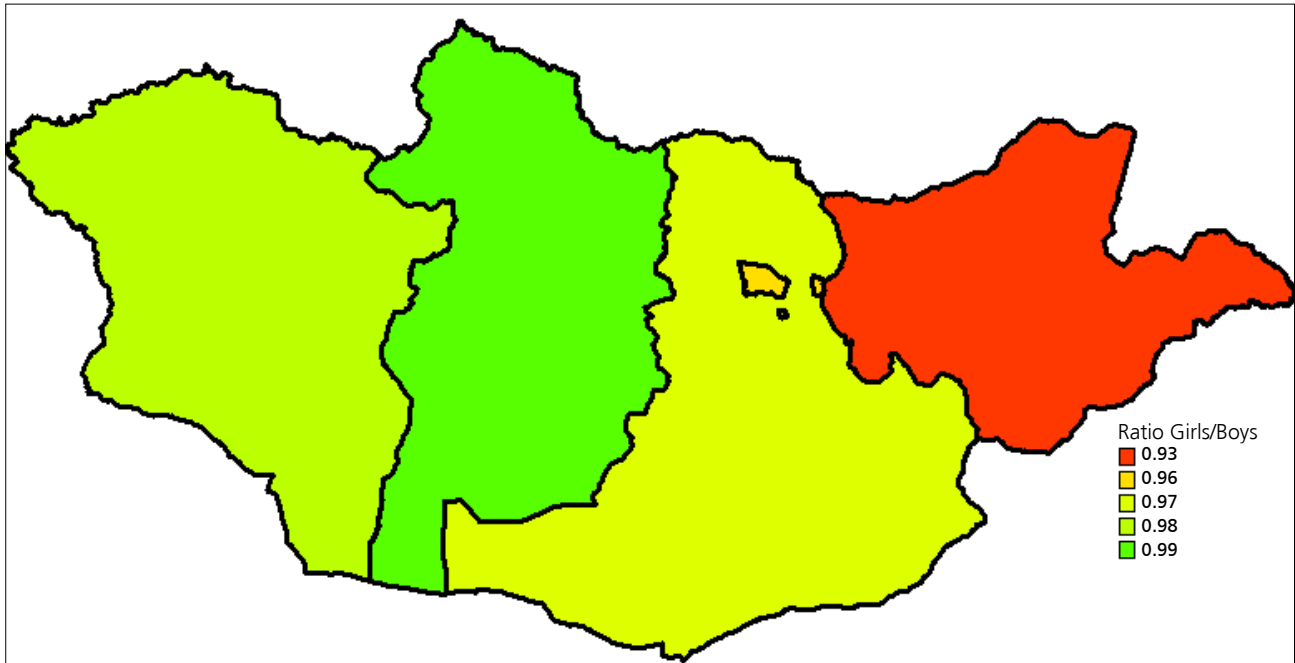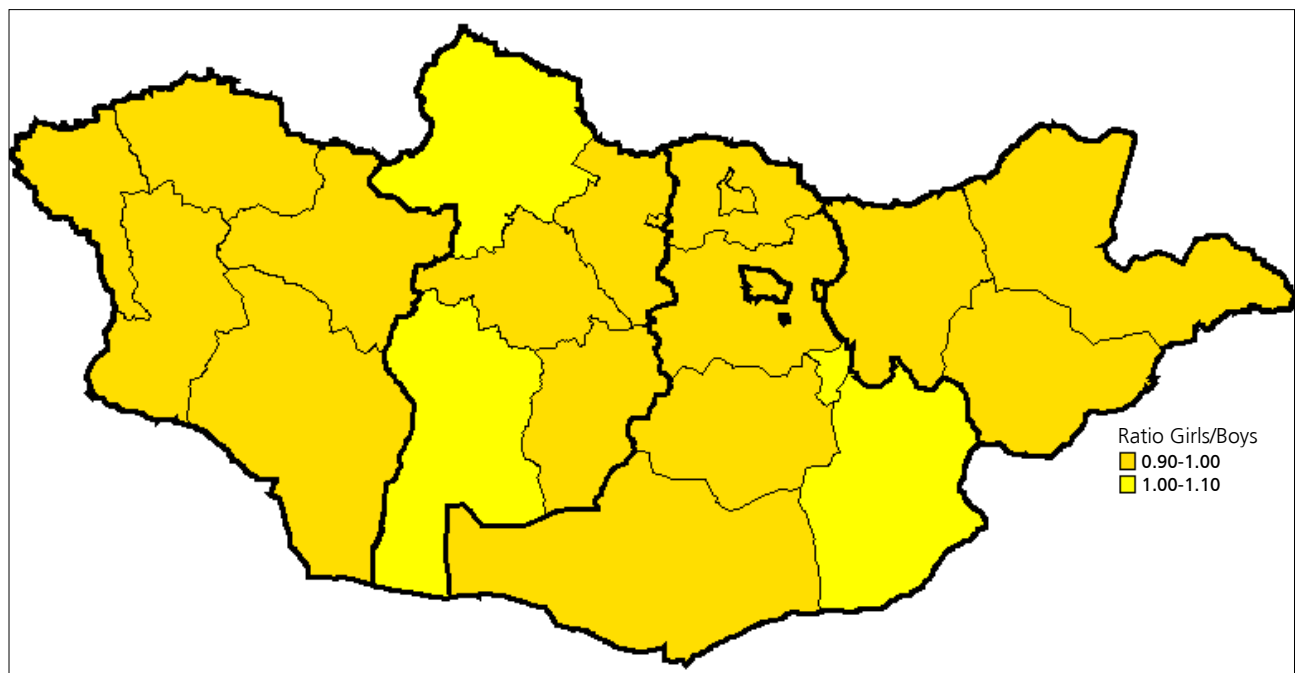
Ratio Girls/Boys
- 0.93
- 0.96
- 0.97
- 0.98
- 0.99

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Ratio Girls/Boys
- 0.90-1.00
- 1.00-1.10

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)

■ 0.50-0.60
■ 0.60-0.70
■ 0.70-0.80
■ 0.80-0.90
■ 0.90-1.00
■ 1.00-1.10
■ 1.10-1.20
■ 1.20-1.30
■ 1.30-1.40
■ 1.40-2.00
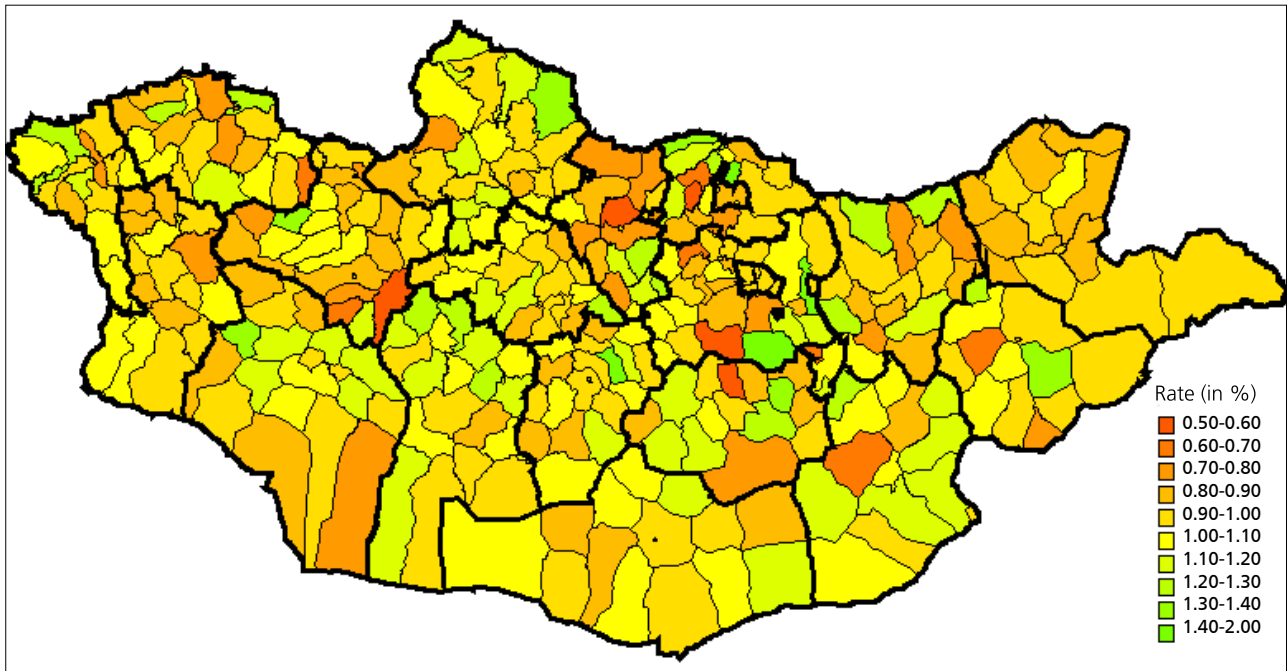
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 16: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL,
6-9 AGE GROUP [15], BY SOUM

● Ratio of girls to boys in school, aged 6-9   ──────── Fitted values
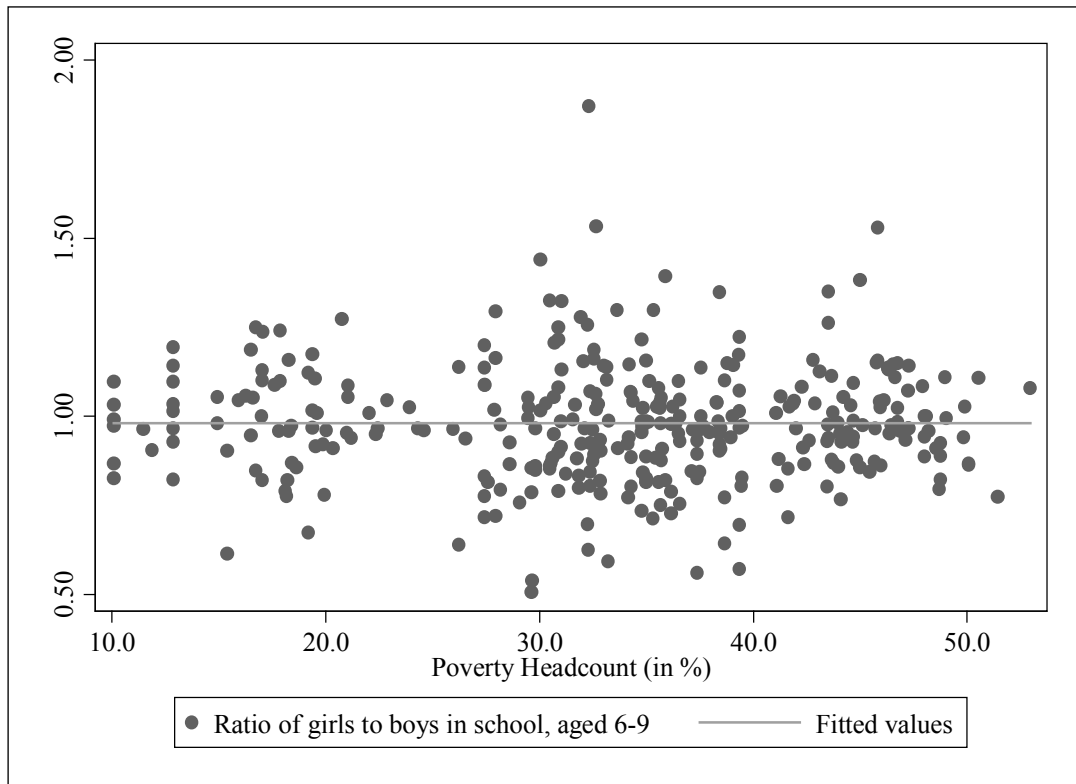
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 16: GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL, 10-14 AGE GROUP [16]

A) Region
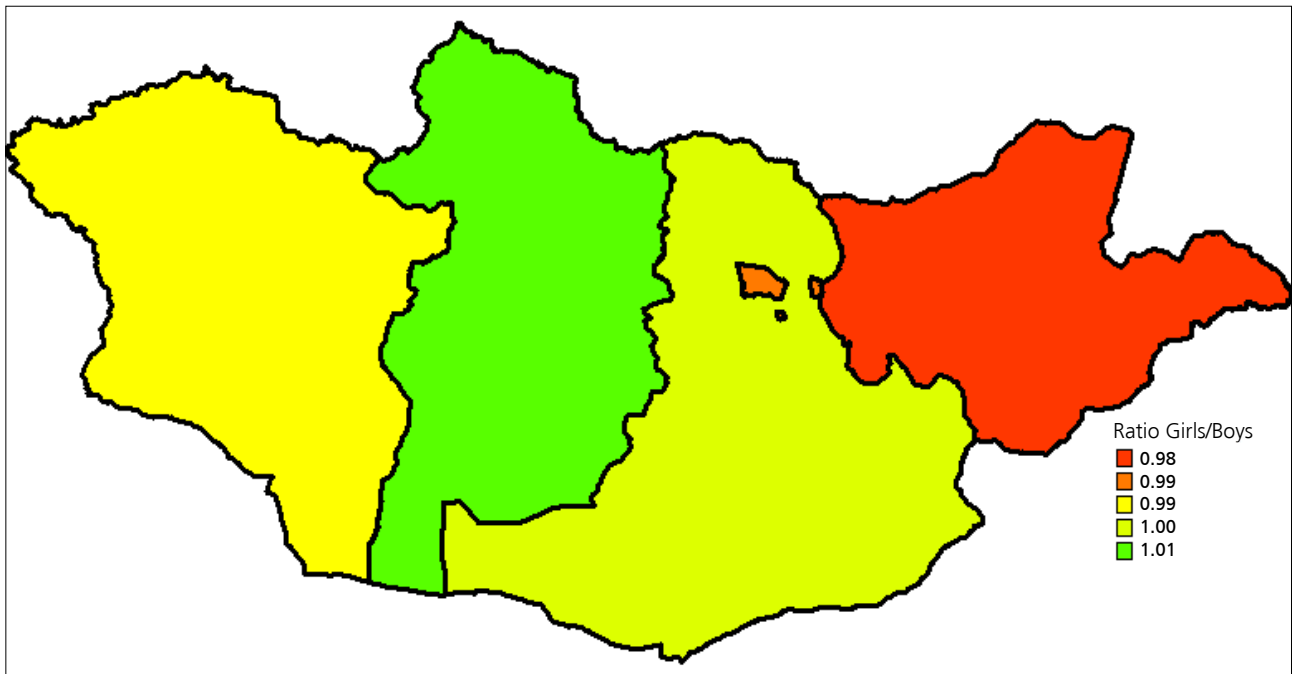
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census
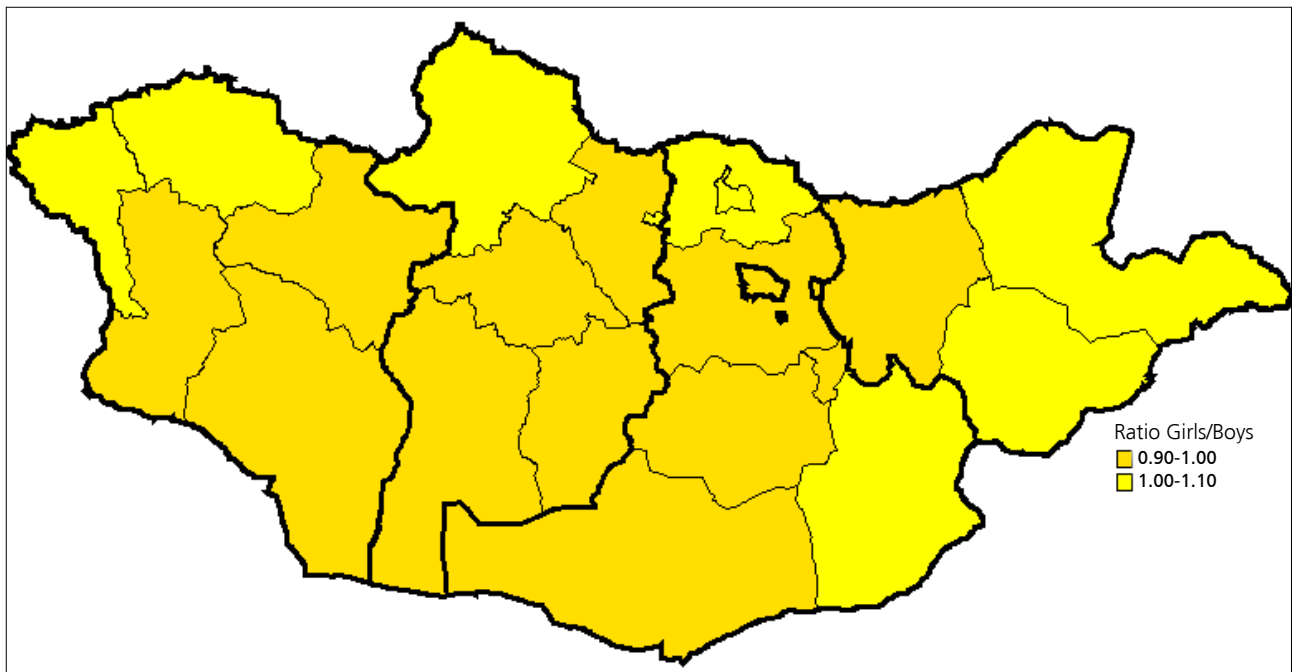
B) Aimag

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
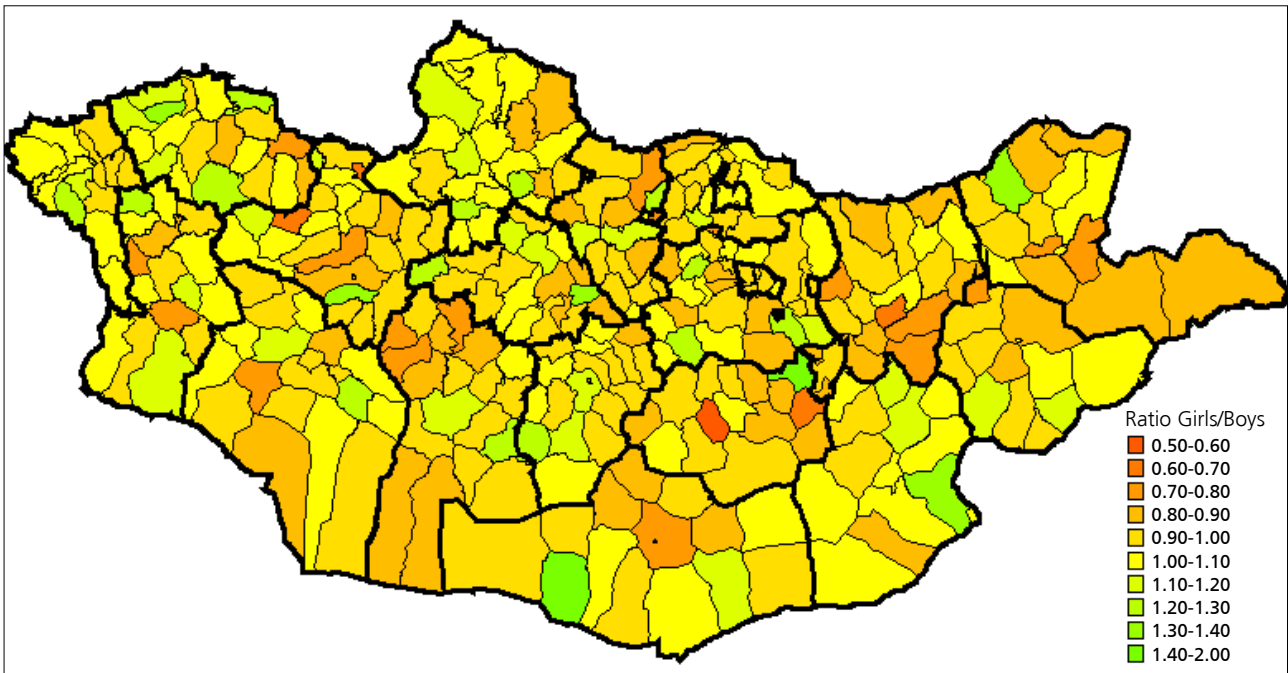
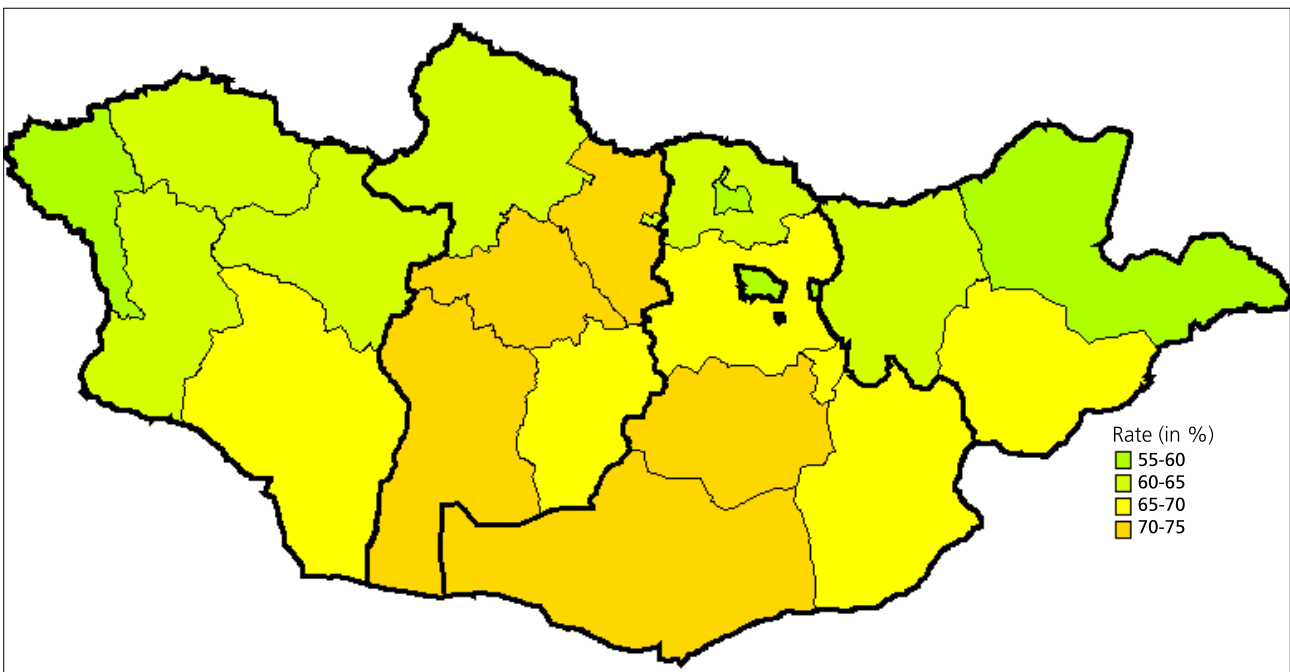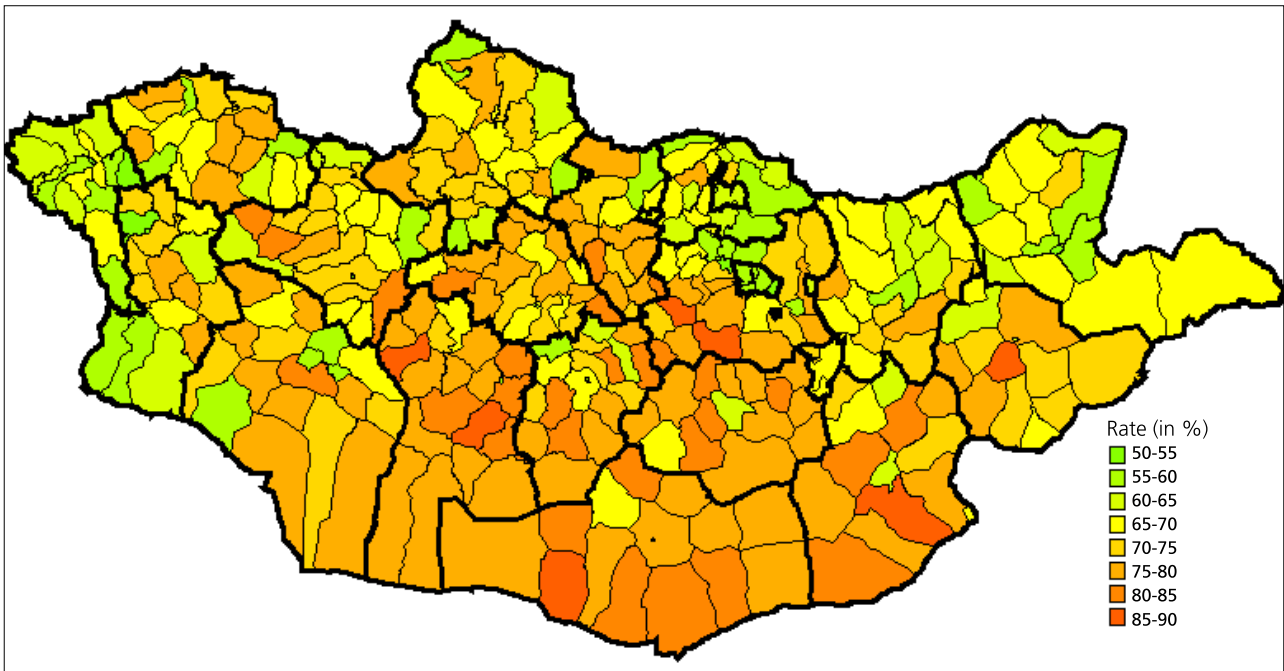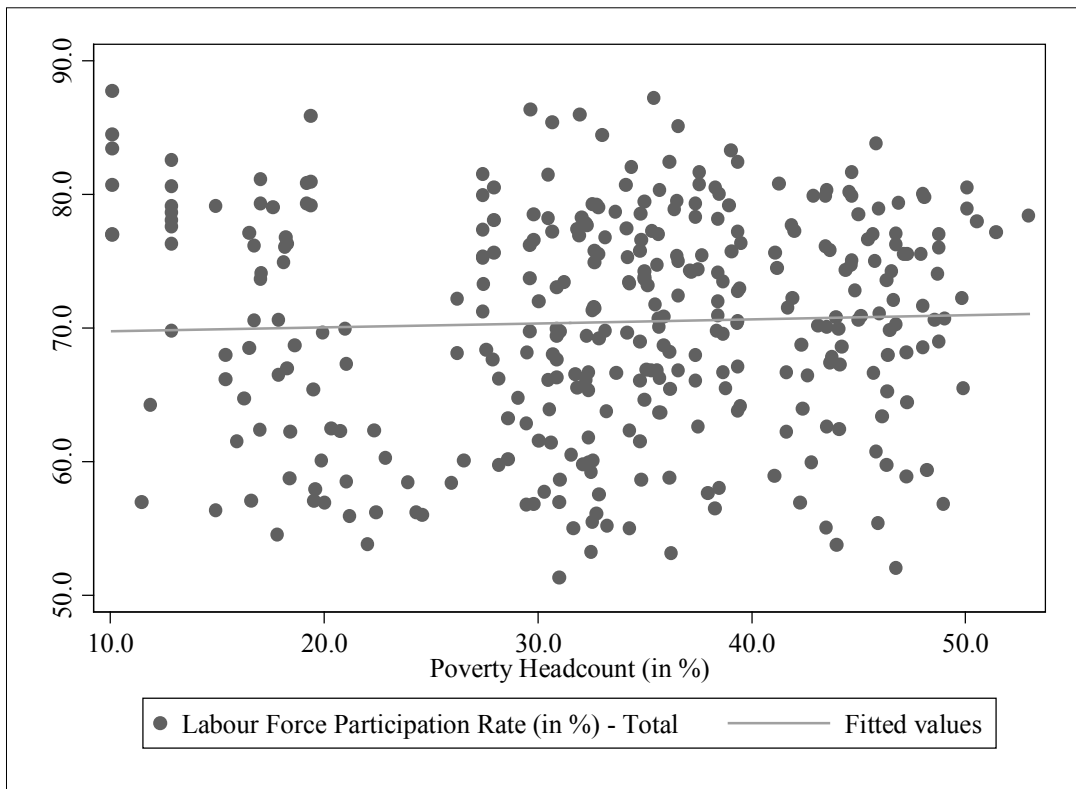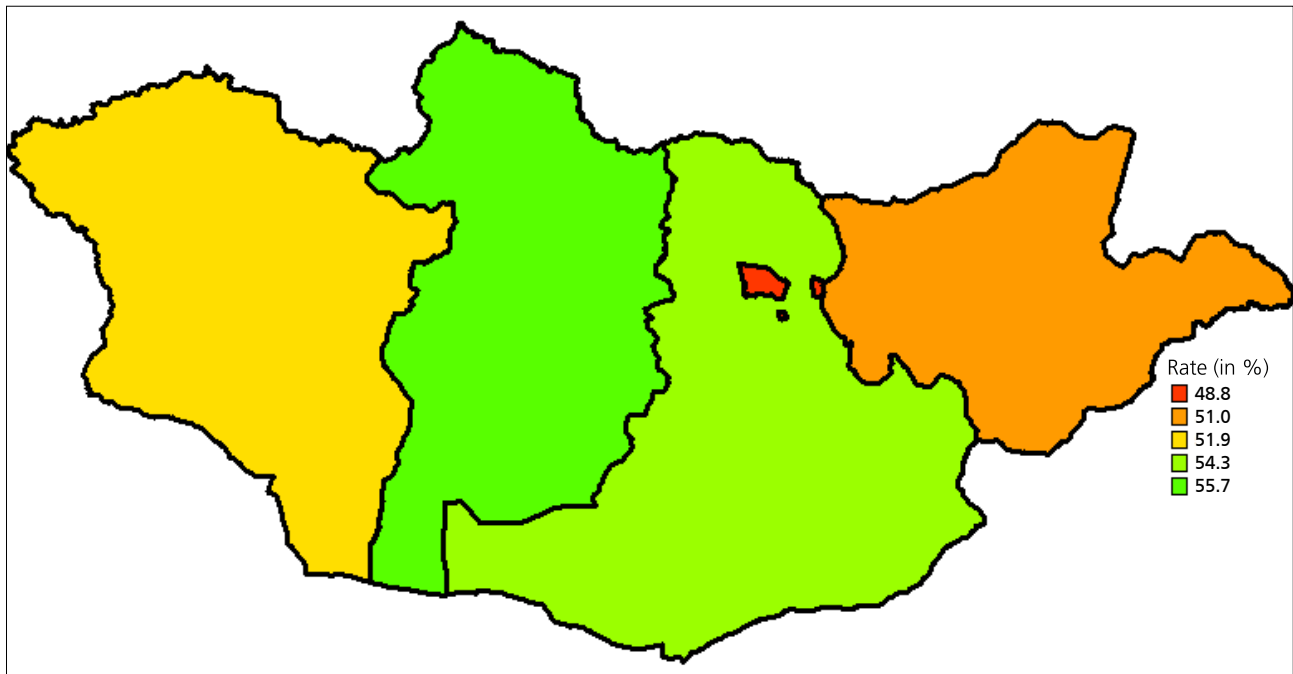*Source:* Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 17: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL,
10-14 AGE GROUP [16], BY SOUM
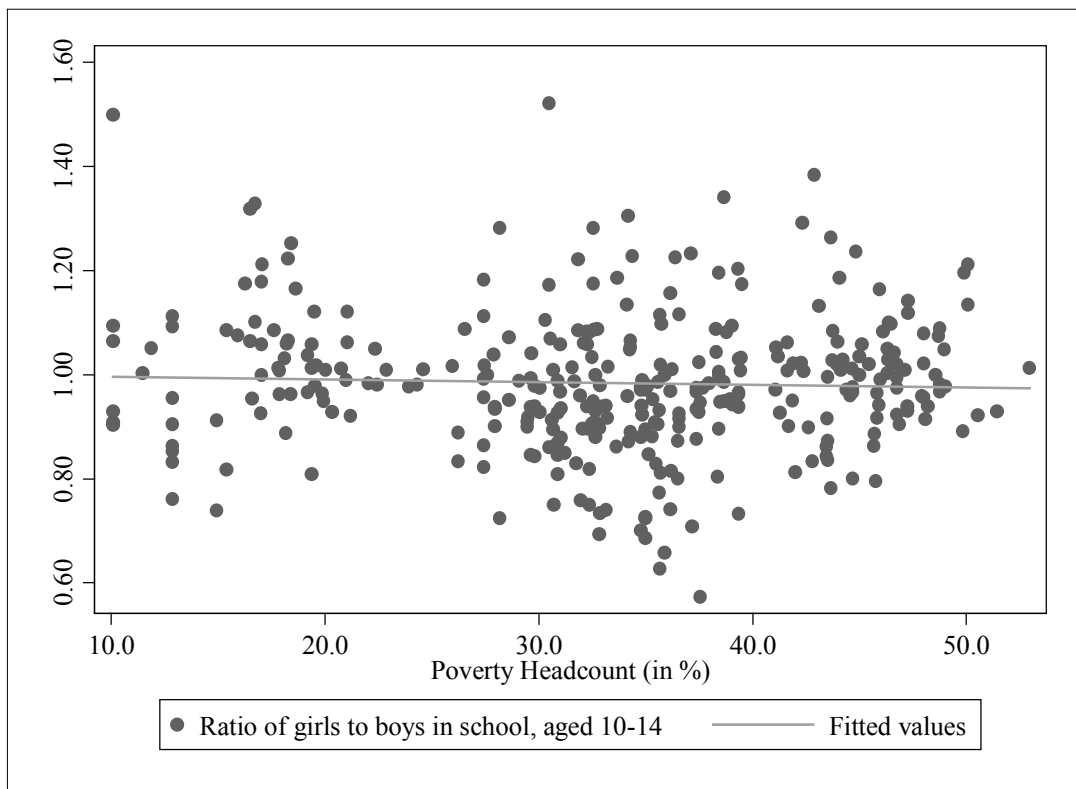
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 17: GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL, 15-19 AGE GROUP [17]

A) Region
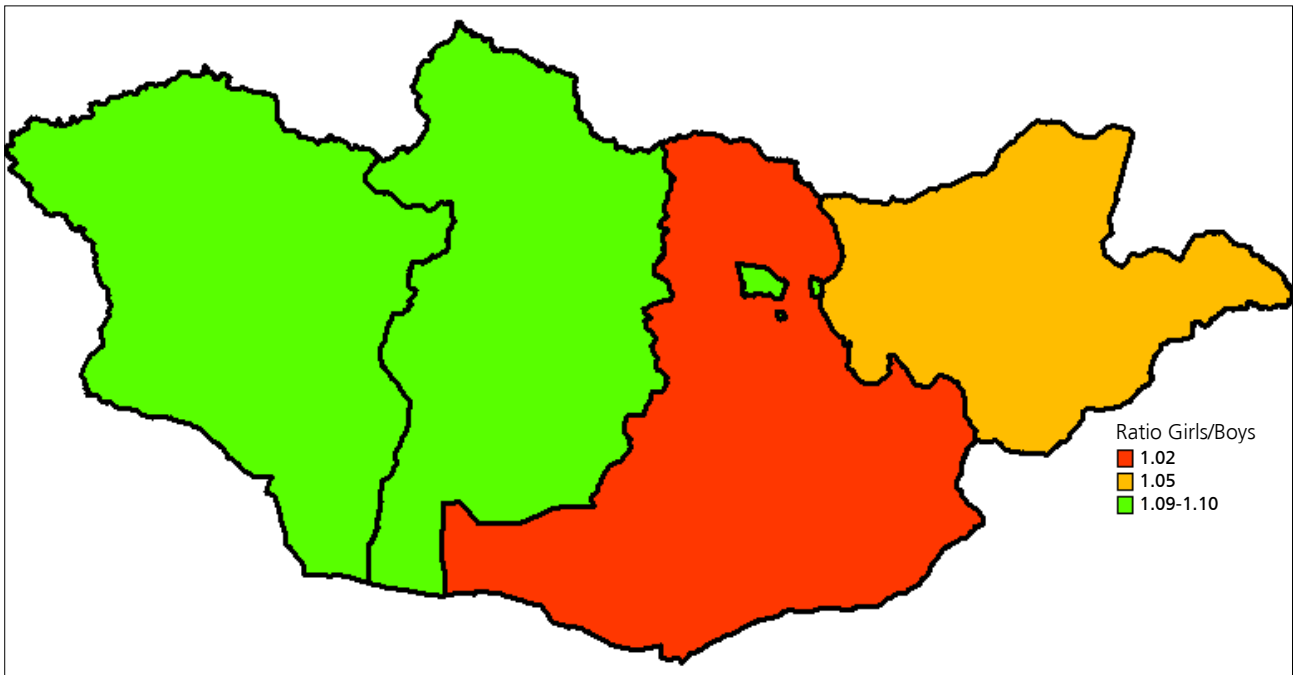
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census
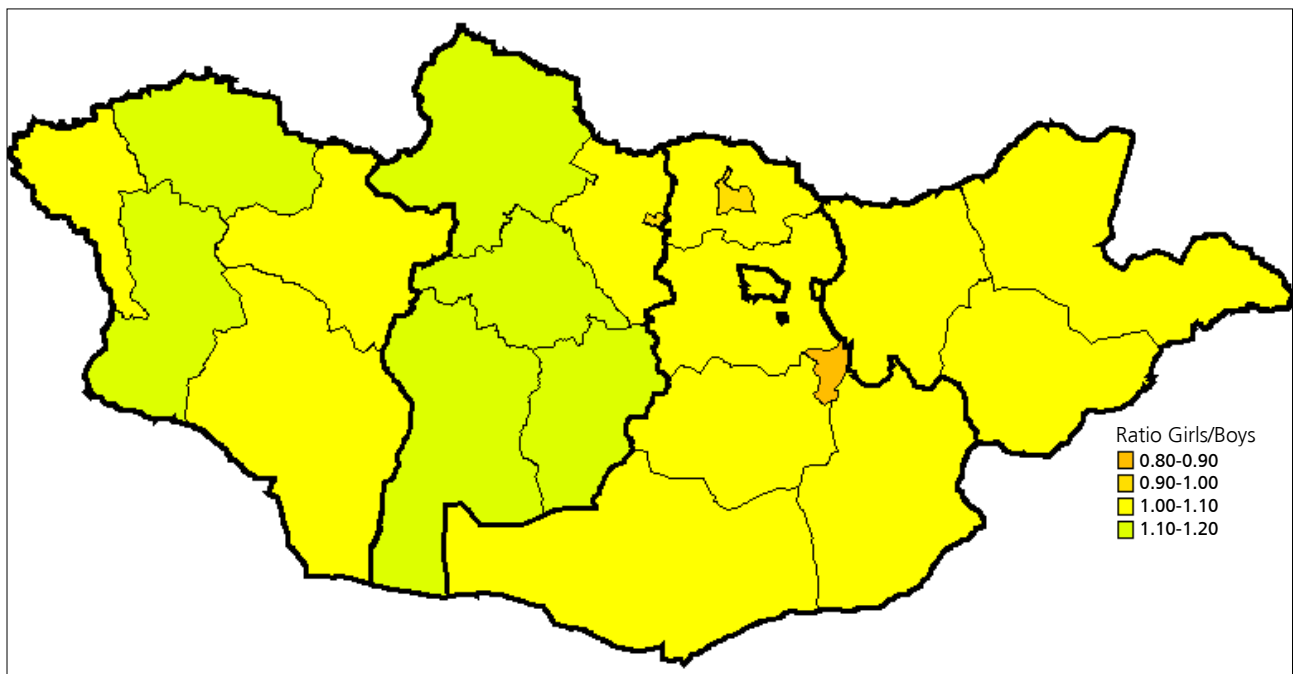
B) Aimag

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Ratio Girls/Boys
- 0.50-0.60
- 0.60-0.70
- 0.70-0.80
- 0.80-0.90
- 0.90-1.00
- 1.00-1.10
- 1.10-1.20
- 1.20-1.30
- 1.30-1.40
- 1.40-3.00
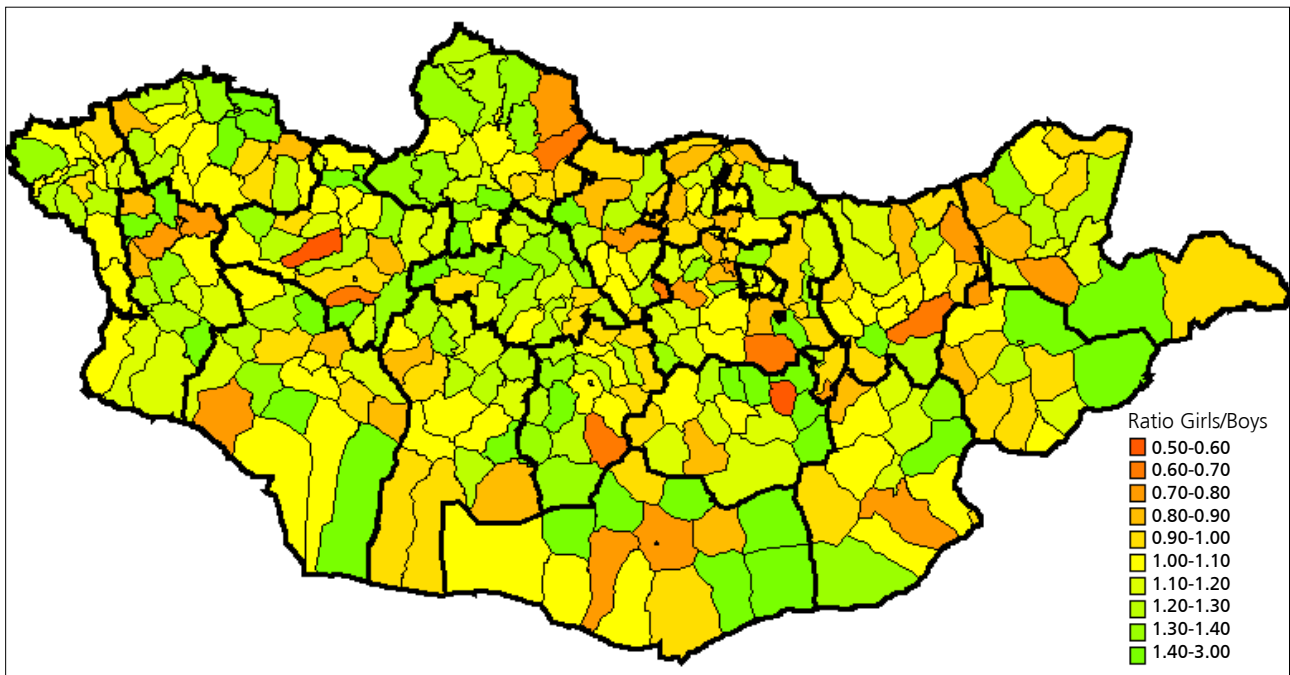
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 18: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL,
15-19 AGE GROUP [17], BY SOUM
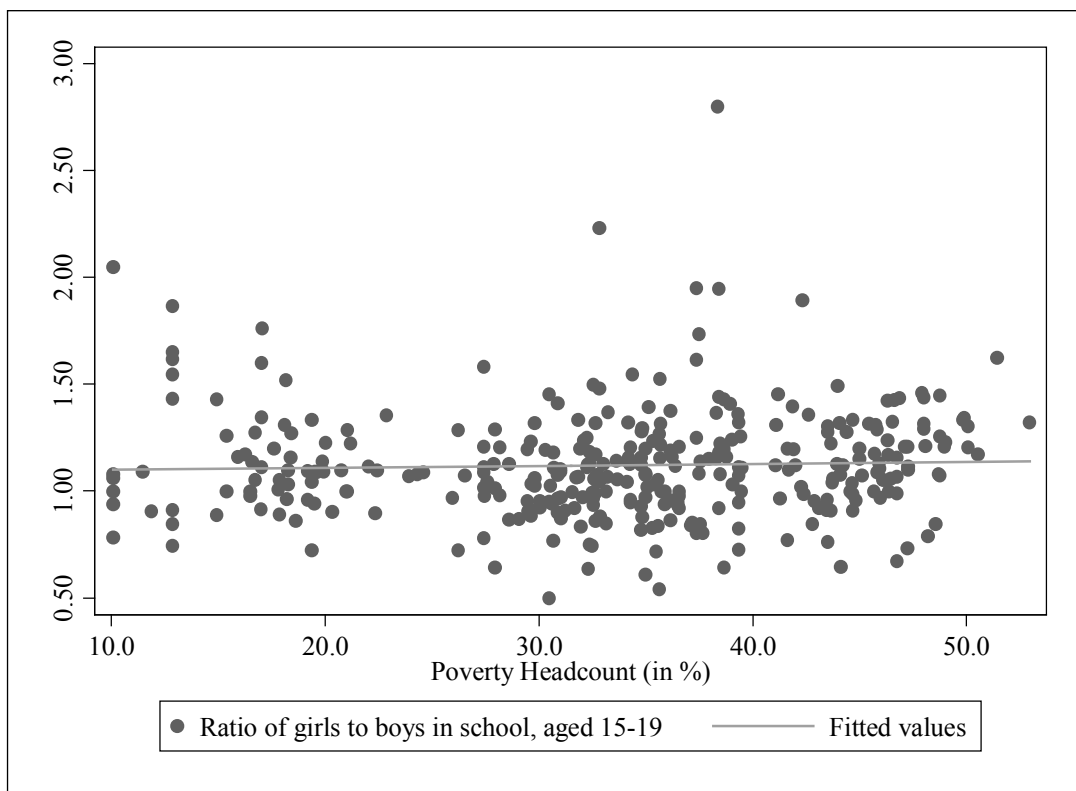
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 18: GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL, 20-29 AGE GROUP [18]

A) Region
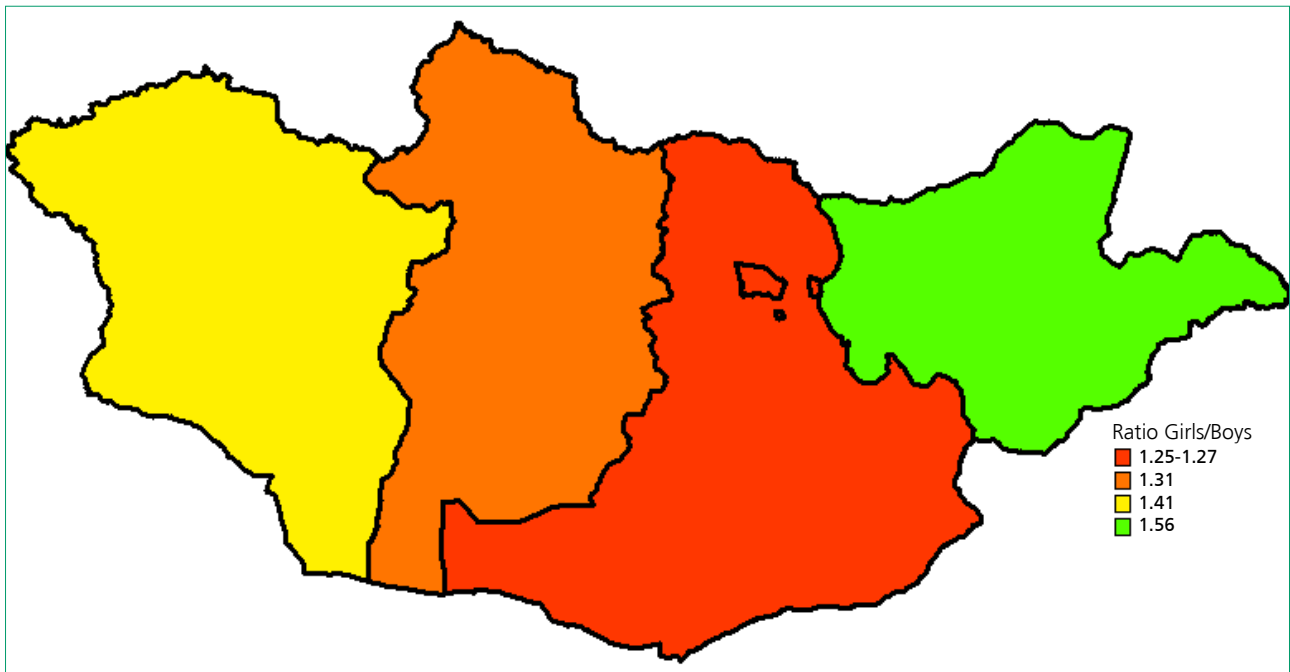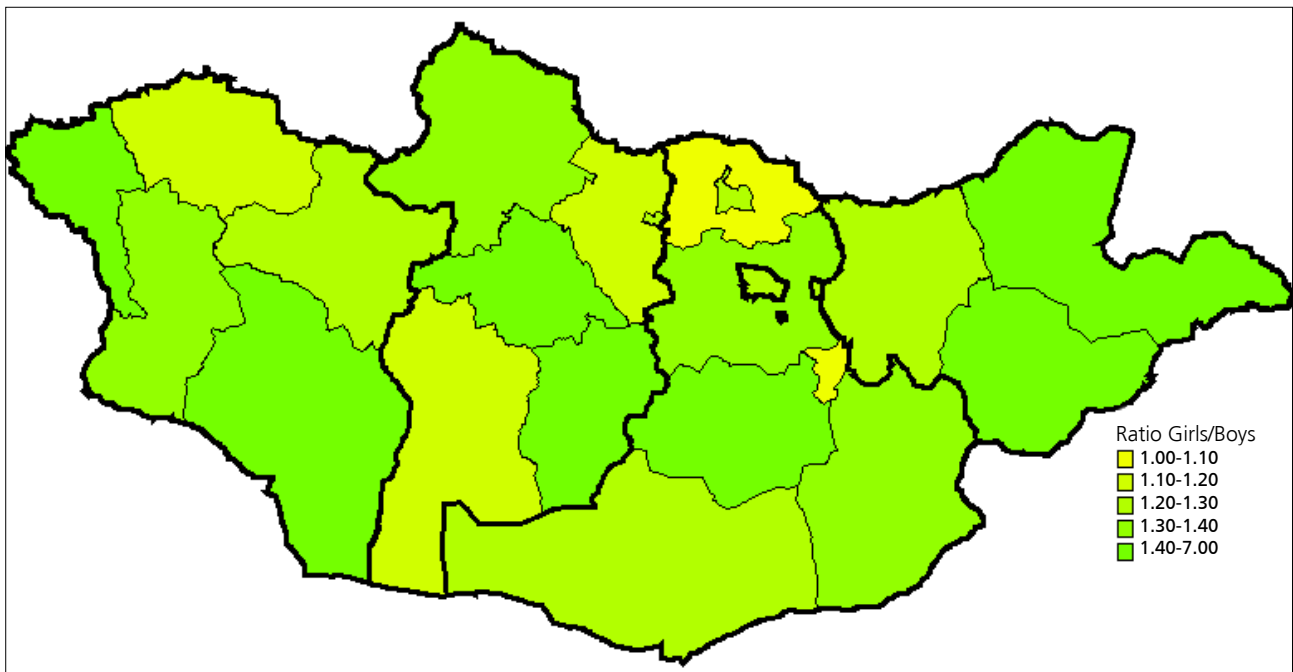
Ratio Girls/Boys
- 1.25-1.27
- 1.31
- 1.41
- 1.56

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Ratio Girls/Boys
- 1.00-1.10
- 1.10-1.20
- 1.20-1.30
- 1.30-1.40
- 1.40-7.00

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Ratio Girls/Boys
- 0.00-0.50
- 0.50-0.60
- 0.60-0.70
- 0.70-0.80
- 0.80-0.90
- 0.90-1.00
- 1.00-1.10
- 1.10-1.20
- 1.20-1.30
- 1.30-1.40
- 1.40-7.00
- No data
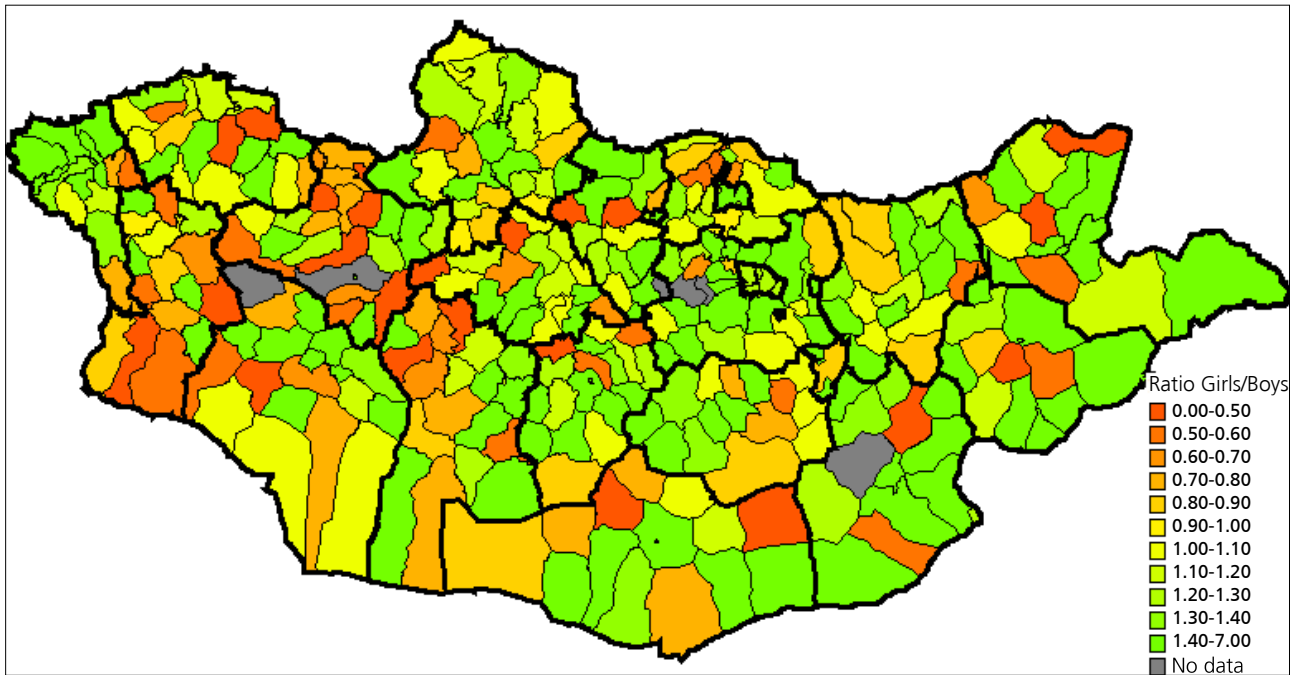
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 19: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND GIRL-TO-BOY RATIO AT SCHOOL,
20-29 AGE GROUP [18], BY SOUM

● Ratio of girls to boys in school, aged 20-29 ———— Fitted values
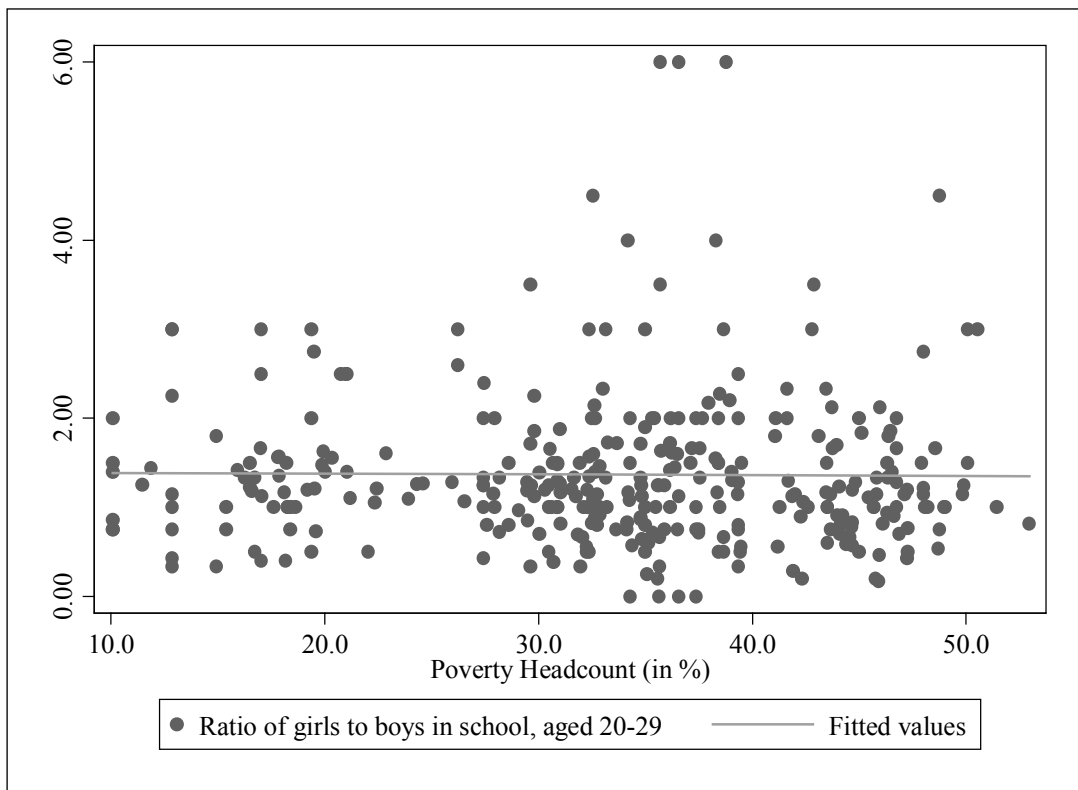
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 19: FEMALE IN WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR [19] (IN %)

A) Region
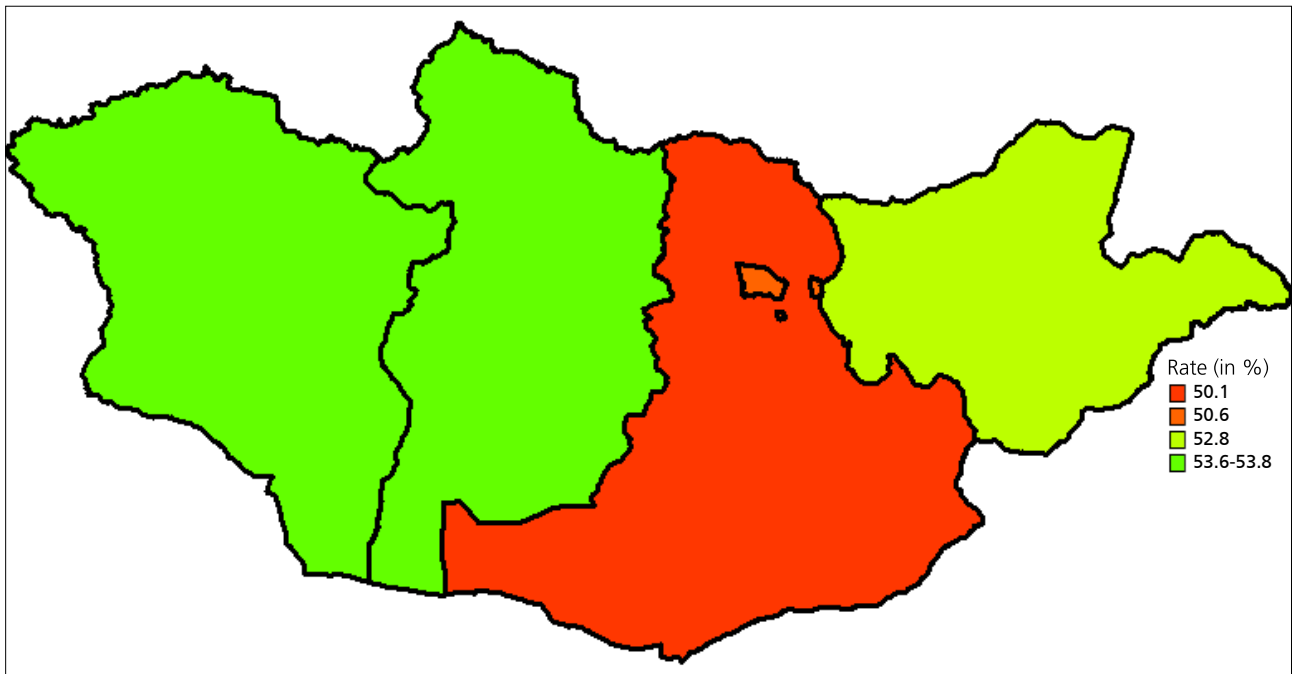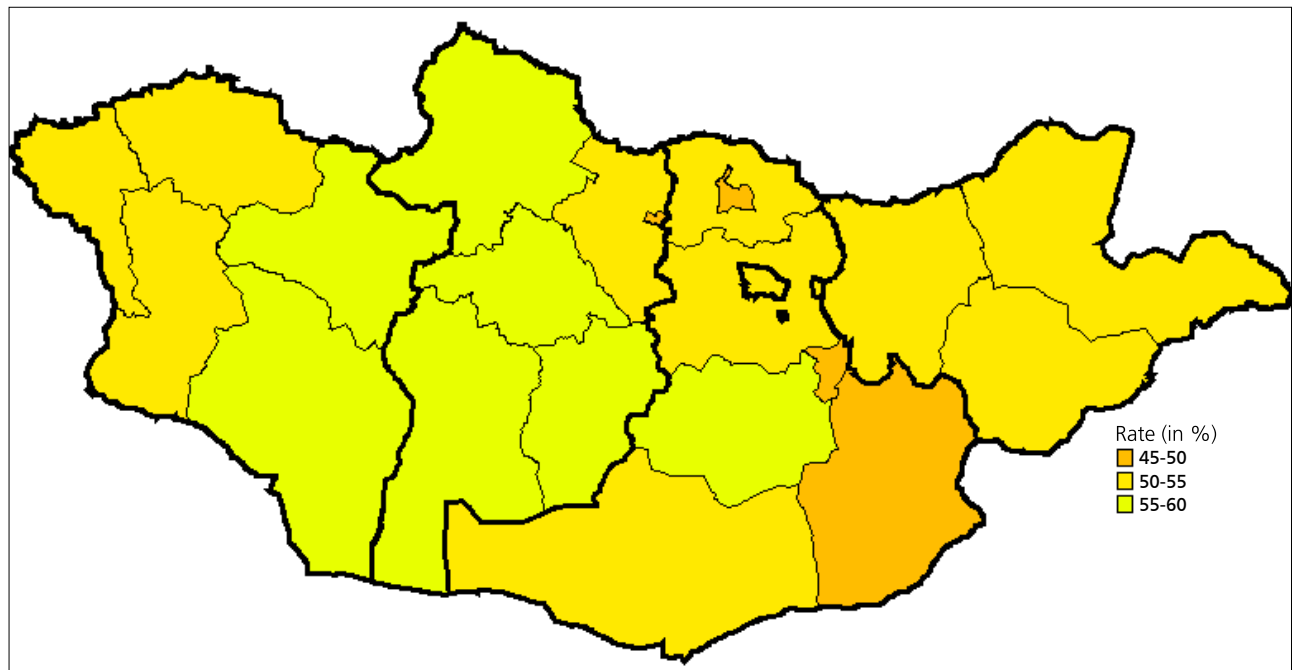
Rate (in %)
- 50.1
- 50.6
- 52.8
- 53.6-53.8

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag
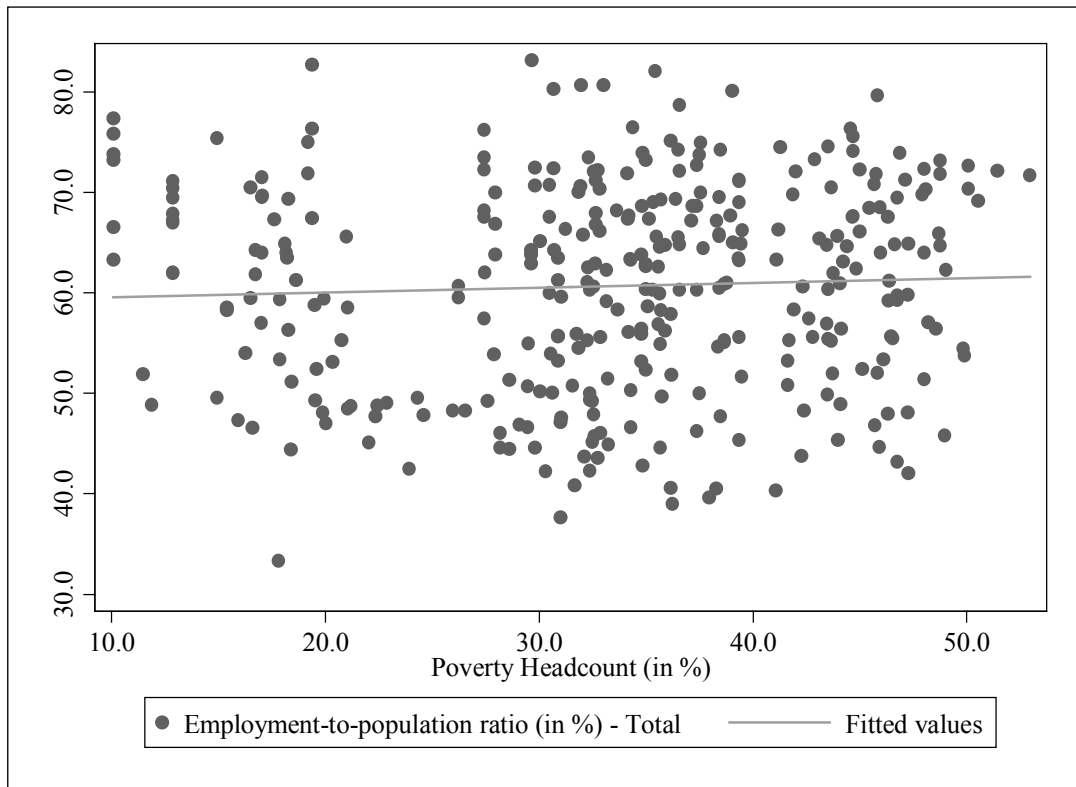

Rate (in %)
- 45-50
- 50-55
- 55-60

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
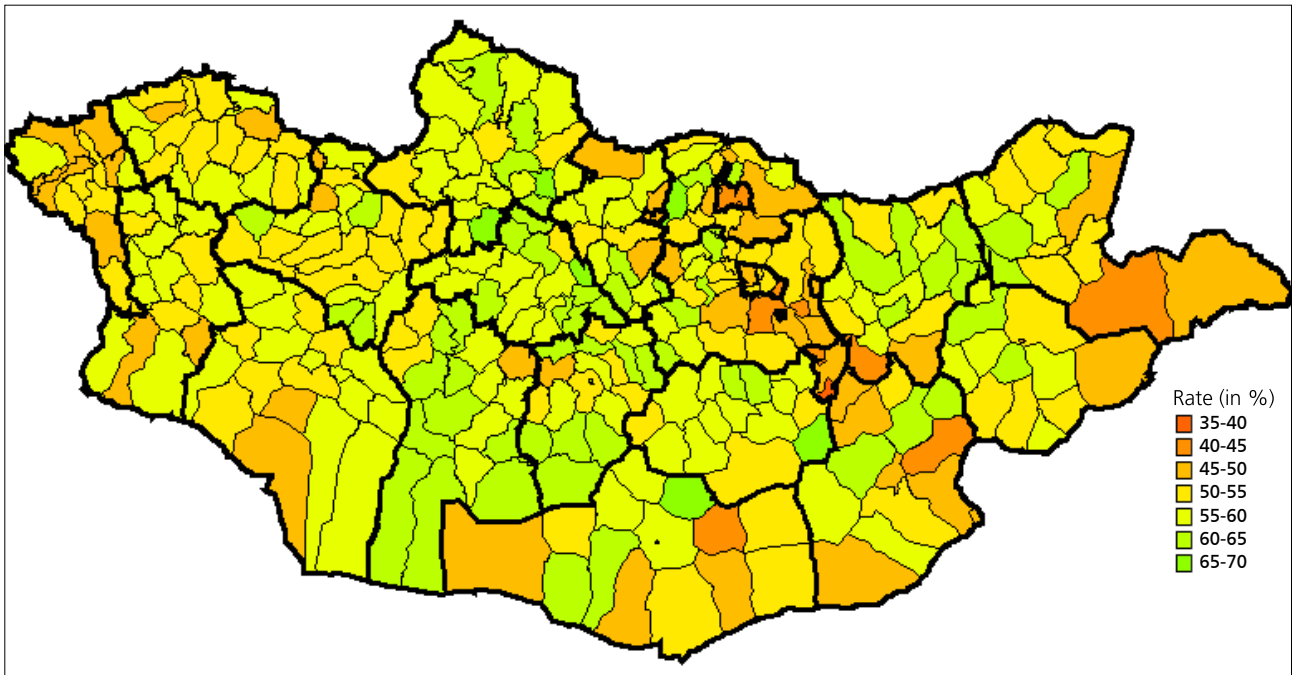
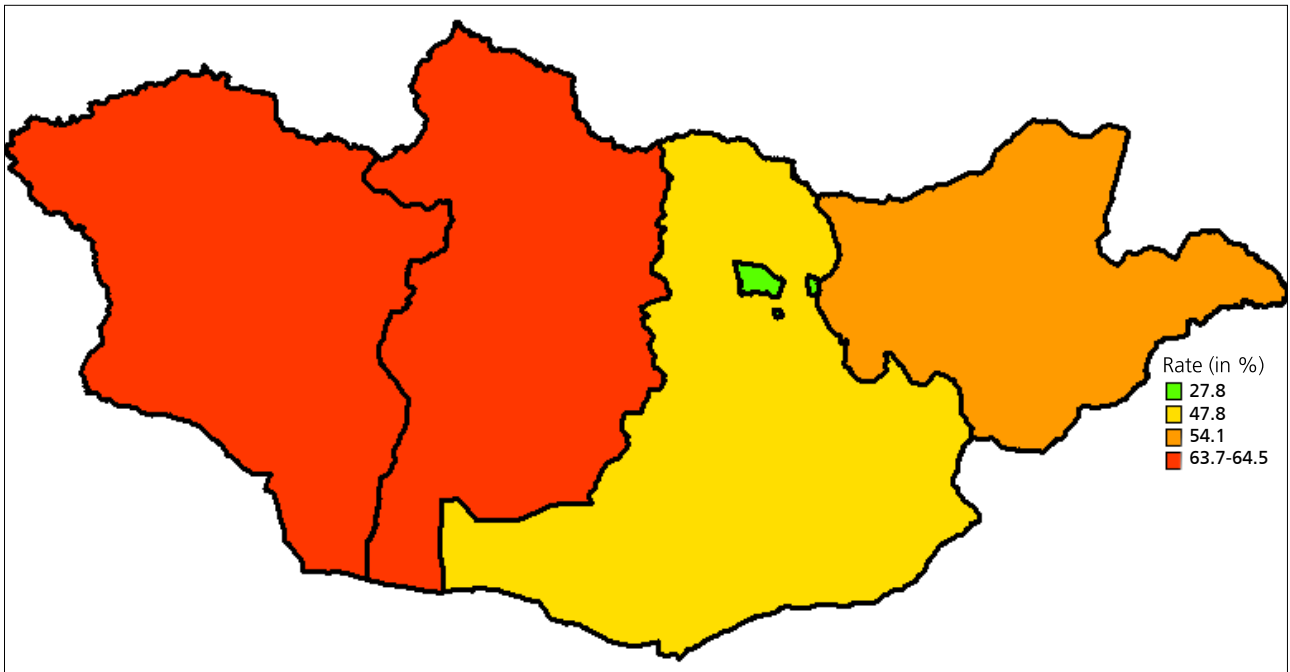*Source:* Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 20: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND FEMALE IN WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR [19], BY SOUM
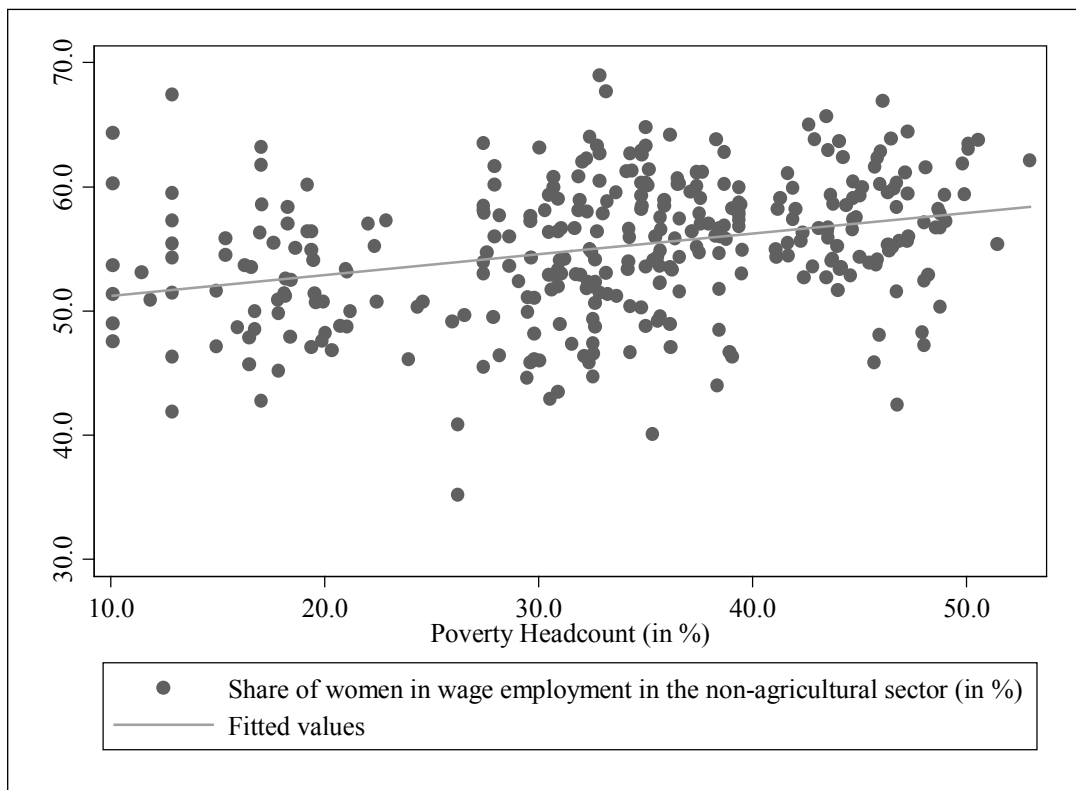
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 20: PROPORTION OF DISABLED PEOPLE [20] (IN %)

A) Region
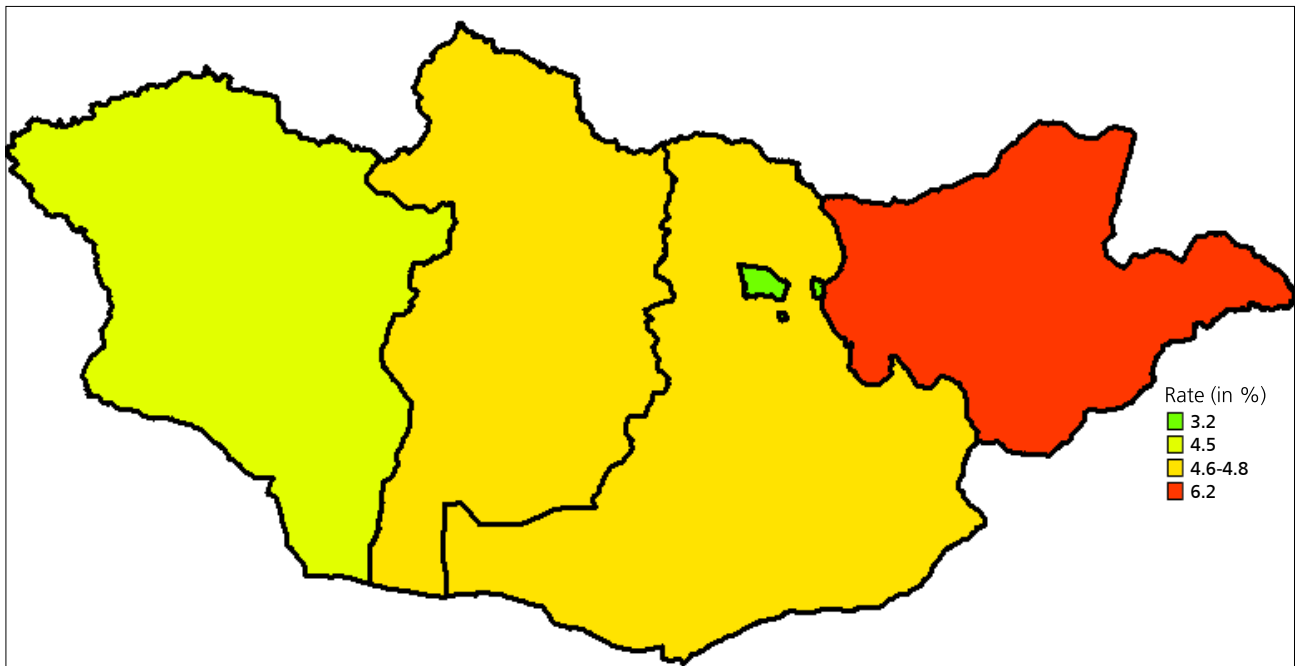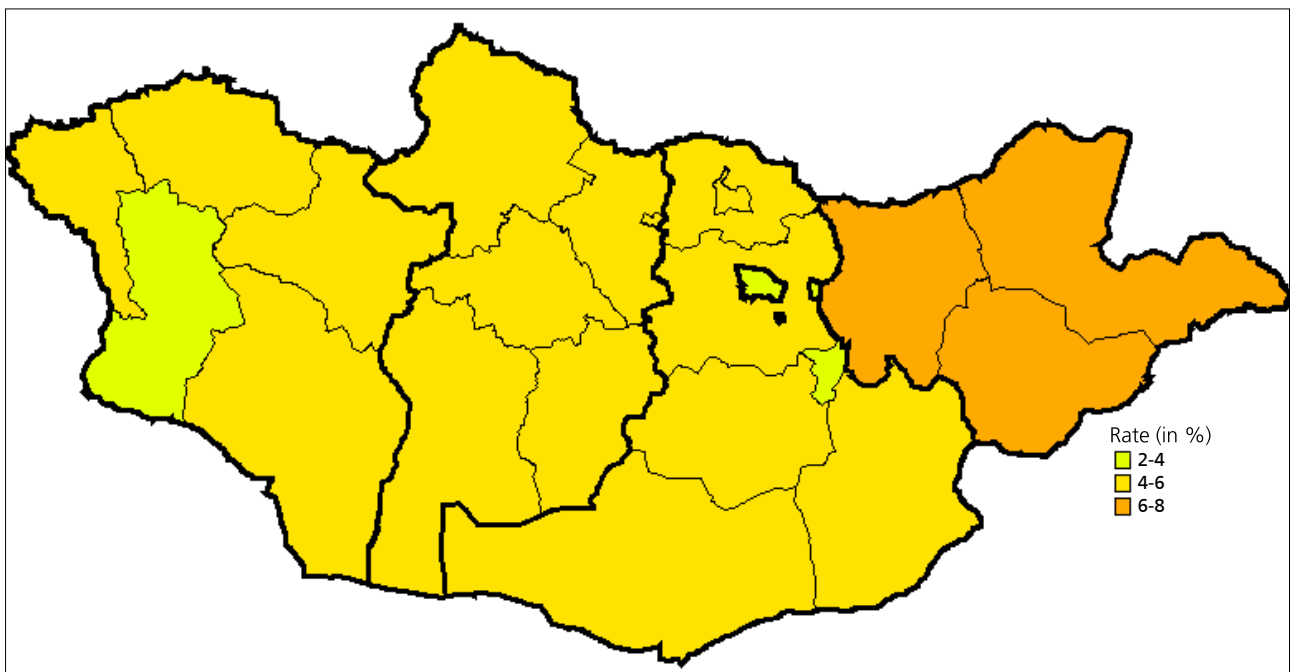
Rate (in %)
- 3.2
- 4.5
- 4.6-4.8
- 6.2

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census
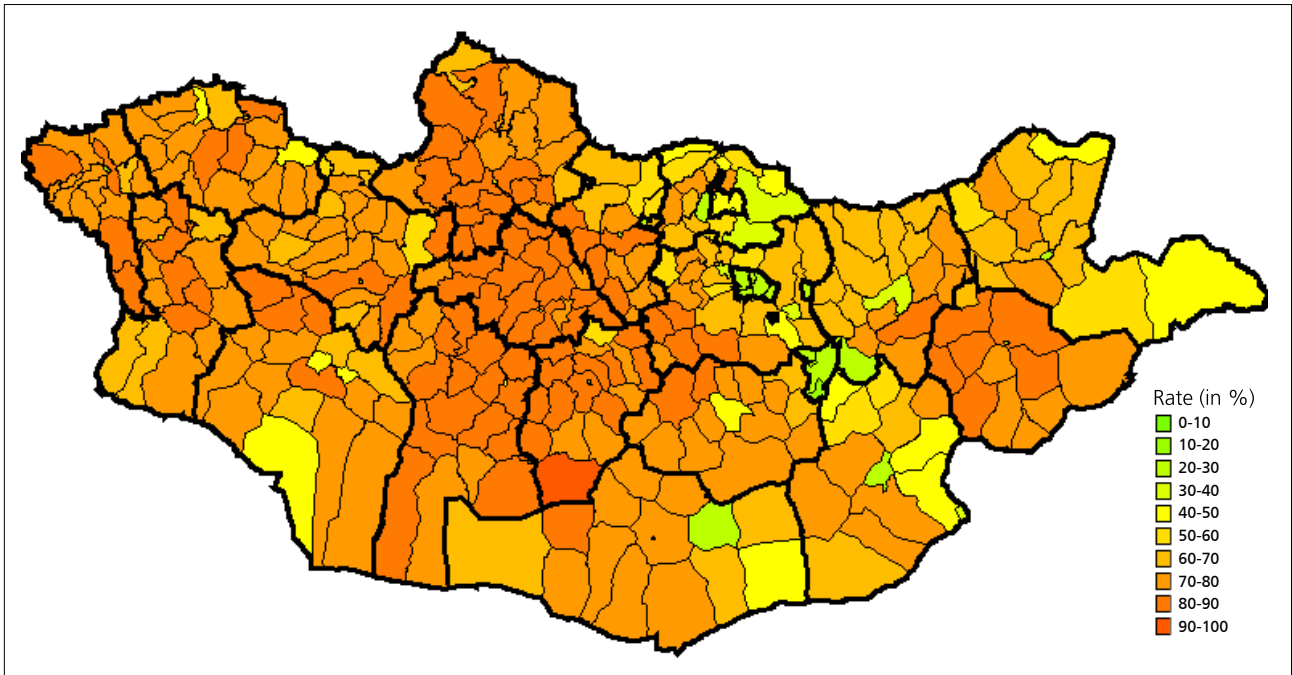
B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 2-4
- 4-6
- 6-8

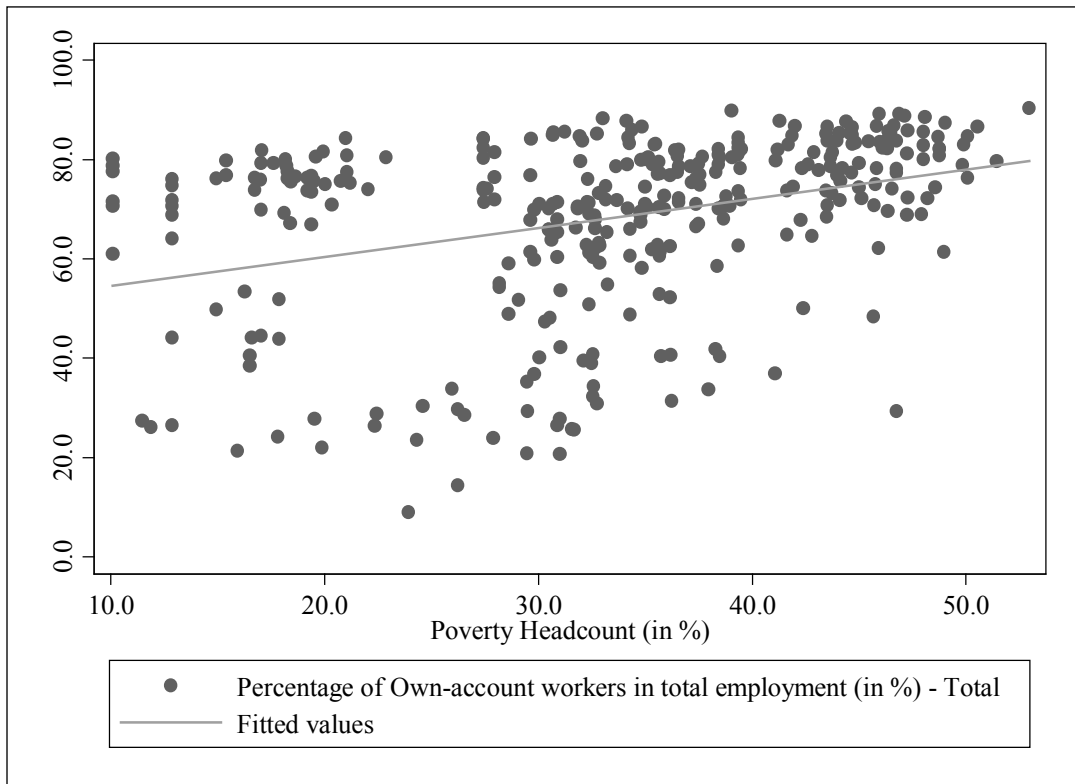*Source:* Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
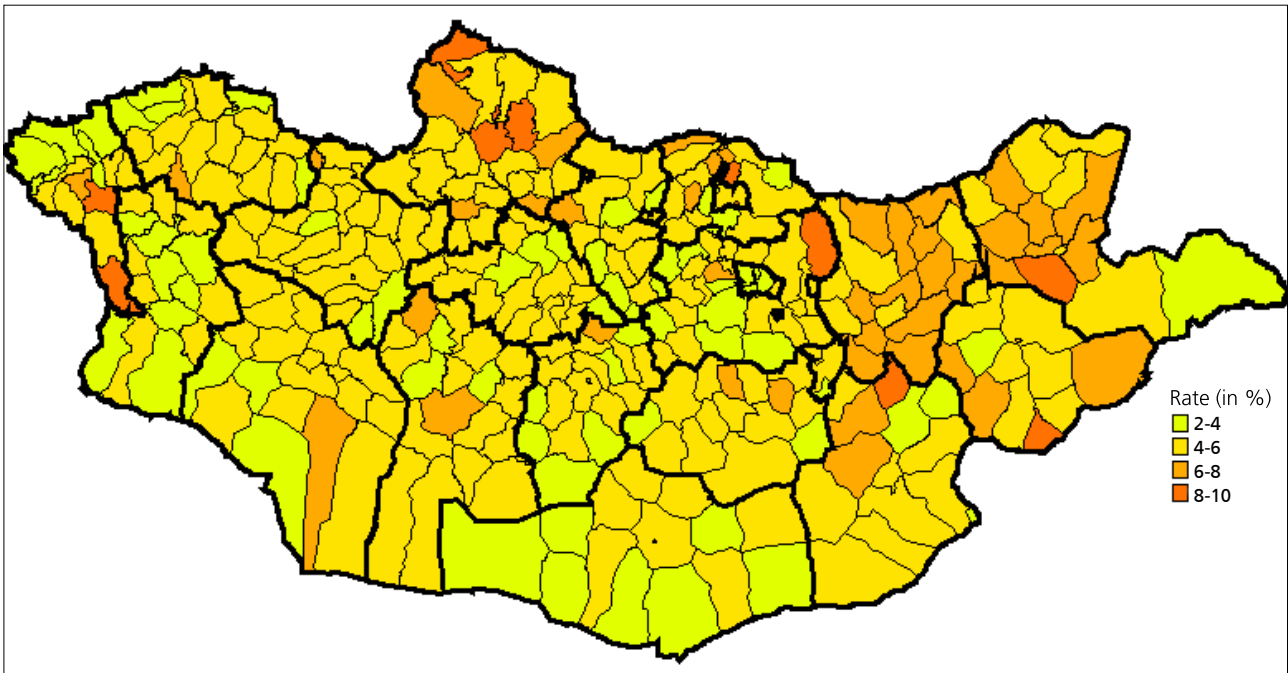
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 21: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND DISABILITY RATE [20], BY SOUM
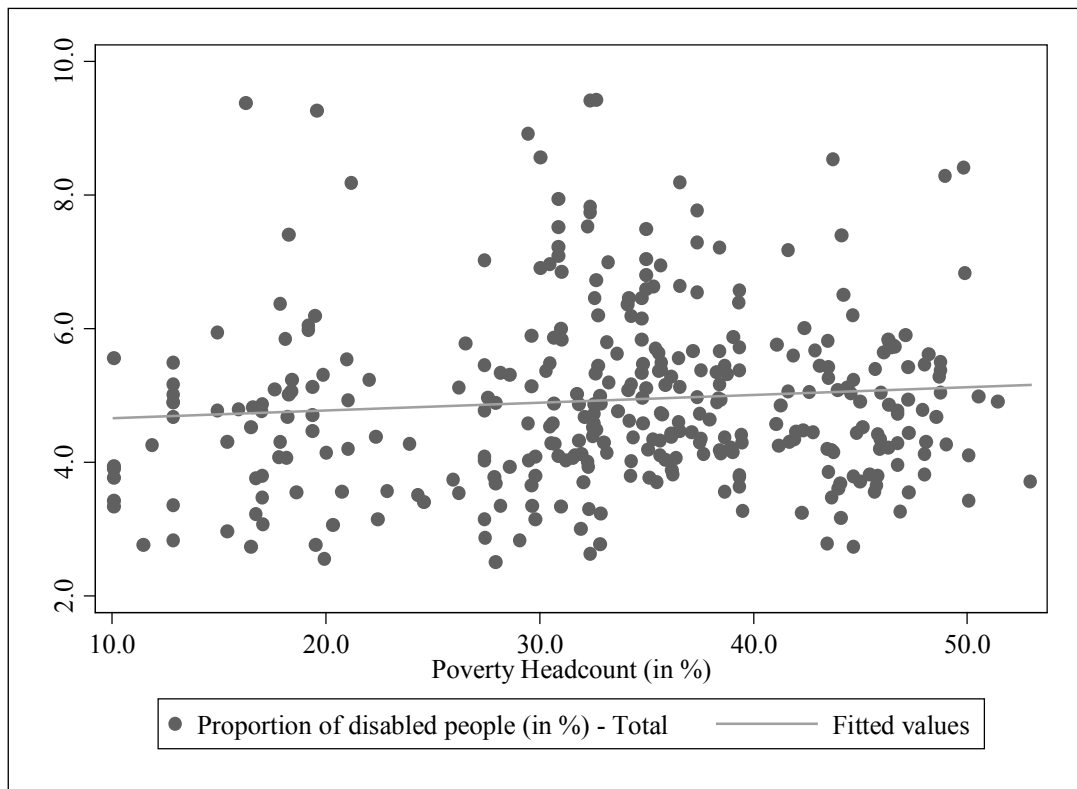
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 21: PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING IN GER [21] (IN %)

A) Region
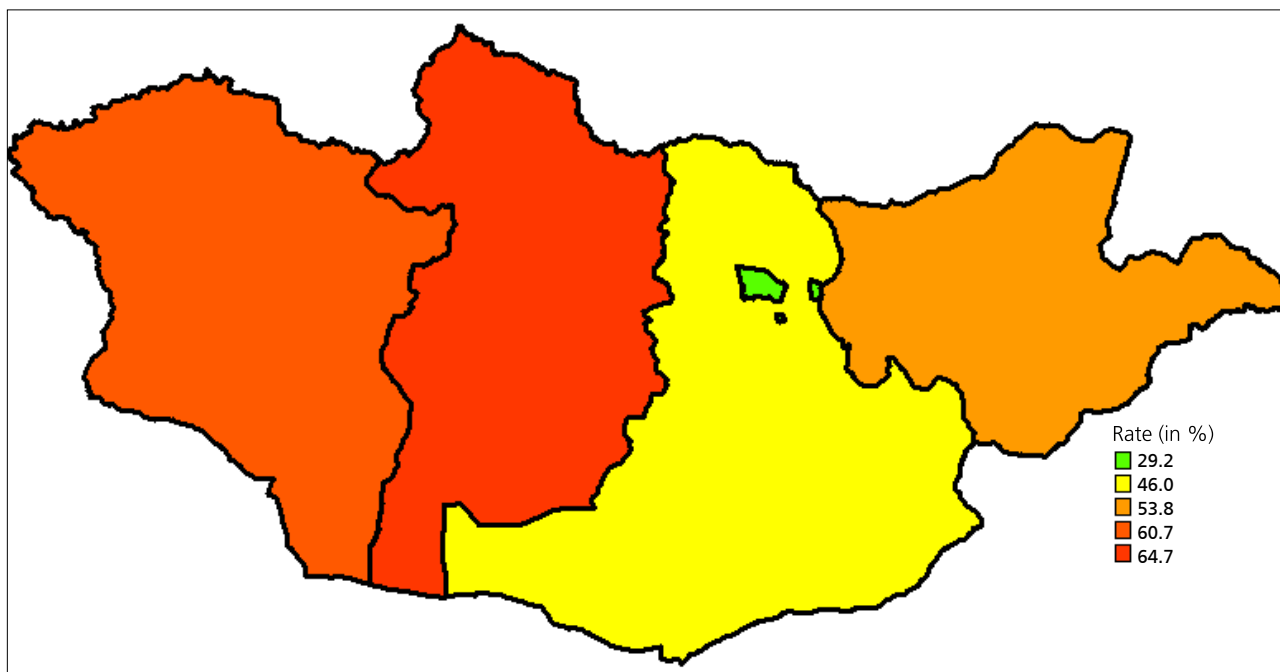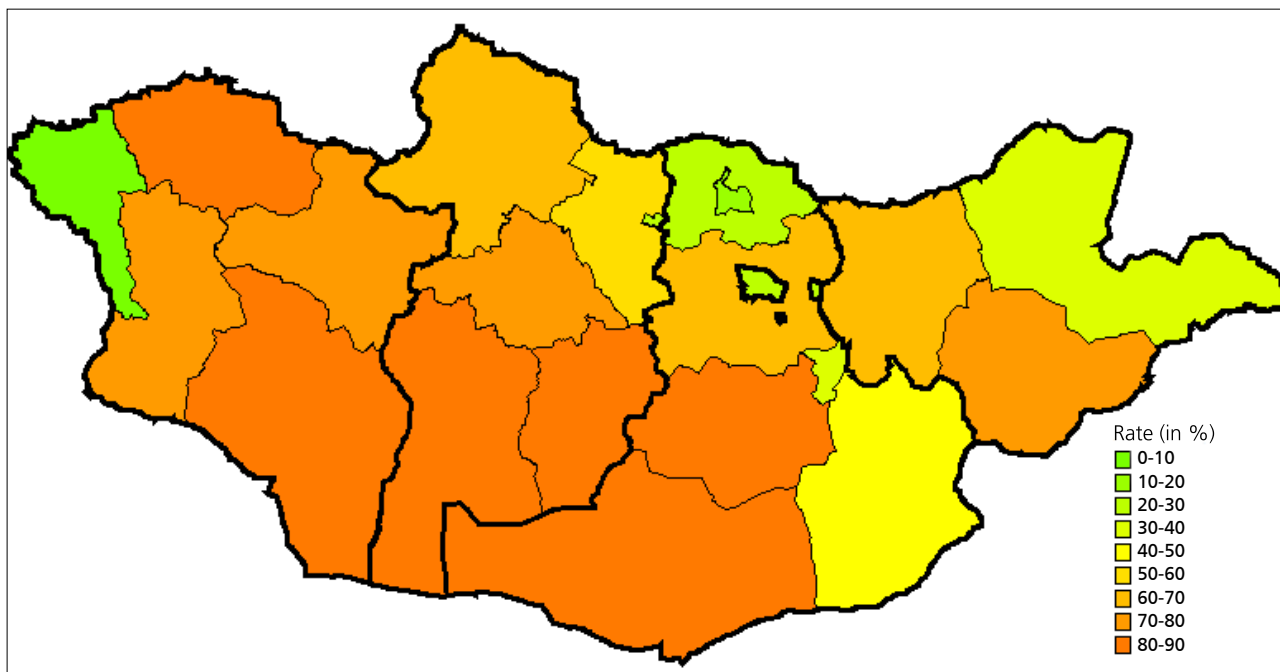
Rate (in %)
29.2
46.0
53.8
60.7
64.7

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
0-10
10-20
20-30
30-40
40-50
50-60
60-70
70-80
80-90

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)

0-10
10-20
20-30
30-40
40-50
50-60
60-70
70-80
80-90
90-100
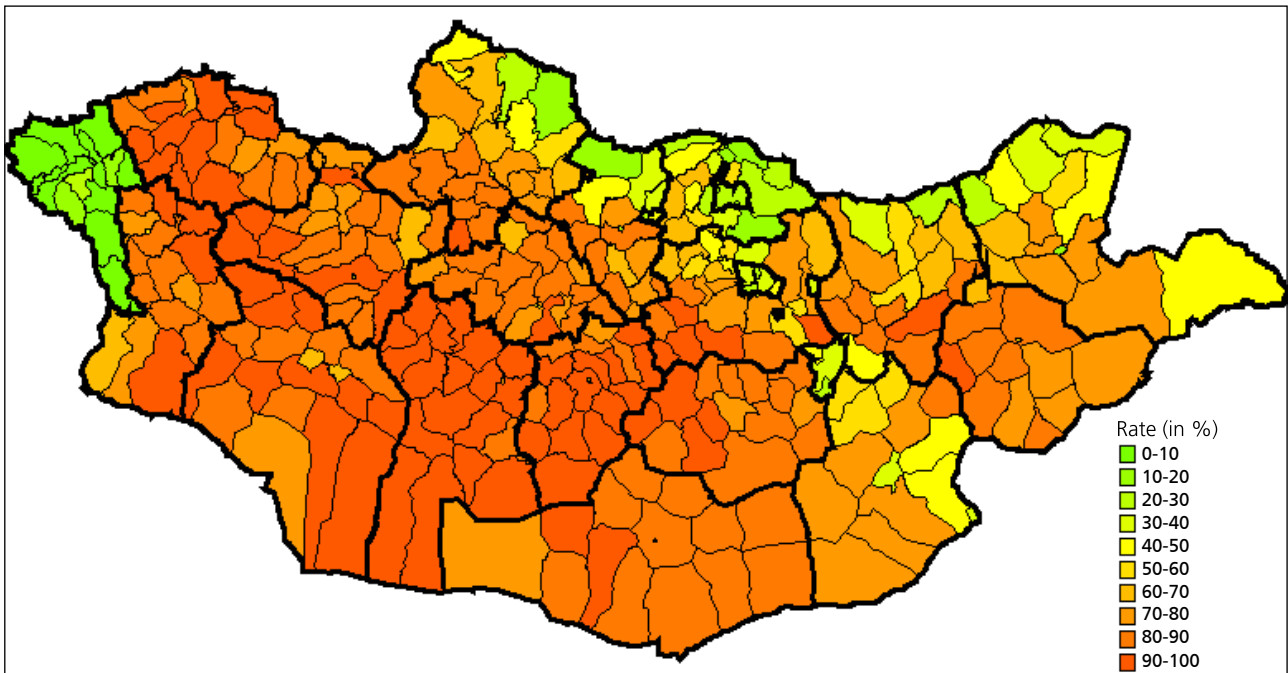
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 22: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND LIVING IN GER [21], BY SOUM
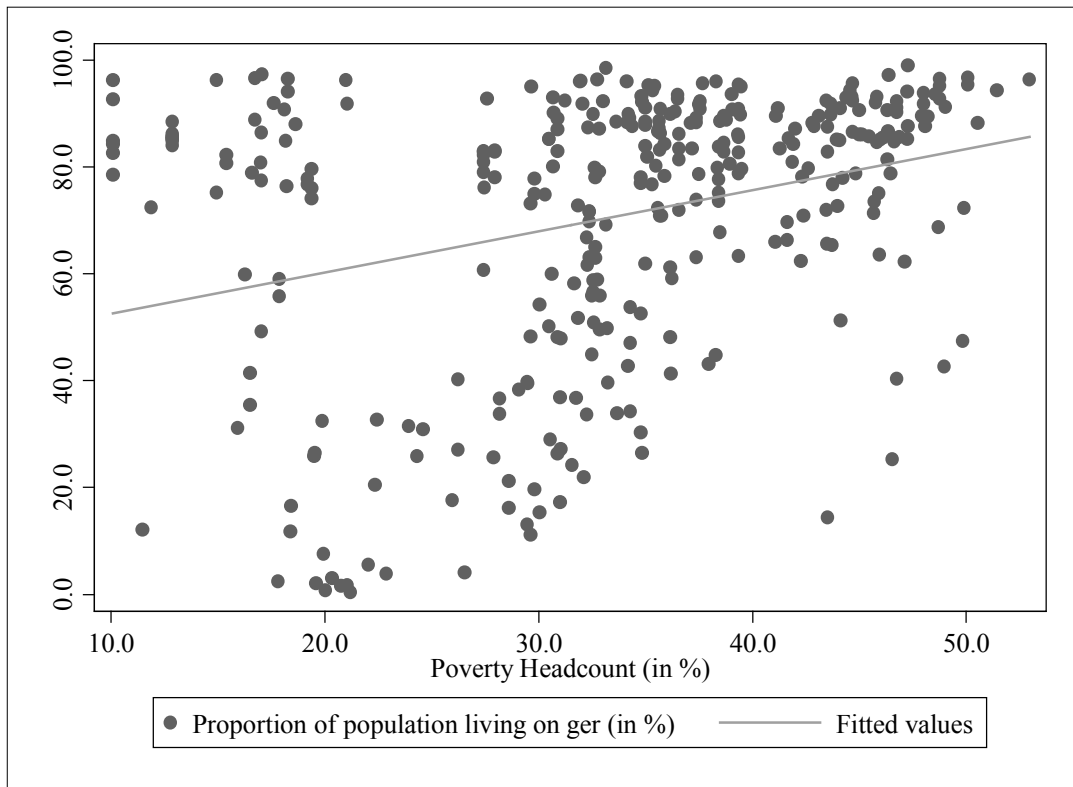
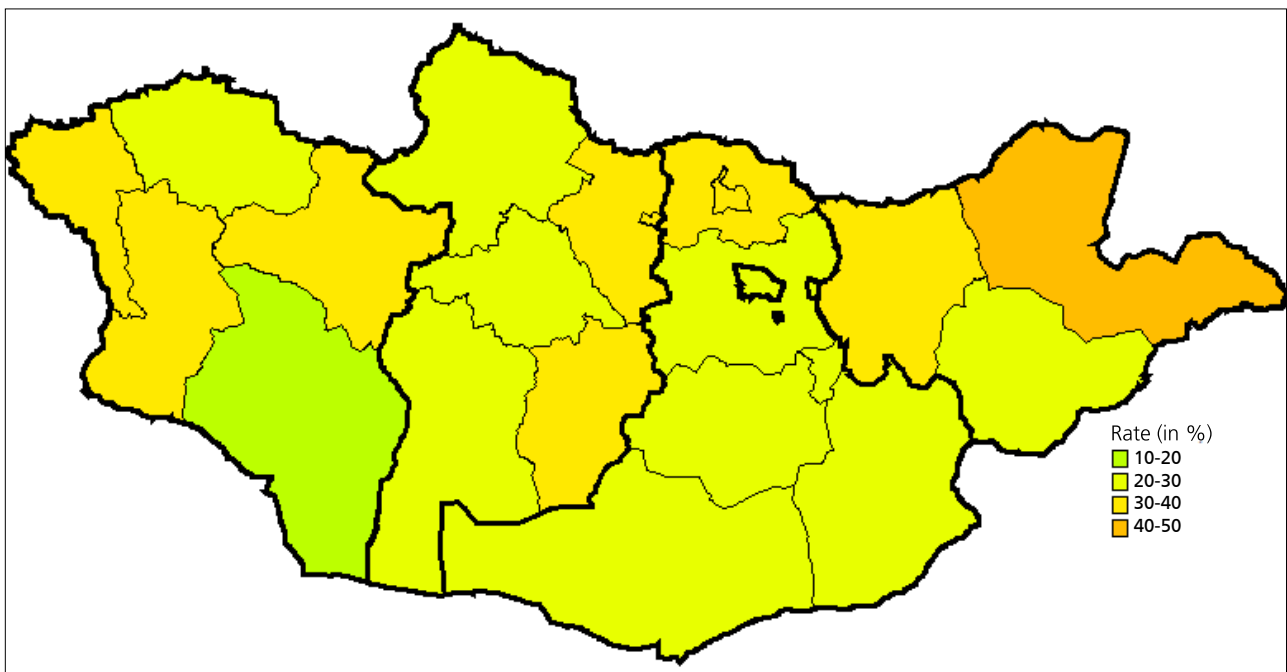*Source:* Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 22: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING INDOOR SANITATION FACILITY [22] (IN %)

A) Region
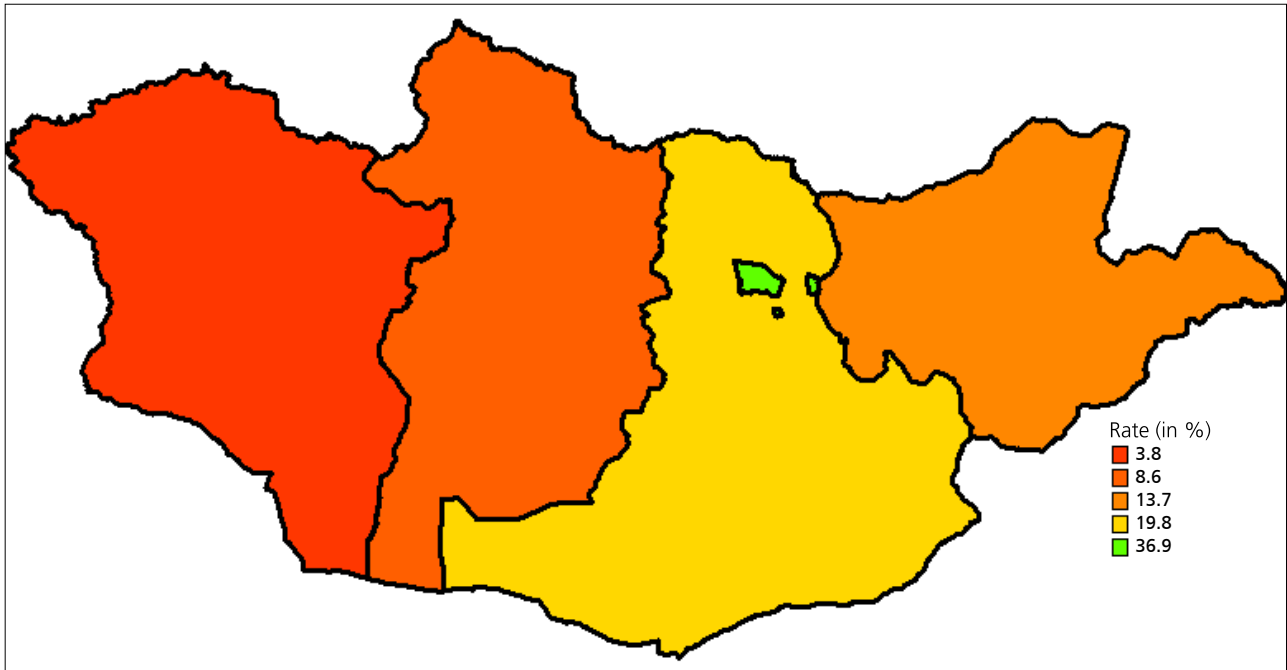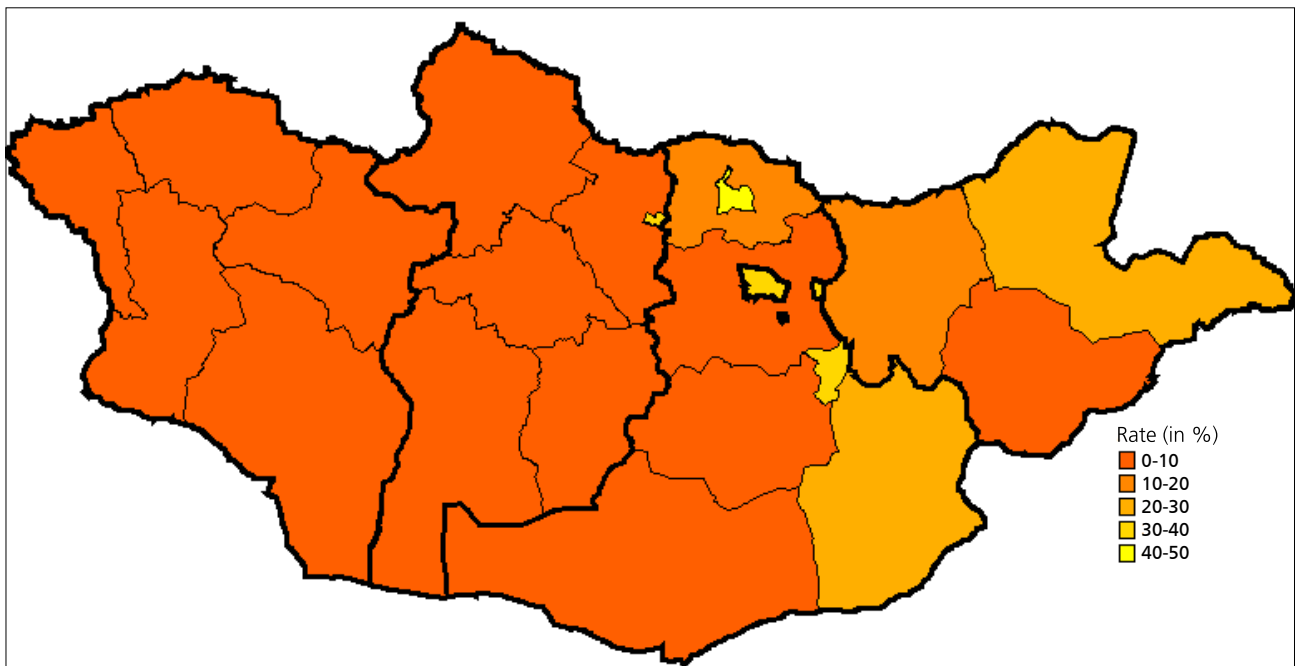
Rate (in %)
- 3.8
- 8.6
- 13.7
- 19.8
- 36.9

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 70-80
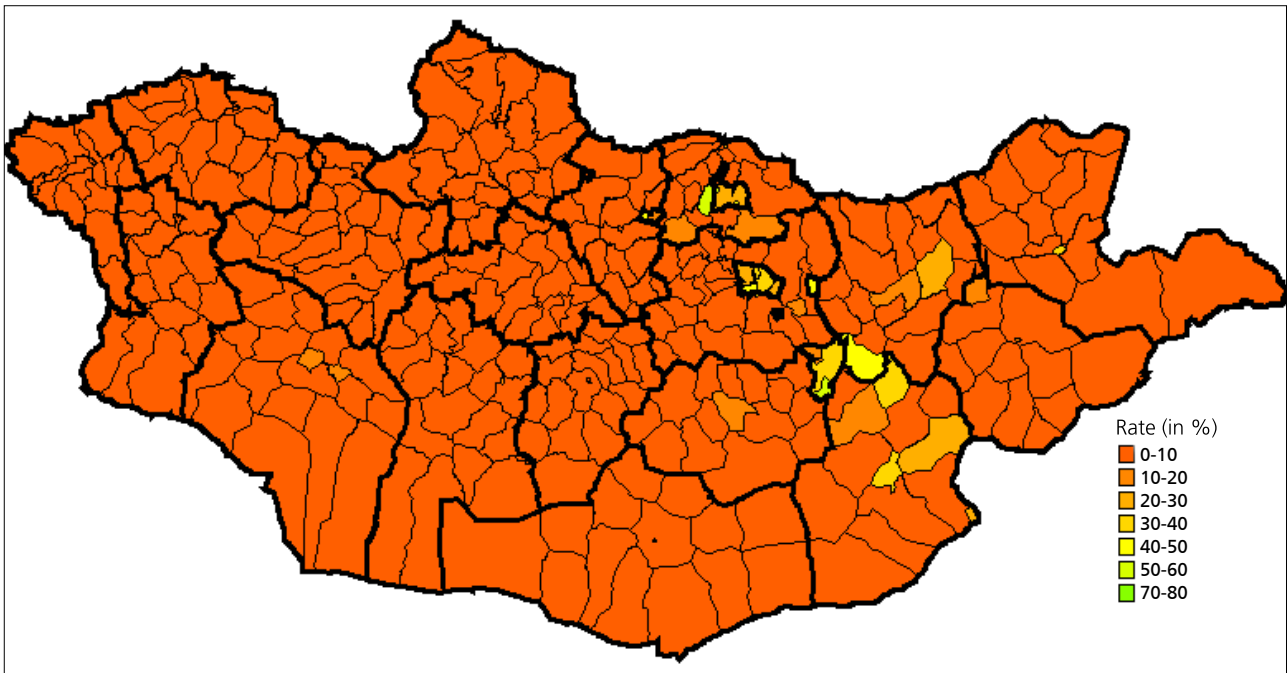
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 23: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND USING INDOOR SANITATION FACILITY [22], BY SOUM

- ● Proportion of population using indoor sanitation facility (in %)
- — Fitted values
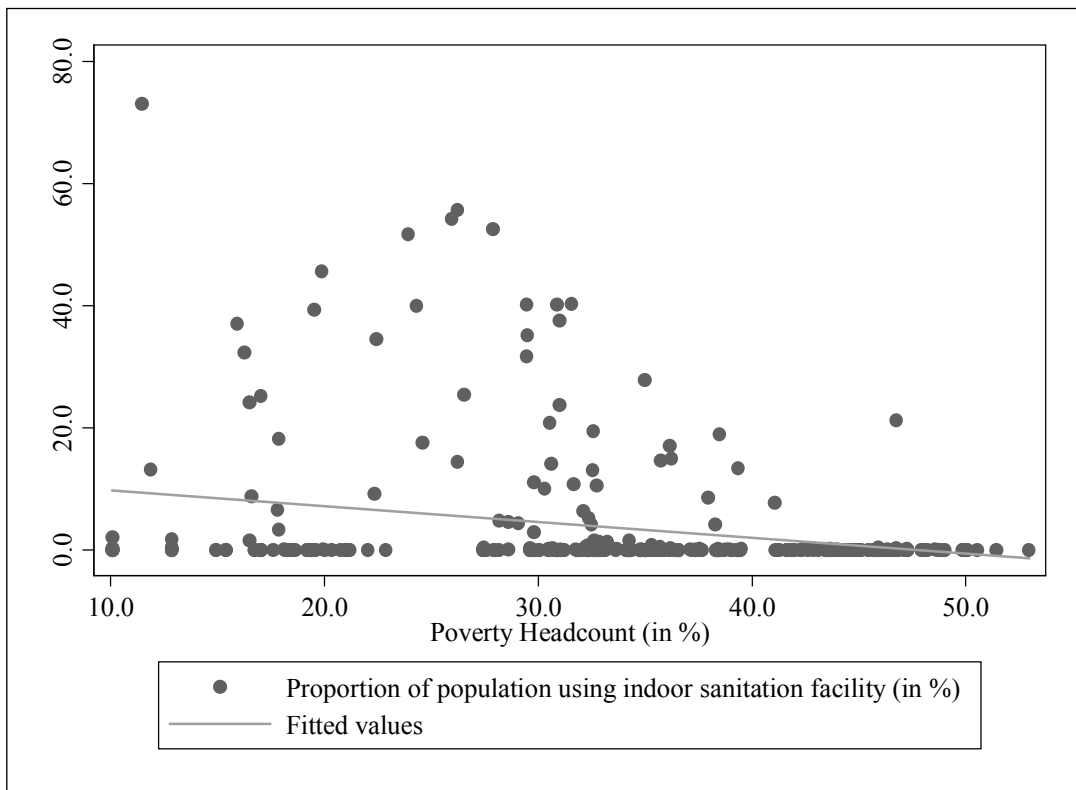
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 23: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING PIPE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM [23] (IN %)

A) Region
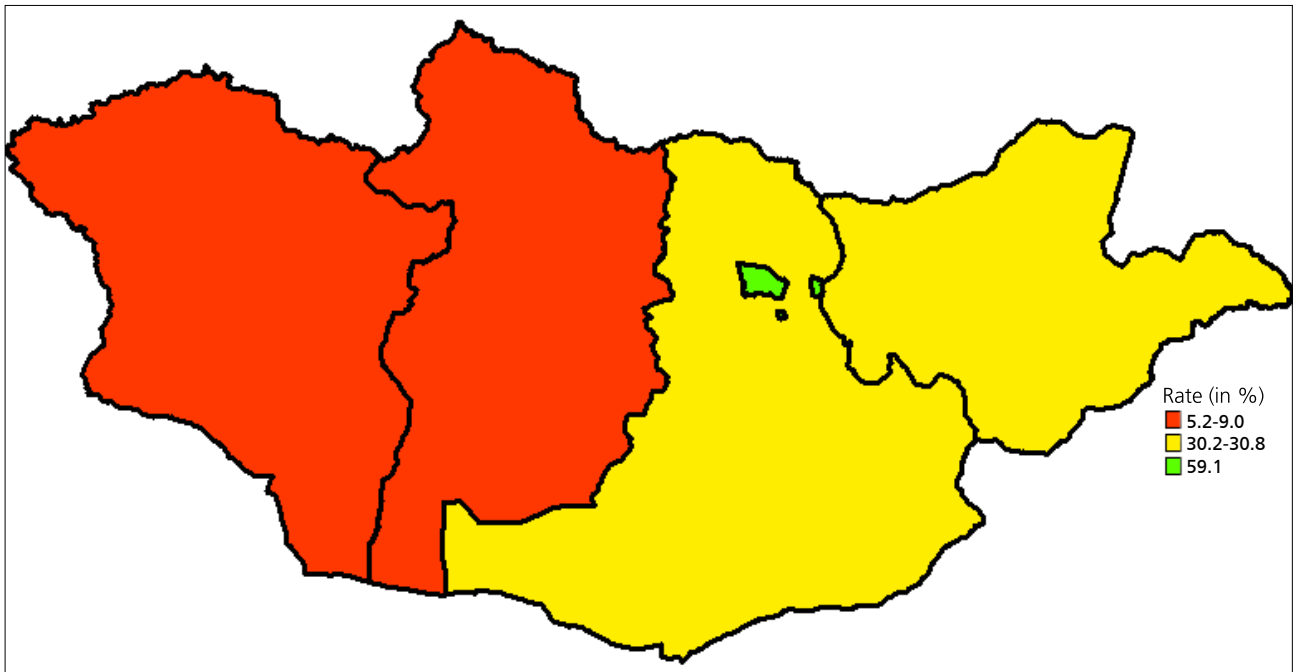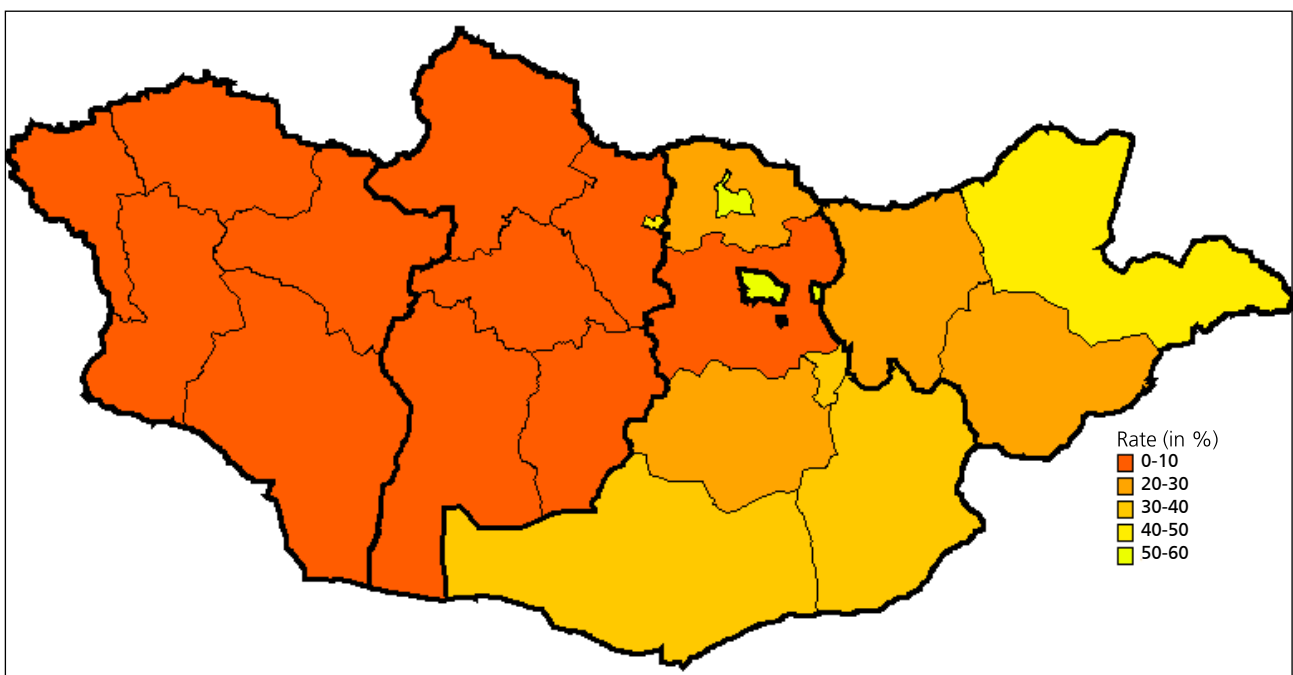
Rate (in %)
- 5.2-9.0
- 30.2-30.8
- 59.1

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-80
- 90-100
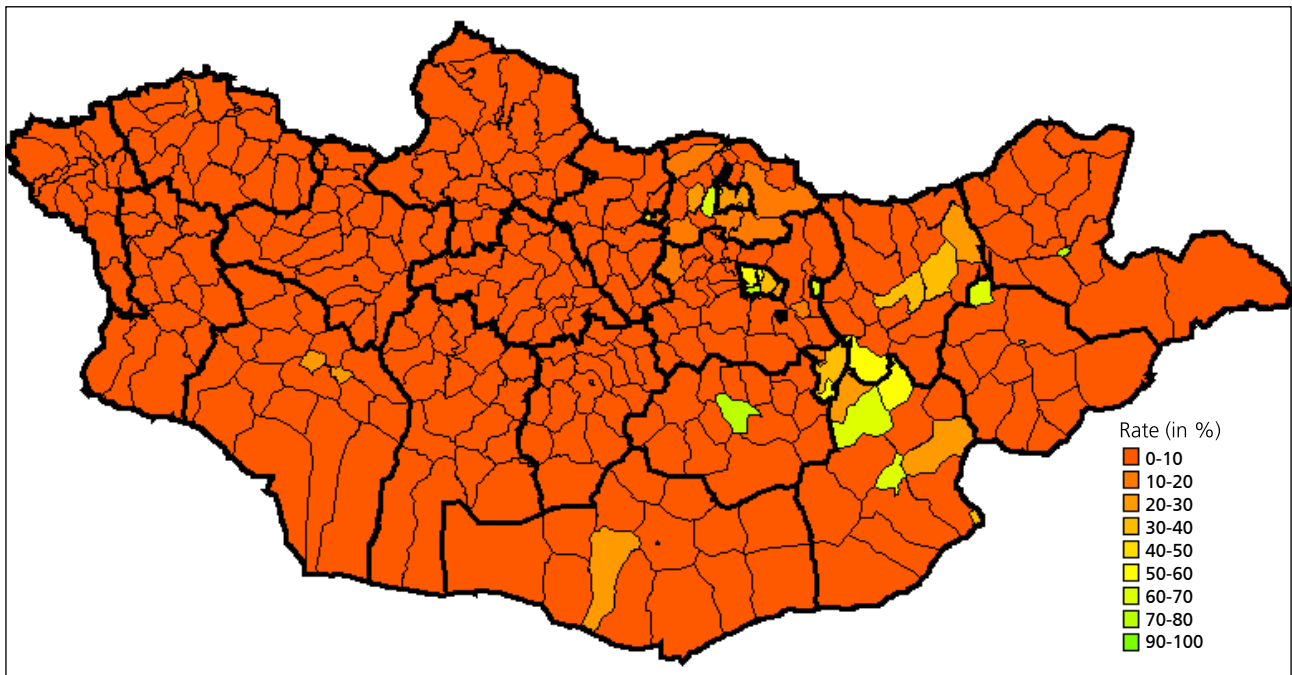
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 24: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND USING PIPE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM [23], BY SOUM
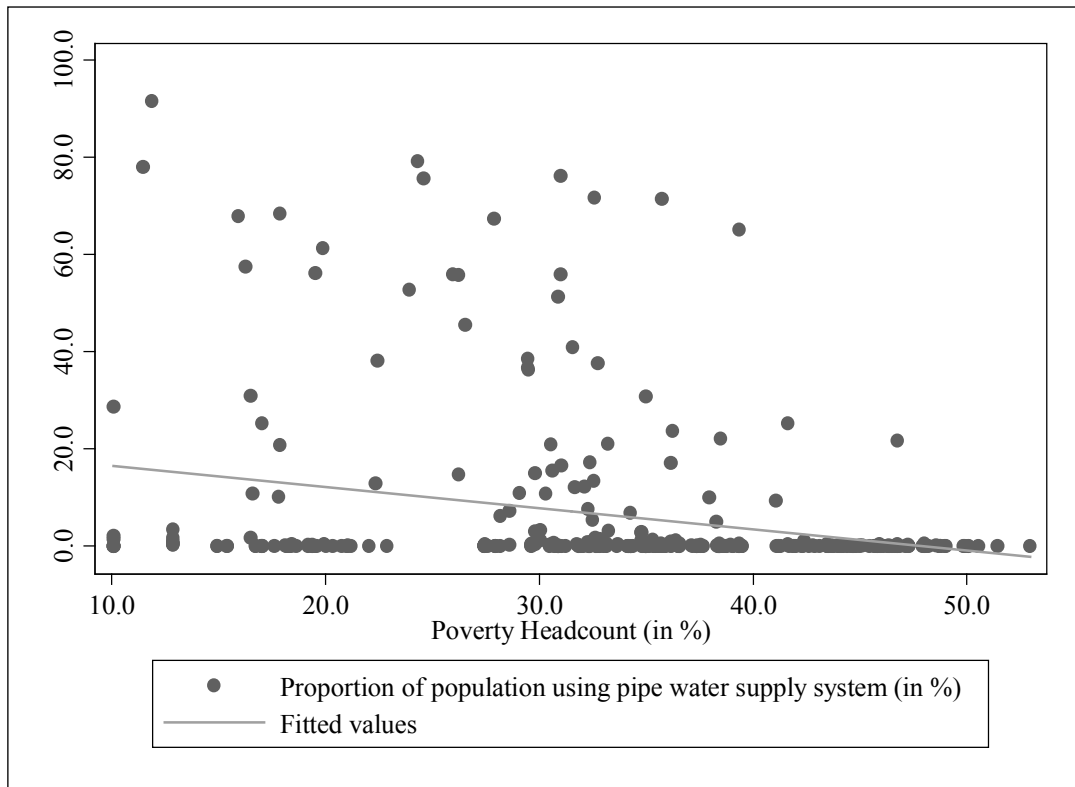
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 24: PROPORTION OF POPULATION HAVING ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY [24] (IN %)

A) Region
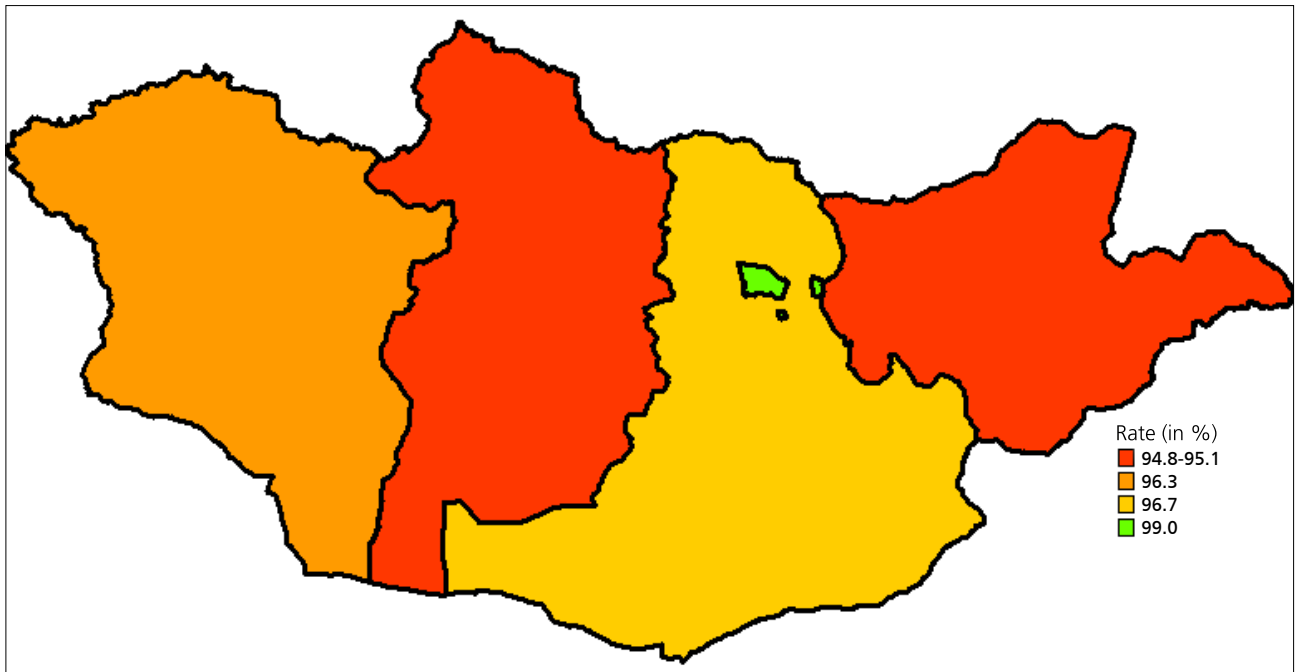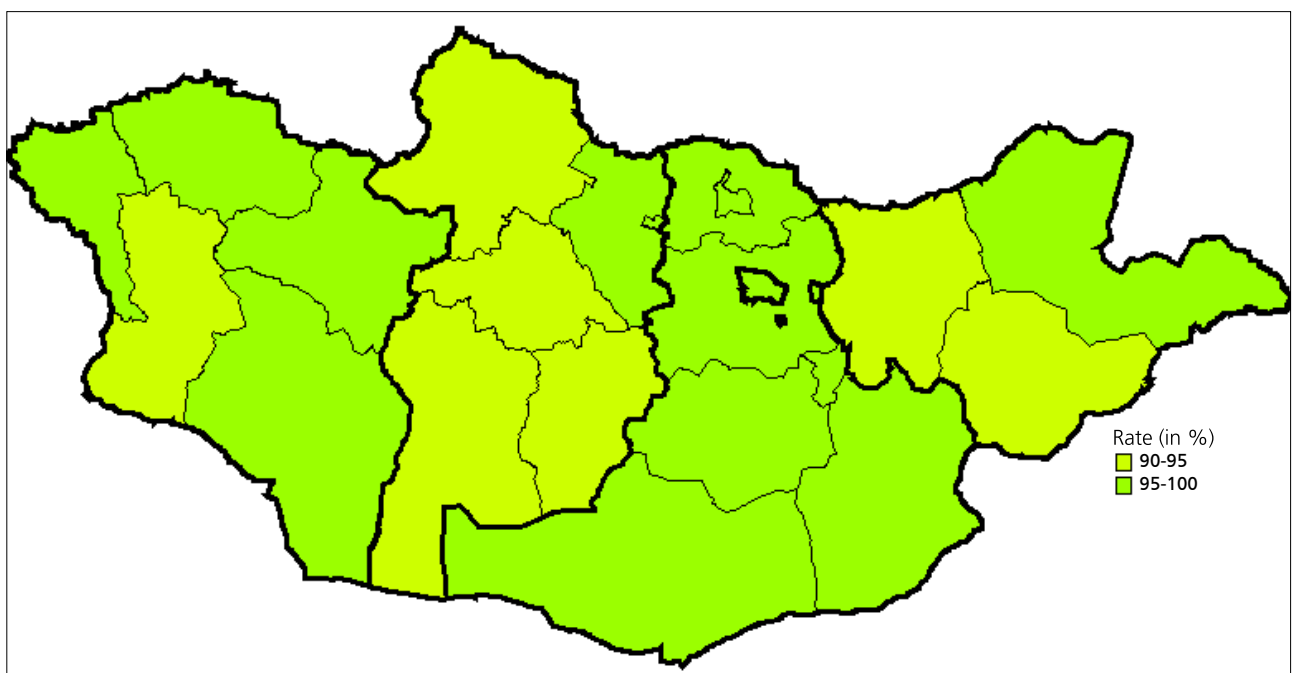
Rate (in %)
- 94.8-95.1
- 96.3
- 96.7
- 99.0

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census
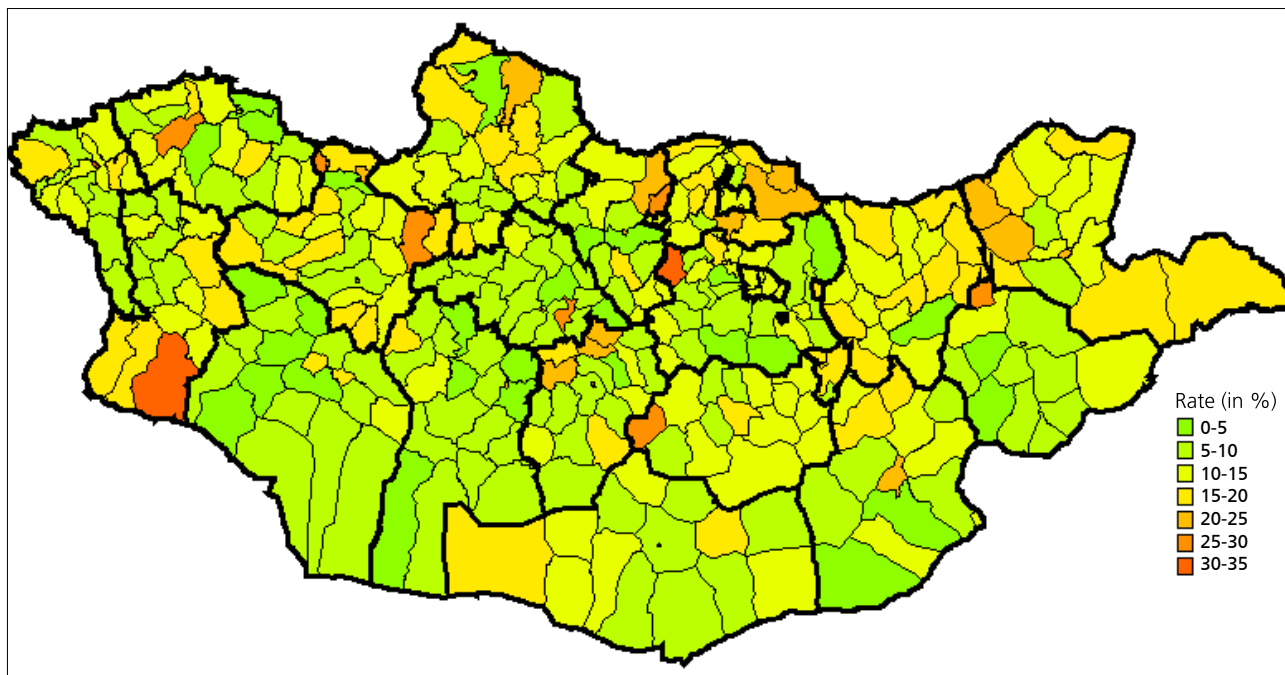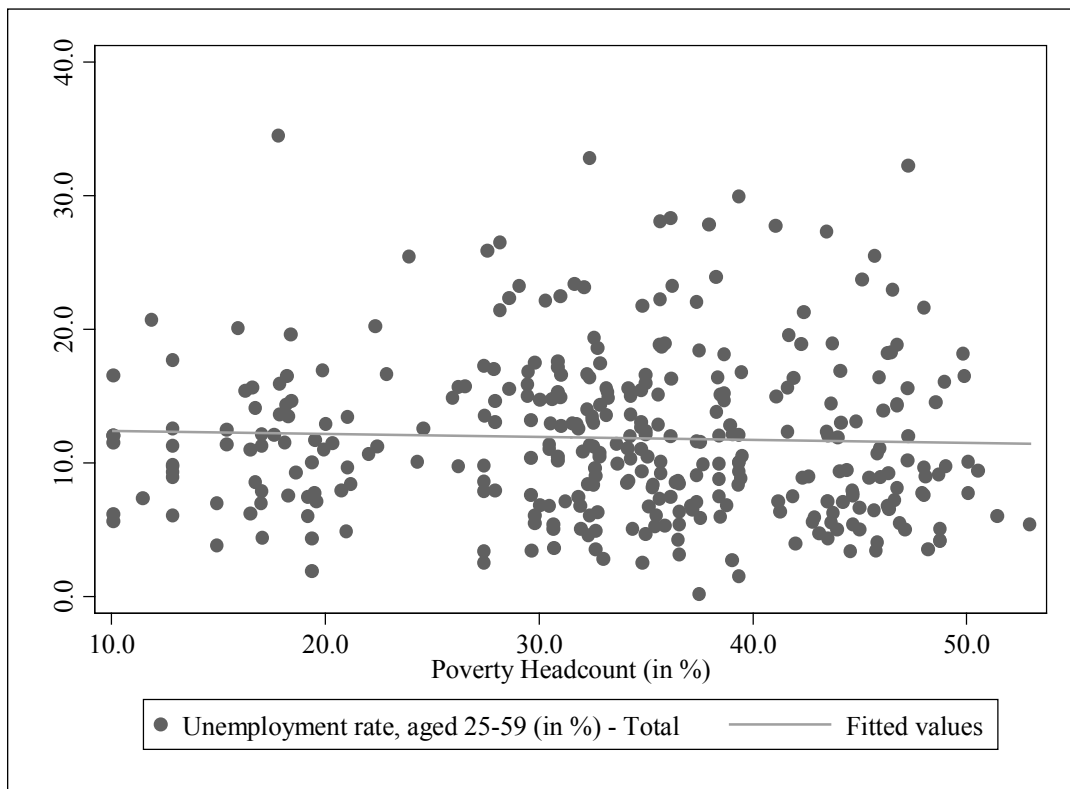
B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 90-95
- 95-100

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
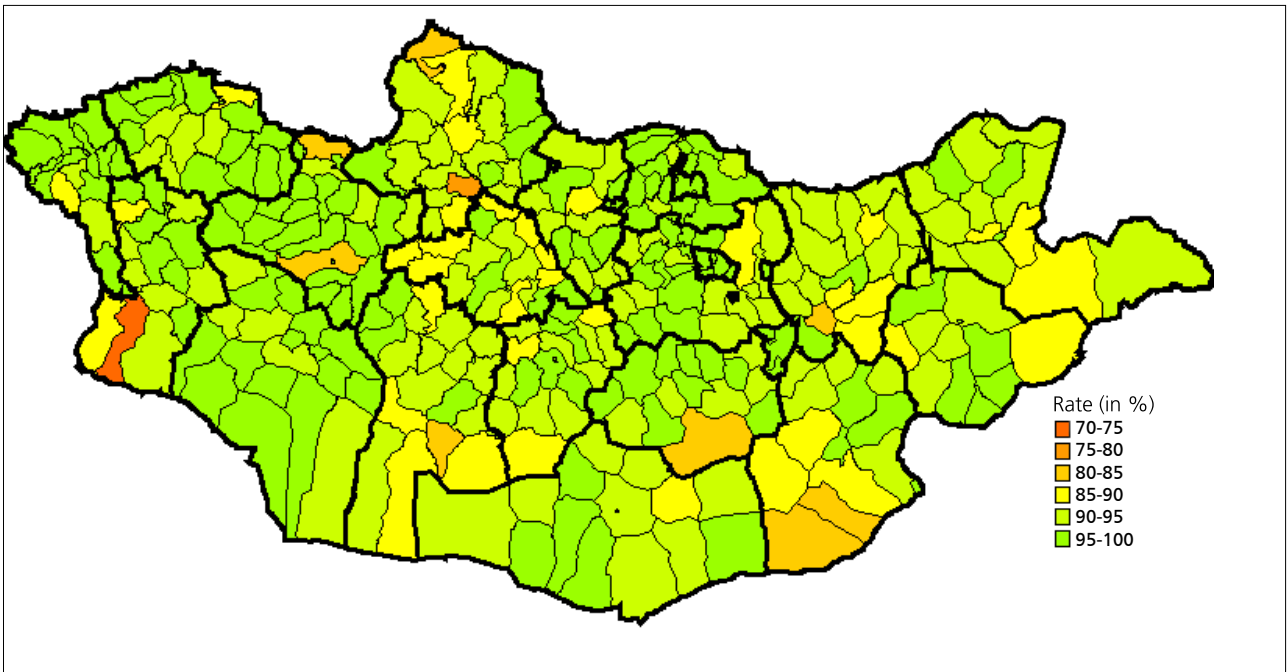
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 25: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY [24], BY SOUM
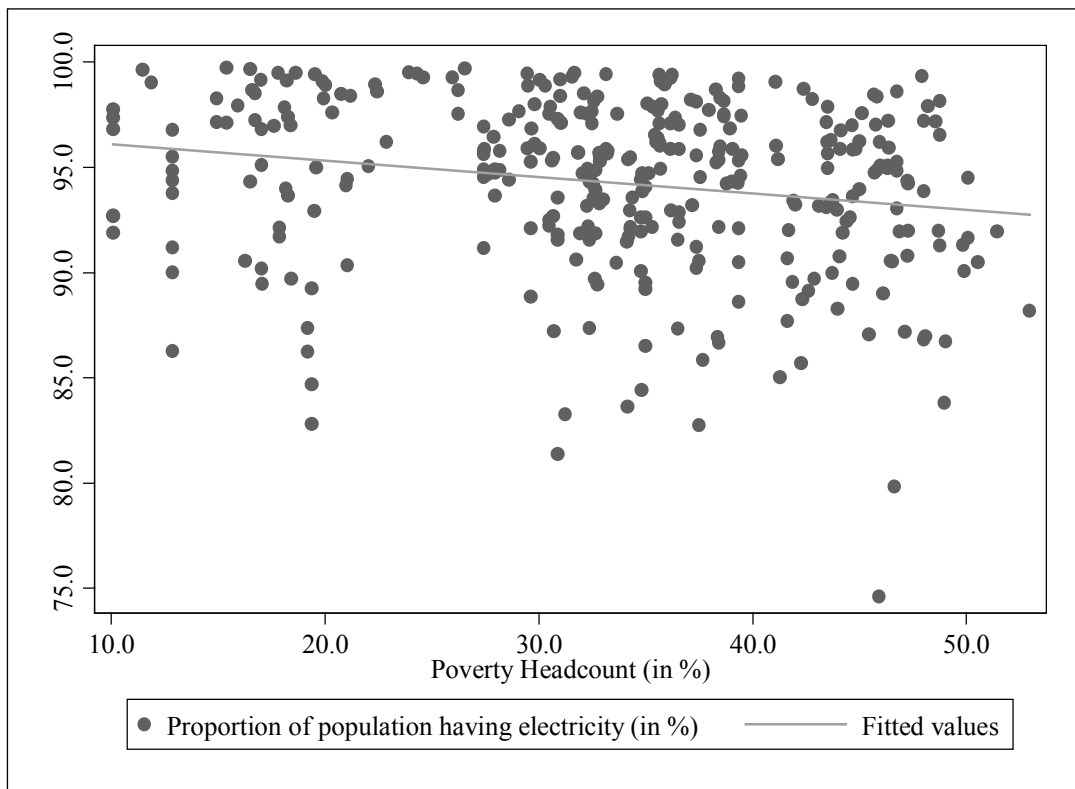
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 25: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING PROPER HEATING SYSTEM [25] (IN %)

A) Region
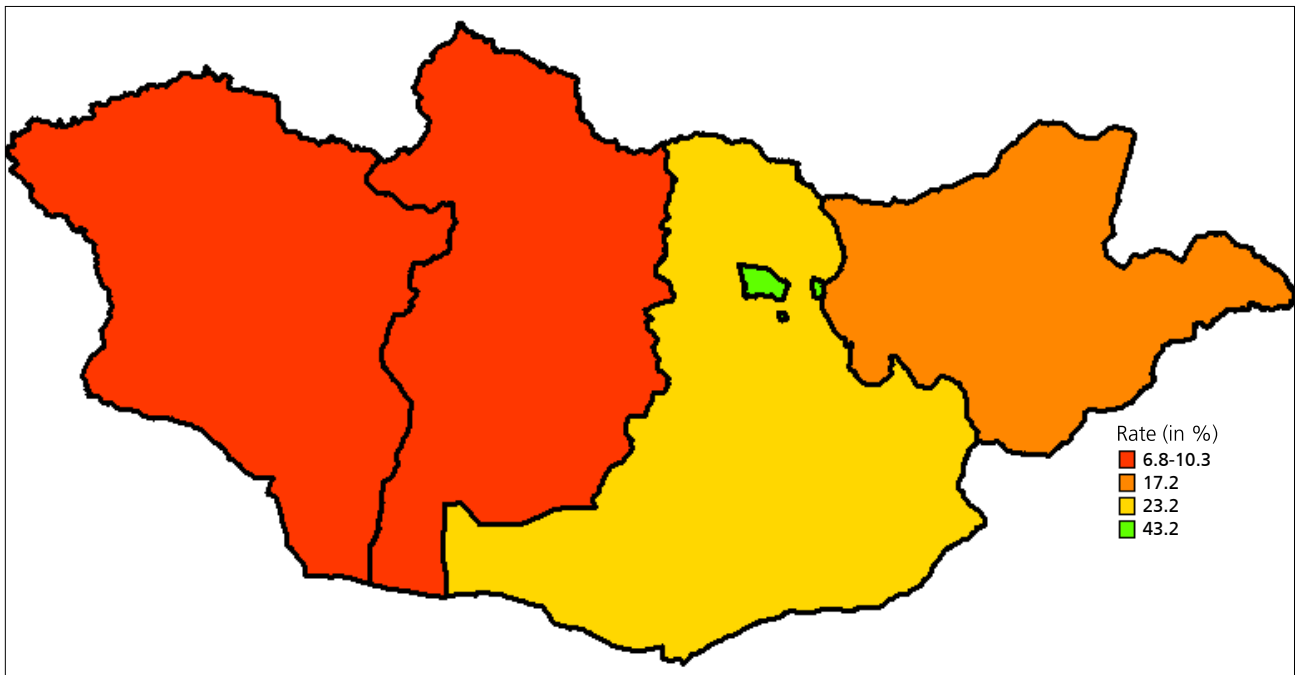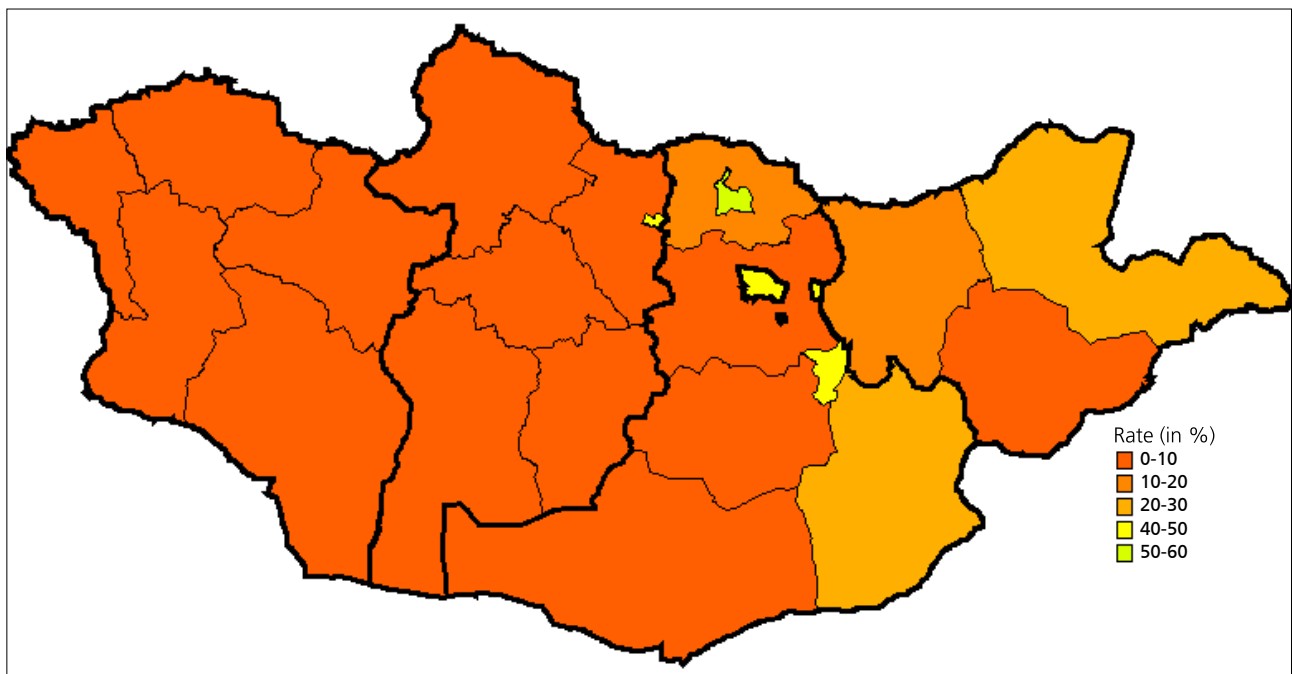
Rate (in %)
- 6.8-10.3
- 17.2
- 23.2
- 43.2

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 40-50
- 50-60

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 70-80
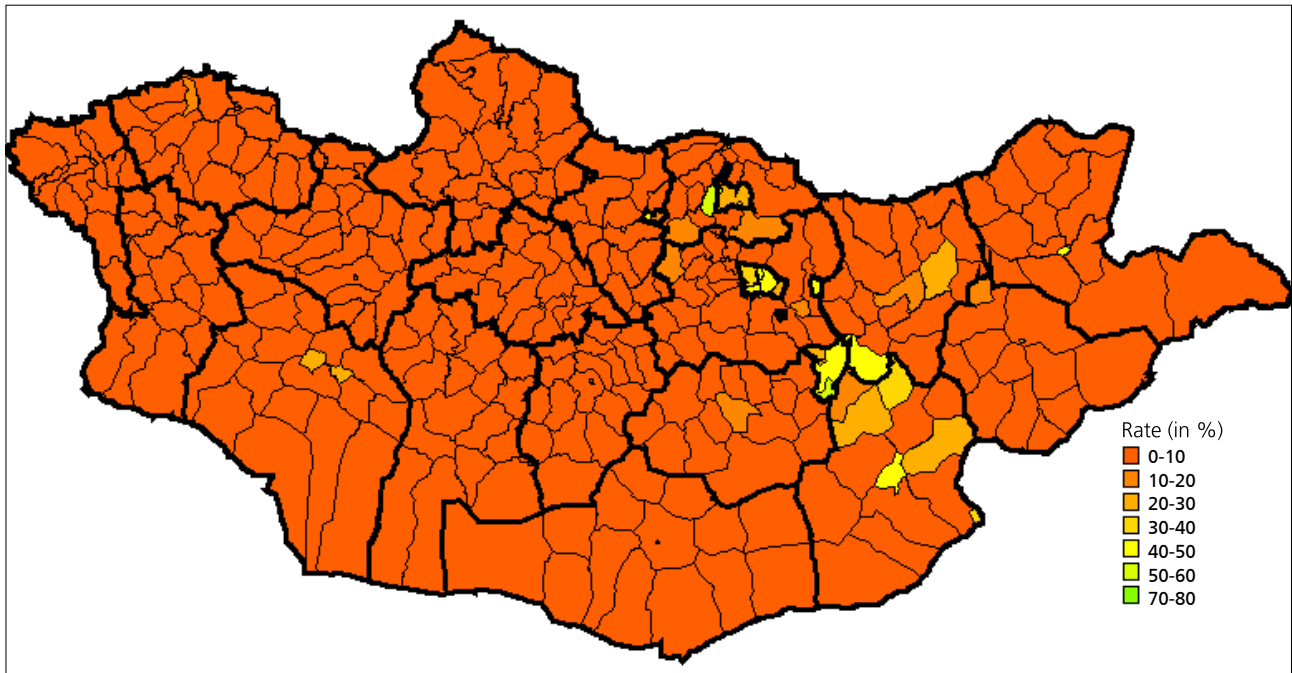
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 26: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND USING PROPER HEATING SYSTEM [25], BY SOUM
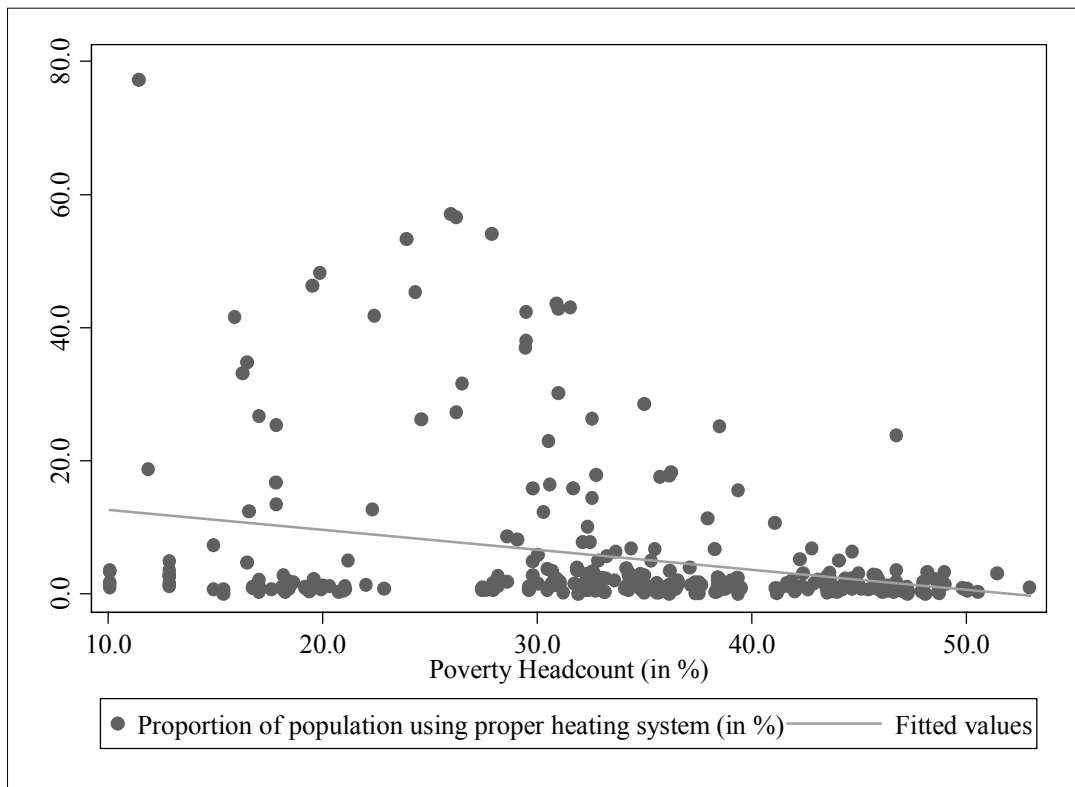
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 26: PROPORTION OF POPULATION DISPOSING THE HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE [26] (IN %)

A) Region
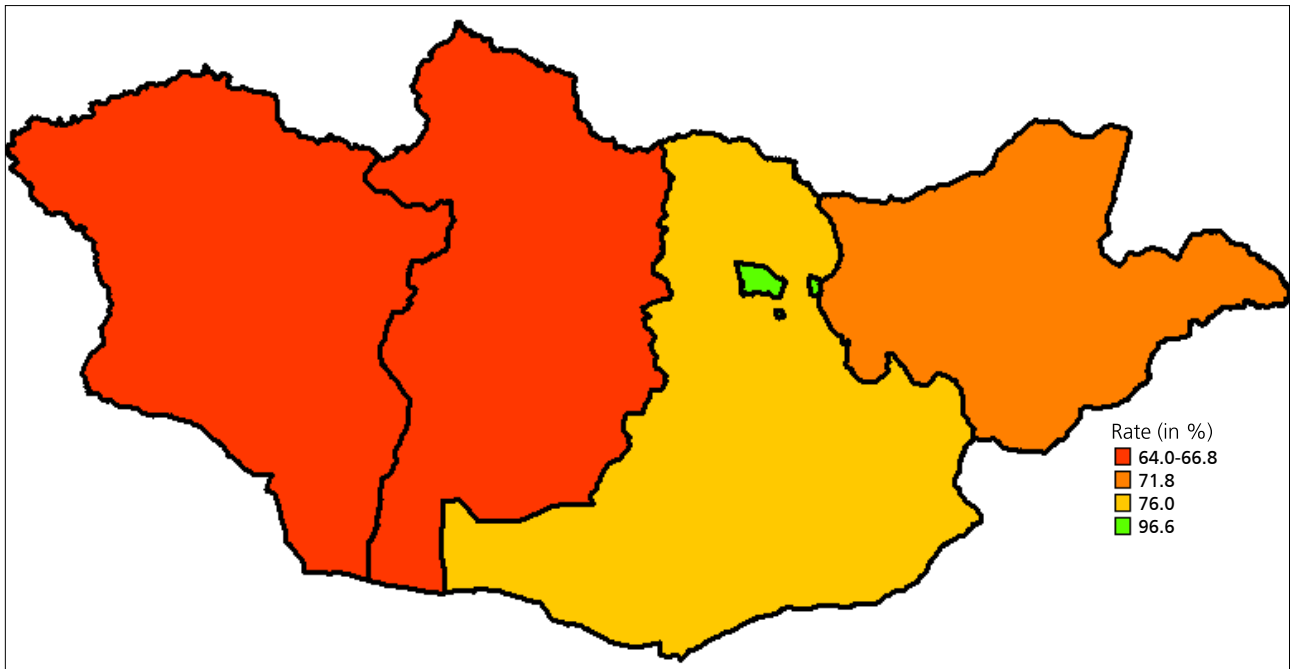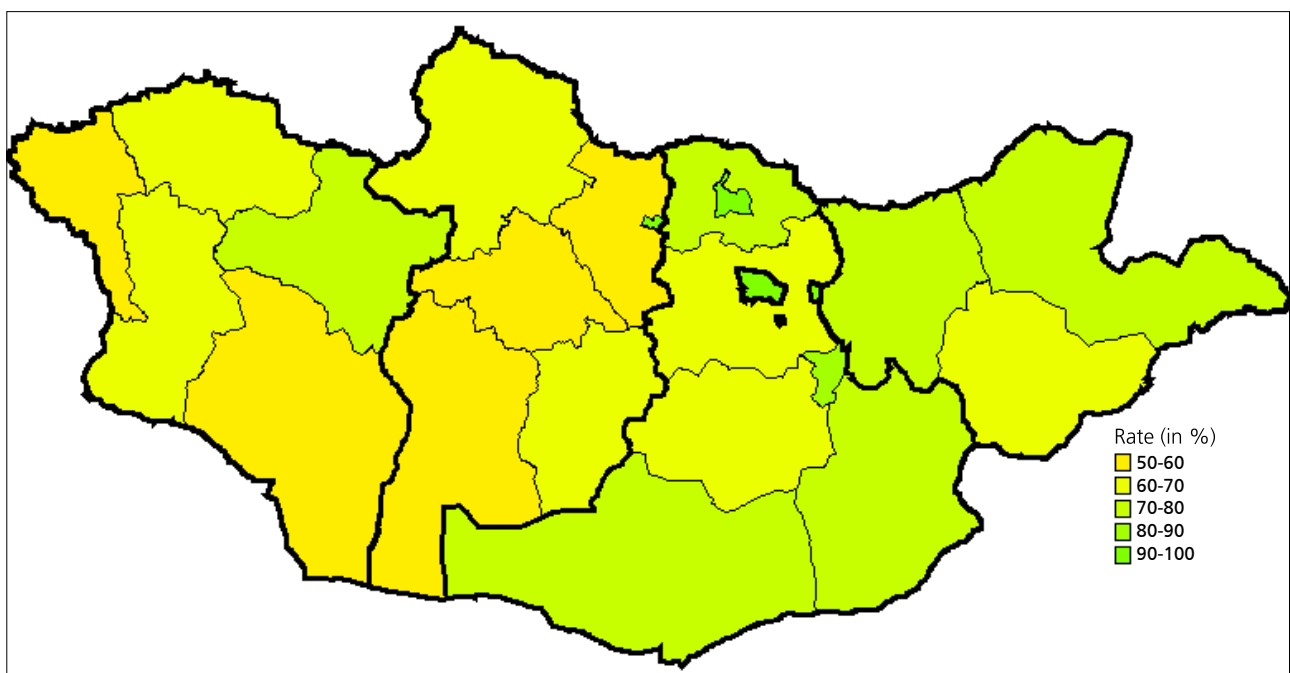
Rate (in %)
- 64.0-66.8
- 71.8
- 76.0
- 96.6

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-80
- 80-90
- 90-100

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-80
- 80-90
- 90-100
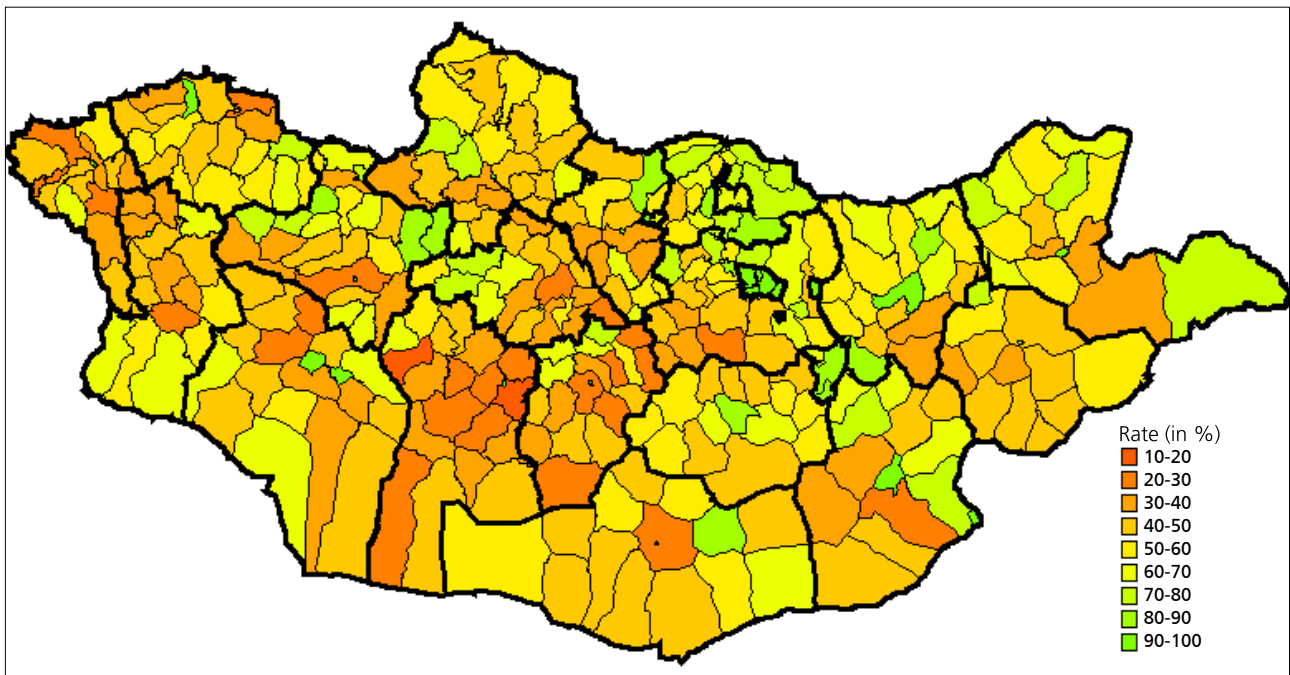
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 27: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND DISPOSING THE HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE [26], BY SOUM

Poverty Headcount (in %)

● Proportion of population disposing the household solid waste (in %)
— Fitted values
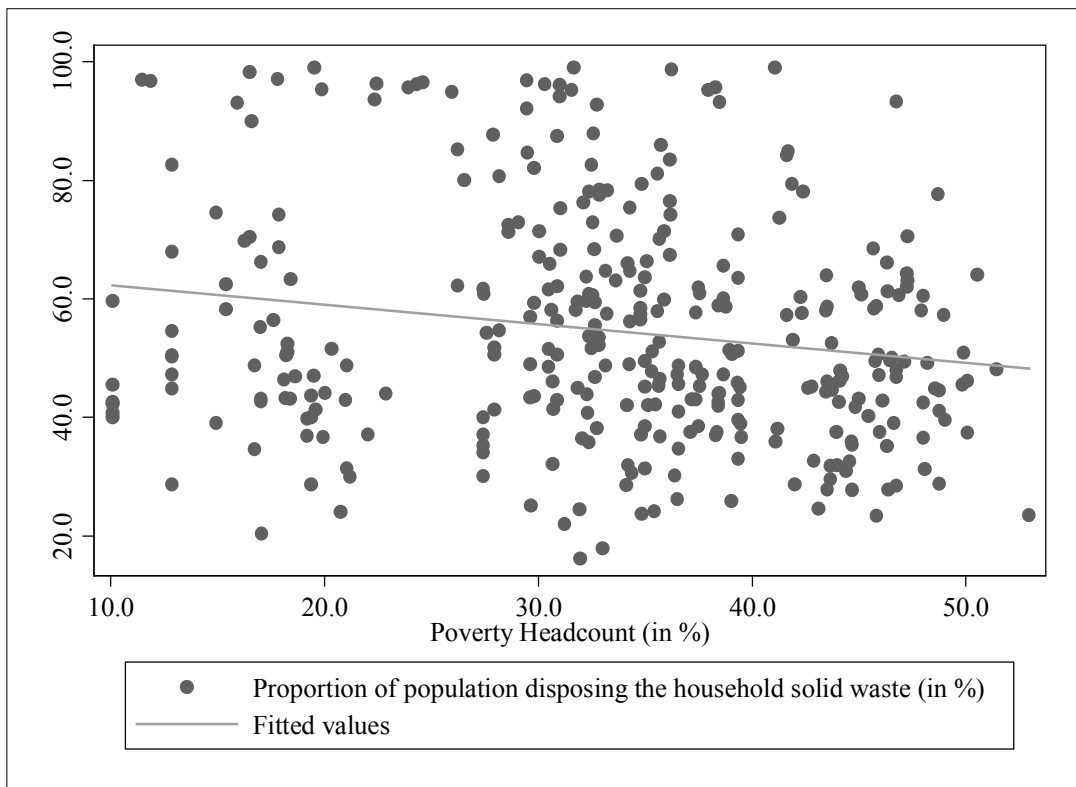
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 27: PROPORTION OF POPULATION HAVING COMPLETE INFRASTRUCTURE [27] (IN %)

A) Region
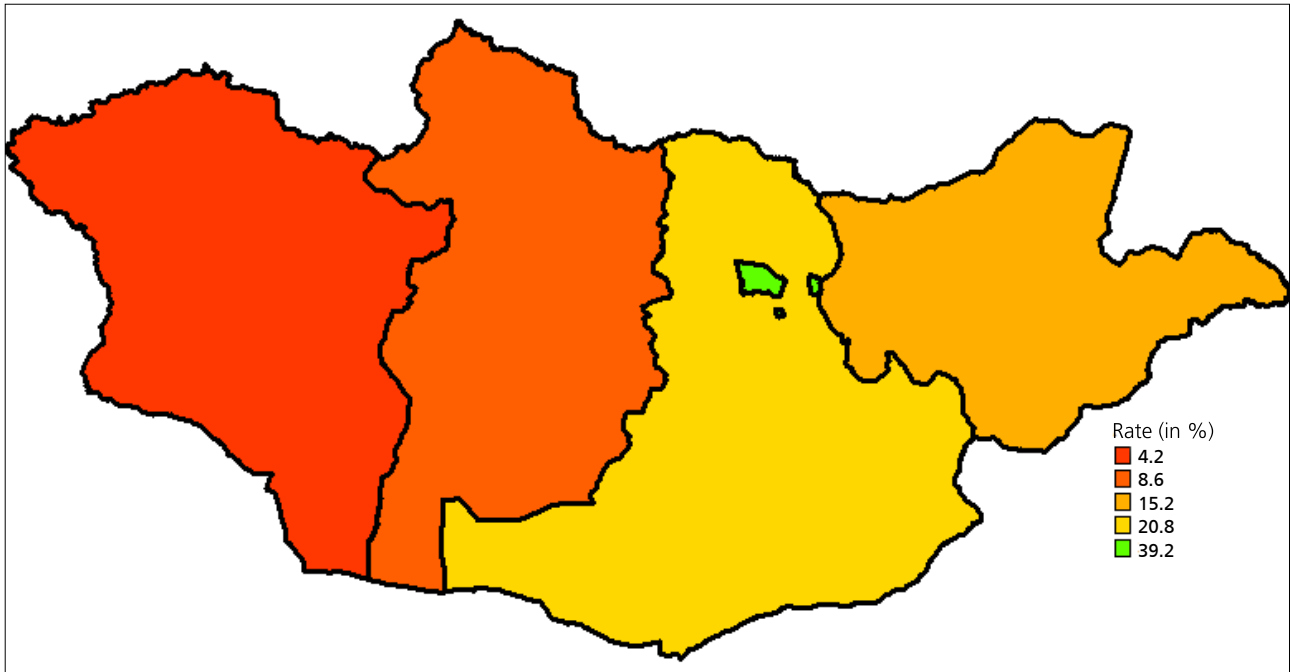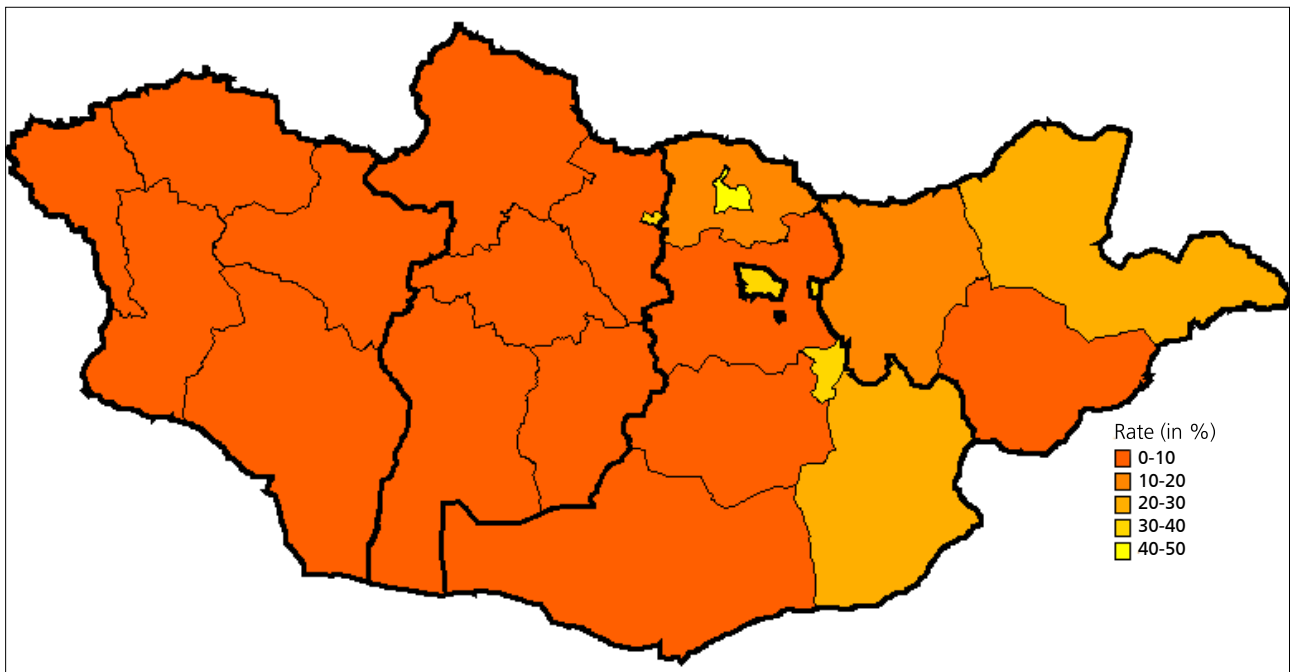
Rate (in %)
- 4.2
- 8.6
- 15.2
- 20.8
- 39.2

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 70-80
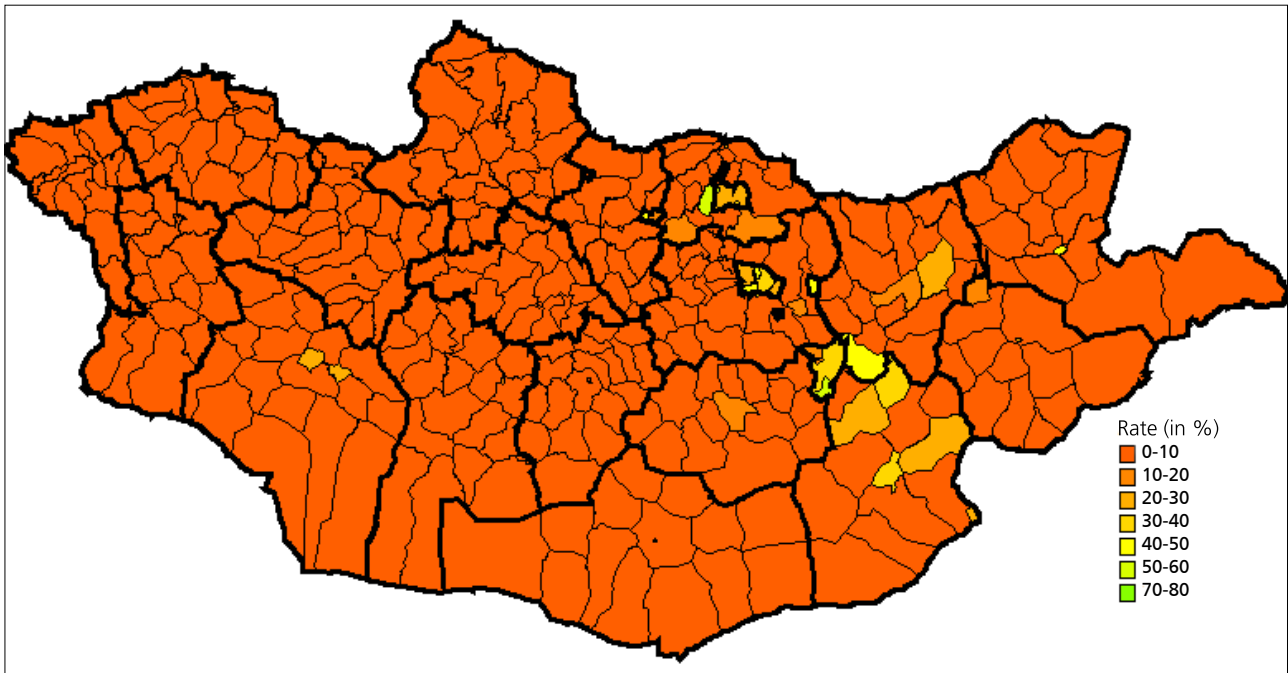
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 28: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND HAVING COMPLETE INFRASTRUCTURE [27], BY SOUM
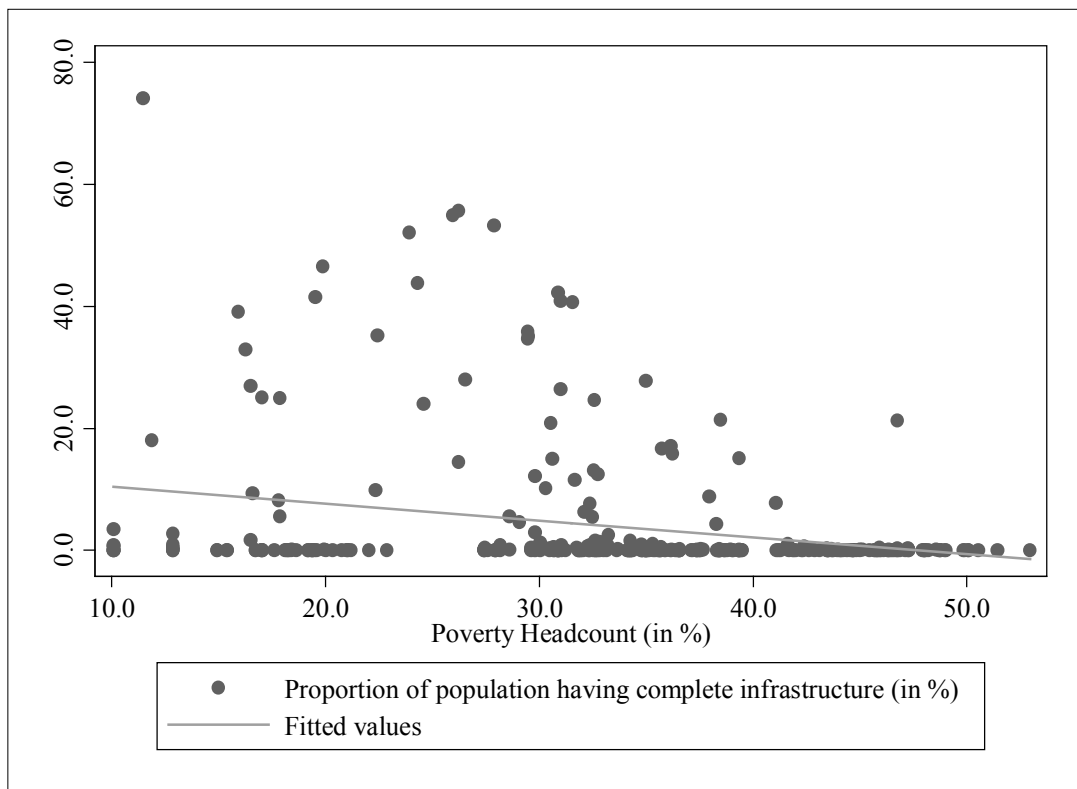
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 28: PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING CLEAN (ELECTRICITY/GAS) COOKING FUEL [28] (IN %)

A) Region
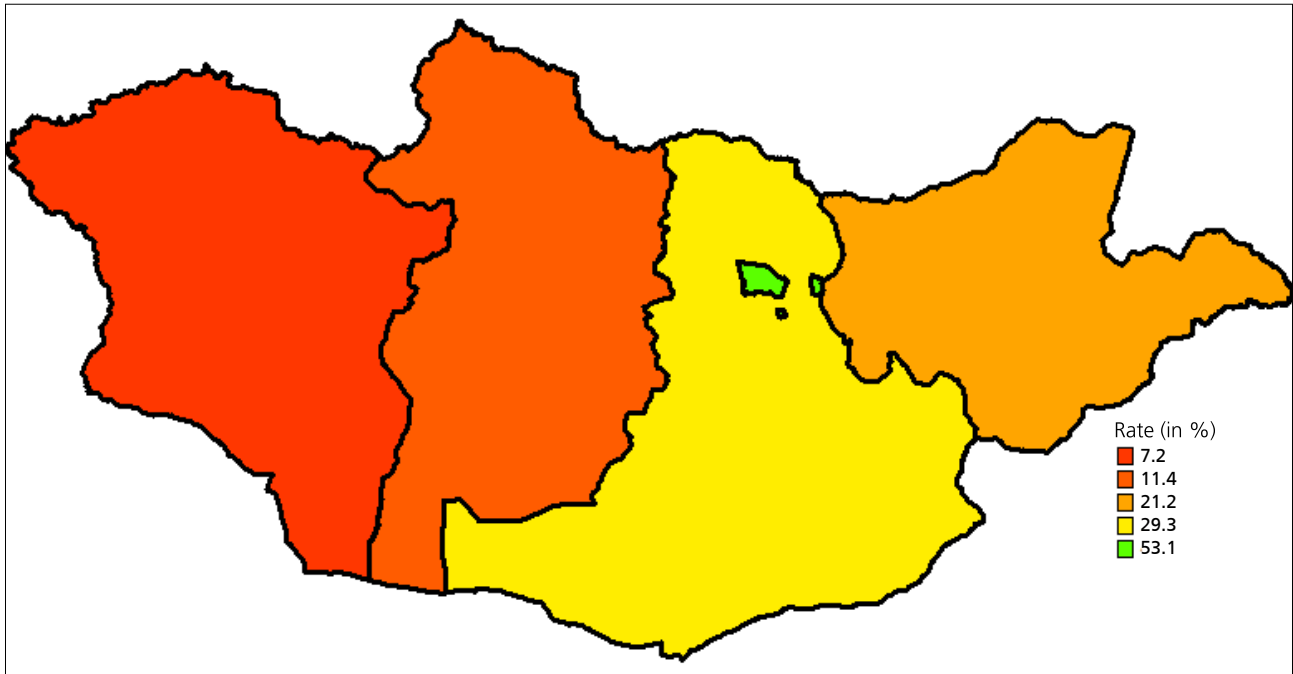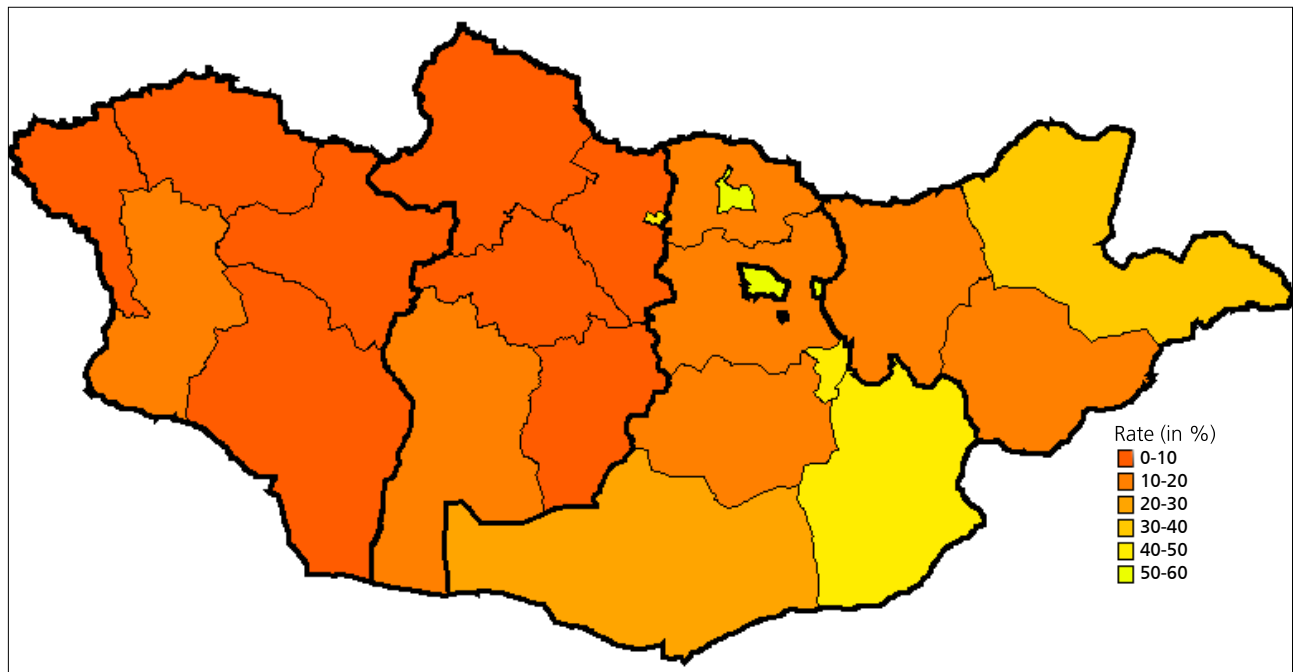
Rate (in %)
- 7.2
- 11.4
- 21.2
- 29.3
- 53.1

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

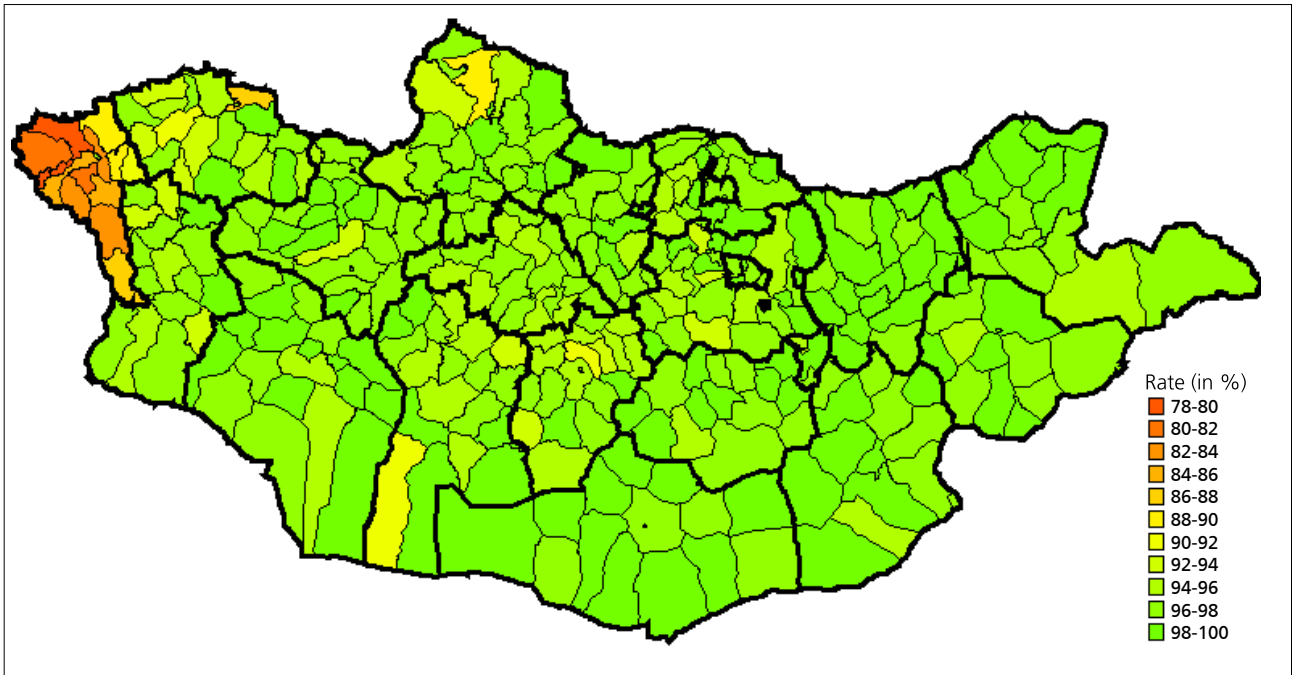Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
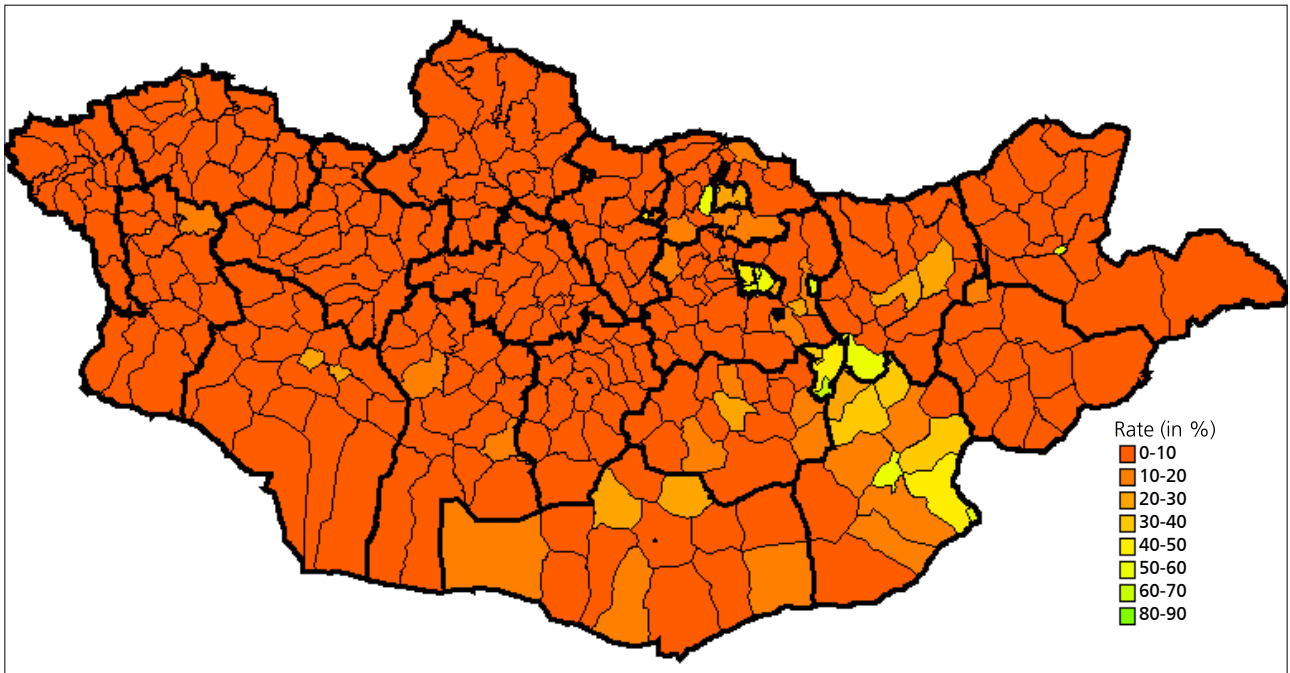
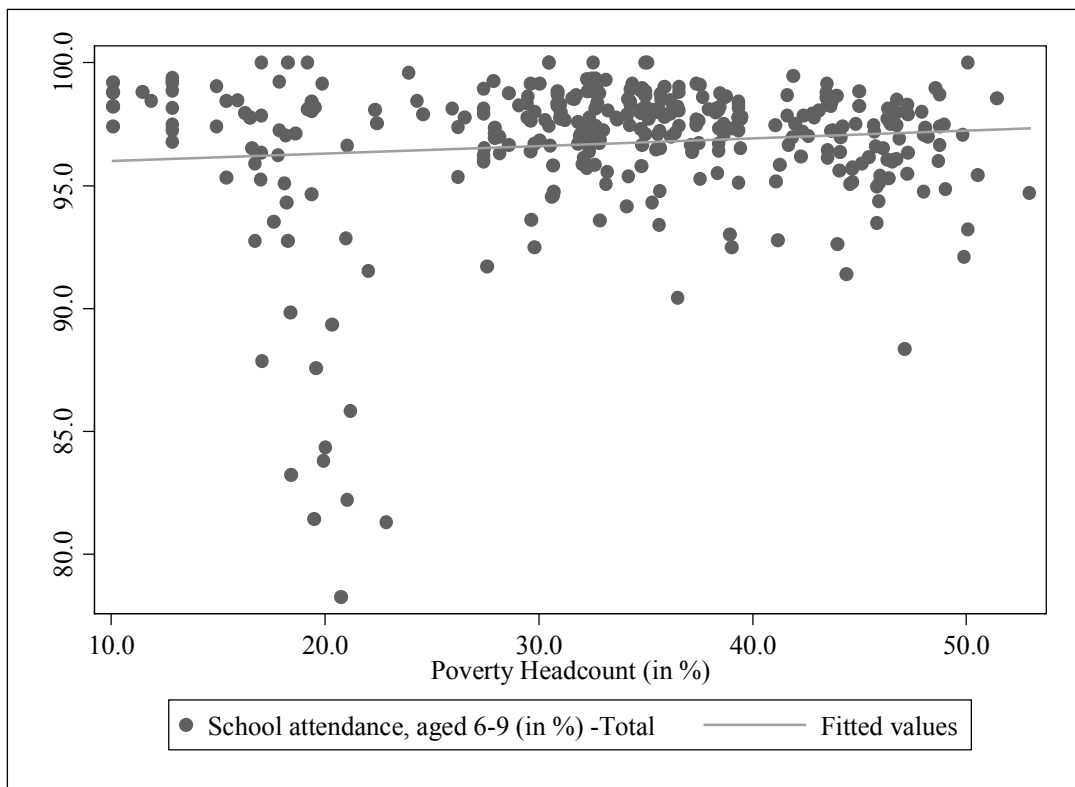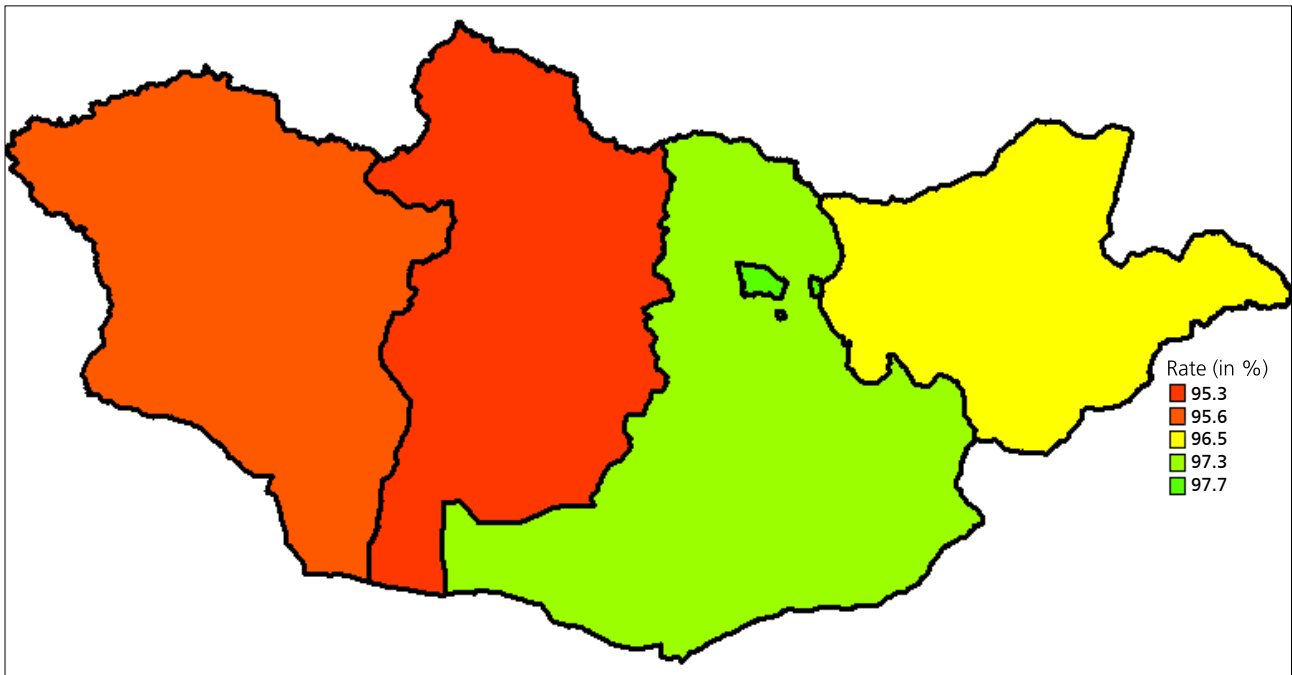*Source:* Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 29: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND CLEAN COOKING
FUEL [28], BY SOUM
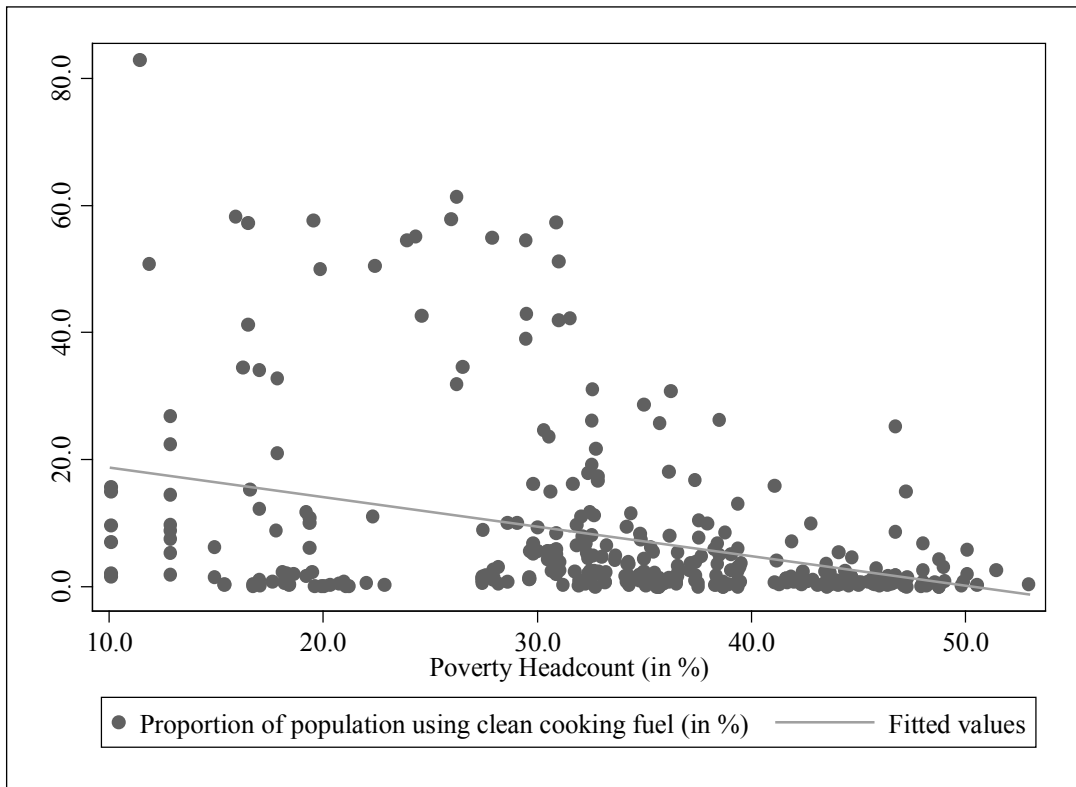
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 29: PROPORTION OF POPULATION HAVING AT LEAST ONE MOBILE PHONE AT HOME [29] (IN %)

A) Region
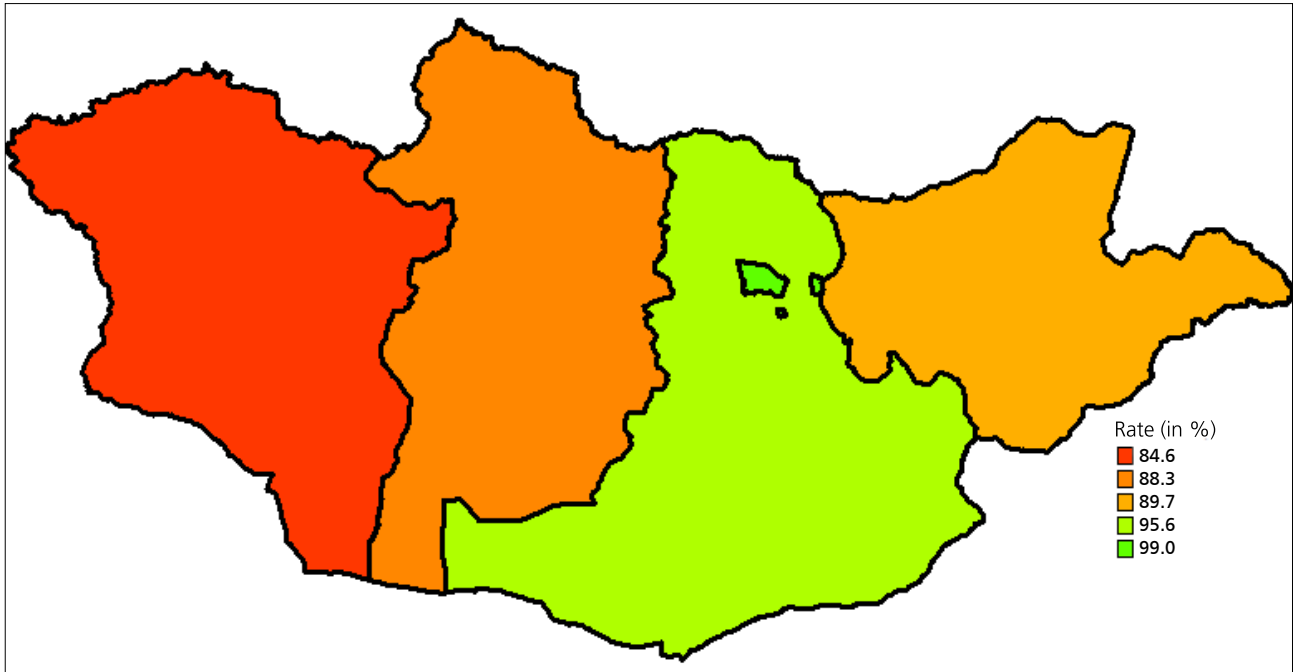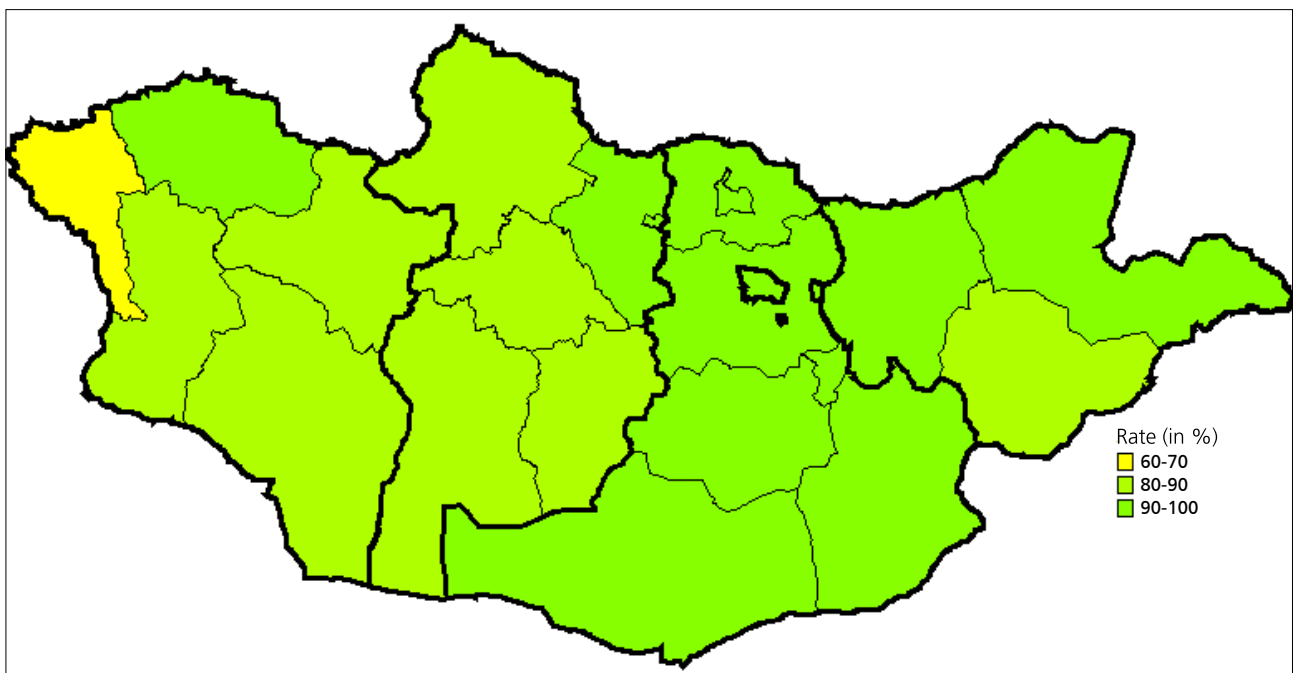
Rate (in %)
- 84.6
- 88.3
- 89.7
- 95.6
- 99.0

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 60-70
- 80-90
- 90-100

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum
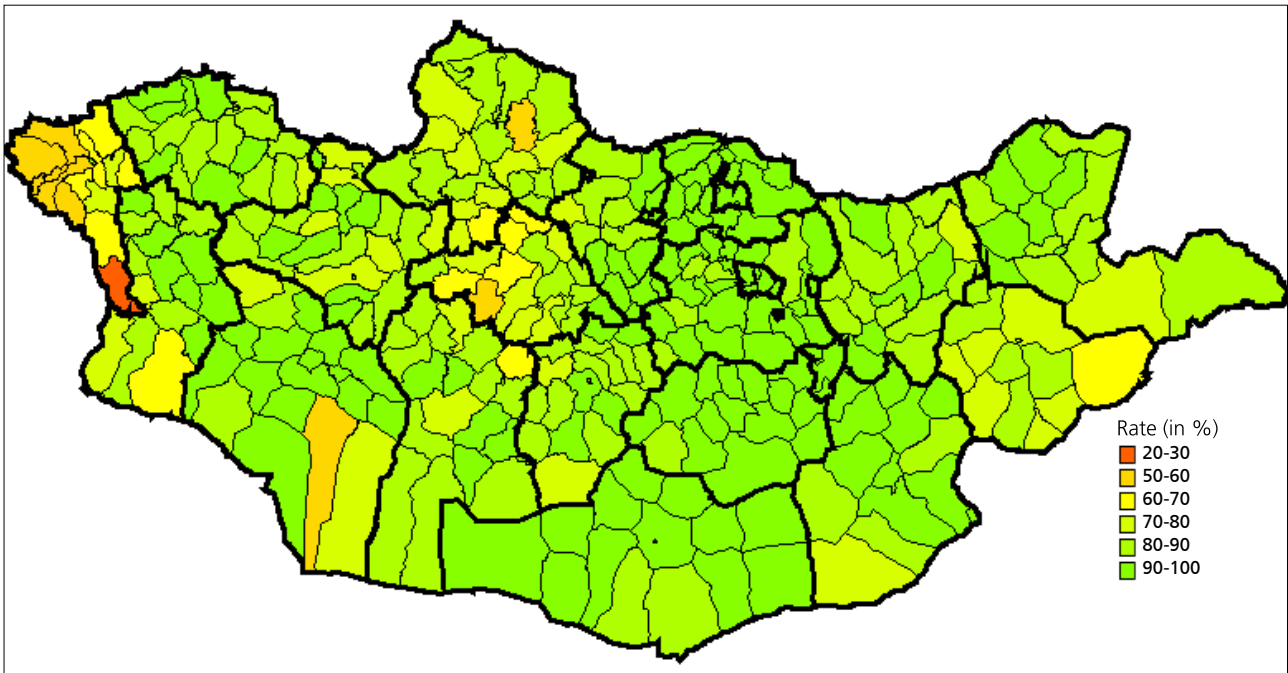
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 30: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE [29], BY SOUM
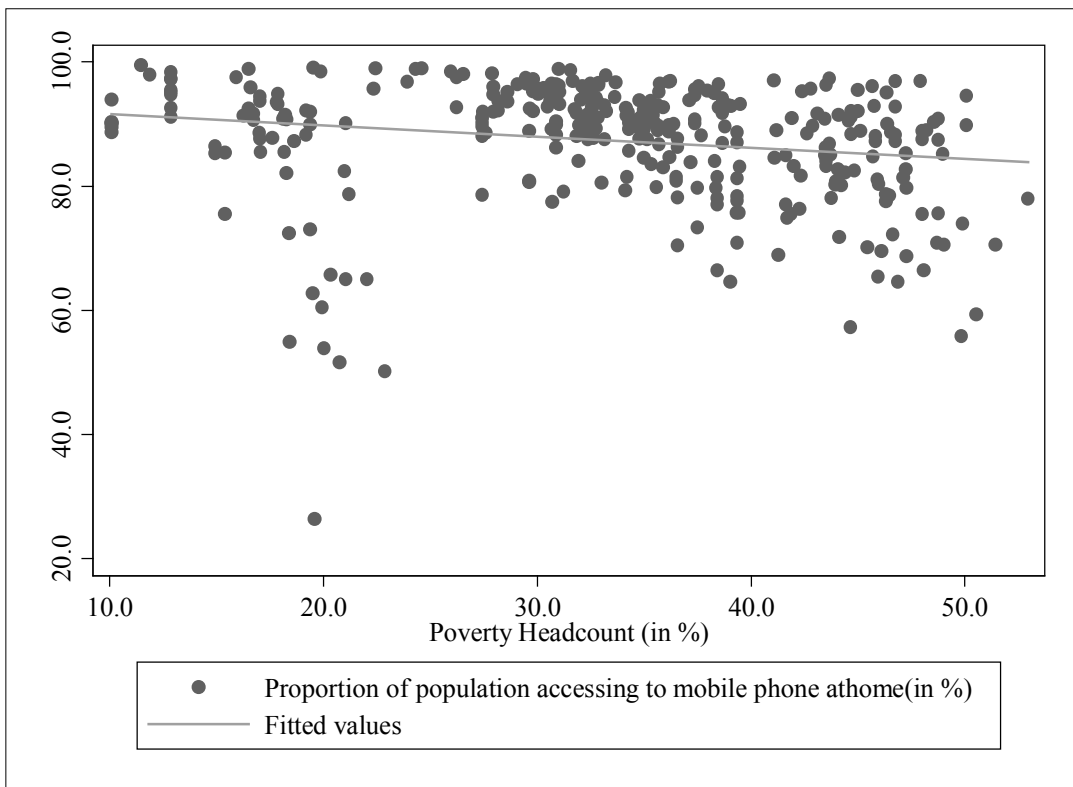
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

MAP 30: PROPORTION OF POPULATION HAVING ACCESS TO
INTERNET AT HOME [30] (IN %)

A) Region
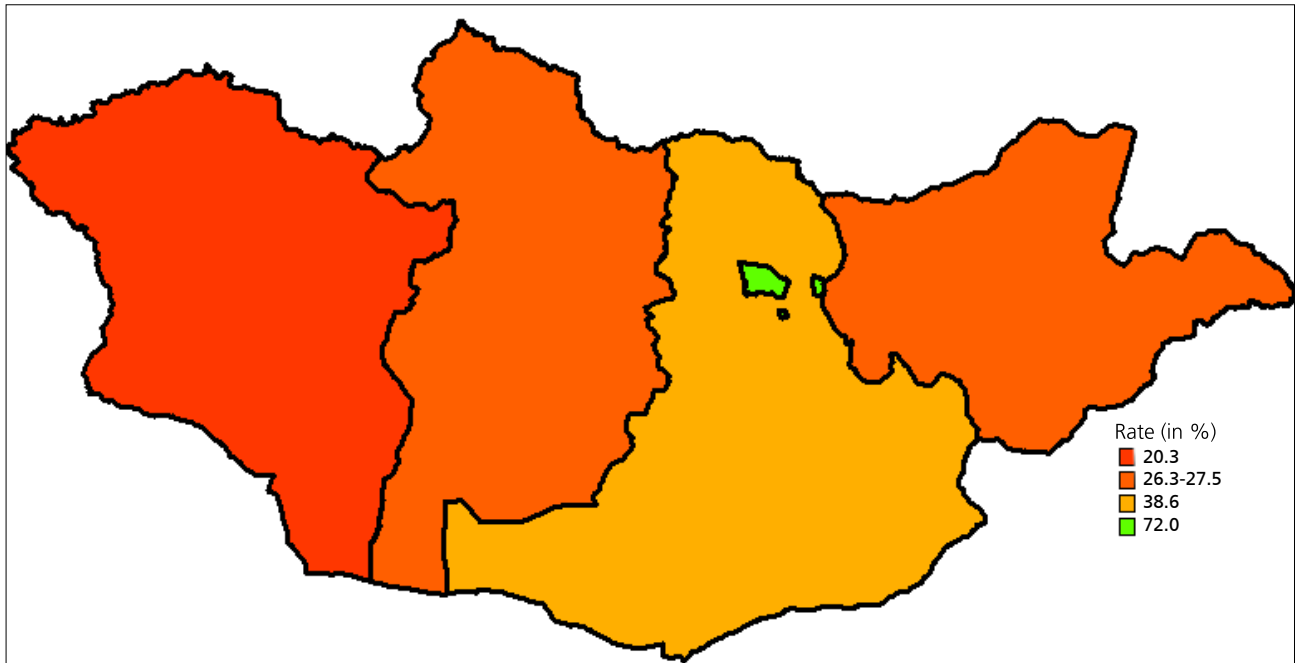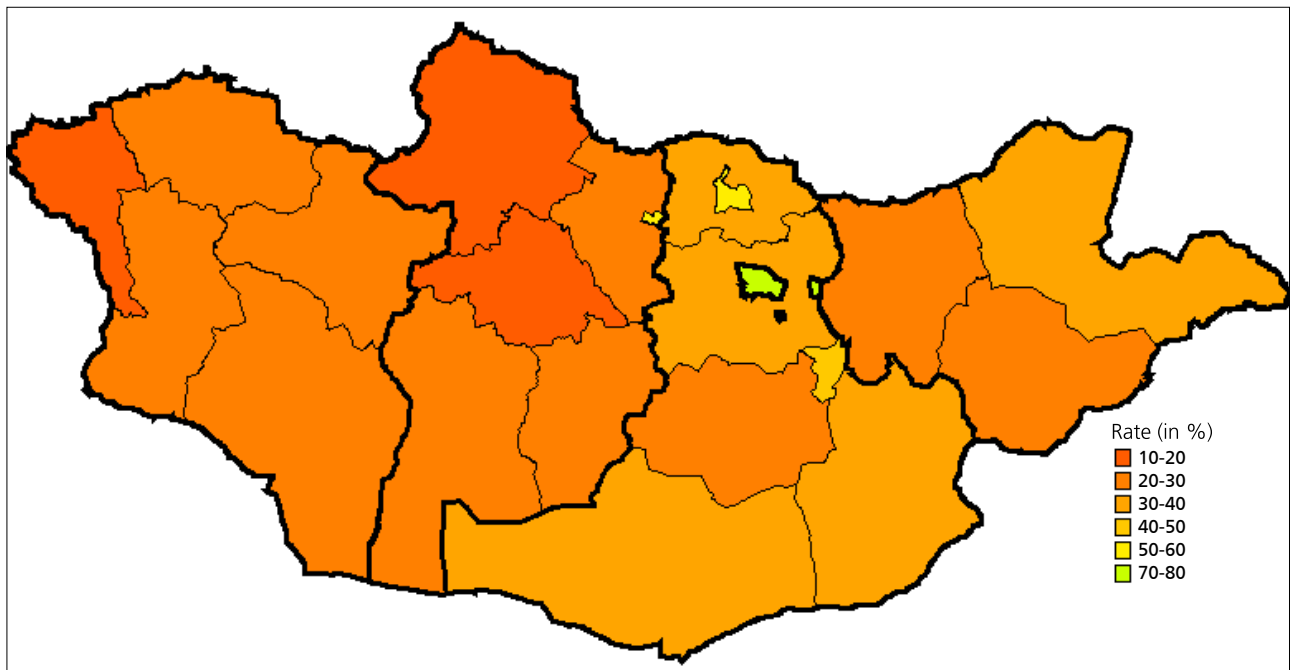
Rate (in %)
- 20.3
- 26.3-27.5
- 38.6
- 72.0

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

B) Aimag

Rate (in %)
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 70-80

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

C) Soum

Rate (in %)
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-80
- 80-90
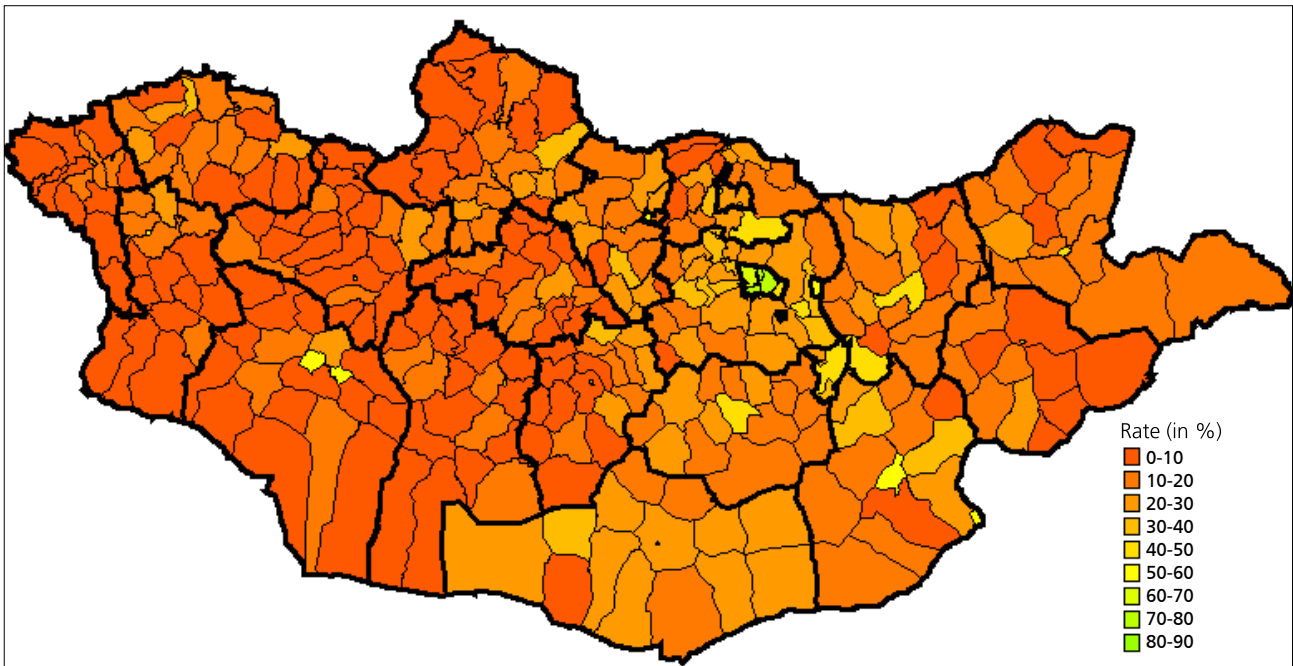
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

FIGURE 31: POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND ACCESS TO INTERNET [30], BY SOUM
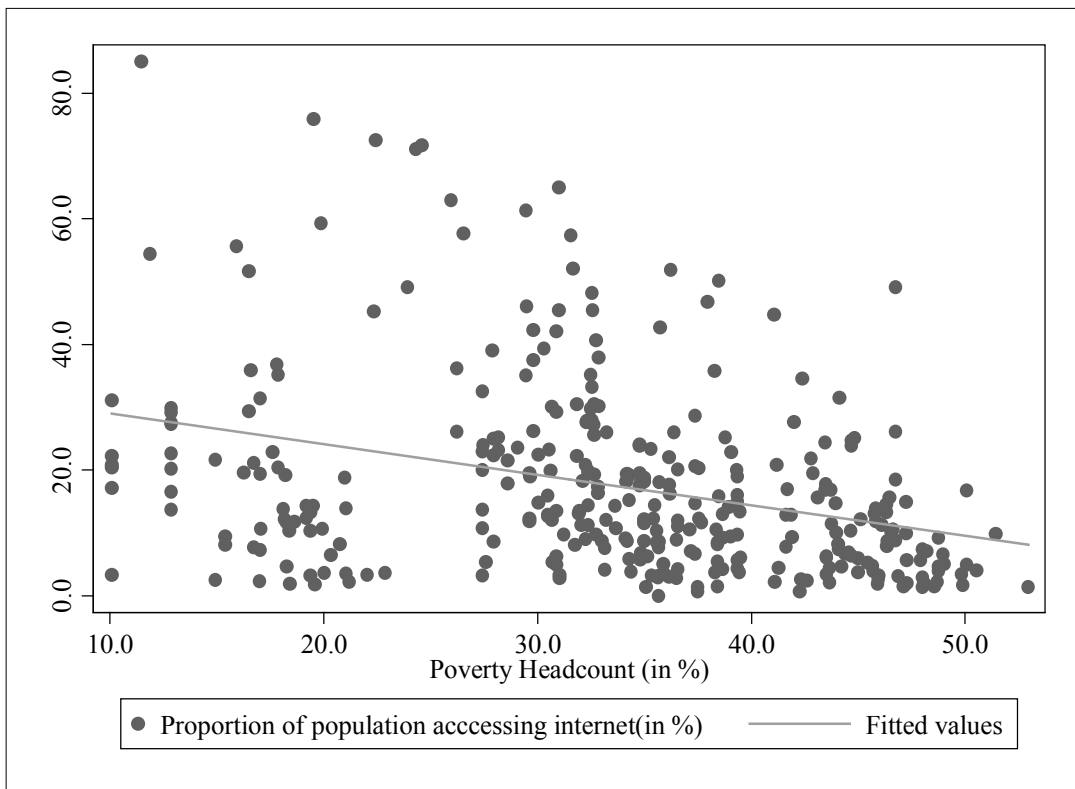
Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

APPENDIX 7: CORRELATION MATRIX BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT POVERTY INDICATORS

	[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]
[1]	1.00																													
[2]	0.98	1.00																												
[3]	0.04	0.03	1.00																											
[4]	0.05	0.04	0.92	1.00																										
[5]	0.35	0.29	0.58	0.62	1.00																									
[6]	-0.08	-0.07	-0.54	-0.77	-0.48	1.00																								
[7]	-0.04	-0.02	-0.49	-0.78	-0.51	0.81	1.00																							
[8]	0.07	-0.01	0.09	0.08	0.45	-0.08	-0.04	1.00																						
[9]	0.11	0.17	0.09	0.03	-0.26	0.06	0.09	-0.46	1.00																					
[10]	-0.26	-0.22	-0.15	-0.18	-0.44	0.23	0.20	-0.25	0.44	1.00																				
[11]	-0.14	-0.17	-0.48	-0.47	-0.53	0.37	0.34	0.03	0.08	0.48	1.00																			
[12]	-0.21	-0.17	-0.53	-0.48	-0.69	0.28	0.27	-0.40	0.10	0.25	0.55	1.00																		
[13]	-0.28	-0.29	-0.27	-0.30	-0.44	0.31	0.25	-0.11	0.08	0.48	0.52	0.39	1.00																	
[14]	-0.33	-0.33	-0.25	-0.28	-0.46	0.31	0.23	-0.16	0.09	0.50	0.50	0.39	0.68	1.00																
[15]	0.00	-0.01	0.07	0.09	0.01	-0.09	-0.08	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.05	-0.05	0.06	-0.07	1.00															
[16]	-0.04	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.04	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	-0.08	0.01	-0.04	1.00														
[17]	0.03	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.14	-0.16	-0.07	0.12	-0.08	-0.25	-0.29	-0.10	-0.35	-0.14	-0.10	0.05	1.00													
[18]	-0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	-0.08	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.08	-0.07	1.00												
[19]	0.32	0.30	0.24	0.22	0.53	-0.12	-0.13	0.18	0.08	-0.10	-0.20	-0.29	-0.19	-0.19	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.12	1.00											
[20]	0.09	0.11	-0.14	-0.12	0.02	0.06	0.01	-0.10	0.07	-0.03	-0.19	-0.18	-0.18	-0.19	0.03	-0.04	-0.03	0.01	0.07	1.00										
[21]	0.31	0.28	0.62	0.61	0.61	-0.45	-0.36	0.23	0.25	-0.22	-0.35	-0.50	-0.35	-0.37	0.02	-0.05	0.16	-0.01	0.41	-0.11	1.00									
[22]	-0.25	-0.21	-0.39	-0.36	-0.72	0.19	0.23	-0.40	0.17	0.25	0.40	0.69	0.32	0.32	0.01	0.01	-0.10	0.03	-0.38	-0.07	-0.47	1.00								
[23]	-0.27	-0.22	-0.39	-0.40	-0.70	0.24	0.29	-0.39	0.19	0.25	0.39	0.62	0.30	0.30	-0.01	0.03	-0.13	0.03	-0.31	-0.04	-0.42	0.86	1.00							
[24]	-0.21	-0.22	-0.20	-0.20	-0.37	0.15	0.17	-0.05	0.06	0.28	0.51	0.35	0.33	0.33	-0.05	0.08	-0.18	0.09	-0.20	-0.19	-0.25	0.31	0.29	1.00						
[25]	-0.27	-0.22	-0.42	-0.39	-0.76	0.21	0.24	-0.41	0.18	0.28	0.43	0.72	0.34	0.35	0.01	0.01	-0.11	0.03	-0.40	-0.08	-0.50	0.99	0.87	0.33	1.00					
[26]	-0.18	-0.13	-0.61	-0.67	-0.82	0.49	0.57	-0.36	0.28	0.38	0.50	0.61	0.37	0.36	-0.02	-0.02	-0.13	-0.01	-0.29	0.00	-0.52	0.60	0.60	0.33	0.63	1.00				
[27]	-0.26	-0.21	-0.40	-0.37	-0.73	0.20	0.24	-0.41	0.18	0.26	0.41	0.70	0.33	0.33	0.01	0.01	-0.10	0.03	-0.38	-0.07	-0.48	1.00	0.89	0.31	0.99	0.61	1.00			
[28]	-0.35	-0.28	-0.33	-0.31	-0.77	0.16	0.20	-0.44	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.69	0.33	0.34	0.04	0.02	-0.08	0.05	-0.39	-0.10	-0.43	0.92	0.86	0.31	0.94	0.62	0.93	1.00		
[29]	-0.18	-0.12	-0.03	-0.08	-0.49	0.16	0.16	-0.40	0.57	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.00	-0.04	-0.12	0.06	-0.13	-0.13	0.03	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.41	1.00	
[30]	-0.33	-0.27	-0.40	-0.39	-0.76	0.27	0.27	-0.51	0.25	0.40	0.48	0.78	0.39	0.43	-0.02	0.02	-0.14	0.11	-0.34	-0.14	-0.41	0.72	0.71	0.37	0.75	0.66	0.74	0.78	0.49	1.00

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Mongolia 2010 Census

Note: The indexed columns and rows correspond to the indicator numbers in Table 4

APPENDIX 8: MONETARY POVERTY INDICES, BY REGION, AIMAG, SOUM AND DISTRICT

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
1000	**Ulaanbaatar**	**1,114,902**	**23.4**	**6.7**	**2.8**	**261,005**
			(0.7)	*(0.3)*	*(0.1)*	
1100	**Ulaanbaatar**	**1,114,902**	**23.4**	**6.7**	**2.8**	**261,005**
			(0.7)	*(0.3)*	*(0.1)*	
1101	Baganuur	21,854	19.9	5.6	2.3	4,345
			(2.7)	*(0.9)*	*(0.4)*	
1104	Bagakhagai	3,275	23.9	6.7	2.8	783
			(4.6)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
1107	Bayangol	172,876	11.4	3.0	1.2	19,778
			(0.6)	*(0.2)*	*(0.1)*	
1110	Bayanzurkh	265,605	22.4	6.2	2.6	59,525
			(0.9)	*(0.3)*	*(0.2)*	
1113	Nalaikh	29,659	46.8	15.7	7.2	13,866
			(4.0)	*(1.9)*	*(1.0)*	
1116	Songinokhairkhan	253,055	31.0	9.2	4.0	78,411
			(1.1)	*(0.4)*	*(0.2)*	
1119	Sukhbaatar	119,574	19.5	5.4	2.2	23,348
			(0.9)	*(0.3)*	*(0.1)*	
1122	Khan-Uul	105,436	24.3	7.0	3.0	25,649
			(1.1)	*(0.4)*	*(0.2)*	
1125	Chingeltei	143,568	24.6	7.0	2.9	35,310
			(1.2)	*(0.4)*	*(0.2)*	
2000	**East**	**179,618**	**34.0**	**10.1**	**4.3**	**61,144**
			(1.7)	*(0.7)*	*(0.4)*	
2100	**Dornod**	**66,194**	**32.6**	**9.7**	**4.1**	**21,601**
			(2.1)	*(0.8)*	*(0.4)*	
2101	Kherlen	37,375	31.0	9.1	3.8	11,581
			(2.3)	*(0.9)*	*(0.4)*	
2104	Bayandun	2,647	34.2	10.0	4.2	905
			(4.8)	*(2.0)*	*(1.0)*	
2107	Bayantumen	1,839	32.4	9.4	3.9	596
			(3.9)	*(1.6)*	*(0.8)*	
2110	Bayan-Uul	3,743	34.8	10.4	4.4	1,303
			(4.0)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2113	Bulgan	1,698	32.4	9.4	3.9	550
			(3.9)	*(1.6)*	*(0.8)*	
2116	Gurvanzagal	995	34.3	10.2	4.4	341
			(4.8)	*(1.9)*	*(1.0)*	
2119	Dashbalbar	2,866	31.7	9.2	3.9	910
			(4.1)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2122	Matad	2,262	38.4	12.0	5.3	868

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
			(4.3)	*(1.9)*	*(1.0)*	
2125	Sergelen	1,528	37.4	11.6	5.1	571
			(4.0)	*(1.6)*	*(0.8)*	
2128	Khalkh gol	2,936	36.2	11.0	4.8	1,062
			(5.2)	*(2.1)*	*(1.1)*	
2131	Kholonbuir	1,433	32.4	9.4	3.9	464
			(3.9)	*(1.6)*	*(0.8)*	
2134	Tsagaan-Ovoo	3,032	37.4	11.6	5.1	1,134
			(4.0)	*(1.6)*	*(0.8)*	
2137	Choibalsan	2,389	34.3	10.2	4.4	819
			(4.8)	*(1.9)*	*(1.0)*	
2140	Chuluunkhoroot	1,451	34.3	10.2	4.4	497
			(4.8)	*(1.9)*	*(1.0)*	
2200	**Sukhbaatar**	**49,950**	**36.4**	**10.9**	**4.6**	**18,187**
			(3.0)	**(1.2)**	**(0.6)**	
2201	Baruun-Urt	15,686	32.6	9.5	4.0	5,110
			(3.5)	*(1.4)*	*(0.7)*	
2204	Asgat	1,644	38.4	11.7	5.1	632
			(4.3)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	
2207	Bayandelger	4,230	36.6	10.8	4.5	1,547
			(4.1)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2210	Dariganga	2,634	38.4	11.7	5.1	1,012
			(4.3)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	
2213	Monkhkhaan	3,619	39.4	12.0	5.2	1,425
			(4.0)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2216	Naran	1,428	36.6	10.8	4.5	522
			(4.1)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2219	Ongon	3,273	36.6	10.8	4.5	1,197
			(4.1)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2222	Sukhbaatar	2,789	38.4	11.7	5.1	1,072
			(4.3)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	
2225	Tuvshinshiree	2,752	39.4	12.0	5.2	1,083
			(4.0)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2228	Tumentsogt	1,989	39.4	12.0	5.2	783
			(4.0)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2231	Uulbayan	2,392	39.4	12.0	5.2	942
			(4.0)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2234	Khalzan	1,344	36.6	10.8	4.5	492
			(4.1)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
2237	Erdenetsagaan	6,170	38.4	11.7	5.1	2,371
			(4.3)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	
2300	**Khentii**	**63,474**	**33.6**	**10.1**	**4.3**	**21,354**
			(2.2)	**(0.9)**	**(0.5)**	
2301	Kherlen	18,247	32.7	9.8	4.2	5,973

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
			(2.7)	(1.1)	(0.6)	
2304	Batnorov	4,985	35.0	10.5	4.5	1,744
			(3.5)	(1.4)	(0.7)	
2307	Batshireet	2,042	34.8	10.4	4.4	710
			(3.3)	(1.2)	(0.6)	
2310	Bayan-Adarga	2,158	41.6	13.2	5.8	898
			(4.4)	(1.9)	(1.0)	
2313	Bayanmonkh	1,296	30.9	9.0	3.8	400
			(2.9)	(1.1)	(0.6)	
2316	Bayan-Ovoo	1,548	35.0	10.5	4.5	542
			(3.5)	(1.4)	(0.7)	
2319	Bayankhutag	1,623	35.0	10.5	4.5	568
			(3.5)	(1.4)	(0.7)	
2322	Binder	3,399	34.8	10.4	4.4	1,182
			(3.3)	(1.2)	(0.6)	
2325	Galshir	1,747	35.0	10.5	4.5	611
			(3.5)	(1.4)	(0.7)	
2328	Dadal	2,565	30.9	9.0	3.8	792
			(2.9)	(1.1)	(0.6)	
2331	Darkhan	9,590	30.9	9.0	3.8	2,962
			(2.9)	(1.1)	(0.6)	
2334	Delgerkhaan	1,980	30.9	9.0	3.8	611
			(2.9)	(1.1)	(0.6)	
2337	Jargaltkhaan	1,792	30.9	9.0	3.8	553
			(2.9)	(1.1)	(0.6)	
2340	Moron	1,291	35.0	10.5	4.5	452
			(3.5)	(1.4)	(0.7)	
2343	Norovlin	2,211	41.6	13.2	5.8	921
			(4.4)	(1.9)	(1.0)	
2346	Omnodelger	5,098	34.8	10.4	4.4	1,773
			(3.3)	(1.2)	(0.6)	
2349	Tsenkhermandal	1,902	34.8	10.4	4.4	661
			(3.3)	(1.2)	(0.6)	
4000	**Central**	**413,181**	**26.3**	**7.8**	**3.3**	**108,553**
			(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	
4100	**Tuv**	**80,664**	**32.2**	**9.7**	**4.2**	**25,990**
			(2.0)	(0.8)	(0.4)	
4101	Zuunmod	12,826	29.5	8.9	3.9	3,781
			(3.2)	(1.2)	(0.6)	
4104	Altanbulag	2,321	29.8	8.7	3.7	691
			(5.1)	(1.9)	(1.0)	
4107	Argalant	1,318	29.8	8.7	3.7	393
			(5.1)	(1.9)	(1.0)	

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
4110	Arkhust	1,165	32.6 (6.4)	9.7 (2.5)	4.2 (1.3)	379
4113	Batsumber	6,723	33.2 (3.4)	10.2 (1.4)	4.5 (0.8)	2,235
4116	Bayan	1,857	32.6 (6.4)	9.7 (2.5)	4.2 (1.3)	605
4119	Bayandelger	1,427	32.6 (5.2)	9.9 (2.2)	4.3 (1.2)	466
4122	Bayanjargalan	1,273	32.6 (6.4)	9.7 (2.5)	4.2 (1.3)	414
4125	Bayan-Onjuul	1,465	29.7 (5.7)	8.6 (2.1)	3.7 (1.1)	434
4128	Bayankhangai	1,212	31.8 (6.6)	9.6 (2.7)	4.2 (1.4)	386
4131	Bayantsagaan	1,334	32.3 (7.4)	9.5 (2.8)	4.0 (1.5)	431
4134	Bayantsogt	1,679	32.6 (5.7)	9.8 (2.3)	4.2 (1.2)	548
4137	Bayanchandmani	3,482	32.5 (4.0)	9.8 (1.7)	4.3 (0.9)	1,131
4140	Bornuur	4,287	32.5 (4.0)	9.8 (1.7)	4.3 (0.9)	1,392
4143	Buren	2,729	36.4 (5.2)	11.2 (2.3)	5.0 (1.2)	993
4146	Delgerkhaan	1,326	38.3 (8.2)	12.2 (3.9)	5.5 (2.2)	508
4149	Jargalant	5,450	32.8 (4.5)	10.0 (1.9)	4.4 (1.0)	1,790
4152	Zaamar	6,087	32.4 (3.8)	9.7 (1.6)	4.2 (0.8)	1,971
4155	Lun	2,336	30.7 (6.3)	9.0 (2.4)	3.9 (1.2)	717
4158	Mongonmorit	2,099	32.6 (5.2)	9.9 (2.2)	4.3 (1.2)	685
4161	Ondorshireet	1,639	30.7 (6.3)	9.0 (2.4)	3.9 (1.2)	503
4164	Sumber	1,704	32.8 (4.5)	10.0 (1.9)	4.4 (1.0)	560
4167	Sergelen	2,577	35.3 (5.4)	10.8 (2.2)	4.7 (1.2)	910
4170	Ugtaaltsaidam	2,269	31.8 (6.6)	9.6 (2.7)	4.2 (1.4)	722
4173	Tseel	2,495	32.3	9.6	4.2	805

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
			(6.0)	*(2.4)*	*(1.2)*	
4176	Erdene	3,582	32.6	9.9	4.4	1,168
			(4.2)	*(1.8)*	*(1.0)*	
4179	Erdenesant	4,002	34.3	10.4	4.5	1,371
			(5.3)	*(2.2)*	*(1.2)*	
4200	**Govisumber**	**12,569**	**28.7**	**8.8**	**3.8**	**3,602**
			(3.4)	*(1.4)*	*(0.7)*	
4201	Sumber	9,341	29.5	9.1	4.0	2,755
			(3.6)	*(1.4)*	*(0.8)*	
4204	Bayantal	684	26.2	7.9	3.4	179
			(5.2)	*(2.1)*	*(1.1)*	
4207	Shiveegovi	2,544	26.2	7.9	3.4	668
			(5.2)	*(2.1)*	*(1.1)*	
4300	**Selenge**	**93,016**	**29.4**	**8.7**	**3.8**	**27,331**
			(1.7)	*(0.7)*	*(0.3)*	
4301	Sukhbaatar	19,142	26.5	7.8	3.3	5,075
			(2.8)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4304	Altanbulag	4,253	28.6	8.3	3.5	1,217
			(4.8)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	
4307	Baruunburen	2,623	33.1	10.0	4.4	869
			(5.5)	*(2.2)*	*(1.2)*	
4310	Bayangol	4,916	29.1	8.6	3.7	1,429
			(4.5)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	
4313	Eroo	5,810	32.1	9.6	4.1	1,866
			(4.0)	*(1.5)*	*(0.8)*	
4316	Javkhlant	1,763	30.0	8.9	3.8	529
			(5.0)	*(1.9)*	*(0.9)*	
4319	Zuunburen	2,311	32.2	9.7	4.2	745
			(5.9)	*(2.4)*	*(1.3)*	
4322	Mandal	24,360	29.8	8.9	3.8	7,259
			(2.4)	*(0.9)*	*(0.5)*	
4325	Orkhon	2,025	30.5	9.1	3.9	617
			(6.0)	*(2.4)*	*(1.2)*	
4328	Orkhontuul	3,533	30.6	9.0	3.9	1,081
			(4.2)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
4331	Saikhan	7,838	27.9	8.2	3.5	2,185
			(3.6)	*(1.4)*	*(0.8)*	
4334	Sant	1,802	33.2	10.1	4.4	598
			(5.7)	*(2.2)*	*(1.2)*	
4337	Tushig	1,488	31.0	9.4	4.1	462
			(4.2)	*(1.8)*	*(1.0)*	
4340	Khuder	1,986	28.6	8.3	3.5	568
			(4.8)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
4343	Khushaat	1,748	32.2 (5.9)	9.7 (2.4)	4.2 (1.3)	564
4346	Tsagaannuur	3,874	31.0 (4.2)	9.4 (1.8)	4.1 (1.0)	1,202
4349	Shaamar	3,544	30.0 (5.0)	8.9 (1.9)	3.8 (0.9)	1,064
4400	**Dornogovi**	**55,106**	**16.9 (2.3)**	**4.6 (0.8)**	**1.9 (0.4)**	**9,314**
4401	Sainshand	19,144	15.9 (2.7)	4.3 (0.9)	1.8 (0.4)	3,048
4404	Airag	3,688	17.9 (4.1)	4.8 (1.3)	2.0 (0.6)	658
4407	Altanshiree	1,160	17.0 (4.7)	4.6 (1.7)	1.9 (0.8)	198
4410	Dalanjargalan	2,346	17.9 (4.1)	4.8 (1.3)	2.0 (0.6)	419
4413	Delgerekh	1,673	17.0 (4.7)	4.6 (1.7)	1.9 (0.8)	285
4416	Zamiin-Uud	12,954	16.5 (3.1)	4.5 (1.0)	1.8 (0.5)	2,134
4419	Ikh khet	1,972	16.3 (4.5)	4.3 (1.5)	1.7 (0.7)	321
4422	Mandakh	1,388	19.2 (5.3)	5.2 (1.8)	2.1 (0.9)	266
4425	Orgon	1,644	17.0 (4.7)	4.6 (1.7)	1.9 (0.8)	280
4428	Saikhandulaan	1,125	19.2 (5.3)	5.2 (1.8)	2.1 (0.9)	216
4431	Ulaanbadrakh	1,405	19.4 (4.6)	5.3 (1.7)	2.2 (0.8)	272
4434	Khatanbulag	2,932	19.4 (4.6)	5.3 (1.7)	2.2 (0.8)	568
4437	Khovsgol	1,510	19.4 (4.6)	5.3 (1.7)	2.2 (0.8)	292
4440	Erdene	2,165	16.5 (3.1)	4.5 (1.0)	1.8 (0.5)	357
4500	**Darkhan**	**85,531**	**26.8 (1.8)**	**7.9 (0.7)**	**3.4 (0.4)**	**22,919**
4501	Darkhan	70,241	26.0 (1.9)	7.6 (0.7)	3.3 (0.4)	18,241
4504	Orkhon	2,875	33.7 (4.4)	10.3 (1.9)	4.6 (1.0)	968
4507	Khongor	4,802	30.5	9.1	3.9	1,467

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
			(4.1)	*(1.8)*	*(0.9)*	
4510	Shariin gol	7,613	29.5	8.8	3.8	2,243
			(4.0)	*(1.6)*	*(0.8)*	
4600	**Umnugovi**	**48,976**	**11.8**	**3.0**	**1.2**	**5,762**
			(2.1)	***(0.6)***	***(0.3)***	
4601	Dalanzadgad	18,187	11.9	3.0	1.2	2,158
			(2.5)	*(0.7)*	*(0.3)*	
4604	Bayandalai	1,908	10.1	2.5	1.0	192
			(2.6)	*(0.8)*	*(0.3)*	
4607	Bayan-Ovoo	1,433	12.9	3.3	1.3	184
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4610	Bulgan	2,002	12.9	3.3	1.3	258
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4613	Gurvantes	4,011	10.1	2.5	1.0	404
			(2.6)	*(0.8)*	*(0.3)*	
4616	Mandal-Ovoo	1,512	12.9	3.3	1.3	195
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4619	Manlai	1,995	12.9	3.3	1.3	257
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4622	Noyon	989	10.1	2.5	1.0	100
			(2.6)	*(0.8)*	*(0.3)*	
4625	Nomgon	2,616	10.1	2.5	1.0	264
			(2.6)	*(0.8)*	*(0.3)*	
4628	Servei	1,840	10.1	2.5	1.0	185
			(2.6)	*(0.8)*	*(0.3)*	
4631	Khanbogd	3,533	12.9	3.3	1.3	455
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4634	Khankhongor	1,573	12.9	3.3	1.3	203
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4637	Khurmen	1,512	10.1	2.5	1.0	152
			(2.6)	*(0.8)*	*(0.3)*	
4640	Tsogt-Ovoo	1,457	12.9	3.3	1.3	188
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4643	Tsogttsetsii	4,408	12.9	3.3	1.3	567
			(3.3)	*(1.0)*	*(0.5)*	
4800	**Dundgovi**	**37,319**	**36.5**	**11.4**	**5.1**	**13,629**
			(2.5)	***(1.1)***	***(0.6)***	
4801	Saintsagaan	13,169	35.7	11.3	5.0	4,705
			(3.3)	*(1.4)*	*(0.8)*	
4804	Adaatsag	2,275	38.5	12.0	5.3	876
			(6.6)	*(2.8)*	*(1.5)*	
4807	Bayanjargalan	1,061	32.8	10.0	4.4	348
			(8.2)	*(3.2)*	*(1.7)*	

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
4810	Govi-Ugtaal	1,263	30.5 (6.9)	9.0 (2.9)	3.9 (1.5)	385
4813	Gurvansaikhan	1,618	33.6 (7.6)	10.2 (3.1)	4.4 (1.6)	544
4816	Delgerkhangai	1,860	38.8 (8.2)	12.1 (3.5)	5.4 (1.9)	721
4819	Delgertsogt	1,119	37.4 (7.2)	11.8 (3.1)	5.3 (1.7)	418
4822	Deren	1,447	37.4 (7.2)	11.8 (3.1)	5.3 (1.7)	541
4825	Luus	1,338	37.6 (7.7)	11.7 (3.4)	5.2 (1.8)	503
4828	Olziit	1,693	34.2 (7.4)	10.4 (3.0)	4.5 (1.6)	578
4831	Ondorshil	1,373	32.8 (8.2)	10.0 (3.2)	4.4 (1.7)	451
4834	Saikhan-Ovoo	1,870	43.5 (7.3)	14.2 (3.6)	6.5 (2.1)	813
4837	Khuld	1,586	37.6 (7.7)	11.7 (3.4)	5.2 (1.8)	596
4840	Tsagaandelger	640	30.5 (6.9)	9.0 (2.9)	3.9 (1.5)	195
4843	Erdenedalai	5,007	39.1 (4.2)	12.4 (1.9)	5.5 (1.0)	1,955
6000	**Highlands**	**503,164**	**38.5** (1.1)	**10.9** (0.4)	**4.4** (0.2)	**193,501**
6100	**Orkhon**	**85,083**	**31.7** (1.4)	**8.7** (0.5)	**3.5** (0.3)	**26,971**
6101	Bayan-Ondor	82,322	31.6 (1.4)	8.7 (0.5)	3.5 (0.3)	25,973
6104	Jargalant	2,761	36.1 (5.0)	10.0 (1.9)	4.0 (0.9)	998
6200	**Uvurkhangai**	**98,239**	**45.1** (1.5)	**13.3** (0.6)	**5.5** (0.3)	**44,306**
6201	Arvaikheer	26,263	41.1 (2.1)	12.0 (0.9)	4.9 (0.5)	10,786
6204	Baruunbayan-Ulaan	2,395	50.1 (4.5)	15.5 (2.0)	6.6 (1.1)	1,199
6207	Bat-Olzii	6,336	47.2 (3.7)	14.0 (1.6)	5.8 (0.8)	2,993
6210	Bayangol	3,071	46.7 (3.9)	13.8 (1.7)	5.7 (0.9)	1,436
6213	Bayan-Ondor	3,075	44.7	12.9	5.3	1,374

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
			(3.2)	*(1.4)*	*(0.7)*	
6216	Bogd	4,876	52.9	16.5	7.1	2,582
			(3.2)	*(1.6)*	*(0.9)*	
6219	Burd	2,376	44.7	12.9	5.3	1,062
			(3.2)	*(1.4)*	*(0.7)*	
6222	Guchin-Us	1,729	50.1	15.5	6.6	866
			(4.5)	*(2.0)*	*(1.1)*	
6225	Eson zuil	2,378	45.8	13.5	5.5	1,090
			(4.6)	*(1.9)*	*(1.0)*	
6228	Zuunbayan-Ulaan	3,221	44.4	12.9	5.3	1,429
			(3.9)	*(1.6)*	*(0.8)*	
6231	Nariinteel	3,354	48.0	14.3	6.0	1,610
			(3.1)	*(1.3)*	*(0.6)*	
6234	Olziit	1,896	45.8	13.5	5.5	869
			(4.6)	*(1.9)*	*(1.0)*	
6237	Sant	2,990	46.7	13.8	5.7	1,398
			(3.9)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
6240	Taragt	3,076	46.4	13.6	5.6	1,426
			(4.1)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
6243	Togrog	2,171	46.7	13.8	5.7	1,015
			(3.9)	*(1.7)*	*(0.9)*	
6246	Uyanga	9,709	48.0	14.3	6.0	4,661
			(3.1)	*(1.3)*	*(0.6)*	
6249	Khairkhandulaan	2,854	48.0	14.3	6.0	1,370
			(3.1)	*(1.3)*	*(0.6)*	
6252	Kharkhorin	10,696	42.4	12.3	5.0	4,533
			(2.8)	*(1.1)*	*(0.5)*	
6255	Khujirt	5,773	45.1	13.2	5.4	2,605
			(3.2)	*(1.3)*	*(0.7)*	
6300	**Bulgan**	**51,616**	**26.9**	**6.8**	**2.6**	**13,882**
			(3.0)	***(1.0)***	***(0.4)***	
6301	Bulgan	10,879	22.3	5.6	2.1	2,430
			(2.8)	*(0.9)*	*(0.4)*	
6304	Bayan-Agt	2,791	27.4	6.9	2.6	766
			(4.3)	*(1.4)*	*(0.6)*	
6307	Bayannuur	1,467	27.9	7.0	2.6	410
			(4.3)	*(1.4)*	*(0.6)*	
6310	Bugat	1,672	29.6	7.6	2.9	495
			(4.3)	*(1.5)*	*(0.7)*	
6313	Buregkhangai	2,382	27.4	6.9	2.6	653
			(4.3)	*(1.4)*	*(0.6)*	
6316	Gurvan bulag	2,716	27.9	7.0	2.6	759
			(4.3)	*(1.4)*	*(0.6)*	
6319	Dashinchilen	2,290	27.9	7.0	2.6	640
			(4.3)	*(1.4)*	*(0.6)*	

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
6322	Mogod	2,416	27.4 (4.3)	6.9 (1.4)	2.6 (0.6)	663
6325	Orkhon	2,532	27.4 (4.3)	6.9 (1.4)	2.6 (0.6)	694
6328	Rashaant	2,790	27.5 (4.8)	6.9 (1.6)	2.6 (0.7)	766
6331	Saikhan	3,186	27.4 (4.3)	6.9 (1.4)	2.6 (0.6)	874
6334	Selenge	2,772	28.2 (4.1)	7.2 (1.3)	2.7 (0.6)	781
6337	Teshig	3,121	29.6 (4.3)	7.6 (1.5)	2.9 (0.7)	924
6340	Khangal	3,944	28.2 (4.1)	7.2 (1.3)	2.7 (0.6)	1,111
6343	Khishig-ondor	2,513	27.4 (4.3)	6.9 (1.4)	2.6 (0.6)	689
6346	Khutag-Ondor	4,145	29.6 (4.3)	7.6 (1.5)	2.9 (0.7)	1,228
6400	**Bayankhongor**	**74,187**	**32.9 (2.4)**	**8.7 (0.9)**	**3.4 (0.4)**	**24,371**
6401	Bayankhongor	29,106	30.3 (2.7)	8.0 (0.9)	3.1 (0.4)	8,822
6404	Baatsagaan	2,624	34.1 (4.1)	8.9 (1.4)	3.4 (0.7)	895
6407	Bayanbulag	1,449	33.1 (6.5)	8.7 (2.3)	3.3 (1.1)	480
6410	Bayangovi	2,416	34.8 (5.2)	9.2 (1.8)	3.6 (0.9)	841
6413	Bayanlig	3,106	37.7 (4.4)	10.5 (1.6)	4.2 (0.8)	1,170
6416	Bayan-Ovoo	1,697	31.9 (5.2)	8.4 (1.8)	3.2 (0.9)	542
6419	Bayan-Ondor	2,238	36.5 (4.7)	9.9 (1.8)	3.9 (0.8)	817
6422	Bayantsagaan	2,920	32.7 (3.9)	8.6 (1.4)	3.3 (0.6)	955
6425	Bogd	2,633	34.4 (4.7)	9.0 (1.6)	3.5 (0.7)	905
6428	Bombogor	2,642	34.8 (4.6)	9.2 (1.7)	3.5 (0.8)	920
6431	Buutsagaan	2,998	32.0 (4.2)	8.3 (1.4)	3.1 (0.7)	960
6434	Galuut	3,116	34.2 (4.7)	9.1 (1.7)	3.5 (0.8)	1,066
6437	Gurvanbulag	1,899	35.4 (6.2)	9.3 (2.2)	3.6 (1.0)	671

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Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
6440	Jargalant	2,711	30.7 (4.4)	7.9 (1.4)	3.0 (0.6)	832
6443	Jinst	1,684	35.4 (5.3)	9.5 (1.9)	3.7 (0.9)	597
6446	Zag	1,647	35.1 (5.8)	9.4 (2.0)	3.7 (0.9)	579
6449	Olziit	2,816	33.0 (4.4)	8.8 (1.6)	3.4 (0.7)	929
6452	Khureemaral	1,335	31.9 (6.1)	8.5 (2.2)	3.3 (1.0)	426
6455	Shinejinst	1,871	36.5 (4.7)	9.9 (1.8)	3.9 (0.8)	683
6458	Erdenetsogt	3,279	39.0 (5.1)	10.8 (2.0)	4.3 (1.0)	1,280
6500	**Arkhangai**	**81,552**	**43.5 (1.5)**	**12.7 (0.7)**	**5.2 (0.3)**	**35,483**
6501	Erdenebulgan	19,044	37.9 (2.3)	10.8 (0.9)	4.4 (0.5)	7,226
6504	Battsengel	3,211	42.0 (3.9)	12.0 (1.6)	4.8 (0.8)	1,348
6507	Bulgan	2,119	43.8 (3.9)	12.8 (1.6)	5.3 (0.8)	927
6510	Jargalant	4,029	45.9 (3.7)	13.4 (1.6)	5.5 (0.8)	1,851
6513	Ikh tamir	4,879	46.3 (3.4)	13.9 (1.5)	5.8 (0.8)	2,259
6516	Ogiinuur	2,555	42.9 (3.5)	12.4 (1.6)	5.1 (0.8)	1,096
6519	Olziit	2,789	42.6 (4.0)	12.2 (1.6)	4.9 (0.8)	1,189
6522	Ondor-Ulaan	4,974	46.9 (2.9)	14.0 (1.3)	5.8 (0.7)	2,331
6525	Tariat	4,181	41.9 (3.0)	12.0 (1.2)	4.8 (0.6)	1,751
6528	Tovshruulekh	2,483	45.7 (3.8)	13.2 (1.5)	5.4 (0.8)	1,135
6531	Khairkhan	3,301	45.4 (3.2)	13.6 (1.4)	5.7 (0.8)	1,500
6534	Khangai	2,785	41.3 (4.0)	11.8 (1.6)	4.8 (0.8)	1,150
6537	Khashaat	2,778	43.5 (4.1)	12.6 (1.7)	5.1 (0.9)	1,209
6540	Khotont	3,828	46.0 (4.0)	13.6 (1.7)	5.7 (0.9)	1,760
6543	Tsakhir	2,009	42.3 (4.8)	12.0 (2.0)	4.9 (1.0)	850

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
6546	Tsenkher	4,641	49.0 (3.1)	14.9 (1.4)	6.3 (0.8)	2,276
6549	Tsetserleg	3,395	48.1 (4.2)	14.2 (1.7)	5.9 (0.9)	1,632
6552	Chuluut	3,448	50.5 (3.5)	15.6 (1.7)	6.6 (0.9)	1,743
6555	Erdenemandal	5,103	44.0 (3.1)	12.8 (1.3)	5.2 (0.7)	2,248
6700	**Huvsgul**	**112,487**	**43.1 (1.4)**	**12.5 (0.6)**	**5.1 (0.3)**	**48,493**
6701	Moron	35,051	38.3 (1.7)	10.8 (0.7)	4.4 (0.3)	13,411
6704	Alag-Erdene	5,092	43.7 (3.5)	12.6 (1.5)	5.1 (0.8)	2,227
6707	Arbulag	3,179	47.3 (4.0)	14.1 (1.7)	5.8 (0.9)	1,503
6710	Bayanzurkh	3,311	48.7 (4.6)	14.6 (1.9)	6.1 (1.0)	1,612
6713	Burentogtokh	3,447	44.0 (3.7)	12.6 (1.6)	5.1 (0.8)	1,515
6716	Galt	4,482	46.1 (4.0)	13.5 (1.6)	5.6 (0.8)	2,066
6719	Jargalant	4,404	46.3 (3.8)	13.6 (1.6)	5.6 (0.8)	2,040
6722	Ikh-Uul	3,691	43.5 (4.0)	12.4 (1.6)	5.0 (0.8)	1,604
6725	Rashaant	3,305	44.2 (4.7)	12.9 (1.9)	5.3 (0.9)	1,461
6728	Renchinlkhumbe	4,504	47.1 (3.3)	14.0 (1.5)	5.8 (0.8)	2,122
6731	Tarialan	5,053	43.5 (3.8)	12.7 (1.6)	5.2 (0.8)	2,198
6734	Tosontsengel	3,580	44.8 (3.7)	13.0 (1.5)	5.4 (0.8)	1,605
6737	Tomorbulag	3,648	46.6 (4.2)	13.8 (1.8)	5.7 (0.9)	1,701
6740	Tunel	3,392	46.5 (4.3)	13.7 (1.8)	5.7 (0.9)	1,576
6743	Ulaan- Uul	3,851	49.9 (3.8)	15.3 (1.8)	6.5 (1.0)	1,922
6746	Khankh	2,365	46.6 (5.3)	13.9 (2.4)	5.8 (1.2)	1,101
6749	Tsagaannuur	1,484	49.0 (4.9)	15.0 (2.3)	6.3 (1.3)	727
6752	Tsagaan-Uul	4,692	43.5 (3.4)	12.5 (1.4)	5.1 (0.7)	2,042

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
6755	Tsagaan-Uur	2,266	43.5 (4.3)	12.8 (1.8)	5.3 (1.0)	986
6758	Tsetserleg	3,961	41.1 (3.9)	11.4 (1.4)	4.5 (0.7)	1,628
6761	Chandmani-Ondor	2,770	49.8 (4.1)	15.1 (1.7)	6.4 (0.9)	1,380
6764	Shine-Ider	2,580	39.3 (4.0)	10.8 (1.5)	4.3 (0.7)	1,015
6767	Erdenebulgan	2,379	44.1 (4.9)	12.8 (2.1)	5.2 (1.1)	1,050
8000	**West**	**342,850**	**30.2** (1.4)	**7.9** (0.5)	**3.0** (0.3)	**103,433**
8100	**Zavkhan**	**62,949**	**35.6** (2.6)	**9.5** (0.9)	**3.6** (0.4)	**22,429**
8101	Uliastai	16,509	31.7 (3.1)	8.4 (1.1)	3.2 (0.5)	5,228
8104	Aldarkhaan	2,013	31.2 (5.1)	7.5 (1.6)	2.7 (0.7)	628
8107	Asgat	781	35.7 (5.2)	9.2 (1.8)	3.5 (0.9)	279
8110	Bayantes	2,260	37.5 (5.3)	9.9 (1.9)	3.7 (0.8)	848
8113	Bayankhairkhan	1,609	37.5 (5.3)	9.9 (1.9)	3.7 (0.8)	604
8116	Dorvoljin	1,701	39.5 (6.0)	10.6 (2.2)	4.1 (1.0)	672
8119	Zavkhanmandal	891	35.7 (5.0)	9.4 (1.8)	3.6 (0.8)	318
8122	Ider	2,162	35.6 (5.0)	9.2 (1.8)	3.4 (0.8)	769
8125	Ikh-Uul	4,974	41.7 (4.4)	11.6 (1.8)	4.6 (0.9)	2,073
8128	Nomrog	1,577	35.1 (5.6)	9.0 (2.0)	3.3 (0.9)	553
8131	Otgon	2,249	39.4 (4.8)	10.6 (1.9)	4.1 (0.9)	885
8134	Santmargats	1,535	35.9 (6.3)	9.3 (2.2)	3.5 (1.0)	551
8137	Songino	1,385	35.6 (5.0)	9.2 (1.8)	3.4 (0.8)	493
8140	Tosontsengel	7,786	36.1 (4.2)	9.8 (1.5)	3.8 (0.7)	2,814
8143	Tudevtei	1,649	35.9 (6.3)	9.3 (2.2)	3.5 (1.0)	592
8146	Telmen	2,257	35.7 (5.0)	9.4 (1.8)	3.6 (0.8)	806

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
8149	Tes	2,661	35.7 (5.2)	9.2 (1.8)	3.5 (0.9)	950
8152	Urgamal	1,083	36.1 (4.2)	9.8 (1.5)	3.8 (0.7)	391
8155	Tsagaankhairkhan	973	38.7 (6.1)	10.4 (2.3)	4.0 (1.1)	376
8158	Tsagaanchuluut	1,145	38.7 (6.1)	10.4 (2.3)	4.0 (1.1)	443
8161	Tsetsen-Uul	1,514	39.4 (4.8)	10.6 (1.9)	4.1 (0.9)	596
8164	Shiluustei	1,685	38.7 (6.1)	10.4 (2.3)	4.0 (1.1)	652
8167	Erdenekhairkhan	999	35.6 (6.6)	9.1 (2.4)	3.4 (1.1)	356
8170	Yaruu	1,551	35.6 (6.6)	9.1 (2.4)	3.4 (1.1)	553
8200	**Govi-Altai**	**50,647**	**44.0 (4.0)**	**12.6 (1.6)**	**5.1 (0.8)**	**22,305**
8201	Esonbulag	15,324	38.5 (4.7)	11.0 (1.9)	4.5 (0.9)	5,899
8204	Altai	1,881	45.7 (6.5)	13.1 (2.4)	5.3 (1.2)	859
8207	Bayan-Uul	2,549	48.8 (5.4)	14.2 (2.2)	5.7 (1.1)	1,243
8210	Biger	2,010	43.7 (6.8)	12.2 (2.7)	4.8 (1.3)	878
8213	Bugat	2,049	48.2 (6.4)	14.3 (2.7)	5.9 (1.4)	987
8216	Darvi	1,590	45.0 (6.2)	12.8 (2.5)	5.2 (1.2)	715
8219	Delger	2,799	46.3 (6.3)	13.4 (2.5)	5.5 (1.2)	1,297
8222	Jargalan	1,785	48.8 (5.4)	14.2 (2.2)	5.7 (1.1)	870
8225	Taishir	1,372	42.8 (6.3)	12.0 (2.5)	4.7 (1.2)	587
8228	Tonkhil	2,077	45.0 (6.2)	12.8 (2.5)	5.2 (1.2)	935
8231	Togrog	1,752	45.8 (7.0)	13.1 (2.8)	5.2 (1.4)	802
8234	Khaliun	2,385	44.6 (5.8)	12.3 (2.5)	4.8 (1.2)	1,063
8237	Khokhmorit	1,964	48.8 (5.4)	14.2 (2.2)	5.7 (1.1)	958
8240	Tsogt	3,389	44.7 (5.9)	12.6 (2.3)	5.0 (1.1)	1,514

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
8243	Tseel	1,839	47.9 (6.9)	14.1 (2.8)	5.8 (1.4)	881
8246	Chandmani	1,986	48.6 (6.5)	14.1 (2.8)	5.7 (1.4)	964
8249	Sharga	1,819	43.1 (7.5)	12.0 (2.9)	4.8 (1.4)	784
8252	Erdene	2,077	51.4 (7.1)	15.3 (2.9)	6.3 (1.4)	1,068
8300	**Bayan-Ulgii**	**84,365**	**19.7 (2.2)**	**4.3 (0.6)**	**1.4 (0.2)**	**16,604**
8301	Olgii	28,903	17.8 (2.2)	3.9 (0.6)	1.3 (0.2)	5,146
8304	Altai	3,534	18.4 (3.7)	3.9 (1.0)	1.3 (0.4)	651
8307	Altantsogts	2,333	18.4 (4.1)	3.8 (1.1)	1.2 (0.4)	429
8310	Bayannuur	4,204	22.0 (3.8)	4.9 (1.1)	1.6 (0.4)	926
8313	Bugat	3,131	19.9 (4.2)	4.2 (1.2)	1.4 (0.5)	624
8316	Bulgan	4,768	19.6 (3.2)	4.1 (0.9)	1.3 (0.4)	934
8319	Buyant	2,182	19.5 (4.6)	4.4 (1.2)	1.5 (0.5)	425
8322	Deluun	6,053	21.1 (3.5)	4.5 (1.0)	1.5 (0.4)	1,274
8325	Nogoonnuur	6,662	20.3 (3.2)	4.5 (0.9)	1.5 (0.3)	1,353
8328	Sagsai	3,963	20.0 (3.9)	4.2 (1.1)	1.4 (0.4)	794
8331	Tolbo	3,446	21.2 (5.2)	4.6 (1.4)	1.5 (0.5)	731
8334	Ulaankhus	7,303	20.7 (3.1)	4.5 (0.9)	1.5 (0.3)	1,514
8337	Tsengel	7,883	22.9 (3.3)	5.2 (1.0)	1.8 (0.4)	1,802
8400	**Khovd**	**73,498**	**40.1 (2.7)**	**11.3 (1.0)**	**4.5 (0.5)**	**29,449**
8401	Jargaland	27,147	36.2 (3.1)	10.2 (1.2)	4.1 (0.6)	9,838
8404	Altai	2,766	47.3 (4.8)	14.4 (2.2)	6.1 (1.2)	1,307
8407	Bulgan	8,197	42.3 (3.3)	12.2 (1.3)	4.9 (0.7)	3,464
8410	Buyant	2,624	35.5 (5.8)	9.1 (2.0)	3.4 (0.9)	931

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
8413	Darvi	2,328	41.9 (5.8)	11.7 (2.2)	4.6 (1.1)	975
8416	Dorgon	2,229	47.2 (5.4)	14.2 (2.4)	5.9 (1.2)	1,053
8419	Duut	1,254	37.2 (7.2)	9.6 (2.5)	3.6 (1.2)	466
8422	Zereg	2,692	39.5 (5.0)	10.6 (1.9)	4.1 (0.9)	1,064
8425	Mankhan	3,432	44.7 (5.4)	12.6 (2.2)	4.9 (1.1)	1,534
8428	Monkhkhairkhan	1,929	39.5 (6.7)	10.5 (2.5)	4.0 (1.1)	761
8431	Most	2,907	43.7 (4.9)	12.1 (1.9)	4.7 (0.9)	1,270
8434	Myangad	2,591	41.2 (6.3)	11.2 (2.2)	4.3 (1.0)	1,067
8437	Uench	3,973	45.9 (5.0)	13.5 (2.1)	5.6 (1.1)	1,824
8440	Khovd	2,689	44.0 (5.7)	12.6 (2.2)	5.0 (1.1)	1,183
8443	Tsetseg	2,348	38.9 (5.0)	10.5 (1.9)	4.1 (0.9)	914
8446	Chandmani	2,434	44.1 (5.7)	12.4 (2.2)	4.9 (1.1)	1,073
8449	Erdeneburen	1,958	37.1 (5.6)	9.4 (2.0)	3.4 (0.9)	726
8500	**Uvs**	**71,391**	**17.7 (2.2)**	**4.1 (0.6)**	**1.5 (0.2)**	**12,649**
8501	Ulaangom	26,532	16.6 (2.4)	3.9 (0.7)	1.4 (0.3)	4,395
8504	Baruunturuun	2,389	14.9 (3.1)	3.2 (0.8)	1.1 (0.3)	357
8507	Bokhmoron	1,946	18.6 (5.2)	4.3 (1.5)	1.5 (0.6)	362
8510	Davst	1,539	18.1 (4.8)	4.1 (1.3)	1.4 (0.5)	279
8513	Zavkhan	1,537	18.3 (4.3)	4.2 (1.3)	1.5 (0.5)	281
8516	Zuungovi	2,323	14.9 (3.1)	3.2 (0.8)	1.1 (0.3)	347
8519	Zuunkhangai	2,194	15.4 (3.9)	3.4 (1.1)	1.2 (0.4)	337
8522	Malchin	2,312	18.2 (4.2)	4.1 (1.3)	1.4 (0.5)	420
8525	Naranbulag	3,376	21.0 (3.1)	4.9 (1.0)	1.7 (0.5)	708

Census code	Administrative Units	Population	Poverty Headcount (P0)	Poverty Gap Index (P1)	Poverty Severity Index (P2)	Number of Poor Individuals
8528	Olgii	2,079	18.3 (4.3)	4.2 (1.3)	1.5 (0.5)	380
8531	Omnogovi	3,882	21.1 (4.3)	5.1 (1.3)	1.8 (0.6)	817
8534	Ondorkhangai	2,927	15.4 (3.9)	3.4 (1.1)	1.2 (0.4)	450
8537	Sagil	2,156	16.7 (4.1)	3.6 (1.1)	1.2 (0.4)	361
8540	Tarialan	3,402	27.6 (4.6)	7.2 (1.5)	2.7 (0.7)	938
8543	Turgen	1,460	16.7 (4.1)	3.6 (1.1)	1.2 (0.4)	244
8546	Tes	5,018	17.1 (3.5)	3.6 (1.0)	1.2 (0.4)	856
8549	Khovd	2,121	17.6 (4.4)	4.0 (1.2)	1.4 (0.5)	374
8552	Khyargas	2,287	18.2 (4.5)	4.1 (1.3)	1.4 (0.5)	416
8555	Tsagaankhairkhan	1,911	17.0 (4.7)	3.8 (1.3)	1.3 (0.5)	325

Source: Authors' calculations based on the HSES 2011 and Census 2010
Note 1: Robust standard errors are in parentheses.
Note 2: The regions are shown in bold and are highlighted in yellow, while the aimags are in bold.
The associated soums are listed below their respective aimag.

APPENDIX 9: INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL NON-MONETARY INDICATORS, BY REGION, AIMAG, SOUM AND DISTRICT

Census Code	Administrative units	Labor Force Participation Rate [3]	Employment Rate [4]	Self-employment Rate [5]	Youth Unemployment Rate [6]	Unemployment Rate [7]	Dependency Rate [8]	School Attendance Rate, 6-9 Age Group [9]	School Attendance Rate, 10-14 Age Group [10]	School Attendance Rate, 15-19 Age Group [11]	School Attendance Rate, 20-29 Age Group [12]	Male Literacy Rate [13]	Female Literacy Rate [14]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 6-9 Age Group [15]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 10-14 Age Group [16]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 15-19 Age Group [17]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 20-29 Age Group [18]	Female in Wage Emp. Non Agric. [19]	Disability Rate [20]
1000	Ulaanbaatar	56.5	48.8	27.8	22.7	11.8	33.8	98.0	97.7	85.2	25.9	99.4	99.7	0.96	0.99	1.10	1.25	50.6	3.2
1100	Ulaanbaatar	56.5	48.8	27.8	22.7	11.8	33.8	98.0	97.7	85.2	25.9	99.4	99.7	0.96	0.99	1.10	1.25	50.6	3.2
1101	Baganuur	60.1	48.1	22.1	37.8	16.9	40.8	99.1	98.3	79.4	11.7	98.2	99.1	0.92	0.96	1.14	1.48	47.6	5.3
1104	Bagakhagai	58.4	42.5	9.0	35.6	25.5	37.9	99.6	95.8	78.8	19.5	98.6	98.7	1.03	0.98	1.07	1.10	46.1	4.3
1107	Bayangol	57.0	52.0	27.4	16.7	7.4	32.3	98.8	98.5	90.9	31.7	99.7	99.8	0.96	1.00	1.09	1.26	53.1	2.8
1110	Bayanzurkh	56.2	48.8	28.8	21.3	11.2	32.9	97.5	97.4	85.2	27.3	99.4	99.7	0.97	0.98	1.10	1.21	50.8	3.1
1113	Nalaikh	52.1	43.2	29.3	27.2	14.3	38.3	97.5	97.3	77.8	16.0	98.8	99.2	0.96	1.02	1.16	1.28	42.5	4.8
1116	Songinokhairkhan	57.0	47.1	27.8	26.6	14.9	34.5	97.8	97.4	81.8	22.4	99.3	99.6	0.99	0.97	1.10	1.27	49.0	3.3
1119	Sukhbaatar	57.0	49.3	27.8	22.4	11.7	33.2	98.2	97.8	87.3	27.8	99.6	99.8	0.92	0.98	1.09	1.21	51.4	2.8
1122	Khan-Uul	56.2	49.6	23.5	20.6	10.1	35.1	98.5	97.9	87.1	25.1	99.5	99.7	0.97	0.98	1.08	1.26	50.4	3.5
1125	Chingeltei	56.0	47.9	30.4	22.5	12.6	33.6	97.9	97.6	83.3	25.2	99.4	99.7	0.96	1.01	1.09	1.27	50.8	3.4
2000	East	62.8	51.0	54.1	32.8	15.5	40.4	98.2	96.5	69.8	6.1	94.9	96.9	0.93	0.98	1.05	1.56	52.8	6.2
2100	Dornod	57.0	43.8	42.0	40.1	18.9	39.7	98.2	97.2	73.6	8.5	96.3	98.2	0.91	1.01	1.08	1.74	53.7	6.0
2101	Kherlen	51.3	37.7	20.8	44.5	22.5	39.9	98.3	98.2	81.3	12.6	97.9	98.8	0.91	1.06	1.09	1.88	54.1	6.0
2104	Bayandun	69.7	56.1	70.2	34.5	15.6	40.8	98.5	98.8	65.4	2.2	95.5	100.0	0.94	1.31	1.32	4.00	54.0	6.5
2107	Bayantumen	59.9	50.0	69.1	37.4	11.3	35.7	96.4	92.5	59.7	5.4	94.9	96.3	0.84	0.75	1.18	1.57	55.0	7.8
2110	Bayan-Uul	58.6	42.8	58.3	47.8	21.8	41.7	99.0	98.7	70.4	4.7	98.8	98.8	0.84	0.99	0.88	0.65	58.5	5.5
2113	Bulgan	65.4	60.3	71.3	14.6	6.0	35.5	97.1	96.2	50.9	1.8	94.3	95.2	0.92	0.90	0.75	0.50	55.0	9.4
2116	Gurvanzagal	73.3	63.3	66.0	13.6	13.6	37.1	98.4	100.0	62.7	1.4	98.1	97.4	1.07	1.05	0.96	2.00	62.7	4.0
2119	Dashbalbar	66.6	56.0	66.3	27.7	12.9	41.2	98.7	97.1	71.2	3.4	97.8	100.0	0.88	0.83	1.06	1.13	53.0	5.0
2122	Matad	69.8	54.6	58.6	37.5	16.4	38.6	95.5	84.4	36.5	2.7	81.8	88.2	0.99	0.80	2.80	1.17	44.0	5.0
2125	Sergelen	68.0	60.4	71.1	20.8	9.1	37.8	97.7	93.0	57.1	0.7	91.7	91.9	0.93	0.93	1.25	0.00	55.2	6.5
2128	Khalkh gol	65.5	51.9	40.7	37.4	16.3	37.6	97.0	98.3	60.2	4.1	96.6	99.6	0.98	0.82	0.96	2.00	47.1	3.9

Census Code	Administrative units	Labor Force Participation Rate [3]	Employment Rate [4]	Self-employment Rate [5]	Youth Unemployment Rate [6]	Unemployment Rate [7]	Dependency Rate [8]	School Attendance Rate, 6-9 Age Group [9]	School Attendance Rate, 10-14 Age Group [10]	School Attendance Rate, 15-19 Age Group [11]	School Attendance Rate, 20-29 Age Group [12]	Male Literacy Rate [13]	Female Literacy Rate [14]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 6-9 Age Group [15]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 10-14 Age Group [16]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 15-19 Age Group [17]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 20-29 Age Group [18]	Female in Wage Emp. Non Agric. [19]	Disability Rate [20]
2131	Kholonbuir	61.8	49.4	61.3	33.9	16.4	36.9	97.4	95.5	57.9	2.7	93.1	98.4	0.80	1.08	1.13	3.00	64.1	7.7
2134	Tsagaan-Ovoo	66.1	46.2	66.5	55.1	22.1	42.1	99.1	98.2	66.9	4.9	96.0	98.7	0.89	0.98	0.80	1.00	60.1	7.3
2137	Choibalsan	55.0	46.7	60.7	35.2	10.3	40.6	98.9	96.0	58.4	3.7	87.9	94.9	0.80	1.07	1.20	1.50	46.7	6.2
2140	Chuluunkhoroot	62.3	50.3	48.8	40.2	15.0	40.5	98.3	96.0	67.3	0.4	94.4	99.0	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.00	50.4	5.2
2200	**Sukhbaatar**	**68.5**	**58.5**	**66.7**	**24.8**	**12.1**	**39.5**	**97.8**	**94.7**	**62.8**	**3.9**	**91.9**	**94.5**	**0.94**	**1.00**	**1.07**	**1.53**	**50.2**	**6.1**
2201	Baruun-Urt	60.1	45.8	34.4	43.0	19.4	37.3	98.8	96.2	80.4	8.4	96.4	97.9	0.89	1.09	1.06	1.60	46.6	6.5
2204	Asgat	72.0	65.8	81.0	12.8	7.5	38.1	96.4	94.7	51.0	1.0	90.8	94.3	1.35	1.00	0.92	0.50	56.7	5.2
2207	Bayandelger	75.0	72.2	82.0	6.4	3.2	41.3	97.4	93.7	52.7	2.3	91.9	87.5	1.05	1.12	0.98	1.13	54.4	6.6
2210	Dariganga	74.2	65.7	79.1	23.8	8.8	39.9	97.3	96.9	56.5	0.7	92.3	94.9	0.92	1.20	1.18	2.00	54.7	4.2
2213	Monkhkhaan	63.8	55.6	81.3	23.8	10.0	42.4	97.2	93.1	61.6	2.5	92.3	93.7	1.01	0.94	1.07	1.29	60.0	5.7
2216	Naran	66.8	60.4	72.3	24.4	6.3	36.7	99.0	97.2	62.9	1.2	92.1	98.1	0.75	0.92	1.00	2.00	57.5	8.2
2219	Ongon	72.4	64.9	71.4	21.4	8.4	40.7	98.0	95.3	64.6	1.3	95.0	97.2	0.93	0.93	0.92	6.00	51.6	5.1
2222	Sukhbaatar	78.2	69.6	82.2	14.3	9.9	40.4	98.1	93.9	45.5	1.9	86.6	93.8	0.95	0.90	1.95	1.50	51.8	5.7
2225	Tuvshinshiree	77.2	69.1	84.5	14.2	9.4	41.0	98.4	94.7	49.6	1.3	87.5	91.4	0.97	0.96	0.83	2.50	56.8	6.6
2228	Tumentsogt	67.1	45.3	62.7	43.9	30.0	41.6	98.2	97.4	71.4	1.9	91.7	93.2	1.22	0.73	0.73	2.00	57.8	5.4
2231	Uulbayan	72.8	71.2	83.4	5.3	1.5	39.1	95.1	93.0	60.3	2.0	86.4	93.5	0.70	0.97	0.95	0.80	58.0	3.8
2234	Khalzan	85.1	78.7	78.6	17.7	5.4	38.4	98.8	95.6	54.1	1.4	95.2	95.6	1.00	0.90	1.21	0.00	60.3	4.5
2237	Erdenetsagaan	70.9	60.5	70.2	22.4	12.0	41.2	96.7	91.2	42.3	2.1	85.7	90.0	0.90	1.01	1.44	1.50	48.5	7.2
2300	**Khentii**	**64.5**	**52.7**	**53.6**	**33.1**	**15.2**	**41.9**	**98.5**	**97.3**	**71.2**	**5.2**	**95.7**	**97.4**	**0.96**	**0.94**	**1.00**	**1.28**	**53.4**	**6.4**
2301	Kherlen	56.1	43.6	30.9	41.0	18.6	42.7	98.9	97.9	79.7	6.7	96.6	98.0	0.92	1.09	1.04	1.15	56.4	6.2
2304	Batnorov	64.6	52.4	70.4	31.8	16.0	42.6	98.8	96.8	64.1	3.6	96.0	97.0	0.99	0.97	1.08	1.90	60.4	6.8
2307	Batshireet	69.0	56.4	69.6	33.8	15.4	39.1	98.0	98.1	55.3	5.7	98.5	94.8	1.22	0.88	1.13	0.89	50.3	6.5
2310	Bayan-Adarga	62.2	53.2	64.9	24.3	12.3	44.8	97.9	97.9	63.1	2.5	93.8	95.9	0.85	1.01	1.20	2.00	55.5	7.2
2313	Bayanmonkh	73.1	63.5	71.5	23.7	10.5	40.9	98.2	94.9	52.6	5.3	96.6	97.1	0.79	0.87	1.41	1.00	59.1	7.9
2316	Bayan-Ovoo	74.3	60.4	74.5	29.3	16.6	43.4	98.7	97.6	66.4	1.2	95.5	96.3	0.81	0.90	0.97	0.50	64.8	7.5
2319	Bayankhutag	79.5	73.3	80.1	21.1	4.7	38.8	98.2	91.7	50.0	2.9	93.1	91.1	1.16	0.73	0.61	1.00	53.6	6.6
2322	Binder	61.5	53.2	68.9	28.7	11.1	42.2	98.1	97.4	73.4	3.7	92.4	95.9	0.73	0.97	0.82	1.71	60.3	6.1
2325	Galshir	73.8	62.7	70.7	27.2	12.4	41.8	97.1	96.9	55.0	3.1	95.6	97.3	0.89	0.72	1.20	0.80	48.8	7.0

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2328	Dadal	67.6	55.7	60.4	33.1	15.3	43.1	98.3	97.6	69.0	5.7	98.3	96.7	1.21	0.81	0.97	1.30	52.0	7.5
2331	Darkhan	66.3	53.2	26.6	32.3	17.2	40.5	98.3	98.2	82.0	8.6	97.7	99.5	1.08	0.85	0.90	1.48	43.5	7.2
2334	Delgerkhaan	69.4	55.7	65.4	32.2	17.6	41.8	98.8	96.4	68.1	1.5	95.2	97.6	1.25	0.93	1.08	1.50	53.3	4.1
2337	Jargaltkhaan	69.9	61.3	68.1	24.0	10.2	42.0	98.7	96.6	58.8	2.7	92.9	95.7	0.90	0.99	1.08	1.00	56.5	7.1
2340	Moron	73.7	62.9	71.0	25.4	12.2	41.4	100.0	98.6	70.0	1.9	98.3	99.0	0.83	0.69	1.08	3.00	63.3	5.1
2343	Norovlin	66.7	50.8	73.8	49.1	15.7	41.2	98.7	96.7	54.6	2.2	94.5	96.7	0.72	1.06	0.77	2.33	61.1	5.1
2346	Omnodelger	66.0	55.9	67.5	27.4	12.7	42.9	98.9	96.3	63.7	3.5	90.8	96.3	0.96	0.98	1.16	0.87	62.9	5.3
2349	Tsenkhermandal	75.8	63.8	69.4	31.0	13.1	38.2	97.3	96.5	62.9	6.4	97.3	96.8	0.99	0.70	0.93	1.33	58.3	5.8
4000	**Central**	**65.5**	**54.3**	**47.8**	**30.4**	**14.4**	**39.7**	**97.8**	**97.3**	**76.9**	**10.2**	**97.8**	**98.7**	**0.97**	**1.00**	**1.02**	**1.27**	**50.1**	**4.6**
4100	**Tuv**	**66.3**	**56.3**	**59.2**	**28.2**	**12.6**	**39.9**	**97.0**	**96.8**	**74.8**	**9.5**	**97.2**	**98.6**	**0.96**	**0.97**	**1.03**	**1.33**	**51.8**	**4.5**
4101	Zuunmod	56.8	46.7	20.9	36.4	15.0	38.4	97.8	98.9	90.2	21.6	98.9	99.5	0.99	0.91	0.96	1.19	51.1	4.6
4104	Altanbulag	76.6	70.7	69.9	17.4	6.1	38.9	96.7	95.5	73.6	5.4	96.3	97.5	0.86	0.94	1.06	1.86	46.2	3.1
4107	Argalant	78.5	72.5	59.9	20.7	5.5	39.6	92.5	96.6	74.4	6.3	96.4	100.0	0.85	0.84	1.32	2.25	51.1	3.8
4110	Arkhust	55.5	47.9	32.4	23.2	11.2	40.4	100.0	96.7	84.3	20.1	97.7	99.0	0.89	0.95	0.94	1.10	44.7	4.7
4113	Batsumber	55.2	45.0	54.9	35.4	14.9	40.8	98.1	97.4	71.1	10.9	97.4	99.1	0.99	1.02	1.37	1.73	51.4	5.2
4116	Bayan	71.3	60.6	40.9	27.7	13.0	40.3	97.0	96.2	76.3	8.0	95.9	96.9	1.19	1.28	1.50	1.00	49.4	4.6
4119	Bayandelger	75.8	68.0	62.2	17.6	9.0	36.1	97.4	96.6	63.7	5.0	94.8	94.4	1.53	0.93	1.32	1.40	48.7	4.5
4122	Bayanjargalan	79.3	72.1	60.4	12.3	8.4	40.4	98.9	96.1	61.3	5.0	96.5	98.8	1.16	1.18	0.97	4.50	47.4	4.9
4125	Bayan-Onjuul	86.4	83.2	84.3	5.6	3.4	39.6	93.6	96.1	68.5	3.5	93.7	97.3	0.54	1.04	1.03	1.25	54.3	3.3
4128	Bayankhangai	77.4	70.0	70.5	24.6	7.4	42.3	97.6	93.1	74.1	4.8	98.7	97.3	0.80	1.09	1.07		60.8	4.9
4131	Bayantsagaan	77.7	73.5	76.2	11.7	4.6	37.7	96.7	99.2	77.1	3.1	98.0	100.0	1.87	0.90	0.64	1.00	52.3	3.3
4134	Bayantsogt	74.9	71.2	68.0	12.9	3.5	39.9	98.1	98.3	64.0	2.4	97.9	99.0	1.02	0.88	0.86	2.00	54.2	6.7
4137	Bayanchandmani	53.2	45.2	39.0	27.1	13.2	40.5	97.2	95.9	80.5	12.7	97.2	99.2	0.88	0.91	0.74	0.82	52.0	4.4
4140	Bornuur	59.2	49.2	61.1	34.2	13.5	41.0	99.4	97.2	75.2	10.3	97.6	99.0	0.96	1.03	0.99	2.00	54.8	4.5
4143	Buren	78.9	69.4	82.0	26.1	8.5	43.6	97.1	97.4	67.9	4.6	96.1	96.8	0.98	1.23	1.12	1.44	55.9	4.1
4146	Delgerkhaan	80.5	67.2	77.5	27.6	13.8	45.0	98.1	94.0	64.0	2.1	91.7	94.2	1.04	1.04	1.37	4.00	63.9	4.9
4149	Jargalant	57.6	46.1	62.7	33.1	17.4	41.1	93.6	94.9	73.0	7.0	97.4	99.2	0.90	0.98	0.88	1.46	62.7	4.9
4152	Zaamar	66.7	42.3	50.9	54.2	32.8	38.0	97.8	98.6	70.6	5.3	98.2	98.6	1.07	0.82	1.12	1.35	45.9	2.6

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4155	Lun	77.2	72.4	71.0	10.8	5.4	40.0	94.6	95.5	68.4	2.2	98.3	98.6	0.95	1.01	0.77		52.9	5.9
4158	Mongonmorit	71.5	66.8	66.2	15.2	4.9	37.2	99.4	97.3	54.3	4.9	96.2	98.4	0.90	1.00	1.17	0.89	52.3	9.4
4161	Ondorshireet	85.4	80.3	85.0	10.5	5.0	39.7	95.8	94.8	50.5	1.8	96.3	100.0	1.05	0.90	1.18	1.50	60.0	4.9
4164	Sumber	69.2	55.6	59.2	48.3	14.3	39.5	96.9	96.4	79.3	14.4	97.6	99.3	0.78	0.73	1.05	0.92	60.5	3.2
4167	Sergelen	66.8	60.3	62.0	18.0	8.2	38.4	94.3	92.4	70.7	6.5	96.1	97.8	0.71	0.88	0.83	2.00	40.1	4.3
4170	Ugtaaltsaidam	65.5	54.6	70.2	42.2	12.6	40.6	96.7	98.0	72.7	6.5	96.4	97.5	0.83	1.22	1.33	0.69	58.1	4.3
4173	Tseel	69.4	62.5	71.4	17.7	8.4	39.0	98.8	97.2	74.9	9.6	96.2	99.5	0.63	1.06	1.13	1.20	58.0	3.9
4176	Erdene	71.6	62.9	68.8	24.2	9.6	40.3	95.9	95.5	66.5	7.6	95.1	98.5	1.06	0.91	0.99	2.14	50.6	5.3
4179	Erdenesant	73.5	63.4	83.3	21.7	12.0	42.1	97.5	96.8	68.4	3.9	96.6	98.0	1.07	1.05	1.13	1.08	56.0	3.8
4200	**Govisumber**	**68.4**	**56.4**	**26.1**	**28.7**	**15.3**	**40.9**	**98.2**	**98.1**	**80.9**	**9.1**	**97.8**	**99.3**	**1.03**	**0.91**	**0.89**	**1.04**	**45.7**	**4.0**
4201	Sumber	68.2	55.0	29.4	32.4	16.8	41.4	98.6	98.0	81.7	10.3	97.5	99.3	1.03	0.92	0.91	0.85	49.9	4.0
4204	Bayantal	72.2	59.5	29.7	26.4	15.7	39.8	95.3	100.0	78.0	3.3	98.0	97.9	0.64	0.83	1.29	3.00	40.9	5.1
4207	Shiveegovi	68.2	60.7	14.5	16.5	9.7	39.8	97.4	98.1	77.8	6.8	99.1	99.4	1.14	0.89	0.72	2.60	35.2	3.5
4300	**Selenge**	**61.8**	**49.4**	**42.9**	**38.0**	**16.6**	**39.1**	**97.6**	**97.3**	**75.7**	**8.4**	**97.9**	**98.8**	**0.96**	**1.01**	**1.03**	**1.09**	**50.0**	**5.0**
4301	Sukhbaatar	60.1	48.3	28.6	40.6	15.7	36.8	97.8	97.6	80.8	8.4	98.8	99.4	0.94	1.09	1.07	1.07	49.7	5.8
4304	Altanbulag	63.2	51.4	59.1	33.1	15.5	39.1	96.6	97.6	70.3	5.0	98.6	99.3	0.86	1.07	0.87	0.80	53.7	5.3
4307	Baruunburen	69.8	59.2	74.8	23.7	13.6	44.1	95.1	96.7	64.9	3.4	94.4	96.9	1.14	0.94	0.85	1.33	67.7	5.8
4310	Bayangol	64.8	46.9	51.7	49.0	23.3	39.3	98.3	97.5	73.5	7.4	98.9	99.7	0.76	0.99	0.87	0.97	52.4	2.8
4313	Eroo	59.8	43.7	39.6	41.0	23.2	38.9	96.1	98.6	71.2	4.4	98.2	98.5	0.97	1.06	1.24	1.00	46.4	4.7
4316	Javkhlant	72.0	65.2	71.1	27.2	6.8	40.3	96.8	97.0	75.8	5.7	96.5	98.2	1.44	0.93	0.92	0.70	63.2	8.6
4319	Zuunburen	66.1	55.3	62.8	28.0	14.0	40.4	99.3	97.7	65.7	3.8	96.2	98.8	1.26	1.08	1.25	0.56	51.9	7.5
4322	Mandal	56.8	44.6	36.9	40.7	17.5	38.6	98.0	97.4	78.4	12.5	98.4	99.0	0.97	0.98	1.03	1.13	48.2	4.1
4325	Orkhon	66.1	60.0	65.9	23.4	6.8	41.4	97.4	96.4	74.7	2.8	97.5	97.9	0.85	1.17	0.95	1.25	52.9	5.5
4328	Orkhontuul	61.4	50.1	63.9	36.8	14.8	41.3	94.5	94.7	63.8	5.9	96.2	98.4	0.88	0.91	0.94	1.00	51.7	4.6
4331	Saikhan	67.6	53.9	24.0	40.8	17.0	39.5	99.3	97.8	83.1	11.0	97.5	98.9	1.02	1.04	1.13	1.15	49.5	3.8
4334	Sant	63.8	51.5	65.4	39.2	15.3	41.0	95.6	94.9	76.7	6.2	97.1	98.4	0.59	0.92	1.07	1.00	58.9	7.0
4337	Tushig	58.7	47.6	42.2	26.4	16.6	38.0	97.7	97.9	64.5	4.4	96.6	97.4	1.32	0.88	0.97	1.17	53.0	6.9
4340	Khuder	60.2	44.5	48.9	45.8	22.4	39.6	98.8	98.5	71.4	4.8	97.9	97.9	0.93	0.95	1.13	1.50	56.0	3.9

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4343	Khushaat	77.8	61.1	71.0	46.0	16.6	42.3	95.7	95.1	60.3	1.0	96.0	96.9	0.70	0.94	1.11	0.50	62.3	4.0
4346	Tsagaannuur	69.8	59.6	53.7	21.5	12.8	42.5	98.0	96.8	64.5	3.1	96.8	97.3	1.13	0.94	0.87	0.82	56.7	5.8
4349	Shaamar	61.6	50.2	40.2	37.8	14.7	38.3	99.2	97.9	80.3	12.0	97.5	98.7	1.02	0.98	0.95	1.39	46.0	6.9
4400	**Dornogovi**	**68.8**	**58.0**	**43.9**	**26.7**	**13.3**	**39.2**	**98.1**	**97.1**	**72.3**	**6.4**	**97.6**	**98.5**	**1.03**	**1.06**	**1.10**	**1.40**	**48.8**	**4.5**
4401	Sainshand	61.5	47.3	21.4	38.5	20.1	39.1	98.5	97.1	83.3	11.4	98.7	98.7	1.04	1.08	1.16	1.42	48.7	4.8
4404	Airag	66.5	53.4	52.0	36.0	15.9	40.7	99.2	96.1	67.2	4.8	97.3	99.0	1.10	0.96	1.05	1.36	49.8	6.4
4407	Altanshiree	81.1	69.5	69.9	23.9	12.2	39.7	97.8	96.8	54.3	3.3	92.2	97.5	0.82	1.18	1.11	0.40	61.8	3.8
4410	Dalanjargalan	70.6	59.4	44.0	27.5	13.6	41.6	97.3	96.3	68.0	4.4	96.2	96.9	1.24	1.01	0.89	1.57	45.2	4.3
4413	Delgerekh	79.3	71.5	79.3	17.6	7.9	42.7	100.0	96.2	55.0	1.4	91.2	99.2	1.10	1.06	1.35	3.00	63.2	3.5
4416	Zamiin-Uud	68.5	59.5	38.5	22.9	11.0	36.5	97.8	97.7	71.0	4.4	98.9	98.9	0.95	1.07	0.98	1.22	47.9	2.7
4419	Ikh khet	64.7	54.0	53.5	23.4	15.4	40.2	98.0	96.1	66.7	2.1	96.0	96.7	1.06	1.18	1.17	1.33	53.7	9.4
4422	Mandakh	79.4	71.9	73.8	17.3	7.5	40.9	98.1	98.2	67.1	4.1	90.0	95.7	1.12	1.04	0.96	1.20	56.4	6.0
4425	Orgon	73.7	64.0	44.6	21.6	11.3	38.6	96.4	96.3	64.4	4.5	97.5	100.0	1.13	1.00	1.60	2.50	42.8	4.9
4428	Saikhandulaan	80.9	75.0	76.4	11.1	6.0	41.6	100.0	96.0	49.4	1.9	96.2	98.9	0.67	0.97	1.10		60.2	6.0
4431	Ulaanbadrakh	85.9	82.7	73.6	13.9	1.9	39.9	98.0	97.2	55.6	1.8	99.1	95.9	1.17	1.06	0.72	3.00	54.9	5.1
4434	Khatanbulag	80.9	76.4	67.0	10.4	4.3	41.9	98.4	97.7	50.5	2.1	95.4	97.3	1.02	1.01	1.33	2.00	47.1	4.5
4437	Khovsgol	79.2	67.5	76.8	31.7	10.1	40.7	94.7	96.9	54.0	1.9	97.6	97.5	0.97	0.81	1.04	0.50	56.4	4.7
4440	Erdene	77.1	70.5	40.6	19.8	6.2	40.8	97.8	97.7	67.3	7.0	96.1	98.5	1.19	1.32	1.00	1.50	45.7	4.5
4500	**Darkhan**	**59.3**	**49.1**	**36.3**	**31.7**	**14.7**	**37.6**	**98.0**	**97.9**	**86.0**	**21.0**	**99.1**	**99.5**	**0.96**	**1.01**	**0.99**	**1.29**	**48.5**	**4.3**
4501	Darkhan	58.4	48.3	33.9	31.4	14.9	37.0	98.1	98.0	87.7	23.4	99.3	99.5	0.96	1.02	0.97	1.28	49.2	3.7
4504	Orkhon	66.6	58.3	71.9	26.2	10.0	39.9	97.7	96.6	75.1	9.9	96.4	99.6	0.91	1.19	1.06	1.72	51.2	4.8
4507	Khongor	63.9	54.0	48.1	27.7	13.0	41.4	96.6	97.6	78.8	9.9	97.9	98.4	0.87	1.07	1.02	1.66	42.9	4.3
4510	Shariin gol	62.9	50.7	35.4	39.5	15.9	40.2	98.3	97.9	76.1	6.2	98.3	99.0	1.05	0.90	1.20	1.28	44.6	8.9
4600	**Umnugovi**	**73.3**	**60.6**	**51.2**	**27.4**	**14.8**	**41.8**	**98.3**	**97.1**	**67.1**	**4.0**	**97.7**	**98.3**	**0.97**	**0.98**	**1.02**	**1.27**	**50.5**	**4.2**
4601	Dalanzadgad	64.2	48.9	26.2	37.1	20.7	41.4	98.5	97.3	78.5	5.6	98.8	98.8	0.91	1.05	0.91	1.44	50.9	4.3
4604	Bayandalai	77.1	66.6	78.8	22.1	12.1	43.0	98.8	98.7	71.0	5.0	98.0	98.4	0.83	1.09	0.78	1.50	64.4	5.6
4607	Bayan-Ovoo	80.6	71.1	64.2	31.5	6.1	41.4	98.2	97.8	51.9	4.7	98.5	98.3	1.10	1.11	1.55	2.25	46.3	4.7
4610	Bulgan	69.8	62.0	71.8	20.5	8.9	43.3	98.9	96.5	62.7	2.9	95.8	97.9	1.04	0.86	1.62	0.43	55.4	5.5

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4613	Gurvantes	77.0	63.3	61.0	22.6	16.5	42.6	98.8	97.2	69.3	3.2	96.9	98.1	1.10	0.90	1.08	0.86	47.6	3.9
4616	Mandal-Ovoo	82.6	70.5	74.8	27.7	11.3	44.2	99.3	95.2	65.0	2.7	99.2	95.3	1.01	0.85	0.91	0.75	59.5	4.9
4619	Manlai	78.1	67.9	68.9	24.1	9.8	42.5	99.4	97.0	51.8	2.2	95.8	98.3	0.82	1.09	1.87	0.33	54.3	5.2
4622	Noyon	87.8	75.8	70.6	20.4	12.0	38.8	97.4	96.0	50.0	3.1	96.2	97.1	0.97	1.50	1.00	2.00	60.3	3.3
4625	Nomgon	80.7	73.8	77.6	18.5	5.6	43.3	98.2	96.7	50.8	2.8	96.0	96.8	0.99	1.06	0.94	0.75	51.4	3.9
4628	Servei	83.5	73.3	80.2	15.1	11.5	42.9	98.2	98.0	51.7	4.5	95.8	98.3	0.87	0.93	2.05	0.75	53.7	3.4
4631	Khanbogd	79.2	67.0	44.2	23.0	12.6	40.2	96.8	96.9	49.5	2.0	97.8	98.2	1.19	0.91	1.43	3.00	51.5	2.8
4634	Khankhongor	78.7	69.5	76.1	24.0	9.3	43.3	97.5	95.1	75.6	3.0	97.6	97.6	0.97	0.76	0.75	3.00	57.3	4.9
4637	Khurmen	84.5	77.4	71.7	17.4	6.1	42.9	99.2	98.2	60.7	4.5	97.7	100.0	1.03	0.91	1.06	1.40	49.0	3.8
4640	Tsogt-Ovoo	76.3	67.2	70.7	20.3	9.8	44.7	99.2	98.3	59.8	3.1	96.5	99.2	1.14	0.96	1.65	1.00	67.5	5.0
4643	Tsogttsetsii	77.6	62.0	26.6	27.9	17.7	39.2	97.3	96.8	57.8	2.6	97.0	98.2	0.93	0.83	0.85	1.14	41.9	3.4
4800	**Dundgovi**	**72.5**	**61.0**	**65.5**	**26.7**	**13.7**	**43.5**	**98.1**	**96.9**	**76.5**	**4.8**	**95.5**	**96.8**	**0.96**	**0.96**	**1.07**	**1.46**	**57.1**	**4.9**
4801	Saintsagaan	63.7	49.7	40.4	39.8	18.7	42.9	98.5	97.6	85.9	8.0	97.6	98.3	0.91	1.10	1.00	1.63	56.6	4.7
4804	Adaatsag	80.1	74.3	80.5	13.4	6.0	45.6	98.2	95.5	65.7	1.6	88.7	91.6	0.91	0.95	1.22	1.00	56.0	4.1
4807	Bayanjargalan	79.1	70.4	63.2	12.2	10.7	41.3	98.8	96.3	65.6	4.1	97.4	100.0	0.82	0.69	2.23	1.00	51.5	5.0
4810	Govi-Ugtaal	81.5	70.8	70.2	26.8	11.0	41.5	100.0	97.4	62.9	1.5	95.2	95.0	1.33	0.86	0.50	0.50	59.4	7.0
4813	Gurvansaikhan	78.7	68.2	78.7	24.3	11.4	44.3	97.8	100.0	72.8	2.9	96.2	98.0	1.30	0.86	1.14	0.75	59.6	5.6
4816	Delgerkhangai	65.5	61.0	72.6	6.9	6.8	44.2	98.6	96.7	79.2	2.3	95.3	93.8	1.15	1.08	1.16	6.00	55.8	5.3
4819	Delgertsogt	79.3	72.8	76.3	13.8	7.1	42.3	97.5	94.6	59.6	3.6	86.1	92.3	0.56	0.97	1.62	0.75	61.2	7.8
4822	Deren	78.3	68.7	75.8	17.0	11.6	44.9	97.5	97.7	67.0	2.7	90.7	98.8	0.83	0.88	1.95	2.00	61.2	5.0
4825	Luus	80.8	74.9	77.0	14.9	5.9	43.4	99.1	98.3	81.6	3.5	97.8	93.1	1.00	0.57	1.14	1.67	59.1	5.4
4828	Olziit	77.5	67.4	79.0	21.5	11.1	41.8	97.9	97.0	73.8	3.9	95.0	98.4	0.77	0.96	1.14	0.83	53.4	5.1
4831	Ondorshil	75.6	66.2	73.3	20.5	10.5	42.2	96.7	97.4	63.8	3.6	95.7	97.2	0.93	0.90	1.48	1.00	69.0	2.8
4834	Saikhan-Ovoo	79.9	56.9	73.7	34.7	27.3	44.5	98.8	95.3	60.6	3.1	93.9	94.4	0.80	0.84	0.91	2.33	52.7	2.8
4837	Khuld	81.7	70.0	74.9	27.6	11.6	45.2	95.3	98.4	70.6	2.8	95.6	96.8	1.14	0.95	0.85	1.33	57.1	4.4
4840	Tsagaandelger	78.2	67.6	65.9	23.0	11.4	38.8	100.0	100.0	71.1	5.7	95.7	96.1	0.86	1.52	1.45	1.00	56.4	4.5
4843	Erdenedalai	75.7	65.0	80.5	23.7	12.1	45.3	97.3	94.9	69.0	3.7	94.8	95.9	1.14	0.94	1.03	1.31	58.3	5.9
6000	**Highlands**	**67.0**	**55.7**	**64.5**	**29.4**	**14.2**	**41.3**	**97.0**	**95.3**	**71.9**	**7.0**	**96.4**	**97.6**	**0.99**	**1.01**	**1.10**	**1.31**	**53.6**	**4.8**

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6100	**Orkhon**	**60.7**	**51.0**	**27.1**	**33.0**	**12.9**	**37.2**	**98.6**	**98.1**	**84.0**	**14.6**	**99.1**	**99.5**	**0.98**	**1.00**	**0.99**	**1.20**	**47.4**	**4.1**
6101	Bayan-Ondor	60.5	50.8	25.8	33.0	13.0	37.1	98.6	98.2	84.3	14.8	99.1	99.5	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.20	47.3	4.1
6104	Jargalant	68.2	57.9	62.6	32.2	12.0	40.5	98.5	94.9	73.5	7.5	98.6	99.5	0.79	0.74	0.87	1.42	48.9	4.4
6200	**Uvurkhangai**	**67.7**	**54.2**	**70.4**	**31.6**	**17.2**	**43.0**	**96.3**	**94.3**	**70.0**	**4.7**	**95.8**	**97.0**	**0.99**	**0.99**	**1.12**	**1.42**	**55.6**	**4.7**
6201	Arvaikheer	58.9	40.3	37.0	50.5	27.7	42.6	97.5	96.3	84.3	9.5	98.0	98.7	1.01	0.97	1.12	1.80	55.0	4.6
6204	Baruunbayan-Ulaan	78.9	70.4	84.7	13.7	10.1	46.9	93.2	92.6	58.6	1.0	92.0	97.6	0.86	1.21	1.30	3.00	63.1	3.4
6207	Bat-Olzii	58.9	48.1	81.3	26.6	15.6	42.3	95.5	94.9	52.3	1.7	97.5	95.9	1.07	0.93	1.21	0.43	64.5	5.4
6210	Bayangol	77.1	69.5	83.8	18.0	8.1	44.0	98.0	94.4	62.4	1.7	96.3	96.3	0.98	0.99	1.07	1.67	58.4	4.7
6213	Bayan-Ondor	81.7	74.1	86.6	16.0	7.7	44.1	95.1	96.8	69.8	2.1	97.3	98.2	0.94	0.98	0.99	1.20	60.4	5.2
6216	Bogd	78.4	71.7	90.4	18.6	5.4	46.5	94.7	89.9	55.4	2.4	92.1	94.5	1.08	1.01	1.32	0.82	62.2	3.7
6219	Burd	79.9	75.6	85.0	5.5	5.4	44.9	95.7	97.4	73.1	3.0	98.9	98.7	1.09	0.80	0.91	0.57	59.1	2.7
6222	Guchin-Us	80.5	72.7	76.4	19.9	7.7	45.9	100.0	98.3	66.2	2.0	96.9	99.1	0.87	1.14	1.21	1.50	63.5	4.1
6225	Eson zuil	60.7	52.1	78.3	30.6	10.7	45.5	95.0	96.6	65.0	4.3	94.2	95.4	1.16	0.92	1.29	1.14	62.3	4.4
6228	Zuunbayan-Ulaan	74.3	64.6	87.7	25.1	9.5	39.2	91.4	86.1	55.2	3.1	89.4	92.6	0.96	0.97	1.28	0.58	58.5	5.1
6231	Nariinteel	71.7	64.0	80.1	15.2	9.7	42.3	97.1	92.5	65.9	2.6	93.4	95.3	0.94	1.08	1.29	2.75	52.5	3.8
6234	Olziit	83.8	79.7	86.8	9.9	4.1	43.0	93.5	92.0	68.6	2.4	94.6	96.3	1.53	0.97	1.09	1.33	54.2	3.8
6237	Sant	70.3	59.3	78.1	21.8	14.4	47.0	98.5	94.0	74.1	2.1	96.8	97.3	1.02	0.92	0.99	2.00	51.6	4.3
6240	Taragt	68.0	61.2	85.8	25.6	6.5	41.6	95.3	89.0	62.6	2.8	93.3	97.3	0.95	1.10	1.00	1.80	54.9	5.8
6243	Togrog	76.3	59.8	77.4	35.5	18.9	43.4	96.1	94.0	71.8	3.9	97.4	96.1	1.15	0.98	0.67	1.00	60.3	4.0
6246	Uyanga	68.6	51.4	83.0	34.8	21.6	41.0	94.7	91.1	48.4	2.7	93.7	93.9	0.89	1.02	1.32	1.22	47.3	4.1
6249	Khairkhandulaan	80.1	72.3	85.6	19.4	7.6	41.7	97.1	93.2	60.4	3.0	94.1	96.2	1.00	0.96	1.44	1.14	57.1	5.5
6252	Kharkhorin	63.9	48.3	50.2	41.4	21.3	42.3	97.9	96.7	79.0	6.8	97.0	98.7	0.86	1.01	0.99	1.06	52.7	6.0
6255	Khujirt	70.9	52.4	72.3	37.6	23.8	43.8	95.9	95.0	66.6	2.0	93.9	96.5	0.97	1.06	1.07	1.83	60.0	4.5
6300	**Bulgan**	**71.4**	**60.0**	**65.2**	**30.5**	**13.5**	**40.3**	**97.4**	**97.0**	**75.1**	**4.3**	**97.5**	**98.6**	**0.91**	**0.98**	**1.01**	**1.12**	**54.6**	**4.4**
6301	Bulgan	62.3	47.7	26.4	43.4	20.2	39.0	98.1	97.9	84.6	9.9	98.7	99.5	0.95	1.05	0.90	1.05	55.2	4.4
6304	Bayan-Agt	77.4	68.2	80.4	20.1	9.8	41.1	97.9	96.3	62.6	2.1	93.9	98.1	1.09	0.82	1.58	0.43	58.2	7.0
6307	Bayannuur	80.5	66.9	76.5	35.1	13.1	40.9	97.1	96.3	59.3	0.5	99.2	100.0	1.30	0.90	0.64		61.7	3.7
6310	Bugat	69.8	62.9	76.9	22.4	7.6	39.5	96.4	94.9	69.1	3.2	95.7	97.8	0.51	0.85	1.23	0.33	57.3	3.6

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6313	Buregkhangai	75.4	67.6	74.3	23.0	7.9	39.9	96.0	95.4	58.6	2.4	96.7	97.2	1.20	0.86	1.11	2.00	45.5	5.5
6316	Gurvan bulag	78.1	70.0	81.5	24.1	7.9	42.6	97.4	97.8	76.4	2.6	99.5	100.0	0.72	0.94	1.01	1.00	60.2	2.5
6319	Dashinchilen	75.6	63.8	72.0	23.3	14.6	41.0	96.9	97.5	84.9	0.9	98.1	98.0	1.16	0.93	1.29	2.00	56.0	4.9
6322	Mogod	81.5	73.5	84.3	21.0	8.6	42.9	96.1	96.8	79.6	3.3	97.8	98.4	0.83	0.96	1.02	1.25	58.5	3.1
6325	Orkhon	75.3	72.3	82.5	13.8	2.5	37.2	98.1	97.0	73.0	4.1	96.6	98.0	0.78	1.11	0.78	1.00	53.0	4.0
6328	Rashaant	73.3	62.1	71.5	24.4	13.5	43.8	96.5	98.0	75.3	3.9	96.9	98.6	1.09	1.02	0.98	2.40	57.9	2.9
6331	Saikhan	79.9	76.3	84.2	11.8	3.4	42.2	96.2	97.9	70.7	1.9	96.0	97.5	0.72	1.18	1.21	1.25	54.0	4.1
6334	Selenge	59.8	44.6	54.3	50.7	21.4	40.4	96.3	97.9	76.3	3.7	97.9	98.5	0.79	0.72	1.21	1.33	57.7	5.3
6337	Teshig	76.2	63.8	61.5	31.8	13.2	40.0	99.2	95.8	67.7	1.7	97.4	98.6	0.79	0.99	0.91	3.50	45.9	5.9
6340	Khangal	66.2	46.1	55.2	50.0	26.5	38.1	97.0	94.3	73.8	4.7	98.1	98.6	0.98	1.28	0.98	0.72	46.4	3.3
6343	Khishig-ondor	71.3	57.5	73.9	38.7	17.3	41.5	98.9	97.8	82.8	4.6	98.7	97.8	1.14	0.99	1.09	1.33	63.6	4.8
6346	Khutag-Ondor	73.7	64.3	67.8	26.9	10.4	39.7	97.6	97.3	68.9	2.9	96.0	97.5	0.85	0.94	0.89	1.71	57.6	5.1
6400	**Bayankhongor**	**70.2**	**59.7**	**73.5**	**26.2**	**11.9**	**42.4**	**96.9**	**95.1**	**66.4**	**4.8**	**96.3**	**97.3**	**1.05**	**0.99**	**1.15**	**1.13**	**58.3**	**4.9**
6401	Bayankhongor	57.8	42.3	47.3	45.6	22.2	41.6	97.7	97.3	79.2	8.2	97.5	98.3	1.04	1.11	1.19	1.20	58.1	5.4
6404	Baatsagaan	80.7	71.9	87.8	18.3	8.5	40.2	94.1	88.8	44.1	2.8	93.3	97.4	0.92	1.13	1.04	0.75	61.3	6.4
6407	Bayanbulag	76.8	62.3	72.0	32.8	15.6	44.2	99.3	97.3	61.1	1.7	94.1	98.8	1.10	0.74	1.00	3.00	53.1	4.1
6410	Bayangovi	78.6	68.7	80.0	24.8	9.4	43.6	95.8	93.5	57.0	2.0	94.0	96.4	0.97	0.94	1.28	1.25	59.3	5.0
6413	Bayanlig	75.5	64.5	80.6	31.3	9.9	43.9	98.6	96.6	54.2	3.2	97.6	96.9	0.97	0.98	0.81	2.00	61.2	4.1
6416	Bayan-Ovoo	76.9	70.6	84.7	13.9	6.8	40.4	97.0	94.7	56.2	3.1	93.8	93.9	1.28	0.96	1.20	1.50	58.9	3.0
6419	Bayan-Ondor	79.5	74.3	80.7	16.2	4.2	46.0	90.4	86.8	54.0	3.3	96.8	96.4	1.10	0.80	0.93	1.60	60.7	4.6
6422	Bayantsagaan	79.3	72.2	85.3	18.0	6.3	44.9	98.4	97.6	64.8	3.6	97.7	97.2	1.03	0.90	1.08	0.80	63.3	5.4
6425	Bogd	82.0	76.5	86.0	13.5	5.1	44.9	99.1	95.1	65.1	2.5	92.9	97.7	1.04	1.23	1.55	0.57	61.3	4.4
6428	Bombogor	76.6	74.0	86.7	6.4	2.5	43.4	96.7	93.8	48.3	3.2	95.1	97.0	1.02	0.92	1.30	1.13	62.6	4.6
6431	Buutsagaan	78.3	65.8	83.9	36.1	10.9	41.9	95.9	92.4	60.8	1.9	97.0	98.6	1.15	0.90	0.97	0.67	62.1	3.7
6434	Galuut	75.3	67.7	84.5	14.7	8.7	41.3	95.4	94.9	51.9	2.4	91.8	94.5	1.15	0.87	1.16	1.17	56.7	4.6
6437	Gurvanbulag	77.3	69.0	79.1	19.2	8.4	41.7	98.1	93.8	58.5	3.2	96.6	96.4	1.30	0.95	1.24	0.71	54.1	6.6
6440	Jargalant	68.0	64.3	85.5	13.3	3.6	37.4	94.8	96.7	62.4	3.8	97.2	95.3	1.21	0.75	1.11	0.38	60.8	4.3
6443	Jinst	87.3	82.1	83.0	8.2	5.2	43.9	98.0	97.2	46.1	1.9	96.8	94.0	0.88	0.91	1.03	2.00	56.0	5.7

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6446	Zag	73.2	67.4	80.5	14.0	6.7	43.9	97.7	93.7	60.9	3.1	97.4	95.6	1.10	0.85	1.39	0.60	61.4	3.8
6449	Olziit	84.4	80.7	88.3	11.0	2.8	43.7	97.2	91.2	59.0	2.0	94.9	97.3	1.14	0.94	1.13	2.33	57.9	4.3
6452	Khureemaral	86.0	80.7	79.7	10.5	5.0	40.7	97.1	96.8	61.1	1.8	96.2	96.6	0.92	0.76	0.83	0.33	52.9	4.1
6455	Shinejinst	75.4	65.6	77.6	27.7	8.7	43.9	98.2	95.8	49.0	2.0	98.7	97.3	0.95	0.87	0.95	0.75	60.2	5.6
6458	Erdenetsogt	83.3	80.1	89.8	7.3	2.7	43.9	92.5	92.0	48.9	1.9	94.0	95.7	1.00	1.09	1.24	1.40	46.3	4.1
6500	**Arkhangai**	**70.7**	**60.2**	**76.9**	**26.1**	**12.4**	**42.5**	**96.8**	**94.9**	**70.2**	**7.4**	**94.9**	**97.0**	**0.99**	**0.99**	**1.20**	**1.75**	**58.6**	**4.5**
6501	Erdenebulgan	57.6	39.7	33.8	49.1	27.9	40.3	98.1	97.5	88.2	20.7	98.1	98.7	0.95	0.98	1.15	2.17	57.0	4.6
6504	Battsengel	77.3	72.1	86.8	19.9	4.0	43.0	97.5	96.6	64.0	3.3	96.0	98.1	0.97	0.81	1.12	1.14	58.2	4.5
6507	Bulgan	67.8	62.0	81.5	20.7	6.2	42.4	97.3	96.5	81.2	2.3	98.4	98.7	0.87	1.08	1.06	1.67	58.7	4.2
6510	Jargalant	78.9	68.6	89.2	20.1	11.1	43.4	95.1	91.1	45.9	2.6	96.2	97.5	1.03	1.16	1.11	0.46	60.2	4.3
6513	Ikh tamir	73.6	67.6	84.0	15.3	6.8	43.1	97.7	93.5	69.9	2.8	94.6	96.1	1.13	1.00	1.24	1.50	55.4	4.2
6516	Ogiinuur	79.9	73.3	81.5	17.4	5.9	43.1	97.8	96.4	58.9	2.2	89.4	94.2	1.04	1.38	0.95	3.50	63.8	5.7
6519	Olziit	66.5	57.5	79.1	32.7	9.0	40.9	97.0	95.3	59.2	2.8	94.2	96.2	0.93	0.90	1.36	1.00	65.0	5.1
6522	Ondor-Ulaan	79.4	74.0	89.3	12.5	5.5	43.6	96.9	92.7	57.7	2.2	90.3	93.6	0.96	0.91	1.44	0.70	55.6	3.3
6525	Tariat	77.7	69.8	84.8	20.6	7.5	42.0	97.0	94.8	66.4	2.3	92.1	95.4	1.04	0.95	1.40	1.13	59.9	5.6
6528	Towshruulekh	66.7	46.8	70.8	52.8	25.5	42.8	97.2	96.4	78.4	7.5	95.9	98.3	0.97	0.89	1.17	1.00	61.7	5.4
6531	Khairkhan	76.7	68.5	83.7	20.6	8.9	42.8	96.2	94.5	63.5	4.0	96.3	98.0	0.84	1.02	1.32	1.11	53.9	3.8
6534	Khangai	80.8	74.5	87.8	14.1	6.3	40.8	95.9	92.4	51.8	2.4	93.2	92.4	1.06	0.93	0.97	1.00	59.1	4.8
6537	Khashaat	80.3	74.6	86.7	22.4	4.4	44.6	96.4	97.1	71.0	3.7	97.1	97.8	1.26	0.84	1.28	0.60	63.0	3.9
6540	Khotont	71.1	64.0	83.6	15.9	9.0	44.4	95.4	95.3	77.1	4.8	93.5	97.1	0.86	0.99	0.97	2.13	62.9	5.0
6543	Tsakhir	68.8	60.7	78.2	25.9	8.9	42.8	97.2	94.0	60.4	1.6	90.6	96.1	0.91	1.29	1.89	0.20	56.3	4.5
6546	Tsenkher	70.7	62.3	87.5	21.1	9.7	43.6	94.9	94.8	57.2	3.1	92.7	95.6	0.99	0.98	1.23	1.00	57.3	4.3
6549	Tsetserleg	79.8	70.3	88.6	23.7	9.0	44.3	97.4	92.6	56.9	1.5	95.2	96.5	1.00	0.92	1.21	1.00	61.6	4.3
6552	Chuluut	78.0	69.2	86.6	17.8	9.4	45.4	95.4	90.9	55.3	1.4	92.6	95.0	1.11	0.92	1.17	3.00	63.8	5.0
6555	Erdenemandal	70.0	61.0	85.4	30.6	9.4	42.2	95.6	94.3	72.8	3.6	94.2	97.6	0.95	1.19	1.32	1.23	63.7	3.7
6700	**Huvsgul**	**64.9**	**52.9**	**71.4**	**29.9**	**15.7**	**41.7**	**96.8**	**94.2**	**67.7**	**4.9**	**95.7**	**96.7**	**1.01**	**1.05**	**1.13**	**1.32**	**57.2**	**5.8**
6701	Moron	56.5	40.5	41.9	49.2	23.9	40.0	98.0	96.7	79.8	8.7	97.7	98.2	1.04	1.09	1.15	1.55	56.1	5.3
6704	Alag-Erdene	67.5	52.0	73.3	38.7	18.9	40.8	98.4	96.4	64.7	2.8	95.5	96.5	1.01	1.03	1.04	2.13	54.2	8.5

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6707	Arbulag	75.5	64.9	85.9	21.1	12.0	41.6	96.3	91.6	58.2	5.4	94.2	95.8	1.14	1.14	1.11	0.76	56.0	4.4
6710	Bayanzurkh	74.0	65.9	84.6	16.3	9.1	44.4	96.0	85.8	55.0	3.8	94.4	94.1	0.80	1.08	1.08	0.53	58.2	5.3
6713	Burentogtokh	70.8	65.7	83.9	16.3	5.0	40.5	98.7	93.1	64.1	4.4	96.4	96.0	0.98	1.02	1.13	1.70	55.3	5.1
6716	Galt	63.4	53.4	82.4	21.9	13.9	43.7	96.5	92.8	57.5	2.6	96.1	97.2	1.05	1.08	1.05	0.82	66.9	5.6
6719	Jargalant	59.8	48.0	82.3	24.5	18.2	45.1	96.0	91.6	55.3	4.4	94.5	94.5	1.14	1.05	1.42	0.94	59.6	5.8
6722	Ikh-Uul	76.1	64.8	85.3	29.2	12.3	42.0	98.6	98.3	71.9	2.4	97.1	98.4	0.93	0.86	0.92	1.17	65.7	4.2
6725	Rashaant	68.6	63.1	78.3	12.7	7.1	45.1	97.4	97.7	72.0	4.2	94.6	96.0	1.05	1.03	1.12	0.91	62.4	6.5
6728	Renchinlkhumbe	75.6	71.3	88.9	7.9	5.0	42.6	88.4	86.9	48.6	3.7	89.9	93.7	0.93	1.01	1.21	1.14	61.2	5.9
6731	Tarialan	55.0	49.9	68.5	21.9	7.1	40.9	99.2	97.5	71.9	2.0	96.6	97.2	0.98	0.92	0.96	1.50	56.4	5.8
6734	Tosontsengel	72.8	62.4	83.5	19.6	13.1	43.1	97.5	95.1	65.2	2.7	96.1	97.2	0.88	1.24	0.96	1.29	57.5	4.4
6737	Tomorbulag	72.1	64.9	86.9	20.5	7.2	43.2	96.1	92.6	60.9	3.1	95.3	95.5	1.11	1.04	1.43	0.90	59.9	5.7
6740	Tunel	69.9	55.7	85.5	27.3	18.3	41.7	97.5	93.7	62.0	3.2	95.8	96.5	0.97	1.10	1.06	1.86	63.9	5.7
6743	Ulaan-Uul	65.5	53.8	83.0	22.2	16.5	45.9	92.1	86.9	54.5	1.4	96.1	95.7	1.03	1.20	1.34	1.25	59.4	6.8
6746	Khankh	74.3	55.5	74.2	34.4	22.9	40.7	96.0	93.0	61.0	2.8	93.6	96.5	1.15	1.03	1.33	1.40	55.2	5.8
6749	Tsagaannuur	56.8	45.8	61.4	32.7	16.1	43.2	97.5	92.7	55.2	4.8	95.9	97.8	1.11	1.05	1.21	1.00	59.4	8.3
6752	Tsagaan-Uul	70.1	60.4	83.9	21.8	12.0	43.9	96.1	95.4	69.5	3.6	96.4	97.1	0.94	1.00	1.30	1.00	56.7	5.3
6755	Tsagaan-Uur	62.6	55.4	70.8	30.0	7.1	40.9	98.3	96.0	59.4	3.2	97.2	98.1	1.35	0.87	0.76	1.00	55.9	5.4
6758	Tsetserleg	75.7	63.3	79.8	21.9	15.0	41.7	95.2	91.7	63.0	1.8	94.2	94.2	0.80	1.05	1.31	2.00	54.3	5.8
6761	Chandmani-Ondor	72.2	54.4	78.9	47.5	18.2	40.3	97.1	93.3	57.1	3.2	94.7	96.9	0.94	0.89	1.33	1.14	61.9	8.4
6764	Shine-Ider	70.4	63.4	81.0	17.6	8.4	39.3	97.8	94.5	65.9	3.5	89.5	91.9	1.17	1.20	1.36	1.14	57.9	6.4
6767	Erdenebulgan	67.3	56.5	75.8	33.1	13.0	40.6	97.0	96.9	76.9	4.4	93.5	94.7	0.93	1.01	0.65	0.80	53.5	7.4
8000	**West**	**63.1**	**51.9**	**63.7**	**31.0**	**15.4**	**45.9**	**94.3**	**95.6**	**79.3**	**7.6**	**96.8**	**97.8**	**0.98**	**0.99**	**1.10**	**1.41**	**53.8**	**4.5**
8100	**Zavkhan**	**64.9**	**52.0**	**61.5**	**32.2**	**17.9**	**43.6**	**97.6**	**96.7**	**81.7**	**6.3**	**96.3**	**97.4**	**0.95**	**0.95**	**1.03**	**1.22**	**55.8**	**4.6**
8101	Uliastai	55.0	40.9	25.7	43.1	23.4	41.9	98.5	98.2	93.8	14.6	98.0	99.3	1.03	0.99	0.92	1.33	56.7	4.1
8104	Aldarkhaan	73.5	66.4	85.6	27.8	7.1	38.5	97.7	97.4	68.3	0.3	93.2	98.9	0.84	0.85	0.91		54.2	4.0
8107	Asgat	70.1	54.9	60.7	17.8	22.3	45.3	97.2	93.3	81.4	7.1	97.9	96.6	0.75	0.63	1.53	0.33	57.6	4.7
8110	Bayantes	62.6	50.0	67.1	27.3	18.4	45.4	97.6	95.7	74.8	3.4	97.1	95.2	0.96	0.93	1.08	0.71	57.9	4.3
8113	Bayankhairkhan	74.4	73.8	79.2	3.0	0.2	45.7	96.7	88.0	60.0	4.8	84.4	91.6	0.84	1.02	1.74	0.75	54.7	4.7

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8116	Dorvoljin	64.2	51.7	72.0	33.3	16.8	41.2	97.7	97.4	77.6	4.8	97.9	100.0	0.83	1.03	1.00	0.56	53.0	4.3
8119	Zavkhanmandal	80.3	69.3	61.4	49.0	9.2	40.6	98.7	97.1	87.9	5.6	100.0	98.4	1.05	1.02	1.22	6.00	52.3	5.4
8122	Ider	66.8	56.9	77.1	26.2	12.8	45.4	97.1	97.8	78.3	3.0	97.1	98.3	0.82	0.91	0.84	1.25	54.4	5.4
8125	Ikh-Uul	71.5	55.3	83.0	35.8	19.6	46.7	96.6	96.0	70.7	2.8	94.7	94.3	1.03	0.90	1.10	1.30	54.5	4.3
8128	Nomrog	66.9	58.7	70.5	26.0	10.5	46.0	100.0	97.9	86.1	2.5	92.9	97.1	0.98	0.98	1.02	0.25	60.1	4.2
8131	Otgon	82.5	71.3	82.4	19.3	12.1	45.0	97.2	95.7	57.0	1.0	91.3	92.6	0.57	0.94	1.32	0.33	58.8	3.8
8134	Santmargats	70.9	56.3	70.1	32.9	19.0	45.7	97.8	96.9	83.3	4.1	100.0	97.7	1.39	0.66	0.94	1.25	58.5	4.0
8137	Songino	74.8	62.6	62.8	27.8	15.1	43.8	98.1	97.4	91.8	3.3	94.5	100.0	1.08	0.99	1.05	0.20	49.2	5.6
8140	Tosontsengel	58.8	40.6	52.2	48.0	28.3	43.1	98.0	96.0	77.1	4.3	96.3	96.6	0.98	0.97	1.19	1.72	53.5	5.3
8143	Tudevtei	68.7	64.8	72.7	8.9	5.3	44.3	99.0	95.5	83.1	3.4	97.3	97.1	0.82	1.00	1.00	0.75	59.0	5.2
8146	Telmen	66.3	58.3	77.3	22.8	10.1	44.9	96.5	96.8	69.4	5.4	96.5	97.9	0.88	0.81	1.31	3.50	54.9	5.5
8149	Tes	63.7	44.6	52.9	42.4	28.1	44.7	94.8	96.7	85.8	1.3	97.9	98.9	0.98	1.12	1.16	0.67	49.6	7.0
8152	Urgamal	82.4	75.2	76.8	18.8	7.4	44.6	97.9	97.4	69.1	1.5	98.2	96.6	0.73	1.16	1.38	1.00	64.2	4.4
8155	Tsagaankhairkhan	73.5	60.9	70.7	32.3	14.7	40.6	97.5	97.2	68.7	4.1	97.4	97.8	0.77	1.34	0.64	0.67	56.9	5.4
8158	Tsagaanchuluut	66.7	55.1	68.1	32.8	15.2	41.0	98.6	98.6	72.3	1.8	100.0	98.2	0.64	0.99	1.43	0.50	62.8	4.4
8161	Tsetsen-Uul	70.5	63.3	73.7	12.5	10.0	47.3	98.3	98.0	88.0	3.8	97.6	96.6	1.07	1.03	1.11	0.75	57.3	3.6
8164	Shiluustei	69.6	55.3	70.6	33.7	18.2	46.6	97.1	98.5	78.9	3.4	96.4	98.0	1.10	0.95	1.20	3.00	60.3	3.6
8167	Erdenekhairkhan	77.1	60.0	70.4	50.0	18.9	40.8	98.1	96.6	87.7	5.8	98.7	97.6	1.04	0.93	0.54	1.25	52.3	4.1
8170	Yaruu	70.7	64.6	79.6	15.5	7.3	43.8	93.4	93.7	62.4	2.0	90.7	93.9	1.02	0.77	1.27	0.00	53.7	4.3
8200	**Govi-Altai**	**67.9**	**60.9**	**66.7**	**19.5**	**8.7**	**42.7**	**97.9**	**96.8**	**77.4**	**6.1**	**97.0**	**97.9**	**0.97**	**0.99**	**1.09**	**1.89**	**55.0**	**4.9**
8201	Esonbulag	58.0	47.7	40.4	35.3	15.1	40.0	98.8	98.0	88.8	13.4	98.6	99.4	0.97	0.99	1.08	2.28	56.3	4.9
8204	Altai	77.0	70.8	48.4	18.1	6.4	45.3	97.4	96.7	80.7	1.3	100.0	97.3	0.87	0.86	1.00	1.00	45.9	3.6
8207	Bayan-Uul	69.0	64.7	82.2	14.1	5.0	46.4	98.7	97.1	75.3	2.0	92.1	98.2	0.93	0.98	1.26	0.75	56.7	5.4
8210	Biger	75.8	70.5	78.7	14.1	5.5	42.5	98.2	95.2	68.7	4.3	98.7	95.2	1.11	1.26	0.91	1.14	59.4	4.2
8213	Bugat	59.4	57.1	72.2	5.3	3.5	45.4	97.0	94.1	68.9	1.2	97.4	94.9	0.96	0.94	0.79	1.00	52.9	5.6
8216	Darvi	78.5	72.3	74.5	15.6	6.6	46.0	98.2	99.1	75.2	1.4	94.8	97.3	1.38	1.04	1.20	2.00	54.4	4.9
8219	Delger	65.3	59.3	69.6	9.0	9.2	43.8	98.1	97.5	77.8	3.3	97.6	97.8	1.13	1.03	1.17	1.33	55.3	4.9
8222	Jargalan	77.1	73.2	82.3	9.6	4.2	42.6	96.6	97.7	72.1	4.0	91.9	96.6	0.82	1.09	1.45	4.50	50.3	5.0

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8225	Taishir	60.0	55.6	64.6	18.5	5.6	41.1	97.9	98.5	79.3	6.8	97.4	100.0	1.16	0.83	0.85	3.00	53.6	4.4
8228	Tonkhil	70.6	66.1	79.3	12.8	5.0	42.2	98.8	95.3	67.3	0.9	95.2	97.8	0.86	1.00	1.15	0.50	59.3	3.7
8231	Togrog	75.0	71.8	75.0	9.3	3.4	45.1	96.6	95.7	73.8	2.3	97.6	99.2	1.15	0.80	1.31	0.20	53.8	3.7
8234	Khaliun	80.2	76.4	85.4	12.3	3.4	42.1	95.1	92.5	68.9	3.7	96.8	95.5	1.03	0.96	1.00	0.67	52.9	5.0
8237	Khokhmorit	76.1	71.8	80.9	14.2	4.2	45.4	97.4	97.6	73.9	1.3	93.3	96.3	0.89	0.97	1.07		57.9	5.5
8240	Tsogt	74.7	67.6	77.4	16.1	7.9	41.6	95.7	95.1	60.4	2.5	94.9	97.8	0.93	1.01	1.04	0.78	56.6	6.2
8243	Tseel	75.6	69.8	69.1	7.2	7.7	43.4	98.0	92.7	52.7	1.4	97.1	94.9	1.08	0.96	1.46	1.50	48.3	4.8
8246	Chandmani	70.6	56.4	74.5	47.5	14.5	44.3	99.0	97.4	74.3	4.6	98.8	99.3	0.91	1.00	0.84	1.67	56.7	4.7
8249	Sharga	70.2	65.4	77.9	18.8	4.7	42.1	98.1	99.5	73.0	4.5	96.1	93.4	1.13	1.13	0.92	1.80	56.7	5.4
8252	Erdene	77.2	72.2	79.8	8.9	6.0	46.3	98.6	96.9	64.1	3.0	97.0	97.3	0.77	0.93	1.63	1.00	55.4	4.9
8300	**Bayan-Ulgii**	**58.8**	**45.3**	**62.7**	**38.0**	**19.5**	**48.2**	**88.1**	**94.6**	**76.9**	**8.3**	**97.5**	**98.1**	**0.99**	**1.01**	**1.07**	**1.49**	**50.9**	**4.6**
8301	Olgii	54.6	33.3	24.3	66.0	34.5	45.3	96.2	97.1	89.2	15.9	99.2	99.3	0.96	1.01	1.01	1.56	50.9	4.1
8304	Altai	62.3	51.2	75.6	31.6	14.6	46.8	83.2	97.4	70.6	4.0	95.4	97.3	0.87	1.25	1.27	1.00	52.5	5.2
8307	Altantsogts	58.8	44.4	67.2	47.7	19.6	48.4	89.8	95.7	76.6	6.3	97.6	97.8	0.97	0.96	1.16	0.75	47.9	5.1
8310	Bayannuur	53.8	45.1	74.1	40.4	10.7	51.2	91.5	97.3	74.3	2.8	96.4	99.0	1.01	0.98	1.12	0.50	57.0	5.2
8313	Bugat	69.6	59.5	81.6	28.1	11.0	50.8	83.8	94.3	77.6	14.7	95.5	97.7	0.78	0.95	1.09	1.63	50.8	2.6
8316	Bulgan	57.9	52.4	80.6	18.1	7.1	48.7	87.6	94.7	66.2	2.5	97.0	94.8	1.01	1.02	1.09	0.73	50.7	9.3
8319	Buyant	65.4	58.8	75.7	23.2	7.7	47.0	81.4	92.6	76.1	4.6	95.3	95.9	1.11	1.12	0.94	2.75	54.1	6.2
8322	Deluun	67.3	58.6	80.9	29.9	9.7	51.1	82.2	93.1	73.8	4.0	97.0	98.5	1.09	1.06	1.00	1.40	48.8	4.9
8325	Nogoonnuur	62.5	53.1	70.9	27.5	11.5	48.1	89.4	94.1	64.2	1.9	97.5	99.1	0.91	0.93	0.90	1.56	46.8	3.1
8328	Sagsai	56.9	47.0	75.1	33.3	12.9	50.5	84.4	91.3	68.8	5.4	97.2	98.1	0.96	1.01	1.23	1.40	48.2	4.1
8331	Tolbo	55.9	48.7	75.4	32.0	8.4	51.2	85.8	95.4	75.5	4.3	97.3	98.0	0.94	0.92	1.22	1.10	50.0	8.2
8334	Ulaankhus	62.3	55.3	75.7	23.5	7.9	50.8	78.3	91.4	69.9	2.9	97.2	96.7	1.27	1.01	1.10	2.50	48.8	3.6
8337	Tsengel	60.3	49.0	80.5	25.0	16.7	50.1	81.3	89.6	64.5	4.5	95.8	96.3	1.04	1.01	1.35	1.61	57.3	3.6
8400	**Khovd**	**61.4**	**49.2**	**61.8**	**35.4**	**16.8**	**46.3**	**96.7**	**96.1**	**81.1**	**11.1**	**96.7**	**97.8**	**0.98**	**1.00**	**1.13**	**1.40**	**53.9**	**3.8**
8401	Jargalant	53.1	39.0	31.4	45.8	23.2	43.7	98.1	97.1	90.8	22.7	98.7	99.4	1.03	1.01	1.16	1.61	53.3	3.8
8404	Altai	64.4	42.1	72.3	44.8	32.2	47.1	97.9	95.7	65.0	1.3	94.4	97.3	0.97	1.12	1.10	0.50	59.5	3.5
8407	Bulgan	56.9	43.8	67.8	47.5	18.9	48.0	96.2	96.8	77.7	4.5	98.1	97.1	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.89	55.6	3.2

Census Code	Administrative units	Labor Force Participation Rate [3]	Employment Rate [4]	Self-employment Rate [5]	Youth Unemployment Rate [6]	Unemployment Rate [7]	Dependency Rate [8]	School Attendance Rate, 6-9 Age Group [9]	School Attendance Rate, 10-14 Age Group [10]	School Attendance Rate, 15-19 Age Group [11]	School Attendance Rate, 20-29 Age Group [12]	Male Literacy Rate [13]	Female Literacy Rate [14]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 6-9 Age Group [15]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 10-14 Age Group [16]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 15-19 Age Group [17]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 20-29 Age Group [18]	Female in Wage Emp. Non Agric. [19]	Disability Rate [20]
8410	Buyant	71.8	65.6	83.2	24.1	6.1	43.3	96.5	92.5	75.3	5.8	93.6	94.0	1.03	0.83	0.72	1.00	56.0	3.7
8413	Darvi	72.3	58.3	74.6	34.6	16.3	46.1	99.5	94.0	76.6	2.5	94.9	95.5	1.04	1.02	1.20	0.29	57.4	4.3
8416	Dorgon	68.2	59.8	68.9	22.8	10.2	51.5	98.3	94.7	73.9	3.5	95.0	93.7	0.97	0.94	0.73	1.20	55.7	4.9
8419	Duut	74.2	68.7	75.5	12.5	6.5	45.5	96.4	97.6	82.9	4.4	95.3	96.3	0.96	0.71	0.85	1.67	56.5	5.7
8422	Zereg	76.4	66.3	82.2	24.7	10.5	47.5	97.8	95.6	74.2	1.2	92.7	96.2	0.97	1.17	1.11	1.50	54.9	3.3
8425	Mankhan	75.1	67.6	83.2	19.1	7.6	51.3	95.7	94.8	70.9	2.2	92.8	96.1	0.99	0.97	1.33	0.83	57.4	3.8
8428	Monkhkhairkhan	72.9	64.9	78.3	21.0	8.9	46.8	96.5	95.6	71.6	4.3	97.5	98.4	0.80	1.01	1.26	0.50	58.6	4.4
8431	Most	67.4	55.2	80.4	33.8	14.4	47.9	97.2	96.9	72.8	3.0	96.5	96.7	0.88	0.78	1.22	0.75	54.1	3.5
8434	Myangad	74.5	66.3	82.0	25.0	7.1	46.2	92.8	91.9	61.1	3.1	93.3	95.8	0.88	1.04	1.45	0.56	58.2	4.2
8437	Uench	55.4	44.7	62.2	37.2	16.4	50.7	94.4	94.9	77.0	3.7	95.1	94.8	1.04	0.94	1.13	0.17	48.1	4.2
8440	Khovd	53.8	45.4	76.9	28.8	11.9	49.7	92.6	96.7	69.1	5.0	97.1	96.9	0.86	1.06	1.49	0.91	51.7	3.6
8443	Tsetseg	79.2	67.7	70.7	21.3	12.8	45.0	93.0	96.2	57.9	4.0	92.1	98.3	0.94	0.95	1.41	2.20	46.7	4.2
8446	Chandmani	62.4	48.9	71.8	53.1	16.9	47.8	96.4	94.9	78.6	5.2	96.2	96.8	0.77	1.02	1.08	0.70	53.4	3.2
8449	Erdeneburen	74.3	67.2	78.7	29.5	6.8	46.1	96.6	97.4	81.4	4.2	98.7	97.1	0.85	1.23	0.84	1.50	59.6	4.4
8500	**Uvs**	**64.9**	**55.4**	**66.1**	**26.0**	**12.5**	**47.2**	**95.1**	**94.7**	**79.9**	**5.2**	**96.2**	**97.6**	**0.98**	**1.01**	**1.15**	**1.16**	**53.6**	**4.6**
8501	Ulaangom	57.1	46.6	44.2	34.6	15.6	45.2	96.5	96.4	90.8	9.7	97.2	97.9	1.05	0.95	1.14	1.18	53.5	4.8
8504	Baruunturuun	56.4	49.6	49.9	45.5	7.0	44.0	97.4	97.2	82.8	4.3	96.9	97.7	1.05	0.74	0.89	1.80	51.6	5.9
8507	Bokhmoron	68.7	61.3	76.6	19.2	9.3	47.7	97.1	94.2	68.8	2.2	96.0	96.6	0.86	1.17	0.86	1.00	55.1	3.5
8510	Davst	74.9	64.9	69.2	23.8	11.5	47.4	95.1	98.4	80.6	5.9	97.3	98.3	0.79	1.03	1.31	1.17	51.4	5.8
8513	Zavkhan	76.3	69.4	77.6	17.6	7.5	45.3	100.0	95.5	70.5	1.7	94.1	95.6	1.16	1.22	1.03	1.00	58.4	5.0
8516	Zuungovi	79.2	75.4	76.2	8.8	3.8	47.8	99.0	92.8	67.6	1.1	93.3	97.8	0.98	0.91	1.43	0.33	47.2	4.8
8519	Zuunkhangai	66.1	58.5	76.9	12.5	11.4	46.9	95.3	97.1	78.6	2.2	96.2	98.1	0.61	0.82	1.00	0.75	55.9	3.0
8522	Malchin	76.1	64.0	80.1	21.9	14.3	49.7	97.0	93.8	61.5	2.2	97.9	98.7	0.78	0.89	1.52	0.40	51.2	4.1
8525	Naranbulag	69.9	65.6	84.4	11.1	4.9	49.1	92.9	93.0	61.2	1.2	95.0	95.6	0.95	0.99	1.00	2.50	53.4	5.5
8528	Olgii	67.0	56.3	76.2	26.4	13.5	50.3	92.8	93.1	77.6	4.9	94.5	98.0	0.96	1.07	1.10	1.00	57.1	7.4
8531	Omnogovi	58.5	48.5	77.5	32.9	13.4	50.3	96.6	90.1	68.0	2.4	95.5	96.7	1.05	1.12	1.29	2.50	53.2	4.2
8534	Ondorkhangai	68.0	58.3	79.8	23.2	12.5	45.3	98.5	93.4	73.7	2.1	95.1	97.6	0.90	1.09	1.26	1.00	54.5	4.3
8537	Sagil	76.2	64.3	76.4	25.6	14.1	48.0	92.8	94.2	74.9	2.2	96.6	99.3	0.85	1.10	1.27	1.33	50.0	3.8

Census Code	Administrative units	Labor Force Participation Rate [3]	Employment Rate [4]	Self-employment Rate [5]	Youth Unemployment Rate [6]	Unemployment Rate [7]	Dependency Rate [8]	School Attendance Rate, 6-9 Age Group [9]	School Attendance Rate, 10-14 Age Group [10]	School Attendance Rate, 15-19 Age Group [11]	School Attendance Rate, 20-29 Age Group [12]	Male Literacy Rate [13]	Female Literacy Rate [14]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 6-9 Age Group [15]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 10-14 Age Group [16]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 15-19 Age Group [17]	Girl/Boy Ratio at School, 20-29 Age Group [18]	Female in Wage Emp. Non Agric. [19]	Disability Rate [20]
8540	Tarialan	68.4	49.3	74.1	34.6	25.9	53.5	91.7	95.0	69.4	3.8	94.3	93.7	0.82	1.00	1.04	0.80	54.7	5.0
8543	Turgen	70.6	61.9	73.9	28.3	8.5	44.5	95.9	93.7	66.7	2.7	98.5	96.6	1.25	1.33	1.05	0.50	48.6	3.2
8546	Tes	74.1	69.7	81.8	12.9	4.4	49.6	87.9	89.8	65.9	2.3	95.0	99.5	1.24	1.21	1.76	1.13	58.6	3.1
8549	Khovd	79.1	67.4	79.3	29.3	12.1	46.9	93.5	96.0	73.3	2.1	95.1	99.2	1.09	1.09	1.20	1.00	55.5	5.1
8552	Khyargas	76.8	63.5	78.8	22.0	16.5	50.2	94.3	97.2	82.4	1.7	97.1	97.9	0.82	1.06	0.96	1.50	52.6	4.7
8555	Tsagaankhairkhan	62.4	57.0	76.0	17.8	7.0	47.5	95.2	94.7	65.7	3.0	93.9	94.6	1.00	0.93	0.91	1.67	56.3	4.8

Source: Authors' calculations based on Census 2010

Note: The regions are shown in bold and are highlighted in yellow, while the aimags are in bold. The associated soums are listed below their respective aimag.

APPENDIX10: HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL NON-MONETARY INDICATORS, BY REGION, AIMAG, SOUM AND DISTRICT

Census code	Region/ Aimag/ Soum District	Living on Ger [21]	Indoor Sanitation [22]	Water Pipe [23]	Access to electricity [24]	Proper Heating System [25]	Wasting Disposal [26]	Complete Infrastructure [27]	Clean Cooking Fuel [28]	Access to Mobile Phone [29]	Access to Internet [30]
1000	Ulaanbaatar	29.2	36.9	59.1	99.0	43.2	96.6	39.2	53.1	99.0	72.0
1100	Ulaanbaatar	29.2	36.9	59.1	99.0	43.2	96.6	39.2	53.1	99.0	72.0
1101	Baganuur	32.5	45.7	61.3	99.1	48.2	95.4	46.6	50.0	98.4	59.3
1104	Bagakhagai	31.6	51.8	52.8	99.5	53.3	95.7	52.2	54.6	96.9	49.2
1107	Bayangol	12.2	73.1	78.0	99.7	77.2	97.0	74.2	82.9	99.5	85.1
1110	Bayanzurkh	32.7	34.6	38.2	98.6	41.8	96.3	35.3	50.5	99.0	72.6
1113	Nalaikh	40.4	21.3	21.8	98.6	23.8	93.4	21.3	25.2	96.9	49.1
1116	Songi-nokhairkhan	36.9	23.8	55.9	98.4	30.2	96.1	26.4	42.0	98.9	65.0
1119	Sukhbaatar	26.5	39.4	56.3	99.4	46.3	99.0	41.6	57.6	99.1	75.9
1122	Khan-Uul	25.9	40.0	79.2	99.5	45.4	96.3	43.8	55.1	98.9	71.1
1125	Chingeltei	30.9	17.6	75.7	99.3	26.3	96.6	24.1	42.7	99.0	71.7
2000	East	53.8	13.7	30.8	94.8	17.2	71.5	15.2	21.2	89.7	27.5
2100	Dornod	32.3	21.3	43.1	95.9	24.9	79.5	23.2	30.1	93.1	32.4
2101	Kherlen	17.3	37.6	76.2	99.2	42.9	94.2	41.0	51.2	96.2	45.4
2104	Bayandun	42.8	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.8	66.0	0.0	0.8	91.4	19.4
2107	Bayantumen	71.7	0.3	0.3	87.4	0.8	35.8	0.3	0.9	87.5	14.5
2110	Bayan-Uul	26.5	0.1	0.1	93.9	1.5	79.4	0.1	1.8	89.4	18.0
2113	Bulgan	71.7	0.0	0.0	91.8	0.6	53.7	0.0	4.5	88.9	11.2
2116	Gurvanzagal	53.9	0.0	0.0	95.5	0.6	75.5	0.0	1.7	90.3	19.1
2119	Dashbalbar	36.8	0.1	0.4	90.6	1.6	58.2	0.4	2.4	92.4	8.1
2122	Matad	79.9	0.1	0.1	87.0	0.6	37.6	0.1	1.8	79.7	10.6
2125	Sergelen	74.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.1	48.5	0.0	3.9	90.1	6.7
2128	Khalkh gol	41.4	0.3	0.1	92.9	3.4	74.2	0.1	8.0	84.7	16.2
2131	Kholonbuir	69.9	0.8	0.8	91.6	1.3	60.9	0.8	2.2	91.6	19.5
2134	Tsagaan-Ovoo	63.1	0.1	0.1	90.2	1.0	57.7	0.1	1.8	94.7	28.6
2137	Choibalsan	47.2	0.0	0.0	92.2	2.8	56.3	0.0	3.6	89.2	15.3
2140	Chuluunkhoroot	34.3	0.0	0.0	92.1	3.3	64.7	0.0	0.3	85.7	5.9
2200	Sukhbaatar	70.8	6.7	25.3	94.1	10.0	60.7	8.4	12.7	83.1	22.0
2201	Baruun-Urt	50.9	19.6	71.8	98.2	26.3	88.0	24.6	31.1	94.5	45.5
2204	Asgat	73.7	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.4	42.6	0.0	0.4	81.5	1.5
2207	Bayandelger	86.3	0.0	0.3	92.9	1.9	41.1	0.2	2.2	78.2	11.0
2210	Dariganga	77.8	0.0	0.2	95.7	1.4	44.0	0.0	3.6	78.1	8.5
2213	Monkhkhaan	85.7	0.0	0.5	95.3	2.4	51.3	0.1	3.1	81.3	16.0
2216	Naran	81.4	0.0	0.6	95.9	2.0	45.7	0.0	1.8	70.5	4.3
2219	Ongon	72.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	1.6	48.8	0.0	5.4	86.3	20.2
2222	Sukhbaatar	83.9	0.3	0.5	92.2	2.0	42.0	0.3	0.9	77.1	5.4
2225	Tuvshinshiree	90.9	0.0	0.3	88.6	0.5	39.6	0.0	6.0	78.4	15.0

Census code	Region/ Aimag/ Soum District	Living on Ger [21]	Indoor Sanitation [22]	Water Pipe [23]	Access to electricity [24]	Proper Heating System [25]	Wasting Disposal [26]	Complete Infrastructure [27]	Clean Cooking Fuel [28]	Access to Mobile Phone [29]	Access to Internet [30]
2228	Tumentsogt	63.4	13.4	65.1	92.1	15.5	70.9	15.2	13.1	88.7	19.0
2231	Uulbayan	82.9	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.6	43.0	0.0	2.6	77.7	9.7
2234	Khalzan	83.6	0.0	0.4	92.4	1.3	34.8	0.0	3.3	87.7	12.0
2237	Erdenetsagaan	75.2	0.0	0.0	86.7	2.5	58.9	0.0	6.8	66.5	8.2
2300	**Khentii**	**62.7**	**11.4**	**22.4**	**94.3**	**14.8**	**71.7**	**12.3**	**18.4**	**91.3**	**26.7**
2301	Kherlen	59.0	10.6	37.7	98.4	17.9	92.8	12.5	21.7	94.2	40.7
2304	Batnorov	62.0	27.9	30.8	94.1	28.6	63.7	27.8	28.7	92.3	8.7
2307	Batshireet	30.4	0.0	0.5	94.4	1.9	61.5	0.0	1.5	93.8	23.9
2310	Bayan-Adarga	66.4	0.0	0.4	87.7	1.3	84.3	0.2	1.3	85.0	7.8
2313	Bayanmonkh	89.2	0.0	0.0	81.4	1.5	43.0	0.0	5.1	90.4	6.3
2316	Bayan-Ovoo	87.9	0.0	0.0	92.6	2.8	49.5	0.0	2.3	89.2	18.2
2319	Bayankhutag	91.2	0.0	0.4	89.2	1.4	31.4	0.0	1.3	89.5	12.1
2322	Binder	52.6	0.1	2.8	92.0	2.6	57.4	0.4	1.0	87.6	24.1
2325	Galshir	88.6	0.0	0.0	89.5	0.2	38.5	0.0	4.4	84.5	18.8
2328	Dadal	26.4	0.0	0.1	91.6	1.8	62.2	0.0	2.0	86.2	5.0
2331	Darkhan	48.2	40.3	51.4	97.3	43.6	87.6	42.3	57.4	96.4	42.2
2334	Delgerkhaan	87.1	0.0	0.0	93.6	1.3	56.3	0.0	6.0	88.3	13.5
2337	Jargaltkhaan	83.1	0.1	0.1	91.8	2.3	50.7	0.1	8.5	89.9	29.2
2340	Moron	84.0	0.0	0.0	86.5	1.1	45.2	0.0	2.4	89.6	11.5
2343	Norovlin	69.7	0.0	25.3	90.7	1.6	57.3	1.1	1.4	77.1	12.9
2346	Omnodelger	77.0	0.2	3.0	92.6	1.6	56.6	0.5	1.9	89.3	19.5
2349	Tsenkhermandal	78.1	0.0	1.2	90.1	2.9	58.5	0.9	1.8	89.7	17.6
4000	**Central**	**46.0**	**19.8**	**30.2**	**96.7**	**23.2**	**76.0**	**20.8**	**29.3**	**95.6**	**38.6**
4100	**Tuv**	**62.2**	**6.2**	**8.8**	**95.5**	**9.4**	**65.6**	**7.1**	**14.6**	**93.7**	**31.9**
4101	Zuunmod	39.8	31.7	36.7	99.5	38.0	96.9	34.8	54.6	97.1	61.4
4104	Altanbulag	77.9	3.0	3.0	96.1	4.9	43.6	3.0	6.8	92.2	26.2
4107	Argalant	75.0	0.0	0.5	96.1	2.8	59.3	0.0	5.2	97.3	37.6
4110	Arkhust	56.7	13.1	13.4	94.2	14.4	73.0	13.1	26.2	92.7	48.2
4113	Batsumber	39.7	1.4	3.2	95.8	5.7	78.3	2.6	6.6	92.1	26.0
4116	Bayan	58.8	0.3	0.8	93.5	3.4	60.7	0.4	19.2	94.4	28.0
4119	Bayandelger	78.1	0.1	0.4	91.9	2.5	46.9	0.4	11.3	93.1	30.5
4122	Bayanjargalan	90.0	0.0	0.2	94.2	1.8	53.2	0.0	8.2	91.6	33.2
4125	Bayan-Onjuul	95.1	0.1	0.5	96.9	1.2	25.2	0.2	5.7	92.6	19.0
4128	Bayankhangai	72.9	0.0	0.0	95.7	4.0	45.0	0.0	6.5	91.8	30.5
4131	Bayantsagaan	87.5	0.0	0.0	92.2	0.8	40.8	0.0	5.3	90.6	27.9
4134	Bayantsogt	63.1	0.0	1.5	94.9	3.1	55.6	0.0	2.5	89.0	25.6
4137	Bayanchandmani	45.0	4.3	5.5	97.7	7.8	82.7	5.5	11.8	96.6	35.2
4140	Bornuur	55.9	0.1	0.7	97.1	1.7	51.7	0.4	2.5	95.6	29.8
4143	Buren	90.4	0.0	1.3	97.4	1.4	30.2	0.0	1.3	90.1	26.1
4146	Delgerkhaan	96.1	0.0	0.2	95.2	0.3	37.0	0.0	0.3	84.1	3.7
4149	Jargalant	49.7	0.0	0.2	95.5	1.7	77.6	0.1	2.1	96.6	30.2

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4152	Zaamar	63.1	5.3	17.2	94.3	10.1	78.1	7.7	17.9	96.0	19.9
4155	Lun	80.2	0.3	0.6	95.5	3.5	46.1	0.5	5.7	96.5	30.1
4158	Mongonmorit	65.1	0.0	0.0	93.9	1.6	59.5	0.0	1.9	91.3	19.3
4161	Ondorshireet	93.1	0.1	0.1	92.7	1.6	32.2	0.0	2.6	89.2	12.1
4164	Sumber	55.9	0.0	0.4	95.3	2.2	78.5	0.2	2.5	96.4	37.9
4167	Sergelen	76.8	0.9	1.4	92.2	5.0	47.8	1.1	6.3	93.7	23.4
4170	Ugtaaltsaidam	51.7	0.0	0.1	95.7	3.5	59.5	0.0	9.7	88.1	22.2
4173	Tseel	61.7	0.0	7.6	94.9	3.0	44.0	0.3	6.9	95.6	27.6
4176	Erdene	79.9	1.6	1.7	89.7	3.4	68.4	1.6	4.9	87.8	27.2
4179	Erdenesant	89.2	1.6	6.9	93.0	2.8	49.0	1.6	4.0	91.9	19.3
4200	**Govisumber**	**37.1**	**38.2**	**39.1**	**98.6**	**44.4**	**83.6**	**38.2**	**46.1**	**96.6**	**43.0**
4201	Sumber	39.6	35.2	36.3	98.9	42.3	84.7	35.1	43.0	96.6	46.1
4204	Bayantal	40.4	14.5	14.8	98.7	27.3	62.3	14.5	31.9	92.7	26.2
4207	Shiveegovi	27.1	55.7	55.8	97.6	56.6	85.2	55.7	61.3	97.6	36.2
4300	**Selenge**	**25.2**	**14.0**	**22.6**	**97.6**	**17.7**	**75.7**	**15.1**	**19.1**	**96.0**	**33.4**
4301	Sukhbaatar	4.1	25.5	45.5	99.7	31.7	80.1	28.0	34.6	98.1	57.7
4304	Altanbulag	16.2	4.6	7.3	97.3	8.7	72.6	5.6	10.1	95.2	21.6
4307	Baruunburen	69.3	0.1	0.5	95.9	0.3	48.8	0.2	0.8	93.1	7.6
4310	Bayangol	38.3	4.5	10.9	97.7	8.2	72.9	4.7	10.1	96.5	23.6
4313	Eroo	22.0	6.4	12.3	98.5	7.8	76.3	6.3	7.9	96.1	18.3
4316	Javkhlant	54.3	0.0	1.2	95.9	1.6	71.5	0.0	5.6	95.7	14.8
4319	Zuunburen	33.8	0.6	0.8	93.2	1.8	59.7	0.7	6.8	95.5	9.0
4322	Mandal	19.7	11.1	15.0	98.0	15.8	82.1	12.2	16.2	95.3	42.3
4325	Orkhon	50.3	0.3	0.3	92.2	3.8	61.6	0.3	5.6	95.9	12.9
4328	Orkhontuul	60.0	14.2	15.6	95.3	16.5	58.2	15.0	15.0	93.8	19.9
4331	Saikhan	25.7	52.6	67.4	96.5	54.1	87.7	53.3	54.9	98.2	39.1
4334	Sant	49.9	0.2	21.1	95.7	2.3	57.5	0.8	2.3	97.9	12.1
4337	Tushig	27.2	0.0	0.0	97.1	1.8	68.3	0.0	4.0	95.2	3.4
4340	Khuder	21.2	0.2	0.3	94.4	1.8	71.3	0.2	0.9	93.6	17.9
4343	Khushaat	66.9	0.2	0.2	97.5	0.6	63.8	0.2	0.5	95.7	20.8
4346	Tsagaannuur	48.0	0.1	16.6	97.1	1.5	75.3	0.9	2.6	93.2	2.8
4349	Shaamar	15.3	0.1	3.4	99.2	5.9	67.2	1.3	9.4	94.8	22.5
4400	**Dornogovi**	**46.6**	**21.9**	**39.3**	**95.0**	**27.3**	**78.6**	**23.9**	**42.1**	**94.6**	**39.8**
4401	Sainshand	31.2	37.1	68.0	98.0	41.6	93.1	39.2	58.2	97.6	55.7
4404	Airag	55.8	18.3	68.4	91.7	25.4	74.2	24.9	32.8	94.9	35.2
4407	Altanshiree	77.5	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.3	42.8	0.0	12.3	93.7	19.4
4410	Dalanjargalan	59.1	3.4	20.8	92.2	13.5	68.8	5.5	21.1	93.3	20.4
4413	Delgerekh	86.5	0.0	0.0	90.2	2.2	43.2	0.0	1.1	94.5	7.3
4416	Zamiin-Uud	35.5	24.2	31.0	99.7	34.8	98.3	27.0	57.2	98.9	51.7
4419	Ikh khet	59.9	32.4	57.5	90.6	33.2	69.8	32.9	34.5	91.4	19.6
4422	Mandakh	78.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	0.9	39.8	0.0	1.7	88.3	12.4

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4425	Orgon	49.3	25.2	25.2	95.1	26.8	66.2	25.1	34.1	87.7	31.4
4428	Saikhandulaan	76.8	0.0	0.3	87.4	1.1	36.9	0.0	11.8	92.2	14.3
4431	Ulaanbadrakh	79.6	0.0	0.0	89.3	0.4	28.8	0.0	10.9	92.0	3.2
4434	Khatanbulag	76.1	0.0	0.0	82.8	0.8	40.0	0.0	6.1	73.1	13.3
4437	Khovsgol	74.2	0.0	0.3	84.7	0.5	43.8	0.0	10.1	89.9	10.3
4440	Erdene	41.5	1.7	1.7	94.3	4.7	70.4	1.7	41.2	92.5	29.4
4500	**Darkhan**	**18.4**	**49.4**	**50.5**	**98.9**	**51.7**	**92.3**	**49.5**	**52.5**	**98.2**	**56.5**
4501	Darkhan	17.6	54.3	55.9	99.3	57.1	95.0	55.0	57.9	98.5	63.0
4504	Orkhon	33.9	0.2	0.5	97.6	6.3	70.6	0.2	5.0	96.7	10.7
4507	Khongor	29.0	20.9	20.9	97.9	22.9	66.0	20.9	23.7	94.9	23.3
4510	Shariin gol	13.1	40.2	38.6	95.9	37.0	92.1	35.8	39.0	97.4	35.1
4600	**Umnugovi**	**80.7**	**5.2**	**35.9**	**95.2**	**8.8**	**70.2**	**7.3**	**25.8**	**95.4**	**34.7**
4601	Dalanzadgad	72.5	13.2	91.7	99.0	18.7	96.8	18.1	50.8	98.0	54.4
4604	Bayandalai	92.7	2.1	28.7	97.4	3.6	40.0	3.5	9.7	90.4	20.8
4607	Bayan-Ovoo	84.1	0.4	0.4	94.8	1.6	54.6	0.2	5.3	97.2	29.9
4610	Bulgan	85.7	0.1	0.7	96.8	2.8	50.5	0.1	22.4	92.7	27.5
4613	Gurvantes	78.6	0.3	1.4	92.7	3.4	59.7	0.8	15.0	94.0	22.3
4616	Mandal-Ovoo	88.6	0.3	1.1	94.4	2.6	44.9	0.5	9.8	91.1	16.6
4619	Manlai	85.8	0.0	0.7	90.0	1.3	47.3	0.5	2.0	95.2	20.2
4622	Noyon	84.3	0.0	0.0	97.8	1.5	42.7	0.0	2.1	90.2	3.3
4625	Nomgon	82.7	0.0	0.0	91.9	1.7	40.8	0.0	7.0	89.5	17.1
4628	Servei	96.3	0.0	0.0	92.7	1.0	45.5	0.0	1.6	90.1	31.1
4631	Khanbogd	85.3	0.5	1.8	95.5	3.6	68.0	1.0	14.5	97.3	29.2
4634	Khankhongor	85.0	0.1	0.3	93.8	1.2	28.7	0.1	7.5	94.8	22.6
4637	Khurmen	84.9	0.0	2.1	96.8	3.4	42.3	0.7	15.7	88.8	20.4
4640	Tsogt-Ovoo	85.4	0.0	0.5	91.2	2.7	50.3	0.0	26.9	95.5	13.7
4643	Tsogttsetsii	86.2	1.8	3.4	86.3	4.9	82.7	2.7	8.8	98.4	27.4
4800	**Dundgovi**	**82.6**	**5.3**	**25.3**	**95.8**	**7.3**	**63.6**	**6.0**	**13.9**	**94.3**	**26.9**
4801	Saintsagaan	71.0	14.8	71.5	98.0	17.6	86.0	16.7	25.8	96.5	42.7
4804	Adaatsag	88.6	0.0	0.0	96.0	2.3	44.2	0.0	5.1	92.7	15.8
4807	Bayanjargalan	79.2	1.4	1.4	93.3	5.0	52.2	1.4	17.4	93.6	16.4
4810	Govi-Ugtaal	85.4	0.0	0.3	97.5	0.9	51.6	0.3	5.6	95.6	12.7
4813	Gurvansaikhan	88.6	0.0	0.0	90.5	2.0	63.1	0.0	4.3	94.4	14.3
4816	Delgerkhangai	88.9	0.2	0.0	94.2	0.8	58.8	0.0	8.6	89.6	25.2
4819	Delgertsogt	88.5	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.8	43.1	0.0	16.8	90.8	14.7
4822	Deren	89.2	0.0	0.0	95.6	0.8	48.6	0.0	1.0	95.6	20.6
4825	Luus	92.4	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.1	61.0	0.0	7.8	95.8	20.3
4828	Olziit	88.5	0.0	0.0	83.6	3.9	42.1	0.0	9.5	92.6	18.2
4831	Ondorshil	87.2	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.7	53.5	0.0	16.7	91.1	17.4
4834	Saikhan-Ovoo	92.5	0.0	0.4	97.2	1.1	58.0	0.4	2.5	90.9	16.8
4837	Khuld	91.0	0.3	0.3	96.8	1.7	45.3	0.3	10.5	96.2	12.3
4840	Tsagaandelger	85.3	0.0	0.0	92.5	0.6	48.6	0.0	4.4	92.8	15.9

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4843	Erdenedalai	90.8	0.0	0.0	95.9	1.4	50.7	0.0	5.2	92.9	22.8
6000	**Highlands**	**64.7**	**8.6**	**9.0**	**95.1**	**10.3**	**66.8**	**8.6**	**11.4**	**88.3**	**26.3**
6100	**Orkhon**	**25.0**	**39.6**	**40.2**	**99.3**	**42.3**	**94.4**	**40.0**	**41.5**	**98.6**	**56.1**
6101	Bayan-Ondor	24.3	40.4	41.0	99.3	43.1	95.3	40.8	42.3	98.7	57.4
6104	Jargalant	48.2	17.1	17.1	97.1	17.8	67.5	17.1	18.1	96.8	17.7
6200	**Uvurkhangai**	**82.5**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**94.9**	**4.0**	**62.8**	**2.2**	**5.8**	**89.5**	**22.4**
6201	Arvaikheer	66.0	7.8	9.3	99.1	10.7	99.0	7.8	15.9	97.0	44.7
6204	Baruunbayan-Ulaan	96.8	0.0	0.0	91.6	0.8	37.4	0.0	5.9	89.9	4.9
6207	Bat-Olzii	85.4	0.2	0.2	90.8	1.1	64.3	0.2	1.2	82.7	9.9
6210	Bayangol	92.4	0.0	0.0	95.3	1.8	28.6	0.0	1.9	92.8	26.1
6213	Bayan-Ondor	95.8	0.0	0.0	93.6	0.7	27.7	0.0	1.5	88.4	23.9
6216	Bogd	96.4	0.0	0.0	88.2	1.0	23.5	0.0	0.4	78.0	1.4
6219	Burd	92.5	0.0	0.0	89.5	2.0	27.9	0.0	1.4	91.2	24.7
6222	Guchin-Us	95.5	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.5	46.2	0.0	2.0	94.6	16.8
6225	Eson zuil	84.7	0.0	0.0	94.9	0.9	58.9	0.0	1.0	88.1	11.9
6228	Zuunbayan-Ulaan	93.1	0.0	0.0	92.5	2.4	31.0	0.0	2.5	82.2	6.7
6231	Nariinteel	89.4	0.0	0.0	93.9	1.8	42.5	0.0	6.9	88.9	1.4
6234	Olziit	93.2	0.0	0.0	98.4	2.8	23.4	0.0	3.0	87.3	13.9
6237	Sant	91.2	0.0	0.0	93.0	1.8	48.0	0.0	1.8	88.3	18.5
6240	Taragt	97.2	0.0	0.0	95.9	0.5	27.9	0.0	1.7	90.1	8.7
6243	Togrog	90.4	0.4	0.4	94.8	3.5	46.9	0.4	8.7	87.2	8.8
6246	Uyanga	91.9	0.0	0.5	86.8	0.8	60.5	0.0	0.8	75.5	7.4
6249	Khairkhandulaan	93.9	0.0	0.0	97.2	1.7	36.6	0.0	2.7	87.5	2.9
6252	Kharkhorin	71.0	0.3	1.1	98.7	3.1	78.1	0.7	2.4	95.4	34.5
6255	Khujirt	86.2	0.1	0.2	97.6	0.8	60.8	0.1	0.7	88.9	12.2
6300	**Bulgan**	**54.2**	**2.4**	**3.3**	**95.4**	**3.5**	**58.4**	**2.2**	**3.9**	**90.2**	**24.6**
6301	Bulgan	20.5	9.3	13.0	99.0	12.7	93.7	9.8	11.0	95.7	45.2
6304	Bayan-Agt	82.9	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.8	40.1	0.0	1.4	78.6	20.1
6307	Bayannuur	83.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	0.6	50.6	0.0	1.5	96.0	8.6
6310	Bugat	73.2	0.4	0.5	88.9	1.1	49.0	0.5	1.2	88.9	11.8
6313	Buregkhangai	79.1	0.1	0.1	96.9	0.9	37.2	0.1	1.6	91.0	13.7
6316	Gurvan bulag	83.2	0.0	0.0	94.9	1.3	41.3	0.0	1.1	94.8	25.0
6319	Dashinchilen	78.2	0.0	0.0	93.7	1.6	51.8	0.0	2.8	92.0	22.4
6322	Mogod	83.0	0.2	0.2	95.8	0.8	30.1	0.2	0.6	91.1	3.2
6325	Orkhon	82.3	0.0	0.0	94.9	0.8	34.1	0.0	1.4	89.7	10.8
6328	Rashaant	76.2	0.4	0.4	95.9	0.9	60.9	0.4	9.0	92.0	24.0
6331	Saikhan	81.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.8	35.3	0.0	0.9	88.0	23.0
6334	Selenge	33.8	0.0	0.0	94.9	1.2	80.7	0.0	0.5	92.2	25.2
6337	Teshig	11.2	0.0	0.0	92.1	0.6	43.4	0.0	1.2	80.6	12.2
6340	Khangal	36.7	4.9	6.2	95.8	2.7	54.7	0.9	3.2	93.8	23.2

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6343	Khishig-ondor	60.8	0.1	0.1	95.6	0.6	61.7	0.1	1.2	90.3	32.5
6346	Khutag-Ondor	48.3	0.0	0.1	95.3	0.8	57.0	0.1	1.5	80.9	19.5
6400	**Bayankhongor**	**86.2**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**94.7**	**5.7**	**58.4**	**4.0**	**12.2**	**88.9**	**20.4**
6401	Bayankhongor	75.0	10.1	10.8	98.9	12.3	96.2	10.2	24.6	95.8	39.3
6404	Baatsagaan	96.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	0.8	28.6	0.0	1.7	79.4	9.1
6407	Bayanbulag	98.6	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.3	64.7	0.0	0.7	87.6	4.1
6410	Bayangovi	93.3	0.0	0.0	84.4	3.0	37.2	0.0	8.4	90.6	5.8
6413	Bayanlig	95.7	0.0	0.1	85.9	1.4	47.2	0.1	4.9	88.2	11.7
6416	Bayan-Ovoo	96.1	0.0	0.0	91.9	0.0	24.5	0.0	0.2	84.1	13.1
6419	Bayan-Ondor	93.6	0.0	0.0	91.6	0.8	26.2	0.0	0.8	80.9	8.9
6422	Bayantsagaan	96.5	0.0	0.0	89.5	0.5	38.3	0.0	0.0	89.3	9.8
6425	Bogd	87.7	0.0	0.0	93.6	6.8	30.6	0.0	11.6	90.8	3.8
6428	Bombogor	92.3	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.7	23.8	0.0	7.5	91.0	6.8
6431	Buutsagaan	91.9	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.6	36.5	0.0	11.0	94.0	11.2
6434	Galuut	90.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	1.3	31.9	0.0	3.6	81.5	8.7
6437	Gurvanbulag	94.4	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.7	51.1	0.0	1.2	83.5	3.2
6440	Jargalant	90.2	0.0	0.0	87.2	1.2	41.4	0.0	4.2	77.5	5.3
6443	Jinst	95.3	0.0	0.0	96.6	1.2	24.2	0.0	5.6	91.4	12.2
6446	Zag	95.3	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.7	42.1	0.0	1.8	87.6	6.3
6449	Olziit	92.4	0.0	0.0	93.5	2.4	17.9	0.0	4.7	80.6	8.7
6452	Khureemaral	96.3	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.8	16.2	0.0	1.0	89.8	13.5
6455	Shinejinst	92.8	0.0	0.0	87.3	1.1	47.3	0.0	0.5	81.5	2.8
6458	Erdenetsogt	93.7	0.0	0.0	94.3	2.1	25.9	0.0	2.7	64.6	9.5
6500	**Arkhangai**	**73.8**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**92.8**	**3.2**	**58.3**	**2.1**	**2.8**	**80.5**	**16.7**
6501	Erdenebulgan	43.2	8.6	10.0	97.7	11.3	95.3	8.9	10.0	95.4	46.8
6504	Battsengel	87.2	0.0	0.0	93.2	0.4	28.7	0.0	0.8	83.2	27.7
6507	Bulgan	76.8	0.0	0.0	93.4	0.4	44.7	0.0	0.5	78.2	11.4
6510	Jargalant	63.7	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.7	47.1	0.0	0.7	65.5	2.6
6513	Ikh tamir	81.5	0.0	0.0	95.1	0.8	35.2	0.0	0.7	78.8	13.3
6516	Ogiinuur	87.7	0.0	0.0	89.7	1.6	32.7	0.0	1.1	89.7	19.5
6519	Olziit	79.8	0.0	0.0	89.1	0.7	45.0	0.0	0.9	88.5	2.4
6522	Ondor-Ulaan	85.7	0.0	0.0	92.0	0.6	60.7	0.0	0.8	64.6	3.1
6525	Tariat	81.1	0.0	0.0	89.6	1.0	79.4	0.0	1.6	75.5	12.9
6528	Tovshruulekh	73.6	0.1	0.1	94.8	1.0	58.4	0.1	0.5	84.8	3.9
6531	Khairkhan	85.8	0.0	0.0	87.1	0.7	40.3	0.0	0.8	70.2	5.2
6534	Khangai	83.5	0.0	0.0	85.0	0.8	73.8	0.0	0.4	69.0	4.5
6537	Khashaat	87.5	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.2	27.9	0.0	0.0	96.4	6.3
6540	Khotont	85.2	0.0	0.0	95.1	0.7	37.6	0.0	0.2	80.3	3.2
6543	Tsakhir	78.2	0.0	0.0	88.8	1.1	57.6	0.0	0.4	81.7	2.6
6546	Tsenkher	91.3	0.0	0.0	86.7	1.5	39.6	0.0	0.9	70.6	5.0
6549	Tsetserleg	87.7	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	31.4	0.0	0.4	66.5	1.9
6552	Chuluut	88.3	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.3	64.1	0.0	0.3	59.3	4.1

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6555	Erdenemandal	85.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	1.0	42.6	0.0	0.3	82.7	8.2
6700	**Huvsgul**	**63.5**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**94.0**	**2.7**	**64.9**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**84.0**	**18.9**
6701	Moron	44.9	4.2	5.0	98.7	6.7	95.8	4.3	6.0	95.0	35.8
6704	Alag-Erdene	65.4	0.0	0.0	90.0	1.0	52.6	0.0	0.7	85.1	16.8
6707	Arbulag	87.7	0.0	0.0	92.0	0.4	70.6	0.0	1.5	79.8	5.7
6710	Bayanzurkh	68.8	0.0	0.0	92.0	0.3	77.7	0.0	0.5	70.9	2.2
6713	Burentogtokh	85.1	0.0	0.0	93.0	0.5	37.6	0.0	1.0	80.2	14.7
6716	Galt	85.5	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.3	42.8	0.0	0.4	69.6	11.3
6719	Jargalant	90.7	0.0	0.0	95.0	1.2	66.2	0.0	1.0	77.6	14.5
6722	Ikh-Uul	72.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	1.4	44.4	0.0	0.3	85.0	24.4
6725	Rashaant	78.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	0.7	47.0	0.0	0.5	80.2	4.6
6728	Renchinlkhumbe	62.3	0.0	0.0	87.2	0.3	49.4	0.0	0.2	81.4	1.5
6731	Tarialan	65.6	0.0	0.1	96.2	1.0	64.1	0.1	0.9	86.3	17.8
6734	Tosontsengel	78.8	0.0	0.0	95.9	1.2	41.8	0.0	0.8	82.6	25.1
6737	Tomorbulag	84.8	0.0	0.0	79.9	0.3	39.1	0.0	0.6	72.3	10.6
6740	Tunel	78.8	0.0	0.0	90.6	1.2	49.7	0.0	1.2	78.5	15.6
6743	Ulaan-Uul	72.3	0.1	0.1	90.1	0.8	51.0	0.1	0.9	74.0	1.7
6746	Khankh	25.4	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.7	50.1	0.0	0.5	88.8	10.2
6749	Tsagaannuur	42.7	0.0	0.0	83.8	3.2	57.3	0.0	3.2	85.2	6.5
6752	Tsagaan-Uul	82.9	0.0	0.0	95.0	0.9	46.1	0.0	0.5	84.0	3.4
6755	Tsagaan-Uur	14.5	0.0	0.0	95.7	2.7	58.7	0.0	3.7	83.2	6.0
6758	Tsetserleg	89.6	0.1	0.1	96.0	0.8	36.0	0.1	0.7	84.6	2.2
6761	Chandmani-Ondor	47.5	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.9	45.6	0.0	0.3	55.9	3.4
6764	Shine-Ider	86.1	0.0	0.0	94.3	2.4	45.9	0.0	2.5	75.8	20.0
6767	Erdenebulgan	51.3	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.7	48.0	0.0	0.6	71.8	31.6
8000	**West**	**60.7**	**3.8**	**5.2**	**96.3**	**6.8**	**64.0**	**4.2**	**7.2**	**84.6**	**20.3**
8100	**Zavkhan**	**75.1**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**96.3**	**4.7**	**71.4**	**3.0**	**4.6**	**88.4**	**21.3**
8101	Uliastai	58.2	10.8	12.1	99.5	15.8	99.1	11.6	16.2	96.9	52.1
8104	Aldarkhaan	92.5	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.2	22.1	0.0	0.3	79.1	9.7
8107	Asgat	83.2	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.5	70.2	0.0	0.0	89.8	0.0
8110	Bayantes	78.8	0.0	0.0	82.7	1.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	73.3	1.4
8113	Bayankhairkhan	91.7	0.0	0.0	90.6	0.3	38.5	0.0	0.6	79.8	0.7
8116	Dorvoljin	95.2	0.0	0.0	97.5	1.0	39.0	0.0	0.8	83.2	13.4
8119	Zavkhanmandal	90.9	0.6	0.6	99.1	0.8	36.8	0.6	1.2	95.2	8.6
8122	Ider	86.8	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.2	58.0	0.0	0.0	79.8	8.5
8125	Ikh-Uul	85.5	0.0	0.0	92.0	1.3	85.0	0.0	0.7	74.9	16.9
8128	Nomrog	82.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.6	66.4	0.0	0.3	91.5	1.4
8131	Otgon	95.5	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	87.1	5.7
8134	Santmargats	84.4	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	71.4	0.0	0.7	83.0	5.0
8137	Songino	72.4	0.1	0.1	97.7	1.7	81.2	0.1	0.1	92.9	10.3
8140	Tosontsengel	61.3	0.0	0.9	95.9	1.3	83.5	0.0	0.8	89.8	22.0

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8143	Tudevtei	78.4	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.6	59.9	0.0	0.5	92.7	3.6
8146	Telmen	86.4	0.0	0.0	94.9	0.4	46.6	0.0	0.0	86.8	18.0
8149	Tes	71.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.2	52.8	0.0	1.4	92.9	7.7
8152	Urgamal	90.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	76.5	0.0	1.4	88.8	3.0
8155	Tsagaankhairkhan	82.9	0.0	0.0	97.4	1.3	47.3	0.0	0.0	94.1	12.9
8158	Tsagaanchuluut	84.6	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.8	65.6	0.0	0.0	91.8	4.3
8161	Tsetsen-Uul	78.9	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.5	63.5	0.0	1.0	70.9	4.3
8164	Shiluustei	89.7	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.9	60.1	0.0	0.8	86.9	9.2
8167	Erdenekhairkhan	87.4	0.1	0.1	99.4	0.8	45.5	0.1	0.1	93.0	3.1
8170	Yaruu	88.7	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.8	45.3	0.0	0.0	89.0	2.9
8200	**Govi-Altai**	**83.8**	**5.8**	**6.7**	**96.7**	**9.0**	**59.7**	**6.5**	**8.8**	**90.0**	**20.6**
8201	Esonbulag	67.9	19.0	22.2	98.3	25.2	93.3	21.4	26.2	96.5	50.1
8204	Altai	71.4	0.0	0.0	98.5	2.9	68.5	0.0	1.4	96.1	4.7
8207	Bayan-Uul	95.3	0.0	0.0	96.5	0.9	41.1	0.0	0.0	87.5	4.0
8210	Biger	91.9	0.0	0.0	96.3	3.1	31.9	0.0	0.3	97.4	4.4
8213	Bugat	89.5	0.0	0.0	97.9	3.3	49.2	0.0	0.2	89.0	7.1
8216	Darvi	86.2	0.0	0.0	94.0	3.1	43.2	0.0	0.7	95.5	3.7
8219	Delger	86.7	0.1	0.1	97.2	1.2	61.3	0.1	0.3	95.1	7.9
8222	Jargalan	92.9	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.2	28.8	0.0	4.3	90.9	9.2
8225	Taishir	88.3	0.1	0.1	98.3	6.9	45.2	0.1	10.0	95.7	21.9
8228	Tonkhil	90.7	0.0	0.1	96.2	1.5	61.9	0.1	0.3	92.2	6.0
8231	Togrog	92.1	0.0	0.0	97.0	1.0	49.5	0.0	0.4	93.0	13.1
8234	Khaliun	94.4	0.0	0.0	92.6	1.0	32.6	0.0	0.3	90.6	6.8
8237	Khokhmorit	96.6	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.2	44.6	0.0	0.0	75.6	4.7
8240	Tsogt	93.2	0.0	0.0	97.0	2.4	36.0	0.0	1.7	57.3	10.4
8243	Tseel	89.7	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.4	58.1	0.0	0.1	96.9	5.7
8246	Chandmani	93.7	0.1	0.1	97.2	2.3	44.9	0.1	0.8	90.3	1.5
8249	Sharga	89.7	0.0	0.0	93.2	2.1	24.6	0.0	0.3	91.7	15.7
8252	Erdene	94.4	0.0	0.0	92.0	3.1	48.1	0.0	2.6	70.6	9.9
8300	**Bayan-Ulgii**	**4.2**	**2.3**	**3.5**	**97.1**	**6.6**	**59.7**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**69.7**	**16.1**
8301	Olgii	2.5	6.7	10.1	99.5	16.7	97.1	8.2	8.9	93.5	36.9
8304	Altai	16.6	0.0	0.5	89.7	0.7	63.4	0.1	0.4	54.9	1.9
8307	Altantsogts	11.7	0.0	0.0	97.0	1.9	43.2	0.0	0.3	72.4	10.3
8310	Bayannuur	5.6	0.0	0.0	95.1	1.4	37.2	0.0	0.6	65.0	3.3
8313	Bugat	7.6	0.1	0.4	98.3	0.7	36.7	0.1	0.1	60.5	10.6
8316	Bulgan	2.1	0.0	0.0	95.0	2.2	41.4	0.0	0.1	26.4	1.7
8319	Buyant	26.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.6	47.1	0.0	2.3	62.7	14.3
8322	Deluun	1.7	0.0	0.1	90.4	1.1	31.4	0.0	0.1	65.1	3.5
8325	Nogoonnuur	3.1	0.0	0.1	97.6	1.2	51.6	0.0	0.3	65.8	6.5
8328	Sagsai	0.8	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.3	44.2	0.0	0.1	53.9	3.6
8331	Tolbo	0.5	0.0	0.0	98.4	5.0	30.0	0.0	0.1	78.8	2.2
8334	Ulaankhus	1.6	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.3	24.1	0.0	0.5	51.6	8.2

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8337	Tsengel	4.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.7	44.0	0.0	0.3	50.2	3.6
8400	**Khovd**	**73.2**	**5.6**	**8.8**	**94.3**	**8.5**	**66.2**	**5.9**	**13.4**	**89.1**	**23.6**
8401	Jargaland	59.3	15.0	23.7	99.4	18.2	98.8	15.9	30.8	96.9	51.9
8404	Altai	99.1	0.0	0.0	94.3	0.0	63.1	0.0	0.0	68.7	2.0
8407	Bulgan	62.4	0.1	0.1	85.7	5.2	60.3	0.1	1.0	76.4	0.7
8410	Buyant	80.3	0.1	0.1	96.2	6.7	42.2	0.1	2.2	90.2	14.4
8413	Darvi	84.3	0.0	0.0	93.4	2.0	53.1	0.0	7.2	91.0	9.3
8416	Dorgon	94.2	0.0	0.4	94.3	0.9	62.0	0.4	15.0	85.3	14.9
8419	Duut	83.6	0.0	0.0	93.2	1.4	43.1	0.0	3.7	83.9	7.1
8422	Zereg	79.7	0.2	0.0	95.6	0.9	36.7	0.0	3.8	93.3	6.1
8425	Mankhan	86.6	0.0	0.0	95.9	6.3	35.4	0.0	4.6	92.1	6.4
8428	Monkhkhairkhan	89.9	0.0	0.0	94.6	0.7	45.1	0.0	3.2	75.7	3.7
8431	Most	89.8	0.2	0.2	93.4	2.3	29.6	0.2	2.2	86.8	2.1
8434	Myangad	91.0	0.0	0.0	95.4	0.2	38.1	0.0	4.1	89.0	20.8
8437	Uench	75.1	0.5	0.5	74.6	2.2	50.6	0.5	1.5	81.0	1.9
8440	Khovd	72.7	0.1	0.1	88.3	0.3	32.0	0.1	0.9	80.8	10.1
8443	Tsetseg	80.7	0.1	0.3	96.8	1.0	51.4	0.1	0.4	93.1	14.1
8446	Chandmani	91.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	5.1	46.2	0.0	5.5	91.5	7.4
8449	Erdeneburen	88.3	0.2	0.2	98.2	4.0	37.5	0.1	2.6	93.8	10.5
8500	**Uvs**	**85.6**	**3.3**	**4.0**	**96.9**	**5.4**	**63.4**	**3.5**	**6.4**	**90.1**	**20.9**
8501	Ulaangom	79.0	8.9	10.9	98.7	12.4	90.0	9.3	15.3	95.9	35.9
8504	Baruunturuun	75.3	0.0	0.0	98.3	7.3	74.6	0.0	6.2	85.3	21.7
8507	Bokhmoron	88.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	1.7	46.9	0.0	2.0	87.3	11.8
8510	Davst	90.8	0.2	0.2	97.9	1.1	46.5	0.0	2.3	90.8	13.8
8513	Zavkhan	96.6	0.0	0.0	97.4	1.4	52.5	0.0	2.1	90.8	4.7
8516	Zuungovi	96.3	0.0	0.0	97.2	0.7	39.0	0.0	1.5	86.5	2.5
8519	Zuunkhangai	82.4	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.3	75.5	9.4
8522	Malchin	85.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.6	43.3	0.0	0.6	85.5	12.2
8525	Naranbulag	96.4	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.5	43.0	0.0	0.8	82.5	18.8
8528	Olgii	94.2	0.0	0.0	93.7	0.3	51.1	0.0	1.8	82.1	11.6
8531	Omnogovi	91.9	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.7	48.8	0.0	0.2	90.2	13.9
8534	Ondorkhangai	80.8	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.7	62.5	0.0	0.4	85.4	8.1
8537	Sagil	88.9	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.8	34.6	0.0	0.4	91.7	7.7
8540	Tarialan	92.8	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.6	54.3	0.0	1.8	88.6	5.3
8543	Turgen	96.6	0.0	0.0	97.3	1.1	48.8	0.0	0.1	90.7	21.2
8546	Tes	97.4	0.0	0.0	89.5	1.0	20.4	0.0	0.2	85.5	10.6
8549	Khovd	92.1	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.7	56.4	0.0	0.8	87.7	22.9
8552	Khyargas	76.5	0.0	0.0	99.1	2.8	50.5	0.0	0.9	91.5	19.2
8555	Tsagaankhairkhan	80.9	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.8	55.3	0.0	0.9	88.6	2.3

Source: Authors' calculations based on Census 2010
Note: The regions are shown in bold and are highlighted in yellow, while the aimags are in bold. The associated soums are listed below their respective aimag.