Report on the implementation of the Beijing + 20 declaration

Mongolian government, National committee on gender equality.

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Mongolian government hereby submitting the report to UN Commission on woman about the success, impact, result and the further initiative goal for achieving the objectives of the declaration and the action program that held in Beijing in 1995 for implementing the declaration in the national policy for equality, development and achieving peace to improve women’s lives.

Introduction

1. Mongolia borders Russia with Central Asian countries center with its north territory and borders China with its south territory. Mongolia listed in the place of 17 with its territory that is total 1.5 million square kilometers of land.

2. Mongolian territorial administrative unit is divided in 21 provinces and 9 districts. Mongolian population at the year of 2013 is 2930.3 thousand and rose by 2.2 percent from the previous year. 48.4 percent are men and 51.3 percent are women of the total population. At the year of 2013, the average life expectancy is 69.1 years, life expectancy of women is 75 and for the men is 65.4

3. 64.4 percent of Mongolians were rural areas and not its 35.6 percent. The migrations from rural areas to urban areas are causing increasing urban population dramatically.

4. In economic growth terms, Mongolia have included in the category of Low-income countries. GDP per capita increased 2.1 times from 2000 to 2012. In other words, it rose by 6.5 percent each year and in 2006 it rose to 1300$ and in 2012 it is rose to 2012.
Economic condition

5. Recent years Mongolian mining industry is developing, driven by the economic growth and copper price. 2004-2008 the annual average growth rate rose to around 9 percent. The Global competitiveness Report 2011-2012 says that “Mongolian economic and social development level of development based on the production is in the first phase of the transition to the second stage that based on the industrial productivity of the country”

6. From the year of 2008 Mongolia categorized in the lower middle income countries due its capita gross of national income. Although there are growth in economy, the effectiveness and accessibility to women and socially disadvantaged people is not so friendly.

7. In the first half of the 2014 statistic, women who have 2 or more children or women headed households are counted 81.7 thousands. In the poverty mapping there were statistics showing that the situation of the poverty will be declining. But it decreased steadily since 2010, rising to 38.77 in 2010 and to 27.4 in 2012. 35.5 percent in urban areas and 23.2 in rural areas. Considering that high level of poverty in rural areas greatly depends on seasons and the individual and households socio economic differences. For example: Men in rural areas and woman in urban areas affected in poverty, 60 percent of families with 8 or more members are below the line of poverty, 48 percent of family who the household head who lack education is in poverty. From the court statistic we can see the in poor family have exposed in domestic violence or convicted in crime usually the most affected family members are children girls and women. According to the police statistic in 2013 there were 418 crimes committed by family violence of 54.8 percent and 45.2 percent is registered in rural area. Therefore, to goal of the government policy is to include all the individuals to the economic growth and development.

Political situation

8. Mongolian State is a parliamentary. Mongolian president and parliament is elected from the citizens once every 4 years. New constitution was adopted in 1992, Mongolian men and women of all citizens in political, economic, social and cultural life and family relationships as equal. Law on Gender equality was passed in 2011 form the Mongolian parliament, men and women are equal, created a legal framework for human right and decisions of importance in achieving the goals of development and progress.

Chapter One: An overview of the implementation of the Action Plan of the Beijing + 20
Since 1995 Mongolian Government, for the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action noted measures taken to the development of following major social achievements. Including:

9. In 1996 Status of Women in program is a program approved by the Government to improve the gender focus, but not made progress so in order to make progress National committee on gender equality was established and revised program of gender equality as a national program in 2002, 5 March 2005, committee consists of regular office (8 people). This committee is working under the Mongolian Prime Minister.


11. National Committee on gender equality established National gender research Group. These national groups of gender experts are responsible for the development of recommendations to gender-sensitive sectoral policies and monitoring gender audit.

12. National Committee of Gender equality established the Media Council for making media to become gender-sensitive.

13. National Committee established Gender Sub-Committee and Council in 21 provinces and 9 districts, 16 ministries with gender specialists in charge of and annual summary reports lead to information disclosure.

14. Major accomplishments on gender equality and women's rights expanded our multilateral cooperation. For example: Mongolian Asian Development Bank in the first and adopt a national capacity building support for the law and gender equality, World Bank on the basis of support ing for the family, the UN Development Program rising political participation of women and supporting the empowered of women, the United Nations Population gender-based violence from the American Foundation for the suppression of non-governmental organizations of women's economic empowerment, to improve capacity and leadership the Korean international cooperation (KOCIA) Australian Flinders University had cooperating in human resources training and retraining working with training directions, respectively. Second, the activities of the National Committee on Gender stabilized in the national level, inter-sectoral coordination and communications capabilities have improved. Third, cooperation improved between public institutions, gender specialist, and increased the opportunities for exchange of information. Fourth, with the support of civil society organizations, co-organized conference of national debate, to implement
and develop policies and program, of the Parliament, the Council from the draft and conclusion from the conference.

15. However, gender equality, women's rights and development work there are success and impact, but that there are still challenges ahead. Including:

1. Gender knowledge of Sectoral ministries and local policy-makers variously different, and it is changing but not enough.
2. Law of Gender equality and women's rights, especially in matters of workplace sexual harassment victim has a right to complaint to the National Human Rights Commission on a petition but the National Human Rights Commission complaint resolution system is not clear.
3. Understanding of gender stereotypes of women on social attitudes

To address the challenges listed on, Mongolian Government adopted the Law on Gender Equality, the government's medium-term strategic action plan to intensify law enforcement and results matrix is developed on the implementation of an annual plan.

16. To increase public awareness on gender equality of Governmental organizations and enterprises, and protect the rights of women and equal opportunities for women and respect, with international organization and donor organization support in order to develop a campaign journeyings and organizes workshops. And National Committee is on preparatory work of establishing the Gender training, information, research center. For example: in civil service exam for public officials included 10 questions in order to improve the knowledge of gender tests, and optional 40 reading law included the Law on Gender Equality Law.

17. The Law on Gender Equality stated that Gender council, subcommittee annually report to the government in February 10, annually. Sub-Committee, Office of the National Gender Commission reports to the Council, we are obliged to present to the government together stage has a significant impact on removing the challenges faced.

18. Ministry and Minister of the local control do the monitor all the local administrative. Of all the places the government adopted a policy of monitoring, supervision and evaluation criteria approved criteria adopted by gender. This indicator updated from 2013 report from the lodging cabinet members and governors in the future development of policies and action plans include the development of rural areas and install a specific budget and influence in support of gender experts.
19. One of the major factors that influence women's non-governmental organizations is National Organization for Women Development of gender equality and women's empowerment and capacity building of strong women's rights is monitoring requirement for their continuous operation, mobility, and network. Second, support from international organizations and their contributions to the requirements and recommendations, third and Gender Equality Act was passed, and the medium-term strategy to enforce the law.

20. In 2004 Mongolian law to fight against family violence and to prevent, the implementation of the law was not met, because firstly a witness and victim protection, family violence is a person close to the victim, recalling the course of the case, and the third The thought of, it is a problem between the staff and family members police don't need to participate. However, the implementation of the domestic violence law non-governmental organizations (the National Center Against Violence work experience since 1996), monitoring and evaluation and the development of a new law to combat domestic violence initiative Mongolian Government and the Ministry of Justice of the State Great Khural discussion. And Crime Act provides for the family taking responsibility as a crime of violence. In 2014.10.03 office has been established to protect the victim or witness.

21. Gender equality in employment law on guarantees provided for in Article 11 of the Law on Gender Equality and women's equal employment opportunity and equal pay, reproductive, dependent on non-discrimination and workplace sexual harassment prevention and prohibition clauses and the Mongolian government to ensure the implementation of laws and draft revised Labour Code adopted in 1999 by the Ministry of Labor to prevent workplace sexual harassment, specifically made provisions for one group and source protection measures, domestic employment, family members, especially parents, parental responsibility and equal rights included. Labour Law, the Cabinet is expected to submit autumn session of Parliament.

22. To implement Mongolian Government’s National Program on Gender Equality (2002), the National Program to Combat Domestic Violence (2007), the National Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2010), programs such as the Cabinet member responsible for the activities of the sector budget 10.000-15.000 million MNT annual budgets, but this was not not enough.

23. National Committee on Gender Equality in order to intensify the implementation of the law on Gender equality, and the status of implementation of the plan of government institutions, and has accepted the responsibility of following acts of the Government Resolution No. 16-323, dated January 11, 2011 the National Program of the National Committee on Gender Equality gender (2002), the Government Resolution No. 225 dated 16 January 9, 2007 the National Program to Combat Domestic Violence(2007), 1, dated April 26, 2013 Resolution 34 strategy.
24. The Government Office of the National Gender Commission costs, activities, salaries, social and health insurance, 2012, reflecting the budget 100.000.0 million 120.000.0 million in 2013, and in 2014 171.000.0 52 million total budget approved million to expedite the implementation of the law on gender equality strategy, total budgets are approved. Therefore, the inclusion of gender issues for the first time in the state budget, the government financing a new step. Submitted proposals of 225.000.0 Million preliminary budget for 2015 amounted for the plan.

25. Mongolian Government and the National Committee on Gender for implementing gender equality law enforcement on the protection of women's rights and civil society organization was created, some functions contract is executed. A task force to hear their views on issues that frequently reflect the policy work. Gender outreach activities organized by the National Committee are working together with civil society organization.

26. Gender equality and women's development issues and gender according to the National Committee of the administrative unit in 9 districts in 21 provinces and 16 sub-committee as well as to establish the Board of the Ministry of industry committees and councils in charge of gender issues, gender specialist. NCGE inter-sectoral coordination and ensure policy coordination, implementation and monitoring.

27. Gender national group of experts at the National Committee for gender policy and gender analysis program, audit, and develop recommendations for the implementation of the gender equality law supports the activities of the National Gender Commission was established to work. Media Council of the media policy to become gender-sensitive policies Globe International founded to work with non-governmental agencies, and influential print media gender indicators as a guide developed with television and daily newspapers, and websites. Gender Consortium formed by a consortium of university and high school teachers, scholars, researchers and students, and promoting gender studies focused to increase the participation and gender issues per year, in order to attract much interest among students in higher education research report concluded contest and winning 10 report to the tradition of other students, teachers report.

28. As well as community development and social welfare department, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, the National Human Rights Commission, Public Service Commission, the National Statistics Committee, the General Election Committee, with co-operation and exchange of information, and provide a better coordination. Mongolian government, community development and social welfare structure of the Ministry of Women, the family has established a new department. Besides the Ministry the family based development policies on vulnerable groups, disabled persons, social security and social services towards implementing the policy.
29. In 2014 the Ministry of Environment and Green Development gender strategy developed and adopted in 5 independent sectors.

30. Mongolian Government fulfills their international obligations to international organizations and donor agencies emphasize the important influence of continued assistance arrival. Namely: Regional institutions of gender and women's rights to increase the human resource capacity to meet and learn from other countries mutually regular conferences, conferences and seminars, including organizing training and financial support to provide an important role in the development process.

In 2011, Mongolian 7th Community of Democracies (CD), the International Women's Leadership Conference, January 4, 2012 to determine ways to increase women's political participation on the theme "Asian Regional Conference, 2013 4th 7th Ministerial conference of the community of Democracies in women's conference to be held within the Parliament in 2013, with women's groups in the Northeast Asian conference of women Parliamentarians of attention to women's issues, particularly as policy makers and decision makers attention and influence decision making.

31. Mongolian Parliament in 2005 adopted the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goal 3 Beijing Action Plan, to increase participation of women in political election law quotas and capacity to increase important impact on women.
Chapter Two: Mongolian proceedings in progress of the implementation of the Beijing Action Plan Since 2009

A: Women and Poverty

32. Mongolian State Great Khural and the Government of the National Poverty Alleviation Programme 1996-2000, with the passage of the National Household Livelihood Support programs implemented in 2001-2008 but did not specifically regarding the national macro-economic policies for women and girls.

33. Mongolian Government and Population Development, the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender-sensitive social protection policies are implemented. For example: child care conditions, women's and children's budget sistem. Mongolian State Labor Law, Chapter Seven: women's labor rights, working conditions and / or young children, pregnant women as dismissal and ban overtime / pregnant / 120 days / maternity / 196 days / holidays award stated. Article 3 of the Law on Social Security "welfare" and "children in difficult circumstances," disabled "orphan child," a single mother / father / identified within these social conditions and time of payment and care access to information.

34. Mongolian economic development of employment and livelihood for women noted that structure can not be met. Mongolian small and medium businesses nationwide, regardless of gender policy implementation based on the Millennium Development Goals, Mongolian State Strategy included. Special fund created to finance operations of the system, depending on the results of the system is still out of the economic difficulties.

35. 2008-2012 MNT 500,000 to support young families, MNT 20,000 per child, the poverty level to low-income households, (96,000 Tg) organized to give a free charcoal and firewood.

36. Information provided by the National Statistical Committee Mongolian national average poverty rate of 27.4 percent. / Statistics Appendix 1 / poverty, unemployment statistic.

State


2 The Ministry of Economic Development.
B. Women's education and training

38. Mongolian 16.1.7 in Article 16 of the Constitution of the right to education for all people equally. Total general government provides free education and private schools will be established to the satisfaction of the State, the citizens are provided. Mongolian government has been following the legal environment and education. Including:  
- State Policy on Education -1995  
- Law on Education - 2002  
- The Millennium Development Goals -2005  
- Gender Equality Act -2011

39. In Mongolian girls and boys, women and men with less education, secondary, higher and vocational education, and science and technology in all sectors, such as equal access to education provided. Mongolian government and lifelong education center has been established at the Ministry of Education and Science.

40. Mongolian citizens, but who (girls, boys, women and men) that provide equal access to education policy, 8 May 14, 1921, the University Auditorium of the People's Government Approval of Resolution 112 is underway history.

41. However, girls and boys, women and men have equal access to educational opportunities that meet the implementation and quality of services, activities and inspection supervised by education inspectors. And gender equality in accordance with Article 19.1.9 of the state central administrative body of gender equality, process and report on the results of NCGE submitted within 02 months of the next year on 10th of Education and Science under NCGE annual reports on sending. Mongolian Cabinet Government supervision and control department evaluation report review and, in some cases, civil society organizations monitoring performed by the selection.

42. In Mongolian education of girls and women in school, and develop specific programs to eliminate the existing gap among the children, but there is no need to create reverse the decline in the number of gender in school than boys to attend school nothing else that is focused on the work. Education and science teachers who are working in the sex ratio according to employees, women accounted for 78% of scientific workers. / Appendix 2 / data professional education and teachers in primary and secondary education, but education management, policy development, universities and school board leaders are men. Statistics include

43. Vice-Minister for Science Education working woman. Mongolian equal education with equal opportunities for everyone, but in living conditions and health care
depends on the target group, especially in teenage pregnancy, inadequate access to education for young mothers has also been noted that the need to take specific measures. Target group focus group of children with disabilities to improve access to education and women.

Information literacy in 2010:
a) women (18 and older), 98.3%

b) men (aged 18 and above) 98.2%

c) girls (under age 18)? 95.7%

d) boys (under age 18)? 95.0%


44. Mongolian Government's reform program "educated Mongolian People" program. The first "National Literacy" program of 2004 Mongolian Government adopted Resolution No. 244 dated May 22, 12, and shall be implemented in 2004-2012. Program of eliminating illiteracy among the population, providing literacy education for children out of school, literacy education for all social and psychological friendly environment, illiteracy to literacy education to generate new capacity to use people on the basis of continuous improvement aims to enhance learning opportunities and objectives 4. Mongolian government approved a national program of the 2010 Population and Housing Census literacy rate reached 98.3, compared to 1.7 percent in 2000, and this is an added positive.

45. Today Mongolian lifelong education in 374 "Enlightenment" central city, province, district, and each church is operating. Main activities of the first family education, and secondly, civic education and moral maturity, education, third, fourth, aesthetic sensitivity education, life skills education, the fifth in the 9 months of 2014 reflect the new school year, middle school grades 5 live skills formally decided to make. Curricula of schools and universities, gender and human rights issues elective classes include 5 March 2014 decision by the Ministry of Education and Science.

46. In Mongolian governmental organizations supporting the education of women and girls:
- Educational Science
- National Committee on Gender
- NAC

Non-governmental organizations:
- Welcome to Mongolia
C: Women and Health

47. Mongolian Government's comprehensive health services with everyone and equal access laws, and noted that in establishing the legal framework. Mongolian citizens want while citizens have the opportunity to receive free health care service to pay for tuition at private clinics for their right choice.

For example: to get free health services noted in the table below.

- Primary health care
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Maternal health (and follow-up care before birth)
- Drug rehabilitation services
- Mental Health
- Elderly health
- Food Safety and Nutrition
- AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases
- Disabled girls and women (physical, hearing, visual and mental)
- Gender-sensitive health care workers

Also
- Screening
- Adolescent health care

48. Mongolian Government and the Ministry of Health and Population Development, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the girls and women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, family planning, including comprehensive national policies, programs and strategies are implemented. Including:

1 National Reproductive Health Program
2 Motherhood and Newborn National Strategy
3. National program to promote the development of youth and adolescents
4. National Family Development Program
5. National Program on Gender Equality

49. Mongolian girls of all ages, women's sexual and reproductive health services are entitled to free care.
Health services provided by government agencies:
- Ministry of Health
- Maternal and Child Health Centre
Specialized hospitals under the Ministry of Health
Aimag Health Department
- National Center for AIDS

Non-governmental organizations:
- Reproductive Health National Network
- Adolescents threshold Future
- Fire hearth national movement
- National Center Against Violence
- Princess Center
- Youth Health Center

D: Gender-based violence

50. Mongolian Government to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, and stop following the law and policy program. Including:

- The Law on Gender Equality in 2011
- 2004 Domestic Violence Law
- Combating Trafficking in Persons Act -2012
- 2002, the National Program on Gender Equality
- National Human Rights Programme -2005
- National Program to Combat Domestic Violence (2007)
- Mongolian Law on Gender Equality in 2011
- Gender equality to accelerate the implementation of the government's medium-term strategy / 2013-2016 /

51. Mongolian President Elbegdorj International Women's Day 2014 publicly called for an end to family violence. Mongolian considered a crime of violence in the family and victim protection new office established.

52. Community development and social welfare in operation since 1996, the Ministry funded by the National Center Against Violence Shelter has been working to support the state budget each year. At the National Center for Protection against domestic
violence and abuse has affected girls and women and children free psychological counseling, health services, has helped them to the relevant health authorities.

53. Family violence shelter to help women or girls first established in 1996, has been established at the National Center Against Violence and the United Nations Population Fund's technical and methodological assistance Zavkhan, Bayanhonger, Gobi-Altai province has been established and tested. Chingiltei district general hospital at the city of Ulaanbaatar, Justice, Health, and the decision of the Ministers of Finance started a one-stop service.

54. Been exposed to domestic violence shelter provides confidence and psychological counseling for women and girls. Free citizens, and directly connected to the phone claims customer service, 3 years, and started the initiative of non-governmental organizations donor financial support for variable costs. To stop gender-based violence, youth and men's attitudes influence education campaign, a campaign of the United Nations Population Fund, the National Gender Commission and the National Center Against Violence is working with non-governmental organizations 2012-2016 program.

55. Police from the national level since 2011, making the number of crimes committed by separate domestic violence-related crimes and violations classified statistics are published. Appendix -4 family violence data Appendix 4 is in Mongolian, but the general information of the Statistic is as following:

One. Crimes
- 25362 crimes in 2013 registered a 14.8 percent increase over the previous year,
- 418 offenses recorded by family violence, 116 crimes or 21.7 percent decrease from the previous year,
- The proportion of all cases of 1.6 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

Nationwide:

Offenses of domestic violence:
- Harder to 79.7% -11.7% lighter and
- 5.5% of the weight,
- 3.1 percent of the most serious category of crime accounted for,
- 54.8 percent of the capital city,
- 45.2 percent of the regions registered.

2 special class groupings according to the Criminal Code,
- Human life and health cases against 395 or 94.5,
- Children, family, social or moral case against the 12 2.9,
- Social security case against 6 or 1.4,
- Title 4, or 1.0 cases against percent,
Prosecution case against the 1 or 0.2 per cent, certain types of crime:
- Bodily injury cases and 388 or 92.8, Ulaanbaatar
- The rape of 12 or 2.9 and murder case of man need -tankhairakh 1.7 6 1.4 7 Other types of cases 5 and 1.2 percent, respectively.

Violent crime committed by the family:
- 206, or 49.3 percent of the alcohol,
- 25, or 6.0 percent of women who have committed to participate.

Due to crimes related to domestic violence:
- 7 people died.
- 319 injured
- Citizens 174.3 million worth of property damage,
- 92.3 khuviig inquiry or reimbursed under investigation.

Victims of family violence, the social perspective:
- Civil servants, 30,
- Organizations with 50 employees,
- 14 non-governmental organization staff,
- Self-employed, 74,
- Herder 35,
- 11 students,
- 16 students,
- Drop Out 1,
- 188 people are unemployed.

3. During the same period, all registered crimes:
22286 people are considered suspect and verified,
- 417, or 1.9 percent of family violence
- 43.2 percent of the drunken crimes committed.

The age of 3190 individuals affected by domestic violence, and the social perspective, -7 1 -14-17 under age 3 and age -18-24 -25-29 12 aged 32, -30-34 age 30,-35-39 age 40 and age -40-44 -45-49 aged 23, 24 and -50 over the age of 21, 6 of civil servants, and the private sectors employed 23
- Self-employed, 25
- Herder 8,
- 5 students,
- 102 unemployed,
- 21 other people were recorded.

56. Mongolian State Laws on Human Trafficking in 2012, Sub-Committee under the Ministry of Justice in accordance with the law and the fight against human trafficking, the Sub-Committee that is working with some of the non-governmental organization and activities.
57. Mongolian Ministry of Justice in 2005, the government adopted the National Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons was revised and updated and is ready for consideration by the Government.

58. Mongolian Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the first half of 2014 foreign citizens who are victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, 36 taken to bring them back to their country of origin, and financing to help fund the community. This fund budget was increased in 2013 to 100 million, 280 million and 224 million MNT was adopted in 2014.

59. In 2010, the "Mongolian government cooperation on combating human trafficking, an agreement between the Government of Macao Special Administrative Region of the PRC" is established. Thus comprising a mechanism to exchange information on the crime of human trafficking, women and girls victims of human trafficking is considered to be an important step in reducing the problem.

In addition, Russia and China, BNSA, Republic of Kyrgyz, with Turkey Consulate organized a consultation meeting on drug handling organized crime and human trafficking during the exchange of information between police and intelligence forces to strengthen its cooperation and mutual legal assistance contract established and exchanged views on the assignment judge in the context of the contract.

60. 12, 2012 in Mongolian visit to the International Migration Organization Asia Pacific Region Director Andrew Bruce and Mongolian country director Kiran Best Gorman with support for victims of human trafficking to discuss cooperation. In 2013, the United Nations Foundation with support from non-governmental organizations with the NGO Center for Gender Equality 1903 in order to prevent anti-human trafficking hotline run regular precautions worked memorandum distributed to citizens traveling abroad.

61. In Mongolian by the Swiss Agency for Development and Human Security research center line of the road through the newly established shelter and reintegration of victims and psychological makeup gas and running a budget. Families of victims of people trafficking victims assisted legal counsel in connection with the circumstances of life service is 7,500.0 thousand MNT grant.

62. Mongolian Government and the Ministry of Justice "in the fight against human trafficking investigator skills," and "the coordination of the fight against human trafficking and association" and "media involvement in the fight against human trafficking," and "raising awareness of labor exploitation the topic of "organized for the training of police officials. Now law enforcement established a team of researchers at the University of "human trafficking, causes and prevention methods" have started the study.

63. Police established to combat human trafficking in the criminal investigations division of the police are working with the staff of the training program.
64. Convicted of domestic violence data: Total 6169 cases on Article 126 of the Criminal Law which rape case, or class of 216 cases, the number of offenders sentenced to 279 and sentenced to 279 and 113 of the Criminal Code of trafficking, was sentenced to 4 girls and a court order relating to violence against women, in 2013, 3.56 per cent.

65. Designed to determine the root cause of gender-based violence, surveillance, but not by non-governmental organizations of the project was implemented. For example, the National Center Against Violence and Gender Equality Center, Gender Center for Sustainable Development.

**F: Women and the Economy**

66. Mongolian Constitution and labor laws of men and women the opportunity to work and provides for equal rights, and women and men's employment and provide economic opportunities for access to and control of resources to ensure equal access to the law on gender equality, labor laws outlined by.


68. Mongolian labor force survey for the first time in 2002-2003 in accordance with the internationally accepted methodology began quarterly National Employment Survey. Mongolian started in 2006 as amendments to the Law on State Statistics, the number of annual labor force conducted quarterly, and disseminates its results. Currently monitoring the implementation of policies to ensure equality of opportunity and access to economic resources does not have any mechanism to assess individual formed after the 2012 elections, the Ministry of Labor.
69. Mongolian women in employment and gender equality in the workplace and to reduce discrimination in any specified in Article 11 of the Gender Equality Law and the National Commission of Human Rights for violating the rights of women and girls in the workplace and apply administrative and civil court cases the right to complain. Mongolian Article 16 of the Constitution and the Labor Code of labor inputs to the person's age, gender, religion, provides for equal treatment in the territory of residence.

70. Women and men, technology and management, and all have equal rights in the field of employment, including employers, has adopted regulations and laws. Including:
- Employment Promotion Act 2010
- Employment Promotion Act 2011
- Occupational Safety and Health Act 2008
- Articles of the Law on Gender Equality 2011

Mongolian migration to settlement due to equal employment and every citizen of the Constitution, adopted in 1992, are included. Women and men, and other types of property, and granted equal rights to dispose of laws and regulations are applied. Including:
- Mongolian Constitution
- Ownership Act from Mongolia Mongolian citizen the right to own 0.07 hectares.

71. As well as the Mongolian citizen women and men equal access to social protection and equal rights to inherit property, and measures to protect pregnant women and nursing mothers protection and has taken measures to protect mothers from maternity leave.

72. By 2013 the level of employment, the official national total of 56.2% of women 50.7%, men 62.1%.

73. In Mongolian small and medium entrepreneurship support policy has developed rapidly since 2008, and most of the women in this sector.

Women business to support key government agencies:
- Ministry of Labor,
- Ministry of Industry and Agriculture,
- Small and Medium Enterprises

74. Until the end of 2015, enacted in 2002 by the Mongolian government to ensure the implementation of the Gender Equality Programme, "Women and the Economy," a group of women's economic rights, ensures gender equality while the terms of Article 9 of the Law on the economic sphere in ensuring gender equality provisions are included. Gender the year 2014, the National Committee for Women's economic empowerment and leadership to improve every year, and the national debate within
the framework of non-governmental organizations, small and medium enterprises, including women, who have organized, women's economic security, infrastructure policy strategies to increase leadership 2014 6 months of approval.

G: Women in decision-making level

75. Mongolian women's political participation is absolutely insufficient attention Parliament revised the electoral law of 2012, a mixed system of elections and political parties, candidates, 20 per cent female candidates to be legalized while a total of 11 female members of the 76 members elected to Parliament 2012-2016 female members of the group has been established.

76. Political parties to keep the rules governing representation of women in decision-making 20-40 percent of the party are included. For example: the Democratic Party member of the National Advisory Committee of 154, 51 women seats and 20% of the

77. Board members of the Conference of the Mongolian People's Party and the women and the Civil Will-Green Party members of the Board of Directors of 50 per cent quota for women to be included. Article 10 of the Gender Equality Law and local government, business organizations to ensure gender equality in leadership positions are reflected in the provisions of the quota monitoring gas.

/Appendix 6 Articles of quote/

78. Parliament revised law on political parties, party financing and election laws to ensure transparency in project funding to compete in elections, media restrictions, the list of women candidates on the party list of candidates elected from a list of working group to prioritize power key principle amendment are working together.

79. Article 10 of the law on gender equality central government organization and representation of women in local government bodies at all levels set 15-40% would be classified.
Mongolian Embassy in the world has diplomatic relations with 173 countries and 32 Permanent Mission 2, 9, 3 is run by an office of the Consulate General.

80. Ensuring the implementation of article 10 of the Gender Equality and activities to provide information and knowledge stage in 2013, and organized by 16 ministries and 9 districts and Bayankhongor, Zavkhan, Head of the Gobi-Altai provinces, basic and advanced training to senior staff established.
Gender equality in accordance with the law whether they complied with all government agencies meet the quota implementation NCGE annual report shall be submitted together.
The Law on Gender Equality quotas official list:
76 political parties to run candidates in the parliament is 20 percent female candidates.
Parliament, Cabinet Member
Ministerial Secretary
• Ministries Secretary
• The head of the government agencies
• Chairman of the ministerial departments
• Aimag Governor and Deputy Chairman
• At the city council's head, leading
• The Department of State and National committees and committee chairmen
• Government leadership positions
• State budget and staff organization
• The Board of Directors of the state-owned entities

81. Mongolian General Election Commission and the State Public Service Commissions and political elected and appointed officials make data disaggregated by sex.
Appendix 7 Data Parliament, government and other

82. Public and private sector, women and men's senior management direction, leadership, equality key national government agencies:

- National Committee on Gender

**H: National development mechanism for women**

83. Gender equality and women's development for a national organization operating in Mongolian Government National Gender Commission.


Gender Mongolian National Committee, working with the Prime Minister. Operates regular officers.

21 provinces and 9 districts and 16 Sub-Committee to the Ministry and the Council

All sub-committee in charge of the Council for Gender Specialist.

1. to enforce the law on gender equality and monitoring
2. program and policies on gender issues
3. inter-sectoral coordination
4. Gender and the girls and women on temporary special measures,
5. implementation of gender equality policy, economics and law to create the security, development, implementation and monitoring activities
6. Gender equality should be designed to strengthen the national capacity within public institutions and social policies and programs, and cheaper, develop, implement, and monitor the
7. in relation to gender equality laws, regulations, policies, programs and effective implementation of the recommendations made by the international study, counseling
8. Gender database and network
9. Branch Committee and the Council to submit reports incorporate legal
10. Gender equality, development and protection of public and private organizations, and public participation
11. Public education,

Gender budget of the Office of the National Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>a) the government budgeted funds:</td>
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<td>b) Cost of Centralized</td>
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<td>c) the percentage of the state budget:</td>
<td>0.003 %</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>d) whether there has increased since fiscal 2010</td>
<td>risen</td>
<td>2012, 2013, 2014</td>
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<td>e) the number of full-time staff: Office</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2014</td>
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</table>

84. NCGE administrative unit in 9 districts in 21 provinces and 16 sub-committee established by the Board of Ministry. Sub-Committee and Council in charge of gender issues, gender specialist. NCGE inter-sectoral coordination and ensure policy coordination, implementation and monitoring.

85. Gender national group of experts at the National Committee for gender policy and gender analysis program, audit, and develop recommendations for the implementation of the gender equality law supports the activities of the National Gender Commission was established to work. Media Council of the media policy of gender-sensitive policies of a significant work to be established. Has been promoting the Gender Consortium Gender Studies.

I: Women's Rights

86. Mongolian Government's attention to the protection of the rights of women have been made to improve the legal environment for step-by-step progress. We protect the
rights of women on the law and the Convention the Elimination of all forms of discrimination of women in policy formulation is based on the concept.

Mongolian Government in 2008, the Commission submitted 5, 6, 7 government report will accept the recommendations of the Commission 9 and 8.9 of the implementation of the recommendations in November 2014 delivered a report to the government, and an order of the Prime Minister's task force is located.

87. NCGE parallel Mongolian manage to protect the rights of women and girls are working in accordance with the National Human Rights Commission functions. Non-governmental organizations working for women's rights:

• The National Center Against Violence
88. In Mongolian girls and women's rights are infringed, the investigation and prosecution measures conducted, some provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act are included. For example, the rape of women and girls to discuss the case when the sentence of punishment.

Lost from the mouth of the family violence cases under criminal punishable by appropriate penalties. For example: The rape of women and girls victims of human trafficking investigations made during the inquiry confirmed cases of criminals are punished. In 2013, the criminal total of 6169 cases in violation of the rights of women and girls adult life crimes and human rights violations are a total of 266 cases resolved, 216, and transferred to the jurisdiction of the investigation returned 22 1 and dismissing the 1 and 26 respectively are solved.

City Police Department, established family violence unit.

89. Applicable law for the first time in family violence cases, family law, and create a system to protect victims of domestic violence and therefore the statistics produced by the General Police crime in the province, district, and the output, age, and sex on NCGE provide a detailed fixed transmit.

Case: E named young families living in Erdenet feast to physically beat the horse's bridle brutally beat his wife to come with death, court cases were sentenced to 25 years in prisonment for the man.

90. Mongolian Institute of Justice, the government is operating at girls and women's civil society organizations to raise awareness of the law more informal courts, prosecutors, lawyers, police training courses. In addition, girls and women's legal awareness on the following measures are organized in collaboration with civil society organizations. Including:
- Knowledge and skills training
- Public media advertisements
- Case studies presented
- Manual, published recommendations
- Various activities organized campaign to engage the public.
- Policy-makers and decision-makers to organize advocacy activities.
J: Women and the media

91. In the Mongolian media have also developed strong media types increases, increasing the number of female journalists to work him. For example: Data from the Press Institute of Mongolia in 2012 women accounted for journalists of the newspaper 59%, radio 55%, accounted for 47 percent, respectively. Information and technology (ICT), a relatively small proportion of women, and this has created the need to improve the future.

Gender and education of journalists working in the media sector is working to improve gender National gender committee, in order to increase their knowledge and skills in-house training of journalists organized by the Committee recommendations. And Flinders University, Australia trained journalists are admitted members of the team working in close co-ordination. Media is working with non-governmental organizations and networks in the industry.

92. Media stereotypes about women and girls depicted the reality of the image information and introduction of measures to support programming. For example: Article 34 of the 2013 government decree law on gender equality adopted a medium-term strategy and action plan in accordance with established NCGE at Media Council. This media functions of the Board shall be a part of building a culture of gender equality education and public advocacy organization, discriminating against women and girls, their only type of beauty, anti-reproductive and promoted as a sex object organization, is working to influence the editorial policy of media. As well as the Parliamentary Journalists Association, female director of the media, "Diamond" club is cooperating. But we need to do in terms of improving the mechanisms are considered.

93. Mongolian Mongolian law passed in 1998 to combat pornography. Article 5.1 of the Law of the media are forbidden to advertise pornography included.

Journalists Code of Mongolian Journalists Union developed and adopted by the Association of Mongolian Journalists Union is the main organization for non-governmental organizations, journalists.

94. Journalists in gender awareness training, Mongolian State University of Education, studied journalism class "development journalism" 8-hour course on gender training programs are included. Informal Press Institute of Mongolia, Globe International NGO at media workers for short-term training (2-3 days) are organized.

95. Government of Mongolia, the National Gender Commission, cooperation with non-governmental organizations Globe International gender indicators by television and print media organizations selected as the test is in progress.
K: Women and the environment

96. Women and the environment within the women's natural resources, water, fuel, land acquisition and disposal of equity issued. Such as land use firewood and timber from the forest, and water use of biological diversity within the parameters set by the law, the right to dispose of used open. But life can not be equal. Women do not even own the land with natural resources. Most men are major owners of the company director.

97. Mongolian Mining is developing rapidly in recent years, more water in reserve to cover small areas indigenous people living in a territory and a shortage of drinking water. As a result, the movement of women and children into the life style has changed. these rights are violated. Most of the property is registered in the name of the man or a homemaker.

98. Under disaster risk reduction policies and programs adopted gender issues, but he is not very clear.

Parliament adopted Resolution 48, 2010 Mongolian National Security Concept in Article 3, section 3.5.5, natural disasters, and disaster risk reduction policies on Parliament adopted Resolution 22 of 2011 State Policy on Disaster Protection Parliament adopted Resolution 22 of 2011, the state program on Disaster Protection

99. Since 2012, the United Nations Population Fund at the General Department of Emergency Disaster assistance, women, girls and child protection sub-councils have been established. “Child Protection Emergency” on the United Nations Children’s Fund, the NAC and the National Emergency Management Agency 21 provinces conducted capacity building training areas. As a result, a special training program and developed a plan “Climate change," the UN Children’s Fund and the Scout Association.

L: Girls

100. In our state policy in the field of child and youth development programs, but a special "girls" rights and protection programs in the field.

101. Mongolian national child protection legislation, policies, programs, and youth development in the action plan are provided to develop, regardless of gender. "Girls" group rather than a human rights issue "child" or "women" who are to be included in the percentage.

102. In recent years, civil society organizations are paying special attention to girls' rights organizations include the Mongolian Youth Development Center, the girls and
young women to protect the rights of the "princess" center, journey Scouts Association is operating in non-government organizations such as women. These organizations are the International Girls 'Rights Day 2 consecutive years of organizing campaigns aimed at the public, to protect the rights of girls and keep them from violence to increase the participation of girls and girls' rights movement has challenged inject.

103. Mongolian Deputy Prime Minister's National Committee on the Rights of the Child and the National Authority for Children, City Children and Family Development Office, Provincial Children and Family Development Department to implement a program specifically for girls, but girls and boys child development program in ethics and girls, to educate their sons and mutual respect in the process of sequential development.

104. And above civil society organizations in order to increase public participation in the elimination of violence against women and girls is traditionally organize regular campaigns.

105. State agencies have not developed a program specifically for girls. However, to reduce gender-based violence, stop and operate services to victims of child, youth and women, some NGOs to increase awareness and understanding of each activity are organized regularly. For example, the above mentioned organizations working on the rights of girls, "girls from violence prevention," according to specific training programs on his training and working together to increase the capacity of girls.

106. Discrimination against disabled girls tend more sorry, but the external environment such as infrastructure, roads, elevators, restrooms, etc. need them is a challenge that can not be fully in accordance with the standard.

107. In recent years, the social, economic, and concentrated by migration from rural areas in relation to the city, has drawn attention to gender-based violence among girls. For example: high salary job requests and be responsible for the costs of deception by girls and young women aged 18-30, such as victims of human trafficking, in order to gain (12-15) life of the young people from breaking the rights of girls for prostitution. Implementation of the law, but we are working with government and non-governmental organizations in order to protect their rights.

108. Social, cultural, economic and political awareness of the girls, and to promote the participation of key national organizations:

• National Authority for Children

• City Children and Family Development Department

• All children and family development
Chapter three: Statistic information on gender

109. Since 1960, National Statistic office is issuing statistic brochure annually about the Mongolian political, social and economic indicators in comparison to previous years. For country to transition to a market economy, the economic and social development in line with new statistical indicators measuring methods of common international standards and to meet standards, bulletin parameters are held annually to expand the scope.

NSO started to develop a gender-sensitive statistical indicators with basis of Mongolian laws to ensure gender equality in the government's medium-term strategy in 2013-2016 and develop statistical methodology for sector development programs in gender statistics for 2011-2015.

110. In range of this work domestic and international consultants describe the basis of gender statistics and methodology in accordance with the methods of processing, and the official and administrative statistical data to gender and gender statistics in order to improve the information to determine the source of all forms of discrimination against women Convention on the Elimination of Asia Pacific gender indicators to assess the implementation of the action plan, the United Nations statistics Division The minimum set of gender, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the Commonwealth of Nations and the Pacific regional Office and women's education center of Japan Association study materials from 1071, including his own country, measured from 238 by a set of parameters that can be made.

This research, in the range of MONSTAT project was done by the cooperation with Turkish Statistical Institute and and professional consultants from Turkish Statistical Institute.

111. Mongolia developed gender indicators consist of 14 groups of 216 characteristics of the NSC's 09 dated April 12, 2013 resolution No 1 / 104. Sectors that these can be summarized as follows:

1 Population (13)
2 Poverty (9)
3 Education (27)
4 Health (25)
5 Gender-based violence against women (16)
6 Employment and labor force, the economy (41)
7 of authority and decision-making (13)
8 The mechanism (11)
9 Human Rights (13)
10 Media (10)
11 Institute of the Environment (8)
12 boys and girls (10)
13 Gender Budget (4)
14 Gender Index (3)

112. These parameters are needed in the future parameters calculation methods, data flow, develop official statistics polls and administrative instructions and the necessary for sample survey. Including:

- Gender-sensitive budget calculation methods
- Stock ownership and possession gender disparity calculation methods
- Inequalities in income distribution and calculation methods
- Wage inequality in the calculation methodology
- Unpaid work is evaluated and incorporated into national accounting methodology.

113. And gender sex to statistical databases of NSC in 2014 covering the year 1990-2013 prepared within 7 in 50 indicators, the committee is placing in www.1212.mn site.

114. UN "determine ownership by gender studies" is being implemented between 2014-2016 Mongolian working party selected to experience one of the 3 countries, is working to develop a plan of action.

115. National Statistical Committee has began registering information in National center for epidemiology about women diagnosed with AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections and send general information to the Ministry of Health and Ministry official information on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, a record in the database. And people with disabilities, women, rural and indigenous people, women and the elderly women of the data submitted by public records primary bundle.

**Chapter four: Emerging priorities**

116. In past 20 years, there has been major progress in gender and ensuring womens rights, achieved in implementing Declaration and Action program from the Fourth World Woman conference that held in Beijing in 1995. Hereby states that
Beijing +20 Action plan was the key factor in ensuring the implementation of the Millennium Development goals, and the CEDAW Conventions.

117. The 12 Critical Areas stated in Beijing +20 Action Plan is becoming major important indicator and concepts for the protection of rights of girls and women, and for the national policy and legislations. We are stating that, the gender equality and girls, and the protection of women's rights, regional and global level and where the further goal is to be successful and how to develop and give the answer to the question how the country's economic, social, cultural, economic and political development to be a real contribution.

118. To achieve the goal of Millennium Development will take a time, we have to sustain the achievement and to analyze deeply unsolved promised problems, consolidate the National capacity, to change the stereotype view about women, build the new temper, status in the society. The elimination of gender-based violence, girls and women's knowledge, skills and self-confidence, leadership skills and improve a vital economic capacity but the violence of men, youth, gender and human rights, especially the rights of women and girls affect their approach to give an accurate picture of and work, and the lives of men and women as gender equal opportunities and rights to organize with the understanding that works continuously.

119. For the development of the country, government and non-government organizations, business entities and organizations should work together. Working together and sharing the responsibilities is considered to be the next main focus of development policy.

120. Since 2015 we have gender equality and women's rights protection mechanisms to consolidated the achievements before the National strong and wide-ranging, and set the scale of the operation, some of the social issues, especially poverty and chronic causes of national-level studies of violence and its policy should be set on the basis of the results. In addition, our data are transparent and citizens and communities, and to ensure greater participation of women meet the principles of democracy.

121. We can see or read the gender data and statistics, but to implement it into laws, policies and programs, we have to install enough money to the budget allocated resources and make countries budget to gender sensitive budget system.

122. Furthermore, we are concerning issuing special project on implementation of Gender equality law to rural women, disabled girls, women, special target group of girls and old women.
Poverty headcount (%)

Poverty gap (%)

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<td>36.3</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>32.2</td>
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<td>Poverty headcount - Urban area</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>35.5</td>
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<td>Poverty headcount - Rural area with soum centers</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>43.4</td>
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Source: MDG indicators' database, NSC

Figure 1.1: Poverty headcount by urban and rural areas (%)
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| Technical and Professional Education Establishments, Province, Capital, Sex 2010-2013

Total number of Teachers in Technical and Professional Education Establishments, Province, Capital, Sex 2010-2013

Annex 2
### Students Studying in Universities and Colleges, by Profession, Sex, 2010

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**Total**

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Total: 59,937

Note: The table above shows the number of single mothers heading households having kids up to 18 years old by Region, Province, and the Capital.
ТАНИЛЦУУЛГА

2014 оны 01 дахах Улсын Багдар сарын 06-ны өдөр

Нэг. Гэмт хэрэгийн байдлаа
1. Улсын хамгийн: 2013 оны 25362 гэмт хэрэг бүртгэлдээ хэд хэдэн оны нь эмнэлэг гэгээн ажил бичээд 14.8 хувийн өсгөн.
2. Гэр бүлээний хүчирхийллэл үлдээсэн улсын 2.4 хувийн хэрэгтэй байна.

22396

Гэр бүлээний хүчирхийллэл үлдээсэн улсын 2.4 хувийн хэрэгтэй байна.

1) 2013 оны 25362 гэмт хэрэг бүртгэлдээ 116 гаргаж бүхэн 21.7 хувийн бурэн.
2) Туслалын элээлт хувийн хэмне 16 хувий 3 0.8 пунктаас 2 тус бүрхэн байна.

Бүртгэлдээ гэмт хэрэгийн төлөв

37
Annex - 4

Гэр бүлээний хүнчүрийлэлд өртөөн өрөөндөө нийцээд арсаг зэргийг нь авч үзүүлэв.
- терийн албэн хөвсгөл 30.
- хүчин хавианын байгууллагад ажиллаж 50.
- терийн бус байгууллагын ажилтан 14.
- хувиргаа хөдөлмөрөөр өрхлтож 74.
- маньч 36.
- оюутан 11.
- сүрөмөл 20.
- сүргүүл 12
- хүнүүл 108 хүн байна.

4. Мөн хөдөлмөр үүсэн хэмжээнд бүртгээд бүх гамт өгөгдөн нэгдээлд
- 417 буусу 1.9 хувь нь гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээх
- 452 хувь нь сонгуулагч гамт өгөгдөн үлдээх

Гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээд бүрдүүд бага өмнөх зэргүүдийг өөрчилсөөр нь анылж үзүүлэв:
- 16-17 касны 1.
- 18-24 насны 41.
- 25-29 насны 50.
- 30-34 насны 87.
- 35-39 насны 85.
- 40-44 насны 55.
- 45-49 насны 27.
- 50-54 насны 15.
- 55-65 дээш насны 7.
- 65-75 дээш насны 7.
- 75-85 дээш насны 7.
- 85-95 дээш насны 7.
- 95-105 дээш насны 7.

Гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээд бүрдүүдийг нэр, нийлэмжийн байдал, бүтэцтээргүй ноор өнылж үзүүлэв:
- хувиргаа хөдөлмөрөөр өрхлтож 68.
- терийн бус байгууллагын ажилтан 13.
- маньч 37.
- оюутан 6.
- ажиллүү 215 хүн.
- 2.6 хувь нь боловсролгүй.
- 6.5 хувь нь бага.
- 23.0 хувь нь сүрөмөл.
- 41.7 хувь нь бүрэн дунд.
- 0.2 хувь нь техникийн болон маргаанхий.
- 2.2 хувь нь тусгай мэргэлэлт
- 23.7 хувь нь дээд болох боловсролтай хүн байна.

Гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээд нэрсийн номд нэрлэгдсэн.

2013: XII

1. Гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээд бүрдүүдийг өрөөндөө нийцээд арсаг зэргийг нь авч үзүүлэв.
- терийн албэн хөвсгөл 30.
- хүчин хавианын байгууллагад ажиллаж 50.
- терийн бус байгууллагын ажилтан 14.
- хувиргаа хөдөлмөрөөр өрхлтож 74.
- маньч 36.
- оюутан 11.
- сүрөмөл 20.
- сүргүүл 12.
- хүнүүл 108 хүн байна.

4. Мөн хөдөлмөр үүсэн хэмжээнд бүртгээд бүх гамт өгөгдөн нэгдээлд
- 417 буусу 1.9 хувь нь гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээх
- 452 хувь нь сонгуулагч гамт өгөгдөн үлдээх

Гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээд бүрдүүд бага өмнөх зэргүүдийг өөрчилсөөр нь анылж үзүүлэв:
- 16-17 касны 1.
- 18-24 насны 41.
- 25-29 насны 50.
- 30-34 насны 87.
- 35-39 насны 85.
- 40-44 насны 55.
- 45-49 насны 27.
- 50-54 насны 15.
- 55-65 дээш насны 7.
- 65-75 дээш насны 7.
- 75-85 дээш насны 7.
- 85-95 дээш насны 7.
- 95-105 дээш насны 7.

Гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээд бүрдүүдийг нэр, нийлэмжийн байдал, бүтэцтээргүй ноор өнылж үзүүлэв:
- хувиргаа хөдөлмөрөөр өрхлтож 68.
- терийн бус байгууллагын ажилтан 13.
- маньч 37.
- оюутан 6.
- ажиллүү 215 хүн.
- 2.6 хувь нь боловсролгүй.
- 6.5 хувь нь бага.
- 23.0 хувь нь сүрөмөл.
- 41.7 хувь нь бүрэн дунд.
- 0.2 хувь нь техникийн болон маргаанхий.
- 2.2 хувь нь тусгай мэргэлэлт
- 23.7 хувь нь дээд болох боловсролтай хүн байна.

Гэр бүлээний хүчээр үлдээд нэрсийн номд нэрлэгдсэн.
Хөбр Захирганаа зэрчилүүнүүн шийдээрзэлт

1. Улсын хэжихээнд 2013 жылы
-777793 захирганаа зэрчил бууртгэдээ, 514 буюу 0.67 хувь нь 39 бүлүү нь сүлээгийн хүчирхийллүүнүүн үлмөөс уулдаг. Баримь 138 хүртдээ 3, 7 сагар төрөгөөгөөр.

-226 хүнд баарчдугаа шийтгэлтэй "Захирганаа хариуцлагын тухай" хуулыг зохион баргахаа ширээгүүд.

Зэрчилүүн:
-477 буюу 92.8 хувь нь танцлаж, 6 4 буюу 6.5 хувь нь зохион баргаг.
-3 буюу 0.7 хувь нь энэ дээдлэлд зөрчөөгүүн алаг бэлэгчийн хүч нь нь шаардлагын үл биелүүлэг, зохион баргаг, зөрчөөгүүн байгууллагыг хүүлдээ зохион баргаг.
-1 буюу 0.2 хувь нь бусдын өөр хэрэглээг бурумвэл шийлгээд түүний тус тус бууруулах.

Зэрчилүүн:
-39 буюу 20.0 хувь нь Даваа, 72 буюу 14.6 хувь нь Ильнэ, 102 буюу 19.8 хувь нь Галгаа, 64 буюу 12.5 хувь нь Гурван, 57 буюу 11.1 хувь нь Баяр, 48 буюу 9.3 хувь нь Бямба, 68 буюу 13.2 хувь нь Нямантаг, 344 буюу 6.8 хувь нь 06-12 цагт, 123 буюу 23.9 хувь нь 13-18 цагт, 325 буюу 64.0 хувь нь нь 19-24 цагт, 18 буюу 3.5 хувь нь 01-05 цагт, 20 буюу 4.0 хувь нь 25-29 цагт, 64 буюу 12.8 хувь нь 30-34 цагт, 48 буюу 9.6 хувь нь 35-39 цагт, 40 буюу 8.0 хувь нь 40-44 цагт, 32 буюу 6.4 хувь нь 45-49 цагт, 24 буюу 4.8 хувь нь 50-54 цагт, 22 буюу 4.4 хувь нь 55-59 цагт, 20 буюу 3.9 хувь нь 60-64 цагт, 18 буюу 3.4 хувь нь 65-69 цагт, 16 буюу 3.2 хувь нь 70-74 цагт, 14 буюу 2.7 хувь нь 75-79 цагт, 12 буюу 2.4 хувь нь 80-84 цагт, 10 буюу 1.9 хувь нь 85-89 цагт, 8 буюу 1.6 хувь нь 90-94 цагт, 6 буюу 1.2 хувь нь 95-99 цагт, 4 буюу 0.8 хувь нь 100+ цагт.

2. Зэрчил заргаар магадныг нуус байдал гэргийд нь гэвч уайлат.

3. Гэр бүлүүйн хүчирхийллүүн уртгийн ногоон зөвлөгөө:
-Гэр бүлүүйн хүчирхийллүүн уртгийн ногоон зөвлөгөө (элэгчид 15+) 2010.11.27
 Annex -4


taniicuulga

2014 оны 04 дүгээр сарын 08-ны адэр
Улаанбатар хот

Нэл. Гамт зэрлээн байдлын
1. Улсын занддий:
- 2014 оны эхний 3 сард 6672 гамт хэрэг бүртгэсэн нь вижин ойлгоноос 8.2 хувийг эсч,
- бүх бүлээд хучиржийдийг угийг
үйлдэхдээ гамт хэрэг 180 бүртгэлээ,
- ойлгоноос 102 хэрэг буюу 2.3
dахин,
- бух хэрэг ээлэх хүсээн жэн 2.7 хувь
богж, 1.4 нэгдээр тус тус өөрөө байна.

үйлдэхдээ гамт хэрэг 100

Гэр бүлээд хучиржийдийг угийг
үйлдэхдээ нийт зэрлэйн:
- 91 буюу 50.8 хувь нь сөгтүүлээрийн
- 14 буюу 7.6 хувь нь эмэтэй хүн оршлого
үйлдэхдээ байна.

Эхлүүлэн гамт зэрлэйн:
- 31 буюу 17.2 хувь нь Давырыд,
- 33 буюу 21.7 хувь нь Магнагд.
- 23 буюу 12.8 хувь нь Гүнэлд.
- 16 буюу 8.9 хувь нь Гурвалж.
- 31 буюу 17.2 хувь нь Баянсэнд.
- 15 буюу 8.3 хувь нь Бахамд.
- 25 буюу 13.9 хувь нь Нем дээгт.
- 15.0 хувь нь 06-14 цагт,
- 21.1 хувь нь 14-19 цагт.
- 27.8 хувь нь 19-22.
- 36.1 хувь нь 22-26 цагт.
- 29.7 хувь нь 26-30 цагт.
- 46.2 хувь нь 30-34 цагт.
- 43.4 хувь нь 34-38 цагт.
- 11.4 хувь нь 38-42 цагт.
- 12.6 хувь нь 42-46 цагт.
- 4.3 хувь нь 50-54 цагт.
- 2.8 хувь нь 55-59 цагт нь зэрлээ байна.

2. Эхлүүлэн гамт зэрлэйн гүйцэд анхаарал
бүлээдээрийг бэлэн бүтээж
- хүний ээс нь бүлээд оршлого 175 буюу 07.2,
- нийлүүлэн асуултын байдлын зэрэг хэрэг 4
буюу 2.2
- амийг ээлэх зэрэг хэрэг 1 буюу 0.8.
- бүлээд дагуу "ээлэх" хэмжээнд хэрэг 100 буюу 53.9.
- ийнгүй санахаалга хэрэг 4 буюу 2.2.
- гүйцсэн хугацаа 4 буюу 2.2.
- болох төлөөгийн хэрэг 3 буюу 1.7 хувийг тус
тус ээлэх байна.
Хоёр. Захираганы зерчлийн шийдэээрэллээ

1. Улсын хамжанд 2014 оны элээий 3 сард;
11533.5 захираганы зерчлэл бүртгэлдэн,
244 буюу 3.2 хувь нь гар буланы хүччийг хоёр сүүлдээ утгаас уйлдлагаан, 
эрсэн гарсан 164 хувь, 1.9 сая төр сүүлдээ 
торгой
180 хувь барилгатай шийтгэлээг "Захираганы хэрэглэлтээгээг" хүүлдээ зоосчдо 
ногдлуурт.

Зерчлэл:
-225 буюу 93.4 хувь нь тановширах,
-10 буюу 4.1 хувь нь солгуурах,
-4 буюу 1.6 хувь нь шаардлагын албадаа 
хэрч, хувь болох хүччийг шаардлагыг ул биеэлүүлээг, 
банкнүүрэн, шаардлагын байгууллагыг хүдэл 
модээлэл олгох
-2 буюу 0.8 хувь нь бусдны 3д хэрчийг 
ээлээ хэлэлцүүлээг захираган тус 
бүртгэлд нь байгаа

Дээргээр зерчлэл
-38 буюу 15.6 хувь нь Давдагхээ,
-47 буюу 18.3 хувь нь Нямгар нь,
-40 буюу 16.4 хувь нь Лхагава,
-32 буюу 13.1 хувь нь Гөрөөз,
-28 буюу 11.5 хувь нь Нарандаа,
-29 буюу 10.2 хувь нь Нямбидж
-34 буюу 13.9 хувь нь Нямгийгээ,
-21 буюу 8.8 хувь нь 08-12 шагт,
-51 буюу 20.9 хувь нь 13-18 шагт,
-183 буюу 66.8 хувь нь 19-24 шагт,
-9 буюу 3.7 хувь нь 01-05 шагт,
-гар. төлөөгүй сонголд 93.4 хувь,
-тээвэрт газарт 2.3 хувь
-тээвэрлэгчийн газарт 3.9 хувь,
-ен унгийн нэгдүгээр 0.8 хувь,
-бусад газарт 0.8 хувь нь тус 
бүртгэлдээ

2. Зарчил гэвч тэргээний нэр нь шагнал нь 
нөгөөгүй
-18-24 нэгдлээ 16,
-25-29 нэгдлээ 33,
-30-34 нэгдлээ 39,
-35-39 нэгдлээ 55,
-40-44 нэгдлээ 39,
-45-49 нэгдлээ 34,
-50-54 нэгдлээ 17,
-55-60 дээд нэгдлээ 7 хувь,
-61-65 дээд нэгдлээ 7 хувь нь контролын учруулах 
шаралж байгаа
ТА尼LЦУЛГА
2014 оны 06 дугаар   Улсын хавар
сарын 06-ны өдөр

Нэг. Гамт хөргийн байдал

1. Улсын хажуудад:
- 2014 оны эхний 4 сард 9119 гамт хөргийн
  бүртгэлдээн нь эмнэлэг оны 8.8
  хувийг нь.
- 138 хөргийн
  буулуу 2.5 бакин,
  бусрөөр зээлж хувийн хэмжээ 2.7 хувий
  болж, 1.4 зээлээр тус тус осоо байна

Бүртгэлээс гамт хөргийн оол

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Гар</th>
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</tr>
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<td>1.4</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Гар бүрэн хүчирхээлд нь улмаас
үйлдэдсэн гамт хөргий
- 74.8 хувий хөргийн
- 14.3 хувий хөргийн
- 6.1 хувий хөргийн
- 2.3 хувий хөргийн
- 67.9 хувий хөргийн
- 31.7 хувий хөргийн

2. Гаруудын түүнийг тусгайгаа бүрэн
  өчмөгөөр хөргийн
  бүрэлдэхгүй гамт хөргийн
  1012 буующ 94.4,
  18  цагийн 136 төрөл
  3 буующ 3.6.
- "Күүлэг, гар бүрэлд
  гүйн хөргийн ес сүрэлчүү
  4 бууюу 1.6
  1 зээлээр хөргийн
  1 буулуу 0.4
  1 зээлээр хөргийн

3. 2013 оны эхний 4 сард бүртгэлдээн 9119
  гамт хөргийн 8838 иргэн.

Анхны дотолч 369 бүрэн хүчирхээлд 249
  7 хувийн 2.8
  10  хувийн 5.1
  11  хувийн 6.5
  12  хувийн 2.4
  13  хувийн 4.8
  14  хувийн 4.9
  15  хувийн 5.9
  16  хувийн 7.1
  17  хувийн 8.1
  18  хувийн 9.1
  19  хувийн 10.1

43
Гэр бүлээний хүчирхээлгээ бүтэн мөрөнээр илэрхийлсэн төрөл, хэмжээнд:

27.
- түрүүгүй бус байгууллагын ажилтан 5,
- хүчирхээлгээ хөгжилтөө зөвлөхчөгч 48,
- матча 10,
- окуутан 5,
- сурвалж 7,
- төмөл 1,
- хориргол 2,
- эмнэлэг 112 хүн байна.

4. Мен хүчирхээлгээгийн эмнэлэг илэрхийлсэн бүртгэлд бүх газрын тэрэгт:
- 7325 хүн сүлээнд дээрээс нөхцөл баримтлах
- 230 бооо 3.2 хүн тэргүүлэг гаргах
- 44.1 хүн тэргүүлэг гаргах

Гэр бүлээний хүчирхээлгээ бүтэн мөрөнээр илэрхийлсэн төрөл, хэмжээнд:
- эмнэлэг 93,
- нөхөр 13,
- хөчөрөө болгодог 25,
- басын зүрх 3,
- аром ээрик 4,
- аромаян 1,
- тосгоны 1,
- нөхөр 10 гэр бүлээний хүчирхээлгээ бүтэн мөрөнээр илэрхийлсэн төрөл, хэмжээнд:

Гэр бүлээний хүчирхээлгээ бүтэн мөрөнээр илэрхийлсэн төрөл, хэмжээнд:
- 5 хүн нас барж.
- 206 хүн зүүн.
- хөчөрөө 112 1 сая төрөлгүйгээс төрөл, хөчөрөгө 23,
- 92.8 хүнүүг хөгжилтөө бүртгэл, мэдээлэл байдалтай цагт хөгжилтөө болон талархал.
Annex -4

Хөгч. Захиргааны зарчимийн шийдэээрэлт

1. Улсын хөгжилд 2014 оны эхний 4 сард:
- 150583 захиргааны зарчил бүртгэсэн,
- 326 буюу 0.2 хувь нь гэр бүллүүн хүчирхийллүүдийн уламсар улдагдлах,
- зарчил таргасан 213 хүн 1.9 сая төгсөөр төрөх,
- 113 хүн баримтлал шийтгэлэгт "Захиргааны хариугаагаа тухайн" хүүлд засаахаар нэгдүүлээ.

Зарчимын:
- 312 буюу 95.7 хувь нь танхийрimation,
- 11 буюу 3.4 хувь нь сүүлдээ урснаа,
- 2 буюу 0.6 хувь нь шаардлагын аль хэвээн хүлээлгэсэн бүтэн улдуунд улдагдлах, шаардлагын шаардлагын байгууллагад худал дадлагаал бичиг,
- 1 буюу 0.3 хувь нь бусдын ар түүнчлэл ашиглал нээлттэйгүй зарчил тус тус бүртгэдээ.

Дээрх зарчимын:
- 53 буюу 16.3 хувь нь Девая,
- 62 буюу 19.9 хувь нь Мингацд,
- 55 буюу 16.9 хувь нь Латавэл,
- 39 буюу 12.9 хувь нь Цэргийн бүр,
- 42 буюу 12.9 хувь нь Байлсан,
- 32 буюу 9.8 хувь нь Баялиба,
- 43 буюу 13.2 хувь нь Нем гаргат,
- 26 буюу 8.9 хувь нь 06-12 цагт,
- 40 буюу 13.4 хувь нь 13-18 цагт,
- 224 буюу 66.7 хувь нь 19-24 цагт,
- 13 буюу 4.0 хувь нь 01.05 цагт,
- гар, орон сууцд байсан 64.2 хувь,
- лудахан таалагдах 1.5 хувь,
- олон нийтийн газарт 2.3 хувь,
- тариц улдагдлах улдагдлах 7.3 хувь,
- олон ахим нэгдүгээр 0.6 хувь,
- бусдад газарт 0.9 хувь нь тус тус улдагдлах.

2. Зарчил гаралтаа нь ар бүрэлдэх нь
- 18-24 нисэх нисэх 19,
- 25-29 нисэх нисэх 35,
- 30-34 нисэх нисэх 63,
- 35-39 нисэх нисэх 78,
- 40-44 нисэх нисэх 58,
- 45-49 нисэх нисэх 45,
- 50-54 нисэх нисэх 23,
- 55-59 нисэх нисэх нисэх 13 хүн
- 287 буюу 81.9 хувь нь бүгд төлөхөөр зарчил улдагдсан гэвэл.
Annex -4

3. 2014 өнө эхний 5 сард бүртгэсэн 11445 газын эхээр 11032 ырган,
- эрүүд дотор гар бүүлэх үхэхэл ажиллаж 308
- үргэлж эхээр бүхий, 13.7 хувь нь 8-13 насны,
- 1.3 хувь нь 14-17 насны,
- 12.1 хувь нь 40-44 насны,
- 4.3 хувь нь 45-49 насны,
- 2.9 хувь нь 50-54 насны,
- 4.3 хувь нь 55-ээс дээш насны хүн байна.
Annex - 4

1. Улсын хошуусанд 2014 оны эхний 5 сард:
-200284 захиргана зарчил бүртгэсэн, нь гар бүлээний хүрчирхийг уламласан зарчил 255 хүнд 3.0 сая төгрөөгөр торгох,
-154 хүнд баримчлолтой нийтгэлийн "Захиргана хэрэглэхээний тухай". "Тухайн захиргын тухай" хүндээ засагналоо нэгдүүлээ.
Арьсийн:
-399 буюу 95.1 хүүг нь танхимд, нь
-14 буюу 3.4 хүүг нь соотурук, нь
-2 буюу 0.5 хүүг нь цэцэгчдийн албахаагийг хүүг нь нэгнээгүй, нь
-53 буюу 12.9 хүүг нь Нам газарт, нь
-31 буюу 7.6 хүмүүг нь 06-12 цагт, нь
-75 буюу 18.3 хүмүүг нь 13-18 цагт, нь
-253 буюу 60.2 хүмүүг нь 19-24 цагт, нь
-40 буюу 4.0 хүмүүг нь 01-06 цагт, нь
-эр, орос суудал 94.1 хүмүүг нь
-худам түлбэрт 2.0 хүмүүг нь
-олон нийтгэл газарт 2.2 хүмүүг нь
-түрэх байгууллагад 0.2 хүмүүг нь
-жаа хүүг нь 2.5 хүмүүг нь
-бусад газарт 1.0 хүмүүг нь тус түс нэгдүүлээ.
2. Заарчил зарагдаж буй нислэг нь байдал:
-18-24 нислэг 22,
-25-29 нислэг 46,
-30-34 нислэг 62,
-35-39 нислэг 101,
ТАНИЦУУЛАГА
2014 оны 07 дүүрөгө үзәләп өсә өлөш-03-ны өлөшө төрөө өзгөчө.

Наг. Гамт хәрәнән байдал

1. Улсын хөмөнөсү:
 - 2014 оны өләл хагас жилде 13555 гамт хәрәт бүләкәлән байлын. Уләүзә:
   - Гәзә бүләкән хүчирәк излүләнгән хеләләйгән гамт хәрәт 355 бүләкәлән 36 жылна сәйә көп улакланып 34 эләр бүлөө булоо 64.9 күнлөө,
   - бүләк хәрәт өлөлөө өлөшөн және 2.6 күн өлөлөө, 1.4-күнөөгө түс төсөө эсендә байлын.

Гәзә бүләкән хүчирәк излүләнгән хеләләйгән ныйт гамт хәрәлүү:
 - 75.4 күнөөгө өлөлөө, 14.2 күнөөгө үөлөлөө, 5.2 күнөөгө өйлөлөө, 3.7 күнөөгө өлөлөө ангилиләнгән гамт хәрәг өлөлөө, 55.7 күнөөгө өйлөлөө, 34.0 күнөөгө өйлөлөө, 1.3 күнөөгө өйлөлөө байлын.

2. Өрөөлөөгө үлүгүү ныйт гамт хәрәлүү:
 - хөмөнөө өлөлөө, оруул өлөлөөгә өлөлөө 3.8 бүлөө булоо 83.8,
 - өлөләлөөгә өлөлөөгә байлын өлөлөөгә өлөлөө гамт хәрәт 10 бүлөө 2.8,
 - хәрәлүүгә бүләкән бүләкән өлөлөөгә бүләкәләнгән өлөлөө 10 бүлөө 2.8,
 - бүләкәләнгән гәзә бүләкәләнгән гамт хәрәт 2 бүлөө 0.6,
 - бүләкәләнгән гамт хәрәт 2 бүлөө 0.6, 3.7 күнөөгө түсөө эсендә байлын.

Тәкезелүү эзлүүгө, тәкезелүү ныйт гамт хәрәлүү:
 - бүләкәләнгән бүләкәләнгән өлөлөө 20 бүлөө 90.7,
 - бүләкәләнгән әләләнгән гамт хәрәт 6 бүлөө 2.5,
 - бүләкәләнгән әләләнгән гамт хәрәт 6 бүлөө 2.5,
 - бүләкәләнгән әләләнгән гамт хәрәт 7 бүлөө 2.0 күнөөгө түсөө эсендә байлын.

Гәзә бүләкән хүчирәк излүләнгән хеләләйгән ныйт хәрәлүү:
 - 155 бүлөө 46.7 күнөө өлөлөө, 27 бүлөө 9.8 күнөө өлөлөө өлөшө өлөлөө үндөөсө байлын.

3. 2014 оны өләл хагас жилде бүләкәлән 35555 гамт хәрәт 3572 эләр өлөлөө байлын байлын. Уләүзә:
 - Гәзә бүләкән хүчирәк излүләнгән хеләләйгән өлөлөө 3595 күнөөгө өлөлөө, 60.0 күнөөгө өлөлөө өлөлөө.
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<th>Female</th>
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<td>12.2</td>
<td>328.0</td>
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<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Human health and social work activities**
- **Education**
- **Public administration, defence and compulsory social security**
- **Real estate activities**
- **Financial and insurance activities**
- **Accommodation and food service activities**
- **Transportation and storage services**
- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles**
- **Construction**
- **Electricity, gas, steam and ventilation services**
- **Processing industries**
- **Mining and quarrying**
- **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting**
- **National average**
### Monthly average wages and salaries of employees in different entities by sex and in aimags and the capital 2010-2012 year

<table>
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<tr>
<th>National Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>375,0</td>
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#### Aimags and the capital

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<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Total</td>
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<td>Male</td>
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<td>370,4</td>
<td>352,4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>375,0</td>
<td>413,2</td>
<td>442,1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Bynagovii

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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<td>442,1</td>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>341,5</td>
<td>370,4</td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment rate in the capital and the regions 2010-2013

Annex 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<td>42.95</td>
<td>42.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Article 10. Guarantees of equal rights in civil service

10.1. The State shall ensure conditions and opportunities for actual implementation of equal rights of men and women to be hired and be employed in civil service through the following policy:

10.1.1. Representation of any one sex among politically appointed civil servants shall not be less than 15 percent on national, aimag and the capital city levels, 20 percent on district, 25 percent on soum and 30 percent on khoroo levels;

10.1.2. Representation of any one sex in decision-making positions in public administration shall not be less than 15 percent among state secretaries and heads of agencies, 20 percent among managers in other central agencies, 30 percent among heads of department in ministries and agencies, 40 percent among heads of secretariats, departments and divisions on aimag, city, soum, duureg and khoroo levels;

10.1.3. Representation of any one sex among public servants in special public agencies shall not be less than 40 percent, except in the army, border and domestic military, police, intelligence, court decision enforcement, anti-corruption and emergency agencies;

10.1.4. In case of pre-dominance of one sex in the management of a public service agency, the agency shall develop policies and take measures aimed at ensuring a balanced gender ratio of 40:60 based on special programs and/or action plans. This provision does not apply to a case referred to in article 6.5.6. of this law.

10.2. Representation of any one sex in the composition of advisory or joint governance bodies such as committees, councils or commissions set up by public agencies or on the national level (hereinafter referred to as “the committee”) shall not be less than 40 percent.

10.3. In a case of predominance of one sex among the staff of a state or public budget organization, the organization shall in its human resource policy incorporate and implement special policies and measures aimed at ensuring a balanced gender ratio 40:60. This provision does not apply to a case referred to in Article 6.5.6. of this law.

10.4. Articles 11.1-11.9 of this law shall equally apply to public agencies and public officials.
The proportion of female candidates to be elected in the State Great Khural, (%)

Source: Database of MDG indicators, National Statistics Office

The proportion of females elected for the State Great Khural, (%)

Source: Database of MDG indicators, National Statistics Office
Gender ratio of state administrative executives /by position degrees/

Government administrative officers /by gender, position degrees, 2010-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position degree</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First officer</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer in charge</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior officer</td>
<td>1 905</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer of order</td>
<td>9 275</td>
<td>3 729</td>
<td>5 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant officer</td>
<td>3 374</td>
<td>1 546</td>
<td>1 828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender ratio of state administrative executives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State secretaries of Ministries</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>81.25%</td>
<td>18.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency heads</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>92.85%</td>
<td>17.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heads of Governor Offices in aimags and the capital city</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95.45%</td>
<td>4.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretaries of Citizens' Representative Hurals in aimags and the capital city</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>81.82%</td>
<td>18.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENDER RATIO of GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Officer</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72.38%</td>
<td>27.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer in charge</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>18.65%</td>
<td>71.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Officer</td>
<td>1 920</td>
<td>1 302</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>67.81%</td>
<td>32.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An officer of the order of</td>
<td>11 966</td>
<td>4 501</td>
<td>37.61%</td>
<td>7 465</td>
<td>62.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant clerk</td>
<td>3 740</td>
<td>1 728</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>2 012</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENDER RATIO of CITIZENS' REPRESENTATIVES OF AIMAG, SOUM AND DISTRICTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizens' Representatives</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Representatives</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>79.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>69.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provinces /aimags and soums/</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>83.29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENDER RATIO OF TOTAL PUBLIC SERVANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>81648</td>
<td>42920</td>
<td>38728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>87800</td>
<td>58299</td>
<td>29501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province unit</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>87800</td>
<td>58299</td>
<td>29501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>169448</td>
<td>101219</td>
<td>68229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Classification and Gender Ratio of Civil Servants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2984</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>17988</td>
<td>10333</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State special</td>
<td>32454</td>
<td>8726</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Service</td>
<td>116022</td>
<td>81464</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>169448</td>
<td>101219</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>