



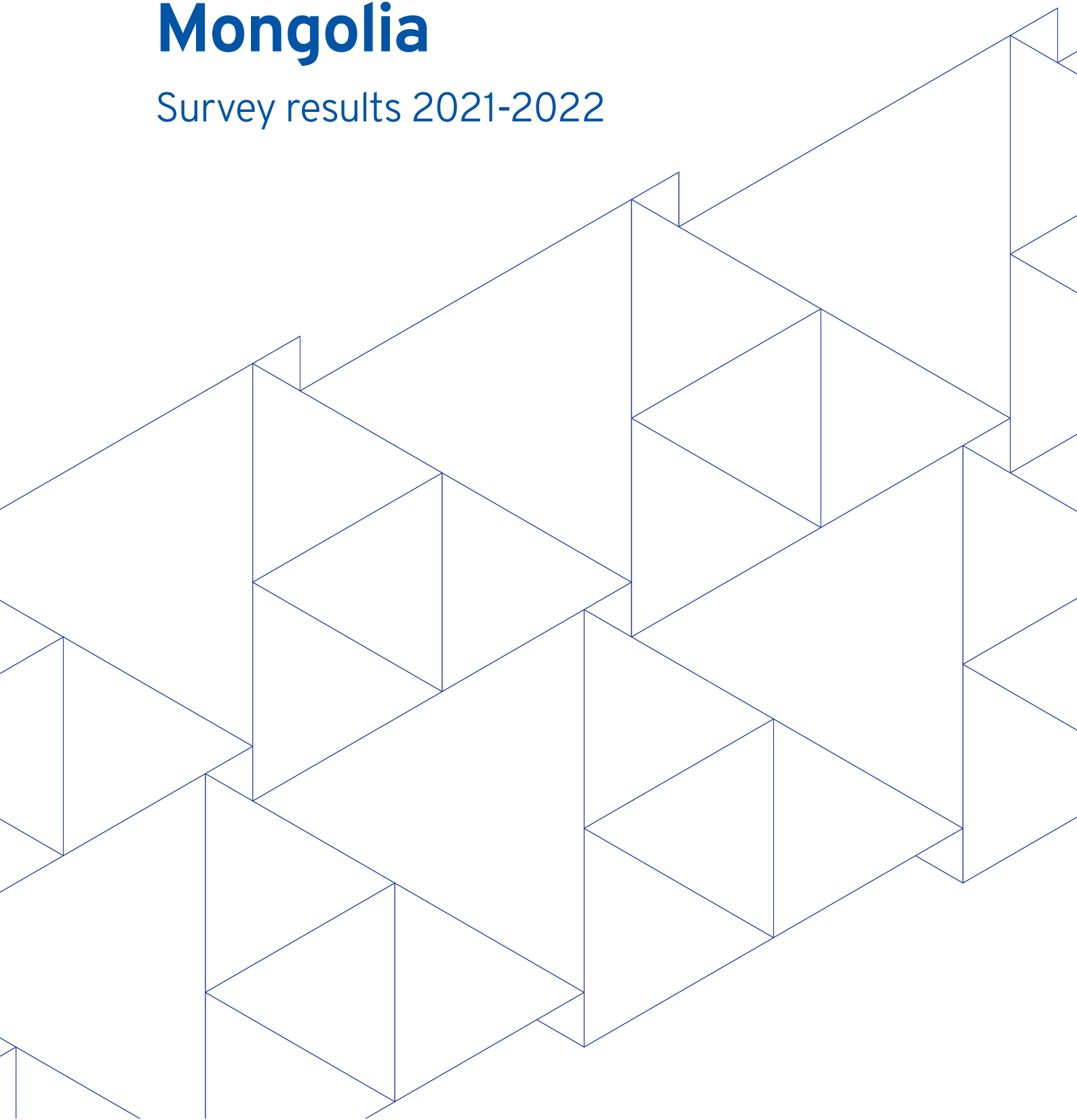
International
Labour
Organization



NATIONAL
STATISTICS OFFICE
OF MONGOLIA

► Child labour in Mongolia

Survey results 2021-2022



► **Child labour in Mongolia**

Child labour survey results 2021-2022

Ulaanbaatar 2024

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ISBN: 978-92-2-040579-6 (print); 978-92-2-040580-2 (web PDF)

Also available in Mongolian: Монгол улс дахь хүүхдийн Хөдөлмөр: Хүүхдийн хөдөлмөрийн судалгааны үр дүн, 2021-2022, ISBN: 978-92-2-040596-3 (Print), 978-92-2-040597-0 (Web PDF).

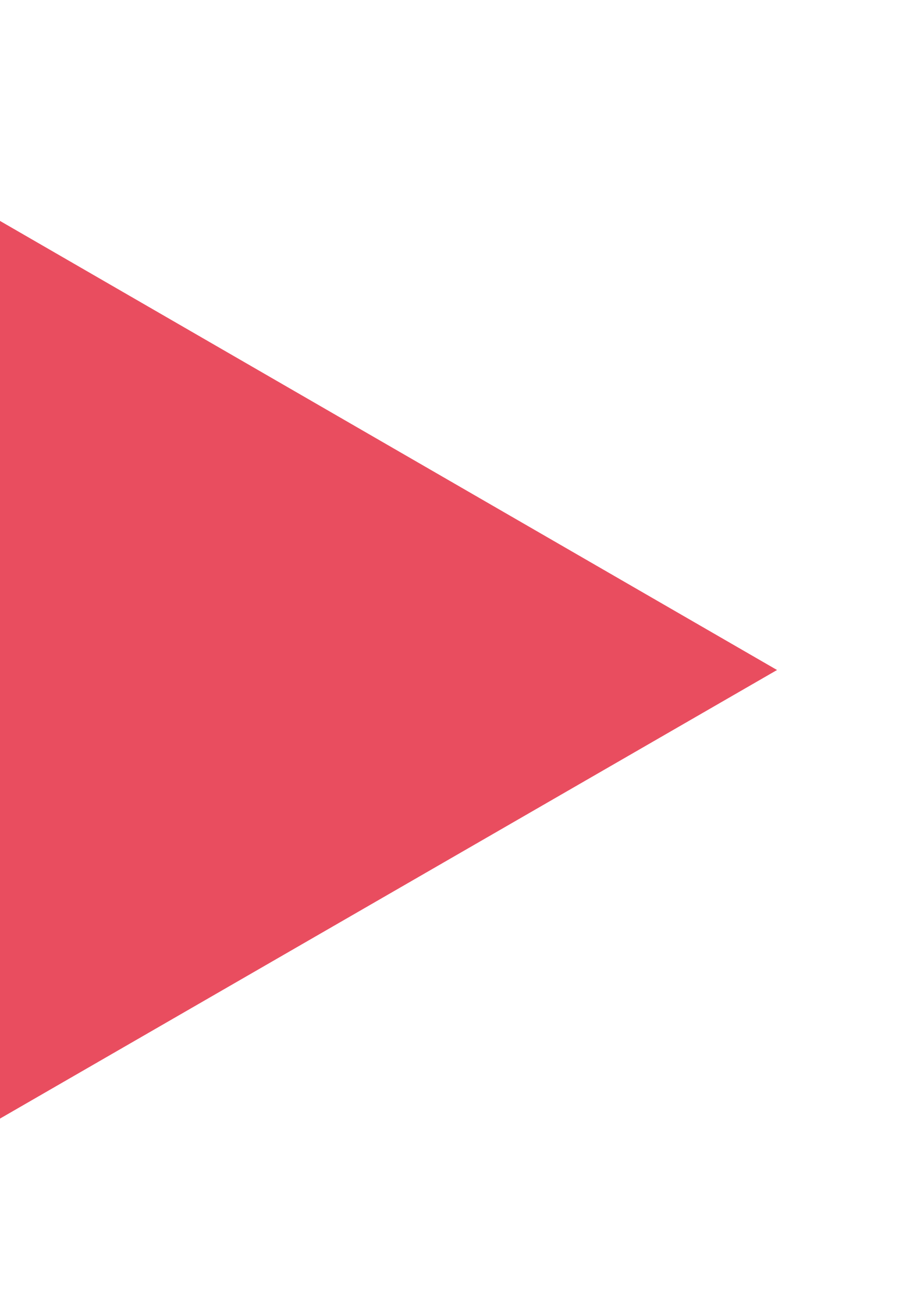
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Funding for this publication is partially provided by the United States Department of Labour under cooperative agreement number IL-30147-16-75-K-11 (MAP16 project). 100 per cent of the total costs of the MAP Project is financed with Federal funds, for a total of US\$23,945,000.

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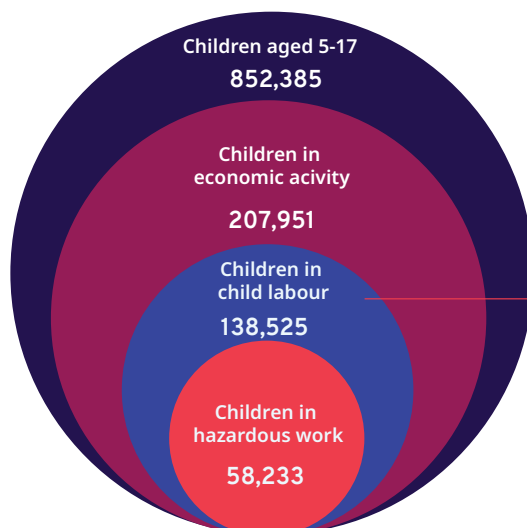
► ABBREVIATIONS

LFS	Labour Force Survey
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
UN	United Nations
ILO	International Labour Organization
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
HSES	Household Socio-Economic Survey
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Products
SNA	System of National Accounts
Agri	Agriculture
PHD	Population and Household Database
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CHR	Convention on Human Rights
PL	Poverty line

► Child labour

Child labour includes economic activities by children that have been prohibited either because of their age or because of the nature of the tasks involved. If a child starts work too early, work for excessive hours, or undertakes work that impacts their physical or mental health, development, or schooling, this constitutes child labour.

More than 138,000 children are working in Mongolia



37.4%
Girls



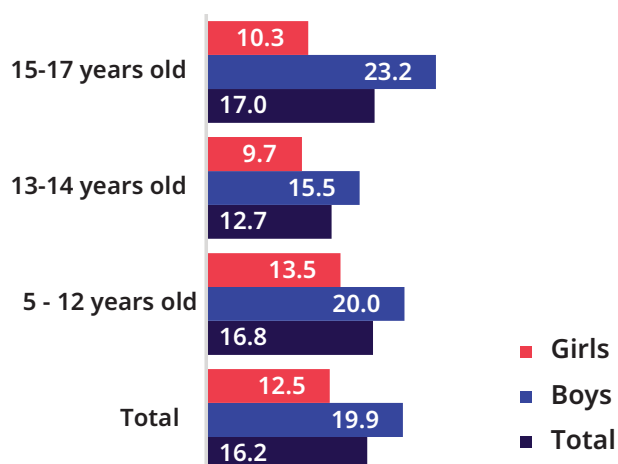
62.6%
Boys

37.4% of children in child labour are girls
62.6% of children in child labour are boys

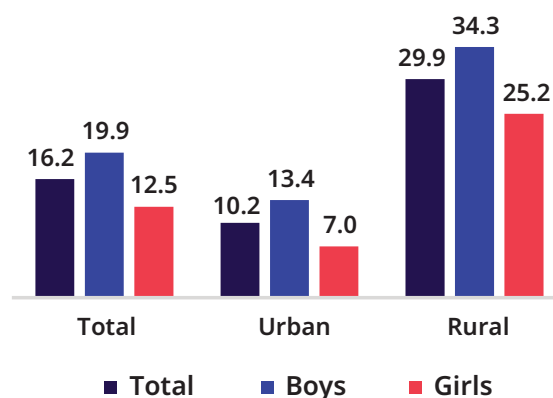


16.3% of children aged 5-17 years

Boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than girls at any age (%)



Most of children in child labour live in **rural areas** (%)

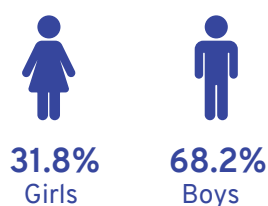


Children enter the labour market early in Mongolia:
child labour is 16.8% for young children aged 5-12 years.

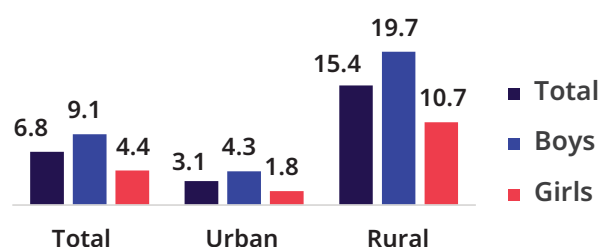
► Hazardous work

Hazardous work for children is any work or activity that has dangerous characteristics (dangerous environment, equipment, industry, and occupation) that negatively affects the health, safety, and morals of children.

Boys are more likely to engage in hazardous work than girls

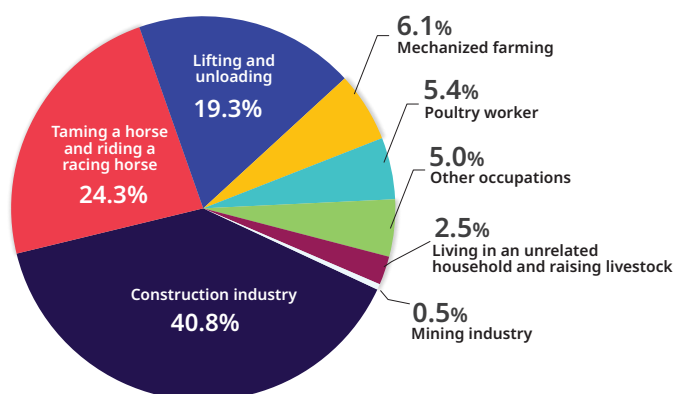
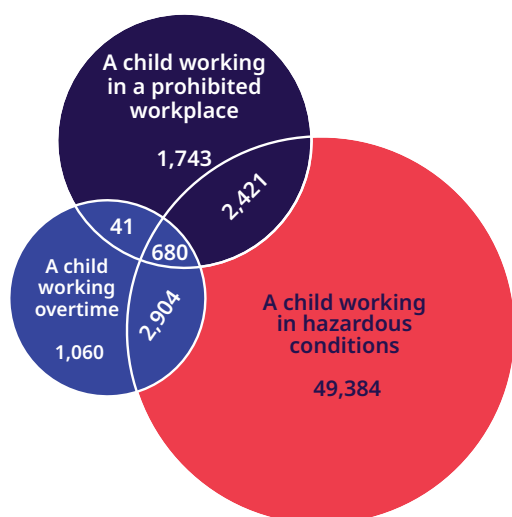


Most of children in hazardous work live in **rural areas** (%)



Most children in hazardous work are working in hazardous conditions, with large domestic animals (e.g., camels, cattle), or around animal manure (e.g., manure pits).

One out of ten children in hazardous work is engaged in an occupation considered dangerous, and 40.8% of them (2,000 children) participated in construction activities such as assisting in interior and decoration work in the construction industry, carrying construction materials and tools.



► FOREWORD

Mongolia has made significant progress in creating an enabling environment for national action against child labour since the 1999 global initiative on the prevention of the worst forms of child labour began. Mongolia ratified the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) and Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and made political commitment to eradicate all forms of child labour including its worst forms.

Mongolia's tripartite partners – the Government, employers and workers – have achieved significant progress in both legal and institutional framework, and to name the latest, it is the revision of the Labour code in 2021, and approving list of jobs prohibited for minors and the definition of light work.

The National Statistics Office of Mongolia has provided valuable support to this national commitment to eliminate child labour by collecting child labour data and evidence since 2002-2003, providing critical information for the design of evidence-based interventions and policies.

This report is the Fourth Child Labour Survey ever conducted in Mongolia. Child labour figures presented in this report are aligned with the latest international statistical measurement standards for child labour, as adopted at the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 2018.

The ILO expresses its greatest appreciation of the efforts by the National Statistics Office of Mongolia to collect reliable and comprehensive data on child labour that are essential for monitoring and understanding the characteristics of child labour.

We hope that the findings of this survey will contribute to eradicating child labour and ensuring that all children are in quality education, and that young people receive the training they need to fulfil their productive and creative potential.



Chang-Hee Lee
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Branch Chief
Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (ILO)

► PREFACE

Mongolia joined the Convention on the Rights of the Child, approved by the United Nations in 1990 and ratified ILO Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, supported in 1999; and ILO Convention No.138 on the Minimum Age for Employment in 2002. Mongolia has paid particular attention to developing and implementing a national policy aimed at eliminating child labour, the restriction and cessation of the involvement of children in harmful conditions and the worst forms of labour.

The United Nations General Assembly called for efforts to eliminate forced and child labour and declared 2021 the Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. Thus, increasing efforts to eradicate child labour are essential not only for human rights but also for the country's sustainable development. In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the main principles of universality, inclusion, and non-discrimination, and called on all countries to make significant changes to improve the lives of all and leave no one behind.

The government of Mongolia joined this global call and is committed to prohibiting and eliminating child labour. In 2016, the State Great Hural /Parliament/ of Mongolia approved the Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia 2030. Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals is to take prompt and effective measures to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour, eliminate forced labour, and eliminate all forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of children as soldiers by 2025.

The National Statistics Office is required by law to monitor the implementation of Mongolia's Sustainable Development Goals and to create statistical data necessary for developing future policies and programs per internationally recognized methods. Following this duty, the Child Labour Survey was conducted in 2021-2022. There is no doubt that the results of this survey will provide essential information for policies aimed at eliminating child labour, including hazardous work, and practical support for policy development and implementation based on research and evidence.

We are grateful to the International Labour Organization and the United States Department of Labour for their financial and technical assistance in conducting this Child Labour Survey at the national level using international methods. Also, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Ms. Michaelle De Cock, Head of the Research and Evaluation Unit of the International Labour Organization, and Ms. Maria Gabriella Breglia, Policy Research Officer of the Research Team of the Research and Evaluation Unit, and Ms. P. Bolormaa, National Coordinator in Mongolia of the International Labour Organization who provided professional advice, coordinated and cooperated with the process of project implementation.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the members of the Chairman's Board Meeting and the Permanent Council of Methodology of the National Statistics Office, as well as the central and local survey teams and employees who participated in the organization of the survey for their professional advice and cooperation.

I hope that you will introduce the survey results and use them in your work. I wish you all success in your work and career.

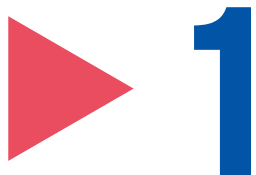


B. Batdavaa

Chairman

National Statistics Office of Mongolia





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



1.1. Introduction

The National Statistics Office of Mongolia conducted Child Labour Surveys in 2002-2003, 2006-2007, and 2011-2012 with the financial and technical support of the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Organization. The surveys were implemented in the form of a module attached to the Labour Force Survey and followed internationally agreed upon methods. Following each survey the National Statistics Office of Mongolia disseminated the results. As a result of these surveys, it was determined that there is a need to extend and create statistics on child labour with regular periodicity in order to develop policies and program to eliminate child labour and hazardous employment. In this context, the National Statistics Office conducted the Child Labour Survey for the first time in 2021-2022 as a stand-alone survey, according to the new methodology approved in 2018 with the financial and technical support of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS) of the International Labour Organization and the United States Department of Labour.

1.2. Objectives of the survey

The survey's main objective was to generate quantitative data on the prevalence and nature of child labour according to the latest international standards, update the statistical database, and provide policymakers with the information necessary to develop policies and interventions to eliminate child labour.

1.3. Summary of the survey findings

Children aged 5-17 years

- According to the results of the survey, there are 852.4 thousand children aged 5-17 in Mongolia, of which 436.6 thousand (51.2%) are boys and 415.8 thousand (48.8%) are girls.
- Regarding the distribution of the population of children by age group, 69.1 percent of children 5-17 in Mongolia are 5-12 years old, 14.7 percent are 13-14, and 16.2 percent are 15-17. In terms of area of residence, 69.5 percent of children aged 5-17 live in cities, towns, or urban areas, and 30.5 percent live in rural areas.

Economic activities of children

- Child work is a broad concept that includes any activity of children aged 5 to 17 years to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use, that is work within the general production boundary,¹ i.e., involvement in economic activity and/or in unpaid household services (or household chores).
- Children's involvement in economic activity refers to participation in the work within the SNA production boundary. This includes employment, own-use production of goods, and unpaid trainee work.
- According to the survey results, 208,000 (24.4%) children aged 5-17 are involved in economic activities nationally, of which 60.7% are boys, and 39.3% are girls. However, no differences are observed by area of residence, with about 50 percent of children in economic activities found both in urban and rural areas (urban 50.8%, rural 49.2%).

¹ ILO (2018). Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour. ICLS/20/2018/Resolution IV. 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Geneva, 10-19 October 2018

- ▶ As children's age increase, their involvement in economic activities increases. This trend holds across areas of residence.

Child labour

- ▶ Child labour refers to the work performed by a child who has not reached the minimum legal age for employment or the work performed by a child that causes physical or psychological harm to the child and adversely affects their health, growth, and development. In line with international measurement standards and national legislation, children in child labour include:
 - ▶ children involved in economic activities (unpaid trainee work, employment, and own-use production of goods) who are below the minimum age for light work (aged 5-12),
 - ▶ children aged 13-14 years, who are not in hazardous work but are involved in non-light work.
 - ▶ children involved in hazardous work
- ▶ According to the survey, of children 5-17 years of 16.3 percent or 138.5 thousand are in child labour.
- ▶ Boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than girls: the prevalence of child labour rate amongst boys is 19.9 percent, and that of girls is 12.5 percent.
- ▶ Considering the child labour rate by age group, 16.8 percent of children 5-12 years old are in child labour compared to 12.7 percent of 13-14 years old, and 17.0 percent of 15-17 years old.
- ▶ In terms of area of residence, 10.2 percent of children aged 5-17 living in urban areas are in child labour, while this figure stands at 30.0 percent for children living in rural areas.
- ▶ Among children in child labour, 58.2 thousand (42.0%) children are involved in hazardous work, 78.2 thousand (56.5%) are below the minimum age for light work, and 2.1 thousand (1.5%) are aged 13-14 years and are involved in non-light work.
- ▶ Of children in child labour, 133.2 thousand (96.2%) children were involved in the own-use production of goods, 11.6 thousand (8.4%) were engaged in employment work for pay or profit, and 212 (0.2%) were engaged in unpaid trainee work. It is important to recall that carrying water from natural or public sources and collecting firewood for household use constitute own-use production work within the SNA production boundary and is therefore considered child labour when carried out for excessive hours or by children below the minimum age for work or light work.
- ▶ Five out of ten children aged 5-17 in child labour are involved in collecting water and firewood, three were out of ten are engaged in animal husbandry, and one out of ten is involved in agricultural activities. The livestock sector occupies a significant share of our country's economy. Children of herder's households actively participate in animal husbandry from childhood and help their families, contributing to the high number of children involved in economic activities.
- ▶ Nationally, working children aged 5-17 spent an average of 8 hours per week at work (total hours of all types of work), with boys spending 8 hours and girls 7 hours. Work intensity is higher in rural than in urban areas: working children living in urban areas (cities and towns) spend 5 hours a week at work while working children living in rural areas spend 10 weekly hours. Significant differences in time intensity exist by form of work: while children in employment spent 19 hours per week at work, children in own-production of goods log an average of 7 hours per week.
- ▶ The child labour rate varies by quarter, indicating an important seasonality dimension. For example, child labour increases gradually from the 1st to the 3rd quarter, reaching 18.6 percent (the highest prevalence) in the third quarter. Afterwards, the prevalence decreases to 10.6 percent (the lowest) in

the 4th quarter. Since our country has an extreme climate, the 4th season is the coldest and harshest season, which is unsuitable for working in the open or outside, so the possibility of child labour is low. But child labour was highest in the 3rd season, associated with the season that has the warmest climate for any economic activity; farmers and herders perform many types of work to prepare for the autumn and winter seasons, as well as the school summer vacation time.

Hazardous work

- Hazardous work is determined by the characteristics of children's work, children's working environment, and conditions that harm children's health, safety, and morals. Therefore, hazardous work includes:
 - working in workplaces where the jobs are prohibited to minors by law,
 - work in working conditions that are harmful to children's safety,
 - work excessive hours. In other words, spending more than 30 hours a week on all activities within SNA production boundary.
- According to the survey, 58.2 thousand children aged 5-17 are engaged in hazardous work, and the prevalence of hazardous work among children 5-17 stands at 6.8 percent.
- 68.2 percent of the 58.2 thousand children engaged in hazardous work are boys, and 68.5 percent are children living in rural areas, which shows a significant difference by gender and area of residence.
- 4.8 thousand (8.2%) of the total number of children aged 5-17 working in hazardous work are on the workplaces prohibited to children by the national legislation. Four out of every 10 children working in hazardous workplaces are in the construction industry, doing construction-supportive work such as interior decoration and carrying building materials and tools.
- 4.7 thousand (3.4%) children in child labour work more than 30 hours a week or exceptionally long hours.
- Regarding workplace conditions, many children in child labour aged 5-17 work in extremely high temperatures or humidity and dusty conditions (27.5%). Boys and children in rural areas have a higher risk of working in hazardous environments and conditions.

Child labour and households' characteristics

- According to the survey, 14.1 percent of children in female-headed households and 16.8 percent of children in male-headed households are in child labour. Limited differences exist in child labour rate depending on whether the child lives with their family or not. Considering the child labour rate in terms of family size, child labour is lowest among families with 3-4 members (12.7 percent) and highest among families with 7-8 members (21.4%).
- As the head of the household's educational level decreases, the child labour rate increases: child labour stands at 10.2% among household whose head has a tertiary education and increases to about 30% among household whose head has no or primary education.
- Child labour prevalence is lower in households with centralized water supply (1.4%) and is highest in households relying on spring water (49.4%), indicating a clear link between child labour and access to water.

- ▶ According to the type of housing, the child labour rate in households living in apartments, condominiums, or convenient single-family houses is 1.3-2.0 percent, while it is more widespread for children living in gers (25.2%) and in non-living quarters(29.9%).
- ▶ Child labour prevalence stands at 28% for children in households with income between 200 thousand and 400 thousand MNT and decreases to 9.1 percent for children in households with income above 1400.0 thousand MNT.
- ▶ Children from households whose income decreased from a shock are more likely to be in child labour: child labour stands at 15.9 percent among households not hit by any shock, 23.4 percent if the family experienced a natural shock, 21.0 percent if the family underwent an economic shock and, 12.1 percent if a family member fell sick.





2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN



2.1. Legal and measurement frameworks

The United Nations General Assembly called for efforts to eliminate forced and child labour and declared 2021 the Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. Child labour is a legal concept stemming from international conventions, namely the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. The 2018 ICLS Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour is the reference document for the measurement of child labour. These legal and measurement standards are discussed in what follows.

2.1.1. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989, CRC)

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international legal document that declares the rights of children, and the Convention defines any person under 18 as a child. According to the international legal norms established by the Convention, every child should receive child protection assistance and services, receive education and health services, be provided with the opportunity to grow as an individual, fully develop their talents and abilities, and should grow in an atmosphere of happiness, love and happiness. The member states of the Convention have assumed the responsibility of creating such conditions and providing children with the opportunity to actively participate in the process of enjoying their rights.

Mongolia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in 2003, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC), in 2004. In addition, the Law on Child Protection stipulates "The care and services specified in this Law can be provided to Mongolian citizens from birth to 18 years of age, or in the case of provision in the international treaties of Mongolia, to persons over 18 to 21 years of age". Article 16, Clause 11 of the Constitution states that the state shall protect the interests of children.

2.1.2. ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Work (1973, No. 138)

This Convention sets the minimum age for work at 15 (12 for light work) and 18 for work "which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons" (hazardous work). It also specifies that the minimum age shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling. However, it allows to specify a minimum age of 14 years (12 for light work) if the economy and education system of the country is not sufficiently developed. The Convention also defines light work as work "not likely to be harmful to [children's] health or development; and [...] not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes [...] or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received."

Mongolia ratified Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age in 2002, and Chapter Ten of the Labour Law of Mongolia provides basic legal regulations on child labour. In particular,

- 142.1. prohibits to employ a person under the age 15 in cases other than those specified in Articles 142.3 and 142.5² of this law.
- 142.3. allows children between the ages of 13-15 to be employed in light work in workplaces that meets the requirements of labour safety and health, with the consent of a legal representative (parents, guardians, custodians), provided that the work does not adversely affect the health and development of the child or impede their learning.
- 84.3. specifies that the hours of work of a minor per week shall not exceed 30 hours.

2 Children below age 15 can be employed in arts and sports performance, commercial with the permission given each time by the state inspector of child rights on the basis of the written consent of the legal representative (parents, guardians and custodians), working hours and conditions of labour.

2.1.3. The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999, No. 182)

States ratifying this Convention shall prohibit the worst forms of child labour, including all forms of slavery, practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances, the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties, and work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190) further specifies the definition of hazardous work as:

- a. work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- b. work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- c. work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- d. work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- e. work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Mongolia ratified The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 in 2001 and adopted the National Program to Eliminate The Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2011. Also, the Criminal Law of Mongolia criminalizes child labour, and Article 16.10.1 of the law stipulates the liability if a child intentionally engages in dangerous work or prohibited work or services that harm the child's health, body, or mind.

As of June 1, 2023, 176 countries have joined Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age and the Convention No. 182 on The Worst Forms of Child Labour was universally ratified (187 countries).

2.1.4. Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The International Conference of Labour Statisticians sets International standards of labour statistics. Until 2013, world countries followed the International Statistical Standard Methodological Document with the resolution of the 13th Conference of the International Labour Organization in 1982, and then since 2014, the Resolution of the 19th Conference on Work in 2013 on "Statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization".

However, according to the resolution of the 13th International Conference on Child Labour, until 2008, child labour statistics were considered the same as adult employment. While in 2008, the 18th International Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) issued the first independent resolution on Child Labour Statistics 2008, emphasizing the need to consider child labour separately from the concept and methodology of adult employment. After that, the concept of work and employment was renewed by the resolution of the 19th Conference of the International Labour Organization, so the 20th Conference in 2018 updated the Child Labour Statistics Methodology.

Currently, 21 countries have fully implemented the resolutions and recommendations of the 19th and 20th International Conference on Labour Statistics, 15 have partially implemented them, and Mongolia has started fully implementing them in 2019.

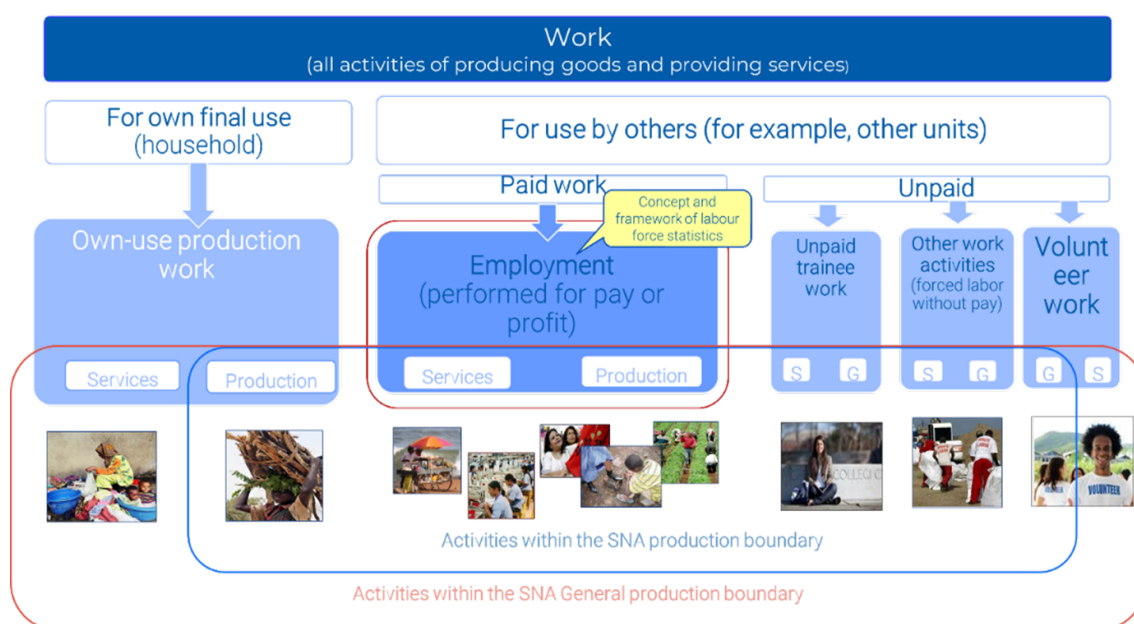
2.2. Statistical concepts and estimations

We used the “Methodology on measuring statistics indicators of labour force” approved by the joint order No. A-09/08 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office and the Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia of 2019 when developing the survey questionnaire and estimating the results. This methodology was developed following the resolutions and recommendations of the 19th and 20th the ICLS held in 2013 and 2018.

The broadest definition of child labour is a child engaged in any activity inside the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA).

In line with the forms of work defined in the 2013 ICLS Resolution and shown in Figure 2.1, the survey collected data on own-use production work comprising production of goods and services for own final use, employment work comprising work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit, and unpaid trainee work comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills. However, volunteer work was not covered. This report measures child labour within the production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) .

►Figure 2.1. Forms of work



Note: G – Goods
S – Services

►Figure 2.2. Child labour and forms of work



For the purpose of this report, **child labour** includes children aged 5-17 who are involved in one or more forms of work over the reference period, as follows:

A. Children engaged in hazardous work within the SNA production boundary;

B. Children below the minimum age for light work (5-12 years) engaged in any work within the SNA production boundary;

C. Children below the minimum age for admission to employment (13-14 years) engaged in non-light work within the SNA production boundary.

The survey collected information on children's activities within the general production boundary; however, child labour is measured within the SNA production boundary and estimates of children's

involvement in hazardous unpaid household services are presented separately. Therefore, children engaged in hazardous household chores or hazardous household services are not included in the definition of child labour.

►Table 2.1. The methodological framework for measuring child labour

Age group	General production boundary		Outside SNA production boundary			
	SNA production boundary		Worst forms of child labour			
	(1a) Light work within the SNA production boundary ³	(1b) Regular work within the SNA production boundary ²	(2a) Hazardous work within the SNA production boundary ²	(2b) The worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work	(3a) Hazardous unpaid household services ⁴	(3b) Other work outside of the SNA production boundary
Children below the minimum age specified for light work (ages 5-12) ⁵	Work in SNA production below the minimum age for light work	Work in SNA production below the general minimum working age	A child working in a hazardous industry or occupation or working long hours	Child labour trafficking, forced labour, sexual exploitation, involvement in illegal or armed conflicts	Own-use production of services or volunteer work in household producing services for long hours; Involving unsafe environment or heavy loads; in dangerous areas of residence; etc..	
Children within the age range specified for light work (13-14 years old) ⁴						
Children at or above general minimum working age (15-17 years old) ⁴						

Note:

- Denotes child labour as measured in the current report.
- Activities not considered as child labour

3 Following the Resolution on Work, Employment, and Underutilization of Labour approved by the 19th Conference of the International Labour Statistician (2013), employment, production of own-use products, unpaid internships, voluntary work of market and non-market units, including work and voluntary work in household production.

4 Category (3a) could use in cases where studies of child labour incorporate with the SNA general production boundary. For this result of the survey, excluded number of children engaged in hazardous unpaid household services for the total number of child labour was.

5 The age group may vary depending on the country's context.

Hazardous work is defined by the nature of the work that the child engages in and whether the work is performed in working conditions that harm the child's health, safety, and morals. It includes:

- Hazardous occupations and activities, working in workplaces that are prohibited by law or that prohibit the employment of minors. The following classifications were used in the survey. It includes:
 - Education level classification of Mongolia, approved by Order No. A/183 of the Chairman of the National Statistics Office, Mongolia, dated December 5, 2014;
 - Classification of all types of economic activities, approved by the joint order No. 319, A/160 of the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia, dated December 31, 2018;
 - National Classification of Occupations and Definitions of Mongolia NCOD-08 (ISCO - 08) approved by Order No. 16 of the Minister of Social Protection and Labour of Mongolia, dated February 10, 2010;
 - Code representation of administrative and territorial units of Mongolia (MNS-5641-1:2006).
- Working in conditions that harm children's safety:
 - handling dangerous machinery, equipment, tools, chemicals, lifting and transporting heavy loads by hand, handling large livestock and animals, extreme heat, cold, darkness, poor visibility, underground, deep in water, at dangerous heights or working in noisy, dusty, smoky, or too cramped spaces.
 - lifting and carrying heavy loads is estimated as the maximum allowable mass of a minor to lift and carry loads by hand, which is included in the list of workplaces that prohibit work of minors.
 - Working for long hours where long hours are estimated based on the hours actually worked per week and are defined by the condition that the total time spent on all activities within the SNA production boundary is greater than the maximum set by law (30 hours per week).
 - Hazardous unpaid household services (non-economic activities), are defined for children aged 5 to 14 years as involvement in household unpaid household services for 21 or more hours per week.

When determining **light work**, children aged 13-14 may spend 14 total work hours per week in the SNA production boundary.

2.3. Survey sampling

The primary unit for survey data collection is the household, defined as a group of people who reside together in the same dwelling and typically share a common budget.

For the purpose of this survey, a household member is a person who lives in the household during the survey period even if it is not registered in the household, for example, the paid herdsman or babysitter living in the household, etc.

The survey did not cover the following:

- Household members who are out of the home for a period of 6 months or more and who are going to be out of the family for the same period,
- People incarcerated in prisons,
- People living in welfare centers and nursing homes,
- Military service personnel for a definite period (Temporary military personnel).

Since the survey is household-based, children aged 5-17 from particular households surveyed participated in the study, while homeless, unsupervised children and children living in public facilities such as correctional institutions, nursing homes, and welfare centers were not covered. The frame of the survey is households with children aged 5-17 in 21 provinces (aimags) and nine districts in the Capital of Mongolia. The survey sampling frame was prepared based on the data at the end of 2020 from the Population and Household Database. In our country, at the end of 2020, 816.7 thousand children aged 5-17 lived in 475.0 thousand households, accounting for 25.1 percent of the total population and households with children aged 5-17 accounted for 52.3 percent of all households.

The data obtained from 13,144 households that participated in the survey are representative of all households in Mongolia. As to ensure the accuracy of the data collected, the standard of error is no more than 5 percent at the national level, and the design effect of the sampling does not exceed 1.5.

2.4. The survey questionnaire, data collection, and processing

The ILO created a working group to develop a questionnaire in line with the 2018 Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour. Mongolia has developed a questionnaire for the CLS according to this ILO questionnaire and the specific characteristics of the country. Also, the National Statistics Office established an interdisciplinary technical working group to provide guidance on the draft of the Child Labour Survey Questionnaire and the draft of the results report.

While drafting the questionnaire, the NSO team conducted cognitive tests and pilot studies, which were discussed and approved at the meetings of the Standing Council of Methodology and the Board of Chairman of the NSO.

The Child Labour Survey questionnaire comprised 266 questions in 9 sections, including household characteristics, health, migration, education, economic activities, hazardous work, workplace conditions, and non-economic activities.

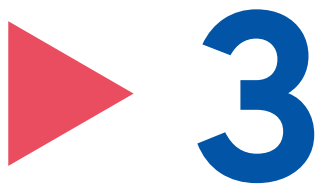
Data collection for the survey began in October 2021 and ended in September 2022 and collected 12-month data. The supervisors and interviewers of the household-based survey data collection team of the statistical office in the capital and provinces carried out this survey data collection. The interviewers visited the selected households during the survey period and collected data on the members aged 5-17 living in the household. In doing so, for children aged 5-11, the interviewer collected data from a proxy respondent, meaning an adult member of the household, who could provide complete information about the child. This was done because children aged 5-11 may not have been able to understand the survey questions; children aged 12-17 were directly interviewed using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). However, if a child between the ages of 12 and 17 could provide data by themselves, an adult household member who could provide complete information about the child was interviewed.

During the collection of survey data, the following principles were followed:

- ▶ During the survey, the NSO team organized e-training for the data collection team seven times in cooperation with the ILO,
- ▶ The staff responsible for the survey of the NSO visited the households that participated in the survey and cooperated with the data collection team of the city of Ulaanbaatar, aimag (the province), and the local area to control the quality of the survey data and provide guidance on the problems encountered.

The NSO used the CSPro software package to create and check the survey database and SPSS and STATA software to compile the data and estimate and analyze the related output tables.





SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION



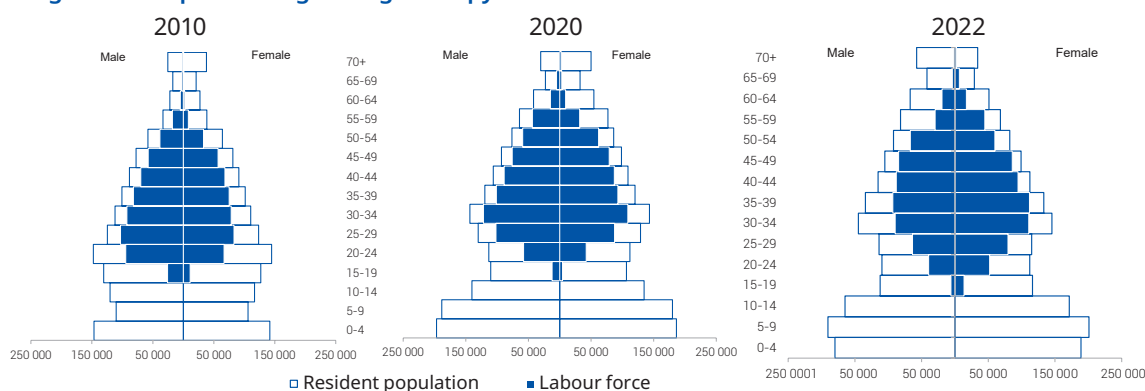
3.1. Population

The population of Mongolia reached 3.5 million in 2022, an increase of 47.6 thousand or 1.4 percent from the previous year. In 2010, 1.8 million people lived in urban areas (67.9 percent of the population). As of 2022 the urban population reached 2.4 million accounting for 70.1 percent of the Mongolian population. Furthermore, the percentage of the population living in Ulaanbaatar increased by 5.6 percentage points from 64.2 percent of the population in 2010 to 69.8 percent in 2022.

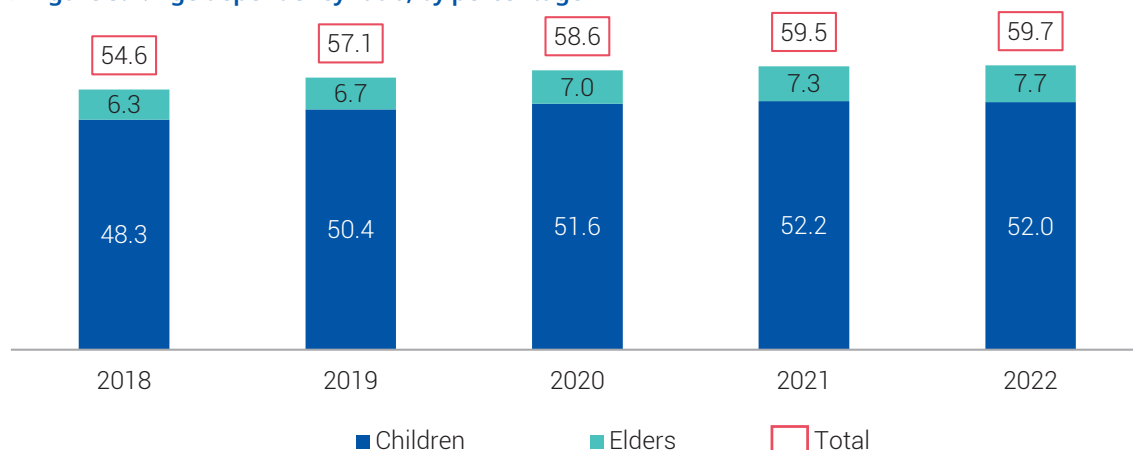
At the end of 2022, 2.3 million (67.5%) of Mongolia's resident population were of working age, showing an increase of 44.8 thousand people from the previous year.

Although the working-age population has grown in recent years, significant structural changes have occurred. For example, in 2022, the share of the total labour force, the 25-54-year-old population, in the total working-age population decreased by 0.6 percentage points from the previous year, and the share of the retirement age and older adults increased by 0.6 percentage points.

►Figure 3.1. Population age and gender pyramid



►Figure 3.2. Age dependency ratio, by percentage



The age dependency ratio, an indicator that can better show the changes in the population's age structure, is expressed as the ratio of children and older people per 100 people aged 15-64. The age dependency ratio of our country increased by 0.2 to 59.7 in 2022 from the previous year. The dependency of children aged 0-14 years decreased by 0.2 to 52.0, and the elderly over 65 years increased by 0.4 to 7.7 from 2021 to 2022.

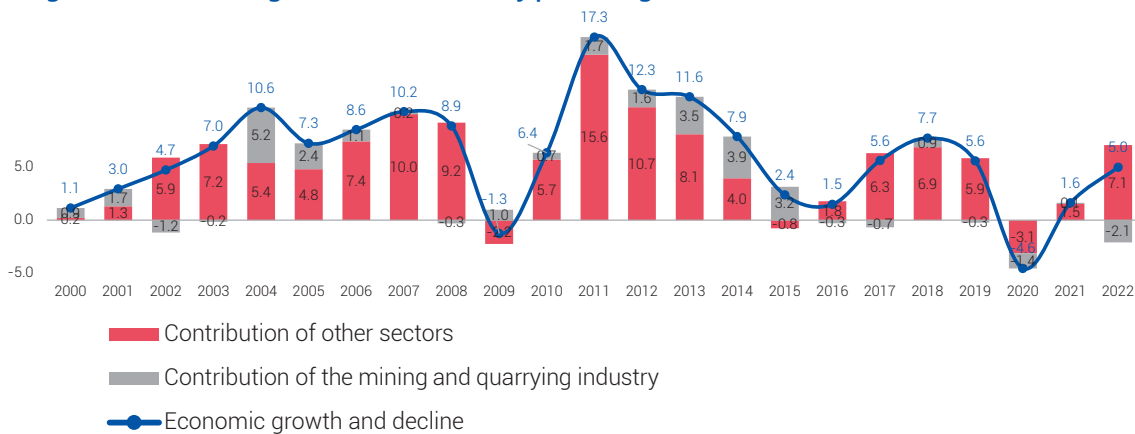
3.2. Economic growth and structural changes

Mongolia's economy has been steadily growing since 2000 due to rising prices of raw materials, increased investment, and the opening up of foreign direct investment (FDI). However, due to the global financial and economic crisis in 2008, it dropped sharply, and in 2009, GDP growth reached -1.3 percent.

It is considered that Mongolia overcame the crisis of 2008 with minor damage. After this crisis, the price of mining raw materials rose sharply on the world market, causing our country's export to increase and economic growth to reach 17.3 percent in 2011.

Economic growth decreased from 12.3 to 1.5 percent in 2012-2016 due to global financial and economic difficulties, continuous drop in raw materials prices in the mining and extraction industry, and reduced FDI. Economic growth was 5.6 percent in 2019, but economic growth decreased by 4.6 percent in 2020 due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. However economic growth recovered quickly reaching 5.0 percent in 2022.

►Figure 3.3. Economic growth and decline, by percentage



In 2000, the GDP per capita in Mongolia was 485 US dollars, and the gross national income (GNI) per capita was 448 US dollars. By 2022 GDP per capita reached 5033 US dollars and the GNI per capita reached 3953 US dollars. However, despite this overall progress, between 2014 and 2017, both GDP and GNI per capita continuously decreased, with GNI per capita falling more precipitously.

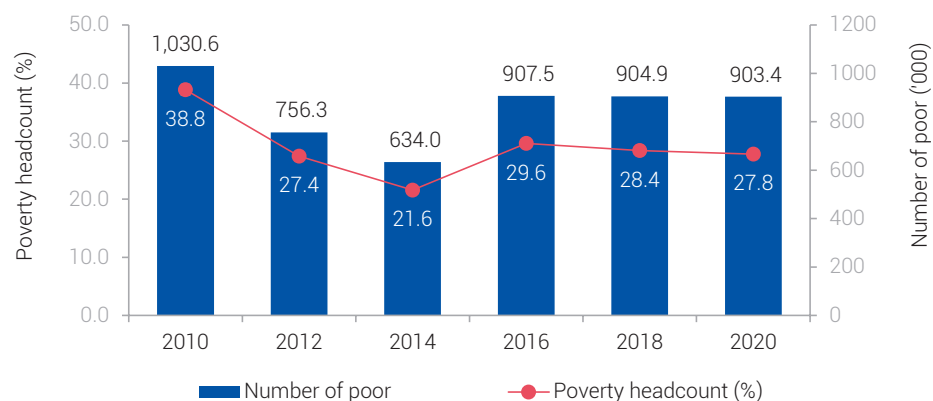
3.3. Poverty level

During the period of economic recovery, from 2010 to 2014, poverty decreased sharply from 38.8 percent to 21.6 percent, but due to the financial crisis, it increased again to 29.6 percent in 2016. In 2020 the poverty headcount stood at 27.8 percent of the population (903,400 people), a decrease of 0.6 percent from 2018. Considering the overall picture, between 2010 and 2020, the poverty of the Mongolian population decreased by 11.0 percentage points.

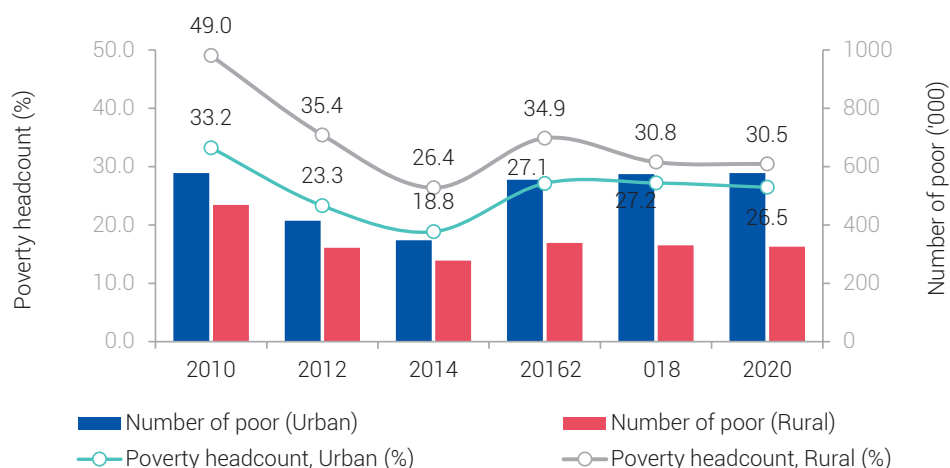
Considering poverty rates by residence, it can be seen that much progress was made between 2010 and 2020 in rural areas. In 2010, five out of ten rural people lived in poverty, and in 2020, three out of ten people living in rural areas were poor.

The gap between urban and rural poverty headcount has narrowed, but the concentration of people experiencing poverty is relatively high in urban areas. The share of poor people in urban areas increased from 55.2 percent (in 2010) to 63.9 percent (in 2020) of the total poor population.

► **Figure 3.4. Poverty headcount and number of poor,**



► **Figure 3.5. Poverty headcount, by percentage, number of poor, by area of residence**



3.4. Inequality

Inequality is measured by the National Statistics Office using the Gini coefficient and the Theil index. The Gini coefficient is an indicator that expresses the level of inequality in the distribution of consumption expenditure in a given population. The measure takes a value between 0 and 1, and when it approaches 0, it means that the difference in consumption of the population is decreasing (there is less inequality), and when it is close to 1, it means that the inequality of consumption is high.

The Gini coefficient, which measures the inequality of consumption of the population, decreased by 0.01 points from 2018 to 0.32 in 2020.

The Theil index, which measures inequality within and between income groups, was 0.17 in 2020, down 0.02 points from 2018.

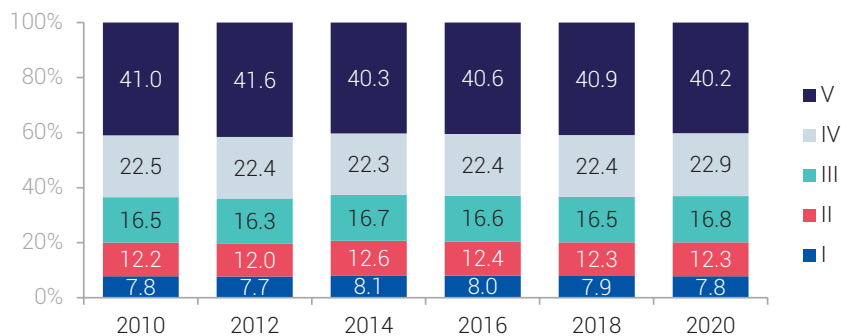
►Table 3.1. Inequality

Indicator	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Gini coefficient	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.32
Urban	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.33
Rural	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.3	0.29	0.29
Teil index	0.19	0.2	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.17
Urban	0.19	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.21	0.19
Rural	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14

Source: HSES 2010-2020

Another way to measure inequality is to examine the average consumption at different quantiles of the population. The average consumption of the wealthiest (V) 20 percent of the population in 2020 is 5.2 times higher than the lowest (I) 20 percent.

►Figure 3.6. Consumption structure of the population, by quintiles, as a percentage of the total

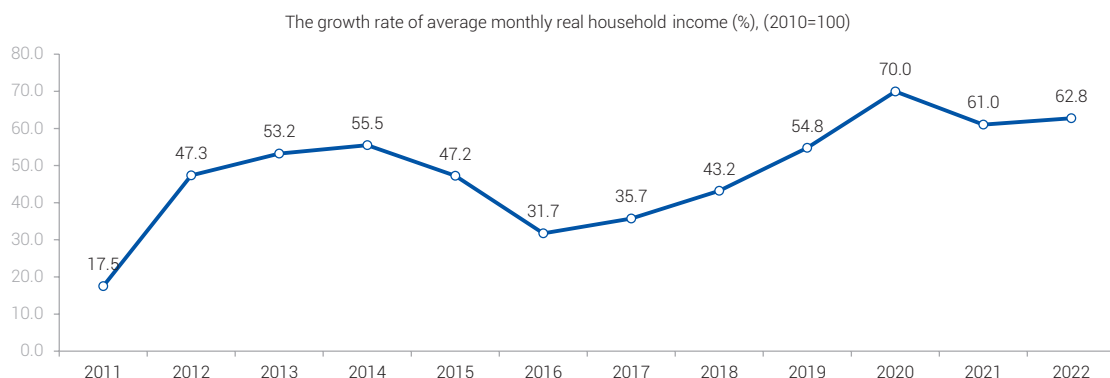


Looking by consumption decile, the average consumption of the wealthiest 10 percent of the population was 7.7 times higher than that of the 10 percent with the lowest consumption.

3.5. Household livelihood

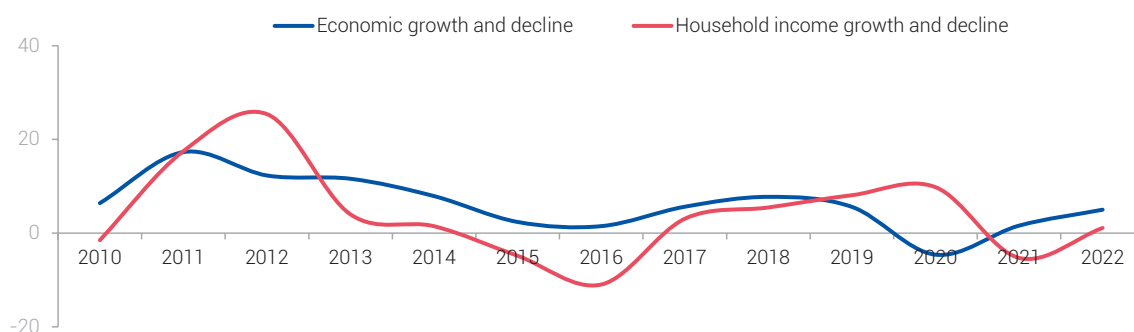
Average household monthly nominal income increased continuously from 2010 to 2014, then decreased until 2016 and increased from 2017 to 2022. Household nominal income 2022 reached 1.9 million MNT, which is 1.4 million MNT or 4.1 times more than in 2010. However, when the price change is adjusted and at a constant price, the average monthly real household income in 2022 is 1.2 million MNT, which is 62.9 percent higher than in 2010 and 1.1 percent higher than in 2021.

►Figure 3.7. Change in average monthly real household income, in percent



The annual growth rate of the average monthly real income of the household was the highest in 2012 (25.4%) after 2011 when the economy had the highest economic growth (17.3%) in the years of social and economic transition in Mongolia since 1990. But in 2016, when economic growth was low (1.5%), the average monthly real income also saw a large decrease of 11.0 percent. Also, in 2021, the annual growth rate of the average monthly household income decreased by 5.3 percent. In 2022, the household income growth was 1.1 percent, and the economic growth was 5.0 percent in 2022.

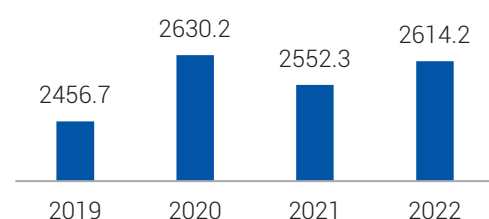
► **Figure 3.8. Average monthly household real income growth, and economic growth, in percent**



3.6. Social welfare

The number of social welfare service beneficiaries reached 2.6 million in 2022, an increase of 153.3 thousand people (6.2%) from the previous year.

► **Figure 3.9. Beneficiaries of social welfare services by year, thousand persons**



48.1 percent of the beneficiaries of social welfare pension and benefits services are children under 18 years of age who received child money, while 10.8 percent are mothers, single mothers, and fathers with many children. 12.4 percent of social welfare beneficiaries benefit from social welfare pensions, benefits, and services, and 28.7 percent are the participants of other social welfare services.

3.7. Labour

According to the 2022 Labour Force Survey, there were 1.3 million people in the labour force, a decrease of 93.4 thousand people (6.9%) from 2018, and the population outside the labour force increased by 26.4 thousand people (3.0%) to 894.4 thousand.

In 2022 the labour force participation rate decreased by 2.4 percentage points from 2018 reaching 58.6 percent, and the employment to population ratio decreased by 1.6 percentage points to 54.7 percent, presenting structural changes in the working-age population and a weakening of labour market activity.

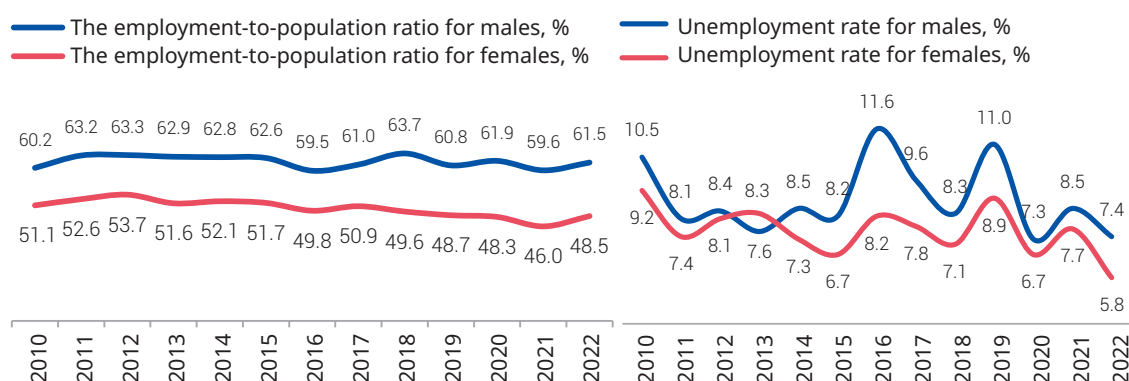
►Table 3.2. Employment indicators of the population, thousand persons

Indicators	2017	2018	2019*	2020	2021	2022
Labour force	1 357.4	1 358.6	1 273.9	1 250.6	1 225.4	1 265.2
Employed	1 238.3	1 253.0	1 146.2	1 162.9	1 125.6	1 180.5
Unemployed	119.1	105.6	127.7	87.7	99.8	84.7
Persons outside the labour force	863.0	868.0	832.2	877.5	926.8	894.4
Labour force participation rate, %	61.1	61.0	60.5	58.8	56.9	58.6
Employment-to-population ratio, %	55.8	56.3	54.4	54.6	52.3	54.7
Unemployment, %	8.8	7.8	10.0	7.0	8.1	6.7

The employment-to-population ratio reached 55.5 percent in 2010, and 57.6 percent in 2011-2014 had high economic growth, while it went down 54.7 percent in 2022, which decreased by 0.8 percentage points compared to 2010.

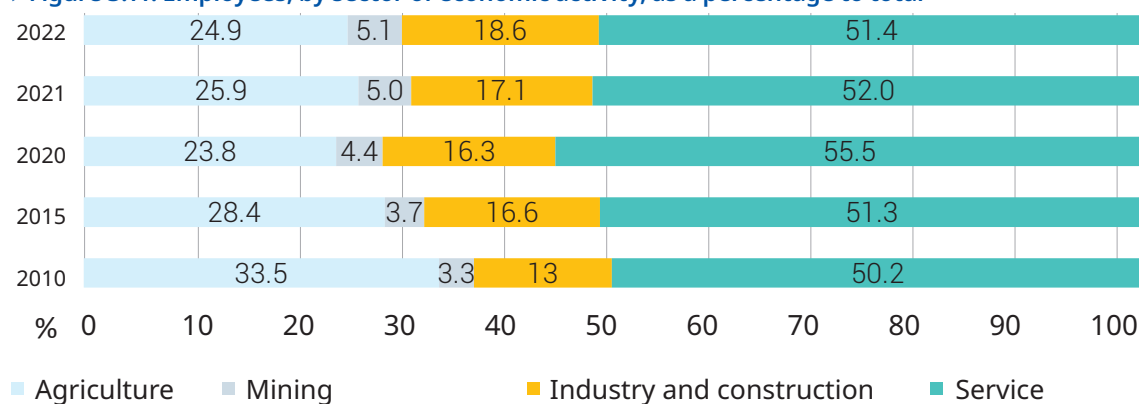
Looking at the unemployment rate by sex, between 2010-2022 unemployment was at 7.6 percent for women and 8.8 percent for men. Furthermore, the employment rate of women was 11.4 percentage points lower than that of men in 2010-2022, and it has decreased by 2.6 percentage points in 2022 compared to 2010. The root causes of gender differences in the labour market outcomes are related to marriage, household chores and caring roles and responsibilities, and societal stereotyped perceptions, norms, and expectations about the roles of men and women.

►Figure 3.10. Employment-to-population ratio and unemployment rate, by gender, percentage



Over the past 12 years, the share of workers in the agricultural sector has decreased by 8.6 percentage points from 33.5 to 24.9 percent, workers in the industry and construction sector have increased by 5.6 percentage points, in the mining sector by 1.8 percentage points, and in the service sector by 1.2 percentage points. The labour force moves from the traditional agricultural sector, where wages and labour productivity are relatively low, to the industrial and service industries.

►Figure 3.11. Employees, by sector of economic activity, as a percentage to total



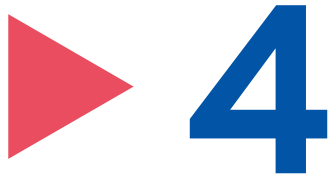
3.8. Human Development Index

The human development index increased by 0.022 points from 0.759 in 2018 to 0.781 in 2022, mainly due to the increase of the education index by 0.033 points.

Inequality-adjusted human development index increased from 0.670 in 2018 to 0.703 in 2022, an increase of 0.033 percentage points. The lost opportunity due to inequality reached 10.0 percent in 2022 and increased by 0.033 percentage points from 2018. The gender inequality index reached 0.276 in 2022, which decreased by 0.012 points from 2018.

►Table 3.3. Human Development Index

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Life expectancy index	0.772	0.776	0.780	0.785	0.789
Education index	0.721	0.725	0.761	0.761	0.754
GNI index	0.784	0.790	0.784	0.784	0.801
Human Development Index	0.759	0.763	0.775	0.776	0.781
Inequality-adjusted Life expectancy index	0.685	0.688	0.694	0.698	0.703
Inequality-adjusted Education index	0.661	0.664	0.733	0.733	0.726
Inequality-adjusted GNI index	0.664	0.668	0.664	0.665	0.680
Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index	0.670	0.674	0.696	0.698	0.703
Gender Inequality Index	0.288	0.274	0.286	0.367	0.276



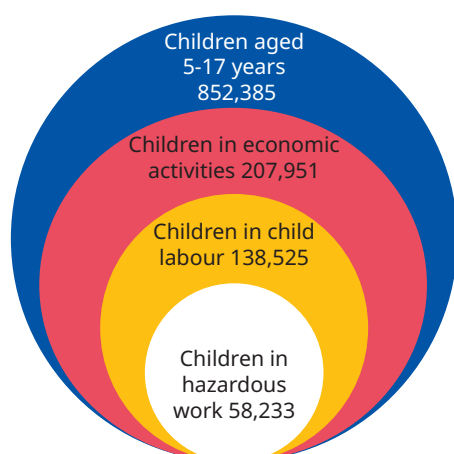
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN



This chapter covers some of the children's economic activity and schooling outcomes.

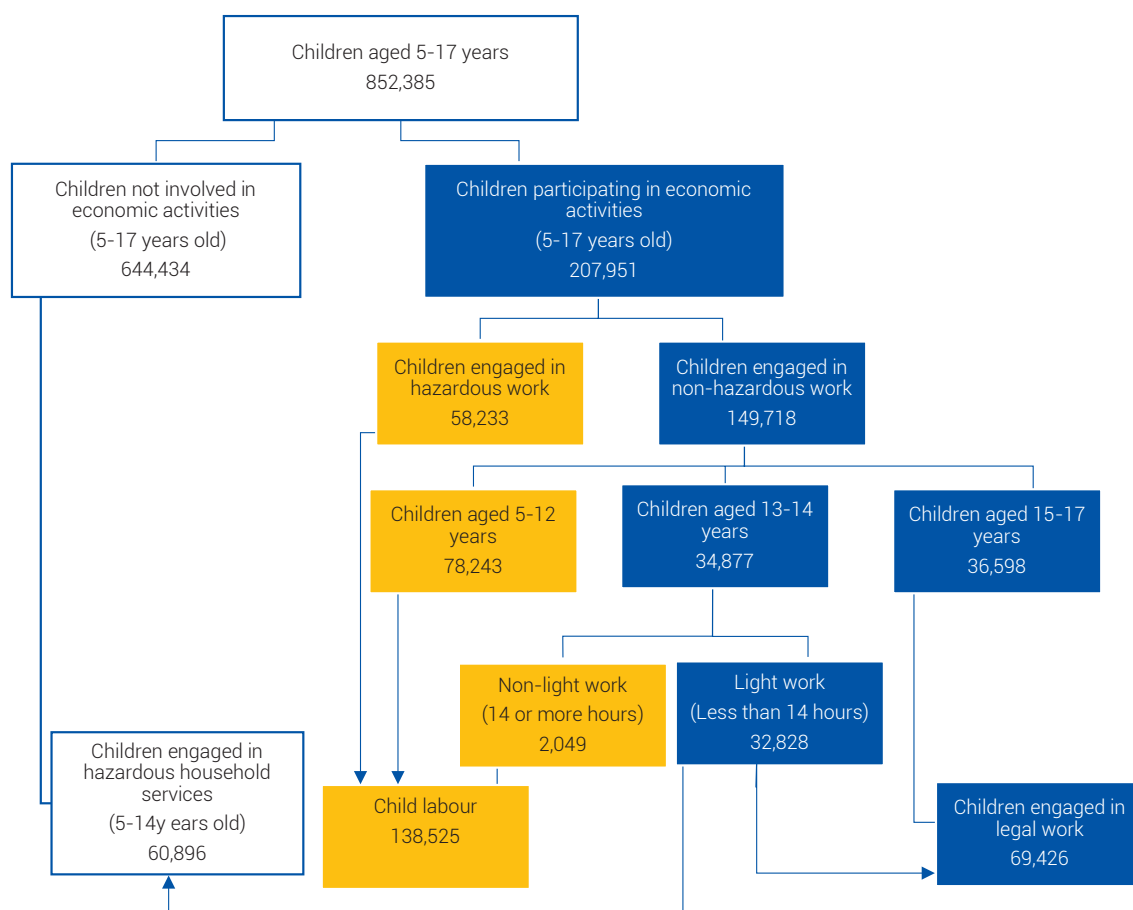
Children's work is a broad concept that includes any activity of children aged 5 to 17 years to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own-use, that is work within the general production boundary. This includes involvement in economic activity and in unpaid household services (or household chores). A child's involvement in economic activity refers to participation in the work within the SNA production boundary. Activities within the SNA production boundary included in this report are employment, own-use production of goods and unpaid trainee work.

► **Figure 4.1. Economic participation of children aged 5-17 years**



The number of children participating in economic activities, as a proportion of the total number of children, is shown using a Venn diagram (Figure 4.1).

► **Figure 4.2. The economic activity of children aged 5-17 years**



According to the survey, about 208,000, or 24.4 percent, of children aged 5-17 participate in economic activities, and 644,000, or 75.6 percent are not involved in economic activities

Male children are more likely to be involved in economic activities than female children: 126.1 thousand or 60.7 percent of children aged 5-17 years in economic activities are boys, and 81.8 thousand or 39.3 percent are girls.

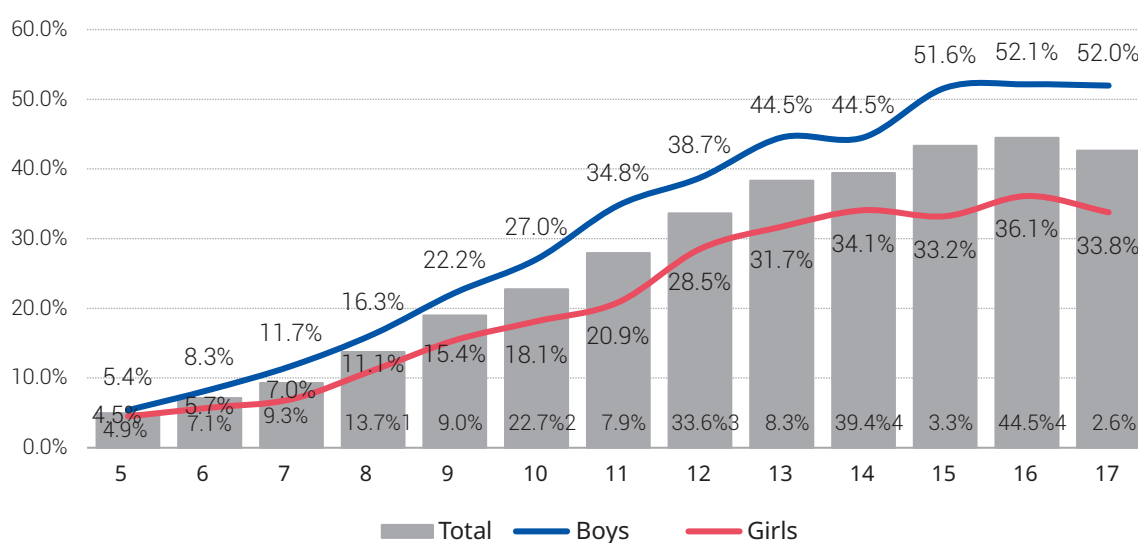
►Table 4.1. Children aged 5-17 years in economic activities, by age group, gender, area of residence, and region

Indicator		Children aged 5-12 years		Children aged 13-14 years		Children aged 15-17 years		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total		99 139	47.7	48 710	23.4	60 102	28.9	207 951	100.0
Gender	Boys	60 029	47.6	28 745	22.8	37 367	29.6	126 141	100.0
	Girls	39 110	47.8	19 965	24.4	22 735	27.8	81 810	100.0
	Urban	47 428	44.9	26 635	25.2	31 673	29.9	105 736	100.0
Area of residence, by gender	Boys	30 859	46.0	16 280	24.3	19 881	29.7	67 020	100.0
	Girls	16 569	42.8	10 355	26.7	11 792	30.5	38 716	100.0
	Rural	51 711	50.6	22 075	21.6	28 429	27.8	102 215	100.0
	Boys	29 170	49.3	12 465	21.1	17 486	29.6	59 121	100.0
	Girls	22 541	52.3	9 610	22.3	10 943	25.4	43 094	100.0
	Western	29 800	54.9	11 167	20.6	13 292	24.5	54 259	100.0
Region	Khangai	18 606	43.7	10 493	24.7	13 467	31.6	42 566	100.0
	Central	11 291	42.6	5 983	22.6	9 215	34.8	26 489	100.0
	Eastern	7 444	48.0	3 917	25.2	4 163	26.8	15 524	100.0
	Ulaanbaatar	31 998	46.3	17 150	24.8	19 965	28.9	69 113	100.0

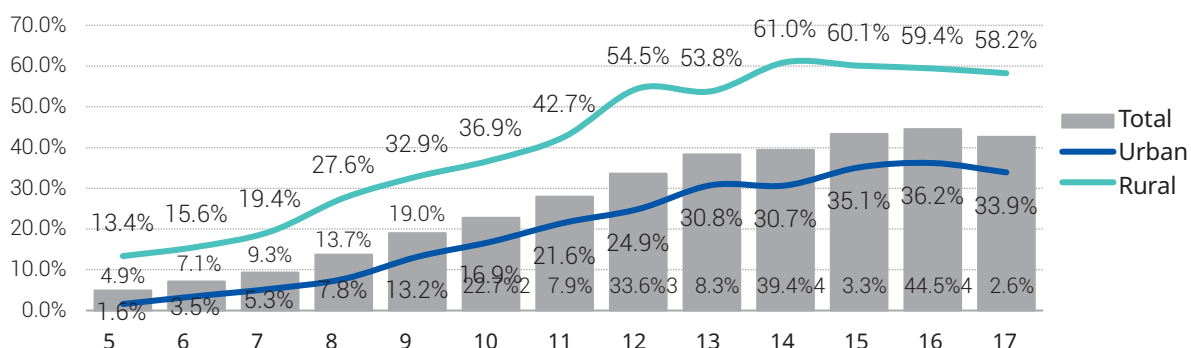
The percentage of children aged 5-17 years in economic activities is 24.4 percent nationally, 28.9 percent of boys and 17.7 percent of girls.

In terms of age groups, the participation of children in economic activities increases with increasing age.

►Figure 4.3. Proportion of children involved in economic activities by age and sex

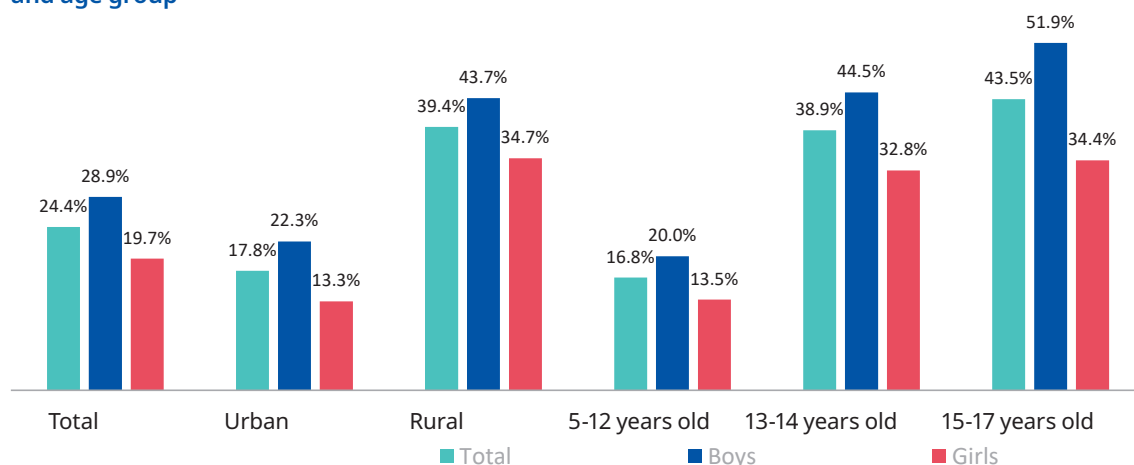


►Figure 4.4. Proportion of children involved in economic activities by age and area of residence



Regarding area of residence, the percentage of children involved in economic activities is high in rural areas.

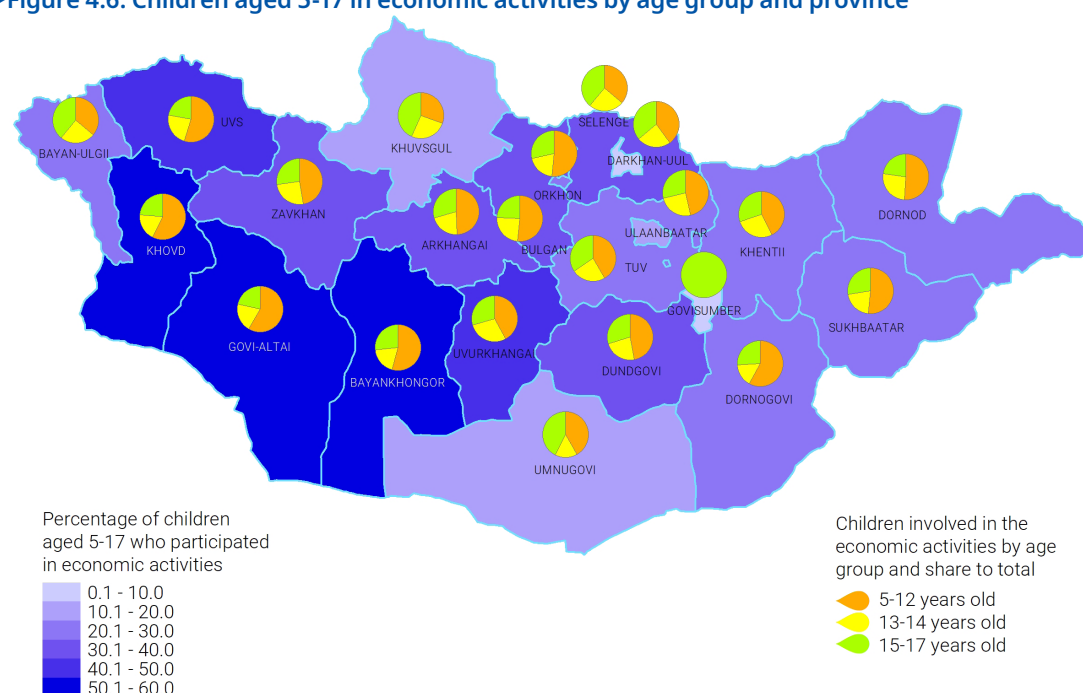
►Figure 4.5. Proportion of children involved in economic activities by gender, area of residence, and age group



At the national level, the share of children 5-17 years old in economic activities varies significantly by region. In the Western (48.7%), Khangai (27.7%), and Eastern (26.9%) regions a large proportion of children 5-17 are involved in economic activities than the national level. In the Central (20.3%), and in Ulaanbaatar (17.3%), children's involvement in economic activities is below the national average.

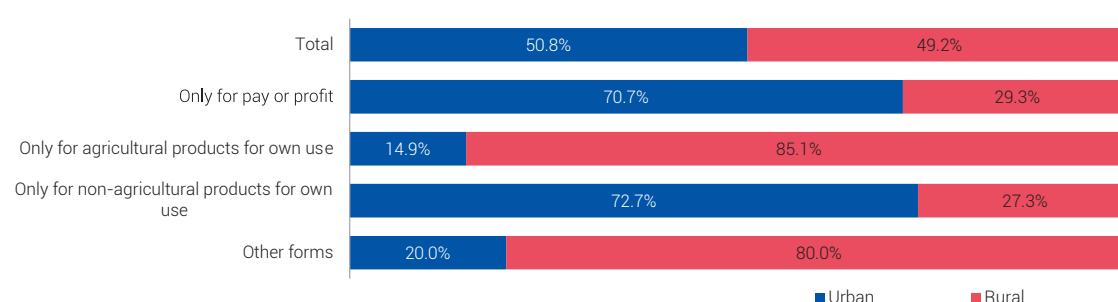
Significant differences exist also by province: children's involvement in economic activities varies from 24.8-28.8 percent in Khentii, Bayankhongor, Dornod and Orkhon provinces to 51.3-55.2 percent in Govi-Altai, Khovd, Bayan-Ulgii provinces (see also Table 12 in the Annex).

►Figure 4.6. Children aged 5-17 in economic activities by age group and province



Considering the form of work, three out of ten children were engaged only in non-agricultural production for their final consumption (not shown), two of every ten were engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural production for their final consumption, and two of every ten were only involved in agricultural production for own final use. While this trend holds across gender and age groups, it differs significantly by area of residence. In urban areas, children are more likely to be engaged in the production of non-agricultural goods for own-use, whereas in rural areas, children are more likely to be involved in own-use production of agricultural goods (and of both agricultural and non-agricultural goods).

►Figure 4.7. Children aged 5-17 engaged in economic activities by forms of work and area of residence

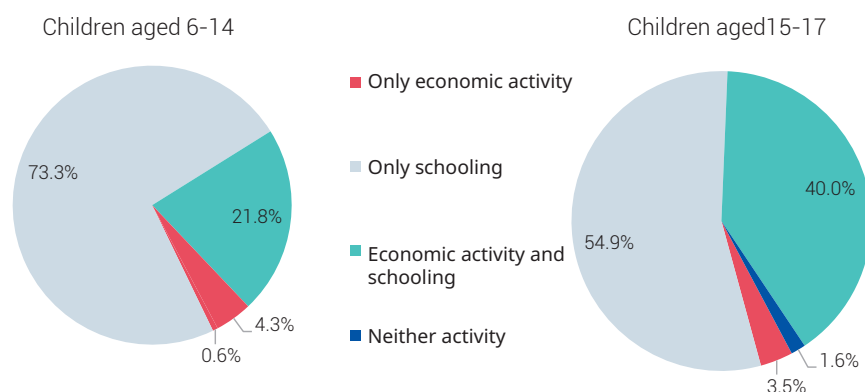


Article 6, 6.3 of the Law on Education of Mongolia states that Mongolian citizens are obliged to acquire compulsory education; this report focuses on school attendance by children aged 6-14 years, while school attendance of children aged 15-17 years is included for comparison.

21.8 percent of all children aged 6-14 participate in economic activities while studying, while 0.6 percent of children only participate in economic activities and do not attend school. 73.3 percent of children 6-14

only attend school, and 4.3 percent of these children do not attend school or participate in economic activities.

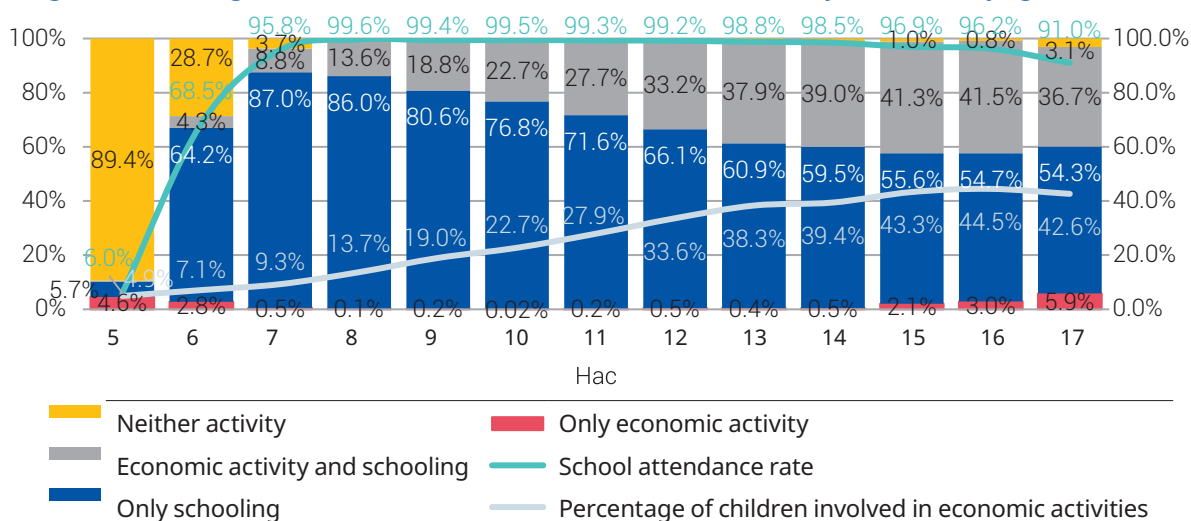
► **Figure 4.8. School attendance and participation in economic activity of children, by age group**



Compared to 6-14-year-olds, 15-17-year-olds are more likely to participate in economic activity only and combining economic activity with school attendance, while the rate of those only attending school decreases to 54.9%.

The overwhelmingly majority of children enter the school system at the age of 6, but more than 30 percent do not attend school at that age; only 6 percent of children aged 5 years attend kindergarten (Figure 4.9).

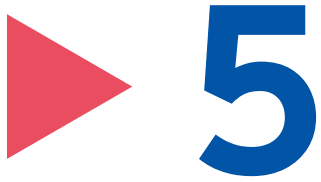
► **Figure 4.9. Kindergarten and school attendance, and economic activity of children by age**



►Table 4.2. School attendance and the economic activities of 6-14-year-olds by gender and area of residence

Indicator		Children aged 6-14		Mutually exclusive activity categories:							
				Only economic activity		Only schooling		Economic activity and schooling		Neither activity	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total		644 796	100.0	3 871	100.0	472 617	100.0	140 544	100.0	27 764	100.0
Gender	Boys	329 639	51.1	2 423	62.6	227 239	48.1	84 469	60.1	15 508	55.9
	Girls	315 157	48.9	1 448	37.4	245 378	51.9	56 075	39.9	12 256	44.1
Area of residence, by gender	Urban	452 849	100.0	934	100.0	358 917	100.0	72 336	100.0	20 662	100.0
	Boys	229 975	50.8	552	59.1	171 229	47.7	46 084	63.7	12 110	58.6
	Girls	222 874	49.2	382	40.9	187 688	52.3	26 252	36.3	8 552	41.4
	Rural	191 947	100.0	2 937	100.0	113 700	100.0	68 208	100.0	7 102	100.0
	Boys	99 664	51.9	1 871	63.7	56 010	49.3	38 385	56.3	3 398	47.8
	Girls	92 283	48.1	1 066	36.3	57 690	50.7	29 823	43.7	3 704	52.2





CHILD LABOUR

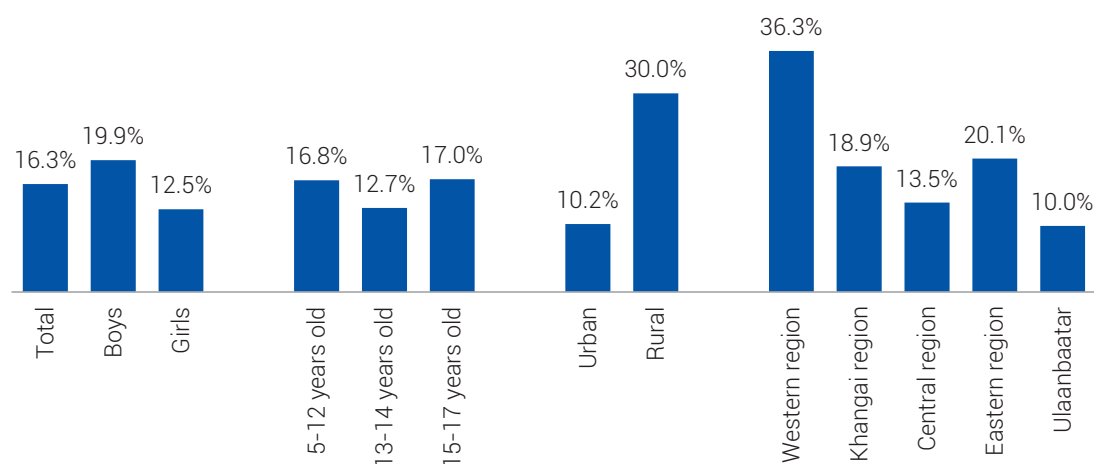


Child labour is subset of children's involvement in work. In other words, it is the concept of work of children prohibited by the legislation as children are too young to work and are involved in activities that is harmful to their physical and mental development. By generating quantitative data on child labour, it is possible to assess its interaction with the child's health, growth, and development or their education.

This chapter presents data on child labour, children engaged in hazardous work, and the characteristics of their main activities, including the forms of work and the time spent at work.

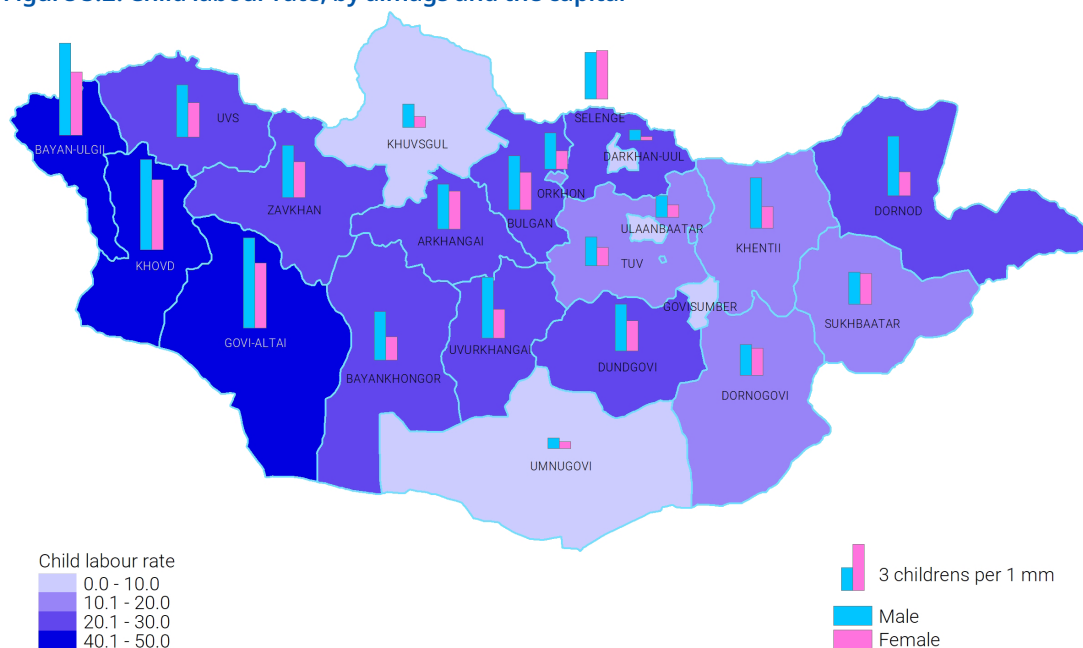
138.5 thousand or 16.3% of children 5-17 years old are engaged in child labour nationwide, representing 66.6 percent of children involved in economic activities. The child labour rate is 7.4 percentage points higher for boys than for girls, with 12.5 percent of girls in child labour compared to 19.9% of boy. There is a significant difference by area of residence and region. Child labour is more widespread in rural areas where 30.0 percent of children are in child labour: child labour in rural areas is 19.8 percentage points higher than in urban areas. Child labour is at its lowest in Ulaanbaatar (10%) and is highest in the Western region (36.3%).

► **Figure 5.1. Child labour rate by age group, gender, area of residence, and region**

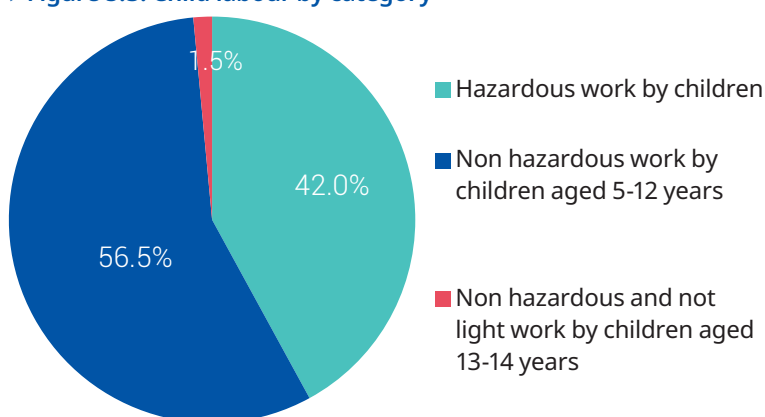


The child labour rate is highest in Khovd (45.4%), Bayan-Ulgii (43.1%), and Govi-Altai (42.3%) provinces (aimags). But in Selenge, Bulgan, and Uvurkhangai provinces, one out of every four children aged 5-17 are in child labour, and in Zavkhan, Uvs, Arkhangai, Dornod, Dundgov, Khentii, Bayankhongor, and Sukhbaatar provinces, one out of every five children aged 5-17 are in child labour.

►Figure 5.2. Child labour rate, by aimags and the capital



►Figure 5.3. Child labour by category

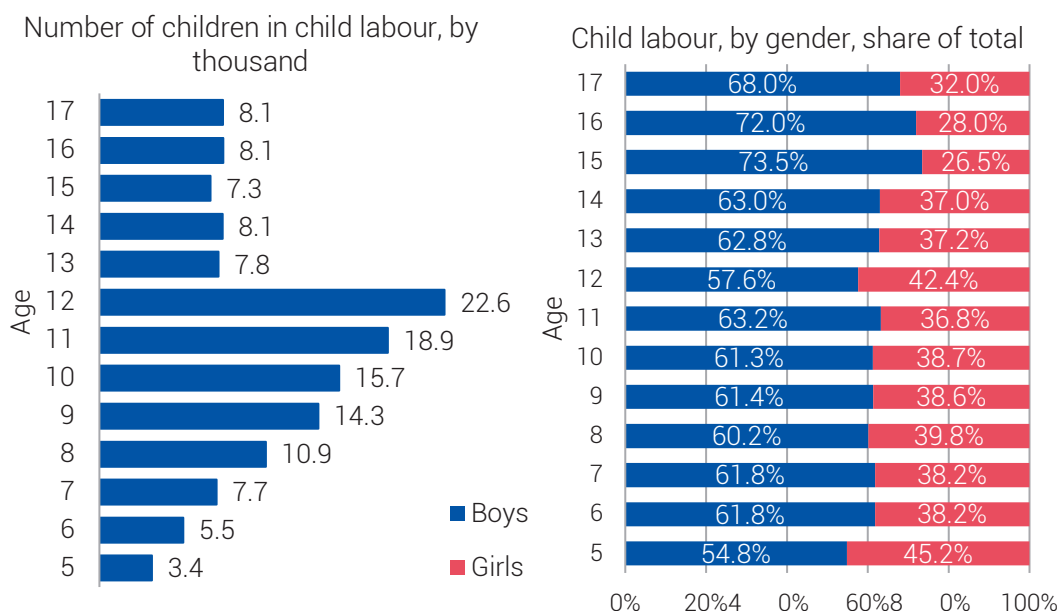


Considering the category of child labour based on international methods and national legal provisions, 78.2 thousand (56.5%) of children in child labour are under the age of minimum age to engage in light work (5-12 years), 58.2 thousand (42.0%) children aged 15-17 years are in hazardous work and 2.1 thousand (1.5%) are 13-14-year-old children who are engaged in non-hazardous but not light work.

Out of the total children in child labour, 86.7 thousand (62.6%) are boys, 51.8 thousand (37.4%) are girls. Breaking down children in child labour by age, 99.1 thousand (71.6%) are 5-12 years old, 15.9 thousand (11.4%) are 13-14 years old, 23.5 thousand (17.0%) are 15-17 years old.

Three out of five children in child labour live in rural areas. Regionally, three of every ten children in child labour live in Ulaanbaatar and another three in the Western region. Although the proportion of children living in Ulaanbaatar is high (32.3%), the percentage to the total children aged 5-17 in Ulaanbaatar or child labour rate is the lowest (10.0%). It associates with Mongolian nomadic animal husbandry, household culture, and infrastructure matter.

► **Figure 5.4. Children in child labour, by number, by gender, share of total**

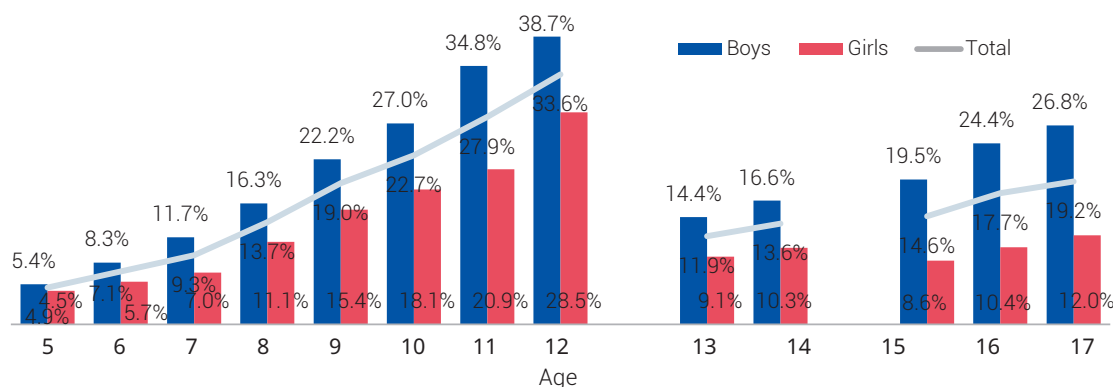


As can be seen from the figure above, child labour increases with age until children reach 12 years of age then it drops at 13 years after which it increases again. These figures, together with those on children's involvement in economic activities (Chapter 4), show that children in Mongolia enter the labour market very young (and below the age for admission to light work). However, since the age of 13, children are involved in activities permitted for their age or not hazardous and the child labour rate reduces to around 8%.

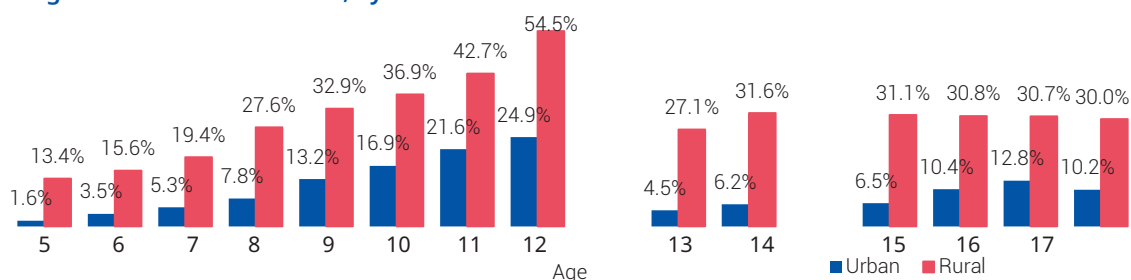
Male children are more likely to be involved in child labour than female children at any age.

Similarly, child labour is higher in rural areas regardless the age of the child.

► **Figure 5.5. Child labour rate by age and gender**



►Figure 5.6. Child labour rate, by area of residence



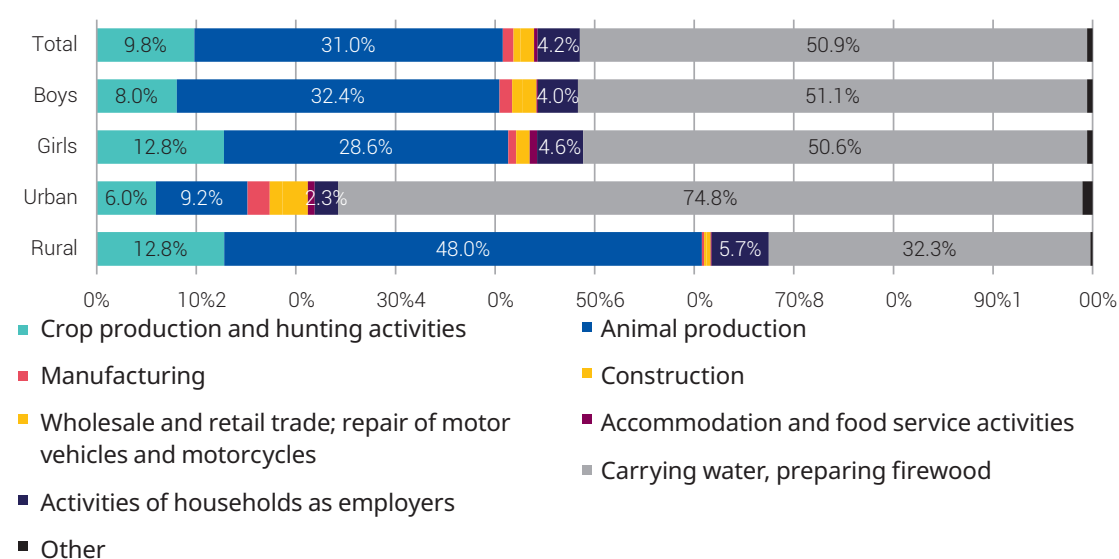
5.1. Characteristics of the main work

Children are engaged in child labour in several activities.

In this section, we look at the characteristics of children's main work, that is the work that takes the most of children's time.

As shown in Figure 5.7 below, one out of every two children in child labour aged 5-17 carried water from natural and public sources and collected firewood, three out of ten children took part in animal husbandry, and one out of the ten children in farming or cropping.

►Figure 5.7. Child labour by sector of main economic activity (percentage distribution)



5.2. Forms of work of child labour

In this section, we look at child labour and the forms of work. The forms of work are defined in line with the concepts and definitions provided in the Resolution on Work, Employment, and Underutilization of Labour approved by the 19th Conference of International Labour Statisticians. In this way, one can identify the extent to which children in child labour participate in the production of goods and services aimed at the market or in the production of goods and products for the final use of their households (the

involvement of children in services for their own household, i.e., unpaid household services or household chores, is discussed in chapter 8).

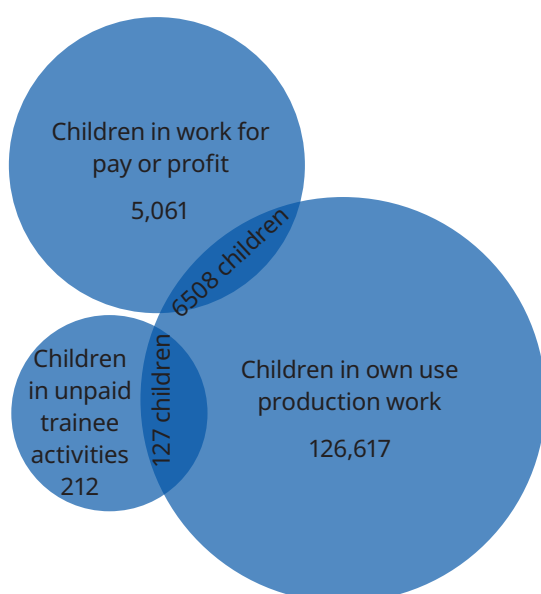
Out of 138.5 thousand children in child labour, 126.6 thousand (91.4%) are engaged only in own-use production of goods, 5.1 thousand (3.7%) are in employment work for pay or profit only, 212 (0.2%) are in unpaid trainee activities only, while 6.5 thousand (4.7%) were involved in more than one activity.

►Table 5.1. Child labour, by forms of work, age group, gender, and area of residence

Indicator		Children in employment for pay or profit only (a)		Children in own-use production of goods only (b)		Children in unpaid trainee activities only (c)		Both employment for pay or profit and own-use production goods (d)		Both own-use production of goods and unpaid trainee (e)		Total own-use production (b+d+e)		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total		5 061	3.7	126 617	91.4	212	0.1	6 508	4.7	127	0.1	133 252		138 525	100.0
Gender	Boys	3 135	3.6	78 488	90.5	145	0.2	4 873	5.6	83	0.1	83 444		86 724	100.0
	Girls	1 926	3.7	48 129	92.9	67	0.1	1 635	3.2	44	0.1	49 808		51 801	100.0
Age group	5 - 12 years	1 829	1.9	95 702	96.5			1 597	1.6	12	0.0	97 311		99 140	100.0
	13 - 14 years	1 133	7.1	13 311	83.8			1 438	9.1			14 749		15 882	100.0
	15 - 17 years	2 099	8.9	17 604	74.9	212	0.9	3 473	14.8	115	0.5	21 192		23 503	100.0
Area of residence	Urban	3 530	5.8	53 811	88.6	163	0.3	3 125	5.1	115	0.2	57 051		60 744	100.0
	Rural	1 531	2.0	72 806	93.6	49	0.1	3 383	4.3	12	0.0	76 201		77 781	100.0
Region	Western	304	0.8	39 435	97.3			781	1.9			40 216		40 520	100.0
	Khangai	1 124	3.9	25 621	88.1	123	0.4	2 167	7.4	54	0.2	27 842		29 089	100.0
	Central	962	5.4	16 191	91.8			486	2.8			16 677		17 639	100.0
	Eastern	840	7.2	9 710	83.7			1 060	9.1			10 770		11 610	100.0
	Ulaanbaatar	1 831	4.6	35 660	89.9	89	0.2	2 014	5.1	73	0.2	37 747		39 667	100.0

►Figure 5.8. Child labour and forms of work

No form of work is mutually exclusive, and some children engaged in employment for pay or profit may be dually involved in either own-use production activities or other activities. Therefore, here the total number of children in child labour and their forms of work are presented using a Venn diagram to see the overall picture.



5.2.1. Child labour in employment

This section deals with children in child labour in employment for pay or profit.

Of all children in child labour, 11.6 thousand children are in employment for pay or profit: Of employed children in child labour about 4 out of ten (5.1 thousand) are in employment for pay or profit only and 6 out of ten (6. thousand) children are involved in both employment for pay or profit, and own-use production of goods.

Seven out of ten children in employment for pay or profit are boys.

In terms of area of residence, involvement in employment is more frequent in urban areas, and in terms of regions, it is higher in Ulaanbaatar and Khangai regions than in other regions.

Looking at age, the majority of children in employment are older children aged 15-17 years who are mostly employed in industry and construction. Younger children 5-14 years old, and 13-14-year-olds mostly work in the agriculture sector.

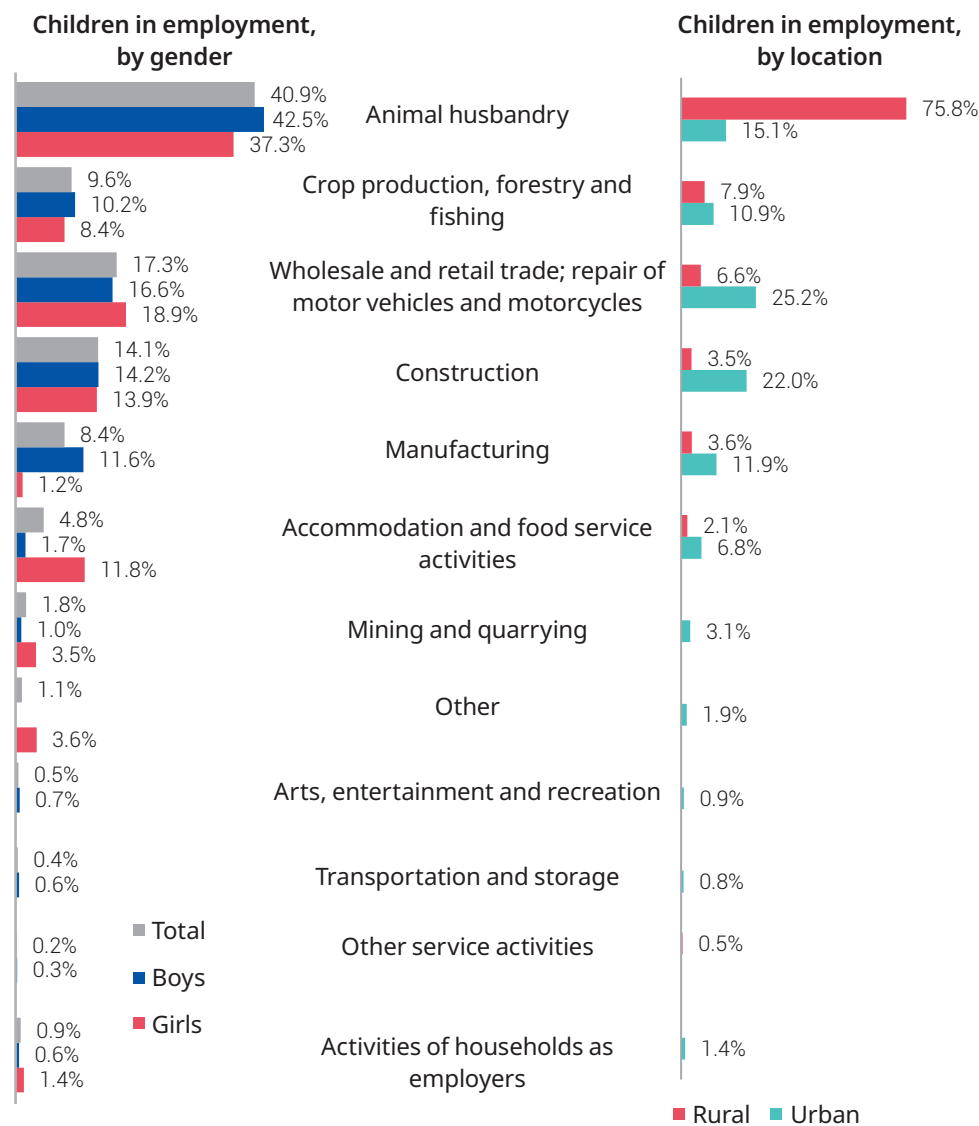
►Table 5.2. Children in employment for pay or profit by economic activity, age group, gender, area of residence, and region

Indicator		Total		Structure of economic sectors, by percentage				Total
		Number	%	Agriculture	Industry and construction	Services other than domestic work	Domestic work	
Total		11 569	100.0	50.5	22.7	25.0	1.8	100.0
Gender	Boys	8 008	69.2	52.7	26.1	20.2	1.0	100.0
	Girls	3 561	30.8	45.7	15.1	35.7	3.5	100.0
Age group	5-12	3 427	29.6	75.4	9.0	12.4	3.2	100.0
	13 - 14	2 571	22.2	58.1	10.0	31.9	-	100.0
	15 - 17	5 571	48.2	31.8	37.0	29.5	1.7	100.0
Location	Urban	6 655	57.5	26.0	33.9	37.0	3.1	100.0
	Rural	4 914	42.5	83.7	7.5	8.8	-	100.0
Region	Western	1 085	9.4	55.9	9.2	34.9	-	100.0
	Khangai	3 292	28.5	61.0	23.5	14.1	1.4	100.0
	Central	1 448	12.5	66.0	13.1	20.9	-	100.0
	Eastern	1 900	16.4	79.6	7.7	12.7	-	100.0
	Ulaanbaatar	3 845	33.2	19.8	36.9	39.1	4.2	100.0

4.7 thousand (40.9%) of children in employment for pay or profit are in the livestock sector, 2.0 thousand (17.3%) in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 1.6 thousand (14.1%) in the manufacturing, 1.1 thousand (9.6%) worked in agriculture and forestry, and 1.0 thousand (8.4%) worked in construction. Regarding gender, both male and female children are mostly involved in the agriculture sector, but female children are more likely to be at work in the service sector and in domestic work than their male peers and male children are more likely to be at work in the construction sector than their female children.

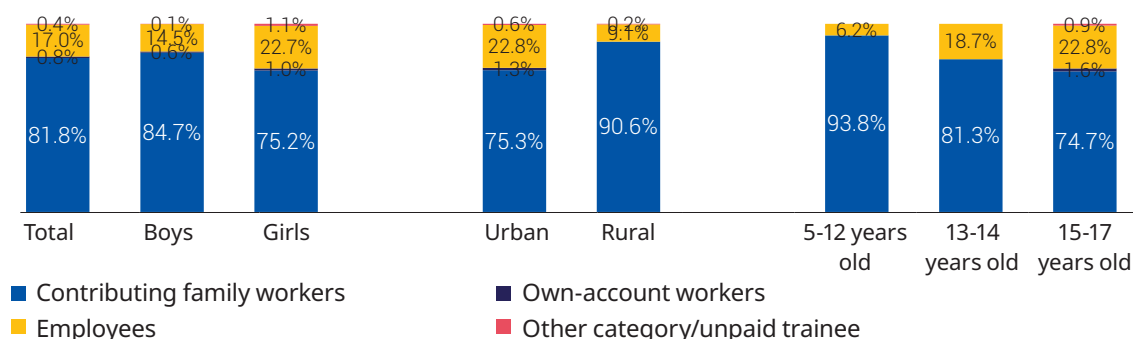
Differences in children's occupations can be observed by area of residence: in rural areas, most of children are engaged in animal husbandry, while in urban areas, they work in wholesale and retail trade, maintenance of cars and motorcycles, and the manufacturing industry.

► **Figure 5.9. Children in employment for pay or profit by divisions of economic activity, distribution by sex and area of residence**



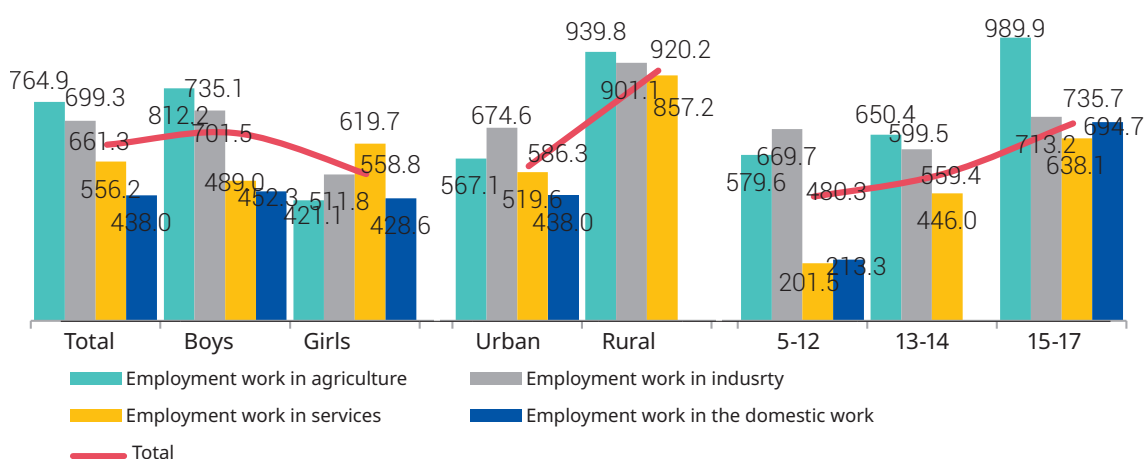
Regarding the status in employment, 9.5 thousand (81.8%) of children in child labour work for their family (contributing family workers), and 2.0 thousand (17.0%) are paid workers. Children working as contributing family workers are the overwhelmingly majority both in urban and rural areas and across any age group.

►Figure 5.10. Children in employment for pay or profit by employment status, sex, area of residence and age group, distribution



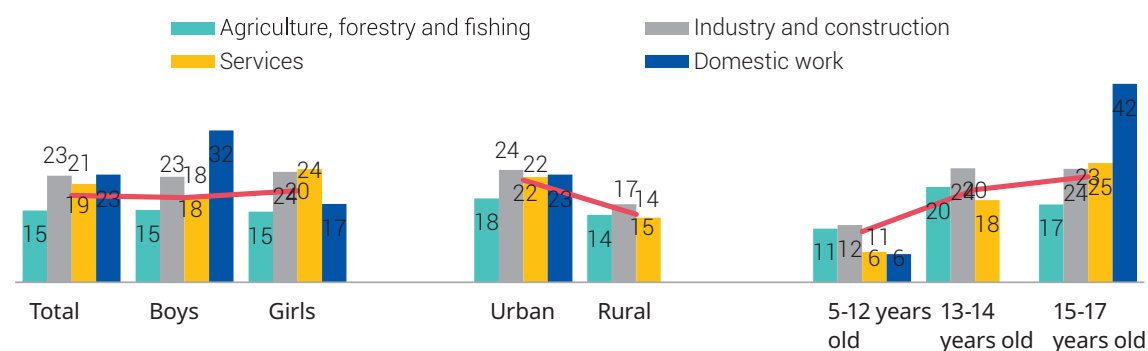
Children in employment for pay or profit earned an average of 661.3 thousand MNT per month. Males earn a higher wage in any sector, except for the service sector where female children earn 26.7% more than their male peers. Earnings are overall higher in rural areas and increase with age.

►Figure 5.11. Monthly average wages and income of child labour in employment by sex, area of residence and age group, distribution

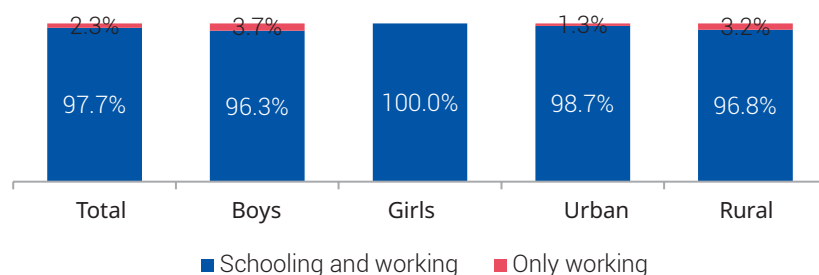


Children aged 5-17 in employment spend an average of 19 hours a week on their main activity. In terms of sex, girls spend 2 hours more than boys at work in employment. There is considerable variation in work intensity by area of residence, with children in urban areas working longer hours than their rural peers.

►Figure 5.12. Hour spent on employment by industry, gender, area of residence, and age group



►Figure 5.13. School enrollment of children in child labour in employment by percentage



The overwhelmingly majority of children in child labour in employment aged 6 to 14 years are attending school (age for secondary education), with no female children in employment being out of school. Children in rural areas are more likely to be in child labour and not attending school.

5.2.2. Child labour in the own-use production of goods

133.2 thousand (96.2%) of children in child labour are engaged in the own-use production of goods. It is useful to recall that children are involved in more than one activity (figure 5.8) and 6.6 thousand (5.0%) are engaged both in own-use production and in employment.

Among the children involved in own-use production of goods, 83.4 thousand or 62.6% are boys, 49.8 thousand or 37.4% are girls, 57.0 thousand or 42.8% live in urban, and 76.2 thousand or 57.2% live in rural areas.

►Table 5.3. Children in child labour in own-use production of goods by type of activities, sex, area of residence and percentage

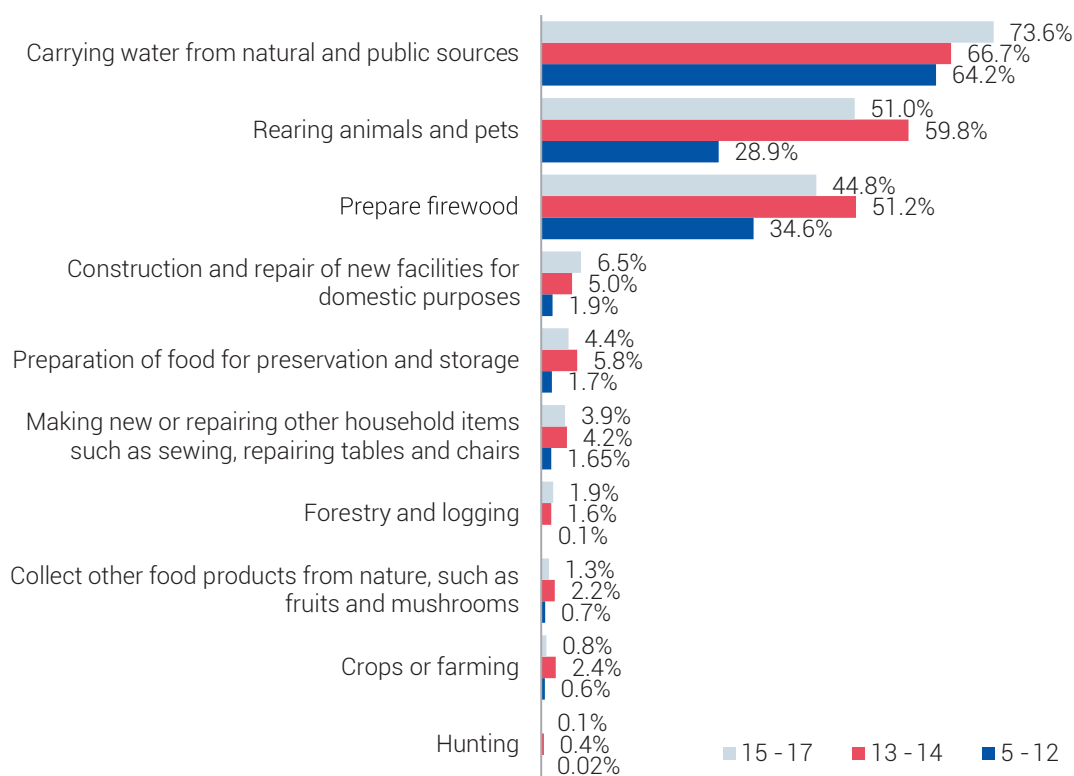
Activities		Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural
	Number	133 252	83 444	49 808	57 050	76 202
Involvement in own-use production of goods	%	100.0	62.6	37.4	42.8	57.2
Activities (percentage), %						
Farming		0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.8
Rearing animals		35.8	35.8	35.8	9.1	55.9
Forestry and logging		0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.0
Collect other food products from nature, such as fruits and mushrooms		0.9	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.7
Hunting		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Preparation of food for preservation and storage		2.6	2.2	3.3	1.5	3.4
Construction and repair of new facilities for domestic purposes		2.9	3.6	1.9	1.0	4.4
Making new or repairing other household items such as sewing, repairing tables and chairs		2.3	2.1	2.6	0.8	3.4
Carrying water from natural and public sources		66.0	69.0	61.0	85.5	51.4
Prepare firewood		38.0	38.2	37.7	29.1	44.7

Note: Totals sum to more than 100% as children may be involved in more than one activity.

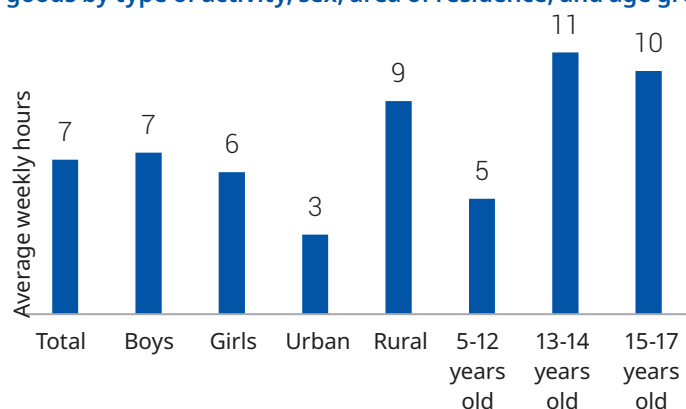
Children in child labour in own-use production are involved in several activities. Most of them are involved in carrying water from natural or public sources (88 thousand, or 66% of children in own-use production and child labour), collect firewood (50.7 thousand or 38% of children in own-use production and child labour), and/or participate in raising and breeding animals and pets (47.7 thousand, or 35.8% of children in own-use production and child labour). Children's involvement in own-use production activities is high at any age (figure 5.14).

This pattern is the same by sex, but by area of residence, the share of children involved in animal husbandry activities and in collecting firewood is respectively 46.8 percentage points and 15.6 percentage points higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. However, the proportion of children carrying water from natural or public sources is 34.1 percentage points higher in urban than rural areas. This is likely due to factors such as the infrastructure and the long working hours of adults in urban areas. Moreover, in rural areas, adults are more likely to carry water by regular carts or cars, while in urban areas, children and young people spend some time in queues to get water from public sources.

►Figure 5.14. Children in child labour in own-use production of goods by type of activities, age group and percentage



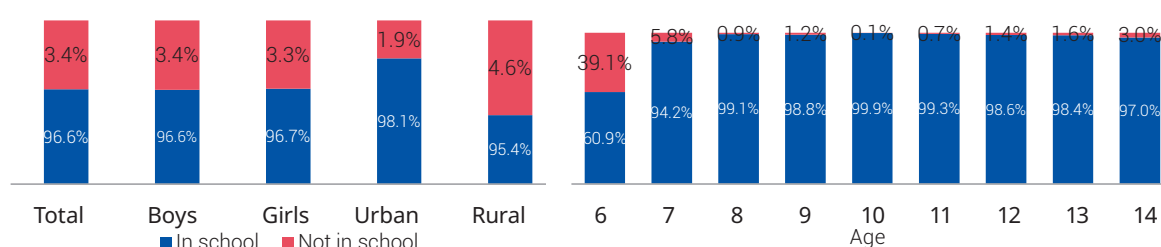
►Figure 5.15. Average hours spent per week by children engaged in own-use production of goods by type of activity, sex, area of residence, and age group



Children spend an average of 7 hours per week in own-use production work. In terms of sex, boys spend one hour more than girls in this activity. The time spent in the own-production of goods by children in rural areas is three times higher than that by children in urban areas.

108.6 thousand children aged 6-14 were in own-use production of goods, of which 96.6 percent are in school, and 3.4 percent are not. These figures are similar between boys and girls, but by area of residence, school attendance is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, with 4.6 percent of children in own-use production and living in areas rural and 1.9 percent of those living in urban areas not attending school. 58.9 percent of children who do not attend school are six-year-olds, and 11.8 percent are 7-year-olds.

► **Figure 5.16. School attendance of children in child labour in own-use production of goods, by sex, area of residence, and age, by share of total**

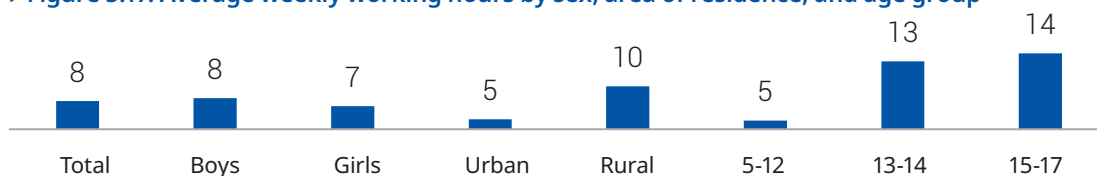


5.3. Working hours

The previous sections showed only information on time spent on specific forms of work, while this section presents data on the total time spent on all activities within the SNA production boundary. Working hours data is critical because longer working hours can lead to worse consequences for children's development, including a higher risk of work-related illnesses and injuries, reduced school attendance and limited time for homework, leisure, and adequate rest.

The survey collected data on actual hours worked in the last week for all forms of work, so the results for working hours were estimated as actual hours performed. Data on usual working hours were also collected, but only for employment work.

► **Figure 5.17. Average weekly working hours by sex, area of residence, and age group**



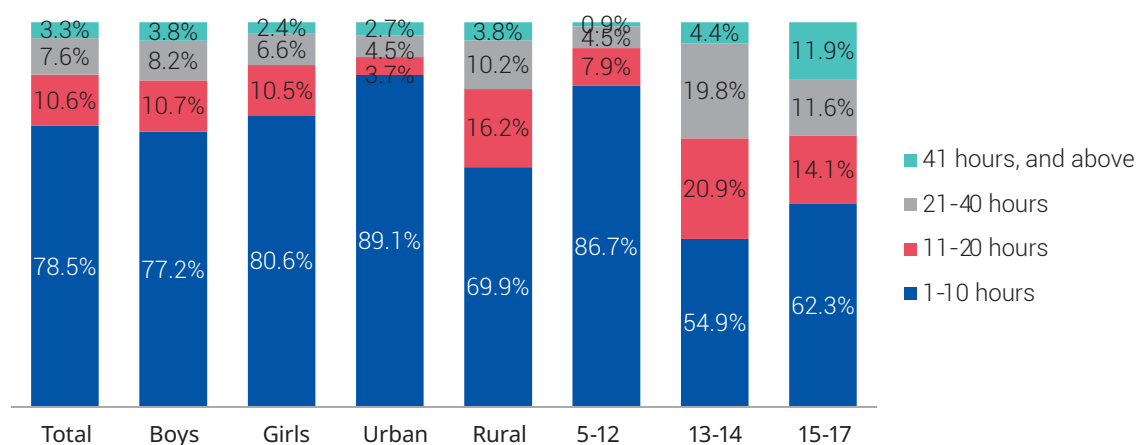
Children in child labour spend on average 8 hours per week working with boys spending on average one hour more than girls (8 hours versus 7 hours respectively). Children in child labour who live in rural areas spend twice as much time working on average than in urban areas: children in rural areas log an average of 10 hours per week working, whereas their peers in urban areas spend 5 hours per week. However, the time spent working varies depending on forms of work and the area of residence.

►Table 5.4. Average weekly working hours for children in child labour by age group, forms of work, sex, and area of residence

Indicator		Children aged 5-12				Children aged 13-14				Children aged 15-17			
		Work only in own-use production of goods	Work only in employment for pay or profit	Both own-use production of goods and employment for pay or profit	CHILD LABOUR (ALL JOBS)	Work only in own-use production of goods	Work only in employment for pay or profit	Both own-use production of goods and employment for pay or profit	CHILD LABOUR (ALL JOBS)	Work only in own-use production of goods	Work only in employment for pay or profit	Both own-use production of goods and employment for pay or profit	CHILD LABOUR (ALL JOBS)
Total		5	8	22	5	11	23	23	13	12	18	25	15
Sex	Boys	5	12	19	5	12	25	33	14	9	26	30	12
	Girls	3	10	13	3	8	25	18	12	6	24	25	14
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	3	9	12	3	7	24	19	11	7	20	24	14
	Boys	2	12	13	3	10	25	2	14	5	31	28	15
	Girls	7	8	24	7	12	19	32	14	13	12	28	14
	Rural	8	7	26	8	12	19	29	13	15	14	27	16
	Boys	6	12	21	7	12	17	34	14	10	8	34	11
	Girls	5	9	21	5	11	24	26	13	11	21	26	14

Eight out of ten children in child labour work on average 1-10 hours. The share of children spending longer hours is higher in rural areas, with more than 30% of children in child labour spending more than 11 hours per week working. The share of children spending long hours working increases by age: among children 5-12 years old, less than 1 percent of children work more than 41 hours; the percentage increases to 4.4% and 11.9% for children aged 13-14 years and 15-17 years.

►Figure 5.18. Average weekly hours spent on child labour, SNA production boundary, by time interval, and as a percentage



Children aged 6 to 14 in child labour and not attending school spend an average of 10 hours per week working, whereas children in child labour and attending school spend an average of 7 hours a week.

► **Table 5.5. Time spent in child labour by school attendance**

Indicator	Children in child labour and studying				Children in child labour only			
	Total	Child labour in own-use production of goods only	Child labour in employment for pay or profit only	Child labour in both own-use production and employment for pay	Total	Child labour in own-use production of goods only	Child labour in employment for pay or profit only	Child labour in both own-use production and employment for pay
Total	7	5	11	23	10	7	26	25
Boys	7	5	9	23	12	9	26	25
Girls	7	5	15	25	6	5	-	-
Urban	4	3	14	16	5	2	-	27
Boys	4	3	11	16	6	2	-	27
Girls	4	3	17	12	3	3	-	-
Rural	9	7	7	27	11	9	26	23
Boys	10	8	6	27	14	11	26	23
Girls	8	7	8	27	7	5	-	-

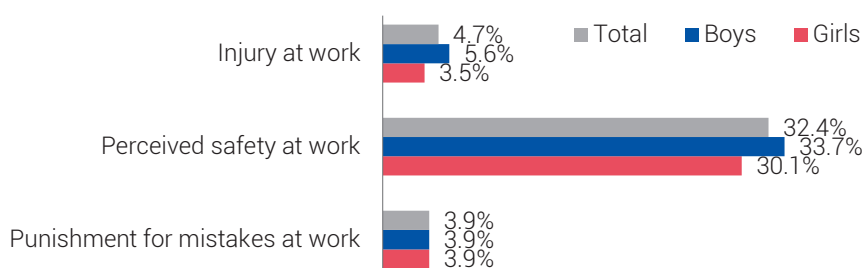
5.4. Conditions of workplace

In addition to determining child labour based on the child's age and working hours, it is also necessary to consider whether the working conditions harm the child's health and physical wellbeing. Workplace conditions refer to the social and environmental condition of the workplace where children or adults' work.

Therefore, the survey collected data about children who suffered accidents and injuries due to child labour or were exposed to physical and psychological violence.

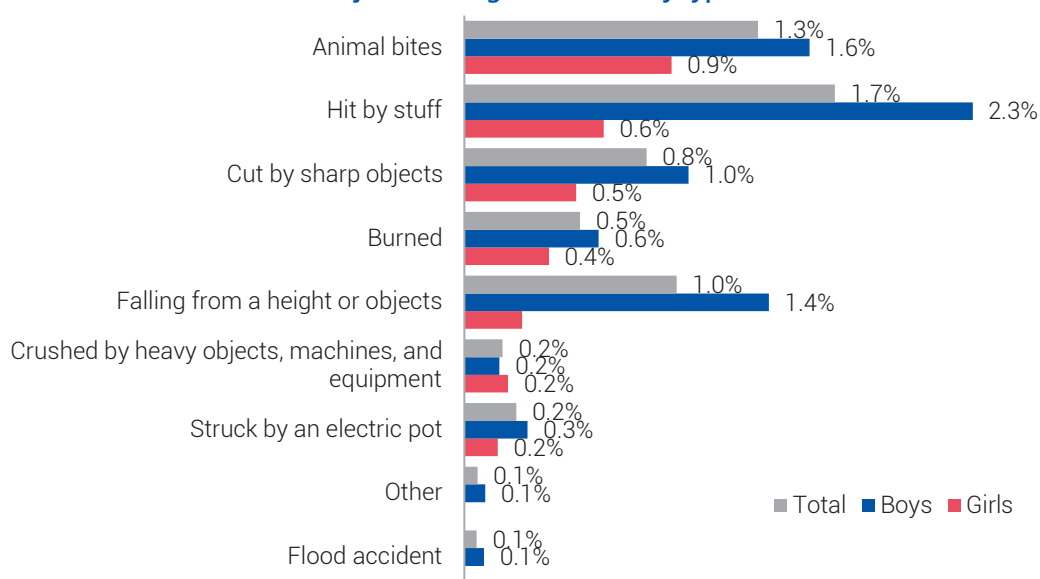
According to the survey, among children in child labour, 44.8 thousand, or 32.4 percent, felt fear and danger in the workplace; 6.5 thousand, or 4.7 percent, had an accident or injury while working, and 5.4 thousand, or 3.9 percent, were bullied others; and 0.4 thousand, or 0.3 percent, were injured due to workplace violence.

► **Figure 5.19. Working conditions by difficulties encountered**



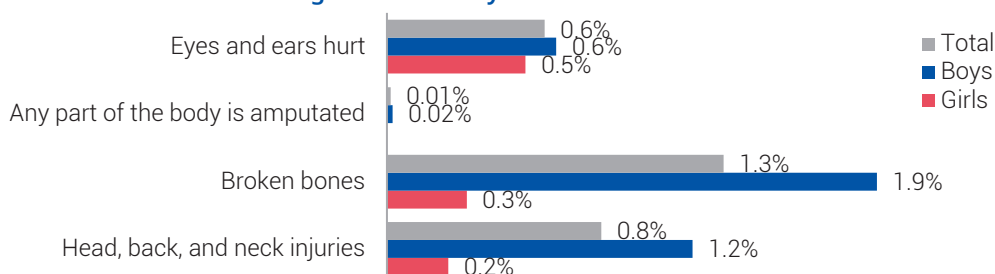
Considering the types of accidents and injuries among children in child labour injured while working, it can be seen that the most common injury is being hit by an object with affects 1.7 percent of all children in child labour. This is followed by being bitten by an animal which affects 1.3 percent of children in child labour, and falling from heights with affects 1.0 percent of children in child labour.

►Figure 5.20. Cases of accidents and injuries during child labour by types



Also, 1.3 percent of child labour were injured and broke bones while working, and several had amputations. Although this may seem like a small number, child labour-related injuries are still a problem and one of the areas of concern in child protection.

►Figure 5.21. Illness cases during child labour by diseases



5.5. Children in hazardous work

Article 3 of ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 182, which Mongolia joined in 2001, defines worst forms of child labour. It includes:

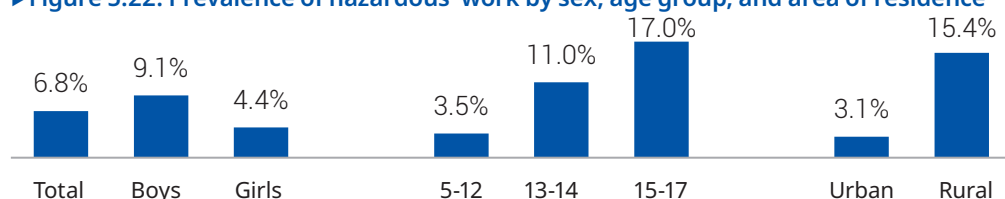
1. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
2. The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
3. The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
4. Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

The activities described in 1-3 above are called worst forms of child labour or “intolerable forms of child labour,” except for hazardous work described in 4. The statistical concept and definition of the worst forms of child labour have yet to be developed internationally. Therefore, this survey collected data concerning the worst forms of child labour in the context of hazardous work in line with national legislation.

The survey shows that two out of five children in child labour are engaged in hazardous work that directly affects their health, safety, and moral development.

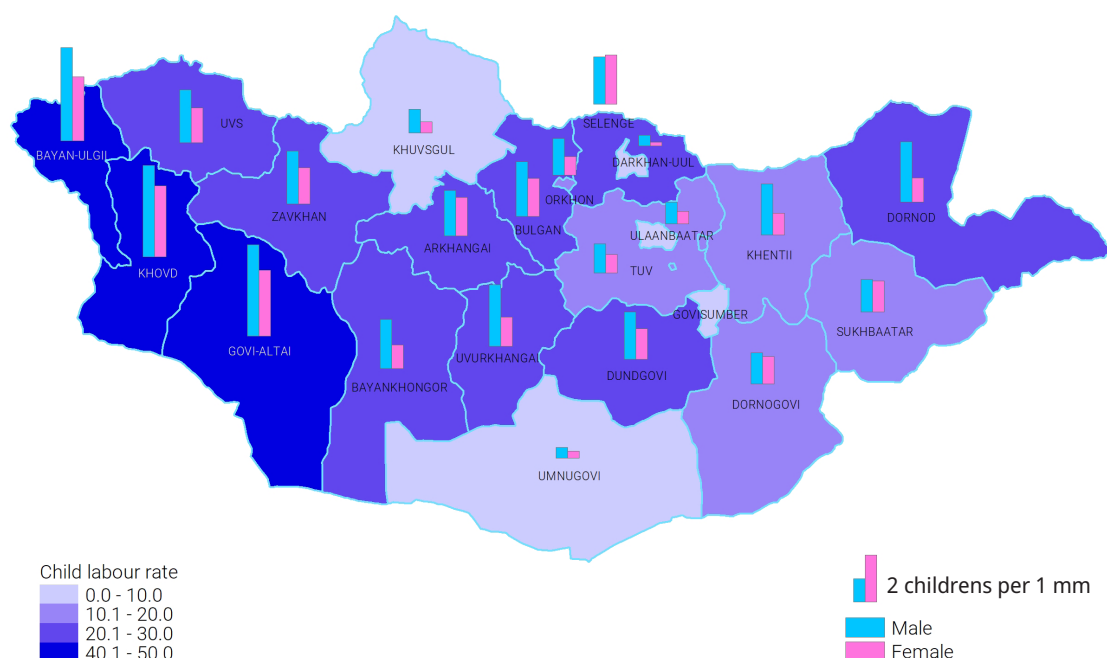
According to the survey, among all children aged 5-17, the proportion of children engaged in hazardous work is 6.8 percent.

► **Figure 5.22. Prevalence of hazardous work by sex, age group, and area of residence**

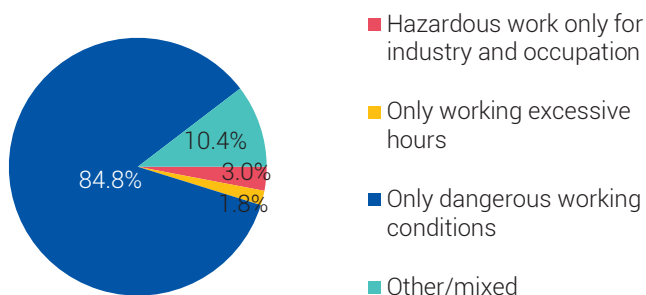


Hazardous work is more prevalent among boys (9.1%) than girls (4.4%) and increases by age, with 17% of the 15-17 years-old in hazardous work as compared to 3.5% and 11% of those of 5-12 and 13-14 years-old. Hazardous work is more widespread in rural areas, where 15.4% of children 5-17 are in hazardous work. As shown in figure 5.23, significant differences exist by region: in Western region hazardous work stands high at Khovd province, while in Central region it is the lowest at Umnugovi province. However, in Govisumber province (Central region), there are no children in hazardous work.

► **Figure 5.23. Hazardous child labour rate by province (aimag) and the capital**



►Figure 5.24. Distribution of children in hazardous work, by forms of hazard

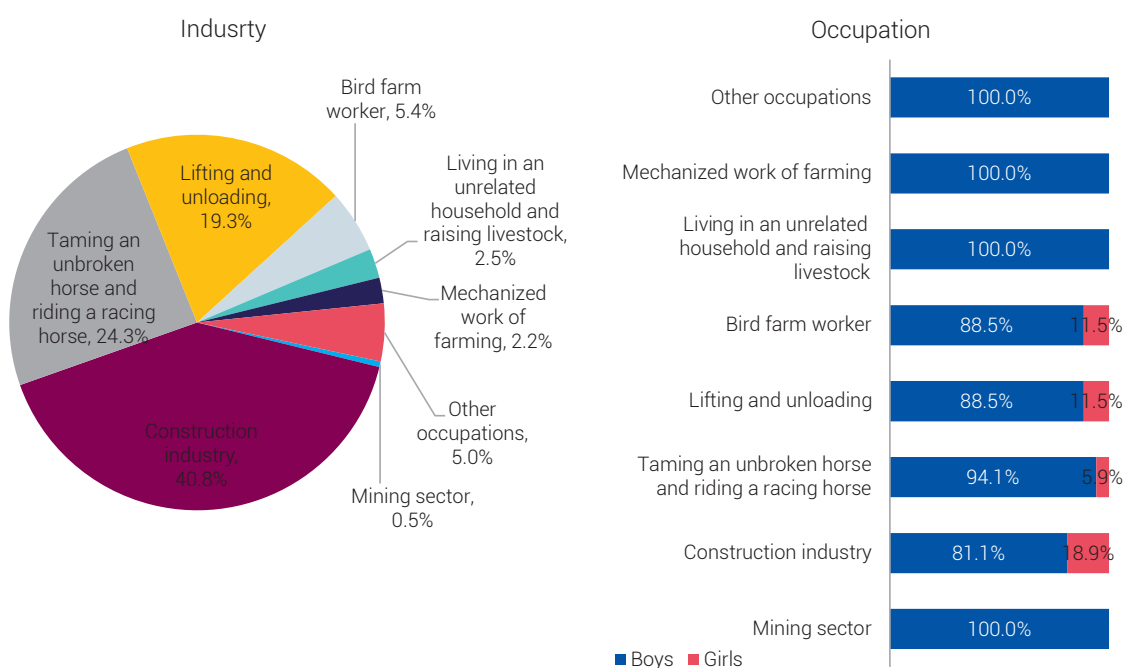


The overwhelmingly majority of children in hazardous work, 49.4 thousand or 84.8 percent, are in dangerous working conditions; 1.7 thousand, or 3.0 percent are in hazardous industries and occupations; 1.0 thousand, or 1.8 percent work excessive hours. One out of ten children in hazardous work (6.0 thousand or 10.4 percent) is suffering from more than one form of hazard.

According to the survey, 4.8 thousand of all children engaged in hazardous work (including children employed in other forms of hazardous work or defined as mixed), or 8.2 percent, are in positions or occupations in the list of workplaces that prohibit the employment of minors approved by the former Minister of Labour in 2016.

Among children who engage in positions prohibited to minors, two out of five work in the construction industry as helpers, ranging from helping with interior decoration to carrying building materials and tools.

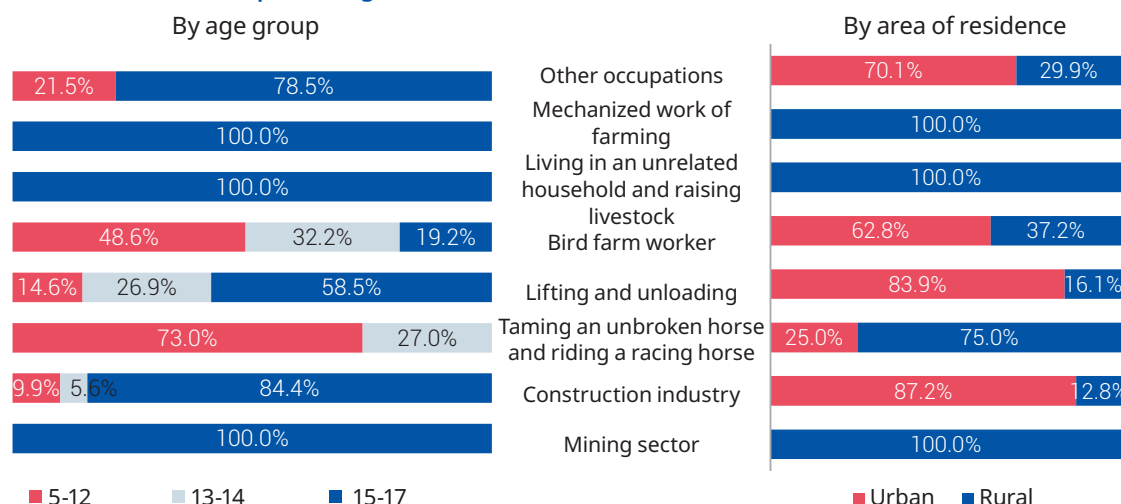
►Figure 5.25. Child labour in prohibited workplaces by industry, occupation, and sex



4.2 thousand or 88.0 percent of the 4.8 thousand children working in prohibited occupations are boys. As for the girls, they were engaged in interior decoration work in the construction industry, lifting and unloading cargo in the trade industry, poultry and bee breeding, and riding racing horses.

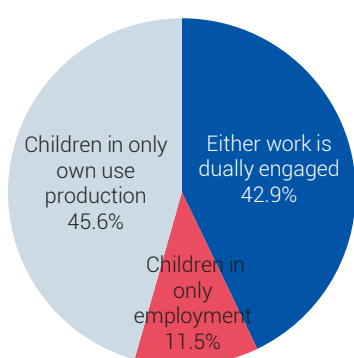
The following figure shows the differences between the age groups and areas of residence of children working in prohibited workplaces.

► **Figure 5.26. Children working in prohibited workplaces by industry, occupation, age group, area of residence, and percentage of total**

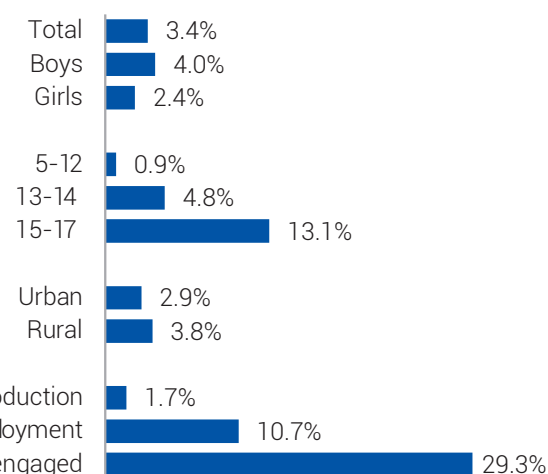


3.4 percent of children in child labour are working excessive hours, with boys more likely than girls to work excessive hours and the phenomenon being more widespread in rural areas. 4.7 thousand children aged 5-17 years worked more than 30 hours in week preceding the survey (including children classified as mixed or other types of hazardous work). Of the children who worked excessive hours, 2.1 thousand, or 45.6 percent, were engaged only in own-use production of goods, 0.5 thousand, or 11.5 percent, were engaged only in employment for pay or profit, and 2.0 thousand, or 42.9 percent, were involved in both own-use production of goods and in employment.

► **Figure 5.27. Children engaged in excessive hours by forms of work, and percentage of total**

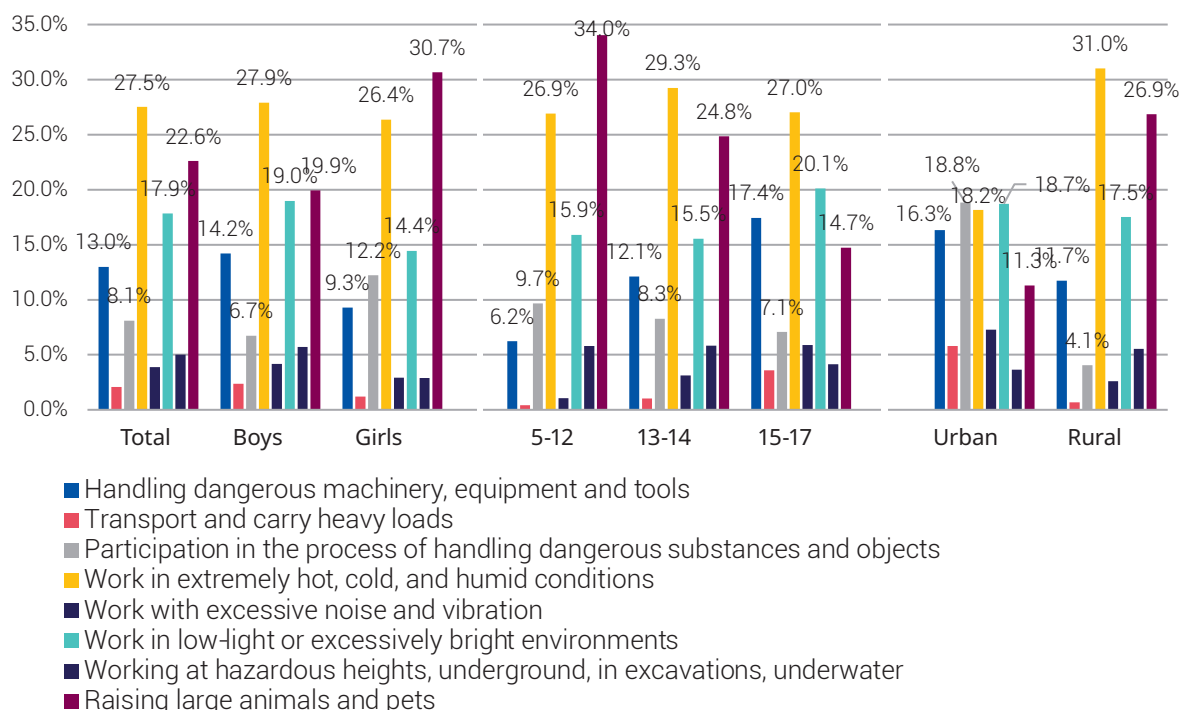


► **Figure 5.28. Percentage of the child labour, who spend excessive hours**



Looking at children exposed to hazards in the workplace, the most common hazards in the workplace are extreme temperatures or humidity and dusty conditions (27.5%). Girls are more exposed to hazards related to raising animals and large pets, while boys are more exposed to extreme temperature and humidity. In rural areas, working in extreme temperatures and raising large animal and pets represent the more prevalent hazards (31% and 26.9% respectively), while in urban areas hazards are more diversified, with more than 18% of children in hazardous work handling dangerous substances and objects, working in a low-light or an excessive bright environment and, in extreme temperatures.

►Figure 5.29. Children in hazardous conditions by working conditions



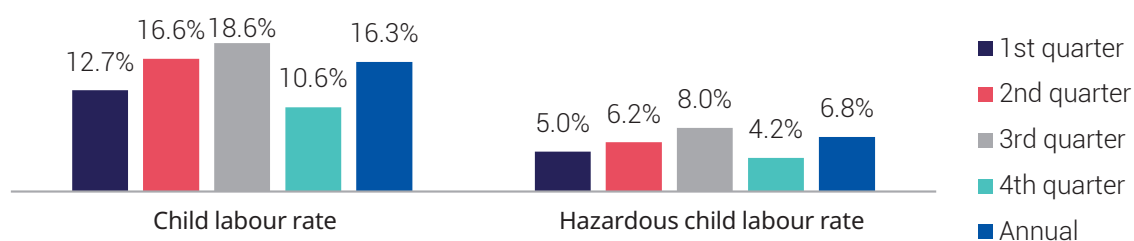
5.6. Seasonal fluctuations in child labour

The survey's sample was divided into four equal subsamples, and then survey were implemented every three months or quarterly on one of the subsamples to determine seasonal variations in child labour. According to the survey, child labour fluctuates seasonally, and the highest number of children, 158.5 thousand (18.6%), were in child labour in the 3rd quarter (July-Sept.), and the lowest number of children, 90.1 thousand (10.6%), were in child labour in the 4th quarter (Oct.-Dec.). This is because the 4th season has the coldest and harshest climate, which is unsuitable for working in the outside, so there may be fewer opportunities for child labour. However, the high child labour rate in the 3rd quarter corresponds to the summer vacations for pupils and many agricultural activities, in which children are highly involved, which take place when the climate is warmest.

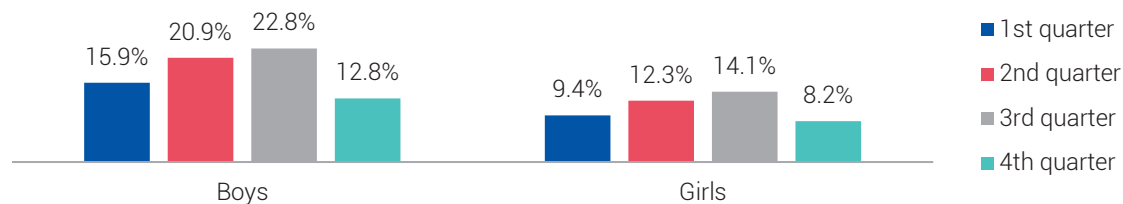
► **Table 5.6. Child labour by quarter, sex, age group, and area of residence**

Indicator		1st quarter		2nd quarter		3rd quarter		4th quarter	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total		108 431	100.0	141 881	100.0	158 464	100.0	90 105	100.0
Sex	Boys	68 567	63.2	89 580	63.1	100 040	63.1	56 205	62.4
	Girls	39 864	36.8	52 301	36.9	58 424	36.9	33 900	37.6
Age group	5 - 12 years	80 760	74.5	108 555	76.5	111 912	70.6	61 596	68.4
	13 - 14 years	9 823	9.1	12 955	9.1	18 939	12.0	10 726	11.9
	15 - 17 years	17 848	16.5	20 371	14.4	27 613	17.4	17 783	19.7
Area of residence	Urban	64 544	59.5	88 960	62.7	81 715	51.6	48 296	53.6
	Rural	43 887	40.5	52 921	37.3	76 749	48.4	41 809	46.4

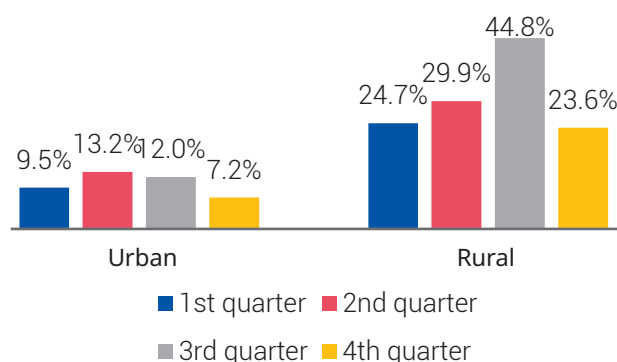
► **Figure 5.30. Child labour and hazardous child labour rates by quarter**



► **Figure 5.31. Child labour rate, by sex and quarter**



► **Figure 5.32. Child labour rate, by area of residence and quarter**

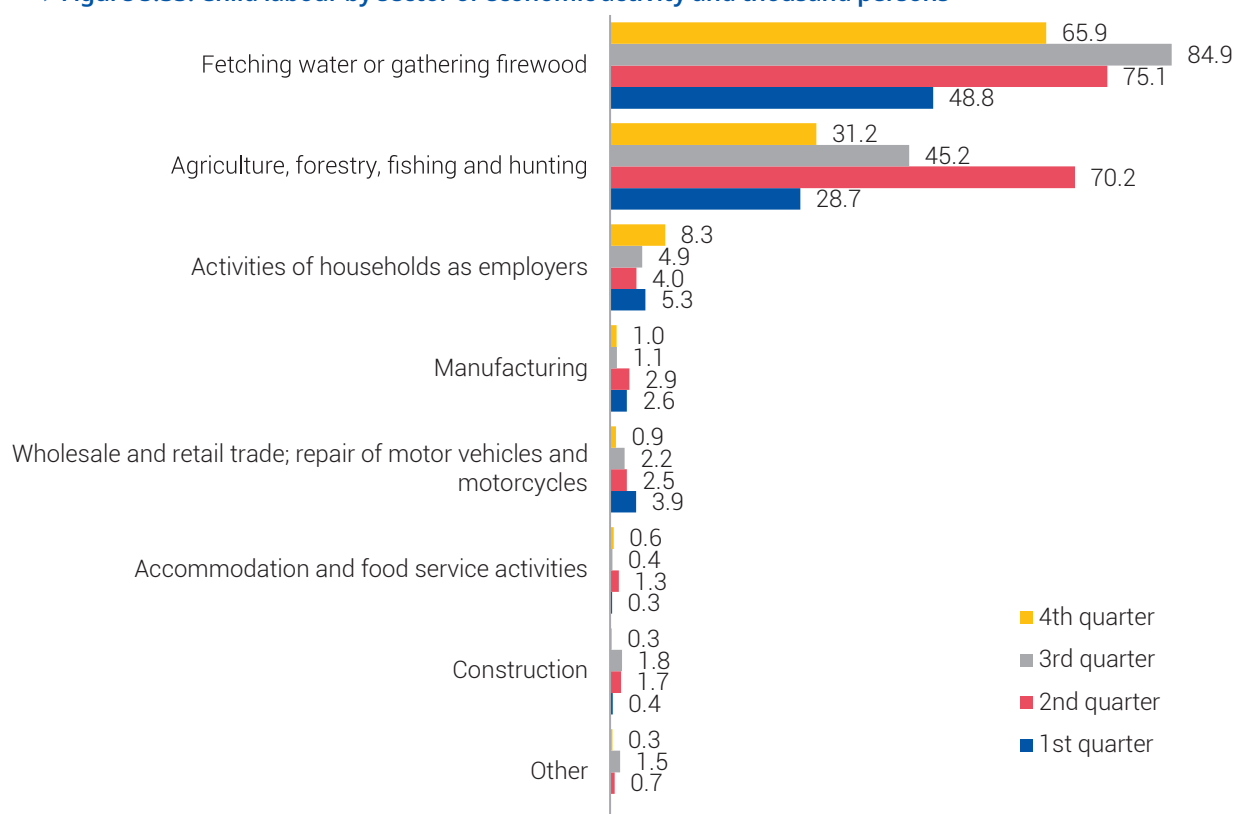


In the rural areas, seasonal fluctuations are stronger than in urban areas. Child labour varies between its lowest at 7.2% during the 4th quarter to its highest at 13.2% in the 2nd quarter: the fluctuation in urban areas relates to the participation in own-use production services such as water carrying, firewood, and fuel preparation activities declined, as shown in Figure 5.32.

In rural areas, child labour reaches its lowest at 23.6% during the 4th quarter and its highest at 44.8% during the 3rd quarter.

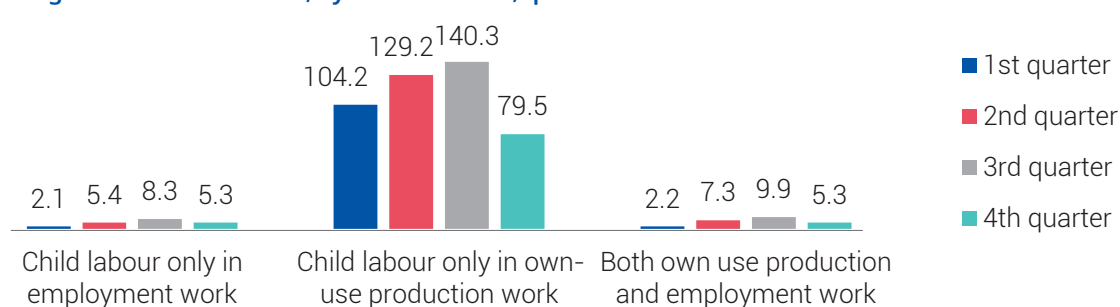
The figure below shows that child labour varies by economic activity sector due to the characteristics of the year's four seasons in Mongolia.

►Figure 5.33. Child labour by sector of economic activity and thousand persons



According to the survey results, the percentage of children engaged in fetching water and preparing firewood and in agricultural activities is high among all children employed in all seasons. It is related to the characteristic feature of Mongolia, or the traditional way of life of Mongolians, who have herded, reared, and bred five-horned animals in the year's four seasons since ancient times.

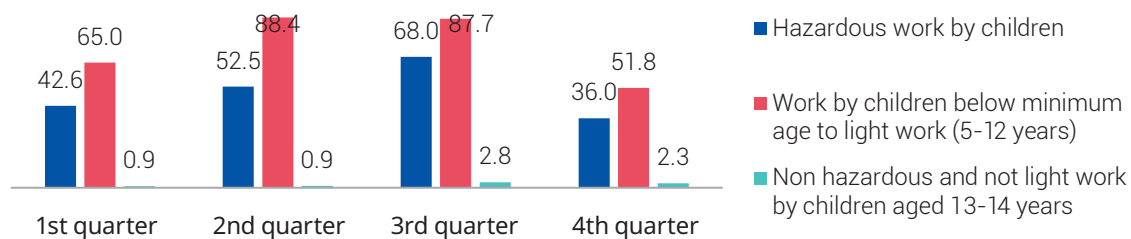
►Figure 5.34. Child labour, by forms of work, quarter and thousand children

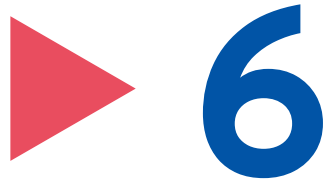


Children's participation in own-use production increased from the 1st to the 3rd quarter, but when considering the type of production activities, the number of children engaged in carrying water and

preparing firewood increased from the 1st to the 2nd quarter and decreased in the 3rd quarter (Figure 5.34). These fluctuations are related to climate and seasonal changes.

► **Figure 5.35. Child labour, by category, quarter and thousand children**





CHILD LABOUR, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THEIR HOUSEHOLDS, AND ATTENDANCE TO SCHOOL



This chapter describes the social and economic status and the structure of households in which children in child labour live, aiming at establishing the correlation between these characteristics and child labour. This will help identifying priority target groups for child labour policies. This chapter also discusses the relationship between schooling and child labour.

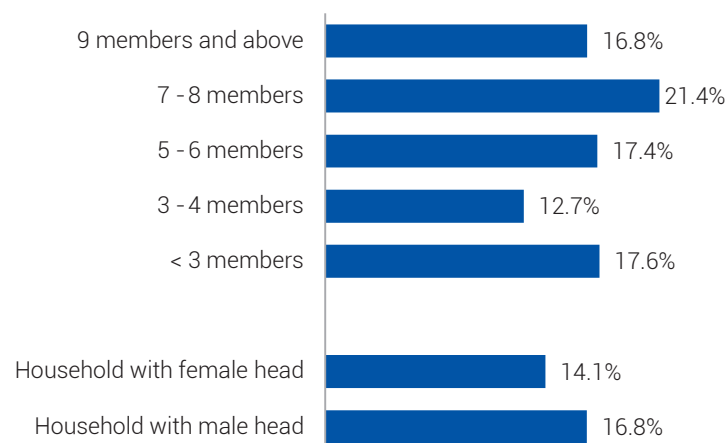
6.1. Social and economic status of households with child labour

Two out of ten children in child labour live in household with a female head, and one in two live in household with 5-6 members.

► **Table 6.1. Child labour, by sex of household head and size of the household**

Area of residence, region, province	By head of household		By size of household					Total
	Male	Female	< 3	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 +	
Urban	45 018	15 726	2 632	19 879	30 200	7 061	972	60 744
Rural	70 672	7 109	1 366	16 433	46 304	12 009	1 669	77 781
Western region	37 097	3 422	447	7 356	22 954	8 302	1 460	40 519
Khangai region	25 053	4 037	1 292	7 556	16 739	3 200	303	29 090
Central region	14 913	2 726	402	4 320	11 315	1 411	191	17 639
Eastern region	9 486	2 124	579	3 665	5 874	1 276	216	11 610
Ulaanbaatar	29 141	10 526	1 278	13 415	19 622	4 881	471	39 667
Total	115 690	22 835	3 998	36 312	76 504	19 070	2 641	138 525

► **Figure 6.1. Child labour rate, by sex of the household head and size of the household**



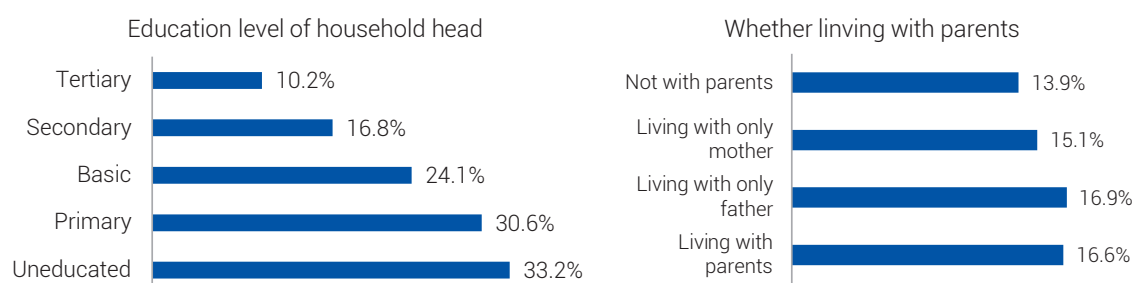
Looking at child labour prevalence by household size it can be seen that child labour is lowest at 12.7% in households composed by 3-4 members and highest among households with 7-8 members (21.4%). Child labour is also prevalence in households with less than 3 members (17.6%), which include single-headed families. Child labour is lower in households headed by a female (14.1%) than in male-headed households (17.6%).

Looking at the educational level of the household head, survey

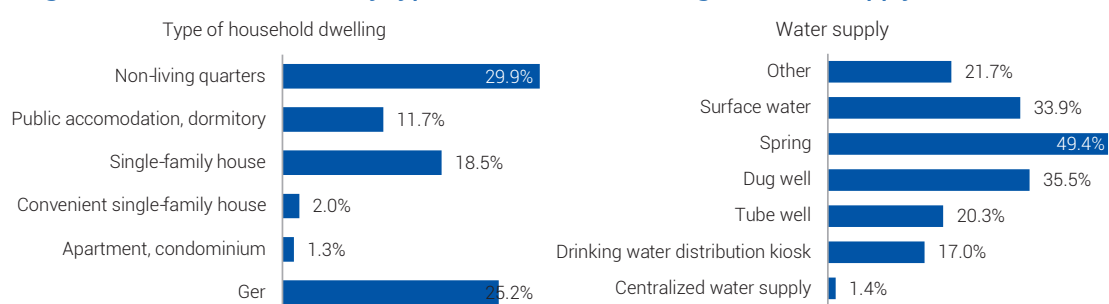
results show that the higher the educational level of the household head, the lower the prevalence of child labour. Child labour stands at 33.2% among households whose head is uneducated and drops to 10.2% in households whose head has tertiary education.

Regarding household water supply, child labour is low at 1.4% if the household has access to a centralized water supply, while it increases with different types of access to water: child labour prevalence rises to 17.0% for households with access to drinking water through a distribution kiosk and to 49.4% for spring water. Also, according to the type of housing, the child labour rate in households living in apartment buildings or convenient single-family houses is 1.3-2.0 percent, while it stands at more than 25% for children living in non-living quarters, such as a wagon, hut, shed, storage, shop, or kiosk, and gers.

►Figure 6.2. Child labour rate, by education level of household head and whether living with parents



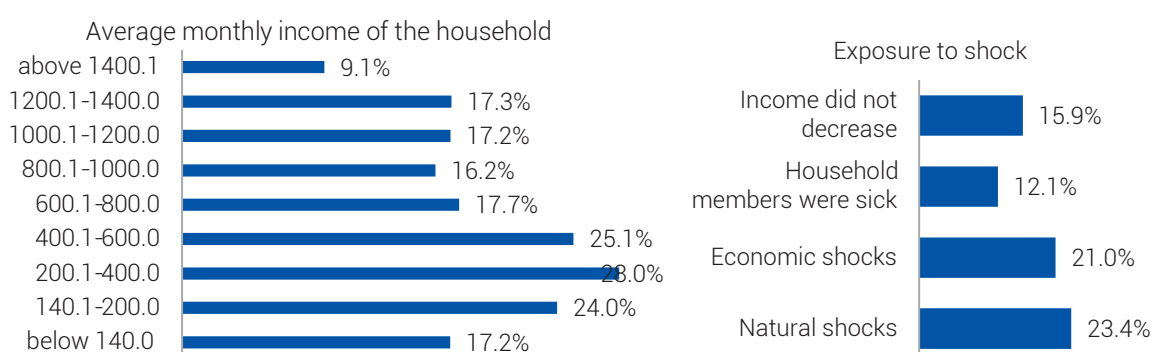
►Figure 6.3. Child labour rate, by types of household dwelling and water supply



In terms of average monthly household income, child labour increases to 28% amongst children living in households with income from 200 thousand to 400 thousand MNT and decreases to 25% amongst children living in households with income between 400 thousand and 600 thousand and to around 17% among children living in households with income between 600 thousand and 1,400 thousand MNT; it drops to 9.1 percent for children coming from households with income above 1400.0 thousand MNT.

Among household whose income has decreased over the past 12 months, child labour stands at 17.8% (not shown), and for households whose income has not reduced, child labour stands at 15.9%. The survey asked about the factors contributing to the decrease in household income, and child labour stands at 23.4% in households affected by natural shocks, 21.0% impacted by an economic shock, and 12.1% if one household member fell ill. The lower prevalence of child labour among household whose member were sick, as compared to those households exposed to economic or natural shocks, might be explained by children's taking care of the sick household member or taking up household chores.

►Figure 6.4. Child labour rate, by household income and exposure to shock



6.2. School enrollment of child labour

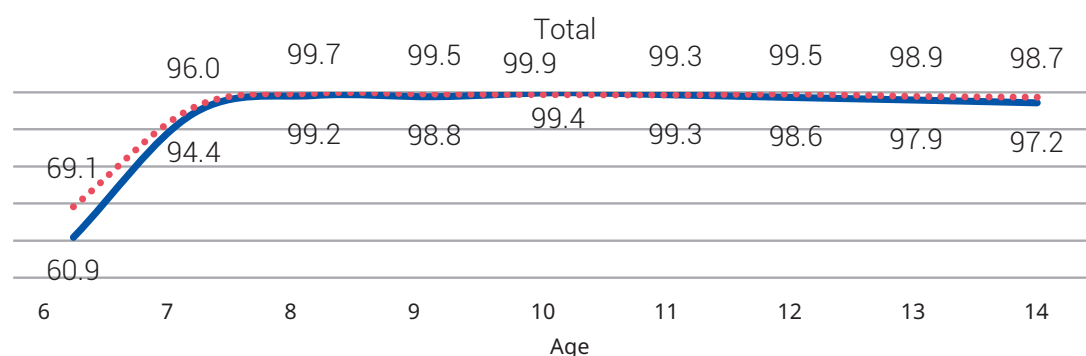
This section focuses on school enrollment of children aged 6-14 years, which correspond to the age of basic compulsory education according to Article 6.3 of the Law on Education of Mongolia.

According to the survey, 96.6 percent of children aged 6-14 attend school, and 3.4 percent do not. The school attendance of 6-year-old children is relatively low, possibly because children included in the survey had recently turned six years old at the time of the survey, but the new school year had not yet started. On the other hand, according to the Ministry of Education and Science report, the net enrolment of first graders has decreased to 97.0 percent in 2020, 94.7 percent in 2021, and 91.6 percent in 2022. Due to the COVID pandemic, in recent years, parents have reduced their children's enrollment in school and online education.

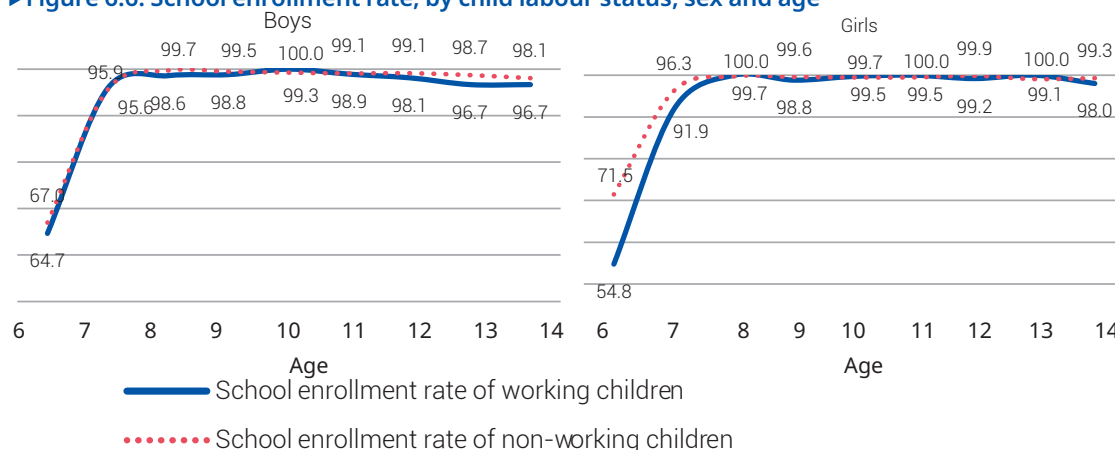
When looking at the relation between school attendance and child labour, there are not huge differences in school attendance by involvement in child labour or by sex. The only exception is for female children up to 8 years, who are more likely to be attending school if not in child labour.

111.6 thousand or 17.3 percent of children aged 6-14 are in child labour, and their school attendance is 96.7 percent.

► Figure 6.5. School enrollment rate, by child labour status and age

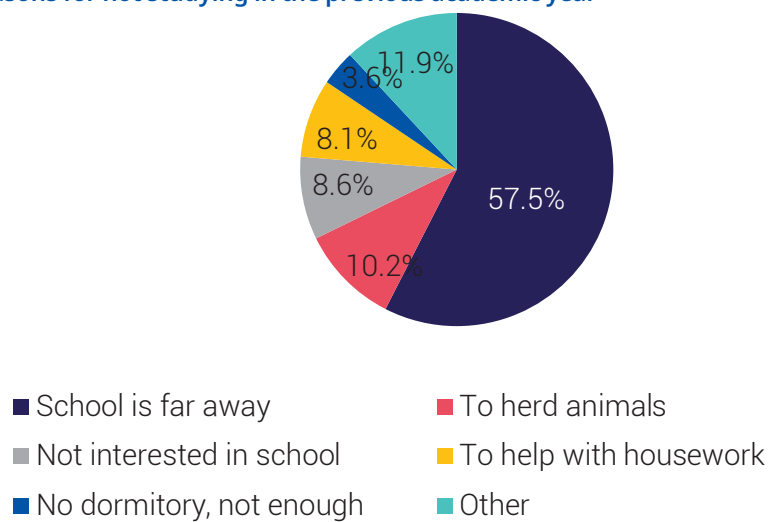


► Figure 6.6. School enrollment rate, by child labour status, sex and age

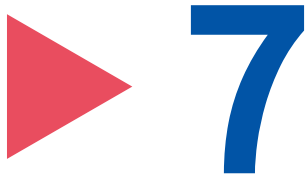


1.5 thousand or 1.3 percent of all child labour aged 6-14 did not study in the previous school year. When clarifying why they were not studying, three out of five answered that school was far away, and one out of ten children responded that they would herd cattle.

►Figure 6.7. Reasons for not studying in the previous academic year







ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AND DETERMINANTS OF CHILDREN'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



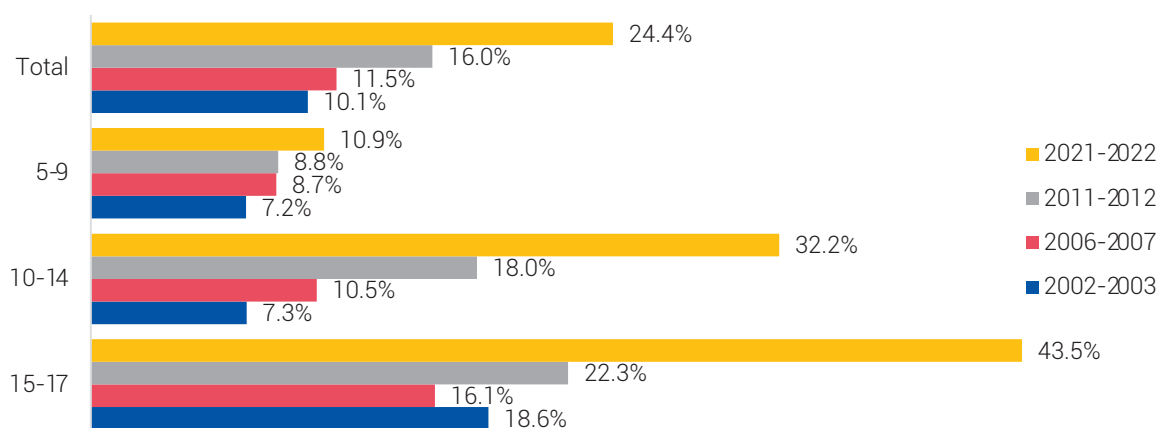
7.1 Trends of children's economic activity

Compared to the surveys of previous years, this CLS used new methods, concepts, and definitions, so it was impossible to compare child labour data over time and assess the effectiveness of interventions aimed at combating child labour. Therefore, in what follows, the analysis only looks at children's involvement in economic activities in order to be able to compare the situation of children's work across time.

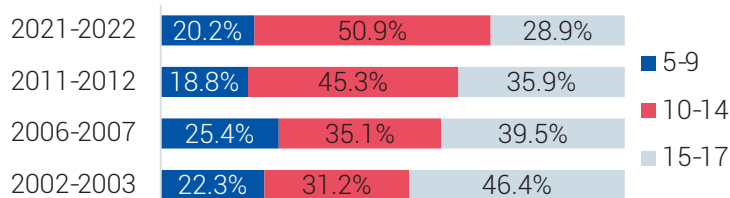
Children's involvement in economic activities has increased since 2002-2003, from 10.1 percent, to 16.0 percent in 2011-2012 and to 24.4 percent in 2021-2022. The increase in children's involvement in economic activities is mostly due to the increase in engagement in economic activities of children 15-17 years. For example, in previous years, involvement in economic activities was 7.3-18.0 percent among 10-14-year-olds, but in this survey, it increased to 32.2 percent, and 16.1-22.3 percent among 15-17-year-olds, to 43.5 percent.

It is worth considering that the increase in children's involvement in economic activities might be inflated by the change in the survey instrument and in the measurement framework for children's work. Moreover, demographic trends and migration from rural to urban areas might contribute to such increase, as capital city's urban migrants are highly vulnerable.

► Figure 7.1. Economic activity of children, by share to the total children and survey year



► Figure 7.2. Economic activity of children, by share to the total children and survey year



Considering the percentage of all children involved in economic activities by age group, the percentage of children aged 5-9 years slightly fluctuated, while the percentage of children aged 10-14 decreased, and the percentage of children aged 15-17 years increased.

►Table 7.1. Economic activity of children, by survey year

Indicator		2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012	2021-2022
Total	Total	68 580	71 330	93 968	207 951
	5-9	15 320	18 116	17 677	41 918
	10-14	21 407	25 016	42 569	105 932
	15-17	31 853	28 198	33 722	60 101
Boys	Total	41 874	43 037	50 870	126 141
	5-9	9 005	10 332	9 648	25 425
	10-14	13 762	14 929	22 653	63 350
	15-17	19 107	17 776	18 569	37 366
Girls	Total	26 706	28 293	43 098	81 810
	5-9	6 315	7 784	8 029	16 493
	10-14	7 645	10 087	19 916	42 582
	15-17	12 746	10 422	15 153	22 735

7.2 Factors affecting child labour

In this section, we aim to analyze the factors affecting child labour and hazardous work and determine the household and individual factors affecting child labour.

Broad economic and social macro factors influence child labour, but more than that, microelements in the family environment greatly influence child labour outcomes. In developing policies and programs to reduce child labour, it is crucial to correctly identify the macro and micro factors that affect child labour. In this section we used stepwise logistic regression analysis methodology to estimate the influence of micro factors on child labour. Stepwise logistic regression involves an iterative approach which includes in steps a reduced number of independent variables to examine their relationship to the dependent variable in order to produce a well-performing model. Child labour is a dependent variable and household livelihood, housing conditions, household head, and personal factors of child were selected as explanatory variables and used in the model. When choosing the explanatory variables that affect child labour factors shown by past research and experience to be related to child labour were chosen.

►Table 7.2. Variables used in logistic regression analysis and their interpretation

Nº	Variable	Interpretation	Type
1	childlab	Whether engaged in child labour by 5-17 year-olds as determined by the ILO method (1 if child labour is involved, 0 if not engaged in child labour)	Dummy
2	age	Age of child in completed years	Numeric
3	age2	Square of age of child in completed years	Numeric
4	boys	Sex of child (Boys 1, Girls 0)	Dummy
5	rural	Area of residence of child (Rural 1, urban 0)	Dummy
6	dwell	Type of housing where the child lives (1 if living in a ger, single-family house, public accommodation, other housing, 0 if living in an independent convenient single-family house apartment)	Dummy
7	loan	Does the household in which the child lives have loan (1 for loan, 0 for no loan)	Dummy
8	disab	Whether the child is disabled (1 if disabled, 0 if not disabled)	Dummy
9	hhhead_sex	If household head is female 1, 0 for male head	Dummy
10	head_edu_high	The educational level of the head of the household is 1 if it is higher than a diploma and 0 if it is less	Dummy
11	withparents	Whether child lives with both parents (1 if lives with both, 0 if you live with one or neither)	Dummy
12	hsize	Number of household members living together with child	Numeric

No	Variable	Interpretation	Type
13	sifund	During the last 12 months, whether any person in the household received income from the Social Insurance Fund (1 if received, 0 if not)	Dummy
14	swfund	During the last 12 months, has any person in the household received income from the Social Welfare Fund other than child money (1 if received, 0 if not)	Dummy
15	lsfund	Whether any person in the household received income from the Employment Support Fund during the last 12 months (1 if received, 0 if not)	Dummy
16	dec_inc	Whether the household's income decreased in the last 12 months (1 if decreased, 0 if increased or unchanged)	Dummy
17	quarter1	Whether it is 1st quarter (1 for 1st quarter, 0 if it is other quarter)	Dummy
18	quarter2	Whether it is 2nd quarter (1 for 2nd quarter, 0 if it is other quarter)	Dummy
19	Quarter3	Whether it is 3rd quarter (1 for 3rd quarter, 0 if it is other quarter)	Dummy
20	Income1	Whether included in the 1st quintile of household income (1 if included, 0 if not)	Dummy
21	Income2	Whether included in the 2nd quintile of household income (1 if included, 0 if not)	Dummy
22	Income3	Whether included in the 3rd quintile of household income (1 if included, 0 if not)	Dummy
23	Income4	Whether included in the 4th quintile of household income (1 if included, 0 if not)	Dummy

When evaluating the factors related to child labour with the above variables, factors such as increasing age marginal tendency decreases with increasing age), being a boy, living in rural areas, living in a single-family house or apartment, public accommodation, living in other housing, the child's family having a loan, any member of the household receiving income from welfare fund other than child money in the last 12 months and a decrease in household income in the past 12 months increase the likelihood of child labour. There is no statistically significant relationship with child labour for other selected explanatory variables.

► **Table 7.3. Marginal Effects of Stepwise Logistic Regression Analysis of factors affecting child labour**

Explanatory variable	Marginal effects	Standard errors	z	P value	95% confidence interval	
					Lower	Upper
age	0.109	0.006	19.48	0.000	0.098	age
age2	-0.005	0.000	-17.50	0.000	-0.005	age2
male	0.071	0.005	13.56	0.000	0.061	male
rural	0.096	0.006	17.09	0.000	0.085	rural
dwel	0.298	0.015	19.68	0.000	0.269	dwel
loan	0.010	0.006	1.73	0.084	-0.001	loan
income4	-0.028	0.008	-3.60	0.000	-0.043	income4
quarter2	0.071	0.009	8.34	0.000	0.054	quarter2
quarter3	0.119	0.008	15.15	0.000	0.104	quarter3
swfund	0.028	0.005	5.14	0.000	0.017	swfund
quarter1	0.024	0.009	2.70	0.007	0.007	quarter1
dec_inc	0.036	0.007	5.05	0.000	0.022	dec_inc

A stepwise logistic regression analysis of the relationship between the independent variables listed above and hazardous work very similar results. In particular, the number of variables associated with a decrease in the probability of hazardous work have increased. The fact that the head of the household in which the child lives is a woman and that the family has received income from the social insurance fund in the last 12 months are factors that associated with a reduction in the likelihood of children being involved in hazardous work. Other factors have the same trend as the determinants affecting child labour. Other selected explanatory variables have no statistically significant association with hazardous work.

► **Table 7.4. Marginal effects of stepwise logistic regression analysis of factors influencing hazardous child labour**

Explanatory variable	Marginal effects	Standard errors	z	P value	95% confidence interval	
					Lower	Upper
age	0.033	0.004	7.96	0.000	0.025	age
age2	-0.001	0.000	-4.52	0.000	-0.001	age2
male	0.045	0.004	11.97	0.000	0.038	male
rural	0.069	0.004	16.59	0.000	0.061	rural
Dwell	0.106	0.010	10.18	0.000	0.086	Dwell
loan	0.012	0.004	3.10	0.002	0.005	loan
hhhead_gender	-0.014	0.008	-1.89	0.059	-0.029	hhhead_gender
income4	-0.012	0.006	-2.01	0.045	-0.023	income4
withparents	-0.012	0.007	-1.68	0.093	-0.025	withparents
sifund	-0.010	0.005	-2.14	0.032	-0.019	sifund
swfund	0.020	0.004	5.36	0.000	0.012	swfund
quarter3	0.051	0.004	12.53	0.000	0.043	quarter3
income1	0.015	0.004	3.64	0.000	0.007	income1
dec_inc	0.033	0.005	6.96	0.000	0.023	dec_inc
quarter2	0.019	0.005	4.16	0.000	0.010	quarter2

The results of the analysis are interpreted as follows:

1. Factors influencing the increase of child labour:

- An increase in the age of the child increases the probability of child labour, but with increasing age, the marginal propensity decreases
- Male children are more likely to be in child labour than female children
- A child living in rural areas is more likely to participate in child labour than a child living in urban areas
- Children who live in ger, single-family houses, public accommodation, and other housing are more likely to engage in child labour than children who live in convenient single-family houses and apartments.
- A child living in a household having loans is more likely to be involved in child labour than a child living in a household without a debt.
- A child living in a household that received income from the social insurance fund other than child support in the last 12 months is more likely to be involved in child labour than a child living in a household that did not receive this income. It could be an indication that the funds received are not enough to support the family needs.
- A child living in a household that reported a decrease in household income in the last 12 months is more likely to be engaged in child labour than a child living in a household that reported an increase or no change in income.

2. Factors affecting the reduction of child labour

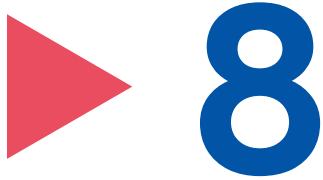
- Children living in households in the 4th quintile of household income are less likely to be involved in child labour than children in other groups.

3. Factors related to hazardous work

- The factors that are related to an increase in the probability of hazardous work are the same as those that are related to child labour.

4. Factors related to the reduction of hazardous work

- If the child lives in a household with a female head is less likely to engage in hazardous work than in a household with a male head.
- A child living in a household that received income from the social insurance fund in the last 12 months is less likely to engage in hazardous work than one living in a household that did not receive any income from such fund, possibly indicating that the funds received are not sufficient to support the family needs.



HOUSEHOLD CHORES AND SPARE TIME FOR CHILDREN

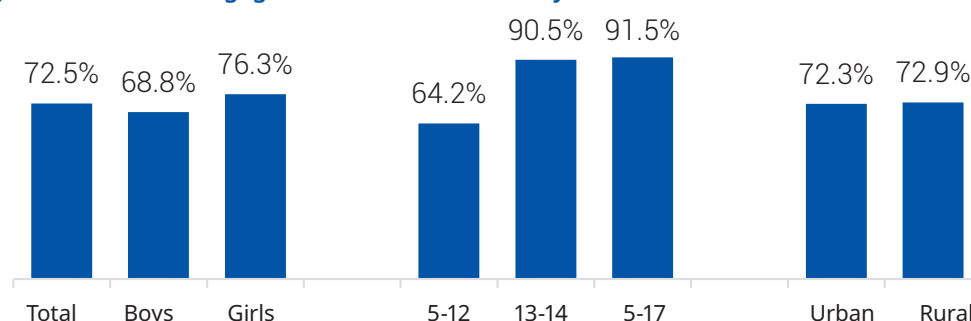


This chapter explores children involvement in household chores. Household chores are defined in terms of own-use service work. Household chores are outside the SNA production boundary but included in the SNA general production boundary.

8.1. Participation in household chores

Nationwide, 618.0 thousand or 72.5 percent of children aged 5-17 participated in household chores. Gender differences are high, with girls' participation being 7.5 percentage points higher than that of boys. There is no difference between urban and rural areas, but some differences exist when disaggregating by regions. 74.5 percent of children 5-17 in the Western region are involved in household chores the same figure is 76.0 percent in the Khangai region, 69.3 percent in the Central, 68.3 percent in the Eastern, and 72.2 percent in Ulaanbaatar.

►Figure 8.1. Children engaged in household chores by share to total



In what follows, the analysis explores the involvement of children in potentially dangerous household chores, as some household chores may harm the health and safety of children. In doing so, children's involvement in hazardous household chores includes:

- Children aged 5-14 years engaged in household chores for 21 or more hours per week, as evidence indicates that spending long hours on household chores, it negatively affects the child's ability to go to school, do homework, and learn.
- Children aged 5-17 years involved in potentially dangerous household chores by conditions, such as for example, using sharp knives for cooking, ironing, etc.

►Table 8.1. Children's involvement in household chores and hazardous household chores by sex, age group, and area of residence

Indicator	Child in household chores			Children in hazardous household chores		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	617 998	300 584	317 414	316 943	138 942	178 001
5-12 years old	378 163	181 205	196 958	130 504	54 513	75 991
13 - 14 years old	113 419	56 504	56 915	82 822	37 365	45 457
15 - 17 years old	126 416	62 875	63 541	103 617	47 064	56 553
Urban	428 651	209 153	219 498	210 866	94 407	116 459
Rural	189 347	91 431	97 916	106 077	44 535	61 542

The following figure shows the percentage of children participating in household chores, by each activity. Almost four out of five children aged 5-17 cleaned the house and washed the dishes, and three out of five children cooked or helped with family members. In terms of sex, more girls than boys participated in chores. Differences between boys and girls can clearly be seen in the proportion of children involved

in activities such as cooking or helping with family members, washing their clothes, etc., where girls are more involved than boys. This is true for all household chores except for shopping for the household and repairing household equipment, where male children are more likely to be involved.

► **Figure 8.2. Children engaged in household chores by activity, sex and percentage**



According to the survey, 37.4 percent of all children aged 5-17 did household chores in dangerous conditions, while 11.3 percent of all children aged 5-17 did household chores for excessive hours (21 and more hours a week). Involvement in hazardous household chores increases by age, both when looking at the conditions and at the excessive hours. There are no differences by sex and area of residence. Involvement in dangerous household chores is higher in rural areas and among girls (Figure 8.3).

► **Figure 8.3. Level of hazardous household chores of children by sex, age, and area of residence**

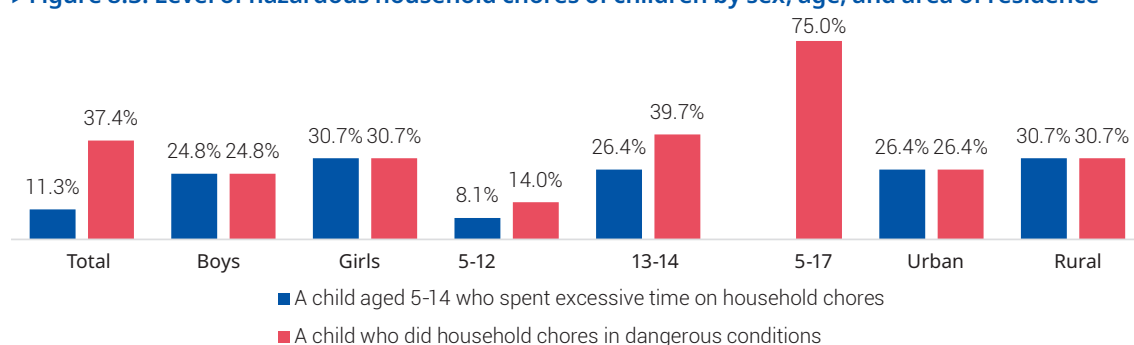
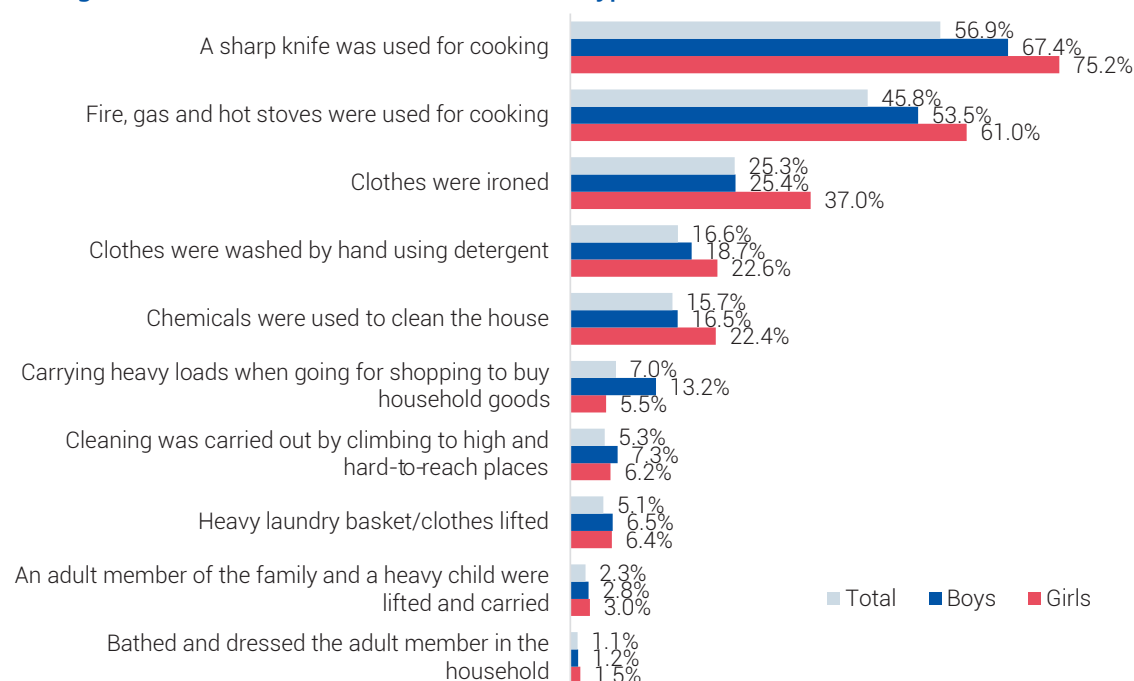


Figure 8.4 shows the involvement of children in household chores hazardous by conditions according to the recommendations of the ILO. Using sharp knives, fire, gas and hot stoves and, ironing are among the most risk of hazard in performing household chores.

► **Figure 8.4. Children involved in household chores with hazardous conditions, by percentage among all children who did household chores and types of work**



Children spend an average of 14 hours a week on household chores. Girls are more involved in household chores, and their average weekly time is 13 hours, 2 hours more than boys. Considering the types of activities performed, the most time was spent caring for family members such as younger siblings, older people, or a sick family member (an average of 8 hours per week), while an average of 5 hours was spent both cleaning the house and cooking.

► **Figure 8.5. Average time spent on household chores by activities**



8.2. Child labour in household chores

Considering children's involvement in household chores adds another layer of complexity to the discussion surrounding child labour as children may perform chores in combination with school, work or in combination with both. This section aims to explore the involvement of children in child labour and household chores, as involvement in both activities reduces the time children can spend on education, doing homework and playing.

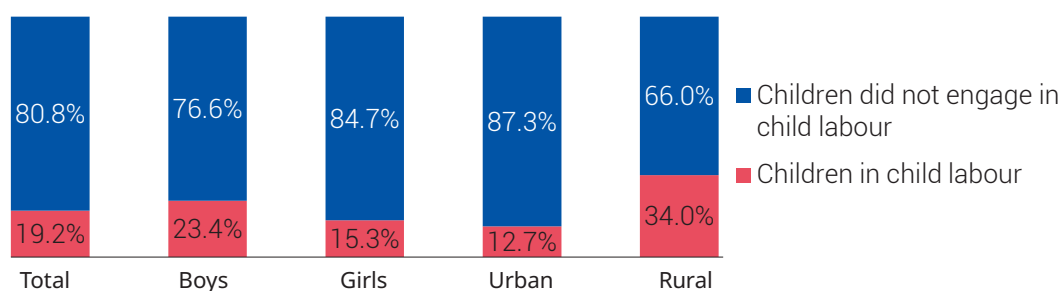
118.9 thousand or 19.2 percent children aged 5-17 were engaged both in child labour and in household chores.

►Table 8.2. Children engaged in household chores and child labour status

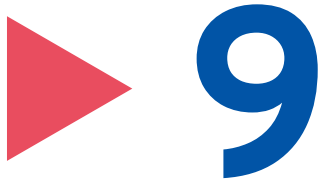
Indicator	Children in child labour			Children not in child labour		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	118 898	70 403	48 495	499 100	230 181	268 919
5 - 12 years old	83 498	47 421	36 077	294 665	133 784	160 881
13 - 14 years old	14 046	8 377	5 669	99 373	48 127	51 246
15 - 17 years old	21 354	14 605	6 749	105 062	48 270	56 792
Urban	54 441	34 550	19 891	374 210	174 603	199 607
Rural	64 457	35 853	28 604	124 890	55 578	69 312

Regarding differences by sex, 23.4 percent of boys were involved in both child labour and household chores, which is 8.1 percentage points more than girls. In rural areas children are slightly more likely to be involved in double duties.

►Figure 8.6. Children engaged in household chores by whether they were in child labour and percentage of total







PRIORITIES FOR COMBATING CHILD LABOUR



The State Great Hural /Parliament/ of Mongolia and the Government of Mongolia are taking the following measures to create the structure and mechanism of public services, and gradually increase the cost of child protection programs to improve the legal framework for the protection of children's rights.

Mongolia has joined 9 of the ten basic conventions by the International Labour Organization and is working to implement and fulfill their recommendations. For example,

- In 2016, the State Great Hural of Mongolia approved revisions to the Law on Children's Rights, the Law on Child Protection, and the Law on Combating Domestic Violence. Following these laws, 54 rules, regulations, and standards have been approved and implemented.
- In 2017, Article 16.10 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia provision, which criminalizes the worst forms of child labour, was amended and approved a revised version of the law.
- Article 6.20 of the Law on Infringement of Mongolia, adopted in 2017, or the provision on violation of child rights, was amended. Also, the law was revised in 2021, and Article 6.20 changed to consider actions with eight sections and ten clauses as infringements.
- The Law on Labour of Mongolia was newly approved in 2021 and came into force in January 2022. In the revision of the Law on Labour, the basic principles of employment and labour relations include the new regulation on the prohibition of child labour and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. For example, the following provisions are included, as namely:
 - 4.1.6. "employee of minor age" means a person, who is under the age of 18, engaging in labour relations as prescribed in this law.
 - 5.1.9. prohibition of child labour and elimination of intolerable or worst forms of child labour.
 - 43.3. An employer shall ensure a balance of employee's work and rest through the arrangement of work and rest hours and use of flexible employment terms. Moreover, employers shall implement child-friendly and child protection policies by mainstreaming them in collective agreements and internal labour regulations.
 - 76.10. Employing a minor under a labour supply contract shall be prohibited.
 - 92.10. Employing a minor in the roster shall be prohibited.
 - Article 142. Employment of minors
 - Article 143. Protection of the health of minor employees

In addition, the law specifies regulations related to: i) the conclusion of a three-way labour contract with minor, ii) light work conditions for children over the age of 13, iii) permission from the child rights inspector whenever a person under the age of 15 participates in art, sports performances or advertising, and iv) the employment of minors through child-friendly regulations prohibiting contract labour and long-shifts.
- In June 2022, the revision of the Law on National Holiday of Naadam was approved. Article 10.2 of this law stipulates that children eight years old and older can ride horses competing in the national horse race at the National Naadam Festival, and the child racer is insured for one year of accident insurance, which covers the period of the national horse race and the horse's training and training.
- In 2018, the Department of Standardization and Metrology and the Department of Family, Children, and Youth Development jointly approved and implemented the MNS 6264:2018 standard Requirements for the protective clothing and safety kit used in the national horse racing events.

- ▶ In 2018, the National Council for Children under the Government of Mongolia and the Prime Minister, paying special attention to the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, approved Resolution No. 03 on approving policies and directions in the field of child protection.
- ▶ Based on Article 6.2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 12 of the Law on Children's Rights, "List of workplaces prohibited from employing minors" from November 1st to May 1st of each year, Government Resolution No. 57 of 2019, which prohibits the organization of endurance training and short training runs, and racing for a racehorse has been approved and is being implemented.
- ▶ In addition, in 2022, the child protection policy of the labour and social security sector was approved, in this context, the line ministry trained the employees of business organizations as trainers to implement and circulate the Child Protection Policy in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund and World Vision Mongolia for the first time and started to improve the participation of enterprises and organizations.

The legal framework is improving, and specific results are being achieved. However, improvements are still required. Efforts shall be directed towards increasing access to adequate social protection, increasing the number of socially responsible enterprises and organizations, and creating flexible and favorable working conditions and wages for employees. Moreover, there is a need to improve awareness about child labour and initiatives to prevent child labour and support children's rights. Against this framework, the central authority on labour issues could implement the following priorities in cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies. These priorities include:

1. Increase public awareness and engagement

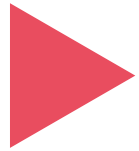
- ▶ To effectively implement the policy to combat child labour, it is essential to study and eliminate the conditions that lead to child labour and to improve the legal framework to stop worst forms of child labour,
- ▶ Promote and raise the awareness of children, parents, guardians, legal representatives, and government and private sector organizations on legislation and on the detrimental impact of child labour on children's development; developing and distributing awareness material, including recommendations and guidelines, and organizing targeted training and advocacy initiatives.

2. Improve social protection

- ▶ Create opportunities and conditions for decent work for citizens of all ages, fully exploiting the existing potential and opportunities, and raise awareness and knowledge about decent work for young people,
- ▶ Identify families whose children are in child labour or at high risk of child labour, ensure they are informed and benefit from social protection that is adequate to address their needs,
- ▶ Adhere to policies aimed at eliminating child labour and forced labour by increasing allocated funding and extending international cooperation,
- ▶ Organize preventive health check-ups and diagnosis of children in child labour, measures for the protection of their health, including moral and psychological health; reflect these measures in sectoral policies and programs, and implement them,
- ▶ Ensure access to quality education, including remedial education for working children and preventing the risk of dropping out of school,
- ▶ Provide comprehensive child protection services to children engaged in child labour and their families.

3. Adopt sectoral policies to eliminate child labour in construction, agriculture, mining, and light industry

- Sectoral policies and regulations shall include provisions for prohibiting and eliminating child labour, ensuring child protection;
- Improve compliance by strengthening monitoring and internal control, and raise awareness of employees about their rights.



ANNEXES



Annex 1. Terms and definitions

№		WORK AND FORMS OF WORK
1	Work	Work, irrespective of its formal and informal character, comprises any activity performed by persons of any gender and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. Work excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation) (Provision 6. Resolution of 19th ICLS).
2	Forms of work	To meet different objectives, five mutually exclusive forms of work are identified for separate measurement. These forms of work are distinguished on the basis of the intended destination of the production (for own final use; or for use by others, i.e. other economic units) and the nature of the transaction (i.e. monetary or non-monetary transactions, and transfers), as follows: a) own-use production work comprising production of goods and services for own final use; b) employment work comprising work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit; c) unpaid trainee work comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills; d) volunteer work comprising non-compulsory work performed for others without pay; e) other work activities (not defined in this resolution). (Resolution to amend the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour).
3	Own-use production work	Own-use production work comprising production of goods and services for own final use (Provision 7a. Resolution of 19th ICLS -I).
4	Employment work (work pay or profit)	Employment work comprising work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit. The form of work identified as employment sets the reference scope of activities for labour force statistics. (Provisions 7b, 11, Resolution of 19th ICLS -I).
5	Unpaid trainee work	Unpaid trainee work comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills (Provisions 7c, Resolution of 19th ICLS -I).
6	Volunteer work	Volunteer work comprising non-compulsory work performed for others without pay. (Provisions 7d, Resolution of 19th ICLS -I).
7	Other work activities	Other work activities include such activities as unpaid community service and unpaid work by prisoners, when ordered by a court or similar authority, and unpaid military or alternative civilian service, which may be treated as a distinct form of work for measurement (such as compulsory work performed without pay for others). (Provisions 8, Resolution of 19th ICLS -I).
8	Main job	The main job, in cases of multiple jobholding, is that with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time. (Provisions 12b, Resolution of 19th ICLS -I).
9	Economic activity	Economic activity is defined as production and services for the market. In other words, in the framework of System of National Account, production and services for sale, exchange, market and household production for own use are included here. While services for own final use will not be included here.
10	Non-economic activity	Non-economic activity are the activities, excluded from System of National Account, performed gladly, with the aim of providing services without any regard to monetary gain such as child care, elderly care, home cleaning and preparing meals.
CHILD LABOUR		
11	Child	Child, is defined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in its Article 1, and in Article 2 of ILO Convention No. 182 on Worst forms of child labour, as any individual who is under the age of 18 years. The target population for measuring child labour comprises therefore all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completed years at the child's last birthday. (Provision 8, 9, Resolution of 18th ICLS -II this provision was not changed at the 20th conference).
12	Work	Work constitute the broader concept for the measurement of child labour, and consists of all children aged 5 to 17 years who, during a short reference period, were engaged for at least one hour in any activity falling within the general production boundary as defined in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA), i.e. any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. For children this includes also activities for own-use provision of services and volunteer work in households producing services that are forms of work outside the SNA production boundary but within the general production boundary. (Provision 11, 13 Revised Draft Resolution 18th ICLS -II).
13	Minimum age at work for children	Article 2 of ILO Convention No. 138 stipulates that the minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years.
14	Child labour	Child labour reflects all persons under age of 18 years engaged in activities of production of goods and services (Provision 12, 15 Revised Draft Resolution 18th ICLS -II). It includes: a) child labour as defined, and below the minimum age for light work (for example, 5-12 years); b) children within the age range for light work, but engaged in regular work as defined within the SNA production boundary; c) all children of any age engaged in the worst forms of child labour and in hazardous occupations (definition 27), including hazardous unpaid household services.

15	The worst forms of child labour	The worst forms of child labour comprise: a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. (Provision 17, Resolution of 18th ICLS -II).
16	Hazardous work by children	Hazardous work by children is any work or activity with dangerous characteristics (dangerous environment, equipment, industry, profession) that harm children's health, safety, morals, and upbringing. If a child works overtime or at night, considers to be engaged in hazardous work (Provision 20, Resolution of 18th ICLS -II).
17	Light work	According to Article 7 of ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment, National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is: a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.; c) must have the consent of the legal representative or parent, guardian, or custodian.
18	Unpaid household service work (household chores)	The concept of unpaid household services is applicable where the general production boundary is used as the framework for measuring child labour. It encompasses own-use production of services, or equivalently, production of domestic and personal services within the general production boundary by a household member for consumption within their own household, commonly called "household chores", as well as volunteer work in households. (20th ICLS)

Annex 2. Survey sampling methodology

Survey sampling

Sampling stages

The sampling had two main stages.

In the first stage, a corresponding number of primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected from the list of all bags and khoroos of provinces and districts in Mongolia using the proportional probability sampling method. The number of populations M_{hi} in PSU was used as a size determinant to determine the primary unit by probability sampling method proportional to the size.

In each stratum, primary sampling units were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the PSU, using the systematic sampling method. The sampling procedure is as follows. It includes:

The probability of selecting PSU 'i' in the "h" cluster is expressed by the following formula.

$$P_{hi}^{(i)} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

Where:

a_h = the number of PSUs selected from each cluster

M_{hi} = 'i' the number of population listed in sampling frame for " PSU

$M_h = \sum M_{hi}$ the total population determined by the sampling frame in each cluster

The PSUs listed in the "h" cluster according to the name of aimag (province), soum, and district and drew sampling of PSUs, and the determined population took as an indicator of size M_{hi} .

" M_{hi} " incremental values were estimated and assigned to each PSU. The sampling interval I_{hi} was estimated as follows.

$$I_{hi} = \frac{M_h}{a_h} \text{ round to the nearest integer.}$$

A random number " R_h " is any number between 0 and I_{hi} , defined by the random number function.

The sequence of numbers identifying " a_h " is found by adding I_{hi} to the previously selected number.

$$R_h, (R_h + I_{h1}), (R_h + 2I_{h1}), (R_h + 3I_{h1}), \dots, (R_h + (j-1)I_{h1}), (R_h + a_h - 1)I_{h1})$$

In the second stage, 12 households were chose from each selected PSU To increase the coverage and representativeness of the sample and to reduce the possibility of error.

The Sampling weight

The sampling weight is estimated and used to estimate and analyze the results. The following data are required to estimate the sampling weight. It includes:

- Number of clusters;
- Number of households in the selected cluster;

- Number of persons eligible for the survey from the selected households.

The sampling weight is the inverse of the probability of the elements selected at that stage and estimates as follows:

First stage sampling weight: $W_{1k} = \frac{A_k}{A_{ks}}$

A_k = k the number of total HHs in kth group

A_{ks} = k the number of total HHs of s pieces of clusters selected from kth group

Second stage sampling weight: $W_{2kj} = \frac{M_{kj}}{m_{kj}}$

M_{kj} = k the number of total HHs of j cluster in k group

m_{kj} = k the number of surveyed HHs of j cluster in k group

The household sample weight is the multiplicand of the above two weights: $W_{kj} = \frac{A_k}{A_{ks}} \cdot \frac{M_{kj}}{m_{kj}}$

Estimates of standard errors

Determining the accuracy and representativeness of survey results is essential to the estimation.

The formula for estimating the variation of the selected parameter y:

$$var(y) = \sum [(1 - f_h)(a_h/a_h - 1) \sum (y_{hi}^2 - y_h^2/a_h)]$$

Where:

f_h - percentage of sample of h group

a_h - the number of selected PSUs of h group

Y_{hi} - value of parameter y of ith unit in h group

The value of the standard error of the survey result shows how much the sample value varies from the actual value or parameter of the general population due to the sampling. When estimating the standard error $se(y)$ based on the sample:

$$se(y) = var(y)^{1/2}$$

The relative standard error or the coefficient of variation, cv, represents the value of the relative variation of the estimated value of the sample; in other words, it means the amplitude of the sampling error compared to the estimated value.

The coefficient of variation is estimated by the following method.

$$cv(y) = se(y)/y$$

Because the standard errors of the results of various surveys on the studied indicator cannot be directly compared, depending on the amplitude of the estimated value of the variable, such as the average and the ratio, and the measurement unit is different, the cv or proportional error makes it possible to compare the representativeness. The sample size and sampling method determine how large and small the sampling error will be, and for some parameters, the sampling error can be high and should be careful when using these numbers.

Sampling error

The following two types of errors occur in connection with the sample survey. It includes:

1. Sampling error
2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error occurs while collecting, processing, and disseminating quantitative data. Errors include accidental and random errors made by the data collector or interviewer during the survey preparation phase, data collection, and processing errors. The non-sampling error accounts for most of the error in the sampling results and does not depend on the sampling design and the stages of conducting the sample survey, and there is little opportunity to estimate it by statistical methods. However, the sampling error estimates using statistical methods.

Sampling error occurs because results are estimated based on observations taken from a population sample. Sampling error depends on the design of sampling and the sample size used to conduct the survey. The sampling design and sample size were chosen to keep this error acceptable.

Sampling error represents the extent to which the survey results vary from the actual value because the survey collected data from households selected from each nationally defined PSU, and the results were estimated. Based on the sampling design and sample size, errors were estimated, and the presence of error limits for some parameters was seen during the selection stage of the sample design.

The sampling error of the survey is estimated with the following indicator, and the primary indicator representing the sampling error is the coefficient of variation. It includes:

- Estimated values of general population indicators
- Standard error
- Coefficient of variation
- 95% confidence interval

The sampling error was estimated by national level, region, area of residence, province, and sex for the key indicators of the survey.

Annex 3. Statistical tables

Standard errors and confidence intervals for child labour

►Table 1. Economic activity of children, by sex

Sex	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Boys	0.289	0.010	0.033	5.441	0.270	0.308	12164
Girls	0.197	0.007	0.036	3.674	0.183	0.211	11712
Total	0.244	0.008	0.031	7.457	0.229	0.259	23876
Sample size	23876						

►Table 2. Economic activity of children, by area of residence

Area of residence	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Capital city	0.173	0.009	0.052	6.286	0.156	0.191	10266
Province center	0.188	0.016	0.085	8.973	0.157	0.220	3554
Village	0.230	0.031	0.135	0.477	0.169	0.290	75
Soum center	0.302	0.032	0.106	13.959	0.240	0.365	3736
Rural	0.453	0.019	0.042	6.463	0.416	0.491	6245
Total	0.244	0.008	0.031	7.457	0.229	0.259	23876
Sample size	23876						

►Table 3. Economic activity of children, by region

Region	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Western	0.487	0.027	0.056	9.404	0.433	0.540	3748
Khangai	0.277	0.020	0.071	8.339	0.238	0.316	4557
Central	0.203	0.023	0.111	11.493	0.158	0.247	3794
Eastern	0.269	0.028	0.104	6.391	0.214	0.324	1511
Ulaanbaatar	0.173	0.009	0.052	6.286	0.156	0.191	10266
Total	0.244	0.008	0.031	7.457	0.229	0.259	23876
Sample size	23876						

► Table 4. Economic activity of children, by province and the capital

Province and the capital	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Total	0.244	0.008	0.031	7.457	0.229	0.259	23876
Arkhangai	0.302	0.041	0.137	5.520	0.221	0.383	802
Bayan-Ulgii	0.513	0.058	0.113	11.589	0.399	0.627	974
Bayankhongor	0.275	0.043	0.156	5.954	0.191	0.359	761
Bulgan	0.332	0.069	0.208	8.976	0.196	0.467	524
Govi-Altai	0.552	0.071	0.129	8.264	0.413	0.692	483
Govisumber	0.008	0.007	0.947	0.970	-0.007	0.022	257
Darkhan-Uul	0.070	0.021	0.305	5.252	0.028	0.112	800
Dornogovi	0.214	0.082	0.380	20.506	0.054	0.374	495
Dornod	0.274	0.046	0.166	6.299	0.185	0.364	530
Dundgovi	0.334	0.041	0.121	2.335	0.254	0.413	237
Zavkhan	0.398	0.070	0.176	10.591	0.260	0.535	516
Orkhon	0.248	0.070	0.282	19.085	0.111	0.385	745
Uvurkhangai	0.427	0.031	0.072	3.285	0.366	0.487	759
Umnugovi	0.125	0.030	0.244	4.328	0.065	0.184	478
Sukhbaatar	0.238	0.059	0.246	8.506	0.123	0.353	502
Selenge	0.349	0.046	0.133	7.182	0.258	0.440	743
Tuv	0.213	0.038	0.181	5.907	0.137	0.288	784
Uvs	0.415	0.054	0.129	7.708	0.310	0.521	896
Khovd	0.550	0.050	0.091	6.952	0.452	0.648	879
Khuvsgul	0.132	0.026	0.195	5.780	0.081	0.183	966
Khentii	0.288	0.043	0.147	4.930	0.205	0.372	479
Ulaanbaatar	0.173	0.009	0.052	6.286	0.156	0.191	10266
Sample size	23876						

►Table 5. Child labour, by sex

Sex	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Boys	0.199	0.008	0.039	4.553	0.184	0.214	12164
Girls	0.125	0.006	0.045	3.392	0.114	0.136	11712
Total	0.163	0.006	0.037	6.504	0.151	0.174	23876
Sample size	23876						

►Table 6. Child labour, by area of residence

Area of residence	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Capital city	0.100	0.006	0.064	5.034	0.087	0.112	10266
Province center	0.107	0.011	0.101	6.458	0.086	0.128	3554
Village	0.186	0.021	0.113	0.258	0.144	0.227	75
Soum center	0.212	0.025	0.120	11.065	0.162	0.262	3736
Rural	0.357	0.018	0.049	5.873	0.322	0.391	6245
Total	0.163	0.006	0.038	6.504	0.151	0.175	23876
Sample size	23876						

►Table 7. Child labour, by region

Region	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Western	0.363	0.026	0.070	8.877	0.313	0.414	3748
Khangai	0.189	0.015	0.079	6.261	0.160	0.219	4557
Central	0.135	0.019	0.137	10.706	0.099	0.171	3794
Eastern	0.201	0.024	0.120	5.829	0.154	0.249	1511
Ulaanbaatar	0.100	0.006	0.064	5.034	0.087	0.112	10266
Total	0.163	0.006	0.038	6.504	0.151	0.175	23876
Sample size	23876						

► **Table 8. Child labour, by province and the capital**

Province and the capital	Value	Standard error	Coefficient of variation	Design effect	95% confidence interval		Sample size
					Lower	Upper	
Total	0.163	0.006	0.038	6.504	0.151	0.175	23 876
Arkhangai	0.233	0.038	0.161	5.344	0.159	0.307	802
Bayan-Ulgii	0.431	0.059	0.138	12.317	0.314	0.547	974
Bayankhongor	0.201	0.039	0.194	6.130	0.124	0.278	761
Bulgan	0.257	0.062	0.242	8.455	0.135	0.379	524
Govi-Altai	0.423	0.070	0.165	8.059	0.286	0.560	483
Govisumber	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	257
Darkhan-Uul	0.039	0.015	0.388	4.614	0.009	0.069	800
Dornogovi	0.162	0.061	0.375	14.096	0.043	0.281	495
Dornod	0.222	0.041	0.186	5.989	0.141	0.303	530
Dundgovi	0.213	0.048	0.228	4.430	0.118	0.308	237
Zavkhan	0.243	0.057	0.236	9.324	0.130	0.356	516
Orkhon	0.151	0.040	0.267	9.278	0.072	0.230	745
Uvurkhangai	0.255	0.031	0.122	4.268	0.194	0.316	759
Umnugovi	0.052	0.021	0.399	4.473	0.011	0.093	478
Sukhbaatar	0.172	0.045	0.259	6.268	0.085	0.260	502
Selenge	0.264	0.043	0.162	7.110	0.180	0.347	743
Tuv	0.129	0.034	0.266	6.972	0.062	0.196	784
Uvs	0.238	0.033	0.140	3.954	0.173	0.303	896
Khovd	0.454	0.048	0.105	6.378	0.360	0.548	879
Khuvsgul	0.095	0.023	0.239	5.986	0.051	0.140	966
Khentii	0.202	0.040	0.198	5.564	0.124	0.281	479
Ulaanbaatar	0.100	0.006	0.064	5.034	0.087	0.112	10 266
Sample size	23 876						

Statistical Tables

►Table 9. Children aged 5-17 by age, sex, area of residence, region and province

Indicator		5-9 years old	10-12 years old	13-14 years old	15-17 years old	Total
Total		384 838	204 028	125 359	138 160	852 385
Sex	Boys	196 429	103 591	64 570	71 999	436 590
	Girls	188 409	100 437	60 788	66 160	415 795
Area of residence	Urban	272 361	143 509	86 634	90 199	592 703
	Boys	137 097	72 526	44 991	46 573	301 188
	Girls	135 263	70 983	41 642	43 626	291 515
	Rural	112 478	60 519	38 725	47 960	259 682
	Boys	59 332	31 065	19 579	25 426	135 402
	Girls	53 146	29 454	19 146	22 534	124 280
Region	Western	46 382	27 611	17 711	19 807	111 512
	Khangai	67 808	35 246	22 209	28 470	153 733
	Central	58 681	29 819	18 964	23 336	130 800
	Eastern	26 024	13 282	8 552	9 843	57 701
Province and the capital	Ulaanbaatar	185 943	98 070	57 923	56 703	398 639
	Arkhangai	11 195	5 827	3 148	4 063	24 233
	Bayan-Ulgii	14 068	6 622	4 150	5 771	30 611
	Bayankhongor	10 362	5 101	3 302	4 303	23 068
	Bulgan	6 583	3 768	1 928	2 670	14 949
	Govi-Altai	6 076	3 654	2 323	2 387	14 440
	Govisumber	2 272	1 060	893	773	4 999
	Darkhan-Uul	12 058	5 425	4 326	4 872	26 680
	Dornogovi	9 240	2 986	2 363	3 965	18 554
	Dornod	9 295	5 629	3 468	3 263	21 656
	Dundgovi	4 669	3 433	1 594	1 599	11 295
	Zavkhan	7 056	5 022	3 189	3 313	18 580
	Orkhon	11 009	6 495	3 769	4 774	26 047
	Uvurkhangai	13 338	6 415	4 881	5 381	30 015
	Umnugovi	8 390	4 474	2 326	3 025	18 215
	Sukhbaatar	7 358	3 637	2 104	2 912	16 011
	Selenge	11 370	6 364	3 967	5 474	27 175
	Tuv	10 680	6 076	3 496	3 629	23 882
	Uvs	8 948	5 836	4 125	4 283	23 192
	Khovd	10 233	6 477	3 925	4 054	24 689
	Khuvsgul	15 321	7 640	5 180	7 279	35 421
	Khentii	9 372	4 015	2 979	3 668	20 034
	Ulaanbaatar	185 943	98 070	57 923	56 703	398 639

►Table 10. Child labour, by category

Category	5-9 years old	10-12 years old	13-14 years old	15-17 years old	Total
Children aged 5-17 - total	384 838	204 028	125 359	138 160	852 385
Engaged in economic activity	41 918	57 223	48 710	60 101	207 951
Engaged in child labour	41 918	57 223	15 882	23 503	138 525
Engaged in hazardous child labour	7 275	13 622	13 833	23 503	58 233

►Table 11. School enrollment of children aged 6-14

Indicator	Total	Classification				(a)&(c) Participated in economic activity - total	(b)&(c) Studying - total	(a)&(d) Outside school - total
		(a) Participated only in economic activity	(b) Only studying	(c) Both partici- pating in economic activity and studying	(d) Neither			
Children aged 6-14	644 797	3 871	472 618	140 544	27 765	144 414	613 162	31 635
Boys	329 640	2 423	227 240	84 469	15 509	86 891	311 708	17 931
Girls	315 157	1 448	245 378	56 075	12 256	57 523	301 453	13 704
Urban	452 850	934	358 918	72 336	20 663	73 270	431 253	21 597
Boys	229 976	552	171 229	46 084	12 110	46 636	217 313	12 663
Girls	222 875	382	187 688	26 252	8 552	26 634	213 940	8 934
Rural	191 947	2 936	113 700	68 208	7 102	71 144	181 908	10 038
Boys	99 664	1 871	56 010	38 385	3 398	40 255	94 395	5 269
Girls	92 282	1 066	57 690	29 823	3 704	30 889	87 513	4 770

►Table 12. Children in economic activities by age, sex, area of residence, region and province

Indicator		5-9 years old	10-12 years old	13-14 years old	15-17 years old	Total
Total		41 918	57 223	48 710	60 101	207 951
Sex	Boys	25 425	34 605	28 746	37 366	126 141
	Girls	16 493	22 618	19 964	22 735	81 810
Area of residence	Urban	17 201	30 227	26 635	31 672	105 736
	Boys	11 830	19 029	16 280	19 881	67 020
	Girls	5 371	11 198	10 355	11 792	38 716
	Rural	24 716	26 995	22 074	28 429	102 215
	Boys	13 595	15 575	12 465	17 486	59 121
	Girls	11 121	11 420	9 609	10 943	43 093
Region	Western	15 387	14 414	11 166	13 291	54 258
	Khangai	8 034	10 572	10 493	13 467	42 567
	Central	4 433	6 858	5 983	9 215	26 489
	Eastern	3 153	4 291	3 917	4 163	15 523
Province and the capital	Ulaanbaatar	10 911	21 087	17 150	19 965	69 113
	Arkhangai	1 677	1 935	1 561	2 140	7 312
	Bayan-Ulgii	4 844	3 658	3 015	4 175	15 691
	Bayankhongor	973	1 311	1 588	2 477	6 349
	Bulgan	1 082	1 471	1 200	1 205	4 957
	Govi-Altai	2 622	2 053	1 567	1 734	7 977
	Govisumber	-	-	-	38	38
	Darkhan-Uul	332	414	458	667	1 870
	Dornogovi	1 352	947	646	1 034	3 979
	Dornod	1 258	1 766	1 555	1 362	5 940
	Dundgovi	292	1 478	881	1 119	3 770
	Zavkhan	1 244	2 267	1 853	2 021	7 385
	Orkhon	1 785	1 551	1 293	1 834	6 463
	Uvurkhangai	1 975	3 413	3 638	3 779	12 805
	Umnugovi	410	533	369	956	2 267
	Sukhbaatar	1 017	949	790	1 052	3 807
	Selenge	1 376	2 056	2 406	3 649	9 487
	Tuv	671	1 431	1 224	1 752	5 078
	Uvs	2 797	2 520	2 183	2 130	9 630
	Khovd	3 879	3 916	2 549	3 231	13 575
	Khuvsgul	544	892	1 212	2 033	4 681
	Khentii	878	1 577	1 571	1 750	5 776
	Ulaanbaatar	10 911	21 087	17 150	19 965	69 113

► Table 13. Child labour by age, sex, area of residence, region and province

Indicator		5-9 years old	10-12 years old	13-14 years old	15-17 years old	Total
Total		41 918	57 223	15 882	23 503	138 525
Sex	Boys	25 425	34 605	9 994	16 701	86 724
	Girls	16 493	22 618	5 888	6 802	51 801
Area of residence	Urban	17 201	30 227	4 614	8 701	60 744
	Boys	11 830	19 029	2 878	6 503	40 241
	Girls	5 371	11 198	1 736	2 198	20 503
	Rural	24 716	26 995	11 268	14 801	77 781
	Boys	13 595	15 575	7 116	10 197	46 483
	Girls	11 121	11 420	4 152	4 604	31 298
Region	Western	15 387	14 414	4 753	5 966	40 519
	Khangai	8 034	10 572	4 090	6 393	29 089
	Central	4 433	6 858	2 545	3 802	17 639
	Eastern	3 153	4 291	1 877	2 289	11 610
Province and the capital	Ulaanbaatar	10 911	21 087	2 617	5 052	39 667
	Arkhangai	1 677	1 935	846	1 190	5 647
	Bayan-Ulgii	4 844	3 658	2 262	2 415	13 179
	Bayankhongor	973	1 311	830	1 521	4 634
	Bulgan	1 082	1 471	508	778	3 839
	Govi-Altai	2 622	2 053	529	908	6 113
	Govisumber	-	-	-	-	-
	Darkhan-Uul	332	414	100	206	1 051
	Dornogovi	1 352	947	268	433	3 000
	Dornod	1 258	1 766	872	902	4 798
	Dundgovi	292	1 478	276	355	2 402
	Zavkhan	1 244	2 267	320	681	4 512
	Orkhon	1 785	1 551	139	461	3 935
	Uvurkhangai	1 975	3 413	993	1 280	7 661
	Umnugovi	410	533	-	7	949
	Sukhbaatar	1 017	949	375	419	2 759
	Selenge	1 376	2 056	1 372	2 363	7 166
	Tuv	671	1 431	529	439	3 070
	Uvs	2 797	2 520	45	151	5 513
	Khovd	3 879	3 916	1 597	1 811	11 204
	Khuvsgul	544	892	774	1 163	3 372
	Khentii	878	1 577	630	969	4 053
	Ulaanbaatar	10 911	21 087	2 617	5 052	39 667

► Table 14. Child labour by the social and economic status of the household in which the child lives

Indicator	Total			5-12 years old			13-14 years old			15-17 years old		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	138 525	86 724	51 801	99 140	60 030	39 111	15 882	9 994	5 888	23 503	16 701	6 802
Household size												
< 3	3 998	2 797	1 201	2 472	1 835	637	313	156	157	1 213	805	407
3 - 4	36 311	23 495	12 816	25 460	15 907	9 553	3 977	2 209	1 768	6 874	5 379	1 495
5 - 6	76 504	47 758	28 746	55 815	33 723	22 092	8 764	5 877	2 887	11 924	8 157	3 767
7 - 8	19 071	11 322	7 748	13 538	7 656	5 882	2 419	1 513	907	3 114	2 154	960
9 +	2 641	1 352	1 289	1 856	908	947	408	239	169	377	205	172
Sex of the household head												
Male	115 689	72 522	43 168	82 188	49 948	32 240	13 916	8 718	5 198	19 585	13 855	5 730
Female	22 836	14 202	8 633	16 952	10 081	6 871	1 966	1 276	690	3 917	2 846	1 072
Education level of the household head												
Uneducated	13 015	7 156	5 859	9 306	5 087	4 219	1 902	984	918	1 806	1 085	722
Primary	21 210	13 438	7 773	14 120	8 314	5 806	3 293	2 096	1 196	3 798	3 027	770
Basic	26 573	16 733	9 840	17 487	10 302	7 185	3 368	2 103	1 265	5 719	4 329	1 390
secondary	33 580	20 315	13 265	23 497	13 440	10 058	3 721	2 570	1 150	6 362	4 305	2 057
Tertiary	44 112	29 049	15 064	34 696	22 853	11 843	3 599	2 241	1 358	5 818	3 955	1 863
Other/don't know	34	34	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whether living with parents												
Living with parents	106 349	66 399	39 950	76 660	46 278	30 382	12 895	7 913	4 982	16 794	12 209	4 585
Living with only father	3 285	2 334	951	1 826	1 185	641	424	412	12	1 035	737	297
Living with mother	24 762	15 280	9 482	17 619	10 777	6 842	2 173	1 312	861	4 971	3 191	1 780
Do not live with parents	4 129	2 710	1 418	3 036	1 790	1 246	389	357	33	703	564	140
5 equal groups of household income (quintile)												
Lowest	52 230	30 886	21 344	35 460	19 483	15 977	7 538	4 786	2 752	9 232	6 617	2 615
2	37 822	23 947	13 874	27 526	17 123	10 402	3 766	2 572	1 194	6 529	4 252	2 278
3	21 763	14 924	6 840	17 036	11 388	5 648	1 613	1 185	427	3 115	2 351	764
4	16 917	10 224	6 693	12 557	7 570	4 987	1 788	917	870	2 573	1 737	836
Highest	9 793	6 743	3 050	6 562	4 466	2 096	1 178	533	644	2 053	1 744	309
Household indebtedness												
Indebted	85 820	53 821	31 999	60 095	36 816	23 279	10 434	6 430	4 004	15 291	10 575	4 716
Not indebted	52 704	32 903	19 801	39 045	23 214	15 831	5 447	3 563	1 884	8 212	6 126	2 086
Household access to basic services												
Access to tap water	3 445	2 181	1 264	2 079	1 382	697	425	126	298	942	673	269
Access to electricity network	84 150	55 089	29 061	63 365	39 916	23 449	7 555	5 187	2 368	13 230	9 986	3 243

► **Table 15. Children in employment for pay or profit, by economic sector, age, sex and area of residence**

Indicator		Economic sector				Total
		Agriculture	Industry and construction	Services (other than household chores)	Household chores (housekeeping and babysitting)	
Total		5 847	2 627	2 890	206	11 569
Sex	Boys	4 220	2 089	1 617	82	8 008
	Girls	1 627	538	1 273	124	3 561
Area of residence	Urban	2 583	310	425	110	3 427
	Rural	1 493	256	821	0	2 571
Age group	5-12 years old	1 771	2 061	1 643	96	5 571
	13-14 years old	1 733	2 257	2 460	206	6 655
	15-17 years old	4 114	370	430	0	4 914

► **Table 16. Average weekly time spent on employment for pay or profit, by type of activity, age, sex, and area of residence**

Indicator		Economic sector				Employment work by children
		Agriculture	Industry and construction	Services (other than household chores)	Household chores (housekeeping and babysitting)	
Total		15	23	21	23	19
Sex	Boys	15	23	18	32	18
	Girls	15	24	24	17	20
Area of residence	Urban	18	24	22	23	22
	Rural	14	17	14	-	15
Age group	5-12 years old	11	12	6	6	11
	13-14 years old	20	24	18	-	20
	15-17 years old	17	24	25	42	23

► **Table 17. Employed children in child labour by average weekly time spent on employment for pay or profit, sex, age, and area of residence**

Indicator		Total	Interval of working hours, in percent					
			>14 hours	15-29 hours	30-34 hours	35-39 hours	40-48 hours	More than 48 hours
Total	100.0		60.9	12.8	5.5	4.1	9.9	6.8
Sex	Boys	100.0	63.6	12.1	5.2	2.9	8.5	7.7
	Girls	100.0	54.7	14.4	6.1	6.8	12.9	5.1
Age group	5-12 years old	100.0	78.3	12.5	2.8	5.7	0.7	-
	13-14 years old	100.0	49.7	20.8	11.4	6.5	11.6	-
	15-17 years old	100.0	55.3	9.3	4.4	2	14.6	14.4
Area of residence	Urban	100.0	57.5	6.6	8.6	2.9	14.4	10
	Rural	100.0	65.4	21.2	1.2	5.8	3.8	2.6

►Table 18. Children in the own use production of goods, by type of activity, age, sex and area of residence

Indicator		By activity and duplicated amount									
		Children in own-use production	Cropping or farming	Animal husbandry	Collecting wild plants, fruits and berries (eg mushrooms, berries, herbs)	Hunting	Prepare and store food and drink for the family	Housing, construction, expansion, repair and help in such work	Making things for family use (eg blankets, mats, furniture, clothes, etc.)	Carrying water for household use	Preparing firewood for household own use
Total		133 252	976	47 685	1 227	98	3 486	3 930	3 049	87 957	50 675
Sex	Boys	83 445	374	29 850	510	12	1 835	2 978	1 755	57 592	31 915
	Girls	49 807	602	17 835	718	86	1 651	951	1 294	30 366	18 760
Area of residence	Urban	57 051	484	5 171	661	48	859	549	440	48 764	16 628
	Rural	76 201	492	42 514	566	50	2 627	3 380	2 609	39 193	34 047
Age group	5-12 years old	97 311	446	28 098	635	24	1 685	1 818	1 608	62 516	33 635
	13-14 years old	14 748	351	8 777	324	62	861	737	617	9 838	7 553
	15-17 years old	21 193	179	10 811	268	12	940	1 375	825	15 603	9 487

►Table 19. Average weekly time spent of children on own-use production of goods, by type of activity, age, sex, and area of residence

Indicator		By activity and duplicated amount									
		Children in own-use production	Cropping or farming	Animal husbandry	Collecting wild plants, fruits and berries (eg mushrooms, berries, herbs)	Hunting	Prepare and store food and drink for the family	Housing, construction, expansion, repair and help in such work	Making things for family use (eg blankets, mats, furniture, clothes, etc.)	Carrying water for household use	Preparing firewood for household own use
Total		7	10	10	4	2	4	4	4	2	2
Sex	Boys	7	11	11	3	2	3	4	5	2	2
	Girls	6	8	9	4	2	5	4	3	2	3
Area of residence	Urban	3	11	12	4	2	3	7	4	2	2
	Rural	9	10	10	4	2	4	4	4	2	3
Age group	5-12 years old	5	8	8	3	2	3	4	3	2	2
	13-14 years old	11	12	12	7	2	5	4	4	2	3
	15-17 years old	10	13	13	2	2	4	5	6	2	3

► **Table 20. Children in own-use production, by average hours spent per week, sex, age, and area of residence**

Indicator			Interval of working hours, in percent						
			Total	>14 hours	15-29 hours	30-34 hours	35-39 hours	40-48 hours	More than 48 hours
Total			100.0	86.7	10.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.8
Sex	Boys		100.0	85.3	11.5	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.0
	Girls		100.0	89.3	8.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
Age group	5 - 12 years old		100.0	95.9	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
	13 - 14 years old		100.0	79.6	16.1	1.7	0.2	1.1	1.3
	15 - 17 years old		100.0	91.6	7.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Area of residence	Urban		100.0	69.6	26.0	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
	Rural		100.0	77.9	13.7	2.7	0.1	2.6	3.0

► **Table 21. Child labour, by children in dangerous situations in the workplace**

Indicator			Working conditions by percentage (in duplicated numbers)																					
			Child labour	Handling dangerous machinery, equipment and tools		Transport and carry heavy freight		Participation in the process of handling dangerous substances and objects		Work in extreme heat and cold		Work with excessive noise and vibration		Work in low-light or excessively bright environments		Work underground		Work under water		Working at dangerous heights		Dealing with large animals and pets, working in an environment with vermin, manure and excrement		
Children aged 5-14																								
Total			133 252	976	47 685	1 227	98	3 486	3 930	3 049	87 957	50 675	16.6											
Sex	Boys	83 445	374	29 850	510	12	1 835	2 978	1 755	57 592	31 915	17.8												
	Girls	49 807	602	17 835	718	86	1 651	951	1 294	30 366	18 760	14.6												
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	57 051	484	5 171	661	48	859	549	440	48 764	16 628	5.9												
	Boys	76 201	492	42 514	566	50	2 627	3 380	2 609	39 193	34 047	5.7												
	Girls	97 311	446	28 098	635	24	1 685	1 818	1 608	62 516	33 635	6.2												
	Rural	14 748	351	8 777	324	62	861	737	617	9 838	7 553	25.4												
	Boys	21 193	179	10 811	268	12	940	1 375	825	15 603	9 487	29.1												
	Girls	26 694	3.4	18.0	2.7	17.0	1.0	8.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	20.4												
	Children aged 15-17																							
	Total			23503	44.0	68.1	17.8	68.2	14.8	50.7	2.9	0.8	6.8	37.1										
Sex	Boys	16701	51.5	71.5	15.0	77.8	18.2	60.7	3.5	1.1	8.7	35.5												
	Girls	6802	25.4	59.7	24.9	44.5	6.7	26.2	1.4	0.0	2.3	41.1												
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	8702	48.1	70.5	28.6	44.2	22.4	53.1	2.6	0.0	4.9	8.2												
	Boys	6504	52.4	74.3	21.9	53.3	27.2	64.9	3.5	0.0	6.5	9.5												
	Girls	2198	35.2	59.2	48.6	17.3	8.1	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4												
	Rural	14801	41.6	66.7	11.5	82.3	10.4	49.3	3.0	1.2	8.0	54.1												
	Boys	10197	51.0	69.7	10.5	93.5	12.4	58.1	3.5	1.8	10.0	52.1												
	Girls	4604	20.7	59.9	13.5	57.5	6.0	30.0	2.0	0.0	3.4	58.7												

►Table 22. Children engaged in hazardous work

Indicator		5-9 years	10-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	Total
Total		4 518	9 632	8 892	16 701	39 743
Sex	Boys	2 757	3 990	4 941	6 802	18 489
	Girls	1 835	3 618	4 171	8 701	18 326
Area of residence	Urban	1 208	2 561	2 823	6 503	13 096
	Boys	628	1 057	1 348	2 198	5 230
	Girls	5 440	10 004	9 662	14 801	39 907
	Rural	3 310	7 071	6 069	10 197	26 647
Region	Boys	2 129	2 933	3 593	4 604	13 259
	Girls	7 275	13 622	13 833	23 503	58 233
	Western	2 182	3 992	4 041	5 966	16 181
	Khangai	1 620	3 066	3 791	6 393	14 871
Provnice and the capital	Central	1 204	2 356	2 091	3 802	9 453
	Eastern	1 088	1 664	1 380	2 289	6 422
	Ulaanbaatar	688	939	814	1 190	3 631
	Arkhangai	578	1 119	1 890	2 415	6 002
	Bayan-Ulgii	225	529	731	1 521	3 005
	Bayankhongor	298	614	508	778	2 198
	Bulgan	345	540	488	908	2 281
	Govi-Altai	-	-	-	-	-
	Govisumber	45	54	64	206	369
	Darkhan-Uul	134	163	180	433	911
	Dornogovi	427	578	647	902	2 554
	Dornod	86	361	229	355	1 031
	Dundgovi	124	393	269	681	1 466
	Zavkhan	167	168	110	461	906
	Orkhon	94	571	993	1 280	2 939
	Uvurkhangai	36	-	-	7	43
	Umnugovi	216	437	255	419	1 327
	Sukhbaatar	835	1 348	1 372	2 363	5 918
	Selenge	68	429	245	439	1 181
	Tuv	0	133	28	151	311
	Uvs	1 135	1 808	1 366	1 811	6 120
	Khovd	148	245	635	1 163	2 192
	Khuvsgul	445	649	479	969	2 541
	Khentii	1 181	2 544	2 530	5 052	11 306
	Ulaanbaatar	1181	2544	2530	5052	11306

► Table 23. Children in hazardous work by sex, age group, area of residence, and region

Indicator		Total		Children in only workplaces prohibited by law		Children in condition only spend excessive hours		Children in dangerous working conditions only		Children in both situation	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	58233	58 233	100.0	1 742	100.0	1 060	100.0	49 384	100.0	6 047	100.0
Sex	Boys	39 744	68.2	1 483	85.1	736	69.4	32 646	66.1	4 879	80.7
	Girls	18 489	31.8	259	14.9	324	30.6	16 738	33.9	1 168	19.3
Age group	5 - 12	20 897	35.9	821	47.1	273	-	18 668	37.8	1 135	18.8
	13 - 14	13 833	23.8	213	12.2	158	-	12 348	25.0	1 114	-
	15 - 17	23 503	40.4	708	40.6	629	59.3	18 368	37.2	3 798	62.8
Area of residence	Urban	18 327	31.5	1 009	57.9	376	35.5	14 043	28.4	2 899	47.9
	Rural	39 906	68.5	733	42.1	684	64.5	35 341	71.6	3 148	52.1
Region	Western	16 180	27.8	56	3.2	319	-	14 795	30.0	1 010	-
	Khangai	14 871	25.5	472	27.1	201	19.0	12 428	25.2	1 770	29.3
	Central	9 454	16.2	527	30.3	72	-	8 290	16.8	565	-
	Eastern	6 422	11.0	111	6.4	272	-	4 919	10.0	1 120	-
	Ulaanbaatar	11 306	19.4	576	33.1	196	18.5	8 952	18.1	1 582	26.2

►Table 24. School enrollment rate of children aged 6-14, by age

Indicator		Age								
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Studying at school										
Total		3 351	7 245	10 865	14 175	15 687	18 780	22 291	7 639	7 851
Sex	Boys	2 198	4 551	6 502	8 699	9 623	11 831	12 780	4 740	4 922
	Girls	1 152	2 694	4 364	5 475	6 064	6 949	9 511	2 900	2 929
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	1 284	3 055	4 284	6 971	8 238	10 159	11 748	1 979	2 616
	Boys	927	2 302	2 867	4 761	5 216	6 927	6 805	1 267	1 611
	Girls	357	753	1 417	2 210	3 022	3 233	4 943	712	1 005
	Rural	2 066	4 190	6 581	7 204	7 450	8 621	10 542	5 660	5 235
	Boys	1 271	2 249	3 635	3 939	4 408	4 904	5 975	3 472	3 311
	Girls	795	1 941	2 946	3 265	3 042	3 717	4 568	2 188	1 924
Not schooling										
Total		2 154	432	92	169	17	129	319	163	229
Sex	Boys	1202	194	92	103	0	129	242	163	169
	Girls	952	238	0	66	17	0	77	0	59
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	634	81	45	53	0	37	45	0	19
	Boys	425	0	45	0	0	37	45	0	0
	Girls	209	81	0	53	0	0	0	0	19
	Rural	1520	350	47	116	17	92	273	163	210
	Boys	777	194	47	103	0	92	196	163	169
	Girls	743	157	0	13	17	0	77	0	41
School enrollment rate										
Total		60.9	94.4	99.2	98.8	99.9	99.3	98.6	97.9	97.2
Sex	Boys	64.7	95.9	98.6	98.8	100.0	98.9	98.1	96.7	96.7
	Girls	54.8	91.9	100.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.0
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	66.9	97.4	99.0	99.2	100.0	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.3
	Boys	68.6	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.3	100.0	100.0
	Girls	63.0	90.2	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2
	Rural	57.6	92.3	99.3	98.4	99.8	98.9	97.5	97.2	96.1
	Boys	62.1	92.1	98.7	97.4	100.0	98.2	96.8	95.5	95.1
	Girls	51.7	92.5	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0	98.3	100.0	97.9

► Table 25. School enrollment rate of child labour aged 6-14, by forms of work

Indicator		Forms of work		
		Children only in own-use production of goods	Children only in employment for pay or profit	Children in both
Studying at school				
Total		2 916	102 024	2 944
Sex	Boys	1 715	62 266	1 865
	Girls	1 201	39 758	1 079
Area of residence by sex	Urban	1 859	47 524	952
	Boys	972	30 932	777
	Girls	886	16 592	174
	Rural	1 057	54 500	1 993
	Boys	743	31 334	1 088
	Girls	314	23 166	905
Not schooling				
Total		47	3 565	91
Sex	Boys	47	2 156	91
	Girls	0	1 409	0
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	0	878	37
	Boys	0	516	37
	Girls	0	362	0
	Rural	47	2 687	54
	Boys	47	1 641	54
	Girls	0	1 046	0
School enrollment rate				
Total		98.4	96.6	97.0
Sex	Boys	97.3	96.7	95.4
	Girls	100.0	96.6	100.0
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	100.0	98.2	96.3
	Boys	100.0	98.4	95.5
	Girls	100.0	97.9	100.0
	Rural	95.7	95.3	97.4
	Boys	94.0	95.0	95.3
	Girls	100.0	95.7	100.0

►Table 26. School enrollment rate of children in child labour aged 6sss-14, by time spent working

Indicator		Interval of working hours				
		>10 hours	11-20 hours	21-30 hours	31-40 hours	41 hours and more
Studying at school						
Total		82 209	9 820	6 494	126	1 416
Sex	Boys	50 418	6 037	4 049	59	928
	Girls	31 791	3 783	2 445	67	488
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	44 779	1 323	1 708	51	299
	Boys	29 509	656	1 052	-	258
	Girls	15 270	667	656	51	42
	Rural	37 430	8 497	4 786	75	1 117
	Boys	20 909	5 381	2 997	59	671
	Girls	16 521	3 116	1 789	16	446
Not schooling						
Total		2 254	461	420	-	62
Sex	Boys	1 228	373	375	-	62
	Girls	1 026	87	46	-	-
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	551	80	37	-	-
	Boys	291	61	37	-	-
	Girls	260	19	-	-	-
	Rural	1 703	381	384	-	62
	Boys	937	312	338	-	62
	Girls	766	68	46	-	-
School enrollment rate						
Total		97.3	95.5	93.9	100.0	95.8
Sex	Boys	97.6	94.2	91.5	100.0	93.7
	Girls	96.9	97.7	98.2	100.0	100.0
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	98.8	94.3	97.9	100.0	100.0
	Boys	99.0	91.5	96.6	-	100.0
	Girls	98.3	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Rural	95.6	95.7	92.6	100.0	94.7
	Boys	95.7	94.5	89.9	100.0	91.5
	Girls	95.6	97.8	97.5	100.0	100.0

► Table 27. Children in household chores, by hours spent doing household chores

Indicator		Total		5-12 years old		13-14 years old		15-17 years old	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Spending up to 21 hours a week									
Total		492 825	100.0	330 322	67.0	80 350	16.3	82 153	16.7
Sex	Boys	253 932	100.0	163 108	64.2	43 991	17.3	46 833	18.4
	Girls	238 893	100.0	167 214	70.0	36 359	15.2	35 320	14.8
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	344 587	100.0	234 556	68.1	56 044	16.3	53 987	15.7
	Boys	175 868	100.0	115 088	65.4	30 755	17.5	30 024	17.1
	Girls	168 720	100.0	119 468	70.8	25 288	15.0	23 963	14.2
	Rural	148 238	100.0	95 766	64.6	24 306	16.4	28 166	19.0
	Boys	78 064	100.0	48 020	61.5	13 236	17.0	16 809	21.5
	Girls	70 174	100.0	47 746	68.0	11 070	15.8	11 357	16.2
Spending 21 hours and more a week									
Total		125 173	100.0	47 843	38.2	33 069	26.4	44 262	35.4
Sex	Boys	46 652	100.0	18 098	38.8	12 513	26.8	16 042	34.4
	Girls	78 521	100.0	29 745	37.9	20 556	26.2	28 220	35.9
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	84 065	100.0	31 134	37.0	23 353	27.8	29 577	35.2
	Boys	33 286	100.0	12 354	37.1	9 494	28.5	11 437	34.4
	Girls	50 779	100.0	18 780	37.0	13 859	27.3	18 139	35.7
	Rural	41 109	100.0	16 708	40.6	9 715	23.6	14 685	35.7
	Boys	13 366	100.0	5 743	43.0	3 018	22.6	4 605	34.4
	Girls	27 742	100.0	10 965	39.5	6 697	24.1	10 081	36.3

► Table 28. Children engaged in potentially dangerous household chores by working condition

Indicator		Lifting heavy things while shopping	Cooking using a hot stove (fire, gas burner, open fire)	Use knives and forks when preparing and cooking food	Use soaps, chemicals/bleachs/liquids that irritate the skin, eyes, nose, or burn for cleaning.	Cleaning by climbing on objects that risk falling due to lack of touch	Sweeping, vacuuming, and mopping the floor for a long time	Iron clothes	Lifting a heavy laundry basket	Lifting or carrying a heavy child or adult	Bathing and dressing an adult
Total		28 067	182 837	227 504	62 774	21 113	79 196	101 110	20 385	9 301	4 416
Sex	Boys	18 302	74 325	93 588	22 933	10 100	29 510	35 302	9 048	3 918	1 687
	Girls	9 764	108 511	133 915	39 841	11 013	49 686	65 809	11 337	5 383	2 730
Area of residence, by sex	Urban	18 698	122 847	149 206	41 769	8 625	56 704	74 530	10 698	4 971	2 598
	Boys	12 031	51 443	63 685	14 653	4 200	21 430	26 913	4 724	2 258	1 036
	Girls	6 667	71 404	85 522	27 116	4 425	35 274	47 617	5 974	2 713	1 562
	Rural	9 369	59 989	78 297	21 005	12 488	22 492	26 580	9 688	4 330	1 818
	Boys	6 271	22 882	29 904	8 280	5 899	8 080	8 389	4 324	1 660	651
	Girls	3 097	37 107	48 394	12 725	6 589	14 413	18 191	5 363	2 670	1 167

►Table 29.Children aged 5-14 who spend excessive time doing household chores

Indicator		Shopping for household items	Helping to make and repair household appliances	Cooking, preparing and helping the family	Help with house cleaning, washing dishes and cleaning	Help your family with laundry and wash clothes	Take care of siblings, elders, sick relatives, and family members	Doing other household chores and helping household members
Children aged 5-14 - Total								
Total		188 747	14 420	250 984	363 309	119 319	62 672	358 323
Sex	Boys	96 303	10 155	105 575	164 531	45 407	28 824	166 030
	Girls	92 444	4 265	145 409	198 778	73 913	33 848	192 293
	Urban	146 108	7 643	172 823	258 824	80 950	47 917	253 545
	Boys	74 787	5 453	75 648	119 761	32 112	22 729	118 149
	Girls	71 321	2 190	97 175	139 063	48 837	25 188	135 396
	Rural	42 639	6 777	78 162	104 485	38 370	14 755	104 778
	Boys	21 516	4 702	29 927	44 770	13 294	6 095	47 881
	Girls	21 123	2 075	48 234	59 715	25 076	8 661	56 897
Children aged 5-14 who spend 21 or more hours per week								
Total		5 069	70 238	77 653	45 239	30 411	71 790	
Sex	Boys	18 325	2 901	25 303	28 582	14 382	12 221	27 052
	Girls	28 344	2 168	44 935	49 071	30 857	18 190	44 738
	Urban	35 760	3 257	47 541	52 246	29 952	22 354	48 521
	Boys	14 822	1 949	18 621	20 444	10 542	9 462	19 332
	Girls	20 938	1 309	28 920	31 801	19 411	12 892	29 188
	Rural	10 909	1 812	22 697	25 408	15 286	8 057	23 270
	Boys	3 503	952	6 682	8 138	3 841	2 760	7 720
	Girls	7 406	860	16 015	17 270	11 446	5 298	15 550
Proportion of children aged 5-14 who spent 21 or more hours a week in household chores to the total number of children of that age								
Total		24.7	35.2	28.0	21.4	37.9	48.5	20.0
Sex	Boys	19.0	28.6	24.0	17.4	31.7	42.4	16.3
	Girls	30.7	50.8	30.9	24.7	41.7	53.7	23.3
	Urban	24.5	42.6	27.5	20.2	37.0	46.7	19.1
	Boys	19.8	35.7	24.6	17.1	32.8	41.6	16.4
	Girls	29.4	59.7	29.8	22.9	39.7	51.2	21.6
	Rural	25.6	26.7	29.0	24.3	39.8	54.6	22.2
	Boys	16.3	20.2	22.3	18.2	28.9	45.3	16.1
	Girls	35.1	41.4	33.2	28.9	45.6	61.2	27.3

Annex 4. Survey questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE CLS-1

The confidentiality of responses should be kept in accordance with "Law on Statistics" of Mongolia (article3, №A/203

Approved by NSO.
2021.11.30. Order
№A/203

CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

SECTION R - ROSTER

1. Household address section

R_1. Household registration book

R_2. Province/Capital city

R_3. Soum/district

R_4. Bagh/khoroo

R_5. Location:

Capital city

Aimag center

Village

Soum center

Rural

R_6. Address

2. Survey unit and interviewer's section

R_10. Month

R_11. PSU serial number

R_12. Second sampling unit serial number

R_13. Name and num. of supervisor

R_14. Name and num. of interviewer

R_15. Survey result code

Originally selected household surveyed

Reserved selected household surveyed

Substituted selected household surveyed

R_16. Reasons originally not selected household surveyed

Refused

Others (Specify)

R_7. Phone number

R_8. Name of household head

R_9. Household size

	Total members	By age group:		
		0-4	5-17	18+
Total members of the HH				
- Residents in the dwelling				
- living away from HH for more than 6 months				

R_17. Results of visited

Visited	Date of survey			started			finished			Result*
	Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minut	Hour	Minut	Hour	Minut	
1										
2										
3										

* Result code

Complete

Partially completed

No respondent in the household

Household temporarily not present

Postponed

Refused

Household not found

Data transmission

R_18. Data transmission

1. The interviewers send data to server of NSO from own tablet, in 2nd of next month;

2. Then supervisor of UB and Aimag's check data and send to server of NSO from own tablet, in 8th of next month.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

1 => R-17

1

2

3

1

2

HH. GENERAL QUESTIONS

HH_14. Where is the water source located?

- In own dwelling
In own yard/plot
Elsewhere

1 HH_17
2 HH_17
3

HH_15. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?

Minutes

HH members don't go for bringing water
Don't know

000 ⇒ HH_17
998 ⇒ HH_17

HH_16. From how far do you get your drinking water?

- Up to 200 metres
200-1000 metres
Beyond 1000 metres

1
2
3

HH_17. Average household monthly income /thous.tug/?

HH_18. How far away is the nearest [SERVICE]:

- Public preschool
Private preschool
Public primary school
Private primary school
Public secondary establishment
Private secondary establishment
Bank/microfinance institution
Health facilities
Other, Specify

KM

HH_19. Does the household own any livestock on the day of the survey?

- Yes
No

1
2 ⇒ HH_21

HH_20. How many [livestock] does the household own today?

- Cattle
Horses
of these : Racehorses
Camels
Sheep
Goats
Other (chicken, poultry, swine, bee, reindeer)

Number

HH_21. During the last 12 months, did your household have an increase or drop of revenues?

- Increase
Decrease
Unchanged

1 ⇒ HH_24
2
3 ⇒ HH_24

HH_22. What are the reasons of your household's fall in revenues in the past 12 months? (Multiple answers)

- Flood
Drought
Forest fires
Storms
landslides
Enemy crop
Epidemics
Business closing due to economic recession
Price of oil increased
Price of coal decreased
Price inflation (increased consumption price)
No agriculture production
Unemployed
Covid-19 restrictive measures
One or more household members fall ill
Other.....

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p

HH_23. What strategy was adopted by the household after the [SHOCK] in order to face the situation? (Multiple answers)

- Use of savings
Help from relatives or friends
Government/state aid
Aid from religious organizations or ONGs
Marry the children
Change consumption habits (purchase less expensive food, reduce number of meals per day, reduce quantities eaten, etc.)
Working household members have taken supplementary work
Non working or unemployed adult members (at least 15 years old) have gotten work
Children less than 15 have started to work
Children taken out of school
Migration of one or more members of household within the country
Migration of one or more members of the household abroad
Reduction of expenses in health/education
Obtain credit
Sale of agricultural tools
Sale of household durable goods
Sale of land/furniture/dwellings
Sale of food stocks
Sale of animals
Increase fishing/hunting activities
Send children to other households
Engage in spiritual activities (prayers, sacrifices, consultation with witches, ...)
Grow food in the contre saison
Other (specify)
Nothing

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
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o
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r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z

HH. GENERAL QUESTIONS

HH_24. Did any member of your household have a loan or obtain a loan or purchase items on credit during the past 12 months?	HH_29. Has any member of your household benefited from any of the following in the last 12 months? (Multiple answers)
Yes	1
No	2 ⇒ HH_29
HH_25. Main reason for household member having a loan?	SOCIAL INSURANCE FUND
To meet essential household expenditures	1 Disability pension
To buy vehicle for household member	2 Survivor's benefit for children
To purchase/remodel/repair/construct a house the dwelling	3 Temporary incapacity benefits
For health related expenditures for household member	4 Maternity benefits
For education related expenditures for household member	5 Funeral payments
For ritual expenditures	6 Unemployment benefit
To operate /expand business	SOCIAL WELFARE FUND
To pay previous loan	7 Disability pension
For agriculture production	8 Social welfare pension for seniors, children under 18 who lost the bread winner, single mother/father and dwarf persons aged 16+
To buy new livestock	9 Maternity benefits and taking care of a child under 3 years of age.
Other.....	10 Allowance for taking care (of elderly, disabled and children in difficult
HH_26. Where did the household obtain the loan or credit from?	11 Food and nutrition support (food stamps)
Government	1 Child money
Bank/credit card	2 Concessions for elderly and disabled for sanatorium and resort services
Micro-credit/finance group	3 Single mother/father with 3 and more children
Employer/Landowner	4 Allowance to mothers who gave birth to and raised many children (Mother
Supplier of merchandise, equipment of raw materials	5 Hero benefit, level 1 and 2)
Friend/Relative	EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT FUND
Secured loan services	7 Financial support to be paid back (financial support up to MNT 5mln to be
Money lender	8 paid 100%, as part of employment support programs)
Other.....	9 Sales support and work space rent support (as part of employment
HH_27. Have any payments been made to repay the debt?	support programs)
Yes	1 Temporarily jobs and income support (public works, group activities such
No	2 ⇒ HH_29
HH_28. How have the debt payments been made?	as vegetable growing, advisory service by seniors)
(Read and mark all that apply)	Micro loans (up to MNT 10 mln to individuals and upto MNT 20 to a
Cash	business entity and cooperatives)
Selling some assets	Employment support training (skills training, internship training,
Provide direct labour to the creditor by adult household members	entrepreneurship training)
Provide direct labour to the creditor by child household members	Employment support services (occupational and vocational orientation,
In-kind	job counseling, job intermediation)
Other.....	Other.....
Don't know	

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
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s
t
u
v
w
x

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The following questions should be asked to all adult and childrens members, who living in the household. The preferred respondent is to speak with an adult who knows all of the residents in the dwelling.

ID No.	Name of household member <i>INTERVIEWER: That is everyone who lives in this dwelling, combines their resources, and eats at least one meal together every day. They do not need to be family members, they only need to live here, combine resources and eat meals together.</i>	RD of member	INTERVIEWER: Write the id code of the person who provides information for the household roster	What is _____'s relationship to the household head? (Use Codes below)	What is _____'s sex? Male =1 Female =2	What is _____'s date of birth? If unknown, used codes 97 for unknown day, 97 for unknown month and 9997 for unknown year.	INTERVIEWER: Ask to see the birth certificate or identity paper. Record if you have seen the document	What is _____'s age in completed years? If <15, go to DEM_12	What is your (NAME's) present marital status? (Use Codes below) if code 1 or between 4-7 => DEM_12	Does (your/NAME's) husband/wife/partner live in this household? Yes=1 No=2 =>DEM_12	Who is (your/NAME's) husband/wife/partner? Copy the id code of the husband/ wife/partner of the person		
	DEM_01	DEM_02	DEM_03	DEM_04	DEM_05	Year DEM_06a	Month DEM_06b	Day DEM_06c	DEM_07	DEM_08	DEM_09	DEM_10	DEM_11
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													

CODES	
Relationship to the household head (Col. DEM_04)	1=Household head, 2=Husband/wife, 3=Son/daughter, 4=Parents, 5=Brother/sister, 6=Parents in law, 7=Son/daughter in law, 8=Grandparents, 9= Grandchild, 10=Niece/Nephew, 11=Brother/siste in law, 12=Other relative, 13=Servant or Servant's relative, 14=Other, specify
Marital status (Col. DEM_09)	1=Never married, 2=Married, 3=Living together, 4=Separated, 5=Divorced, 6=Widowed

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The following questions should be asked from children (0-17 age) members, who living in the household.				The following questions should be asked from all members, who living in the household.		The following questions should be asked to 5 years and older and those members living in the household. If members are less than 5 years old, the survey will be completed.						
ID No.	Does (your/NAME's) natural father live in the household? Yes=1 No=2 =>DEM_14	Who is (your/NAME's) natural father? <i>Copy the ID code of the natural father of the person</i>	Does (your/NAME's) natural mother live in the household? Yes=1 No=2 =>DEM_16	Who is (your/NAME's) natural mother? <i>Copy the ID code of the natural mother of the person</i>	For how many months during the past 12 months (since MONTH/YEAR) (have/has) (you/NAME) lived in this household? IF 12 go to DEM_18	What is the main reason (you/NAME) came to live in this household? <i>(Use Codes below)</i>	Because of a health problem, do you have difficulty ...? <i>(READ and Use Codes below)</i>					
						Seeing, even if wearing glasses	Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	Walking or Climbing stairs	Remembering/ Concentrating	Self-care such as Washing all over or Dressing	Communicating (e.g. understanding or being understood)	
A	DEM_12	DEM_13	DEM_14	DEM_15	DEM_16	DEM_17	DEM_18	DEM_19	DEM_20	DEM_21	DEM_22	DEM_23
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

CODES

Main reason of came to live in HHs (Col. DEM_17)	1=Birth, 2=Marriage, 3=work opportunities, 4=Pursue education, 5=Provide assistance to household, 6=Orphaned, 7=Seeking health care, 8=Moved with family, 9=Caring for others, 10=Due to natural disaster (zud, drought and flood etc.), 11=Residence changed, 12=Discharged from the army, 13=Returned from other location, 14=Other, specify, 97=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer
Complications of disability (Col. DEM_18-23)	1= No difficulty, 2= Yes, some difficulty, 3= Yes, a lot of difficulty, 4= Yes, Cannot do at all, 97= Don't know, 98- Refused

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS
The following questions should be asked from all members, who living in the household

ID No.	When (you/NAME) (were/was) first born, did (you/NAME) live in (CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE) or moved in here?	Where was the last place (you/NAME) lived prior to living in [CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE]?	In what year did (you/NAME) come to live in (CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	What was (your/NAME's) main reason for moving to [CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE] from the last place (you/NAME) lived?
	IF 12 go to EDU_01	(Use codes provided below)	(9997 DON'T KNOW)	(Use codes provided below)
A	DEM_24	DEM_25	DEM_26	DEM_27
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

CODES

moved or.. (Col. DEM_26)	1 = Since birth, 2 = Returned from another place of residence, 3 = Moved from another place
Last place (Col. DEM_25)	1=Other place in same province/UB, 2=Other place in province/UB, 3=Other country, 4=Other, specify
Main reason for migration (Col. DEM_27)	1= To take up a job, 2=job transfer, 3= Looking for a paid job, 4= Looking to establish a business, 5= To study, 6= Completed school or courses, 7= Moved with family, 8= Married, 9= Caring for other, 10= Due to natural disaster (zud, drought and flood etc.), 11= Residence changed, 12= Retired, 13= Health/treatment, 14=Conflict, insecurity, 15=Returned to household, 16= Other, specify, 97=Don't know, 98=Refused to answer

SECTION B: EDUCATION

The following questions should be asked to 5 years and older and those members living in the household.

ID No.	What is the highest grade (you/NAME) (have/has) completed in school?	(Have/has) (you/NAME) ever attended school?	(Have/has) (you/NAME) ever attended kindergarten?	What is the main reason (you/NAME) (have/has) never attended school or kindergarten?	How old (were/was) (you/NAME) when (you/NAME) first attended school?	How old (were/was) (you/NAME) when (you/NAME) first attended kindergarten?	At any time during the previous school year did (you/NAME) attend school or any Early Childhood Education Programme?	During the previous school year, which level/grade did (you/NAME) attend?	What is the main reason (you/NAME) did not attend school in the previous year?	At any time during the current school year did (you/NAME) attend school or any Early Childhood Education Programme?	During the current school year, which level/grade did (you/NAME) attend?	What is the main reason (you/NAME) are not attending school in the current year?
	If code 6-10 => EDU_17a	Yes=1 =>EDU_04a No=2	Yes=1 =>EDU_04b No=2	(Use codes provided below) ALL => FOW_01	Age in years ALL => FOW_05	Age in years EDU_04b	Yes=1 No=2 => EDU_07	(Use codes provided below) ALL => EDU_08	(Use codes provided below) if code=16 => EDU_17a	Yes=1 No=2 => EDU_10	(Use codes provided below) ALL => EDU_11	(Use codes provided below) ALL => EDU_17a
A	EDU_01	EDU_02a	EDU_02b	EDU_03	EDU_04a	EDU_04b	EDU_05	EDU_06	EDU_07	EDU_08	EDU_09	EDU_10
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

CODES

Level of the completed highest grade (EDU_01)	
Main reason of never attended school (EDU_03)	1= None; 2= Primary; 3= lower secondary; 4= Upper secondary; 5= Technical vocational; 6= Specialized secondary; 7= Degree or higher education diploma; 8= Bachelor; 9= Master; 10= Doctor; 97= Don't know 1= Too young; 2= No school/school is too far; 3= Not able to obtain school supplies and uniforms; 4= Could not obtain tuition fee (Could not afford, too costly); 5= No dormitory available at school; 6= Myself not interested in school; 7= Not liked school's environment; 8= Education not considered valuable; 9= To learn a job; 10= To become herder; 11= To work for pay; 12= To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm/animal husbandry; 13= Help at home with household chores; 14= Family does not allow schooling; 15= Illness/Disabled; 16= Due to migration; 17= Other (specify); 97= Don't know; 98= Refused to answer
Level of previous school year (EDU_06; EDU_09)	1= None; 2= Preschool; 3= Primary; 4= lower secondary; 5= Upper secondary; 6= Technical vocational; 7= Tertiary; 8 = Religious school ; 97= Don't know
Main reason of not attended school in the previous year and current year (EDU_07; EDU_10)	1= No school/school is too far; 2= Not able to obtain school supplies and uniforms; 3= Could not obtain tuition fee (Could not afford, too costly); 4= No dormitory available at school; 5= Myself not interested in school; 6= Not liked school's environment; 7= Education not considered valuable; 8= To learn a job; 9= To become herder; 10= To work for pay; 11= To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm/animal husbandry; 12= Help at home with household chores; 13= Family does not allow schooling; 14= Illness/Disabled; 15= Due to migration; 16= Finished school; 17= Other (specify); 97= Don't know; 98= Refused to answer

SECTION B: EDUCATION

The following questions should be asked to 5 years and older and those members living in the household.

ID No.	Did (you/NAME) attend school last week, that is from [DAY] to [DAY]?	How many days did (you/NAME) go to school last week?	How many hours per day did (you/NAME) go to school last week?	Why did (you/NAME) not go to school last week?	Did (you/NAME) ever repeat a grade of school?	How many times (have/has) (you/NAME) repeated grades?	What was the main type of profession? (Diploma, certificate, professional certificate and other approved of profession. Describe the your main profession)	
	Yes=1 No=2 => EDU_14	Number of days	Number of hours per day ALL => EDU_17a	(Use codes provided below)	Yes=1 No=2 => EDU_17a	Number	Description of profession	ISCED Code
A	EDU_11	EDU_12	EDU_13	EDU_14	EDU_15	EDU_16	EDU_17a	EDU_17b
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

CODES

Main reason of not go to school last week (EDU_14)	1=Holiday; 2=Sick; 3=Work; 4=School not useful for future; 5=School too far/no school; 6=Cannot afford school; 7=Not interested in school; 8=Too young; 9=School not in session; 10=Other, specify
--	--

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years old and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

EMPLOYMENT		What type of work was this?	Although (you/NAME) did not work last week, did (you/NAME) have a work activity from which (you/NAME) (were/was) temporarily absent?	Last week did (you/NAME) help in a business or farm owned or operated by a person that is not part of your household?	Last week did (you/NAME) help in a business or farm operated by a household member? (e.g. Help a family member engaged in an activity to generate income for the family; Help to produce farm products for sale or exchange; Help to make or sell things for sale or exchange; Guarding or cleaning the family business; etc.)	Last week did (you/NAME) do any kind of business activity, farming or other activity to generate income? (e.g. Producing farm products for sale or exchange; Making or repairing things for sale; Selling things in the street, local market, or in a shop; Shining shoes, guarding cars or similar activities for tips; Any other activity to generate income, etc.)	Last week did (you/NAME) help in a business or farm operated by a household member?	Last week did (you/NAME) help in a business or farm owned or operated by a person that is not part of your household?	Yes - 1 No - 2 => FOW_07	ALL => FOW_08	What type of work was this?	Last week, did (you/NAME) do any work in...?	Was this work that you mentioned in...?			
ID number																
Yes - 1 => FOW_11 No - 2		Yes - 1 => FOW_08 No - 2		Yes - 1 => FOW_08 No - 2		Yes - 1 => FOW_08 No - 2		Yes - 1 No - 2 => FOW_07		ALL => FOW_08		If FOW_07a or b or c or d=1=> FOW_09 FOW_12a and b and c and d=2 =>FOW_41		Yes - 1 No - 2 if FOW_08e = 1 => FOW_11		
FOW_01		FOW_02		FOW_03		FOW_04		FOW_05		FOW_06		FOW_07a FOW_07b FOW_07c FOW_07d		FOW_08a FOW_08b FOW_08c FOW_08d FOW_08e		
A																
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9																
10																

CODES

Type of work (Col.FOW_06)	1=Paid work, 2=Income generating activity, 3=Helping without pay in a family business
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SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years old and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY									
ID number	Thinking about the work in (farming, rearing animals [and/or fishing] (you/NAME) (do/does), are the products intended...?	(Was/were) (you/NAME) hired by someone else to do this work?	Last week did (you/NAME) have or help in more than one activity to generate income?	INTERVIEWER: I am now going to ask you some questions about the income-generating activity in which (you/NAME) usually work or help the most hours			What is the main activity of the place or business where (you/NAME) help(s)/work(s)? (e.g. Restaurant – preparing and serving meals; shop – selling groceries, Farm – cultivating cotton, Workshop – repairing bicycles, etc.) INTERVIEWER: Write the principal activity of the company the respondent works for in FOW_13a and the type of product or service the company produces in FOW_13b.	ISIC Code /digit/	
				In (your/NAME's) income-generating activity, what kind of work (do/does) (you/NAME) do? (e.g. Cattle farmer breeding, raise and sell cattle; Serving meals; Carry bricks; Mixing baking flour; Harvesting maize; Delivering food, etc.) INTERVIEWER: Write what the respondent says is his/her work in FOW_12a. Probe for activities performed and write in FOW_12b.	Occupation title, if any	Main tasks and duties			ISCO Code /digit/
A	FOW_09 if code 1 or 2 => FOW_11	Yes - 1 No - 2 => FOW_41	Yes - 1 No - 2	FOW_12a	FOW_12b	FOW_12c	FOW_13a	FOW_13b	FOW_13c
1									
2									
3									
4									
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CODES	
The purpose of the product (Col.FOW_09)	1=Only for sale, 2=Mainly for sale, 3=Mainly for family use, 4=Only for family use, 97=Don't know (don't read)

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years old and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY									
ID number	Were (you/NAME) mainly responsible for these tasks or helping under the responsibility of another person? (Use codes provided below)	Who is (you/NAME's) employer? (Use codes provided below)	Who decided that (you/NAME) should work for this employer	Why (do/does) (you/NAME) work?	In what kind of place (do/does) (you/NAME) typically work?	How do (you/NAME) usually go to work?	How long does it usually take (you/NAME) to get to (you/NAME's) workplace?	Which of the following types of pay (do/does) (you/NAME) receive for this work?	How many persons including (you/NAME) work at (you/NAME's) place of work?
	If code 2=>FOW_17 3,4,5=> FOW_18	(Use codes provided below)	(Use codes provided below)	(Use codes provided below)	if code 1=>FOW_21	(Use codes provided below)	(Use codes provided below)		
A	FOW_14	FOW_15	FOW_16a	FOW_17	FOW_18	FOW_19	FOW_20	FOW_21	FOW_22
1									
2									
3									
4									
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10									

CODES

	Col.FOW_14)	Col.FOW_15)	Col.FOW_16)	Col.FOW_16a)	Col.FOW_17)	Col.FOW_18)	Col.FOW_19)	Col.FOW_20)	Col.FOW_21)	Col.FOW_22)
The purpose of the product	1=Mainly responsible for the tasks, 2=Helping another person who was responsible for the tasks									
Type of work	1=As an employee, 2=In (your/his/her) own business activity, 3=Helping in a family or household business, 4=As an apprentice, intern, 5= Helping a family member who works for someone else									
Employer	1=Family member, 2=Member of extended family, 3=Friend of family, 4 = Head of the household (for a child living in a household with paid employment), 5=Not a relative, 6=Other, specify									
Who decided	1=Parents, 2=Child him/herself, 3=Employment, 4=The employer of the parents, 5=Other, specify									
Reason for work	1=Supplement family income, 2=Help pay family debt, 3=Help in household enterprise, 4=Learn skills, 5=Schooling not useful for future, 6=School too far/no school, 7=Cannot afford school fees, 8=Not interested in school, 9=To temporarily replace someone unable to work, 10=voluntarily, 11 = Under pressure from someone, 12=Other, specify									
Work place	1=At own home, 2=At the client's or employer's home, 3=At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site, 4=At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site, 5=On the street or another public space without a fixed structure, 6=In/on a vehicle, without daily work base, 7=Door-to-door, 8=Other, 97=Don't know									
Way to go to work	1=By walking, 2=By bicycle, By bus or other means of transport									
Duration of get to the workplace	1=Less than 15 minutes, 2=15 minutes or more, but less than 30 minute, 3=30 minutes or more, but less than 1 hour, 4=1 hour or more									
Type of pay	1=A wage of salary, 2=Payment by piece of work completed, 3=Commissions, 4=Tips, 5=Fees for services provided, 6=Payment with meals or accommodation, 7=Payment in products, 8=Other cash payment, specify, 9=Not paid									
Number of persons with working	1=1; 2=2-4; 3=5-9; 4=10-19; 5=20-49; 6=50+; 97=Don't know									

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years old and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SECOND INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY (If FOW_11=1 go to FOW_27a. Otherwise continue to FOW_29)										
ID number	In this job, (have you/has NAME) been in one of the following situations? (Use codes provided below) If code=12 or 97=>FOW_25	Who imposed the mentioned situations to (your/NAME) in this job?	Can (your/NAME) resign from this job or leave this job? Yes - 1 No - 2 Don't know - 97 If code 1 or 97 => FOW_27a	Why (your/NAME) cannot leave the job?			INTERVIEWER TO READ I am now going to ask you some questions about the income-generating activity in which (your/NAME) usually work or help the most hours In (your/NAME's) second income-generating activity, what kind of work (do/does) (your/NAME) do? (e.g. Cattle farmer breeding, raise and sell cattle; Serving meals; Carry bricks; Mixing baking flour; Harvesting maize; Delivering food, etc.) INTERVIEWER: Write what the respondent says is his/her work in FOW_27a. Probe for activities performed and write in FOW_27b.			What is the main activity of the place or business where (your/NAME's) help(s)/work(s)? (e.g. Restaurant – preparing and serving meals; shop – selling groceries; Farm – cultivating cotton; Workshop – repairing bicycles, etc.) INTERVIEWER: Write the principal activity of the company the respondent works for in FOW_28a and the type of product or service the company produces in FOW_28b
				Occupation title, if any FOW_27a	Main tasks and duties FOW_27b	ISCO Code /digit/ FOW_27c	Main activity FOW_28a	Goods and services FOW_28b	ISCO Code /digit/ FOW_28c	
A				FOW_26a	FOW_26b	FOW_26c				
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CODES

Code (Col FOW_23)	1=Threats or exposure to violence against yourself, 2=fear of threats and violence against your family, relatives or close associates, 3=you or your family has an unpaid debt with employer/recruter, 4=employer threatened to impose a fine or financial penalty to you or your family, 5=constant surveillance, 6=isolated with no access to outside world, 7=withdraw of your or your family documents such as id, passport, residence permits, travel documents, etc, 8=your employer knows that (you have/name has) no other option to survive, 9=your employer or recruiter threatened you or your family of dismissal, deportation or legal action, 10=threat of actual not full payment of wages or other promised benefits, 11=threat of actual no payment of wages or other promised benefits, 12=other reasons/ situations (specify), 13=NONE(DO NOT READ), 97=DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/CANNOT REMEMBER
Code (Col FOW_24)	1=Employer or supervisor, 2=Parents' employer, 3=Parents, 4=OTHER
Code (Col FOW_26)	1=because there is a debt with the employer, 2=because i need money, 3=because it is difficult to find another job, 4=because (your parents/ you or your wife/husband) will lose the job, 5=because your parents can lose their house, land or other benefits provided by the employer, 6=other, 97=DON'T KNOW

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years old and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

WORKING TIME IN EMPLOYMENT (only main job)										PAY OR PROFIT			
ID number	How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work/help per week in (your/his/her) [main] income-generating activity? INTERVIEWER Write the number of hours in 0.5 hour intervals If don't know=997 If hours=997=> FOW_32	How many days per week (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work/help in (your/his/her) [main] income-generating activity? Number of days per week	How many hours per day (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work/help in (your/his/her) [main] income-generating activity? Number of hours per day	In total, how many hours did (you/NAME) actually work in (your/his/her) [main] income-generating activity last week? If don't know=997	What time of the day did (you/NAME) mostly work last week? (Use codes provided below)	Ask if FOW_11=1 otherwise=> FOW_36		Did you earn pay or profit from this activity? Yes - 1 No - 2 => FOW_44	How much did CHILD receive the last time his/her were paid or income for own/family business or farm? Thousand tugrug /MNT	What period did this payment or income cover? (Use codes provided below) If code 2=>FOW_40	How many days did CHILD work in your main job during that period? Number of days	On average, how many hours did CHILD work per day in your main job during that period? Number of hours ALL =>FOW_44	
						How many hours (do/does) (you/NAME) usually work per week in (your/his/her) second income-generating activity? If don't know=997	How many hours did (you/NAME) actually work last week in (your/his/her) second income-generating activity? If don't know=997						
A	FOW_29	FOW_30	FOW_31	FOW_32	FOW_33	FOW_34	FOW_35	FOW_36	FOW_37	FOW_38	FOW_39	FOW_40	
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CODES

Type of mostly work	(Col.FOW_33)	1=Mostly in the morning before school, 2=Mostly in the afternoon or evening after school, 3=Mostly any time during weekdays, irrespective of school, 4=Mostly during weekends, 5=summer vacation
Payment period	(Col.FOW_38)	1=Piece rate/one-time payment/every transaction, 2=One day, 3=One week, 4=Two weeks, 5=One month, 6=At end of the season, 7=Other

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

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JOB SEARCH Ask only 15-17 years old and FOW_12=d, Otherwise =>FOW_45		INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY DURING PAST 12 MONTHS												Why did (name) stop doing his last work?				
ID number	During the last four weeks, that is from [DATE] up to [DATE] did (you/NAME) do anything to find a paid job or did (you/NAME) try to start a business?	Could (you/NAME) have started working last week?	Could (you/NAME) start working within the next two weeks?	Was the income-generating activity reported in FOW_12a and FOW_13a performed during all months in the past 12 months, i.e. from [DATE] to [DATE] last week?	In the last 12 months, from [DATE] up to [DATE] last week, did (you/NAME) engage in any income-generating activity?	In which months of the year did (you/NAME) perform the income-generating activity during the past 12 months? Mark all that apply Yes - 1 No - 2												(Use codes provided below) FOW_46_13
	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 => FOW_45 No - 2 => FOW_45	Yes - 1 => FOW_45 No - 2 => FOW_45	Yes - 1 => FOW_47 No - 2 => FOW_46	Yes - 1 No - 2 => FOW_47	Jun	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
A	FOW_41	FOW_42	FOW_43	FOW_44	FOW_45	FOW_46_1	FOW_46_2	FOW_46_3	FOW_46_4	FOW_46_5	FOW_46_6	FOW_46_7	FOW_46_8	FOW_46_9	FOW_46_10	FOW_46_11	FOW_46_12	
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Code	(FOW_46_13)	1=got welfare service, 2=Going to school, 3=Injured, 4=Household economy improved, 5=Looking for a job but can't find it, 6=Moved from place of residence, 7=Other (write)
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SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

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[illegible]

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER:INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 1) not missing/answered in FOW_11 or 2) either one of "FOW_47a,b,c,d" is 1 or 3) either one of "FOW_53; FOW_55; FOW_57; FOW_59; FOW_61; FOW_63; FOW_65" is 1.

[illegible]

INTERVIEWER/INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 1) not missing/answered in FOW_11 or 2) either one of "FOW_47a,b,c,d" is 1 or 3) either one of "FOW_53, FOW_55, FOW_57, FOW_59, FOW_61, FOW_63, FOW_65" is 1.

[illegible]

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER:INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 1) not missing/answered in FOW_11 or 2) either one or "FOW_47a,b,c,d" is 1 or 3) either one of "FOW_53; FOW_55; FOW_57; FOW_59; FOW_61; FOW_63; FOW_65" is 1.

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE						
READ: Thank you for telling me about the things (you/NAME) are doing at work. I would now like to ask some questions about things that people sometimes do to children and adolescents that may hurt them or make them feel uncomfortable, upset or scared at work. There are no right or wrong answers to any of these questions. We just want to know your ideas. If at any point you feel like you want to skip a question or stop answering these questions, just tell me. If you want to talk about any of things I ask you about, please let me know						
ID number	Sometimes people at work can hurt children and adolescents physically. Thinking about yourself in the work (you/NAME) are doing now, has anyone at work slapped (you/NAME), punched (you/NAME), kicked (you/NAME) or done anything else to hurt (you/NAME) physically? If code > 1 =>HAZ_22a	Who did this to (you/NAME)?	Sometimes, when children and adolescents are at work people say or do things that scare them or make them worry about their safety. Since you've worked at this job, has anyone at work ever threatened to hurt (you/NAME)? If code > 1 =>HAZ_23a	Who did this to (you/NAME)?	Sometimes when children and adolescents are at work people say or do things to make them feel bad. Since you've worked in this job, has anyone at work ridiculed (you/NAME), insulted (you/NAME) or made (you/NAME) feel ashamed? If code > 1 =>HAZ_24	Who did this to (you/NAME)?
A	HAZ_21a	HAZ_21b	HAZ_22a	HAZ_22b	HAZ_23a	HAZ_23b
1						
2						
3						
4						
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7						
8						
9						
10						

CODES

Code of col.HAZ_21a; 22a; 23a	1=Yes; 2=No; 97=Don't know; 98=Refuse; 96=Not applicable
Code of col.HAZ_21b; 22b; 23b	1=An adult; 2=Another child/adolescent; 97=Don't know; 98=Refuse

INTERVIEWER:INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 1) not missing/answered in FOW_11 or 2) either one of "FOW_47a;b;c;d" is 1 or 3) either one of "FOW_53; FOW_55; FOW_57; FOW_59; FOW_61; FOW_63; FOW_65" is 1.

[illegible]

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER:INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 1) not missing/answered in FOW_11 or 2) either one of "FOW_47a;b;c;d" is 1 or 3) either one of "FOW_53; FOW_55; FOW_57; FOW_59; FOW_61; FOW_63; FOW_65" is 1.

INJURIES					
ID number	What was that injury? HAZ_37	Thinking about (your/NAME's) most serious injury, what were (you/NAME) doing when this happened? INTERVIEWER: If the respondent says s/he was doing his/her job, write the occupational title. If the respondent says the injury resulted from workplace violence, mark code 01 in HAZ_38b		Injury from workplace violence Yes - 1 No - 2	Now I'd like to ask you about your health in general. Compared to other children your age, would you say your health is Very good, Good, Fair or Poor? (Use codes provided below)
		Occupation title HAZ_38a	ISCO Code /4digit/ HAZ_38b		
A	HAZ_37	HAZ_38a	HAZ_38b	HAZ_39	HAZ_40
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

CODES	
health status	(Col.HAZ_40) 1=Very good; 2=Good; 3=Fair; 4=Poor

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER: INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 1) not missing/answered in FOW_11 or 2) either one of "FOW_47a,b,c,d" is 1 or 3) either one of "FOW_53; FOW_55; FOW_57; FOW_59; FOW_61; FOW_63; FOW_65" is 1.

PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH									
ID number	READ: I now have some questions about how you've been feeling since you've been working. Yes=1; No=2; Don't know=97; Refuse=98						Did (name) receive services from any child protection organization? If code 5, 97 => HAZ_49 (Use codes provided below)	(Name) What was the result of contacting the organization? (Use codes provided below)	I would like to know how you felt about talking to me this way. Please can you tell me was this interview difficult, a little bit difficult or easy. Difficult-1 A little difficult-2 Easy - 3
	Have (you/NAME) had lots of headaches, stomach-aches or sickness?	Have (you/NAME) felt so tired it was hard for (you/NAME) to pay attention at work?	Have (you/NAME) felt unhappy, downhearted or tearful?	Do (you/NAME) worry a lot, feel nervous or easily scared?	Do (you/NAME) feel like (you/NAME) have someone to talk to about your problems or troubles?	Do (you/NAME) feel proud of the work that (you/NAME) do?			
	HAZ_41	HAZ_42	HAZ_43	HAZ_44	HAZ_45	HAZ_46			
A							HAZ_47	HAZ_48	HAZ_49
1									
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10									

CODE

Child protection activities (HAZ_47)	1 = One-stop service, temporary shelter, 2 = NGO, 3 = Child helpline 108 service center, 4 = Other (write), 5 = No, 97 = Don't know
results (HAZ_48-p багана)	1 = Received psychological counseling and support, 2 = Received health care, 3 = Enrolled in school, 4 = Enrolled in life skills and other training, 5 = Returned to family, 6 = Discontinued employment to earn salary, 7 = Other (write)

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

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[illegible]

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years old and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

[illegible]

SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

INTERVIEWER: This module is administered to everyone in the household who is 5 to 17 years of age. Everyone 12 years old and older should respond for themselves. An adult should respond for children aged 5 to 11 years of age. If a member is not available at the time of the interview, try to make an appointment to interview the member at a later time before using a proxy respondent.

HOUSEHOLD TASKS											Ask if EDU_08=1	Ask if EDU_08=2
ID number	Last week, from [DAY] to [DAY] did (you/NAME) help with or care for children/old/sick for this household?	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?	How many hours per day did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week?	In the past week (were/was) (you/NAME) carrying or lifting an adult/older person or a heavy child?	In the past week (were/was) (you/NAME) showering or dressing any adults?	In the past week (were/was) (you/NAME) caring for a sick person?	Last week, from [DAY] to [last DAY], did (you/NAME) help with or do any other household tasks for this household? (e.g. washing dishes, throwing garbage in the trash bin, etc.)	Specify the task	How many days did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week? If don't know=99	How many hours per day did (you/NAME) spend doing this task last week? If don't know=997	During the past week when did (you/NAME) usually carry out these activities mentioned above? (Use codes provided below)	During the past week when did (you/NAME) usually carry out these activities mentioned above?
	Yes - 1 No - 2 => HCH_31	Number of hours If don't know=97	Number of hours If don't know=997	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2	Yes - 1 No - 2 => HCH_35		Number of days If don't know=99	Number of hours If don't know=997	ALL => ST_01	Weekdays - 1 Weekends - 2 Every day-3
A	HCH_25	HCH_26	HCH_27	HCH_28	HCH_29	HCH_30	HCH_31	HCH_32	HCH_33	HCH_34	HCH_35	HCH_36
1												
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CODES

Time of work	(col.HCH_35)	1=Weekdays after school; 2=Weekdays before school; 3=Weekends
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SECTIONS C: FORMS OF WORK

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FREE TIME						
ID number	How many hours has (name) watched the TV in the last week?	How many hours did (name) study at home in the last week?	How many hours has (name) read a book in the last week? (except for homework)	How many hours has (name) played in the last week?	from this, how many hours did you play using your phone, tablet or computer?	How many hours of other free time did (name) spend in the last week?
A	ST_01	ST_02	ST_03	ST_04	ST_05	ST_06
1						
2						
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READ: Thank you very much. I know that some of these questions were not easy, but your responses were very clear and helpful.