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OFFICE OF MONGOLIA



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

2011-2012

ULAANBAATAR
2013

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NOTE

The analysis presented here is based on data from the National Child Labour Survey 2011-2012 of Mongolia conducted by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia (NSO), with technical and financial assistance from the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) through its Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC).

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CONTENT

List of tables and figures	5
Foreword	8
Abbreviations	9
List of annex tables	10
Chapter 1. Executive Summary	
1.1 Overview	12
1.2 Survey objectives and rationale	12
1.3 Survey period	13
1.4 Report structure and content	13
1.5 Summary of findings	14
Chapter 2. Survey methodology, organization and definitions	
2.1 Survey coverage	20
2.2 Survey sampling	20
2.3 Survey questionnaire, training of senior researchers and data collection	21
2.4 Data processing	22
2.5 Definitions and concepts	23
Chapter 3. Demographic and household characteristics	
3.1 Introduction	28
3.2 Demographic profile	28
3.3 Population size, location and distribution by region	28
3.4 Population age and sex structure	29
3.5 Demographic dependency	30
3.6 Household structure	30
3.7 Female headed households	30
3.8 Education level	31
3.9 School attendance and causes of school drop outs	32
3.10 Literacy level	33
Chapter 4. Socio-economic characteristics of working children and their households, and school attendance	
4.1 Introduction	36
4.2 Number, sex and age groups of children aged 5-17 years and their distribution by region	36
4.3 Characteristics of children aged 5-17 years and their households	38
4.4 Housing types and living conditions of children aged 5-17	39
4.5 School attendance and reasons of school drop outs of children aged 5-17	40
4.6 Economic activity of children aged 5-17	43
4.7 Number, sex, age groups of working children and their distribution by region	45
4.8 Characteristics of working children and their households	47
4.9 Socio-economic characteristics of households of working children	47
4.10 Education level and school attendance of working children aged 6-17 years	50
4.11 Free time of working children	53
Chapter 5. Profile of working children	
5.1 Introduction	56
5.2 Economic activity of the children	56
5.2.1 Number of working children by current economic activities	57
5.2.2 Number of working children, by economic sector	58

5.2.3	Working children by employment status	60
5.2.4.	Working children by occupation	61
5.2.5	Working children by years worked	62
5.2.6	Monthly income of children engaged in paid employment	63
5.3.	Children engaged in non economic activities	64
Chapter 6. Child labour and causes and consequences of child labour		
6.1	Introduction	70
6.2	Child labour estimates	70
6.3	Non-school activities	73
6.4	School attendance of children engaged in economic activities	76
6.5	The reasons of being engaged in economic activities	78
6.5.1	The reasons to help households business, herding, production and services	78
6.5.2	The reasons for working outside of the household	80
6.6	Consequences of "if child does not working"	83
Chapter 7. Assessment of work place and work condition where children work		
7.1	Introduction	86
7.2	Location of workplace where children aged 5-17 years engaged in work	86
7.3	Assessment of workplace	87
7.4	Provision of labour safety uniforms, tools and instruments for children in work	89
Chapter 8. Children in hazardous work		
8.1	Introduction	92
8.2	Children in hazardous work	92
Chapter 9. Seasonal variations of child labour		
9.1	Introduction	96
9.2	Working children aged 5-17 years	96
9.2.1.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by economic sectors	98
9.2.2.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status	98
9.2.3	Working children aged 5-17 years, by occupation	99
9.3	Free time of surveyed children aged 5-17 years	
Chapter 10. Comparative analysis of NCLS 2002-2003, 2006-2007, 2011-2012 findings		
10.1	Introduction	102
10.2	Economic activity of children aged 5-17 years	102
10.3	Working children	104
10.4	Child Labour	107
Chapter 11. Sampling error		
11.1	Introduction	110
11.2	Sampling	110
11.3	Sampling errors	112
Annexes:		
1.	Statistical tables	119
2.	Survey questionnaire	143

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLES:

Table 2.1.	First-stage sampling units and number of households selected from each sampling unit of Labour Force Survey	21
Table 3.1.	Number of households of which members absent for 6, and more months, by urban/rural location and region	28
Table 3.2.	Total households and population, by urban/rural location, region and gender	29
Table 3.3.	Demographic dependency, by urban/rural location and region	30
Table 3.4.	Percentage share of households, by size, urban/rural location and region	30
Table 3.5.	Share of female headed households, by size and urban/rural location	31
Table 3.6.	Educational level of population aged 15, and above years, by sex and urban/rural location, in percentages	31
Table 3.7.	School enrollment of children aged 6-18 years, by urban/rural location and gender	32
Table 3.8.	Adult literacy rate by urban/rural location, region and gender	33
Table 3.9.	Adult literacy rate, by age and gender distribution and urban/rural location	34
Table 4.1.	Age and gender distribution of children, by urban/rural location and age groups	36
Table 4.2.	Age and gender distribution of children aged 5-17 years, by urban/rural location in percentages	36
Table 4.3.	Number of children aged 5-17 years who are living away from their households and the reasons of their absence, by urban/rural location	37
Table 4.4.	Children aged 5-17 years, by household heads and household size, %	38
Table 4.4.a	Children aged 5-17 years, by household head and its size, urban/rural location and region, in percentages	39
Table 4.5.	Number of children aged 5-17 years and their school attendance, by age groups and gender	40
Table 4.5.a	Age-sex structure of children aged 5-17 years by school attendance, in percentages	41
Table 4.5.6	Age structure of children aged 5-17 years by school attendance and urban/rural location, in percentages	41
Table 4.6	Age-gender distribution of children aged 5-17 years who are not studying, by reasons	42
Table 4.7	Age-gender distribution of children aged 6-17 years who are not studying, by reasons	42
Table 4.8	Number of children in school and not in school during the reference week, by economic activity status, gender and age groups	43
Table 4.8.a.	Children in school and out of school during the reference week, by economic activity status, gender and age groups, in percentages	44
Table 4.9	Economic activity of children aged 5 -17 years, by household heads, size and urban/rural location	44
Table 4.10	Number of working children by age group, sex and urban and rural location	45
Table 4.11	Economic activity of children aged 5-17 years, by head of households and household size	47
Table 4.12	Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by their education level, gender and urban/rural location, in percentages	50
Table 4.13	Literacy rate for children aged 6-17 years, by age groups, gender and urban/rural location	50
Table 4.14	School attendance of working children aged 6-17 years, by age groups and urban/rural location	51
Table 4.14.a	School attendance of working children, by age groups and urban/rural location, in percentages	51
Table 4.15	Working children aged 6-17 years with no schooling, by reasons of school drop outs, in percentages	52
Table 4.16	Composition of working children and their free time, by average hours, age-gender distribution, in percentages in total	53
Table 5.1	Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by age groups and gender	56
Table 5.2	Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities during the reference week, by age groups, employment, average working hours a week and gender	57
Table 5.3	Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities during the reference week, by age groups, employment, average working hours a week and urban/rural location	58
Table 5.4	Number of working children of age 5-17, by age groups, gender and economic sectors	59
Table 5.4.a	Composition of working children aged 5-17 years, by gender, age groups and economic sectors	60
Table 5.5	Working children aged 5-17 years, by age groups, gender and occupation, in percentages	61
Table 5.6	Number of working children, by duration of work, age groups and sex	62

Table 5.7.	Number of working children aged 5-17 years engaged in paid job, by sex, their income and school attendance	63
Table 5.8	Number of children currently engaged in household duties (non economic activities), by age groups, gender and type of work done	65
Table 5.8.a	Children currently engaged in household duties (non economic activities), by age groups, gender and type of work done, in percentages	66
Table 5.9	Number of children engaged in household duties (non economic activities), by age groups, gender and hours spent for household duties	67
Table 6.1.	Child labour estimates based on hours spent in economic activity, by age group and gender (according to the approved methodology)	71
Table 6.2.	Child labour estimates based on hours spent in economic activity, by age group and sex (according to the Labour Law)	72
Table 6.3.	Activities performed by children aged 5-17 years during the reference week, by age groups and gender	73
Table 6.4.	Activities performed by children who are not studying, during the reference week, by age groups and gender	75
Table 6.5.	Children performed household duties, by age groups of starting to help, school attendance, urban/rural location and gender	76
Table 6.6.	School attendance of children engaged in work outside of households, by age groups and urban/rural location	77
Table 6.7.	Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by age groups and gender	79
Table 6.8.	Reasons of engaging in work outside of the household, by age groups and gender	81
Table 6.9.	Number of children engaged in work outside of the household and consequences of "if the child stops working", by age groups, gender and urban/rural location	83
Table 8.1.	Number of children in hazardous work, by age groups and gender	93
Table 9.1	Working children aged 5-17 years, number and percentages, by gender and quarters	96
Table 9.2	Working children aged 5-17 years, by economic sectors and quarters	98
Table 9.3	Percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status	98
Table 9.4	Working children aged 5-17 years, by intervals of their free time and quarters	99
Table 10.1.	Percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities, by age groups and gender	103
Table 10.2.	Number and percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years, based on CLSs	104
Table 10.3.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by economic sectors based on CLSs	105
Table 10.4.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status based on the Child Labour Surveys	106
Table 10.5.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by occupation based on Child Labour Surveys	106
Table 10.6.	Child Labour estimated based on hours worked during the reference week, by gender, based on Child Labour Surveys	107

FIGURES:

Figure 3.1.	Population age structure, by Population and Housing Census and Labour Force Surveys	29
Figure 3.2	School drop outs, by reasons	33
Figure 4.1	Children aged 5-17 years with disabilities, by types of disabilities	37
Figure 4.2	Proportion of heads households, by sex and urban/rural location	38
Figure 4.3	Families with children aged 5-17 years, by type of houses	39
Figure 4.4	Families with children aged 5-17 years, by ownership type of houses	39
Figure 4.5	Families with children aged 5-17 years, by sources of electricity	39
Figure 4.6	Families with children aged 5-17 years, by sources of water supply	40
Figure 4.7	Children aged 5-17 years who are not studying, by reasons in percentages	45
Figure 4.8	Age structure of working children aged 5-17 years, in percentages	46
Figure 4.9	Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by region	46
Figure 4.10	Working children aged 5-17 years with disabilities, by type of disabilities	46
Figure 4.11	Working children aged 5-17 years with disabilities, by type of disabilities and economic sectors, in percentages	47
Figure 4.12.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by gender of household head, household size, in percentages	48
Figure 4.13	Households with working children, by type of houses, in percentages	48
Figure 4.14	Households with working children, by housing ownership, in percentages	48
Figure 4.15	Households with working children, by electricity sources, in percentages	49
Figure 4.16	Households with working children, by water sources, in percentages	49

Figure 4.17	Number of working children and household's income	50
Figure 4.18	Number of working children, by working members, in percentages	52
Figure 5.1	Number of children engaged in economic activities, by age groups and gender	56
Figure 5.2	Working children, by economic sectors, in percentages	58
Figure 5.3	Working children, by employment status, in percentages	61
Figure 5.4	Working children, by occupation and urban/rural location, in percentages	62
Figure 5.5	Working children, by duration of work, in percentages	63
Figure 6.1.	Activities performed by children aged 5-17 years during the reference week, by urban/rural location, in percentages	74
Figure 6.2.	Activities performed by children who are not in school, during the reference week, by urban/rural location, in percentages	75
Figure 6.3.	School attendance of children performed household duties, by age groups, percentage share	77
Figure 6.4.	Number of children engaged in work outside of the households, by school attendance, urban/rural location and gender	78
Figure 6.5.	Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in household activities, in percentage	80
Figure 6.6.	Distribution of children engaged in household activities, by reasons and school attendance	80
Figure 6.7.	Percentage distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household	81
Figure 6.8.	Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household, by gender, in percentages	82
Figure 6.9.	Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household, by urban/rural location, in percentages	82
Figure 6.10	Consequences of "if child stops working", by urban/rural location and Ulaanbaatar City, in percentages	84
Figure 7.1	Location of work places where children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activities, in percentages	86
Figure 7.2	Location of work places where children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activities, by gender, in percentages	87
Figure 7.3	Assessment of workplace where children engaged in work outside of the households, in percentages	88
Figure 7.4	Working children who dissatisfied with their workplace condition, by reasons	88
Chart 7.1	Number of children who suffer from physical or psychological abuse (accumulated numbers), types of abuse, in percentages	89
Chart 7.2	Use of labour safety uniforms, tools and instruments for children engaged in work outside of the households	89
Figure 7.10	Children use labour safety uniforms, tools and instruments at work place, by occupation, in percentages	90
Figure 8.1	Age structure of children in hazardous work, in percentages	93
Figure 8.2	Number of children in hazardous work, by gender and age groups	94
Figure 8.3	Children in hazardous work, by occupation, in percentages	94
Figure 9.1	Working children aged 5-17 years by urban/rural location and quarters	97
Figure 9.2	Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by gender, urban/rural location and quarters	97
Figure 9.3	Percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years, by occupation and quarters	99
Figure 9.4	Average free time of children aged 5 -17 years, by quarters	100
Figure 10.1.	Distribution of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities, by age groups based on CLSs of 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12	103
Figure 10.2.	Distribution of children engaged in economic activities during the reference week, by gender, based on CLSs of 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12	104
Figure 10.3.	Age structure of working children, based on CLSs	105
Figure 10.4.	Working children, by occupation based on Child Labour Surveys	107
Figure 10.5.	Child Labour, by gender, based on Child Labour Surveys	107
Figure 10.6.	Child Labour, by age groups based on Child Labour Surveys	108
Figure 10.7.	Age and gender distribution of children engaged in child labour based on Child labour Surveys	108

FOREWORD

One of the societal negative phenomena occurred during the transition to market economy is child labour. Mongolia has ratified UN Convention on Rights of Child in 1990, ILO Convention No 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2001 and the Convention No 138 on Minimum Age to Employment in 2002. As the country has ratified above conventions, Mongolia has been paying special attention to the development and implementation of national policy for eradication of the worst forms of child labour, including hazardous child labour. In connection with this, there is an increasing demand for accurate and reliable data and information on the scope, distribution and nature of child labour.

The National Statistical Office of Mongolia has conducted the Child Labour Survey (CLS) as a module of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) twice using the internationally accepted methodologies. As a result, the Child Labour Survey became a large scale national baseline survey which reflects seasonal variations in the labour market. These surveys also enabled the collection of a wide range of child work data in conformity with the ILO concepts and methodologies and creation of a database on child economic activities, the scope, nature and characteristics of child work. It is needed to augment the statistical information required to develop further strategies on child protection and assess the implementation of programmes and strategies, and to enrich the labour statistics system with child labour data. On the request of the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the National Statistical Office has conducted third Child Labour Survey with financial and technical support of ILO starting from July 2011, for one year.

The Third Child Labour Survey was important to collect comprehensive data on child labour, workplace condition and causes and consequences of child labour. It also enabled to initiate the assessment of the first phase of implementation of National Programme on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour, which was approved in 2011.

We believe that the survey offers valuable data and information for defining children at risk or children engaged in labour. It assesses the national programmes and projects towards elimination of child labour and worst forms of child labour. It provides the basis for development and implementation of the national policy targeted for protection of the rights of working children and eradication of child labour, and creates the valuable baseline information for policy and decision making.

Using this opportunity, I would like to express our gratitude to Project Director of Global Action Program on Child Labour Issues at ILO Mr. Bijoy Raychaudhuri, officer Ms. N. Mongolmaa and national consultant Ms.B. Davaakhuu for their valuable support in conducting Third Child Labour Survey in line with internationally accepted methodologies under financial and technical support of IPEC-ILO.

Moreover, I would like to express our thanks and best wishes to the members of NSO Chairman's Council and Methodology Council for their professional advice and guidance and to the national and local survey teams for their effective cooperation in survey organization at national and local level, data collection and data processing.

S. MENDSAIKHAN



CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

ABBREVIATION

ER	Employment rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
CLS	Child Labour Survey
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
NSO	National Statistical Office
MSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
ILO	International Labour Organization
UN	United Nations
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
SNA	Systems of National Accounting
PHS	Population and Housing Census
PSSD	Population and Social Statistics Department
FSU	First Stage Sampling Unit
SSU	Second Stage Sampling Unit

LIST OF ANNEX TABLES

Table 1.	Number of children aged 5-17 years, by age group, gender, urban, rural, regions, aimags and the Capital, percentage share to total	120
Table 2.	Number of children aged 5-17 years, by head of household and household size, by location, regions and aimags	121
Table 3.	Number of children aged 5-17 years, by studying and not studying during reference week, by work status and age group, urban, rural and gender, percentage share to total	122
Table 4.	Number of children aged 5-17 years, by studying and not studying during reference week, by work status, regions and aimags, percentage share to total	123
Table 5.	Composition of children by education level, by age group and location	124
Table 6.	Reasons of children aged 5-17 years for not studying, by age group and gender	125
Table 7.	Reasons of children aged 6-17 years for not studying, by age group and gender	126
Table 8.	Composition of children economically active and inactive during last week, by school attendance, by age group and gender, percentage	127
Table 9.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by age group, location and gender, percentage	127
Table 10.	Composition of working children aged 5-17 years, by age group, location and gender, percentage	127
Table 11.	Working children aged 5-17 years, by head of household and household size, by location, regions and aimags	128
Table 12.	Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by type of housing ownership, by location and regions	129
Table 13.	Composition of working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status and economic sectors, percentage	130
Table 14.	Composition of working children aged 5-17 years, by economic sectors, gender, regions and aimags, percentage	131
Table 15.	children by hours of work spent in economic activities, by spent hours, age group, urban, rural, sex, regions, aimags, the Capital and districts	132
Table 16.	Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by age group, sex, urban and rural, percentage	133
Table 17.	Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by regions, aimags and the Capital, percentage	134
Table 18.	Reasons of children engaging in work outside of the household, by age group, sex, urban and rural, percentage	135
Table 19.	Reasons of children engaging in work outside of the household, by regions, aimags, capital city and districts, percentage	136
Table 20.	Number of children economically active and inactive during last week, by age group and sex, by result of the survey	137
Table 21.	Structure location of work places where children engaged in economic activities, by urban, rural, age group, sex and regions, percentage	138
Table 22.	Structure location of work places where children engaged in economic activities, by aimags, Capital city and districts, percentage	139
Table 23.	Assessment of workplace where children engaged in work outside of the household, by age group, urban, rural, sex, region, aimags and Capital city, percentage	140
Table 24.	Number of children for working of age 5-17, by divisions and quarter, percentage	141
Table 25.	Average hours spent as free time by children, by age group, urban, rural and quarters	141



I

CHAPTER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 OVERVIEW

The National Statistical Office (NSO) of Mongolia, with financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) conducted a Child Labour Survey (CLS) as a module of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2011-2012 of Mongolia. The survey was previously conducted twice in 2002/2003 and 2006/2007 on a quarterly basis in compliance with the standard methodology, which reflected the seasonal variations in the labour market and became a large scale national survey of child labour. These surveys allowed for the collection of a wide range of data on child labour, child economic activity, characteristics and coverage of child labour, etc., and also the creation of a database for these indicators.

Mongolia ratified the UN Convention on Child Rights, in October 2002 the ILO Convention 138 on «Minimum age for labour» and in October 2000 the ILO Convention 182 on «Worst Forms of Child Labour.» Therefore, Mongolia has been paying special attention to the development and implementation of the national policy towards elimination of child labour and worst forms of child labour, and ending the involvement of children in harmful and hazardous work.

The international conventions recommend that "Every country which ratified the above conventions is obliged to eliminate child labour in their respective countries and develop national policy, which would set the minimum age for labour in compliance with the child's age when a child physiological as well as mental development would reach their full capacity." Following these conventions, in 2008, the 18th Conference of International Labour Statisticians adopted a resolution on the statistics of child labour. The resolution noted the importance of eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and of determining the number of children involved in hazardous work, which reflects children involved in work which may have adverse effects on health, safety and moral development. As a response to the above resolution, the Government of Mongolia has adopted "The list of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed," by the Order of Minister of Social Welfare and Labour (former) of Mongolia in 2008.

There is a rising demand for reliable statistics on the magnitude, distribution and characteristics of child labour. Based on previous research experiences to enrich child labour statistics, which will be required for development and implementation of child protection strategies and programmes the NSO conducted the third Mongolia National Child Labour Survey (CLS) as a module of the Mongolia Labour Force Survey (LFS) with financial and technical support of ILO-IPEC during from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, for a total of one year.

In order to analyze child labour it is required to use three sets of key indicators that are related to children, household and society. These three sets of indicators used for previous surveys were improved and enriched using additional questions related to the socio-economic characteristics of households, school attendance, working children's characteristics and workplace conditions, health and safety hazards at the work[place, engagement in household chores. etc. The survey questionnaire was developed using "Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force," which was approved in 2009 for the purposes of estimating the main indicators of employment and labour force and compiling the labour force related annual reports and records. .

1.2 SURVEY OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

The main objectives of the survey are: to collect and analyze a wide range of information on the characteristics, nature, size and reasons for child labour, specifically, information on children engaged in hazardous and harmful work; to determine the workplace conditions and its impacts on education and normal development of working children; to provide required information for policy making; to compare the child labour status with other countries; and to enrich the database surveys.

The survey will provide inputs for assessing the changes that occurred in child economic activities and work conditions. In line with the ILO Convention 182 on "Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour," the Government of Mongolia has issued a resolution to intensify the activities towards eliminating the worst forms of child labour in all sectors of the economy. Therefore, the survey will be used as an instrument

for assessing the first phase of implementation of the “National Programme on Eliminating of the Worst Forms of Child Labour” which was approved in 2011 by the Government Resolution 303 targeted to 2016.

The importance of the survey can be defined as follows:

- The survey is conducted in compliance with the ILO standards and methodologies on a quarterly basis; therefore, it will enrich the database with information on child economic activities reflected in the seasonal variations in the labour market, child labour, child work magnitude, characteristics and nature.
- Monitor and assess child labour status at the national and local level, define child labour trends and the main reasons for child labour.
- Estimate indicators for implementation of the “National Programme on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour”
- Create a database on basic information for prioritizing of the national interventions towards modification and improvement of the legal framework related to reducing the child labour, eliminating and prohibiting of the worst forms of child labour
- Modification of monitoring and evaluation indicators of child labour
- Enrich Mongolia’s child labour information and database, which would in turn contribute to expansion of the ILO child labour information and database.

1.3 SURVEY PERIOD

The survey covered four quarters, or one year from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. It should be noted that the survey quarterly rounds are not the same as calendar records as in the previous two surveys. Accordingly, the first quarterly round extended from July to September 2011; the second quarterly round covered October to December 2011; the third quarterly round lasted from January to March of 2012; and the fourth quarterly round continued from April to June 2012.

1.4. REPORT CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

The current National Child Labour Survey report contains the following eleven chapters, namely:

- Chapter 1. Executive Summary
- Chapter 2. Survey methodology, organization, concepts and definitions
- Chapter 3. Demographic and household characteristics
- Chapter 4. Socio-economic characteristics of the working children and their households, and school attainment
- Chapter 5. Profile of working children
- Chapter 6. Child labour, its causes and consequences
- Chapter 7. Workplace and assessment of children’s working condition
- Chapter 8. Children in hazardous work
- Chapter 9. Seasonal variations in child labour
- Chapter 10. Comparative analysis of findings of the National Child Labour Surveys of 2002/03, 2007/08 and 2011/12
- Chapter 11. Sampling errors

Chapter 1 presents the executive summary of the report which contains the survey objectives and a summary of the main findings of the survey. Chapter 2 explains about the methodology, survey organization, and the concepts and definitions used for the survey. Chapter 3 describes information about demographic and household indicators. Chapter 4 presents socio-economic characteristics of working children and their households. Chapter 5 focuses on the information on characteristics of working children. Chapter 6 provides estimates of child labour using the concepts and definitions included in the resolution on "Child Labour Statistics" issued from ILO 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and discusses the issues of reasons for work and causes and consequences of child work. Chapter 7 provides findings of work place assessments. Chapter 8 contains estimates of children in hazardous work. Chapter 9 captures seasonal variations in child labour. Chapter 10 compares the main findings of all the previous surveys such as 2002/03 CLS, 2006/07 CLS with the findings of the current 2011/12 CLS. And the last Chapter 11 provides insights into the survey sampling and its errors.

1.5 SUMMARY FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

The findings of the NCLS show that children aged 5-17 years are estimated at 589,076, of which about 51 percent or 300,678 were boys; and 49.0 percent or 288,398 were girls. In terms of age groups, 34.2 percent of surveyed children were aged between 5 and 9 years, 15.6 percent were aged between 10 and 11 years; 24.5 percent were aged between 12 and 14 years, and 25.7 percent in 15-17 age groups. Of the estimated 589,076 children in the age-group 5-17 years, 93,968 children or 15.9 percent were engaged in economic activities during reference week.

Characteristics of children aged 5-17 years and their families

- Out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 54.5 percent were in the urban area and 45.5 percent were in the rural area.
- Out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 45.7 percent lived in gers, 33.8 percent lived in separate dwellings and 17.5 percent lived in the apartments.
- In terms of ownership types of the houses, 93.9 percent lived in own houses, 2.8 percent lived in others houses with no rent fee, 2.6 percent lived in others houses with rent fee, and 0.7 percent lived in houses with different ownership types.
- 97.9 percent lived in a household with electricity, of which 78.1 percent connected with central electric system.
- 16.5 percent of children were living in female headed household.
- 1.7 percent of surveyed children were disabled, of which 67 percent were disabled from birth, and 33 percent were with acquired disabilities.

School attendance and economic activity

- 88.3 percent or 519,900 children aged 5-17 years were in school during the reference week.
- Of the children in school during the reference week, 8.2 percent were studying in general education schools, 1.1 percent were studying in vocational or technical schools and 0.9 percent was studying in universities.
- Of the children in school during the reference week, 15.2 percent were economically active at the same time, 62.8 percent were engaged only in non-economic activities or performed household duties, and 22.0 percent only studied and were not involved in neither in economic activities nor performed household duties.
- 11.7 percent of children aged 5-17 years or 69,200 children were not attending school during the reference week, of which 26.1 percent performed household duties only. More than half of them were neither economically active nor helping household work. One fifth of nonschool children were engaged in economic activities.

- Out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 55,400 children were living outside of their households, of which 81.8 percent were in school, 6.6 percent were working and 12.0 percent were outside of their households due to other reasons.
- Nine out of ten rural children were outside of their households for study, while four out of ten urban children were outside of their households for reasons other than study and work. The other reasons should be studied in greater depth.

Reasons for being out of school

- The survey results showed that out of all children who are not attending school, 63.4 percent or 39,900 children were of preschool age (five years old).
- Nine percent of the remaining children were sick and disabled, 4.7 percent were children engaged in animal husbandry, 3.8 percent were not interested in schooling or had weak school performance, 2.8 percent were poor with no support for school supplies and clothes, 1.9 percent of the children were taken out of school by their parents and 1.7 percent were taken out by parents to help with household duties.

Number of working children and economic activities

- 15.9 percent of surveyed children or 93,968 children aged 5-17 years participated in economic activities, of which 54.1 percent were boys and 45.9 percent were girls.
- In terms of age groups, 16.8 percent of working children were aged between 5 and 9 years, 14.5 percent were aged between 10 and 11 years, 30.8 percent were aged between 12 and 14 years, and 35.9 percent were in 15-17 years age group.
- Out of ten working children, eight lived in rural areas and two lived in urban areas.
- Of working children, 0.9 percent was from female-headed households.
- One out of ten working children lived in households with monthly income of 140,000-200,000 togrogs, while four out of ten working children lived in households with monthly income of 200,000-400,000 togrogs.
- Of working children, 0.7 percent was earning household income alone.
- Of working children, 84.1 percent were in school; however, 15.9 percent were out of school.
- One-fifth of working children left school for to pursue herding.
- Regarding sector of economic activity, eight out of ten working children were engaged in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry, and one-tenth were involved in retail trading and auto-machinery maintenance and repair services. The remaining one-tenth children worked in other sectors. Generally, younger children tend to be engaged in agriculture, whole and retail trading, hotels, housing and restaurants related services. While children aged 15-17 years tended to be engaged in mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction, entertaining, show and game services.
- Concerning employment status, more than six out of ten working children (66 percent) aged 5-17 years were engaged in animal husbandry, while three out of ten working children (30 percent) were unpaid family workers. Among others, 2.5 percent were self-employed, and 1.5 percent was in paid employment).
- In terms of occupation, 80.5 percent of working children were engaged as agriculture, forestry and fishing workers, 12.3 percent were workers in shop and market sales, 3.6 percent were occupied in manufacturing, construction, and arts related work, 2.9 percent were engaged in elementary occupations, and 0.7 percent worked as operators, machinery technicians, and assemblers.
- Nine out of ten rural working children were engaged in agriculture related works, while every second urban working child was engaged in trade and service related works.

Monthly income of working children with pay

- Two percent of working children worked for pay, of which 84.6 percent were boys and 15.4 percent were girls.
- Three out of ten working children with pay were in school, while the other seven were out of school.
- Every second working child with schooling earned a monthly income up to 50,000 togrogs a month. However, one-fourth of working children with no schooling earned income of 140,000-169,000 togrogs monthly.
- In terms of earned income, only boys earned a high monthly income, equivalent to more than 200,000 togrogs.

Children engaged in non-economic activities or in household duties

- Of children from 5-7 years, 70.9 percent or 417,700 were engaged in non-economic activities, mainly unpaid household services (also called household duties/ chores). It should be noted that a child can be engaged in a number of tasks falling within such household duties/ chores.
- A majority of children (75.8 percent) were engaged in cooking, cleaning of utensils, cleaning of ger and fences (68 percent), water fetching (53.7 percent), laundry services and ironing clothes (46.6 percent), firewood fetching (37.9 percent) and shopping for household needs (28.0 percent).
- In regard to age and sex distribution of children engaged in non-economic activities or household duties, some discrepancies were observed.
- A majority of girls were engaged in cooking, cleaning of utensils, cleaning ger and fences, and laundry services and ironing clothes, while boys were more likely to be involved in fetching water and firewood when compared to girls.
- In regard to household duties, six out of ten children aged 5-17 worked less than 10 hours per week, three out of ten worked for 10-25 hours per week, one out of ten worked for more than 25 hours weekly.

Child labour

Child labour is a narrower concept than children who are at work (working children), also termed as "the economically active children.» For this survey, the methodology on child labour estimates was developed and approved by the Joint Order of the Chairman of NSO and Minister of Social Welfare and Labour of Mongolia in 2009, in line with the recommendations of ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182¹. According to this methodology, child labour for statistical measurement purposes in Mongolia is defined as:

"Child labour" includes children aged 5-11 years engaged in economic activities; children aged 12-14 years in light work, but spend more than 14 hours a week; children aged 15-17 in work, but spend 43 or more hours a week.

- Out of 93,968 estimated working children aged 5-17 years, about 43,545 children (46.3 percent) were classified as child labour.
- In other words, 7.4 percent of all children aged 5-17 years (43,545 children out of 589,076 estimated population of the age group) were engaged in child labour.
- Of the child laborers, 60.2 percent or 26,210 were boys, and 39.8 percent or 17,335 were girls.

¹ Joint Order No. 01-68/94 dated 16 June 2009 and its Appendix dated 19 June 2009 ("Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force", Section 2.14. NSO and MSWL, 2009).

Number of working children or children engaged in economic activities outside of their households

- A total of 1,857 children aged 5-17 years worked or were engaged in economic activities outside of their households, of which 65.4 percent were in schooling and 34.6 percent were out of school.
- Eight out of ten working children outside of their households were boys, the other two were girls. A majority of them were children aged 15-17 years.
- Two-fifths of children working outside of their households responded that they were working to contribute to their household income. One-fifth was working outside of their household in self-interest.
- Urban and rural differences in reasons for work outside households have been observed. For rural children who worked outside of their household, the main reason for work was contributing to their household income (69 percent), while for urban children, the main reasons for work outside their household were self interest (32.9 percent) and desire to be economically independent (22.5 percent).
- In response to the question: "What would be the impact for you or for your household, if you could stop working outside your household", 48.6 percent of children responded that there would be no impact, 33.8 percent responded that their household living standard would worsen; 11.6 percent responded that they would have no household income, and 6 percent said it would affect adversely their work experience and practices.
- A total of 86.9 percent of children responded that they satisfied with their work place, 13.1 percent were unsatisfied with their workplace due to high levels of dust, humidity, underground and confined workspaces, lack of satisfactory hygiene, etc.
- Four out of ten children working outside their households said, they have safety uniforms, tools and instruments, while six out of ten said that they work with neither work uniforms, nor proper tools and instruments.

Children engaged in hazardous work

The survey presents the estimates of children engaged in hazardous work, which was defined based on the approved "The list of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed" and "Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force"². Children engaged in hazardous work includes: (i) children aged 5-17 years who perform designated hazardous work; and (ii) children aged 5-17 years in work not designated as hazardous but at work for 43 or more hours in the reference week.

- Out of 93,968 working children aged 5-17 years, 11.1 percent or 10,398 children were engaged in hazardous work.
- Among the hazardous child labour, boys are 8,435 and girls are 1,963.
- Of the children engaged in hazardous work, 7.4 percent or 773 children aged 10-17 years were engaged in hazardous economic activities which are prohibited by the legal act "The list of work prohibited to involve children" approved in 2008 by the order of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour.
- A total of 10.8 percent (1,118) of hazardous child labour were engaged in harmful and hazardous work that is prohibited by the law. Of these children, 84.3 percent were aged 15-17 years.
- Nine out of ten children who engaged in harmful and hazardous work were boys.
- During the reference week, over 8,500 children were engaged in work or economic activities for 43 or more hours a week.

² (i) Joint Order of the Chairman of NSO Mongolia and Minister of Social Welfare and Labour of Mongolia No. 01-68/94 dated 16 June 2009; and (ii) Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour Order No. 107 dated 26 September 2009.



II

CHAPTER

SURVEY METHODOLOGY, ORGANIZATION, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 SURVEY COVERAGE

This survey was conducted simultaneously with the LFS using the same methodology and techniques as of the 2006/07 "Labour Force Survey and Supplementary Child labour Survey" (LFS+CLS). The sampling frame was drawn from total households of Mongolia taken from 2010 end year population and housing annual records and reports.

The survey was designed at the household level and covered children aged 5-17 years. Homeless children and children who live in prisons, orphanages, or special care facilities were not included in the survey.

2.2 SURVEY SAMPLING

The survey sampling unit was a household. The household is defined as a person or a group of people who usually live together and have common arrangements for food and shelter, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. Persons absent from the household for more than 6 months (military servants, students, those living abroad and prisoners) were excluded from the household membership count.

The same general techniques of the 2006/07 LFS+CLS were applied for the present CLS. In order to increase the probabilities of child labour coverage, sampling sub grouping was conducted. Sampling stratification of the current survey was done based on administrative units or all aimags and Ulaanbaatar City Districts. This enables determination of key labour statistics indicators by aimags and districts for policy makers. In the survey, 21 strata's were made on a single-grouping for each aimag, 8 strata's for 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar City (two districts with smallest number of households were combined), for a total of 29 strata's identified. *Khesegs* of khoroo and *bags* of aimags were selected as the first stage sampling units (FSUs). For the current survey, a total of 1,068 FSUs or 432 *khesegs* from Ulaanbaatar City and 636 *bags* from aimags were identified as FSUs (See Table 2.1). For the purposes of improving the sampling coverage and representativeness, as well as to limit potential sampling errors, 12 households were selected from each from FSU.

Table 2.1 First-stage sampling units and number of households selected from each sampling unit of Labour Force Survey

Strata number	Name of strata	Total population	Number of primary sampling units	Number of selected households		
				Total	In a Quarter	In a Month
1	Arkhangai	89282	36	432	108	36
2	Bayan-Olgii	93931	36	432	108	36
3	Bayankhongor	82205	36	432	108	36
4	Bulgan	57874	24	288	72	24
5	Govi-Altai	55378	24	288	72	24
6	Dornogovi	55638	24	288	72	24
7	Dornod	74514	32	384	96	32
8	Dundgovi	47959	20	240	60	20
9	Zavkhan	76614	32	384	96	32
10	Ovorkhangai	110440	40	480	120	40
11	Omnogovi	47784	20	240	60	20
12	Sukhbaatar	53785	24	288	72	24
13	Selenge	94590	36	432	108	36
14	Tov	88889	32	384	96	32
15	Uvs	77184	32	384	96	32
16	Khovd	85897	36	432	108	36
17	Khovsgol	124036	48	576	144	48
18	Khentii	67770	24	288	72	24
19	Darkhan-Uul	91093	36	432	108	36
20	Orkhon	89875	36	432	108	36
21	Govisumber	13315	8	96	24	8
Aimags Total		1578053	636	7632	1908	636
22	Khan-Uul	98815	36	432	108	36
23	Baganuur Bagakhangai	29619	12	144	36	12
24	Bayanzurkh	235192	96	1152	288	96
25	Nalaikh	29115	12	144	36	12
26	Bayangol	169278	72	864	216	72
27	Sukhbaatar	133108	48	576	144	48
28	Chingeltei	140019	60	720	180	60
29	Songinokhairkhan	232326	96	1152	288	96
Ulaanbaatar City Total		1067472	432	5184	1296	432
National Total		2645525	1068	12816	3204	1068

2.3 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE, TRAINING FOR SENIOR INTERVIEWERS AND DATA COLLECTION

The previous 2006/07 LFS+CLS was conducted based on a questionnaire with 159 questions, which was divided into 7 topics. The current survey questionnaire was strengthened by 2 new sections and 24 questions, and consisted of a total of 9 sections and 183 questions. The new sections and updated questions were related to the collection of data on population education, specifically, reasons for school drop outs, data on children engaged in hazardous work and workplace conditions, etc. A new section of data on household members engaged in activities with no pay during the reference week was also included in the survey questionnaire.

Following the survey goals and objectives, as well as the scope and use of the concepts of current and usual economic activity, the questionnaire was designed to collect and analyze the following data:

1. Socio-economic characteristics of households (housing types, heating, ownership, energy sources, water supply, durable goods, private livestock, land, monthly average income, etc.)
2. Demographic characteristics (relation to a head of the household, gender, date of birth, any disability, if so, reasons of disabilities, marital status, etc.).
3. Indicators related to education and training (education level, school attendance, reasons of non schooling and school drop outs, literacy, profession, attendance of training for new skills and professions, if so by types of training).
4. Current economic activity or employment during the last week (economic activities, hours spent for work, economic activity and in-activity, primary and secondary occupation, economic sector, entity type, employment status, occupation classification, pay frequency from primary job, wages, earnings,

income, types of contract, whether the organization or employer provides subsidies, allowances and incentives, etc.).

5. Willingness of and opportunities for being engaged in additional work (willingness to perform additional work, available opportunities, if no opportunities, what are the main reasons and ways of seeking additional work, no interest in seeking additional work, etc.).
6. Unemployment (availability of jobs, reasons for being economically in-active, searching for a job during the last 30 days, methods of job search, job preference, expected wages and earnings [daily and monthly], registration with labour and welfare services, etc.).
7. Usual economic activity status (economic activity status during last 12 months or usual activity, primary and secondary employment engaged in during the last 12 month period, employment status, occupation, economic sectors, entity types, duration of being unemployed, methods of job search, earnings and wages earned from primary and secondary job engaged in during the last 12 month period).
8. Previous employment (previous employment, occupation, employment status, engaged in economic activity, entity types, duration of last job, reasons of leaving the last job, means of living during the unemployed period, etc.).
9. Unpaid services of household members (non-economic activity or activities engaged in during the reference week with no pay, hours spent for this work, etc.).
10. Work of children aged 5-17 years (child school attainment, reasons for school drop outs, whether to help with household business, if so, start age of being engaged in this work, reasons of becoming a helper, engaged in any work outside of household, if so, start age of being engaged in work outside of household, reasons for work outside of household, whether work is full time or part time, satisfaction with work place, reason for dissatisfaction of workplace, whether the work imposes physiological or psychological pressure, whether heavy or hazardous conditions are present at the work place, whether the child works at night or late hours, frequency of work, whether the child became ill because of his work, disease and injury types, who paid the cost of illness and injury treatment, for what the child spend his or her earnings, whether child has free time every day, etc.).

The minimum age for a household member to be surveyed was set at 5 years of age, in accordance with the internationally accepted standards. During the questionnaire design, comments of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (former), National Center for Children, and ILO/IPEC were collected and integrated into the final draft of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was piloted in the field prior to its finalization. The survey questionnaire was approved by the Order No 01/84 of Chairman of NSO in 2011. The questionnaire is attached to this report.

The trainings for senior interviewers and interviewers were conducted twice. The first training was held during 15-16 June 2011. Since 2012, the NSO has introduced a new system of establishing survey teams in all aimags and in the capital, who have the responsibility to conduct data collection of sample surveys. In connection with the new system, the second training was conducted during 24-27 December 2011 for senior interviewers and interviewers. Although all senior interviewers of Labour Force Survey remained the same, most of the other interviewers were frequently changed. Therefore, from the beginning of the survey year, the NSO conducted close monitoring and provided instructions specifically for three aimags (Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Selenge) and Ulaanbaatar City.

During the data collection period, enumerators visited selected households and interviewed each eligible member who was over 5 years of age. In case of absence of household members during the interview period, enumerators needed to revisit the households 2-3 times to ensure full coverage of selected households. The supervisors frequently monitored whether all selected households participated in the survey. The monitoring and inspection team was established, and consisted of the survey lead team members and NSO management. The team frequently visited the survey field and provided necessary instructions and recommendations on proper and due implementation of the survey.

Survey data was collected during the pre-designed periods: the first quarterly round (July-September 2011), the second quarterly round (October-December 2011), the third quarterly round (January-March 2012), and the fourth quarterly round (April-June 2012).

2.4 DATA PROCESSING

Data processing of the survey was organized in two stages. The survey questionnaire, data entry, editing and validation, processing, and cross tabulations were conducted centrally at the NSO. Editing,

checking, coding of collected data, entry of the collected data into the computer and transmission of collected data to the central office was conducted by the LFS statistical team at the aimag and city statistical divisions.

Survey data entry, editing and validation, and consistency checks were conducted with the CPro3.1 package designed for censuses and surveys, while the actual data processing and production of final tables were conducted using the SPSS13.0 package. Upon completion of data processing, the survey team conducted the statistical analysis of selected indicators, the results were checked, and all discovered errors were corrected. The survey team then prepared summary tables of the findings to be used in the report.

2.5 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This section explains certain concepts and definitions used in the survey that were developed in line with the "Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force", which was approved in June 2009 by the Joint Order of the Chairman of NSO and Minister of Social Welfare and labour (former). These concepts are internationally accepted and include commonly used standards and definitions recommended by UN and ILO, which in turn enable the survey to be comparable with other NSO surveys as well as with similar studies conducted by other countries.

Child

A child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years based on the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No 182) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. As it is commonly accepted that a child under 5 years of age is too young to be engaged in work or to start schooling, it therefore considers only children aged 5-17 years for the purpose of NCLS.

Age

Age is measured as the number of completed years at the child's last birthday. Year, month, day of birth is used for the estimation of completed years. Therefore, it is estimated backwards from the date of survey.

Age groups of children

Age groups of children for estimates used are 5-9, 10-11, 12-14 and 15-17. However, in accordance with the "Labour Law" of Mongolia, age groups of children for child labour estimates used are 5-14, 15 and 16-17.

Household

The household is defined as a person or a group of people who usually live together and have a common arrangement for food such as, using a common kitchen or a common food budget. These people may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including domestic workers and other employees staying with the employer.

Head of household

The head of household is an adult member of the household who is accepted and recognized by other household members as a head. Where there is more than one household in a housing unit, each household should have its own head.

Survey year (reference year)

The survey year was defined based on the data collection period from July 2011 to June 2012.

Economic activity

Economic activity covers production and services for market and personal consumption. A system of national accounts covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary production for personal consumption, family business, personal account construction, and other production of fixed assets for personal use. Such activities may be paid or unpaid, and could occur within the formal or informal sectors. For example, people engaged in unpaid business activities of the household are considered as working in an economic activity.

Non-economic activity

Unpaid activities of a domestic nature, for example, caring for children and elders, house cleaning, cooking, etc., are considered as non-economic activities. These include:

- House cleaning, sewing and knitting clothing and other items
- Washing, laundering, ironing, maintaining dwellings and small repairs

- Preparing and serving meals for the household, cleaning utensils
- Caring for siblings
- Car for elders and sick persons
- Shopping for household consumption

Employed

Persons who are engaged in economic activity for pay (wages or salary) or profit, or as unpaid family worker in family business or farming, for at least one hour during the reference week and have an employment status.

Child labour

Child labour includes all children involved in economic activities for children between 5-11 years old, children between 12-14 years and engaged in light work for more than 14 hours a week, and children between 15-17 years old working for more than 43 hours a week.

Employment status

Status in employment refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment, that is to say, the type of authority, duties and responsibilities related to their contact of employment with other persons or organizations within the person's place of work.

Paid employees

Refers to all person who furnish the supply of labour for production of goods and services for pay during the specified period under employment and services contract or under oral agreement or bilateral agreement with an employer, whose labour relations are regulated by the Labour Law of Mongolia, Civil Code and other related legal acts, who receives payment in cash or in kind as return to his provision of services or production for an employer.

Employer

A person or entity who work on their own account in their own business for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ one or more persons to work for him/her with pay on a continuous basis under an employment contract or other agreements.

Self employed

Persons who work on their account and operate their own business independently or cooperating with others using their own equipment, tools and other materials for the purpose of earning profit, and who employ no other persons on a continuous basis (only on short term basis).

Member of producers' cooperative

Persons with in producers cooperative who contribute their own assets or labour for the act of cooperatively producing goods and services. Each member takes equal part in determining the organization of production, sales and/or other work for the establishment, including the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst members.

Employed in animal husbandry

Persons who are employed in animal husbandry all around year, and get their means of subsistence from the income derived from animal or livestock products and raw materials.

Unpaid family workers

Family members who are living together or separately and engaged without pay in household economic activities, production and services (apart from animal husbandry) to meet their personal needs.

Persons not classifiable by status

Persons for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories.

Children engaged in economic activities outside of their households

Children who work for pay and income outside of their households for more than one hour and children aged 5-17 years included in all above categories except those who work for their household's business with no pay.

Unemployed person

Refers to a working age person, who is available and capable of furnishing supply of labour for the production of goods and services and is not working, but actively seeking a job.

- a). "not employed" refers to persons who did not work for pay or under an employment contract, did not earn income from self-employed work or services during the reference week, as stated in the Labour Law or Claus 359 of the Civil Code.
- b). "available for work" refers to persons who were available for paid work and did not refuse to sign an employment contract or a work agreement as stipulated in the Labour law or Claus 359 of the Civil Code.
- c). "actively seeks work" refers to person who is actively looking for a job by registering with government or private employment offices, have received information about vacancies at least once, or applied at least once to a job vacancies provider or via internet pages, placing job seeking advertisements in posters and/or mass media.

Usual and reference period

In this survey, the "reference period" and "usual period" were used. "Reference period" refers to the last week of the survey period, and "usual period" refers to a 12 month period prior to the survey reference period.

Economically active population (labour force)

Economically active population comprises all persons available to furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time-reference period, where goods and services are defined in accordance with the United Nations Systems of National Accounts (SNA). The economically active population (labour force) may be classified as "usually active" or "currently active" depending on the specified time-reference period. The economically active population (labour force) is the total of employed and unemployed persons.

Economically usually active population

Economically usually active population refers to the working age population who are unemployed or employed in economic activities during a long reference period or a 12 month period.

Economically currently active population

Economically currently active population comprises the working age population who are unemployed or employed by their primary activity for the reference week.

Economically inactive population

Economically inactive population comprises all the persons of working age who are not included in the economically active population and all the persons below and above the specified age. Economically inactive population also comprises the working age persons who retired early due to their working conditions and professional specifics, persons who partially or completely lost their work abilities for a period of 6 months or more, those of working age but full time attendants of educational institutions, those who do not work with valid or non valid reasons and the persons who have not yet reached working age. Economically inactive population (not in the labour force) is classified as "usually inactive" or "currently inactive" depending upon the specified time-reference period.

Economically usually inactive population

Economically usually inactive population refers to all persons who are not included in the economically active population (employed and unemployed) in terms of engagement in the primary economic activities in relation to a long reference period or 12 months. For example, full-time students, pupils, engaged in family duties, and retired persons.

Economically currently inactive population

Economically currently inactive population comprises all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed during the reference week due to the reasons of full time attendance in educational institutions; engagement in family duties; retirement or old age; or other reasons such as infirmity or disablement, which may be specified.

Economic sectors

Economic sectors are defined as the main types of production and services delivered by enterprises and entities and follow the International Standard Classification, "Classification of all types of economic activities."

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work, profession or trade performed by the individual during the reference period for pay (wages or salaries) and profit. If the person is unemployed, occupation refers to the kind of work that the person will be doing when they report for work.

Primary activity

Primary activity refers to the job the person devotes most of his working time to if that person has two or more jobs.

Primary occupation

If a person is engaged during the reference period (last week or last 12 months) in more than one job, either in wage or self-employment, the primary occupation is defined by social and legal aspects, wage and working hours of the employment. If a person is engaged in one specific job during the reference period, it is considered as the primary occupation.

Secondary occupation

If a person is engaged during the reference period (last week or last 12 months) in more than one job, either in wage or self-employment, the secondary occupation is defined by social and legal aspects, wage and working hours of the employment other than the primary occupation.

Earnings (wages and salaries)

Earnings relate to remuneration in cash and in kind for time worked, incentives, tea fee, and share from profit, pay for overtime, and pay from employers for food and housing, etc.

Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write (any language and dialect) with understanding a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life, and the maintenance of this ability for a certain time period. A person is considered illiterate if they are only able to read his/her own name, cannot read and write with understanding a short simple statement, or can read, but not write, and vice versa.

Student

A person engaged in studies as the main activity is considered to be a student. The person may be attending school or some other educational institution, or may be studying as an independent student.

The Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL)

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as 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 pornographic performance;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, particularly 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.

Hazardous work

Hazardous work by children is any activity or occupation (hazardous sector and occupation) which, by its nature or type has, or leads to, adverse effects on the child's health, safety and moral development. Working for long hours and at night is considered to be hazardous work.

The list of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed

The list of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed was approved by Joint Order No 107 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour in 2008. The list consists of the following five main sections:

1. Jobs and occupations dangerous to children's health, life, morality, security and development
2. Jobs and occupations prohibited due to workplace conditions
3. Jobs and occupations prohibited due to industrial hazards
4. Other prohibited occupations
5. Jobs and occupations prohibited due to sectoral specialty



CHAPTER

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the main findings from the LFS+CLS survey during the 4 rounds of quarterly data collection (started in July 2011 and completed in June 2012), which covered 1,068 sampling units and 12,816 sample households. According to the sample design, 12 households were selected from each unit, which resulted in 12,816 sample households. The survey coverage rate was 100.0 percent.

The current CLS is the third sample survey conducted in line with the ILO standard definitions, concepts and methodology. The NSO processed the data on a quarterly and annual basis. The report contains data and findings derived from the data from four quarterly rounds, and the tables that follow present summarized results.

3.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The 2011/12 LFS+CLS obtained information on main demographic characteristics such as population number, age and sex distribution, educational level, school attendance, the reasons for school dropouts, and the number of household members by urban and rural areas and by regions. Since the sample size was sufficient, the main output tables were produced by four regions, aimags and by the capital on a quarterly basis.

3.3. POPULATION SIZE, LOCATION BY REGIONS

The survey covers neither the individuals living in various institutions, nor people absent for 6 months or more. Table 3.1 presents the household members who were absent for 6 months or more by urban/rural locations and regions.

The number of household members who were away from home for 6 months or more consists of 7.6 percent of the total population (202,542 out of 2,666,550). Of these individuals, 30.4 percent belonged to the Khangai region, 23.6 percent to the Western region, 20.2 percent to the Central region, 7.0 percent to the Eastern region, and 18.8 percent belongs to the capital. Out of individuals who were away from their homes for 6 months or more, 64.0 percent or 129,652 persons were attending school or training, and 24.5 percent or 49,588 individuals left their home in search of employment

Table 3.1. Number of households of which members were absent for 6 months or more, by urban/rural location and region

Urban and rural/ region	Number of households	Number of household members	Number of persons outside households	Of whom:		
				Studying	Working	Other
Urban	51913	165251	81704	41329	26365	14010
Rural	67654	227228	120838	88323	23224	9292
Central	24445	77072	40974	28614	8375	3985
Eastern	8982	35467	14148	10563	2313	1272
Western	26816	102040	47725	34938	7848	4939
Khangai	36130	109575	61541	44252	13742	3547
Ulaanbaatar	23194	68325	38154	11285	17310	9559
Total	119567	392479	202542	129652	49588	23302

It should be noted that individuals located in institutions, such as military camps, prisons, school dormitories, hospitals and care facilities were not included in the surveyed population. Table 3.2 shows total households and population by urban/rural location and region. Approximately 59.3 percent of all households or 59.0 percent of the total population resided in urban settlements.

Table 3.2. Total households and population, by urban/rural location, region and gender

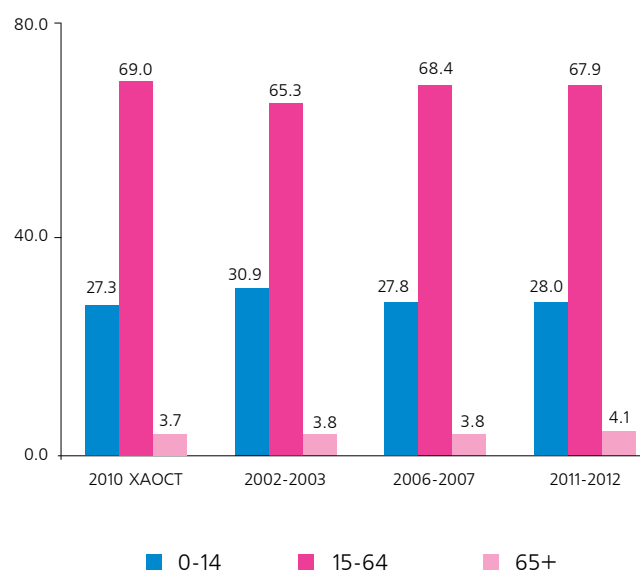
Location/Region	Households		Average household size	Population		
	Number	%		Total	Sex, %	
					Male	Female
Urban	418775	59.3	3.5	1454932	48.2	51.8
Rural	286843	40.7	3.5	1009076	50.4	49.6
Central	121036	17.2	3.3	404025	50.1	49.9
Eastern	55657	7.9	3.6	200211	48.8	51.2
Western	99431	14.1	4.0	400982	51.0	49.0
Khangai	158368	22.4	3.3	520416	48.7	51.3
Ulaanbaatar	271126	38.4	3.5	938374	48.2	51.8
Total	705618	100.0	3.5	2464008	49.1	50.9

Out of the total population, 38.1 percent belong to Ulaanbaatar City; 21.1 percent reside in the Khangai region; 16.4 percent live in the Central region, 16.3 percent in the Western region and 8.1 percent in the Eastern region.

3.4. POPULATION AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Figure 3.1 illustrates age structure of population based on Population and Housing Census and LFS's

Figure 3.1. Population age structure, by Population and Housing Census and Labour Force Surveys



Population age structure is based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), LFS+CLS 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12 series. According to the 2010 PHC, out of the total population, 69.0 percent are aged 15-64 years, and only 3.7 percent are persons aged 65 and above years. However, the LFS shows that out of the total population, 67.9 percent are aged 15-64 years, and 4.1 percent are persons aged 65 and above.

3.5. DEMOGRAPHIC DEPENDENCY

The demographic dependency ratio is estimated by dividing the sum of the population below the age of 15 and the population aged 65 and above to the total population between the ages of 15-64. For Mongolia, the demographic dependency ratio is 47.2 percent. From Table 3.3 on demographic dependency by urban/rural location and region, it is evident that the dependency ratio is lower in Ulaanbaatar City and urban settlements, is similar to the national average in the Khangai and Central regions, and is higher than the national average rural areas. The demographic dependency ratio is highest in Western region by almost eight percent, demonstrating that there are many people who are ineligible for work due to young age or old age in this region.

Table 3.3. Percentage demographic dependency, by urban/rural location and region

Demographic dependency	Total	Urban	Rural	Central	East	Western	Khangai	UB
Young aged (0-14)	41.2	38.2	45.7	42.3	44.1	50.9	41.0	36.4
Old age (65+)	6.0	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.3	4.2	6.0	6.3
National average	47.2	44.4	51.4	49.0	50.4	55.1	47.0	42.7

Similar to the previous section, the dependency ratio is quite low due to the exclusion of persons residing away from home for 6 months or more for educational and employment purposes.

3.6. HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Table 3.4 shows the household size by urban/rural location and region. The household size is underestimated because the population number excludes people absent for 6 months or more. Out of total households, 10.4 percent are single-member units. However, 3.1 percent of the households are households with 7 or more members. These multiple-member households are dominant in the Western region and consist of 7.5 percent of total households within the region. Their average household size is 4.0.

Table 3.4. Percentage share of households, by size, urban/rural location and region

Household size	National total	Urban	Rural	Central	East	Western	Khangai	UB
1	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.5	9.7	6.7	11.1	11.0
2	17.1	16.6	18.0	19.0	14.5	12.8	20.2	16.7
3	23.7	24.8	22.2	24.5	22.8	18.9	25.2	24.5
4	24.9	25.7	23.7	24.0	25.0	24.5	24.7	25.6
5	14.4	13.5	15.8	14.2	19.6	18.3	12.5	13.2
6	6.4	5.7	6.9	4.9	5.7	11.3	4.7	5.8
7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	4.7	1.1	1.8
8+	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average household size excluding temporary absent members	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.5

3.7. FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

The survey results demonstrate that 21.3 percent of the households are female headed, with 24.7 percent in the urban area and 16.4 percent in the rural areas. The percentage share of female-headed households to the total is shown in Table 3.5 by their size, rural and urban location. Usually, female-headed households are families with a few members. As the size of household increases, the share of households with a female head decreases. For instance, out of total single-member households, 46.8 percent are female headed and 54.3 percent for households with 2-3 members, then it decreases to 35.7 percent for households with 4-6 members and 31.7 percent for households with 7 or more members.

Table 3.5 Share of female-headed households, by size and urban/rural location

Household members	Female headed households		
	Total	Urban	Rural
1	46.8	46.0	48.1
2	33.9	39.2	26.8
3	20.4	24.7	13.4
4	11.6	14.2	7.5
5	11.0	13.6	7.8
6	13.1	18.7	6.3
7	13.0	19.7	4.2
8+	18.7	23.1	11.0
National average	21.3	24.7	16.4

3.8. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The survey collected information about the educational level, school attendance, the reasons for school drop outs and literacy among the population. The educational level of the population age 15 and above is shown in Table 3.8. Out of total population, 1.1 percent possessed a master's degree; 18.8 percent possessed a bachelor's degree; 6.4 percent possessed university or special technical education diploma; 6.7 percent were with primary vocational education; 31.6 percent were with complete secondary education; 22.0 percent were with partial secondary education; 7.0 percent were with primary education, and 6.4 percent were with no education. The data demonstrate that there is a broad similarity in educational attainments of females and males in both rural and urban areas, with marginally higher level of education, for instance, above university diploma and special technical education level, for females as compared to males. Table 3.6 shows that 7.5 percent of males and 5.5 percent of females have no education, 7.0 percent of males and 6.9 percent of females have primary education only. The respective percentages for rural area, 10.3 percent of females and 14.4 percent of males have no education; 11.3 percent of females and 11.7 percent of males have primary education only. In urban settlements, 24.6 percent of males and 29.5 percent of females possess bachelor or master's degrees, while for rural areas; this rate is 7.0 percent for males and 11.0 percent for females. Overall, the educational level is lower in rural areas compared to the urban settlements.

Table 3.6. Educational level of population aged 15, and above, by sex and urban/rural location, in percentages

Education level	Total			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No education	6.4	7.5	5.5	2.7	2.5	14.4	10.3
Primary	7.0	7.0	6.9	3.7	4.2	11.7	11.3
Incomplete secondary	22.0	23.9	20.2	16.0	13.5	35.4	30.7
Complete secondary	31.6	32.5	30.7	39.8	34.5	21.9	24.6
Primary vocational	6.7	7.0	6.4	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.6
Higher education with Diploma, vocational or professional middle	6.4	4.7	8.0	5.7	8.9	3.3	6.4
Higher/bachelor	18.8	16.4	21.1	23.1	27.5	6.8	10.8
Masters degree and above	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population aged 15 and above	1774329	853347	920983	505041	564795	348306	356188

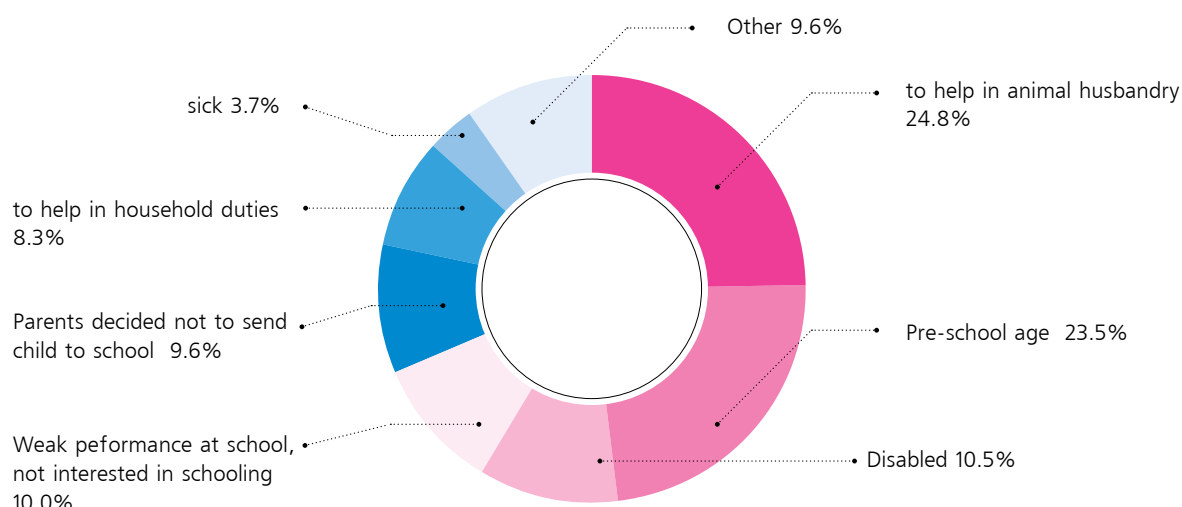
3.9 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND THE REASONS OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS

According to the survey results, out of the population aged 6-18 years, 96.0 percent attend school, of whom 94.6 percent are males and 97.4 percent are females. Table 3.7 shows that the late enrollment of children into school affects the overall enrollment level. In both urban and rural areas, school enrollment for girls is higher compared to the boys. In urban settlements, school attendance rate for both sexes was similar, though it changes from age 13 with male enrollment faltering in relation to that of female.

Table 3.7. School enrollment of children aged 6-18 years, by urban/rural location and gender

Complete age	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
6	81.6	78.3	85.0	83.4	80.4	86.4	79.3	75.6	83.1
7	98.2	98.7	97.5	98.8	98.6	98.9	97.4	98.8	95.7
8	98.9	97.7	100.0	99.2	98.4	100.0	98.4	97.1	100.0
9	99.1	98.8	99.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	98.2	97.3	98.9
10	99.2	98.6	100.0	99.3	98.7	100.0	99.1	98.4	100.0
11	98.1	97.7	98.6	99.3	99.3	99.4	96.8	96.0	97.6
12	99.0	98.5	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.7	98.1	97.0	99.1
13	97.2	95.6	98.8	99.7	99.5	100.0	94.4	91.3	97.7
14	97.4	96.0	98.9	98.6	97.6	99.7	96.0	94.5	98.0
15	95.9	93.2	98.4	98.1	97.5	98.6	93.4	88.8	98.2
16	95.4	93.7	97.0	97.7	97.0	98.5	92.4	89.3	95.3
17	93.3	90.1	96.6	97.2	95.9	98.3	88.5	83.7	94.4
18	94.5	93.1	96.1	98.3	98.6	98.0	88.9	85.8	92.9
School enrollment rate of children aged 6-18 years	96.0	94.6	97.4	97.7	97.1	98.3	94.0	91.8	96.4
Number of children enrolled in school	561015	282807	278209	155056	156604	311660	127750	121605	249355
Number of children aged 6-18 years	584169	297911	286258	160247	161752	321999	137664	124506	262169

Figure 3.2 School dropout, non-attendance and their reasons



The main reasons for school dropouts were various. For instance, 3.7 percent of children reported to be sick, 8.3 percent wanted to help in their household duties, 9.6 percent reported that parents decided not to send a child to school any longer, 10.0 percent reported that they performed weakly at school and were not interested in schooling, 10.5 percent were disabled; 23.5 percent were pre-school age, 24.8 percent wanted to help in animal husbandry, and 9.6 percent stated other reasons.

3.10 LITERACY

In this survey, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write with understanding a simple statement. A person is considered literate if he or she can both read and write a simple message. In contrast, if a person can only read own name or identify a simple figure, s/he is considered to be illiterate. The adult literacy rate is calculated as the ratio between persons who can read and write a simple statement to the population aged 15 and above. The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Mongolia estimated the adult literacy rate as 98.3 percent, and this survey identified literacy rate as the same.

Table 3.8 shows that in the rural area, the literacy rate is 97.4 percent, while in urban area; this rate is higher by 1.5 percentage points or 98.9 percent.

Table 3.8. Percentage adult literacy rate by urban/rural location, region and gender

Urban, rural / region	Total	Male	Female
Urban	98.9	99.0	98.8
Rural	97.4	97.5	97.4
Central	98.3	98.4	98.2
East	97.1	97.0	97.2
Western	97.2	97.6	96.7
Khangai	98.0	98.0	98.0
Ulaanbaatar	99.2	99.2	99.2
National total	98.3	98.4	98.2

Table 3.9 shows that the literacy rate among the male and female population below 64 years old is above 98 percent.

Table 3.9. Adult literacy rate, by age and gender distribution and urban/rural location, in percentages

Age groups	National total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15 – 24	98.5	98.3	98.7	99.2	99.0	99.4	97.4	97.3	97.5
25 – 34	98.0	97.7	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.8	97.0	96.4	97.6
35 – 44	99.1	98.9	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.6	98.6	98.3	98.8
45 – 54	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.6	99.7	99.5	98.1	98.1	98.1
55 – 64	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.4	98.6	98.2	97.5	98.8
65+	93.0	96.8	90.2	94.3	97.0	92.3	90.9	96.5	86.7
Total	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.9	99.0	98.8	97.4	97.5	97.4



IV

CHAPTER

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
WORKING CHILDREN, THEIR HOUSEHOLDS,
AND SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The current NCLS aimed to analyze the participation of children aged 5-17 years in economic and non economic activities. This chapter analyzes the data on children aged 5-17 years, such as their age and sex distribution, urban and rural location, education level, school attendance, reasons for school drop outs, socio-economic characteristics and those of their households, availability of free time, etc.

4.2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS, THEIR AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, LOCATION, BY REGION

The survey results demonstrate that out of a total of 2.6 million individuals in the country, 34.1 percent or 840,896 are children between 0-17 years. Of these children, 432,292 are boys, 408,604 are girls; the boys to girls sex ratio is 105.8, which is higher by 9.3 percentage points than that for the national population average of 96.5 male to female sex ratio. Out of children aged 0-17 years, 56.4 percent or 468,054 lived in urban settlements, and 44.3 percent or 372,842 lived in rural areas.

Table 4.1 Age and gender distribution of children, by urban/rural location and age groups

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population	2 464 008	1 210 117	1 253 891	1 454 932	701 088	753 844	1 009 076	509 029	500 047
Children aged 0-17 years	840 896	432 292	408 604	468 054	236 527	231 527	372 842	195 765	177 077
0 – 4	251 820	131 614	120 206	147 157	76 017	71 140	104 663	55 597	49 066
5 – 9	201 840	102 276	99 564	111 954	55 416	56 538	89 886	46 860	43 026
10 – 11	91 630	48 058	43 572	51 112	26 190	24 922	40 518	21 868	18 650
12 – 14	144 390	74 823	69 567	74 875	38 425	36 450	69 515	36 398	33 117
15 – 17	151 216	75 521	75 695	82 956	40 479	42 477	68 260	35 042	33 218
Children aged 5 – 17 years	589 076	300 678	288 398	320 897	160 510	160 387	268 179	140 168	128 011

Moreover, the age distribution data show that out of children aged 0-17, 70.1 percent or 589,076 were of age 5-17, of which, 51.0 percent or 300,678 were boys, 49.0 percent or 288,398 were girls. Out of children aged 5-17 years, 54.5 percent or 320,897 lived in urban settlements, 45.5 percent or 268,179 lived in rural areas.

Table 4.2 Age and gender distribution of children aged 5-17 years, by urban/rural location, by percentages

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population	2 464 008	1 210 117	1 253 891	1 454 932	701 088	753 844	1 009 076	509 029	500 047
Children aged 5-17 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 – 9	34.3	34.0	34.5	34.9	34.5	35.3	33.5	33.4	33.6
10 – 11	15.5	16.0	15.1	15.9	16.3	15.5	15.1	15.6	14.6
12 – 14	24.5	24.9	24.1	23.3	24.0	22.7	25.9	26.0	25.9
15 – 17	25.7	25.1	26.3	25.9	25.2	26.5	25.5	25.0	25.9

The age groups' data shows that out of children aged 5-17 years, 34.3 percent or 201,840 were children of age group 5-9, 15.5 percent or 91,630 were children age group 10-11, 24.5 percent or 144,390 were children age group 12-14, 25.7 percent or 151,216 were children age group of 15-17, respectively (See Table 4.2).

The survey collected data on children aged 5-17 years who are living away from households for 6 months or more, and their reasons for living outside of the household. Out of total survey population of 589,076 children, 55,448 lived away from the household, which constitutes 9.4 percent.

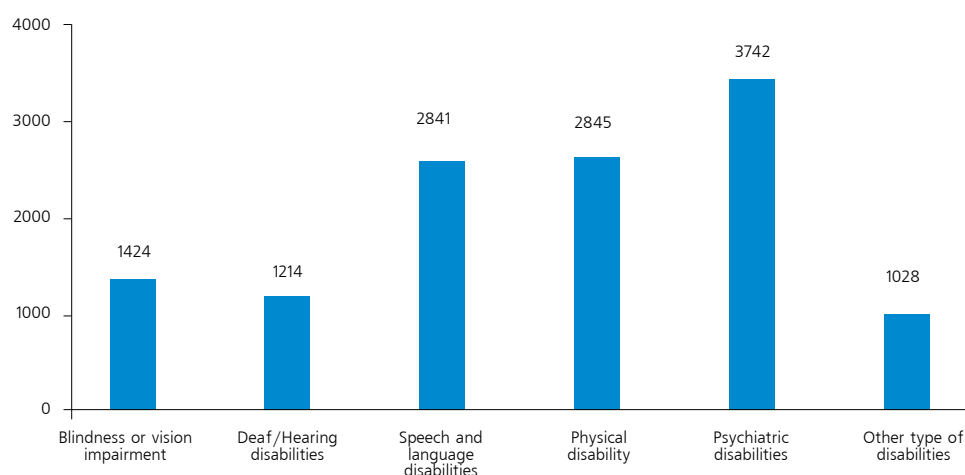
Table 4.3 Number of children aged 5-17 years who are living away from their households and the reasons of their absence, by urban/rural location

Reasons	Total	Of whom:	
		Urban	Rural
Total	55 448	11 465	43 983
Studying	45 362	5 079	40 283
Working	3 437	1 304	2 133
Other	6 649	5 082	1 567
Percentage in total (urban and rural)			
Studying	100.0	11.2	88.8
Working	100.0	37.9	62.1
Other	100.0	76.4	23.6
Total	100.0	20.7	79.3
Percentage in total			
Studying	81.8	44.3	91.6
Working	6.2	11.4	4.8
Other	12.0	44.3	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.3 shows that the majority, or 79.3 percent, of children living away from their households for 6 months or more were residents of rural areas, and 91.6 percent left their families for educational purposes. The main reasons could be the lack of education institutions, isolation and quality of education in rural areas. The main reason of living away from home was similar for urban settlements, where 44.3 percent of children lived away from households for educational purposes. Out of urban children living away from the households, 11.4 percent were employed, while 44.3 percent were living away from home for other purposes. This indicator requires further in-depth analysis.

Out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 1.7 percent or approximately 9,900 were children with disabilities, of whom 56.4 percent were boys, and 43.6 percent were girls. Out of all children with disabilities, 67.0 percent were disabled from birth and 33.0 percent had acquired disabilities. Types of disability are shown in the below figure in accumulated numbers. One-third of children with disabilities were those with language, physical and mental disabilities.

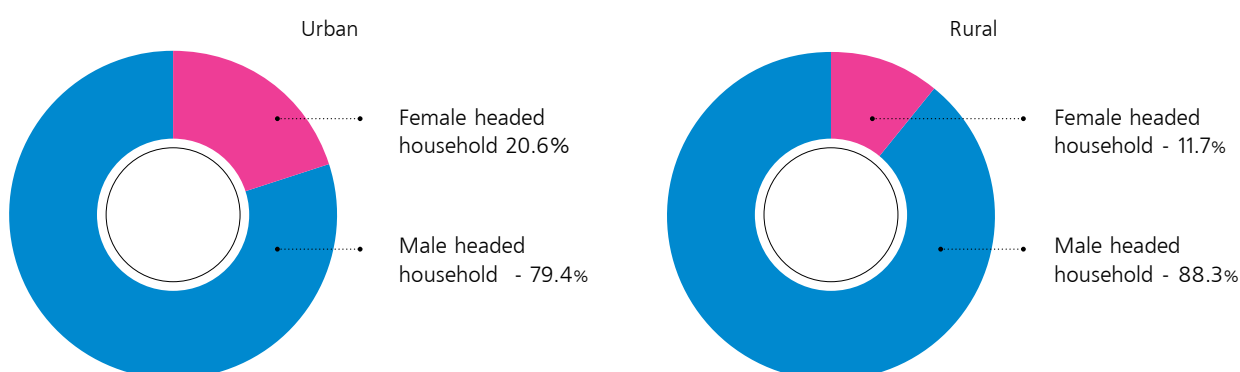
Figure 4.1 Children aged 5-17 years with disabilities, by types of disabilities



4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Out of surveyed children aged 5-17, 16.5 percent or approximately 97,300 children live in female-headed households. In the Eastern region and Ulaanbaatar City, this ratio was higher with a range of 0.8-7.5 percentage points. Overall, the female-headed households' ratio is quite different for urban and rural households (Figure 4.2). In urban settlements, one of every five households with children aged 5-17 years is headed by a female, while in rural areas; one of ten households is the female-headed unit.

Figure 4.2 Proportion of heads households, by sex and urban/rural location, in percentages



In terms of household distribution by its size, the majority, or 44.4 percent, lived in households with 3-4 members and 43.0 percent live in households with 5-6 members. This pattern remains similar for both urban and rural areas.

In Ulaanbaatar City and the Khangai region, out of children aged 5-17 years, 3.9/4.6 percent live in households with 1-3 members; 48.4/50.2 percent belong to households with 3-4 members; 4.8/5.9 percent live in households with 7-8 members, and 0.2/2.0 percent belong to households with 9 and more members, respectively. This shows that, the majority of the small size households are located in Ulaanbaatar City, and the Khangai region.

Table 4.4 Children aged 5-17 years, by household heads and household size, in percentages

Location, region	Total	Household head		Household size				
		Male headed	Female headed	< 3	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 +
Urban	100.0	79.4	20.6	4.2	49.4	38.0	6.6	1.8
Rural	100.0	88.3	11.7	2.5	38.4	49.0	8.6	1.5
Region								
Western	100.0	91.0	9.0	1.4	28.6	50.1	16.2	3.7
Khangai	100.0	85.0	15.0	3.9	48.4	42.7	4.8	0.2
Central	100.0	84.3	15.7	3.9	48.5	42.3	4.8	0.5
Eastern	100.0	82.9	17.1	2.0	43.0	49.1	4.6	1.3
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	77.2	22.8	4.6	50.2	37.3	5.9	2.0
Total	100.0	83.5	16.5	3.4	44.4	43.0	7.5	1.7

In the Western region, only 1.4 percent of children are living in smaller size households with 1-3 members, but 3.7 percent live in larger households with 9 or more members- the highest percentage when compare to the regions. One-tenth of female households with children aged 5-17 live in urban settlements.

Table 4.4.a Children aged 5-17 years, by household head and its size, urban/rural location and region, in percentages

Location, region	Total	Household head		Household size				
		Male headed	Female headed	< 3	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 +
Urban	54.5	51.8	67.8	66.2	60.6	48.1	48.1	59.1
Rural	45.5	48.2	32.2	33.8	39.4	51.9	51.9	40.9
Region								
Western	21.0	23.0	11.3	8.5	13.6	24.4	45.4	46.6
Khangai	21.8	22.2	19.8	24.8	23.8	21.7	13.8	2.5
Central	16.8	16.9	16.0	18.9	18.3	16.5	10.8	5.6
Eastern	8.5	8.4	8.8	5.0	8.2	9.7	5.2	6.4
Ulaanbaatar	31.9	29.5	44.1	42.8	36.1	27.7	24.8	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A majority, or 42.8 percent, of households with children aged 5-17 and with less than 3 members reside in Ulaanbaatar City. A much smaller percentage (8.5 percent) of households with less than 3 members is found in the Western region. Of households with 9 or more members, more than half (46.6 percent) are located in the Western region.

4.4 TYPES AND CONDITION OF HOUSES WHERE CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS LIVE

Out of all children aged 5-17, 45.7 percent or approximately 268,900 lived in a ger; 33.8 percent or 199,200 lived in a single family house, and 17.5 percent or 102,900 lived in apartments. In terms of ownership of houses, 93.9 percent or 553,100 lived in own houses, 2.8 percent or 16,400 lived in other's houses with no rent fee, 2.6 percent or 15,400 lived in other's houses with rent fee, and 0.7 percent or 4,200 lived in houses owned by others.

Figure 4.3 Families with children aged 5-17 years, by type of dwelling

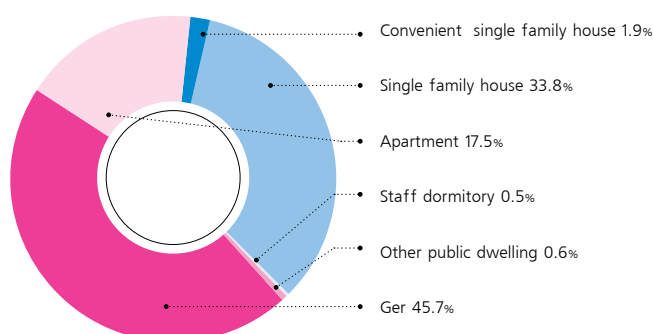
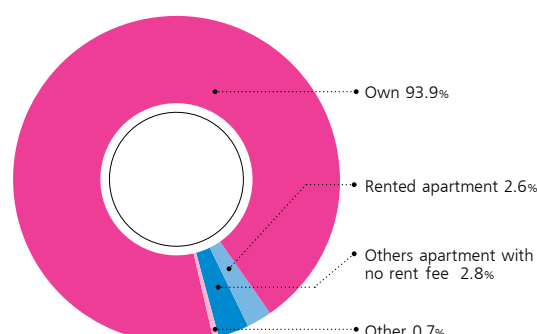


Figure 4.4 Families with children aged 5-17 years, by ownership of houses



The below figures show the living conditions and provision of electricity, water and sanitation facilities of families with children aged 5-17 years. Out of all children aged 5-17 years, 97.9 percent live in houses with electricity facilities, of which 78.1 percent are connected to the centralized system.

Figure 4.5 Families with children aged 5-17 years, by sources of electricity

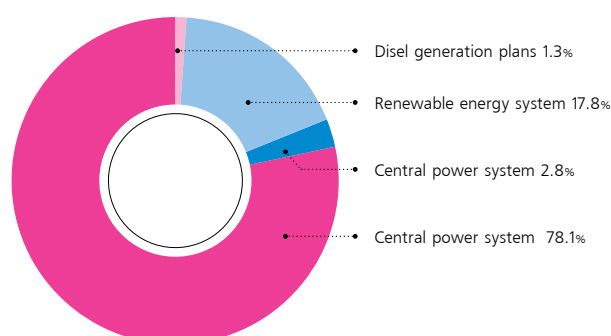
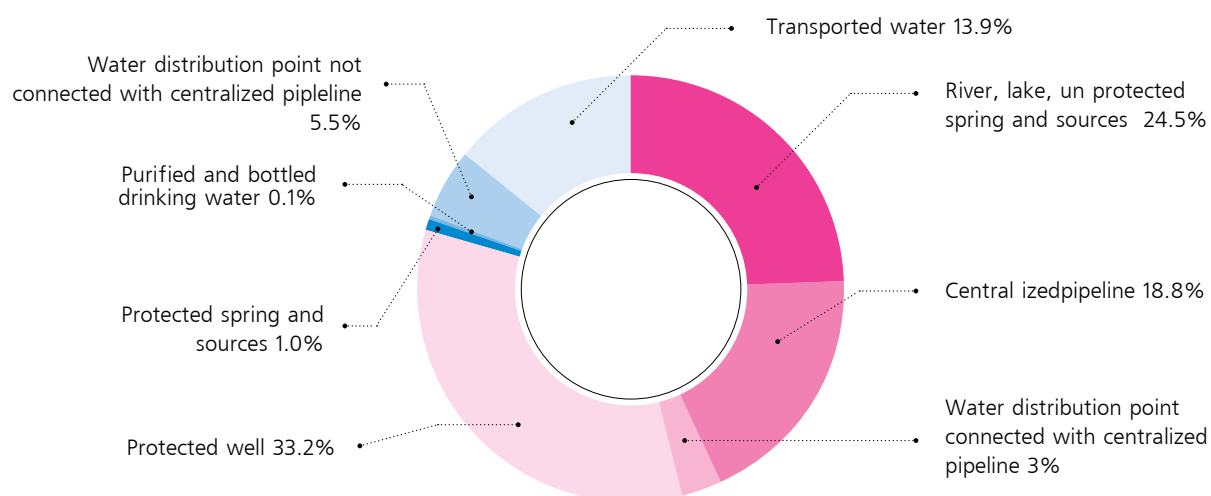


Figure 4.6 Families with children aged 5-17 years, by sources of water supply



In terms of households' water supply, 33.2 percent of the households had access to protected wells; 24.5 percent used water from rivers, lakes and unprotected wells and springs; and 13.9 percent had access to portable water sources. The key issue that deserves attention is the high percentage of households using water sources from lakes, rivers and unprotected wells and springs.

4.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS AND REASONS FOR SCHOOL DROPOUTS

This section explains the survey findings regarding school or training attendance of children aged 5-17 year during 2011-12 by type of educational institutions, grades, age group, and urban/rural location (Table 4.5, 4.5a and 4.5b).

Table 4.5 Number of children aged 5-17 years and their school attendance, by age groups and gender

Age groups/ sex	Total	Children not studying in any school or training	Pre- school/ kinder- garden	Grades			Informal schooling, training	Vocational primary school	Vocational technical schools, non- complete high	High institutions
				Primary /1-5/	Middle /6-9/	High /10-12/				
Total	589 076	69 152	59	239 368	178 979	89 759	387	4 839	1 519	5 014
5 - 9	201 840	49 538	59	151 207	859	125	0	0	52	0
10 - 11	91 630	1 247	0	73 929	16 117	220	60	57	0	0
12 - 14	144 390	3 393	0	12 278	124 384	4 131	83	121	0	0
15 - 17	151 216	14 974	0	1 954	37 619	85 283	244	4 661	1 467	5 014
Boys	300 678	40 723	59	121 117	90 454	41 649	273	2 751	1 162	2 490
5 - 9	102 276	26 609	59	74 935	563	58	0	0	52	0
10 - 11	48 058	911	0	38 944	8 090	113	0	0	0	0
12 - 14	74 823	2 612	0	6 241	63 817	2 023	83	47	0	0
15 - 17	75 521	10 591	0	997	17 984	39 455	190	2 704	1 110	2 490
Girls	288 398	28 429	0	118 251	88 525	48 110	114	2 088	357	2 524
5 - 9	99 564	22 929	0	76 272	296	67	0	0	0	0
10 - 11	43 572	336	0	34 985	8 027	107	60	57	0	0
12 - 14	69 567	781	0	6 037	60 567	2 108	0	74	0	0
15 - 17	75 695	4 383	0	957	19 635	45 828	54	1 957	357	2 524

Out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, the majority, or 86.2 percent, attended general education school, 0.9 percent attended university, 0.8 percent attended primary vocational schools, and 0.3 percent attended professional technical schools and incomplete secondary schools.

Table 4.5.a Age-sex structure of children aged 5-17 years, by school attendance, in percentages

Age groups/ sex	total	Children not studying in any school or training	Pre- school/ Kinder- garden	Grades			Informal schooling, training	Vocational primary school	Vocational technical schools, non-complete high	High institutions
				Primary /1-5/	Middle /6-9/	High /10-12/				
Total	100.0	11.7	0.1	40.5	30.4	15.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.9
5 - 9	100.0	24.5	0.1	74.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	1.4	0.0	80.6	17.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	2.3	0.0	8.5	86.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	9.9	0.0	1.2	24.9	56.4	0.2	3.1	1.0	3.3
Boys	100.0	13.5	0.1	40.2	30.1	13.9	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.8
5 - 9	100.0	26.0	0.1	73.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	1.9	0.0	81.1	16.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	3.5	0.0	8.3	85.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	14.0	0.0	1.3	23.8	52.2	0.3	3.6	1.5	3.3
Girls	100.0	9.9	0.0	41.0	30.7	16.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.9
5 - 9	100.0	23.0	0.0	76.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.8	0.0	80.4	18.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	1.1	0.0	8.7	87.1	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	5.8	0.0	1.3	25.9	60.5	0.1	2.6	0.5	3.3

Out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 11.7 percent did not study during the reference period (2011-12), of which a majority, were children aged 5-9 years. This is connected to the minimum age for school, which is age 6 in Mongolia.

Table 4.5.b Age structure of children aged 5-17 years, by school attendance and urban/rural location, in percentages

Age groups/ sex	total	Children not studying in any school or training	Pre- school/ Kinder- garden	Grades			Informal schooling, training	Vocational primary training	Vocational technical, non complete high	High institutions
				Primary /1-5/	Middle /6-9/	High /10-12/				
Urban	100.0	9.8	0.0	41.5	29.3	16.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.3
5 - 9	100.0	23.6	0.0	75.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.7	0.0	81.2	17.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.7	0.0	7.4	88.0	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	5.0	0.0	1.3	22.6	60.5	0.1	3.9	1.4	5.2
Rural	100.0	14.1	0.0	39.6	31.7	13.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
5 - 9	100.0	25.7	0.1	73.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	2.2	0.0	80.0	17.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	4.1	0.0	9.7	84.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	15.9	0.0	1.3	27.6	51.4	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.0

In terms of school attendance, more children did not enter any type of school or training institution in rural regions when compared to urban regions. For instance, 9.8 percent of urban children had not studied, compared to 14.1 percent of rural children. The breakdown by age group demonstrates that children aged 15-17 years who are not in school comprised 5.0 percent of the total children in urban areas and 15.9 percent in rural areas. This evidence highlights that there is an urgent need to focus on education for rural children in Mongolia.

Out of a total of 62,992 children who were not studying, 8.9 percent or approximately 6,100 were students who had graduated from schools. Therefore in Table 4.6, the distribution of the remaining 63,000 children is shown by various reasons for not studying. Out of these children, 58.3 percent or approximately 36,700 were boys, and 41.7 percent or approximately 26,300 were girls.

Table 4.6 Age-gender distribution of children aged 5-17 years, who are not attending school, by reasons

Age groups/ gender	total	Reasons for not studying												
		Pre-school age	Far from school	Unable to afford school supplies and uniforms	Unable to afford tuition fees	Poor performance and not interested in studying	Contribute to household income	migrated	Not enough space in dormitories	Help in household duties	herding	Demand and enforcement of parents	Sick and disabled	Other
total	62 992	44 821	1 786	1 300	101	2 389	373	104	48	1 096	2 959	1 220	5 655	1 140
5 - 9	49 538	44 821	1 587	324	47	243	0	104	0	154	585	91	1 174	408
10 - 11	1 247	0	48	110	0	159	0	0	48	51	0	0	831	0
12 - 14	3 169	0	57	219	0	510	116	0	0	119	408	478	1 112	150
15 - 17	9 038	0	94	647	54	1 477	257	0	0	772	1 966	651	2 538	582
Boys	36 692	24 068	965	802	54	2 247	316	0	48	601	2 524	1 171	3 297	599
5 - 9	26 609	24 068	766	197	0	243	0	0	0	106	401	91	664	73
10 - 11	911	0	48	110	0	159	0	0	48	51	0	0	495	0
12 - 14	2 443	0	57	112	0	510	116	0	0	47	408	478	565	150
15 - 17	6 729	0	94	383	54	1 335	200	0	0	397	1 715	602	1 573	376
Girls	26 300	20 753	821	498	47	142	57	104	0	495	435	49	2 358	541
5 - 9	22 929	20 753	821	127	47	0	0	104	0	48	184	0	510	335
10 - 11	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0
12 - 14	726	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	547	0
15 - 17	2 309	0	0	264	0	142	57	0	0	375	251	49	965	206

The survey results showed that out of all children who are not attending school, 63.4 percent or 39,900 children were preschool age (5 years). The reasons for not attending school for children aged 6-17 are illustrated in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Number of children aged 6-17 years, who are not studying, by reasons and age groups.

Age groups	Total-child-ren aged 6-17	Reasons for not studying												
		Pre-school age	Far from school	Unable to afford cost of school supplies and uniform	Unable to afford tuition fee	Poor performance and not interested in studying	Contribute to household income	Not enough space in dormitories	Help in household duties	Herding	Demand and enforcement of parents	Sick	Disabled	Other
Total	23070	6929	847	1218	54	2332	373	48	1095	2617	1130	1087	4373	967
6-9	9616	6929	648	242		185			154	244		46	933	235
10 - 11	1247		48	110		159		48	51			150	681	
12 - 14	3170		57	218		510	116		119	408	478	197	915	152
15 - 17	9037		94	648	54	1478	257		771	1965	652	694	1844	580
Percentage in total														
Total	100,0	30,0	3,7	5,3	0,2	10,1	1,6	0,2	4,8	11,3	4,9	4,7	19,0	4,2
6-9	100,0	72,1	6,7	2,5	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	1,6	2,5	0,0	0,5	9,7	2,4
10 - 11	100,0	0,0	3,8	8,8	0,0	12,8	0,0	3,8	4,1	0,0	0,0	12,0	54,6	0,0
12 - 14	100,0	0,0	1,8	6,9	0,0	16,1	3,7	0,0	3,8	12,9	15,1	6,2	28,9	4,8
15 - 17	100,0	0,0	1,0	7,2	0,6	16,4	2,8	0,0	8,5	21,8	7,2	7,7	20,4	6,4

The table shows a total of 23,069 children aged 6-17 years were not studying. Out of this total, 19 percent were children with disabilities, 11.3 percent of the children were assisting in livestock breeding, 10.1 percent poorly performed at school or not interested in studying, 5.3 percent could not afford the costs of school supplies and a school uniform, 7.9 percent left school on the demand and enforcement of parents, 4.8 percent were out of school to help in their household duties, 4.7 percent were sick, and 3.7 percent could not attend school due to long distance from their place of residence. It is important to note that one-fifth of all children in this age range did not attend school because of disability, marking a need for future programs and interventions for this group of children.

4.6 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

The economic activity status of children of age group 5-17 is estimated as current (during the last week) and usual (during the last 12 months). To simplify understanding, the survey used the concept of current economic activity status. Thus, children were classified into categories such as; those engaged in economic activity (possibly also engaged in housekeeping activities); those engaged only in housekeeping activities (non-economic activity); those who only studied; and those being idle (including the sick and children with disability), attended schools or not attended schools.

Table 4.8 Number of children in school and not in school during the reference week, by economic activity status, gender and age groups

Age groups/ gender	Total	Attended schools				Not attended schools			
		Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	Only studied	Total	Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	None of them	Total
Total	589 076	78 992	326 631	114 300	519 923	14 976	18 049	36 128	69 153
5 - 9	201 839	14 827	73 620	63 853	152 300	2 850	12 987	33 702	49 539
10 - 11	91 630	13 207	58 600	18 575	90 382	417	107	724	1 248
12 - 14	144 390	26 536	95 920	18 541	140 997	2 409	524	460	3 393
15 - 17	151 217	24 422	98 491	13 331	136 244	9 300	4 431	1 242	14 973
Male	300 677	39 264	161 618	59 072	259 954	11 606	9 582	19 535	40 723
5 - 9	102 275	7 646	35 986	32 034	75 666	2 002	6 629	17 978	26 609
10 - 11	48 058	6 358	30 435	10 353	47 146	309	107	496	912
12 - 14	74 823	13 973	48 541	9 697	72 211	2 013	378	221	2 612
15 - 17	75 521	11 287	46 656	6 988	64 931	7 282	2 468	840	10 590
Female	288 399	39 728	165 013	55 228	259 969	3 370	8 467	16 593	28 430
5 - 9	99 564	7 181	37 634	31 819	76 634	848	6 358	15 724	22 930
10 - 11	43 572	6 849	28 165	8 222	43 236	108	0	228	336
12 - 14	69 567	12 563	47 379	8 844	68 786	396	146	239	781
15 - 17	75 696	13 135	51 835	6 343	71 313	2 018	1 963	402	4 383

Out of all children, 11.7 percent did not study, about half of them, or 52.2 percent, did not engage in economic activities nor performed any housekeeping duties. Another 26.1 percent participated only in housekeeping duties. Overall, one-fifth of children who did not study were engaged in economic activities.

Table 4.8a. Children in school and out of school during the reference week, by economic activity status, gender and age groups, in percentages

Age groups/ sex	Total	Attended schools				Not attended schools			
		Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	Only studied	Total	Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	None of	Бүгд
Total	589 076	them	Total	22.0	100. 0	21.7	26.1	52.2	100. 0
5 - 9	201 839	9.7	48.4	41.9	100. 0	5.8	26.2	68.0	100. 0
10 - 11	91 630	14.6	64.8	20.6	100. 0	33.4	8.6	58.0	100. 0
12 - 14	144 390	18.8	68.0	13.2	100. 0	71.0	15.4	13.6	100. 0
15 - 17	151 217	17.9	72.3	9.8	100. 0	62.1	29.6	8.3	100. 0
Male	300 677	15.1	62.2	22.7	100. 0	28.5	23.5	48.0	100. 0
5 - 9	102 275	10.1	47.6	42.3	100. 0	7.5	24.9	67.6	100. 0
10 - 11	48 058	13.5	64.5	22.0	100. 0	33.9	11.7	54.4	100. 0
12 - 14	74 823	19.4	67.2	13.4	100. 0	77.1	14.5	8.4	100. 0
15 - 17	75 521	17.4	71.8	10.8	100. 0	68.8	23.3	7.9	100. 0
Female	288 399	15.3	63.5	21.2	100. 0	11.8	29.8	58.4	100. 0
5 - 9	99 564	9.4	49.1	41.5	100. 0	3.7	27.7	68.6	100. 0
10 - 11	43 572	15.8	65.2	19.0	100. 0	32.1	0.0	67.9	100. 0
12 - 14	69 567	18.3	68.9	12.8	100. 0	50.7	18.7	30.6	100. 0
15 - 17	75 696	18.4	72.7	8.9	100. 0	46.0	44.8	9.2	100. 0

Table 4.9 shows, economically active children were dominant in rural areas. This fact is related to specific livestock herding activities in Mongolia. The majority of economically active children were those from households with a range of 3-6 members, and one-tenth of economically active children were those from female-headed households.

Table 4.9 Economic activity of children aged 5 -17 years, by household heads, size and urban/rural location

	Total	Attended schools				Not attended schools			
		Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	Only studied	Total	Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	None of them	Total
Total	589 076	78 992	326 631	114 300	519 923	14 976	18 049	36 128	69 153
< 3	20 179	1 196	13 711	3 444	18 351	494	542	792	1 828
3 - 4	261 400	25 588	150 765	51 966	228 319	5 702	8 089	19 290	33 081
5 - 6	253 315	43 269	133 495	50 888	227 652	5 800	7 202	12 661	25 663
7 - 8	44 351	7 685	23 208	6 777	37 670	2 303	1 876	2 502	6 681
9 +	9 831	1 254	5 452	1 225	7 931	677	340	883	1 900
Male headed household	491 813	72 535	264 911	95 649	433 095	13 003	14 711	31 004	58 718
Female headed household	97 264	6 457	61 720	18 651	86 828	1 973	3 339	5 124	10 436
Urban	320 896	16 536	210 671	62 238	289 445	1 359	10 173	19 919	31 451
Rural	268 179	62 456	115 960	52 062	230 478	13 617	7 876	16 208	37 701

In terms of household size, 8.4 percent of children were from households with 1-2 members, 12.0 percent of children from households with 3-4 members, 19.4 percent of children from households with 5-6 members, 22.5 percent of children from households with 7-8 members, and 19.6 percent of children from households with 9 and more members, respectively, were engaged in economic activities.

4.7 WORKING CHILDREN BY AGE GROUPS, SEX, LOCATION AND REGION

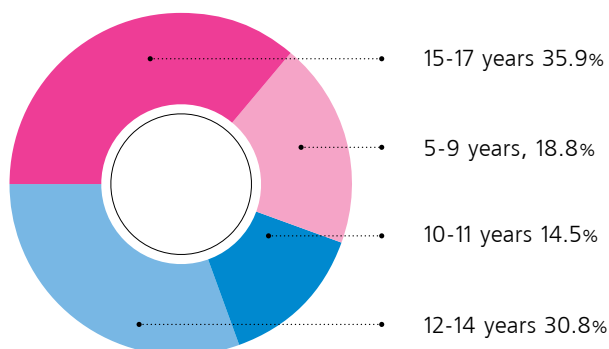
Out of surveyed children of age 5-17 years, 15.9 or 93,968 children were considered as working children, of whom 54.1 percent or 50,870 were boys and 45.9 percent or 43,098 were girls.

Table 4.10 Number of working children by age group, sex and urban and rural location

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
5-9	17 677	9 648	8 029	1 783	626	1 157	15 894	9 022	6 872
10 - 11	13 624	6 667	6 957	2 521	1 211	1 310	11 103	5 456	5 647
12 - 14	28 945	15 986	12 959	5 403	2 899	2 504	23 542	13 087	10 455
15 - 17	33 722	18 569	15 153	8 188	4 390	3 798	25 534	14 179	11 355
Total	93 968	50 870	43 098	17 895	9 126	8 769	76 073	41 744	34 329

Out of working-age children, 19.0 percent or 17,895 resided in urban settlements and 81.0 percent or 76,073 lived in rural areas. The age distribution of working children shows that 17,677 (18.8 percent) were of age of 5-9 years, 13,624 (14.5 percent) were of age 10-11 years, 28,945 (30.8 percent) were of age of 12-14, 33,722 (35.9 percent) were of age 15-17 years.

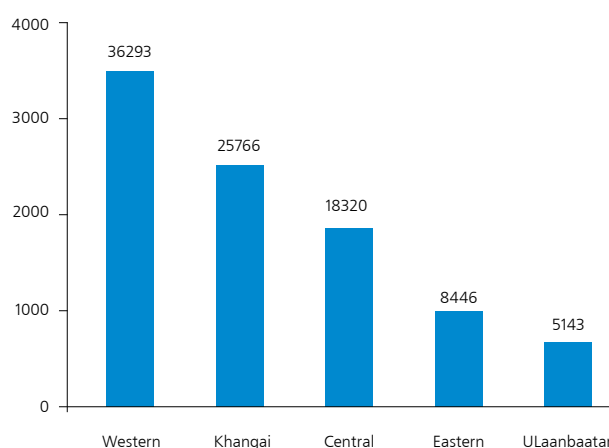
Figure 4.7 Age structure of working children aged 5-17 years, in percentages



In terms of sex distributions, the percentage of working girls aged 10-11 years to the total working children was higher by 2.1 percentage points when compared to boys of same age group. However, for other age groups, boys were dominant.

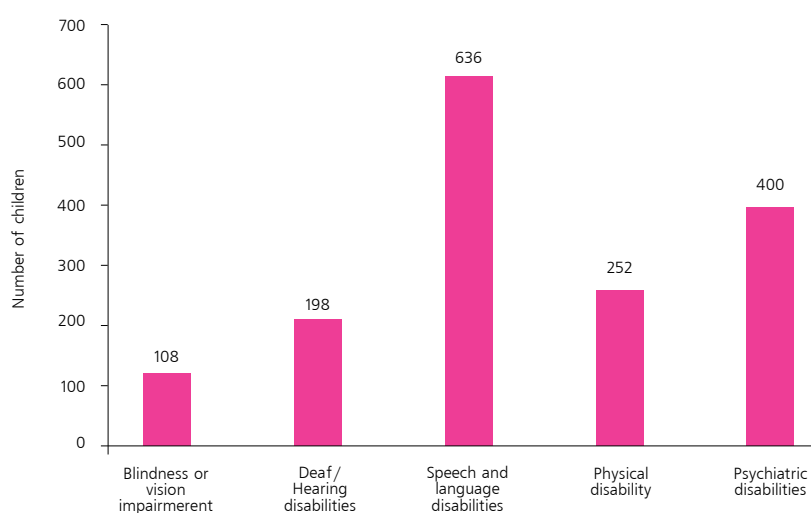
Out of total working children, 36,293 (38.6 percent) lived in Western region, 25,766 (27.4 percent) lived in Khangai region, 18,320 (19.5 percent) lived in Central region and 8,446 (9.0 percent) lived in Eastern region and 5,143 (5.5 percent) lived in Ulaanbaatar City.

Figure 4.8 Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by region



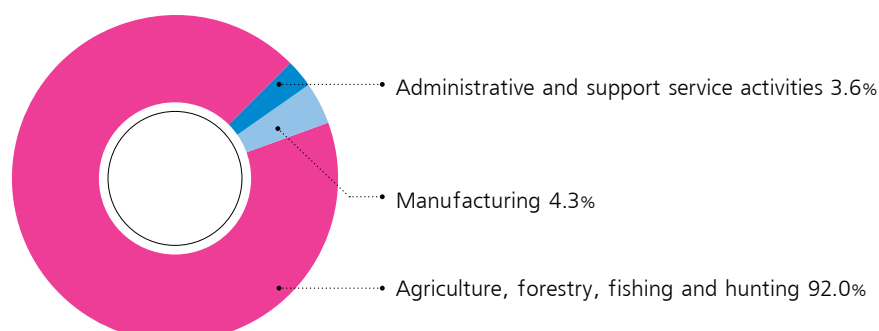
Out of working children aged 5-17 years, 1.3 percent or approximately 1,200 were children with disabilities. Of which, 67.0 percent were boys and 33.0 percent were girls. Of these disabled children, 63.4 percent had disabilities from birth, and 36.6 percent had acquired disabilities.

Figure 4.9 Working children aged 5-17 years, with disabilities, by type of disabilities



In regards to the economic sector, 92.0 percent of disabled working children were engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities; 4.3 percent of disabled working children were engaged in manufacturing; and 3.6 percent were engaged in administrative and support service activities.

Figure 4.10 Working children aged 5-17 years with disabilities, by type of disabilities and economic sectors, in percentages



4.8. THE PROFILE OF WORKING CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

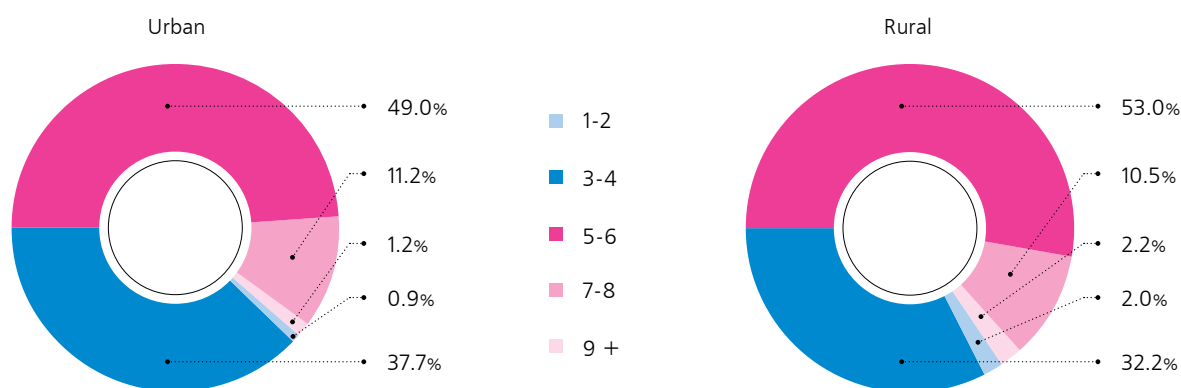
Working children belonged to 8.6 percent of total households across the country. Table 4.11 shows that 9.0 percent of working children or approximately 8,400 children were from female-headed households. Overall, the same pattern was observed for the Khangai, Eastern and Central regions. However, Ulaanbaatar City had the highest proportion of working children from female-headed households, or 17.4 percent, while the Western region demonstrated the lowest, at 6.3 percent.

Table 4.11. Working children aged 5-17 years, by gender of household head, household size, in percentages

Location, region and aimags	Households, by heads		Household size					Total
	Male headed	Female headed	< 3	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 +	
Urban	84.1	15.9	0.9	37.7	49.0	11.2	1.2	100.0
Rural	92.7	7.3	2.0	32.3	53.0	10.5	2.2	100.0
Region								
Western	93.7	6.3	1.1	22.3	54.1	18.3	4.2	100.0
Khangai	90.3	9.7	2.4	35.6	58.8	3.2	0.0	100.0
Central	89.7	10.3	3.3	43.3	44.9	7.3	1.2	100.0
Eastern	89.9	10.1	0.6	45.6	47.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
Ulaanbaatar	82.6	17.4	0.0	44.1	41.0	11.5	3.4	100.0
Total	91.0	9.0	1.8	33.3	52.2	10.6	2.1	100.0

A substantial difference was observed in the number of working children aged 5-17 in female-headed households between rural and urban areas. Approximately 2 out of 10 households were headed by female in urban settlements, while around one-tenth of households were female headed rural settlements. Figure 4.11 shows that a majority of working children belong to households with 5-6 members.

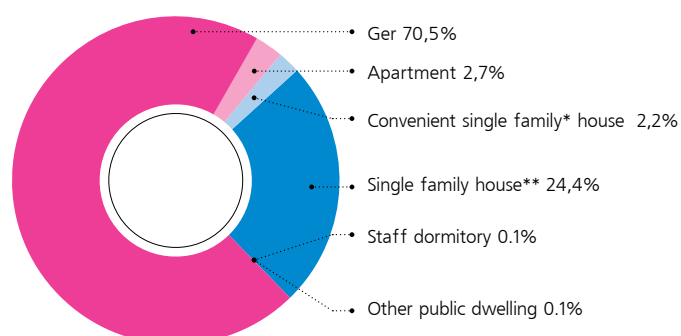
Figure 4.11 Working children, by household size and urban/rural location, in percentages



4.9 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH WORKING CHILDREN

This section focuses on the socio-economic characteristics of households with working children, including housing types and conditions; home ownership and household average monthly income.

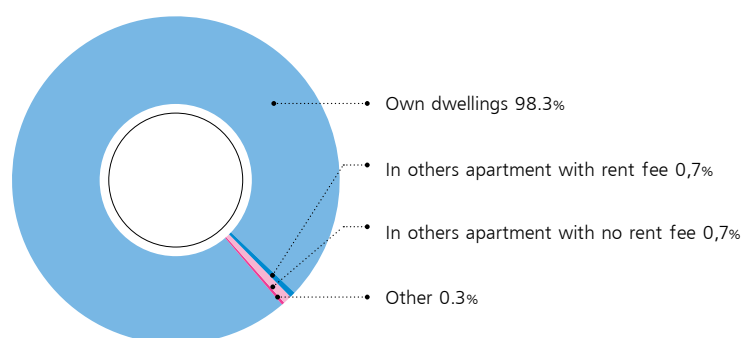
Figure 4.12 Households with working children, by type of dwelling, in percentages



*Convenient single family house: Designed for one household, connected to the central engineering lines and system or with independent engineering lines or connected to heating, air conditioning, water supply, sanitation, electricity supply, information communication lines.

**Single-family house: It mainly builds in ger districts of urban areas and rural local places, made up of one or more rooms with entire or partial infrastructure facilities including a kitchen, a bath, a shower, heating, water supply system and sanitary facilities.

Figure 4.13 Households with working children, by housing ownership, in percentages



In total, 70.5 percent of working children or approximately 66,200 lived in gers; 24.4 percent or approximately 22,900 lived in single family homes, 2.7 percent or approximately 2,500 live in apartments; 2.2 percent or approximately 2,100 lived in convenient single family homes.

In terms of housing ownership, 98.3 percent or approximately 92,400 lived in their own dwellings. Housing condition indicators, such as electricity and water facilities of households with working children aged 5-17 are shown in the figures below. A total of 35.8 percent of all working children aged 5-17 years lived in households were connected to centralized system.

Figure 4.14 Households with working children, by electricity sources, in percentages

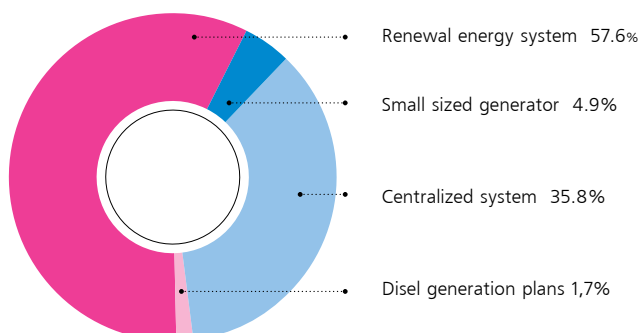
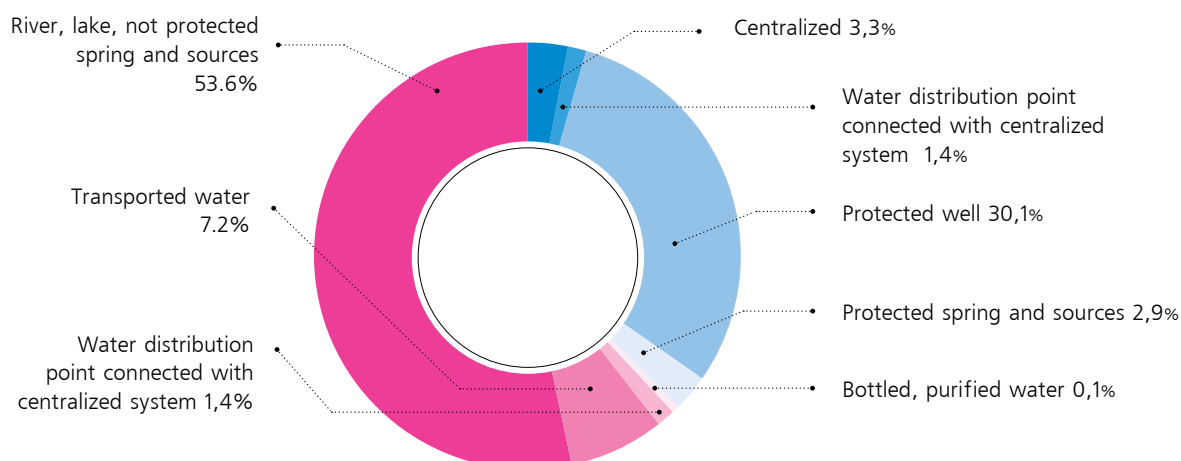


Figure 4.15 Households with working children, by water sources, in percentages

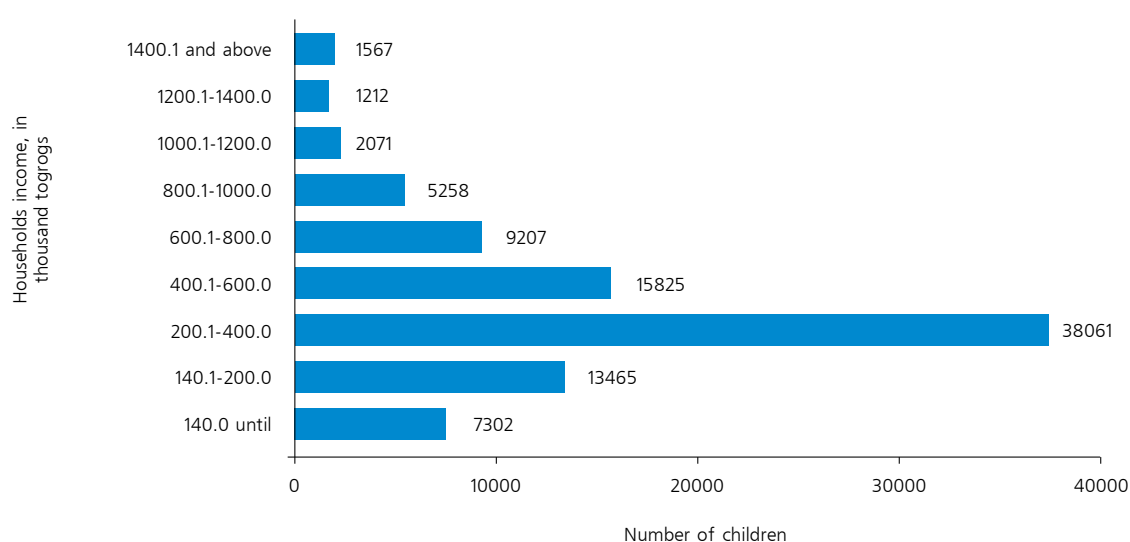


More than one-third, or a total of 35.8 percent, of all working children aged 5-17 years lived in households that were connected to the centralized electricity system. In regards to household water sources, more than half, or 53.6 percent, of working children aged 5-17 years lived in households that drew their water from rivers, lakes and unprotected springs and other sources.

In terms of household average monthly income, a majority of working children aged 15-17 lived in households with income of 200,100-400,000 togrogs.

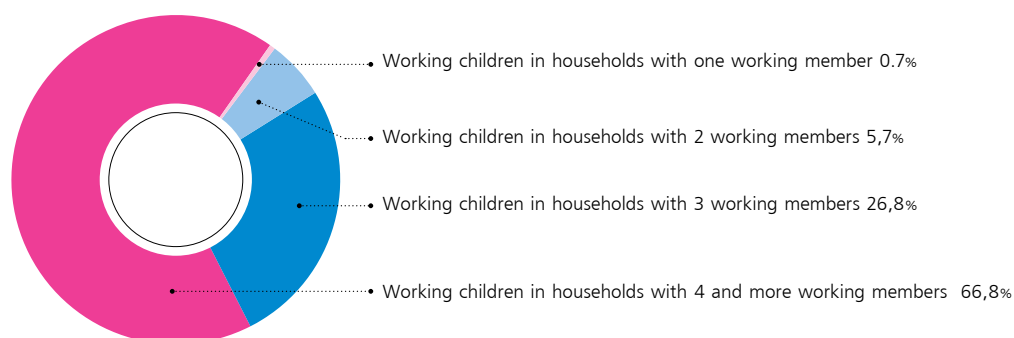
Out of all working children, 16.8 percent were living in households with monthly average income of 400,100-600,000 togrogs: 4.0 percent live in households with average monthly income of 140,100-200,000 togrogs: one-tenth of children live in households with 600,100-800,000 togrogs and 7.8 percent or 7,300 children live in households with a monthly average income of less than 140,000 togrogs.

Figure 4.16 Number of working children aged 5-17 by households' monthly income



The number of working persons per household, including working children, is shown in the figure below. About 66.8 percent of working children aged 5-17 years belong to households of which four or more members are working, while 26.8 percent belong to households with three working members, and 5.7 percent belong to households with two working members.

Figure 4.17 Number of working children aged 5-17, by working members in the same household, in percentages



Surprisingly, 0.7 percent or 628 children aged 5-17 years were working alone for his/her household. In terms of household size, 45.1 percent of these households contained up to 3 members; 34.5 percent contained 3-4 members, and 20.4 percent contained 5-6 members. In terms of the household head, six out of ten working children who are household income makers were from female-headed households, and the remaining four out of ten were from male headed households

4.10 EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF WORKING CHILDREN AGED 6-17 YEARS

Out of all working children aged 5-17, 1.6 percent or 1,537 children were five years of age, below the age of schooling in Mongolia. Thus, the analysis of education and school attendance of working children provided concerns only school age children, or children age 6-17, the findings are presented in Table 4.12. Out of surveyed school aged, working children, 32.5 percent or 30,000 children did not have any level of education.

Table 4.12 Working children aged 6-17, by education level, gender and urban/rural location, in percentages

	Total			Location			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban		Rural	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No education	32.5	34.6	30.0	16.8	23.9	38.6	31.6
Primary	38.9	38.2	39.7	38.7	31.8	38.0	41.8
Secondary	26.5	26.0	27.2	41.3	36.0	22.5	24.9
Completed middle	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.5	7.2	0.9	1.6
Vocational and technical	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of education level of working children, out of all working children with without any level of education, 76.8 percent were children aged 6-11 years or primary school children; 12.8 percent were children aged 12-14 years and 10.4 percent were children aged 15-17 years. The survey findings show that the literacy rate for children aged 6-17 was 97.6 percent.

Table 4.13 Literacy rate for children aged 6-17 years, by age groups, gender and urban/rural location

Age groups	National total			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6 - 9	93.5	91.0	96.3	89.6	95.4	91.1	96.5
10 - 11	99.3	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	100.0
12 - 14	97.9	96.2	100.0	97.9	100.0	95.8	100.0
15 - 17	98.6	98.0	99.4	98.7	100.0	97.8	99.2
Total	97.6	96.3	99.1	98.0	99.4	95.9	99.0

Table 4.14 and Table 4.14a demonstrate the data on school attendance of all working children aged 6-17 years during the reference period, or the 2011/12 academic year, by their age groups, schools, grades, and urban/rural location.

Out of working children aged 6-17 years, the majority, or 84.1 percent, were studying in general education schools; 0.7 percent were studying in basic vocational and technical schools, and 3.0 percent were studying in informal training programmes and higher education institutions.

Table 4.14 School attendance of working children aged 6-17, by age groups and urban/rural location

Age groups/gender	Total	Not studying in any schools and training	Schools			Informal training programme	Basic vocational and technical schools	High institution
			Primary /1-5/	Middle /6-9/	High /10-12/			
Total children aged 6-17 years	92 431	13 486	29 136	32 718	15 935	245	647	264
6 - 9	16 139	1 360	14 729	50	0	0	0	0
10 - 11	13 624	416	10 787	2 361	0	60	0	0
12 - 14	28 946	2 409	3 203	22 848	439	47	0	0
15 - 17	33 722	9 301	417	7 459	15 496	138	647	264
Urban	17 894	1 359	4 083	6 634	5 306	0	392	120
6 - 9	1 783	118	1 665	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 11	2 521	0	1 829	692	0	0	0	0
12 - 14	5 403	126	477	4 715	85	0	0	0
15 - 17	8 187	1 115	112	1 227	5 221	0	392	120
Rural	74 537	12 127	25 053	26 084	10 629	245	255	144
6 - 9	14 356	1 242	13 064	50	0	0	0	0
10 - 11	11 103	416	8 958	1 669	0	60	0	0
12 - 14	23 543	2 283	2 726	18 133	354	47	0	0
15 - 17	25 535	8 186	305	6 232	10 275	138	255	144

Out of all working children aged 6-17 years, 14.6 percent or 13,500 children were not studying during the reference period or the 2011/12 academic year, and out of these children, 27.6 percent were children aged 15-17 years. Out of working children aged 15-17 who were not studying during the reference period, 34.1 percent responded that they were assisting in livestock breeding.

Table 4.14a School attendance of working children aged 6-17, in percentages

Age groups/gender	Total	Not studying in any schools and training	Schools			Informal training programme	Basic vocational and technical schools	High institution
			Primary /1-5/	Middle /6-9/	High /10-12/			
Total children aged 6-17 years	100.0	14.6	31.5	35.4	17.2	0.3	0.7	0.3
6 - 9	100.0	8.4	91.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	3.1	79.2	17.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	8.3	11.1	78.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	27.6	1.2	22.1	46.0	0.4	1.9	0.8
Urban	100.0	7.6	22.8	37.1	29.7	0.0	2.2	0.6
6 - 9	100.0	6.6	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	72.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	2.3	8.8	87.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	13.6	1.4	15.0	63.8	0.0	4.8	1.4
Rural	100.0	16.3	33.6	35.0	14.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
6 - 9	100.0	8.7	91.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	3.7	80.7	15.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	9.7	11.6	77.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	32.1	1.2	24.4	40.2	0.5	1.0	0.6

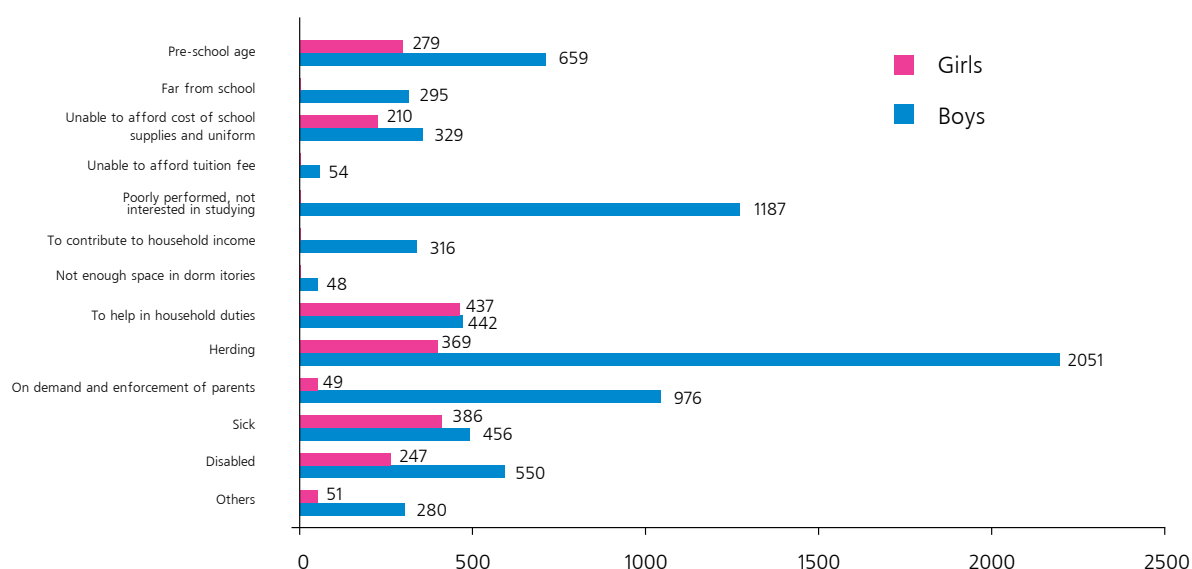
In terms of school attendance, out of children not studying in any schools or training, 7.6 percent lived in urban settlements, while twice many, or 16.3 percent, lived in rural areas. Similarly, the percentage share of working children aged 15-17 years who were not studying was higher by 18.5 percentage points in rural areas than that in urban settlements.

Table 4.15 Working children aged 6-17 years, who are not studying, by reasons in percentages

Age groups/ gender	Total	Reasons for not studying											
		Pre-school age	Far from school	Unable to afford school supplies and uniform	Unable to afford tuition fee	Poorly performed and not interested in studying	Contribute to household income	Not enough space in dormitories	To help in household duties	Herding	Demand and enforcement of parents	Sick and disabled	Other
Total	100.0	9.7	3.1	5.6	0.6	12.3	3.3	0.5	9.1	25.0	10.6	16.8	3.4
6 - 9	100.0	69.0	7.1	3.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	38.2	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	2.6	7.5	0.0	17.5	5.2	0.0	5.3	16.5	16.7	21.9	6.8
15 - 17	100.0	0.0	1.7	5.8	1.0	10.2	3.5	0.0	11.6	34.1	11.5	17.4	3.2
Boys	100.0	8.6	3.9	4.3	0.7	15.5	4.1	0.6	5.8	26.8	12.8	13.2	3.7
6 - 9	100.0	72.0	10.5	4.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	51.6	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	3.0	5.9	0.0	20.6	6.1	0.0	2.5	19.5	19.8	14.6	8.0
15 - 17	100.0	0.0	2.1	3.8	1.2	12.7	4.4	0.0	7.6	37.2	13.3	14.9	2.8
Girls	100.0	13.8	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	18.2	2.4	31.2	2.5
6 - 9	100.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	22.1	4.3	27.6	4.5

Out of working children aged 6-17 years who were not studying, 28.3 percent or approximately 3,800 children had already graduated from school. Therefore, data concerning the remaining 9,700 children and their reasons for not studying is presented in Table 4.15. Approximately one-fourth of working children were engaged in livestock herding. Eight out of ten working children were boys, and the remaining were girls.

Figure 4.18 Working children aged 6-17 years who were not studying, by gender and reasons for not studying



In terms of reasons for not studying reported by working children aged 6-17 years, boys mainly noted: poor school performance, lack of interest in schooling, desire to contribute to household income, far distances to school, inability to afford the cost of school supplies and uniform, and lack of space in school dormitories. Moreover, boys were more likely to leave school to assist in livestock breeding and due to the demands of their parents when compared to the responses of their girl peers. However, there was no gender difference in reasons of helping in household duties and caring for sick, family members etc. Figure 4.19 demonstrates that of working children aged 6-17 who were not studying; boys were twice as likely to report disability as the main cause.

4.11 FREE TIME OF WORKING CHILDREN

Free time represents very important prerequisites for childhood development. For this reason, the survey collected data on the average hours per day a child of age 5-17 enjoys free time. It is not surprising that every surveyed child responded that they do enjoy free time. The majority, or 47.7 percent, (47,800 children) responded that they do enjoy at least 3-4 hours of free time per day.

Table 4.16 Free time of working children aged 5-17, in percentages in total

Age groups	Total	Average free hours a day			
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8
Total	100.0	19.0	47.7	24.3	9.0
5 - 9	100.0	8.5	38.0	37.3	16.2
10 - 11	100.0	13.4	46.3	29.7	10.6
12 - 14	100.0	15.1	51.7	25.2	8.0
15 - 17	100.0	30.3	49.8	14.4	5.5
Boys	100.0	19.8	46.3	24.0	9.9
5 - 9	100.0	9.0	41.6	32.1	17.3
10 - 11	100.0	14.9	43.6	30.3	11.2
12 - 14	100.0	15.5	49.2	25.5	9.8
15 - 17	100.0	30.7	47.3	16.2	5.8
Girls	100.0	18.2	49.2	24.6	8.0
5 - 9	100.0	7.7	33.7	43.6	15.0
10 - 11	100.0	12.1	48.9	29.1	9.9
12 - 14	100.0	14.7	54.6	24.8	5.9
15 - 17	100.0	29.8	52.9	12.1	5.2

Out of surveyed children, 24.3 percent enjoyed free time for 5-6 hours a day; 19.0 percent enjoyed 1-2 hours a day; and 9.0 percent enjoyed 7-8 hours a day as free time. There were not significant variations in terms of gender; however, age differentials were observed. As the age of the child increased, the hours for free-time decreased. Overall, the majority of all age groups on average enjoyed 3-6 hours a day as free time.



V

CHAPTER

PROFILE OF WORKING CHILDREN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the findings of a detailed study of the economic activities of children aged 5-17 years. The term “working child” represents a broad concept, and includes children who are engaged in work and labour activities. Self-employed children, children employed in family businesses, children engaged in paid and non-paid work, permanently and temporarily employed children, and children engaged in the formal and informal sectors are considered as economically active or employed. This also includes employed children who had a break from work during the reference week. Economic activity is an internationally accepted term for measurement of the labour force.

5.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILDREN

Livestock breeding is one of the most important economic activities for Mongolia and children from herding households are likely to participate in herding activities to assist parents, even at an early age. The high number of children who participate in herding activities can therefore be attributed to the economic importance of this activity. The following section discusses and analyses the status of working children who were active in economic activities during the reference period.

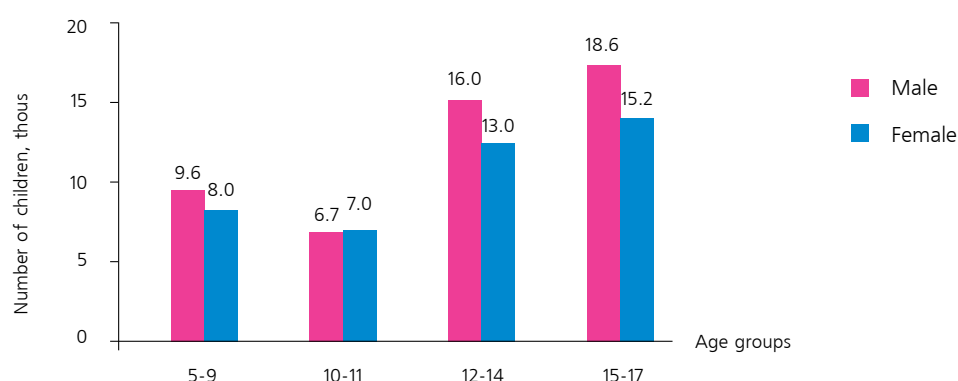
The survey findings show that out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 15.9 percent or 93,968 children were engaged in economic activities or working during the reference period.

Table 5.1 Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by age groups and gender

Age groups/gender	Total	Working children	Percentage share
Total	589 076	93 968	15.9
5-9	201 840	17 677	8.8
10-11	91 630	13 624	14.9
12-14	144 390	28 945	20.0
15-17	151 216	33 722	22.3
Male	300 678	50 870	16.9
5-9	102 275	9 648	9.4
10-11	48 057	6 667	13.9
12-14	74 821	15 986	21.4
15-17	75 525	18 569	24.6
Female	288 398	43 098	14.9
5-9	99 565	8 029	8.1
10-11	43 573	6 957	16.0
12-14	69 569	12 959	18.6
15-17	75 691	15 153	20.0

Table 5.1 demonstrates that of all children engaged in economic activities, 8.8 percent were between the ages of 5-9, 14.9 percent were between the ages of 10-11, 20.0 percent were between the ages of 12-14, and 22.3 percent were in the oldest age group, between the ages of 15-17.

Figure 5.1 Number of children engaged in economic activities, by age groups and gender



A comparative analysis of the Mongolia NCLS for 2006-07 and 2011-12 reveals that overall, the economic activity of children has increased, especially the share of children in the 10-17 age group.

5.2.1. Number of working children, by current economic activities

Based on economic activity and average hours spent in a primary occupation during the reference week, a total of 93,968 children were found to be currently active. Of these, 19.3 percent or 18,113 were not employed or not engaged in economic activity during the reference week despite having a work or a job. Therefore, this report focuses on the 75,855 children working or employed during last week.

Table 5.2 Number of currently working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status, hours worked during last week, age group and gender

Gender/ Age groups	Total children	Worked during reference week	Currently working children		Average hours spent on primary work during the last week.		
			Engaged in paid work	Self employed, and engaged in animal husbandry and unpaid family business	Engaged in both	Engaged in paid work	Self employed, and engaged in animal husbandry and unpaid family business
Total children	589076	75855	1622	74181	52	41.7	20.7
Male	300678	41906	1228	40626	52	42.9	23.8
5-9	102275	7599	48	7,551	0	3.0	13.4
10-11	48057	5231	56	5,175	0	21.0	17.2
12-14	74821	13392	101	13,291	0	33.5	21.1
15-17	75525	15684	1,023	14,609	52	46.9	34.1
Female	288398	33949	394	33555	0	37.8	21.4
5-9	99565	5879	66	5,813	0	10.0	12.2
10-11	43573	5763	66	5,697	0	10.0	13.3
12-14	69569	10017	0	10,017	0	0.0	16.6
15-17	75691	12290	262	12028	0	51.9	21.4

Table 5.2 shows that, out of 75,855 children who worked during the reference week, a total of 1,622 were involved in paid jobs, and the majority, or 74,181 children, were self-employed or were engaged in unpaid household businesses and duties. A total of 52 children were simultaneously engaged in both economic activities and household businesses. The age and gender distribution suggests that a higher number of boys are engaged in paid work when compared to girls, and that a majority of working children with pay were children in the age group 15-17.

Children in paid employment aged 15-17 years spent on average 46.9-51.9 hours per week at work, which is considered as child labour in accordance with the approved methodology¹ in Mongolia.

Current economic activity distribution of children by age groups, sex, employment, hours spent on work during the reference week, and urban/rural location are shown in Table 5.3. The majority of working children (79.0 percent) lived in rural areas. However, it is interesting to note that the majority of children in paid work lived in urban settlements. Out of all urban working children, 6.6 percent were employed in a paid job, while children employed in a paid job in rural areas constituted only 0.9 percent (568 children out of 59,956). A majority of working children in rural areas were self-employed, or engaged in animal husbandry, household business and services with no pay.

¹ "Methodology on measurement of employment and labour force statistical indicators", NSO and MSWL, 2009.

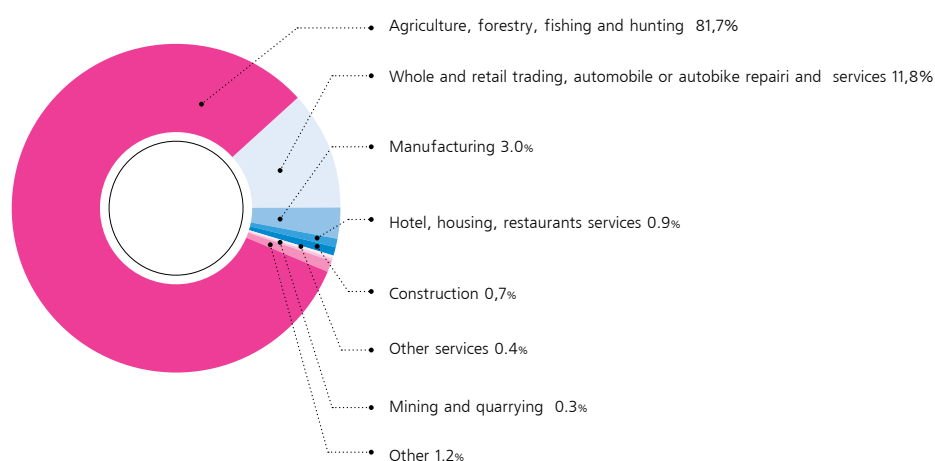
Table 5.3 Number of currently working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status, hours worked during last week, age group and location

Urban/rural location and age groups	Total children	Worked during last week	Currently working children			Average hours spent on primary work during the last week.	
			Engaged in paid work	Self employed, and engaged in animal husbandry and unpaid family business	Engaged in both	Engaged in paid work	Self employed, and engaged in animal husbandry and unpaid family business
Total children	589 076	75 855	1 622	74 181	52	41.7	20.7
Urban	320 897	15 899	1 054	14 793	52	38.5	15.1
5-9	111 954	1 519	115	1 404	0	7.0	7.5
10-11	51 111	2 228	66	2 162	0	10.0	11.5
12-14	74 876	4 984	47	4 937	0	60.0	13.6
15-17	82 956	7 168	826	6 290	52	43.9	19.3
Rural	268 179	59 956	568	59 388	0	47.5	31.2
5-9	89 886	11 960	0	11 960	0	0	13.5
10-11	40 519	8 767	56	8 711	0	21.0	16.1
12-14	69 514	18 425	54	18 371	0	10.0	20.6
15-17	68 260	20 804	458	20 346	0	55.2	31.2

5.2.2. Number of working children, by economic sector

This section provides analysis of data on working children by their age, sex distribution and economic sectors.

Figure 5.2 Working children, by economic sectors, in percentages



It is important to note that a majority, or eight out of ten children, were engaged in agricultural work. Out of all working children, 11.8 percent were engaged on whole and retail sales, and automobile/auto bike machinery repair and services; 3.0 percent worked in the manufacturing sector, 0.9 percent was involved in hotel, housing, and restaurant services, and 0.7 percent worked in the construction sector.

Table 5.4 Number of working children of age 5-17, by age groups, gender and economic sectors

	Total children					Male					Female				
	Total	5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17	Total	5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17	Total	5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17
Total	93968	17677	13624	28945	33722	50870	9648	6667	15986	18569	43098	8029	6957	12959	15153
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	76762	16523	11604	23570	25065	41280	9024	5537	13063	13656	35482	7499	6067	10507	11409
Mining and quarrying	328	0	0	0	328	222	0	0	0	222	106	0	0	0	106
Manufacturing	2845	53	345	740	1707	1510	0	103	360	1047	1335	53	242	380	660
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	54	0	0	0	54	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
Water supply and sanitation, used water treatment system, waste management	218	0	42	176	0	218	0	42	176	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	636	46	46	52	492	544	0	46	52	446	92	46	0	0	46
Whole and retail trading, automobile and auto bike repairing and services	11084	870	1540	3917	4757	5962	537	892	2063	2470	5122	333	648	1854	2287
Transportation, and storage	155	0	0	58	97	97	0	0	58	39	58	0	0	0	58
Hotel, housing and restaurants services	813	98	47	207	461	341	0	47	124	170	472	98	0	83	291
Information and communication	48	48	0	0	0	48	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, science and technological activities	133	0	0	0	133	133	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0
Management and support services	149	0	0	44	105	52	0	0	0	52	97	0	0	44	53
Education	39	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	39	0
Human health, social welfare services	138	0	0	52	86	42	0	0	0	42	96	0	0	52	44
Culture, art, entertainment, game and show	155	0	0	0	155	55	0	0	0	55	100	0	0	0	100
Other services	411	39	0	90	282	312	39	0	90	183	99	0	0	0	99

In terms of age structure in agricultural sectors, 21.5 percent of children were 5-9 years old, 15.1 percent were 10-11 years old, 30.7 percent were 12-14 years old, and 32.7 percent were 15-17 years old. Overall, younger age groups worked for agriculture; manufacturing; construction; whole and retail trading; automobile and auto bike reparation and services; hotel, housing, restaurants and catering services; information, communication and other services. However, children aged 15-17 years were more likely to be engaged in mining and quarrying; electric, gas, steam and air conditioning; professional, scientific and technological activities; cultural, entertainment, show, gaming services, etc.

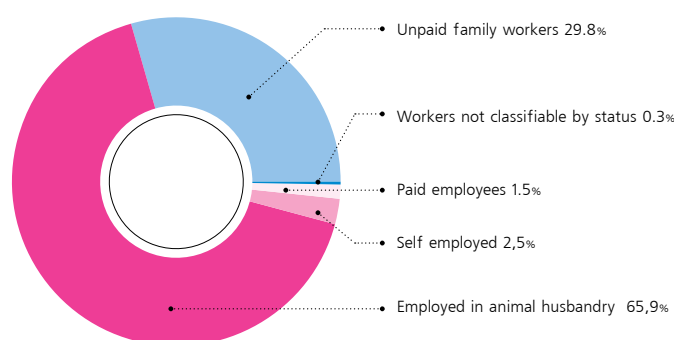
Table 5.4.a Composition of working children aged 5-17 years, by gender, age groups and economic sectors^p

Gender, age groups	Total children					Male					Female				
	Total	5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17	Total	5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17	Total	5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17
Total	100.0	18.8	14.5	30.8	35.9	100.0	19.0	13.1	31.4	36.5	100.0	18.6	16.1	30.1	35.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	100.0	21.5	15.1	30.7	32.7	100.0	21.9	13.4	31.6	33.1	100.0	21.1	17.1	29.6	32.2
Mining and quarrying	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	100.0	1.9	12.1	26.0	60.0	100.0	0.0	6.8	23.8	69.3	100.0	4.0	18.1	28.5	49.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water supply and sanitation, used water treatment system, waste management	100.0	0.0	19.3	80.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	19.3	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	100.0	7.2	7.2	8.2	77.4	100.0	0.0	8.5	9.6	82.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Whole and retail trading, automobile and auto bike repairing and services	100.0	7.8	13.9	35.3	42.9	100.0	9.0	15.0	34.6	41.4	100.0	6.5	12.7	36.2	44.7
Transportation, and storage	100.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	40.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hotel, housing and restaurants services	100.0	12.1	5.8	25.5	56.7	100.0	0.0	13.8	36.4	49.9	100.0	20.8	0.0	17.6	61.7
Information and communication	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, science and technological activities	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Management and support services	100.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	70.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	54.6
Education	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Human health, social welfare services	100.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	62.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8
Culture, art, entertainment, game and show	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other services	100.0	9.5	0.0	21.9	68.6	100.0	12.5	0.0	28.8	58.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

5.2.3. Working children by employment status

Out of working children, 65.9 percent or 62,000 children were engaged in animal husbandry, 29.7 percent or 28,000 children were engaged in unpaid family businesses, 2.5 percent or 2,300 were engaged in self-employment. There was no significant difference in terms of sex distribution of employment status.

Figure 5.3 Working children, by employment status, in percentages



5.2.4. Working children, by occupation

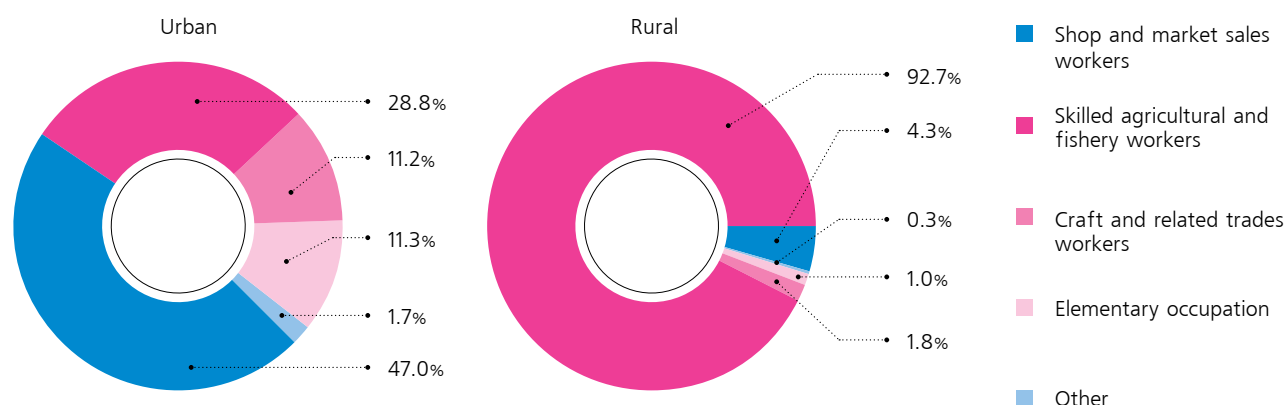
The majority (80.5 percent or 75,600) of children were skilled agricultural and fishery workers, followed by shop and market sales workers (12.3 percent or 11,700 children), graft and related trades workers (3.6 percent or 3,300 children), elementary occupation (2.9 percent or 2,800 children) and plant and machine operators, assemblers and clerks (0.1-0.3 percent).

Table 5.5 Working children aged 5-17 years, by age groups, gender and occupation, in percentages

Age groups/ sex	Total	Professionals	Clerks	Shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Graft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupation
Total	100.0	0.3	0.3	12.3	80.5	3.6	0.1	2.9
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	92.9	0.6	0.0	1.8
10-11	100.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	81.6	3.2	0.0	1.4
12-14	100.0	0.1	0.0	13.5	80.9	2.6	0.0	2.9
15-17	100.0	0.6	0.6	15.1	73.2	6.1	0.2	4.2
Male	100.0	0.3	0.5	11.1	80.4	3.3	0.1	4.3
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.5	5.0	93.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
10-11	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	80.5	2.3	0.0	2.3
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	81.1	2.1	0.0	4.7
15-17	100.0	0.9	1.1	12.0	73.2	6.4	0.3	6.1
Female	100.0	0.2	0.0	3.8	92.6	1.2	0.0	2.2
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	92.6	1.2	0.0	2.2
10-11	100.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	82.6	4.0	0.0	0.6
12-14	100.0	0.3	0.0	15.0	80.7	3.3	0.0	0.7
15-17	100.0	0.3	0.0	18.8	73.2	5.8	0.0	1.9

In terms of gender, occupational distribution was quite similar for both sexes; however, the main occupation for children of age 5-9 years was agriculture and service activities. Older children were mainly engaged in other occupations. Nine out of ten rural working children were engaged in agricultural works, while almost half of urban children were engaged in shop and market sales.

Figure 5.4 Working children, by occupation and urban/rural location, in percentages



5.2.5. Working children by duration of work experiences

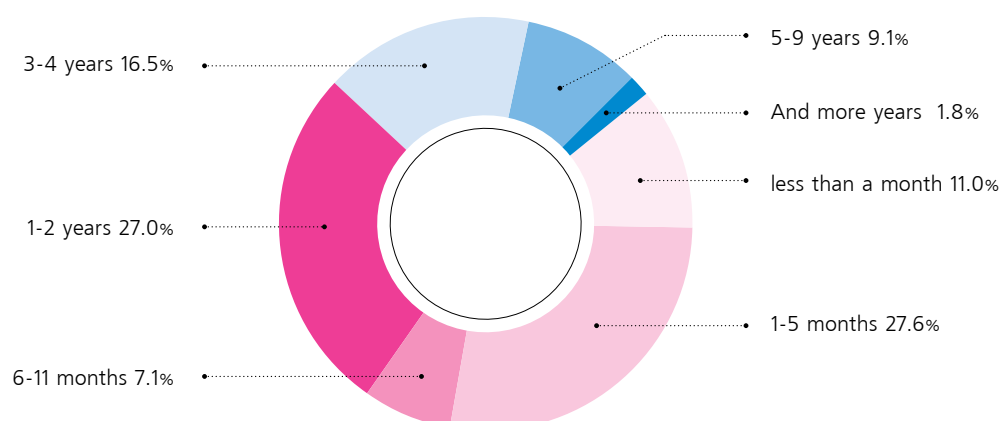
Table 5.6 presents the estimates of working children of age 5 -17 years by duration of work experience, age group and sex. The data suggest that many children started their economic activities at relatively early ages. For instance, out of children aged 15-17 years, 4.2 percent have worked for more than ten years. The same pattern holds for both boys and girls.

Table 5.6 Number of working children, by duration of work, age groups and sex

Age groups/sex	Number of working children	Work duration						
		Less than one month	1-5 months	6-11 months	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10 and more years
Total	93 968	10 306	25 949	6 695	25 368	15 467	8 518	1 665
5-9	17 677	2 127	7 025	1 612	5 692	1 154	67	0
10-11	13 624	1 676	4 047	1 309	4 416	1 736	387	53
12-14	28 945	2 990	7 719	1 947	7 312	5 835	2 948	194
15-17	33 722	3 513	7 158	1 827	7 948	6 742	5 116	1 418
Male	50 870	5 649	13 911	3 411	13 548	8 559	4 560	1 232
5-9	9 648	1 124	3 669	1 073	3 072	710	0	0
10-11	6 667	1 079	2 171	443	1 942	934	98	0
12-14	15 986	1 645	4 446	977	4 246	2 776	1 748	148
15-17	18 569	1 801	3 625	918	4 288	4 139	2 714	1 084
Female	43 098	4 657	12 038	3 284	11 820	6 908	3 958	433
5-9	8 029	1 003	3 356	539	2 620	444	67	0
10-11	6 957	597	1 876	866	2 474	802	289	53
12-14	12 959	1 345	3 273	970	3 066	3 059	1 200	46
15-17	15 153	1 712	3 533	909	3 660	2 603	2 402	334

One-tenth of working children aged 5-17 years have worked for five or more years, followed by two tenths of children who have worked for 3-4 years, and three tenths of children have worked for 1-2 years.

Figure 5.5 Working children, by duration of work, in percentages



5.2.6. Monthly income of children in paid employment

Only 2.0 percent of all working children were in paid jobs. The analysis of monthly income of these children is shown in the below Table 5.7.

Table 5.7. Number of working children aged 5-17 years engaged in paid jobs, by sex, their income and school attendance

Earned income during reference week (in cash and in kind)	Number of children engaged in paid job					
	Number			Percentage share		
	Total	In school	No schooling	Total	In school	No schooling
Total children	1871	511	1360	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below 50.000	373	217	156	19.9	42.5	11.5
50.000-79.000	113	0	113	6.0	0.0	8.3
80.000-109.000	446	148	298	23.8	29.0	21.9
140.000-169.000	394	48	346	21.1	9.4	25.4
170.000-199.000	166	0	166	8.9	0.0	12.2
200.000 and above	379	98	281	20.3	19.1	20.7
Male	1582	378	1204	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below 50.000	287	131	156	18.1	34.7	13.0
50.000-79.000	113	0	113	7.1	0.0	9.4
80.000-109.000	298	101	197	18.9	26.7	16.4
140.000-169.000	394	48	346	24.9	12.7	28.7
170.000-199.000	111	0	111	7.0	0.0	9.2
200.000and above	379	98	281	24.0	25.9	23.3
Female	289	133	156	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below 50.000	86	86	0	29.8	64.7	0.0
50.000-79.000	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80.000-109.000	148	47	101	51.2	35.3	64.7
140.000-169.000	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
170.000-199.000	55	0	55	19.0	0.0	35.3
200.000and above	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Three out of ten working children engaged in paid work were in school, while the remaining majority of children in paid jobs were out of school. Every second child who did both work, and attended school earned an income of less than 50,000 togrogs a month, while one-fourth of children who did not attend school earned 14,000-169,000 togrogs a month. A substantial difference in regards to gender was not observed. However, only boys earned the highest monthly income, or income of 200,000 togrogs or more.

5.3. CHILDREN ENGAGED IN NON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 70.9 percent or 417,713 children were engaged in non-economic activities or in household duties. Tables 5.8 and 5.8a present the data on children engaged in non economic activities by their age groups and gender.

The current CLS included one additional type of household work task or non economic activity that is specific to Mongolia. That activity is the "moving, loading/unloading and making ger." The current survey findings showed that 1.4 percent of all surveyed children were engaged in this household activity.

Overall, the majority of children surveyed were engaged in non economic activities or household chores. It should be noted that children might be engaged in multiple household duties. Table 5.8a demonstrates that children were mainly engaged in cooking, cleaning utensils (75.8 percent), followed by ger and fence cleaning (68.0 percent), fetching water (53.7 percent), washing/laundrying/ironing (46.6 percent), collecting fuel/wood (37.9 percent), and shopping for household consumption (28.0 percent). Children's participation in non-economic activities or household chores was estimated by age group and gender. There were substantive gaps in terms of age groups and gender. Household chores such as cooking, cleaning of utensils and household, washing/laundrying/ironing was mainly done by girls.

In terms of hours spent for household duties per week, six out of ten children aged 5-17 years spent less than 10 hours; three out of ten spent 10-24 hours, and one tenth spent more than 25 hours a week. Substantial gender based differences were observed. For example, 10.8 percent of girls, compared to only 5.6 percent of boys spent more than 25 hours for household duties a week.

Table 5.8 Number of children currently engaged in household duties (non economic activities), by age groups, gender and type of non-activities

Age groups/ sex	Total number of children engaged in work	Type of household duties or non economic activities												
		Cooking, Serving food for household, cleaning utensils	Cleaning house and fence	Washing, laundrying and ironing	Minor household repairs	Shopping for households consumption	Knitting and sewing	Fetching water for drinking and washing	Fetching fuel and preparing firewood	Caring for elders and sick	Looking after child	Caring for pets for nonprofit purposes	Moving, loading and making ger	Voluntary/ community services with no pay
Total	417713	316687	284034	194816	20766	116802	15432	224443	158406	7862	57863	22685	5771	11307
Of which:														
5-9	98308	68062	55105	17477	1383	15940	1505	36275	27762	1051	17531	3580	863	1886
10-11	69059	50156	46250	23720	2136	17247	1235	36424	24718	1057	11054	3860	921	1477
12-14	119737	93168	85957	61946	6635	35788	4304	71983	49027	2234	14927	7119	1677	3636
15-17	130609	105301	96722	91673	10612	47827	8388	79761	56899	3520	14351	8126	2310	4308
Male	210033	140347	121406	80700	15414	53945	4911	134752	95919	3347	25393	11942	3171	5410
5-9	48548	30620	23366	7078	848	8604	656	22708	16690	600	7282	1882	402	1118
10-11	35930	22941	20694	10346	1557	9188	570	22326	15184	449	5865	2181	387	490
12-14	61724	41805	37351	25503	4745	16454	1391	44226	31515	969	6402	3384	794	1835
15-17	63831	44981	39995	37773	8264	19699	2294	45492	32530	1329	5844	4495	1588	1967
Female	207680	176340	162628	114116	5352	62857	10521	89691	62487	4515	32470	10743	2600	5897
5-9	49760	37442	31739	10399	535	7336	849	13567	11072	451	10249	1698	461	768
10-11	33129	27215	25556	13374	579	8059	665	14098	9534	608	5189	1679	534	987
12-14	58013	51363	48606	36443	1890	19334	2913	27757	17512	1265	8525	3735	883	1801
15-17	66778	60320	56727	53900	2348	28128	6094	34269	24369	2191	8507	3631	722	2341

Table 5.8.a Children currently engaged in household duties (non economic activities), by age groups, gender and type of work done, in percentages

Age groups/sex		Total number of children engaged in work	Type of household duties or non economic activities												
			Cooking, Serving food for household, cleaning utensils	Cleaning house and fence	Washing, laundering and ironing	Minor household repairs	Shopping for households consumption	Knitting and sewing	Fetching water for drinking and washing	Fetching fuel and preparing firewood	Caring for elders and sick	Looking after child	Caring for pets for nonprofit purposes	Moving, loading and making ger	Voluntary/ community services with no pay
Total		417713	75.8	68.0	46.6	5.0	28.0	3.7	53.7	37.9	1.9	13.9	5.4	1.4	2.7
Of which: 5-9		98308	69.2	56.1	17.8	1.4	16.2	1.5	36.9	28.2	1.1	17.8	3.6	0.9	1.9
10-11		69059	72.6	67.0	34.3	3.1	25.0	1.8	52.7	35.8	1.5	16.0	5.6	1.3	2.1
12-14		119737	77.8	71.8	51.7	5.5	29.9	3.6	60.1	40.9	1.9	12.5	5.9	1.4	3.0
15-17		130609	80.6	74.1	70.2	8.1	36.6	6.4	61.1	43.6	2.7	11.0	6.2	1.8	3.3
Male		210033	66.8	57.8	38.4	7.3	25.7	2.3	64.2	45.7	1.6	12.1	5.7	1.5	2.6
5-9		48548	63.1	48.1	14.6	1.7	17.7	1.4	46.8	34.4	1.2	15.0	3.9	0.8	2.3
10-11		35930	63.8	57.6	28.8	4.3	25.6	1.6	62.1	42.3	1.2	16.3	6.1	1.1	1.4
12-14		61724	67.7	60.5	41.3	7.7	26.7	2.3	71.7	51.1	1.6	10.4	5.5	1.3	3.0
15-17		63831	70.5	62.7	59.2	12.9	30.9	3.6	71.3	51.0	2.1	9.2	7.0	2.5	3.1
Female		207680	84.9	78.3	54.9	2.6	30.3	5.1	43.2	30.1	2.2	15.6	5.2	1.3	2.8
5-9		49760	75.2	63.8	20.9	1.1	14.7	1.7	27.3	22.3	0.9	20.6	3.4	0.9	1.5
10-11		33129	82.1	77.1	40.4	1.7	24.3	2.0	42.6	28.8	1.8	15.7	5.1	1.6	3.0
12-14		58013	88.5	83.8	62.8	3.3	33.3	5.0	47.8	30.2	2.2	14.7	6.4	1.5	3.1
15-17		66778	90.3	84.9	80.7	3.5	42.1	9.1	51.3	36.5	3.3	12.7	5.4	1.1	3.5

Table 5.9 shows that a substantial number of children aged 5-9 were engaged in household duties. However, 81.4 percent of these children spent less than nine hours for household duties per week. It was observed that as age of children increases, the hours per week spent on household duties increases. For instance, three out of ten children aged 10-11 years compared to four out of ten children aged 12-14 years spent 10-42 hours for household duties a week.

Table 5.9 Number of children engaged in household duties (non economic activities), by age groups, gender and hours spent for household duties

Hours spent in a week/sex	Children participated in household duties		Age groups							
			5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17	5-9	10-11	12-14	15-17
	Number	Percentage	Numbers				Percentage			
Total children	417 713	100.0	98 308	69 059	119 737	130 609	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 hours	131 607	31.5	57 204	26 144	28 045	20 214	58.2	37.9	23.4	15.4
5-9	111 667	26.7	22 794	21 384	34 875	32 614	23.2	31.0	29.1	25.0
10-14	69 307	16.6	10 465	11 261	23 045	24 536	10.6	16.3	19.2	18.8
15-24	70 864	17.0	6 030	7 675	23 093	34 066	6.1	11.1	19.3	26.1
25-34	22 465	5.4	1 410	1 648	7 071	12 336	1.4	2.4	5.9	9.4
35-42	6 786	1.6	239	488	2 109	3 950	0.2	0.7	1.8	3.0
43-48	1 512	0.4	50	159	508	795	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
49-55	1 837	0.4	63	228	565	981	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8
56+	1 668	0.4	53	72	426	1 117	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9
Male	210 033	100.0	48 548	35 930	61 724	63 831	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 hours	76 106	36.2	29 656	15 099	18 158	13 193	61.1	42.0	29.3	20.8
5-9	60 454	28.8	11 223	10 905	19 351	18 975	23.1	30.4	31.3	29.7
10-14	32 439	15.4	4 509	5 450	10 720	11 760	9.3	15.2	17.4	18.4
15-24	29 403	14.0	2 281	3 399	9 923	13 800	4.7	9.5	16.1	21.6
25-34	8 510	4.1	766	734	2 704	4 306	1.6	2.0	4.4	6.7
35-42	1 732	0.8	0	0	589	1 143	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8
43-48	516	0.2	50	115	126	225	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
49-55	739	0.4	63	228	100	348	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5
56+	134	0.1	0	0	53	81	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Female	207 680	100.0	49 760	33 129	58 013	66 778	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 hours	55 501	26.7	27 548	11 045	9 887	7 021	55.3	33.4	17.1	10.6
5-9	51 213	24.7	11 571	10 479	15 524	13 639	23.3	31.6	26.8	20.4
10-14	36 868	17.8	5 956	5 811	12 325	12 776	12.0	17.5	21.2	19.1
15-24	41 461	20.0	3 749	4 276	13 170	20 266	7.5	12.9	22.7	30.3
25-34	13 955	6.7	644	914	4 367	8 030	1.3	2.8	7.5	12.0
35-42	5 054	2.4	239	488	1 520	2 807	0.5	1.5	2.6	4.2
43-48	996	0.5	0	44	382	570	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9
49-55	1 098	0.5	0	0	465	633	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
56+	1 534	0.7	53	72	373	1 036	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6

The number of girls (3,628) who spent more than 43 hours a week for household chores were substantially higher than boys (1389). The above table shows that children aged 10-14 and 15-17 years have spent numerous hours contributing to household chores. Water and fuel fetching is mainly performed by boys. However, in household shopping tasks, both boys and girls participate. For activities such as minor household repairs, knitting, and sewing, older children are preferred.



VI

CHAPTER

CHILD LABOUR, AND CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOUR

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Mongolia is a country with a young population. In fact, almost half of its population is under that age of 24. For this reason, the Government of Mongolia has been taken many important measures to maintain the well-being of its population and to protect their rights. However, many challenges related to the violation of children's rights still exist, including violence to children, poverty and malnutrition, lack of shelter, and child labour. These circumstances result in negative consequences for Mongolia's children, such as detriments in health and well-being as well as in education. Therefore, there is an urgent need to assess these survey results in order to understand the factors that compel children to seek work and the dangers that result from such work.

Using the findings of the previous sections, the magnitude of child work and of child labour is analyzed in this chapter. In addition, causes and consequences of children's engagement in economic and non-economic activities are analyzed, including children's own view on the consequences that would occur if they stopped working.

6.2 CHILD LABOUR ESTIMATES

Child labour is a narrower concept than children who are at work that is "the economically active children". For this survey, the methodology on child labour estimates was developed and approved by the Joint Order of the Chairman of NSO and Minister of Social Welfare and Labour of Mongolia in 2009¹, in line with the recommendations of ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182. According to this methodology, child labour for statistical measurement purposes is defined as follows:

"Child labour" includes children aged 5-11 years engaged in economic activities; children aged 12-14 years in light work, but spend more than 14 hours a week; children aged 15-17 in work, but spend 43 or more hours a week. ("Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force", Section 2.14. NSO and MSWL, 2009).

For the estimate of child labour in Mongolia, this procedure has been followed as the official approved methodology (Table 6.1).

In this chapter, an alternate estimate is also made of 'long hours of work' by children according to the Labour Law (Table 6.2). It should be noted that the results of the two estimates are obviously different, due to variations in the criteria of, both, hours spent at work during the reference week, and the child age groups thresholds. This alternate estimate is provided for use by policy makers, and to highlight that a sizeable proportion of working children, who fall technically outside the official child labour count criteria, are in a vulnerable situation.

Child labour estimate according to the approved official methodology: Child labour estimate made according to the approved methodology based on hours spent in economic activities during the reference week by children's age groups is shown in Table 6.1.

¹ Joint Order No. 01-68/94 dated 16 June 2009 and its Appendix dated 19 June 2009.

Table 6.1. Child labour estimates based on hours spent in economic activity, by age group and gender (according to the approved methodology)

Hours spent in a week/gender	Total	Age groups		
		5-11	12 - 14	15 - 17
Number of working children	75 855	24 474	23 409	27 972
Less than 5 hours	5 047	2 641	1 507	899
5-9	15 183	6 873	4 641	3 669
10-14	19 213	8 058	6 469	4 686
15-24	13 753	3 699	4 844	5 210
25-34	7 105	1 509	2 123	3 473
35-42	7 046	1 108	2 291	3 647
43-48	836	204	162	470
49-55	1 406	133	362	911
56 and more hours	6 266	249	1 010	5 007
Of which: child labour	41 654	24 474	10 792	6 388
Male	41 905	12 830	13 392	15 683
Less than 5 hours	2 348	1,366	808	174
5-9	7 368	3,485	2,502	1,381
10-14	9 318	3,854	3,370	2,094
15-24	7 531	2,092	2,610	2,829
25-34	3 973	1,009	1,268	1,696
35-42	4 655	590	1,501	2,564
43-48	687	105	162	420
49-55	874	80	221	573
56 and more hours	5 151	249	950	3,952
Of which: child labour	24 487	12 830	6 712	4 945
Female	33 950	11 644	10 017	12 289
Less than 5 hours	2 699	1 275	699	725
5-9	7 815	3 388	2,139	2,288
10-14	9 895	4 204	3,099	2,592
15-24	6 222	1 607	2,234	2,381
25-34	3 132	500	855	1,777
35-42	2 391	518	790	1,083
43-48	149	99	0	50
49-55	532	53	141	338
Of which: child labour	1 115		60	1,055
Of which: child labour	17 167	11 644	4 080	1 443

The shaded area of Table 6.1 indicates that out of 75,855 children engaged in economic activities during the reference week, 54.9 percent or 41,654 children were in child labour. This survey report has estimated total child labour as consisting of (i) child labour estimate based on long hours at work (43 hours and more) spent in the reference week, and (ii) estimates of children in hazardous activity and in hazardous work conditions². The estimate of children in hazardous work, which was defined based on the officially approved "List of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed"³ is provided in Chapter 8.

² Since the estimate of (ii) is rather small and its statistical classification by ISIC and ISCO codes is not as yet robust, the possible overlap of a few child labour belonging to both (i) and (ii) has not been attempted.

³ Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour Order No. 107 dated 26 September 2008.

The overall survey finding is that of 93,968 working children aged 5-17 years, 46.3 percent or 43,545 (41,654 + 1,891) children were engaged in child labour. In other words, 7.4 percent of all children aged 5-17 (43,545 children of 589,076 estimated child populations in this age group) were engaged in child labour. Of these children, 60.2 percent or 26,210 (24,487+1,723) were boys and 39.8 percent or 17,335 (17,167+168) were girls.

Estimate of 'long hours of work' by children according to the Labour Code of Mongolia: The Labour Law of Mongolia states, among others, that⁴:

- A citizen who has reached the age of 15 years old is eligible to make an employment contract with consent of his or her parents or guardians.
- It is permitted for a 15 year-old child to work up to 30 hours per week, and up to 36 hours per week for a child aged 16-17 years.

Table 6.2. Estimates based on long hours spent by children in economic activity, by age group and sex (according to the Labour Law)

Hours spent in a week/gender	Total	Age groups		
		5-14	15	16-17
Number of working children	75 855	47 883	8 597	19 375
Less than 29 hours	58 015	41 345	5 929	10 741
30-35 hours	4 577	2 372	621	1 584
36 and more hours	13 263	4 166	2 047	7 050
Of which: child labour	57 601	47 883	2 668	7 050
Male	41 905	26 223	4757	10926
Less than 29 hours	29 276	21 664	2 737	4 875
30-35 hours	2 673	1 631	281	761
36 and more hours	9 957	2 928	1 739	5 290
Of which: child labour	33 533	26 223	2 020	5 290
Female	33 950	21 661	3 840	8 449
Less than 29 hours	28 739	19 681	3 192	5 866
30-35 hours	1 904	741	340	823
36 and more hours	3 306	1 238	308	1 760
Of which: child labour	24 068	21 660	648	1 760

The alternate estimate of 'long hours of work' by children based on the above criteria is shown in Table 6.2. According to the survey findings, and by the criteria of the Labour Code of Mongolia, there were 57,601 (Table 6.2) children engaged work in excess of the permitted weekly work hours. This number constitutes 75.9 percent of all children engaged in economic activities during the reference week. Of these children, 58.2 percent were boys and 41.8 percent were girls. This ratio was similar to previous estimates. Of children so engaged in work hours not permissible under the Labour Code, 83.1 percent were children aged 5-14 years, 4.6 percent were children of age 15, and 12.2 percent were children aged 16-17 years.

This estimate shows a higher percentage of children in excessive weekly work hours labour as compared to the estimate (by the official statistical measurement of child labour) and is due to two main factors. First, there is no 'light work' exemption provision for the child age group 12-14 years; and second, a lower cut-off threshold on weekly work hours for children aged 15 and over is applied.

This suggests that the existing official statistical estimation methodology of child labour should be improved in line with the recommendations issued by the resolution on "Child Labour Statistics" of ILO 18th Conference of Labour Statisticians and the Clauses of Labour Code of Mongolia.

⁴ The Labour Law of Mongolia 2008, Articles 71.1, 109.2 and 109.3

It may also be noted that as the current survey excluded street children and children living in institutions, and therefore, the results presented in this report are an underestimation the prevailing child labour situation in Mongolia. Moreover, as the survey conducted was based on children living in households, it has not been able to estimate fully children engaged in the worst forms of child labour other than those undertaking hazardous work.

6.3 NON-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

During the reference week, out of 589,076 surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 93,968 or 16.0 percent were engaged in economic activities; 344,680 children or 58.5 percent were performed household duties only; 114,300 children or 19.4 percent studied only, and 6.1 percent were neither studied nor worked. Table 6.3 presents data on activities performed by children during the reference week by age groups and gender.

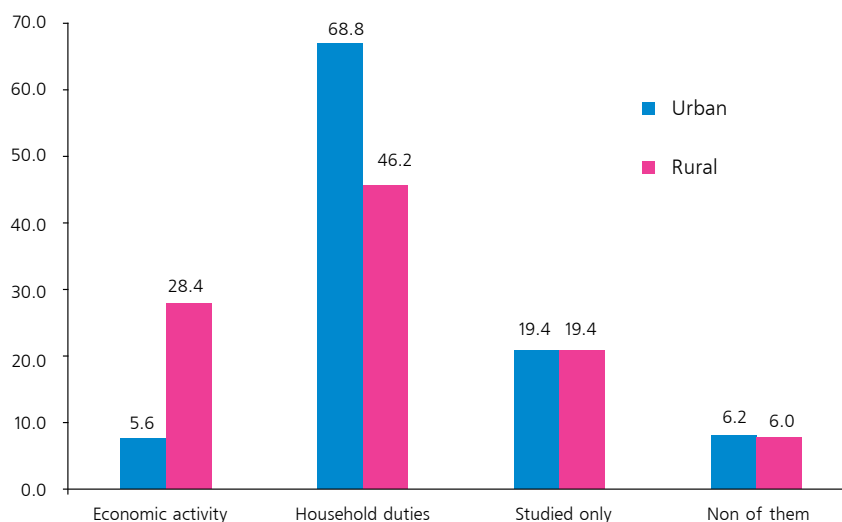
There was no substantive gender difference for children who only studied and for children who neither studied nor worked among children aged 5-17 years. However, 16.9 percent of boys and 14.9 percent of girls were engaged in economic activities, while 56.9 percent of boys and 60.2 percent of girls performed household duties. This indicates that boys have more opportunities to earn income when compared to girls. The data further indicated that as age rises, the number of children that only study decreases, and the number of children (boys and girls) that engaged in economic and in non-economic activities, both with or without other activities, tends to increase.

Table 6.3. Activities performed by children aged 5-17 years during the reference week, by age groups and gender

		Total	Economic activity (with or without other activities)	Household duties (with or without other activities)	Studied only	None of them
Total children		589 076	93 968	344 680	114 300	36 128
5 - 9		201 839	17 677	86 607	63 853	33 702
10 - 11		91 630	13 624	58 707	18 575	724
12 - 14		144 390	28 945	96 444	18 541	460
15 - 17		151 217	33 722	102 922	13 331	1 242
Boys	Total	300 677	50 870	171 200	59 072	19 535
	5 - 9	102 275	9 648	42 615	32 034	17 978
	10 - 11	48 058	6 667	30 542	10 353	496
	12 - 14	74 823	15 986	48 919	9 697	221
	15 - 17	75 521	18 569	49 124	6 988	840
Girls	Total	288 399	43 098	173 480	55 228	16 593
	5 - 9	99 564	8 029	43 992	31 819	15 724
	10 - 11	43 572	6 957	28 165	8 222	228
	12 - 14	69 567	12 959	47 525	8 844	239
	15 - 17	75 696	15 153	53 798	6 343	402
Percentage share						
Total children		100.0	16.0	58.5	19.4	6.1
5 - 9		100.0	8.8	42.9	31.6	16.7
10 - 11		100.0	14.9	64.0	20.3	0.8
12 - 14		100.0	20.0	66.8	12.8	0.4
15 - 17		100.0	22.3	68.1	8.8	0.8
Boys	Total	100.0	16.9	56.9	19.6	6.6
	5 - 9	100.0	9.4	41.7	31.3	17.6
	10 - 11	100.0	13.9	63.6	21.5	1.0
	12 - 14	100.0	21.4	65.5	13.0	0.3
	15 - 17	100.0	24.6	65.0	9.3	1.1
Girls	Total	100.0	14.9	60.2	19.1	5.8
	5 - 9	100.0	8.1	44.1	32.0	15.8
	10 - 11	100.0	16.0	64.6	18.9	0.5
	12 - 14	100.0	18.6	68.3	12.8	0.3
	15 - 17	100.0	20.0	71.1	8.4	0.5

In terms of location, the majority of urban children, or 68.8 percent, was engaged in household duties only. This figure was less by 22.6 percentage points for rural children. Opposing, the percentage of rural children engaged in economic activities was higher (28.4 percent for rural children), compared to only 5.6 percent for urban children. Those responding: "only studied" and "idle" were similar for both urban and rural children.

Figure 6.1. Activities performed by children aged 5-17 years during the reference week, by urban/rural location, in percentages



Out of all children aged 5-17 years, 11.7 percent or 6,915 children were out of school. Economic activity of these children during the reference week is presented in Table 6.4. The age distribution demonstrates that out of all children who were not in school, 71.6 percent or 49,539 children were of the 5-9 age groups, followed by 6.7 percent or 4,641 children of the 10-14 age group and 21.7 percent or 14,973 children of the 15-17 age groups. It is important to highlight that out of all children of aged 7-17 (N= 21270) who are entitled to schooling, 30.8 percent were not actually in school.

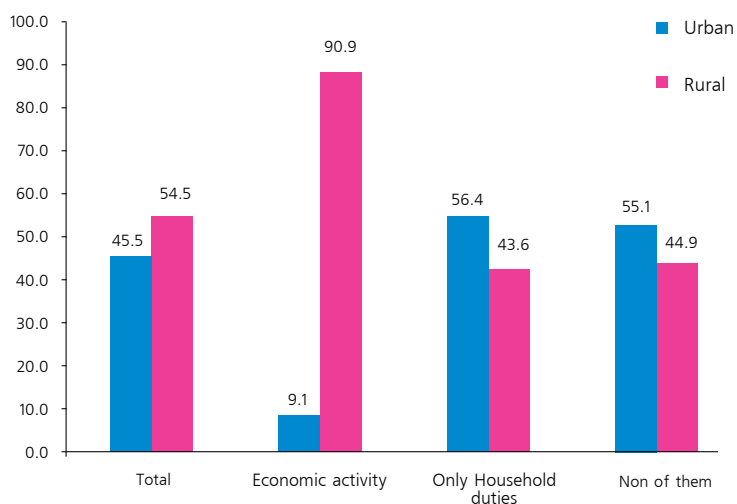
Out of children who were not in school but engaged in economic activities, 19.0 percent belonged to the 5-9 age groups, which was higher by only 0.1 percent than children of the 10-14 age groups. It is notable improvement that the ratio of young children who engaged in economic activities decreased substantially, which was twice as high as compared to the 10-14 age groups in the previous 2006/07 survey.

Table 6.4. Activities performed by children who are not studying, during the reference week, by age groups and gender

		Total	Economic activity	Only household duties	Studied only
Total		69 153	14 975	18 051	36 127
5 - 6		47 883	2 428	12 302	33 153
7 - 9		1 656	422	685	549
10 - 14		4 641	2 825	633	1 183
15 - 17		14 973	9 300	4 431	1 242
Boys	Total	40 724	11 606	9 583	19 535
	5 - 6	25 690	1 746	6 235	17 709
	7 - 9	920	256	394	270
	10 - 14	3 524	2 322	486	716
	15 - 17	10 590	7 282	2 468	840
Girls	Total	28 429	3 369	8 468	16 592
	5 - 6	22 193	682	6 067	15 444
	7 - 9	736	166	291	279
	10 - 14	1 117	503	147	467
		4 383	2 018	1 963	402
Percentage share					
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 6		69.2	16.2	68.2	91.8
7 - 9		2.4	2.8	3.8	1.5
10 - 14		6.7	18.9	3.5	3.3
15 - 17		21.7	62.1	24.5	3.4
Boys	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5 - 6	63.0	15.0	65.0	90.6
	7 - 9	2.3	2.2	4.1	1.4
	10 - 14	8.7	20.0	5.1	3.7
	15 - 17	26.0	62.8	25.8	4.3
Girls	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	5 - 6	78.1	20.3	71.6	93.1
	7 - 9	2.6	4.9	3.4	1.7
	10 - 14	3.9	14.9	1.7	2.8
		15.4	59.9	23.3	2.4

Table 6.4 indicates that a majority of children aged 5-9 (72.0 percent) perform household chores. Out of children who were not in school but engaged in economic activities, 77.5 percent were boys and 22.5 percent were girls.

Figure 6.2. Activities performed by children who are not in school during the reference week, by urban/rural location, in percentages



In terms of location, economic activities of children who were not in school were similar for both urban and rural areas. Out of children engaged in economic activities, 90.9 percent were rural children. This indicated that there is a high probability for rural children to be out of school for purposes of work.

6.4 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

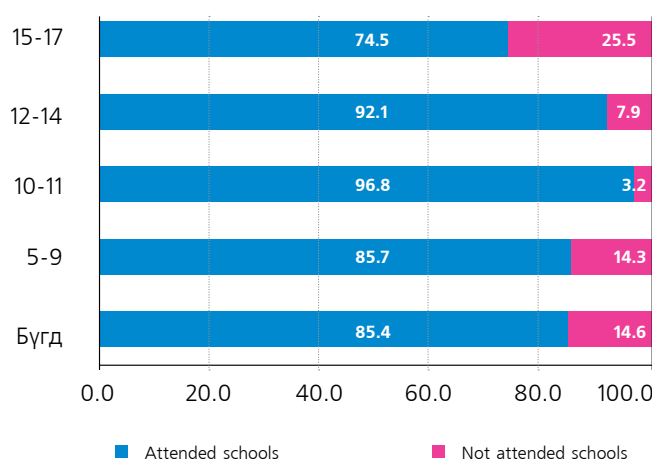
The survey results show that out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 15.1 percent or 89,142 were engaged in livestock breeding, manufacturing and services. Of these children, 53.6 percent or 47,805 children were boys and 46.4 percent or 41,337 were girls. Table 6.5 provides data on children performing household duties and their school attendance by age groups, gender and urban/rural location. In total, 85.4 percent of children engaged in household duties were in school. In terms of location, 94.8 percent of urban children and 83.3 percent of rural children were engaged in household duties in addition to their schooling.

Table 6.5. Children performing household duties, by age groups of starting to help, school attendance, urban/rural location and gender

			Total	School attendance		
				Total	Yes	No
Total			89 142	100.0	85.4	14.6
5 - 9			16 837	100.0	85.7	14.3
10 - 11			13 198	100.0	96.8	3.2
12 - 14			27 891	100.0	92.1	7.9
15 - 17			31 216	100.0	74.5	25.5
Urban	Total		16 379	100.0	94.8	5.2
	5 - 9		1 669	100.0	93.0	7.0
	10 - 11		2 348	100.0	100.0	0.0
	12 - 14		5 148	100.0	97.6	2.4
	15 - 17		7 214	100.0	91.6	8.4
Rural	Total		72 763	100.0	83.3	16.7
	5 - 9		15 168	100.0	84.9	15.1
	10 - 11		10 850	100.0	96.2	3.8
	12 - 14		22 743	100.0	90.8	9.2
	15-17		24 002	100.0	69.3	30.7
Gender	Boys		47 805	100.0	78.8	21.2
	Girls		41 337	100.0	93.0	7.0

Out of children engaged in household duties, 18.9 percent belonged to the 5-9 age group followed by 46.1 percent in the 10-14 age group and 35.0 percent in the 15-17 age group. The urban and rural distribution suggests that the majority of urban children aged 15-17 assist their households, while the majority of rural children aged 10-14 assist their households. The data further more indicates that participation of rural children in their household chores is four times higher than that of urban children. Figure 6.3 illustrates school attendance of children performing household duties.

Figure 6.3. School attendance of children performed household duties, by age groups, percentage share



Survey findings show that out of surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 1,857 children were engaged in economic activities outside of their household. Of these children, 83.7 percent were boys and 16.3 percent were girls. Table 6.6 demonstrates the school attendance of children engaged in work outside of the households, by their age groups and urban/rural location.

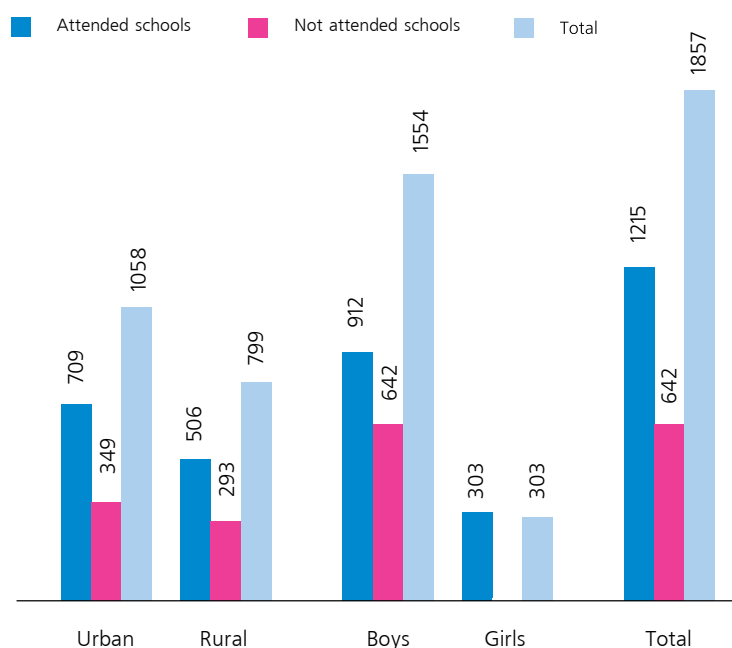
Table 6.6. School attendance of children engaged in work outside of households, by age groups and urban/rural location

Age groups/location		Total	School attendance			
			Number		Percentage	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		1 857	1 215	642	65.4	34.6
5 - 9		48	48		100.0	0.0
10 - 11		56	56		100.0	0.0
12 - 14		220	159	61	72.3	27.7
15 - 17		1 533	952	581	62.1	37.9
Urban	Total	1 058	709	349	67.0	33.0
	5-9	48	48		100.0	0.0
	12-14	100	39	61	39.0	61.0
	15 - 17	910	622	288	68.4	31.6
Rural	Total	799	506	293	63.3	36.7
	10-11	56	56		100.0	0.0
	12-14	120	120		100.0	0.0
	15-17	623	330	293	53.0	47.0

Of the children engaged in work outside of the household, 2.6 percent belonged to the 5-9 age group; 3.0 percent were children in the 10-11 age groups; 11.8 percent were children in the 12-14 age group, and 82.6 percent were children in the 15-17 age group. In terms of location, the majority of children engaged in work outside of the household belonged to age group of 15-17 years. There were no children aged 5-9 years who engaged in outside of household in the rural area. All 48 children engaged in work outside of the household resided in urban settlements.

As stated earlier, out of children engaged in work outside of the household, 2.6 percent (48 children out of 1,857) children of age 10 and below. This figure decreased by 15.9 percent as compared to the previous 2006/07 CLS.

Figure 6.4. Number of children engaged in work outside of the households, by school attendance, urban/rural location and gender



The proportion of urban children in school and engaged in work outside of the household was 3.7 percent higher than for rural children. The above figure shows all girls engaged in work outside of the household. Six out of ten boys who engaged in work outside of the household were attending school.

6.5 THE REASONS FOR ENGAGING IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

6.5.1 Reasons for helping in household business

This section presents the analysis of the reasons reported by children or helping in household business. The survey results revealed that, out of total surveyed children aged 5-17 years, 15.1 percent helped in their household business, livestock breeding, and household production and services.

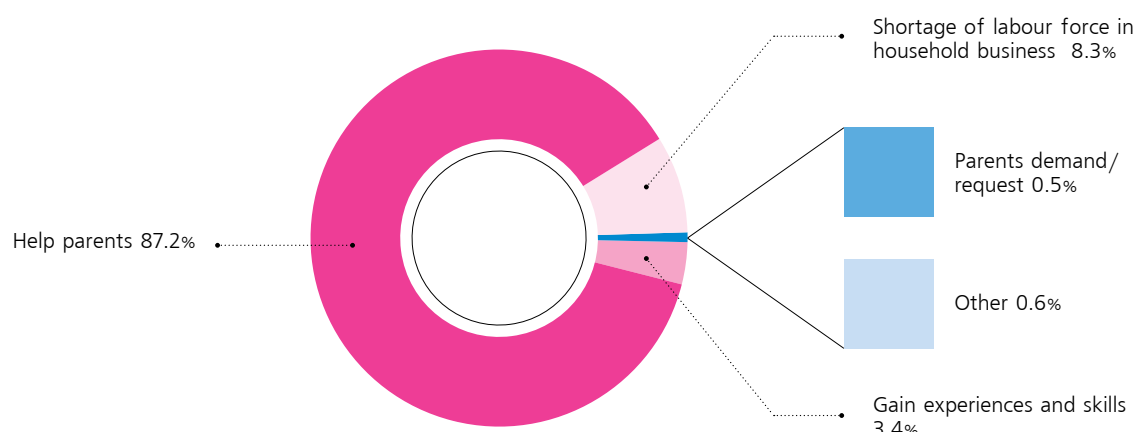
Table 6.7. Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by age groups and gender

		Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of labour force in household business	Parents demand/ request	Other
Total		89 142	3 014	77 694	7 431	454	549
5 - 9		16 837	507	15 188	784	232	126
10 - 11		13 198	352	12 405	383	58	
12 - 14		27 891	1 077	24 668	1 945	115	86
15 - 17		31 216	1 078	25 433	4 319	49	337
Boys	Total	47 805	2 071	40 568	4 324	395	447
	5 - 9	9 114	396	8 113	369	173	63
	10 - 11	6 564	272	6 234		58	
	12 - 14	15 352	677	13 326	1 187	115	47
	15 - 17	16 775	726	12 895	2 768	49	337
Girls	Total	41 337	943	37 126	3 107	59	102
	5 - 9	7 723	111	7 075	415	59	63
	10 - 11	6 634	80	6 171	383		
	12 - 14	12 539	400	11 342	758		39
	15 - 17	14 441	352	12 538	1 551		
Percentage share							
Total		100.0	3.4	87.2	8.3	0.5	0.6
5 - 9		100.0	3.0	90.2	4.7	1.4	0.7
10 - 11		100.0	2.7	94.0	2.9	0.4	0.0
12 - 14		100.0	3.9	88.4	7.0	0.4	0.3
15 - 17		100.0	3.5	81.5	13.8	0.2	1.1
Boys	Total	100.0	4.3	84.9	9.0	0.8	0.9
	5 - 9	100.0	4.3	89.0	4.0	1.9	0.7
	10 - 11	100.0	4.1	95.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
	12 - 14	100.0	4.4	86.8	7.7	0.7	0.3
	15 - 17	100.0	4.3	76.9	16.5	0.3	2.0
Girls	Total	100.0	2.3	89.8	7.5	0.1	0.2
	5 - 9	100.0	1.4	91.6	5.4	0.8	0.8
	10 - 11	100.0	1.2	93.0	5.8	0.0	0.0
	12 - 14	100.0	3.2	90.5	6.0	0.0	0.3
	15 - 17	100.0	2.4	86.8	10.7	0.0	0.0

The reasons for helping in household business are illustrated in Table 6.7 by children age groups and gender. The below table and figure show that majority or nine out of ten children responded that they engaged in household business, production, services and livestock breeding activities to help their parents. A negligible number of children (0.5 percent) responded that they started work under "parents' request". Of these children nine out of ten children were in urban areas.

There was no major difference observed by gender and location.

Figure 6.5. Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in household activities, in percentage



Survey results demonstrate that children in school were engaged in household production, services and livestock breeding to gain work experiences and to help parents.

Figure 6.6. Distribution of children engaged in household activities, by reasons and school attendance

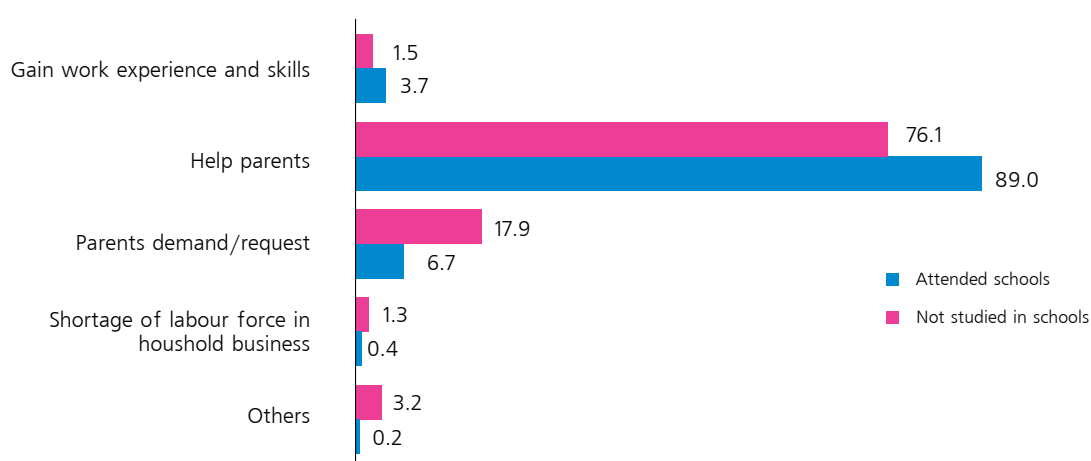


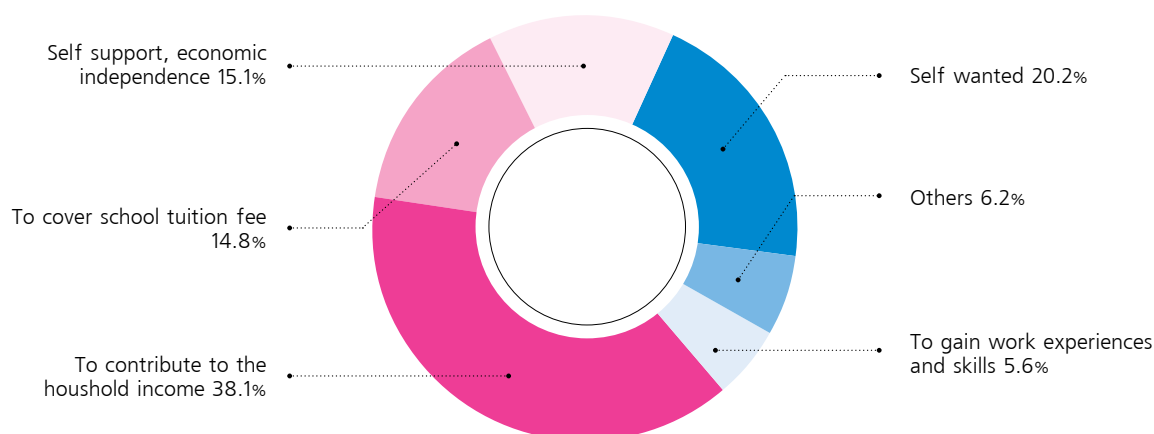
Figure 6.6 highlights that a majority of children engaged in household activities to help parents. This reason was cited by 89.0 percent of children attending schools and 76.1 percent of children not attending schools. The reason, "Shortage of labour force in household business," was cited by 6.7 percent of children attending school and 17.9 percent of children not attending school.

Responses provided by children not in school about the reasons of shortage of the labor force in household business and parents requests were higher than that of children in school. A majority of children, or 93.5 percent, who engaged in household business but were not attending school were in rural areas.

6.5.2 Reasons for working outside of the household

Table 6.8 describes reasons for children's engagement in work outside of the household by age groups and gender, and the percentage distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household is shown in Figure 6.7. This figure demonstrates that the highest number of children, or 38.1 percent started economic activity to contribute to their household income. This response was given by 37.1 percent (451 children out of 1,215) of children in school, and 39.9 percent (256 children out of 642) of children not in school.

Figure 6.7. Percentage distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household



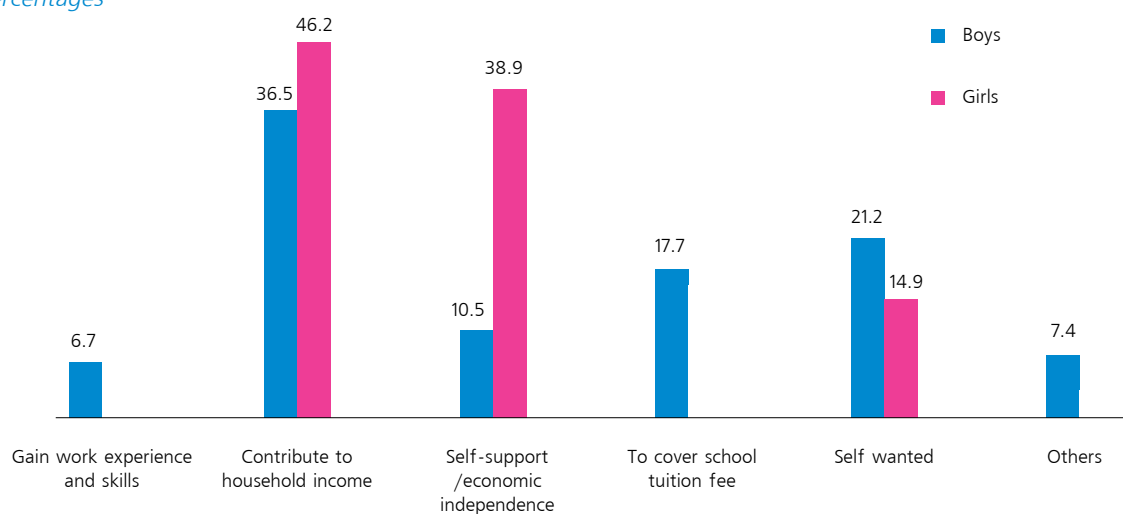
In total, 20.2 percent of children (375 out of 1,857) responded that they “wanted to engage in work outside of the household.” This included 26.6 percent (323 out of 1,215) of children in school and 8.1 percent (52 out of 642) of children not in school. The reason of self-support and economic independence was cited by 15.1 percent of all children: 9.7 percent (118 out of 1,215) of children in school, 25.4 percent (163 out of 642) of children not in school. Some children engaged in work outside of the household due to their desire to gain work experience (5.6 percent) and to cover the cost of schooling (14.8 percent).

Table 6.8. Reasons of engaging in work outside of the household, by age groups and gender

Age groups/gender	Total	Gain experience and skills	Contribute to the household income	Self-support/ economic independence	Cover cost of schooling	Child wanted	Other
Total	1 857	104	707	281	275	375	115
5 - 9	48					48	
10 - 11	56				56		
12 - 14	220		127		66	27	
15 - 17	1 533	104	580	281	153	300	115
Total	1 554	104	567	163	275	330	115
Boys							
5 - 9	48	0	0	0	0	48	0
10 - 11	56	0	0	0	56	0	0
12 - 14	181	0	88	0	66	27	0
15 - 17	1 269	104	479	163	153	255	115
Total	303		140	118		45	
Girls							
12 - 14	39	0	39	0	0	0	0
15 - 17	264	0	101	118	0	45	0

Figure 6.8 illustrates that reasons for engaging in work differ by gender. For instance, 24.4 percent of boys responded that, the main reason was gaining work experiences and earning to cover the cost of schooling, while no girl cited these reasons. Girls cited their desire to contribute to household income, self-support or economic independence and self wanted as their main reasons for work outside of households.

Figure 6.8. Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household, by gender, in percentages



A total of 36.5 percent of boys engaged in work outside of the household and 46.2 percent of girls engaged in work outside of the household responded that self-support and economic independence was their main reason for engaging in work. Additionally, 21.2 percent of boys responded that their main reason for working outside of their home was "self wanted," which was higher by 6.3 percent when compared to their girl peers who cited the same reason.

Figure 6.9. Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household, by urban/rural location, in percentages

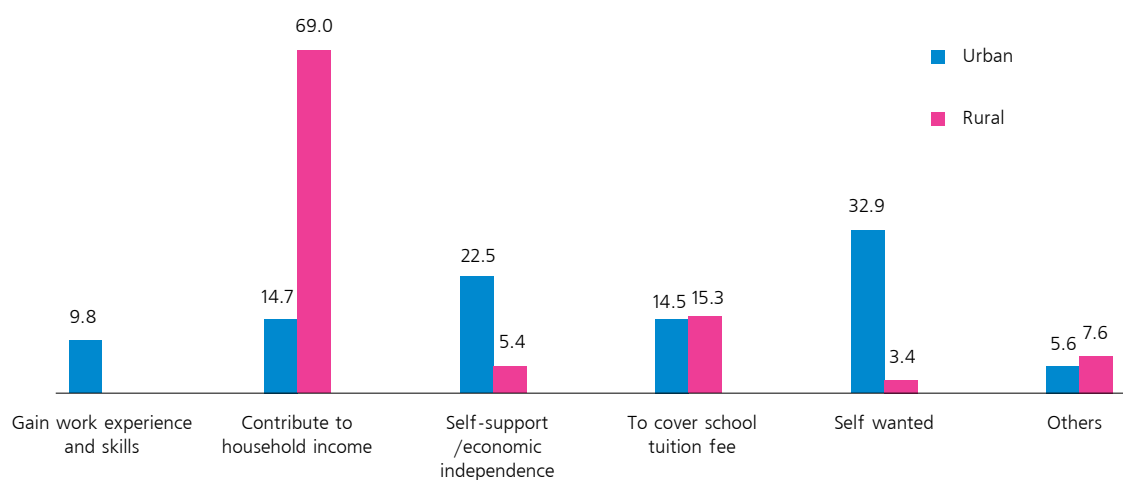


Figure 6.9 shows that reasons for engaging in work outside of household differ by location. It is interesting that seven out of ten rural children responded that the main reason for engaging in work outside of the household was to contribute to household income, while only 14.7 percent of urban children cited this reason. Furthermore, 32.9 percent of urban children cited that the main reason for engaging in work was self wanted, compared to 3.4 percent of rural children. The reasons of "self wanted, self-support, and economic independence" were more often cited by urban children as their main reasons for engaging in work outside household, demonstrating the desire of many urban children to be economically independent.

6.6 CONSEQUENCES OF "IF CHILD STOPS WORKING"

The question about "if the child stops working, what would happen to child or to child's family?" was asked to the survey respondents.

In response to the question of what would occur if a child stopped working, 48.6 percent of children working outside of the household answered that no change will occur, 33.8 percent answered that livelihood will worsen, 11.6 percent said that the household income would be lost, and 6.0 percent responded that it would weaken work experiences and skills.

Table 6.9. Number of children engaged in work outside of the household and consequences of "if the child stops working", by age groups, gender and urban/rural location

		Total	Livelihood will worsen	Loss of household income	Weakening of the work experience and skills	No change
Total		1 857	628	216	110	903
5 - 9		48				48
10 - 11		56	56			
12 - 14		220	100			120
15 - 17		1 533	472	216	110	735
Gender:	Boys	1 554	589	114	110	741
	Girls	303	39	102		162
Location:	Urban	1 059	318	48	58	635
	Rural	798	310	168	52	268
Percentage share						
Total		100.0	33.8	11.6	6.0	48.6
5 - 9		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 - 11		100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14		100.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	54.5
15 - 17		100.0	30.8	14.1	7.2	47.9
Gender:	Boys	100.0	37.9	7.3	7.1	47.7
	Girls	100.0	12.9	33.6	0.0	53.5
Location:	Urban	100.0	30.0	4.5	5.5	60.0
	Rural	100.0	38.8	21.1	6.5	33.6

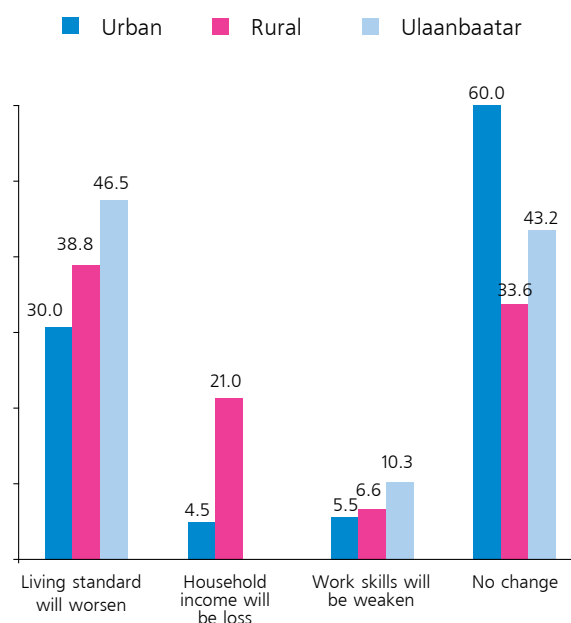
In terms of gender, the majority of boys answered that livelihood will worsen (37.9 percent) and no change will occur (47.7 percent), while the majority of girls responded that no change will occur (53.5 percent), and household income will diminish (33.6 percent).

Interestingly, 37.9 percent of boys answered that livelihood will worsen, while only 12.9 percent of girls provided the same answer. However, an answer of "no change will occur" was provided by approximately half of both boys and girls (47.7 percent of boys and 53.5 percent of girls).

Reported consequences of the question, "If the child stops working" by the respondents are illustrated in Figure 6.10 by urban/rural location and Ulaanbaatar City.

A majority of urban children, or 60.0 percent reported that there would be no change if they stopped working, compared to only 33.6 percent of rural children. Meanwhile, 30.0 percent of urban children reported that living standards would worsen compared to 46.5 percent of rural children who reported the same answer. This indicates that rural children may be more concerned with potential consequences of stopping work than urban children. Finally, a total of 46.5 percent of Ulaanbaatar City children responded to that livelihood will worsen if they stopped working.

Figure 6.10. Consequences of the question, "if the child stops working", by urban/rural location and Ulaanbaatar City, in percentages



The answer of "household income loss" was provided by only 4.5 percent of urban children, compared to 21.0 percent of rural children as the main consequence for stopping work, indicating that these children are potential breadwinners for their households. Moreover, this answer was not provided by Ulaanbaatar City children, suggesting that breadwinner children are often from aimag centers, soums, and bags.



VII

CHAPTER

WORK PLACE AND ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN'S
WORKING CONDITIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

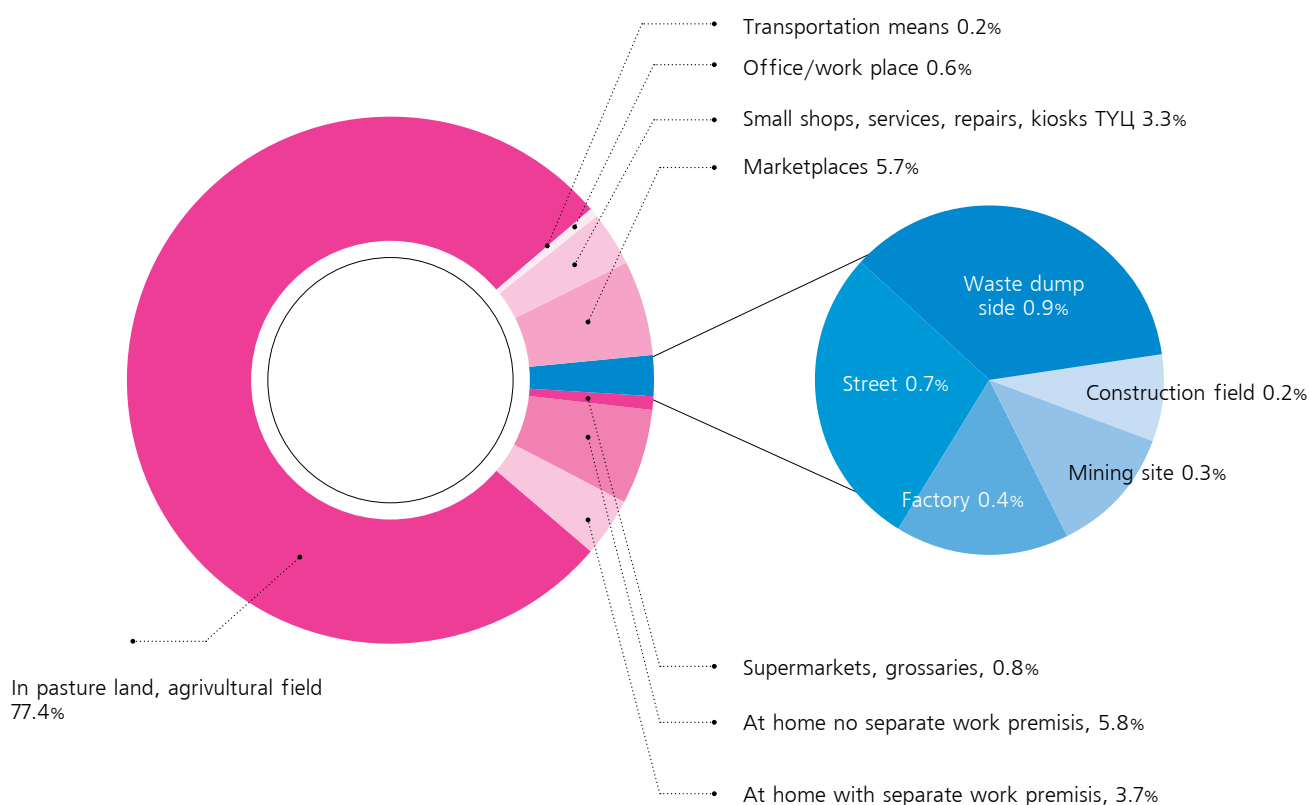
There is a need for broader study of child labour and the subsequent development of programmes that aim to eliminate child labour. In addition to estimating child labour by children's age and hours spent in work, it is important to analyze the role that children play in work, the conditions of their workplaces, whether the work conditions harm children's health and development, etc.

Working condition refers to the surrounding environment and the reality of workplace where children and adults work. In other words, it refers to the work process as well as the workplace location. In the 2011/12 CLS, workplace, workplace location and working conditions where children aged 5-17 are engaged in work were analyzed based on survey results.

7.2 LOCATION OF WORKPLACE WHERE CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS ENGAGED IN WORK

Out of 94,000 working children, 72,700 thousand or 77.4 percent were engaged in livestock herding in a pasture/agricultural field; 5,400 or 5.8 percent worked at home with no specific work premises or facilities; 5,300 or 5.7 percent worked at marketplaces and service centers; 3,400 or 3.7 percent worked at home with separate premises or facilities; and 3,100 or 3.3 percent worked in small shops, services, repairs, kiosks and kiosks (See Figure 7.1).

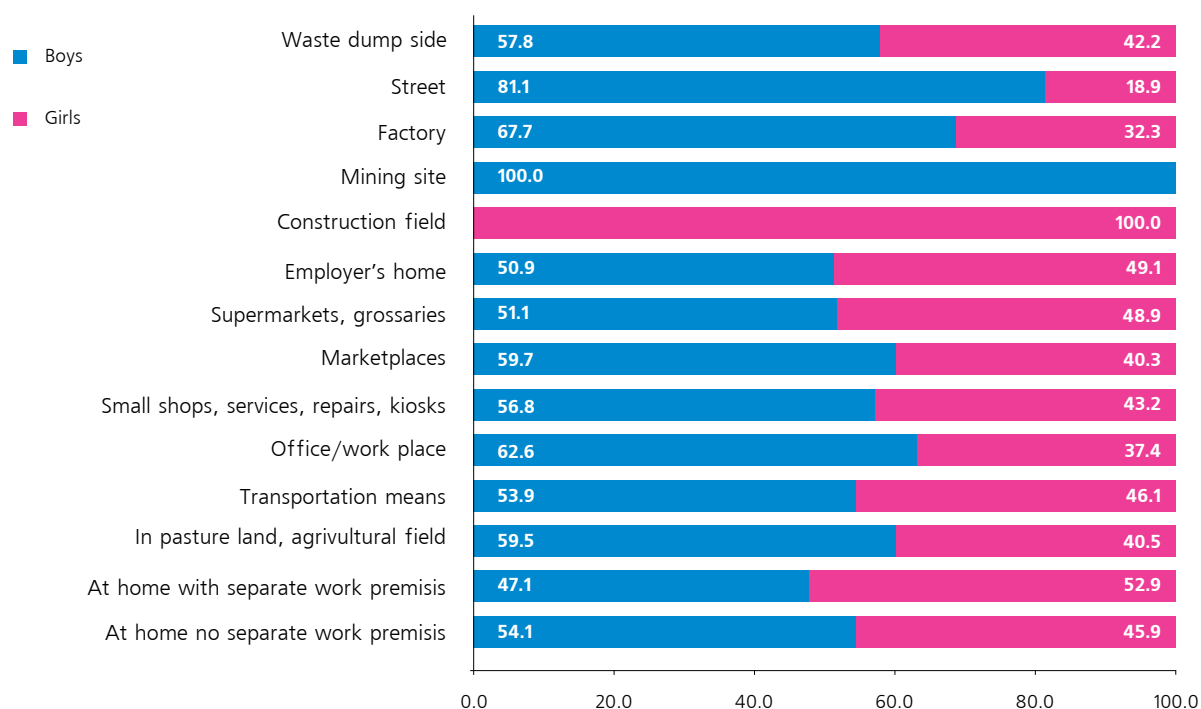
Figure 7.1 Location of work places where children aged 5-17 engaged in economic activities, in percentages



As expected, children of all age groups were engaged in different types of economic activities in various conditions, such as in animal husbandry in agricultural fields; at home with, or without, separate work premises; in small shops, , kiosks, centralized marketplaces and service centers, etc. Children aged 12-14 years worked in transportation means and in the employer's home, while children aged 15-17 years worked in construction sides, manufacturing, and mining sites.

Figure 7.2 shows location of workplaces where children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activities by gender of children. Boys were working dominantly in manufacturing, waste points, street, and mining, while girls were dominantly engaged in work in supermarkets, grocery stores, centralized marketplaces, and service centers. Findings show that only boys aged 15-17 worked at construction sites, while only girls aged 12-14 worked at an employer's home.

Figure 7.2 Location of work places where children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activities, by gender, in percentages

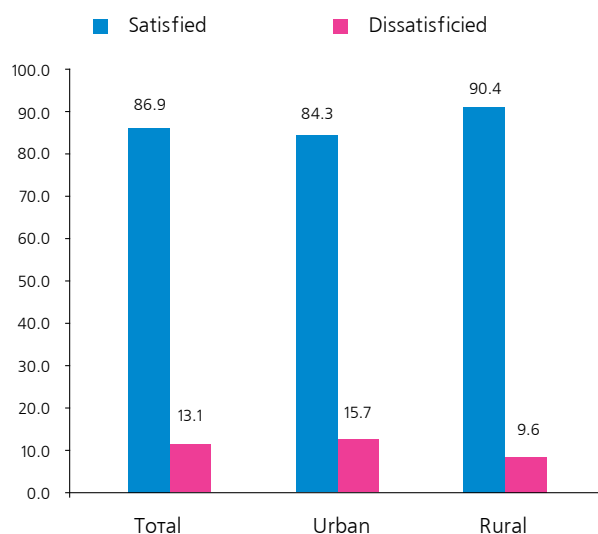


One out of five children who engaged in work outside of the household worked at centralized markets and service centers.

7.3 ASSESSMENT OF WORKPLACE

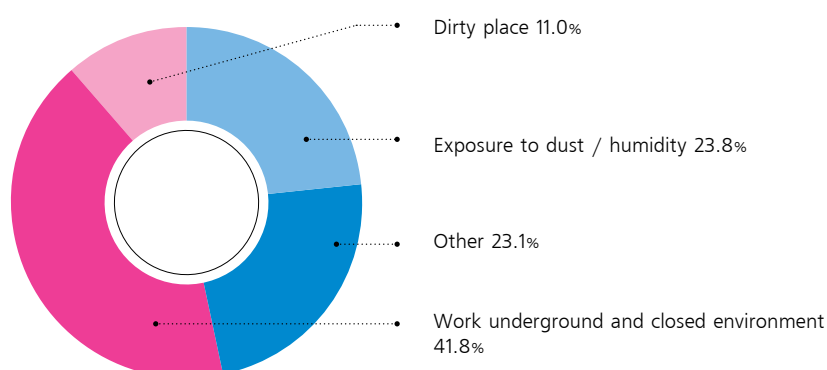
Questions about workplace condition were asked from children who were engaged in work outside of the household. Survey results show that there were 1,857 children or 2.1 percent of working children engaged in economic activities outside of the household. Of these children, 86.9 percent reported that they were satisfied with their working conditions, while 13.1 percent reported to be dissatisfied due to high level of dust concentration, humidity, work underground or in a closed environment and poor hygiene. Out of urban children who worked outside of the household, 84.3 percent were satisfied with their workplace condition. This rate was higher by 6.1 percent (for a total of 90.4 percent) for rural children.

Figure 7.3 Assessment of workplace where children engaged in work outside of the households, in percentages



In terms of reasons for dissatisfaction, 41.8 percent of children stated that they worked underground and in closed environments, 23.8 percent stated that they worked in very dusty and humid conditions, 23.4 percent said that they worked in poor hygienic conditions, and 11.1 percent stated other various conditions.

Figure 7.4 Working children dissatisfied with their workplace condition, by reasons, in percentages

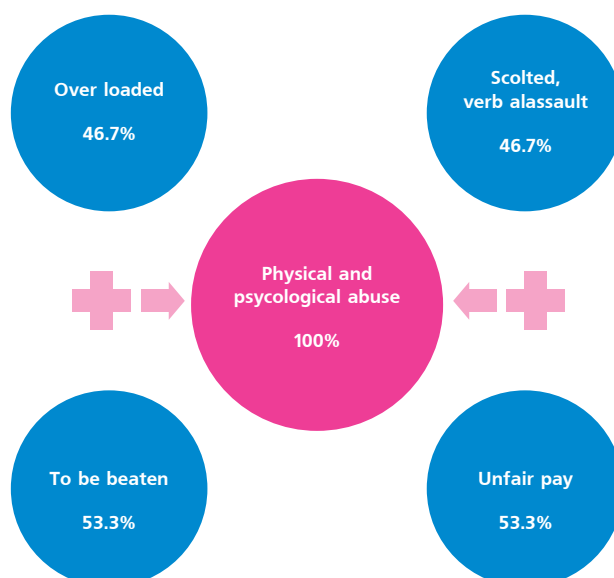


Out of rural working children who expressed their dissatisfaction with their workplace condition, 34.6 percent said that they worked in very dusty and humid conditions, 34.1 percent reported other conditions, and 31.3 percent said that they worked underground and in a closed environment. For urban children, 64.9 percent said that they worked underground and in a closed environment and 35.1 percent stated poor hygiene of their workplaces.

Out of 1,900 working children who engaged in economic activities outside of the household, 93.5 percent reported that they do not experience any physical or psychological assault during work, while 6.5 percent positively to experiencing assault. It is important to note that rural children more often face physical or psychological assault at work when compared to urban children (5.3 percent for urban children, 8.0 percent for rural children).

A majority of children (accumulated number) who experienced physical or psychological abuse at work specifically reported that they were beaten, faced unfair pay, felt overloaded, and scolded and humiliated at work.

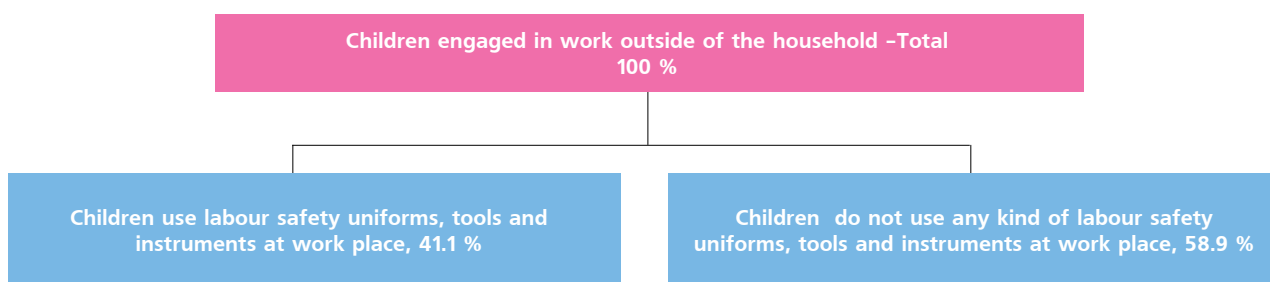
Chart 7.1 Number of children who suffer from physical or psychological abuse (accumulated numbers), types of abuse, in percentage



7.4 PROVISION OF LABOUR SAFETY UNIFORMS, TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR CHILDREN IN WORK

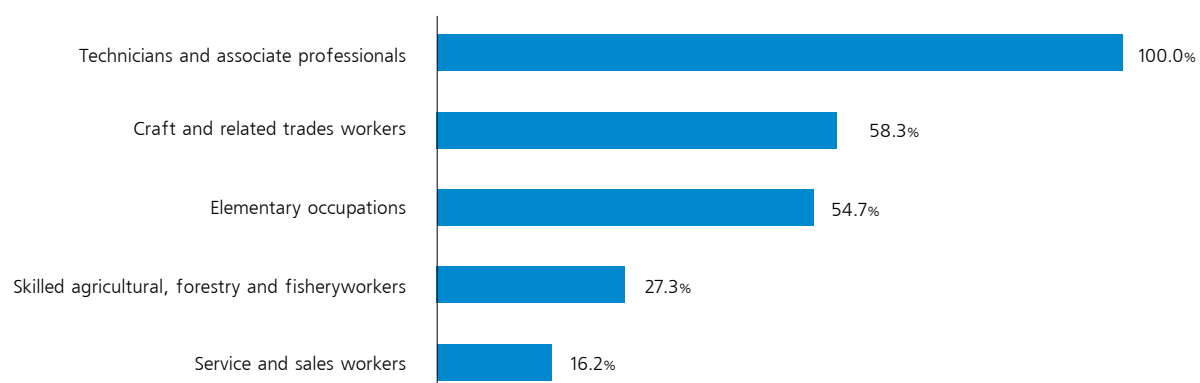
Out of all children in work outside of the household, 41.1 percent used personal protective equipment while 58.9 percent did not use any kind of personal protective equipment at work.

Chart 7.2 Use of labour safety uniforms, tools and instruments for children engaged in work outside of the households



In terms of occupation, all the children who worked as technicians and assistant specialists used labour protection wear, tools and instruments. Percentages of children who used some kind of labour protection wear, tools and instruments were as follows: 58.3 percent of children engaged in manufacturing, crafts-related work and services; 54.7 percent of children worked in elementary work; 27.3 percent of children worked in agriculture, forestry and fishing; and 16.2 percent of children worked in trading and services.

Figure 7.10 Children use labour protection wear, tools and instruments at work place, by occupation, in percentages



Survey findings show that almost all children who engaged in housekeeping work as helpers, dish washers in hotels, offices and other institutions, used labour protection wear and tools.



VIII

CHAPTER

CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK

8.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the worst forms of child labour is “hazardous work.” Hazardous work by children is any work activity or occupation which, by its nature or circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. These activities include work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; work with dangerous machinery, equipment or tools or work which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; work in an unhealthy environment which may expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; and 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.

Each country adopts a list of hazardous work in tripartite consultation. The Labour Law of Mongolia prohibits involvement of children in work which will have an adverse impact on the health and morals of a child. The list of designated hazardous occupations, “The list of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed” was reviewed and approved by the Order of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour in 2008.

This section presents the estimates of children in hazardous work, measured as: (i) children aged 5-17 years who perform designated hazardous work; and (ii) children aged 5-17 years in work not designated as hazardous but who are at work for 43 or more hours in the reference week. These estimates were made based on the approved “The list of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed” and “Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force.”

8.2. CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK

Out of 93,968 working children between the ages of 15-17, 11.1 percent or 10,398 children were involved in hazardous and harmful work (Table 8.1). Eighth-tenths of children were boys, and two-tenth was girls.

Table 8.1. Number of children engaged in hazardous work, by age groups and gender

Age groups/ Gender	Involved in hazardous types of economic activities ^a	Children with long working hour's ^b	Children in hazardous work situation/ conditions ^c	Children in hazardous work ^d
Age 5-9				
Male	0	185	0	185
Female	0	52	0	52
Total	0	237	0	237
Age 10-11				
Male	109	250	56	415
Female	0	99	0	99
Total	109	349	56	514
Age 12-14				
Male	207	1333	120	1660
Female	67	201	0	268
Total	274	1534	120	1928
Age 15-17				
Male	390	4944	841	6175
Female	0	1443	101	1544
Total	390	6387	942	7719
Children aged 5-17 years				
Male	706	6712	1017	8435
Female	67	1795	101	1963
Total	773	8507	1118	10398

Note:

a Children engaged in hazardous work prohibited by law.

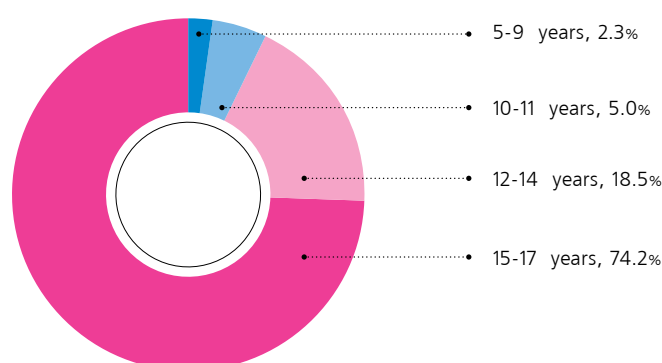
b Number of children worked 43 and more hours a week.

c Children in work in harmful and hazardous work situations and conditions by law.

d Number of children in hazardous work estimated based on their work conditions, type of work, and weekly work hours.

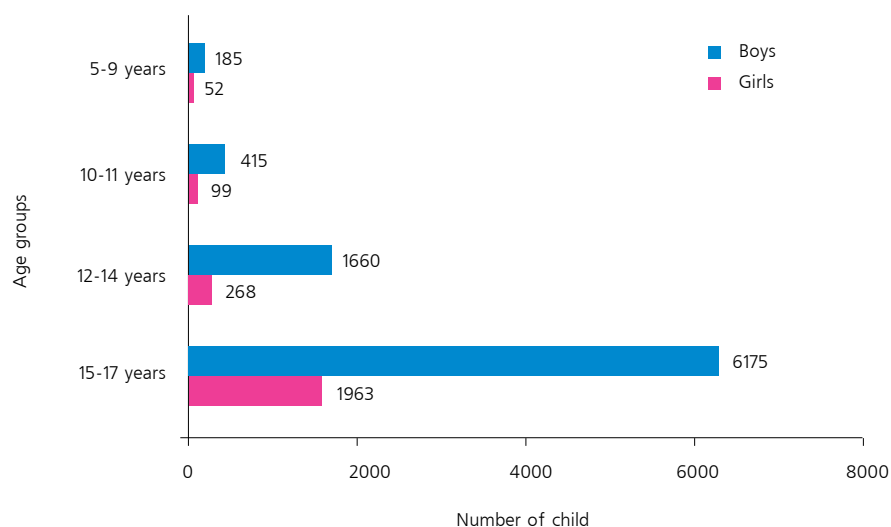
Out of all children engaged in hazardous work, 7.3 percent were children of age of 5-11 years, 18.5 percent were children of age of 12-14 years, and 74.2 percent were children of age of 15-17 years. The age structure of this group of working children is shown in the below figure.

Figure 8.1 Age structure of children in hazardous work, in percentages



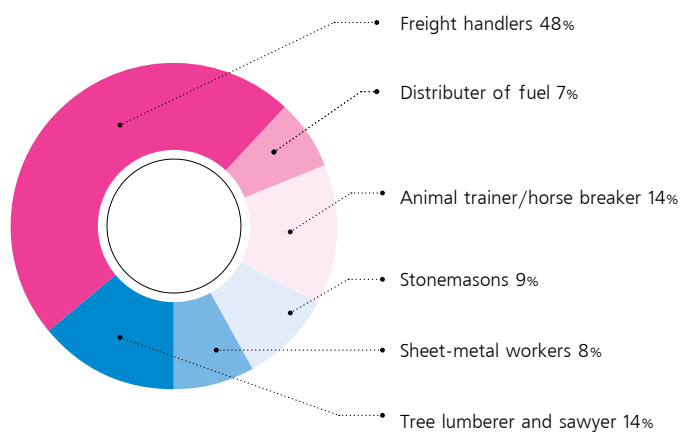
The gender and age distribution of children engaged in hazardous work shows that the majority were boys. This trend increases as age rises: four out of five children in hazardous work between the ages of 15-17 were boys (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 Number of children in hazardous work, by gender and age groups



Out of all children in hazardous work, 1.5 percent, or 773 children, were engaged in work prohibited by the Order of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour in 2008 with “The list of jobs and occupations prohibited for minors to be employed” (See Figure 8.3). One of two children in prohibited work were engaged in food and beverage production, whole and retail trading, and carrying and loading activities.

Figure 8.3 Children in hazardous work, by occupation, in percenteges



Eight out of ten children who worked 43 or more hours a week were boys.



IX

CHAPTER

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN CHILD LABOUR

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this survey was to estimate the number of working children of age 5-17 years using the current and usual economic activity concept and identify their seasonal variations at the national, rural and urban region. To reach this objective, the sample was sub-divided into 4 equal quarterly rounds with 3-month data collection frequency. Each quarterly round covered 3,204 households, and the results were summarized on an annual basis. Certain indicators were estimated on a quarterly basis.

It should be noted that the survey quarterly rounds are not the same as calendar records. The current survey covered four quarters or one year. Accordingly, the 1st quarterly round extended from July to September of 2011; the 2nd quarterly round covered October to December of 2011; the 3rd quarterly round lasted from January to March of 2012; and the last 4th quarterly round continued from April to June of 2012.

9.2 WORKING CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

The survey estimated the number of children engaged in economic activities or working children of age of 5-17 years on a quarterly basis (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 Working children aged 5-17 years, number and percentages, by gender and quarters

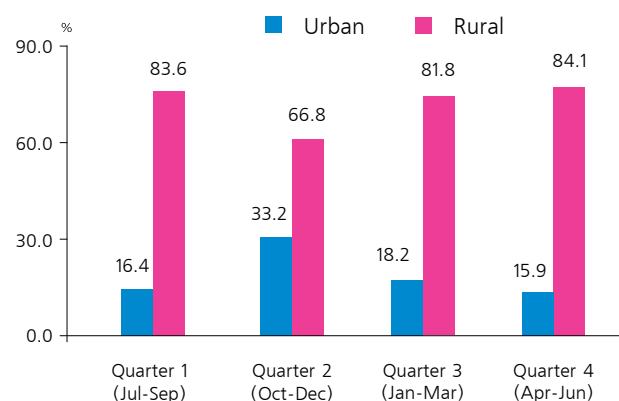
Age group/ sex	Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)		Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)		Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)		Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	85 461	100,0	53 171	100,0	94 963	100,0	142 278	100,0
5 - 9	15 105	17,7	4 017	7,6	18 417	19,4	33 170	23,3
10 - 11	10 689	12,5	10 035	18,9	14 137	14,9	19 636	13,8
12 - 14	27 000	31,6	17 835	33,5	26 241	27,6	44 702	31,4
15 - 17	32 667	38,2	21 284	40,0	36 168	38,1	44 770	31,5
Boys	48 540	100,0	30 573	100,0	46 947	100,0	77 419	100,0
5 - 9	9 395	19,4	2 265	7,4	8 507	18,1	18 425	23,8
10 - 11	5 098	10,5	3 810	12,5	6 906	14,7	10 854	14,0
12 - 14	15 700	32,3	10 770	35,2	12 686	27,0	24 787	32,0
15 - 17	18 347	37,8	13 728	44,9	18 848	40,2	23 353	30,2
Girls	36 921	100,0	22 598	100,0	48 016	100,0	64 859	100,0
5 - 9	5 710	15,5	1 752	7,8	9 910	20,6	14 745	22,7
10 - 11	5 591	15,1	6 225	27,5	7 231	15,1	8 782	13,6
12 - 14	11 300	30,6	7 065	31,3	13 555	28,2	19 915	30,7
15 - 17	14 320	38,8	7 556	33,4	17 320	36,1	21 417	33,0

A comparison of the number of children using current economic activity status suggests that the highest number or 142,278 children worked in the 4th quarterly round or during April-June 2012. In contrast, the lowest number of children was enumerated in the 2nd quarterly round, or October-December 2011. During this period it is difficult to work outside as it marks the coldest period of winter season and most children attend school at this time as the opportunity of work is also limited. The above table shows that child employment in Mongolia significantly varies between seasons. The highest numbers of children were employed during 1st and 4th quarterly rounds or summer and fall seasons, while the most inactive months were counted during winter and spring seasons or the survey's 2nd and 3rd quarterly rounds. The main reason was associated with the schooling season. During the school vacation season, it is common that many children and youth are engaged in economic activities.

The age structure of the economically active children of age 5-17 years was similar during all quarters, and remained the same as the 1st quarter one throughout the time of the survey. During the 2nd quarterly round or October-December 2011, the percentage of working children aged 15-17 years was highest or 40.0 percent, and percentage of working children aged 10-14 years was lowest among all working children.

The below figures demonstrate that the seasonal variations of children's economic activity differ by urban/rural location. Among all working children, the share of rural working children was highest, and varied between 66.8-84.1 percent, of which the highest share was observed in 4th quarter round (84.1 percent). However, the highest share of urban working children was observed in 2nd quarter round (33.2 percent).

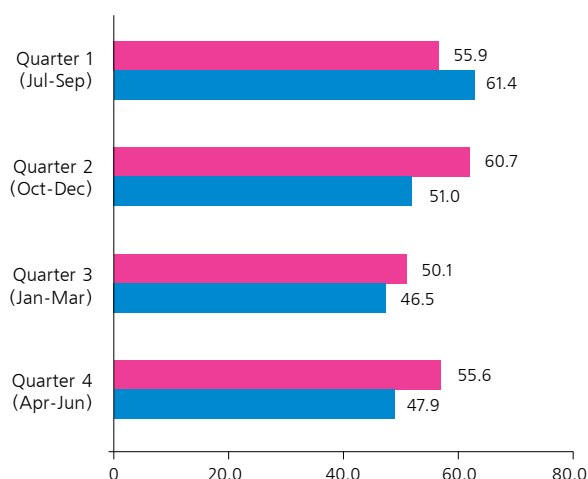
Figure 9.1 Working children aged 5-17 years by urban/rural location and quarters



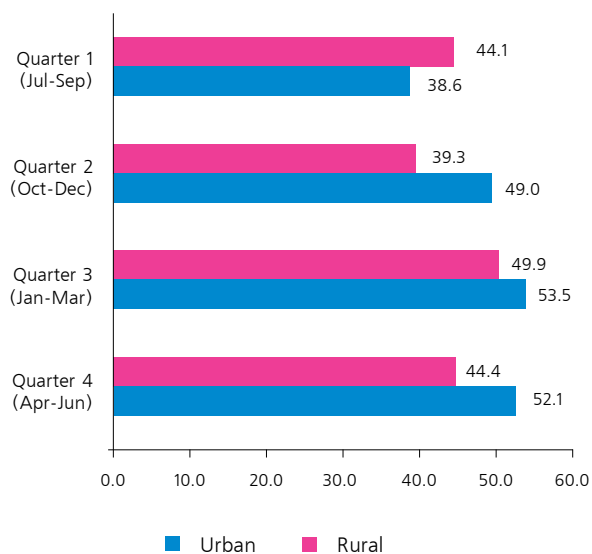
Working children aged 5-17 years varied by gender between the quarters. The percentage share of urban working boys was highest only in 1st quarter, while the percentage share of rural working boys was highest in the remaining rounds. Opposing however, the percentage share of rural working girls was highest only in 1st quarterly round, while the percentage share of urban girls was highest in all remaining quarterly rounds. In other words, in first quarterly round, the percentage share of urban working boys and rural working girls were highest.

Figure 9.2 Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by gender, urban/rural location and quarters

Boys



Girls



9.2.1 Working children aged 5-17 years, by economic sectors

Table 9.2 shows that the economic sectors where children were engaged in work varied seasonally.

Table 9.2 Working children aged 5-17 years, by economic sectors and quarters

Industry economic activity	Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	83,7	72,8	82,5	83,3
Mining and quarrying	0,8	5,2	0,4	0,2
Manufacturing	1,3	0,4	4,6	2,2
Construction	1,6	17,4	0	2,2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	10,5	0,3	10,8	11,2
Other	2,1	3,9	1,7	0,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

In the winter season, or in all quarters except for the 2nd quarter, eight out of ten children were engaged in work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, while one tenth were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

9.2.2. Working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status

The percentage share of children engaged in livestock breeding was highest in all quarters compared to other work activities. This trend is related to the traditions of Mongols, who are engaged in livestock breeding activities throughout the year as it is their primary economic source. Children aged 5-17 years who engaged in household duties with no pay varied by quarters. Nearly two out of five working children were engaged in household duties with no pay during the 1st and 3rd quarters, but this share increased to three out of five in 2nd and 4th quarters.

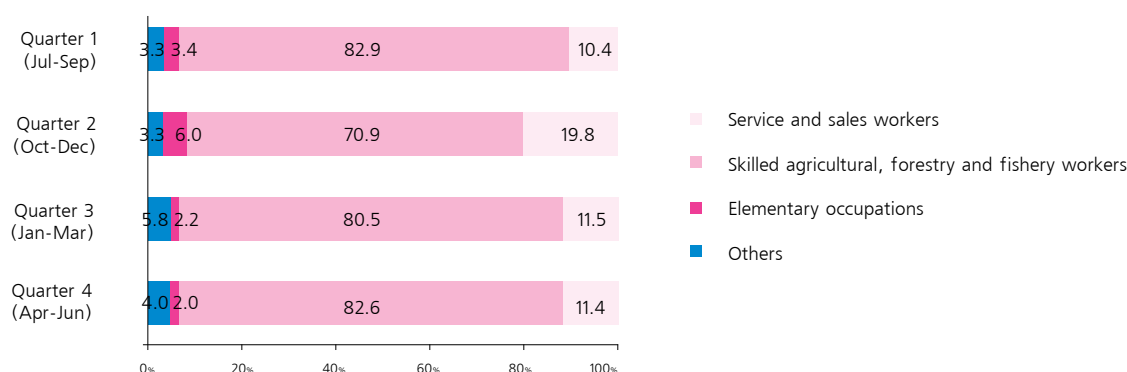
Table 9.3 Percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status

Employment status	Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)
Paid employee	1,9	2,5	1,5	1,1
Self-employed	3,1	1,3	2,1	3,1
Employed in animal husbandry	75,8	66,0	75,3	63,3
Unpaid family workers	17,9	30,2	21,0	32,1
Workers not classifiable by status	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,4
Total, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

9.2.3. Working children aged 5-17 years, by occupation

It is important to highlight that a majority of working children age 5-17 years were engaged in agriculture-related activities throughout the quarters.

Figure 9.3 Percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years, by occupation and quarters



Quarterly analysis suggests that for all quarters, children's participation level in agriculture-related activities was high. However, it lowered slightly in the 2nd quarter (October to December), when the participation level of children in trade and services was the highest or 19.8 percent.

9.3 CHILDREN'S FREE TIME

One of the important factors that defines childhood development is how they use their free time. Children aged 5-17 years were asked how much free time they have a day on average to watch TV, play and rest, and what they do during their free time. The answers were analyzed by quarters. Survey results demonstrate that Mongolian children use their free time in various ways.

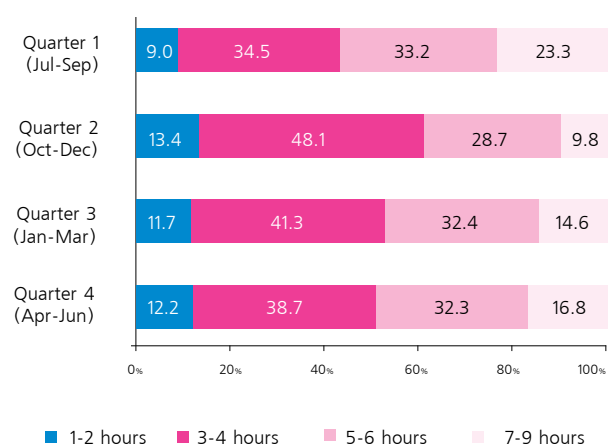
All surveyed children aged 5-17 years have responded that they do have free time during an average day.

Table 9.4 Working children aged 5-17 years, by intervals of their free time and quarters

	Quarter 1 (Jul-Sep)	Quarter 2 (Oct-Dec)	Quarter 3 (Jan-Mar)	Quarter 4 (Apr-Jun)
Total number of children	617 180	567 311	571 074	600 741
Of which: by hours	617 180	567 311	571 074	600 741
1-2	55 705	75 734	67 300	73 057
3-4	212 808	273 012	235 760	232 515
5-6	204 686	162 836	184 840	194 248
7-8	143 981	55 729	83 174	100 921

The average free time of children varied by quarters as is shown in Figure 9.4. The results demonstrate that 48.1 percent of working children aged 5-17 answered that they had 3-4 hours of free time a day on average in 2nd quarter.

Figure 9.4 Average free time of children aged 5 -17 years, by quarters





X

CHAPTER

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NCLS
2002-2003, 2006-2007, 2011-2012 FINDINGS

10.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2002-2003, the National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted, for the first time, the “Labour Force Survey” combined with “Child Labour Survey”, following the international standard methodology, on a quarterly basis. This nationwide survey enabled the NSO to define the seasonal characteristics of child employment. Using the definitions and methodology developed by the ILO, the survey produced a broad spectrum of information on economic activity of children, as well as the scope and nature of children’s work. The survey served as a foundation for a child employment database. Since then Mongolia has conducted two more CLSs in 2006-2007 and in 2011-2012. This chapter presents the comparative analysis of all three CLSs conducted in 2002-03, 2006-07 and 2011-12.

While the estimates of working children (that is, children engaged in economic activities) are comparable across the three CLSs, the estimates of child labour are to be compared with an element of caution. The reason is that the 2011-2012 survey, in a departure from the previous surveys, has incorporated the estimate of children engaged in hazardous work as specified in the Mongolia Labour and Social Welfare Ministry office order of September 2008¹, in addition to children working for long (43 and more per week) hours for computing child labour and hazardous child labour.

For this reason, comparison of hazardous child labour estimates among the three CLSs is not made, and most of the chapter is based on the comparison of working children characteristics. A brief comparison of the child labour estimates are provided, although, as noted above, the 2011-2012 estimates are strictly not comparable with the previous ones.

10.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS

The economic activity status of children aged 5-17 years is estimated as current activity or activity during the reference period of the last seven days. Based on this status, all children were classified into four categories such as: children engaged in economic activity, children engaged only in housekeeping activities, children who only studied, and children who were idle.

The findings of the three surveys show an overall increase in children engaged in economic activities. In other words, 9.7 percent of children aged 5-17 were engaged in 2002/03, 11.2 percent in 2006/07, and 16.0 percent in 2011/12.

In terms of age groups, the percentage of children engaged in economic activities increased for all age groups. While the percentage share of working children aged 15-17 years decreased from 2002/03 to 2006/07 by 2.3 points, it increased for all other age groups during this period. In terms of gender, there was an observed increase for both sexes.

The share of children engaged in economic activities were decreasing, as results, the share of children studied was increased. For instance, the share of children engaged in only household duties decreased from 2002/03 to 2006/07 by 10.2 percent followed by a decline from 2006/07 to 2011/12 by 6.1 percent. The same pattern was observed in terms of age groups and gender.

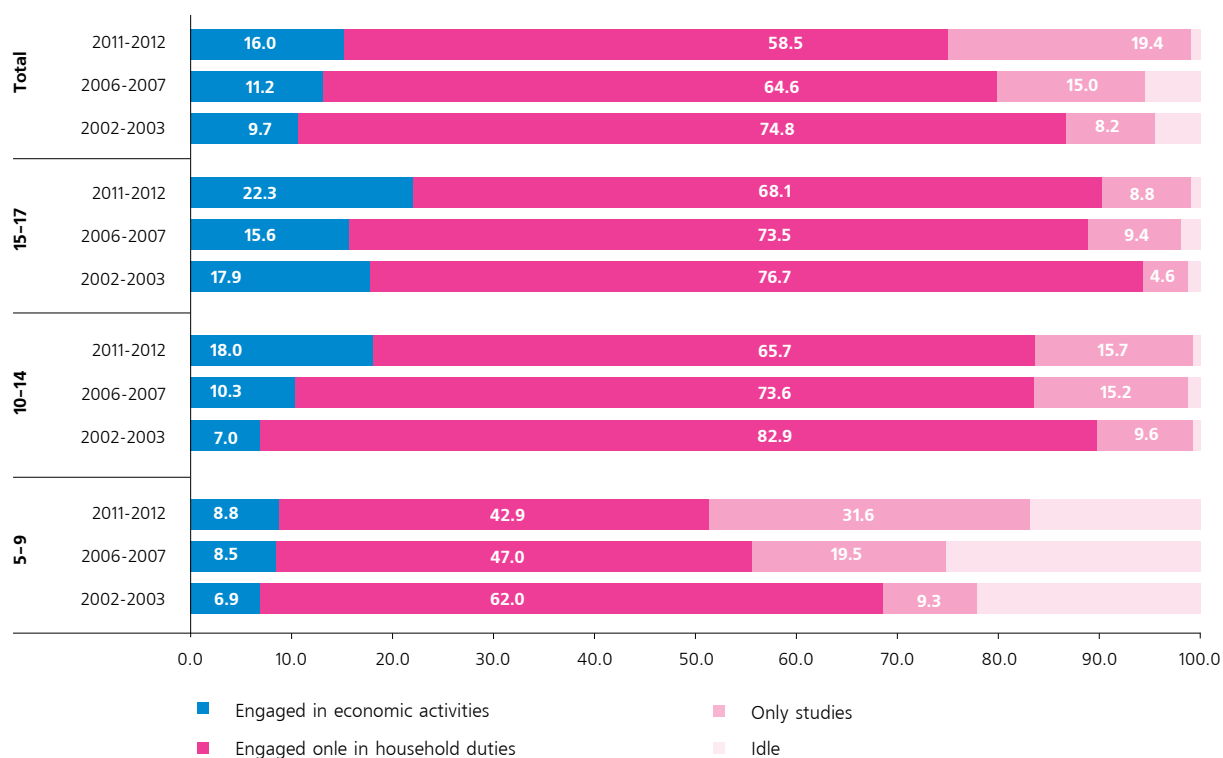
¹ Explained in detail in Chapter 8 earlier.

Table 10.1. Percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities, by age groups and gender

Age groups		Total	Engaged in economic activities	Engaged only in household duties	Only studied	Idle
Total	2002 - 2003	100.0	9.7	74.8	8.2	7.3
	2006 - 2007	100.0	11.2	64.6	15.0	9.2
	2011 - 2012	100.0	16.0	58.5	19.4	6.1
Age groups	5 - 9	2002 - 2003	6.9	62.0	9.3	21.8
		2006 - 2007	8.5	47.0	19.5	25.0
		2011 - 2012	8.8	42.9	31.6	16.7
	10 - 14	2002 - 2003	7.0	82.9	9.6	0.5
		2006 - 2007	10.3	73.6	15.2	0.9
		2011 - 2012	18.0	65.7	15.7	0.6
	15 - 17	2002 - 2003	17.9	76.7	4.6	0.8
		2006 - 2007	15.6	73.5	9.4	1.5
		2011 - 2012	22.3	68.1	8.8	0.8
Gender	Boys	2002 - 2003	11.6	71.6	8.7	8.1
		2006 - 2007	13.0	62.2	15.2	9.6
		2011 - 2012	16.9	56.9	19.6	6.6
	Girls	2002 - 2003	7.7	78.1	7.7	6.5
		2006 - 2007	9.3	67.3	14.8	8.6
		2011 - 2012	14.9	60.2	19.1	5.8

The 2011/12 survey showed that the share of children aged 15-17 years who only studied decreased by 0.6 percent as compared to the previous survey. For all other age groups, the share of children who only studied, and children who were neither engaged in economic activities nor in household duties, increased in past years.

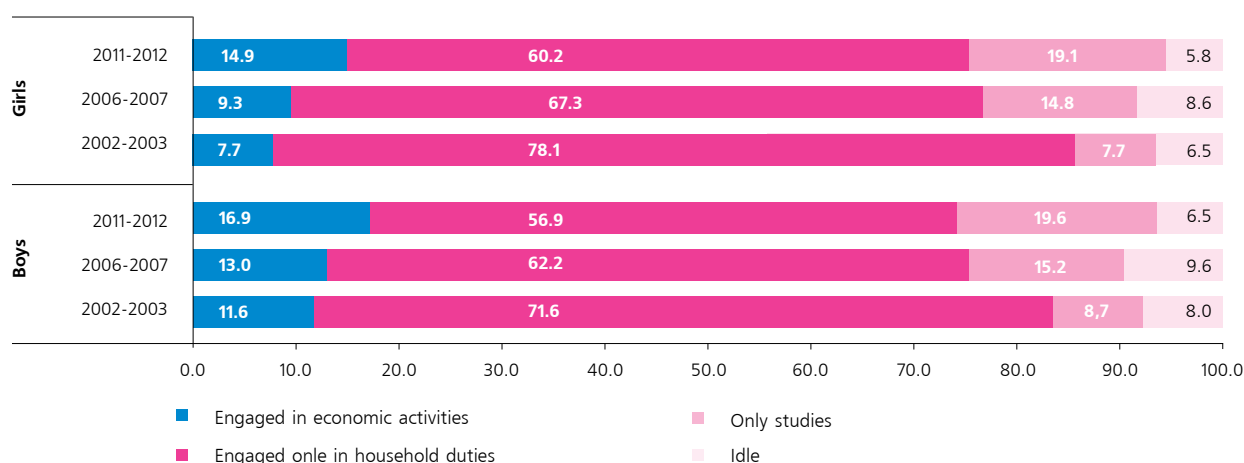
Figure 10.1. Distribution of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities, by age groups based on CLSs of 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12



In 2011/12, the share of children engaged in only household duties decreased to 58.5 percent which is 16.3 percent less than in 2002/2003 and 6.1 percent less than in 2006/2007.

The series of surveys show that the share of boys engaged in economic activities was higher than that of their girl peers (Figure 10.2). For instance, the 2011/12 survey revealed that the share of boys engaged in economic activities was 16.9 percent while the share of girls engaged in economic activities was 14.9 percent.

Figure 10.2. Distribution of children engaged in economic activities during the reference week, by gender, based on CLSs of 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12, in percentages



10.3 WORKING CHILDREN

The 2011/12 survey reveals that out of all children aged 5-17, 16.0 percent or 93,968 children were engaged in economic activities or in work.

Table 10.2. Number and percentage share of working children aged 5-17 years, based on CLSs

	Child Labour Surveys			Percentage shares		
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012
Total	68 580	71 330	93 968	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	15 320	18 116	17 677	22.3	25.4	18.8
10-14	21 407	25 016	42 569	31.2	35.1	45.3
15-17	31 853	28 198	33 722	46.4	39.5	35.9
Boys	41 874	43 037	50 870	61.1	60.3	54.1
5-9	9 005	10 332	9 648	13.1	14.5	10.3
10-14	13 762	14 929	22 653	20.1	20.9	24.1
15-17	19 107	17 776	18 569	27.9	24.9	19.8
Girls	26 706	28 293	43 098	38.9	39.7	45.9
5-9	6 315	7 784	8 029	9.2	10.9	8.5
10-14	7 645	10 087	19 916	11.1	14.1	21.2
15-17	12 746	10 422	15 153	18.6	14.6	16.1

As compared to the previous two surveys, this figure increased by 4.5-5.9, respective to each survey. In terms of age groups, the three surveys revealed that the percentage share of children aged 5-9 years increased to 25.4 percent in 2006/07 followed by decrease of 18.8 percent in 2011/12. The percentage share of children aged 10-14 years has been increasing throughout the survey years, while the share of children aged 15-17 years has been decreasing (Table 10.2).

The percentage share of boys has decreased among working children between the survey years; however, the girls' share has increased.

Figure 10.3. Age structure of working children, based on CLSs

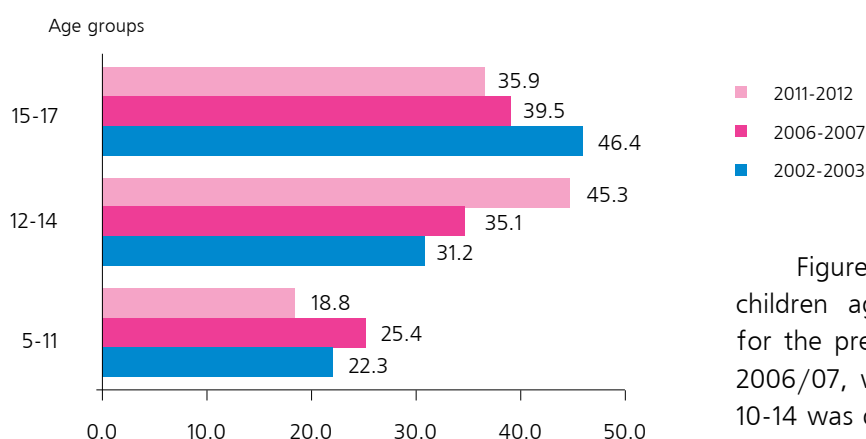


Figure 10.3 shows that the share of children aged 15-17 years was dominant for the previous two CLSs of 2002-03 and 2006/07, while the share of children aged 10-14 was dominant for 2011/12 CLS.

Table 10.3. Working children aged 5-17 years, by economic sectors based on CLSs

	Child Labour Surveys			Percentage shares		
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012
Total	68 581	71 331	93 968	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	62 880	63 428	76 762	91.7	88.9	81.7
Mining and quarrying	552	689	328	0.8	1.0	0.3
Manufacturing	701	1 028	2 845	1.0	1.4	3.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	...	57	54	...	0.1	0.1
Water supply, used water disposal, waste management, cleaning treatment	...	...	218	...	...	0.2
Construction	217	928	636	0.3	1.3	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 148	3 651	11 084	4.6	5.1	11.8
Transportation, storage services	185	328	155	0.3	0.5	0.2
Hotel, housing and restaurant services	353	833	813	0.5	1.2	0.9
Other	545	389	1 073	0.8	0.5	1.1

According to the 2011/12 CLS, the majority of working children or 81.7 percent was engaged in agricultural activities; however, there has been a decline in its share to other sectors as compared to the previous two surveys (Table 10.3). Accordingly, the share of children in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has increased.

Table 10.4 showed that the distribution of working children defined by employment status of 2011/12 survey was different as compared to the previous two surveys. This is due in part to the terminology within a new methodology² as the term "employment status" was used for 2011/12 CLS, while the term of "employment performance" was used for the preceding two surveys. For instance, according to the methodol-

² "Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force", NSO and MSWL, 2009

ogy approved in 2002, the head of a herder household was registered as self-employed, and other member of the household were registered as members engaged in household business with no pay. This had in turn created a complication in the registration of people who engaged in livestock breeding activities. Therefore, the new term of "employed in animal husbandry" was introduced by the new methodology. It allowed for a clear distinction between self-employed individuals and those engaged in household business, production and services.

Table 10.4. Working children aged 5-17 years, by employment status based on the Child Labour Surveys

	Child Labour Survey			Percentage share		
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012
Total	68 580	71 330	93 968	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid employees	1 154	1 131	1 441	1.7	1.6	1.5
Employer	36	53	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Self-employed	5652	6 286	2 334	8.2	8.8	2.5
Employed in animal husbandry*	...	...	61 955	...	...	65.9
Unpaid family workers	61 738	63 860	27 947	90.0	89.5	29.7
Workers not classifiable by status	...	...	291	...	...	0.3

* Those who are employed in animal husbandry year-round, and get their means of subsistence from income derived from animal or livestock products and raw materials it provides. ("Statistical indicators measurement methodology of employment and labour force", NSO and MSWL, 2009).

The results of three surveys show that overall, the percentage share of children engaged either in self-employment, employed in animal husbandry and unpaid family workers was about the same, with a total of approximately 98 percent.

Table 10.5. Working children aged 5-17 years, by occupation based on Child Labour Surveys

	Child Labour Survey			Percentage shares		
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012	2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012
Total	68 580	71 330	93 968	100.0	100.0	100.0
Technicians and associate professionals			248	0.0	0.0	0.3
Service and sales workers	2 839	3 606	11 659	4.1	5.1	12.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	62 237	60 358	75 643	90.8	84.6	80.5
Graft and related trades workers	1 105	2 486	3 356	1.6	3.5	3.6
Plant machine operators and assemblers	239	166	51	0.3	0.2	0.1
Elementary occupation	1 869	4 118	2 758	2.7	5.8	2.9
Other	291	596	253	0.4	0.8	0.3

Survey findings showed an increase in working children within the trade and services sector. For instance, in 2011/12 the number of children engaged in work in this sector increased by 7.3 percentage points as compared to 2006/07. On the other hand, the percentage share of children working in agricultural sector has been progressively decreasing since the time of the first survey.

Figure 10.4. Working children, by occupation based on Child Labour Surveys



10.4 CHILD LABOUR

Child labour refers to those children who engaged in work during the reference week and is discussed in detail in Chapter 6.

In 2011-12 CLS, out of 75,855 children engaged in economic activities or in work during the reference week, 54.9 percent were employed, which signifies a decrease by 4.2-7.0 percentage points as compared to the previous two surveys. Overall an increasing trend of total children engaged in economic activities was observed over the survey years. However, it is notable that despite an initial increasing trend in child labour, which was observed in 2006/07, had declined by 2011/12.

Table 10.6. Children engaged in economic activities and in child labour based on hours worked during the reference week, by gender, based on Child Labour Surveys

		Child Labour Surveys			Percentage growth/decline	
		2002-2003	2006-2007	2011-2012	2006-2007	2011-2012
					2002-2003	2006-2007
Total surveyed children		679049	621612	589076	91.5	94.8
During reference week:						
Engaged in economic activities		65729	69678	75855	106.0	108.9
	Boys	40406	42173	41905	104.4	99.4
	Girls	25323	27505	33950	108.6	123.4
Engaged in Child Labour		38856	43159	41654	111.1	96.5
	Boys	25445	26746	24487	105.1	91.6
	Girls	13411	16413	17167	122.4	104.6

However, the number of surveyed children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour has increased by 0.8 percent as compared to 2006/07.

Figure 10.5. Child labour, by gender, based on Child Labour Surveys

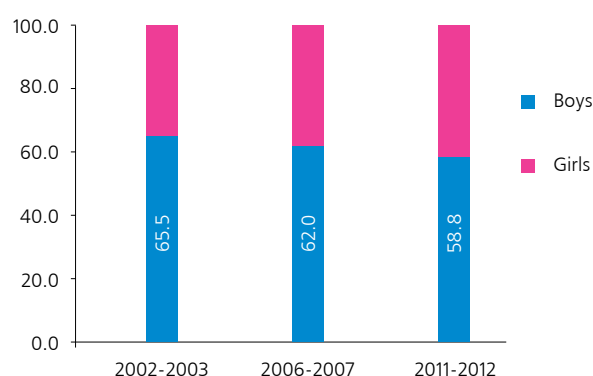
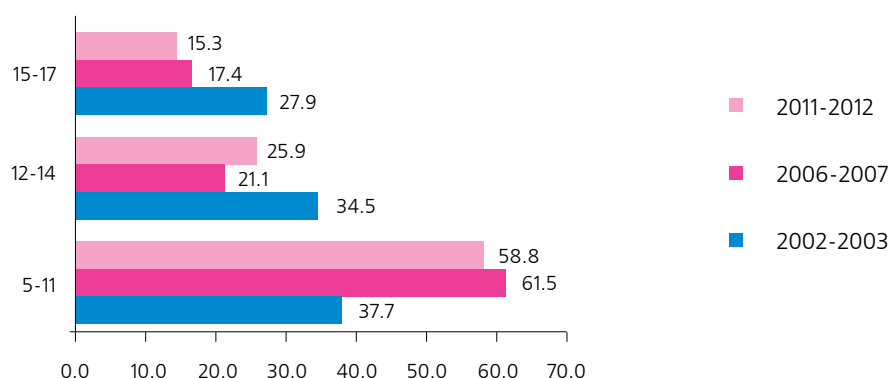


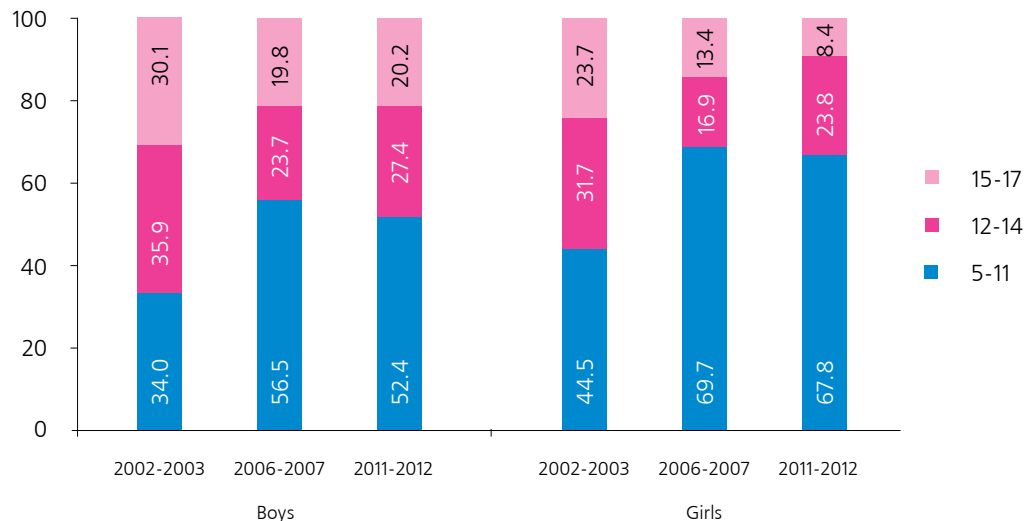
Figure 10.5 shows that the percentage share of girls has increased over the years of the surveys. Specifically, in the 2011/12 CLS, the share of girls in work was 34.5 percent, which demonstrates an increase by 3.2-6.7 percent, respectively for the two preceding surveys. In terms of age groups of children in labour, in 2002/03, the percentage share of three age groups was similar, but changed dramatically for children aged 5-11 within the last two surveys. For instance, the share of children aged 5-11 started at 37.7 percent in 2002/03, increased to 61.5 percent for 2006/07 and was 58.8 percent for 2011/12.

Figure 10.6. Comparison of age distribution of child labour, by age groups based on Child Labour Surveys



The percentage share of children aged 15-17 gradually decreased throughout survey years reaching 15.3 percent in 2011/12 (Figure 10.6).

Figure 10.7. Age and gender distribution of children engaged in child labour based on Child Labour Surveys, in percentages



Overall, survey results demonstrate that gender distribution differs for all surveys. Figure 10.7 shows that throughout the years of the surveys, the age of girls engaged in child labour shifted to the younger age groups. Inversely, child labour has generally risen to older age groups for boys. The share of boys aged 15-17 years was 19.8 percent in 2006/07, and increased minimally to 20.2 percent in 2011/12. The results showed that the age of the girl child laborer is declining.



XI

CHAPTER

SAMPLING ERROR

11.1 INTRODUCTION

The survey sampling unit was a household. The household is defined as a person or a group of people who usually live together and have a common arrangements for food and shelter, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. Persons absent from the household for more than 6 months (military servants, students, those living abroad and prisoners) were excluded from the household membership count.

11.2 SAMPLING

Sampling stratification of the current survey was done based on administrative units or all aimags and Ulaanbaatar City Districts. This enables for key indicators of labour statistics to be available by aimags and districts for policy makers. In the survey, 21 strata's were made on a single-grouping for each aimag, 8 strata's for 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar City (two districts with smallest number of households were combined), and in total, 29 strata's were identified, from the lowest administrative units in Ulaanbaatar City khoros and aimag bags, respectively. Khesegs of khoroo and bags of aimags were selected as the first stage sampling units (FSUs).

For the current survey, a total of 12,816 households were covered, and in every quarter, 3,204 household were newly selected. The sample frame is all households of Mongolia, which were identified from the 2010 Population and Household annual records. At first stage sampling, the list of FSUs was created based on all of the records of aimags, capital City and districts. Each FSU was numbered and selected households were counted. The sampling frame was prepared as a result.

Of course, the number of households very much depended on available financial resources and in the detail of the survey. The data collected from all of the selected 12,816 households should be representative, the standard error of information collected using the structured questionnaire must be within a 5 percent confidence interval, and the coefficient variation must not exceed 1.5.

STRATIFICATION:

In Ulaanbaatar (UB), which has 9 districts, each district constituted a stratum. However, the two smallest districts were merged. Therefore, 8 strata were formed in UB. In the rest of the country, each aimag was treated as a stratum. There were 21 aimags, and therefore 21 strata were formed. Therefore, in total, $21+8=29$ strata were formed.

Stratum 1: All khesegs of 1st District of UB

Stratum 2: All khesegs of 2nd District of UB, etc.

.....

Stratum 8: All khesegs of 8th and 9th Districts of UB

Stratum 9: All bags of Arkhangai aimag, etc.

.....

Stratum 29: All bags of Govisumber aimag

The two stage sampling method was used for this survey.

First stage selection In the first stage selection, first sampling units (FSU's) were drawn from each stratum, and bags and khesegs were drawn based on probability proportional distribution to size of total administrative units. The percentage share of families with children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities to the total households was selected as a meaningful indicator.

The number of households in the enumeration area M_{hi} was used as the measure of size (MOS) in the probability proportional to size method of selection of first stage units. The method of circular systematic sampling with probability of inclusion of an enumeration area proportional to its size (CSSPPS) method was used to select the sample of wards from each stratum. The procedure adopted is described below.

The selection probability for enumeration area 'i' in stratum "h" is given by the formula,

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

Where

a_h = number of EA's or PSU's to be drawn from the stratum

M_{hi} = 'i' number of households in the i^{th} EA as reported in the frame

$M_h = \sum M_{hi}$ = total number of households in the stratum as recorded in the frame

The selection of PSU's was performed by arranging the EA's in the "h" the stratum according to aimag, soum, and districts and the estimated number of households was used as the measure of size M_{hi} . The values of M_{hi} were then cumulated and $\sum M_{hi}$ was recorded against each PSU. The sampling interval I_{hi} was computed which is given by

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

A random number " R_h " that falls between 0 and I_{hi} was then selected using the random number generator in the Excel programme. The sequence of " a_h " selector numbers were generated by the addition of I_{hi} to the previous number selected.

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

Second stage selection At second stage sampling, 12 households were selected from each FSUs based on random cyclical systematic sub sampling techniques.

SAMPLING WEIGHTS

The sampling weights are:

$$M_{srj} = \frac{P_s \times H_{srj}}{n_{sr} \times p_{sr} \times h_{srj}}$$

$$M_{sij} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{P_s \times H_{sij}}{n_{sr} \times p_{sr} \times h_{sij}}$$

$$M_{isj} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{P_s \times H_{isj}}{n_{sr} \times p_{sr} \times h_{isj}}$$

Where,

s = subscript for s-th stratum (s = 1-29)

i = subscript for i-th sample kheseg / bagh

j = subscript for j-th second-stage stratum of sample kheseg / bagh

r = subscript for sub-sample (r = 1, 2)

P = total population in a stratum as per the frame

p = population (size) of the sample kheseg / bagh used for selection

n = number of sample kheseg / bagh (i.e. number used for tabulation) excluding casualty cases

H = total number of households listed in the frame

h = number of sample households available for tabulation

Estimation of variances and Standard Errors

The computation procedure would be incomplete without establishing the procedure for assessing the precision or reliability of the survey estimates. The variances of the ratio estimates will be of the form

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

Where:

f_h = "h" sampling fraction in strata h

a_h = "h" to be drawn from the stratum

y_{hi} = h number of hhs in the i^{th} EA

The standard error of a survey estimate provides a measure of how far the survey estimate is likely to vary from the true population value (i.e. parameter) as a result of having collected the data on a sample basis rather than through a complete census. The standard error [se(y)] of a survey estimate is by definition

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

The relative standard error or coefficient of variation (cv), on the other hand provides a measure of the relative variance of a survey estimate; that is the magnitude of the estimated sampling error relative to the magnitude of the estimate itself. Computationally, the coefficient of variation is calculated as

$$\text{cv}(y) = \text{se}(y) / y.$$

The cv that is expressed as a proportional error enables the data user to compare the relative reliability or precision with which different types of survey characteristics have been measured, i.e., means versus proportions, where direct comparisons of standard errors are uninformative since the magnitude of the standard error is dependent upon the magnitude of the estimate.

11.3 SAMPLING ERRORS

There are two types of errors associated with the sample survey namely:

- 1) Sampling errors;
- 2) Non-sampling errors.

The non-sampling errors arise as a result of imperfections in data collection, data processing and disseminating the results. These include errors that are introduced at the preparatory stages, errors committed during data collection, and processing errors.

A series of interventions adopted to prevent occurrence of non-sampling errors. On other hand, due to impracticality of measuring the non-sampling errors are not estimated, while total error calculation in surveys is restricted to estimation of sampling errors only.

Sampling errors in surveys occur as a result of limiting the survey observations to a subset rather than to whole population. The errors are related to the sample size selected and sampling design adopted in the survey. In order to maintain these errors within acceptable levels, the efficient sampling design with the sample allocation was adopted (described in 11.2).

The sampling error indicates the extent to which an estimate from the sample survey would vary by chance, because only a sample of enumeration areas is included rather than all the enumeration areas into which the country is sub-divided. The sample size and survey design had determined the magnitude of the sampling errors. In respect of some items the sampling errors were known to be high at the design stage of the survey.

The survey errors are calculated using the following measures and the main indicator is variation coefficient:

- o The estimated value of the parameter;
- o The standard error;
- o The coefficient of variation;
- o The 95-percent confidence interval; and
- o The number of observations of which the estimates are based upon.

Sampling errors are estimated for main indicators at the national and local level, by urban and rural location, gender, regions and aimags.

TOTAL POPULATION

	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95% Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Total	2,464,008	45,042	253.5	2,463,501	2,464,515	0.6
Location						
Urban	1,454,932	27,429	252.3	1,454,427	1,455,437	0.9
Rural	1,009,676	17,613	232.7	1,009,211	1,010,141	1.3
Sex						
Male	1,210,117	22,121	153.4	1,209,810	1,210,424	0.7
Female	1,253,891	22,921	150.5	1,253,590	1,254,192	0.7
Region						
West	404,025	7,791	111.2	403,803	404,247	1.4
Khangai	200,211	8,691	89.3	200,032	200,390	1.0
Central	400,982	7,090	79.5	400,823	401,141	1.1
East	520,416	3,442	53.3	520,309	520,523	1.5
Ulaanbaatar	938,374	18,028	161.0	938,052	938,696	0.9
AIMAG&CITY						
Arkhangai	88,003	1,452	37.2	87,929	88,077	2.6
Bayan-Ulgii	102,802	2,125	35.3	102,731	102,873	1.7
Bayankhongor	73,414	1,358	35.9	73,342	73,486	2.6
Bulgan	56,535	967	36.4	56,462	56,608	3.8
Govi-Altai	57,450	1,100	27.1	57,396	57,504	2.5
Dornogovi	51,933	954	25.1	51,883	51,983	2.6
Dornod	70,337	1,334	34.9	70,267	70,407	2.6
Dundgovi	45,627	813	17.9	45,591	45,663	2.2
Zavkhan	86,269	1,493	27.5	86,214	86,324	1.8
Uvurkhangai	102,258	1,569	31.7	102,195	102,321	2.0
Umnugovi	46,500	910	34.0	46,432	46,568	3.7
Sukhbaatar	54,335	1,028	27.5	54,280	54,390	2.7
Selenge	84,242	1,385	34.3	84,173	84,311	2.5
Tuv	85,356	1,264	33.3	85,289	85,423	2.6
Uvs	74,700	1,455	52.8	74,594	74,806	3.6
Khovd	79,762	1,618	45.6	79,671	79,853	2.8
Khuvsgul	115,651	1,871	41.6	115,568	115,734	2.2
Khentii	75,540	1,080	28.0	75,484	75,596	2.6
Darkhan-Uul	81,358	1,464	35.5	81,287	81,429	2.4
Ulaanbaatar	938,374	18,028	161.0	938,052	938,696	0.9
Orkhon	84,555	1,474	34.4	84,486	84,624	2.3
Govisumber	9,007	300	10.3	8,986	9,028	3.4

LABOUR FORCE

	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95% Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Total	1,140,126	20,699	178.5	1,139,769	1,140,483	0.9
Location						
Urban	606,776	11,386	130.1	606,516	607,036	1.1
Rural	533,350	9,313	135.0	533,080	533,620	1.4
Sex						
Male	597,622	10,857	101.1	597,420	597,824	0.9
Female	542,504	9,842	102.0	542,300	542,708	1.0
Region						
West	199,018	3,865	67.8	198,882	199,154	1.8
Khangai	265,569	4,435	81.9	265,405	265,733	1.8
Central	201,067	3,497	66.3	200,934	201,200	1.9
East	91,932	1,586	49.4	91,833	92,031	3.1
Ulaanbaatar	382,540	7,316	86.5	382,367	382,713	1.2
AIMAG&CITY						
Arkhangai	52,360	862	36.2	52,288	52,432	4.2
Bayan-Ulgii	48,799	1,007	32.4	48,734	48,864	3.2
Bayankhongor	37,600	694	29.9	37,540	37,660	4.3
Bulgan	28,664	491	19.4	28,625	28,703	4.0
Govi-Altai	30,562	585	22.3	30,517	30,607	3.8
Dornogovi	22,380	413	22.3	22,335	22,425	5.4
Dornod	29,127	553	35.4	29,056	29,198	6.4
Dundgovi	24,135	430	15.4	24,104	24,166	3.6
Zavkhan	39,975	693	18.4	39,938	40,012	2.7
Uvurkhangai	49,978	771	34.6	49,909	50,047	4.5
Umnugovi	22,978	460	25.7	22,927	23,029	5.6
Sukhbaatar	28,485	541	20.8	28,443	28,527	3.8
Selenge	43,230	711	25.3	43,179	43,281	3.6
Tuv	48,582	713	32.8	48,516	48,648	4.6
Uvs	40,728	791	28.3	40,671	40,785	3.6
Khovd	38,954	789	33.1	38,888	39,020	4.2
Khuvsgul	58,103	942	38.2	58,027	58,179	4.1
Khentii	34,320	492	20.2	34,280	34,360	4.1
Darkhan-Uul	36,279	651	17.1	36,245	36,313	2.6
Ulaanbaatar	382,540	7,316	86.5	382,367	382,713	1.2
Orkhon	38,864	675	30.7	38,803	38,925	4.5
Govisumber	3,483	119	14.6	3,454	3,512	12.3

EMPLOYED

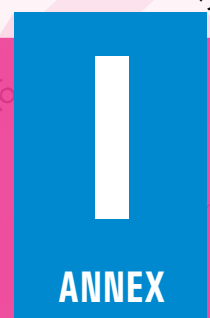
	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95% Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Total	1,043,938	18,942	179.3	1043579	1044297	0.9
Location						
Urban	550,322	10322	119.7	550083	550561	1.2
Rural	493,616	8620	139.0	493338	493894	1.6
Sex						
Male	546,378	9923	103.6	546171	546585	1.0
Female	497,560	9,019	99.4	497361	497759	1.1
Region						
West	178,602	3,473	77.8	178446	178758	2.2
Khangai	242,061	4042	90.7	241880	242242	2.2
Central	187,301	3247	70.1	187161	187441	2.2
East	80,122	1,383	47.8	80026	80218	3.5
Ulaanbaatar	355,852	6,797	80.1	355692	356012	1.2
AIMAG&CITY						
Arkhangai	50,263	827	39.3	50184	50342	4.8
Bayan-Ulgii	43,595	900	43.2	43509	43681	4.8
Bayankhongor	35,447	654	32.5	35382	35512	5.0
Bulgan	24,928	428	26.8	24874	24982	6.3
Govi-Altai	26,526	508	28.4	26469	26583	5.6
Dornogovi	21,568	398	22.7	21523	21613	5.7
Dornod	25,772	486	29.7	25713	25831	6.1
Dundgovi	22,164	394	19.0	22126	22202	4.8
Zavkhan	35,253	613	24.8	35203	35303	4.0
Uvurkhangai	47,140	727	35.5	47069	47211	4.9
Umnugovi	20,291	407	27.4	20236	20346	6.7
Sukhbaatar	25,033	476	24.6	24984	25082	5.2
Selenge	41,835	688	27.6	41780	41890	4.0
Tuv	46,286	678	34.9	46216	46356	5.1
Uvs	37,068	719	32.5	37003	37133	4.5
Khovd	36,160	733	34.1	36092	36228	4.7
Khuvsgul	50,478	821	42.0	50394	50562	5.1
Khentii	29,317	421	23.5	29270	29364	5.6
Darkhan-Uul	31,857	570	19.6	31818	31896	3.4
Ulaanbaatar	355,852	6,797	80.1	355692	356012	1.2
Orkhon	33,805	585	32.1	33741	33869	5.5
Govisumber	3,300	112	15.5	3269	3331	13.8

UNEMPLOYED

	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95% Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Total	96,188	1,757	55.1	96078	96298	3.1
Location						
Urban	56,454	1064	42.0	56370	56538	3.9
Rural	39,734	693	35.9	39662	39806	5.2
Sex						
Male	51,244	934	27.2	51190	51298	2.9
Female	44,944	823	28.0	44888	45000	3.4
Region						
West	20,416	392	27.0	20362	20470	6.9
Khangai	23,508	393	26.0	23456	23560	6.6
Central	13,766	250	16.1	13734	13798	6.4
East	11,810	203	18.3	11773	11847	9.0
Ulaanbaatar	26,688	519	29.5	26629	26747	5.7
AIMAG&CITY						
Arkhangai	2,097	35	5.5	2086	2108	15.7
Bayan-Ulgii	5,204	107	13.3	5177	5231	12.4
Bayankhongor	2,153	40	6.1	2141	2165	15.3
Bulgan	3,736	63	8.5	3719	3753	13.5
Govi-Altai	4,036	77	13.7	4009	4063	17.8
Dornogovi	812	15	2.2	808	816	14.7
Dornod	3,355	67	14.2	3327	3383	21.2
Dundgovi	1,971	36	4.5	1962	1980	12.5
Zavkhan	4,722	80	12.4	4697	4747	15.5
Uvurkhangai	2,838	44	8.1	2822	2854	18.4
Umnugovi	2,687	53	8.6	2670	2704	16.2
Sukhbaatar	3,452	65	8.1	3436	3468	12.5
Selenge	1,395	23	5.0	1385	1405	21.7
Tuv	2,296	35	5.2	2286	2306	14.9
Uvs	3,660	72	8.1	3644	3676	11.3
Khovd	2,794	56	11.8	2770	2818	21.1
Khuvsgul	7,625	121	18.5	7588	7662	15.3
Khentii	5,003	71	8.8	4985	5021	12.4
Darkhan-Uul	4,422	81	9.2	4404	4440	11.4
Ulaanbaatar	26,688	519	29.5	26629	26747	5.7
Orkhon	5,059	90	9.6	5040	5078	10.7
Govisumber	183	7	2.0	179	187	28.6

EMPLOYED CHILDREN

	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95% Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
Total	93,968	1,713	85.1	93798	94138	5.0
Location						
Urban	17,895	337	21.6	17852	17938	6.4
Rural	76,073	1376	74.5	75924	76222	5.4
Sex						
Male	50,870	932	43.6	50783	50957	4.7
Female	43,098	781	39.5	43019	43177	5.1
Region						
West	36,294	715	59.1	36176	36412	8.3
Khangai	25,766	435	39.9	25686	25846	9.2
Central	18,319	317	28.7	18262	18376	9.1
East	8,446	151	22.1	8402	8490	14.6
Ulaanbaatar	5,143	95	6.7	5130	5156	7.1
AIMAG&CITY						
Arkhangai	10,012	164	22.0	9968	10056	13.4
Bayan-Ulgii	10,235	210	32.6	10170	10300	15.5
Bayankhongor	5,081	96	19.0	5043	5119	19.8
Bulgan	1,871	33	6.5	1858	1884	19.7
Govi-Altai	6,218	120	18.3	6181	6255	15.3
Dornogovi	968	18	3.7	961	975	20.6
Dornod	2,497	49	9.6	2478	2516	19.6
Dundgovi	5,261	85	12.3	5236	5286	14.5
Zavkhan	6,029	104	25.2	5979	6079	24.2
Uvurkhangai	4,979	78	15.1	4949	5009	19.4
Umnugovi	2,836	61	12.6	2811	2861	20.7
Sukhbaatar	3,727	71	18.2	3691	3763	25.6
Selenge	1,942	32	6.7	1929	1955	20.9
Tuv	5,639	88	15.2	5609	5669	17.3
Uvs	6,406	128	29.5	6347	6465	23.0
Khovd	7,407	153	24.5	7358	7456	16.0
Khuvsgul	2,107	34	8.1	2091	2123	23.8
Khentii	2,222	31	7.4	2207	2237	23.9
Darkhan-Uul	1,508	27	3.1	1502	1514	11.5
Ulaanbaatar	5,143	95	6.7	5130	5156	7.1
Orkhon	1,715	30	14.7	1686	1744	49.0
Govisumber	164	6	0.0	164	164	0.0



STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Number of children aged 5-17 years, by age group, gender, urban, rural, regions, aimags and the Capital, percentage share to total

		Gender				Total	
		Boys		Girls			
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total		51.0	300 678	49.0	288 398	100.0	589 076
5 - 9		50.7	102 276	49.3	99 564	100.0	201 840
10 - 11		52.4	48 057	47.6	43 572	100.0	91 629
12 - 14		51.8	74 824	48.2	69 567	100.0	144 391
15 - 17		49.9	75 521	50.1	75 695	100.0	151 216
Urban	5 - 9	49.5	55 416	50.5	56 538	100.0	111 954
	10 - 11	51.2	26 189	48.8	24 922	100.0	51 111
	12 - 14	51.3	38 426	48.7	36 450	100.0	74 876
	15 - 17	48.8	40 479	51.2	42 477	100.0	82 956
	Дүн	50.0	160 510	50.0	160 387	100.0	320 897
Rural	5 - 9	52.1	46 860	47.9	43 026	100.0	89 886
	10 - 11	54.0	21 868	46.0	18 650	100.0	40 518
	12 - 14	52.4	36 398	47.6	33 117	100.0	69 515
	15 - 17	51.3	35 042	48.7	33 218	100.0	68 260
	Дүн	52.3	140 168	47.7	128 011	100.0	268 179
Western region		53.2	66 042	46.8	58 127	100.0	124 169
	Zavkhan	50.7	11 914	49.3	11 595	100.0	23 509
	Govi-Altai	56.1	9 772	43.9	7 644	100.0	17 416
	Bayan-Ulgii	54.4	20 197	45.6	16 911	100.0	37 108
	Khovd	51.7	11 790	48.3	11 004	100.0	22 794
	Uvs	53.0	12 369	47.0	10 973	100.0	23 342
Khangai region		49.4	63 477	50.6	64 981	100.0	128 458
	Orkhon	50.4	10 196	49.6	10 037	100.0	20 233
	Uvurkhangai	50.0	13 962	50.0	13 937	100.0	27 899
	Bulgan	53.9	7 357	46.1	6 302	100.0	13 659
	Bayankhongor	51.8	8 229	48.2	7 667	100.0	15 896
	Arkhangai	48.0	10 677	52.0	11 571	100.0	22 248
	Khuvsgul	45.8	13 056	54.2	15 467	100.0	28 523
	Central region	52.2	51 527	47.8	47 151	100.0	98 678
	Tuv	55.5	10 601	44.5	8 492	100.0	19 093
	Govisumber	47.7	846	52.3	929	100.0	1 775
	Selenge	52.7	10 437	47.3	9 377	100.0	19 814
	Dornogovi	50.5	7 490	49.5	7 343	100.0	14 833
	Darkhan-Uul	53.0	9 366	47.0	8 322	100.0	17 688
	Umnugovi	51.5	6 451	48.5	6 072	100.0	12 523
	Dundgovi	48.9	6 336	51.1	6 616	100.0	12 952
Eastern region		50.6	25 198	49.4	24 639	100.0	49 837
	Dornod	49.8	7 497	50.2	7 565	100.0	15 062
	Sukhbaatar	49.3	7 032	50.7	7 239	100.0	14 271
	Khentii	52.0	10 669	48.0	9 835	100.0	20 504
Ulaanbaatar		50.2	94 434	49.8	93 500	100.0	187 934

Table 2. Number of children aged 5-17 years, by head of household and household size, by location, regions and aimags

Location, regions by aimag	Household head		Household size					Total
	Male headed	Female headed	< 3	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 +	
Urban	254 944	65 953	13 357	158 534	121 864	21 331	5 811	320 897
Rural	236 869	31 310	6 822	102 867	131 451	23 020	4 019	268 179
Western region	113 041	11 128	1 714	35 565	62 146	20 165	4 579	124 169
Bayan-Ulgii	34 857	2 251	182	7 130	18 032	10 165	1 599	37 108
Govi-Altai	16 282	1 133	269	5 579	9 304	1 782	481	17 415
Zavkhan	21 015	2 494	512	7 720	12 711	2 250	316	23 509
Uvs	20 163	3 180	408	7 480	11 405	2 478	1 572	23 343
Khovd	20 724	2 070	343	7 656	10 694	3 490	611	22 794
Khangai region	109 225	19 235	5 005	62 165	54 919	6 121	250	128 460
Arkhangai	20 546	1 701	688	7 889	11 428	2 242	0	22 247
Bayankhongor	13 034	2 862	813	7 773	6 622	688	0	15 896
Bulgan	12 787	872	403	6 165	6 370	721	0	13 659
Uvurkhangai	23 661	4 239	637	14 502	11 792	969	0	27 900
Khuvsgul	23 172	5 352	1 666	13 984	11 815	809	250	28 524
Orkhon	16 025	4 209	798	11 852	6 892	692	0	20 234
Central region	83 157	15 521	3 806	47 834	41 726	4 770	542	98 678
Dornogovi	11 650	3 184	447	7 226	6 739	422	0	14 834
Dundgovi	11 588	1 364	287	6 942	5 446	277	0	12 952
Umnugovi	9 414	3 109	489	3 561	6 985	1 330	158	12 523
Selenge	16 674	3 140	861	11 149	7 363	379	62	19 814
Tuv	17 726	1 366	421	9 656	8 021	892	102	19 092
Darkhan-Uul	14 696	2 992	1 209	8 418	6 526	1 315	220	17 688
Govisumber	1 409	366	92	882	646	155	0	1 775
Eastern region	41 304	8 534	1 009	21 436	24 470	2 292	631	49 838
Dornod	12 707	2 355	474	6 710	6 751	885	242	15 062
Sukhbaatar	12 012	2 259	328	6 778	6 503	662	0	14 271
Khentii	16 585	3 920	207	7 948	11 216	745	389	20 505
Ulaanbaatar	145 086	42 845	8 645	94 401	70 054	11 003	3 828	187 931
Total	491 813	97 263	20 179	261 401	253 315	44 351	9 830	589 076

Table 3. Number of children aged 5-17 years, by studying and not studying during reference week, by work status, by age group, urban, rural and gender, percentage share to total

	Total children						Attended school						Not attended schools					
	Engaged in economic activity			Only participated in household duties			Engaged in economic activity			Only participated in household duties			Engaged in economic activity			Only participated in household duties		
	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total
Total	16.0	58.5	19.4	6.1	100.0	589 076	15.2	62.8	22.0	100.0	519 924	21.7	26.1	52.2	100.0	69 152		
5 - 9	8.8	42.9	31.6	16.7	100.0	201 840	9.7	48.4	41.9	100.0	152 302	5.8	26.2	68.0	100.0	49 538		
10 - 11	14.8	64.1	20.3	0.8	100.0	91 630	14.6	64.8	20.6	100.0	90 383	33.3	8.7	58.0	100.0	1 247		
12 - 14	20.1	66.8	12.8	0.3	100.0	144 390	18.8	68.0	13.2	100.0	140 997	71.0	15.5	13.5	100.0	3 393		
15 - 17	22.3	68.1	8.8	0.8	100.0	151 216	17.9	72.3	9.8	100.0	136 242	62.1	29.6	8.3	100.0	14 974		
5 - 9	1.6	47.6	33.9	16.9	100.0	111 954	1.9	53.7	44.4	100.0	85 493	0.5	28.0	71.5	100.0	26 461		
10 - 11	4.9	75.7	18.8	0.6	100.0	51 112	5.0	76.1	18.9	100.0	50 768	0.0	16.6	83.4	100.0	344		
Urban	7.2	80.9	11.7	0.2	100.0	74 876	7.1	81.1	11.8	100.0	74 376	25.2	48.0	26.8	100.0	500		
15 - 17	9.9	82.3	7.1	0.7	100.0	82 956	9.0	83.5	7.5	100.0	78 810	26.9	59.3	13.8	100.0	4 146		
Total	5.6	68.8	19.4	6.2	100.0	320 898	5.7	72.8	21.5	100.0	289 447	4.3	32.4	63.3	100.0	31 451		
5 - 9	17.7	37.0	28.9	16.4	100.0	89 886	19.7	41.5	38.8	100.0	66 809	11.9	24.1	64.0	100.0	23 077		
Rural	27.4	49.3	22.2	1.1	100.0	40 518	27.0	50.3	22.7	100.0	39 615	46.1	5.6	48.3	100.0	903		
12 - 14	33.9	51.6	14.0	0.5	100.0	69 514	31.9	53.5	14.6	100.0	66 621	78.9	9.9	11.2	100.0	2 893		
15 - 17	37.4	50.8	10.8	1.0	100.0	68 260	30.2	56.9	12.9	100.0	57 432	75.6	18.2	6.2	100.0	10 828		
Total	28.4	46.2	19.4	6.0	100.0	268 178	27.1	50.3	22.6	100.0	230 477	36.1	20.9	43.0	100.0	37 701		
Gender	16.9	56.9	19.7	6.5	100.0	300 678	15.1	62.2	22.7	100.0	259 955	28.5	23.5	48.0	100.0	40 723		
Girls	14.9	60.2	19.2	5.7	100.0	288 398	15.3	63.5	21.2	100.0	259 969	11.8	29.8	58.4	100.0	28 429		

Table 4. Number of children aged 5–17 years, by studying and not studying during last week, by work status, by region, amaigs, percentage share to total

	Total children						Attended school						Not attended schools					
	Engaged in economic activity			Only participated in household duties			Engaged in economic activity			Only participated in household duties			Engaged in economic activity			Only participated in household duties		
	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total	Percent	Number	Total
Total	16.0	58.5	19.4	6.1	100.0	589 076	15.2	62.8	22.0	62.8	22.0	100.0	519 924	21.7	26.1	52.2	100.0	69 152
Western region	29.2	55.3	10.2	5.3	100.0	124 168	28.2	60.0	11.8	60.0	11.8	100.0	106 864	35.7	26.3	38.0	100.0	17 304
Zavkhan	25.6	48.9	19.6	5.9	100.0	23 509	25.1	53.2	21.7	53.2	21.7	100.0	21 193	31.0	9.2	59.8	100.0	2 316
Govi-Altai	35.7	35.3	22.3	6.7	100.0	17 415	35.7	38.5	25.8	38.5	25.8	100.0	15 000	36.0	15.5	48.5	100.0	2 415
Bayan-Ulgii	27.6	65.5	3.3	3.6	100.0	37 109	26.1	69.9	4.0	69.9	4.0	100.0	30 768	34.7	44.2	21.1	100.0	6 341
Khovd	32.5	59.2	4.5	3.8	100.0	22 793	30.9	63.9	5.2	63.9	5.2	100.0	19 977	43.5	26.0	30.5	100.0	2 816
Uvs	27.4	56.7	8.1	7.8	100.0	23 342	26.3	64.2	9.5	64.2	9.5	100.0	19 926	33.9	12.9	53.2	100.0	3 416
Khangai region	20.1	48.0	24.8	7.1	100.0	128 460	19.8	52.2	28.0	52.2	28.0	100.0	113 828	21.9	15.3	62.8	100.0	14 632
Orkhon	8.5	71.6	14.7	5.2	100.0	20 234	8.5	75.1	16.4	75.1	16.4	100.0	18 212	8.5	39.7	51.8	100.0	2 022
Uvurkhangai	17.8	57.2	17.7	7.3	100.0	27 899	17.0	63.0	20.0	63.0	20.0	100.0	24 739	24.4	11.6	64.0	100.0	3 160
Bulgan	13.7	25.0	50.1	11.2	100.0	13 659	14.6	28.5	56.9	28.5	56.9	100.0	12 019	6.8	0.0	93.2	100.0	1 640
Bayankhongor	32.0	31.7	24.8	11.5	100.0	15 896	32.4	36.9	30.7	36.9	30.7	100.0	12 811	30.4	10.1	59.5	100.0	3 085
Arkhangai	45.0	33.3	15.9	5.8	100.0	22 248	46.7	35.9	17.4	35.9	17.4	100.0	20 291	27.8	6.2	66.0	100.0	1 957
Khuvsgul	7.4	53.6	33.9	5.1	100.0	28 524	5.6	56.9	37.5	56.9	37.5	100.0	25 756	24.3	23.1	52.6	100.0	2 768
Central region	18.6	56.0	20.2	5.2	100.0	98 678	16.9	60.1	23.0	60.1	23.0	100.0	86 897	30.5	25.7	43.8	100.0	11 781
Tuv	29.5	51.6	13.8	5.1	100.0	19 092	26.0	57.2	16.8	57.2	16.8	100.0	15 643	45.7	26.1	28.2	100.0	3 449
Govisumber	9.2	60.0	27.0	3.8	100.0	1 775	8.2	62.2	29.6	62.2	29.6	100.0	1 620	20.0	36.1	43.9	100.0	155
Selenge	9.8	86.8	1.5	1.9	100.0	19 814	10.0	88.3	1.7	88.3	1.7	100.0	18 256	7.4	69.1	23.5	100.0	1 558
Dornogovi	6.5	57.6	28.9	7.0	100.0	14 833	5.4	61.5	33.1	61.5	33.1	100.0	12 935	14.0	31.1	54.9	100.0	1 898
Darkhan-Uul	8.5	53.4	29.8	8.3	100.0	17 688	9.1	58.0	32.9	58.0	32.9	100.0	15 999	3.3	9.3	87.4	100.0	1 689
Umnugovi	22.6	34.4	37.8	5.2	100.0	12 524	15.3	39.6	45.1	39.6	45.1	100.0	10 485	60.6	7.6	31.8	100.0	2 039
Dundgovi	40.6	37.4	17.4	4.6	100.0	12 952	41.4	39.8		39.8		81.2	11 959	31.3	9.3	59.4	100.0	993
Eastern region	17.0	53.0	24.2	5.8	100.0	49 837	16.3	56.4	27.3	56.4	27.3		44 162	22.3	26.4	51.3	100.0	5 675
Dornod	16.6	54.4	25.5	3.5	100.0	15 062	16.8	54.9	28.3	54.9	28.3	100.0	13 605	14.6	49.1	36.3	100.0	1 457
Sukhbaatar	26.1	47.4	19.4	7.1	100.0	14 271	23.8	53.4	22.8	53.4	22.8	100.0	12 108	39.3	14.0	46.7	100.0	2 163
Khentii	10.8	55.9	26.6	6.7	100.0	20 504	11.0	59.5	29.5	59.5	29.5	100.0	18 449	9.7	23.5	66.8	100.0	2 055
Ulaanbaatar	2.7	70.6	20.1	6.6	100.0	187 933	2.6	74.9	22.5	74.9	22.5	100.0	168 173	3.8	34.0	62.2	100.0	19 760

Table 5. Composition of children by education level, by age group and location

Age group, location, urban and rural	Total	Children not studying in any school or training	Pre-school, kindergarden,	Grades			Informal schooling, training	Vocational primary training	Vocational technical, non complete high	High institutions
				Primary /1-5/	Middle /6-9/	High /10-12/				
Total children by age groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	34.3	71.6	100.0	63.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
10 - 11	15.5	1.8	0.0	30.9	9.0	0.3	15.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	24.5	4.9	0.0	5.1	69.5	4.6	21.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	25.7	21.7	0.0	0.8	21.0	95.0	63.0	96.3	96.5	100.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	34.9	84.1	0.0	63.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
10 - 11	15.9	1.1	0.0	31.2	9.6	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	23.3	1.6	0.0	4.2	70.0	5.2	46.2	3.5	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	25.9	13.2	0.0	0.8	20.0	94.3	53.8	94.8	95.6	100.0
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	33.5	61.2	100.0	62.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	15.1	2.4	0.0	30.5	8.3	0.2	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	25.9	7.7	0.0	6.3	68.9	3.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	25.5	28.7	0.0	0.8	22.2	96.0	65.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6. Reasons of children aged 5-17 years for not studying, by age group and gender, percentage share to total

Age group, gender and location	Total	Reasons for not studying											Other
		Pre-school age	Far from school	Unable to afford school supplies and uniforms	Unable to afford tuition fee	Poor performance and not interested in studying	Contribute to household income	migrated	Not enough space in dormitories	Help in household duties	herding	Demand and enforcement of parents	Sick and disabled
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	78.6	100.0	88.9	24.9	46.5	10.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	14.0	19.8	7.4	20.7
10 - 11	2.0	0.0	2.6	8.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	14.7
12 - 14	5.1	0.0	3.2	16.8	0.0	21.3	31.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	13.8	39.2	19.7
15 - 17	14.3	0.0	5.3	49.8	53.5	61.8	68.9	0.0	0.0	70.4	66.4	53.4	44.9
Boys	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	72.5	100.0	79.4	24.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	15.9	7.8	20.2
10 - 11	2.5	0.0	5.0	13.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	15.0
12 - 14	6.7	0.0	5.9	14.0	0.0	22.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	16.2	40.8	17.1
15 - 17	18.3	0.0	9.7	47.8	100.0	59.4	63.3	0.0	0.0	66.1	67.9	51.4	47.7
Girls	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	87.1	100.0	100.0	25.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	9.7	42.3	0.0	21.7
10 - 11	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
12 - 14	2.8	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	23.2
15 - 17	8.8	0.0	0.0	53.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	57.7	100.0	40.9
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	90.3	100.0	100.0	19.2	100.0	9.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	29.0	31.6
10 - 11	1.2	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
12 - 14	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	71.0	9.9
15 - 17	7.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	0.0	83.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.5	0.0	45.3
Rural	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	68.4	100.0	85.0	27.4	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	17.7	4.2	15.8
10 - 11	2.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	15.4
12 - 14	8.1	0.0	4.3	17.0	0.0	29.1	43.9	0.0	0.0	13.5	34.3	34.3	24.1
15 - 17	20.8	0.0	7.1	55.6	100.0	50.2	56.1	0.0	0.0	67.4	68.8	61.5	44.7

Table 7. Reasons of children aged 6-17 years for not studying, by age group and gender

Age group, gender and location	Total	Reasons for not studying												
		Pre-school age	Far from school	Unable to afford school supplies and uniforms	Unable to afford tuition fee	Poor performance and not interested in studying	Contribute to household income	migrated	Not enough space in dormitories	Help in household duties	herding	Demand and enforcement of parents	Sick and disabled	Other
Total	23 070	6 929	847	1 218	54	2 332	373	56	48	1 095	2 617	1 130	5 460	911
6-9	9 616	6 929	648	242		185		56		154	244		979	179
10 - 11	1 247		48	110		159			48	51			831	
12 - 14	3 170		57	218		510	116			119	408	478	1 112	152
15 - 17	9 037		94	648	54	1 478	257			771	1 965	652	2 538	580
Boys	15 767	4 193	528	802	54	2 190	316		48	600	2 248	1 081	3 159	548
6-9	5 682	4 193	329	197		185				106	126		525	21
10 - 11	911		48	110		159			48	51			495	
12 - 14	2 444		57	111		510	116			47	408	478	565	152
15 - 17	6 730		94	384	54	1 336	200			396	1 714	603	1 574	375
Girls	7 303	2 736	319	416		142	57	56		495	369	49	2 301	363
6-9	3 934	2 736	319	45				56		48	118		454	158
10 - 11	336												336	
12 - 14	726			107						72			547	
15 - 17	2 307			264		142	57			375	251	49	964	205
Urban	7 249	3 652	31	359		831	109	56		103	128	115	1 660	205
6-9	4 411	3 652	31	40		79		56					448	105
10 - 11	344			110									234	
12 - 14	452			65		57					39	115	176	
15 - 17	2 042			144		695	109			103	89		802	100
Rural	15 653	3 277	816	859	54	1 501	264			873	2 488	1 015	3 800	706
6-9	5 205	3 277	617	202		106				154	244		531	74
10 - 11	855		48			159				51			597	
12 - 14	2 598		57	153		453	116				368	363	936	152
15 - 17	6 995		94	504	54	783	148			668	1 876	652	1 736	480

Table 8. Composition of children economically active and inactive during last week, by school attendance, by age group and gender, percent

Age group, gender	Total	Total children				Studied in schools	Not studied
		Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	Only studied	None of them		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	34.3	18.8	25.1	55.9	93.3	29.3	71.6
10 - 11	15.5	14.5	17.0	16.2	2.0	17.4	1.8
12 - 14	24.5	30.8	28.0	16.2	1.3	27.1	4.9
15 - 17	25.7	35.9	29.9	11.7	3.4	26.2	21.7
Boys	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	34.0	19.0	24.9	54.2	92.1	29.1	65.4
10 - 11	16.0	13.1	17.8	17.5	2.5	18.1	2.2
12 - 14	24.9	31.4	28.6	16.4	1.1	27.8	6.4
15 - 17	25.1	36.5	28.7	11.9	4.3	25.0	26.0
Girls	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	34.5	18.6	25.4	57.6	94.8	29.5	80.7
10 - 11	15.1	16.1	16.2	14.9	1.4	16.6	1.2
12 - 14	24.1	30.1	27.4	16.0	1.4	26.5	2.7
15 - 17	26.3	35.2	31.0	11.5	2.4	27.4	15.4

Table 9. Working children of age of 5-17, by age group, location and gender, percent

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
5-9	100. 0	54. 6	45. 4	100. 0	35.1	64.9	100. 0	56.8	43.2
10 - 11	100. 0	48. 9	51. 1	100. 0	48.0	52.0	100. 0	49.1	50.9
12 - 14	100. 0	55. 2	44. 8	100. 0	53.7	46.3	100. 0	55.6	44.4
15 - 17	100. 0	55. 1	44. 9	100. 0	53.6	46.4	100. 0	55.5	44.5
Total	100. 0	54. 1	45. 9	100. 0	51.0	49.0	100. 0	54.9	45.1

Table 10. Composition of working children of age of 5-17, by age group, location and gender, percent

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
5-9	18.8	19.0	18.6	10.0	6.8	13.2	20.9	21.6	20.0
10 - 11	14.5	13.1	16.1	14.1	13.3	14.9	14.6	13.1	16.4
12 - 14	30.8	31.4	30.1	30.2	31.8	28.6	30.9	31.3	30.5
15 - 17	35.9	36.5	35.2	45.7	48.1	43.3	33.6	34.0	33.1
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0

Table 11. Working children aged 5-17 years, by head of household and household size, by location, regions and aimags

Location, region, age group	Household head		Household size					Total
	Male headed	Female headed	< 3	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 +	
Urban	15 045	2 850	163	6 743	8 766	2 001	222	17 895
Rural	70 493	5 580	1 527	24 547	40 303	7 987	1 709	76 073
Western region	33 990	2 302	401	8 071	19 639	6 647	1 534	36 292
Bayan-Ulgii	9 794	439	138	1 245	4 813	3 233	804	10 233
Govi-Altai	5 839	379	109	1 819	3 745	545	0	6 218
Zavkhan	6 029	0	0	1 214	4 114	701	0	6 029
Uvs	5 742	663	57	1 994	3 251	724	379	6 405
Khovd	6 586	821	97	1 799	3 716	1 444	351	7 407
Khangai region	23 266	2 500	631	9 166	15 140	829	0	25 766
Arkhangai	9 395	618	124	3 243	6 051	595	0	10 013
Bayankhongor	4 278	803	325	1 761	2 995	0	0	5 081
Bulgan	1 821	50	0	682	1 136	53	0	1 871
Uvurkhangai	4 702	277	120	1 982	2 821	56	0	4 979
Khuvsgul	1 919	188	62	692	1 228	125	0	2 107
Orkhon	1 151	564	0	806	909	0	0	1 715
Central region	16 436	1 882	603	7 934	8 214	1 345	222	18 318
Dornogovi	858	109	0	499	266	202	0	967
Dundgovi	5 146	116	0	2 476	2 642	144	0	5 262
Umnugovi	2 243	475	130	663	1 654	271	0	2 718
Selenge	1 448	612	183	971	788	0	118	2 060
Tuv	5 250	287	178	2 881	2 256	222	0	5 537
Darkhan-Uul	1 326	283	112	332	608	453	104	1 609
Govisumber	165	0	0	112	0	53	0	165
Eastern region	7 596	851	54	3 849	3 966	578	0	8 447
Dornod	2 347	151	54	1 151	1 186	107	0	2 498
Sukhbaatar	3 409	318	0	1 840	1 611	276	0	3 727
Khentii	1 840	382	0	858	1 169	195	0	2 222
Ulaanbaatar	4 251	894	0	2 270	2 110	590	175	5 145
Total	85 538	8 430	1 690	31 290	49 069	9 988	1 931	93 968

Table 12. Number of working children aged 5-17 years, by type of housing ownership, by location and region

Location, region	Ownership of dwelling			Total
	Government organization's	Private (Company's)	Private (Individuals')	
Urban	426	57	17 412	17 895
Rural	1 104	141	74 828	76 073
Region	1 530	199	92 239	93 968
Western	903	92	35 298	36 293
Khangai	243	57	25 466	25 766
Central	149		18 171	18 320
Eastern		49	8 397	8 446
Ulaanbaatar	235		4 908	5 143
Total	1 530	198	92 240	93 968

Table 13. Composition of working children, by employment status and economic sectors, percent

Of which: economic sectors																	
	Of which: economic sectors																Total
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	
Total	81.7	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	11.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0
Paid employee	12.3	6.9	11.4	3.8	.0	20.9	7.1	.0	11.9	3.4	.0	3.6	.0	2.9	3.1	12.7	100.0
Self-employed	18.9	5.0	18.6	.0	3.9	2.0	43.3	.0	2.6	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	.0	4.0	100.0
Employed in animal husbandry	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Unpaid family workers	50.4	0.4	8.0	.0	0.5	0.5	35.7	0.6	2.1	.0	0.5	0.3	.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0
Workers not classifiable by status	37.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	47.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.2	.0	.0	100.0
Urban	31.2	0.6	10.5	.0	0.7	2.2	48.0	0.9	2.5	0.3	.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.9	100.0
Paid employee	10.5	4.8	10.9	.0	.0	23.0	9.8	.0	11.6	4.7	.0	5.0	.0	4.0	4.3	11.4	100.0
Self-employed	12.6	3.0	11.3	.0	3.8	2.8	55.4	.0	3.5	.0	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	5.3	100.0
Employed in animal husbandry	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Unpaid family workers	16.2	.0	13.3	.0	0.5	0.9	64.0	1.3	2.3	.0	.0	0.4	.0	.0	.0	1.1	100.0
Rural	93.6	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.3	.0	0.4	.0	0.2	0.1	.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Paid employee	17.1	12.3	12.8	13.6	.0	15.5	.0	.0	12.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.1	100.0
Self-employed	36.5	10.5	39.1	.0	4.4	0.0	9.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Employed in animal husbandry	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Unpaid family workers	75.3	0.7	4.2	.0	0.4	0.3	15.1	.0	1.9	.0	0.8	0.3	.0	0.3	0.7	.0	100.0
Workers not classifiable by status	37.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	47.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.2	.0	.0	100.0

Table 14. Composition of working children of age 5-17, by economic sector, gender, region and aimags, percent

Of which: economic sectors																	
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Total
Total	81.7	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	11.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0
Boys	81.1	0.4	3.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	11.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0
Girls	82.3	0.2	3.1	.0	.0	0.2	11.9	0.1	1.1	.0	.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
	81.7	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	11.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0
Western region	87.0	.0	3.4	.0	.0	.0	7.5	.0	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	85.9	.0	.0	0.9	.0	.0	10.4	.0	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	85.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.4	.0	0.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.5	100.0
	73.8	.0	0.7	.0	.0	4.5	18.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	0.8	100.0
	75.5	1.7	7.0	.0	1.6	0.9	11.5	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Khangai region	63.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	32.6	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	83.0	1.3	3.7	.0	.0	.0	8.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.2	1.3	100.0
	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	87.2	.0	5.2	.0	.0	1.1	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	95.1	.0	2.5	.0	.0	.0	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	75.9	.0	3.0	.0	.0	5.9	12.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.1	100.0
Central region	96.9	.0	0.9	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	80.3	.0	6.5	.0	.0	.0	13.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	71.5	.0	11.4	.0	.0	.0	17.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	60.6	.0	2.7	.0	.0	.0	32.9	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	89.0	.0	.0	.0	1.9	.0	7.3	.0	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	94.4	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	1.8	.0	.0	.0	2.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Eastern region	76.7	.0	2.1	.0	.0	.0	14.2	.0	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.9	.0	.0	100.0
	94.3	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	87.2	.0	6.1	.0	.0	.0	6.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Ulaanbaatar	15.7	2.0	15.5	.0	1.3	1.2	51.6	0.7	4.0	0.9	.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.6	100.0

Table 15. Children by hours of work spent in economic activities, by spent hours, age group, urban, rural, sex, regions, aimag, Capital city and districts

		By spent hours, percent									Total
		Less than 5-hrs	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-42	43-48	49-55	56-hrs and more	
Total		6.7	20.0	25.3	18.1	9.4	9.3	1.1	1.9	8.3	100.0
5 - 9		12.6	33.0	30.2	12.8	5.1	4.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	100.0
10 - 11		8.5	22.1	36.3	18.0	7.5	4.5	0.9	0.5	1.8	100.0
12 - 14		6.4	19.8	27.6	20.7	9.1	9.8	0.7	1.5	4.3	100.0
15 - 17		3.2	13.1	16.8	18.6	12.4	13.0	1.7	3.3	17.9	100.0
Urban	5 - 9	34.3	25.9	35.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	10 - 11	12.9	27.2	39.3	14.0	2.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	12 - 14	12.0	27.2	31.6	18.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	0.8	2.1	100.0
	15 - 17	5.3	21.5	19.1	23.3	9.9	9.5	1.7	0.9	8.7	100.0
	Total	11.2	24.5	27.4	18.8	5.5	6.1	1.1	0.7	4.6	100.0
Rural	5 - 9	9.9	33.9	29.5	13.9	5.7	5.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	100.0
	10 - 11	7.4	20.8	35.5	19.0	8.9	4.5	1.1	0.6	2.2	100.0
	12 - 14	4.9	17.8	26.6	21.2	10.9	11.4	0.6	1.7	4.9	100.0
	15 - 17	2.5	10.2	15.9	17.0	13.3	14.3	1.7	4.1	21.1	100.0
	Total	5.4	18.8	24.8	18.0	10.4	10.1	1.1	2.2	9.2	100.0
Gender	Boys	5.6	17.6	22.2	18.0	9.5	11.1	1.6	2.1	12.3	100.0
	Girls	7.9	23.0	29.1	18.3	9.2	7.0	0.4	1.6	3.3	100.0
Region:	Western	2.6	12.9	21.1	22.9	12.1	11.3	2.0	3.2	11.9	100.0
	Khangai	13.5	28.1	29.8	12.5	6.8	4.7	1.0	0.4	3.3	100.0
	Central	4.1	25.1	24.5	13.5	9.0	12.2	0.0	2.3	9.2	100.0
	Eastern	7.4	13.4	32.9	26.9	5.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0
	Ulaanbaatar	13.2	25.8	27.5	13.6	8.6	6.8	1.3	0.0	3.3	100.0
Aimag	Arkhangai	9.7	25.2	24.5	14.3	16.9	8.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Bayan-Ulgii	0.5	9.5	21.3	25.8	13.0	11.5	2.8	2.9	12.6	100.0
	Bayankhongor	24.4	36.6	26.7	4.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.3	100.0
	Bulgan	29.1	21.8	29.4	11.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0
	Govi-Altai	2.2	8.5	21.9	24.8	19.8	13.8	0.0	2.1	6.9	100.0
	Dornogovi	32.4	17.6	10.8	17.3	5.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Dornod	8.0	10.0	40.9	33.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0
	Dundgovi	0.8	28.6	32.2	14.6	8.5	11.1	0.0	2.0	2.1	100.0
	Zavkhan	13.8	26.8	8.7	10.4	9.3	17.9	0.0	1.9	11.2	100.0
	Uvurkhangai	0.0	19.9	42.9	28.5	4.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Umnugovi	6.3	9.1	11.4	6.5	1.9	26.0	0.0	10.3	28.4	100.0
	Sukhbaatar	10.3	19.4	19.8	27.6	4.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	10.2	100.0
	Selenge	3.5	33.4	24.9	25.6	3.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Tuv	1.1	22.4	24.9	9.3	17.6	10.9	0.0	1.1	12.6	100.0
	Uvs	4.8	18.5	17.9	24.3	8.2	9.9	2.1	2.6	11.9	100.0
	khovd	0.7	11.6	26.7	20.8	9.9	8.1	2.7	5.2	14.3	100.0
	Khuvsgul	5.8	22.9	27.1	11.9	8.4	9.0	2.9	3.0	8.9	100.0
	Khentii	3.6	11.2	37.3	18.4	9.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0
	Darkhan-Uul	3.9	42.5	30.7	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
	Orkhon	6.9	37.9	34.1	6.8	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0
	Govisumber	0.0	48.8	32.3	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	6.2	19.6	25.2	18.5	9.4	9.5	1.1	2.0	8.6	100.0
Capital city and districts:	Khan-Uul	62.8	0.0	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Baganuur, Bagakhangai	0.0	32.2	33.3	0.0	16.2	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Bayanzurkh	4.6	25.2	29.2	18.0	4.6	12.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0
	Nalaikh	0.0	45.9	0.0	18.6	18.6	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Bayangol	7.0	6.8	48.5	17.5	6.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0
	Sukhbaatar	19.2	17.3	37.4	9.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Chingeltei	43.1	17.8	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Songinokhairkhan	4.2	47.4	13.3	13.3	9.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0
Total		13.2	25.8	27.5	13.6	8.6	6.8	1.3	0.0	3.3	100.0

Table 16. Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by age group, sex, urban and rural, percentage

Total children										Of which:								
										Studying in school				Not in school				
Total										Total				Total				
	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Lack labour force in household business	Parent's demand/request	Others		Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Lack labour force in household business	Parent's demand/request	Others		Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Lack labour force in household business	Parent's demand/request	Others	
Total	100.0	3.4	87.2	8.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	3.7	89.0	6.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.5	76.1	17.9	1.3	3.2
5 - 9	100.0	3.0	90.2	4.7	1.4	0.7	100.0	3.5	90.1	4.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	0.0	90.8	6.5	0.0	2.6
10 - 11	100.0	2.7	94.0	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.8	93.8	3.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	3.9	88.4	7.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	4.2	88.9	6.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	82.6	10.0	5.2	2.1
15 - 17	100.0	3.5	81.5	13.8	0.2	1.1	100.0	3.8	85.9	10.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.5	68.7	24.5	0.6	3.8
5 - 9	100.0	4.3	89.0	4.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	5.4	88.6	3.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	90.9	5.7	0.0	3.5
10 - 11	100.0	4.1	95.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	4.3	94.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	4.4	86.8	7.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	5.0	87.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	81.9	9.2	6.3	2.6
15 - 17	100.0	4.3	76.9	16.5	0.3	2.0	100.0	5.0	82.6	12.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	3.2	67.1	24.1	0.8	4.8
Total	100.0	4.3	84.9	9.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	5.0	87.5	6.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	2.0	75.0	17.4	1.6	4.0
5 - 9	100.0	1.4	91.6	5.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	1.6	91.7	5.0	0.8	0.9	100.0	0.0	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	1.2	93.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	92.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	3.2	90.5	6.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.3	90.6	5.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	2.4	86.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	88.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	74.3	25.7	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	2.3	89.8	7.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.5	90.5	6.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	0.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	100.0	5.4	80.8	6.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	79.3	7.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	90.4	7.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	90.4	7.2	2.5	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	3.3	80.6	14.1	1.3	0.8	100.0	3.4	81.4	14.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	51.6	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	5.1	78.3	14.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	4.8	81.4	13.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.6	45.0	26.1	0.0	20.3
Total	100.0	3.9	81.0	12.5	1.5	1.2	100.0	3.7	82.5	12.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	6.1	53.1	18.6	7.7	14.5

Table 17. Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by regions, aimags, Capital city and districts, percentage

	Total children										Of which:									
	Total					Studying in school					Not in school									
	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Lack labour force in household business	Parent's demand/request	Others	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Lack labour force in household business	Parent's demand/request	Others	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Lack labour force in household business	Parent's demand/request	Others			
Region	Total	100.0	3.4	87.2	8.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	3.7	89.0	6.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.5	76.1	17.9	1.3	3.2	
	Western	100.0	3.1	83.8	12.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.3	85.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	74.7	20.9	1.7	0.8	
	Khangai	100.0	4.3	89.6	5.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	4.9	90.1	4.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	85.2	10.5	0.0	4.3	
	Central	100.0	3.9	90.0	4.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	4.3	94.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.5	70.5	19.6	0.0	8.4	
	Eastern	100.0	0.6	91.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	92.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	85.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	
	Ulaanbaatar	100.0	4.0	81.7	7.2	5.4	1.7	100.0	3.2	85.3	5.2	4.4	1.9	100.0	11.2	50.8	24.1	14.0	0.0	
	Arkhangai	100.0	6.4	90.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.8	91.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	77.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	
	Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	4.1	83.1	12.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.6	86.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	71.7	23.6	2.4	0.0	
	Bayankhongor	100.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Bulgan	100.0	9.8	86.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	47.3	52.7	0.0	0.0	
Aimag	Govr-Altai	100.0	4.7	88.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.4	92.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.2	63.6	29.2	0.0	0.0	
	Dornogovi	100.0	15.9	78.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.9	70.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Dornod	100.0	0.0	82.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	80.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Dundgovi	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Zavkhan	100.0	4.2	95.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	
	Uvurkhangai	100.0	3.1	86.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	84.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Umnugovi	100.0	1.9	71.0	19.1	0.0	8.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	40.7	39.0	0.0	16.3	
	Sukhbaatar	100.0	1.4	95.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	85.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	
	Selenge	100.0	0.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Tuv	100.0	8.9	86.1	2.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	11.3	87.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	0.0	82.0	12.3	0.0	5.7	
Capital city and districts	Uvs	100.0	1.6	77.2	20.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.0	74.8	23.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	88.0	7.5	4.5	0.0	
	khovd	100.0	0.5	77.3	21.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	79.6	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	64.7	31.2	0.0	4.2	
	Khuvsgul	100.0	0.0	78.2	18.1	0.0	3.7	100.0	0.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	66.6	21.7	0.0	11.7	
	Khentii	100.0	0.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	
	Darkhan-Uul	100.0	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Orkhon	100.0	3.6	81.9	3.5	7.2	3.7	100.0	3.9	84.5	3.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	49.6	0.0	0.0	50.4	
	Govisumber	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	100.0	3.3	87.4	8.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	3.7	89.3	6.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.2	77.1	17.7	0.8	3.3	
	Khan-Uul	100.0	0.0	62.8	0.0	37.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	62.8	0.0	37.2	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Baganuur, Bagakhangai	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Capital city and districts	Bayanzurkh	100.0	5.9	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.5	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Nalaikh	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Bayangol	100.0	21.9	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.9	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Sukhbaatar	100.0	0.0	66.5	23.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	70.8	29.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	
	Chingeltei	100.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	34.5	100.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	34.5	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Songinokhairkhan	100.0	0.0	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	34.1	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	100.0	4.0	81.7	7.2	5.4	1.7	100.0	3.2	85.3	5.2	4.4	1.9	100.0	11.2	50.8	24.1	14.0	0.0	

Table 18. Reasons of children engaging in work outside of the household, by age group, sex, urban and rural, by percent

	Total children										Of which:								
	Total					Studying in school					Not in school								
	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and be independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	By decision of a child	Others	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and be independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	By decision of a child	Others	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and be independent	By decision of a child	Others
All children	100.0	5.6	38.1	15.1	14.8	20.2	6.2	100.0	4.0	37.1	9.7	22.6	26.6	100.0	8.7	39.9	25.4	8.1	17.9
5 - 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	57.7	0.0	30.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	41.5	17.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	6.8	37.8	18.3	10.0	19.6	7.5	100.0	5.0	40.4	12.4	16.1	26.1	100.0	9.6	33.6	28.1	9.0	19.8
5 - 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	36.5	14.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	55.0	22.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	8.2	37.7	12.8	12.1	20.1	9.1	100.0	7.0	41.3	0.0	22.2	29.5	100.0	9.6	33.6	28.1	9.0	19.8
Total	100.0	6.7	36.5	10.5	17.7	21.2	7.4	100.0	5.3	34.1	0.0	30.2	30.5	100.0	8.7	39.9	25.4	8.1	17.9
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	0.0	38.3	44.7	0.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	38.3	44.7	0.0	17.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	0.0	46.2	38.9	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	46.2	38.9	0.0	14.9	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	11.4	6.2	26.2	16.8	33.0	6.5	100.0	7.7	9.0	18.9	24.6	39.8	100.0	19.5	0.0	41.8	18.1	20.6
Total	100.0	9.8	14.7	22.5	14.5	32.9	5.6	100.0	6.8	13.4	16.6	21.5	41.7	100.0	16.1	17.5	34.5	14.9	17.0
10 - 11	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 - 14	100.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	55.0	22.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	55.0	22.5	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 17	100.0	0.0	84.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	66.3	14.6	0.0	19.0
Total	100.0	0.0	69.0	5.4	15.3	3.4	7.0	100.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	24.2	5.3	100.0	0.0	66.3	14.6	0.0	19.0

Table19. Reasons of engaging in work outside of the household, by regions, aimags, Capital city and districts, by percent

	Total children					Of which:															
						Studying in school															
	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and be independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	By decision of a child	Others	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and be independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	By decision of a child	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and be independent	By decision of a child	Others		
Regions	All children	100.0	5.6	38.1	15.1	14.8	20.2	6.2	100.0	4.0	37.1	9.6	22.6	52.4	26.6	100.0	8.7	39.8	25.5	8.09	18
	Western	100.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	34.3	49.5	.0	100.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	34.3	49.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Khangai	100.0	11.7	50.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	24.1	100.0	0.0	63.9	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.9	42.4	0.0	0.0	38.7
	Central	100.0	0.0	66.0	10.8	16.5	6.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	22.9	9.4	100.0	0.0	61.6	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Eastern	100.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	51.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	51.9	0.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ulaanbaatar	100.0	8.5	17.8	30.7	8.3	34.6	0.0	100.0	14.6	11.9	15.8	14.3	43.5	100.0	0.0	26.1	51.7	22.2	0.0	0.0
	Arkhangai	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aimags:	Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bayankhongor	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
	Umnugovi	100.0	0.0	64.6	21.7	0.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	82.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sukhbaatar	100.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	51.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	51.9	0.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Selenge	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tuv	100.0	0.0	51.1	0.0	48.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Uvs	100.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	27.1	49.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	27.1	49.5	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital city and districts:	khovd	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Khuvsgul	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Orkhon	100.0	0.0	31.1	36.1	0.0	0.0	32.8	100.0	0.0	46.3	53.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	100.0	4.3	46.9	8.3	17.6	13.9	8.9	100.0	0.0	46.6	7.3	25.8	20.3	100.0	13.7	47.7	10.5	0.0	28.1	0.0
	Bayanzurkh	100.0	0.0	19.2	36.3	14.8	29.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	33.3	29.8	100.0	0.0	34.7	35.8	29.5	0.0	0.0
	Bayangol	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sukhbaatar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chingeltei	100.0	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	55.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	55.2	.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Songinokhairkhan	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	100.0	8.5	17.8	30.7	8.3	34.6	0.0	100.0	14.6	11.9	15.8	14.3	43.5	100.0	0.0	26.1	51.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	

Table 20. Number of children economically active and inactive during last week, by age group and sex, by result of the survey

Age group		All children	By percent					
			Engaged in economic activity	Participated in household duties	Only studied	None of them		
Total	2002 - 2003		676 911	65 729	506 284	55 647	49 251	
	2006 - 2007		621 612	69 678	401 732	93 324	56 878	
	2011 - 2012		589 076	93 968	344 680	114 300	36 128	
Age group	5 - 9	2002 - 2003		211 440	14 633	131 071	19 606	46 130
		2006 - 2007		209 127	17 790	98 374	40 754	52 209
		2011 - 2012		201 839	17 677	86 607	63 853	33 702
	10 - 14	2002 - 2003		293 964	20 436	243 657	28 140	1 731
		2006 - 2007		237 149	24 540	174 569	36 013	2 027
		2011 - 2012		236 020	42 569	155 151	37 116	1 184
	15 - 17	2002 - 2003		171 507	30 660	131 556	7 901	1 390
		2006 - 2007		175 336	27 348	128 789	16 557	2 642
		2011 - 2012		151 217	33 722	102 922	13 331	1 242
Sex	Boys	2002 - 2003		346 867	40 406	248 523	30 292	27 646
		2006 - 2007		325 631	42 173	202 524	49 549	31 385
		2011 - 2012		300 677	50 870	171 200	59 072	19 535
	Girls	2002 - 2003		330 044	25 323	257 761	25 355	21 605
		2006 - 2007		295 981	27 505	199 208	43 775	25 493
		2011-2012		288 399	43 098	173 480	55 228	16 593
By percent								
Total	2002 - 2003		100.0	9.7	74.8	8.2	7.3	
	2006 - 2007		100.0	11.2	64.6	15.0	9.2	
	2011 - 2012		100.0	16.0	58.5	19.4	6.1	
Age group	5 - 9	2002 - 2003		100.0	6.9	62.0	9.3	21.8
		2006 - 2007		100.0	8.5	47.0	19.5	25.0
		2011 - 2012		100.0	8.8	42.9	31.6	16.7
	10 - 14	2002 - 2003		100.0	7.0	82.9	9.6	0.5
		2006 - 2007		100.0	10.3	73.6	15.2	0.9
		2011 - 2012		100.0	18.0	65.7	15.7	0.6
	15 - 17	2002 - 2003		100.0	17.9	76.7	4.6	0.8
		2006 - 2007		100.0	15.6	73.5	9.4	1.5
		2011 - 2012		100.0	22.3	68.1	8.8	0.8
Sex	Boys	2002 - 2003		100.0	11.6	71.6	8.7	8.1
		2006 - 2007		100.0	13.0	62.2	15.2	9.6
		2011 - 2012		100.0	16.9	56.9	19.6	6.6
	Girls	2002 - 2003		100.0	7.7	78.1	7.7	6.5
		2006 - 2007		100.0	9.3	67.3	14.8	8.6
		2011 - 2012		100.0	14.9	60.2	19.1	5.8

Table 21. Structure location of work places where children engaged in economic activities, by urban, rural, age group, sex and regions, percentage

Age groups	Location of work places														Total
	At home no separate work premises	At home with separate work premises	in pasture land, agricultural field	Transportation means	Office/ work place	Small shops, services, repairs, kiosks	Marketplaces	Supermarkets, gross aries	Employer's home	Construction filed	Mining site	Factory	Street	Waste dump side	
Mongol	5.8	3.7	77.4	0.2	0.6	3.3	5.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	100.0
5-9	3.6	1.6	90.3	-	0.3	0.6	2.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	100.0
10-11	5.2	3.1	81.0	-	-	3.8	4.5	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.7	0.3	100.0
12-14	6.3	3.5	76.5	0.2	0.3	4.0	6.3	1.3	0.1	-	-	-	0.9	0.6	100.0
15-17	6.7	5.3	69.9	0.3	1.3	3.7	7.2	1.0	-	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	100.0
Urban															
5-9	6.4	10.7	45.7	-	2.7	3.2	28.0	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
10-11	3.7	11.3	46.7	-	-	5.9	24.5	-	-	-	-	2.2	3.8	1.9	100.0
12-14	4.6	14.2	24.6	1.1	-	11.9	31.6	3.9	0.7	-	-	-	5.0	2.4	100.0
15-17	9.8	11.6	24.2	1.2	4.0	9.0	27.5	1.9	-	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	3.9	100.0
Subtotal	7.1	12.3	29.6	0.9	2.1	8.9	28.4	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.7	2.8	100.0
Rural															
5-9	3.3	0.6	95.3	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	100.0
10-11	5.6	1.0	88.8	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	100.0
12-14	6.7	0.9	88.4	-	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	100.0
15-17	5.7	3.4	84.5	-	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.7	-	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0
Subtotal	5.5	1.7	88.6	-	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0
Sex															
Male	5.1	4.0	77.0	0.2	0.6	3.6	5.4	0.8	-	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	100.0
Female	6.8	3.2	77.8	0.1	0.6	2.9	6.1	0.9	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	100.0
Region															
West	2.7	4.8	79.8	0.3	0.4	4.2	5.1	1.1	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	100.0
Khangai	12.7	1.8	76.8	-	0.5	1.0	4.3	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	100.0
Center	2.0	2.1	88.0	-	0.3	2.3	3.1	0.9	-	-	-	0.3	-	1.0	100.0
East	1.1	3.2	86.6	-	-	2.5	4.0	0.7	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	0.7	100.0
Ulaanbaatar	13.3	10.7	10.2	0.8	4.8	12.6	29.8	3.0	0.8	-	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.5	100.0

Table 22. Structure location of work places where children engaged in economic activities, by aimags, Capital city and districts , percentage

Aimags, city	Location of workplaces														Total
	At home no separate work premises	At home with separate work premises	in pasture land, agricultural field	Transportation means	Office/ work place	Small shops, services, repairs, kiosks	Market- places	Supermarkets, grocery stores	Employer's home	Construction field	Mining site	Factory	Street	Waste dump side	
Aimag															
Arkhangai	1.9	0.6	95.1	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Bayan-Ulgii	2.5	5.3	83.5	-	-	6.3	0.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Bayankhongor	5.2	-	87.2	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	100.0
Bulgan	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Govi-Altai	-	2.0	85.8	-	-	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	100.0
Dornogovi	6.0	17.0	71.5	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Dornod	3.8	5.3	74.5	-	-	6.5	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	100.0
Dundgovi	1.3	1.8	94.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	100.0
Zavkhan	3.0	2.4	88.3	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.0	-	-	-	2.7	-	100.0
Uvurkhangai	56.4	8.1	26.6	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	3.7	100.0
Umnugovi	-	-	89.0	-	1.8	3.6	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	100.0
Sukhbaatar	-	-	94.4	-	-	1.3	-	1.5	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.5	100.0
Selenge	6.3	-	77.3	-	-	13.1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Tuv	1.1	-	96.9	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	100.0
Uvs	1.6	3.9	75.6	1.8	-	4.1	6.1	2.8	-	0.9	1.7	-	-	1.5	100.0
Khovd	5.9	9.5	66.5	-	1.9	8.3	6.7	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	100.0
Khuvsgul	2.9	-	72.9	-	6.3	3.0	9.0	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	3.0	100.0
Khentii	-	6.0	87.3	-	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Darkhan-Uul	3.4	9.9	53.6	-	-	-	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Orkhon	-	-	63.6	-	-	3.8	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	-	100.0
Govisumber	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	5.4	3.1	81.3	0.1	0.4	2.7	4.3	0.7	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	100.0
City															
Khan-Uul	12.1	24.4	-	-	-	26.3	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Baganuur, Bagakhangai	15.7	32.5	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.5	-	-	100.0
Bayanzurkh	14.2	4.5	4.6	-	17.5	14.9	35.0	4.7	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	100.0
Nalaikh	-	45.7	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	-	-	-	100.0
Bayangol	13.5	-	-	-	-	27.9	30.9	-	-	-	-	14.0	-	13.7	100.0
Sukhbaatar	8.4	7.7	27.0	-	-	-	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	19.3	-	100.0
Chingeltei	27.2	15.7	-	-	17.9	-	24.6	-	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Songinokhairkhan	14.7	3.6	5.5	3.2	-	12.3	34.3	8.5	-	-	-	-	7.2	10.7	100.0
Total	13.3	10.7	10.2	0.8	4.8	12.6	29.8	3.0	0.8	-	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.5	100.0

Table 23. Assessment of workplace where children engaged in work outside of the household, by age group, urban, rural, sex, region, aimag, city, in percent

Age group	Assessment of workplace		Total	Reason of dissatisfied with their workplace condition				Total
	Satisfied	Dissatisfied		Exposure to dust/numidity	Work underground	Durty place	Other	
Mongolia	86.9	13.1	100.0	23.8	41.8	11.0	23.4	100.0
5-9	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
10-11	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
12-14	87.7	12.3	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
15-17	85.8	14.2	100.0	26.7	47.0	0.0	26.3	100.0
Urban								
5-9	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
10-11	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
12-14	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
15-17	81.8	18.2	100.0	34.9	31.3	0.0	33.8	100.0
Total	84.3	15.7	100.0	34.9	31.3	0.0	33.8	100.0
Rural								
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-11	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
12-14	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
15-17	81.8	18.2	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	90.4	9.6	100.0	-	64.9	35.1	-	100.0
Sex								
Male	84.4	15.6	100.0	23.8	41.8	11.0	23.4	100.0
Female	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Region								
West	64.9	35.1	100.0	53.7	46.3	-	-	100.0
Khangai	88.3	11.7	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Center	93.2	6.8	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
East	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ulaanbaatar	90.8	9.2	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Aimag								
Arkhangai	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Bayankhongor	50.0	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Umnugovi	86.4	13.6	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Sukhbaatar	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Selenge	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Tuv	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Uvs	49.5	50.5	100.0	53.7	46.3	-	-	100.0
Khovd	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Khuvsgul	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Orkhon	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	85.2	14.8	100.0	30.4	26.2	14.1	29.3	100.0
City								
Khan-Uul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayanuur, Bagakhangai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayanzurkh	83.6	16.4	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Nalaikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayangol	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Sukhbaatar	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Chingeltei	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Songinokhairkhan	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	90.8	9.2	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	100.0

Table 24. Number of children for working of age 5-17, by divisions and quarter, percentage

Divisions	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishery, hunting	83.7	72.8	82.5	83.3
Mining and quarrying	0.8	5.2	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	1.3	0.4	4.6	2.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.3	-	0.2
Construction	1.6	17.4	-	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, household goods	10.5	0.3	10.8	11.2
Transport, storage	0.5	2.4	-	-
Байр, сууц болон хоол хүнсээр үйлчлэх үйл ажиллагаа	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8
Information and communication	-	-	0.2	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	0.2	0.1
Education	-	-	0.1	-
Human health and social work activities	-	-	-	0.4
Arts, entertainment and activities	-	-	0.5	0.1
Other service activities	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3

Table 25. Average hours spent as free time by children, by age group, urban, rural and quarters

Age groups	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	33.1	35.0	34.3	34.7
10 - 11	15.1	17.5	14.7	15.0
12 - 14	25.4	22.8	25.6	24.2
15 - 17	26.4	24.7	25.4	26.1
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	34.0	35.0	35.2	35.4
10 - 11	14.9	17.5	15.1	16.1
12 - 14	24.5	21.5	25.3	22.2
15 - 17	26.6	26.0	24.4	26.3
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 - 9	32.3	35.0	33.2	33.8
10 - 11	15.3	17.4	14.3	13.8
12 - 14	26.3	24.6	26.0	26.6
15 - 17	26.1	23.0	26.5	25.8

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

During the last 7 days did _____ do any of the following work?

ID No.	Wage job	Self-employed/unpaid family workers job [24= 25:37]	Animal husbandry, agricultural	Hunting and trapping, forestry and logging	Mining and quarrying	Food processing
A	23	24		26	27	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						



ANNEX

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY WITH CHILD ACTIVITIES MODULE

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. Household registration book		16. Number of visits required	
2. FSU serial number		17. Survey result code	
3. Number of enumerator		Originally selected household surveyed	1
4. Second sampling unit serial number		Substituted selected household surveyed	2
5. Aimag/Capital city		Casualty	3
6. Soum/district		18. Reasons originally not selected household surveyed	
7. Bagh/khoroo		Refused	1
8. Kheseg		Others (Specify)	2
9. Location:	Capital city -1, Aimag center -2 Soum center - 3, Rural - 4		
10. Stratun			
11. Quarter			
12. Sample household number			
13. Name of interviewer			
14. Name of supervisor			
15. Name of respondent			
Name of household head			

Household size	Number of HH members aged 5+	Interviewed population		
		I	II	III

Number of family members living away from HH for more than 6 months

	Total	Studying	Working	Others
5-17 years				
18 and above				
Total				

Started date of survey	Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute

Finished date of survey	Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute

Address

A. GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Type of dwelling Ger/tent Apartment Convenient single family house Single family house Staff dormitory Other public dwelling	1 => A4 2 3 4 5 } 6 } => A5	10. Water supply Central water supply system Water station connected with central water supply system Protected dug well Protected spring Bottled water Water station not connected with central supply system Tanker trucks Unprotected dug well/spring/stream/lake/pond	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2. Number of rooms in the dwelling /DO NOT INCLUDE KITCHEN, BATHROOMS AND HALLWAYS/ 		11. Does this household own any things? 11.1 TV 11.2 Computer 11.3 Fridge 11.4 Phone 11.5 Automobile 11.6 Motorcycle 11.7 Tractor 11.8 A sun and mind generators	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3. Living area (sq.m) => A5			
4. Number of walls in the ger 			
5. Heating: Central heating system Low pressure stove Electric heaters Fire stove	1 2 3 4		
6. Ownership of dwelling Government organization's Private: Company's Individuals' Owner occupied Rental Occupied free of rent Other	1 2 3 1 2 3 4	12. Does this household own any livestock? Yes No 1 2 => A13 12.1 Horse 12.2 Cow 12.3 Camel 12.4 Sheep 12.5 Goat 12.6 Pig 12.7 Cock, poultry 12.8 Other	Number
8. Does household use electricity?	1 2 => A10 Yes No	13. Does this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? Yes No 1 2 => A14 13.1 Homeland 13.2 Agricultural 13.3 Other 13.4 Total	Area, sq.m
9. Electricity source Central power system Diesel generation plans Renewable energy system Small-sized generators	1 2 3 4		
		14. Average household monthly income? /thous.tug/	

I. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

The following questions should be asked to the head of household, spouse of the head of household member, or to another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

ID No	Name of household member	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?			What is _____'s age in completed years? (Age in completed years)	Does _____ have any disability? Yes=1 No=2 => 10 (If age is <5 years, go to next person)	Are _____'s disability is congenital or acquired? Congenital = 1 => 9 Acquired = 2	What was the cause of acquired disability? (Use Codes below)	Type of disability					
				Year	Month	Day					Seeing	Speaking	Hearing	Mobility	Mental	Other
A	1	2	(Enter Code)	4a	4b	4c	5	6	7	8	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																

CODES

Relationship (Col. 2)	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=Other relative, 11= Non relative
Cause of disability (Col. 8)	1= Occupational diseases, 2= Ordinary disease, 3= Manufacture's accident , 4= Housekeeping's accident, 5= Traffic accident, 6= Others

I. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Following questions asked by family members who is 5 and more years old.

(continued)

ᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	What is _____'s marital status? (For Household members who are aged 15 or more years)	Did _____ live anywhere else for more than 6 months continuously in past 5 years?	How many months ago did _____ came to the present place?	Where was _____ living earlier?	Was that place urban or rural? Was that place urban or rural?	What was the main reason that _____ moved?
	(Use codes given below)	No = 1 Yes = 2=> 16	(Months)	(Use codes given below)	Urban=1 Rural=2	(Use codes given below)
A	10	11	12	13	14	15
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

CODES

Marital status	(Col. 10)	1=Never married, 2=Married, 3=Living together, 4=Separated, 5=Divorced, 6=Widowed
Place of residence	(Col. 13)	1= Other khesege/bagh in this soum/district, 2= Other soum/district in this aimag/city, 3=Another aimag/city, 4= Abroad
Location	(Col. 14)	1=Urban (Capital city, aimag centers), 2=Rural (Sum centers, rural)
Main reason for migration	(Col. 15)	1= Had a job or job transfer, 2=Looking for paid job, 3=To study, 4=Completed school or courses, 5=Moved with family, 6=Married, 7=To caring others, 8=Due to natural disaster (zud, drought and flood etc.), 9= Residence changed, 10=Retired, 11=Health/treatment, 12=Other

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

ID No	Has ----- ever attended any educational institution?	What were the main reasons why dropped out of school?	What was the highest level ----- successfully completed?	Can ----- read and write a simple message in any language?	What was the main type of profession? (<i>Diploma, certificate, professional certificate and other approved of profession. Describe the your main profession</i>)		Has ----- attended any vocational and technical training programmes in the last 3 years?	What was the main subject of training?		
	Currently attending =1 Completed schools= 2 } 18 Dropped out =3 Never attended =4	(Use codes below) If code is "4" in Col 16 =>19	(Use codes below) If code (1-3) =>21, (4-8) =>20	Yes =1 No = 2 (If age is 5-14 years => 21)	Description of profession	Code	Yes = 1 No =2 => 23 (Use codes below)	22a	22b	22c
A	16	17	18	19	20a	20b	21			
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

CODES

Main Reason (Col. 17)	1=Still too young, 2=Not liked school's environment, 3=School is too far, 4=Not able to provide school supplies and uniforms, 5= Could not provide tuition fee, 6=Underachiever/ not interested in school, 7=Contribute to family income, 8=Due to migration, 9=Dormitory is not available, 10=Help at home with household chores, 11=To herd, 12=Family does not allow schooling, 13=Illness, 14=Disabled, 15=Other
Education level (Col.18)	1= None, 2=Primary, 3=Secondary, 4=High school, 5=Technical vocational, 6=Specialized secondary, 7=Undergraduate, 8=Postgraduate and above
Main subject studied (Col. 22)	1= Construction interior or exterior decoration, 2= Cook and confectioner, 3= Sewing and tailor, 4= Hair-dressing and beauty, 5= Manipulation, 6=Planting vegetable, 7=Heavy equipment and mechanisms operators, 8= Driving, 9= Accounting, 10=Shop assistant and cashier, 11= Waiter, 12=Mobile repair, 13=Electrician, 14=Plumber and welder, 15= Computer and software, 16= Foreign language, 17=Craftsman and carpenter, 18=Handicraft, 19=To process meat and meat products, 20=Public management, 21= Other

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

During the last 7 days did _____ do any of the following work activities and how many hours did _____ actually spend on each activity?

	Wage job	Self-employed/ unpaid family workers job [24= 25:37]	Animal husbandry, agricultural	Hunting and trapping, forestry and logging	Mining and quarrying	Food processing	Handicrafts including carpets; clothing, shoes etc	Construction and major repairs	Any business operated by ----	Production, repair and maintenance of articles and equipment and household and farm items	Transportation	Restaurant and hotel business	Tourism	Provision of private tuition, childcare services etc for a fee.	Other	Total hours 38= (23+24)
A	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																

CODES

23	Wage job refer to citizens who earn an income in cash and/or in-kind for work or services provided to employer, and who have an employment contract or an oral agreement or bilateral agreement with employer.
24	Total number of hours spent by self employer, animal husbandry and unpaid family member during the last 7 days [col 24=col (25:37)]
25	Animal husbandry- farming of domestic animals, breeding, herding, looking after animals, poultry, dairy farming, livestock product processing and related service activities, preparing land, planting, weeding, tending of tree and shrub crops, field crops, garden vegetables, flowers (for sale) etc; protecting crop from birds/animals, harvesting, threshing, cleaning, packing, carrying crops to/from storage.
26	Extraction of timber, logging, sawing, milling, preparation of firewood, harvesting of forest products etc
27	Mining of coal, gold, quarrying sand, salt, etc.
28	Food processing including drying and milling of grain, drying/ freezing meat, making jams, pickles, production of sausages, biscuits, lemonade etc.
29	Making handicrafts, weaving clothe, carpets, household linen, knitting, dress making, tailoring, making shoes and leather products etc
30	Construction and major repairs of houses, farm buildings, fences, digging wells, improvements to farm lands by constructing ridges, land preparation etc
31	Retail shop, street or market trader, other trading activity, other business activity such as money lending, paid telephone services, pawn brokering, renting and leasing of equipment, shoe polishing, selling newspapers, games on the street, photography, hairdressing, and beauty saloon, internet café, and other business activities.
32	Production and repair of articles and equipment and household and farm utensils and equipment, transport equipment, saddles, stirrups etc.
33	Carrying goods for sale; provision of land or inland water transport services, including taxi service.
34	Operation of restaurants, cafes, and other eating and drinking places; provision on a fee basis of lodging and camping facilities.
35	Tourism is all type of travel activities with duration less than one year with some purposes such as vacation, picnic, official and other purposes, including transporting tourists
36	Provision of private tuition/ instruction, traditional medicine, child care services for a fee, wages, or payment in kind etc
37	Others
38	Total number of hours worked by _____ in all the activities during the last 7 days [col 38=col 23+ col 24]

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

(continued)

ID No.	Please enter the total number of hours from Col. 38 IF ≥ 1 Then => 41	Even though not work in the last 7 days, does ----- have a job or business to which ----- will return to work? Yes = 1 No = 2 => 90	What was the main type of work, trade or profession ----- did in his primary occupation in the last 7 days. (Describe the occupation-main task/ duties of the job/ work undertaken. If ----- did not work in the last 7 days but has a job to which he will return to, describe that job here)		What is the average number of hours ----- worked in this occupation in a week? (in 7 days) (Enter duration in hours)	For how long has ----- been working ----- occupation? Permanent=1 Temporal =2 Accidental=3	For how long has ----- been working in this occupation with the current and previous employers, or in self-employment? (Use codes below)	Is this the occupation you specialized? Yes=1 No=2 Non specialized=3	What was employment status in the primary occupation? (Use codes given below) If code 5, 6 Then => 66	Where is -----'s place of work? (Use codes given below)	What is the nature of work done and main product or service produced at the place where ----- works?	
			Description of Occupation	Code							Description of Industry	Code
A	39	40	41a	41b	42	43	44	45	46	47	48a	48b
1												
2												
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7												
8												
9												
10												

CODES

Duration of employment (Col.44)	1= Less than 1 month, 2=1 to 5 months, 3=6 to 11 months, 4= 1 to 2 years, 5= 3 to 4 years, 6= 5 to 9 years, 7= 10 years or more
Employment status (Col.46)	1=Paid employee, 2= Employer, 3=Self-employed, 4=Member of a producer's cooperative and partnership, 5=Employed in animal husbandry, 6=Unpaid family workers. 7=Workers not classifiable by status
Place of work (Col. 47)	1=Indoors, without conventional work place 2=Indoors with conventional work place, 3=In pasture/cropland, 4=In means of transport, 5= In office, 6= Small shop, repair shop, 7=Supermarket/market place, 8= Service point or grocery, 9=Employer's home, 10=Construction site, 11=Mining site, 12=Factory, 13=Railway station, 14=Garden 15=In the street, 16=Rubbish-dump/garbage area, 17= Other

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

(continued)

ID No	What is the type of legal status of the enterprise in which you work? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 40, 50, 60, 70, 99 =>58	What is the type of ownership of the enterprise do you work? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 10, 11, 20, 21, 30 => 58, 81, 82=> 52	What kind of activities does your companies engage? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 1-6 => 58	The following questions asked by employers which is not able determine their income in time.							How many regular paid employees are employed in the enterprise where works in his primary occupation? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 1=> 60	How many paid employees do you have? < 5 = 1 ≥5 = 2	Do you satisfy your job? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>
	Do you prepare financial statements <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	Do you get loans for your operations from any bank and non-banking institutions? Yes=1 No = 2 Don't know=3	What kind of tax do you pay? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	Do you do selling your products to the market or exchange it ? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	Does your work place has officially registered ? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 3, 4=> 58	What kind of institution do you registered? Yes=1 No=2		Other					
Fiscal administration	Insurance agency												
A	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57a	57b	58	59	60
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													

CODES

Type of legal status (Col.49)	40= State owned enterprises, 41= Local government owned enterprises, 60=Budget organization, 70= Non governmental organizations, 80=Personnel entity, 99=Individual person
Type of ownership (Col.50)	10=Joint state and private company, 11= Limited liability company, 20=Partnership with all members responsible, 21=Partnership with some members responsible, 30=Cooperative, 81=Individual engages officially registered business which is not able to determine his income in time, 82= Individual runs unregistered business which is not able to determine his income in time, 83=Don't know
Enterprise's kind of activities (Col.51)	1= Factory, 2=Bank or insurance company, 3=Trade or service chain, 4= Construction company, 5= Private hospital/ school, 6= Project, research center, 7= Small entity/ machine shop/ garage/kiosk/cafe/service station, 8=Other
Type of financial statements (Col.52)	1=Yes, income tax return only, 2= Yes, present balance sheet by unofficial records, 3=No, not any
Kind of tax (Col.54)	1=Individual income tax, 2=Monthly tax for individual engages business which is not able to determine his income in time, 3=Not any
To sell or not goods/service (Col.55)	1= Yes, permanently , 2= Yes, unordinary, 3=No, 4=Don't know
Registered or not (Col.56)	1= Yes, 2= Registration is still on, 3=No, 4=Don't know
Number of employees (Col.58)	1= Only myself, 2=2, 3=3, 4=4, 5=5, 6=6, 7=7, 8=8, 9=9, 10=10-19, 11=20-49, 12=50 or more
Satisfy (Col.60)	1=Absolutely not satisfied, 2= Not satisfied, 3=Satisfied, 4=Satisfied, 5=Absolutely satisfied

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Please ask the following questions only from Paid employees (If Code is «1» in Col.46)

ID No	What is the frequency with which _____ is remunerated in _____'s primary occupation?	How much did _____ earn in this primary occupation in the last 7 days?		What kind of receipts do you approve that you get paid? <i>(Use codes below)</i>	Types of contracts <i>(Use codes below)</i>	Which benefits does _____ receive from employer? Yes=1 No=2								
		Cash (thous.tug)	Kind (thous.tug)			Social insurance	Maternity leave	Promotion	Compensation for exposed hazards	Once allowances and benefits	Additional contribution for pension	Additional contribution for vacations	Training course	Advance notice of law termination according to law
A	61 <i>(Use codes below)</i>	62a	62b	63	64	65a	65b	65c	65d	65e	65f	65g	65h	65i
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														

CODES

Frequency of payment (Col.61)	1=Hourly, 2= Daily, 3= Weekly, 4= Every 15 days , 5=Monthly, 6= Quarterly, 7=In time based on work performance
Receipts of payment (Col.63)	1= A card, which calculated tax, overtime pay and social insurance contribution, 2= A payroll to pay wages only, 3=Electronic card, 4=Not any receipts
Types of contract (Col.64)	1=Employment agreement, 2=Independent contract, 3=Labor contract, 4= Oral agreement or bilateral agreement

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

(continued)

	Did _____ also do any other work as a secondary occupation in the last 7 days? Yes=1 =>68 No = 2	Even though _____ did not work in any secondary occupation in the last 7 days, does _____ have any secondary occupation to which _____ could return to work? Yes = 1 No = 2 => 86	What type of work, trade or profession did _____ do in his secondary occupation in the last 7 days?		How many hours did _____ work in _____'s secondary occupation in the last 7 days? (Enter number of hours)	For how long has _____ been working in this secondary occupation? (Use codes given below)	In this secondary occupation, what is the employment status of _____? (Use codes given below)	Where is _____'s second place of work? (Use codes given below)	What is the nature of work done and the main product or service produced at the place where _____'s secondary occupation?		To what sector does the enterprise, where _____ works belong? (Use codes given below)
			Description of Occupation	Code					Description of Occupation	Code	
A	66	67	68a	68b	69	70	71	72	73a	73b	If code 40, 41, 60, 70, 99 =>83
1											74
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

CODES

Duration of employment	(Col. 70)	1= Less than 1 month, 2=1 to 5 month, 3=6 to 11 months, 4= 1 to 2 years, 5= 3 to 4 years, 6= 5 to 9 years, 7= 10 years or more
Employment status	(Col. 71)	1=Paid employee, 2= Employer, 3=Self-employed, 4=Member of a producer's cooperative and partnership, 5=Employed in animal husbandry, 6=Unpaid family workers. 7=Workers not classifiable by status
Place of work	(Col. 72)	1=At my home with no special work place, 2=At my home with work place, 3= Pasture/farming land, 4= Transport vehicles, 5=In office, 6=Small shops, service,repair shop, 7=Supermarket/market place, 8=emporium, 9=Employer's home, 10=Construction site, 11= Mining site, 12=Factory/industry premises, 13= Railway station, 14=Garden, 15=On the street , 16=Garbage area, 17= Other
Legal status	(Col. 74)	40= State owned enterprises, 41= Local government owned enterprises, 60=Budget organization, 70= Non-profit organizations, 80=Person-nal entity, 99=Individual person

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

(continued)

ID No	In what type of private entity are you working as a secondary occupation? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 10, 11, 20, 21, 30=>83 81, 82=>77	What is a type of operation of establishment, which your secondary occupation performs? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 1-6 =>83	To be ask from individuals who engage business which is not able determine his income in time							How many regular paid employees are employed in the enterprise where ----- works in his secondary occ upation? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 1=>85	How many paid employees are there? < 5=1 ≥5=2	How much did ----- earn in the secondary occupation in the last 7 days? <i>(Record amounts in 85a and 85b)</i>		
			Do you keep record/ balance sheet for a secondary occupation? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	Do you receive a loan from bank or financial institution for your secondary occupation? Yes=1 No=2 Don't know=3	What kind of tax do you pay for secondary activity? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	Do you sell goods/services or barter by your secondary activity? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	Does your secondary work place officially register? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 3, 4=>83	Have you registered? Yes=1 No=2				Cash (thous.tug)	Kind (thous.tug)	
A	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82a	82b	82c	83	84	85a	85b
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														

CODES

Private sector (Col.75)	10=Joint state and private company, 11=Limited liability company, 20=Partnership with all members responsible, 21=Partnership with some members responsible, 30=Cooperative, 81=Individual engages officially registered business which is not able determine his income in time, 82= Individual runs unregistered business which is not able determine his income in time, 83=Don't know
Enterprises kind of activities (Col.76)	1= Factory, 2=Bank or insurance company, 3=Trade or service chain, 4= Construction company, 5= Private hospital/ school, 6= Project, research center, 7= Small entity/ machine shop/ garage/ kiosk/ cafe/ service station, 8=Other
Financial Statements (Col.77)	1=Yes, income tax return only, 2= Yes, present balance sheet by unofficial records, 3=No, not any
Tax variety (Col.79)	1=Individual income tax, 2=Monthly tax for individual engages business which is not able determine his income in time, 3=Not any
Sell goods/services (Col.79)	1= Yes, regularly, 2= Yes, irregular, 3=No, 4=Don't know
Registered or not (Col.81)	1= Yes, 2= Registration is still on, 3=No, 4=Don't know
Number of employees (Col. 83)	1= Alone, 2=2, 3=3, 4=4, 5=5, 6=6, 7=7, 8=8, 9=9, 10=10-19, 11=20-49, 12=50 or more

IV. AVAILABILITY FOR MORE WORK

(If Col. 38 ≥ 1, or Col. 40 = 1 then ask these questions, otherwise go to Col.90)

Was _____ available for more work during the last 7 days? Yes=1 If No, ask for main reason and use codes given below Enter Code, and Col. 99	Why did _____ not work more hours in the last 7 days? (Use codes given below)	For how long has _____ been available for more work? (Use codes given below)	What step has _____ taken in search of work during the last 30 days? Enter appropriate Code and => Col.99
A	86	87	88
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Main Reason (Col. 86)	2=Have sufficient work, 3=Housekeeping duties, 4=Student/ following unpaid training, 5=Temporary ailment/ sickness, 6=Vacation/Off season, 7= Pregnant/ caring for infant child, 8=Other
Main Reason (Col. 87)	1=Can not find more work, 2=Off season inactivity/bad weather, 3=Machinery, electrical or other breakdown, 4=Short of raw material or fuel etc, 5=Shortage of funds/ resources, 6=Discouraged and have stopped looking for job, 7= Not interested in working, 8=Other involuntary cause
Duration available/seeking (Col. 88)	1= Less than 1 month, 2= 1 to 2 months, 3 = 3 to 6 months, 4 = 7 to 11 months, 5= 1-2 years, 6= 3 or more years
Steps taken to find more work (Col. 89)	1= Registered in employment office, 2=Searched and responded to job advertisements, 3=Submitted job application to prospective employers, 4= Applied to prospective employers through the vacancy announcement and web site, 5=Checked at farms, factories, work sites etc, 6=Asked help friend or relatives to find a job, 7=Tried to obtain equipment, credit and/or a workplace to establish his/her own business , 8=Placed/answered job advertisements in newspaper, 9=Applied to the employment office/mediator, 10=Not searched for more work, 11=Other

V. UNEMPLOYMENT

(If the answer to Col.40 =2 then ask these questions)

No ID	Was _____ available to undertake work during the last 7 days? Yes = 1 If No, ask for main reason and use codes given below and =>99	What is the reason of not been working? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	Did _____ look for work during last 30 days? Yes = 1 No = 2=> 94	What step has _____ taken in search of work during the last 30 days? (Use codes given below)=> 95			Why did _____ not look for work during the last 30 days? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	For how long has _____ been available for work? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	What kind of work, trade or profession would _____ expect to get?		What is the lowest daily/ hourly wages _____ expected in this occupation?		Has _____ registered with the Employment Office of the Area?		
				93a	93b	93c			94	95	96a	Code		96b	97a
A	90	91	92	93a	93b	93c	94	95	96a	Code	96b	97a	Hourly wages (thous.tug)	97b	98
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															

CODES

Main Reason (Col. 90)	2=Household duties, 3=Studies, 4=Waiting go to studied, 5=Retired, 6= Old age, 7= Disability, 8=Not interested to work, 9= Looking after children, 10=Temporary ailment sickness, 11= Person below working age, 12= Take care of sick, elderly, 13= Other
Main Reason (Col.91)	1=Person below working age, 2=Studies, 3=Retired, 4=Illness, 5=Disabled, 6=Pregnant/baby-sitting, 7=Take care of sick, elderly, 8=Demobilized from the Army in given year, 9=Completed school in given year, 10=Due to migration, 11=Moved with family, 12=To teach the child to school, 13=Return from overseas, 14=Released from prison, 15=Establishment abolished, 16=Due to job cuts, 17=From seasonal work, 18=Has no skills or training, 19=Not able to find job suit profession, 20=Lost livestock due to natural disaster as drought, zud, flood and fire etc., 21=Not interested work, 22=Low earnings, 23=Other
Steps taken to find work (Col. 93)	1= Registered in employment office, 2=Searched and responded to job advertisements, 3=Submitted job application to prospective employers, 4= Applied to prospective employers through the vacancy announcement and web site, 5=Checked at farms, factories, work sites etc, 6=Asked help friend or relatives to find a job, 7=Tried to obtain equipment, credit and/or a workplace to establish his/her own business , 8=Placed/answered job advertisements in newspaper, 9=Applied to the employment office/mediator, 10=Other
Main reason for not seeking work (Col. 94)	1=Thought no work available, 2=Off season, 3=Has no skills or training, 4=Household duties, 5=Studies, 6=Not available, 7=Person below working age, 8= Retired, 9 =Low earnings, 10= Lacks employers' requirements, 11=Take care of sick, elderly, 12=Discouraged and have stopped looking for job, 13=Other
Duration available/seeking work (Col. 95)	1= Less than 1 month, 2= 1 to 2 months, 3 = 3 to 6 months, 4 = 7 to 11 months, 5= 1-2 years, 6= 3 or more years

VI. USUALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

ID No	During the last 12 months was ----- employed or available for work and actively seeking a job (unemployed) for most of the year (6 months or more)? Yes= 1 => 101 No= 2	What was the ----- not working or not being available for work (economically inactive) most of the time in the last 12 months? <i>(Use codes given below)=> 119</i>	During the last 12 months, when ----- was employed or available for work was ----- employed most of the time (longer duration)? Yes=1 =>104 No=2	What ----- step has ----- taken in search of work during the last 12 months? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	For how long has ----- been available / seeking employment? <i>(Use codes given below)=>119</i>	What was the main type of work, trade or profession ----- did in his primary occupation in the last 12 months?		In what kind of economic activity like agriculture, manufacturing, trade etc ----- work in his primary occupation in the last 12 months?		For how long has ----- been working in this occupation/ economic activity? <i>(Use codes given below)</i>	What was the employment status in the primary occupation of ----- in the last 12 months? <i>(Use codes given below)</i> If code 1, 2, 4, 5=>109	Is -----'s work unit officially registered?? Yes=1 No=2	Where is -----'s place of work? <i>(Use codes below)</i>
	Description of Occupation	Code	Description of Industry	Code	104a	104b	105a	105b	106	107	108	109	
A	99	100	101	102	103								
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													

CODES

Main Reason for Not Usually Active (Col. 100)	1=Studies, 2=Household duties, 3=Income recipient, 4=Retired/ old age, 5=Illness, 6=Disabled, 7=Taking care of child, 8=Too young to work, 9 = Take care of sick, elderly, 10=To teach the child to school, 11=Other
Steps taken to find work (Col. 102)	1= Registered in employment office, 2= Searched and responded to job advertisements, 3=Submitted job application to prospective employers, 4= Applied to prospective employers through the vacancy announcement and web site, 5=checked at farms, factories, work sites etc, 6=Asked help friend or relatives to find a job, 7=Tried to obtain equipment, credit and/or a workplace to establish his/her own business, 8=Placed/answered job advertisements in newspaper, 9=Applied to the employment office/mediator, 10=Other
Duration available/seeking work (Col. 103)	1=up to 3 months, 2=4 months to 6 months, 3= 7 to 11 months, 4= 1 to 2 years, 5= 3 to 4 years, 6= 5 or more years.
Duration of work (Col. 106)	1= Less than 1 year, 2= 1 to 2 years, 3= 3 to 4 years, 4= 5 to 9 years, 5= 10 years or more.
Employment Status (Col. 107)	1=Paid employee, 2=Employer, 3=Self-employed, 4=Member of a producers' cooperative and partnership, 5=Employed in animal husbandry, 6=Unpaid family workers, 7=Workers not classifiable by status
Place of work (Col. 109)	1=Indoors, without conventional work place 2=Indoors with conventional work place, 3=In pasture/cropland, 4=In means of transport, 5= In office, 6= Small shop, repair shop, 7=Supermarket/market place, 8= Service point or grocery, 9=Employer's home, 10=Construction site, 11=Mining site, 12=Factory, 13=Railway station, 14=Garden 15=In the street, 16=Rubbish-dump/garbage area, 17= Other

VI. USUALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

ID No	If code is «6» in Col 107 and «5» person who employ in animal husbandry or codes [2:11] in Col 2, do not ask from them		Did _____ occupation in the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2=> 117	What was the secondary occupation had during the last 12 months?		In what kind of economic activity like agriculture, manufacturing, trade etc did _____ work in his secondary occupation in the last 12 months?		What was employment status in the secondary occupation of _____ in last 12 months? (Use codes given below) If code 1, 2, 4, 5 => 117	Is the secondary occupation of _____ is officially registered? Yes=1 No=2	Where is _____'s second place of work? (Use codes given below)	If code is «6» in Col 114 and «5» person who employ in animal husbandry or codes [2:11] in Col 2, do not ask from them		If _____ is paid employee, how many times did _____ change job? (If changed numbers, if not 0)	
	What was _____'s average monthly earnings / daily wage from this primary occupation (Daily earnings in Tug)	_____s average monthly earnings / daily wage from this primary occupation (Daily earnings in Tug)		Description of Occupation	Code	Description of Industry	Code				Monthly earnings (thous. tug)	Daily earnings (thous. tug)		For the last 12 months
A	110a	110b	111	112a	112b	113a	113b	114	115	116	117a	117b	118a	118b
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														

CODES

Duration of Employment (Col. 114)	1=Paid employee, 2=Employer, 3=Self-employed, 4=Member of a producers' cooperative and partnership, 5=Employed in animal husbandry, 6=Unpaid family workers, 7=Workers not classifiable by status
Place of work (Col.116)	1=At my home with no special work place, 2=At my home with work place, 3= Pasture/farming land, 4= Transport vehicles, 5=In office, 6=Small shops, service,repair shop, 7=Supermarket/market place, 8=emporium, 9=Employer's home, 10=Construction site, 11= Mining site, 12=Factory/industry premises, 13= Railway station, 14=Garden, 15=On the street, 16=Garbage area, 17= Other

VII. PAST EMPLOYMENT RECORD

For all persons aged 5-60, who had worked previously, but are (if any codes in columns 100 and 103) now unemployed.

No	Has ----- ever worked in the past?	What was the last occupation- kind of work, trade or occupation which ----- did?		What is the nature of work done and main product or service produced at the place where ----- worked?		For how long did ----- work in the last job/ employment? (Use Codes below)	What was the employment status in ----- last occupation? (Use Codes below)	When did ----- stop working in the last job/ employment? (Use Codes below)	To what sector of employment does the enterprise where ----- worked belong? (Use Codes below)	What was the main reason for ----- leave ----- 's last job/ employment? (Use Codes below)	What was ----- 's main source of assistance/ income support during period of unemployment? (Use Codes below)
		Description of occupation	Code	Description of Industry	Code						
A	119	120a	1206	121a	1216	122	123	124	125	126	127
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

CODES

Duration of Employment (Col. 122)	1= Less than 1 year, 2= 1 to 2 years, 3= 3 to 4 years, 4= 5 to 9 years, 5= 10 years or more.
Employment Status (Col. 123)	1=Paid employee, 2=Employer, 3=Self-employed, 4=Member of a producers' cooperative and partnership, 5=Employed in animal husbandry, 6=Unpaid family workers, 7=Workers not classifiable by status
Duration of Unemployment (Col. 124)	1=Less than 1 month, 2=1 to 3 months, 3=4 to 6 months, 4=7 to 11months, 5=1 to 2 years, 6=3 or more years.
Sector of employment (Col. 125)	20=Partnership with all members responsible, 21=Partnership with some members responsible, 30=Cooperative, 10=Joint state and private company, 11= Limited liability company, 40= State industry, 50= Local state enterprise, 60= Government enterprise, 70= Non-profit organization, 81=Individual engages officially registered business which is not able to determine his income in time, 82= Individual runs unregistered business which is not able to determine his income in time 83=Don't know
Reason for Leaving (Col. 126)	1=Personal/family reasons, 2=Voluntarily, 3=It was temporary work place, 4=Dissatisfied with pay, 3=Not suit for profession, 5=Did the military service, 6=Due to migration, 7=Illness/disability, 8=Retired, 9=Study, 10=Temporary cessation work, 11=organization abolished, 12=Due to job cuts, 13=Working condition/ environment is not suitable, 14=Lost livestock due to natural disaster as drought, zud, flood and fire etc, 15= Other
Sources of Assistance (Col. 127)	1=Family support, 2= Withdrawal from savings, 3= Income from property, 4=Sale of assets, 5=Cash benefits and allowances from social welfare, 6=From social settlement/Charitable institutions, 7=Pensions, 8=Rent, 9=Other

VIII. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

During the last 7 days did _____ do any of the following activities without pay for your household and if so the time spent on the activity?

	Cooking / serving food for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes/ laundrying	Minor household repairs	Shopping for household	Knitting and sewing and mending garments and knitted items	Fetching water for drinking and washing	Fetching fuel and preparing firewood	Caring for the old/ sick/infirm	Looking after children	Caring for household pets eg. dogs, cats; growing plants such as ornamental plants in the home garden (other than for sale)	Activities according to load, ride and assemble a ger	Voluntary/ community services without pay	Total hours 141= [128:140] (If 5-17 years =>IX, 18 years and above end of the questionnaire)
A	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														

IX. CHILD ACTIVITIES

Ask household members aged 5- 17 years

[illegible]

CODES

Grade Level Codes (Col. 3, 4)	0=Pre-school/Kindergarten, 1=Grade one, 2=Grade two,....., 12=Grade twelve, 13=Initial technical/vocational diploma/certificate, 14= Tehnical/vocational diploma/certificate, 15=University graduate, 16= Equivalency program of informal education
Reason for not attending school (Col.5)	1=Under-aged, 2=School too far, 3= Cost of school materials, clothing etc. , 4=Poor performance in studies/not interested in studies , 5=Add to household income, 6=Help with household duties , 7=Due to migration, 8= Dominatory is not available, 9= Help at home with household duties, 10= To herd, 11= Family does not allow schooling, 12=Illness, 13=Disabled, 14=Others
Reason	1=Gain work experience and skills, 2= Help parents, 3= Shortage of family labour, 4= Forced by parents, 5=Others
Reason	1=Gain work experience and skills, 2= Contribute to household income , 3=Support self/ be economically independent , 4=Earn to cover cost of schooling, 5= Child wants to work. 6= Others

IX. CHILD ACTIVITIES

Ask household members aged 5- 17 years

(continued)

[illegible]

CODES

Main reason for dissatisfaction (Col. 16)	1= Extreme cold or heat, 2= Exposure to dust/humidity, 3= Loud noise, 4= Work at heights, 5= Exposure to harmful substances, 6= Work underground, 7= Dirty place, 8=Others
Main kind of stress (Col. 18)	1= Abuse, 2= Beaten, 3= Sexual hazard, 4= Heavy physical work, 5= Robbed, 6= Being robbed on earnings, 7= Others

