

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

REPORT FOR IV QUARTER
OF THE LFS+CLS, 2006-2007

ULAANBAATAR

2007

INTRODUCTION

In 2002-2003 the National Statistical Office carried out "The Labour Force Survey with the Module of Child Activities" (LFS with CAM) in accordance with the international methodology. The survey was of important statistical undertaking which produced the data using the international definition and methodology and captured the seasonality.

Today, the labour force data needs to be updated to facilitate the development and monitoring of employment strategy and programme that has important implications for addressing the still existing unemployment and underemployment in Mongolia. The needs are to regularly provide the employment related data, accurately estimate the statistical indicators and henceforth improve the labour statistics. Based on the previous experience of conducting a LFS and the above needs, a statement was added under 7 of Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of Statistical Law of Mongolia on April 23, 2004. As per the statement a Labour Force Survey shall be conducted every quarter.

It was decided to conduct a second labour force survey in order to enforce this new statement of Statistical Law and update and accurately estimate the population employment and variables of labour force and unemployment. The coverage of period is from the 3rd quarter of 2006 to the 2nd quarter of 2007. Like the survey in 2002-2003, the present survey incorporated the module of child activities in response to the request by International Programme of Elimination of Child Labour under International Labour Organization(ILO/IPEC). Following the definition and methodology of ILO, the National Statistical Office have carried out the survey since July 2006 with the financial and technical support of the Government of Mongolia and International Labour Organization.

The current report presents the summary of findings of the fourth quarter of LFS+CAM.

Survey objectives

The main objective of the survey is to update and expand the labour force statistical baseline, fully capture and analyse the employment pattern. The survey results will provide an importance reference for policy and decision makers, business entrepreneurs, analysts and government officers to develop as well as monitor and assess the implementation of government policies and programmes on employment promotion and poverty and unemployment reduction and support the effective labour market. Accordingly, the survey aims at collecting the comprehensive set of data from households to estimate employment and

unemployment characteristics which capture the seasonal variability, location, social and economic activities in accordance with the definition and methodology of ILO.

In the same time, child activities module will estimate the scope, spread, profile, causes and consequences of child work and accurately count the number of children engaged in child labour or at risk of child labour. The data of the module survey will provide an important reference for short and long term planning on child protection and elimination of child labour.

Survey questionnaire

A 2002-2003 LFS+CAM used the questionnaire of 7 chapters and 123 questions. The current survey conducted a questionnaire of 9 chapters and 159 questions. Adding two more chapters and 36 more questions in the questionnaire derived from the needs which emerged in midst of analysing the data of the 1st survey to correlate the employment especially child activities with the household social and economic variables and elicit the causes of employment. Hence, in addition, the data and variables on migration, education and training and informal employment have been estimated.

The second survey excels the previous one by additional data as mentioned before and wider sample frame which allows to estimate the data by aimags.

In pursuance with the survey objectives, the questionnaire has been designed to collect the following data by current and usual status:

1. Household social and economic characteristics(housing type, ownership, energy, fuel, water supply, livestock and land property)
2. Demographic characteristics(relationship to household head, sex, birthdate, school attendance, highest grade achieved, literacy, marital status, disability, cause for disability)
3. Activity status in the last seven days (economic and non economic activities, time spent on these activities, economic activity and economically inactive status, primary and secondary employment, sector of employment of enterprises, employment status by occupational category, frequency of payment in primary occupation, amount of wages and payment)
4. Unemployment (available for Availability for more work(availability or unavailability for more work, reasons, steps to find more work)
5. work, reason for economically inactive status, time spent on finding work, expected kind of work, expected daily and monthly wage, whether being registered or not with employment and welfare

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- agency, period of registration, whether having looked for work in the last 30 days, steps taken to look for work, reason for not looking for work, duration of unemployment)
6. Activity status in the last 12 months (usual economic activity status, primary and secondary occupations in the last 12 months, employment status by occupational category, economic sector to which the employer belong, duration of unemployment, steps to find work, average wage by primary and secondary employment in the last 12 months)
 7. Past employment record (past employment and occupation by industry and sector to which the employer belonged, employment status, duration of employment in last occupation, last date worked, main reason for leaving the last job, main source of income support during the period of unemployment)
 8. Child activities of 5-17 ages (main types of chores performed in household, current school attendance, reasons for not attending school at full time, participation in household economic activity, age at which the child began to work, reasons for participation in economic activity, whether the child engaged in any work outside the household, whether the child satisfied with work conditions, whether the child's occupation is mentally and physically stressful, whether the child works during evenings and nights, frequency of working in evenings and nights, whether the child fell sick or was injured because of work, what sickness and injuries had, main items on which the child's earnings are spent on, the number of free hours daily available for the child)

In light of incorporating the child activities module in the survey by the request of IPEC/ILO, the minimum age limit of household respondents was set at 5 and above in conformity with the international standard.

Survey sample

The sampling unit of survey is a household. *A household consists of one or more persons who share the housing and food. The household members can be people of blood relations and non-blood relations living together with relatives or employers.* The people who are staying outside the household more than 6 months (military service, working overseas and imprisoned) are not counted by the survey.

Table 1: Allocation of sample to strata

Strata number	Name of Strata	Total Household	Total population	Number of primary sampling units	Number of selected household	Number of selected household (in quarter)	Number of selected household (in month)
1	Arkhangai	24,276	91,092	32	384	96	32
2	Bayan-Ulgii	21,238	95,758	40	480	120	40
3	Bayankhongor	20,935	82,088	32	384	96	32
4	Bulgan	15,016	56,428	24	288	72	24
5	Govi-Altai	15,473	63,587	24	288	72	24
6	Dornogovi	13,968	51,582	24	288	72	24
7	Dornod	18,087	73,981	32	384	96	32
8	Dundgovi	12,628	49,934	24	288	72	24
9	Zavkhan	19,929	78,668	32	384	96	32
10	Uvurkhangai	28,793	108,235	40	480	120	40
11	Umnugovi	12,798	47,866	24	288	72	24
12	Sukhbaatar	13,339	52,768	24	288	72	24
13	Selenge	22,193	90,190	32	384	96	32
14	Tuv	23,309	88,491	32	384	96	32
15	Uvs	19,800	80,924	32	384	96	32
16	Khovd	19,478	91,687	32	384	96	32
17	Khuvsgul	29,655	123,416	56	672	168	56
18	Khentii	17,941	66,762	24	288	72	24
19	Darkhan-Uul	22,238	90,656	40	480	120	40
21	Orkhon	20,870	84,297	32	384	96	32
22	Govisumber	3,245	12,625	8	96	24	8
	Aimags total	395,299	1,581,035	640	7,680	1,920	640
22	Songinokhairkhan	44,862	204,587	80	960	240	80
23	Bayanzurkh	47,459	196,132	80	960	240	80
24	Bayangol	35,294	160,479	64	768	192	64
25	Sukhbaatar	26,097	117,233	48	576	144	48
26	Khan-Uul	20,032	87,912	40	480	120	40
27	Chingeltei	28,371	130,501	56	672	168	56
28	Nalaikh	6,521	26,529	8	96	24	8
29	Baganuur, Bagakhangai	7,091	29,037	8	96	24	8
	Capital city total	215,727	952,410	384	4,608	1,152	384
	Total	611,026	2,533,445	1,024	12,288	3,072	1,024

The sample frame of 2002-2003 LFS+CAM was based on 2000 Population and Housing enumeration areas while the sample frame of 2006-2007 has been the administration units of Mongolia and the sampling was based on 2005 household, population and work age population to improve the previous sampling design. As of 2000 Population and Housing Census, the total population amounted to 2,373,493 and household to 541,149 whereas these figures went up to 2,594,792 and 632,500 respectively by the end of 2006. In addition, the migration was on the rise. Therefore, it was necessary to redesign the sample based on the final data of the previous year. As most of enumeration areas of 2000 Population and Housing Census disappeared or significantly reduced in size, the survey had to make sampling by aimag, soum and bag frames. At the same time the sampling technique required to split some of primary sampling unit (bags in aimag centers and parts of the cities which had a large number of residents) into smaller segments. In

light of this requirement and ratio between sampling units and sample households, the number of households in sample enumeration areas was set at 12 and enumeration areas at 1024.

A total of 29 strata was made comprised of 21 strata representing each of all aimags and 8 strata from 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar city(least populated two districts were put into one strata). Primary sampling units are parts of khorroos of Ulaanbaatar city and bags in aimags to make up 1024 units in total comprised of 384 parts and 640 bags.

The second labour force survey adopted a **multi stage stratified sampling design**. Sampling was made on estimate of the weight of unemployment in total population. In addition, sampling distribution by aimag and city districts was made in proportion to work age population.

At primary sampling stage, the selection was made by probability proportional to size and at secondary stage 12 households were selected from each enumeration area using the simple random sampling procedure. To rephrase, the survey households were chosen with the method of a sub-sampling.

Survey period

The second survey is season based extending from July 2006 to July 2007. The data of the survey first quarter was collected in July-September of 2006, the ones of second and third were collected in October-December, 2006 and January-March, 2007. The data of the fourth quarter of the survey will be collected in April-June, 2007. The current report presents the summary of findings of the fourth quarter. The survey quarter does not comply with the natural seasons.

In the first quarter of 2006-2007 LFS+CAM, a total of 3060 households were selected with the method of sub-sampling. In total 3059 households were interviewed by the survey with the coverage rate of 99.9%. The data has been analysed to distribute to the national level.

SURVEY FINDINGS

1. Demographic characteristics

According to the estimate of sample distribution of the fourth quarter of 2006-2007 LFS+CAM the population of Mongolia is 2.5 million. This number excludes the Mongolian citizens staying away from household more than 6 months (hostels, hospitals, military barracks, prisons.)

While the 2006 annual record at the end the year says that the resident population of Mongolia was 2,595 thousand. The April, May and June months are reflected in the second quarter of this survey.

Table 2. The number of household and population by location and region

Location/region	Number of households		Population	Temporarily living away	Total household population *		Average household size
	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	
Urban	353,400	56.1	1,327,900	79,500	1,407,400	56.3	3.8
Rural	276,300	43.9	988,000	102,900	1,090,900	43.7	3.6
Central	109,600	17.4	395,700	32,200	427,700	17.1	3.6
Eastern	52,300	8.3	194,200	3,200	197,400	7.9	3.7
Western	107,600	17.1	416,000	51,100	467,100	18.7	3.9
Khangai	146,900	23.3	528,300	52,500	580,800	23.2	3.6
Ulaanbaatar	213,300	33.9	781,700	43,600	825,300	33.0	3.7
National	629,700	100.0	2,315,900	182,400	2,498,300	100.0	3.7

* including the people living away from household more than 6 months

Of the total population, 56.3% or 1407,4 thousand live in urban areas.

The survey estimates 629,7 thousand households in Mongolia with the average household size of 3.7.

The survey did not include the household members living away from household for more than 6 months. Thus, the note should be taken in using and sub-analysing the data in the tables of the report which excluded the household members who are staying in military barracks, prisons, hostels and hospitals.

Female headed households occupy 21.6% of the total households and this percentage is lower in rural areas at 15.3% which is less by 11.2 percentage points compared with urban areas.

By age, the population divide into 27.4% for the group of 0-14 year olds, 68.6% for 15-64, 4.1% for 65 and above. In comparison with the last three population censuses, the age distribution of population has shown a stable increase of 15-64 year old people and decline in percentage of children of 0-14 ages in the last three decades.

There are more females than males and the sex ratio (the percentage of male to 100 female) is 95.7% at national level and 91.5% in urban areas. The reverse ratio is observed in rural areas where more males are counted than females with sex ratio of 102.1%.

Since the economic activity status and type of occupations have a relation with educational attainment, the survey has collected data on education level or highest grade achieved of household members. The table below presents the highest grade of achieved of household members of ages of 15 and over.

Table 3 . The educational attainment of household members of 15 and over years by highest grade achieved, sex, location, percentage distribution

Highest grade achieved	Total			Urban	Rural
	All	Male	Female	Both sexes	Both sexes
	%	%	%	%	%
None	4,0	4,1	3,9	1,3	7,9
Primary	13,7	14,3	13,1	7,5	22,6
Incomplete secondary	26,3	28,8	24,1	20,3	35,1
Complete secondary	29,7	29,2	30,2	36,1	20,5
Initial tech.vocational	5,6	6,1	5,1	6,3	4,5
Tech.voc.diploma	10,9	9,5	12,3	14,2	6,3
University, graduate	9,3	7,5	11,0	13,7	3,2
All, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,682,400	798,500	883,900	992,400	690,000

Every fifth person of 15 years and over are either primary educated or have no educational attainment. The percentage of such people is comparably higher in rural areas. In urban areas, every third person has university or graduate diploma whereas this indicator estimates to be every tenth person in rural areas.

2. Economically active and economically inactive people by current status

Although the legislation effective in Mongolia sets the work age range at 16-59, the labour force survey has estimated the economic activity of population by 15 years and over. This is due to follow the international methodology and compare the data with other countries.

Table 4. Employment status of people of 15 years and over, by urban and rural areas, sex

location/current status	All		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%

<u>National</u>						
Currently active people	1044,2	62.1	538,2	67.4	506.0	57.2
Employed	951,3	56.5	489,1	61.3	462,2	52.3
Unemployed	92,9	5.5	49,1	6.1	43,8	5.0
Currently inactive people	638,2	37.9	260,3	32.6	377,9	42.8
Population of 15 years and over	1682,4	100.0	798,5	100.0	883,9	100.0
<u>Urban</u>						
Currently active people	537,1	54.1	270,4	59.5	266,7	49.6
Employed	465,9	46.9	233,1	51.3	232,8	43.3
Unemployed	71,2	7.2	37,3	8.2	33,9	6.3
Currently inactive people	455,3	45.9	184,3	40.5	271,0	50.4
Population of 15 years and over	992,4	100.0	454,7	100.0	537,7	100.0
<u>Rural</u>						
Currently active people	507,1	73.5	267,8	77.9	239,3	69.1
Employed	485,4	70.3	256,0	74.5	229,4	66.3
Unemployed	21,7	3.1	11,8	3.4	9,9	2.9
Currently inactive people	182,9	26.5	76,0	22.1	106,9	30.9
Population of 15 years and over	690,0	100.0	343,8	100.0	346,2	100.0
<u>National</u>						
LFPR*		62.1		67.4		57.2
Employment rate		91.1		90.9		91.3
Unemployment rate		14.6		18.9		11.6
<u>Rural</u>						
LFPR		54.1		59.5		49.6
Employment rate		86.7		86.2		87.3
Unemployment rate		13.3		13.8		12.7
<u>Rural</u>						
LFPR		73.5		77.9		69.1
Employment rate		95.7		95.6		95.9
Unemployment rate		4.3		4.4		4.1

* LFPR = Labour force participation rate

The survey counts 1044,200 economically active people of 15 years and over with break up of 51.5% or 538,200 males and 48.5% or 506,000 females. *Economically active people by current status include those engaged in work or were available for work and actively searched the jobs in the last seven days.* Of the total economically active people, 951,300 were employed and 92,900 were unemployed. By location, the total population with economic activity in the last seven days divide into 51.4 % or 537,100 living in urban areas and 48.6 % or 507,100 in rural areas.

The comparison has been made by following table, between survey result of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter of "2006-2007 Labor force survey and Child labor survey" and survey result of 1st and 4th quarter of 2002-2003 "Labor force survey and Child labor survey"

Table 5. Labour force status of people of 15 years and above, recent surveys and census data

Current economic activity status	LFS, 2002-2003			LFS, 2006-2007			
	I-IV quarter*	IV quarter **	I quarter ***	I quarter ****	II quarter *****	III quarter	IV quarter
	2002.X -2003.IX	2003.VII-IX	2002.X-XII	2006.VII-IX	2006.X-XII	2007.I-III	2007.IV-VI
A. Number of persons in '000							
Population aged 15 and above	1,539.20	1,560.20	1,504.80	1,505.7	1,589.0	1,684.9	1,682.4
Economically active population	1,004.80	1,014.10	1,002.60	975.1	979.6	1,055.0	1044.2
Employed	862.5	906	822.3	862.0	855.9	926.6	951.3
Unemployed	142.3	108.1	180.3	113.1	123.7	128.4	92.9
Economically inactive population	534.4	546.1	502.2	530.6	609.4	629.9	638.2
B. Rate in %							
Labour force participation	65.3	65.0	66.6	64.8	61.6	62.6	62.1
Employment	85.8	89.3	82.0	88.4	87.4	87.8	91.1
Unemployment	14.2	10.7	18.0	11.6	12.6	12.2	14.6

* 2002-2003 LFS+CAM summary of estimates covering all four quarters

** 2002-2003 LFS+CAM of 4 th quarter covering July-Sept 2003

*** 2002-2003 LFS+CAM of 1 th quarter covering Oct-Dec 2002

**** 2006-2007 LFS+CAM 1 th quarter covering July-Sept 2006

***** 2006-2007 LFS+CAM 2 th quarter covering Oct-Dec 2006

It seems that survey result of both surveys is nearly same due to same methodology and definition which has been used for both survey and approved by the ILO.

Labor force participation rate is defined by the percentage share of economically active population in the labor age.

In the 4th quarter of the "2006-2007 Labor Force Survey" labor force participation rate was 62.1 % at the national level, in the final result of 2002-2003 Labor Force Survey and Child Labor Survey the labor force participation rate was 65.3%, but in 4th quarter of the 2002-2003, participation rate was 65.0 %, in the first quarter participation rate was 66.6 %.

Labor force participation rate is 54.1 % in the urban areas, while it is 73.5 % in the rural areas which is higher than urban areas, due to higher level of school attendance in the urban areas than the rural area.

Total population at age of 15 and over is 1.682.400, out of this 37.9 percent is economically inactive population, which is 260.300 of men and 377.900 of women. By the IV quarter of LFS+CAM, 37.9 % or 638,200 of 1,682,400 people of 15 years and above are economically inactive. There are 260,300 economically inactive males and 377,900 inactive females.

Table 6. Percentage of people aged 15 and over in the total economically inactive population, reasons, by sex and locations

Causes	All			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Housekeeping	14.1	12.2	15.4	12.8	10.7	14.3	17.8	16.4	18.9
Studies	37.8	42.7	34.3	39.9	45.8	35.7	31.6	33.7	30.0
On pension, old age	24.1	21.2	26.2	23.9	21.0	25.9	24.7	21.8	26.9
Disabled	5.3	6.6	4.3	4.6	5.8	3.8	7.2	8.9	6.0
Not available for work	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.9
Child care	6.3	0.6	10.4	6.9	0.7	11.3	4.5	0.4	7.5
Sick	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3	3.7	1.3
Under the work age	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	1.2
Lookingf after sick and old	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.9
Others	5.5	8.0	3.7	4.9	7.5	3.1	7.1	9.5	5.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	602,000	251,200	350,800	449,200	185,800	263,400	152,800	65,400	87,400

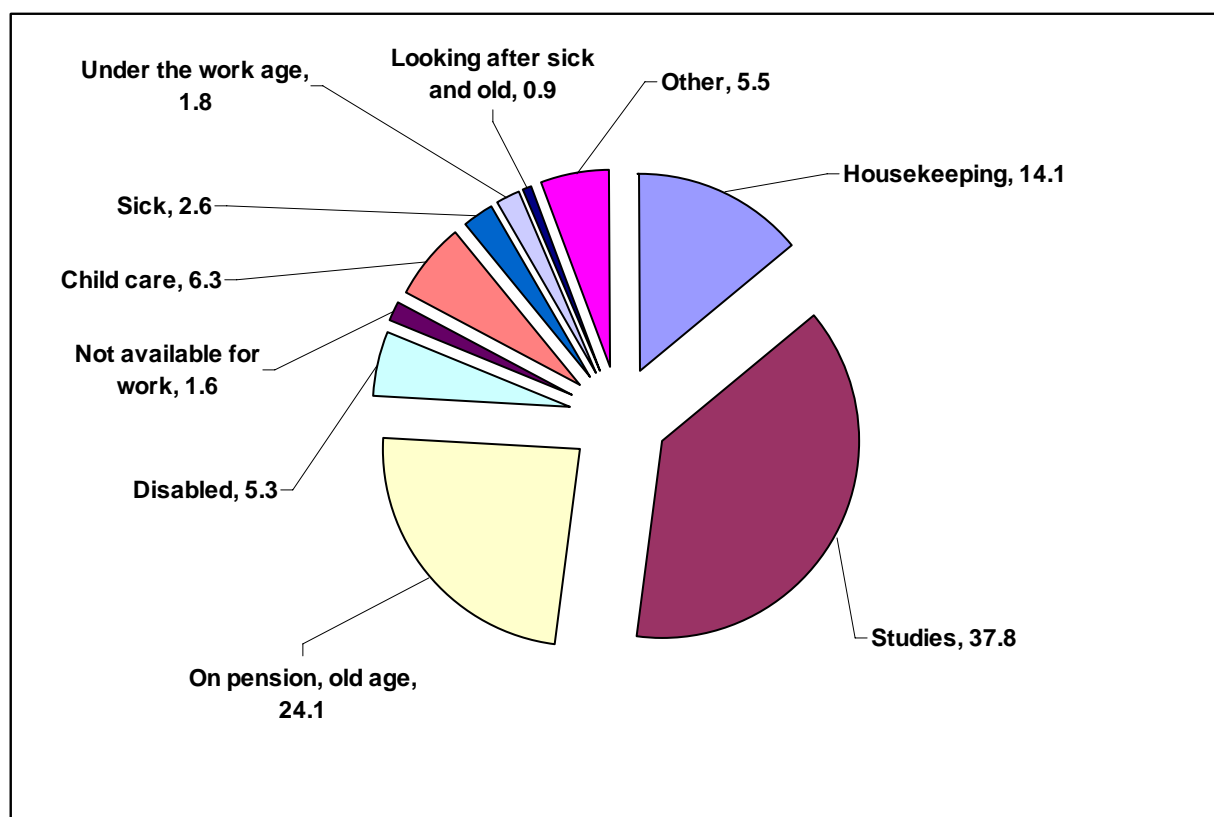
Of the economically inactive people, 449,200 live in urban areas and 1452,800 in rural areas. High labour force participation rate has affected to reduce the number of economically inactive population. Of the economically inactive people, 227,500 are attending school, 145,100 are elders and pensioners, 84,600 are in housekeeping, 31,800 are disabled, 38,000 look after children, 15,800 are sick, 9,500 do not want to work, 11,100 are under the age of 15 and 38,600 have other reason to be so.

The main cause for economically inactive status is studying as this answer has been giving by 42.7 of males and 34.3 of females.

Similarly in urban and rural areas, the key causes for being economically inactive are studies. In urban areas 39.9%, in rural areas 31.6 responded not to be available for work because of school attendance. In rural areas, 45.8 % of males in economically inactive status said to be unavailable for work due to housekeeping activities.

Hence, the key causes for economic inactive status are school attendance and old age pension.

Graph 1. Distirbution of Economically inactive population of 15 years and above, by causes



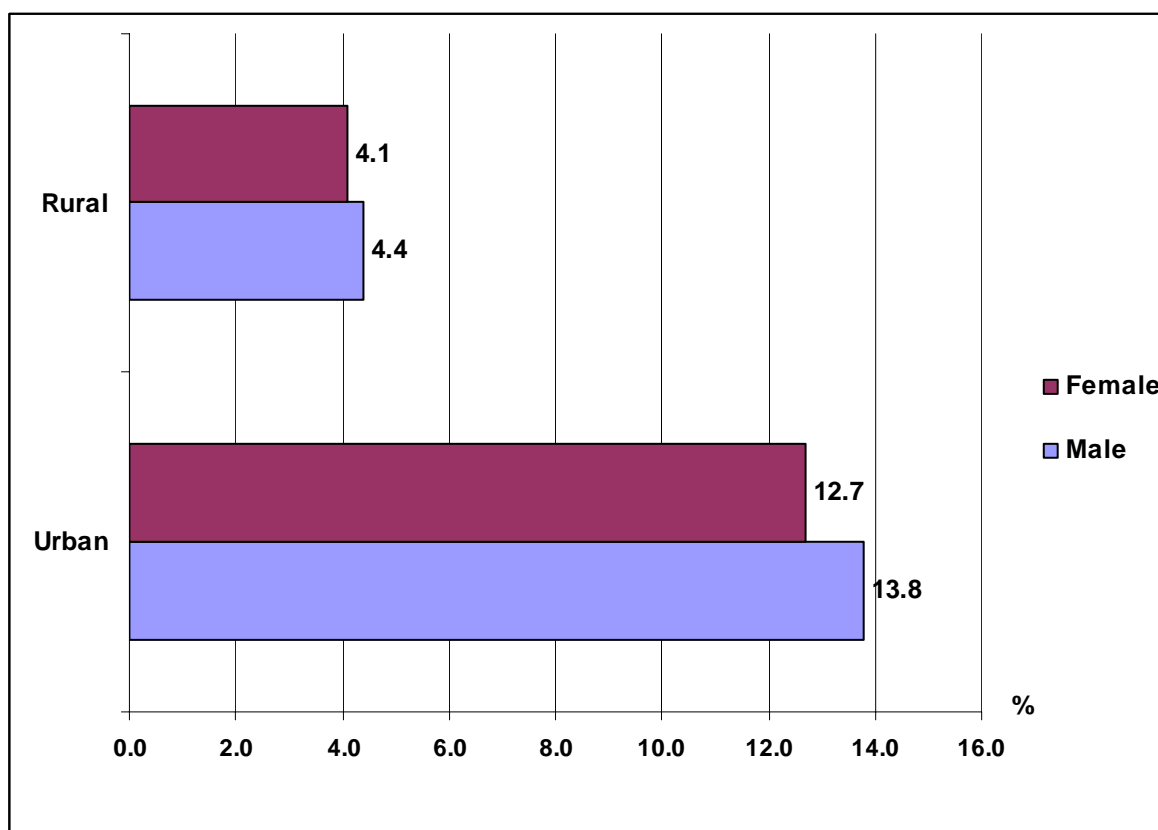
3. The unemployed

When the survey data is estimated with the distribution to national level there are 92,900 unemployed of whom 49,100 are male and 43,800 are female. LFS+CAM defines the unemployment by people who were not engaged in work but available for work and actively looked for job. Also, the people who did not look for work because of thinking no job was available and those who applied for employment and waiting for interview were defined as unemployed. This was in line with the ILO methodology which has not been used in other surveys and censuses. While LFS utilized the methodology whereby the estimate of unemployed was made including the discouraged workers who did not work for work because of no hope for finding.

Unemployment rate is estimated by the number of unemployed in total economically active population or labour force.

The average national unemployment rate is 14.6% (Table 4).

Graph 2. Unemployment rate, sex, urban and rural areas



The number of unemployed varies by urban and rural areas. Unemployment rate estimated by number of unemployed remains higher in urban areas with 13.8% for male and 12.7% for female. These percentages are lower in rural areas at 4,4 and 4,1% respectively.

Table 7. Age groups of the unemployed

Age group	All		Male %	Female %
	Number	%		
15-17	800	0.8	1.2	0.4
18-19	7,300	7.8	6.9	8.8
20-24	17,700	19.0	20.3	17.6
25-29	15,700	16.9	15.9	18.0
30-34	13,800	14.8	14.8	14.9
35-39	10,900	11.8	11.1	12.5
40-44	12,900	13.9	13.9	13.9
45-49	8,400	9.0	7.5	10.7
50-54	4,100	4.4	5.8	2.9
55-59	800	0.9	1.7	0.0
60+	500	0.6	0.8	0.3
Total %		100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	92,900		49,100	43,800

With the look into age groups, young people especially the new entrants in the labour force are more found unemployed. Among the total unemployed people, 59.4% belong to 15-34 year olds and 19.0% are 20-24 year old new entrants in labour force.

Every third person of 15 years and above is in the age group 15-29. The age distribution of unemployed male and female is similar.

4. Current employment

LFS+CAM aims to elicit the information on employment as detailed as possible. The survey respondents were asked about the work they engaged and the time spent in the last seven days. Current employment is defined by people who worked at least one hour or although having a work place did not work because of some reason in the last seven days.

Table 8. Number of currently employed population, sex, urban and rural areas

Location	All		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban	465,900	49.0	233,100	47.7	232,800	50.4
Rural	485,400	51.0	256,000	52.3	229,400	49.6
Total	951,300	100.0	489,100	100.0	462,200	100.0

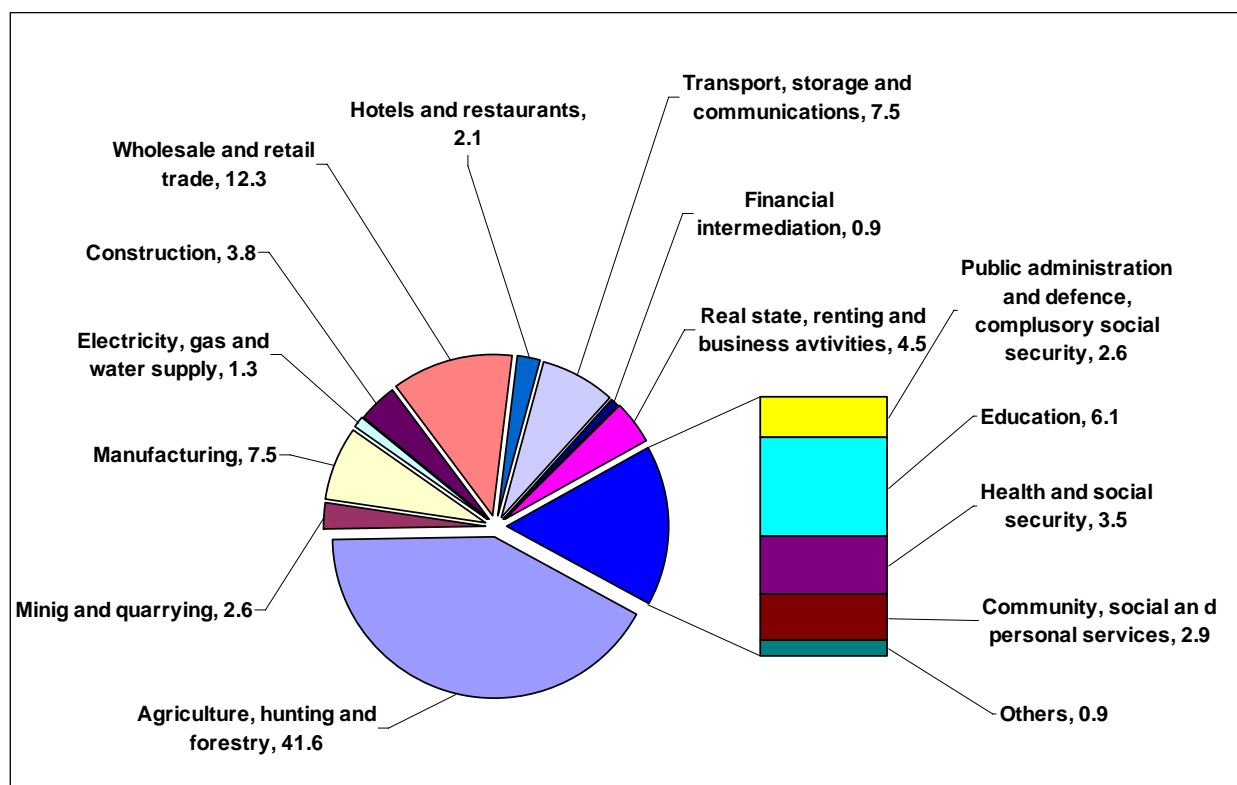
The survey estimates 951,300 currently employed with the split up of 51.4% or 489,100 for male and 48.6% or 462,200 for female. Of the total employed 29.8% or 283,700 work in Ulaanbaatar. The number of employed by regions demonstrate the highest in Khangai with 26.2% and lowest in Eastern region with 6.8%.

The following graph exposes the distribution of employed by economic sectors.

Among the total employed 41.6% or 395,500 work in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishery. It is followed by wholesale and retail trade and repair and maintenance of articles which employ 12.3%. Next goes transportation, storehouse, communications, manufacturing, education, real estate and renting.

The estimate of currently employed by occupational category shows that the biggest percentage 40.7% is in agriculture and fishery. A total of 44,900 people which make up 4.7% are legislators, senior officers and managers.

Graph 3. The currently employed, by economic sectors



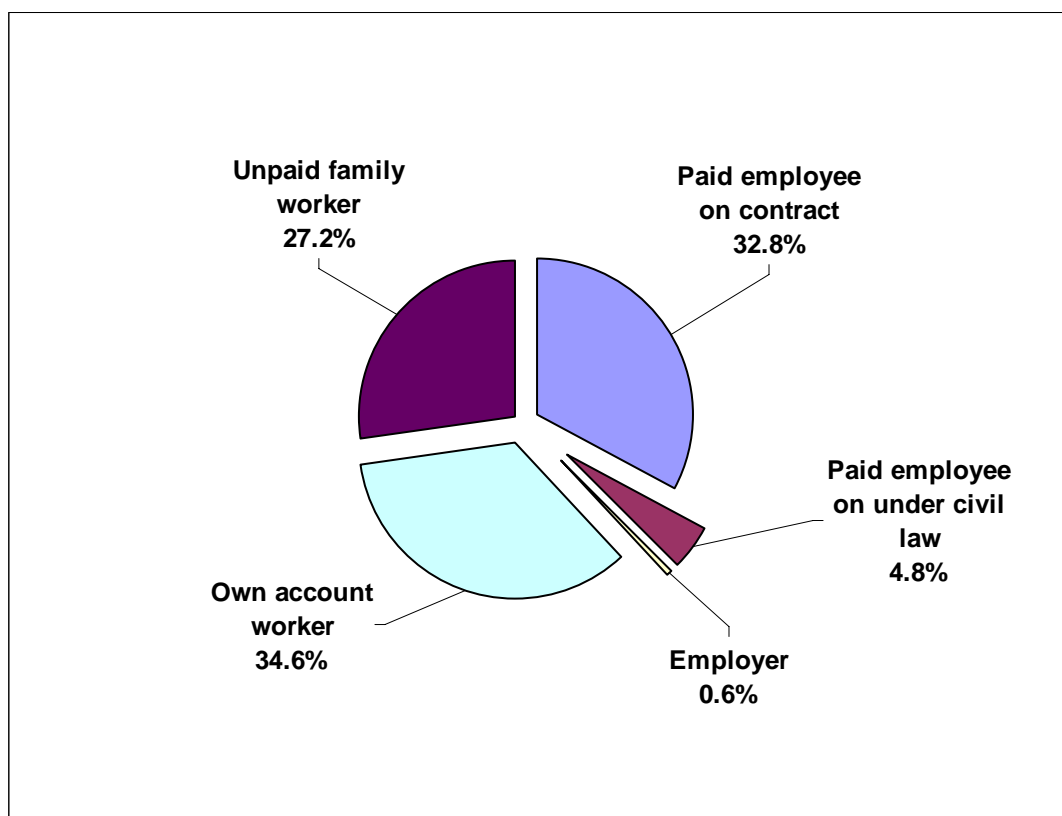
Every ninth person currently employed is craft and related trade workers and every tenth is craft and related trade workers. While of ten legislators, senior officers and managers six are male, professionals are predominantly represented by female. Every seven in ten such professionals are female.

Table 9. Number of currently employed, by occupational category, percentage

Occupational category	All		Male	Female
	Number	%	%	%
Legislators, senior officers, managers	44,900	4.7	5.4	4.0
Professionals	103,200	10.8	6.3	15.7
Technicians and associate professionals	34,900	3.7	3.0	4.3
Clerks	19,500	2.0	0.9	3.3
Service and shop and market sales workers	134,300	14.1	9.4	19.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	386,800	40.7	42.9	38.2
Craft and related trade workers	92,000	9.7	12.5	6.7
Plant and machinery operators, assemblers	71,200	7.5	13.6	1.0
Elementary occupations	63,300	6.7	5.8	7.5
Others	1,200	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percentage, %		100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	951,300		489,100	462,200

Employment status has been grouped into 7 categories in conformity with the international standard: paid employee on contract, paid employee under civil law etc.

Graph 4. Employment status of the currently employed population, %



Two of five employed are paid workers on contract. More than one third of the employed or 34.6% are own account workers and 27.2% are unpaid family workers, both categories constituting more than 61.8% of the total employed by the current status.

5. Child economic activities

Child Activities Module Survey of Mongolia aimed to elicit the information on child economic and non economic activities in the age range of 5-17. Some of the main data has been analysed in detail.

The estimate of the survey sample distribution shows that there are 607,823 children of 5-17 years. Of them 356,037 (58.6%) are in urban areas and 251,786 (41.4%) are in rural areas /Table 10/ .

Table 10. Number of children aged 5-17, age groups, urban and rural areas, sex

	All	Male	Female	Location					
				Urban			Rural		
				All	Male	Female	ᠠᠵᠠᠭᠠ	male	Female

Total		607,823	315,094	292,729	356,037	181,975	174,062	251,786	133,119	118,668
Age group	5-9	193,907	94,440	99,467	101,543	47,525	54,018	92,364	46,916	45,449
	10-14	244,038	130,035	114,003	146,065	80,132	65,932	97,973	49,902	48,071
	15-17	169,878	90,619	79,260	108,429	54,318	54,111	61,449	36,301	25,148

According to the age group estimate there are 193,907 (31.9%) children of 5-9 years, 244,038 (40.1%) children of 10-14 years and 169,878 (27.9%) children of 15-17 years /Table 11/ .

Of the total 5-17 year old children 315,094 or 51.8% are boys and 292,729 or 48.2% are girls /Table 12/.

Table 11. Age and sex distribution of children of 5-17 years, urban and rural areas

		All	Male	Female	Location:					
					Urban			Rural		
					All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group	5-9	31.9	30.0	34.0	28.5	26.1	31.0	36.7	35.2	38.3
	10-14	40.1	41.3	38.9	41.0	44.0	37.9	38.9	37.5	40.5
	15-17	27.9	28.8	27.1	30.5	29.8	31.1	24.4	27.3	21.2

Table 12. Number of children of 5-17 years, by age group, sex, urban and rural areas, percentage distribution

		All	Male	Female	Location :					
					Urban			Rural		
					All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Total		100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	52.9	47.1
Age group	5-9	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	46.8	53.2	100.0	50.8	49.2
	10-14	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	54.9	45.1	100.0	50.9	49.1
	15-17	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	59.1	40.9

Educational level of children of 5-17 years

Most of the children with no educational level are found in the age group of 5-9 and this is related to the fact that the school starting age is 7 in Mongolia/Table 13/. It is worth to attend that 3.4% of uneducated children comes from the age group of 15-17 draws the attention.

Table 13. Educational level of children of 5-17 years

Age group/ educational attainment	All	None	Primary	Incomplete secondary	Complete secondary	Initial techn/vocational	Tech/voc/diploma	University graduate
5-9	193,907	192,160	1,747	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	244,038	81,791	159,609	2,637	0	0	0	0
15-17	169,878	8,535	62,777	90,900	7,202	300	165	0
Total	607,823	282,486	224,133	93,537	7,202	300	165	0

Activity status of children of 5-17 years

Total children are grouped by attending school and not attending school. Each group is further subgrouped into the following: (1)engaged in economic activity (with possibility of also doing housekeeping activity), (2) engaged only in housekeeping activity(and non economic activity), (3) only in schooling, (4) idle or do not participate in both of activities(including the sick and disabled children). Among the total 607,823 children covered by the survey, 80% or 493,589 are attending school in the last seven days.

Table 14. Number of children attended school and participated in non economic activity in the last seven days, by age group and sex

Age group/sex		all					Attending school				Not attending school			
		In economic activity	In housekeeping activity only	Attending school only	Not engaged in both	All	In economic activity	In housekeeping activity only	Attending school only	All	In economic activity	In housekeeping activity only	Idle or not engaged in either of activities	All
Total		37,345	411,774	103,193	55,511	607,823	13,173	377,223	103,193	493,589	24,172	34,551	55,511	114,234
All	5-9	7,011	99,451	37,972	49,473	193,907	1,526	79,461	37,972	118,959	5,485	19,990	49,473	74,948
	10-14	11,110	183,098	47,385	2,444	244,038	6,836	177,994	47,385	232,214	4,274	5,105	2,444	11,823
	15-17	19,224	129,225	17,836	3,594	169,878	4,812	119,768	17,836	142,415	14,412	9,457	3,594	27,463
Male	5-9	4,256	45,429	20,062	24,693	94,440	466	36,550	20,062	57,078	3,789	8,879	24,693	37,362
	10-14	5,948	96,337	26,951	799	130,035	3,756	91,749	26,951	122,455	2,193	4,588	799	7,580
	15-17	13,485	66,087	8,724	2,322	90,619	2,920	60,076	8,724	71,721	10,564	6,012	2,322	18,898
Female	5-9	2,756	54,022	17,910	24,779	99,467	1,059	42,912	17,910	61,881	1,696	11,110	24,779	37,586
	10-14	5,162	86,762	20,434	1,645	114,003	3,080	86,245	20,434	109,759	2,082	517	1,645	4,243
	15-17	5,739	63,138	9,111	1,272	79,260	1,891	59,692	9,111	70,695	3,848	3,445	1,272	8,565

Table 15. Number of 5-17 children attending school, in economic activity in the last seven days, by age group, sex and %

Age group/sex		Total children					Attended school					Not attended school			
		In economic activity	In housekeeping activity only	Attending school only	Idle or not in either activity	All	In economic activity	Engaged in housekeeping activity only	Attending school only	All	In economic activity	In housekeeping activity only	Idle or not engaged in either activity	All	
All	5-9	4%	51%	20%	26%	100%	1%	41%	20%	61%	3%	10%	26%	39%	
	10-14	5%	75%	19%	1%	100%	3%	73%	19%	95%	2%	2%	1%	5%	
	15-17	11%	76%	10%	2%	100%	3%	71%	10%	84%	8%	6%	2%	16%	
Boys	5-9	5%	48%	21%	26%	100%	0%	39%	21%	60%	4%	9%	26%	40%	
	10-14	5%	74%	21%	1%	100%	3%	71%	21%	94%	2%	4%	1%	6%	
	15-17	15%	73%	10%	3%	100%	3%	66%	10%	79%	12%	7%	3%	21%	
Girls	5-9	3%	54%	18%	25%	100%	1%	43%	18%	62%	2%	11%	25%	38%	
	10-14	5%	76%	18%	1%	100%	3%	76%	18%	96%	2%	0%	1%	4%	
	15-17	7%	80%	11%	2%	100%	2%	75%	11%	89%	5%	4%	2%	11%	

Table 16. Number of currently employed children of 5-17 years, by age group, employment status, average hours spent on employment per week, sex

		Not at work in survey week	Currently at work	Total	Wage job	Self Employed	Wage job (Average hours)	Self employed (Average hours)
Total	5-9	186,896	7,011	193,907	0	7,011	70.00	0.35
	10-14	232,928	11,110	244,038	31	11,079	46.67	0.84
	15-17	150,655	19,224	169,878	637	18,587	47.76	3.53
Total		570,478	37,345	607,823	668	36,676		1.43
Male	5-9	90,185	4,256	94,440	0	4,256	70.00	0.44
	10-14	124,087	5,948	130,035	31	5,917	40.43	1.03
	15-17	77,134	13,485	90,619	398	13,087	42.59	5.45
	Total	291,406	23,688	315,094	429	23,259		2.12
Female	5-9	96,711	2,756	99,467	0	2,756		0.27
	10-14	108,841	5,162	114,003	0	5,162		0.62
	15-17	73,520	5,739	79,260	240	5,500	57.03	1.33
	Total	279,073	13,657	292,729	240	13,417	57.03	0.69

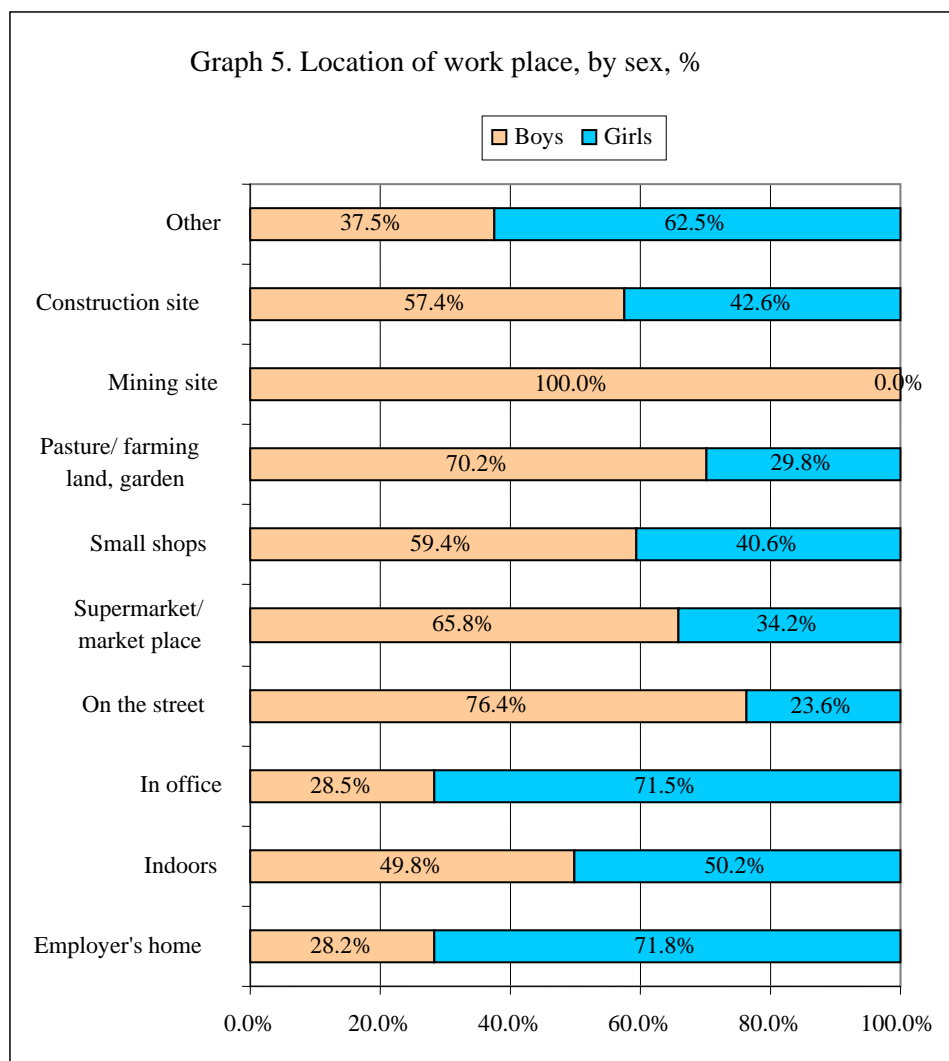
Table 17. Number of currently employed children of 5-17 years, by age group, employment status, average hours spent on employment per week, sex

		Not at work in survey week	Currently at work	Total	Wage job	Self Employed	Wage job (Average hours)	Self employed (Average hours)
Age group	5-9	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%		9.72
	10-14	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	70.00	18.43
	15-17	88.7%	11.3%	100.0%	3.3%	96.7%	46.67	32.26
Total		93.9%	6.1%	100.0%	1.8%	98.2%	47.76	23.78
Male	5-9	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%		9.72
	10-14	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%	0.5%	99.5%	70.00	22.58
	15-17	85.1%	14.9%	100.0%	2.9%	97.1%	40.43	37.76
	Total	92.5%	7.5%	100.0%	1.8%	98.2%	42.59	28.77
Female	5-9	97.2%	2.8%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%		9.73
	10-14	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%		13.68
	15-17	92.8%	7.2%	100.0%	4.2%	95.8%	57.03	19.17
	Total	95.3%	4.7%	100.0%	1.8%	98.2%	57.03	15.12

As Table 16 shows the estimated number of currently employed children by employment status and average hours spent 607,823 children of 5-17 years are in current economic activity. Of them 570,478 did not work in the last seven days although they had a work place. This report presents the detailed estimates of the currently employed children (37,345). According to Table 16 of the total employed children are in paid work and 7,011 were own account account workers or unpaid family workers.

Location of work places

Of the 40462 working children 58.7% worked on pasture and farming land, 29.1% at home, 2.4-3.7% at market place, small shops and construction site. However, 0.2-1.0% of total children who worked on street, in office, at mining site and employer's home.



By gender, 25351 of total working children are boys and 15110 are girls. Most of the boys work at mining site (100%), on street (76.4%), on pasture and farming land (70.2%), at market place (65.8%), at small shops (59.4%), while most of the girls work at employer's home (71.8%), in office (71.5%) and at home (50.2%).

Table 18. Causes for work in the household, by age group and sex

Age group/sex	Total	Of which:				
		Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Forced by parents	Other
Total	204,006	27,308	166,886	9,045	439	329
5-9	45,779	4,143	41,029	584	23	0
10-14	86,983	11,372	72,450	3,054	19	88
15-17	71,245	11,793	53,407	5,408	397	241
Boys	108,773	12,269	89,680	6,118	397	309
5-9	25,692	2,936	22,381	375	0	0
10-14	42,731	2,623	37,957	2,082	0	69
15-17	40,351	6,711	29,342	3,661	397	241
Girls	95,233	15,039	77,206	2,927	42	19
5-9	20,086	1,207	18,648	208	23	0
10-14	44,252	8,749	34,493	971	19	19
15-17	30,895	5,082	24,065	1,747	0	0

Table 18 illustrates that reasons for non-economic activity (including housekeeping activity) engagement by age group and sex. In "Child activities" section, 33.7% of the total children or 204006 responded that they have helped with any economic activity. Most of the children are engaged in non economic activities to help their parents as such answer was given by 81.8% of total children who did non economic activities. The percentage of such children is same for both girls and boys. Next goes the reason to gain work experience (13.4%) and shortage of family labour in household economic activity (4.4%). Very few children responded that they are forced to do so by their parents (0.2%).

As results of the survey, 3188 or 7.9% of children in economic activity worked outside the household. The 56.8% are boys and 43.2% girls. Most of the boys worked for contribute to household income, while most of th girls worked for suport self and to be economically independent.

Table 18 shows that the causes of children, who have worked outside of the household (i.e. in economic activity) by age and sex.

By age group, children aged 10-17 years have worked outside the household activities. Children aged 10-14 years have worked due to causes as to contribute for household income (57.6%) and want to work (42.4%), while children aged 15-17 years have worked in order to contribute for household income (61.3%), to behave and be independent for economic status (34.8%). Considering this indicator by sex, the boys aged 15-17 years responded that they work due to cause as to gain work experience, however, girls, who are belong to this age did not choose this cause. As seen the table, basically, responses, which are to contribute for household income have prevailed. Particularly, 57.3% of children aged 15-17 years answered such way.

Table 19. Causes for work outside the household, by age group and sex

	Total	To gain work experience and work skills	To contribute to household	To be self supporting and economically independent	Wanted to work
Total	3,188	39	1,902	620	627
10-14	1,410	0	811	0	598
15-17	1,779	39	1,091	620	29
Boys	1,811	39	1,425	28	319
10-14	1,101	0	811	0	289
15-17	710	39	614	28	29
Girls	1,377	0	477	592	309
10-14	309	0	0	0	309
15-17	1,069	0	477	592	0

Conditions of the working places

The 93.4% of total children have satisfied conditions of their working places. However, remained children have not satisfied conditions of their working places due to inadequate hygiene requirements and it locates in other place. By the urban and rural residences, urban children have satisfied their working places by 100%, while 84.7% of rural children are satisfied and remained ones have not satisfied.

Table 20 shows that most of children (93.7%) answered that they have not any stress at their working places. However, remained ones have stress at work and 47.0 % of them have working overtime, 26.5% answered that unfair payment and 26.5% have other stresses.

The 84.2% of children do not use safety tools at work. It is proper to study whether they use safety tools in working places, which are certainly used safety tools or not. In this connection, we have considered that firstly it needs to determine condition and location of working places for children then we can be make a conclusion. Particularly, studying children, who are working in the construction and mining, 4.1 percent of total children, who are working are in those sectors and 21.9 percent of them use safety tools at the working places.

The 8.3% of the working children responded that they have worked overnight. As seen the table 4, 12.5% of boys worked overnights while 0.6% of girls have worked overnight for 1-3 times in necessary period only. During the last 30 days, the frequency of working overnights was prevailing 1-3 times however, some children have worked overnight for many times, for example 2.0 percent of the girls have answered that they worked overnight for 4-7 times, is preoccupying.

Table 20. Stress at work, use of tools for safety, duration and frequency of working late hours, sickness/injury due to work, by sex distribution

	Total	Boys	Girls
Stress at work			
Having stress	6.3%	11.1%	0.0%
No stress	93.7%	88.9%	100.0%

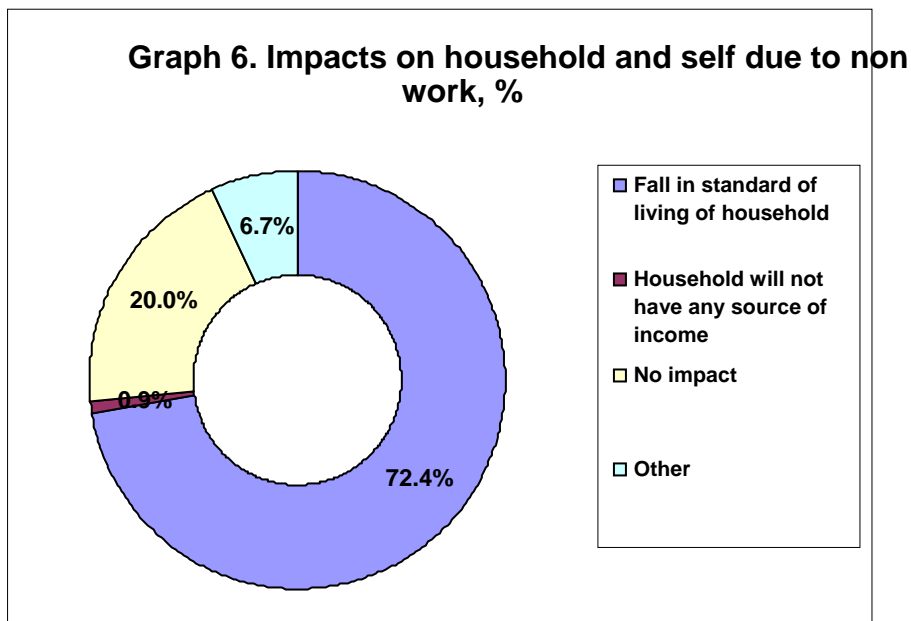
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kind of stress at work	Heavy physical work	47.0%	63.9%	0.0%
	Being robbed of earnings	26.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Other	26.5%	36.1%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Use of tool for safety	Yes	15.8%	22.9%	6.5%
	No	84.2%	77.1%	93.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Frequency of working late hours(evenings and nights) in the last 30 days	Did not work at all	91.7%	87.5%	97.3%
	1-3 times	7.4%	12.5%	0.6%
	4-7 times	0.9%	0.0%	2.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Fell sick/injured due to work in the last 12 months	Yes	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%
	No	99.3%	100.0%	98.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The 99.3% of total children, who work outside of the households answered that they did not felt sick and injured due to their job in last 12 months. By sex of children, who felt sick and injured, boys have never feel sick or injured while 1.6% are of girls were felt sick or injured.

Earnings expenditure and impacts on themselves and households due to stop their employment

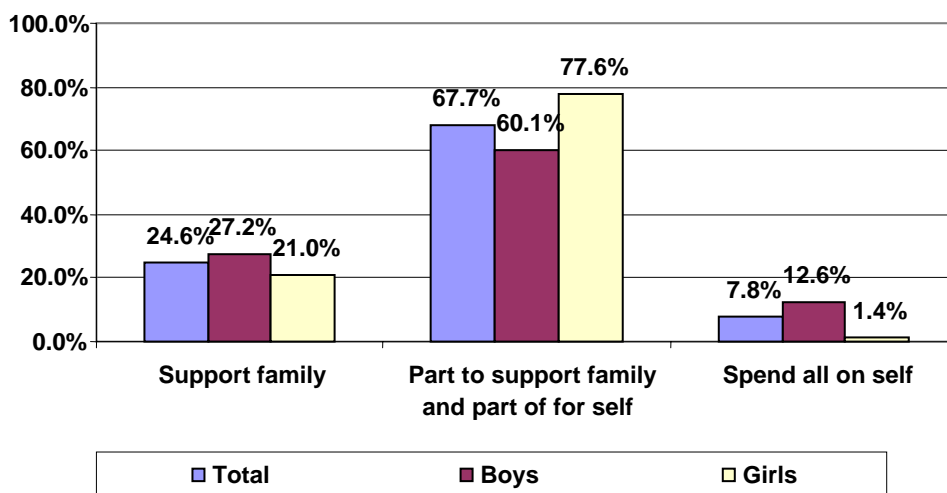
Observing children's views about what impacts affect to the themselves and their households if children stop their employment, 74.2% of the children work outside of the households are responded that fall in standard of living of household, 20.0 % are no impact, 6.7% are spend other puposes and 0.9% are household will not have any source of income.

Observing this indicator by sex, 86.7% of boys and 53.6% of girls responded that fall in standard of living of household. As well, 44.4% of boys and 1.5 % of girls responded that there wouldn't any impact on household and themselves when they stop working.



Graph 7 shows that the earnings expenditure of working children at the national level and by sex. The 24.6 percent of the working children have spending all earnings for their home, 67.7% are spent some of their earnings on their household expenditure and own use both, and 7.8% have spending all for own use only. As seen by sex differences, basically children have spending their earnings for their home and own use irrespective of their sex. As well as, 27.2 % of boys have spending their earnings for their home and 12.6% have spending on their own use, and for the girls, their earnings expenditure for these two are 21.0% and 1.4% respectively.

Graph7. Earnings expenditure, by sex distribution, %



Free time

In the second quarter of the survey or October, November and December, we have studied about free time of the children. It should be taken consideration that October, November and December are business season otherwise children have free time not much compared with summer holidays due to they go to the school. Table 21 shows that how much time children aged 5-17 years spent for leisure per day by age group and urban, rural residence.

Table 21. Average hours spent on free time by urban rural and sex

	Number of total children	Of which:						
		Children with no free time	1-2	3-5	6-8	9-12	13+	Not responded
Total	607,823	3,117	83,004	346,871	116,745	48,283	7,219	2,583
5-9	193,907	0	13,265	97,859	51,980	24,241	4,809	1,752
10-14	244,038	340	30,050	154,396	42,265	15,315	1,540	132
15-17	169,878	2,778	39,689	94,616	22,500	8,727	869	699
Urban	356,037	1,134	45,761	185,771	73,448	42,166	6,504	1,253
5-9	101,543	0	8,651	45,805	23,401	18,649	4,240	796
10-14	146,065	13	14,797	84,067	30,487	15,175	1,395	132
15-17	108,429	1,120	22,312	55,899	19,561	8,342	869	326
Rural	251,786	1,984	37,243	161,100	43,297	6,118	715	1,330
5-9	92,364	0	4,614	52,054	28,579	5,592	569	957
10-14	97,973	326	15,253	70,329	11,779	141	146	0
15-17	61,449	1,657	17,377	38,717	2,939	385	0	374

As seen the table, 0.5% of total responded children had not free time. Observing children have not free time by urban and rural, rural children (63.6%) more than the urban ones (36.4%) by almost 2 times. The children have spent 3-5 hours per day for watching TV, playing and resting irrespective of they live in urban or rural and their sex. By the age group, free time is decreasing due to aging or increase of age. Otherwords, young children aged 5-9 years have more spare time compared with children belong to the other age groups.