

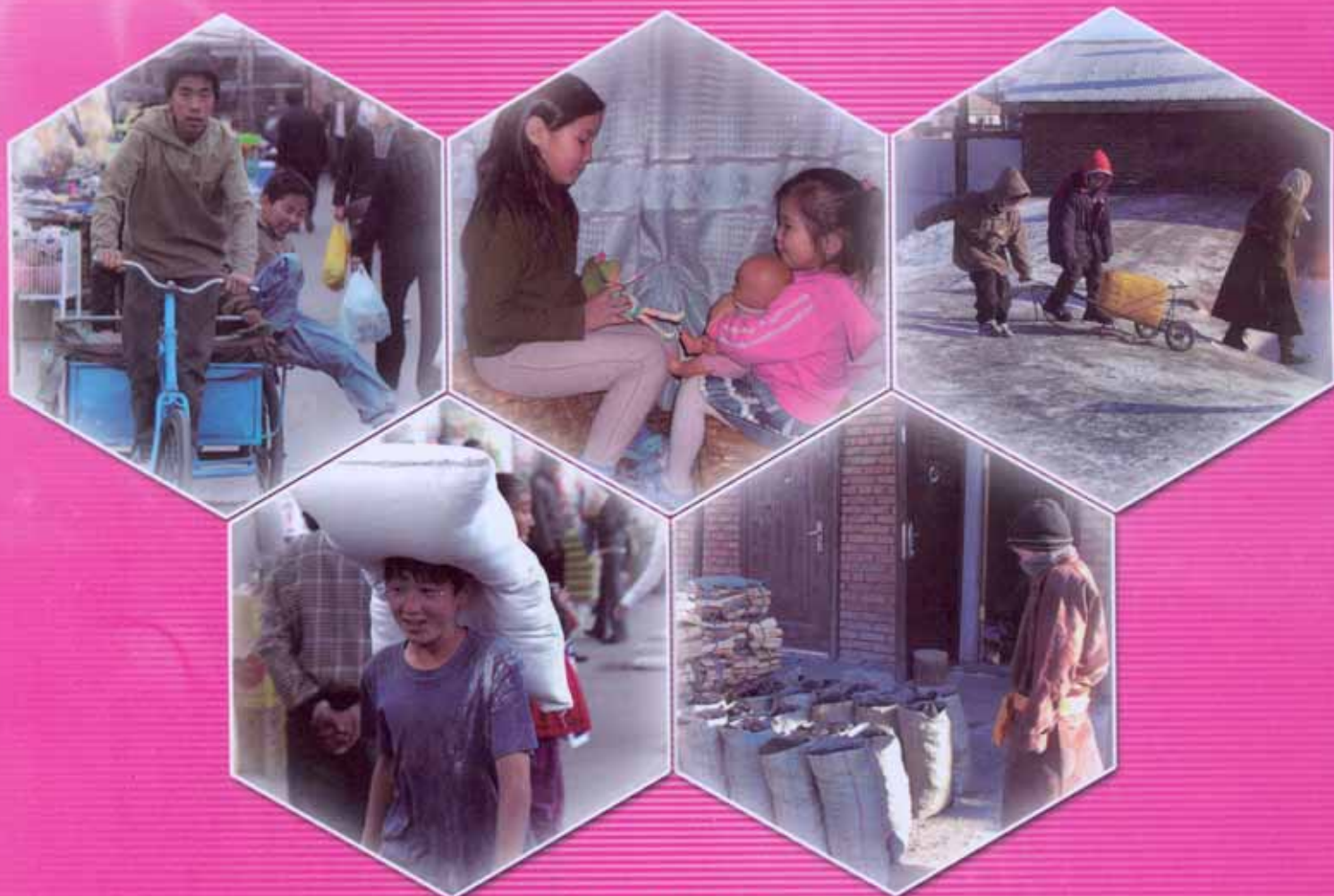


International
Labour
Organization



National
Statistical
Office

REPORT OF NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2006 - 2007



ULAANBAATAR
2008

Report of National Child Labour Survey

2006 - 2007

Ulaanbaatar 2008

International Labour Office
National Statistical Office of Mongolia

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LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS	V
FOREWORD	XI
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	XII
ABBREVIATION	XIII
MAP OF MONGOLIA	XIV
CHAPTER 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER 2 INTRODUCTION	9
2.1. Background	10
2.2. Survey objective	10
2.3. Survey period	11
2.4. Survey contents and structure	11
CHAPTER 3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY, ORGANIZATION AND DEFINITIONS	13
3.1. Survey coverage	13
3.2. Survey sampling	14
3.3. Survey questionnaire, training and data collection	16
3.4. Data processing	17
3.5. Survey definitions and concepts	18
CHAPTER 4 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	21
4.1. Introduction	22
4.2. Demographic profile	22
4.3. Population size, location and distribution by regions	22
4.4. Population age and gender structure	24
4.5. Demographic dependency	24
4.6. Marital status	25
4.7. Household structure	25
4.8. Female headed households	25
4.9. Educational level	26
4.10. School attendance	27
4.11. Literacy	28
CHAPTER 5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKING CHILDREN'S HOUSEHOLDS	29
5.1 Children of age 5-17, their household and demographic characteristics.	30
5.2 School attendance of children of age 5-17, and reasons for not studying	35
5.3 Economic activity status of children aged 5-17	36
5.4 Working children, by age group, gender, location and region	38
5.5 Household and demographic characteristics of working children	40
5.6 Household and socio-economic profile of working children	41
5.7 Educational level of working children	41
5.8 Children's free time	43
CHAPTER 6 PROFILE OF WORKING CHILDREN	45
6.1 Introduction	46

6.2	Children's economic activity	47
6.3	Number of working children by current economic activity	47
6.4	Time spent by children in non-school activities	48
6.5	Number of working children	50
6.5.1	Working children by economic sectors	50
6.5.2.	Working children employment status	54
6.5.3	Working children by occupation	54
6.5.4	Monthly income of children in paid employment	56
6.6	Children engaged in non-economic activities	57
CHAPTER 7 CHILD LABOUR, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOUR		53
7.1	Introduction	64
7.2	Child labour estimates	64
7.3	Non-school activities	66
7.4	Age at which children started economic activities	68
7.5	Reasons for engaging in economic activities	69
7.5.1	Reasons for helping in household business	69
7.5.2	Reasons for working outside of the household	70
7.6	Consequences of "if child is not working"	74
7.7	Children injured / sick due to work	74
CHAPTER 8 CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK		77
8.1	Introduction	78
8.2	Number of children engaged in hazardous work	78
CHAPTER 9 SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN CHILD LABOUR		81
9.1.	Introduction	82
9.2.	Working children of age 5-17 years	82
9.3.	Working children by economic sectors	83
9.4.	Working children by employment status	84
9.5.	Working children by occupation	85
9.6.	Free time	86
CHAPTER 10 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEYS OF 2002-2003 AND 2006-2007		87
10.1.	Introduction	88
10.2.	Economic activity of children of age 5-17 years	88
10.3.	Number of working children of age 5-17 years	90
10.4.	Child labour	93
CHAPTER 11 SAMPLING ERRORS		95
ANNEX 1 STATISTICAL TABLES		103
ANNEX 2 SAMPLING		135
ANNEX 3 QUESTIONNAIRE		141

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES AND GRAPHS

Table 1.	Labour Force Survey stratas, selected primary sampling units, number of households	15
Table 2.	Total household, population, by urban/rural location and region	22
Table 3.	Number of households for which members absent for 6 and more months, by rural/ urban location and region	23
Table 4.	Population and household number, by rural/ urban location and region . .	23
Table 5.	Demographic dependency, urban/ rural location and region	24
Table 6.	Share in total households, by household size, urban/ rural location and region	25
Table 7.	Share of female headed households, by their size	26
Table 8.	Educational level of population of age 15 and above, by rural/urban location and region, percentage share in total	26
Table 9.	School enrolment of population of age 7-19, by urban-rural and gender .	27
Table 10.	Number of children of age 5-17, by age group, location and gender . . .	30
Table 10a.	Distribution of children of age 5-17, by age group, location and gender . .	30
Table 11.	Number of children based on population records of 2007 and the Child Labour Surveys, by age group	30
Table 12.	Number of children of age 5-17 living away from households, by location	32
Table 13.	Distribution of children aged 5-17, household head and household size and rural/ urban location, by regions	32
Table 14.	Children of age 5-17, by household head and household size, by location and region	33
Table 15.	Number of children of age 5-17 by school attendance, by age group and location	34
Table 15a.	Composition of children of age 5-17, by agegroup, location and school attendance	34
Table 16.	Children aged 5-17 not studying, by reason, age group and gender . . .	35
Table 17.	Number of children studied in school and not studied, by economic activity status, gender and age group	36
Table 17a.	Children in school or not in school during last week, percentage share . .	36
Table 18.	Number of working children by age group, location and gender	38
Table 19.	Number of working children of age 5-17, by age group, gender and region	39
Table 19a.	Working children of age 5-17 years, by age group, gender and region . .	39
Table 19b.	Working children of age 5-17, by age group, region and gender	39
Table 20.	Number of working children of age 5-17, by household head's gender, age group and location	40
Table 20a.	Composition of working children of age 5-17, by household head's gender, age group, and location	41
Table 21.	Number of working children of age 5-17, by age group and type of housing	42

Table 22.	Composition of working children of age 5-17, by school attendance, age group, gender and location	42
Table 23.	Composition of working children by educational level, age group, gender and location	42
Table 23a.	Composition of working children by educational level, age group, gender and location	43
Table 24.	Composition of children and their free time, by average hours, age group and gender	44
Table 25.	Number of working children of age 5-17, by age group and gender	46
Table 26.	Number of currently working children of age of 5-17 by employment status, hours worked during last week, age group and gender	47
Table 27.	Number of currently working children by employment status, hours worked during last week, age group, gender and location	48
Table 28.	Average hours spent by children on household duties, by age group and gender	49
Table 29.	Number of working children of age 5-17, by economic sector, age group and gender	51
Table 29a.	Composition of working children of age 5 -17, by economic sector, age group and gender	52
Table 29b.	Composition of working children of age 5 -17, by economic sector, age group and gender	53
Table 30.	Working children of age 5-17, by occupation, age group and gender . . .	55
Table 31.	Working children of age 5-17, by duration of work spent on primary occupation, age group and gender	55
Table 31a.	Distribution of children based on work duration, age group and gender	56
Table 32.	Monthly income of children worked in paid job, tugrug	56
Table 33.	Number of children currently engaged in household (noneconomic) activities, by type of work done in the household, age group and gender	58
Table 33a.	Children currently engaged in household (noneconomic) activities, by type of work done in the household, age group and gender	59
Table 34.	Number of children engaged in household duties, water and fuel fetching, by age group, gender, and hours spent per week	60
Table 35.	Child labour estimates based on hours spent in economic activity, by age group and gender	65
Table 36.	Activities performed by children during past week, by age group and gender	66
Table 37.	Activities performed by children who are not studying, during past week, by age group and gender	67
Table 38.	Children performing household duties, by age group of starting to help, school attendance, location and gender, percentage	68
Table 39.	Number of children engaged in work outside of the household, by age group of start-up work and location	68
Table 39a.	Composition of children engaged in work outside of the household, by	

	age group at work start-up and location, percentage	69
Table 40.	Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by age group and location	72
Table 41.	Reasons of engaging in work outside of the household. by age group and location	73
Table 42.	Number of children injured at current job, by type of injury, seriousness of most recent injury, gender, location and age group	75
Table 43.	Number of children engaged in hazardous work, by age group and gender	78
Table 44.	Number of working children of age of 5 - 17 years, by quarters	82
Table 45.	Age structure of children of age 5-17 who worked during last week, by quarters, percent	83
Table 46.	Distribution of children of age 5-17, by economic sectors and quarters,	83
Table 47.	Composition of working children by employment status, quarters, %	84
Table 48.	Estimates of average hours spent as free by children, by quarters	85
Table 49.	Economically active and not-active children of 5-17 years by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys	89
Table 50.	Number of children of age 5-17 years engaged in economic activity during last week, based on Child Labour Surveys	90
Table 51.	Number of working children of age 5-17 years, by economic sectors, based on Child Labour Surveys	91
Table 52.	Number of working children by employment status, based on Child Labour Surveys	92
Table 53.	Number of working children, by occupation, based on Child Labour Surveys	92
Table 54.	Child labour estimates based on hours worked during last week in economic activities, based on Child Labour Surveys	93
Table 55.	Total population	97
Table 56.	Labour force	98
Table 57.	Employed	99
Table 58.	Unemployed	100
Table 59.	Employed children	101

GRAPHS

Figure 1.	Population age structure, Population and Housing Census 2000 and the LFS of 2002-2003 and 2006-2007	24
Figure 2.	Number of children aged 5-17, based on population records of 2007 and the National Child Labour Survey 2006-2007, by age group	31
Figure 3.	Ratio of household heads, by gender and location	33
Figure 4.	Children of age 5-17 not studying, by reason, percentage share	36
Figure 5.	Children of age 5-17 not studying, by age group	36
Figure 6.	Share of working children in total, by age group and gender	46
Figure 7.	Distribution of working children by economic sectors, percentage	54
Figure 8.	Working children by employment status, percentage	54
Figure 9.	Distribution of working children by occupation, percent	54
Figure 10.	Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in household activities .	70
Figure 11.	Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household	70
Figure 12.	Consequences of "if the child will stop working", percentage	74
Figure 13.	Consequences of "if child is not working"	74
Figure 14.	Type of costs of sickness/injuries, by percent	75
Figure 15.	Composition of children engaged in hazardous work, by age group, percent	79
Figure 16.	Number of children engaged in hazardous work, by age group and gender	79
Figure 17.	Composition of children who worked for more than 43 hours during last week, by gender and age group	80
Figure 18.	Occupational distribution of working children, by quarters, %	84
Figure 19.	Average hours spent by children as free time, by quarters, %	85
Figure 20.	Distribution of children of age of 5-17 years by economic activity during reference week, based on Child Labour Surveys	89
Figure 21.	Gender distribution of children of 5-17 years by economic activity during reference week, based on Child Labour Surveys	90
Figure 22.	Comparison of age distribution of working boys and girls of age 5-17 years, by age group, based on Child Labour Surveys	91
Figure 23.	Distribution of working children of age 5 - 17 years by occupation, , based on survey results	92

LIST OF TABLES IN ANNEX 1

Table 1.	Population age, gender structure and gender ratio	104
Table 2.	Marital status, by urban/rural and regions	104
Table 3.	Literacy rate of adult population by urban/rural and regions	104
Table 4.	Literacy rate of adult population by age group and urban/ rural	104
Table 5.	Number and percent of children of age 5-17, by age group, gender, urban/ rural, regions and aimag/ capital city	105
Table 6.	Number of children of age 5-17, by location, regions, head of household, and household size	105
Table 7.	Children of age 5-17 years by schooling and work status during reference week, by age group, urban/rural, gender and regions, percent	106
Table 8.	Children of age of 5-17 years by schooling and work status during reference week, by aimag and capital city, percent	107
Table 9.	Composition of children by education level, age-group and location	108
Table 10.	Reasons of children of age 5-17 for not studying, by age group and gender	108
Table 11.	Number of children economically active and inactive during last week, by school attendance, age group and gender	109
Table 12.	Children, economically active and inactive during last week, by school at- tendance, age and gender, percent	109
Table 13.	Composition of children economically active and inactive during last week, by age group	110
Table 14.	Working children of age of 5-17, by age group, location and gender, percent	110
Table 15.	Composition of working children of age of 5-17, by age group, location and gender, percent	110
Table 16.	Distribution of children of age of 5-17 in current activity status, by age group, urban/rural, gender, region, aimag/ capital city and employment status	111
Table 17.	Number of working children of age 5-17, by type of housing ownership, location and regions	112
Table 18.	Number of working children of age 5-7 by school attendance, age group, gender and location	112
Table 19.	Number of working children of age 5-17 by educational level, age group, gender and location	113
Table 20.	Number of children and their free time, by average hours, age group and gender	113
Table 21.	Children by hours of work spent in economic activities, by age group, location, gender, region and aimag/ capital city	114
Table 22.	Composition of currently working children by employment status, age group and gender	115
Table 23.	Monthly income of children in paid employment, by age group, location, gender, region and aimag/capital city, percent	116
Table 24.	Economically active children of age 5-17 by major branch of economic activ- ity in CURRENT primary occupation, status in employment by urban, rural	117

Table 25.	Economically active children of age 5-17 by major branch of economic activity in CURRENT primary occupation, status in employment by gender, region and aimag/ capital city	118
Table 26.	Children by main reason for engaging in economic activities, by age group, urban/rural, gender and region, percent	119
Table 27.	Children by main reason for engaging in economic activities, by aimag/capital city, percent	120
Table 28.	Children by main reason for engaging in own household economic activities, by age group, urban/rural and gender, percent	121
Table 29.	Children by main reason for engaging in work other than household economic activities, by age group, urban/rural, gender and region (percent)	122
Table 30.	Children by main reason for engaging in work other than household economic activities, by aimag/ capital city (percent)	123
Table 31.	Composition of children injured at work, by type of injury, type of cost of sickness/injury, gender, urban/rural, age group, region and aimag/ capital city	124
Table 32.	Number of children was injured because being in current job, by seriousness of most recent injury, sex, urban/rural, age group, region and aimag/ capital city	125
Table 33.	Children's place of work by gender, age-group, urban/rural and region	126
Table 34.	Children's place of work, by aimag/ capital city	127
Table 35.	Children's satisfaction with work conditions, by age-group, urban/rural, gender, region and aimag/ capital city	128
Table 36.	Expenditure of earnings of children working outside of a household, by age group, urban/rural, Ulaanbaatar and gender	129
Table 37.	Consequence to child and household if child not working, by age group, urban/rural, Ulaanbaatar and gender	129
Table 38.	Number of children of age 5-17 by type of employment, by quarters	130
Table 39.	Age structure and gender distribution of children of age 5-17 who had worked during last week, by quarters, percent	130
Table 40.	Distribution of children of age 5-17, by economic sectors, by quarters, percent	131
Table 41.	Average hours spent as free by children, by age group, gender and quarters	131
Table 42.	Gender distribution of children who had free time, by age group and quarters	132
Table 43.	Number of children of age 5-17 years by economic activity and inactivity during reference week, by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys	132
Table 44.	Children of age 5-17 by economic activity and inactivity during reference week, by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys	133
Table 45.	Distribution of children, boys and girls of 5-17 years, economically active and inactive, during reference week, by age group, based on Child Labour Surveys	133
Table 46.	Children of 5-17 years by economic activity and inactivity during reference week, by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys	134

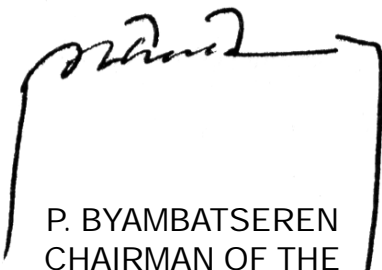
FOREWORD

The recent social and economic reforms in Mongolia have adversely affected income and employment of the vulnerable groups of the society and consequently led to a rise in poverty and unemployment and an increase in child labour. Having ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, and the ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2001 and Convention on Minimum Age to Employment in 2002, Mongolia has been paying special attention to the development and implementation of the national policy for the 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.

During 2002-2003, the National Statistical Office conducted a Child Labour Survey, the first national survey of this kind, as a module of the Labour Force Survey (LFS), carried out in accordance with international standards. The survey allowed collection of a wide-range of child work data in conformity with the ILO concept and methodology and creation of a database on child economic activities, the scope, nature and characteristics of child work. Built on the experience of carrying out the Child Labour Survey as a module of the LFS, it is needed to augment the statistical information required to develop further strategies on child protection and evaluate their implementation, and to include child labour indicators into the labour statistics system. In response to this need, and at the request from the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Organization (ILO-IPEC), the National Statistical Office has conducted the second National Child Labour Survey in conjunction with the LFS, capturing four quarters, starting from July 2007, with the financial and technical assistance of the ILO.

The Second National Child Labour Survey's particular importance in relation to the previous one is that a new sampling design has been employed and key indicators on child labour have become available at the capital city and aimag level.

We believe that the survey offers valuable data and information for defining children at risk or children engaged in labour, improving legislative environment to protect the rights of working children, developing national policy on the eradication of child labour, and carrying out specific and in-depth studies by researchers and scholars in this field.



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CHAIRMAN OF THE
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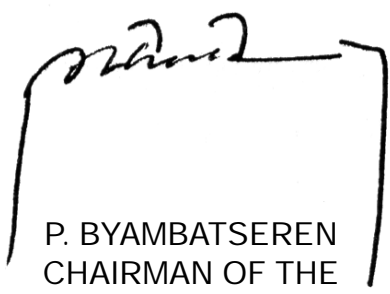
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The National Statistical Office of Mongolia has successfully conducted the second National Child Labour Survey incorporated into the Labour Force Survey.

The aim of the survey was to collect data on the magnitude and nature of child labour, its determinants, as well as working conditions and impact on children's health and education when they have engaged in labour, and to update the 2002-2003 Child Labour Survey database. The data collection is significant in informing the public with comprehensive analysis of child labour in Mongolia by identifying the working children, their working conditions and consequences of working, augmenting ILO database on child labour and incorporating the data related to child labour in Mongolia into global and regional reports on this subject.

It is our great pleasure to extend our deepest gratitude to the International Labour Organization and the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) for their financial and technical assistance in conducting the second National Child Labour Survey in conformity with international standards. We would like to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Bijoy Raychaudhuri and Mr. Debi Mondal, statistical experts of ILO-IPEC, for their highly professional assistance in methodology development, data analysis, and report writing and to Ms N. Mongolmaa, ILO-IPEC National Programme Manager, for her coordination during the conduct of the survey.

Extended thanks go to members of NSO Chairman's Board and Standing Council on Methodology and Research of the NSO, for their technical support in carrying out the survey in accordance with international standards and at high level of professionalism. Our appreciation also goes to all officers of regional statistical offices who were actively engaged in arrangement and implementation of the field work of the survey.



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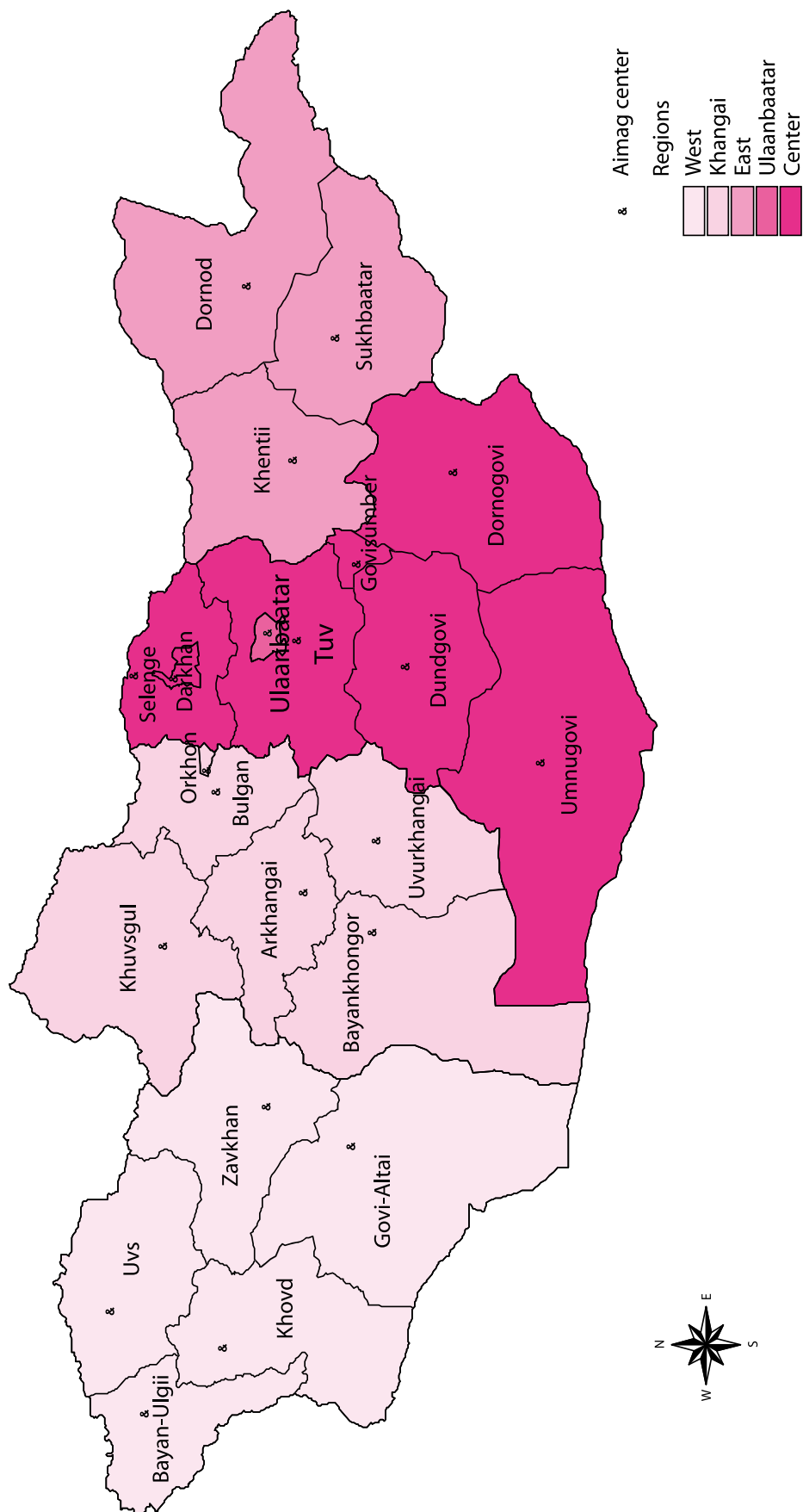
ABBREVIATION

CAM	Child Activity Module
CMTU	Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions
ER	Employment rate
EWSA	Employment and Welfare Services Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
LFPR	Labour force participation rate
LFS	Labour force survey
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
MECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
MONEF	Mongolian Employers Federation
IMPS	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
NSO	National Statistical Office
MSWL	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PSSD	Population and Social Statistics Department
FSU	First stage sampling unit
SNA	Systems of National Account
SSU	Second stage sampling unit

Survey periods

1 st quarter:	July-September, 2006
2 nd quarter:	October-December, 2006
3 rd quarter:	January-March, 2007
4 th quarter:	April-June, 2007

MAP OF MONGOLIA, BY REGION



Chapter 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

National Child Labour Survey is a large scale national survey which collected a wide range of data on child work in compliance with the common definition and methodology by International Labour Organization. The survey captured the children of Mongolia aged 5-17 living in 21 all aimags and Ulaanbaatar .

Child population aged 5-17 years

The total number of children in age group 5-17 years was estimated at 621,612, of which 56.4 percent were in the urban area and 43.6 percent were in the rural area. By age group classification, 33.6 percent were aged between 5-9 years, 38.2 percent were between 10-14 years, and 28.2 percent were in the 15-17 years age group. Out of the total estimated child population aged 5-17 years, 52.4 percent were boys and 47.6 percent were girls.

Education level of children

The survey finds that of the total child population, 15.3 percent is not attending school during the survey period or 2006-2007. The majority (72.9 percent) of these children belonged to the age group of 5-9 years. This is explained by the fact that official age of entry to primary school is 6-7 years. However, of some concern is the fact that 7.7 percent of children in the ages 10-14 years, 19.4 percent of children in the ages 15-17 years are not attending school.

There are not many differences by gender among the children in educational levels. The school attendance differs by location: while 9.9 percent of urban children do not study, this percentage is 22.2 for rural areas. The breakdown by age groups shows that, children not attending school in the age group of 10-17 years comprises of 15.8 percent in urban area and 33.6 percent in rural area. This suggests that the need to focus on lower school attendance in rural areas still persists.

Schooling and activity status of children

The economic activity status of children aged 5-17 years may be defined as currently active (in terms of the last week) or usually active (in terms of the reference 12 months). To facilitate easier understanding, the report has used a concept of current activity. All children are classified in terms of children attending school and children not attending school. Each category is then classified into subcategories such as, 1) children engaged in economic activity (with possibility of also doing some housekeeping activities or domestic chores), 2) those engaged only in housekeeping activities (non-economic activity), 3) those in schooling only, and 4) those who are idle (including the sick, disabled children). Estimates of children aged 5-17 years by age and gender are provided by each of the above subcategories.

Out of the 5-17 years old child population of 621,612, 80.9 percent or 502,671 children studied in school. The highest percentage or 95.3 percent of school attendance was observed for the age group of 10-14 years. Out of 149,686 children aged 15-17 years who were in school, 50.3 percent were (75,309) girls and 49.7 percent (74,377) were boys.

The majority of the children were engaged in housekeeping work, particularly 64.6 percent of all children aged 5-17 years participated in housekeeping duties. 67.3 percent of the girls and 62.2 percent of the boys in this age group participated in housekeeping work. In all age groups boys were dominant in housekeeping works compared to girls. Of total children aged 5-17 years, 11.2 percent was engaged in economic activity. The gender disaggregated data suggest that, this rate was higher among boys (13.0 percent), while it was only 9.3 percent for girls.

In overall, the number of boys in economic activity was higher than that of the girls, especially so among children in the age group of 15-17 years. The highest percentage of children engaged in housekeeping activities only is observed in the age group of 10-14 years.

Children were classified those in school or those not in school. Of the children aged 5–17, 15.0 percent were not in school only. Of all children attending school, 18.6 percent were engaged in schooling only (not engaged in economic activities nor in housekeeping duties), while 8.7 percent combined schooling and work. The vast majority of children attending school (72.8 percent) carried out housekeeping duties in addition to schooling.

Children not in school comprised of 19.1 percent of all children, and almost half of them (47.8 percent) were not engaged in economic activity nor performed any housekeeping duties. Among children not in school, only 30.2 percent were engaged in performing housekeeping duties, which was less by 2.5 times compared to children who combined schooling and housekeeping work. However, 22.0 percent of children not in school or one in five of such children were engaged in economic activity.

The survey finds that 58,201 children or 9.4 percent of the children aged 5–17 years were living away from their households for more than 6 months. By sector of residence, the corresponding percentage for rural areas was 16.7 percent (45,198 against 271,140) and for urban areas it was much lower at 3.7 percent (13,003 against 350,472). This reflects mainly the absence of schooling facilities in rural areas, as over 96.2 percent of the rural children were away for the purpose of studying. The urban children staying away from their households were also mostly studying, but the relative percent was 83.0 only. Of major concern is that, of the urban children living away from home, 13.2 percent was neither at study nor at work. The reason for these children for living away from home is not precisely known, and it might be useful to investigate the activity status of this group of children more intensively in a follow-up study. 2.3 percent of the children staying away from their households provided the reason of working. By location of origin, the corresponding percentages were 3.9 for ur-

ban areas and 1.9 percent for rural areas.

Reasons for children not attending school

A total 94,905 (out of 621,612) or 15.3 percent of children aged 5–17 years were not attending school. The data illustrate that children out of school comprised of 72.9 percent for the age group of 5–9 years, and this share has been declined sharply in the age group of 10–14 years, and started to increase again for the age group of 15–17 years and reached to 19.4 percent. Out of 94,905 children of age 5–17 years (of whom 54,442 were males and 40,463 were females) who were not in school, 68.9 percent or 65,349 children were in the pre-school ages. This category was followed by 6,764 children not interested in studying and by 5,089 children needed to contribute to household earnings. The remaining children provided other reasons for not studying such as, helping in household works, inability to afford to buy school supplies, uniforms, and migration. The fact that 7.1 percent of the children without schooling were not interested in studying, may indicate the need to address teaching techniques and study environment.

Economic activity of children

It should be noted that children at work is a broad concept that encompasses most productive activities by children. The term 'economic activity' includes self-employed or working for an employer, both paid and unpaid work, casual and regular work, illegal work, as well as work in the formal and informal sectors. It is the internationally agreed standard on measurement of work and employment¹.

For the purpose of estimation of working children in the age group of 5–17 years, the report adopted the following three activity status classification at two levels: a) at work in economic activity, b) not engaged in economic activity and c) neither at work nor at

¹ Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, Appendix ILO, Geneva, 1990.

school. At each level of classification, the activity statuses are exhaustive and mutually exclusive so that each and every child would be classified only in one status. According to this scheme, the classification into the category "at work in economic activity" takes precedence over the "at school" category. Thus, children combining work and school has been classified as "at work" at the basic level of the classification, but identified separately at the second level of the classification. "At school" implies that the child is to be considered as attending a regular educational institution during the reference week. It is worthwhile to note that two scenarios have been considered for estimation of working children namely (a) at work only and (b) both at work and at school. Work of a domestic nature (household chores) performed by children in their own household have been considered as non-economic activities and thus, outside the 'production boundary' as defined by UN-SNA1993 for measuring GDP. Therefore, estimates of working children do not include children engaged only in non-economic activities.

The report classifies economic activity of children as currently active (in terms of the past reference week), or as usually active (in terms of the past reference 12 months). For convenience, only current status of activity is considered for further/in depth analysis classification purposes².

Child work rate and current activity status

The total economically active child population aged between 5 and 17 years by current activity status was estimated at 71,330 during 2006-2007. The overall child work rate (CWR) in Mongolia is 11.5 percent. For the child population of aged 5-14 years, CWR is 9.7 percent, but is considerably higher for the age group 15-17 years, at 16.1 percent. These numbers are logical, as limited engagement in economic activity is possible

at the ages of 15-16 under the Mongolian law. It is also observed that, CWR is higher for boys than for girls in all age groups. For ages 5-14, the percent of boys at work is 10.8 percent against 8.4 percent for girls. The CWR for those in the age group 15-17 years is 19.5 percent for boys and 12.4 percent for girls.

Of the total of 71,330 children at work by current status of economic activity, 1,651 children were not at work during the survey week. Some of these 1651 children might also have been away from work on holiday or leave, and so the detailed characteristics of working children in Mongolia are available for 69,679 children.

Out of 69,679 children currently at work, 25.5 percent were in the age group 5-9 years, 35.2 percent and 39.3 percent were in the age groups of 10-14 and 15-17 respectively. Of the 69,679 working children by current status of economic activity in the reference week, only 1,184 were in wage jobs, and the overwhelming majority of 68,495 were self-employed or were unpaid workers in family or household enterprises. By age group and gender breakdown, boys (890) outnumbered girls (294) in wage jobs, as well as in self-employed/unpaid worker category, where against 41,283 boys the survey identified only 27,211 girls.

As expected, most of the children in wage jobs (1130) were in the age group 15-17 years. Although some boys (39) aged 5-14 years were in wage jobs, among girls, only those in the age group 10-17 years were in paid employment. It is also noted that, children aged 15-17 years, both boys and girls, spent over 50 hours per week on average in wage jobs,, which is much higher than the threshold applied by ILO in assigning 'child labour' status³. In fact, it is observed that 50 hours per week is also higher than the average hours per week that adults engaged in wage jobs had been working; however, some caution is advised in making definitive

² The definitions and explanation of activity status is explained further in Chapter 5.

³ See definition of Child Labour in Section 6 of Chapter 2.

conclusions because of the very low number of children in wage jobs. It is also revealed that the average hours of work per week in the self-employed/ unpaid worker category was higher for boys than for girls, in each age group. The percentage breakdown of child workers by age group was broadly similar for boys and girls.

By the urban-rural breakdown of the child worker population, it is seen that most of the child workers or about 90.0 percent are in rural areas. As is to be expected, most of the children in wage jobs are located in the urban sector. Taking into account the relatively less number of child workers in urban areas, the percent of urban child workers in wage jobs is about 14.5 percent. In comparison, only 0.2 percent of rural child workers is in wage jobs. Another notable rural-urban difference in respect of working children is that, the percent of children belonging to the age group 5-9 years is almost 24.2 percent in rural area, against just over only 1.3 percent for urban area.

With regard to hours of work per week of the unpaid family workers, child workers in rural areas has to work longer than his/her urban peers. It is revealed that the distribution of child workers by gender is similar for all age groups, and for rural-urban sectors, at around 60 percent for males and 40 percent for females. The data show that some children have commenced working in an economic activity from a rather early age.

Educational level of working children

The education level of working children is found to be of concern. 1.9 percent of the currently working children aged 10-14 years are not educated at all. For children of age 5-17 currently at work, 7.0 percent and 16.5 percent are not educated and do not have primary education respectively. The report shows that working children seem to be lagging in education, as of those aged 15-17 years, about one-half of them (46.7 percent) are without education or have attained pri-

mary education only, while in normal course they should have been at minimum in the Grade 5-9. There is no noticeable gender disparity, except that for children at work aged 15-17 years, 3.4 percent of the girls and 2.6 percent of the boys have complete secondary education.

Hours spent by children in non-school activities

More than half (58.4 percent) of the children spend less than 10 hours per week in non-economic activities, while 10.5 percent spend more than 25 hours per week in such household chores. There is, however, a gender bias in the sense that among girls, 12.9 percent of those assigned such domestic chores spend more than 25 hours weekly in own household non-economic activities, while for boys the corresponding percentage is only 8.3. Data confirm that children from age 5 to 9 contribute significantly to the household non-economic activities, although 82.8 percent of them spend less than 9 hours per week. Furthermore, the assigned responsibility for household chores increases for a higher age group. Thus, 10-41 hours per week are spent to household chores by about two-fifths (40.3 percent) of the children in the age group 10-14 and by three-fifths (55.3 percent) of the children in the older age group 15-17. At the very high level of weekly household duties, that is, for over 42 hours per week, it is seen that 5,503 girls are so engaged is more than the number of boys which is 4,011. Most of the children engaged heavily in household non-economic activities, in respect of both boys and girls, are in age groups 10-14 and 15-17.

Economic activities by children

The survey provides that the estimated number of currently working children is 71,330. Most children (88.9 percent) are working in the agriculture, hunting and fishing sector. Other important branches of economic activity are wholesale and retail trade

(5.1 percent), followed by manufacturing (1.4 percent), restaurants and hotels (1.2 percent) and mining and quarrying (1.0 percent). In all economic sectors, the percent of boys among working children is higher than that of girls. In terms of distribution by age group, it is noted that, among the major branches of economic activity, employment is more balanced in the agriculture sector. However, in other major branches of economic activity, working children are concentrated in the age group 10-14 and 15-17 years.

Working children by employment status

As by employment status of currently economically active children by major branch of economic activity in their primary (main) occupation, the majority of children (about 90.0 percent) are unpaid family workers, and the next in importance is, the category of own account workers (8.8 percent). Paid employees are found mostly in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and in public administration. No significant gender difference is observed.

Working children by occupational groups

By current status of economic activity in primary occupation, it is observed that most children (84.6 percent) are engaged as agricultural workers. Next in importance are those working as elementary services (5.8 percent), services and shop assistants (5.1 percent), followed by crafts and trade (3.5 percent). By age group, it is seen that, the youngest or children of age 5-9 years are engaged almost solely (89.1 percent) as agricultural workers. In other occupational groups, older children are preferred. By usual status of economic activity, the distribution of children by occupational groups is almost similar to the current status.

Monthly income of children who are paid employees

Of the children in paid jobs, 56.1 percent attend school while the rest or 43.9 percent do not attend school. Of those who com-

bine paid job and schooling, 25.2 percent earn less than 10,000 tugrugs, the majority or 46.1 percent earn 11,000-20,000 tugrugs, while the rest (28.7 percent) earn more than 21,000 tugrugs a month. The substantial gender disparity is not observed. However, children with the highest monthly income of 30,000 and more tugrugs, were boys only. Due to small numbers, caution is advised in interpreting the information.

Children in non-economic activities

It has been observed that most children are engaged in some form of non-economic activities in their own household. Children do a wide variety of household chores and any one child might have been engaged in multiple non-economic activities within the household. The most common household tasks are cooking/ serving food, followed by cleaning utensils/ house, fetching water for drinking and washing, fetching fuel and preparing firewood, washing clothes/ laundry, and shopping for household. In these domestic chores, the percent of children engaged ranged from over 71.9 percent for cooking/ serving food, and over 70.7 percent for cleaning utensils/ house, to over 23.9 percent in shopping for the household. In respect of fetching water for drinking and washing, and fetching fuel and preparing firewood, more boys than girls are assigned these tasks. This could be due to the fact that these are physically strenuous tasks, involving perhaps going substantial distances on foot, so that boys are considered more suitable. The other important household activity is shopping for the household, and here a mixed picture emerges.

Given the large number of children who are engaged in fetching water for drinking and washing, and fetching fuel and preparing firewood, a separate tabulation was prepared to assess the work done, by time spent in the activity in terms of hours per week, age group and sex. The reason is that, very strictly by SNA 1993, these two activities should

be deemed as economic activities that fall within ISCO-88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) under Group 6210 (Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery workers). However, national practices differ in computation of GDP and the inclusion of these two activities for the purpose. As for Mongolia, these activities are not included into the SNA.

Child labour estimates for Mongolia

Child labour is a narrower concept than children who are at work, that is, the “economically active children”. As noted in Chapter 3, for the purpose of estimating child labour in Mongolia, based on ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, child labour is defined as follows:

ages 5-11 = all children at work in economic activity;

plus ages 12-14 = all children at work in economic activities [less those in light work, say, 2 hours on average per day] plus ages 15-17 = all children in hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour [since the Mongolia NCLS 2006-2007 did not identify WFCL sectors, or what constitutes hazardous work, for the lack of an internationally acceptable criteria, the only criteria to identify hazardous work for this age group is work that, even if non-hazardous, required 43 or more hours per week]

For determining the subset of ‘child labour’ from within the children who are engaged in economic activities, the survey used the only criteria available, which is based on the hours of work. According to this criteria, out of 69,678 economically active children, 43,158 children (62.0 percent) may be termed as being in the category of child labour. As a percent of total children in Mongolia, child labour on this basis will constitute 6.9 percent (43,158 of 621,612) of all children aged 5-17 years estimated by the survey. The survey indicates that of these 43,158 children in child labour, 62.0 percent are boys and 38.0 percent are girls.

It should be noted that, this estimate of child labour is an underestimate of the real situation prevailing in the country, since children who are living independently and not with their households such as, street children and those staying in institutions, are not covered by the LFS-cum-NCLS. Furthermore, children who are engaged in the worst forms of child labour are a hidden group, and again, cannot be captured by household-based surveys.

Reasons for engaging in economic activities outside of the household

According to the survey, 4.5 percent (3,219) of the total children (71,330) is engaged in economic activities outside of the household. The majority of these children (1,957 of 3,219, or 60.8 percent) cite ‘contribute to household income’ as the primary underlying reason for them to engage in economic activities. Among children who combine economic activity and studying, this response is provided by 56.9 percent (1,329 of 2,337) of them, while for those not studying, the corresponding percent is 71.2 (3,767 of 882). Next in importance is ‘gaining work experience and skills’, which is indicated as the main reason for engaging in economic activities by 7.2 percent (233 of 3,219) of the children. For children also studying, this reply is given by 9.0 percent (211 of 2,337), while it is 2.5 percent (22 of 882) for those not studying. Interestingly, even among those children not currently studying, a few indicate their main reason for working as ‘earn to cover cost of schooling’. Another primary reason indicated by some children to explain their work status is the desire to ‘support self and be independent’.

Consequence to a child and household if child not working

It is important to note that 43.8 percent of the working children responded that there would be no impact on themselves or their households should they not be working. Of

those who reported an adverse impact, almost one-half confirmed that, the standard of living of their household would fall, and in fact, a significant proportion (7.1 percent of those reporting an adverse impact) informed that, the household would have no source of income. Other important reasons are that, the child would lose work experience and the household business would be affected.

Seasonal variations in child work

A comparison of the number of children using current economic activity status suggests that, the highest number or 118,405 children worked in the 1st quarterly round or during July-September. In contrast, the lowest number of children was enumerated in the 2nd quarterly round or October-December as 40,462, which was almost 3-times gap. Child work in Mongolia significantly varies

between seasons. The highest number of children worked during 1st and 4th quarterly rounds or summer, fall seasons; while the most inactive months were counted during winter, spring seasons or the survey's 2nd and 3rd quarterly rounds. The main reason was associated with the schooling season. During school vacation seasons 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, except the 2nd quarterly round. However, during the 2nd quarterly round or October-December, five of ten children were 15-17 years old, followed by the one third aged 10-14 years old. Moreover, during this time, two out of ten were aged 5-9 years. This pattern was applied for both girls and boys.

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background

In 2002-2003, the National Statistical Office of Mongolia conducted for the first time, the "Labour Force Survey" (LFS) combined with the "Child Labour Survey" (CLS), following the international standard methodology. The survey defined the employment of the population based on internationally accepted definition of economic activity status of the reference period of last one week or current, and last 12 months or usually active concept. Employment and unemployment related indicators were defined by regions, rural and urban location, economic sectors, occupation, and their seasonal variations.

Based on the previous experience of conducting LFS+CLS, there is a need to expand statistical data base required for developing child protection strategies and programmes and to include child labour indicators into employment statistics. For this reason, the second NCLS has been implemented in combination with the LFS, using the ILO definitions and methodology, from July 2006, with the technical and financial assistance from the ILO-IPEC.

The second NCLS provides an opportunity to update the data base on economic activity of children, scope and characteristics of children's work. The information generated will define working children and those at risk of child labour, provide the basis for improving national policy and action to protect working children, and eliminate child labour.

Specific feature of the current survey is that, indicators are estimated for the aimag level due to the re-designed sampling. Also, questions to reveal socio-economic situation of the household, disability of children, migration and working conditions of children were added to the questionnaire.

2.2. Survey objective

The National Child Labour Survey (NCLS, that is, LFS + Child Activities Module, CAM) is designed as a household-based survey, investigating activities of children, defined for the NCLS purposes as those aged between

5 and 17 years. The strategic objectives of the NCLS are to generate quantitative data on child activities (including schooling, economic and non-economic activities) in Mongolia and to update the 2002-2003 survey database containing both quantitative and qualitative information on the activities of children. It is expected that the information generated will be used for evaluating and monitoring the child labour situation at local, provincial and national levels; reporting on trends; and analysing determinant causes of child labour.

By applying the (LFS + CAM) questionnaire, it was expected that the required information would be generated in a two-pronged approach. First, a large part of the data would be collected through personal interviews with the heads of the household (or a responsible and knowledgeable adult member of the household). Such a person would be asked questions regarding the general demographic and economic characteristics of each of the household members, including the activities of children. The second part of the interview would be directed to the children themselves, about their activities (including schooling), working conditions, reasons for them to be at work, their perception about working, and future plans.

More specifically, the NCLS was expected to achieve the following:

1. *Collect and analyse information on the character, nature, size, and reasons for child labour in Mongolia, and to determine the conditions of work and their effects on the health, education and normal development of the working child;*
2. *Provide a comprehensive analysis of the state of Mongolia's working children through identification of priority groups, patterns and analysis of working conditions and their effects on working children, which should provide inputs towards developing policies and action programmes for the elimination of*

child labour;

3. *Produce, present and disseminate to the Government, employers' and workers' organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the general public, a comprehensive Report on the National Child Labour Survey in Mongolia, giving the highlights of the statistical findings and results of the in-depth analysis, thereby enhancing the knowledge and understanding required to promote a sustainable campaign against the practice; and*
4. *Integrate the Mongolia data into the ILO's child labour database so that Mongolia may be included in regional and global trend reports on child labour.*

2.3. Survey period

The survey covered four quarters or one year from the beginning of July 2006 to the end of June 2007. Accordingly, the 1st quarterly round extended from July to September of 2006, the 2nd quarterly round covered October to December of 2006, the 3rd quarterly round lasted from January to March of 2007, and the last 4th quarterly round continued from April to June of 2007. It should be noted that the survey quarterly rounds are not the same as calendar records.

2.4. Report contents and structure

This National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) Report contains the following eleven chapters, namely:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Chapter 1. | Executive summary |
| Chapter 2. | Introduction |
| Chapter 3. | Survey methodology, organization and definitions |
| Chapter 4. | Demographic and household characteristics |
| Chapter 5. | Socio-economic characteristics of the working children's |

household

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Chapter 6. | Profile of working children |
| Chapter 7. | Child labour, causes and consequences of child labour |
| Chapter 8. | Children in hazardous work |
| Chapter 9. | Seasonal variations in child labour |
| Chapter 10. | Comparative analysis of findings of the NCLS of 2002/03 and 2006/07; and |
| Chapter 11. | Sampling errors. |
- Chapter 1 presents executive summary, Chapter 2 is the Introduction which sets up the survey general background. Chapter 3 explains about used methodology and definitions, while Chapter 4 provides some information on households and the survey population based from estimates derived from the survey, and Chapter 5 focuses on social-economic characteristics of the survey population. Chapter 6 discusses findings from the survey on the profile of working children, and Chapter 7 provides estimates of 'child labour' by using the definition applied to it in ILO Global Estimates of Child Labour 2002⁴ and discusses related issues, such as the causes and consequences of child work. Chapter 8 contains estimates of children in hazardous work, while Chapter 9 captures seasonal variations in child labour. Chapter 10 compares the main findings of the previous 2002/2003 national child labour survey with findings of the current survey, and the last Chapter 11 provides insights into the survey sampling and its errors.

⁴ Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates of Child Labour, ILO, Geneva, April 2002.

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY, ORGANIZATION AND DEFINITIONS

3.1 Survey coverage

The NCLS was conducted, jointly with the LFS, to provide reliable estimates of child labour at the national and regional levels, and by aimags. The survey was designed at the household level and covered children of 5-17 age group. The homeless children and children who live in orphanages, special care facilities, and prisons have not been covered by the survey.

In order to collect nation-wide data, the survey covered 12,288 households in 4 regions (Central, Western, Eastern and Khangai) and Ulaanbaatar city. The interview questions were asked from all household members of age over 5 years. During one year, out of planned 12,288 households, 12,286 have responded; which resulted in the survey coverage rate of 99.9 percent.

The quantitative data were collected on a monthly frequency, however, their processing was done on a quarterly basis, and one quarter of total households was covered by each quarter. Moreover, the main indicators were estimated on annual basis, and to reflect the seasonal variations, some data were produced by quarters as well.

3.2. 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 a common arrangement for food, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. These persons may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including domestic workers and other employees, staying with the employer. 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 sampling frame for the Labour Force and Child Labour Surveys (2002-2003), derived from the Population and Housing Census of 2000, was used in the sampling design, while some improvements were introduced in 2006-2007 survey sample, such

as the use of the 2005 data on administrative units of Mongolia, their population and the household annual records, and the population of working age. According to the Population and Housing Census of 2000, there were 2,373,493 people in 541,149 households, while in 2006, the number of population reached 2,562,400, and the number of households reached to 611,026 units. In addition to this increase, people's extensive migration has led to re-designing of the sample. Moreover, incompleteness of the sample frame due to disappearance of some units of 2000 Population and Housing Census have led to the new design by bags, soums, and aimags. There was a technical need to divide some aimag center bags and capital city kheseqs with a large number of households and population into the segments. Considering the above mentioned circumstances, and desired ratio between sampling units and households, the survey unit was set up as 12 households and units as 1,024.

These more detailed sampling techniques enabled to produce estimates of working children by aimags, which was one of main advantages of this survey over the previous survey.

The Labour Force Survey stratification was done as 21 stratas based on a single-grouping for each aimag, 8 stratas for 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar city (2 districts with the smallest number of households were combined), and in total 29 stratas were identified. From the lowest administrative units in Ulaanbaatar city khoros and aimag bags, respectively, 384 kheseqs and 640 bags were selected as first stage sampling units (FSU). In total, 1,024 units (FSUs) were identified.

Allocation of units to the aimag and city sampling stratification was based on probability proportional distribution to the size of population. Within each stratum, the number of FSUs were allocated in multiples of 8 so that at least one FSU can be surveyed in each sub-sample of each quarter of the survey year (keeping in view of the requirement of

generating quarterly estimates). The FSUs within a stratum were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples by probability proportional to size with circular systematic

sampling (PPS-CSS), size being the number of persons in khesegs/bags.

In each sample FSU, two Second Stage Strata (SSS) were formed at the time of up-

Table 1. Labour Force Survey stratas, selected primary sampling units, number of households

Strata number	Name of Strata	Total households	Total population	Number of primary sampling units	Number of selected households	Number of selected households (in a quarter)	Number of selected households (in a 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
Baganuur,							
29	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

dating the household list as below :

SSS 1: Households having a working child aged 5-17 years

SSS 2: Remaining households

A sample of 6 households was selected from SSS 1 by equal probability circular systematic sampling (CSS). Where the number of households in the frame of SSS 1 was 6 or less, all were surveyed. Another 6 or more households were selected from SSS 2 by CSS so that in total 12 households are selected for survey within a FSU.

3.3 Survey questionnaire, senior interviewers training and data collection

The previous 2002-2003 LFS+CLS was based on a questionnaire with 123 questions, which were divided into 7 topics; while the current 2006-2007 LFS+CLS questionnaire was strengthened by 2 new sections and 36 questions, and consisted of 9 topics and 159 questions. The main revisions and updates were related to collection of data on employment, especially child labour and household socio-economic profile, determinants of employment such as migration, education, skill training, and informal employment.

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

1. Household socio-economic profile (housing types, ownership, energy sources, water supply, private livestock, land, etc);
2. Demographic characteristics (relation to a head of the household, gender, date of birth, school attendance, education level, literacy rate, marital status, any disability, if so by reasons);
3. Current economic activity or employment during

last one week (economic and non-economic activity, hours spent on it, economic activity and in-activity status, primary and secondary occupation, economic sector, entity type, employment status, occupation, pay frequency from primary job, wages and income earned);

4. Willingness of and opportunity for being engaged in additional work, (willingness to perform additional work, any opportunities, if no opportunities, what are the main reasons, ways of searching additional work);

5. Unemployment (availability for job, reasons for being economically inactive, duration for job search, willingness to work, job preference, expected wages and earnings (daily and monthly), registration with the labour and social welfare services, if s, duration of being registered, search for job during last 3 years, means for job searching, reasons for not looking for job, duration of being unemployed);

6. Usual economic activity status (economic activity status during last 12 months or usual activity, primary job and secondary occupation, employment, main economic sectors, entity legal status, duration of being unemployed, ways of searching for job, wages and earnings from last 12 months of economic activity and secondary employment);

7. Previous employment (previous em-



ployment, occupation, employment status, engaged economic sector, entity legal status, ending date and duration of last employment, main reasons for job leave, means of living during unemployed period); and

8. Employment of children of age 5-17 (types of help to family, school attendance, reasons for school drop out, participation in household business, age at first job entrance, reasons for help in household business, reasons for work out-side of the household, satisfaction with workplace conditions, depress or violence related with or caused by work, hours spent at night time work, frequency of work injuries due to work, types of injury, use of earnings and availability of free time).

As the survey looked at children's work, the minimum age for a household member to be surveyed was set at 5 years, according to the ILO standard definitions and methodology.

During the survey's design and planning stage, the assigned working group organized a series of consultations on questionnaire contents with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences, Mongolian Employers' Federation, Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions, and the International Labour Organization, and representatives from non-governmental organizations and international agencies. Based on their recommendations, the questionnaire was revised several times and piloted in the field, and finally adopted by the NSO Chairman's order number 01/69, dated on June 28, 2006. The questionnaire is attached to this report.

During June 28-30, 2006, to enhance quality of the survey, a national level training programme was conducted for team supervisors and enumerators. In total, 60 people were trained at the centralized and individual group levels. Moreover, the aimag and capital city team supervisors received special training on questionnaire coding, data entry into computer, clarification of doubtful

entries, and writing short narrative explanations. Supervisors and enumerators were provided by manuals on data collection process.

During the data collection process, trained supervisors and enumerators visited the selected households and interviewed each member of age over 5 years. The data were collected during the pre-designed periods, namely 1st quarterly round - in July-September, 2006; the 2nd quarterly round-in October-December, 2006; the 3rd quarterly round - in January-March, 2007; and last 4th quarterly round-in April-June, 2007. Due to high migration of people, a number of sampled households was absent during the interviewing period, however, in order to ensure their coverage, these households were visited 2-3 times. As a result, during the survey's 4 rounds, data were collected from 12,286 households. To ensure data quality, the LFS and NSO management travelled to 11 aimags and Ulaanbaatar city to monitor data collection and provide necessary instructions on proper and due implementation of the survey.

3.4. Data processing

The data processing of LFS+CLS was organized at two stages. The survey questionnaire, data entry, editing and validation, initial tabulation were conducted centrally at the NSO; while editing, checking, coding of collected data and entry into the computer, and transmission to the central office were carried out by the LFS statistical team at the aimag and city level.

The programmes for LFS+CLS data entry, editing and validation, consistency checks were developed using CPro3.1 package designed for censuses and surveys, while the actual data processing and production of final tables were done using SPSS13.0 package. After data processing, the LFS team, together with the international consultant, conducted the statistical analysis of selected indicators, and the results were checked with other sources, and discovered

errors were corrected. After all, the team prepared summary final tables to be used in the report.

3.5. Survey definitions and concepts

This section explains the concepts and definitions used in the LFS+CLS questionnaire. In order to ensure comparability of the data, the concepts were aligned with other surveys conducted by the NSO. Moreover, the international standard concepts and definitions recommended by ILO and other UN agencies were modified to suit Mongolia's local conditions.

Child: A child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182). Since 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 considers only the child population aged 5-17 for the purpose of NCLS, as well as for estimates.

Age: Age is measured by the number of completed years at last birthday. For example, a person aged 25 years, 10 months and 18 days is been recorded as 25 years.

Child age groups: Child age groups for estimates from the Mongolia NCLS 2006-07 commonly used are 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17.

Work/Economic activity: Work is defined in terms of economic activity based on the U.N. System of National Accounts, Revision 1993 (SNA 1993), which covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary production for own consumption, in family business, own account construction, and other production of fixed assets for own use. Such activities may be paid or unpaid, and could be in the formal or informal sectors, and in urban or rural areas. For example, children engaged in unpaid activities in a market-oriented establishment operated by a relative living in the same household are considered as working in an economic activ-

ity. Also, children working in someone else's household (say, as domestic help) are considered as economically active. However, children engaged in domestic chores within their own household are not considered as economically active.

Non-economic activity: Activities of a domestic nature (household chores) performed by children in their own households are considered as non-economic activities. They can be dis-aggregated as the following:

- *Clean, decorate and maintain dwelling, including small repairs;*
- *Clean, service and repair household durables, vehicles or other goods;*
- *Prepare and serve meals for household; clean utensils;*
- *Care of siblings of a household;*
- *Care for the sick, infants or old people of a household; and*
- *Do shopping for the of household.*

Employed: A person doing one hour of work during the reference week is classified as employed or at work in an economic activity during that week. It includes people who have a job, but who are temporarily absent due to illness, vacation, etc. The reference week is also termed as the current status of employment or unemployment. A longer reference period, which is the past 12 months, is applied for determining the usual status in economic activity.

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 persons may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including domestic workers and other employees, staying with the employer.

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

Survey year (reference year): The survey year was defined on the data collection period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.

Child labour: Child labour is based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) which represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international definition of minimum age for admission to employment or work, implying "economic activity". Child labour defined in the NCLS consists of economically active children under age of 18 years, except (i) those who are under five years old and (ii) those between 12-14 years old who spend less than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their activities or occupations are hazardous by nature or circumstances⁵. Added to this are 15-17 year old children in WFCL (including hazardous work and work of 43 hours and more per week, even in non-hazardous industry/ occupation, which may be considered as hazardous). This principle has been applied for measuring child labour of the country.

Working /economically active/ employed children: The words "working children", "economically active children" and "employed children" are synonymous by definition in the NCLS 2006-2007. Children who were working one or more hours for pay or profit, or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise, or organization during the reference period, or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period (last 7 days) is a working child in case of current activity status. In case of usual status, children who were involved in economic activity for the most part of the previous year, as judged by the respondent, are considered as usually active.

Idle / inactive children: Children who were not engaged in any economic activity, that is, those children engaged in household chores only were treated as economically inactive

and remained outside the scope of working children.

Self-employed children: Children working for his/her own farm or non-farm enterprise for profit.

Employer: A self-employed person, who may employ one or more persons on pay in a commercial or industrial enterprise. A person engaging someone for domestic services only is considered as an employer for the purpose of this survey.

Unpaid family worker: A person, who works at least one hour during the reference period (other than household chores) without pay in a family operated farm or in business owned/operated by the household head or other members of the household, to whom he/she is related by kinship, marriage, adoption or dependency. The treatment of unpaid family worker is of particular importance in agriculture, including fishery and livestock, as in most cases, such holdings are operated on a household basis, and members of the household take part in agricultural production. Unpaid family workers who worked at least one or more hours during the reference period were considered as a part of the working children.

Unemployed: Persons who, during the reference period, were (a) without work; (b) currently available for work; and/ or (c) seeking work.

Economically active population: Sum total of employed and unemployed persons, which is also the labour force in the country. In any country, the labour force is identical to the economically active population, and the words can be used interchangeably.

Child activity rate/economic participation rate: The ratio of the number of economically active children to the population of age 5-17 years expressed in percentage.

Hours worked: Total number of hours worked during the reference period (past week) of the survey. For a child holding more than one job, the hours worked is the total of hours worked for all jobs.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the type

⁵ The LFS-cum-NCLS, being the second for Mongolia, did not inquire into whether or not the child is working in a hazardous industry, or in a hazardous occupation within a non-hazardous industry, since what is 'hazardous' is not precisely defined for industries and occupations in Mongolia.

of work, profession or trade performed by the individual during the reference period for the purpose of gaining money. If the person is not at work but with a job, occupation refers to the kind of work that the person will be doing when one reports for work.

Primary occupation: If a person is engaged 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 child is doing more than one job, the job on which more hours were spent shall be considered as primary occupation. If the same hours were spent, the job from which higher income was gained will be considered as primary occupation.

Industry or kind of economic activity: Kind of economic activity refers to the nature of work done (goods or services produced) by the institution or the workplace or enterprise, where the person works. The Economic Sector Classification adopted from ISIC-3 was used in the survey.

Hazardous work: Hazardous work by children is any activity or occupation which, by its nature or type has, or leads to, adverse effects on the child's safety, health (physical or mental), and moral development. Hazards

could also derive from excessive workload, physical conditions of work and/or work intensity in terms of the duration or hours of work, even where the activity or occupation is known to be non-hazardous or safe. Thus, any child below the age of 18 and working 43 hours or more a week, was considered to be in hazardous work.

The worst forms of child labour (WFCL): The worst forms of child labour include:

- *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*
- *children engaged in hazardous work (as defined above).*

Chapter 4

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter introduces the main findings from the survey of the 4-rounds of quarterly data collection (started in July, 2006 and completed in June, 2007). According to the sample design, 12 households were selected from each of the 1,024 sampling units, which resulted in 12,288 sample households. The survey coverage rate was 99.9 percent.

This LFS+CLS is the second 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 4 quarterly rounds, and tables show summarized results only.

4.2. Demographic profile

The LFS+CLS obtained information on main demographic characteristics such as, population number, its age distribution, gender, educational level, school attendance, literacy, number of household members, and marital status. Since the survey utilized 2-stage sampling method for defining strata, the main indicators were produced by 4 re-

gions, rural and urban location, and by aimags and capital city. Since the sample size was sufficiently large, the main output tables were processed by regions and location on a quarterly basis.

4.3. Population size, location and distribution by regions

The sample survey distributed results demonstrate that, in Mongolia 2.415 million persons reside in 597,218 households, and 178.0 thousand individuals live away from their families for preceding 6 months. The household average size is 4 persons. Individuals located in institutions, such as school dormitories, military camps, prisons, hospitals were not covered by the survey. The household and population number is shown in Table 2 by location and regions. Out of total population, 57.5 percent or 1,388 thousand reside in urban settlements. The average size of the rural households is 4.1, which is higher compared to the urban households. Out of total households, 35 percent belong to Ulaanbaatar city and their household size (4.0) is less than the national average. The population distribution is uneven within re-

Table 2. Total household, population, by urban/rural location and region

Location/ Region	Household		Population		Total population		Average household size
	Number	%	Number	Population outside of household Number	Number	%	
Urban	345528	57.9	1310504	78174	1388678	57.5	4.0
Rural	251690	42.1	926828	99830	1026658	42.5	4.1
Central	104707	17.5	378675	29504	408179	16.9	3.9
Eastern	49420	8.3	183505	4078	187583	7.8	3.8
Western	96261	16.1	384301	45315	429616	17.8	4.5
Khangai	140989	23.6	522079	53518	575597	23.8	4.1
Ulaanbaatar	205842	34.5	768771	45589	814360	33.7	4.0
Total	597218	100.0	2237332	178004	2415335	100.0	4.0

Chapter 4. Demographic and Household Characteristics

gions, and the Eastern region is the most sparsely populated area. Out of total population, only 8.3 percent live in Eastern region. The administrative records demonstrate that, at the end of 2007, the resident population of Mongolia was 2.6 million. The LFS neither does nor covers individuals

living in various institutions and people absent for 6 and more months. Table 3 shows the household members who were absent for 6 and more months by urban, rural and regions.

The number of household members who were away from home for 6 and more

Table 3. Number of households for which members absent for 6 and more months, by rural/ urban location and region

Urban, rural/ Regions	Number of households	Number of household members	Number of persons outside households	Of whom:		
				Studying	Working	Other
Urban	38042	99518	78174	38228	26219	13727
Rural	55701	136786	99830	78176	14775	6818
Central	18122	45279	29504	20542	5633	3328
Eastern	2436	6675	4078	1908	1567	603
Western	25663	65686	45315	35980	7410	1924
Khangai	30299	76007	53518	41688	7811	4019
Ulaanbaatar	17223	42657	45589	16286	18573	10731
Total	93744	236304	178004	116404	40995	20606

Table 4. Population and household number, by rural/ urban location and region

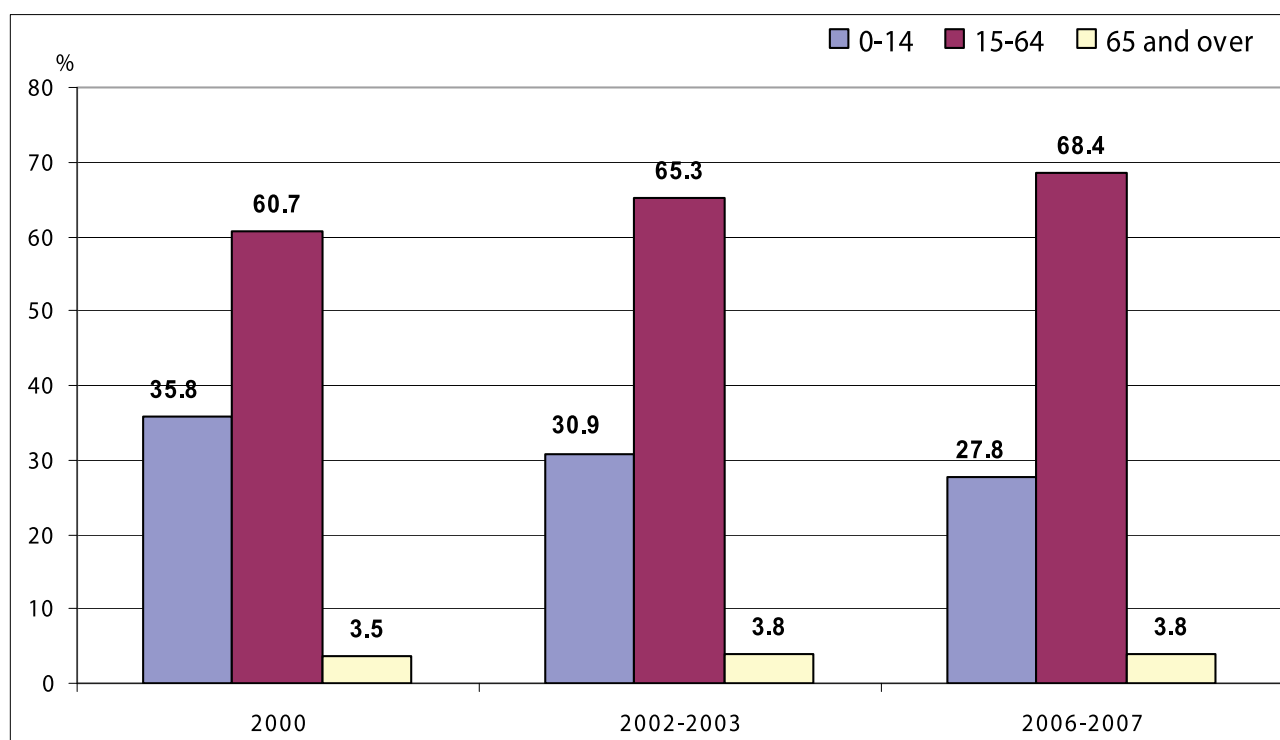
Location /regions	Households		Average Household size	Total		Male	Female
	Number	%		Number	%	%	%
Urban	345528	57.9	4.0	1310504	100.0	47.8	52.2
Rural	251690	42.1	4.1	926828	100.0	50.6	49.4
Central	104707	17.5	3.9	378675	100.0	49.5	50.5
Eastern	49420	8.3	3.8	183505	100.0	49.9	50.1
Western	96261	16.1	4.5	384301	100.0	49.6	50.4
Khangai	140989	23.6	4.1	522079	100.0	49.9	50.1
Ulaanbaatar	205842	34.5	4.0	768771	100.0	47.6	52.4
Total	597218	100	4.0	2237332	100.0	49.0	51.0

months consists of 7.4 percent of the total population, and depending on their coverage, the survey results regarding population and household number, their geographic distribution may vary significantly. There are 116,404 persons residing away from the households due to school or training attendance, and another 40,995 individuals have left their home for job purposes. The survey did not collect detailed information regarding persons away from households for more than 6 months.

4.4. Population age and gender structure

Out of total population, 27.8 percent belong to the age group of 0-14; and in terms of gender, 29.4 percent are males and 26.3 percent are females belong to this age group. Figure1 depicts the age structure of population based on Population and Housing Census 2000 and the LFS of 2002 - 2003 and 2006-2007. The NCLS 2006 -2007 survey shows that, out of total population, 68.4 percent are population of age 15-64, and only 3.8 percent are persons of age 65 and above.

Figure1. Population age structure, Population and Housing Census 2000 and the LFS of 2002-2003 and 2006-2007



4.5. Demographic dependency

The demographic dependency ratio is estimated as dividing a sum of population of age below 15 and age 65 and above to the total

population of age 15-64. For Mongolia, the demographic dependency ratio is 46.2 percent.

Table 5. Demographic dependency, urban/ rural location and region

Demographic dependency	National	Urban	Rural	Central	Eastern	Western	Khangai	UB
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Younger age (0-14)	40.6	35.8	48.0	48.0	41.6	52.1	44.2	32.5
Old age (65+)	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.7	5.3	5.0	5.9
National average	46.2	41.4	53.6	53.6	48.3	57.4	49.2	38.4

From Table 5 on demographic dependency by urban/rural and region, it is evident that dependency ratio is lower in Ulaanbaatar city which is 38.4 percent, and the highest level is in Western region, which is 57.4 percent. This means that, in Western region, there are many people who are ineligible for work due to younger age or old age. As it is mentioned previously, the ratio is quite low due to exclusion of 116,404 persons residing outside the households during last 6 months.

4.6. Marital status

The marital status of population of age 15 and above was investigated according to 6 categories as married, never married, cohabited, separated, divorced, and widowed. In Mongolia, out of population of age 15 and above, 53.3 percent are married, 34.9 percent are never married, and 7.1 percent are widowed. The quality of marital data is assessed by the number of male and female

married population. The data on married females and males are similar by region and location, which proves the validity of collected data.

4.7. Household structure

Table 6 shows the household size by urban/rural location and region. The household size is under-estimated due to the fact that population number excludes people absent for 6 and more months. Out of total households, 7.6 percent are single-member units. However, 5.0 percent of the households are households with 7 and more members. These multiple-member households are dominant in Western region and consist of 7.6 percent. Their average household size is 4.0. The average household size, including persons absent for 6 and more months, is 4.0 in Ulaanbaatar city and 4.5 in Western region (refer to Table 2).

Table 6. Share in total households, by household size, urban / rural location and region

Household size	National	Urban	Rural	Central	Eastern	Western	Khangai	UB
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	7.6	6.6	9.0	9.1	8.7	5.6	8.2	7.1
2-3	37.0	37.1	36.7	37.2	35.2	33.7	37.7	38.2
4-6	50.4	51.0	49.6	49.9	51.8	53.1	49.3	49.8
7+	5.0	5.3	4.6	3.8	4.3	7.6	4.8	4.8
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	597218	345528	251690	114700	48500	97900	138900	168800
Average household size, excluding temporarily absent members	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.7

4.8. Female headed households

The survey results demonstrate that, 20.5 percent of the households are female headed, and in rural areas this rate is 14.5 percent. The following table shows female headed households by their size, rural and urban areas.

Usually, female headed households are families with a fewer number of members. As the size of household increases, the share of households with a female head decreases. For instance, out of total single-member households, 47.2 percent are female headed, but this is reduced to 27.5 percent for

Table 7. Share of female headed households, by their size

Household members	Number of female headed households		
	Total	Urban	Rural
	%	%	%
1	47.2	54.2	40.2
2-3	27.5	33.7	19.0
4-6	12.3	15.7	7.4
7+	11.3	15.4	4.9
National	20.5	24.9	14.5

households with 2-3 members, 12.3 percent for households with 4 - 6 members, and 11.3 percent for households having 7 and more members.

4.9. Educational level

The survey collected information about the educational level, school attendance and literacy of the population. The educational level of population of age 15 and above is shown in Table 8. 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 females. Table 8 shows that 4.0 percent of males and 3.9 percent of females have no education, 14.1 percent of males and 13.1 percent of females have primary education only. The respective percentages for rural area are higher by 3 times. In urban settlements, 13.5 percent of males and 15.7 percent of females possess

Table 8. Educational level of population of age 15 and above, by rural/urban location and region, percentage share in total

Educational level	Total			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Without education	3.9	4.0	3.9	1.6	1.7	7.5	7.4
Primary	13.6	14.1	13.1	7.2	7.9	24.0	21.6
Incomplete secondary	26.2	28.7	23.8	22.1	18.4	38.0	32.9
Complete secondary	29.6	28.8	30.3	36.3	35.1	18.2	22.4
Primary Vocational	5.9	6.4	5.4	7.2	6.0	5.2	4.4
Vocational / Incomplete higher	10.6	8.9	12.2	12.1	15.3	4.3	7.1
Higher	10.2	9.1	11.3	13.5	15.7	2.8	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population of age 15 and above	1615485	773681	841804	454392	524040	319289	317765

bachelor or master's degrees, while for rural areas this rate is only 2.8 percent for males and 4.1 for females. In overall, the educational level is lower in rural areas compared to the urban settlements.

4.10. School attendance

According to the survey results, out of population of age 7-19, 85.2 percent attend school, of whom 83.4 percent are males and 87.2 percent are females. Table 9 shows that, the late enrolment of children in school affects the overall enrolment level. In both

urban and rural areas, school enrollment for girls is higher compared to the boys. Particularly, in rural areas, in all stages of schooling (starting from enrolment and ending with graduation), girls are dominant, except for the age 10-11. This predominance of girls compared to the boys in school enrollment is a significant feature in Mongolia. In rural areas, the main reason for lower enrolment is a need for assisting in livestock rearing and lack of employment opportunities for the educated youth.

Table 9. School enrollment of population of age 7-19, by urban- rural and gender

Full year	Currently attending								
	National average			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
7	78.3	77.1	79.5	85.0	86.9	83.3	71.0	68.0	74.8
8	95.3	94.1	96.6	96.3	94.8	97.7	94.2	93.6	95.1
9	96.1	95.2	97.1	97.6	97.3	97.9	94.4	92.6	96.2
10	97.5	97.9	97.1	98.4	98.3	98.5	96.5	97.4	95.7
11	96.0	95.8	96.2	96.8	95.7	98.1	95.0	95.8	94.2
12	94.2	91.4	97.2	95.1	92.4	98.1	93.1	90.1	96.1
13	95.3	94.4	96.4	97.9	98.2	97.7	91.9	89.7	94.8
14	93.7	92.5	95.0	97.2	96.6	97.8	88.2	86.5	90.4
15	89.7	87.5	91.8	94.6	93.3	96.0	81.5	78.4	84.8
16	86.7	83.4	90.4	94.4	94.0	94.7	73.9	67.2	82.2
17	79.7	74.6	85.6	89.3	85.4	93.6	64.6	59.2	71.7
18	62.2	58.8	65.5	73.5	71.9	75.1	41.2	35.8	46.9
19	49.1	43.6	54.0	62.9	60.3	65.0	26.3	18.9	33.8
School enrollment rate, age 7-19	85.2	83.4	87.2	90.1	89.4	90.9	78.3	75.4	81.6
Number of children enrolled in school	547010	278260	268751	337591	170626	166964	209420	107633	101787
Total population	641964	333638	308326	374538	190943	183595	267426	142695	124731

4.11. Literacy

For the purpose of the survey, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple message. 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 letter to the population of age 15 and above. The Population and Housing Census 2000 estimated the adult literacy rate as 97.8 percent, while this survey identified literacy rate as 98.6 percent. The rate is similar for both men and women.

Minor rural/urban variation in literacy rate is observed. In rural area, the literacy rate is 97.5 percent, while in urban area, this rate is higher by 1.9 points. It is also noted that, the literacy rate among male and female population of age below 64 years old is more than 98 percent.

The National Child Labour Survey of 2006-2007 aimed at defining the participation of children of age 5-17 years in economic and non-economic activities. The survey collected data on children of age 5-17, such as their age distribution, gender, urban and rural location, education level, school attendance, reasons for not studying, household characteristics, as well as socio-economic profile of population in child labour, availability of free time, etc.

Chapter 5

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKING CHILDREN'S HOUSEHOLDS

5.1 Children of age 5-17 years, their household and demographic characteristics

The survey results demonstrate that there were 621,612 children of age 5-17 years, of whom 350,472 or 56.4 percent lived in urban settlements and 271,140 or 43.6 percent lived in rural areas. Moreover, the age dis-

tribution data show that, there were 209,127 children (33.6 percent) of age 5-9, 237,149 children (38.2 percent) of age 10-14, and 175,336 children (28.2 percent) of age 15-17 respectively. Tables 10 and 10a illustrate that out of children of age 5-17 years, 325,631 or 52.4 percent were boys, and 295,981 or 47.6 percent were girls.

Table 10. Number of children of age 5-17, by age group, location and gender

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population	2,237,332	1,095,754	1,141,578	1,310,504	626,960	683,544	926,828	468,794	458,034
Age groups									
5-9	209,127	108,089	101,039	107,999	54,140	53,860	101,128	53,949	47,179
10-14	237,149	126,485	110,664	133,880	71,928	61,952	103,268	54,556	48,712
15-17	175,336	91,058	84,278	108,592	54,749	53,843	66,744	36,309	30,435
Total for 5-17	621,612	325,631	295,981	350,472	180,817	169,655	271,140	144,815	126,325

Table 10a. Distribution of children of age 5-17, by age group, location and gender

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Children of age 5-17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of whom:									
5-9	33.6	33.2	34.1	30.8	29.9	31.7	37.3	37.3	37.3
10-14	38.2	38.8	37.4	38.2	39.8	36.5	38.1	37.7	38.6
15-17	28.2	28.0	28.5	31.0	30.3	31.7	24.6	25.1	24.1

Table 11. Number of children based on population records of 2007 and the National Child Labour Survey 2006-2007, by age group

Age groups	End of 2007 records	Of whom:	Survey data*	Of whom:
		Share in total population, %		Share in total population, %
Total population	2,635,169		2,237,332	
Of whom:				
5-9	248,266	9.6	209,127	9.3
10-14	270,701	10.4	237,149	10.6
15-17	187,083	7.2	175,336	7.8
Children of age 5-17	706,050	27.2	621,612	27.8

* excluding children living away from household for 6 and more months

Table 11 illustrates that the estimates of children of age 5-17, their age distribution based on the nation-wide survey, conducted from July of 2006 to June 2007 are comparable with the population records as of the end of 2007 (Table 11, Figure 2).

Table 11 also demonstrates that the share of children of age 5-17 in total population is similar in both estimates. As regards the total number, since the survey was based on a household, adults and children living away

from household (working away from home, living in institutions and workplaces) and on streets were excluded from the survey population, which resulted in lower estimates.

The survey collected data on children living away from households for 6 and more months, and their reasons for being outside (Table 12). Out of total survey population of 621,612 children, 58,201 had lived away from the household, which constitute 9.4 percent.

Figure 2. Number of children aged 5-17, based on population records of 2007 and the National Child Labour Survey 2006-2007, by age group

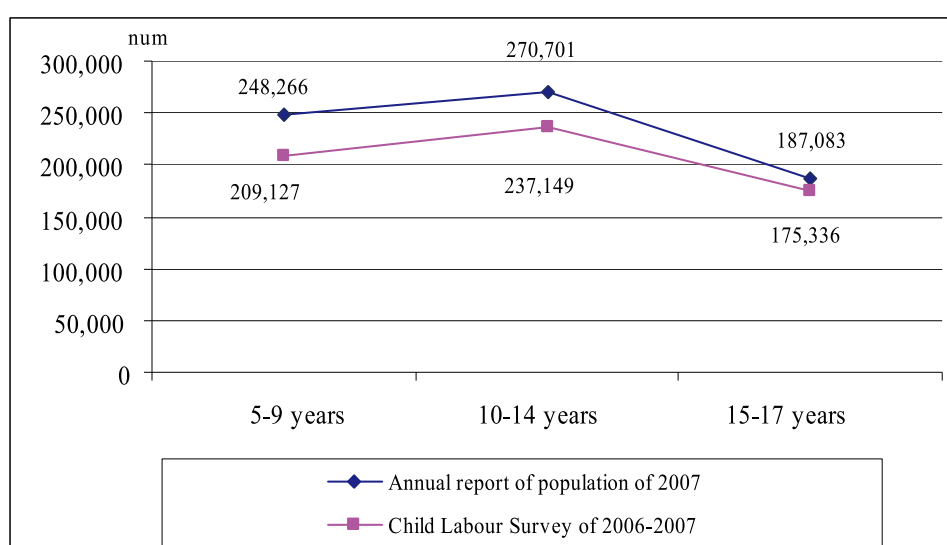


Table 12 shows that, the majority or 80.1 percent of children living away from their households for 6 and more months were residents of rural areas, and 96.2 percent left their families for study purposes. One of main reasons is the lack of education institutions in rural areas. The same pattern was observed

for urban settlements, and 83.0 percent of children lived away from households for educational purposes. Out of urban children living away from the households, 3.9 percent were employed, while 13.2 percent were not interested in studying or working, which is a phenomenon requiring deeper analysis.

The surveyed households' structure suggests that 100,418 children or 16.2 percent live in female headed households (Table 13). This pattern is common for all regions; however, in the Central region and Ulaanbaatar city, this ratio was higher with a range of 18.3 - 24.3 percent. In Western region, this ratio is only 8.1 percent. Overall, the female headed households' ratio is quite different for urban and rural households (Figure 3). In urban settlements, one of five households is headed by a female, while in rural areas, one of ten households is female headed unit.



Table 12. Number of children of age 5-17 living away from their households, by location

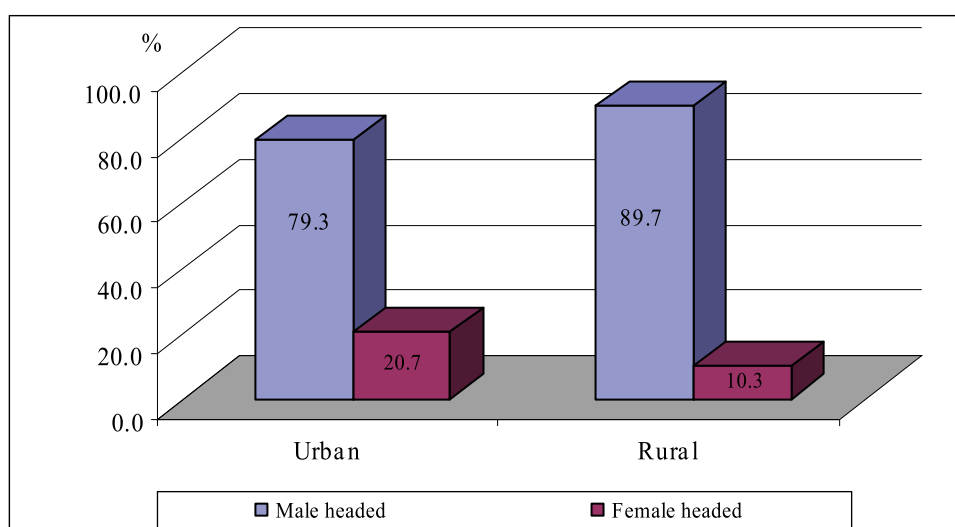
Reasons	Total	Of whom:	
		Urban	Rural
Studying	54,271	10,786	43,485
Working	1,363	504	859
Other	2,567	1,713	854
Children of age 5-17	58,201	13,003	45,198
Percentage share			
Studying	100.0	19.9	80.1
Working	100.0	37.0	63.0
Other	100.0	66.7	33.3
Children of age 5-17	100.0	22.3	77.7
Studying	93.2	83.0	96.2
Working	2.3	3.9	1.9
Other	4.4	13.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13. Distribution of children aged 5-17, household head and household size and rural/ urban location, by regions

Location, regions	Total	Household head		Household size		
		Male headed	Female headed	1-3	4-6	7 and above
Urban	100.0	79.3	20.7	16.9	71.4	11.7
Rural	100.0	89.7	10.3	12.4	74.1	13.5
Regions						
Western	100.0	91.9	8.1	9.2	70.6	20.3
Khangai	100.0	88.2	11.8	13.7	74.5	11.8
Central	100.0	81.7	18.3	16.4	74.3	9.3
Eastern	100.0	86.1	13.9	15.1	76.5	8.5
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	75.7	24.3	18.8	70.2	11.0
Children of age 5-17	100.0	83.8	16.2	14.9	72.6	12.5
	(621,612)	(521,194)	(100,418)	(92,858)	(451,253)	(77,501)

In terms of household distribution by its size, the majority or 72.6 percent live in households with 4-6 members. This pattern is remained so for both urban and rural areas. In Western region, 10,947 children or 9.2

percent belong to the smaller size households with 1-3 members, while 20.3 percent live in larger households with 7 and above members. In other regions, particularly in Ulaanbaatar city and the Central region, 16.4-

Figure 3. Ratio of household heads, by gender and location**Table 14. Children of age 5-17, by household head and household size, by location and region**

Location, regions	Total	Household head		Household size		
		Male-headed	Female-headed	1-3	4-6	7 and above
Urban	56.4	53.3	72.2	63.9	55.4	52.8
Rural	43.6	46.7	27.8	36.1	44.6	47.2
Regions						
Western	19.2	21.0	9.7	11.8	18.6	31.1
Khangai	25.2	26.5	18.4	23.1	25.8	23.8
Central	17.4	16.9	19.7	19.1	17.8	13.0
Eastern	8.4	8.7	7.2	8.5	8.9	5.7
Ulaanbaatar	29.9	27.0	45.0	37.5	28.9	26.4
Children of age 5-17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

18.8 percent reside in 1-3 member households, and 9.3-11.0 percent belong to 7 and more-member households. This shows that, the majority of the small size households are located in Ulaanbaatar city and Central region.

The share of children of age 5-17 in total members of the households is comparable for urban and rural areas. In terms of household heads, this pattern was similar for rural male-headed households, while 72,454 or 72.2 percent reside in female-headed urban households.

In terms of regional distribution, the number of children living in female and male-headed

households is quite different. The share of children living in female-headed households in Ulaanbaatar city, Khangai and Central regions, comprises of 19.2 - 29.9 percent of total children, while in the Eastern region, this share is 8.4 percent only. Out of children living in households with 7 and above members, 31.1 percent comprises of residents of the Western region. The small-size households are mainly located in Ulaanbaatar city (37.5 percent), followed by Khangai region (23.1 percent).

Table 15. Number of children of age 5-17 by school attendance, by age group and location

Age groups, gender	Total	Children not studying in any school or training	Children who did not answer	Pre-school/ kindergarten	Grades			Informal schooling, training (distance, home based learning, etc)	Vocational primary training	Vocational technical, non-complete high, high institutions
					Primary	Middle	High			
All children	621,612	94,905	1,868	12,045	208,067	205,238	87,563	5,387	870	5,670
Of whom:										
By age groups										
5-9	209127	69,199	837	12,045	125,554	1,383	29	0	80	0
10-14	237149	7,276	479	0	81,605	143,530	3,682	127	449	0
15-17	175336	18,430	551	0	907	60,325	83,851	5,260	342	5,670
Urban	350,472	34,686	1,128	8,597	110,351	127,003	59,778	3,930	284	4,715
5-9	107999	29,193	527	8,597	68,670	982	29	0	0	0
10-14	133880	1,873	203	0	41,083	88,161	2,337	88	135	0
15-17	108592	3,620	398	0	598	37,859	57,412	3,842	148	4,715
Rural	271,140	60,218	739	3,448	97,716	78,236	27,785	1,457	587	955
5-9	101128	40,006	310	3,448	56,884	401	0	0	80	0
10-14	103268	5,402	276	0	40,522	55,369	1,345	40	313	0
15-17	66744	14,810	153	0	310	22,466	26,440	1,417	194	955

Table 15a. Composition of children of age 5-17, by age-group, location and school attendance

Age groups, location	Total	Children not studying in any school or training	Children who did not answer	Pre-school/ kindergarten	Grades			Informal schooling, training (distance, home based learning, etc)	Vocational primary training	Vocational technical, non-complete high, high institutions
					Primary	Middle	High			
Total children	100.0	15.3	0.3	1.9	33.5	33.0	14.1	0.9	0.1	0.9
By age groups										
5-9	100.0	33.1	0.4	5.8	60.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	100.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	34.4	60.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
15-17	100.0	10.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	34.4	47.8	3.0	0.2	3.2
Urban	100.0	9.9	0.3	2.5	31.5	36.2	17.1	1.1	0.1	1.3
5-9	100.0	27.0	0.5	8.0	63.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	100.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	30.7	65.9	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
15-17	100.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	34.9	52.9	3.5	0.1	4.3
Rural	100.0	22.2	0.3	1.3	36.0	28.9	10.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
5-9	100.0	39.6	0.3	3.4	56.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
10-14	100.0	5.2	0.3	0.0	39.2	53.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
15-17	100.0	22.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	33.7	39.6	2.1	0.3	1.4

5.2 School attendance of children of age 5-17 and reasons for not studying

This section explains the survey findings regarding school or training attendance of children of age 5-17 during 2006-2007 by type of institutions, age group, and location (Table 15, 15a).

Out of surveyed children of age 5-17 years, 15.3 percent did not study during the reference period or 2006-2007, of whom 72.9

in school comprised of 15.8 percent in urban settlements and 33.6 percent in rural areas. This evidence concludes that, there is a need to focus on education of rural children. The children in school or training were classified by reasons. Out of total children of age 5-17 years, 15.3 percent (94,905 children out of 621,612) did not study during last week. Table 16 shows the distribution of children not studying by reasons. Out of these children, 57.4 percent or 54,442 were boys, and 42.6 percent or 40,463 were girls. The

Table 16. Children aged 5-17 not studying, by reason, age group and gender

Age groups gender	Children not studying	Reasons for not studying								
		Pre- school age	Far from school	Unable to afford school supplies and uniforms	Poor performance and not interested in studying	Contribute to household income	Help in household duties	Sick and disability	In-out migration	Others
Total	94905	65349	2546	3970	6764	5089	4793	1504	3935	954
5-9	69199	64794	1581	616	454	104	178	217	1175	79
10-14	7276	320	231	940	1504	879	1192	482	1589	139
15-17	18430	236	734	2413	4806	4106	3424	805	1170	736
Male	54442	34757	1726	2656	4631	3697	3404	724	2268	579
5-9	37047	34253	1054	336	201	38	78	217	810	60
10-14	4805	320	124	466	1197	643	797	173	946	139
15-17	12590	184	548	1854	3234	3015	2528	333	512	380
Female	40463	30592	820	1314	2133	1393	1389	780	1667	375
5-9	32152	30541	527	281	254	66	99	0	365	19
10-14	2471	0	107	474	307	236	395	309	644	0
15-17	5840	51	186	559	1573	1091	895	471	658	356

percent were children of pre-school age. Out of children not in school, 7.7 percent were children of age 10-14, and 19.4 percent belonged to age 15-17 years.

In terms of school attendance, more children had not entered any kind of school or training institutions in rural settlements. Thus, 9.9 percent of urban children had not studied, while this ratio for rural areas was 22.2 percent. The breakdown by age group shows that, children of age 10-17 years who are not

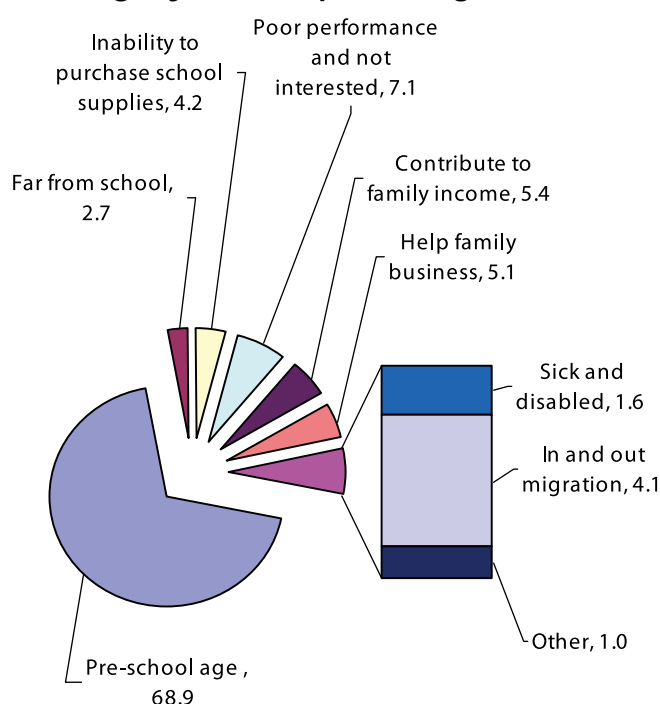
trend illustrates that, children out of school comprised of 72.9 percent for the age group of 5-9, and this share declined sharply in the age group of 10-14, and started to increase again for the age group of 15-17 years, and reached 19.4 percent. The sharp increase of children, who are not studying, was observed for the age group of 15-17 years compared to 10-14. This pattern was obvious for boys; particularly boys not in school were enumerated as 4,805 for age group of

10-14, and 12,590 children for the age group of 15-17. For respective age groups of girls, the corresponding numbers were as 2,471 and 5,840.

Out of 94,905 children of age 5-17 (of whom 54,442 were males and 40,463 were females), 68.9 percent or 65,349 were pre-school age children. This category was followed by 6,764 children who were not interested in studying and by 5,089 children who needed to contribute to household earnings. There were other reasons for not studying such, as helping to maintain household duties, inability to afford to buy school supplies, uniforms, in-out migration and lack of registration in new places. One of the main determinants of 7.1 percent of the children, who were not interested in studying, was associated with underdevelopment of the overall educational system, gaps in teaching techniques and the study environment.

Moreover, the surveyed children pointed out the distance from schools (2,546 children), sickness and disability (1,504) and others (954) as main reasons for their drop out. Figure 4 demonstrates the main reasons for not studying. Almost one of ten children (13.7

Figure 4. Children of age 5-17 not studying, by reason, percentage share



percent) or 85,329 children, categorized as children who never studied in school or other training institution, belonged to age 5 - 9, which was mainly associated with pre-school age. However, for age groups of 10 - 14 and 15 - 17 years, 3.6 - 3.8 percent of children never studied (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Children of age 5-17 not studying, by age group



5.3 Economic activity status of children aged 5-17

The economic activity status of children of age group 5-17 is estimated as current (during last week) and usual (during 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 only studied; and those being idle (including the sick, children with disability), and studied in school or not studied.

The survey provides estimates of children of age 5-17 by above categories by age group and gender. In overall, the majority of children of this age studied in schools or other training institutions. Out of surveyed 621,612 children of age 5-17, 80.9 percent or 502,671 were studying in schools. The highest percentage or 95.3 percent of school attendance was observed for the age group of 10-14. Out of 149,686 children aged 15-17, who were in school, 50.3 percent were (75,309)

Table 17. Number of children studied in school and not studied, by economic activity status, gender and age group

Age groups / gender	Total	Attended schools			Total	Not studied in schools			Total
		Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	Only studied		Engaged in economic activity	Only participated in household duties	None of them	
Total	621,612	43,550	365,798	93,324	502,671	26,128	35,934	56,878	118,941
5-9	209,127	9,956	76,348	40,754	127,058	7,834	22,026	52,210	82,069
10-14	237,149	20,411	169,504	36,013	225,928	4,128	5,066	2,027	11,221
15-17	175,336	13,183	119,946	16,557	149,686	14,166	8,843	2,642	25,650
Male	325,631	25,538	183,282	49,549	258,368	16,636	19,242	31,385	67,263
5-9	108,089	5,914	37,424	21,351	64,690	4,185	10,497	28,717	43,399
10-14	126,485	12,181	86,868	20,252	119,302	2,618	3,571	994	7,183
15-17	91,058	7,442	58,989	7,946	74,377	9,833	5,174	1,674	16,681
Female	295,981	18,012	182,516	43,774	244,303	9,492	16,692	25,494	51,678
5-9	101,039	4,041	38,924	19,403	62,368	3,650	11,529	23,492	38,671
10-14	110,664	8,230	82,635	15,761	106,626	1,510	1,495	1,033	4,038
15-17	84,278	5,741	60,957	8,611	75,309	4,333	3,668	968	8,969

Table 17a. Children in school or not in school during last week, percentage share

Age groups / gender	Total	Attended schools			Total	Not studied in schools			Total
		Engaged in economic activity	Participated in household duties	Studied		Engaged in economic activity	Participated in household duties	None of them	
Total	621,612	8.7	72.8	18.6	100.0	22.0	30.2	47.8	100.0
5-9	209,127	7.8	60.1	32.1	100.0	9.5	26.8	63.6	100.0
10-14	237,149	9.0	75.0	15.9	100.0	36.8	45.1	18.1	100.0
15-17	175,336	8.8	80.1	11.1	100.0	55.2	34.5	10.3	100.0
Male	325,631	9.9	70.9	19.2	100.0	24.7	28.6	46.7	100.0
5-9	108,089	9.1	57.9	33.0	100.0	9.6	24.2	66.2	100.0
10-14	126,485	10.2	72.8	17.0	100.0	36.4	49.7	13.8	100.0
15-17	91,058	10.0	79.3	10.7	100.0	58.9	31.0	10.0	100.0
Female	295,981	7.4	74.7	17.9	100.0	18.4	32.3	49.3	100.0
5-9	101,039	6.5	62.4	31.1	100.0	9.4	29.8	60.7	100.0
10-14	110,664	7.7	77.5	14.8	100.0	37.4	37.0	25.6	100.0
15-17	84,278	7.6	80.9	11.4	100.0	48.3	40.9	10.8	100.0

girls and 49.7 percent (74,377) were boys. It is observed that, the majority of children is engaged in housekeeping work. Out of all children of age 5-17 years, 64.6 percent participated in housekeeping duties. These children comprised of 67.3 percent of all girls and 62.2 percent of all boys of age 5-17. In all age groups girls compared to boys were dominant in helping to maintain housekeeping. Out of total children of age 5-17, 11.2 percent were engaged in economic activity. The data disaggregated by gender suggests that this participation rate is higher among boys (13.0 percent), while for girls it is only 9.3 percent.

In overall, the boys' participation in economic activity is higher than that of girls'; especially, this rate is the highest among children of age group of 15-17 years. It is notable that, the highest percentage of children in housekeeping activities is for the age group of 10-14 years, both for boys and girls.

Children of age 5-17 years were classified as those studied and those not studied, which were further broken down into groups of those engaged in economic activities, those doing housekeeping duties only etc. Out of children of age of 5-17 years, 15.0 percent attended school only (Table 17, Table 17a). Of all children in school, 18.6 percent were engaged in schooling only without disrupting for economic activities or housekeeping duties, while 8.7 percent combined study and any kind of economic activity.

The vast majority of school children (72.8 percent) carried out housekeeping duties in

addition to schooling. Children who did not study comprise of 19.1 percent, and almost half of them (47.8 percent) have not engaged in economic activities nor performed any housekeeping duties. Among these children only 30.2 percent performed any kind of housekeeping duties, which was less by 2.5 times compared to children in school. However, 22.0 percent of children who did not study were engaged in economic activity.

5.4 Working children by age group, gender, location and region

This section provides information on socio-economic profile of working children and their household characteristics. Children of age 5-17 were analyzed in terms of age distribution, gender, urban and rural location, educational level, marital status, school attendance, and no schooling with reasons.

Out of surveyed children of age 5-17 years, 71,330 or 11.5 percent were considered as working children, of whom 60.3 percent or 43,037 were boys and 39.7 percent or 28,292 were girls. Age distribution suggests that one quarter (25.4 percent) of working children were children aged 5 - 9 years, which shows that young children, both boys and girls, were heavily engaged in work. The gender distribution of working children is similar across all age groups.

Out of working children, 89.4 percent resided in rural areas, while 10.6 percent or 7,575 children lived in urban settlements.

Table 18. Number of working children by age group, location and gender

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-9	18,116	10,332	7,784	964	388	576	17,152	9,943	7,209
10-14	25,016	14,929	10,087	2,559	1,382	1,177	22,457	13,548	8,909
15-17	28,198	17,776	10,421	4,052	2,561	1,491	24,146	15,215	8,931
Total of									
5-17	71,330	43,037	28,292	7,575	4,331	3,244	63,755	38,706	25,049

Table 19. Number of working children of age 5-17, by age group, gender and region

Age groups	Total			Regions				
	Total	Male	Female	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
5-9	18,116	10,332	7,784	4,795	9,649	3,020	652	0
10-14	25,016	14,929	10,087	6,313	13,090	4,395	1,198	20
15-17	28,198	17,776	10,421	6,527	12,389	5,694	2,183	1,405
Total	71,330	43,037	28,292	17,635	35,128	13,109	4,033	1,425

The same pattern was observed for all age groups. The majority or 94.7 percent of working children of age group of 5 - 9 years were rural children.

The age distribution of working children shows that 39.5 percent were of age of 15-17 years, 35.1 percent were of age of 10-14 years and 25.4 percent were aged 5 - 9 years. It is notable that, one quarter of work-

ing children were of age of 5 - 9 years. The predominance of rural children among total working children was associated with the fact that, the majority of them were engaged in livestock rearing and agricultural work. However, a little over half of the urban working children belonged to the age group of 15-17 years.

In terms of regional distribution, 49.2 percent

Table 19a. Working children of age 5-17 years, by age group, gender and region

Age groups	Total			Regions				
	Total	Male	Female	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
5-9	100.0	57.0	43.0	26.5	53.3	16.7	3.6	0.0
10-14	100.0	59.7	40.3	25.2	52.3	17.6	4.8	0.1
15-17	100.0	63.0	37.0	23.1	43.9	20.2	7.7	5.0
Total	100.0	60.3	39.7	24.7	49.2	18.4	5.7	2.0

of working children lived in Khangai region, and only 2.0-5.7 percent lived in Eastern region and Ulaanbaatar city (Table 19, 19a). This trend follows the same pattern as over-

all regional distribution of the population. In terms of age structure, the same trend is observed. In Western, Khangai and Central regions, 35.3-43.4 percent of working chil-

Table 19b. Working children of age 5-17, by age group, region and gender

Age groups	Total			Regions				
	Total	Male	Female	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	Ulaanbaatar
5-9	25.4	24.0	27.5	27.2	27.5	23.0	16.2	0.0
10-14	35.1	34.7	35.7	35.8	37.3	33.5	29.7	1.4
15-17	39.5	41.3	36.8	37.0	35.3	43.4	54.1	98.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

dren were of age group of 15-17 years, 33.5-37.3 percent were of age group of 10-14 years and 23.0-27.5 percent were children of age of 5-9 years.

Due to relatively few number of working children aged 5-9 years who lived in Ulaanbaatar city, the corresponding percentage was zero. In Eastern region, 16.2 percent of working children were of age 5 - 9 years. In Ulaanbaatar city, 1.4 percent of working children were of age 10-14 years, while 98.6 percent were of age group of 15 - 17 years. These data suggest that employment of young children is less in Ulaanbaatar compared to other regions.

5.5 Household and demographic characteristics of working children

Out of total 71,330 children engaged in economic activity, 62,817 children belong to male-headed households and 8,513 or 11.9 percent constitute members of female-headed households. It is noted that, when the household size is larger, the percent of children engaged in economic activities increases, especially for female-headed households. In overall, this trend is observed for both rural and urban settlements (Table 20, 20a). One in three working children in urban area and one in ten working children in rural area live in female headed households.

Table 20. Number of working children of age 5-17, by household head's gender, age group and location

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male headed	Female headed
5-9	18,116	16,390	1,727	964	838	126	17,152	15,552	1,600
10-14	25,016	22,548	2,468	2,559	1,911	648	22,457	20,637	1,820
15-17	28,198	23,879	4,318	4,051	2,432	1,619	24,146	21,447	2,699
Total	71,330	62,817	8,513	7,575	5,181	2,393	63,755	57,635	6,120

Table 20a. Composition of working children of age 5-17, by household head's gender, age group, and location

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male headed	Female headed
5-9	100.0	90.5	9.5	100.0	86.9	13.1	100.0	90.7	9.3
10-14	100.0	90.1	9.9	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	91.9	8.1
15-17	100.0	84.7	15.3	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	88.8	11.2
Total	100.0	88.1	11.9	100.0	68.4	31.6	100.0	90.4	9.6
5-9	25.4	26.1	20.3	12.7	16.2	5.3	26.9	27.0	26.2
10-14	35.1	35.9	29.0	33.8	36.9	27.1	35.2	35.8	29.7
15-17	39.5	38.0	50.7	53.5	46.9	67.6	37.9	37.2	44.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.6 Household and socio-economic profile of working children

This section focuses on socio-economic characteristics of households with working children, including housing conditions, ownership and household income.

Table 21. Number of working children of age 5-17, by age group and type of housing

Age groups	Working children	Ownership		
		State	Private	Entity
5-9	18,116	95	17,808	213
10-14	25,016	104	24,395	517
15-17	28,198	271	27,380	546
Total of 5-17	71,330	470	69,583	1,277

Out of all working children, the majority or 97.1 percent lived in private housing units, only 1 percent resided in state apartments and another 1.9 percent lived in entity-owned housing units. However, this pattern was not observed by urban and rural location and region.

Of urban working children, 99.9 percent resided in privately owned housing units, while the corresponding share for rural children was 97.3 percent. Moreover, 2.0 percent of rural working children lived in entity owned housing units and 0.7 percent resided in state apartments.

Regional distribution of housing ownership shows that none of working children in Ulaanbaatar city lived in state and entity owned housing units, while 92.3 percent of working children in Central region lived in privately owned dwellings, 5.4 percent resided in entity-owned apartments and 2.3 percent lived in state-owned housing units.

5.7 Educational level of working children

It is expected that children of age 5-17 years should be studying in pre-school and school

institutions, be healthy and preparing themselves to become good citizens of the society. That is why child labour shall be investigated in the context of education. International experience shows that, lack of opportunities for schooling and absence of conducive environment in schools and homes result in expansion of child labour.

One of the advantages of this survey compared to the National Child Labour Survey of 2002-2003 was the inclusion of questions related to the socio-economic profile of the households covered by the survey. Generally, child labour is closely associated with poverty. Therefore, a comparative analysis was conducted between working children (including both studying in addition to work and not studying) and children of age 5-17 only studying, based on household monthly income data. More detailed information is included in the section on "Children engaged in paid work" in Chapter 6.

The educational level and school attendance distribution of working children demonstrates that 63.1 percent or 45.0 thousand belonged to the category of "studying", while 14.0 percent or 10.0 thousand were "never studied in school" and 22.9 percent had been engaged in some kind of schooling (Table 22).

The gender ratio demonstrates that 66 percent of working girls and 61.1 percent of working boys were in school or training institution. Out of total children, 12.7 percent of boys never studied in school and this ratio was as 6.7 percent for girls. In other words, working girls' school attendance rate was higher compared to male peers, and boys predominated among the category of "never studied in school".

The school attendance and educational level of working children were diverse among rural and urban children. Out of urban children, 72.7 percent attended school or training, while for rural children, this percentage was 61.9. In contrast, children who never studied in school comprised 2.4 percent in urban settlements and 15.4 percent in rural

Table 22. Composition of working children of age 5-17, by school attendance, age group, gender and location

Age groups / gender	Total		School attendance		
	Percent	Number	Studying	Studied	Never studied
Total	100.0	71,330	63.1	22.9	14.0
5-9	100.0	18,116	56.8	1.4	41.9
10-14	100.0	25,016	83.4	14.7	1.9
15-17	100.0	28,198	49.1	43.9	7.0
Male	100.0	43,037	61.1	26.2	12.7
5-9	100.0	10,332	59.5	1.6	38.9
10-14	100.0	14,929	82.5	16.0	1.5
15-17	100.0	17,776	44.1	49.1	6.7
Female	100.0	28,292	66.0	17.8	16.1
5-9	100.0	7,784	53.1	1.1	45.7
10-14	100.0	10,087	84.7	12.9	2.4
15-17	100.0	10,421	57.6	35.0	7.3
Urban	100.0	7,575	72.7	24.9	2.4
Rural	100.0	63,755	61.9	22.7	15.4

Table 23. Composition of working children by educational level, age group, gender and location

Age groups / gender	Total		Educational level					
	Percent	Number	Without education	Primary	Incomplete Secondary	Complete Secondary	Primary vocational	Diploma high, technical vocational
Total	100.0	71,330	43.9	33.8	21.0	1.1	0.1	0.1
5-9	100.0	18,116	99.6	0.4	-	-	-	-
10-14	100.0	25,016	34.4	61.8	3.8	-	-	-
15-17	100.0	28,198	16.5	30.4	49.7	2.9	0.2	0.3
Male	100.0	43,037	43.0	33.2	22.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
5-9	100.0	10,332	99.5	0.5	-	-	-	-
10-14	100.0	14,929	34.5	60.4	5.1	-	-	-
15-17	100.0	17,776	17.4	29.2	50.0	2.6	0.3	0.4
Female	100.0	28,292	45.1	34.8	18.7	1.3	-	0.0
5-9	100.0	7,784	99.7	0.3	-	-	-	-
10-14	100.0	10,087	34.3	63.9	1.8	-	-	-
15-17	100.0	10,421	14.8	32.5	49.1	3.4	-	0.1
Urban	100.0	7,575	23.4	37.6	34.7	4.0	0.1	0.2
Rural	100.0	63,755	46.3	33.4	19.3	0.8	0.1	0.1

Table 23a. Composition of working children by educational level, age group, gender and location

Age groups / gender	Total	Educational level					
		Without education	Primary	Incomplete Secondary	Complete Secondary	Primary vocational	Diploma high, technical vocational
Total	(71,330)	(31,290)	(24,130)	(14,947)	(813)	(60)	(89)
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	25.4	57.6	0.3	-	-	-	-
10-14	35.1	27.5	64.1	6.3	-	-	-
15-17	39.5	14.8	35.6	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	24.0	55.5	0.4	-	-	-	-
10-14	34.7	27.8	63.2	7.8	-	-	-
15-17	41.3	16.7	36.4	92.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
5-9	27.5	60.8	0.3	-	-	-	-
10-14	35.7	27.1	65.3	3.5	-	-	-
15-17	36.8	12.1	34.4	96.5	100.0	-	100.0
Urban	10.6	5.7	11.8	17.6	37.3	13.3	14.2
Rural	89.4	94.3	88.2	82.4	62.7	86.7	85.8

areas. The distribution of working children by educational level shows that, almost half of them fell into category of “uneducated” (31.3 thousand or 43.9 percent). Out of them 57.6 percent were children of age 9 and below. The concern was that out of working children aged 15-17 years, 46.9 percent had no education or primary education only.

This pattern was kept for both male and female working children of age 5-17 (Table 23, 23a). The distribution by urban/rural location suggests that, nine out of ten children were rural children, and nine out of ten children without any education were also rural children (Refer to Table 19 in Annex)

5.8 Children's free time

Free (leisure) time is one of the important prerequisites of child development. The survey collected data on how many hours a day children of age 5-17 enjoy as free time. Table 24 shows that, most of the children of age 5 - 17 or 618,178 (99.4 percent) enjoy free time. In terms of duration, 14.1 percent enjoyed 1-3 hours a day, and 10.1 percent

spent 9 and more hours as free time. Usually for the majority of children (53.5 percent), 3-6 hours were considered as free time on a daily basis, followed by 21.9 percent with 6-9 hours of free time. There were not significant variations for both boys and girls, however, age differentials were observed. As the age rises, the free hours are reduced. In overall, average hours of free time is 3 - 6 a day, particularly, for the age group of 5 -9 years, almost 30.0 percent of them spent 6 - 9 hours as free time, and among children aged 15-17 years, only 15.7 percent afforded free time.



Report of National Child Labour Survey 2006 - 2007

Out of total children, 0.6 percent or 3,434 children responded that, they could not enjoy any free time. Particularly, 0.1 percent of children of age 5-9 years responded as not

having free time. Similarly, out of children of age 15-17 years, 1.4 percent did not have free time either.

Table 24. Composition of children and their free time, by average hours, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Total number of children	Of which: (distribution as percent of total)		Average free hours per day (distribution as percent of total)					
		Children without free time	Children with free time	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-13	13+	No answer
Total	621,612	0.6	99.4	14.1	53.5	21.9	9.3	0.8	0.3
5-9	209,127	0.1	99.9	7.3	48.1	29.1	13.7	1.4	0.4
10-14	237,149	0.3	99.7	13.8	57.7	20.2	7.6	0.5	0.2
15-17	175,336	1.4	98.6	22.9	54.4	15.7	6.2	0.4	0.4
Male	325,631	0.6	99.4	13.3	54.0	22.6	8.9	0.8	0.3
5-7	108,089	0.1	99.9	7.0	47.3	30.5	13.4	1.3	0.5
10-14	126,485	0.4	99.6	12.3	58.7	20.6	7.6	0.5	0.3
15-17	91,058	1.5	98.5	22.3	55.5	16.0	5.4	0.5	0.2
Female	295,981	0.5	99.5	15.1	53.0	21.2	9.6	0.8	0.3
5-7	101,039	0.1	99.9	7.6	49.1	27.5	14.0	1.5	0.3
10-14	110,664	0.2	99.8	15.6	56.5	19.7	7.6	0.5	0.1
15-17	84,278	1.3	98.7	23.5	53.2	15.4	7.0	0.3	0.6

Chapter 6

PROFILE OF WORKING CHILDREN

6.1 Introduction

The survey collected data on working children of age 5-17 years or children engaged in economic activity by gender, location, age group (5-9, 10-14, 15-17) using current activity status concept. This chapter discusses in details survey findings regarding working children of age 5-17 during 2006-2007. As it discussed in Chapter 5, the majority of children were engaged in housekeeping duties. Therefore, in addition, this chapter presents estimates of children's engagement in non-economic activity.

As discussed in Chapter 5, economic activity status is defined as follows:

- *usual activity status or active during 12 months preceding the survey;*
- *current activity status or active during 7 days preceding the survey.*

In broader terms, a child at work is defined as a child engaged in work and in child labour. The term "economic activity" includes self-employed or working for an employer, both paid and unpaid work, casual and regular work, illegal work, as well as work in the formal and informal sectors. It is the internationally agreed standard on measurement of work or employment⁶.

As discussed before, economic activity of children is identified by studying and not-studying category. This section presents detailed data on currently active children by economic sectors, occupation, and employment status.

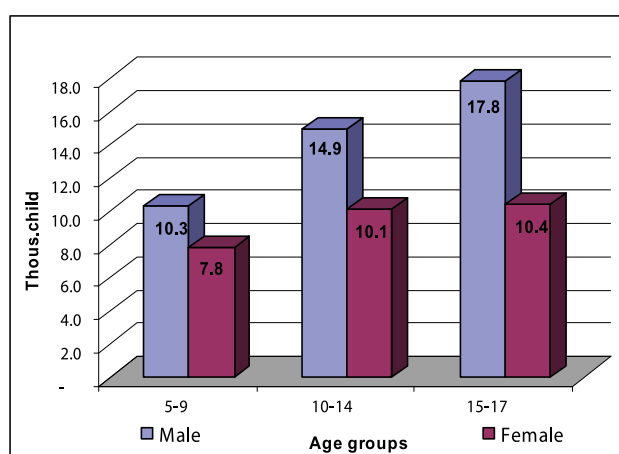
Since household chores performed by children are not included in economic activity, the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 revision, "production scope" excludes these children. Therefore, the number of working children excludes children engaged in non-economic activities. The current employed children were enumerated as 71,330. The following table discusses their distribution by age groups.

Table 25. Number of working children of age 5-17, by age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Total children	Working children	Percentage share, (%)
Total	621,612	71,330	11.5
5-9	209,127	18,116	8.7
10-14	237,149	25,016	10.5
15-17	175,336	28,198	16.1
Male	325,631	43,037	13.2
5-9	108,089	10,332	9.6
10-14	126,485	14,929	11.8
15-17	91,058	17,776	19.5
Female	295,981	28,292	9.6
5-9	101,039	7,784	7.7
10-14	110,664	10,087	9.1
15-17	84,278	10,421	12.4

According to Table 25, out of total children of age 5-17, 11.5 percent were employed and 88.5 percent were not engaged in any economic activities or were inactive. The share of working children demonstrates that they constituted 8.7 percent for the age group of 5-9, 10.5 percent for age of 10 -14 years, and 16.1 percent for the age group of 15 -17. A comparative analysis of the Mongolia NCLSs for 2002-2003 and 2006-2007 reveals that the economic activity of children

Figure 6. Share of working children in total, by age group and gender



⁶ Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, Appendix ILO, Geneva, 1990

has been increased, especially, the share of the younger age group or 5-14 years olds has been expanded compared to the previous survey. Particularly, an increase of 1.5 points is observed for the age group of 5-9 years, and 3.2 points is observed for the age group of 10-14 years. In contrast, the share of working children of age 15-17 has been decreased by 2.4 points compared to 2002-2003 survey. Although the latter is a positive sign, the increase in the share of children at younger ages in the total is a matter of concern. The Law of Mongolia allows starting work at age of 15-16 years under certain limitations.

6.2 Children's economic activity

The economic activity status of children of 5-17 years was estimated using the current and usual activity concepts. According to the survey there were 71,330 currently active children and 31,051 usually active children.

6.3 Number of working children by current economic activity

Based on economic activity and average hours spent on primary occupation during the reference week, 71,330 children were currently active. Of these, 1,652 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 69,678 children working or employed during last week. Table 26 shows that, out of 69,678 children who worked during last week, 1,184 were in paid jobs and the majority or 68,494 children were self-employed or were engaged in unpaid household business. The age and gender distribution suggests that the number of boys (890) engaged in paid work is more than girls (2,934). The same trend was observed for both boys and girls for self-employment and unpaid household business (41,283 boys and 27,210 girls). The major-

Table 26. Number of currently working children of age of 5-17 by employment status, hours worked during last week, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Total	Currently working children			Average hours spent on primary work during last week	
		Worked during last week	Engaged in paid job	Self-employed and engaged in unpaid family business	Engaged in paid job	Self-employed and engaged in unpaid family business
Total	621,612	69,678	1,184	68,494		
5-9	209,127	17,790	15	17,775	20.0	12.5
10-14	237,149	24,540	39	24,501	64.8	21.5
15-17	175,336	27,348	1,130	26,218	54.3	32.1
Male	325,631	42,174	890	41,283		
5-9	108,089	10,099	15	10,084	20.0	13.5
10-14	126,485	14,800	19	14,780	52.2	24.2
15-17	91,058	17,275	856	16,419	54.4	35.0
Female	295,981	27,504	294	27,210		
5-9	101,039	7,691	-	7,691	0.0	11.2
10-14	110,664	9,740	20	9,720	77.0	17.3
15-17	84,278	10,073	274	9,799	53.9	27.4

ity of children in paid employment (1,130) belonged to the age group of 15-17. Among boys of age 5-9, a few (15) were engaged in paid work, while 20 girls of age 10-14 were paid for their work. This indicates that children of age 15-17 years were mostly in paid employment. The duration of paid work for these 15-17 years old children was 54 hours per week, which was quite higher than the threshold applied by ILO in defining "child labour"⁷.

The average hours spent on paid work per week in some cases were higher than hours spent by adults engaged in work. Particularly, working children of age 10-14 years responded that their working hours were

around 64 hours per week (girls-77 hours, boys-52 hours). This phenomenon needs more attention and focus. The age distribution for both girls and boys was similar for all age groups.

Regarding the current economic activity distribution of children by age group, gender, employment, and location (Table 27), the majority of working children (62,453) lived in rural areas and only 7,225 children lived in urban settlements. Out of urban working children, 14.5 percent were employed in paid job, while children in paid job in rural areas constituted only 0.2 percent (136 children out of 62,453).

Table 27. Number of currently working children by employment status, hours worked during last week, age group, gender and location

Age groups / Gender	Total	Currently working / employed children			Average hours spent on primary job during last week	
		Engaged in work during last week	Engaged in paid job	Self-employed and engaged in unpaid family business	Engaged in paid job	Self-employed and engaged in unpaid family business
Number of working children	621,612	69,678	1,184	68,494		
Urban	350,471	7,225	1,048	6,177	54.3	22.0
5-9	107,999	910	15	895	20.0	14.6
10-14	133,880	2,371	-	2,371	.	17.4
15-17	108,592	3,944	1,033	2,911	54.8	27.9
Rural	271,140	62,453	136	62,317	53.3	23.4
5-9	101,128	16,879	-	16,879	.	12.4
10-14	103,268	22,169	39	22,130	64.8	21.9
15-17	66,744	23,405	97	23,308	48.7	32.6

6.4 Time spent by children in non-school activities

Non-school activities (with schooling being inclusive of child development activities like art and games which are usually part of school activities) of children are reflected in:

1. being engaged in economic activities, including:

a. only in economic activity;

b. in economic activity plus housekeeping activities; and

2. being engaged in housekeeping activities only.

Table 28 shows the time spent by children in housekeeping activities per week by age and gender. The data indicate that more than half (58.4 percent) of the children spent

⁷ Refer to the definitions in Section 3.5

Table 28. Average hours spent by children on household duties, by age group and gender

Hours spent per week/ Sex	Children in own household non-economic activities		Age group					
			5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17
	Number	%		%			Number	
Total children	464,978	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	113,191	197,355	154,432
less than 5 hrs	135,826	29.2	57.3	25.7	13.1	64,868	50,729	20,228
5 – 9 hrs	135,739	29.2	25.5	31.9	28.4	28,901	63,046	43,793
10 – 14 hrs	76,013	16.3	9.3	17.9	19.6	10,509	35,233	30,272
15 – 24 hrs	68,347	14.7	5.4	14.6	21.6	6,130	28,799	33,419
25 – 34 hrs	30,251	6.5	1.5	6.3	10.4	1,727	12,518	16,007
35 – 41 hrs	9,287	2.0	0.5	1.5	3.7	569	3,031	5,687
42 – 48 hrs	2,868	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	229	949	1,690
49 – 55 hrs	2,146	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	149	994	1,003
56 hrs and more	4,501	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.5	110	2,057	2,334
Boys	240,447	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56,622	103,812	80,014
less than 5 hrs	78,089	32.5	59.6	29.3	17.4	33,774	30,431	13,884
5 – 9 hrs	74,971	31.2	23.7	33.0	34.1	13,397	34,281	27,294
10 – 14 hrs	37,656	15.7	9.4	16.7	18.7	5,328	17,353	14,975
15 – 24 hrs	29,710	12.4	4.5	12.7	17.4	2,572	13,180	13,958
25 – 34 hrs	12,155	5.1	1.5	5.3	7.3	845	5,491	5,819
35 – 41 hrs	3,856	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.9	434	1,122	2,300
42 – 48 hrs	1,197	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	124	407	666
49 – 55 hrs	1,081	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	149	642	290
56 hrs and more	1,733	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.0	0	904	829
Girls	224,531	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56,569	93,543	74,419
less than 5 hrs	57,737	25.7	55.0	21.7	8.5	31,094	20,298	6,344
5 – 9 hrs	60,768	27.1	27.4	30.8	22.2	15,504	28,765	16,500
10 – 14 hrs	38,358	17.1	9.2	19.1	20.6	5,181	17,880	15,297
15 – 24 hrs	38,638	17.2	6.3	16.7	26.2	3,558	15,618	19,461
25 – 34 hrs	18,097	8.1	1.6	7.5	13.7	881	7,027	10,188
35 – 41 hrs	5,431	2.4	0.2	2.0	4.6	135	1,909	3,387
42 – 48 hrs	1,671	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.4	105	541	1,024
49 – 55 hrs	1,065	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	0	352	713
56 hrs and more	2,768	1.2	0.2	1.2	2.0	110	1,153	1,505

less than 10 hours per week doing house-keeping, while 10.5 percent spent more than 25 hours in such household chores. There is, however, a gender bias in the sense that among girls, 12.9 percent of those assigned such domestic chores spent more than 25 hours weekly in own household non-economic activities, while for boys the corresponding percentage was only 8.3 percent. Data confirm that children from age from 5 to 9 contribute significantly to the household non-economic activities, although 82.8 percent of them spent less than 9 hours per week. Furthermore, the assigned responsi-

bility for household chores increases for a higher age group. Thus, 10-41 hours were devoted to household chores by two-fifths (40.3 percent) of children in the age group 10-14 and about three-fifths (55.3 percent) of children in the older group 15-17. At the very high level of weekly household duties, that is, for over 42 hours per week, it is seen that 5,503 girls were so engaged is more than 1.4 times the number of boys which is 4,011. Most of the children engaged in household non-economic activities for longer hours, in respect of both boys and girls, were in the age groups 10 to 14 and 15 to 17.

6.5 Number of working children

6.5.1 Working children by economic sectors

This section describes children engaged in economic activities by age group, gender, and economic sector. The data from Table 29 suggest that, out of 71,330 children of age 5-17 years the majority or 63,428 worked in the agricultural sector.

Table 29a provides the composition of the working children by age group, gender and economic sector. It is noted that the vast majority or 88.9 percent of working children were in agriculture, hunting and forestry.

Out of children engaged in economic activities, 5.1 percent worked for wholesale and retail trading, and household appliance repair, 1.4 percent-for manufacturing, 1.3 percent - for construction, 1.2 percent for hotels and restaurants and 1.0 percent-for mining and quarrying. There was a general trend that many children worked for the agriculture and wholesale and retail trading.

There were no major differences between the sectors in which boys and girls found jobs. However, as the age group rises, children in agriculture sector declines; and the share of children employed in wholesale and retail trading, manufacturing, mining, hotels and restaurants increases. This pattern is applicable both for boys and girls.

Table 29b shows working children's distribution by economic sectors. The vast majority of children worked in agricultural sector. In terms of age structure in agriculture sector, 27.5 percent or 17.5 thousand comprised of age group of 5-9 years and the rest of the children were divided equally to age groups of 10-14 and 15-17 years. Children aged 5 - 9 years worked for agriculture, manufacturing, construction, trading, hotels and private households. However, all children engaged in energy and health sectors belonged to the age group of 15-17 years. Moreover, 88.0-94.6 percent of aged 15-7 years worked for manufacturing, real estate, NGOs and private households.



Table 29. Number of working children of age 5-17, by economic sector, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Of which: economic sectors													
	Total	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining, quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy, Electricity	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotel, restaurant services	Transportation, communication, storage services	Real estate	Public administration	Health	NGOs and individual services	HHs employ other's
Total	71,330	63,428	689	1,028	57	928	3,651	833	328	145	5	4	28	207
5-9	18,116	17,466	-	39	-	110	383	108	-	-	-	-	-	10
10-14	25,016	22,447	391	70	-	296	1,448	231	110	8	5	-	3	7
15-17	28,198	23,514	298	920	57	522	1,820	494	218	137	-	4	24	190
Male	43,037	37,813	537	697	57	597	2,246	600	209	124	5	-	11	141
5-9	10,332	10,131	-	-	-	-	151	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	14,929	13,108	258	51	-	243	1,007	206	45	-	5	-	-	7
15-17	17,776	14,574	279	646	57	354	1,088	344	164	124	-	-	11	134
Female	28,292	25,614	151	331	-	331	1,405	233	119	21	-	4	16	66
5-9	7,784	7,335	-	39	-	110	232	58	-	-	-	-	-	10
10-14	10,087	9,339	132	19	-	53	441	25	65	8	-	-	3	-
15-17	10,421	8,940	19	273	-	167	732	150	54	13	-	4	13	56

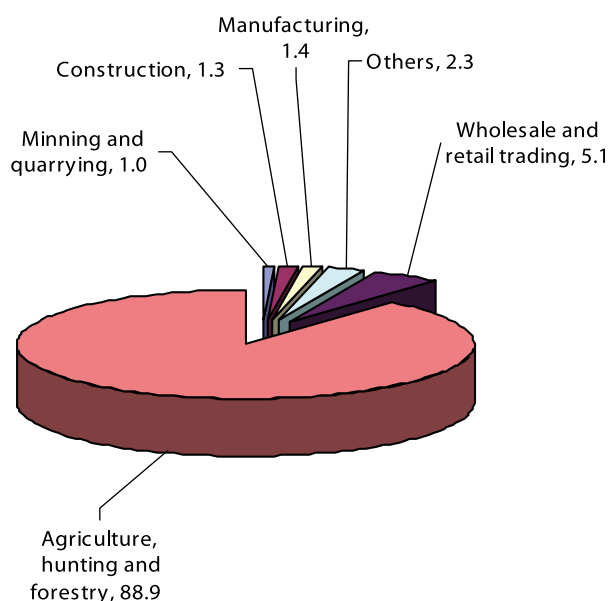
Table 29a. Composition of working children of age 5 -17, by economic sector, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Of which: economic sectors													
	Total	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining, quarrying	Manufac	Energy. Electricity	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotel, restaurant services	Transportation, communication, storage services	Real estate	Public administration	Health community services	NGOs and community services	HHs employ other's
Total	100.0	88.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.3	5.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
5-9	100.0	96.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10-14	100.0	89.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.2	5.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-17	100.0	83.4	1.1	3.3	0.2	1.8	6.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Male	100.0	87.9	1.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	5.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
5-9	100.0	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	100.0	87.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.6	6.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-17	100.0	82.0	1.6	3.6	0.3	2.0	6.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Female	100.0	90.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	5.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
5-9	100.0	94.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10-14	100.0	92.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-17	100.0	85.8	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.6	7.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5

Table 29b. Composition of working children of age 5 -17, by economic sector, age group and gender

Age groups /gender	Of which: economic sectors													
	Total	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining, quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy. Electricity	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotel, restaurant services	Transportation, communication, storage services	Real estate	Public administration	Health	NGOs and community services	HHs employ other/s
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	100.0
5-9	25.4	27.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	11.9	10.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
10-14	35.1	35.4	56.8	6.8	0.0	31.9	39.7	27.8	33.6	5.4	100.0	0.0	12.0	3.3
15-17	39.5	37.1	43.2	89.4	100.0	56.2	49.9	59.3	66.4	94.6	0.0	100.0	88.0	91.8
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	24.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	34.7	34.7	48.1	7.3	0.0	40.7	44.9	34.3	21.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
15-17	41.3	38.5	51.9	92.7	100.0	59.3	48.4	57.3	78.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	27.5	28.6	0.0	11.7	0.0	33.3	16.5	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5
10-14	35.7	36.5	87.5	5.8	0.0	16.1	31.4	10.9	54.6	38.3	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0
15-17	36.8	34.9	12.5	82.5	0.0	50.5	52.1	64.3	45.4	61.7	0.0	100.0	79.7	84.5

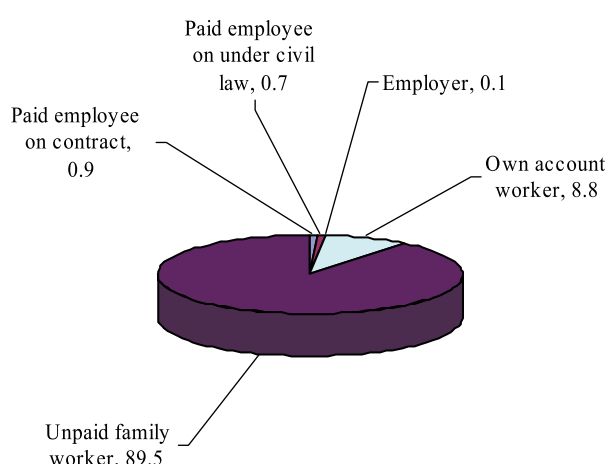
Figure 7. Distribution of working children by economic sectors, percentage



6.5.2 Working children by employment status

The majority (90.0 percent) of employed children were engaged in unpaid family business, followed by the self-employment (8.8 percent). There was no major difference in gender distribution of employment status.

Figure 8. Working children by employment status, percentage



6.5.3 Working children by occupation

Table 30 presents the distribution of working children by main occupational classification, age group and gender. The majority (84.6 percent) of children performed agricultural works, followed by elementary works (5.8 percent), services (5.1 percent) and production and trading activities (3.5 percent). In terms of gender, occupational distribution was quite similar, but the major occupation for children of age 5-9 years was agriculture and service activities. Older children were mainly engaged in other occupations.

Figure 9. Distribution of working children by occupation, percent

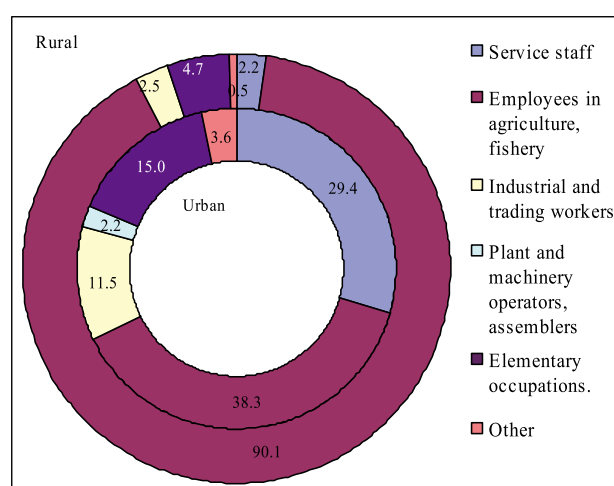


Table 31 presents the estimates of working children of age 5 -17 years by duration of work experience, age group and gender, while Table 31a refers to their percentage shares. The data suggest that many children started their economic activities at relatively earlier ages. For instance, out of children aged 15 - 17 years, 5.2 percent have worked for more than ten years. The same pattern is applied for both boys and girls.

Table 30. Working children of age 5-17, by occupation, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Total	Service sector	Agriculture and fishery	Industry and trade	Machinery operator and assembler	Elementary worker	Other
Total	100.0	5.1	84.6	3.5	0.2	5.8	0.8
5-9	100.0	2.2	89.1	0.9	-	7.6	0.3
10-14	100.0	5.7	86.1	2.8	-	5.1	0.3
15-17	100.0	6.3	80.4	5.8	0.6	5.2	1.7
Male	100.0	5.3	83.8	3.5	0.4	6.0	0.9
5-9	100.0	1.3	92.8	-	-	5.6	0.3
10-14	100.0	7.0	82.6	3.7	-	6.4	0.2
15-17	100.0	6.2	79.7	5.4	0.9	6.0	1.8
Female	100.0	4.7	85.8	3.4	-	5.4	0.7
5-9	100.0	3.3	84.2	2.0	-	10.1	0.3
10-14	100.0	3.8	91.3	1.4	-	3.3	0.3
15-17	100.0	6.6	81.7	6.5	-	3.8	1.4

Table 31. Working children of age 5-17, by duration of work spent on primary occupation, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Engaged in work during last week	Duration, worked years				
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10 and above years
Number of working children	71,330	48,189	8,044	7,714	5,702	1,681
Of whom: 5-9	18,116	16,805	963	291	57	-
10-14	25,016	18,321	2,011	3,360	1,099	226
15-17	28,198	13,063	5,071	4,063	4,546	1,455
Male	43,037	28,230	5,150	4,707	3,917	1,034
5-9	10,332	9,514	544	217	57	-
10-14	14,929	10,882	1,104	2,122	794	27
15-17	17,776	7,833	3,502	2,368	3,067	1,006
Female	28,292	19,959	2,894	3,007	1,785	648
5-9	7,784	7,291	419	74	-	-
10-14	10,087	7,438	907	1,238	305	199
15-17	10,421	5,229	1,568	1,695	1,479	449

Table 31a. Distribution of children based on work duration, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Engaged in work during last week	Duration of work				
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10 and above years
Number of working children	100.0	67.6	11.3	10.8	8.0	2.4
Of whom: 5-9	100.0	92.8	5.3	1.6	0.3	-
10-14	100.0	73.2	8.0	13.4	4.4	0.9
15-17	100.0	46.3	18.0	14.4	16.1	5.2
Male	100.0	65.6	12.0	10.9	9.1	2.4
5-9	100.0	92.1	5.3	2.1	0.6	-
10-14	100.0	72.9	7.4	14.2	5.3	0.2
15-17	100.0	44.1	19.7	13.3	17.3	5.7
Female	100.0	70.5	10.2	10.6	6.3	2.3
5-9	100.0	93.7	5.4	1.0	-	-
10-14	100.0	73.7	9.0	12.3	3.0	2.0
15-17	100.0	50.2	15.0	16.3	14.2	4.3

6.5.4 Monthly income of children in paid employment

Table 32 presents estimates of children in paid employment by monthly income. Due to small numbers, caution is advised in interpreting the data. Of working children in paid

jobs, 56.1 percent attended school at some point, while the remaining 43.9 percent did not attend any school. Out of children who did both work and study, 25.2 percent earned income of less than 10,000 tugrugs, most children or 46.1 percent earned in-

Table 32. Monthly income of children worked in paid job, tugrug

Income earned during last month (cash and in kind)	Number of children engaged in paid job					
	Number			Percentage share		
	Total	Studied	Never studied	Total	Studied	Never studied
Total children:	915	513	402	100.0	100.0	100.0
below 10000	181	129	52	19.8	25.2	12.9
11000 - 20000	378	236	142	41.3	46.1	35.3
21000 - 30000	297	104	193	32.4	20.3	47.9
31000 - 40000	19	3	16	2.0	0.5	4.0
41000 +	40	40	0	4.4	7.9	0.0
Boys:	665	308	358	100.0	100.0	100.0
below 10000	158	126	32	23.7	40.8	9.0
11000 - 20000	209	92	117	31.4	29.9	32.8
21000 - 30000	240	47	193	36.0	15.4	53.8
31000 - 40000	19	3	16	2.8	0.9	4.4
41000 +	40	40	0	6.1	13.1	0.0
Girls:	250	205	44	100.0	100.0	100.0
below 10000	24	4	20	9.5	1.9	44.6
11000 - 20000	169	144	25	67.7	70.4	55.4
21000-30000	57	57	0	22.8	27.7	0.0

come of 11,000-20,000 tugrugs, while the rest or 28.7 percent earned 21,000 tugrugs and more per month. Substantial gender disparity was not observed. However, children with the highest monthly income or income of 30,000 tugrug and above were boys only.

6.6 Children engaged in non-economic activities

Most children help to some extent, in doing household work. This section focuses on non-economic activities performed by children, by age group and gender. Table 33 uses the following classification in interpreting children's non-economic activities:

1. *Cooking / serving food for the household;*
2. *Cleaning utensils/ house;*
3. *Washing clothes / laundering;*
4. *Minor household repairs;*
5. *Shopping for the household;*
6. *Knitting and sewing;*
7. *Fetching water for drinking and washing;*
8. *Fetching fuel and preparing firewood;*
9. *Caring for the old and sick;*
10. *Looking after children / siblings;*
11. *Caring for household pets, etc;and*
12. *Voluntary / community services without pay.*

It is notable that children might be engaged in multiple household duties. Table 33a presents the percentage distribution of children engaged in household activities. Children were mainly engaged in cooking, cleaning utensils, followed by house cleaning, fetching water and fuel, washing/laundrying, and shopping for household. For instance, 71.9 percent of children were occupied with cooking and cleaning utensils, while 70.7 percent were engaged in cleaning utensils and house, and 23.9 percent in shopping for household consumption.

Children's participation in non-economic activities or household chores was estimated by age group and gender. There were substantive gaps in terms of gender. Cooking, cleaning of utensils and household were mainly done by girls, and this predominance is deepened as age rises. This is perhaps partly due to prevailing social norms in which women are traditionally assigned the tasks of cooking and cleaning within the household.



Table 33. Number of children currently engaged in household (non-economic) activities, by type of work done in the household, age group and gender

Age group/ Sex	Total number in household activity	Type of non-economic activities done in the household											
		Cooking / serving food for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes/ laundrying	Minor household repairs	Shopping for household	Knitting and sewing	Fetching water for drinking and washing	Fetching fuel and preparing firewood	Caring for the old and sick	Looking after children	Caring for household pets, etc.	Voluntary/ community services without pay
Total	464978	334544	328930	223839	20009	111099	17429	266760	208128	8395	30002	15037	13780
5-9	113191	74022	68415	19425	1454	14633	1477	48477	40298	1025	7874	2648	1450
10-14	197355	141383	144043	94505	8057	47457	6547	122650	91563	4054	14041	6007	6859
15-17	154432	119139	116472	109910	10499	49009	9406	95633	76267	3316	8087	6382	5471
Boys	240447	149775	144247	96034	15568	53192	4418	155757	127417	4124	12802	8384	6744
5-9	56622	32398	29838	6916	1157	7587	439	27989	23181	555	3625	1456	726
10-14	103812	64303	64231	40203	5808	23504	1762	72480	56641	1963	5839	3417	3186
15-17	80013	53074	50178	48915	8603	22101	2216	55289	47595	1606	3338	3511	2832
Girls	224531	184769	184684	127805	4441	57907	13011	111003	80711	4271	17200	6653	7036
5-9	56569	41624	38578	12509	296	7046	1038	20488	17117	469	4249	1192	724
10-14	93543	77080	79812	54302	2249	23953	4785	50171	34922	2092	8202	2590	3674
15-17	74419	66064	66295	60995	1896	26908	7189	40345	28671	1710	4749	2871	2638

Table 33a. Children currently engaged in household (non-economic) activities, by type of work done in the household, age group and gender

Age group/ Sex	Total number in household activity	Type of non-economic activities done in the household											
		Cooking / serving food for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes/ laundrying	Minor household repairs	Shopping for household	Knitting and sewing	Fetching water for drinking and washing	Fetching fuel and preparing firewood	Caring for the old and sick	Looking after children	Caring for household pets, etc.	Voluntary/ community services without pay
Total	100.0	71.9	70.7	48.1	4.3	23.9	3.7	57.4	44.8	1.8	6.5	3.2	3.0
5-9	100.0	65.4	60.4	17.2	1.3	12.9	1.3	42.8	35.6	0.9	7.0	2.3	1.3
10-14	100.0	71.6	73.0	47.9	4.1	24.0	3.3	62.1	46.4	2.1	7.1	3.0	3.5
15-17	100.0	77.1	75.4	71.2	6.8	31.7	6.1	61.9	49.4	2.1	5.2	4.1	3.5
Boys	100.0	62.3	60.0	39.9	6.5	22.1	1.8	64.8	53.0	1.7	5.3	3.5	2.8
5-9	100.0	57.2	52.7	12.2	2.0	13.4	0.8	49.4	40.9	1.0	6.4	2.6	1.3
10-14	100.0	61.9	61.9	38.7	5.6	22.6	1.7	69.8	54.6	1.9	5.6	3.3	3.1
15-17	100.0	66.3	62.7	61.1	10.8	27.6	2.8	69.1	59.5	2.0	4.2	4.4	3.5
Girls	100.0	82.3	82.3	56.9	2.0	25.8	5.8	49.4	35.9	1.9	7.7	3.0	3.1
5-9	100.0	73.6	68.2	22.1	0.5	12.5	1.8	36.2	30.3	0.8	7.5	2.1	1.3
10-14	100.0	82.4	85.3	58.1	2.4	25.6	5.1	53.6	37.3	2.2	8.8	2.8	3.9
15-17	100.0	88.8	89.1	82.0	2.5	36.2	9.7	54.2	38.5	2.3	6.4	3.9	3.5

Table 34. Number of children engaged in household duties, water and fuel fetching, by age group, gender, and hours spent per week

Number of children engaged in household duties				Fuel and water fetching				
Hours per week	Children engaged in housekeeping duties	Engaged only in household work	Engaged in work and household duties	Hours spent	Children engaged in fuel and water fetching	Age groups		
						5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years
Total	464,978	401,732	63,246	Total	294,233	59,960	132,458	101,816
<5	135,826	122,371	13,455	<5	191,076	45,585	85,449	60,042
5 – 9	135,739	118,460	17,279	5 – 9	67,095	9,529	30,622	26,943
10 – 14	76,013	64,980	11,033	10 – 14	22,210	3,160	10,548	8,502
15 – 24	68,347	57,348	10,999	15 – 24	10,553	1,335	4,470	4,747
25 – 34	30,251	24,688	5,564	25 – 34	2,429	260	1,181	988
35 – 42	9,287	6,922	2,365	35 – 42	320	0	4	316
43 – 48	2,868	1,968	900	43 – 48	253	50	15	187
49 – 55	2,146	1,639	506	49 – 55	90	0	0	90
56 +	4,501	3,355	1,145	56 +	209	40	168	0
				Boys:	169,743	34,297	77,191	58,255
				<5	101,279	25,311	45,455	30,513
				5 – 9	43,363	5,895	19,958	17,510
				10 – 14	15,007	1,949	7,548	5,510
				15 – 24	7,741	878	3,265	3,599
				25 – 34	1,568	215	777	575
				35 – 42	275	0	4	271
				43 – 48	253	50	15	187
				49 – 55	90	0	0	90
				56 +	168	0	168	0
				Girls:	124,490	25,663	55,267	43,561
				<5	89,798	0,275	39,994	29,529
				5 – 9	23,732	3,635	10,663	9,434
				10 – 14	7,202	1,210	3,000	2,992
				15 – 24	2,812	458	1,205	1,148
				25 – 34	861	45	403	413
				35 – 42	45	0	0	45
				43 +	40	40	0	0

Table 34 suggests that water and fuel fetching is mainly performed by boys, which requires physical strength and overcoming long distance journey. In household shopping tasks both boys and girls participate. For activities such as household minor repair, knitting, sewing, which require minimum skills, older children are preferred. On the other hand, for tasks such as caring for babies and siblings, where skills are not so important, younger children seemed better suited.

Since many children participate in water and fuel fetching, special tabulation has been developed to provide disaggregation by hours spent, age group and gender. According to the United Nations System of National Accounts, SNA revision 1993, these two activities fall under the ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupations) classification under group 6210 (Subsistence Agriculture and Fishery Workers). However, national practices differ in computation of GDP and treatment of these activi-



ties. Table 34 provides related information. If water and fuel fetching should be treated as an economic activity, the number of child workers in Mongolia would increase substantially. If to use ILO definition of child labour

based on hours worked per week, as provided in Chapter 3, and treat water and fuel fetching as an economic activity, Table 34 would then suggest that, 105,524 children aged 5-11 years engaged in these activities, 4,104 children aged 12-14 years who spend more than 14 hours per week in performing these tasks, as also 277 children in the age group of 15-17 who spend in excess of 43 hours weekly on these tasks, would be categorized as 'child

labourers'. Whether these numbers are to be added to child labour estimated from the currently economically active children will be discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter 7

CHILD LABOUR, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOUR

7.1 Introduction

As Mongolia has ratified the ILO Conventions No.138 and No.182, the provisions of the national labour law are more or less in line with the relevant ILO Conventions that set different age standards for admission to work on the basis of the nature of the work. However, as is the situation in other countries, legislation alone is not sufficient to address the complexities of child labour. Therefore, social and economic measures, coupled with effective law enforcement, are needed to address poverty and inequality, which are often the root causes of the problem. For this purpose, it is useful to study the reasons compelling children to seek work and the dangers that children are exposed to.

This chapter discusses the magnitude of child work and of child labour, on the basis of the NCLS findings presented in Chapter 6. Data analysis is also made in order to identify the causes and consequences of children's engagement in economic and non-economic activities. The respective perceptions of working and non-working children on the reasons of why they are engaged in economic and non-economic activities are examined, as also matters related to the health hazards from working and time spent by working children for recreation/leisure. In addition, information on how working children view their work, is provided.

7.2 Child labour estimates

Child labour is a narrower concept than children who are at work, that is "the economically active children". For the purpose of estimation of child labour in Mongolia, based on ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, child labour is defined as follows:

Ages 5-11 = all children at work in economic activities;

Plus: age 12-14 = all children at work in economic activities [less those in light work, say, 2 hours on average per day]

Plus: age 15-17 = all children in hazard-

ous work and other worst forms of child labour [since the Mongolia NCLS 2006-2007 did not identify WFCL sectors, or what constitutes hazardous work, the only criteria to identify hazardous work for this age group is work, even if non-hazardous, for which 43 or more hours were spent per week].

This section presents child labour estimates by age group, gender and location based on current economic activity status.

For the purpose of this survey, the only criteria available for determining the "child labour" sub-set from children who are engaged in economic activities according to the ILO definition, is on the basis of hours of work. The shaded area of Table 35 indicates the extent of "child labour". The data suggest that out of 69,678 children engaged in economic activities during reference week, 43,158 (62.0 percent) were in "child labour" category. In other words, out of total children of age 5-17 years covered by the survey, 7.0 percent (43,158 children out of 621,612 survey population) were engaged in child labour, of whom 43,158 or 62.0 percent were boys, and 38.0 percent were girls. As the percentage share of economically active children, in regard to boys at work, child labour comprises of 62.1 percent, and for girls the corresponding share was 58.0 percent. The National Child Labour Survey excluded children living in institutions and street children, therefore, the results presented in this report are underestimated compared to the prevailing situation in Mongolia. Moreover, children engaged in the worst forms of child labour are usually hidden and cannot be captured fully.

Table 35. Child labour estimates based on hours spent in economic activity, by age group and gender

Hours spent per week / gender	Total	Age groups		
		5 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17
Number of working children	69678	26549	15780	27349
Under 5 hours	4687	3604	612	471
5 - 9 hours	10208	6632	1305	2272
10 - 14 hours	16468	7615	4752	4101
15 - 24 hours	12700	5168	3215	4316
25 - 34 hours	7078	1400	2375	3303
35 - 43 hours	8548	1356	1803	5388
43 - 48 hours	731	179	179	373
49 - 55 hours	1570	44	131	1395
56 and above	7689	550	1409	5730
Of which child labour	43158	26549	9112	7498
Male	42173	15110	9788	17275
Under 5 hours	2331	1982	239	111
5 - 9 hours	5502	3716	818	969
10 - 14 hours	8902	3965	2393	2544
15 - 24 hours	7052	2906	1874	2272
25 - 34 hours	4906	861	1781	2264
35 - 43 hours	5887	919	1149	3819
43 - 48 hours	499	179	118	201
49 - 55 hours	967	44	126	797
56 and above hours	6128	538	1291	4298
Of which child labour	26746	15110	6339	5297
Female	27505	11439	5992	10074
Under 5 hours	2356	1623	373	361
5 - 9 hours	4705	2916	487	1303
10 - 14 hours	7566	3650	2359	1557
15 - 24 hours	5648	2262	1341	2045
25 - 34 hours	2172	540	594	1038
35 - 43 hours	2661	437	654	1570
43 - 48 hours	232	0	61	172
49 - 55 hours	603	0	5	598
56 and above hours	1561	12	118	1432
Of which child labour	16413	11439	2773	2201

7.3 Non-school activities

During last week, out of 621,612 surveyed children 69,678 or 11.2 percent were engaged in economic activities, 401,732 or 64.6 percent performed housekeeping duties, 93,324 or 15.0 percent studied, and 56,878 or 9.2 percent neither studied nor worked. Table 36 presents data on activities performed by children during last week by age group and gender.

There was no substantive gender difference for children studied only and for children neither studied nor worked. However, 13.0 percent of boys and 9.3 percent of girls were engaged in economic activities, while 62.2 percent of boys and 67.3 percent of girls



Table 36. Activities performed by children during past week, by age group and gender

	Total	Of whom:			
		Economic activity	Household duties	Studied only	None of them
Total children	621 612	69 678	401 732	93 324	56 878
5-9	209 127	17 790	98 374	40 754	52 210
10-14	237 149	24 540	174 569	36 013	2 027
15-17	175 336	27 349	128 789	16 557	2 642
Boys	325 631	42 173	202 524	49 549	31 385
5-9	108 089	10 099	47 921	21 351	28 717
10-14	126 485	14 800	90 440	20 252	994
15-17	91 058	17 275	64 163	7 946	1 674
Girls	295 981	27 505	199 208	43 774	25 494
5-9	101 039	7 691	50 453	19 403	23 492
10-14	110 664	9 740	84 130	15 761	1 033
15-17	84 278	10 074	64 625	8 611	968
Percentage share					
Total children	100.0	11.2	64.6	15.0	9.2
5-9	100.0	8.5	47.0	19.5	25.0
10-14	100.0	10.3	73.6	15.2	0.9
15-17	100.0	15.6	73.5	9.4	1.5
Boys	100.0	13.0	62.2	15.2	9.6
5-9	100.0	9.3	44.3	19.8	26.6
10-14	100.0	11.7	71.5	16.0	0.8
15-17	100.0	19.0	70.5	8.7	1.8
Girls	100.0	9.3	67.3	14.8	8.6
5-9	100.0	7.6	49.9	19.2	23.3
10-14	100.0	8.8	76.0	14.2	0.9
15-17	100.0	12.0	76.7	10.2	1.1

performed household chores. This means that boys have more opportunities to earn income compared to girls. As the age rises, both boys and girls tend to engage more in economic and non-economic activities.

Out of 621,612 children, 118,941 were not studying. The age distribution demonstrates that children of age group of 5 - 9 years com-

prise of 82,069, children aged 10-14 years constitute 11,221, followed by 25,650 children of age group of 15-17 years. It is notable that out of children of age 10-17 who are entitled to schooling, 31 percent were not in school. Out of children who were not in school but engaged in economic activities, one third belonged to the age group of 5-9

Table 37. Activities performed by children who are not studying, during past week, by age group and gender

	Total	Of whom:		
		Economic activity	Household duties	None of them
Total children	118 941	26 128	35 934	56 878
5-9	82 069	7 834	22 026	52 210
10-14	11 221	4 128	5 066	2 027
15-17	25 650	14 166	8 843	2 642
Boys	67 263	16 636	19 242	31 385
5-9	43 399	4 185	10 497	28 717
10-14	7 183	2 618	3 571	994
15-17	16 681	9 833	5 174	1 674
Girls	51 678	9 492	16 692	25 494
5-9	38 671	3 650	11 529	23 492
10-14	4 038	1 510	1 495	1 033
15-17	8 969	4 333	3 668	968
Percentage share				
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	69.0	30.0	61.3	91.8
10-14	9.4	15.8	14.1	3.6
15-17	21.6	54.2	24.6	4.6
Boys	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	64.5	25.2	54.6	91.5
10-14	10.7	15.7	18.6	3.2
15-17	24.8	59.1	26.9	5.3
Girls	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	74.8	38.4	69.1	92.1
10-14	7.8	15.9	9.0	4.1
15-17	17.4	45.6	22.0	3.8

years, which is twice higher than children aged 10-14 years. The gender distribution suggests that out of boys in economic activities, 59.1 percent belonged to the age group of 15-17 years, while girl peers constitute 45.6 percent of all economically active girls. Children of age group of 5-9 years mainly perform household chores, who represent 54.6 percent of boys and 69.1 percent of girls.

More detailed information on children studying or not studying by engagement in economic activity has been presented in Chapter 5. The majority or 61.3 percent of children started working at very earlier ages or 5-9 years as helping in household duties.

7.4 Age at which children started economic activity

At the national level, out of children of age group of 5-17 years, one third or 201,098 children helped to some extent to household business, of whom 109,204 or 54.3 percent were boys and 91,894 or 45.7 percent were girls. Table 38 demonstrates the age at which children started their help in household business by age group, school

Table 38. Children performing household duties, by age group of starting to help, school attendance, location and gender, percentage

	Children helped to household duties		Total	School attendance	
	Number	%	Yes	No	
All children	201098	100	83.4	16.6	
	5-9	51923	100	69.8	30.2
	10-14	82309	100	95.1	4.9
	15-17	66866	100	79.5	20.5
Urban	51334	100	95.1	4.9	
	5-9	8198	100	88.9	11.1
	10-14	21437	100	99.1	0.9
	15-17	21699	100	93.6	6.4
Rural	149764	100	79.4	20.6	
	5-9	43725	100	66.2	33.8
	10-14	60872	100	93.7	6.3
	15-17	45167	100	72.8	27.2

attendance and location. Out of children who helped to household business, 83.4 percent were in school. The urban and rural distribution suggests that 95.1 percent of urban and 79.4 percent of rural children helped their households in addition to their study duties. The age at which children commence their help in household duties varies by location. At the national level, 25.8 percent of children started to work at age of 5 - 9 years, followed by 40.9 percent at age of 10 - 14 and 33.3 percent at age of 15-17 years. The majority of urban children (or 21,699 out of 51,334) started to work in household business at age of 15-17; while out of 149,764 rural children, 60,842 started their work at age of 10-14 years. This demonstrates that work participation of children of age 5-17 years in rural areas is 3 times higher than urban peers.

Table 39 differentiates the economically active children by age and location on two basis: (a) whether studying in school; or (b) whether staying away from home. The same data are presented in Table 39a but based on percentage distribution. Nation-wide, during the reference period, 3,219 children stayed away from home for work purposes,

Table 39. Number of children engaged in work outside of the household, by age group of start-up work and location

	Number of children engaged in work outside of household	School attendance		Residing away from household	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
All children	3219	2389	830	867	2352
	5 - 6	292	281	11	281
	7 - 9	303	278	25	116
	10 - 14	1483	1136	347	931
	15 - 17	1140	693	447	1024
Urban	1981	1392	589	339	1642
	5 - 6	65	65	0	65
	7 - 9	33	33	0	18
	10 - 14	881	710	170	609
	15 - 17	1003	584	419	951
Rural	1238	997	241	528	710
	5 - 6	228	216	11	216
	7 - 9	270	246	25	98
	10 - 14	603	426	177	323
	15 - 17	137	109	28	73

Table 39a. Composition of children engaged in work outside of the household, by age group at work start-up and location, percentage

	Number of children engaged in work outside of household	School attendance		Residing away from household	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
All children	100.0	74.2	25.8	26.9	73.1
5 - 6	100.0	96.1	3.9	3.9	96.1
7 - 9	100.0	91.9	8.1	61.8	38.2
10 - 14	100.0	76.6	23.4	37.2	62.8
15 - 17	100.0	60.8	39.2	10.2	89.8
Urban	100.0	70.3	29.7	17.1	82.9
5 - 6	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100
7 - 9	100.0	100	0.0	45.5	54.5
10 - 14	100.0	80.7	19.3	30.9	69.1
15 - 17	100.0	58.2	41.8	5.2	94.8
Rural	100.0	80.5	19.5	42.7	57.3
5 - 6	100.0	95.0	5.0	5.0	95.0
7 - 9	100.0	90.9	9.1	63.8	36.2
10 - 14	100.0	70.7	29.3	46.5	53.5
15 - 17	100.0	79.3	20.7	46.9	53.1

of which 1,981 were urban and 1,238 were rural children. It is notable that 1,483 or 46.1 percent of these children left their home at age of 10-14 years. The rural-urban differentiation suggests that out of 1,981 urban children, 1,003 left their home to work at age of 15 - 17 years, and out of 1,238 rural children, 603 started their work experience away from home at age of 10-14 years.

Children who responded that they started their working experience at age less than 10 years constitute 18.5 percent (595 of 3,219) of all children engaged in work outside of the household.

In terms of school attendance and working outside of the household, the percentage of urban children who are working away from home and studying is less by 10.2 points compared to rural peers. Out of total children working outside of the household, 73.1 percent live at home. There is no major difference among urban and rural children living away from home, in terms of age at which they left home for work, that mostly children left their home at age of 7-9 years (45.5 -63.8 percent) for work. Living away from home is more frequent phenomenon for rural children. Particularly, 17.1 percent of urban children live away from home, while this share is higher by 2.5 times for rural peers.

For children who started their work experience away from home at age group of 15-17 years, 39.2 percent do not study. This may be partly associated with taking up a work by these children after completion of lower secondary education. Out of children who started their work at age of 15-17 years, 58.2 percent reside in urban settlements and 79.3 percent are rural children. This may also associated with the fact that, most urban children find a job after completion of schooling.

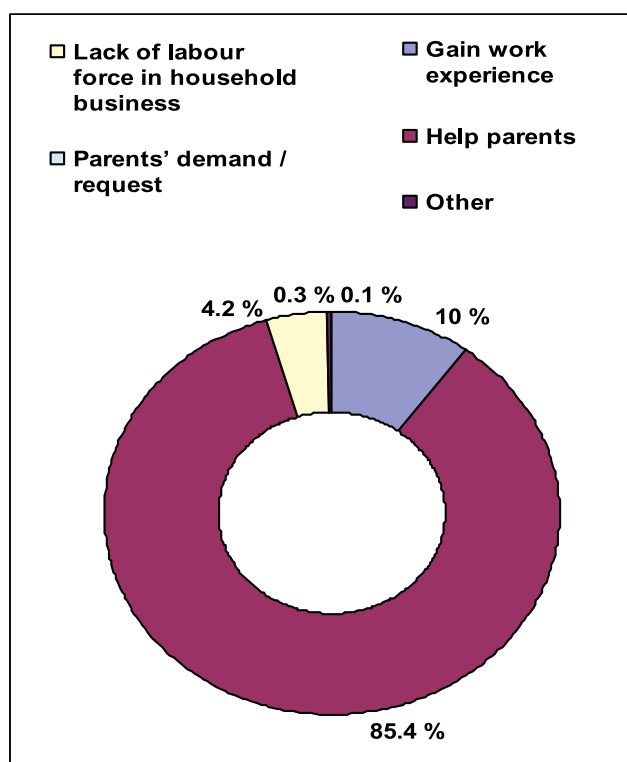
7.5 Reasons for engaging in economic activity

7.5.1 Reasons for helping in household business

The survey results revealed that, out of total children, 32.2 percent helped in their household business. Table 40 demonstrates reasons for working in household business by age group and location. Table 40a shows that the main reason for engaging in household business was to help parents (provided by 85.4 percent of 201,060 children). There was no major difference in responding so among urban and rural children and among boys and girls. Another main reasons were gaining work experience (10.0 percent) and lack of labour force in the household (4.2

percent). A negligible number of children (0.1 percent) responded that they started work under "parents' pressure", and there were no major difference observed by gender and location. Moreover, similar responses were provided by children in school and not in school (Table 41). Minor variations were observed in children's responses, particularly, the main reason as to help parents. Out of these responses, 86.4 percent belonged to children in school and 81.2 percent belonged to children not in school. These reasons were followed by gaining of work experience, cited by 10.1 percent of children in school and 9.8 percent of children not in school.

Figure 10. Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in household business

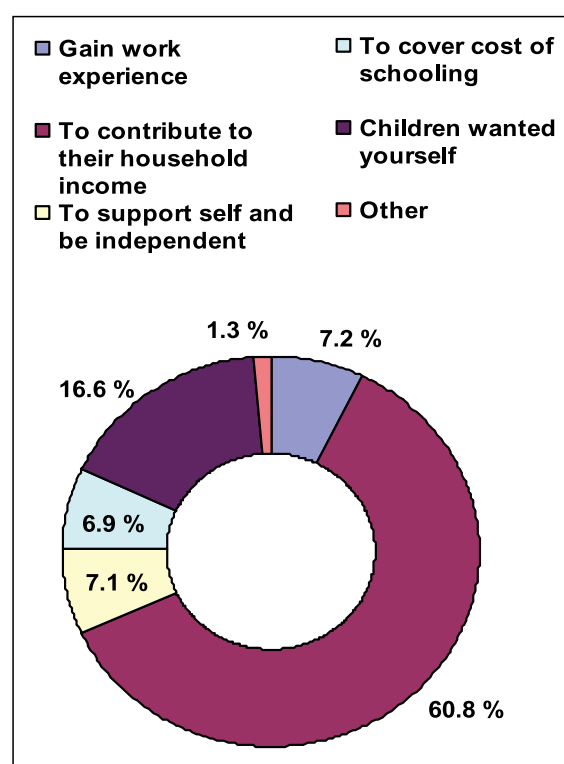


The age distribution of children helping in household activities shows that 25.8 percent comprise of children aged 5 - 9 years, followed by 40.9 percent aged 10-14 years and 33.3 percent aged 15-17 years (Table 40). In other words, one in four children who helped in household activities is below 10 years old.

7.5.2 Reasons for working outside of the household

Table 41 describes reasons for children's engagement in work outside of the household by age group, gender and location, while Figure 11 presents their percentage distribution. The majority of children or 60.8 percent (1,957 children out of 3,219) started economic activity to contribute to their household income. This response was given by

Figure 11. Distribution of children by reasons for engaging in work outside of the household



56.9 percent (1,329 children out of 2,337) of children in school and 71.2 percent (628 out of 882) of children not in school. The reason of gaining work experience was provided by 7.2 percent of all children (233 out of 3,219), 9.0 percent (211 out of 2,337) of children in school and 2.5 percent (22 out of 882) of children staying out of school. It needs to be noted that, 13.1 percent of children who are not in school explained that they work to cover cost of schooling. Some children work following their desire to support self and be independent.

Table 41 shows that reasons for engaging in work differ by gender. For instance, 4.5 percent of boys responded that, the main reason was gaining work experience, while 14.5 percent of girls cited it as their main desire. In contrast, 9.5 percent of boys started working to earn income to cover school expenses, while only 0.6 percent of girls named it

as the main reason. However, children's desire to contribute to household income was equally important both for boys and girls. The detailed data suggest that 9.0 percent of children in school responded gaining of work experience as a leading reason, while only 2.5 percent of children not in school referred to it, which was a 4-times gap.

Table 40. Reasons of children's engagement in household activities, by age group and location

	Total children			Children studying in school						Children not in school							
	Total	Gain work experience	Help parents	Lack of labour force in household business	Parents' demand / request	Oth ers	Total	Gain work experience	Help parents	Lack of labour force in household business	Parents' demand / request	Oth ers					
All children	201060	20164	171707	8374	251	564	162426	16379	140344	5318	120	265	3785	31363	3056	131	299
5-9	51923	5156	45580	1099	39	49	34690	3844	30181	651	6	7	38634	15399	448	33	42
10-14	82269	7872	70732	3541	77	47	76889	7199	66684	2924	72	10	17233	673	4048	617	5
15-17	66868	7136	53395	3734	135	468	50847	5337	43479	1742	42	248	5380	1800	11916	1991	93
Urban	51296	4947	43985	2032	0	331	47570	4737	40982	1586	0	265	2034	210	3003	446	0
5-9	8198	371	7518	302	0	7	7007	371	6331	298	0	7	16021	0	1187	4	0
10-14	21397	2037	18637	714	0	10	20897	2027	18272	588	0	10	1192	10	365	125	0
15-17	21701	2539	17831	1017	0	314	19667	2340	16379	700	0	248	500	199	1451	317	0
Rural	149764	15217	127721	6342	251	232	114856	11642	99362	3732	120	0	13987	3575	28360	2610	131
5-9	43725	4786	38062	797	39	42	27683	3474	23850	354	6	0	3726	1312	14212	443	33
10-14	60872	5835	52095	2828	77	37	55992	5172	48412	2336	72	0	16042	663	3683	492	5
15-17	45167	4597	37564	2717	135	154	31180	2996	27099	1043	42	0	4880	1601	10465	1674	93
Boys	109202	10160	92978	5417	168	479	85895	7718	74725	3218	42	191	34908	2441	18253	2199	126
Girls	91858	10004	78729	2957	83	85	76532	8661	65619	2100	78	74	23307	1344	13110	857	5

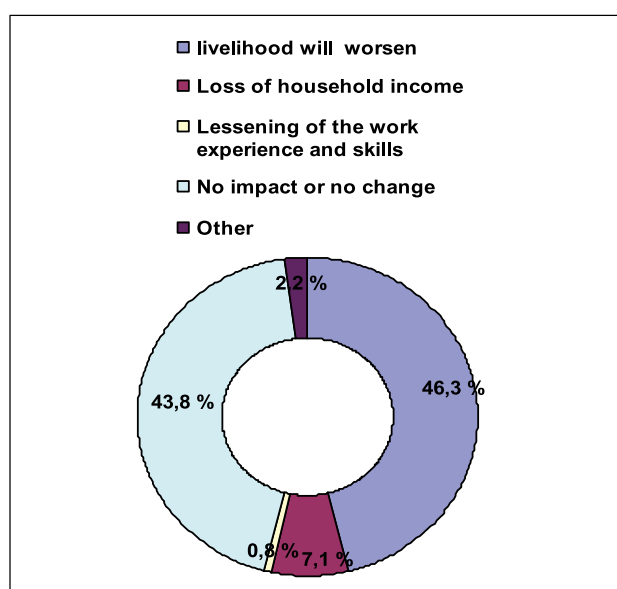
Table 41. Reasons of engaging in work outside of the household. by age group and location

	Total children				Children studying in school							Children not in school						
	Total	Gain work experience	Help parents	Lack of labour force in household business	Parents' demand / request	Others	Total	Gain work experience	Help parents	Lack of labour force in household business	Parents' demand / request	Others	Schooling associated cost					
All children	3219	233	1957	229	224	534	43	2337	211	1329	201	108	445	43	882	22	28	116
5-9	52	14	38	0	0	0	0	47	14	33	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
10-14	1079	40	623	5	0	412	0	957	40	516	0	0	401	0	123	0	5	0
15-17	2087	179	1296	224	224	122	43	1334	157	781	201	108	43	43	753	22	23	116
Urban	1981	14	1254	194	224	251	43	1387	4	850	194	108	188	43	593	10	405	116
5-9	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	391	0	246	0	0	145	0	360	0	215	0	0	145	0	31	0	0	0
15-17	1557	14	976	194	224	107	43	995	4	602	194	108	43	43	562	10	374	116
Rural	1238	219	703	35	0	282	0	950	207	480	7	0	257	0	288	12	223	0
5-9	20	14	6	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
10-14	689	40	377	5	0	267	0	597	40	301	0	0	257	0	91	0	76	0
15-17	530	165	320	30	0	15	0	339	153	179	7	0	0	0	191	12	141	0
Boys	2296	102	1396	81	218	457	43	1522	81	870	53	102	372	43	775	22	526	116
Girls	923	130	562	148	6	77	0	815	130	459	148	6	72	0	107	0	102	0

7.6 Consequences of "if child is not working"

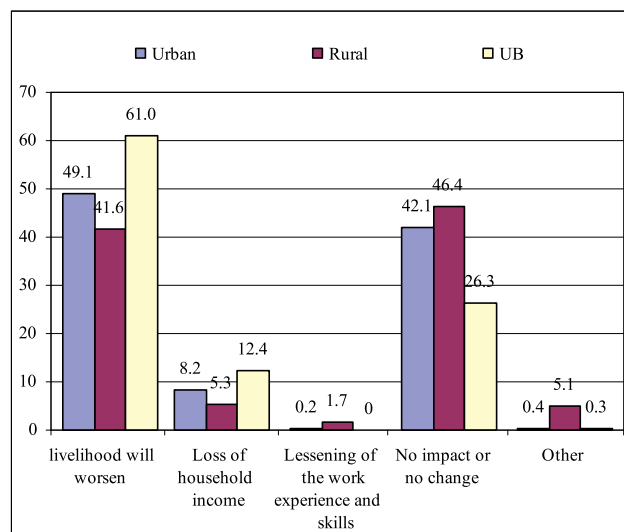
The question "If the child will stop working what will happen to your household?" was asked from the survey population. The response was mixed: 46.3 percent of children working outside of the household answered that livelihood will worsen, followed by 43.8 percent-no impact or no change, 7.1 percent-loss of household income and 0.8 percent-lessening of work experience and skills.

Figure 12. Consequences of "if the child will stop working", percentage



For both boys and girls, worsening of the livelihood and no impact were the prevailing reasons. 48.1 percent of boys and 41.7 percent of girls responded that livelihood will worsen, while the corresponding percentages for "no impact" were as 39.4 percent and 54.5 percent respectively. These reasons were investigated by urban and rural areas and Ulaanbaatar city. The next figure demonstrates that, an answer that livelihood will worsen comprise 49.1 percent for urban children and 41.6 percent for rural children. The answer "no impact" was provided by 42.1 percent of urban working children and 46.4 percent of rural working children. However, 61.0 percent of children in Ulaanbaatar were worried about worsening of their livelihood.

Figure 13. Consequences of "if child is not working"



Out of working children in Ulaanbaatar, 12.4 percent responded that their households will loose income, which means that these children were household "breadwinners".

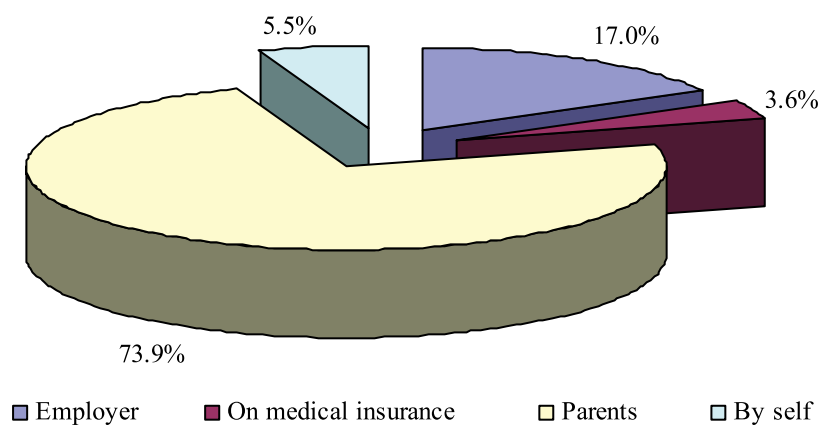
7.7 Children injured/ sick due to work

The majority of the economically active children (99.8 percent) reported that they had not been ever sick or injured due to work. However, 0.2 percent did get sick or were injured due to work. Table 42 shows types of injury, seriousness of most recent injury by gender, urban, rural and age group. Out of total children engaged in economic activity, 165 did get sick or were injured due to work, of whom 93.9 percent were boys, 6.1 percent were girls, but 17.0 percent resided in rural areas, while for urban settlement the corresponding share was 83.0 percent. Out of total children suffered injury or became sick at work, 37.0 percent did not require treatment, 43.6 percent consulted with medical doctor, 17.1 percent required hospitalization and 2.4 percent were temporary incapacitated. However, it should also be noted that, about 6.1 percent developed allergy and 93.9 percent experienced other types of illness.

Table 42. Number of children injured at current job, by type of injury, seriousness of most recent injury, gender, location and age group

	Number of children injured/ sick from being at work place			Location				
				Urban		Rural		
	Total	Sex		Total	Age group		Total	Age group
		Male	Female		10-14	15-17		10-14
Type of injury	165	155	10	137	4	133	28	28
Developed allergy	10	0	10	10	4	6	0	0
Others	155	155	0	127	0	127	28	28
Seriousness of most recent injury suffered at work:								
Total	165	155	10	137	4	133	28	28
No treatment required	61	61	0	61	0	61	0	0
Consulted with medical doctor	72	62	10	72	4	68	0	0
Required hospitalization	28	28	0	0	0	0	28	28
Temporarily incapacitated	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0

Figure 14. Type of costs of sickness/injuries, by percent



Chapter 8

CHILDREN IN HAZARDOUS WORK

8.1. Introduction

One of the worst forms of child labour is "hazardous work". Hazardous work by children is any activity or occupation which, by its nature or circumstances in which they are 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, work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer. Each country adopts a list of hazardous works after tripartite consultation. The Labour Code of Mongolia, 1999 prohibits involvement of children in works which will

have adverse impact on health and morals of the child. The list of hazardous occupations was reviewed and approved by the Ministry for Social Welfare and Labour in September 2008. The National Child Labour Survey of 2006-2007 attempted to identify and measure the share of children in hazardous work based on their working conditions, working hours and economic classification among children engaged in economic activities or working children.

8.2. Number of children engaged in hazardous work

Based on the ILO definition, the number of children engaged in hazardous sectors, or harmful activities in hazardous sectors, and children of age 15-17 years who worked for longer than 43 hours per week, and children of age 12-14 years who worked longer than 14 hours, all children at work in the age group of 5-11 years were identified. Out of 71,330 children of age of 5-17 engaged in economic activities, 67.3 percent or 48,000 were involved in hazardous work (Table 43). Out of them 61.0 percent or 29.3 thousand

Table 43. Number of children engaged in hazardous work, by age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Involved in hazardous types of economic activities ^a	Engaged in prolonged work hours ^b	Engaged in work with unhealthy conditions ^c	Child doing hazardous work ^d
5-11 years				
Male	38	762	0	15393
Female	24	12	0	11541
Total	62	773	0	26935
12-14 years				
Male	26	1536	168	7130
Female	18	183	95	4049
Total	44	1719	263	11178
15-17 years				
Male	40	5297	681	6759
Female	29	2201	303	3128
Total	69	7498	983	9887
Total children of age 5-17				
Male	104	7594	849	29282
Female	71	2396	397	18718
Total	175	9990	1246	48000

Note: ^a Illegal activities

^b Working 43 and above hours per week

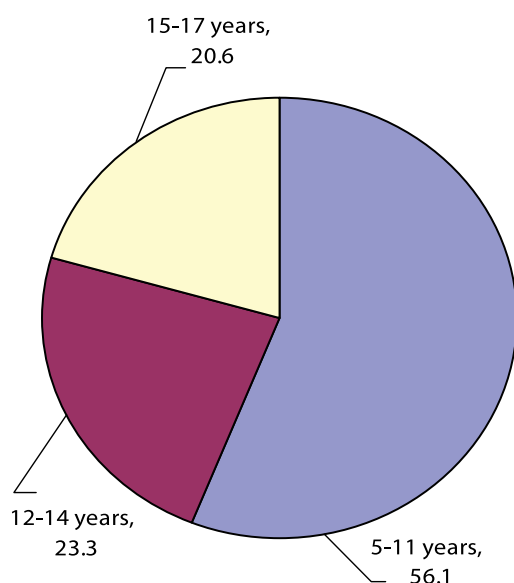
^c Unhealthy work environment

^d Number of children engaged in illegal, unhealthy and longer hours activities during last week

were boys and 49.0 percent or 18.7 thousand were girls.

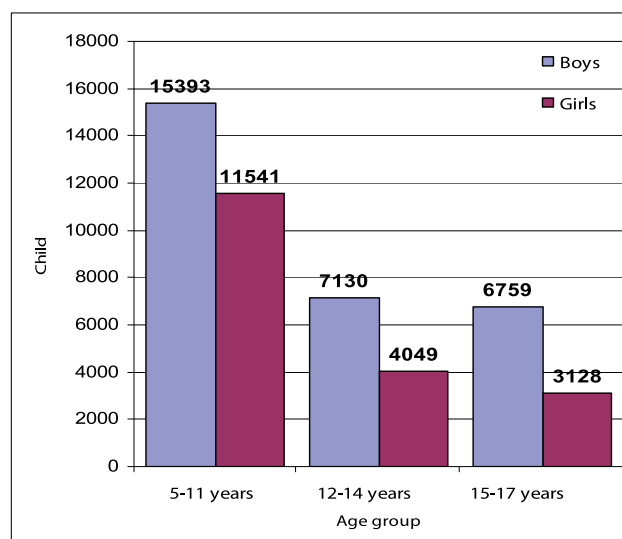
According to the ILO Convention No.138 concerning Minimum Age to Work, children below the age for completion of basic education shall not be working full time. In Mongolia, the Labour Code prohibited to engage children in work which may adversely affect their health and morals. Therefore, all children of age 5-11 years engaged in economic activities during last week or survey reference period were considered to be engaged in hazardous work. The share of these children was as 56.1 percent among all children in hazardous work. Out of children in hazardous work, six in ten belonged to the age group of 5-11 years, and four in ten were aged 12 - 17 years old.

Figure 15. Composition of children engaged in hazardous work, by age group, percent



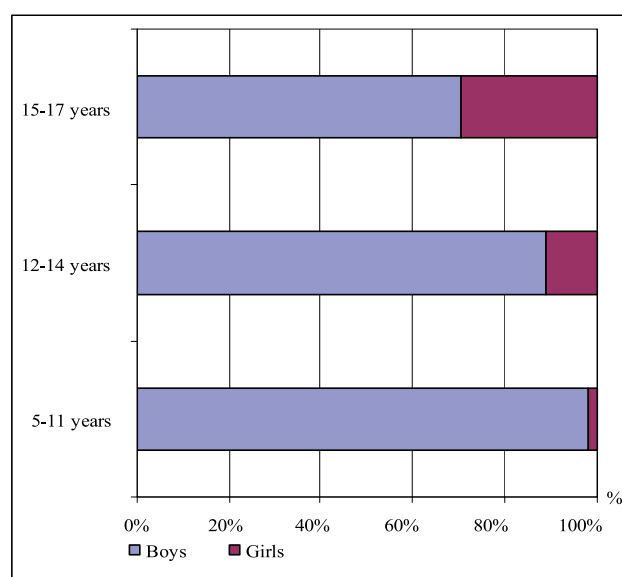
The gender and age distribution of children engaged in hazardous work shows that the majority of them were boys. Specifically, out of children of 15 - 17 years in hazardous work, two of three were boys (Figure 15). Out of 9,990 children of age 5-17 years, who worked for 43 and more hours, 76.0 percent (7,595) were boys and 24.0 percent (2,395) were girls.

Figure 16. Number of children engaged in hazardous work, by age group and gender



The majority of children who worked for more than 43 hours per week were boys. Almost all children of age group of 5-11 years who worked for more than 43 hours were boys. Also, nine of ten children of age 12-14 years and seven of ten children aged 15-17 years who worked for more than 43 hours a week were boys.

Figure 17. Composition of children who worked for more than 43 hours during last week, by gender and age group



Despite that child labour is prohibited in mining, quarrying, processing industries and construction sectors, over 200 children were involved in hazardous work related to mining, metal processing, construction of various buildings, printing and sewing/ knitting and animal skin processing.

One of the main criteria for identification of children in hazardous work were workplace conditions. By this criteria, 1,300 children were found to be engaged in hazardous conditions, of whom 68.0 percent were boys

and 32.0 percent were girls. Every second child of age 15 - 17 worked in hazardous work environment and conditions. Out of children involved in construction sector, six in ten worked at dangerous heights, two in ten worked under extreme cold temperatures, and four out of ten worked for over 43 hours per week. Sewing, textile industries and processing of secondary raw materials were considered by children as very noisy, hot and humid places with dangerous tools and machinery.

Chapter 9

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 current and usual economic activity concept and identify their seasonal variations at the national and rural, urban location. To reach this objective, the sample was sub-divided into 4 equal quarterly rounds with 3-month data collection frequency. Each quarterly round covers 3.072 households, and the results were summarized on an annual basis, and some indicators were estimated on a quarterly basis.

It should be noted that, the survey quarterly rounds are not the same as calendar records. The Child Labour Survey covered four quarters or one year from the beginning of July 2006 to the end of June 2007. Accordingly, the 1st quarterly round extended from July to September of 2006; the 2nd quarterly round covered October to December of 2006; the 3rd quarterly round lasted from January to March of 2007; and the last 4th quarterly round continued from April to June of 2007.

9.2. Working children of age of 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 44).

A comparison of the number of children using current economic activity status suggests that the highest number or 118,405 children worked in the 1st quarterly round or during July-September. In contrast, the lowest number of children was enumerated in the 2nd quarterly round or October-December as 40,462, which was almost 3- times gap. The above table shows that child employment in Mongolia significantly varies between seasons. The most highest number 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 school vacation season many children and youth used to be engaged in economic activities.

The age structure of the economically active children of age 5-17 years was similar during



Table 44. Number of working children of age of 5 - 17 years, by quarters

Age groups / gender	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Total	118405	40462	56117	70336
5-9	30702	7381	14282	20101
10-14	43930	12140	19200	24795
15-17	43773	20941	22635	25440
Male	68044	25352	37412	41343
5-9	17195	4625	9147	10361
10-14	24585	6369	12657	16107
15-17	26264	14358	15608	14875
Female	50361	15110	18705	28993
5-9	13507	2756	5135	9740
10-14	19345	5771	6543	8688
15-17	17509	6583	7027	10565

Table 45. Age structure of children of age 5-17 who worked during last week, by quarters, percent

Age groups / gender	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	57.5	62.7	66.7	58.8
5-9	56.0	62.7	64.0	51.5
10-14	56.0	52.5	65.9	65.0
15-17	60.0	68.6	69.0	58.5
Female	42.5	37.3	33.3	41.2
5-9	44.0	37.3	36.0	48.5
10-14	44.0	47.5	34.1	35.0
15-17	40.0	31.4	31.0	41.5

all quarters, except the 2nd quarterly round. During the 2nd quarterly round or October-December, five of ten children were 15-17 years old, followed by the one third of 10-14 years old. Moreover, during this time, two out of ten were aged 5-9 years. This pattern is observed for both girls and boys.

Table 45 presents the number of children by quarters and gender. During the survey's 2nd and 3rd quarterly rounds or winter and spring seasons, boys' economic activity was higher than girls'. Particularly, during these seasons, seven out of ten employed children were boys.

9.3. Working children by economic sectors

There was a general trend that the majority of children were engaged in agricultural sector with a slight decrease during winter and spring seasons, or eight out of ten children worked for this sector.

Depending on the season, the number of working children varies across economic sectors (Table 46). During the survey's 2nd quarterly round or October-December, the number of working children in agricultural sector was the lowest compared to other seasons. However, this shift is reflected in other sectors' employment size, especially, the share of working children in non-agriculture sectors has increased. During this season, the share of children who worked in hotels and restaurants and in wholesale and

Table 46. Distribution of children of age 5-17, by economic sectors and quarters

Economic sectors	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	90.1	83.5	87.4	91.2
Mining, quarrying	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
Manufacturing	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.7
Construction	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	0.4	3.7	0.0	2.5
Hotel, restaurant	4.4	6.9	6.8	4.0
Transportation, communication	0.6	1.6	3.2	0.2
Others	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.8
Total. %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 47. Composition of working children by employment status, quarters, %

Occupation	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Employee	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Self-employed	12.8	7.5	6.9	4.3
Unpaid family worker	85.5	90.8	91.5	93.9
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total. %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

retail trading were the highest, or were 6.9 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. During the survey's 3rd quarterly round or January-March, no working child was enumerated in construction, wholesale or retail trading. However, during the survey's 1st quarterly round or July-September, out of total working children, 1.7 percent were employed in mining sector, which was higher by 1.1-1.4 points compared to other sectors.

9.4. Working children by employment status

The next Table presents the number of working children by current economic activity or during preceding one week by employment status on a quarterly basis. Out of these children, 1.5-1.7 percent were engaged in paid or contract work.

The majority of children was engaged in



Figure 18. Occupational distribution of working children, by quarters, %

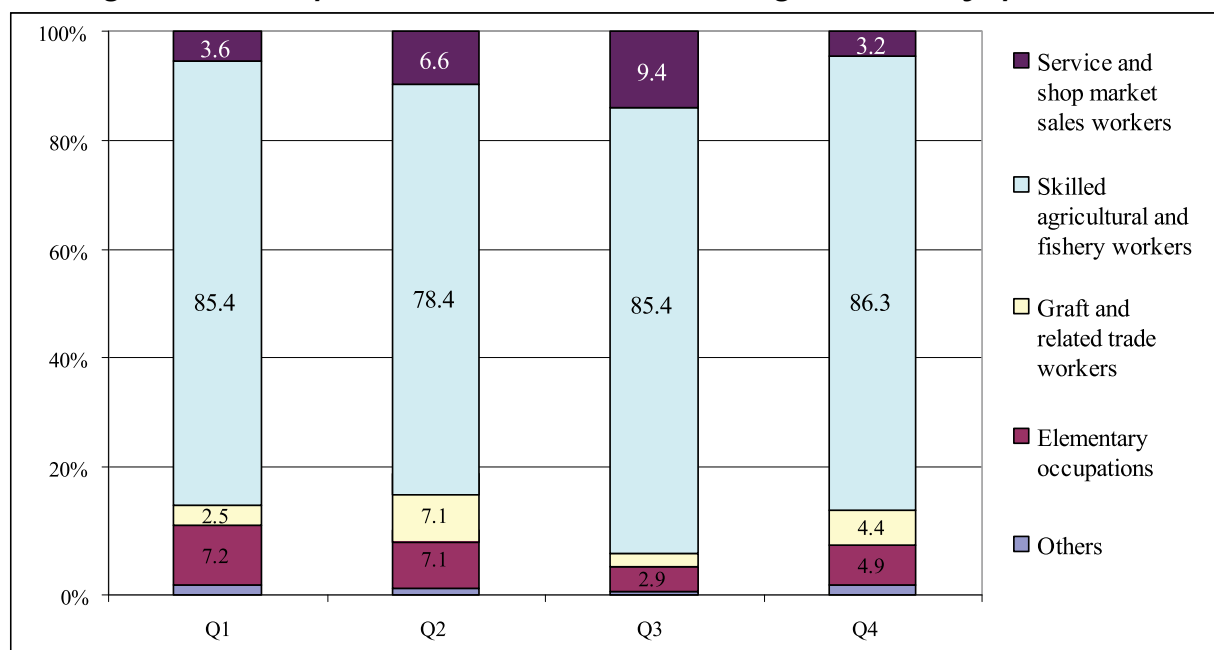


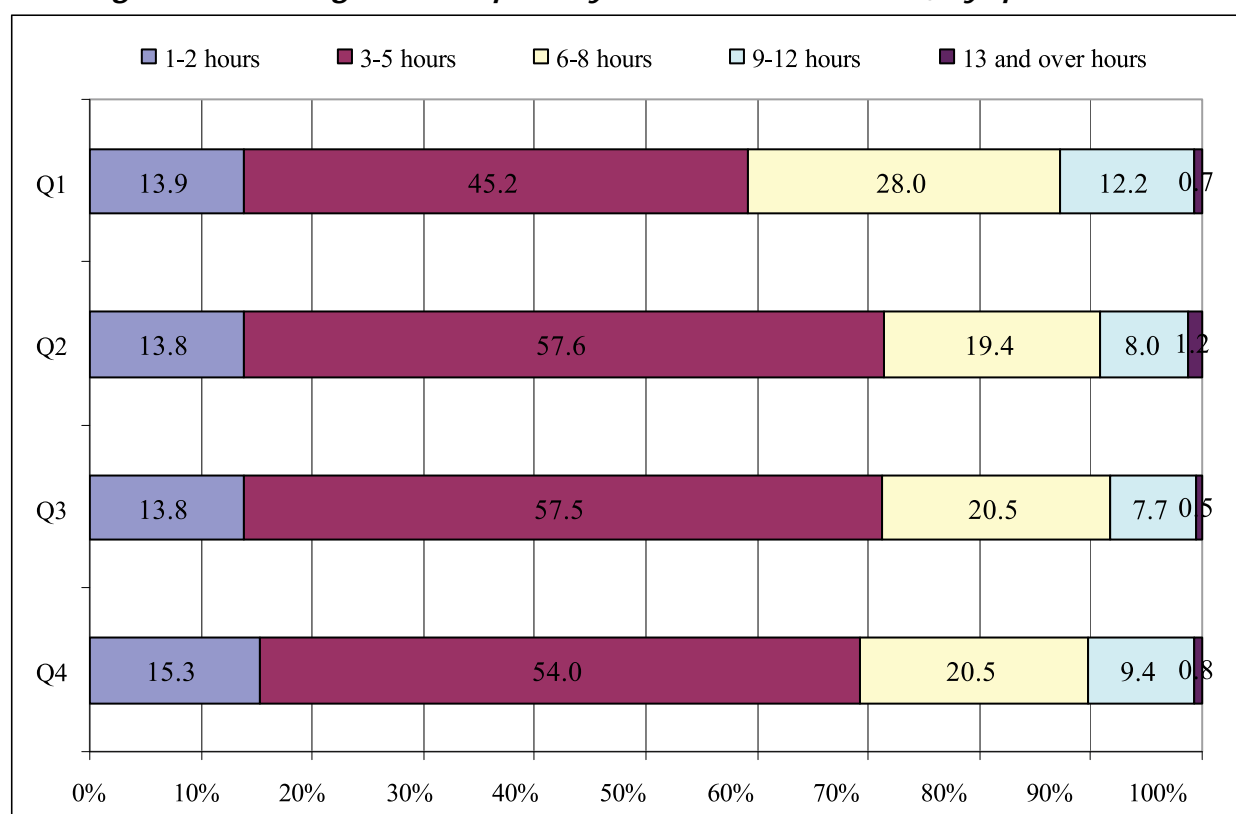
Table 48. Estimates of average hours spent as free by children, by quarters

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Total number of children	586756	605238	650175	636173
Children without free time	2529	3117	5110	2978
Children with free time	584227	602121	645065	633195
Of which: hours				
1-2 hours	81346	83004	88817	96592
3-5 hours	264232	346871	370809	342016
6-8 hours	163556	116745	132362	129713
9-12 hours	70994	48283	49808	59766
13 and above hours	4099	7218	3269	5108
Total children. in %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children without free time	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
Children with free time	99.6	99.5	99.2	99.5

household business without pay, particularly, the lowest level or 85.5 percent was observed during the 1st quarter and the highest rate of 93.9 percent was observed during the 4th quarter. However, it is notable that for the self-employed children, the situation was reverse, meaning that the highest share was in the 1st quarterly round, and the lowest rate was for the 4th quarterly round. In general, most children were engaged in work during summer season.

9.5. Working children by occupation

The majority of working children was engaged in agriculture related activities. However, the quarterly analysis suggests that, the lowest participation level or 78.4 percent was in the 2nd quarter and the highest level or 86.3 percent was in the 4th quarter. The highest level of child workers in service and trade services (9.4 percent) was

Figure 19. Average hours spent by children as free time, by quarters. %

observed in the 3rd quarterly round or January-March. Moreover, more children were engaged in elementary work during the 1st and 2nd quarters or July-December. Also, the highest share of working children in production and trading activities (7.1 per cent) was observed in the 2nd quarter and the lowest rate was observed in the 3rd quarter.

9.6. Free time

This section discusses the hours spent a day by working children of age 5-17 years as free time by seasonal variations.

The estimates of free time based on seasonal variations indicate that, in the survey's 3rd quarterly round or during January - March, out of total children, 0.8 percent responded that they had any free time, while for other quarters this share was as 0.4 - 0.5 percent. Figure 19 demonstrates that hours spent by children as free time vary by seasons and quarters. Except for the survey's 1st quarterly round, the seasonal fluctuations of children's free time were similar. However, during the 1st quarterly round or July-September, out of total children 28.0 percent spent 6-8 hours as free time. This 8-points increase was partially associated with the longer days during summer school breaks and extended staying outside of home. These longer hours result-



ed in a shift of the share of children spending 3-4 hours as free time during other quarters. However, the share of children spending 1-2 hours as free time remained similar in all quarters.

The age structure of children demonstrates that, four out of 10 children who enjoyed some hours of free time belonged to age group of 10-14 years, and remaining 6 children were aged of 5-9 years and 15 -17 years old. This pattern is applied for all quarters. In terms of gender, this pattern has remained unchanged as well.

Out of children who had some free time, 51 percent were boys and 49 percent were girls, and this pattern was similar for all quarters.

Chapter 10

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEYS

10.1. Introduction

In 2002-2003, the National Statistical Office conducted, for the first time, the "Labour Force Survey" combined with "Child Labour Survey", following the international standard methodology, on a quarterly basis. This nation-wide survey enabled to define the seasonal characteristics of child employment. Using the definitions and methodology developed by the ILO, the survey produced broad spectrum of information about economic activity of children, the scope and nature children's work. The survey has served as a foundation for child employment data base.

The National Child Labour Survey of 2006-2007 aimed at defining participation of children of age 5-17 in economic and non-economic activities. The survey collected data on children of age 5-17 by gender, urban and rural location, and their seasonal variations. In order to reach survey objectives, the multi-strata sampling techniques were utilized in this survey. The sample was divided into 4 equal quarters with sample selection every three months. A two-stage probability sample design with enumeration areas was used: sampling with probability proportional to size (PPS) was adopted at the first stage with primary sampling units and at the second stage from each unit 12 households were selected based on a random circular systemic sampling with probability proportional to size (CSSPPS) techniques. In other words, the sample households were selected based on two-stage sub-sampling methods. Since the survey questions were combined with child labour data, the sample units were divided into two equal parts of 6:6 sub-units or households with working children or households without children or with no working children. For each quarterly round 3,072 households were selected and collected data were processed on a quarterly basis.

10.2. Economic activity of children of age 5-17 years

The economic activity status of children of age 5-17 years is estimated as current activity or activity during the reference period of last 7 days. Based on this status, all children were classified into four categories such as, children engaged in economic activity (with possibility of also doing some housekeeping activities or domestic chores), children engaged only in housekeeping activities (non economic activity), children only studied and children who were idle (including the sick, children with disability).

The survey of 2006-2007 provided the share of the children engaged in housekeeping activities as 64.6 (401,732 out of 612,621) which is the decrease by 10.2 points compared to the previous survey (74.8 percent). But the share of children engaged in economic activity was 11.2 percent and the share of children studied only was 15.0 percent, showing an increase by 1.5 and 6.8 points compared to the previous survey.

It is seen that, most children are contributing to housekeeping activities. For the 2002-2003 survey, the percent of girls engaged in housekeeping activity (50.9 percent) was slightly higher than for boys (49.1 percent). For the second survey, the percent of boys (50.4 percent) engaged in housekeeping activity is higher than for girls (49.6 percent).

Table 49. Economically active and not-active children of 5-17 years by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys

Economic activity/ Sex	Total		Of which: By age group					
			5-9		10-14		15-17	
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity*	9.7	11.2	6.9	8.5	7.0	10.3	17.9	15.6
Housekeeping activity only	74.8	64.6	62.0	47.0	82.9	73.6	76.7	73.5
Schooling only	8.2	15.0	9.3	19.5	9.6	15.2	4.6	9.4
Idle	7.3	9.2	21.8	25.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5
Boys	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity*	11.6	13.0	8.0	9.3	8.8	11.7	21.4	19.0
Housekeeping activity only	71.6	62.2	59.2	44.3	80.3	71.5	72.2	70.5
Schooling only	8.7	15.2	9.2	19.8	10.3	16.0	5.4	8.7
Idle	8.0	9.6	23.7	26.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.8
Girls	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity*	7.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	5.0	8.8	14.3	12.0
Housekeeping activity only	78.1	67.3	65.0	49.9	85.7	76.0	81.2	76.7
Schooling only	7.7	14.8	9.3	19.2	8.8	14.2	3.8	10.2
Idle	6.5	8.6	19.8	23.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1

* Some children engaged in economic activities may be also doing some housekeeping activities

Figure 20. Distribution of children of age of 5-17 years by economic activity during reference week, based on Child Labour Surveys

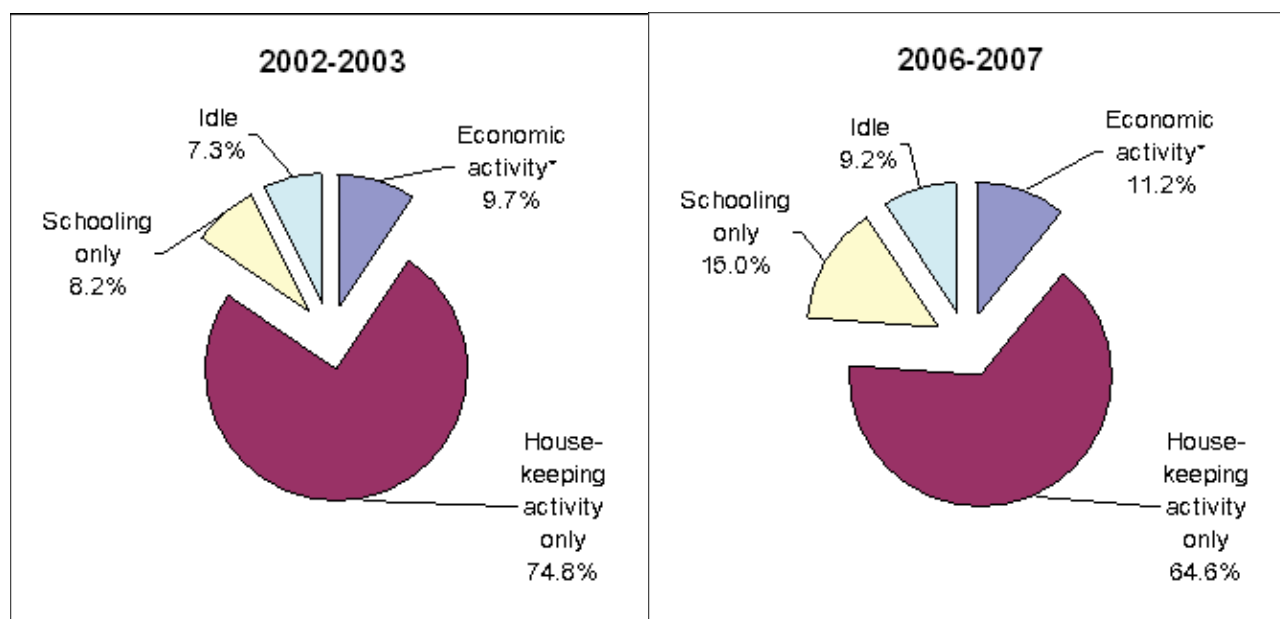


Figure 21. Gender distribution of children of 5-17 years by economic activity during reference week, based on Child Labour Surveys



The share of boys engaged in economic activity, or boys only studied or idle is higher than for girls (Figure 21). Three of five children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activity are boys.

10.3. Number of working children of age 5-17 years

The survey of 2006-2007 reveals that out of 621,612 children, 71,330 are engaged in some kind of economic activities or so-called working children, and child employment rate is 11.5 percent, which was 10.1 percent in 2002-2003. This is an increase by 1.4 percentage points. The gender disaggregated

data suggest that employment rate for boys is 13.2 percent and 9.6 percent for girls, which have been increased by 1.2 and 1.5 points compared to the respective previous rates. The number of working children using current economic activity concept or during last week is estimated as 71,330, which indicates an increase by 4.0 percent or 2,749 compared to 2002-2003.

The age disaggregated data suggest that the share of children of age groups 5 - 9 and 10-14 years has been increased by 3.1 - 3.9 points respectively against 2002-2003 survey, while the share working children of age 15-17 years has been declined by 6.9 points

Table 50. Number of children of age 5-17 years engaged in economic activity during last week, based on Child Labour Surveys

Age group / Gender	Child Labour Surveys		Share, percent	
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total	68580	71330	100.0	100.0
5-9	15320	18116	22.3	25.4
10-14	21407	25016	31.2	35.1
15-17	31853	28198	46.4	39.5
Male	41874	43037	61.1	60.3
5-9	9005	10332	13.1	14.5
10-14	13762	14929	20.1	20.9
15-17	19107	17776	27.9	24.9
Female	26706	28293	38.9	39.7
5-9	6315	7784	9.2	10.9
10-14	7645	10087	11.1	14.1
15-17	12746	10422	18.6	14.6

(Table 50). In overall, the number of working boys has been declined by 0.8 points between two reference periods and reached 60.3 percent, while the number of girls has been increased by the same percentage points, and stood at 39.7 percent. The gender distribution of the economically active children has remained the same as six out of ten are boys and four out of ten are girls. Figure 22 presents that the age distribution pattern of working girls and boys for both 2002 - 2003 and 2006-2007 surveys has remained the same as the age structure of

working children. The 2002-2003 survey demonstrated that children of age 15-17 years old were dominant among all working children, while in 2006-2007, the age-specific labour force participation rate was similar. According to 2006-2007 survey, the majority of children are engaged in agricultural activities, however, there has been a 2.8-percent-age points decline in its share to total economy. Accordingly, the share of children in other non-agricultural sectors has increased slightly.

Figure 22. Comparison of age distribution of working boys and girls of age 5-17 years, by age group, based on Child Labour Surveys

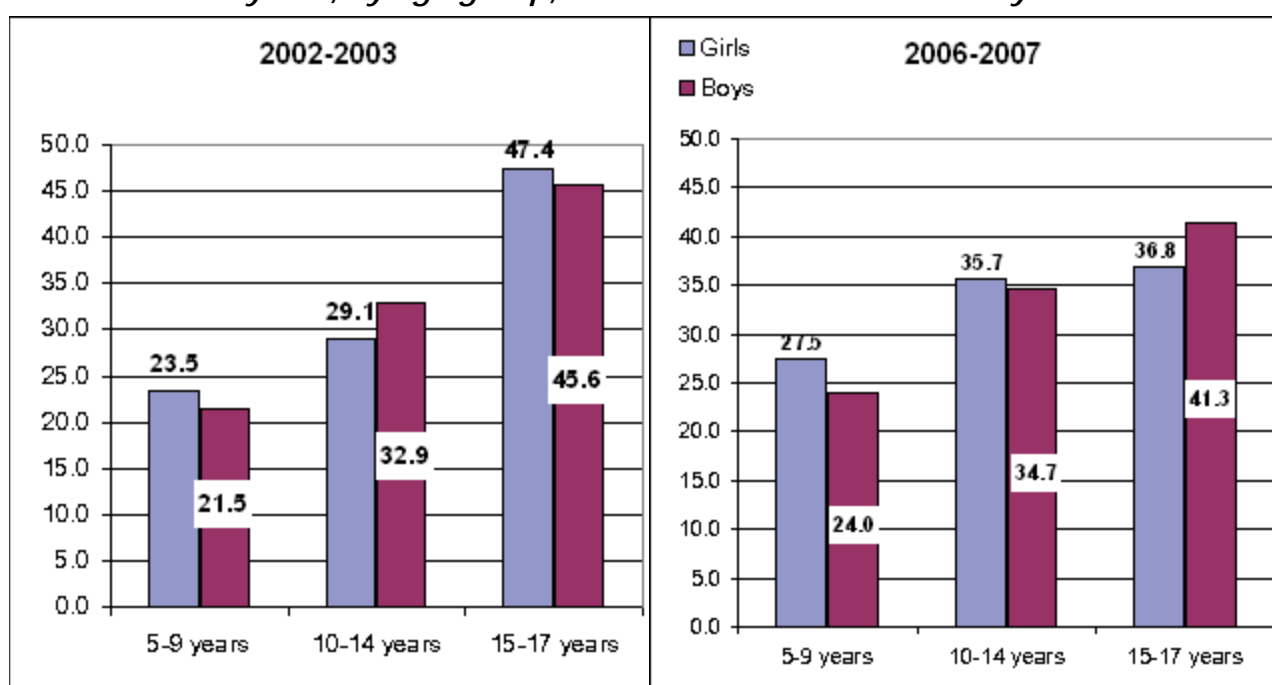


Table 51. Number of working children of age 5-17 years, by economic sectors, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Child Labour Surveys		Share, percent	
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total	68581	71331	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	62880	63428	91.7	88.9
Mining, quarrying	552	689	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing	701	1028	1.0	1.4
Electricity, gas and water supply		57	0.0	0.1
Construction	217	928	0.3	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3148	3651	4.6	5.1
Hotel, restaurant	353	833	0.5	1.2
Transportation, communication	185	328	0.3	0.5
Others	545	389	0.8	0.5

Report of National Child Labour Survey 2006 - 2007

The distribution of working children by employment status shows that, the number of children with employment contract has been declined by 0.4 percent, while the number of self-employed children has been increased

by 11.4 percent, and reached 6.3 thousand. However, the number of unpaid family workers has been increased by 3.4 percent and has reached 63.9 thousand.

Table 52. Number of working children by employment status, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Child Labour Survey		Share, percent	
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total	68580	71330	100.0	100.0
Employment contract holders	694	666	1.0	0.9
Civil contract holders	460	465	0.7	0.7
Employers	36	53	0.1	0.1
Self-employed	5652	6286	8.2	8.8
Unpaid family workers	61738	63860	90.0	89.5

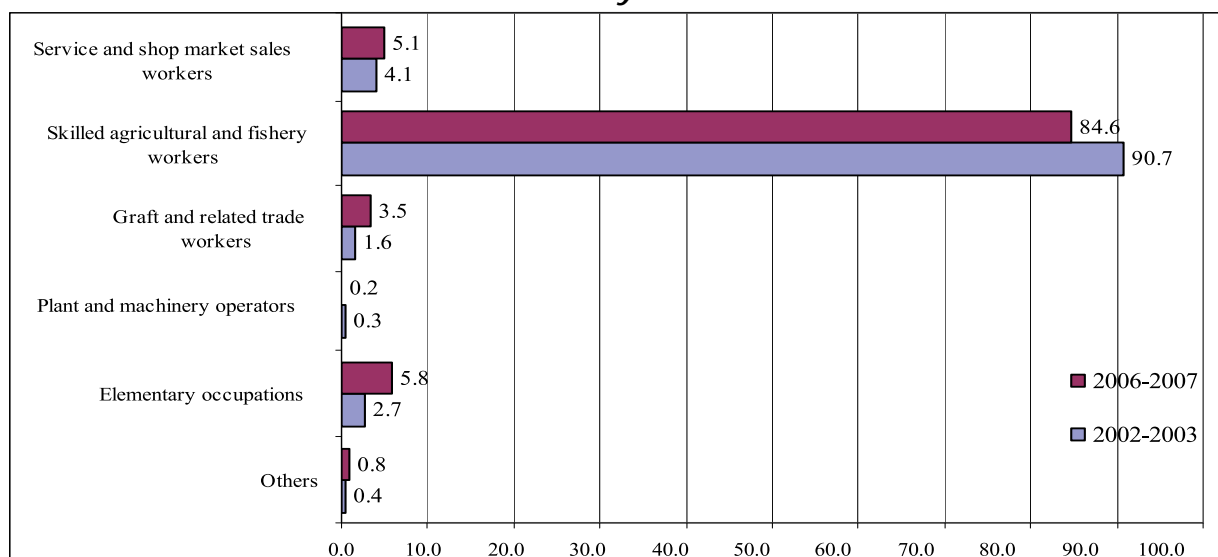
The employment status structure suggests marginal changes between the two surveys. The share of working children as contract holders and employers have been almost unchanged, and the share of the self-em-

ployed children has been increased by 0.6 points, while the share of unpaid family worker children in household business has been declined by 0.5 percentage points.

Table 53. Number of working children, by occupation, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Child Labour Surveys		2006-2007 2002-2003	%
	2002-2003	2006-2007		
Total	68580	71330	104.0	
Service and trading	2839	3606	127.0	
Agricultural and fishery worker	62237	60358	97.0	
Industrial and trading expert	1105	2486	225.0	
Technician, operator and assembler	239	166	69.5	
Elementary worker	1869	4118	220.3	
Other	291	596	204.8	

Figure 23. Distribution of working children of age 5 - 17 years by occupation, based on survey results



In 2006-2007, compared to the previous survey, the number of industrial and trading workers and elementary workers has been increased by 2.2 times. In contrast, the number of children as machinery operators and assemblers has been declined almost 2 times.

In 2006-2007, the share of working children engaged in service, retail trade, industrial and elementary works has been increased by 1.0 - 3.1 points compared to the previous survey. Moreover, children engaged in agricultural activities have been reduced by 6.1 percentage points.

10.4. Child labour

In 2006-2007, out of 69,678 working children or children engaged in economic activities during last one week, 61.9 percent or 43,159 are classified as child labourers, which is an increase by 11.1 percentage points compared to the 2002-2003 survey (38,856 child labourers out of 65,729 working children).

In 2006-2007, the share of child labourers in the total child population is 6.9 percent (43,159 children out of 621,612), which is an increase by 1.2 percentage points over the corresponding 2002-2003 survey estimate of 5.7 percent (38,856 children out of 679,049). Regarding the child labour population in 2006-2007, 62.0 percent (26,746 children out of 43,159) were boys and 38.0 percent (16,413) were girls. The proportion of working children among boys who classified as engaged in child labour (63.4 percent) was higher than for girls (59.7 percent). However, compared to 2002-2003, the share of girls in the total child labour population has been increased in 2006-2007.

As indicated earlier, the National Child Labour Survey excluded street children and children living in institutions from the estimates; moreover, the worst forms of child labour are usually hidden, which makes it difficult to capture children in such forms.

Table 54. Child labour estimates based on hours worked during last week in economic activities, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Child Labour Surveys		2006-2007 2002-2003 %
	2002-2003	2006-2007	
Number of children covered by the survey	679049	621612	91.5
During last week:			
Engaged in economic activities	65729	69678	106.0
Male	40406	42173	104.4
Female	25323	27505	108.6
Engaged in child labour	38856	43159	111.1
Male	25445	26746	105.1
Female	13411	16413	122.4

Chapter 11

SAMPLING ERRORS

11.1. 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:

- *The estimated value of the parameter;*
- *The standard error;*
- *The coefficient of variation;*
- *The 95-percent confidence interval; and*
- *The number of observations which the estimate is based.*

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

TOTAL POPULATION

Table 55

Category	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95 % Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
TOTAL	2.193.037	47.190	3289.1	2.186.459	2.199.615	0.1
LOCATION						
Urban	1.285.204	28.124	18607.9	1.247.988	1.322.420	1.4
Rural	907.833	19.065	21897.0	864.039	951.627	2.4
SEX						
Male	1.073.518	23.132	5700.5	1.062.177	1.084.919	0.5
Female	1.119.519	24.057	8982.6	1.101.554	1.137.484	0.8
REGION						
West	375.575	7.764	1195.5	373.184	377.965	0.3
Khangai	510.679	10.007	3682.3	503.314	518.043	0.7
Center	371.759	8.389	13867.5	344.024	399.494	3.7
East	179.902	3.819	9606.6	160.689	199.115	5.3
Ulaanbaatar	755.130	17.211	5063.2	745.003	765.256	0.7
AIMAGS & CITY						
Arkhangai	82.144	1.405	2976.7	76.190	88.097	3.6
Bayan-Ulgii	92.185	2.228	4366.3	83.453	100.918	4.7
Bayankhongor	82.180	1.633	236.4	81.707	82.652	0.3
Bulgan	56.549	1.141	3717.5	49.114	63.984	6.6
Govi-Altai	52.772	1.067	2531.5	47.709	57.835	4.8
Dornogovi	49.389	1.048	2065.7	45.257	53.520	4.2
Dornod	65.161	1.477	3133.1	58.895	71.428	4.8
Dundgovi	44.236	1.164	895.5	42.445	46.027	2.0
Zavkhan	72.069	1.407	333.9	71.402	72.737	0.5
Uvurkhangai	94.362	1.752	1245.9	91.870	96.854	1.3
Umnugovi	40.152	1.152	543.5	39.065	41.239	1.4
Sukhbaatar	52.680	1.227	2081.8	48.517	56.844	4.0
Selenge	77.315	1.439	4179.8	68.955	85.675	5.4
Tuv	72.156	1.333	626.7	70.902	73.409	0.9
Uvs	78.976	1.512	4086.8	70.803	87.150	5.2
Khovd	79.571	1.550	1281.7	77.008	82.135	1.6
Khuvsgul	113.893	2.615	173.4	113.546	114.240	0.2
Khentii	62.061	1.115	4391.7	53.277	70.844	7.1
Darkhan-Uul	79.104	1.866	8140.9	62.822	95.385	10.3
Ulaanbaatar	755.130	17.211	5063.2	745.003	765.256	0.7
Orkhon	81.552	1.461	3787	74.378	88.726	4.4
Govisumber	9.408	387	244.1	8.919	9.896	2.6

LABOUR FORCE

Table 56

Category	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95 % Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
TOTAL	1.013.465	21.670	5108.2	1.003.249	1.023.681	0.5
LOCATION						
Urban	529.195	11.551	6211.1	516.773	541.617	1.2
Rural	484.270	10.119	11319.3	461.631	506.909	2.3
SEX						
Male	522.471	11.165	6293.2	509.884	535.057	1.2
Female	490.994	10.505	11319.3	488.624	493.364	0.2
REGION						
West	183.018	3.786	3202.7	176.612	189.423	1.7
Khangai	259.462	5.116	836.4	257.790	261.135	0.3
Center	186.039	4.164	4815.4	176.408	195.669	2.6
East	75.904	1.603	3618.5	68.667	83.141	4.8
Ulaanbaatar	309.042	7.001	2266.0	304.510	313.574	0.7
AIMAGS & CITY						
Arkhangai	46.082	818	1270.5	43.541	48.623	2.8
Bayan-Ulgii	34.971	841	2408.8	30.154	39.789	6.9
Bayankhongor	41.119	828	1814.7	37.490	44.749	4.4
Bulgan	28.033	531	1500.1	25.033	31.033	5.4
Govi-Altai	27.425	571	1043.5	25.338	29.512	3.8
Dornogovi	24.899	550	43.2	24.813	24.986	0.2
Dornod	24.081	531	1209.5	21.662	26.500	5.0
Dundgovi	20.883	556	178.7	20.526	21.240	0.9
Zavkhan	37.064	726	476.4	36.111	38.016	1.3
Uvurkhangai	46.508	837	2907.8	40.692	52.324	6.3
Umnugovi	21.946	594	811.6	20.322	23.569	3.7
Sukhbaatar	25.852	610	2259.9	21.332	30.371	8.7
Selenge	38.390	694	647.1	37.095	39.684	1.7
Tuv	40.642	768	2828.3	34.985	46.298	7.0
Uvs	41.633	819	4285.1	33.063	50.203	10.3
Khovd	41.926	829	1893.5	38.139	45.713	4.5
Khuvsgul	64.183	1.490	1906.8	60.370	67.997	3.0
Khentii	25.972	462	149.1	25.674	26.270	0.6
Darkhan-Uul	35.549	843	2713.1	30.123	40.975	7.6
Ulaanbaatar	309.042	7.001	2266	304.510	313.574	0.7
Orkhon	33.536	612	791.4	31.953	35.119	2.4
Govisumber	3.730	159	426.1	2.878	4.582	11.4

EMPLOYED

Table 57

Category	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95 % Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
TOTAL	898.932	19.226	770.3	897392	900473	0.1
LOCATION						
Urban	442.498	9.712	7490.8	427516	457480	1.7
Rural	456.434	9.514	8261.1	439912	472956	1.8
SEX						
Male	463.780	9.931	3368.9	457042	470518	0.7
Female	435.152	9.295	2598.6	429955	440350	0.6
REGION						
West	169.259	3.531	2544.2	164170	174347	1.5
Khangai	235.910	4.679	254	235402	236418	0.1
Center	162.186	3.604	2452.5	157280	167091	1.5
East	66.573	1.428	1482.5	63608	69538	2.2
Ulaanbaatar	265.006	5.984	549.9	263906	266105	0.2
AIMAGS & CITY						
Arkhangai	42.302	753	2951.1	36399	48204	7.0
Bayan-Ulgii	33.368	794	2375.6	28617	38120	7.1
Bayankhongor	39.052	791	2205.5	34641	43463	5.6
Bulgan	25.296	468	1384.3	22527	28065	5.5
Govi-Altai	25.329	527	390.8	24547	26110	1.5
Dornogovi	20.422	438	544.6	19333	21511	2.7
Dornod	23.969	526	1283.8	21401	26537	5.4
Dundgovi	18.823	502	53.4	18716	18930	0.3
Zavkhan	32.991	668	48.6	32893	33088	0.1
Uvurkhangai	44.437	791	3137.6	38161	50712	7.1
Umnugovi	19.778	533	1294.8	17189	22368	6.5
Sukhbaatar	20.346	494	790.2	18766	21927	3.9
Selenge	34.773	624	176.6	34420	35126	0.5
Tuv	37.620	710	1511.7	34597	40644	4.0
Uvs	38.834	776	3127.4	32579	45089	8.1
Khovd	38.737	766	2231.8	34273	43201	5.8
Khuvsgul	61.274	1.428	1599.2	58076	64472	2.6
Khentii	22.258	408	591.6	21074	23441	2.7
Darkhan-Uul	28.104	682	2415.0	23274	32935	8.6
Ulaanbaatar	265.006	5.984	549.9	263906	266105	0.2
Orkhon	23.550	448	337.4	22875	24225	1.4
Govisumber	2.665	115	242.0	2181	3149	9.1

UNEMPLOYED

Table 58

Category	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95 % Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
TOTAL	114.533	2.444	4337.9	105856.9	123208.6	3.8
LOCATION						
Urban	86.697	1839	1279.7	84137.6	89256.3	1.5
Rural	27.836	605	3058.3	21719.3	33952.3	11.0
SEX						
Male	58.691	1234	2924.3	52842.2	64539.4	5.0
Female	55.842	1210	1413.6	53014.7	58669.2	2.5
REGION						
West	13.759	255	658.5	12442.1	15076.2	4.8
Khangai	23.553	437	1090.4	21371.9	25733.6	4.6
Center	23.853	560	2362.9	19127.3	28578.9	9.9
East	9.331	175	2136.0	5059.0	13603.1	22.9
Ulaanbaatar	44.037	1.017	2815.9	38405.0	49668.5	6.4
AIMAGS & CITY						
Arkhangai	3.781	65	1680.6	419.7	7142.0	44.4
Bayan-Ulgii	1.603	47	33.2	1536.3	1669.1	2.1
Bayankhongor	2.068	37	390.8	1286.0	2849.3	18.9
Bulgan	2.737	63	115.9	2505.6	2969.0	4.2
Govi-Altai	2.096	44	652.7	790.5	3401.3	31.1
Dornogovi	4.478	112	587.8	3301.9	5653.1	13.1
Dornod	112	5	74.3	-37.0	260.3	66.6
Dundgovi	2.060	54	125.3	1809.6	2310.7	6.1
Zavkhan	4.073	58	525	3023.0	5123.0	12.9
Uvurkhangai	2.071	46	229.8	1611.8	2531.0	11.1
Umnugovi	2.167	61	483.2	1200.7	3133.5	22.3
Sukhbaatar	5.505	116	1469.7	2565.9	8444.6	26.7
Selenge	3.616	70	470.6	2675.3	4557.6	13.0
Tuv	3.022	58	1316.6	388.4	5654.8	43.6
Uvs	2.799	43	1157.7	483.5	5114.4	41.4
Khovd	3.189	63	338.3	2511.9	3865.2	10.6
Khuvsgul	2.909	62	307.6	2294.0	3524.5	10.6
Khentii	3.714	54	740.7	2232.8	5195.6	19.9
Darkhan-Uul	7.445	161	298.0	6848.8	8040.9	4.0
Ulaanbaatar	44.037	1017	2815.9	38405.0	49668.5	6.4
Orkhon	9.986	164	453.9	9078.5	10894.3	4.5
Govisumber	1.065	44	668.0	-270.6	2401.4	62.7

EMPLOYED CHILDREN

Table 59

Category	Estimate	Number of observations	Standard error	95 % Confidence interval		Design effect
				Lower	Upper	
TOTAL	71330	1915	3538.9	64252.0	78407.8	5.0
LOCATION						
Urban	7575	307	192.8	7189.0	7960.1	2.5
Rural	63755	1608	3731.7	56291.9	71218.8	5.9
SEX						
Male	43037	1152	4518.9	33999.7	52075.2	10.5
Female	28292	763	979.9	26332.6	30252.3	3.5
REGION						
West	17635	416	406.4	16822.0	18447.7	2.3
Khangai	35128	857	2700.1	29727.9	40528.2	7.7
Center	13109	457	1896.2	9316.8	16901.4	14.5
East	4032	134	489.4	3053.5	5011.3	12.1
Ulaanbaatar	1425	51	161.4	1102.7	1748.2	11.3
AIMAGS & CITY						
Arkhangai	7812	172	242.9	7326.6	8298.1	3.1
Bayan-Ulgii	1695	49	322.9	1049.7	2341.3	19.0
Bayankhongor	3704	90	737.6	2228.6	5178.9	19.9
Bulgan	1340	18	966.2	-592.0	3272.7	72.1
Govi-Altai	3870	99	1170.0	1530.4	6210.5	30.2
Dornogovi	390	27	1.9	386.3	393.7	0.5
Dornod	1083	24	78.7	925.2	1240.0	7.3
Dundgovi	979	43	16.0	946.8	1011.0	1.6
Zavkhan	1177	18	371.3	434.4	1919.7	31.5
Uvurkhangai	2952	83	15.3	2920.9	2982.2	0.5
Umnugovi	1447	91	497.2	452.5	2441.5	34.4
Sukhbaatar	1958	75	741.9	474.3	3442.0	37.9
Selenge	3914	93	703.2	2507.9	5320.6	18.0
Tuv	5251	151	1057.1	3137.2	7365.6	20.1
Uvs	4401	130	359.3	3682.1	5119.5	8.2
Khovd	6491	120	1098.5	4294.2	8688.1	16.9
Khuvsgul	19276	491	1258.6	19759.2	21793.7	6.5
Khentii	992	35	173.8	644.1	1339.2	17.5
Darkhan-Uul	1075	47	383.0	308.7	1840.7	35.6
Ulaanbaatar	1425	51	161.4	1102.7	1748.2	11.3
Orkhon	44	3	34.7	-25.8	113.0	79.6
Govisumber	53	5	35.8	-18.8	124.5	67.7

Annex 1

STATISTICAL TABLES

Report of National Child Labour Survey 2006 - 2007

Table 1. Population age, gender structure and gender ratio

Age group	Total		Male		Female		Gender ratio ¹
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
00 – 04	175571	7.8	87499	8.0	88073	7.7	99.3
05 – 09	209127	9.3	108089	9.9	101039	8.9	107.0
10 – 14	237149	10.6	126485	11.5	110664	9.7	114.3
15 – 19	278816	12.5	141483	12.9	137333	12.0	103.0
20 – 24	210246	9.4	100171	9.1	110075	9.6	91.0
25 – 29	187117	8.4	86935	7.9	100182	8.8	86.8
30 – 34	184566	8.2	90342	8.2	94223	8.3	95.9
35 – 39	168625	7.5	80063	7.3	88563	7.8	90.4
40 – 44	159786	7.2	75113	6.9	84673	7.4	88.7
45 – 49	131207	5.9	61940	5.7	69267	6.1	89.4
50 – 54	95932	4.3	44563	4.1	51368	4.5	86.8
55 – 59	61521	2.7	28623	2.6	32898	2.9	87.0
60–64	52279	2.3	25560	2.3	26720	2.3	95.7
65–69	33393	1.5	16284	1.5	17109	1.5	95.2
70+	51997	2.4	22604	2.1	29393	2.5	76.9
Total	2237332	100	1095754	100	1141578	100	96.0

¹ number of males per 100 females

Table 2. Marital status, by urban/rural and regions

Marital status	Total			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never married	34.9	37.9	32.1	39.1	34.4	36.1	28.3
Married	53.3	55.1	51.7	52.9	47.4	58.1	58.7
Co-habitated	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.8
Separated	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.5
Divorced	2.2	1.3	3.1	1.5	3.9	1.0	1.7
Widowed	7.1	3.6	10.2	3.6	10.5	3.8	10.0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Population of age 15 and above	1615485	773682	841803	454392	524039	319290	317764
Number of married persons	861185	426106	435080	240484	248523	185622	186557

Table 3. Literacy rate of a dult population by ur ban/rural and regions

Urban, rural /Regions	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%
Urban	99.4	98.7	98.3
Rural	97.5	97.7	97.4
Central	98.9	98.8	98.9
Eastern	96.7	96.9	96.5
Western	97.8	97.8	97.7
K hangai	98.3	98.5	98.2
Ulaanbaatar	99.6	99.6	99.5
National	98.6	98.7	98.6

Table 4. Literacy rate of adult populatio n by age group and urban/ rural

Age groups	National average			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15 – 24	98.4	98.0	98.8	99.3	99.1	99.6	97.0	96.4	97.5
25 – 34	99.0	98.8	99.2	99.7	99.6	99.6	98.2	97.9	98.6
35 – 44	98.9	99.0	98.8	99.5	99.5	99.4	98.1	98.3	97.8
45 – 54	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.5	98.4	98.6	98.1
55 – 64	99.0	99.6	98.4	99.7	99.9	99.5	97.7	99.1	96.3
65+	95.7	98.7	93.2	97.4	99.7	95.5	93.1	97.2	89.4
Total	98.6	98.7	98.6	99.4	99.4	99.3	97.5	97.7	97.4

Table 5. Number and percent of children of age 5-17, by age group, gender, urban/ rural, regions and aimag/ capital city

		Total children:				Total	
		Boys		Girls		Percent	Number
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number		
Total		52.4	325631	47.6	295981	100.0	621612
5-9		51.7	108089	48.3	101039	100.0	209127
10-14		53.3	126485	46.7	110664	100.0	237149
15-17		51.9	91058	48.1	84278	100.0	175336
Urban:	5-9	50.1	54140	49.9	53860	100.0	107999
	10-14	53.7	71928	46.3	61952	100.0	133880
	15-17	50.4	54749	49.6	53843	100.0	108592
	Total	51.6	180817	48.4	169655	100.0	350472
Rural:	5-9	53.3	53949	46.7	47179	100.0	101128
	10-14	52.8	54556	47.2	48712	100.0	103268
	15-17	54.4	36309	45.6	30435	100.0	66744
	Total	53.4	144814	46.6	126325	100.0	271140
Region:	Western	52.9	62999	47.1	56118	100.0	119117
	Khangai	53.3	83362	46.7	72993	100.0	156355
	Central	52.6	56770	47.4	51178	100.0	107948
	Eastern	51.9	27202	48.1	25199	100.0	52400
	Ulaanbaatar	51.3	95299	48.7	90492	100.0	185792
Aimag, capital city:	Arkhangai	52.5	13388	47.5	12119	100.0	25508
	Bayan-Ulgii	50.9	16256	49.1	15702	100.0	31959
	Bayankhongor	52.6	14423	47.4	13003	100.0	27426
	Bulgan	55.1	9232	44.9	7529	100.0	16760
	Govi-Altai	55.0	8241	45.0	6747	100.0	14988
	Dornogovi	46.8	6465	53.2	7362	100.0	13827
	Dornod	55.8	9134	44.2	7237	100.0	16371
	Dundgovi	55.9	7491	44.1	5906	100.0	13397
	Zavkhan	52.3	11129	47.7	10130	100.0	21259
	Uvurkhangai	49.7	12436	50.3	12583	100.0	25018
	Umnugovi	55.2	5828	44.8	4729	100.0	10557
	Sukhbaatar	46.9	7749	53.1	8761	100.0	16511
	Selenge	51.5	12673	48.5	11952	100.0	24625
	Tuv	56.2	11328	43.8	8811	100.0	20139
	Uvs	55.7	13696	44.3	10871	100.0	24567
	Khovd	51.9	13678	48.1	12667	100.0	26345
	Khuvsgul	54.3	19725	45.7	16600	100.0	36325
	Khentii	52.9	10318	47.1	9200	100.0	19518
	Darkhan-Uul	50.5	11164	49.5	10928	100.0	22092
	Ulaanbaatar	51.3	95299	48.7	90492	100.0	185792
	Orkhon	55.9	14158	44.1	11159	100.0	25317
	Govisumber	55.0	1821	45.0	1490	100.0	3310

Table 6. Number of children of age 5-17, by location, regions, head of household, and household size

Location, regions	Total	Household head		Household size		
		Male headed	Female headed	1-3	4-6	7 and above
Urban	350,472	278,018	72,454	59,312	250,215	40,945
Rural	271,140	243,176	27,964	33,546	201,037	36,556
Regions						
Western	119,117	109,412	9,705	10,947	84,042	24,128
Khangai	156,355	137,863	18,492	21,428	116,485	18,442
Central	107,948	88,183	19,764	17,746	80,162	10,039
Eastern	52,400	45,125	7,275	7,890	40,074	4,437
Ulaanbaatar	185,792	140,610	45,181	34,847	130,490	20,455
Children of age 5-17	621,612	521,194	100,418	92,858	451,253	77,501

Table 7. Children of age 5-17 years by schooling and work status during reference week, by age group, urban/rural, gender and regions, percent

	Total children				Attending school						Not attending school					
	Economic activity	House keeping	Schooling only	Idle	Total		Economic activity	House keeping	Schooling only	Total		Economic activity	House keeping	Idle	Total	
					Percent	Number				Percent	Number				Percent	Number
Total	11.2	64.6	15.0	9.2	100.0	621612	8.7	72.8	18.6	100.0	502671	22.0	30.2	47.8	100.0	118941
5-9	8.5	47.0	19.5	25.0	100.0	209127	7.8	60.1	32.1	100.0	127058	9.5	26.8	63.6	100.0	82069
10-14	10.3	73.6	15.2	0.9	100.0	237149	9.0	75.0	15.9	100.0	225928	36.8	45.1	18.1	100.0	11221
15-17	15.6	73.5	9.4	1.5	100.0	175336	8.8	80.1	11.1	100.0	149686	55.2	34.5	10.3	100.0	25650
Urban:	5-9	0.8	53.6	20.3	100.0	107999	1.2	67.8	31.1	100.0	70435	0.2	27.0	72.8	100.0	37565
	10-14	1.8	85.8	11.9	100.0	133880	1.7	86.0	12.3	100.0	129935	4.8	78.2	17.0	100.0	3946
	15-17	3.6	89.2	6.2	100.0	108592	2.2	91.1	6.7	100.0	100777	21.5	65.2	13.3	100.0	7815
Total		2.1	76.9	12.7	100.0	350472	1.8	83.4	14.8	100.0	301147	4.0	37.1	58.9	100.0	49325
Rural:	5-9	16.7	40.1	18.7	100.0	101128	16.1	50.6	33.3	100.0	56623	17.4	26.7	55.9	100.0	44505
	10-14	21.5	57.8	19.4	100.0	103268	19.0	60.1	20.9	100.0	95993	54.1	27.2	18.6	100.0	7275
	15-17	35.1	47.8	14.7	100.0	66744	22.3	57.6	20.0	100.0	48909	70.0	21.0	9.0	100.0	17835
Total		23.0	48.7	18.0	100.0	271140	19.0	56.8	24.2	100.0	201524	34.7	25.3	40.0	100.0	69616
Sex:	Boys	13.0	62.2	15.2	100.0	325631	9.9	70.9	19.2	100.0	258368	24.7	28.6	46.7	100.0	67263
	Girls	9.3	67.3	14.8	100.0	295981	7.4	74.7	17.9	100.0	244303	18.4	32.3	49.3	100.0	51678
Region:	Western	14.7	72.0	5.4	100.0	119117	10.1	82.8	7.1	100.0	89765	28.6	39.1	32.3	100.0	29352
	Khangai	21.6	51.0	17.8	100.0	156355	18.7	58.6	22.8	100.0	122587	32.2	23.4	44.4	100.0	33769
	Central	12.1	65.0	14.8	100.0	107948	10.3	71.5	18.1	100.0	88000	19.7	36.3	44.0	100.0	19948
	Eastern	7.5	47.5	32.2	100.0	52400	4.7	54.4	40.9	100.0	41158	18.0	22.2	59.8	100.0	11243
	Ulaan baatar	0.8	76.0	14.1	100.0	185792	0.3	83.4	16.3	100.0	161162	3.7	27.6	68.7	100.0	24629

Table 8. Children of age of 5-17 years by schooling and work status during reference week, by aimag and capital city, percent

	Total children					Attending school					Not attending school						
	Economic activity	Housekeeping	Schooling only	Idle	Total		Economic activity	Housekeeping	Schooling only	Total		Economic activity	Housekeeping	Idle	Total		
					Percent	Number				Percent	Number				Percent	Number	
Aimag, capital city:	Total	11.2	64.6	15.0	9.2	100.0	621612	8.7	72.8	18.6	100.0	502671	22.0	30.2	47.8	100.0	118941
	Arkhangai	25.5	52.9	13.5	8.0	100.0	25508	14.4	67.8	17.9	100.0	19279	60.1	7.1	32.8	100.0	6228
	Bayan-Ulgii	5.3	82.8	1.7	10.2	100.0	31959	1.7	96.1	2.2	100.0	24365	17.0	40.2	42.8	100.0	7594
	Bayankhongor	13.5	42.7	33.3	10.5	100.0	27426	10.6	45.9	43.5	100.0	21028	22.9	32.1	45.0	100.0	6399
	Bulgan	8.0	41.2	42.5	8.3	100.0	16760	8.4	42.9	48.7	100.0	14634	5.4	29.5	65.2	100.0	2127
	Govi-Altai	25.7	57.0	8.8	8.5	100.0	14988	19.1	68.3	12.5	100.0	10497	41.1	30.7	28.2	100.0	4491
	Dornogovi	2.2	66.1	20.0	11.7	100.0	13827	1.1	74.3	24.6	100.0	11212	6.9	31.0	62.1	100.0	2615
	Dornod	6.6	66.4	18.4	8.6	100.0	16371	4.9	73.3	21.8	100.0	13821	15.9	29.0	55.1	100.0	2551
	Dundgovi	7.3	59.4	21.0	12.4	100.0	13397	4.3	69.9	25.8	100.0	10901	20.4	13.2	66.4	100.0	2496
	Zavkhan	5.5	81.7	7.9	4.9	100.0	21259	4.9	85.4	9.8	100.0	17104	8.3	66.5	25.2	100.0	4155
	Uvurkhangai	11.8	58.8	11.1	18.2	100.0	25018	8.5	75.1	16.4	100.0	16927	18.7	24.8	56.4	100.0	8092
	Umnugovi	13.7	56.8	23.5	6.0	100.0	10557	9.2	62.9	27.9	100.0	8899	38.0	23.7	38.3	100.0	1658
	Sukhbaatar	11.3	36.9	36.8	15.0	100.0	16511	6.8	44.4	48.8	100.0	12463	25.1	13.7	61.1	100.0	4048
	Selenge	15.9	76.7	2.8	4.6	100.0	24625	14.4	82.0	3.6	100.0	19213	21.2	57.7	21.1	100.0	5412
	Tuv	26.1	50.2	17.3	6.5	100.0	20139	24.2	55.0	20.8	100.0	16740	35.2	26.3	38.5	100.0	3399
	Uvs	17.7	68.1	3.9	10.3	100.0	24567	10.0	84.2	5.7	100.0	16892	34.4	32.7	32.8	100.0	7675
	Khovd	24.4	63.2	7.1	5.3	100.0	26345	19.9	71.1	9.0	100.0	20908	41.6	32.7	25.7	100.0	5437
	Khuvsgul	53.0	31.2	8.7	7.2	100.0	36325	54.0	34.8	11.2	100.0	28222	49.4	18.5	32.1	100.0	8103
	Khentii	5.1	40.6	39.7	14.6	100.0	19518	2.6	45.2	52.2	100.0	14874	12.9	25.9	61.2	100.0	4644
	Darkhan-Uul	4.9	69.8	15.2	10.1	100.0	22092	4.5	77.1	18.4	100.0	18313	6.6	34.6	58.8	100.0	3779
Ulaanbaatar	0.8	76.0	14.1	9.1	100.0	185792	0.3	83.4	16.3	100.0	161162	3.7	27.6	68.7	100.0	24629	
Orkhon	0.2	85.0	8.8	6.0	100.0	25317	0	90.0	9.9	100.0	22497	1.4	45.1	53.5	100.0	2821	
Govisumber	1.6	81.7	11.1	5.6	100.0	3310	1.6	84.8	13.5	100.0	2722	1.5	67.2	31.4	100.0	588	

Table 9. Composition of children by education level, age-group and location

Age group/location	Total	Children not studying in any school or training	Children who did not answer	Pre-school/ kindergarten	Grades			Non-formal schooling, training (distance, home based learning, etc)	Vocational primary training	Vocational technical, non-complete high, high institutions
					Primary	Middle	High			
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By age groups										
5-9	33.6	72.9	44.8	100.0	60.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	38.2	7.7	25.7	0.0	39.2	69.9	4.2	2.4	51.6	0.0
15-17	28.2	19.4	29.5	0.0	0.4	29.4	95.8	97.6	48.4	100.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	30.8	84.2	46.7	100.0	62.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	38.2	5.4	18.0	0.0	37.2	69.4	3.9	2.2	47.7	0.0
15-17	31.0	10.4	35.3	0.0	0.5	29.8	96.0	97.8	52.3	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	37.3	66.4	41.9	100.0	58.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	38.1	9.0	37.4	0.0	41.5	70.8	4.8	2.7	53.4	0.0
15-17	24.6	24.6	20.7	0.0	0.3	28.7	95.2	97.3	46.6	100.0

Table 10. Reasons of children of age 5-17 for not studying, by age group and gender

Age groups, gender	Children not studying	Reasons for not studying								
		Pre-school age	Far from school	Unable to afford school supplies and uniforms	Poor performance and not interested in studying	Contribute to household income	Help in household duties	Sick and disability	In-out migration	Others
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	72.9	99.2	62.1	15.5	6.7	2.0	3.7	14.4	29.9	8.3
10-14	7.7	0.5	9.1	23.7	22.2	17.3	24.9	32.1	40.4	14.5
15-17	19.4	0.4	28.8	60.8	71.1	80.7	71.4	53.5	29.7	77.2
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	68.0	98.5	61.1	12.6	4.3	1.0	2.3	30.0	35.7	10.4
10-14	8.8	0.9	7.2	17.6	25.8	17.4	23.4	23.9	41.7	23.9
15-17	23.1	0.5	31.7	69.8	69.8	81.6	74.3	46.1	22.6	65.7
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	79.5	99.8	64.2	21.4	11.9	4.7	7.1	0.0	21.9	5.1
10-14	6.1	0.0	13.1	36.1	14.4	16.9	28.4	39.6	38.6	0.0
15-17	14.4	0.2	22.7	42.5	73.7	78.3	64.5	60.4	39.5	94.9
Total	100.0	68.9	2.7	4.2	7.1	5.4	5.1	1.6	4.1	1.0
5-9	100.0	93.6	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.1
10-14	100.0	4.4	3.2	12.9	20.7	12.1	16.4	6.6	21.8	1.9
15-17	100.0	1.3	4.0	13.1	26.1	22.3	18.6	4.4	6.3	4.0
Male	100.0	63.8	3.2	4.9	8.5	6.8	6.3	1.3	4.2	1.1
5-9	100.0	92.5	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.2	0.2
10-14	100.0	6.7	2.6	9.7	24.9	13.4	16.6	3.6	19.7	2.9
15-17	100.0	1.5	4.4	14.7	25.7	24.0	20.1	2.6	4.1	3.0
Female	100.0	75.6	2.0	3.2	5.3	3.4	3.4	1.9	4.1	0.9
5-9	100.0	95.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1
10-14	100.0	0.0	4.3	19.2	12.4	9.5	16.0	12.5	26.0	0.0
15-17	100.0	0.9	3.2	9.6	26.9	18.7	15.3	8.1	11.3	6.1

Table 11. Number of children economically active and inactive during last week, by school attendance, age group and gender

Age groups/ gender	Total	Total children				Studied in schools	Not studied
		Engaged in economic activity	Participated in household duties	Only studied	None of them		
Total	621,612	69,678	401,732	93,324	56,878	502,671	118,941
5-9	209,127	17,790	98,374	40,754	52,210	127,058	82,069
10-14	237,149	24,540	174,569	36,013	2,027	225,928	11,221
15-17	175,336	27,349	128,789	16,557	2,642	149,686	25,650
Male	325,631	42,173	202,524	49,549	31,385	258,368	67,263
5-9	108,089	10,099	47,921	21,351	28,717	64,690	43,399
10-14	126,485	14,800	90,440	20,252	994	119,302	7,183
15-17	91,058	17,275	64,163	7,946	1,674	74,377	16,681
Female	295,981	27,505	199,208	43,774	25,494	244,303	51,678
5-9	101,039	7,691	50,453	19,403	23,492	62,368	38,671
10-14	110,664	9,740	84,130	15,761	1,033	106,626	4,038
15-17	84,278	10,074	64,625	8,611	968	75,309	8,969

Table 12. Children, economically active and inactive during last week, by school attendance, age and gender, percent

Age groups/ gender	Total	Total children				Studied in schools	Not studied
		Engaged in economic activity	Participated in household duties	Only studied	None of them		
Total	100.0	11.2	64.6	15.0	9.2	80.9	19.1
5-9	100.0	8.5	47.0	19.5	25.0	60.8	39.2
10-14	100.0	10.3	73.6	15.2	0.9	95.3	4.7
15-17	100.0	15.6	73.5	9.4	1.5	85.4	14.6
Male	100.0	13.0	62.2	15.2	9.6	79.3	20.7
5-9	100.0	9.3	44.3	19.8	26.6	59.8	40.2
10-14	100.0	11.7	71.5	16.0	0.8	94.3	5.7
15-17	100.0	19.0	70.5	8.7	1.8	81.7	18.3
Female	100.0	9.3	67.3	14.8	8.6	82.5	17.5
5-9	100.0	7.6	49.9	19.2	23.3	61.7	38.3
10-14	100.0	8.8	76.0	14.2	0.9	96.4	3.6
15-17	100.0	12.0	76.7	10.2	1.1	89.4	10.6

Table 13. Composition of children economically active and inactive during last week, by age group

Age groups/ gender	Total	Total children				Studied in schools	Not studied
		Engaged in economic activity	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	33.6	25.5	24.5	43.7	91.8	25.3	69.0
10-14	38.2	35.2	43.5	38.6	3.6	44.9	9.4
15-17	28.2	39.3	32.1	17.7	4.6	29.8	21.6
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	33.2	23.9	23.7	43.1	91.5	25.0	64.5
10-14	38.8	35.1	44.7	40.9	3.2	46.2	10.7
15-17	28.0	41.0	31.7	16.0	5.3	28.8	24.8
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	34.1	28.0	25.3	44.3	92.1	25.5	74.8
10-14	37.4	35.4	42.2	36.0	4.1	43.6	7.8
15-17	28.5	36.6	32.4	19.7	3.8	30.8	17.4

Table 14. Working children of age of 5-17, by age group, location and gender, percent

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-9	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0	40.2	59.8	100.0	58.0	42.0
10-14	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0	60.3	39.7
15-17	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0	63.0	37.0
Total of 5-17	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	60.7	39.3

Table 15. Composition of working children of age of 5-17, by age group, location and gender, percent

Age groups	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
5-9	25.4	24.0	27.5	12.7	9.0	17.8	26.9	25.7	28.8
10-14	35.1	34.7	35.7	33.8	31.9	36.3	35.2	35.0	35.6
15-17	39.5	41.3	36.8	53.5	59.1	46.0	37.9	39.3	35.7
Total of 5-17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 16. Distribution of children of age of 5-17 in current activity status, by age group, urban/rural, gender, region, aimag/ capital city and employment status

		Had a work, but was not at work during past week	Was at work during past week	Total (percent)	Total (number)	Wage job	Self Employed	Total (percent)	Total (number)
Total		2.3	97.7	100.0	71330	1.7	98.3	100.0	69678
5-9		1.8	98.2	100.0	18116	0.1	99.9	100.0	17790
10-14		1.9	98.1	100.0	25016	0.2	99.8	100.0	24540
15-17		3.0	97.0	100.0	28198	4.1	95.9	100.0	27349
Urban:	5-9	5.5	94.5	100.0	964	1.6	98.4	100.0	910
	10-14	7.4	92.6	100.0	2559	.0	100.0	100.0	2371
	15-17	2.7	97.3	100.0	4051	26.2	73.8	100.0	3944
	Total	4.6	95.4	100.0	7575	14.5	85.5	100.0	7225
Rural:	5-9	1.6	98.4	100.0	17152	.0	100.0	100.0	16879
	10-14	1.3	98.7	100.0	22457	0.2	99.8	100.0	22169
	15-17	3.1	96.9	100.0	24146	0.4	99.6	100.0	23405
	Total	2.0	98.0	100.0	63755	0.2	99.8	100.0	62453
Gender:	Boys	2.0	98.0	100.0	43037	2.1	97.9	100.0	42173
	Girls	2.8	97.2	100.0	28292	1.1	98.9	100.0	27505
Region:	Western	0.8	99.2	100.0	17635	0.7	99.3	100.0	17495
	Khangai	3.8	96.2	100.0	35128	0.3	99.7	100.0	33794
	Central	0.6	99.4	100.0	13109	0.8	99.2	100.0	13024
	Eastern	2.3	97.7	100.0	4032	1.2	98.8	100.0	3940
	Ulaanbaatar	.0	100.0	100.0	1425	57.7	42.3	100.0	1425
Aimag, capital city:	Arkhangai	16.7	83.3	100.0	7812	.0	100.0	100.0	6511
	Bayan-Ulgii	.0	100.0	100.0	1695	.0	100.0	100.0	1695
	Bayankhongor	0.1	99.9	100.0	3704	.0	100.0	100.0	3699
	Bulgan	.0	100.0	100.0	1340	1.2	98.8	100.0	1340
	Govi-Altai	0.4	99.6	100.0	3870	.0	100.0	100.0	3854
	Dornogovi	21.8	78.2	100.0	390	.0	100.0	100.0	305
	Dornod	.0	100.0	100.0	1083	1.9	98.1	100.0	1083
	Dundgovi	.0	100.0	100.0	979	.0	100.0	100.0	979
	Zavkhan	.0	100.0	100.0	1177	.0	100.0	100.0	1177
	Uvurkhangai	.0	100.0	100.0	2952	.0	100.0	100.0	2952
	Umnugovi	.0	100.0	100.0	1447	3.1	96.9	100.0	1447
	Sukhbaatar	4.7	95.3	100.0	1958	0.7	99.3	100.0	1866
	Selenge	.0	100.0	100.0	3914	.0	100.0	100.0	3914
	Tuv	.0	100.0	100.0	5251	0.2	99.8	100.0	5251
	Uvs	1.4	98.6	100.0	4401	2.8	97.2	100.0	4340
	Khovd	1.0	99.0	100.0	6491	.0	100.0	100.0	6429
	Khuvsgul	0.1	99.9	100.0	19276	0.4	99.6	100.0	19248
	Khentii	.0	100.0	100.0	992	1.3	98.7	100.0	992
	Darkhan-Uul	.0	100.0	100.0	1075	0.4	99.6	100.0	1075
	Ulaanbaatar	.0	100.0	100.0	1425	57.7	42.3	100.0	1425
	Orkhon	.0	100.0	100.0	44	.0	100.0	100.0	44
	Govisumber	.0	100.0	100.0	53	83.9	16.1	100.0	53

Table 17. Number of working children of age 5-17, by type of housing ownership, location and regions

Location, regions	Housing ownership			Total
	State	Private	Entity	
Urban	9	7,566	0	7,575
Rural	461	62,017	1,277	63,755
Regions				
Western	160	17,347	129	17,636
Khangai	0	34,697	431	35,128
Central	301	12,105	703	13,109
Eastern	9	4,009	14	4,032
Ulaanbaatar	0	1,425	0	1,425
Children of age 5-17	470	69,583	1,277	71,330

Table 18. Number of working children of age 5- 7 by school attendance, age group, gender and location

Age groups / gender	Total	School attendance		
		Studying	Studied	Never studied
Total	71,330	44,988	16,326	10,017
5-9	18,116	10,282	253	7,582
10-14	25,016	20,855	3,688	473
15-17	28,198	13,851	12,385	1,962
Male	43,037	26,304	11,285	5,449
5-9	10,332	6,147	164	4,021
10-14	14,929	12,311	2,387	231
15-17	17,776	7,845	8,734	1,197
Female	28,292	18,684	5,041	4,567
5-9	7,784	4,135	89	3,561
10-14	10,087	8,544	1,301	242
15-17	10,421	6,005	3,651	765
Urban	7,575	5,508	1,883	184
Rural	63,755	39,479	14,443	9,833

Table 19. Number of working children of age 5-17 by educational level, age group, gender and location

Age groups / gender	Total	Educational level					
		Without education	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Primary vocational	Diploma high, special vocational
Total	71,330	31,290	24,130	14,947	813	60	89
5-9	18,116	18,035	81	-	-	-	-
10-14	25,016	8,610	15,463	942	-	-	-
15-17	28,198	4,645	8,585	14,005	813	60	89
Male	43,037	18,526	14,274	9,647	455	60	76
5-9	10,332	10,276	56	-	-	-	-
10-14	14,929	5,150	9,023	756	-	-	-
15-17	17,776	3,099	5,195	8,891	455	60	76
Female	28,292	12,764	9,856	5,301	359	-	13
5-9	7,784	7,759	26	-	-	-	-
10-14	10,087	3,460	6,441	186	-	-	-
15-17	10,421	1,545	3,390	5,114	359	-	13
Urban	7,575	1,776	2,849	2,626	303	8	13
Rural	63,755	29,514	21,281	12,321	510	52	76

Table 20. Number of children and their free time, by average hours, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Total number of children	Of which:		Average free hours per day					
		Children without free time	Children with free time	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-13	13+	No answer
Total	621,612	3,434	618,178	87,440	330,982	135,594	57,250	4,924	1,989
5-9	209,127	280	208,848	15,220	100,541	60,682	28,609	2,960	835
10-14	237,149	714	236,435	32,680	136,347	47,765	17,971	1,191	479
15-17	175,336	2,440	172,896	39,539	94,094	27,146	10,670	772	675
Male	325,631	1,929	323,702	43,066	174,840	73,252	28,910	2,586	1,048
5-7	108,089	152	107,937	7,586	51,040	32,909	14,480	1,424	498
10-14	126,485	453	126,032	15,468	73,988	25,989	9,574	674	339
15-17	91,058	1,325	89,733	20,012	49,811	14,354	4,856	488	211
Female	295,981	1,504	294,476	44,373	156,142	62,341	28,340	2,338	941
5-7	101,039	128	100,911	7,634	49,501	27,773	14,129	1,536	337
10-14	110,664	261	110,403	17,212	62,359	21,776	8,397	518	141
15-17	84,278	1,115	83,163	19,527	44,282	12,792	5,814	284	464

Table 21. Children by hours of work spent in economic activities, by age group, location, gender, region and aimag/
capital city

		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		7.2	15.2	23.8	18.0	10.4	11.3	1.1	2.2	10.8	100.0
5-9		17.1	27.6	29.9	16.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	0.4	1.3	100.0
10-14		5.6	13.8	29.5	19.9	12.6	9.2	1.1	0.7	7.5	100.0
15-17		2.3	8.5	14.7	17.2	13.0	18.5	1.3	4.8	19.7	100.0
Urban:	5-9	7.9	37.8	21.7	17.1	.0	15.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	10-14	7.4	19.5	29.6	25.9	2.1	7.2	0.3	.0	8.0	100.0
	15-17	1.0	14.2	8.0	13.8	11.2	18.3	1.1	4.4	28.1	100.0
	Total	4.1	19.0	17.1	18.4	6.6	14.2	0.7	2.3	17.6	100.0
Rural:	5-9	17.6	27.0	30.4	16.7	3.4	2.1	1.0	0.4	1.3	100.0
	10-14	5.4	13.2	29.5	19.2	13.9	9.4	1.2	0.7	7.5	100.0
	15-17	2.5	7.5	15.8	17.7	13.3	18.6	1.3	4.8	18.4	100.0
	Total	7.6	14.7	24.5	18.0	10.8	10.9	1.2	2.2	10.0	100.0
Gender:	Boys	5.9	14.1	21.4	16.0	12.1	12.7	1.4	2.3	14.2	100.0
	Girls	9.2	16.9	27.4	21.1	7.8	9.1	0.8	2.1	5.5	100.0
Region:	Western	5.7	12.5	17.6	18.5	11.7	10.1	2.3	2.6	19.1	100.0
	Khangai	9.2	18.9	30.8	17.0	9.0	8.5	.6	2.2	3.8	100.0
	Central	6.3	10.6	18.7	18.8	12.0	19.0	1.1	1.6	11.9	100.0
	Eastern	1.9	13.4	14.1	25.8	13.5	9.2	.0	2.4	19.9	100.0
Aimag, capital city:	Ulaanbaatar	.0	7.2	1.0	9.7	5.8	26.5	3.2	3.9	42.6	100.0
	Arkhangai	20.2	30.9	22.1	7.3	8.0	8.2	1.0	2.4	.0	100.0
	Bayan-Ulgii	.0	3.7	4.3	28.9	11.1	6.6	6.9	0.3	38.2	100.0
	Bayankhongor	6.4	13.7	19.3	17.6	11.8	14.3	0.8	0.6	15.4	100.0
	Bulgan	.0	8.4	31.0	16.5	23.3	8.4	.0	4.2	8.1	100.0
	Govi-Altai	.0	10.1	26.0	26.8	6.5	7.5	2.7	1.7	18.7	100.0
	Dornogovi	.0	2.9	6.2	6.2	37.9	35.4	1.8	1.8	7.9	100.0
	Dornod	2.6	8.7	32.4	23.2	2.6	1.9	.0	.0	28.5	100.0
	Dundgovi	0.5	3.0	4.5	16.0	19.4	36.2	.0	8.9	11.5	100.0
	Zavkhan	3.4	29.6	19.0	20.2	12.3	13.0	.0	2.4	.0	100.0
	Uvurkhangai	1.1	22.2	20.7	18.0	10.9	20.5	.0	.0	6.6	100.0
	Umnugovi	9.0	3.4	22.5	11.7	1.1	26.2	.0	0.5	25.9	100.0
	Sukhbaatar	1.8	12.2	2.8	31.0	21.8	15.9	.0	1.9	12.5	100.0
	Selenge	7.4	5.6	14.4	25.1	18.7	15.6	.0	.0	13.1	100.0
	Tuv	6.6	17.3	23.6	19.1	8.7	10.8	2.7	2.2	9.2	100.0
	Uvs	7.4	8.3	12.6	4.4	12.4	16.7	.0	4.1	34.2	100.0
	Khovd	9.8	15.9	19.2	20.1	14.3	7.7	2.7	2.7	7.5	100.0
	Khuvsgul	7.0	15.0	38.2	20.7	7.9	5.8	0.3	2.6	2.5	100.0
	Khentii	1.1	20.6	15.3	18.7	9.7	4.3	.0	5.8	24.5	100.0
	Darkhan-Uul	4.8	16.4	23.3	10.0	0.8	40.2	.0	.0	4.5	100.0
	Ulaanbaatar	.0	7.2	1.0	9.7	5.8	26.5	3.2	3.9	42.6	100.0
	Orkhon	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1	89.8	5.1	.0	100.0
	Govisumber	.0	.0	.0	28.0	55.9	16.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0

Table 22. Composition of currently working children by employment status, age group and gender

Age groups / gender	Total	Currently employed		
		Engaged in work during last week	Engaged in paid job	Unpaid family worker
Working children	100.0	97.7	1.7	98.3
5-9	100.0	98.2	0.1	99.9
10-14	100.0	98.1	0.2	99.8
15-17	100.0	97.0	4.1	95.9
Male	100.0	98.0	2.1	97.9
5-9	100.0	97.7	0.1	99.9
10-14	100.0	99.1	0.1	99.9
15-17	100.0	97.2	5.0	95.0
Female	100.0	97.2	1.1	98.9
5-9	100.0	98.8	-	100.0
10-14	100.0	96.6	0.2	99.8
15-17	100.0	96.7	2.7	97.3
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	33.6	25.5	1.3	26.0
10-14	38.2	35.2	3.3	35.8
15-17	28.2	39.2	95.4	38.3
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	33.2	23.9	1.7	24.4
10-14	38.8	35.1	2.2	35.8
15-17	28.0	41.0	96.2	39.8
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	34.1	28.0	-	28.3
10-14	37.4	35.4	6.7	35.7
15-17	28.5	36.6	93.3	36.0

Table 23. Monthly income of children in paid employment, by age group, location, gender, region and aimag/capital city, percent

	Percent						Total	Number of children
	Less than 10000	10000 – 15000	15000 – 20000	20000 – 25000	25000 – 30000	30000 and more		
Total	19.8	9.5	31.8	22.8	11.4	4.7	100.0	915
10-14	80.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	39
15-17	17.1	9.0	33.2	23.8	11.9	4.9	100.0	876
Urban	17.9	9.1	36.3	23.4	13.0	0.3	100.0	801
Rural	80.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	39
10-14	8.7	8.7	.0	28.5	.0	54.1	100.0	75
15-17	33.2	12.6	.0	18.7	.0	35.6	100.0	114
Total	23.7	1.2	30.3	31.3	7.1	6.5	100.0	666
Gender:	9.5	31.7	36.0	.0	22.8	.0	100.0	249
Boys	95.5	.0	.0	4.5	.0	.0	100.0	121
Girls	52.9	15.5	.0	31.6	.0	.0	100.0	50
Region:	16.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	83.8	100.0	48
Western	83.0	17.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	38
Khangai	.0	11.0	44.3	28.4	15.9	0.4	100.0	658
Central	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	16
Eastern	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	21
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	91.2	100.0	44
Aimag, capital city:	8.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	5
Bulgan	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	121
Dornod	95.5	.0	.0	4.5	.0	.0	100.0	34
Umnugovi	77.3	22.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	13
Sukhbaatar	50.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	4
Uvs	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	658
Khuvsgul	.0	11.0	44.3	28.4	15.9	0.4	100.0	16
Khentii	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	21
Darkhan-Uul	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	44
Ulaanbaatar	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	5

Table 24. Economically active children of age 5-17 by major branch of economic activity in CURRENT primary occupation, status in employment by urban, rural

	Industry economic activity														Total
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining, quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy, Electricity	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels, restaurants services	Transportation, communication, storage services	Real estate	Public administration	Health	NGOs and community services	In own business		
Mongolia	88.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.3	5.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	.0	.0	.0	0.3	100.0	
Paid employee on contract	.0	.0	40.3	1.5	34.1	9.0	9.5	.0	2.7	0.7	.0	.0	2.2	100.0	
Paid employee under civil law	15.2	.0	.0	.0	14.8	24.6	19.8	.0	25.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Employer	71.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Own account worker	76.4	3.6	3.8	.0	1.4	10.7	0.5	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.3	0.1	100.0	
Unpaid family worker	91.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	.9	4.4	1.0	0.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.3	100.0	
Other	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Urban	.0	.0	42.3	1.5	35.8	9.5	8.9	.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Paid employee on contract	5.6	.0	.0	.0	7.8	31.0	23.3	.0	32.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Paid employee under civil law	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Employer	31.5	2.6	7.2	.0	5.4	40.0	1.6	10.1	.0	.0	.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	
Own account worker	58.6	1.6	3.2	0.9	.0	29.7	1.9	0.9	0.2	.0	0.1	0.2	2.8	100.0	
Unpaid family worker	46.0	1.6	7.1	0.8	4.4	29.8	3.6	2.5	1.8	.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	100.0	
Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.7	.0	17.2	14.8	.0	.0	47.2	100.0	
Paid employee on contract	51.7	.0	.0	.0	41.6	.0	6.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Paid employee under civil law	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Employer	89.7	3.9	2.7	.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Own account worker	94.5	0.6	0.6	.0	0.9	2.2	0.9	0.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.1	100.0	
Unpaid family worker	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Other	94.0	0.9	0.8	.0	0.9	2.2	0.9	0.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.1	100.0	
Total															

Table 25. Economically active children of age 5-17 by major branch of economic activity in CURRENT primary occupation, status in employment by gender, region and aimag/ capitaj city

		Industry economic activity												In own business	Total
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining, quarrying	Manufa	Energy, Electricity	Constr uction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotel, restaurant services	Transportatio n, communication, storage services	Real estate	Public administra tion	Health	NGOs and community services		
Mongolia	Gender:														
	Boys	88.9	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.3	5.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	.0	.0	.0	0.3	100.0
	Girls	87.9	1.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	5.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	.0	.0	.0	0.3	100.0
Region:	Western	90.5	0.5	1.2	.0	1.2	5.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	.0	.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
	Khangai	94.7	.0	.4	.0	2.5	1.5	.0	.0	0.7	.0	.0	.0	0.2	100.0
	Central	89.6	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	6.1	1.2	0.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.1	100.0
	Eastern	84.9	1.7	1.9	.0	1.2	5.9	1.9	1.1	0.1	.0	.0	0.1	1.2	100.0
	Ulaanbaatar	97.4	.0	0.1	.0	.0	1.9	0.5	.0	.0	0.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Arkhangai	15.1	0.8	18.2	0.7	21.4	28.5	9.7	3.9	0.9	.0	.0	0.8	.0	100.0
Aimag, capital city:	Bayan-Ulgii	94.1	.0	2.8	.0	.0	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Bayankhongor	95.8	0.5	.0	.0	.0	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Bulgan	89.2	7.1	0.7	.0	.0	1.5	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.1	100.0
	Govi-Altai	97.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Dornogovi	97.3	.0	1.9	.0	.0	0.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Dornod	93.4	.0	4.8	.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Dundgovi	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Zavkhan	87.1	.0	9.4	.0	3.0	0.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Uvurkhangai	95.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Umnugovi	90.8	6.1	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Sukhbaatar	84.7	.0	.3	.0	2.8	1.8	.0	.0	0.3	.0	.0	.0	10.2	100.0
	Selenge	96.0	.0	0.1	.0	.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Tuv	93.7	0.1	1.5	.0	.0	3.1	.0	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Uvs	80.0	4.2	0.2	.0	1.4	10.1	3.9	.0	0.2	.0	.0	.0	0.2	100.0
	Khovd	94.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.0	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Khuvsgul	92.7	.0	.0	.0	6.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.5	100.0
	Khentii	87.0	.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	9.2	2.0	0.3	.0	.0	.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
	Darkhan-Uul	97.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.6	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	Ulaanbaatar	73.5	.0	6.8	.0	.0	8.7	2.5	7.9	.0	.0	.0	0.6	.0	100.0
	Orkhon	15.1	.8	18.2	0.7	21.4	28.5	9.7	3.9	0.9	.0	.0	0.8	.0	100.0
	Govisumber	89.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.2	100.0
		72.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

Table 26. Children by main reason for engaging in economic activities, by age group, urban/rural, gender and region, percent

	Total children					Attending school					Not attending school							
	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total
Total	10.0	85.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	10.1	86.4	3.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	9.8	81.2	7.9	0.3	0.8	100.0
5-9	9.9	87.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	11.1	87.0	1.9	.0	.0	100.0	7.6	89.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
10-14	9.6	86.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	9.4	86.7	3.8	0.1	.0	100.0	12.5	75.2	11.5	0.1	0.7	100.0
15-17	10.7	82.8	5.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	10.5	85.5	3.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	11.2	74.4	12.4	0.6	1.4	100.0
Urban:	4.5	91.7	3.7	.0	0.1	100.0	5.3	90.4	4.2	.0	0.1	100.0	.0	99.6	0.4	.0	.0	100.0
5-9	9.5	87.1	3.3	.0	.0	100.0	9.7	87.4	2.8	.0	.0	100.0	2.1	72.9	25.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	11.7	82.2	4.7	.0	1.4	100.0	11.9	83.3	3.6	.0	1.3	100.0	9.8	71.4	15.6	.0	3.3	100.0
15-17	9.6	85.7	4.0	.0	0.6	100.0	10.0	86.2	3.3	.0	0.6	100.0	5.6	80.6	12.0	.0	1.8	100.0
Total	10.9	87.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	12.5	86.2	1.3	.0	.0	100.0	8.2	88.6	2.8	0.2	0.3	100.0
Rural:	9.6	85.6	4.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	9.2	86.5	4.2	0.1	.0	100.0	13.6	75.5	10.1	0.1	0.8	100.0
5-9	10.2	83.2	6.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	9.6	86.9	3.3	0.1	.0	100.0	11.4	74.8	12.0	0.7	1.1	100.0
10-14	10.2	85.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	10.1	86.5	3.2	0.1	.0	100.0	10.2	81.2	7.5	0.4	0.7	100.0
15-17	9.3	85.1	5.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	9.0	87.0	3.7	.0	0.2	100.0	10.5	78.3	9.4	0.5	1.2	100.0
Total	10.9	85.7	3.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	11.3	85.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	8.8	85.5	5.6	.0	0.1	100.0
Gender:	10.3	86.1	3.6	.0	0.1	100.0	11.7	85.5	2.8	.0	.0	100.0	4.9	88.3	6.5	.0	0.3	100.0
Boys	15.0	81.5	3.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	14.0	83.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	18.3	73.3	7.1	0.2	1.1	100.0
Girls	3.9	92.7	3.3	.0	0.1	100.0	4.2	93.3	2.5	.0	.0	100.0	2.0	89.5	7.9	0.1	0.5	100.0
Western	8.0	75.8	15.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	7.9	77.0	15.0	.0	0.1	100.0	8.4	71.6	16.0	3.6	0.4	100.0
Khangai	6.6	85.9	5.7	.0	1.8	100.0	6.2	87.6	4.7	.0	1.5	100.0	10.3	69.4	15.8	.0	4.5	100.0
Central																		
Eastern																		
Ulaanbaatar																		

Table 27. Children by main reason for engaging in economic activities, by aimag/capital city, percent

	Total children					Attending school					Not attending school							
	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total
Total	10.0	85.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	10.1	86.4	3.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	9.8	81.2	7.9	0.3	0.8	100.0
Aimag, capital city:																		
Arkhangai	26.0	64.5	9.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	26.5	69.0	4.4	.0	0.1	100.0	25.3	57.3	16.5	0.9	.0	100.0
Bayan-Ulgii	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Bayankhongor	0.7	98.9	.0	.0	0.4	100.0	0.6	99.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1.0	97.1	.0	.0	1.9	100.0
Bulgan	5.1	86.9	7.5	.0	0.6	100.0	2.6	88.7	8.0	.0	0.7	100.0	38.2	61.8	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Govi-Altai	.0	96.5	3.5	.0	.0	100.0	.0	94.4	5.6	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Dornogovi	7.7	76.0	15.9	0.4	.0	100.0	8.6	74.8	16.2	0.5	.0	100.0	3.0	82.5	14.4	.0	.0	100.0
Dornod	5.6	87.9	6.5	.0	.0	100.0	4.7	87.8	7.5	.0	.0	100.0	11.6	88.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Dundgovi	0.6	96.1	3.0	.0	0.3	100.0	0.3	99.5	0.2	.0	.0	100.0	3.0	72.9	22.0	.0	2.2	100.0
Zavkhan	45.9	53.3	0.8	.0	.0	100.0	49.8	49.4	0.9	.0	.0	100.0	23.4	76.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Uvurkhanga	3.6	91.9	3.2	1.4	.0	100.0	4.3	93.3	0.6	1.8	.0	100.0	1.4	87.2	11.4	.0	.0	100.0
Umnugovi	0.1	90.5	9.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	0.1	95.0	4.9	.0	.0	100.0	.0	71.3	26.4	0.5	1.8	100.0
Sukhbaatar	9.7	71.4	18.8	.0	0.1	100.0	9.6	72.1	18.1	.0	0.2	100.0	10.0	68.8	21.3	.0	.0	100.0
Selenge	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Tuv	10.4	87.3	2.3	.0	.0	100.0	11.2	86.3	2.5	.0	.0	100.0	5.2	93.9	0.9	.0	.0	100.0
Uvs	2.5	88.1	9.4	.0	.0	100.0	2.7	91.8	5.5	.0	.0	100.0	2.1	82.7	15.1	.0	.0	100.0
Khovd	5.9	85.0	8.8	.0	0.3	100.0	6.2	85.3	8.5	.0	.0	100.0	5.0	84.0	9.7	.0	1.3	100.0
Khuvsgul	31.9	66.3	1.4	.0	0.4	100.0	31.1	68.2	0.7	.0	.0	100.0	34.9	59.2	4.1	.0	1.8	100.0
Khentii	.0	79.7	8.6	10.5	1.2	100.0	.0	91.4	8.6	.0	.0	100.0	.0	68.9	8.7	20.0	2.3	100.0
Darkhan-Uul	.0	98.1	1.9	.0	.0	100.0	.0	97.8	2.2	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Ulaanbaatar	6.6	85.9	5.7	.0	1.8	100.0	6.2	87.6	4.7	.0	1.5	100.0	10.3	69.4	15.8	.0	4.5	100.0
Orkhon	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Govisumber	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

Table 28. Children by main reason for engaging in own household economic activities, by age group, urban/rural and gender, percent

Total children										Not attending school									
Attending school										Attending school									
Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Help parents	Shortage of family labour	Pressured by parents	Other	Total	Gain work experience and skills
Total	100	10,0	85,4	4,2	0,1	0,3	10,1	86,4	3,3	0,1	0,2	100	9,8	81,2	7,9	0,3	0,8		
5-9	100	9,9	87,8	2,1	0,1	0,1	11,1	87,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	100	7,6	89,4	2,6	0,2	0,2		
10-14	100	9,6	86,0	4,3	0,1	0,1	9,4	86,7	3,8	0,1	0,0	100	12,5	75,2	11,5	0,1	0,7		
15-17	100	10,7	82,8	5,6	0,2	0,7	10,5	85,5	3,4	0,1	0,5	100	11,2	74,4	12,4	0,6	1,4		
Urban	100	9,6	85,7	4,0	0,0	0,6	10,0	86,2	3,3	0,0	0,6	100	5,6	80,6	12,0	0,0	1,8		
5-9	100	4,5	91,7	3,7	0,0	0,1	5,3	90,4	4,2	0,0	0,1	100	0,0	99,6	0,4	0,0	0,0		
10-14	100	9,5	87,1	3,3	0,0	0,0	9,7	87,4	2,8	0,0	0,0	100	2,1	72,9	25,0	0,0	0,0		
15-17	100	11,7	82,2	4,7	0,0	1,4	11,9	83,3	3,6	0,0	1,3	100	9,8	71,4	15,6	0,0	3,3		
Rural	100	10,2	85,3	4,2	0,2	0,2	10,1	86,5	3,2	0,1	0,0	100	10,2	81,2	7,5	0,4	0,7		
5-9	100	10,9	87,0	1,8	0,1	0,1	12,5	86,2	1,3	0,0	0,0	100	8,2	88,6	2,8	0,2	0,3		
10-14	100	9,6	85,6	4,6	0,1	0,1	9,2	86,5	4,2	0,1	0,0	100	13,6	75,5	10,1	0,1	0,8		
15-17	100	10,2	83,2	6,0	0,3	0,3	9,6	86,9	3,3	0,1	0,0	100	11,4	74,8	12,0	0,7	1,1		
Boys	100	9,3	85,1	5,0	0,2	0,4	9,0	87,0	3,7	0,0	0,2	100	10,5	78,3	9,4	0,5	1,2		
Girls	100	10,9	85,7	3,2	0,1	0,1	11,3	85,7	2,7	0,1	0,1	100	8,8	85,5	5,6	0,0	0,1		

Table 29. Children by main reason for engaging in work other than household economic activities, by age group, urban/rural, gender and region (percent)

	Total children										Attending school					Not attending school				
	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	Child wants to work	Other reasons	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	Child wants to work	Other reasons	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self and independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	Child wants to work	Total
Mongolia	7.2	60.8	7.1	6.9	16.6	1.3	100.0	9.0	56.9	8.6	4.6	19.0	1.9	100.0	2.5	71.2	3.1	13.1	10.1	100.0
5-9	27.0	73.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	30.3	69.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	3.7	57.7	4	.0	38.2	.0	100.0	4.1	53.9	.0	.0	41.9	.0	100.0	.0	87.6	3.8	.0	8.5	100.0
15-17	8.6	62.1	10.7	10.7	5.8	2.1	100.0	11.8	58.5	15.1	8.1	3.2	3.2	100.0	2.9	68.3	3.0	15.3	10.4	100.0
Urban:	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
10-14	.0	63.0	.0	.0	37.0	.0	100.0	.0	59.8	.0	.0	40.2	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
15-17	.9	62.7	12.5	14.4	6.8	2.8	100.0	.4	60.5	19.5	10.9	4.4	4.4	100.0	1.7	66.5	.0	20.5	11.3	100.0
Total	.7	63.3	9.8	11.3	12.7	2.2	100.0	.3	61.2	14.0	7.8	13.6	3.1	100.0	1.6	68.2	.0	19.5	10.7	100.0
Rural:	71.5	28.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	5.8	54.8	7	.0	38.8	.0	100.0	6.6	50.4	.0	.0	43.0	.0	100.0	.0	83.4	5.1	.0	11.5	100.0
15-17	31.1	60.4	5.6	.0	2.9	.0	100.0	45.2	52.8	2.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0	6.2	73.8	12.0	.0	8.0	100.0
Total	17.7	56.7	2.8	.0	22.8	.0	100.0	21.8	50.5	.7	.0	27.0	.0	100.0	4.1	77.4	9.6	.0	9.0	100.0
Gender:	4.5	60.8	3.5	9.5	19.9	1.9	100.0	5.3	57.2	3.5	6.7	24.5	2.8	100.0	2.8	67.9	3.6	14.9	10.9	100.0
Boys	14.1	60.9	16.0	.6	8.4	.0	100.0	16.0	56.3	18.1	.7	8.9	.0	100.0	.0	95.5	.0	.0	4.5	100.0
Girls	10.0	90.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Region:	15.8	35.4	14.2	.0	34.7	.0	100.0	18.9	24.2	15.3	.0	41.5	.0	100.0	.0	91.7	8.3	.0	.0	100.0
Khangai	3.8	59.3	2.5	20.5	8.2	5.8	100.0	5.6	68.3	1.4	7.5	8.6	8.6	100.0	.0	40.8	4.8	47.2	7.2	100.0
Central	.0	91.4	.0	.0	8.6	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	68.4	.0	.0	31.6	100.0
Eastern	.9	82.5	4.3	6.6	5.7	.0	100.0	.0	82.6	6.9	10.5	.0	.0	100.0	2.4	82.4	.0	.0	15.2	100.0
Ulaanbaatar																				

Table 30. Children by main reason for engaging in work other than household economic activities, by aimag/ capital city (percent)

	Total children							Attending school							Not attending school						
	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute household income	Support self independent	Earn to cover schooling	Child wants to work	Other reasons	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute household income	Support self independent	Earn to cover schooling	Child wants to work	Other reasons	Total	Gain work experience and skills	Contribute to household income	Support self independent	Earn to cover cost of schooling	Child wants to work	Total	
Mongolia	7.2	60.8	7.1	6.9	16.6	1.3	100.0	9.0	56.9	8.6	4.6	19.0	1.9	100.0	2.5	71.2	3.1	13.1	10.1	100.0	
Aimag, capital city:																					
Arkhangai	.0	82.7	.0	.0	17.3	.0	100.0	.0	82.7	.0	.0	17.3	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Bulgan	.0	8.9	6.2	.0	84.9	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	58.8	41.2	.0	.0	100.0	
Dornogovi	.0	14.6	9.4	.0	40.9	35.0	100.0	.0	.0	7.5	.0	46.3	46.3	100.0	.0	60.2	15.6	.0	24.2	100.0	
Dornod	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Umnugovi	.0	62.9	1.9	32.2	2.9	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	13.4	4.5	75.2	6.8	100.0	
Sukhbaatar	.0	75.5	.0	.0	24.5	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	19.7	.0	.0	80.3	100.0	
Selenge	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Tuv	52.8	47.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Uvs	10.0	90.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Khuvsgul	54.4	45.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	
Darkhan-Uul	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Ulaanbaatar	.9	82.5	4.3	6.6	5.7	.0	100.0	.0	82.6	6.9	10.5	.0	.0	100.0	2.4	82.4	.0	.0	15.2	100.0	
Orkhon	.0	12.4	44.3	.0	43.3	.0	100.0	.0	12.4	44.3	.0	43.3	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Govisumber	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	

Table 31. Composition of children injured at work, by type of injury, type of cost of sickness/injury, gender, urban/rural, age group, region and aimag/ capital city

	Type of injury		Total	Type of cost of sickness/injury				Total	Number of children
	developed allergy	Other		employers	on medical insurance	parents	by self		
Total	6.0	94.0	100.0	17.0	3.6	73.9	5.5	100.0	165
10-14	13.5	86.5	100.0	86.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	32
15-17	4.2	95.8	100.0	0.0	4.2	92.5	3.3	100.0	133
Urban:	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
10-14	4.2	95.8	100.0	0.0	4.2	92.5	3.3	100.0	133
15-17	7.2	92.8	100.0	0.0	4.1	89.6	6.3	100.0	137
Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Rural:	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.0	0.0	79.2	2.8	100.0	155
10-14	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	56.1	0.0	43.9	100.0	10
15-17	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Gender:	3.3	96.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	132
Central	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Eastern	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Umnugovi	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Sukhbaatar	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Ulaanbaatar	3.3	96.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	132

Table 32. Number of children was injured because being in current job, by seriousness of most recent injury, sex, urban/rural, age group, region and aimag/ capital city

		Seriousness of most recent injury suffered at work				Total	Number of children
		No treatment required	Consulted medical doctor	Required hospitalization	Temporarily incapacitated		
Total		17.0	3.6	73.9	5.5	100.0	165
	10-14	86.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	32
	15-17	0.0	4.2	92.5	3.3	100.0	133
Urban	10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
	15-17	0.0	4.2	92.5	3.3	100.0	133
	Total	0.0	4.1	89.6	6.3	100.0	137
Rural	10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Sex	Boys	18.0	0.0	79.2	2.8	100.0	155
	Girls	0.0	56.1	0.0	43.9	100.0	10
Region	Central	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
	Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
	UB	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	132
Aimag, capital city	Umnugovi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
	Sukhbaatar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
	Ulaanbaatar	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	132

Table 33. Children's place of work by gender, age-group, urban/rural and region

	Work place, percent										Total
	Employer's home	Indoors	In office	On the street	Supermarket/ market place	Small shops	Factory/ industry premises	Pasture/ farming land, garden	Mining site	Constructi on site	Other
Mongolia	0.9	38.7	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.1	0.4	51.2	0.9	0.8	1.7
5-9	0.7	49.8	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	.0	46.6	0.1	0.3	0.5
10-14	0.8	39.5	.0	1.0	2.8	1.8	.0	50.6	1.4	0.7	1.3
15-17	1.1	30.9	0.9	1.1	1.8	3.5	1.0	54.7	1.0	1.2	2.9
Urban	1.5	45.9	0.8	0.8	18.9	1.0	.0	28.3	2.6	.0	.0
10-14	0.3	34.6	0.3	1.0	27.4	7.3	.0	25.0	2.0	.0	2.1
15-17	0.9	37.0	6.2	2.6	12.5	9.5	6.8	13.0	2.0	6.1	3.2
Total	0.8	37.3	3.5	1.9	18.3	7.7	3.6	19.0	2.1	3.3	2.4
Rural	0.6	50.0	0.1	0.5	.0	0.3	.0	47.6	.0	0.3	0.6
5-9	0.9	40.0	.0	1.0	.0	1.2	.0	53.5	1.4	0.8	1.2
10-14	1.1	29.9	0.1	0.8	.0	2.5	.0	61.7	0.8	0.4	2.8
Total	0.9	38.9	0.1	0.8	.0	1.4	.0	55.0	0.8	0.5	1.6
Boys	1.0	35.0	0.6	1.3	2.3	2.0	0.4	54.0	1.1	0.8	1.6
Girls	0.8	44.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.3	46.9	0.7	0.8	1.8
Western	0.3	42.8	0.7	0.2	.0	0.4	.0	53.1	.0	1.2	1.3
Khangai	0.3	37.4	.0	1.4	3.1	2.5	.0	53.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
Central	3.0	44.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	2.8	0.1	40.7	2.0	0.9	4.1
Eastern	2.2	17.5	0.4	.0	.0	0.8	0.1	78.8	.0	.0	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	.0	27.1	8.8	0.5	13.9	11.2	18.5	0.8	1.1	15.0	3.1

Table 34. Children's place of work, by aimag/ capital city

	Work place, percent											Total
	Employer's home	Own home	In office	On the street	Super market/ market place	Small shops	Factory/ industry premises	Pasture/ farming land, garden	Mining site	Construc tion site	Other	
Mongolia	0.9	38.7	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.1	0.4	51.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	100.0
Arkhangai	.0	3.6	.0	.0	0.5	2.0	.0	93.6	.0	.0	0.3	100.0
Bayan-Ulgii	.0	27.4	.0	.0	.0	3.7	.0	68.4	.0	.0	0.5	100.0
Bayankhongor	0.9	37.4	.0	0.1	2.1	.0	.0	51.2	5.5	.0	2.9	100.0
Bulgan	.0	46.6	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	50.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Govi-Altai	.0	3.4	.0	0.8	.0	.0	.0	95.8	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Dornogovi	.0	20.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	77.5	.0	1.9	.0	100.0
Dornod	8.1	51.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Dundgovi	.0	9.1	0.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	87.1	.0	3.0	.0	100.0
Zavkhan	.0	4.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	95.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Uvurkhangai	.0	51.5	.0	.0	0.4	.0	.0	34.9	6.1	.0	7.2	100.0
Umnugovi	.0	.6	.0	0.2	.0	10.5	.0	85.2	2.8	0.3	0.5	100.0
Sukhbaatar	.0	2.2	0.2	.0	.0	1.4	0.1	96.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Selenge	3.3	34.2	.0	.0	.0	3.1	.0	50.0	0.1	.0	9.3	100.0
Tuv	4.1	75.2	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	9.6	4.2	1.4	1.4	100.0
Uvs	0.4	51.6	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	45.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Khovd	0.6	71.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.3	.0	3.3	3.5	100.0
Khuvsgul	0.3	48.3	.0	2.6	5.0	3.5	.0	39.9	.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
Khentii	.0	10.6	1.3	.0	.0	0.6	.0	86.8	.0	.0	0.7	100.0
Darkhan-Uul	.0	35.1	0.4	1.9	9.4	0.4	.0	44.7	.0	.0	8.2	100.0
UB	.0	27.1	8.8	0.5	13.9	11.2	18.5	.8	1.1	15.0	3.1	100.0
Orkhon	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.2	.0	89.8	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Govisumber	83.9	16.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Aimag, capital city												

Table 35. Children's satisfaction with work conditions, by age-group, urban/rural, gender, region and aimag/ capital city

	Satisfaction with work conditions			Total	Not satisfied by reason				Total
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Don't know		exposure to cold/ hot weather	exposure to dust/ humidity	dirty place	other	
Mongolia	80.9	17.0	2.0	100.0	22.4	20.1	1.1	56.4	100.0
5-9	55.3	44.7	.0	100.0	.0	75.9	.0	24.1	100.0
10-14	74.6	25.4	.0	100.0	23.3	.0	.0	76.7	100.0
15-17	84.9	12.0	3.1	100.0	23.4	33.3	2.2	41.1	100.0
Urban	45.5	54.5	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
10-14	57.7	42.3	.0	100.0	38.5	.0	.0	61.5	100.0
15-17	81.1	14.8	4.2	100.0	22.7	35.7	1.5	40.1	100.0
Total	75.9	20.9	3.3	100.0	27.3	25.8	0.9	46.0	100.0
Rural	71.5	28.5	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	84.3	15.7	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
15-17	96.0	4.0	.0	100.0	32.7	.0	12.0	55.3	100.0
Total	89.1	10.9	.0	100.0	5.2	.0	1.9	92.9	100.0
Boys	75.7	21.5	2.8	100.0	23.9	22.1	1.2	52.8	100.0
Girls	94.0	6.0	.0	100.0	7.8	.0	.0	92.2	100.0
Region	90.0	10.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Western	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Khangai	65.9	34.1	.0	100.0	9.0	.0	1.0	90.0	100.0
Central	97.9	2.1	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern	67.9	26.1	6.0	100.0	33.3	35.8	1.3	29.6	100.0
Ulaanbaatar	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Arkhangai	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Bulgan	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Dornogovi	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Dornod	45.8	54.2	.0	100.0	11.9	.0	.0	88.1	100.0
Umnugovi	94.0	6.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Sukhbaatar	37.1	62.9	.0	100.0	.0	.0	4.2	95.8	100.0
Selenge	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Tuv	90.0	10.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
Uvs	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Khuvsgul	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Darkhan-Uul	67.9	26.1	6.0	100.0	33.3	35.8	1.3	29.6	100.0
UB	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Orkhon	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Govisumber	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Aimag, capital city									

Table 36. Expenditure of earnings of children working outside of a household, by age group, urban/rural, Ulaanbaatar and gender

		Percent					Total
		Support family	Part to support family and part for self	Save	Spend all for self	Other	
Mongolia		23.1	56.8	3.8	15.5	0.8	100.0
	5-9	37.8	33.9	.0	28.3	.0	100.0
	10-14	46.1	44.6	.0	9.3	.0	100.0
	15-17	10.8	63.7	5.9	18.4	1.2	100.0
Urban	5-9	.0	54.5	.0	45.5	.0	100.0
	10-14	95.1	4.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	15-17	8.9	59.0	7.9	24.2	.0	100.0
	Total	25.8	48.3	6.2	19.8	.0	100.0
Rural	5-9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	10-14	18.3	67.1	.0	14.6	.0	100.0
	15-17	16.5	77.4	.0	1.3	4.8	100.0
	Total	18.8	70.4	.0	8.7	2.1	100.0
Ulaanbaatar		23.4	53.7	11.4	11.6	.0	100.0
Gender	Boys	20.7	59.7	5.3	14.3	.0	100.0
	Girls	29.1	49.7	.0	18.5	2.8	100.0

Table 37. Consequence to child and household if child not working, by age group, urban/rural, Ulaanbaatar and gender

		Percent					Total
		fall in standard of living of HH	HH will not have any source of income	lose work experience	no impact	other	
Mongolia		46.3	7.1	0.8	43.8	2.2	100.0
	5-9	28.3	33.9	.0	27.0	10.8	100.0
	10-14	50.6	8.0	0.4	36.2	4.6	100.0
	15-17	44.4	5.9	1.0	48.1	0.7	100.0
Urban	5-9	45.5	54.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	10-14	80.0	7.3	.0	12.7	.0	100.0
	15-17	41.5	7.4	0.3	50.4	0.5	100.0
	Total	49.1	8.2	0.2	42.1	0.4	100.0
Rural	5-9	.0	.0	.0	71.5	28.5	100.0
	10-14	34.0	8.5	0.7	49.6	7.3	100.0
	15-17	53.2	1.3	3.0	41.2	1.3	100.0
	Total	41.6	5.3	1.7	46.4	5.1	100.0
Ulaanbaatar		61.0	12.4	.0	26.3	0.3	100.0
Gender	Boys	48.1	8.3	1.1	39.4	3.0	100.0
	Girls	41.7	3.9	.0	54.5	.0	100.0

Table 38. Number of children of age 5-17 by type of employment, by quarters

	Number of children by quarters				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Mongolia					
1. Total number of children	590057	607823	652021	636547	621612
2. Total number of child workers	118405	40462	56117	70336	71330
3. Number of children engaged in any work other than household economic activity	6668	3188	1164	1856	3219
Urban					
1. Total number of children	343601	356037	341610	360642	350472
2. Total number of child workers	15002	5896	5056	4344	7575
3. Number of children engaged in any work other than household economic activity	3401	1813	1099	1611	1981
Rural					
1. Total number of children	246456	251786	310411	275906	271140
2. Total number of child workers	103402	34566	51062	65992	63755
3. Number of children engaged in any work other than household economic activity	3267	1376	65	245	1238

Table 39 . Age structure and gender distribution of children of age 5-17 who had worked during last week, by quarters, percent

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	25.9	18.2	25.5	28.6
10-14	37.1	30.0	34.2	35.3
15-17	37.0	51.8	40.3	36.2
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	25.3	18.2	24.4	25.1
10-14	36.1	25.1	33.8	39.0
15-17	38.6	56.6	41.7	36.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	26.8	18.2	27.5	33.6
10-14	38.4	38.2	35.0	30.0
15-17	34.8	43.6	37.6	36.4

Table 40. Distribution of children of age 5-17, by economic sectors, by quarters, percent

Economic sectors	Percent				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	90.1	83.6	87.4	91.2	88.9
Mining, quarrying	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.0
Manufacturing	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.2	0.1	.0	.0	0.1
Construction	0.3	3.8	.0	2.5	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	4.4	7.0	6.7	4.0	5.1
Hotel, restaurant	0.6	1.7	3.2	0.2	1.2
Transportation, communication	0.7	0.8	0.4	.0	0.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2
Other community social activities	.0	0.2	0.1	.0	.0
Private households with employed persons	0.5	0.4	.0	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 41. Average hours spent as free by children, by age group, gender and quarters

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	33.7	31.9	34.9	34.3
10-14	38.4	40.5	37.4	37.0
15-17	27.9	27.6	27.6	28.6
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	32.3	30.1	33.7	36.8
10-14	39.8	41.6	38.1	36.6
15-17	27.9	28.4	28.2	26.6
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	35.3	33.9	36.2	31.6
10-14	36.8	39.2	36.8	37.5
15-17	27.9	26.9	27.0	30.9

Table 42. Gender distribution of children who had free time, by age group and quarters

	1 st quarter VII-IX	2 nd quarter X-XII	3 rd quarter I-III	4 th quarter IV-VI
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	52.6	51.8	52.1	52.9
5-9	50.4		50.3	56.7
10-14	54.5	53.3	53.0	52.4
15-17	52.6	53.2	53.2	49.2
Female	47.4	48.2	47.9	47.1
5-9	49.6		49.7	43.3
10-14	45.5	46.7	47.0	47.6
15-17	47.4	46.8	46.8	50.8

Table 43. Number of children of age 5-17 years by economic activity and inactivity during reference week, by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Total		Of which: By age group					
			5-9		10-14		15-17	
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total children	676911	621612	211441	209126	293964	237150	171506	175336
Economic activity*	65728	69678	14633	17789	20436	24540	30659	27349
Housekeeping activity only	506283	401732	131070	98374	243657	174570	131556	128788
Schooling only	55648	93324	19607	40754	28140	36013	7901	16557
Idle	49252	56878	46131	52209	1731	2027	1390	2642
Boys	346866	325631	108945	108087	151655	126486	86266	91058
Economic activity*	40406	42173	8662	10098	13302	14800	18442	17275
Housekeeping activity only	248522	202524	64468	47921	121747	90440	62307	64163
Schooling only	30292	49549	10025	21351	15602	20252	4665	7946
Idle	27646	31385	25790	28717	1004	994	852	1674
Girls	330045	295981	102496	101039	142309	110664	85240	84278
Economic activity*	25322	27505	5971	7691	7134	9740	12217	10074
Housekeeping activity only	257761	199208	66602	50453	121910	84130	69249	64625
Schooling only	25356	43775	9582	19403	12538	15761	3236	8611
Idle	21606	25493	20341	23492	727	1033	538	968

* Some children engaged in economic activities may be also doing some housekeeping activities

Table 44. Children of age 5-17 by economic activity and inactivity during reference week, by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Total		Of which: By age group					
			5-9		10-14		15-17	
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity*	9.7	11.2	6.9	8.5	7.0	10.3	17.9	15.6
Housekeeping activity only	74.8	64.6	62.0	47.0	82.9	73.6	76.7	73.5
Schooling only	8.2	15.0	9.3	19.5	9.6	15.2	4.6	9.4
Idle	7.3	9.2	21.8	25.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5
Boys	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity*	11.6	13.0	8.0	9.3	8.8	11.7	21.4	19.0
Housekeeping activity only	71.6	62.2	59.2	44.3	80.3	71.5	72.2	70.5
Schooling only	8.7	15.2	9.2	19.8	10.3	16.0	5.4	8.7
Idle	8.0	9.6	23.7	26.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.8
Girls	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity*	7.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	5.0	8.8	14.3	12.0
Housekeeping activity only	78.1	67.3	65.0	49.9	85.7	76.0	81.2	76.7
Schooling only	7.7	14.8	9.3	19.2	8.8	14.2	3.8	10.2
Idle	6.5	8.6	19.8	23.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1

Table 45. Distribution of children, boys and girls of 5-17 years, economically active and inactive, during reference week, by age group, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Total		Of which: By age group					
			5-9		10-14		15-17	
	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total children	100.0	100.0	31.2	33.6	43.4	38.2	25.3	28.2
Economic activity*	100.0	100.0	22.3	25.5	31.1	35.2	46.6	39.3
Housekeeping activity only	100.0	100.0	25.9	24.5	48.1	43.5	26.0	32.1
Schooling only	100.0	100.0	35.2	43.7	50.6	38.6	14.2	17.7
Idle	100.0	100.0	93.7	91.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	4.6
Boys	100.0	100.0	31.4	33.2	43.7	38.8	24.9	28.0
Economic activity*	100.0	100.0	21.4	23.9	32.9	35.1	45.6	41.0
Housekeeping activity only	100.0	100.0	25.9	23.7	49.0	44.7	25.1	31.7
Schooling only	100.0	100.0	33.1	43.1	51.5	40.9	15.4	16.0
Idle	100.0	100.0	93.3	91.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	5.3
Girls	100.0	100.0	31.1	34.1	43.1	37.4	25.8	28.5
Economic activity*	100.0	100.0	23.6	28.0	28.2	35.4	48.2	36.6
Housekeeping activity only	100.0	100.0	25.8	25.3	47.3	42.2	26.9	32.4
Schooling only	100.0	100.0	37.8	44.3	49.4	36.0	12.8	19.7
Idle	100.0	100.0	94.1	92.2	3.4	4.1	2.5	3.8

Table 46. Children of 5-17 years by economic activity and inactivity during reference week, by gender and age group, based on Child Labour Surveys

	Total		Of which: By age group					
	2002-2003	2006-2007	5-9		10-14		15-17	
			2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007	2002-2003	2006-2007
Total children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housekeeping activity only	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Schooling only	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Idle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys	51.2	52.4	51.5	51.7	51.6	53.3	50.3	51.9
Economic activity*	61.5	60.5	59.2	56.8	65.1	60.3	60.2	63.2
Housekeeping activity only	49.1	50.4	49.2	48.7	50.0	51.8	47.4	49.8
Schooling only	54.4	53.1	51.1	52.4	55.4	56.2	59.0	48.0
Idle	56.1	55.2	55.9	55.0	58.0	49.0	61.3	63.4
Girls	48.8	47.6	48.5	48.3	48.4	46.7	49.7	48.1
Economic activity*	38.5	39.5	40.8	43.2	34.9	39.7	39.8	36.8
Housekeeping activity only	50.9	49.6	50.8	51.3	50.0	48.2	52.6	50.2
Schooling only	45.6	46.9	48.9	47.6	44.6	43.8	41.0	52.0
Idle	43.9	44.8	44.1	45.0	42.0	51.0	38.7	36.6

Annex 2

SAMPLING

1. Sampling

A. Sampling Design:

A two-stage stratified sampling design was used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS), including a Child Labour Module, conducted during July 2006-June 2007.

First stage units (FSUs) were 'Khesegs' in Capital City Ulaanbaatar and 'Baghs' in the rest of the country. 1024 FSUs were surveyed, 384 Khesegs and 640 Baghs. This is a fairly large sample, keeping in view that the total number of Khesegs was 1007 and the total number of Baghs was a little over 1600.

Second Stage Units (SSUs) were households. In all, 12288 households were selected, 12 from each FSU.

B. Stratification:

In Ulaanbaatar (UB) that 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 were treated as a stratum. There are 21 Aimag and therefore 21 strata have been formed.

In total, thus, $21+8 = 29$ strata were formed.

Stratum 1: All Khesegs in District 1 of UB

Stratum 2: All Khesegs in District 2 of UB

.....

Stratum 7: All Khesegs in District 7 of UB

Stratum 8: All Khesegs in Districts 8 and 9 of UB

Stratum 9: All Baghs in Aimag 1

Stratum 10: All Baghs in Aimag 2

.....

Stratum 29: All Baghs in Aimag 21

C. Selection of FSUs (Baghs / Khesegs):

The number of FSUs to be allocated to each stratum were in proportion to their population. Within each stratum, the number of FSUs were allocated in multiple of 8 so that at least one FSU could be surveyed in each sub-sample of each quarter of the survey year (keeping in view of the requirement of generating quarterly estimates). The FSUs

within a stratum were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples by probability proportional to size with circular systematic sampling (PPS-CSS), size being the number of persons in Khesegs / Baghs.

If a FSU was selected more than once (between or within sub-samples), it was surveyed as many times it is selected. Should it be a large FSU (divided into segments, see below) that is selected more than once, and the same segment selected again, then a fresh random number was drawn to ensure that a different segment is selected.

FSUs selected for a quarter of the survey year were surveyed within the quarter and all efforts were made to spread fieldwork evenly over the quarter.

D. Segment formation for large FSUs:

In case the number of persons in a FSU was more than 1200, then the FSU was split into two or more segments of approximately equal size as illustrated below:

< 1200 persons - 1 segment

1201-1900 persons - 2 segments

1901-2600 persons - 3 segments

2601-3300 persons - 4 segments

3301-4000 persons - 5 segments

4001-4701 persons - 6 segments

and so on.

Only one of the segments was selected randomly for updating of household list and survey.

It should be noted that the formation and selection of segments has been a structured exercise. The 'large' FSU (having population more than 1200) was divided into equally populated segments based on the above criterion. The segments were numbered carefully starting from north-west corner, and thereafter proceeding in clockwise direction in a spiral form. Using random number table, one segment was selected for survey.

E. Listing of Households:

In a selected FSU (selected segment for large FSU), the household list was updated.

The list included address, name of the head of household, household size, and whether there was any child aged 5 -17 years who is working (that is, engaged in economic activities).

In updating the household listing of selected FSUs (selected segment for large FSUs), all households (both registered and unregistered, and with or without shelter) were included.

F. Second Stage Stratification:

In each sample FSU, two Second Stage Strata (SSS) were formed at the time of updating the household list as under:

SSS 1: Households having a working child aged 5-17 years

SSS 2: Remaining households

G. Selection of SSUs (households):

A sample of 6 households was selected from SSS 1 by equal probability circular systematic sampling (CSS). In case number of households in the frame of SSS 1 is 6 or less, all were surveyed. Another 6 or more households were selected from SSS 2 by CSS so that in total 12 households are selected for survey in a FSU.

H. Substitution of households:

If a selected household could not be surveyed due to certain reason after making all possible efforts, the household was substituted by the next household in the sampling frame of SSUs. If the substituted household also could not be canvassed, then the selected household was treated as casualty.

2. Improvements in Mongolia LFS 2006-07 Survey Design (over LFS 2002-03):

- a. Stratification of LFS 2006-07 is based on administrative divisions in Mongolia. This will facilitate policy making and interventions, since key labour force statistics like unemployment will be available by Aimags / Districts.*

- b. Since the LFS is intended to provide characteristics of persons, in LFS 2006-07 the allocation and selection of FSUs will be made in proportion to population. It will lead to greater precision in the estimates.*
- c. Sub-sampling has been introduced in selection of FSUs to obtain unbiased estimates of sampling variance.*
- d. For large FSUs, segmentation has been introduced to control time and cost.*
- e. Second Stage Stratification has been introduced to meet the twin objectives of the LFS and NCLS. This strategy, if required, may be used for later LFS rounds to integrate investigation of specific concerns like youth unemployment, or informal employment.*
- f. LFS 2006-07 has been designed keeping in view that it will be repeated for obtaining comparable estimates on quarterly and annual basis over the years. For simplicity, rotational sampling scheme in sample design has not been adopted.*

3. Estimation Procedure for LFS + NCLS 2006, Mongolia

A. The following notations were used:

- 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*
- k = subscript for k-th sample household*
- l = subscript for l-th person in a sample household*
- r = subscript for sub-sample ($r = 1, 2$)*
- p = population (size) of the sample kheseg / bagh used for selection*
- P = total population in a stratum as per the frame*
- n = number of sample kheseg/bagh (i.e. no. used for tabulation) excluding casualty cases.*

D = number of segments formed in the kheseg / bagh

H = total number of households listed in the frame

h = number of sample households available for tabulation

x, y = observed value of characters X, Y under estimation,

\hat{X}, \hat{Y} = estimate of population total of the characters X, Y .

Then y_{srikl} = observed value of the character Y for the l -th person of k -th sample household belonging to j -th second stage stratum of i -th kheseg/bagh (FSUs) of the r -th sub-sample of s -th stratum. Normally, $y = 1$ or 0 .

B. Formula for estimation :

Annul estimate of Y_{sr} for stratum s and sub-sample r :

$$\hat{Y}_{sr} = \frac{P_s}{n_{sr}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{sr}} \frac{D_{sri}}{p_{sri}} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{H_{srij}}{h_{srij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{srij}} \sum_l y_{srikl}$$

If Q_t is the set of FSUs selected for t -th quarter, the quarterly estimate for t -th quarter is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_{tsr} = \frac{P_s}{n_{tsr}} \sum_{i \in Q_t} \frac{D_{sri}}{p_{sri}} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{H_{srij}}{h_{srij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{srij}} \sum_l y_{srikl}$$

$t=1, 2, 3, 4$

C. Estimate for the aggregate:

Pooled estimate \hat{Y} based on two sub-samples is obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sr}$$

The pooled estimate \hat{Y} at country level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all the strata.

3.4 Multipliers (weights):

The formula for multipliers is given below :
Formula for multiplier for a sub-sample is

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

and for combined sub-samples, it is

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

Value of P, p, n, D, H & h

- The values of P_s are given in Table 1.
- The values of n_{sr} are to be obtained by counting the number of sample FSUs (baghs/khesegs) in sub-sample r available for tabulation. If there is no casualty of FSUs, it will be the same as allotted number of FSUs.
- If n_{sr} is found zero in a stratum for a particular sub-sample, the estimate for this sub-sample may be taken as the same based on the other sub-sample of the same stratum. However, special action is to be taken if n_s (or n_{sr}) is zero for building up estimates for the whole stratum.
- Value of p_{sri} is the entry in item 11: Frame population of ID, Section I, Listing Questionnaire.
- Value of D is the entry in item 9: number of segments formed of Section I, ID Particulars, Listing Questionnaire.
- Value of H is given in column 2, Section V, Listing Questionnaire.
- Values of h are given column 7, Section V, Listing Questionnaire. These are obtained by counting the number of household questionnaires available for tabulation excluding casualty cases.

D. Ratio estimates

The estimate of the ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ (X is the population total of an auxiliary variable) is

given by $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$

E. Error estimates

The error estimate may be obtained on the basis of sub-sample wise estimates of the stratum totals. The estimates of the variances \hat{Y} of and are given by \hat{X}

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_s (\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2$$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}) = \sum_s [(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2}) + \hat{R}^2(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})^2] \div 4\hat{X}^2$$

where \hat{Y}_{s1} and \hat{Y}_{s2} are the estimates of the s-th stratum total obtained from sub-samples 1 and 2 respectively. Similarly, \hat{X}_{s1} and \hat{X}_{s2} are the estimates of X based on sub-samples 1 and 2 respectively.

Relative standard errors (RSEs) of \hat{Y} and \hat{R} are given by

$$RSE(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100 = \frac{\hat{Y}_1 - \hat{Y}_2}{\hat{Y}_1 + \hat{Y}_2} \times 100$$

and

$$RSE(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

Table 1: Values of Ps (size of s-th stratum i.e. stratum population) and ns (no. of sample FSUs allotted for survey)

Stratum number	District/ Aimag		Size of the stratum (P _s)	No. of samples allotted	
	Name	Code		To each sub sample(n _s)	Total
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	CAPITAL CITY				
1		1	83104	20	40
2		2,8	28199	4	8
3		3	200206	40	80
4		4	24909	4	8
5		5	132956	32	64
6		6	114418	24	48
7		7	127167	28	56
8		9	202144	40	80
	AIMAGS				
9		1	91055	16	32
10		2	95758	20	40
11		3	82088	16	32
12		4	56428	12	24
13		5	63587	12	24
14		6	51582	12	24
15		7	73981	16	32
16		8	49934	12	24
17		9	78668	16	32
18		10	108235	20	40
19		11	47866	12	24
20		12	52768	12	24
21		13	90190	16	32
22		14	88491	16	32
23		15	80924	16	32
24		16	91687	16	32
25		17	123416	28	56
26		18	66762	12	24
27		19	90657	20	40
28		21	84297	16	32
29		22	12625	4	8
Total	all	-	2494102	512	1024

Annex 3

QUESTIONNAIRE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. FSU serial number

2. Second sampling unit serial number

3. Segment number

4. AIMAG/CAPITAL CITY	<input type="text"/>	CODE	<input type="text"/>
5. SOUM/DISTRICT	<input type="text"/>		
6. BAGH/KHOROO	<input type="text"/>		
7. KHESEG	<input type="text"/>		
8. LOCATION	<input type="text"/>		
9. STRATUM	<input type="text"/>		
10. SUB-SAMPLE	<input type="text"/>		
11. QUARTER	<input type="text"/>		
12. SEGMENT NUMBER	<input type="text"/>		
13. SECOND STAGE STRATUM	<input type="text"/>		
14. SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<input type="text"/>		

15. Name of interviewer

16. Name of supervisor

17. Name of intrier

18. Number of visits required

19. S survey result code

Originally selected household surveyed 1 → E
Substituted selected household surveyed 2 → A20
Casualty 3 → A20

20. Reasons originally not selected household surveyed

Refused 1
Not available 2
Others (specify) 3
.....

Household size	Number of HH members aged 5+	Interviewed population		
		1	2	3

Number of family members living away from HH for more than 6 months			
Total	Studying	Working	Other
5-17 years			
18 and above			

Started date of survey

Finished date of survey

year	month	day	hour	minute

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD.....

ADDRESS.....

E. HOUSING

1. Type of the dwelling
Ger/tent
Detached house
Apartment
Student dormitory
Public dormitory
Non-living quarters
Other

2. Number of rooms in the dwelling
/ DO NOT INCLUDE KITCHEN, BATHROOMS AND HALLWAYS /

3. Living area (sq.m)

4. Number of walls in the ger

5. Heating
Centralized
Non centralized
Simple heating

6. Ownership of dwelling
State
Private
Organization's

7. Possession type of dwelling
Own
Rent
Other

8. Does household use electricity ?
Yes
No

9. Electricity source
Centralized
Non centralized/Diesel station
Small gen-set
Solar
Wind

10. Water supply
Centralized:
Hot and cold water pipe
Cold water pipe only
Protected well
Unprotected well
Transported distribution
Spring, river, lake
Snow, ice
Other

11. Does this household own any things?
Yes No
12.1 TV 1 2
12.2 Computer 1 2
12.3 Fridge 1 2
12.4 Phone 1 2
12.5 Automobile 1 2
12.6 Motorcycle 1 2
12.7 Tractor 1 2
12.8 Animal drawn-cart 1 2

12. Does this household own any livestock?
Yes No
12.1 Camel
12.2 Horse
12.3 Cow
12.4 Sheep
12.5 Goat
12.6 Pig
12.7 Cock, poultry
12.8 Bee

13. Does this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? (sq.m)
Yes No
13.1 Homeland
13.2 Agricultural
13.3 Others
13.4 Total

14. Average household monthly expenditure? /thous.tog/

1. Type of the dwelling
Ger/tent
Detached house
Apartment
Student dormitory
Public dormitory
Non-living quarters
Other

2. Number of rooms in the dwelling
/ DO NOT INCLUDE KITCHEN, BATHROOMS AND HALLWAYS /

3. Living area (sq.m)

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Centralized
Non centralized
Simple heating

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Other

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12.4 Phone 1 2
12.5 Automobile 1 2
12.6 Motorcycle 1 2
12.7 Tractor 1 2
12.8 Animal drawn-cart 1 2

12. Does this household own any livestock?
Yes No
12.1 Camel
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13. Does this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? (sq.m)
Yes No
13.1 Homeland
13.2 Agricultural
13.3 Others
13.4 Total

14. Average household monthly expenditure? /thous.tog/

I. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

The following questions should be asked to the head of household, spouse of the head of 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 (Enter Code)	What is _____'s date of birth?			(Age in completed years) What is _____'s age in completed years? If hh member's less than 5, skip to next person	(For Household members who are aged 15 or more years) What is _____'s marital status? (Use codes below)	Did _____ live anywhere else for more than 6 months continuously in past 5 years? Yes =1 No =2 => 12	How many months ago did _____ came to the present place?	Where was living earlier? (Use place of residence codes below) if code=1=> 10	Was that place urban or rural? Urban=1 Rural=2	What was the main reason that _____ moved? (Use codes below)
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													

CODES

Relationship (Col. 2)	1=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
Marital status (Col. 6)	1=Never married, 2=Married, 3=Living together, 4=Separated, 5=Divorced, 6=Widowed
Place of residence (Col. 9)	1= Other kheseg/bagh in this soum / district, 2= Other soum / district in this aimag / city, 3=Another aimag / city, 4=Abroad
Location (Col. 10)	1=Urban (Capital city, Aimag centers), 2=Rural (Other)
Main reason for migration (Col. 11)	1= Had a job or job transfer, 2=Looking for paid job, 3=To study, 4=Moved with family, 5=Married, 6=Environmental reasons, 7=Other

I. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

(continued)

ID No.	Does _____ have any disability? Yes = 1 No = 2 => 16	Are _____'s disability is born or acquired? Since birth = 1 => 15 Acquired = 2	What was the cause of acquired disability? (Use Codes below)	Type of disability Yes=1 No=2					Has _____ ever attended any educational institution? Currently attending = 1 Attended = 2 Never attended = 3=>18	What was the highest level successfully completed? (Use Codes below) If code (2+8) =>19	Can _____ read and write a simple message in any language? Yes = 1 No = 2	Has _____ attended any vocational and technical training programmes in the last 5 years? Yes=1 No=2=> 21	What was the main subject of training? (Use codes below)		
				Visual 15a	Hearing 15b	Speech 15c	Locomotive 15d	Mental 15e					20a	20b	20c
A	12	13	14	15a	15b	15c	15d	15e	16	17	18	19	20a	20b	20c
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															
11															
12															

CODES

Cause of disability	(Col. 14)	1 = Due to illness/disease related to occupation, 2 = Due to illness/disease, 3 = Due to Industrial accident, 4 = Due to home-based accident, 5 = Due to road accident, 6 = Other
Educational Level	(Col. 17)	1 = None, 2 = Primary, 3 = Basic, 4 = Secondary, 5 = Initial technical/vocational diploma/certificate, 6 = Technical/vocational diploma/certificate, 7 = University graduate, 8 = Master and above
Main subject studied	(Col. 20)	1 = Trade, 2 = Sewing and cutting, 3 = A cook, pastry-cook, 4 = Hairdresser, beautician, 5 = Computer, software, 6 = Foreign language, 7 = Craftsman, joiner, 8 = Chiropractor, 9 = Driver, 10 = Construction, 11 = Plumbing, solder, 12 = Accountant, 13 = Waiter, 14 = Other

II. CURRENT ACTIVITIES of all household members

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

ID No.	Wage job	Self-employed / unpaid family workers job (22=23+35)	Any business operated by _____	Animal husbandry, hunting and trapping	Agricultural	Forestry and logging	Transportation	Mining and quarrying	Food processing	Restaurant business	Production, repair and maintenance of articles and equipment and household and farm items	Handicraft including carpets, clothing, shoes etc	Construction and major repairs	Provision of private tuition, childcare services etc for a fee.	Other	Total hours 36=(21+22)
A	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																
08																
09																
10																
11																
12																

CODES

21	Working for wage or salary or payment in kind (eg. share of the crop, food, etc.) as a paid employee on contract or under civil law..
22	Total number of hours spent by self employer and unpaid family member during the last 7 days [Col22= Col (23+24+25+26+27+28+29+30+31+32+33+34+35)]
23	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..
24	Animal husbandry- farming of domestic animals, breeding, herding, looking after animals, poultry, dairy farming, livestock product processing and related service activities.
25	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	Carrying goods for sale; provision of land or inland water transport services, including taxi service, transporting tourists.
28	Mining of coal, gold, quarrying sand, etc.
29	Food processing including drying and milling of grain, drying/ freezing meat, making jams, pickles, production of sausages, biscuits, lemonade etc.
30	Operation of restaurants, cafes, and other eating and drinking places; provision on a fee basis of lodging and camping facilities.
31	Production and repair of articles and equipment and household and farm utensils and equipment, transport equipment, saddles, stirrups etc.
32	Making handicrafts, weaving clothe, carpets, household linen, knitting, dress making, tailoring, making shoes and leather products etc
33	Construction and major repairs of houses, farm buildings, fences, digging wells, improvements to farm lands by constructing ridges, land preparation etc
34	Provision of private tuition/ instruction, traditional medicine, child care services for a fee, wages, or payment in kind etc
35	Others
36	Total number of hours worked by _____ in all the activities during the last 7 days [Col. 36 = (Col.21+Col.22)]

II. CURRENT ACTIVITIES of all household members

(continued)

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?

ID No.	Cooking /serving food for household	Cleaning utensils/house	Washing clothes/laundry	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)	Voluntary/ community services without pay	Total Hours 49=(37+48)
A	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
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II. CURRENT ACTIVITIES of all household members

(continued)

ID No.	Please enter the total number of hours from Col. 36 IF ≥ 1 then $\Rightarrow 52$	Even though _____ did not work in the last 7 days, does _____ have a job or business to which _____ will return to work? Yes = 1 No = 2 $\Rightarrow 82$	What is the average number of hours _____ worked in this occupation in a week? (in 7 days) (Enter duration in hours)	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)	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 in? Yes=1 No=2	What is the nature of work done and service produced at the place where _____ works?	In this primary occupation, what is the employment status of _____? (Use codes given below)	To what sector does the enterprise where _____ works belong? (Use codes given below). If code (11+70) $\Rightarrow 60$	Is _____'s work unit officially registered? Yes=1 No=2	Where is _____'s place of work? (Use codes given below)	How many regular paid employees are employed in the enterprise where _____ works in his primary occupation? (Use codes given below)
					Description of Occupation 53a	Code 53b							
A	50	51	52			54	55		57	58	59	60	61
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CODES

Duration of employment (Col. 54)	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. 57)	1= Paid employee on contract, 2 = Paid employee under civil law, 3= Employer, 4= Member of cooperative, 5=Own account worker, 6=Unpaid family worker. 7=Other
Sector of employment (Col. 58)	11= Private enterprise, 12=Partnership, 21=Cooperative, 31=Joint state and private company, 32= Limited liability company, 40= State industry, 50= Local state enterprise, 60= Government enterprise, 70= Non-profit organization, 80= Self-employed
Place of work (Col. 60)	1=employer's home, 2=indoors, 3=in office 4= on the street, 5=supermarket/market place, 6=small shops, 7= factory/industry premises, 8=pasture/farming land, garden, 9= mining site, 10=construction site, 11=railway station, 12=garbage area, 13= other
Number of employees (Col. 61)	1= No regular employees, 2=1 to 4 paid employees, 3=5 to 9 paid employees; 4= 10 or more paid employees

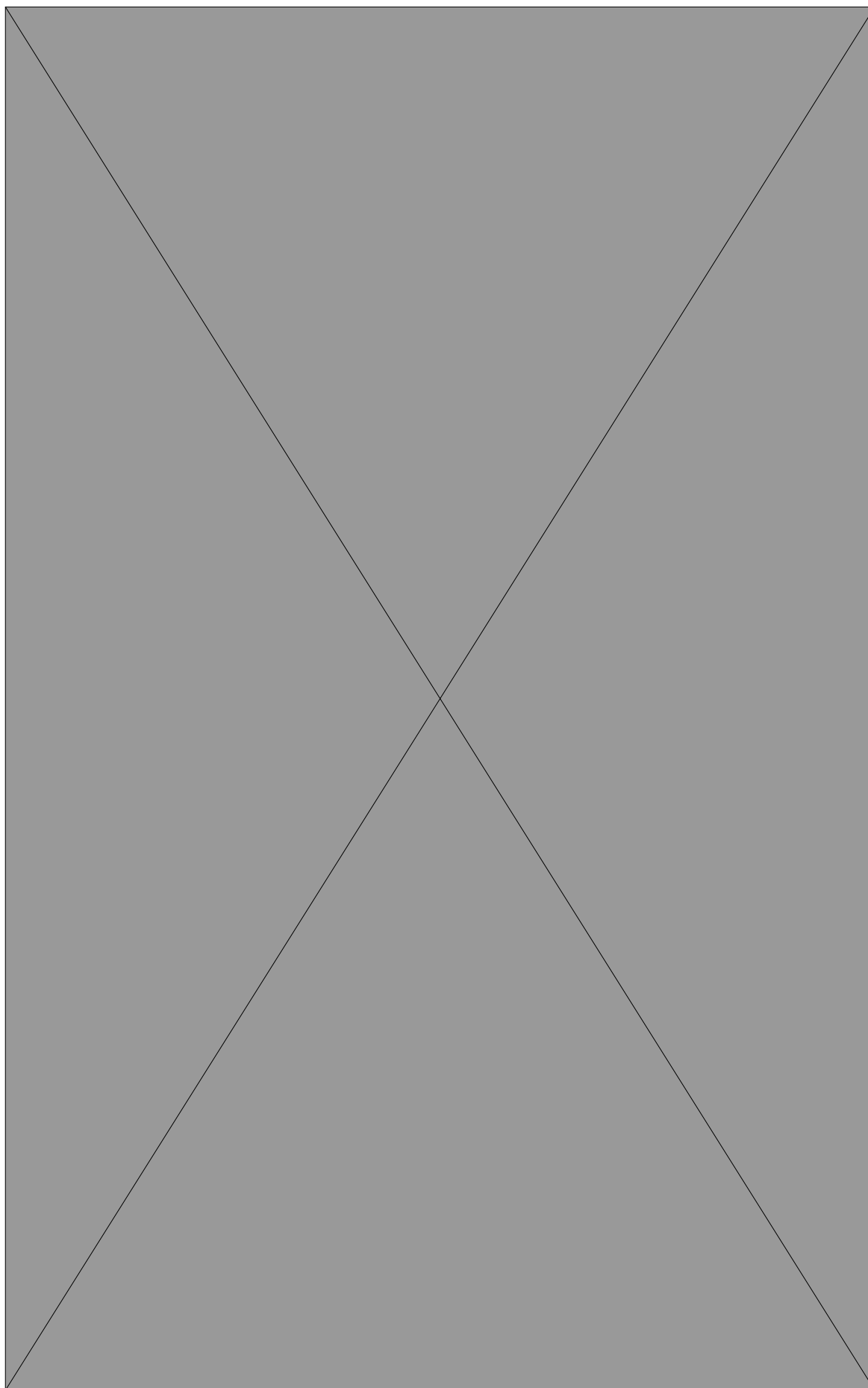
II. CURRENT ACTIVITIES of all household members

(continued)

A	62	63	What type of work, trade or profession did _____ do in his secondary occupation in the last 7 days?		65	66	What is the nature of work done and the main product or service produced at the place where _____ works in _____'s secondary occupation?		68	69	70	71	72
			Description of Occupation 64a	Code 64b			Description of Industry 67a	Code 67b					
01													
02													
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12													

CODES

Duration of employment	(Col. 66)	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. 68)	1=Paid employee on contract, 2= Paid employee under civil law, 3=Employer, 4=Member of cooperative, 5=Own account worker, 6=Unpaid family worker, 7=other
Sector of employment	(Col. 69)	11= Private enterprise, 12=Partnership, 21=Cooperative, 31=Joint state and private company, 32= Limited liability company, 40= State industry, 50= Local state enterprise, 60= Government enterprise, 70= Non-profit organization, 80= Self-employed
Place of work	(Col.71)	1=employer's home, 2=indoors, 3=in office 4= on the street, 5=supermarket/market place, 6=small shops, 7= factory/industry premises, 8=pasture/farming land, garden, 9= mining site, 10=construction site, 11=railway station, 12=garbage area, 13= other
Number of employees	(Col. 72)	1= No regular employees, 2=1 to 4 paid employees, 3=5 to 9 paid employees, 4= 10 or more paid employees



IV. UNEMPLOYMENT

A	82	83	84a		84b	85	86	87a		87b	88a		88b	89
			84a	84b				Description of Occupation	Code		Daily wages (thous.tug)	Hourly wages (thous.tug)		
01														
02														
03														
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11														
12														

CODES

Main Reason	(Col. 82)	2=Household duties, 3=Studies, 4= Retired, 5= Old age, 6= Disability, 7=Not available for work, 8= Looking after children 9= Temporary ailment sickness, 10= Person below working age 11= Take care of sick, elderly, 12= Other
Steps taken to find more work	(Col. 84)	1 = Registered at employment registration office, 2= Searched and responded to job advertisements, 3 = Applied to prospective employers, 4= checked at farms, factories, work sites etc, 5= Sought help from friends or relatives; 6=Looked for land, equipment, finance to set up own enterprise, 7= interested and registered at job campaigns, 8=Other steps taken
Main reason for not seeking work	(Col. 85)	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 =Цалин бара учраас, 10= Ажил олгогчийн шааргуурт тэнцэхгдүй тул, 11= Өндөр настай асарсан, 12= Other
Duration available/seeking work	(Col. 86)	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

V. USUALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

ID No.	During the last 12 months was employed or available for work (unemployed) for most of the year (6 months or more)? Yes= 1 => 92 No= 2	What was the reason for not working or not being available for work (economically inactive) most of the time in the last 12 months? (Use codes given below) => 110	During the last 12 months, when was employed or available for work was employed most of the time (longer duration)? Yes=1 =>95 No=2	What step has taken in search of work during the last 12 months? (Use codes given below)	For how long has been available / seeking employment ? (Use codes given below) =>110	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 did work in his primary occupation in the last 12 months?	For how long has been working in this occupation/ economic activity? (Use codes given below)	What was the employment status in the primary occupation of in the last 12 months? (Use codes given below) if code (1+4) =>100	Is the work unit is officially registered? Yes=1 No=2	Where is the place of work? (Use codes below)
						Description of Occupation 95a	Code 95b	Description of Industry 96a	Code 96b			
01		91	92	93	94				97	98	99	100
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CODES

Main Reason for Not Usually Active (Col. 91)	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= Other
Steps taken to find work (Col. 93)	1= Registered at employment registration office, 2=Searched and responded to job advertisements, 3 =Applied to prospective employers, 4= checked at farms, factories, work sites etc, 5= Sought help from friends or relatives; 6=Looked for land, equipment, finance to set up own enterprise, (7=Other steps taken)
Duration available/seeking work (Col. 94)	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. 97)	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. 98)	1= Paid employee on contract, 2 = Paid employee under civil law, 3= Employer, 4= Member of cooperative, 5=Own account worker, 6=Unpaid family worker, 7=Other
Place of work (Col.100)	1=employer's home, 2=indoors, 3=in office 4= on the street , 5=supermarket/market place, 6=small shops, 7= factory/industry premises, 8=pasture/farming land, garden, 9= mining site, 10=construction site , 11=railway station, 12=gabrage area, 13= other

V. USUALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(continued)

ID No	Do not ask if code in column 98 is 6		Did _____ do a _____ secondary occupation in the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2=>108	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 (1,4,4) =>107	Is the secondary occupation of _____ officially registered? Yes=1 No=2	Where is _____'s second place of work? (Use codes given below)	Do not ask if column 105 is 6		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)	_____		Description of Occupation	Code	Description of Industry	Code				Monthly earnings (thous.tug)	Daily earnings (thous.tug)		For the last 12 months	For the last 3 years
A	101a	1016	102	103a	1036	104a	1046	105	106	107	108a	1086	109a	1096	
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12															

CODES

Employment Status (Col. 105)	1=Paid employee on contract, 2= Paid employee under civil law, 3=Employer, 4=Member of cooperative, 5=Own account worker, 6=Unpaid family worker, 7= Other.
Place of work (Col.107)	1=employer's home, 2=indoors, 3=in office 4= on the street, 5=supermarket/market place, 6=small shops, 7= factory/industry premises, 8=pasture/farming land, garden, 9= mining site, 10=construction site, 11=railway station, 12=garbage area, 13= other

VI. PAST EMPLOYMENT RECORD

Household members aged 5-64 who used to work before, but now unemployed.

ID No	(Ask if any codes in columns 91 and 94) Has _____ ever worked in the past? Yes = 1 No = 2 (If No and 5-17 years=>VII) (If No and 18 years and above => end of the questionnaire)	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?	What was the employment status in _____'s 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 leaving _____'s last job/employment? (Use Codes below)	What was _____'s main source of assistance/income support during period of unemployment? (Use codes given below)
		Description of occupation	Code							
A	110	111a	111b	112a	112b	114	115	116	117	118
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CODES

Duration of Employment	(Col. 113)	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. 114)	1=Paid employee on contract, 2 = Paid employee under civil law, 3=Employer, 4=Member of cooperative, 5=Own account worker, 6=Unpaid family worker, 7 = Other.
Duration of Unemployment	(Col. 115)	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. 116)	11= Private enterprise, 12=Partnership, 21=Cooperative, 31=Joint state and private company, 32= Limited liability company, 40= State industry, 50= Local state enterprise, 60= Government enterprise, 70= Non-profit organization, 80= Self-employed
Reason for Leaving	(Col. 117)	1=Personal/family reasons, 2=Dissatisfied with pay, 3=Dissatisfied with work, 4=Illness/disability 5=Retired, 6=Study, 7=Temporary cessation work, 8=organization closure 9=Laid off, 10=Working condition/environment is not appropriate, 11= Other
Sources of Assistance	(Col. 118)	1=Family support, 2= Withdrawal from savings, 3= Income from property, 4=Sale of assets, 5=Government, 6=Charitable institutions, 7=pensions/benefits, 8=Rent cost, 9=Other

VII. CHILD ACTIVITIES

Ask household members aged 5-17 years

[illegible]

CODES	DESCRIPTION
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Grade Level Codes	(Col. 3)	0=Pre-school/Kindergarten, 1=Grade one, 2=Grade two,....., 11=Grade eleven, 12=Initial technical/vocational diploma/certificate, 13= Technical/vocational diploma/certificate, 14=University graduate
Reason for not attending school	(Col. 4)	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=sick, 8=disabled, 9=others
Reason	(Col. 7)	1=gain work experience and skills, 2= Help parents, 3= shortage of family labour, 4= forced by parents, 5=other
Reason	(Col. 10)	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= other

VII. CHILD ACTIVITIES

Ask household members aged 5- 17.

(continued)

ID	What is main reason for dissatisfaction?	Does _____'s occupation stressful physically or mentally ? Yes = 1 No = 2 =>18 (Use codes below)	What main kind of stress has _____experienced at work? Yes=1 No = 2 (Use codes below and write 3 main kinds of stress)	Does _____ use any tools and materials for labour safety ? Yes = 1 No = 2	How often did _____work in the evenings and nights during the past 30 days? (Use codes given below)	Has _____ fallen sick or was injured because being in current job? Yes = 1 No = 2 =>24	How serious/acute was _____'s most recent sickness/injury from work? (use codes below)	What sickness/injury from work has _____suffered ? (Use codes below)	Who met the cost of treatment of _____'s sickness/injury? (Use codes given below)	Is _____ exposed to hazards at current job namely? Yes= 1 No = 2							On what does _____ mainly spend _____'s earnings ? (Use codes given below)	What will be the consequence to _____'s household if _____not working? (Use codes given below)	How many hours of free time per day does _____ have for recreation , watching TV, etc (enter number of hours)	
										Dust, fumes, gas, flames	Noise	Extreme temperatures or humidity	Extreme cold places	Dangerous tools (knives etc)	Work underground /confined places	Work at heights				Chemical/explosives
15		16	17a	17b	18	19	20	21	22	23	24a	24b	24c	24d	24e	24f	24g	25	26	27

CODES

Main reason for dissatisfaction (Col. 15)	1= Exposure to cold weather, 2 = Exposure to dust/humidity, 3 = Exposure to noise, 4= Exposure to harmful substances, 5= Bad posture, 6= Dirty place, 7=Other
Main kind of stress (Col. 17)	1= abuse, 2=beaten, 3=sexual hazard, 4= heavy physical work, 5=robbed, 6= being robbed on earnings, 7=other
Work place (Col. 19)	
Seriousness/acuteness of sickness/injury (Col. 21)	1=No treatment required, 2=consulted medical doctor , 3=required hospitalization, 4=temporarily incapacitated, 5=disabled, 6=other
Sickness/injury from work (Col. 22)	1= Not seriously sick/injured, 2=developed allergy, 3=contacted eye infection/eyesight affected, 4=lung infection, 5=cardiovascular disorder, 6=stomach ailments, 7=hepatitis, 8=other
Medical treatment expenditure (Col. 23)	1=Employers, 2=on medical insurance, 3=parents , 4=by self, 5=no cost, 6=other
Spend earnings (Col. 25)	1= Support family, 2=part to support family and part for self, 3=save, 4=spend all on self, 5= other
Influences (Col. 26)	1=Fall in standard of living of household, 2=household will not have any source of income, 3=household business will be affected, 4=lose work experience, 5=no impact, 6=other