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REPORT OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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THE REPORT EDITED BY

Ch.Bayanchimeg Vice Chairperson, National Statistics Office
A.Amarbal Director, Population and social statistics department, NSO
E.Gantuya Senior statistician, Population and social statistics department, NSO





THE REPORT PREPARED AND TRANSLATED BY

E.Gantuya Senior statistician, Population and social statistics department, NSO
N.Bolorchimeg Statistician, Population and social statistics department, NSO
M.Dorjpagam Statistician, Population and social statistics department, NSO
Kh.Anudari Officer, Population and social statistics department, NSO
E.Bilguun Officer, Population and social statistics department, NSO

TRANSLATION OF THE REPORT REVIEWED BY

Z.Khuslen Director, Foreign relation and cooperation division, NSO
G.Otgonbayar Senior referent, Foreign relation and cooperation division, NSO

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

 Sukhbaatar Districts, Baga toiruu
Government Building III
Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia
 976-11-326414
 www.nso.mn, www.1212.mn
 information@nso.mn

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ABBREVIATIONS

ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour force survey
NEET	Youth of not in employment, education or training
NSO	National Statistics Office
PSU	Primary sampling unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSU	Second sampling unit

PREFACE

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since then, governments, businesses, trade unions and civil society, together with the United Nations, have been mobilizing efforts and resources to implement it by 2030. Universal, inclusive and indivisible, this Agenda calls for transformative actions by all countries to improve people's lives and leave no one behind. Universal, inclusive and indivisible, this Agenda calls for transformative actions by all countries to improve people's lives and leave no one behind.

In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Goal 8 is "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" and Goal 5 is "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". Within the scope of its obligations under the law, the National Statistics Office (NSO) has successfully carried out its work in producing the labour statistics based on the internationally recognized methodologies to substantially contribute to effective implementation and monitoring of these goals as well as to further policy and program development.

Since 2006, the NSO has been conducting the Labour Force Survey in accordance with international methodologies in order to quickly determine the size, composition of the labour market and changes in the short term.

Therefore, the extensive information collected by the LFS will be an important resource for all users of any levels of the labour market from socioeconomic aspects and for in depth researches on employment, labour force, employed, decent work, informal employment and labour underutilization issues.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Total labour underutilization is 201.6 thousand persons at the national level and 1.6 times more than unemployed.

The working age population that is not used in the labour market measured by “indicator of labour underutilization”, which is more accurate and comprehensive, fully reflect the gap between supply and demand in the labour market. The indicator of labour underutilization shows the value of a more comprehensive understanding and measurement of labour market underutilization in addition to the traditional unemployment rate measure and fully reflects the mismatch between labour supply and demand.

At the national level, 127.7 thousand persons were unemployed who are looking for a job and willing to work. Moreover, there are 15.1 thousand “time related underemployment”, who are employed but willing to work for additional income and work overtime. Furthermore, around 58.8 thousand persons were “potential labour force”, who are not classified as unemployed and employed but marginally attached to the labour market and could potentially enter employment in the near future. These people report that they are not looking for a job while being available for work, or that they are looking but are currently unavailable to take a job. In other words, more than 201.6 thousand persons at national level lack adequate access to paid work as such or are being denied the opportunity to work the desired number of hours.

The number of informal employments in non-agriculture sector were 195.2 thousand.

Access to paid work is no guarantee of decent work. All too often, the lack of income or other means of financial support compels workers to engage in jobs that are informal, offer low pay and provide little or no access to social protection and rights at work. Therefore, “8.3.1-Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment” is included as one of the criteria of the goal 8 from SDG - “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”.

At the national level, for the employed in the non-agriculture sector, 195.2 thousand employed (22.8%) were informal employment. In other words, one in every five employed in the non-agricultural sector were informal employment. In the non-agricultural sector, one in every two own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees, dependent contractors, paid trainees, apprentices and interns, and short term and casual employees in the non-agricultural sector were informal employment. These employed are especially the own-account and contributing family workers, who are typically employed informally, work in vulnerable conditions and earn a much lower income than people in permanent employees.

The proportion of women in managerial positions is 43.0%.

The employment-to-population ratio provides information on the extent to which an economy generates work and the labour force participation rate gauges the level of labour market

participation. Both these indicators are much lower among women than among men, signalling that women have less employment opportunities than men. One of the criteria of “Proportion of women in managerial positions” of the goal 5 from SDG is “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and this indicator is the distribution of women and men across levels of management responsibility is an important measure of equal treatment in employment.

At the national level, 60.2 thousand employed in managerial positions, of which 25.9 (43.0%) were women and 34.3 (57.0%) were men. In other words, the proportion of women in managerial positions is 43.0%.

The gender wage gap is 6.7%.

The gender wage gap measures the relative difference between the average hourly pay for men and the average hourly pay for women in all types of employment. It is defined as the difference between the gross average hourly earnings of male and female employees and expressed as a percentage of gross average hourly earnings of male employees. Therefore, “8.5.1-Average hourly earnings of female and male employees” is included one of the criteria of the goal 8 from SDG “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. At the national level, the average hourly wage for male employees were MNT 4.7 thousand and for women employees were MNT 4.5 thousand.

The proportion of youth (age 15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET) is 19.6%.

The youth unemployment rate provides only partial information on the labour market situation for young people. In other words, these statistics neither reveal many of the problems of young people. Therefore, in the full reveal of the problems young people, “8.6.1-Average hourly earnings of female and male employees” is included as one of the criteria of the goal 8 from SDG “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. Since these individuals are not gaining skills that are valued in the labour market, this reduces their future chances of employment. In the long run, a high NEET rate makes it harder for an economy to grow over a sustained period. At the national level, number of youth (age 15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET) is 73.6 thousand.

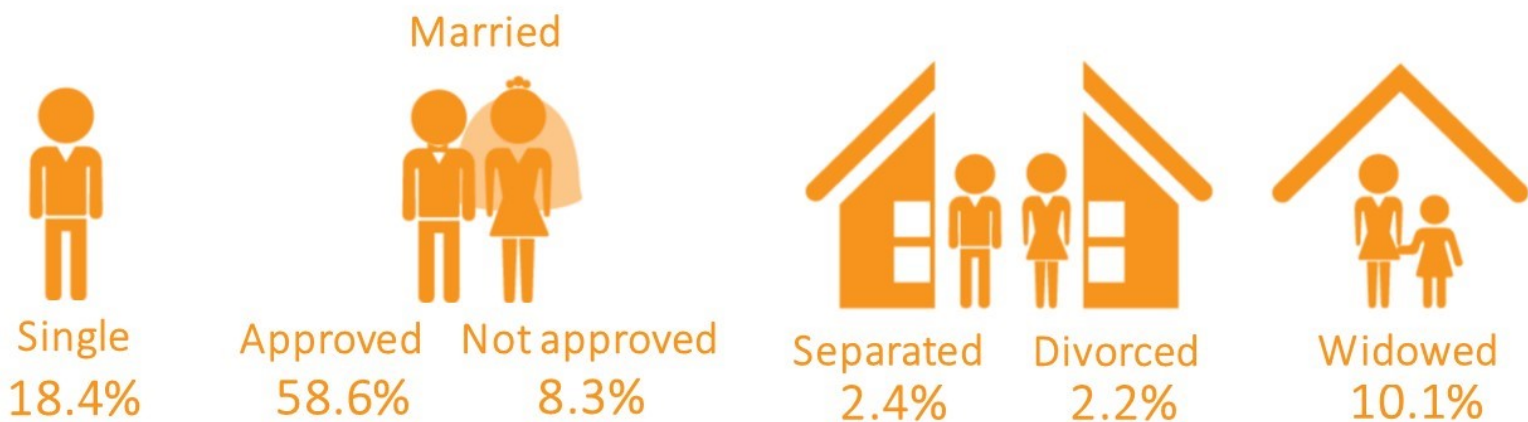
One in every two employed were worked excessive hours.

For the total employed, 538.7 thousand employed (47.0%) were worked in excessive hours (more than 48 hours per week). The men's worked excessive hours (54.3%) were 15.5 percent higher than the women (38.8%). Excessive hours can be detrimental to workers' physical and mental health, and they impede the balance between work and family life. Furthermore, it affects family planning, child discipline and labour productivity.

CHAPTER I

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD INDICATORS

Marital status of the population aged 18 and over



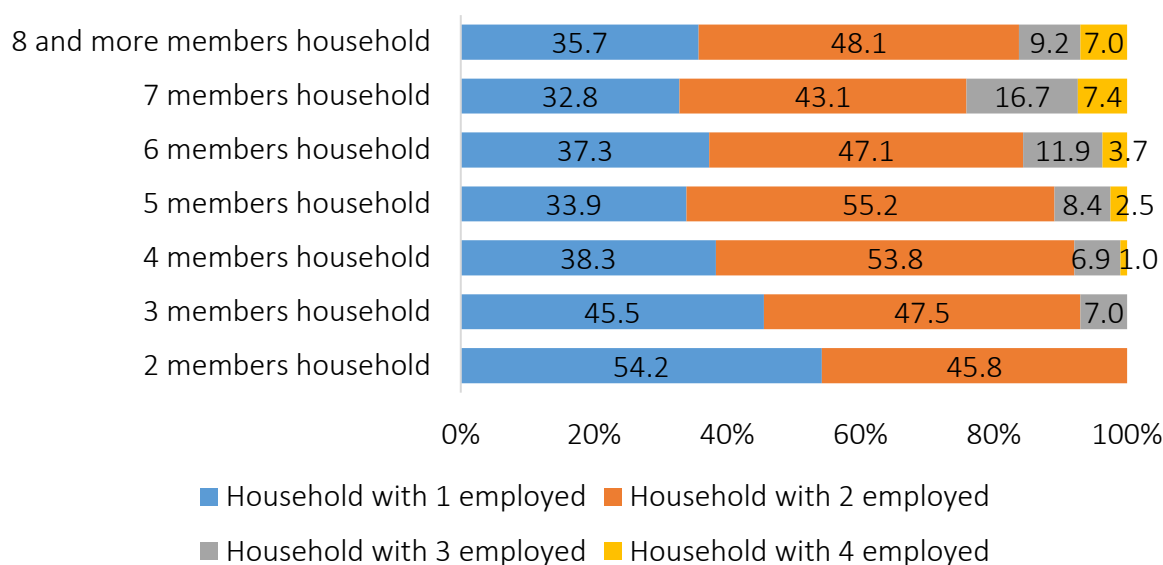
1.1 HOUSEHOLD AND DEMOGRAPHIC

In 2019, the total population of our country is 3193.7 thousand and the total number of households is 897.8 thousand. There are 214.4 thousand persons (6.7%) of the total population have been living outside the household for more than 6 months. According to the survey, 140.3 thousand households with members living outside the household for more than 6 months, on average, almost 2 people per household live outside the household for more than 6 months.

At the national level, 699.1 (77.9%) thousand households have members who are employed for pay or profit. For the total household by the number of employed, 27.6% has only one employed member, 57.6% has 2 employed members, 11.6% has 3 employed members, and 3.2% has 4 employed members.

For households with 2 or more members, the following figure shows the structure of the number of households and the number of employed.

Figure 1.1. Households with employed members by family size, and persons working in households

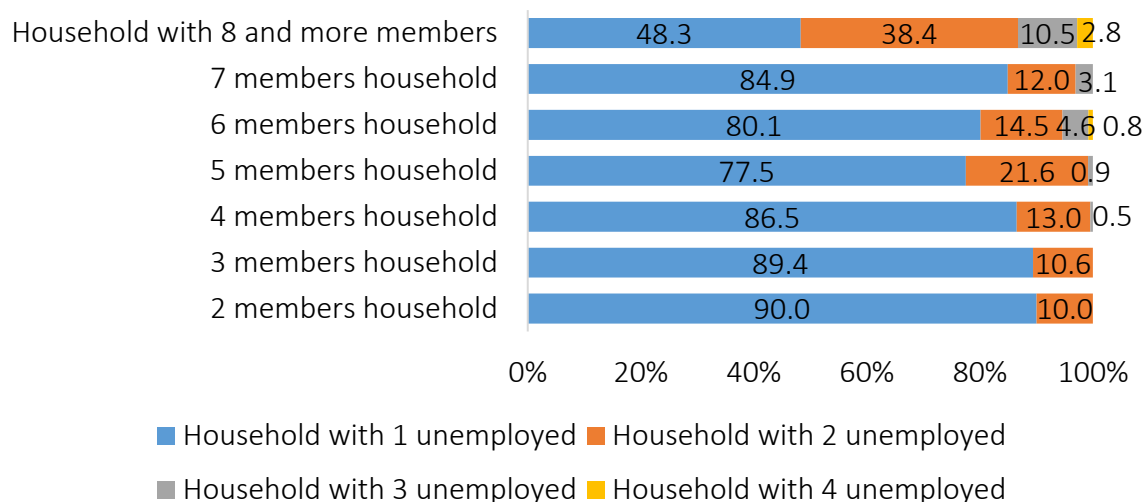


At the national level, 108.8 thousand households (12.1%) have unemployed members, who were carried out activities to looking for a job and being available for work by pay or profit.

At the national level, 108.8 (12.1%) thousand households have unemployed members. For the total household with unemployed members, 71.9% has only one unemployed member, 24.1% has 2 unemployed members, 3.4% has 3 unemployed members, and 0.6% has 4 unemployed members.

For households with 2 or more members, the following figure shows the structure of the number of households and the number of unemployed.

Figure 1.2. Households with unemployed members by family size, and unemployed in households.

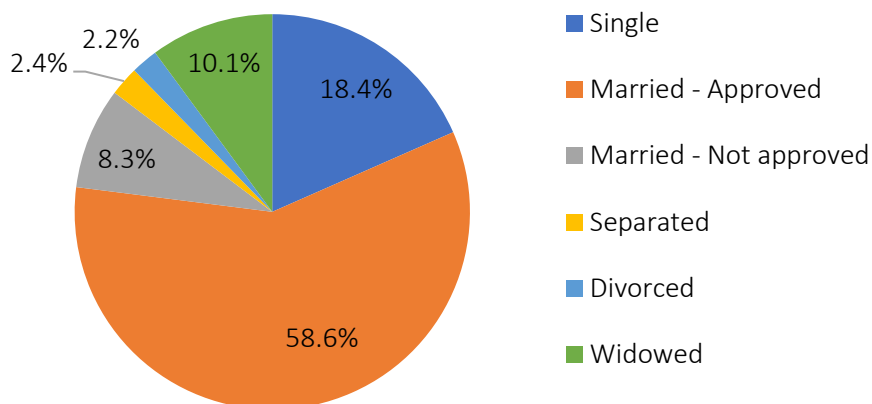


1.2. MARITAL STATUS

According to the international methodology, the marriage status is considered for the population aged 15 and over, but in accordance with the laws of our country, the marriage status for the population aged 18 and over is divided into 6 groups: married (approved and not approved), never married, separated, divorced and widowed.

According to the survey, 66.9 percent of the total population aged 18 and over are married, 18.4 percent are not married at all, and 10.1 percent are widows.

Figure 1.3. Marital status of the population aged 18 and over, as a percentage



1.3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND LITERACY

According to the survey, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over is 98.6 percent nationwide, 96.9 percent in rural areas and 99.2 percent in urban areas.

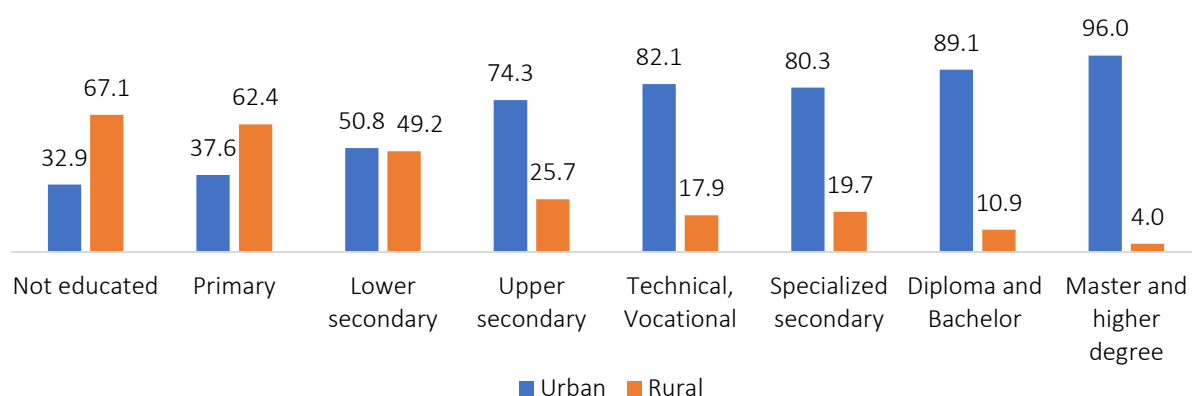
In terms of the level of education of the working age population by gender, the majority or 27.6 percent of men have completed technical and vocational education, while 29.3 percent of women have completed diploma and bachelor's degree. However, 2.7 percent of men and 1.8 percent of women are not educated.

Table 1.1 Education level of the population aged 15 and over, by location, gender, and percent

Education level	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Not educated	2.2	2.7	1.8	1	1.2	0.8	5.7	6.7	4.8
Primary	6.3	7.2	5.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	15.3	17.6	13
Lower secondary	14.6	15.6	13.7	10	10.4	9.6	27.8	29.2	26.4
Upper secondary	18.3	17.6	18.9	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.2	15.8	20.7
Technical, vocational	23.3	27.6	19.4	25.7	31.1	21.1	16.2	18.4	13.9
Specialized secondary	6.9	4.9	8.8	7.5	5.3	9.5	5.3	3.9	6.7
Diploma and bachelor degree	26.2	22.5	29.3	31.4	28	34.3	11.2	8.2	14
Master and over degree	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aged 15 and over population	2 081.7	984	1 097.7	1 544.4	714.5	829.9	537.3	269.5	267.8

In terms of education level of the population over the age of 15 by location, the number of not educated, primary and lower secondary educated people are higher in rural areas than in urban areas, while other education levels are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

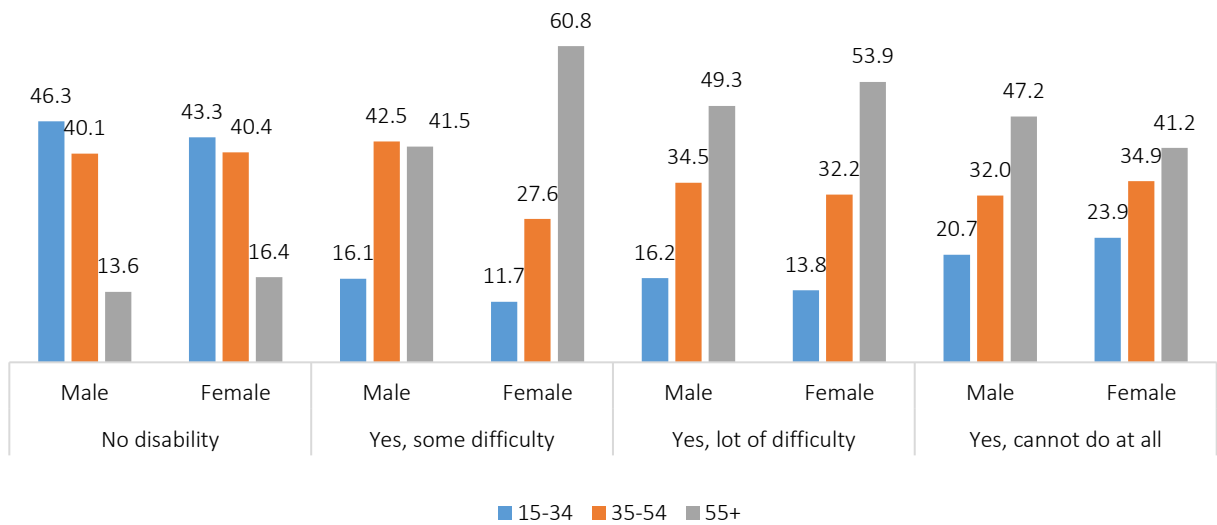
Figure 1.4. Education level of the population aged 15 and over, by location



1.4 HEALTH STATUS

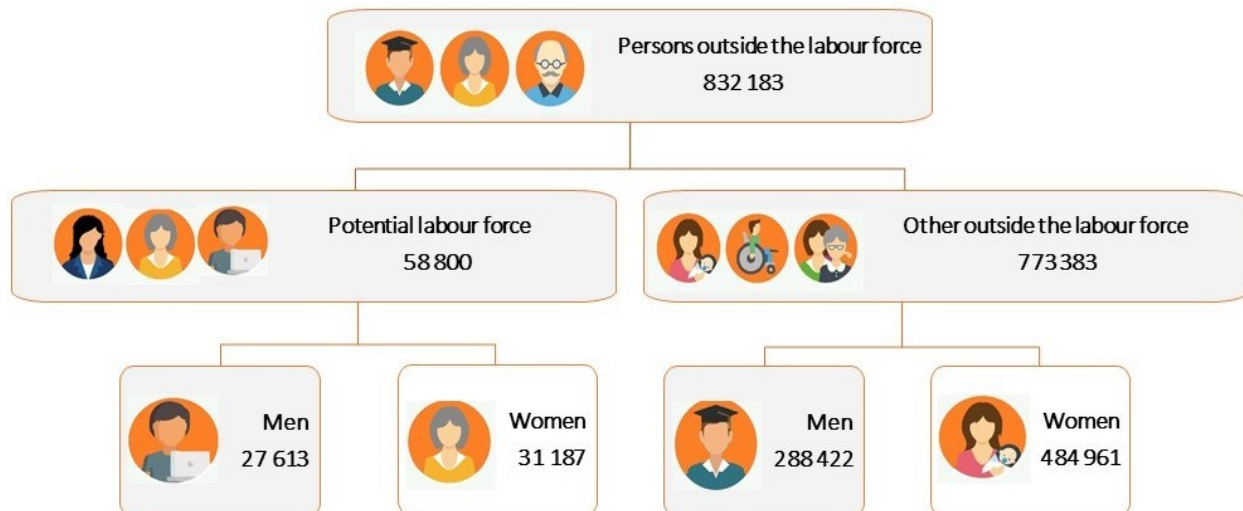
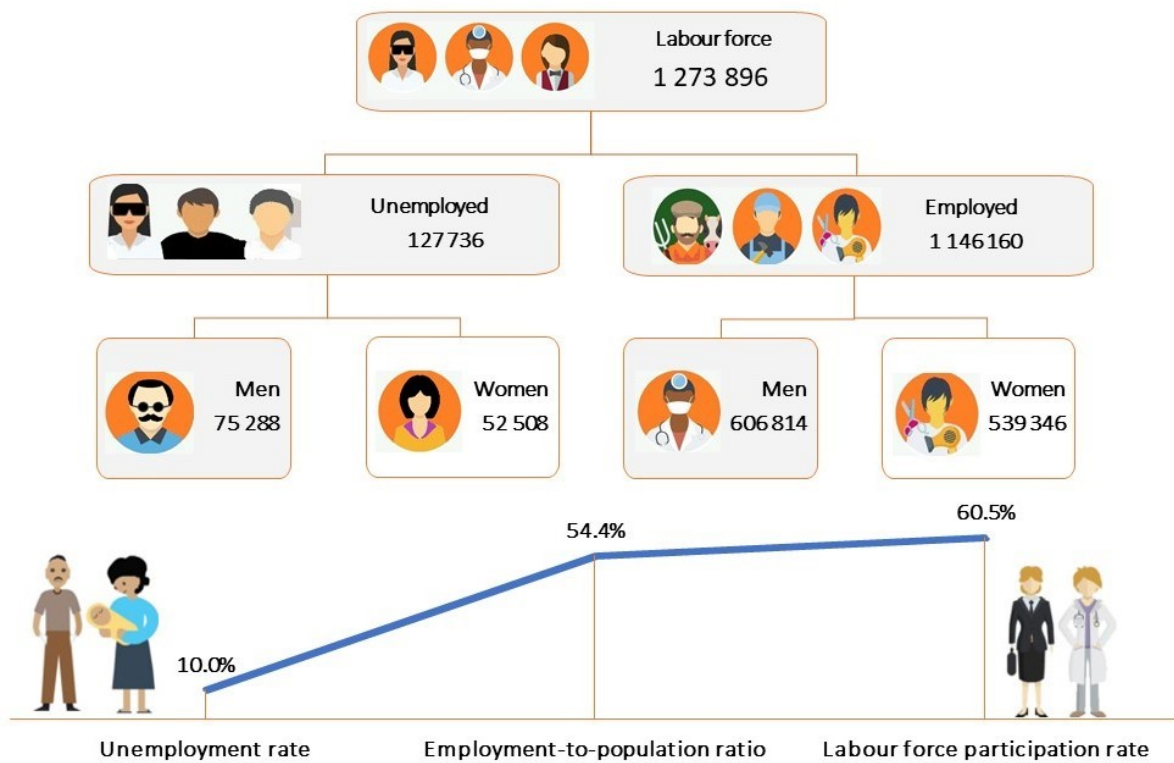
According to the survey, 83.3 percent of the total working age population (aged 15 and over) do not have any disability problems, 9.8 percent had mild disabilities, 6.3 percent had severe difficulties, and 0.6 percent were unable to work at all due to disabilities.

Figure 1.5. Population aged 15 and over, by gender, age group, disability status



CHAPTER II

POPULATION PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET



2.1. LABOUR FORCE

According to the survey, there are 2106.1 thousand working age population (aged 15 and over), of which 998.1 thousand (47.4%) are men, 1108.0 thousand (52.6%) are women, 1273.9 thousand (60.5%) are labour force, and 832.2 thousand (39.5%) are persons outside the labour force.

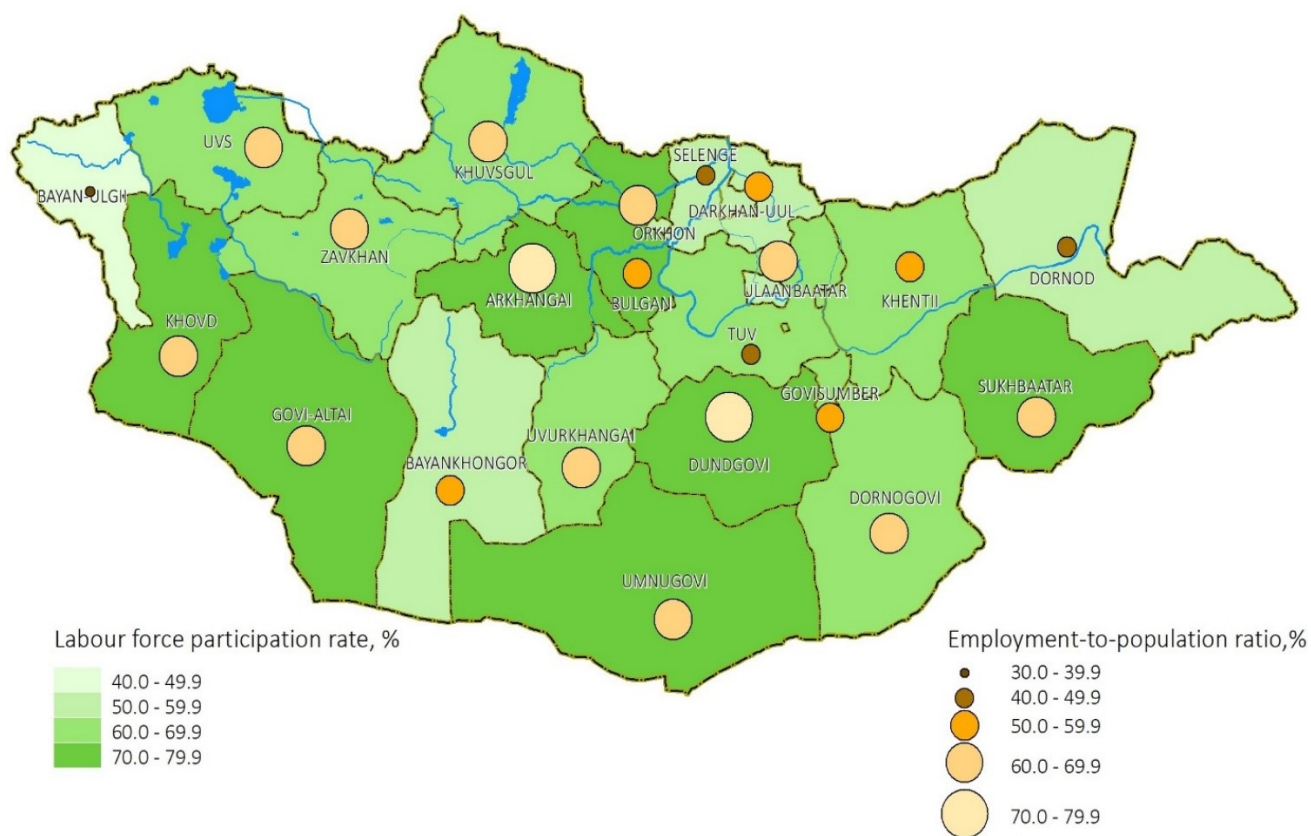
Table 2.1. Employment indicators of population aged 15 and over, by gender, location

Basic indicators	Total		Gender			
	Number	%	Men Number	%	Women Number	%
<u>Total</u>						
Labour force	1 273 896	100	682 042	53.5	591 854	46.5
Employed	1 146 160	100	606 814	52.9	539 346	47.1
Time-related underemployment	15 098	100	6 845	45.3	8 253	54.7
Unemployed	127 736	100	75 228	58.9	52 508	41.1
Persons outside the labour force	832 183	100	316 035	38.0	516 148	62.0
Potential labour force	58 800	100	27 613	47.0	31 187	53.0
Other persons outside the labour force	773 383	100	288 422	37.3	484 961	62.7
Labour force participation rate, %		60.5		68.3		53.4
Employment-to-population ratio, %		54.4		60.8		48.7
Composite measure of labour underutilization, %		15.1		15.5		14.8
Unemployment rate, %		10.0		11.0		8.9
Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, %		11.2		12.0		10.3
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force, %		14.0		14.5		13.4
<u>Urban</u>						
Labour force	882 688	100	470 735	53.3	411 953	46.7
Employed	774 968	100	405 984	52.4	368 984	47.6
Time-related underemployment	9 232	100	3 992	43.2	5 240	56.8
Unemployed	107 720	100	64 751	60.1	42 969	39.9
Persons outside the labour force	672 292	100	250 514	37.3	421 778	62.7
Potential labour force	43 905	100	20 401	46.5	23 504	53.5
Other persons outside the labour force	628 387	100	230 113	36.6	398 274	63.4
Labour force participation rate, %		56.8		65.3		49.4
Employment-to-population ratio, %		49.8		56.3		44.3
Composite measure of labour underutilization, %		17.4		18.2		16.5
Unemployment rate, %		12.2		13.8		10.4
Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, %		13.2		14.6		11.7
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force, %		16.4		17.3		15.3
<u>Rural</u>						
Labour force	391 208	100	211 307	54.0	179 901	46.0
Employed	371 192	100	200 830	54.1	170 362	45.9
Time-related underemployment	5 866	100	2 853	48.6	3 013	51.4
Unemployed	20 016	100	10 477	52.3	9 539	47.7
Persons outside the labour force	159 891	100	65 521	41.0	94 370	59.0
Potential labour force	14 895	100	7 212	48.4	7 683	51.6
Other persons outside the labour force	144 996	100	58 309	40.2	86 687	59.8
Labour force participation rate, %		71.0		76.3		65.6
Employment-to-population ratio, %		67.4		72.5		62.1
Composite measure of labour underutilization, %		10.0		9.4		10.8
Unemployment rate, %		5.1		5.0		5.3
Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, %		6.6		6.3		7.0
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force, %		8.6		8.1		9.2

Of the total 1273.9 thousand labour force, 1146.2 thousand (90.0%) are employed, 127.7 (10.0%) thousand are unemployed. There are 69.3 percent of the total labour force lives in urban areas and 30.7 percent in rural area.

By province level, the highest labour force participation rate is in Khovd province (77.1%) and the lowest is in Bayan-Ulgii province (43.7%). The highest employment-to-population ratio is in Arkhangai province (73.1%) and the lowest is in Bayan-Ulgii province (33.2%).

Figure 2.1. Labour force participation rate and employment to population ratio, by province

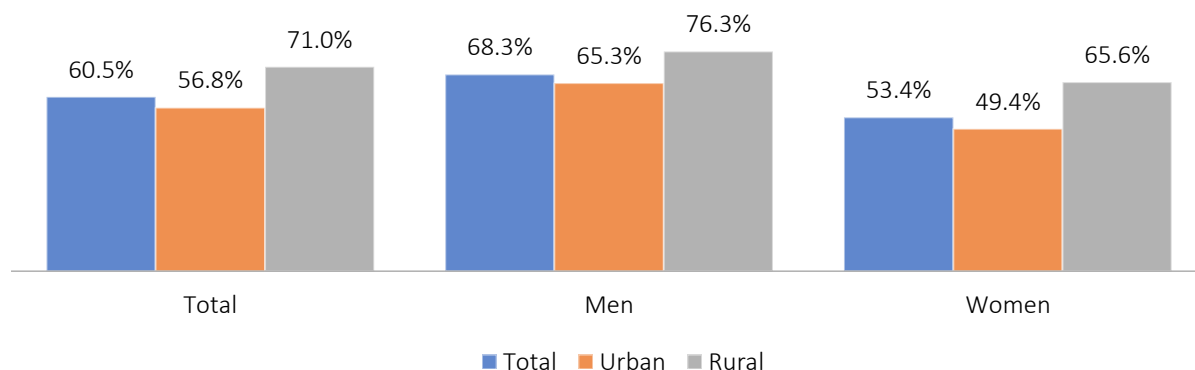


2.1.1. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

According to the 2019 Labour Force Survey, the labour force participation rate is 60.5 percent nationwide, 56.8 percent in urban areas, and 71.0 percent in rural areas. The labour force participation rate in urban areas is 14.2 percentage points lower than in rural areas (11.0 percentage points for men and 16.2 percentage points for women).

At the national level, Labour force rate for women is 14.9 percentage points lower than for men (15.9 percentage points in urban areas and 10.7 percentage points in rural areas).

Figure 2.2. Labour force participation rate, by gender, location

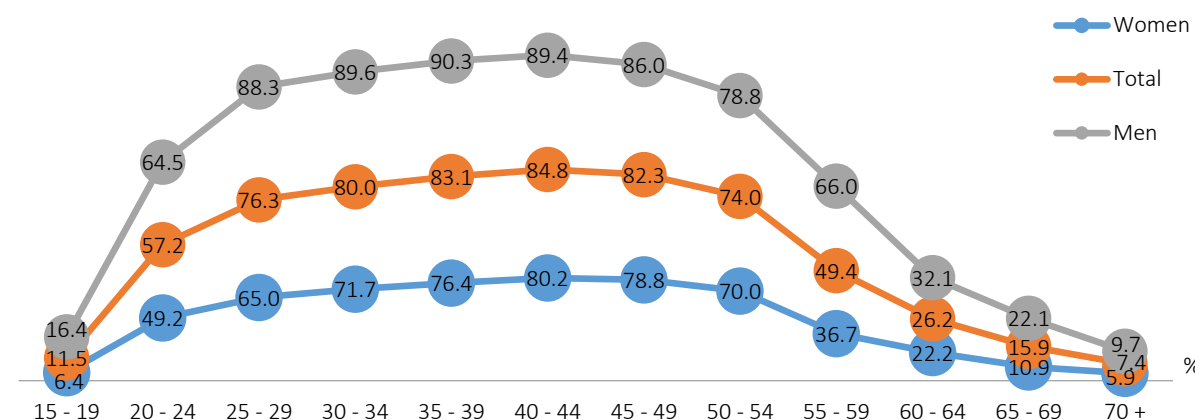


LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AGE GROUP

By estimating the labour force participation rate, it is possible to see changes in the participation of the population in the labour market by age groups. In terms of age group, the highest labour force participation rate is 84.8 percent for persons aged 40-44, and the lowest is 7.4 percent for persons aged 70 and over.

Labour force participation rates for men are relatively close or 5.3-10.5 percentage points compared with the women aged 15-19, 40-49 and over 60 or, while it is 16.0-25.6 percentage points higher than the women aged 25-39. At this age, women leave the labour force for childbirth and care, and as their children grow older, they return to the labour force. At the age of 55-59, the difference is the highest or 30.8 percentage points.

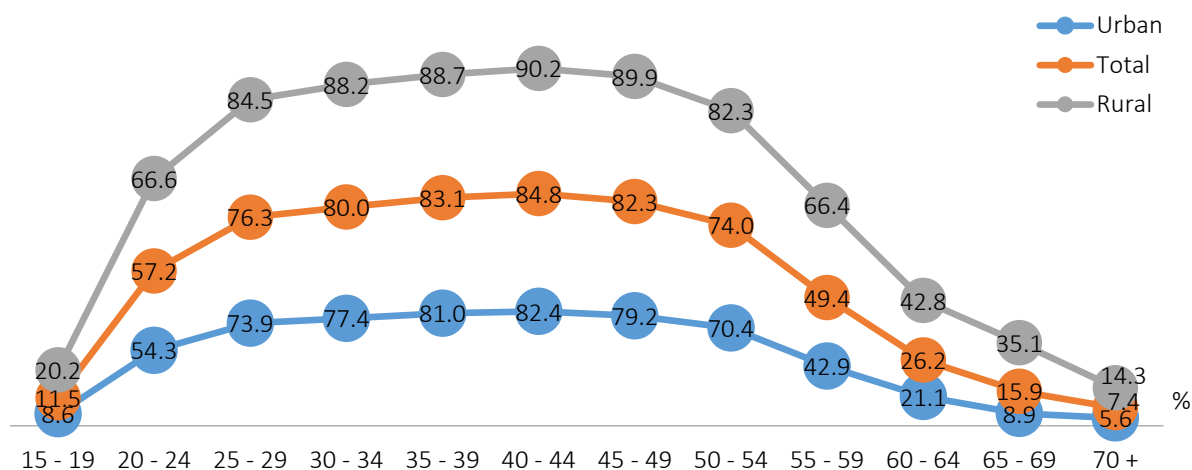
Figure 2.3. Labour force participation rate by gender, age group



In terms of location and age group, the difference between rural and urban areas is closest for persons age of 35-44 or 7.7 percentage points, and the difference for persons aged of 55-59 is 23.5 percentage points.

The level of rural labour is high due to the predominance of nomadic pastoralism based on household farming in rural areas and the relatively low availability of school and education services.

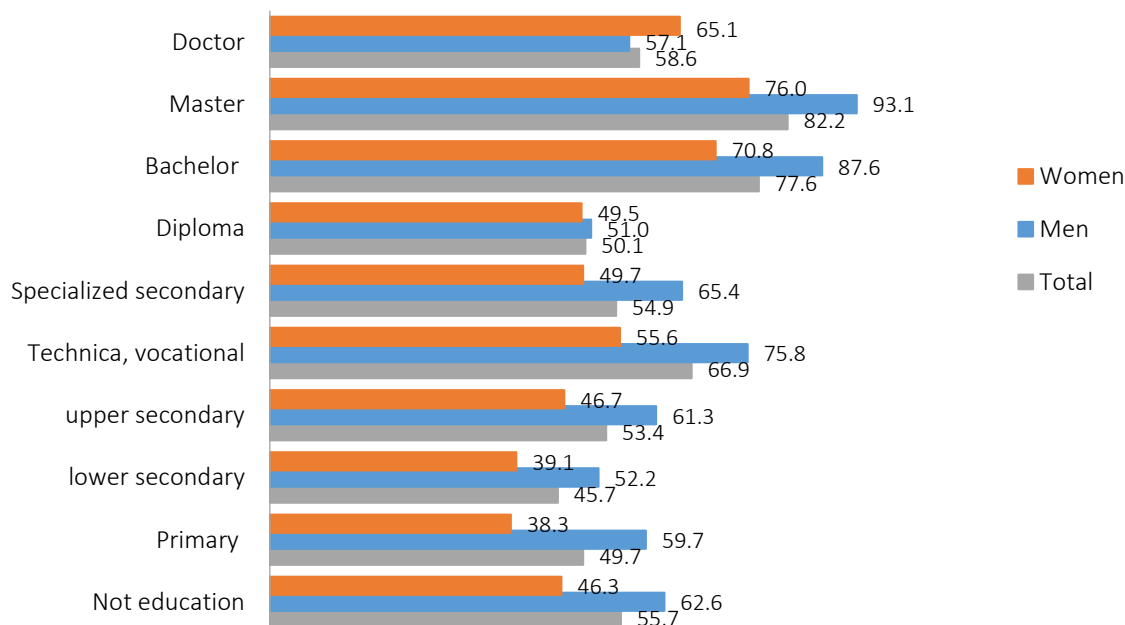
Figure 2.4. Labour force participation rate, by location, age group



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

In terms of education, the labour force participation rate is at 82.2 percent for the master’s level, and 45.7 percent for lower secondary level. In terms of gender, the labour force participation rate for men is higher than women at all levels of education except Ph.D. degree It is also shown that the labour participation rate is influenced by the level of education of the individual.

Figure 2.5. Labour force participation rate by gender, level of education

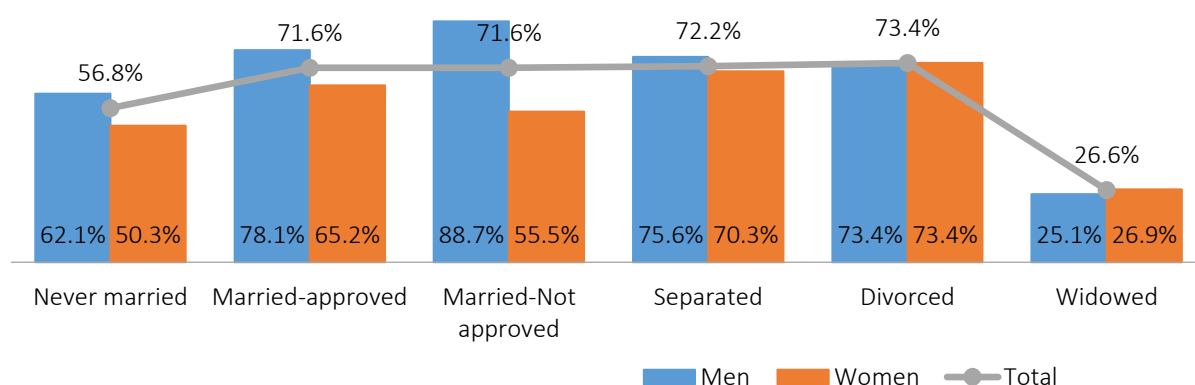


LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY MARITAL STATUS

For total labour force rate for persons aged 15 and over, 1264.4 thousand (99.2%) are aged 18 and over. For these persons, labour force participation rate by marital status is 26.6 percent for widowed and 73.4 percent for divorced.

The labour force participation rate for divorced women is higher than women in other groups, while the labour force participation rate for widowed is low which is related to their age, thus, the labour force participation rate tends to decrease due to aging.

Figure 2.6. Labour force participation rate, by gender, marital status

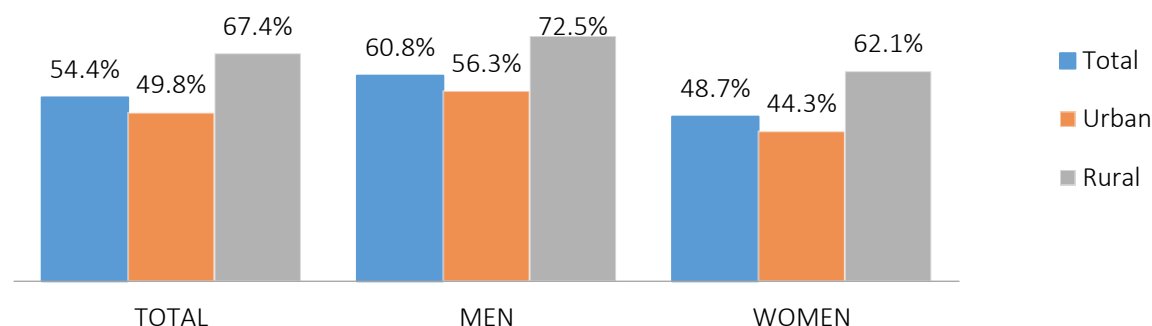


2.1.2. EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO

According to the 2019 Labour force survey, the employment-to-population ratio is 54.4 percent nationwide, 49.8 percent in urban areas, and 67.4 percent in rural areas. The labour force participation rate in urban areas is 17.6 percentage points lower than in rural areas (16.2 percentage points for men and 17.8 percentage points for women).

At the national level, employment to population ratio for women is 12.1 percentage points lower than that of men.

Figure 2.7. Employment-to-population ratio, by gender, location

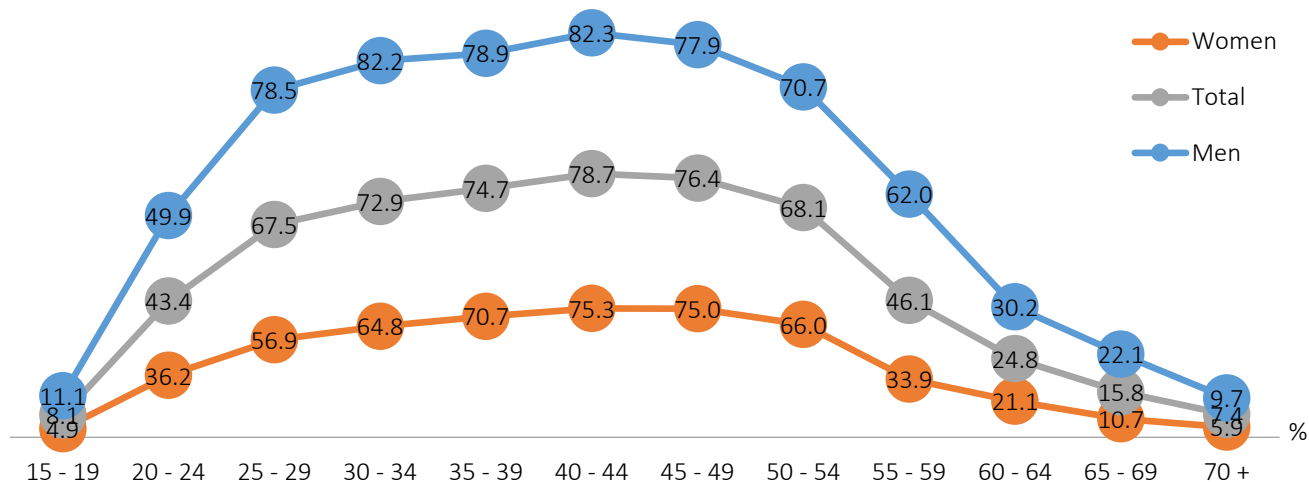


EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO, BY AGE GROUP

The employment-to-population ratio by age group is 7.4 percent for persons aged 70 over and 78.7 percent for persons aged 40-44.

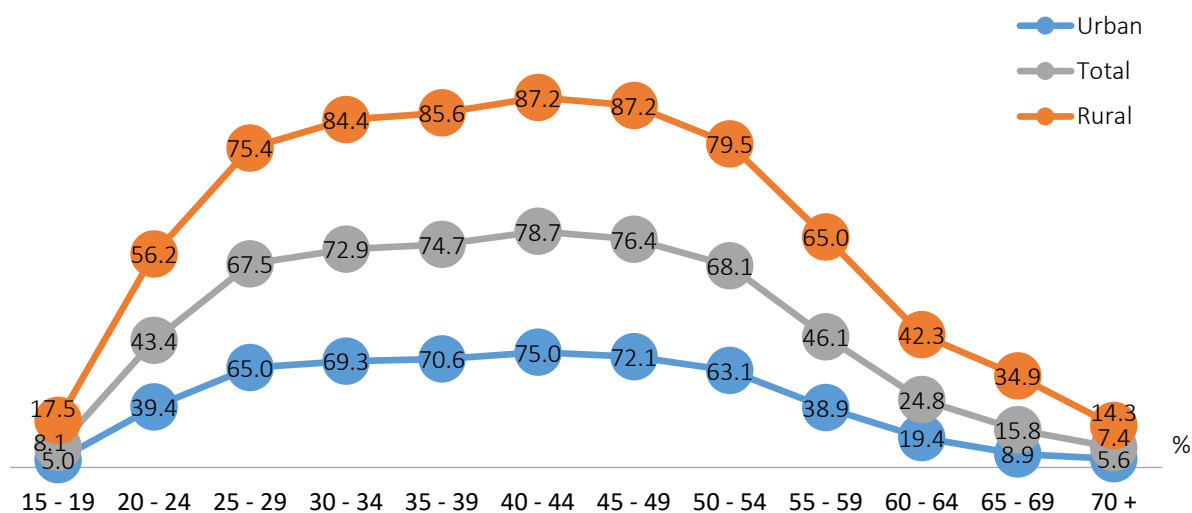
Employment-to-population ratio for men is relatively similar for women aged 15-19, 40-49, and over 60, with a difference of 2.5-11.1 percentage points, while it is 17.4-21.6 percentage points higher for women than for women aged 25-34. For persons aged 55-59, the difference for men and women is the highest or 28.1 percentage points.

Figure 2.8. Employment-to-population ratio, by gender, age group



According to the location and age groups, the difference between in rural and urban areas is the highest at 87.2-75.0% for persons aged 40-44, similar or 10.4 percentage points for aged 25-29, and the highest or 26.1 percentage points for persons aged 55-59.

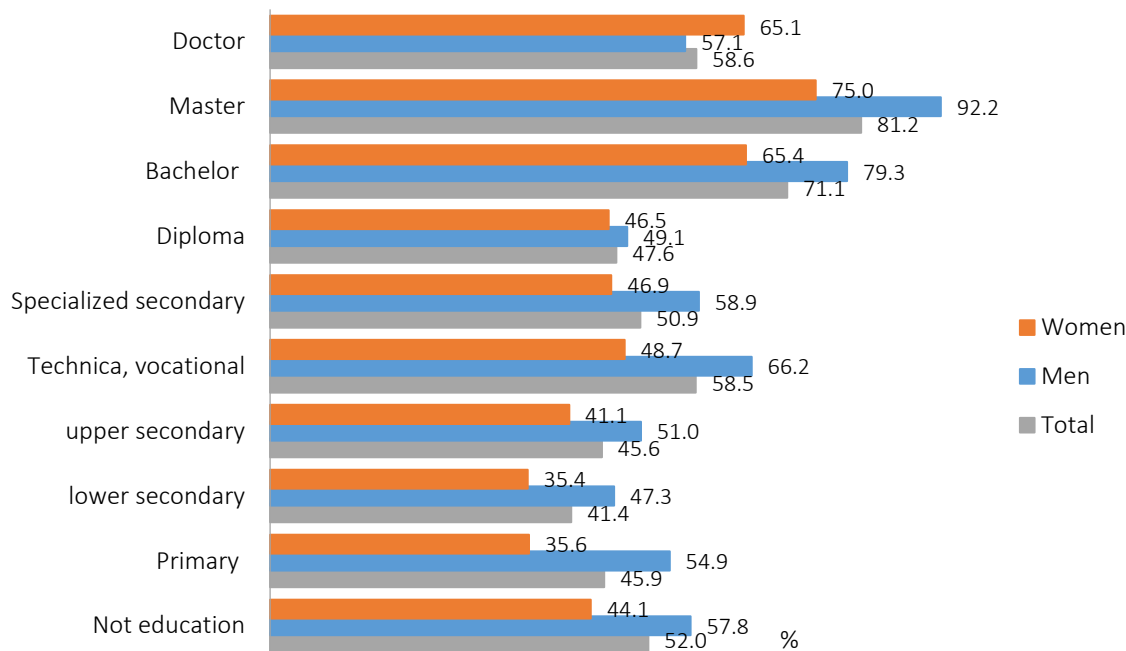
Figure 2.9. Employment-to-population ratio, by age group, location



EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

In terms of level of education, the master’s level has the highest employment-to-population ratio at 81.2 percent. For gender, employment-to-population ratio was 92.2 percent for men and 75.0 percent for women. In terms of level of education by gender, women are 8.0 percentage points higher than men at the Ph.D. degree and men are 2.5-19.3 percentage points higher than women at other levels.

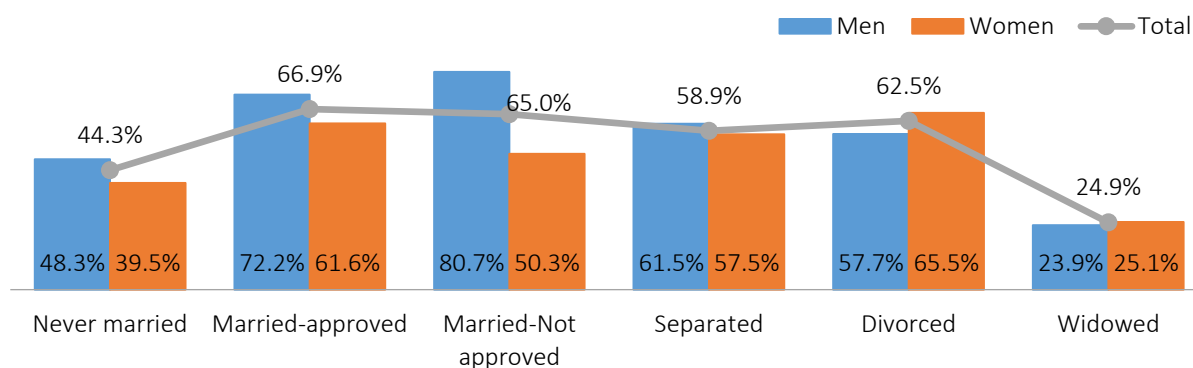
Figure 2.10. Employment-to-population ratio, by gender, level of education



EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO, BY MARITAL STATUS

For employment-to-population ratio for persons aged 15 and over, 1139.3 (99.4) thousand are aged 18 and over. The following figure shows how the employment-to population ratio of these people depends on the marital status.

Figure 2.11. Employment-to-population ratio, by gender, marital status

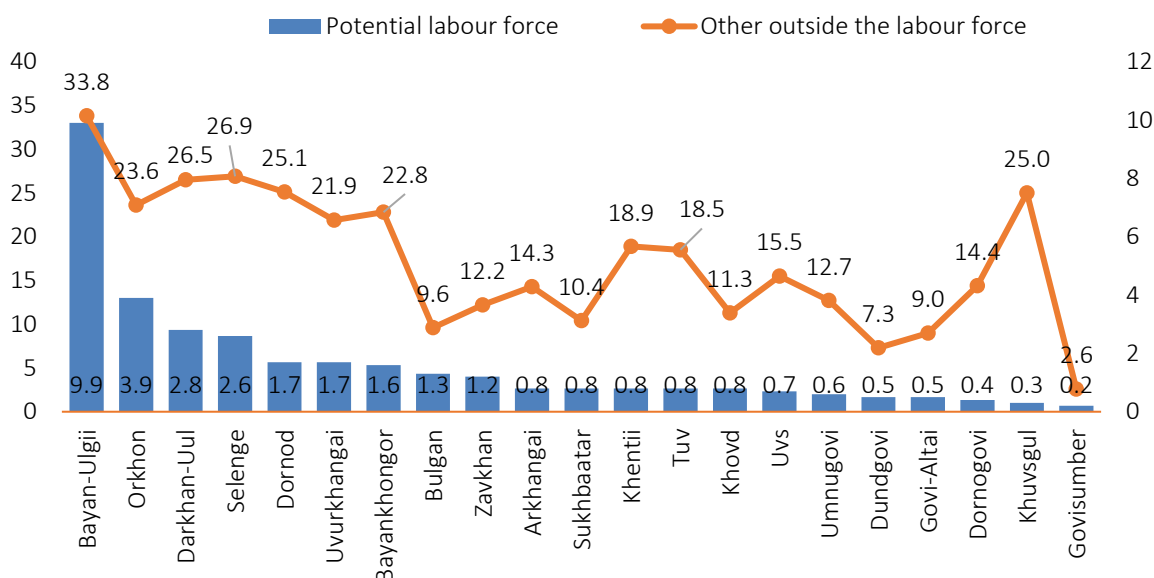


2.2. PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

At the national level, there are 832.2 thousand (39.5%) persons from the total working age population aged 15 and over were persons outside the labour force, of which 58.8 thousand persons (7.1%) were potential labour force that are ready to move into unemployed if they met with criteria for paid job. However, 773.4 thousand (92.9%) persons of the total working age population were others outside the labour force (outside the expanded labour force).

There are 436.1 thousand persons (52.4%) were outside the labour force in Ulaanbaatar, of which 24.9 thousand (5.7%) were potential labour force and 411.2 thousand (94.3%) were others outside the labour force. In terms of provinces, the highest number of persons outside the labour force was 43.7 thousand (5.2%) persons in Bayan-Ulgii province and the lowest was 2.7 thousand (0.3%) in Govisumber province.

Figure 2.12. Persons outside the labour force, by province, thousand persons



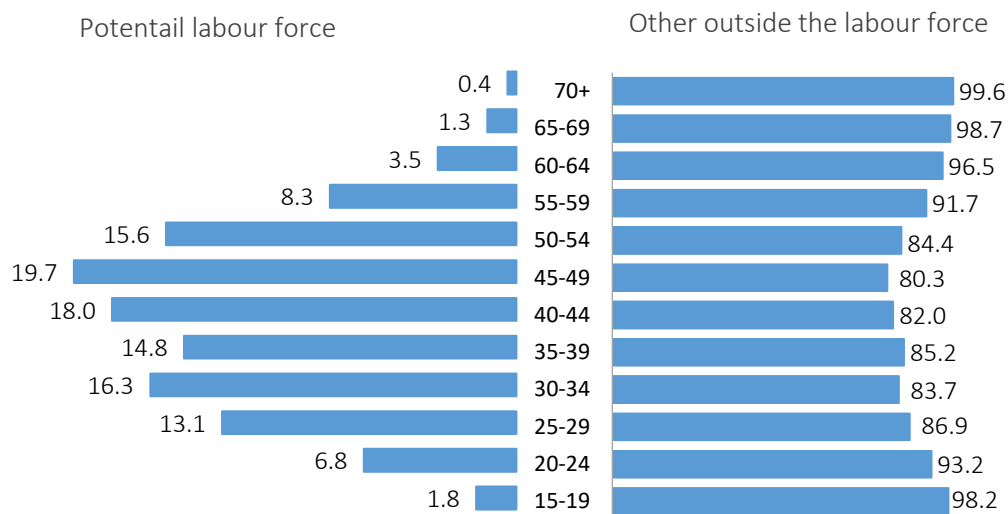
In terms of age group of persons outside the labour force, the highest percentage or (22.5%) of young persons aged 15-19 are due to their school enrolment. However, persons who are able to work and aged 25-49 make up 25.1 percent of the total persons outside the labour force.

For the population structure, 57.2 percent of the total persons outside the labour force was aged 25-49, 22.4 percent was aged 50-59, while the largest or 23.8 percent of the others outside the labour force was aged 15-19 and 31.3 percent was aged 60 are older.

The following figure shows the persons outside the labour force by age group and population structure.

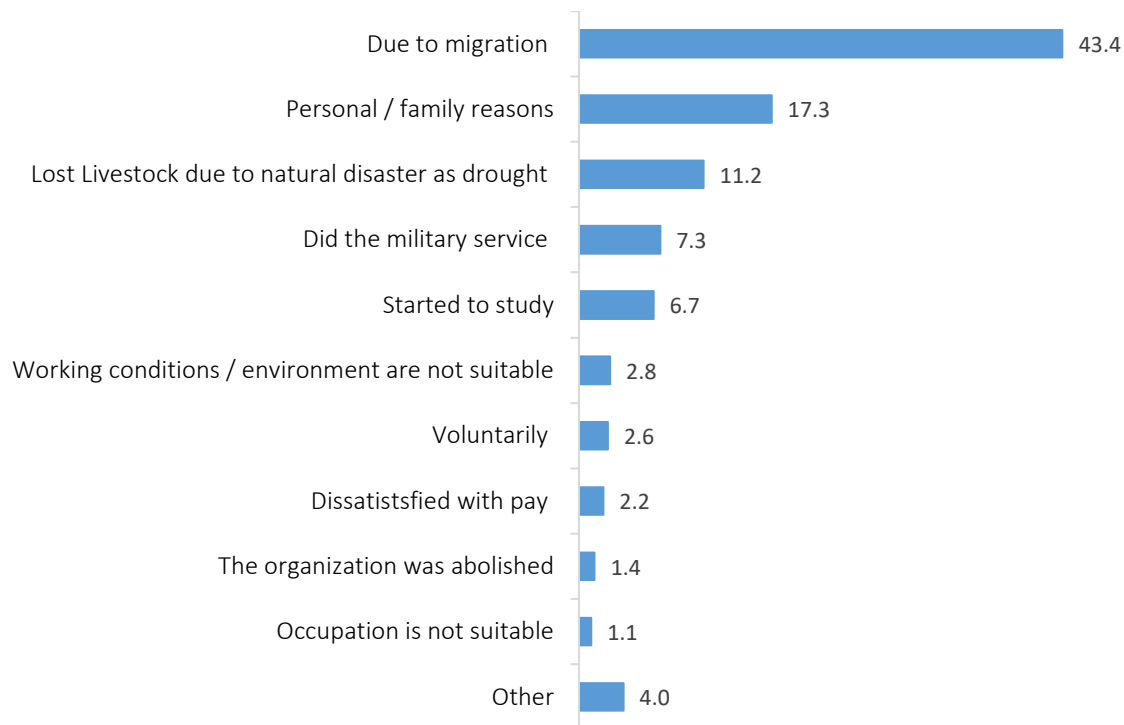


Figure 2.13. Persons outside the labour force by age group, share to total



Of the total persons outside the labour force, 471.6 thousand (56.7%) reported that they had previously been employed, and most (43.3%) responded that they left their jobs due to migration.

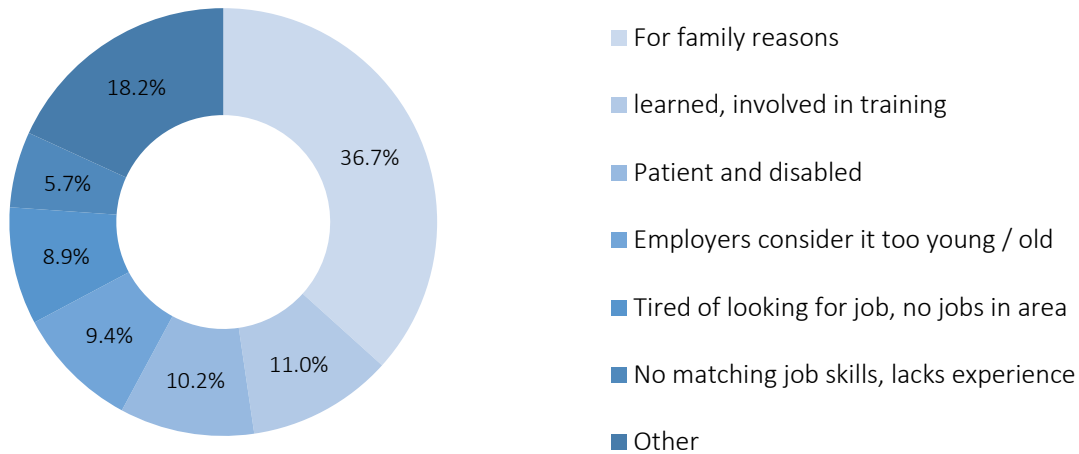
Figure 2.14. Persons other outside the labour force by reason for leaving of last job, percent





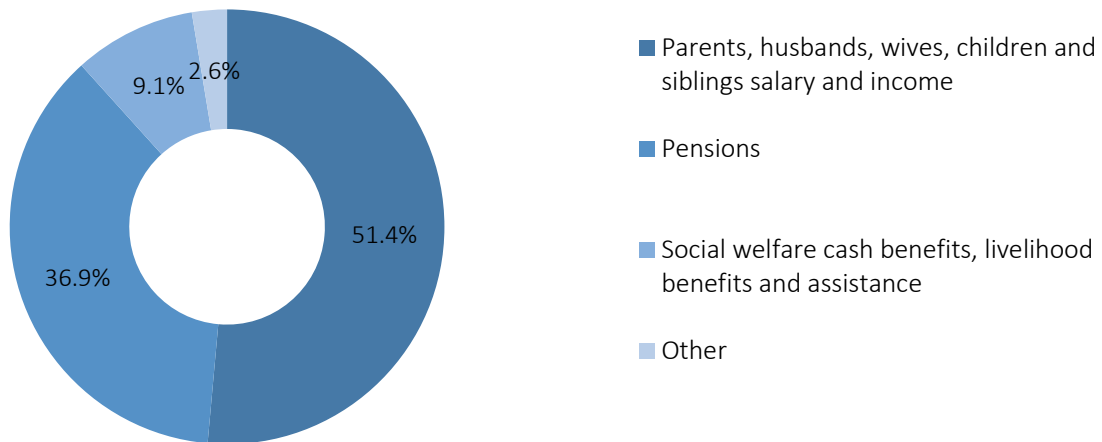
Survey result shows that 711.8 (85.5%) thousand persons were counted as others outside the labour force did haven't tried to look for a job or run a business in the last 30 days, or they do not want to work. However, 8.9 (1.1%) thousand persons looked for a job or business in the last 30 days, while 111.5 (13.4%) thousand persons did not look for a job but want to work. The following figure shows the reasons that why people want to work but have not look for a job or run a business.

Figure 2.15. Persons outside the labour force who have not looking for a job or run a business in the last 30 days, by reason, share to total



When the main source of income for the persons outside the labour force was surveyed, the responses were mostly the salaries of husbands, wives, children and siblings and pensions of parents.

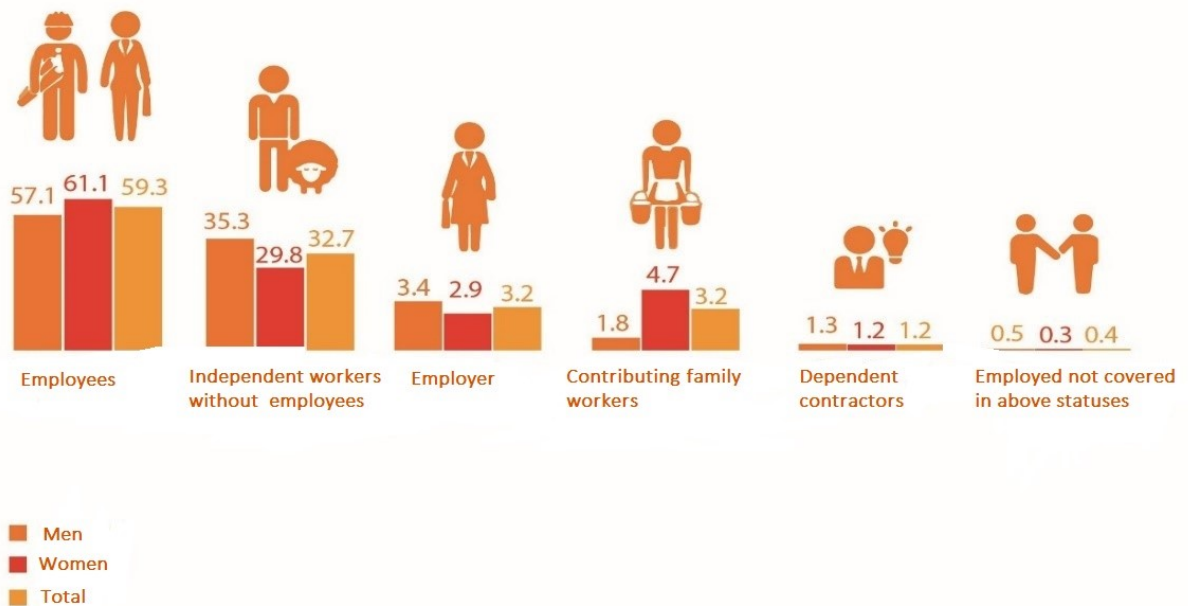
Figure 2.16. The main source of income persons outside the labour force during not employment, share to total



CHAPTER III

EMPLOYMENT

Employment, by status in employment
percentage of the result



3.1. EMPLOYED

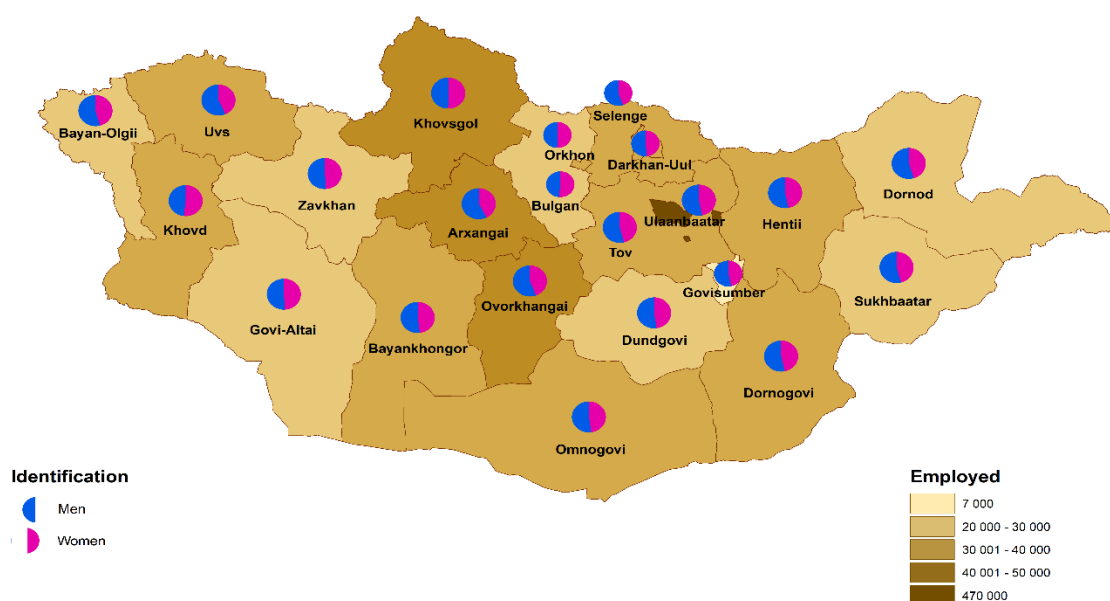
According to the survey result, 1146.2 thousand (90.0%) of the total labour force are employed at the national level, of which 606.8 thousand (52.9%) are men and 539.4 thousand (47.1%) are women. There are 775.0 thousand (67.6%) of the total employed live in urban areas and 371.2 thousand (32.4%) live in rural areas, and the number of employed varies significantly by region.

Table 3.1. Employed, by location, region, gender

Location / Region	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Female	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	1 146 160	100.0	606 814	100.0	539 346	100.0
Urban	774 968	67.6	405 984	66.9	368 984	68.4
Rural	371 192	32.4	200 830	33.1	170 362	31.6
Western region	147 618	12.9	76 893	12.7	70 725	13.1
Khangaigai region	239 417	20.9	125 973	20.8	113 444	21.0
Central region	201 345	17.5	107 024	17.6	94 321	17.5
Eastern region	86 782	7.5	46 822	7.7	39 960	7.4
Ulaanbaatar	470 998	41.1	250 102	41.2	220 896	41.0

There are 471.0 thousand (41.1%) of total employed live in Ulaanbaatar. In terms of provinces, the number of employed is 50.2 thousands (4.4%) in Khuvsgul province, 48.4 thousands (4.2%) in Uvurkhangai province, 47.5 thousands (4.1%) in Arkhangai province, 39.1 thousands (3.4%) in Tuv province, 36.0 thousands (3.1%) in Selenge province, 35.8 thousands (3.1%) in Khovd province and 34.8 thousands (3.0%) in Darkhan-Uul province.

Figure 3.1. Employed, by province and gender



According to the survey results, 1139.4 thousand (99.4%) of the total employed are aged 18 and over. Thereof, 76.9 percent were married, 14.1 percent were never married, and 4.3 percent were widowed. This trend was similar in terms of location but different in terms of the gender. For example, the share of widowed among male employed is relatively low at 1.5 percent.

Table 3.2. Employed, by marital status, gender, location

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Never married	14.1	15.9	12.1	14.9	12.4
Married					
- Approved	67.6	68.8	66.2	64.3	74.4
- Not approved	9.3	10.5	7.8	10.7	6.2
Separated	2.4	1.7	3.3	2.9	1.4
Divorced	2.3	1.6	3.2	3.0	1.0
Widowed	4.3	1.5	7.4	4.2	4.6
Total, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed aged 18 and over	1 139 398	601 813	537 585	772 921	366 477
Total employed	1 146 160	606 814	539 346	574 062	572 098

There are 3 out of 10 employed have a bachelor's or master's degree. This trend was similar for female, while 3 out of 10 male employed have a technical or vocational education.

Figure 3.2. Employed, by education level, gender, share to total

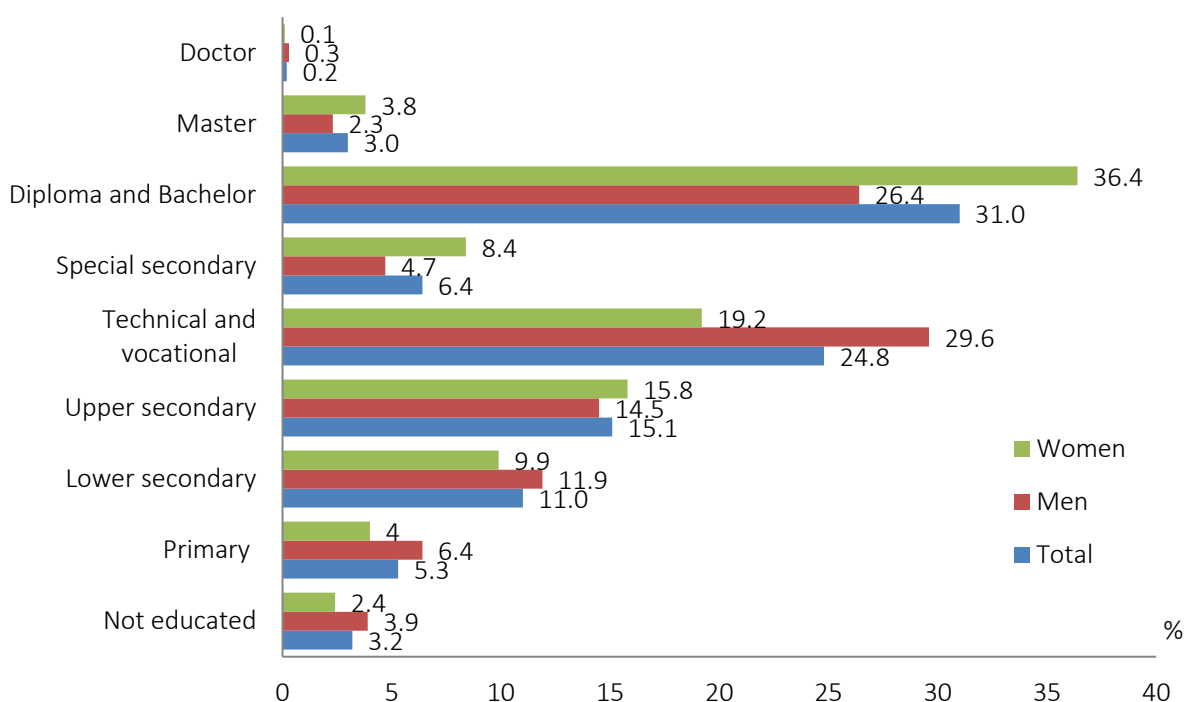
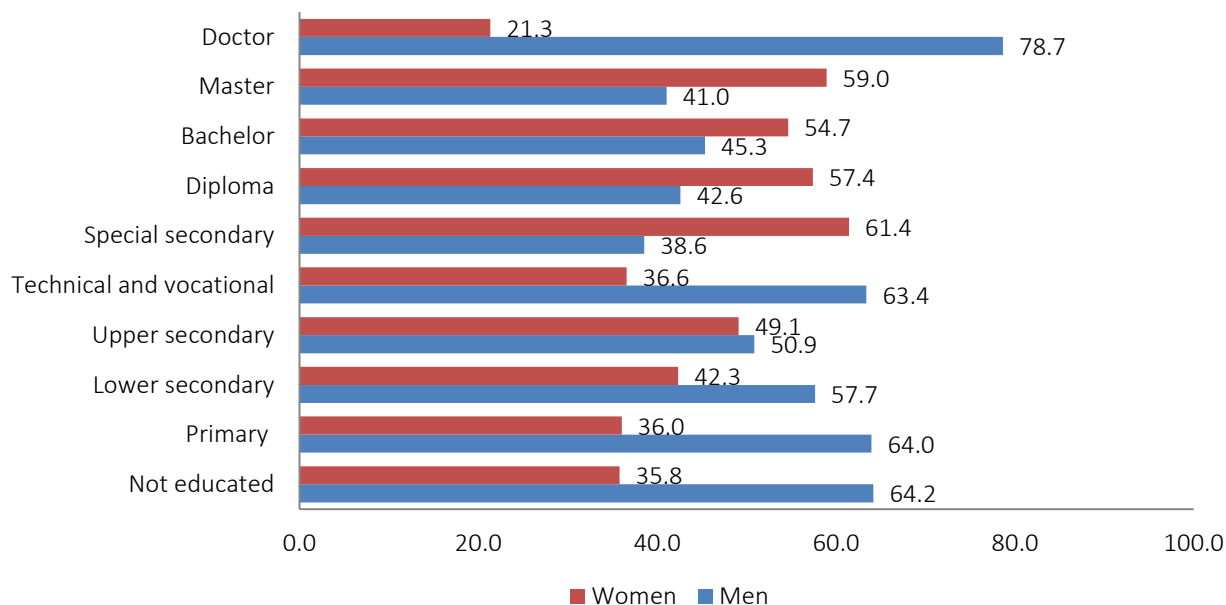




Figure 3.3. Employed, by education level, gender, percent



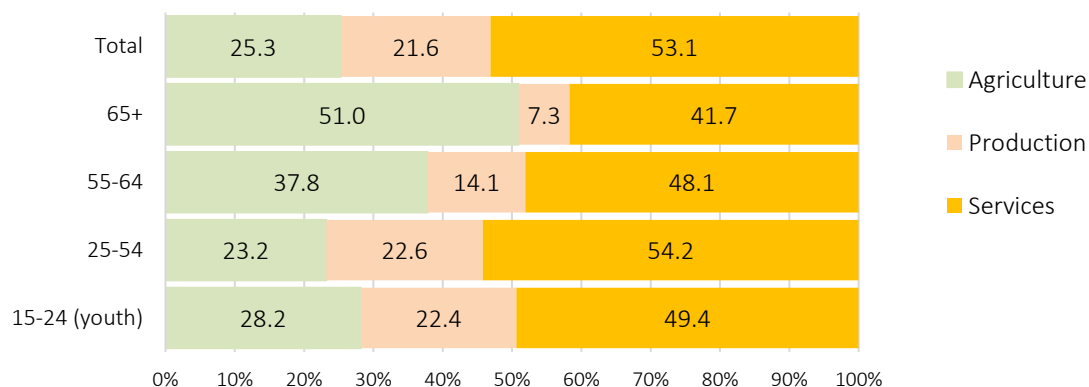
For the level of education of the employed, the share of men is higher for Ph.D, technical and vocational, not educated and primary education employed, while the majority of women have specialized secondary, master's, diploma, bachelor's and upper secondary education.

3.2. STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYED

AGE STRUCTURE

There are 88.3 thousand (7.7%) of the employed are aged 15-24 (new entrants to the labour market after education and training), 941.4 thousand (82.1%) are aged 25-54 (the general labour force age), 96.8 thousand (8.5%) are aged 55-64 (close to retirement) and 19.6 thousand (1.7%) are aged 65 and over.

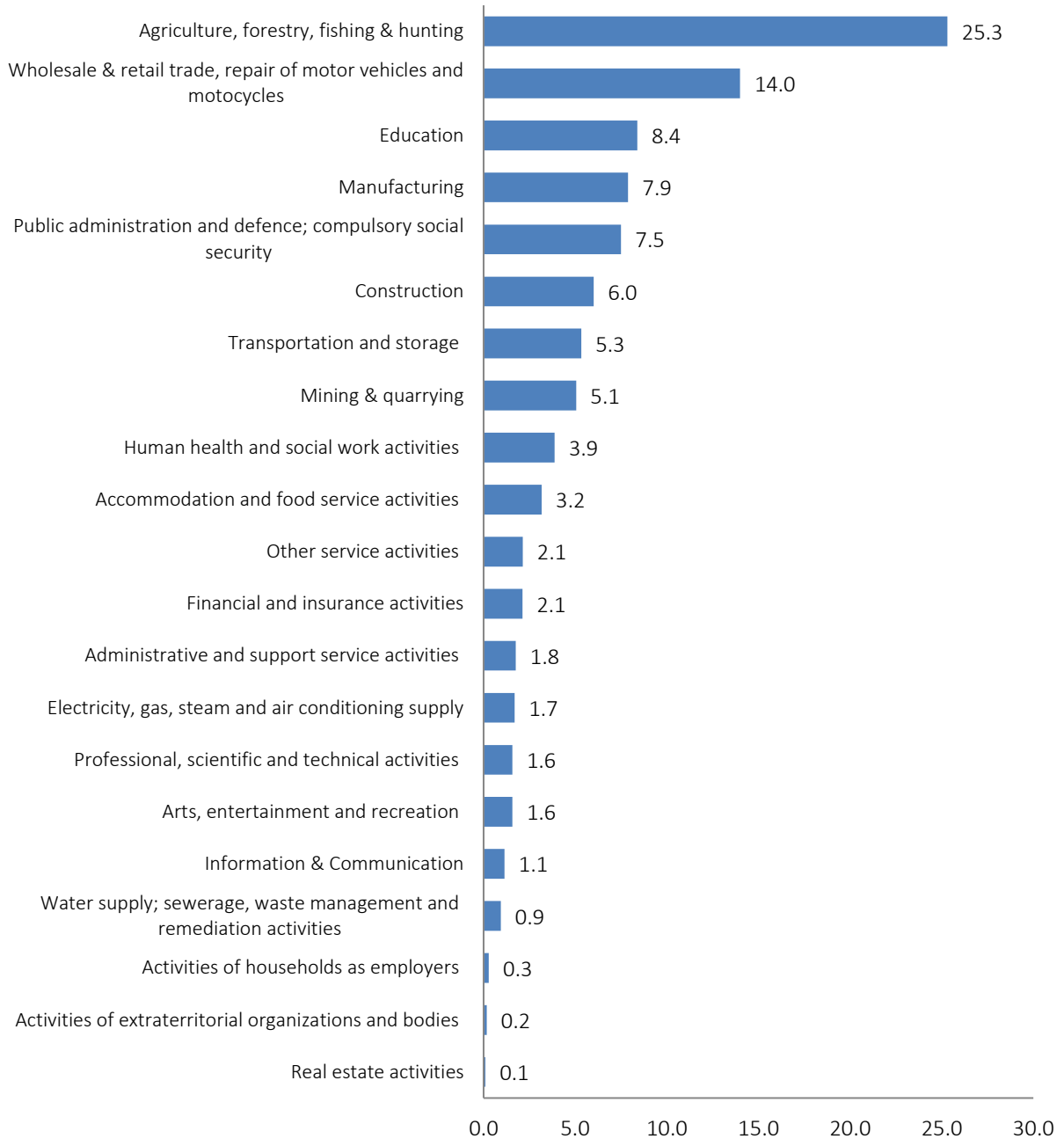
Figure 3.4. Employed, by age group and sector



SECTOR OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

There are 680.7 thousand (53.1%) of total employed work in the service sector, 290.2 thousand (25.3%) in agriculture, and 247.3 thousand (21.6%) in production sector.

Figure 3.5. Employed, by sector of economic activity, share to total

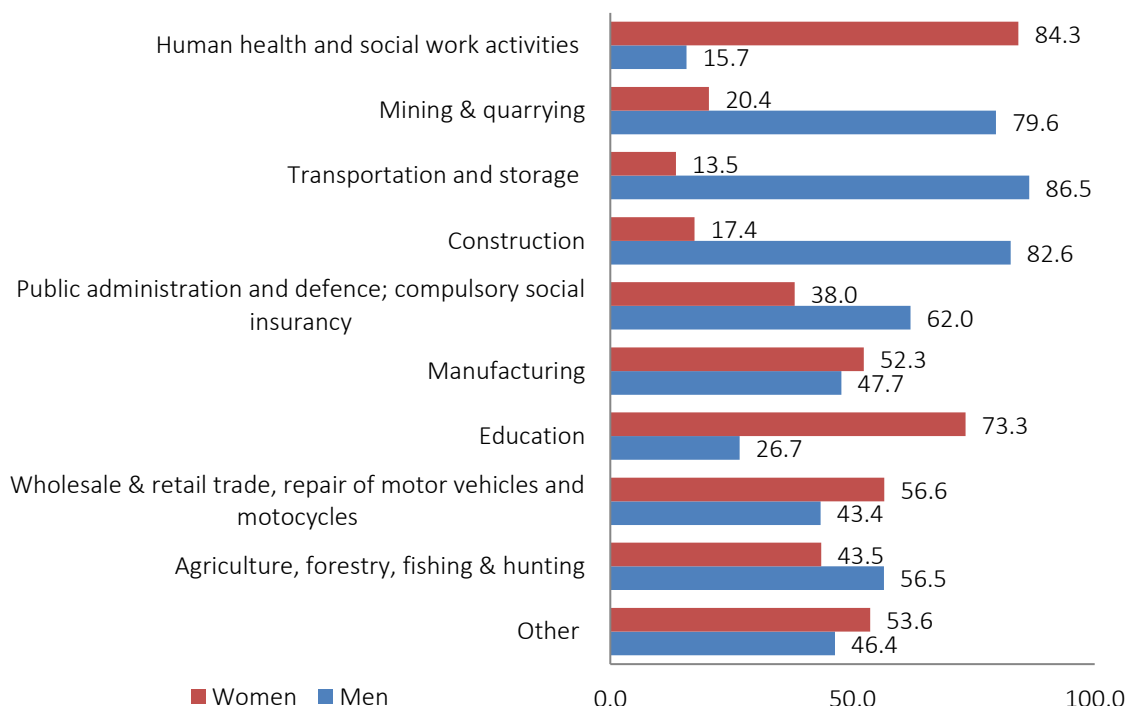


By gender, the majority of male employed (56.5-86.5 percent) are in transport and storage, construction, mining and quarrying, public administration and defense, compulsory social security, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. However, more than 50 percent (52.3-84.3 percent) of

women employed are in human health and social welfare activities, education, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Employed by gender are presented by following 9 sectors, which account for a higher percentage than other sectors.

Figure 3.6. Employed, by industrial classification of economic activity, gender

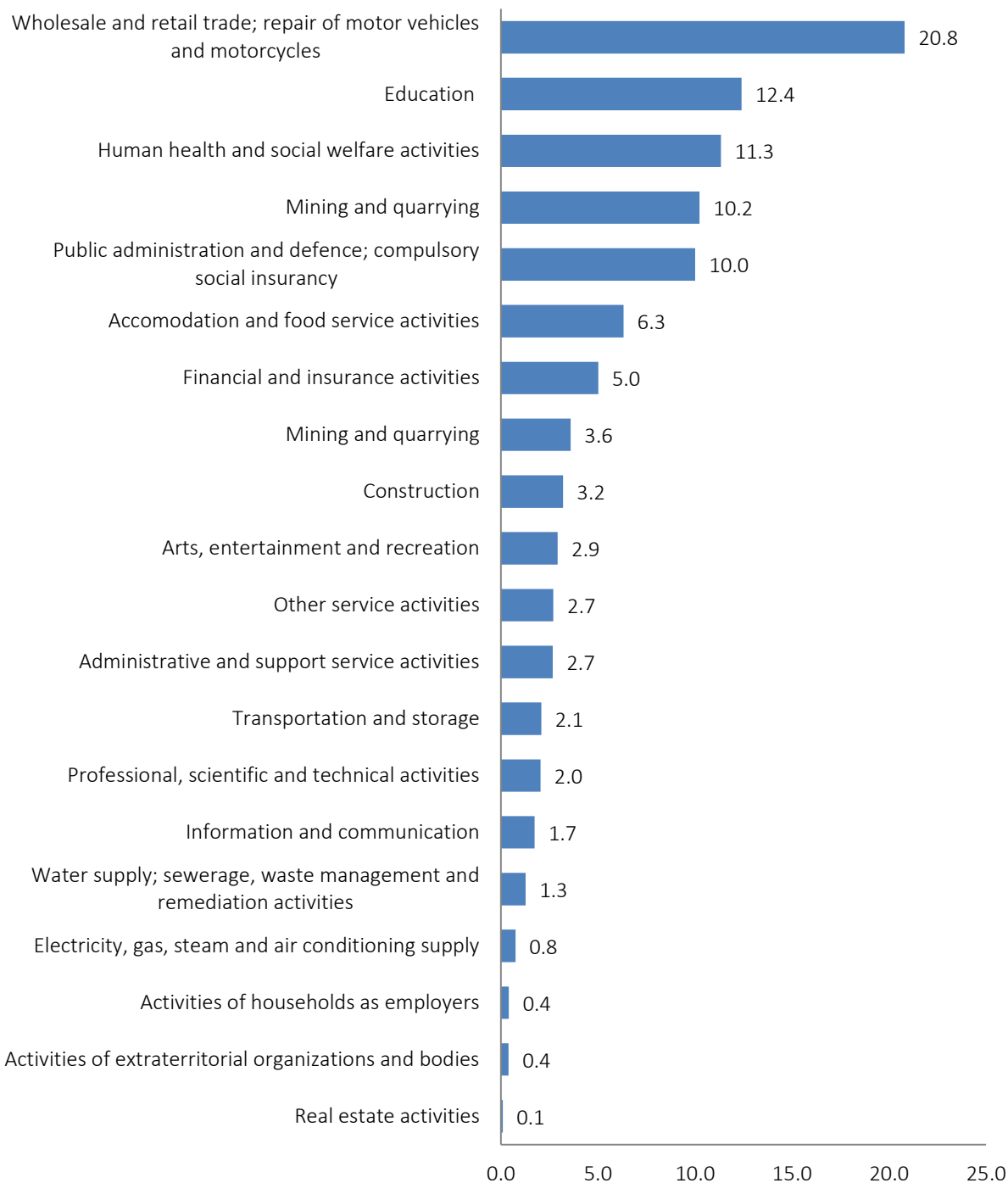


There are 667.1 thousand (58.2%) are employees in non-agricultural sectors, of which 340.8 thousand (58.2%) are men and 667.1 thousand (58.2%) are women.

Of the total employed, 539.3 thousand (47.1%) are women and 326.5 thousand (60.5%) are employees in non-agricultural sectors. One in every five female employees in the non-agricultural sector are working in the wholesale and retail trade and in repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.



Figure 3.7. Female employees in non-agricultural sectors, by sector, share to total

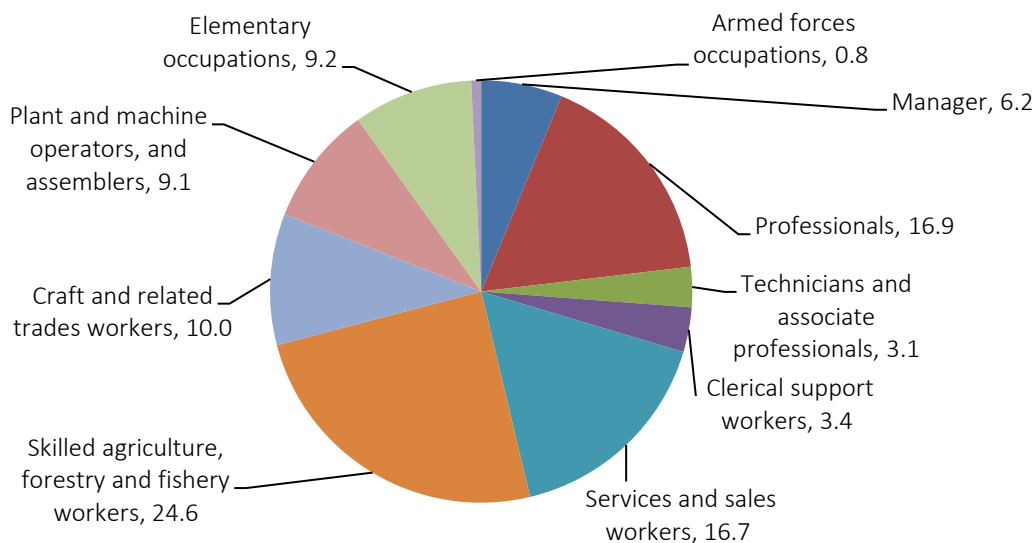


OCCUPATION

There are 282.2 thousand (24.6%) of the total employed are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 193.8 thousand (16.9%) are professionals, 190.8 (16.7%) thousand are services and sales workers, 115.1 thousand (10.0%) are craft and related trades workers, 104.9 thousand

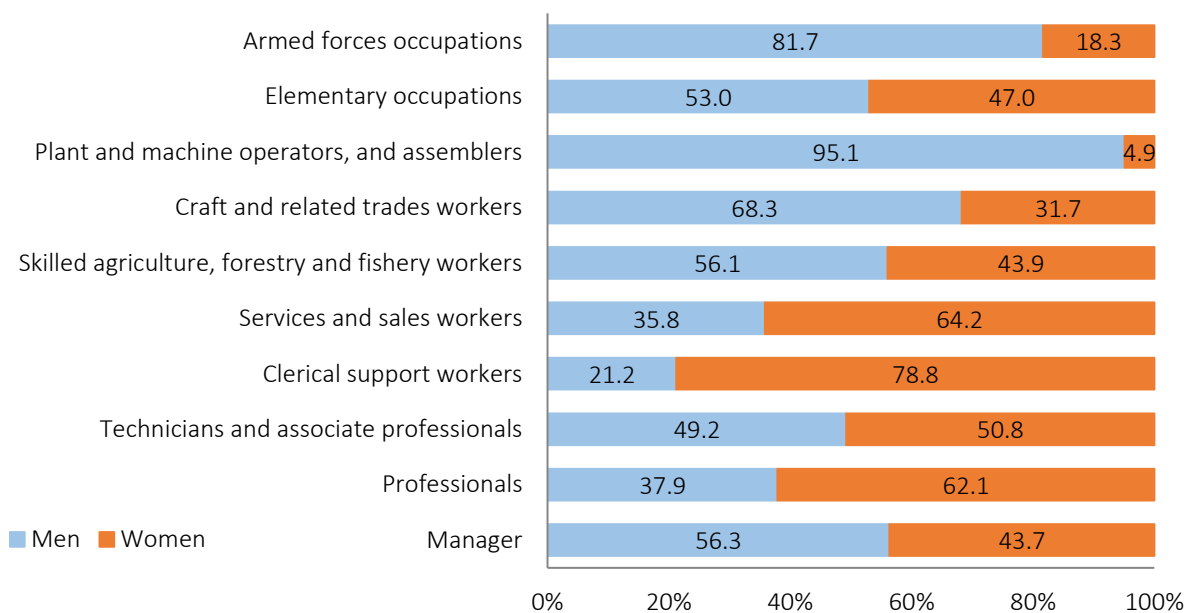
(9.2%) are elementary occupations, 104.7 thousand (9.1%) are plant and machine operators and assemblers. Also, 35.3 thousand (3.1%) are technicians and associate professionals, and 8.6 thousand (0.8%) are armed forces occupations.

Figure 3.8. Employed, by occupational classification, share to total



In terms of employment by occupations and gender, men are employed higher than women in plant and machine operators and assemblers, and women are employed higher men in clerical support workers.

Figure 3.9. Employed, by occupational classification, gender



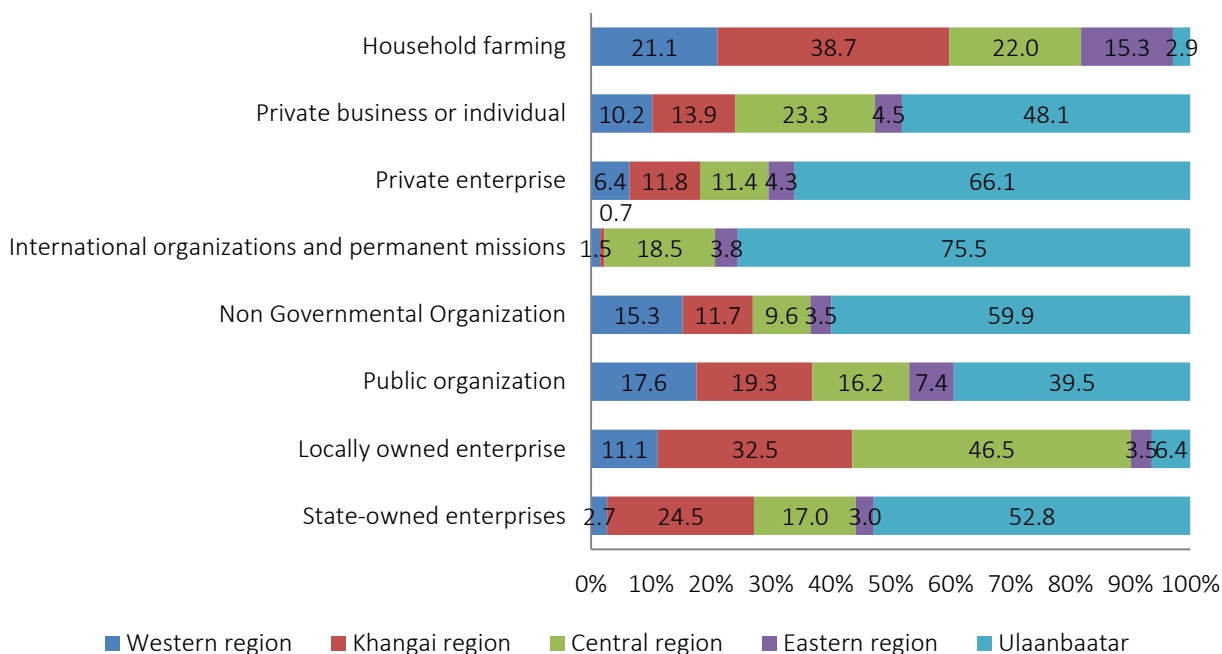
TYPES OF RESPONSIBILITY OF ENTERPRISES

Of the total employed, 287.0 thousand (25.0%) work in public organizations (budget, state and local) and 859.2 thousand (75.0%) work in the private sector. For instance, 367.3 thousand (32.0%) of the total employed work in private enterprises, 278.1 thousand (24.3%) in households, and 231.2 thousand (20.2%) in public organizations.

Table 3.3 Employed, types of responsibility of enterprises, location

Types of responsibility	Total		Location			
			Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
State-owned enterprises	43 341	3.8	37 429	4.8	5 912	1.6
Locally government owned enterprise	12 355	1.1	9 144	1.2	3 211	0.9
Public organization	231 281	20.2	185 117	23.9	46 164	12.4
Non-governmental organizations (churches, monasteries)	13 232	1.2	11 876	1.5	1 356	0.4
International organizations and permanent missions	3 311	0.3	2 968	0.4	0 343	0.1
Private enterprises	367 308	32.0	334 882	43.2	32 426	8.7
Private business or individual (not farm or LLC)	197 222	17.2	158 291	20.4	38 931	10.5
Households	278 110	24.2	35 261	4.6	242 849	65.4
Total	1 146 160	100.0	774 968	100.0	371 192	100.0

Figure 3.10. Employed, types of responsibility of enterprises, region



STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

In terms of status in employment, three out of 10 persons are own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees, 1 in 4 is permanent employees and 1 in 4 fixed-term employees. And this ratio is similar for gender.

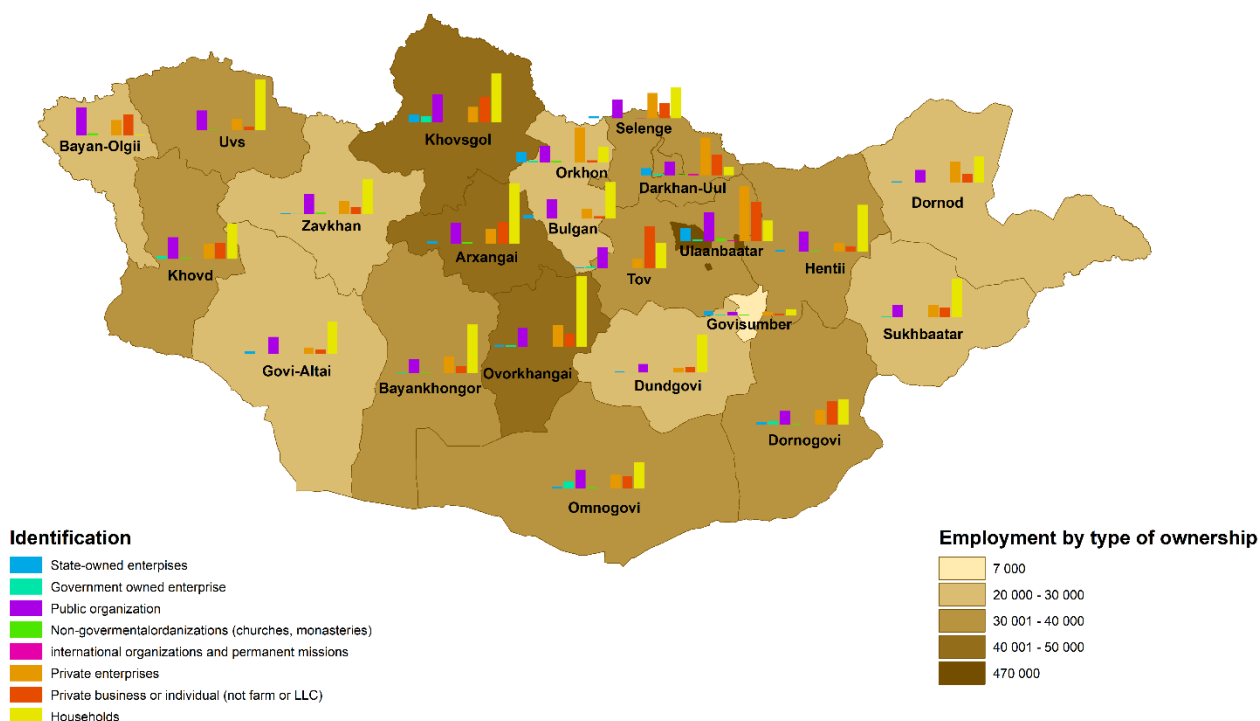
Table 3.4. Employed, by status in employment, gender, share to total

Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total employed	1 146 160	100.0	606 814	100.0	539 346	100.0
Employer:						
Employer in corporations	14 155	1.2	8 252	1.4	5 903	1.1
Employers in household market enterprises	21 982	1.9	12 397	2.0	9 585	1.8
Independent workers without employees:						
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	15 966	1.4	8 091	1.3	7 875	1.5
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	359 209	31.3	206 364	34.0	152 845	28.3
Dependent contractors	14 147	1.2	7 645	1.3	6 502	1.2
Employees:						
Permanent employees	307 592	26.9	158 957	26.2	148 635	27.6
Fixed-term employees	292 662	25.6	147 633	24.3	145 029	26.9
Short-term and casual employees	76 983	6.7	42 498	7.0	34 485	6.4
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	2 476	0.2	1 153	0.2	1 323	0.2
Contributing family workers	36 259	3.2	10 846	1.8	25 413	4.7
Employed not covered in above statuses	4 729	0.4	2 978	0.5	1 751	0.3

There are 277.2 thousand or (24.2%) of the total employed are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers in the agricultural sector and farmers for own household consumption(herders). In terms of status in employment, there are 359.2 thousand own-account workers in household market enterprises without employed, of which 218.7 thousand (60.9%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and farmers for own household consumption(herders).

For the total employed, 16.7 thousand persons or 1.5% are working more than one job. Of these, 9.9 thousand (59.3%) were men and 6.8 thousand (40.7%) were women.

Figure 3.11. Employed, by status in employment and province



3.3. WORKING HOURS

At the national level, the average working hours per week by employed for their main job is 51 hours, in terms of gender, 54 hours for men and 48 hours for women. There are 538.7 thousand or (47.0%) of total employed work more than 48 hours per week.

Table 3.5. Usually hours of employed per week, by main job

Usually hour	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1146 160	100.0	606 814	100.0	539 346	100.0
0 hour	2 570	0.2	1 152	0.1	1 418	0.3
1-14 hours	17 591	1.5	8 896	1.5	8 695	1.6
15-29 hours	24 960	2.2	8 905	1.5	16 055	3.0
30-34 hours	15 837	1.4	6 914	1.1	8 923	1.7
35-39 hours	36 032	3.1	15 944	2.6	20 088	3.7
40-48 hours	510 456	44.6	235 748	38.9	274 708	50.9
more than 48 hours	538 714	47.0	329 255	54.3	209 459	38.8

In terms of status in employment, the average usually hours worked per week for the main job is 57 hours for dependent contractors, 54 hours for short-term and casual employees and employers in household market enterprises, and 47 hours for permanent employees.

Figure 3.12. Average usually hours of employed per week, by main job, status in employment

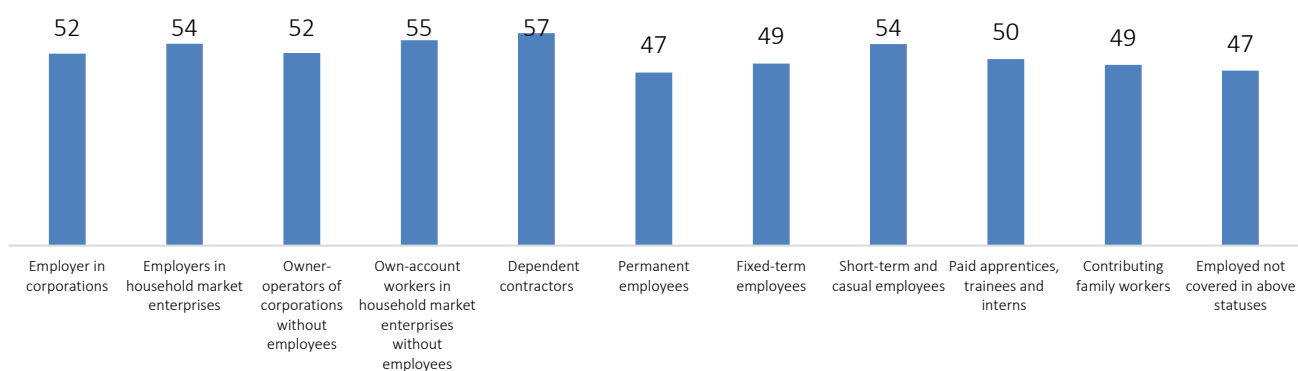


Table 3.6. Short and long term employed, by gender, sector, status in employment, share to total

	Total employed	Short term employed (up to 25 hours per week)		Long-term employed (more than 60 hours per week)	
		Number	%	Number	%
All	1 146 160	33 965	3.0	261 184	22.8
Men	606 814	15 578	2.6	175 652	28.9
Female	539 346	18 387	3.4	85 532	15.9
Urban	774 968	15 997	2.1	150 761	19.5
Rural	371 192	17 968	4.8	110 423	29.7
By main sector:					
Agriculture	290 160	14 638	5.0	99 285	34.2
Service	247 283	4 417	1.8	70 918	28.7
608 717	14 910	2.4	90 981	14.9	
By status in employment:					
Employer in corporations	14 155	24	0.2	3 325	23.5
Employers in household market enterprises	21 982	377	1.7	7 710	35.1
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	15 966	2 012	12.6	4 405	27.6
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	359 209	14 610	4.1	121 338	33.8
Dependent contractors	14 147	535	3.8	4 910	34.7
Permanent employees	307 592	4 753	1.5	38 311	12.5
Fixed-term employees	292 662	3 443	1.2	45 418	15.5
Short-term and casual employees	76 983	3 303	4.3	25 423	33.0
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	2 476	23	0.9	481	19.4
Contributing family workers	36 259	4 326	11.9	8 849	24.4
Employed not covered in above statuses	4 729	559	11.8	1 014	21.4

For the total employed, 34.0 thousand or (3.0%) were work by short term, most of them work in rural area, in the agricultural sector and the majority of owner-operators of corporations without employees.

However, for the total employed, 261.2 thousand or (22.8%) were work for long term per week (more than 60 hours per week), most of them in rural areas, however, in the service sector the majority of own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees.

3.4. WAGE AND INCOME

In this survey, the received amount of the total wage was obtained for all paid employees working in the formal, informal sectors and households. The average monthly wage of paid employees in all economic units is MNT 793.1 thousand nationwide, the highest is MNT 854.8 thousand in Ulaanbaatar and the lowest is MNT 598.2 thousand in the Western region.

Figure 3.13. The average monthly wage of employees by gender and region

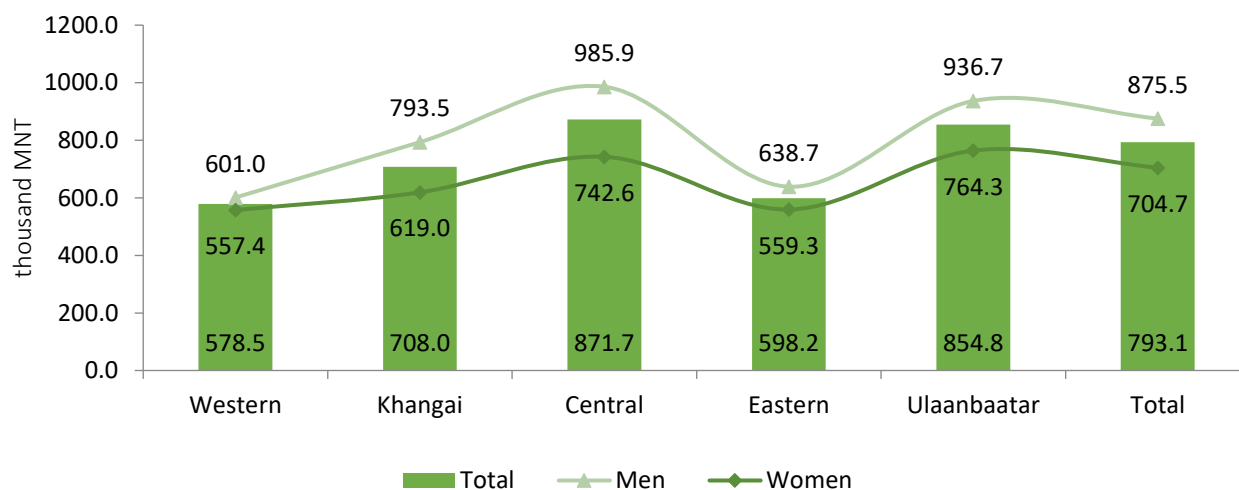


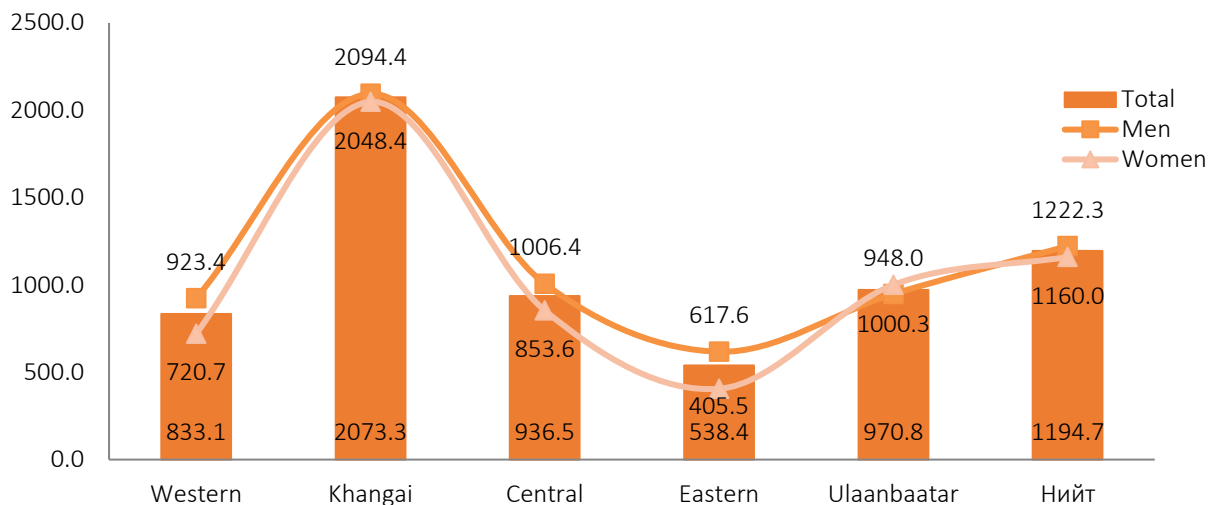
Table 3.7. The average wage and salary of paid employee per hour, by gender

	The average wage per hour		
	Total	Urban	Rural
National average, thousand MNT	4.5	4.6	4.1
Men	4.7	4.7	4.6
Female	4.4	4.5	3.6
Gender wage gap (%)	6.7	4.3	21.7

The average wage and salary of employees per hour at national level is MNT 4.5 thousand, and MNT 4.7 thousand for male and MNT 4.4 thousand for female. The gender wage gap is 6.7 percent national level. This figure varies greatly in location.

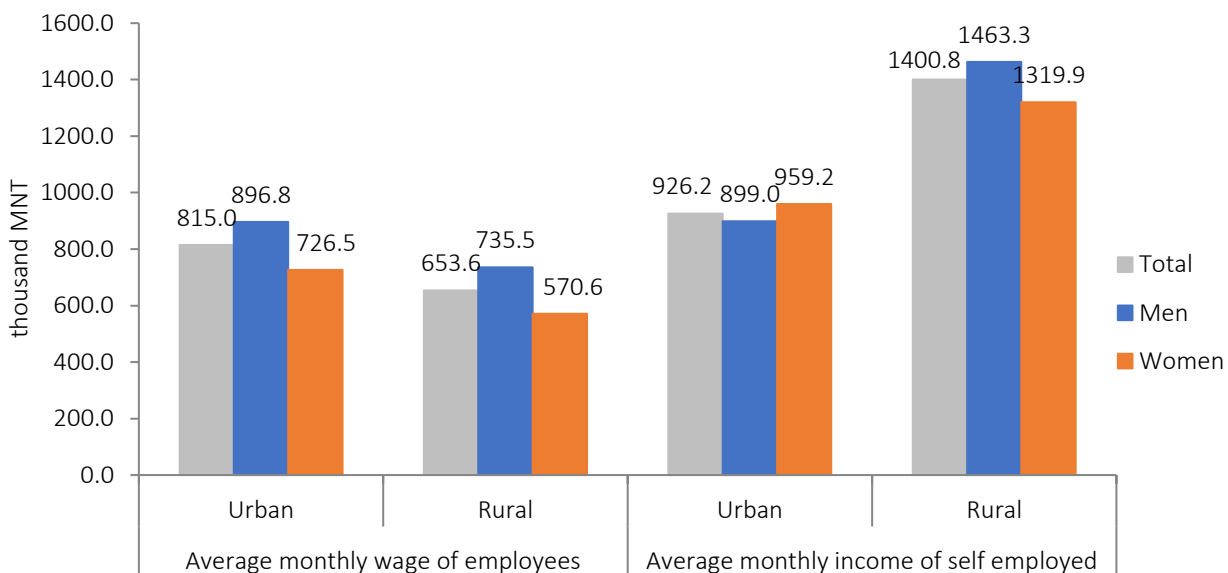
The survey also asked for information on the income of the self-employed and an average monthly income was MNT 793.1 thousand. In terms of regions, the highest is MNT 2.1 million in the Central region and the lowest is MNT 538.4 thousand in the Eastern region.

Figure 3.14. Monthly income of the self-employed, by gender and region



The average monthly wage of paid employees is MNT 815.0 thousand in urban areas and MNT 653.6 thousand in rural areas. The average monthly income of the self-employed is MNT 926.2 thousand in urban areas and MNT 1400.8 thousand in rural areas. The high income of the self-employed in rural areas is due to the high income of the agricultural sector.

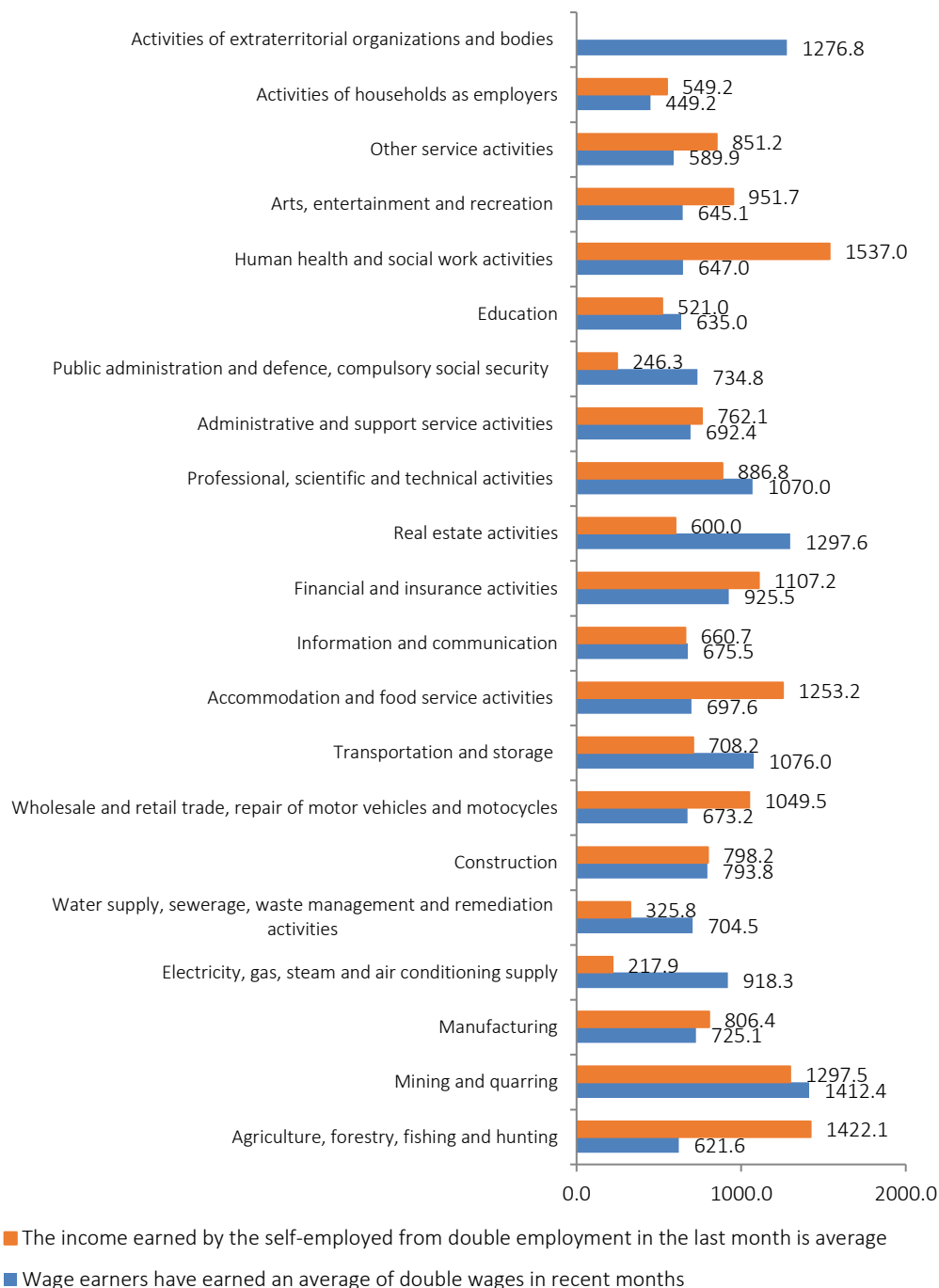
Figure 3.15. Average monthly wage of employees and income of self-employed, by location and gender



In terms of the economic activity by sector, the average monthly wage of paid employees is the highest, at MNT 1.4 million in the mining and quarrying sector, and MNT 1.2 million in the real

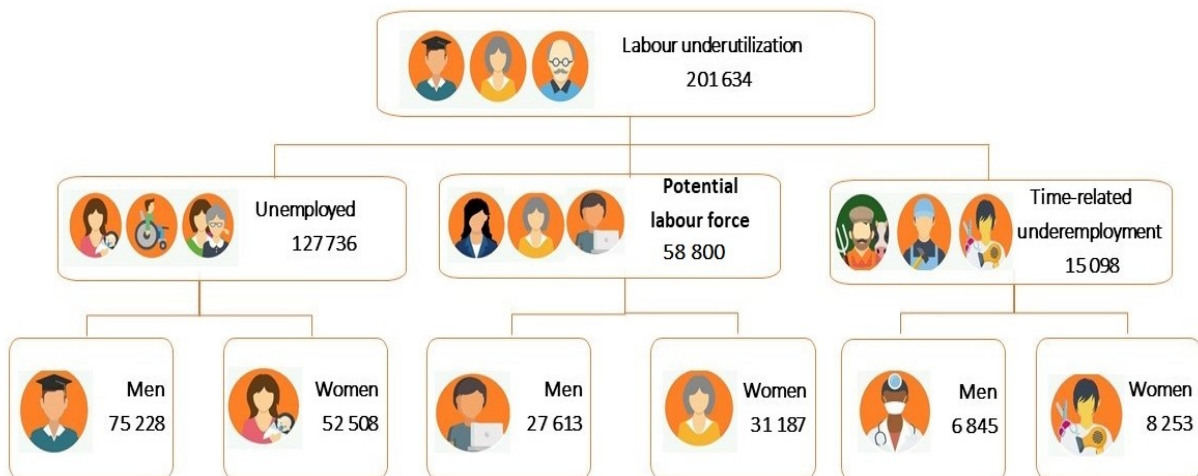
estate sector. The average monthly income of the self-employed is MNT 1.5 million in the human rights and social welfare activities, and MNT 1.4 million in the agricultural sector.

Figure 3.16. Average monthly salary and income of employees, by sector, gender, thousand MNT



CHAPTER IV

LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION



4.1 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

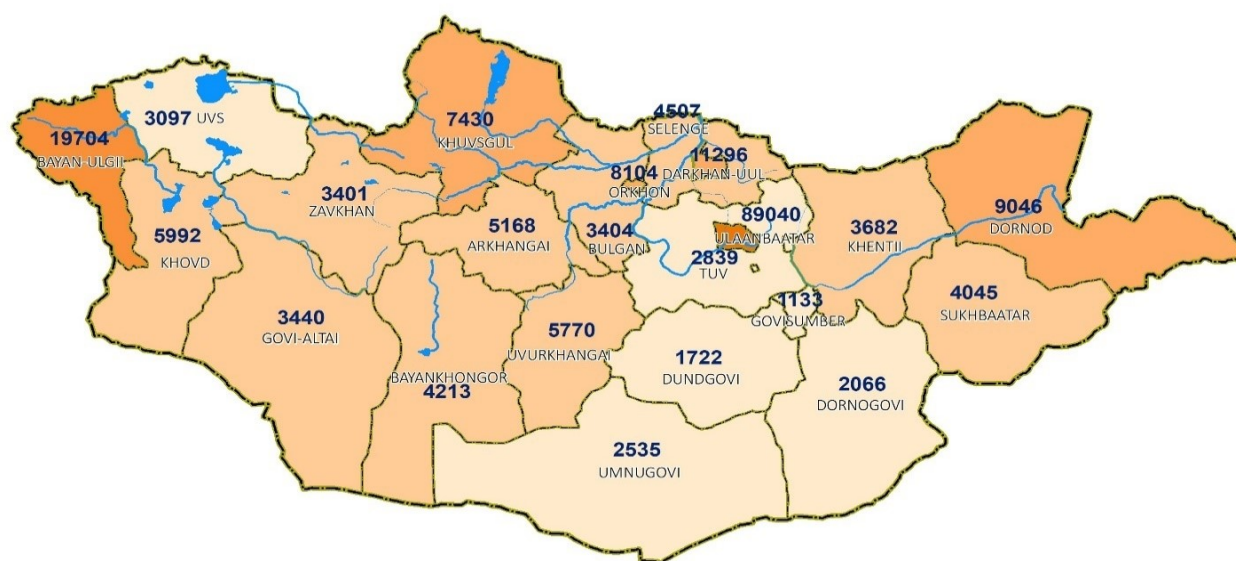
According to the survey, unmet the employment needs of the working age population or labour underutilization was 201.6 thousand, of which 127.7 thousand persons or 63.3% were unemployed, 58.8 thousand or 29.2% were potential labour force, and 15.1 thousand or 7.5% were time-related underemployment.

Table 4.1. Labour underutilization, by location, region, gender

Location / Region	Total		Unemployed		Potential labour force		Time-related underemployment	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Urban	160 857	79.8	107 720	84.3	43 905	74.7	9 232	61.1
Rural	40 777	20.2	20 016	15.7	14 895	25.3	5 866	38.9
Male	109 686	54.4	75 228	58.9	27 613	47.0	6 845	45.3
Female	91 948	45.6	52 508	41.1	31 187	53.0	8 253	54.7
Western	35 634	17.7	19 542	15.3	13 091	22.3	3 001	19.9
Khantai	34 089	16.9	21 327	16.7	9 597	16.3	3 165	21.0
Central	26 098	12.9	16 625	13.0	7 802	13.3	1 671	11.0
Eastern	16 773	8.3	11 773	9.2	3 396	5.8	1 604	10.6
Ulaanbaatar	89 040	44.2	58 469	45.8	24 914	42.4	5 657	37.5
Total, %		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Total	201 634		127 736		58 800		15 098	

By location, 89.0 thousand or 44.2% of the total labour underutilization were in Ulaanbaatar city, and the remaining 112.6 thousand or 55.8% were in 21 provinces.

Figure 4.1. Labour underutilization, by province and the capital, person



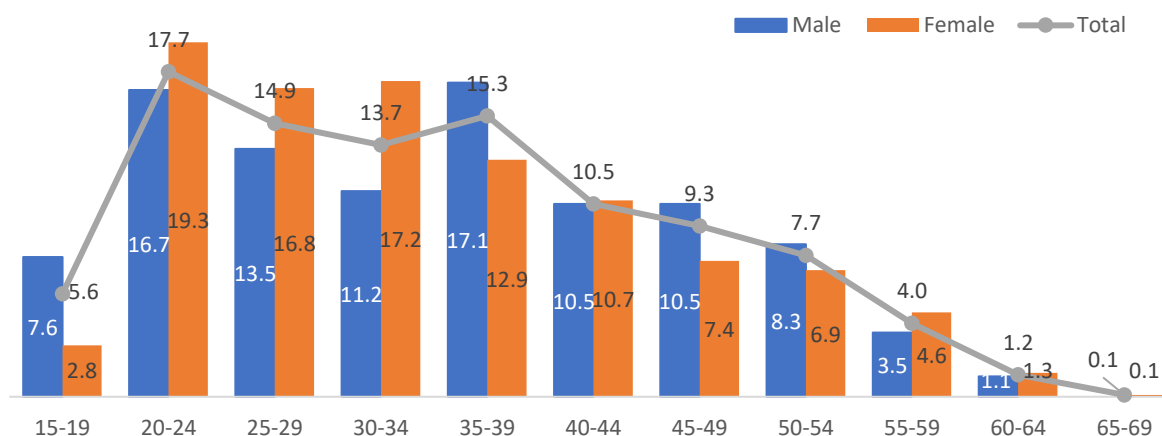
UNEMPLOYED

The number of unemployed reached 127.7 thousand, of which 75.2 thousand persons or 58.9% were men and 52.5 thousand persons or 41.1% were women. The number of unemployed lives in urban areas were 107.7 thousand persons or 84.3% of total unemployed.

By region, 58.5 thousand persons or 45.8% of the total unemployed were in Ulaanbaatar city, 21.3 thousand persons or 16.7% were in the Khangai region, 19.5 thousand persons or 15.3% were in the Western region, 16.6 thousand persons or 13.0% were in the Central region, and 11.8 thousand persons or 9.2% were in the Eastern region. Among the provinces, the highest number of unemployed was recorded in Bayan-Ulgii province at 8.2 thousand persons or 6.4% of the total unemployed and the lowest was in Govisumber province at 1.1 thousand or 0.6% persons.

By age group, 51.9% of the total unemployed were young persons aged 15-34 and 35.1% were persons aged 35-49. The number of unemployed decreases when persons grow older and reached 9.9 thousand persons or 7.7% for persons aged 50-54. This shows that young persons, especially new entrants to the labour force, were more vulnerable to unemployment. By gender, the share of unemployed for women in the 20-34 age group is 2.6-6.0 points higher than for men with the same age group. The largest unemployment differences by gender were recorded in the 35-54 age group and its male unemployed are higher by 15.0 thousand or 75.4% than female.

Figure 4.2. Unemployed, by age group, gender, percent



For the education level of the total unemployed, three out of ten have technical and vocational degree, almost two has a diploma or bachelor's degree, and two has a upper secondary education degree. However, the share of persons who are not educated and having primary education level among the total unemployed is quite small or 5.9%.

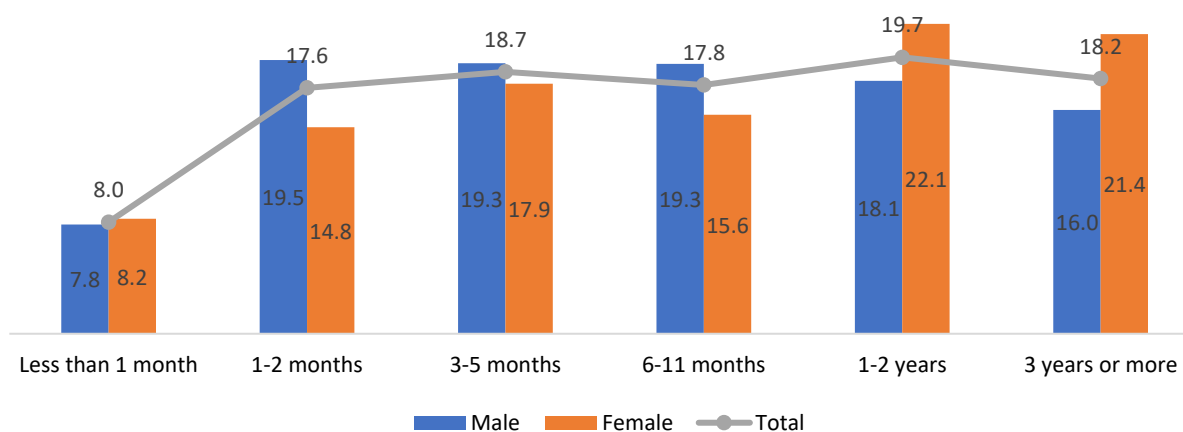
Table 4.2. Unemployed, by education level, gender, percent

Education level	Total	By gender	
		Male	Female
Not educated	2.0	2.6	1.2
Primary	3.9	4.5	3.1
Lower secondary	10.3	10.0	10.7
Upper secondary	23.2	23.8	22.2
Technical and vocational	31.9	34.8	27.8
Specialized secondary	4.6	4.1	5.2
Diploma and bachelor	23.8	20.0	29.2
Master	0.3	0.2	0.6
Total, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	127 736	75 228	52 508

The survey collected data on the duration of unemployment and 3.0 thousand persons or 2.4% of the total unemployed are waiting to start work / business, and the remaining 124.7 thousand or 97.6% were looking for a job or attempting to start a business.

As of 2019, 24.6 thousand or 19.7% of the total unemployed were looking for a job and unemployed for 1-2 years and 22.7 thousand or 18.2% were looking for a job and unemployed for 3 years or more.

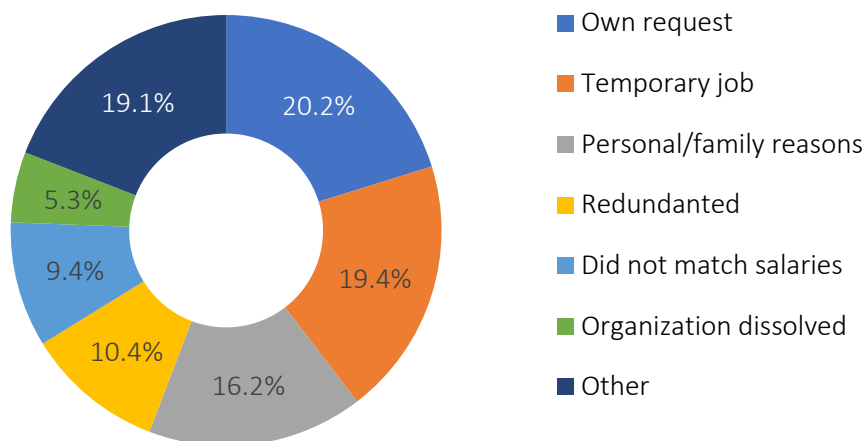
Figure 4.3. Unemployed, by period of looking for a job/start a paid job, gender, percent



Out of total unemployed, 86.6 thousand persons or 67.8% were previously employed, by the most common reason of dismissal, 17.5 thousand persons or 20.1% were dismissed due to own request, 16.8 thousand persons or 19.4% were due to temporary jobs, 14.1 thousand persons or 16.2% were due to personal/family reasons, and 8.1 thousand persons or 9.4% were due to unmatched salaries. There are 66.3 thousand persons or 51.9% of the total unemployed were aged 15-34.



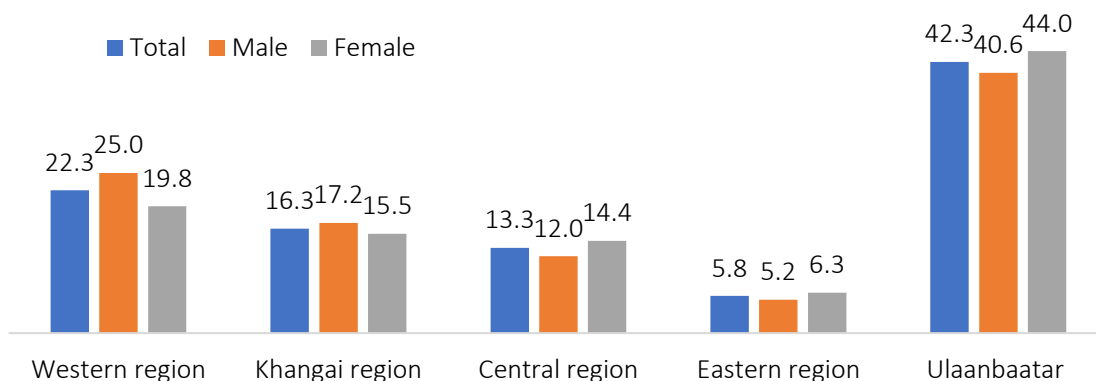
Figure 4.4. Unemployed, by reason for leaving previous job, percent



POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE

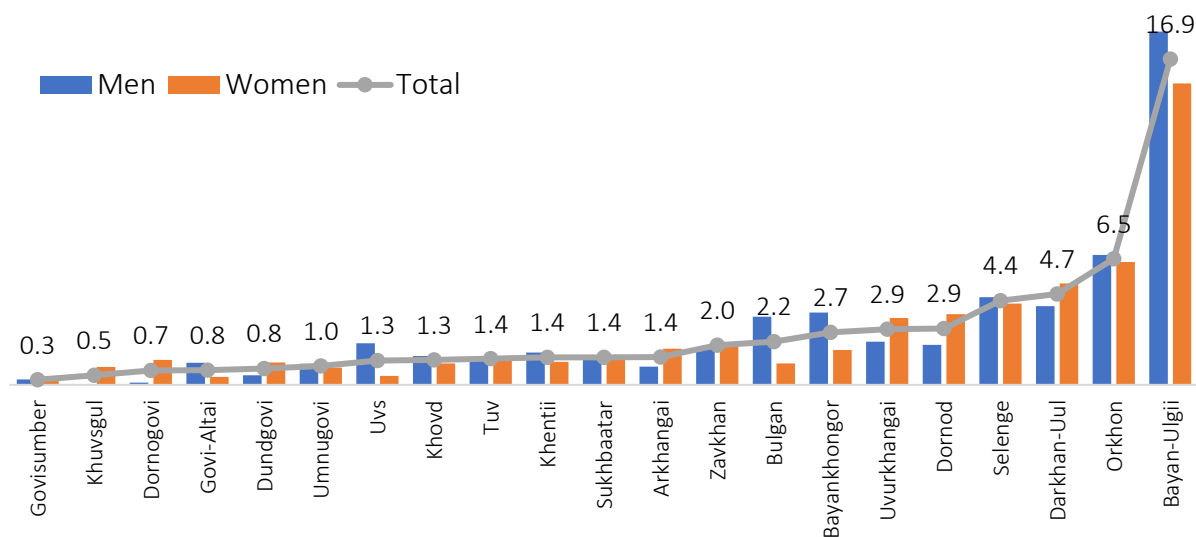
At the national level, the working age population who are ready to work if they find or work for income or potential labour force is 58.8 thousand, of which 27.6 thousand or 47.0% are men and 31.2 thousand or 53.0% are women. There are 43.9 thousand or 74.7% of the potential labour force live in urban areas and 14.9 thousand or 25.3% live in rural areas. The potential labour force varies considerably by region. Of the total potential labour force, 24.9 thousand persons or 42.3% were in Ulaanbaatar city, the highest was recorded in the Western region at 13.1 thousand persons or 22.3%, and the lowest was in the Eastern region at 3.4 thousand persons or 5.8% (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5. Potential labour force, by region, percent



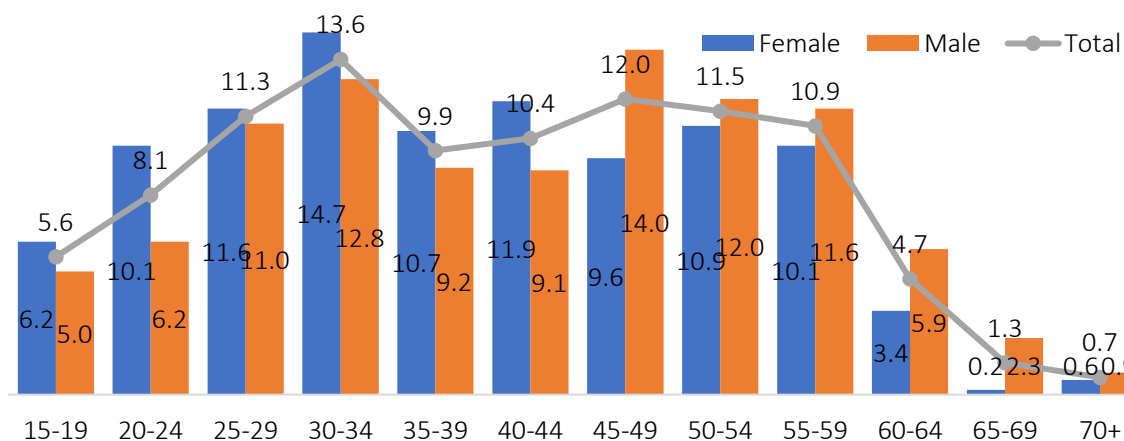
There are 33.9 thousand potential labour forces in the provinces and the highest was 9.9 thousand persons or 29.3% in Bayan-Ulgii province and the lowest was 156 persons or 0.5% in Govisumber province. In Ulaanbaatar city, 11.2 thousand or 44.9% of the potential labour force were men and 13.7 thousand or 55.1% persons were women.

Figure 4.6. Potential labour force, by gender, province, percent



By age group and gender, 38.6% of the total potential labour force were youth aged 15-34, and 54.7 percent were person aged 35-59. The potential labour force decreases when persons get older and reached 6.7 percent for persons aged 60 and more. This shows that middle-aged persons were more willing to work if they find a job. By gender, the share of women in the 15-44 age group is 0.6-3.9 points lower than men with the same age group. The largest gender differences for potential labour force were in the 65-69 age group and women higher by 0.6 thousand or 92.1% than men.

Figure 4.7. Potential labour force, by age group, gender, percent



For the potential labour force by reason of not looking for a job, 12.4 thousand persons or 21.0% were due to family reason, 8.8 thousand persons or 14.9% were tired of searching for job, and 7.9 thousand or 13.4% persons were considered too young/old by employers.

Table 4.3. Potential labour force, by reason for not looking for a job or run a business in the last 30 days, location, percent

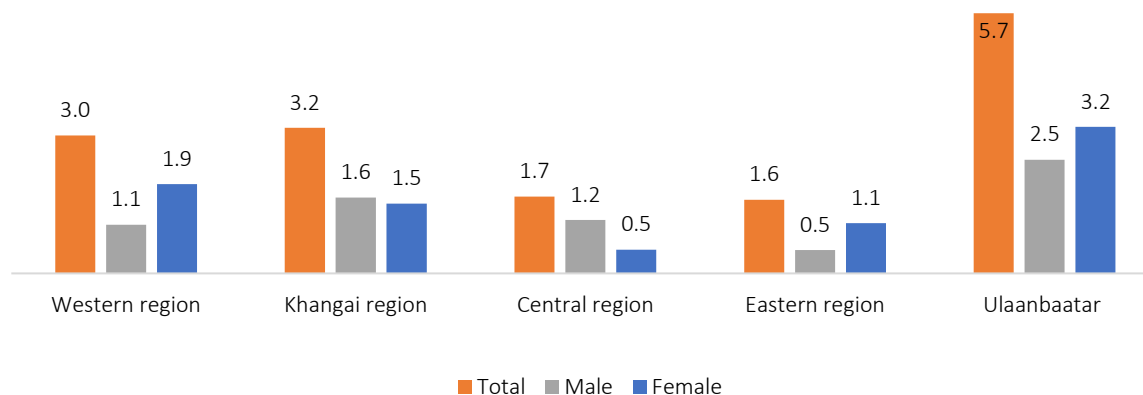
Reason	Total		Urban		Rural	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total	58 800	100.0	43 905	100.0	14 895	100.0
Waiting for results of a previous search	1 041	1.8	805	1.8	236	1.6
Awaiting recall from a previous job	620	1.1	530	1.2	90	0.6
Waiting for the season to start	3 429	5.8	2 781	6.4	648	4.3
Tired of looking for a job, no jobs in area	8 784	14.9	5 574	12.7	3 210	21.5
No jobs matching skills, lacks experience	4 801	8.2	2 554	5.8	2 247	15.1
Considered too young/old by employers	7 884	13.4	6 770	15.4	1 114	7.5
In studies, training	3 830	6.5	3 371	7.7	459	3.1
Family / household responsibilities	12 352	21.0	9 760	22.2	2 592	17.4
In agriculture / fishing for family use	2 427	4.1	366	0.8	2 061	13.8
Disability, injury, illness	3 511	6.0	3 099	7.1	412	2.8
Other sources of income	1 527	2.6	887	2.0	640	4.3
Expect to start working	1 428	2.4	882	2.0	546	3.7
Tried to find a paid job and start a business	3 312	5.6	2 945	6.7	367	2.5
Other	3 854	6.6	3 581	8.2	273	1.8

TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Time-related underemployment exists when there are sufficient working hours is not available to engage and motivate persons to work. In recent years in Mongolia, the number of time-related underemployment decreased by 8.1 thousand or 18.5 percent from 2018, while it increased by 15.1 thousand or 1.9 times in 2019.

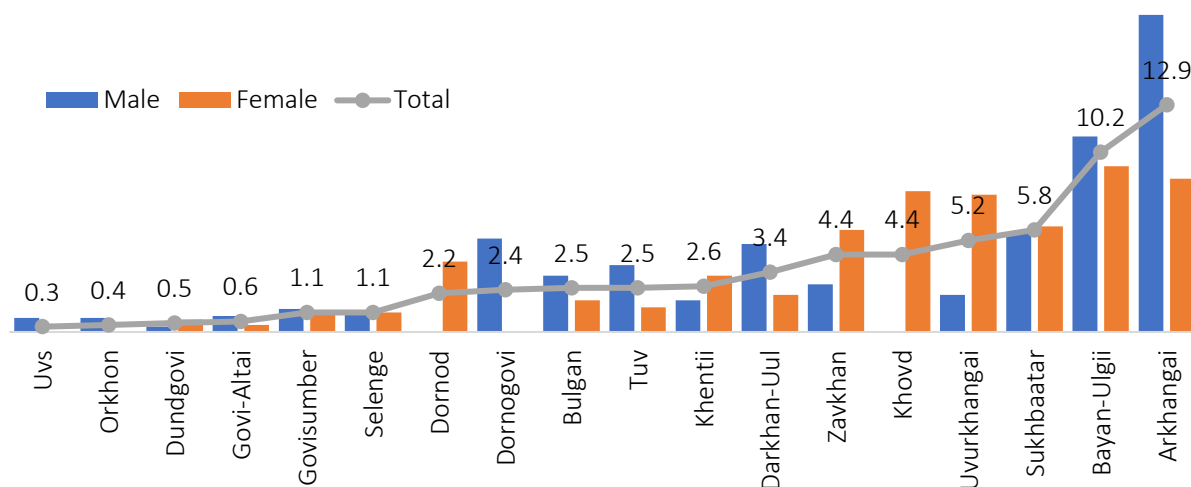
As of 2019, the share of time-related underemployment to total employed is 1.3 percent. This shows that there is underutilization of the supply of workers in the labour market. In addition to the unemployed, the same amount of demand in the labour market is exist.

Figure 4.8. Time-related underemployment, by region, thousand persons



Of the time-related underemployment, 9.2 thousand or 61.1% were in urban areas, and 8.3 thousand or 54.7% were women. By province, Arkhangai, and Bayan-Ulgii provinces have the highest number of time-related underemployed.

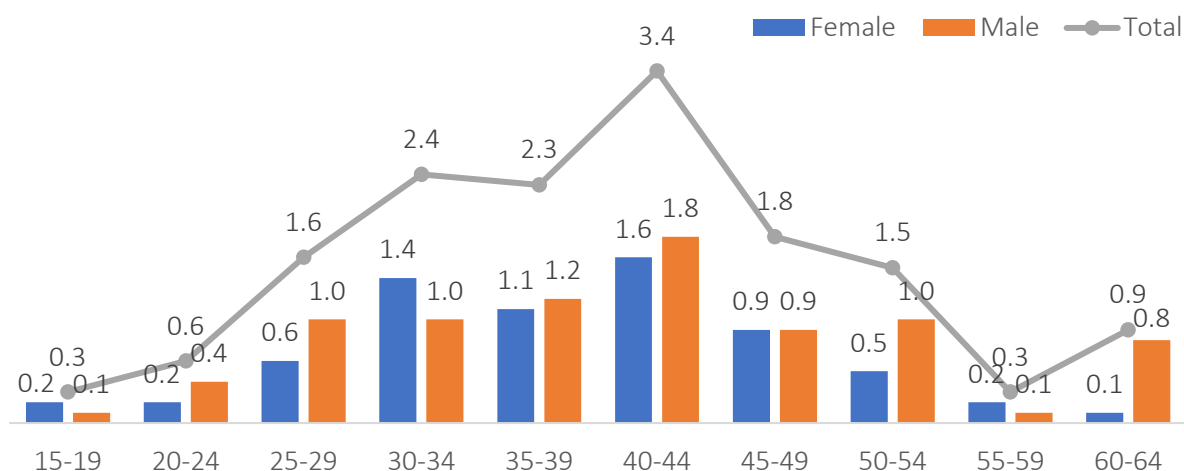
Figure 4.9. Time-related underemployment, by gender, province, percent



By age group, the majority of time-related underemployment were aged 25-49, accounting for 11.6 thousand or 1.0% of the total number of employed.

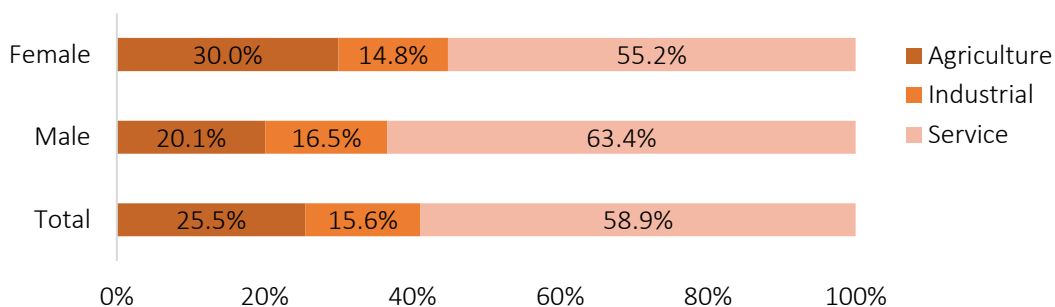
By gender, the time-related underemployment women aged 60-64 were 10.8 times more than men, while women aged 55-59 were 2.5 times less than men with same age group.

Figure 4.10. Time-related underemployed, by age group, gender, province, thousand persons



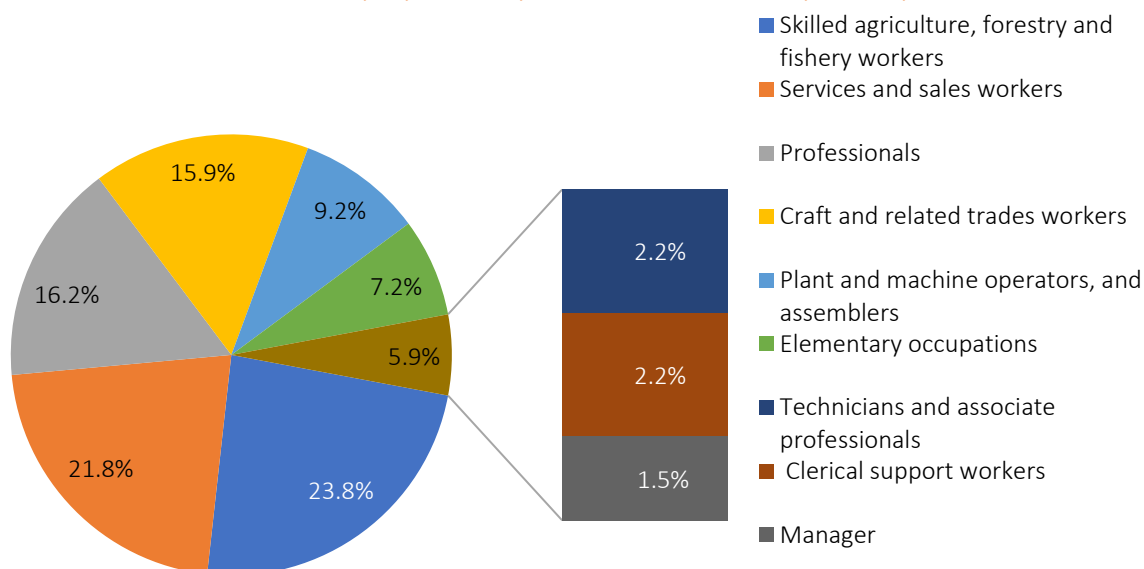
Of the total time-related underemployment, 8.9 thousand or 58.9% are working in the service sector, 3.8 thousand or 25.5% are in agriculture, and 2.4 thousand or 15.6% are in production sector.

Figure 4.11. Time-related underemployment, by classification of economic main activities, gender, percent



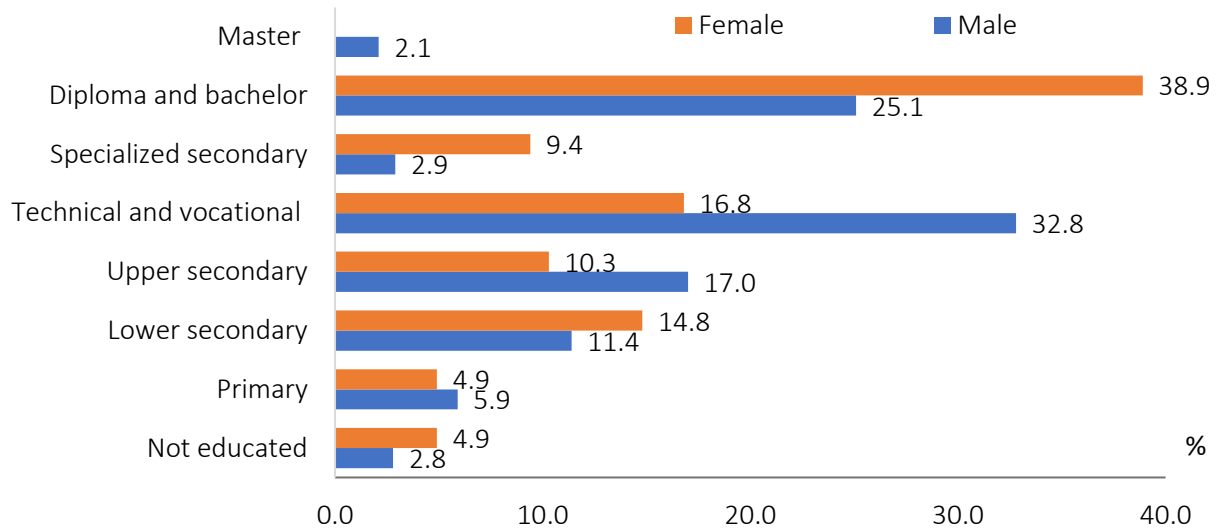
By occupation, 9.3 thousand or 61.8% of the time-related underemployment were skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery, services and sales, and professionals.

Figure 4.12. Time-related underemployment, by classification of occupation, percent



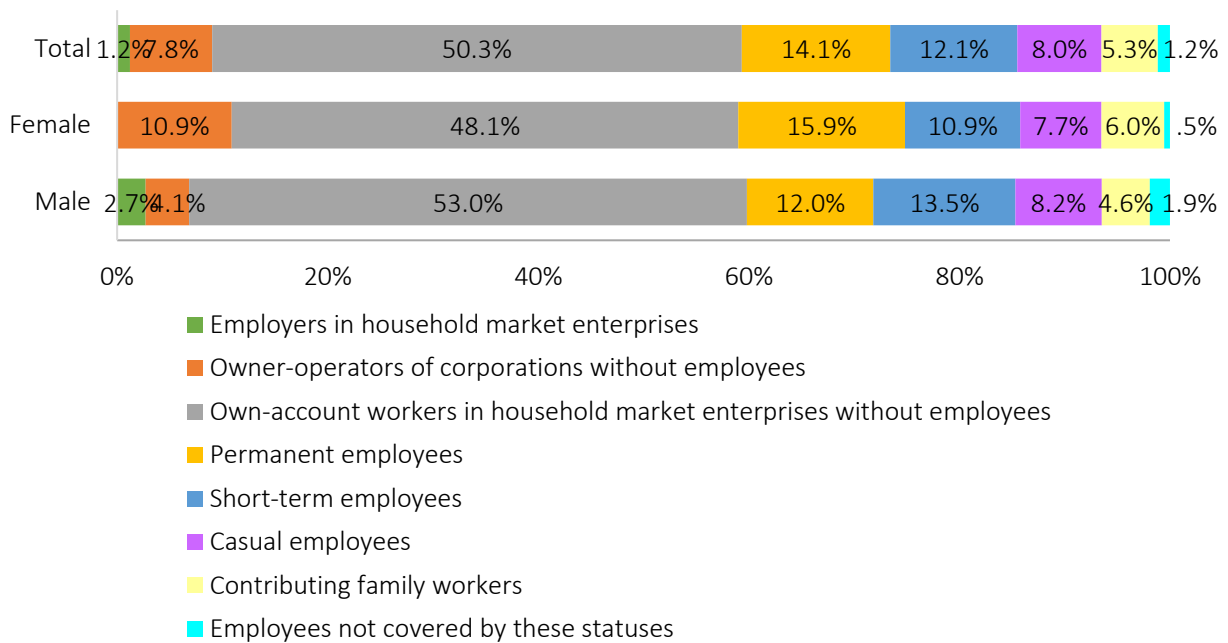
One in three time-related underemployment has a diploma or bachelor's degree, while one in three men has a technical or vocational education.

Figure 4.13. Time-related underemployment, by education level, gender, percent



One in two time-related underemployments is own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees.

Figure 4.14. Time-related underemployment, by status in employment, gender, percent



4.2. COMPOSITE MEASURE OF LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

The four indicators to assess the labour underutilization are as follows. The composite rate of labour underutilization is 15.1% and the unemployment rate is 10.0%. The combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force is 14.0% and the combined rate of time-related

underemployment and unemployment is 11.2%. However, looking at the provinces, Figure 4.15 shows that these compound levels are the highest in Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod and Darkhan-Uul provinces.

At the national level, the unemployment rate is 10.0 percent, which is 11.0 percent for men and 8.9 percent for women. The unemployment rate in urban areas is 12.2 percent, which is 2.2 percentage points higher than the national average, while the unemployment rate in rural areas is 5.1 percent, which is 4.9 percentage points lower than the national average. By region, the unemployment rate is 11.9 percent in the Eastern region, 11.7 percent in the Western region, and 11.0 percent in Ulaanbaatar city, which is 1.0-1.9 percentage points higher than the national average.

Figure 4.15. Composite measure of labour underutilization and unemployment rate, by province and the capital

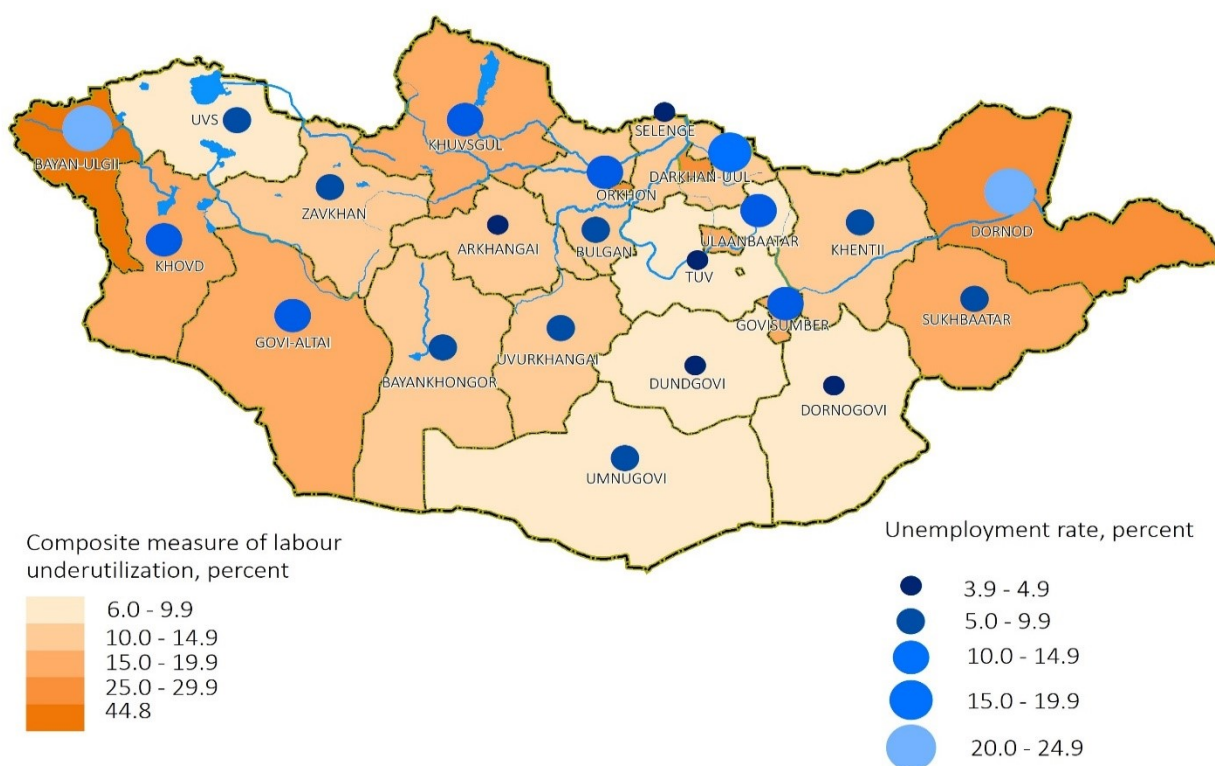
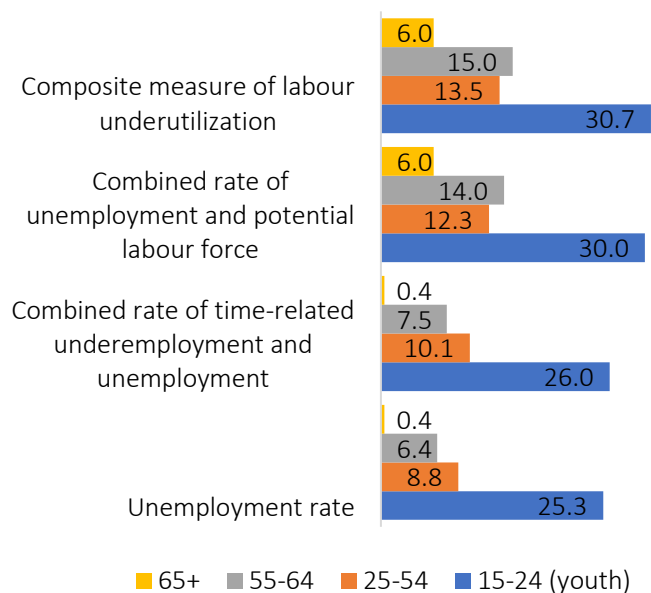


Figure 4.16. Composite measure of labour underutilization and unemployment rate, by age group, percent

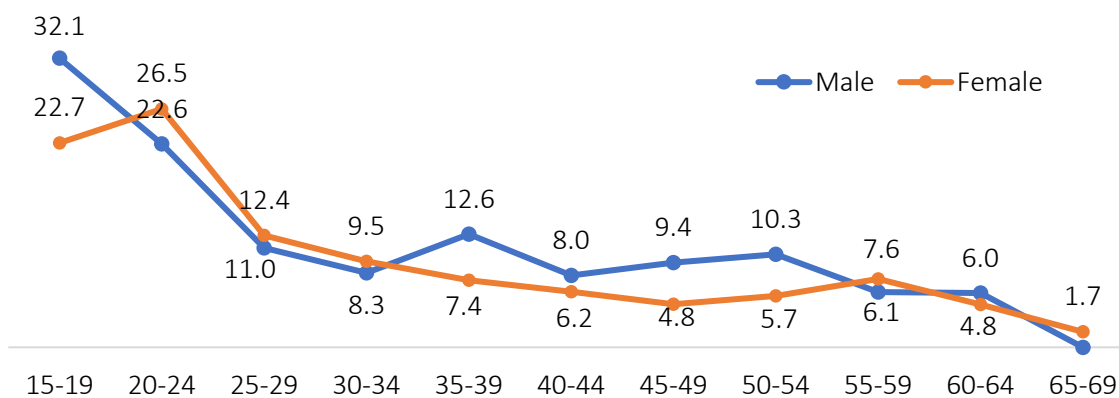


Labour underutilization are shown by age groups: persons aged 15-24 (those just entering to the labour market following education), persons aged 25-54 (those in their prime working lives), persons aged 55-64 (those approaching retirement) and aged 65 and over.

By age group, the unemployment rate is the highest among young persons aged 15-19 (29.6%) and 20-24 (24.2%) and 14.2-19.6 percentage points higher than the national average. The following

figure (Figure 4.17) shows that the unemployment rate of persons aged 15-24 who are unemployed, available to work, and looking for a job is higher than unemployment rate of other age groups.

Figure 4.17. Unemployment rate, by age group, gender

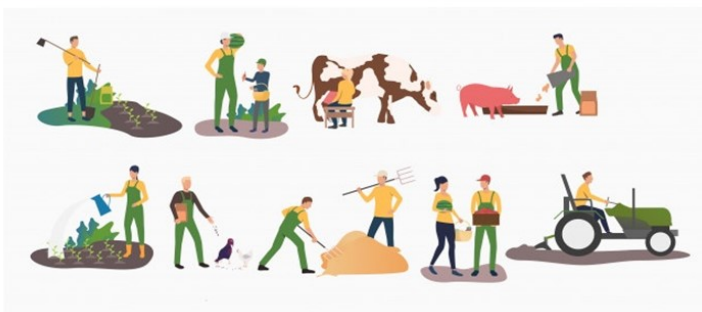


CHAPTER V

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT



Informal employment excluding agriculture sector were 195.2 thousand or 22.8%



Informal employment including agriculture sector were 476.1 thousand or 41.5%

5.1 INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

As it is difficult to identify and define informal sector activities in the agricultural sector in developing countries, therefore excluded the agricultural sector and the scope of the informal sector is limited to non-agricultural activities. The ILO has recommended these countries to estimate the informal employment excluding the agricultural sector, then disseminate the informal employment by including and excluding the agricultural sector in order to ensure the comparability of the country. In Mongolia, the definition and estimation of informal employment excludes agriculture sector. This chapter provides statistics on informal employment in the non-agriculture sector at national and provincial level and subregional profiles.

At the national level, number of employed were 1146.2 thousand in 2019. For the total employed, there are 856.0 thousand (74.7%) employed in the non-agricultural sector, in which, 195.2 thousand (22.8%) were informal employment. However, for the total employed, there are 476.1 thousand (41.5%) informal employed including agricultural sector. In other words, the informal employment rate is 22.8 percent in the non-agricultural sector and 41.5 percent in the all sector, including agricultural sector.

Table 5.1. Informal employment, by type of production units, gender, by percentage

Indicators	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total employment	1 146 160	-	606 814	-	539 346	-
Informal employment, including agricultural sector	476 074	41.5	270 816	44.6	205 258	38.1
Formal economic unit	85 016	17.9	44 895	16.6	40 121	19.5
Informal economic unit	383 821	80.6	222 169	82.0	161 652	78.8
Households	7 237	1.5	3 752	1.4	3 485	1.7
Employment in agricultural sector	856 001	74.7	442 951	73.0	413 050	76.6
Informal employment, excluding agricultural sector	195 241	22.8	113 559	25.6	81 682	19.8
Formal economic unit	82 542	42.3	43 004	37.9	39 538	48.4
Informal economic unit	110 117	56.4	69 325	61.0	40 792	49.9
Households	2 582	1.3	1 230	1.1	1 352	1.7

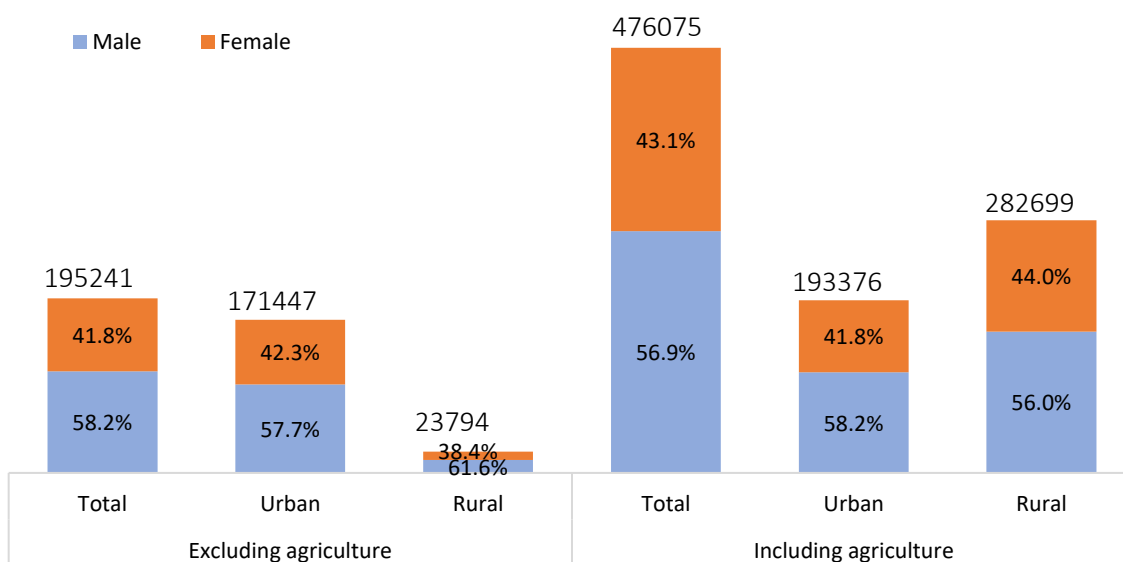
At the national level, out of the total informal employment in the non-agriculture sector, 113.5 thousand (58.2%) were men and 81.7 thousand (41.8%) were women. However, the informal employment rate is 25.6 percent for men and 19.8 percent for women.

Informal employment is a greater source of employment for men than for women. However, there are fewer women than men in informal employment, women in the informal economy are more often found in the most vulnerable situations, for instance as domestic workers, home-based

workers or contributing family workers, than their men. Moreover, the lower the participation rate of women in the labour market makes the share of informal employment lower in total women’s employment.

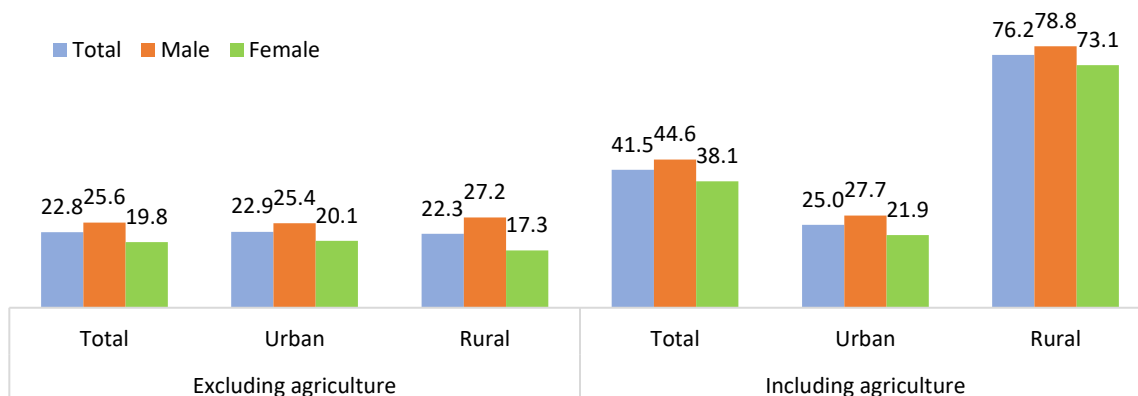
For the total informal employment in the non-agricultural sector, 171.4 thousand persons (87.8%) living in urban areas and 23.8 thousand persons (12.2%) living in rural areas. However, for the total informal employment including agricultural sector, 193.4 thousand persons (40.6%) living in urban areas and 282.7 thousand persons (59.4%) living in rural areas. This is due to the predominance of nomadic pastoralism based on household farming in rural areas, which is a feature of our country.

Figure 5.1. Informal employment, by gender and location



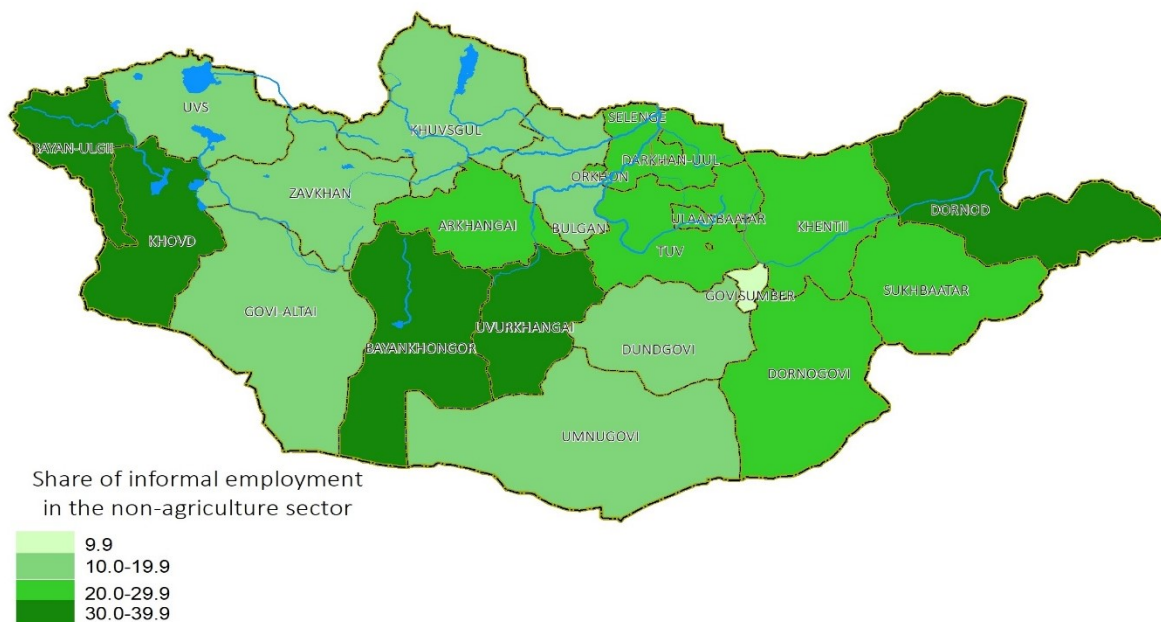
The informal employment rate in the non-agricultural sector was 22.9 percent in urban areas, which is 0.6 percentage points higher than in rural areas.

Figure 5.2. Informal employment rate, by gender and location



In terms of the province, three in every ten employed in the non-agricultural sectors was informal employment in Khovd, Bayankhongor, Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod and Uvurkhangai province.

Figure 5.3. Share of informal employment in the non-agriculture sector, by province



5.2 COMPOSITION OF THE INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

PRODUCTION UNITS BY TYPE

In terms of economic activity, there is still informal employment not only in the informal economic units and household units, also in the formal economic units. For the total informal employment in the non-agriculture sector, 56.4% were in the informal economic units, 42.3% were in the formal economic units and 1.3% were in the household units.

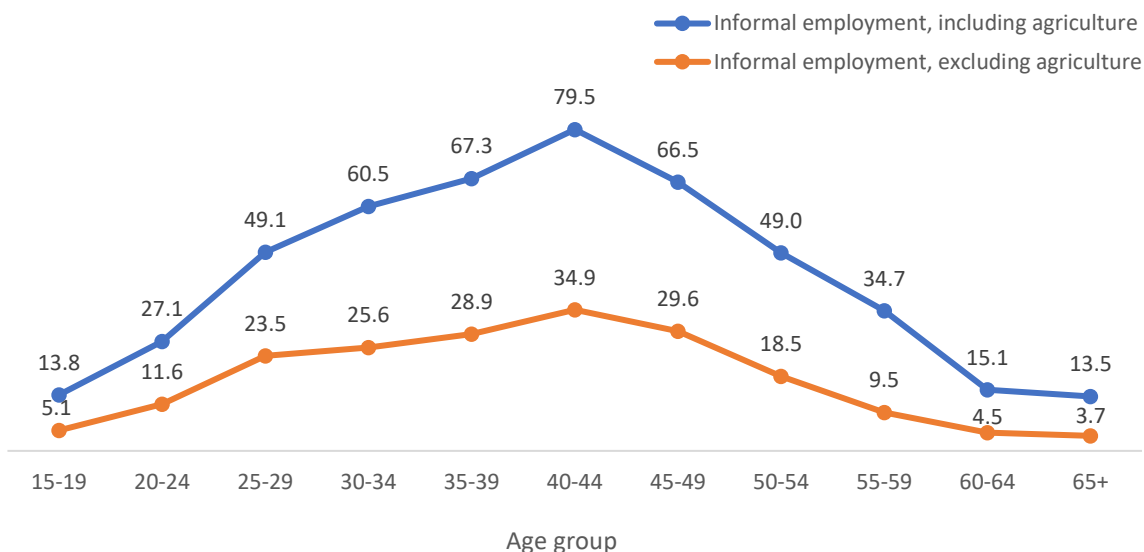
Table 5.2. Informal employment, by type of production units, gender, by percentage

Production units by type	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Informal employment, including agriculture									
Total	476.1	270.8	205.3	193.3	112.6	80.7	282.8	158.2	124.6
Formal economic units	85.0	44.9	40.1	72.8	37.8	35.0	12.2	7.1	5.1
Informal economic units	383.9	222.2	161.7	118.2	73.7	44.5	265.7	148.5	117.2
Households	7.2	3.7	3.5	2.3	1.1	1.2	4.9	2.6	2.3
Informal employment, excluding agriculture									
Total	195.2	113.6	81.6	171.4	98.9	72.5	23.8	14.7	9.1
Formal economic units	82.5	43.0	39.5	72.4	37.7	34.7	10.1	5.3	4.8
Informal economic units	110.2	69.4	40.8	96.8	60.2	36.6	13.4	9.2	4.2
Households	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1

AGE PROFILE

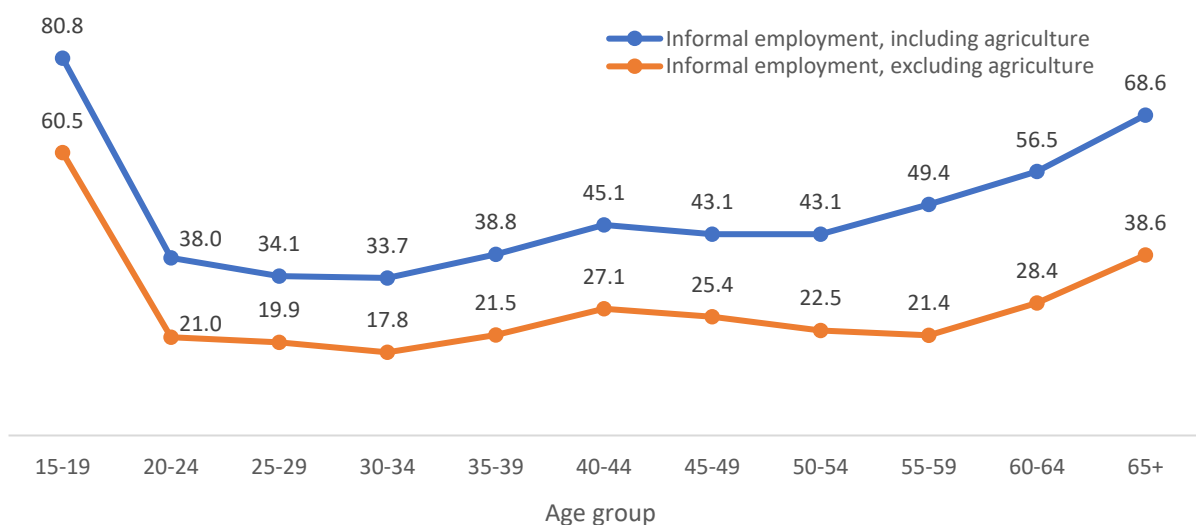
At the national level, four in every five informal employment (including and excluding agriculture sector) were aged 25 to 54 (those in their prime working lives).

Figure 5.4. Informal employment, by age group, thousand person



For the total employment in the non-agriculture sector, two in every five persons aged 65 and over were informal employment and three in every five persons aged 15-24 were informal employment. Also, for the total employment in the non-agriculture sector, three in every ten persons aged 60-64 and 40-44 were informal employment. At the national level, Informal employment is more likely for young persons (aged 15-24) and elderly (aged 55 and over).

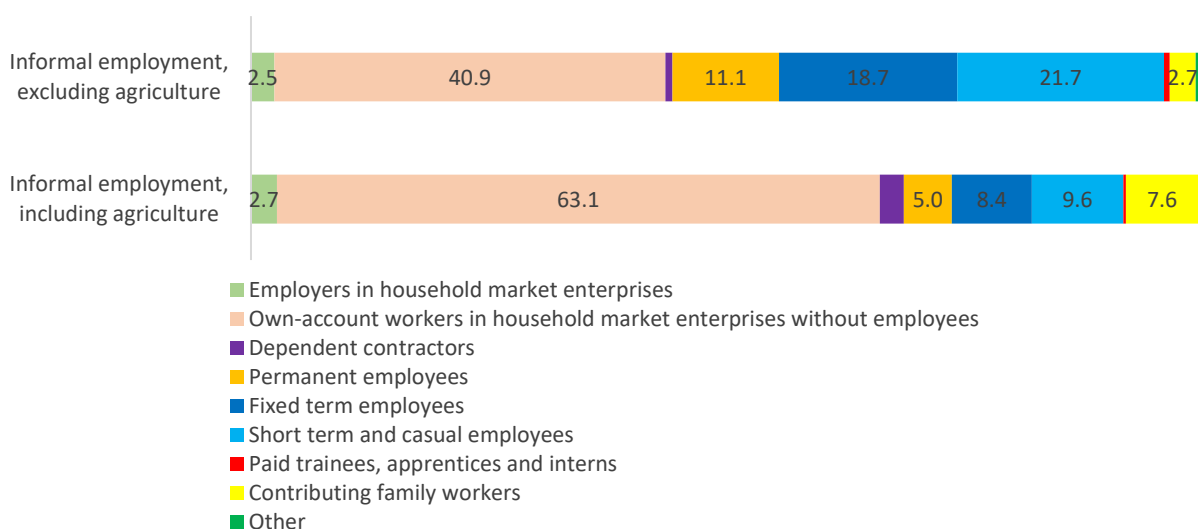
Figure 5.5. Informal employment rate, by age group



STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

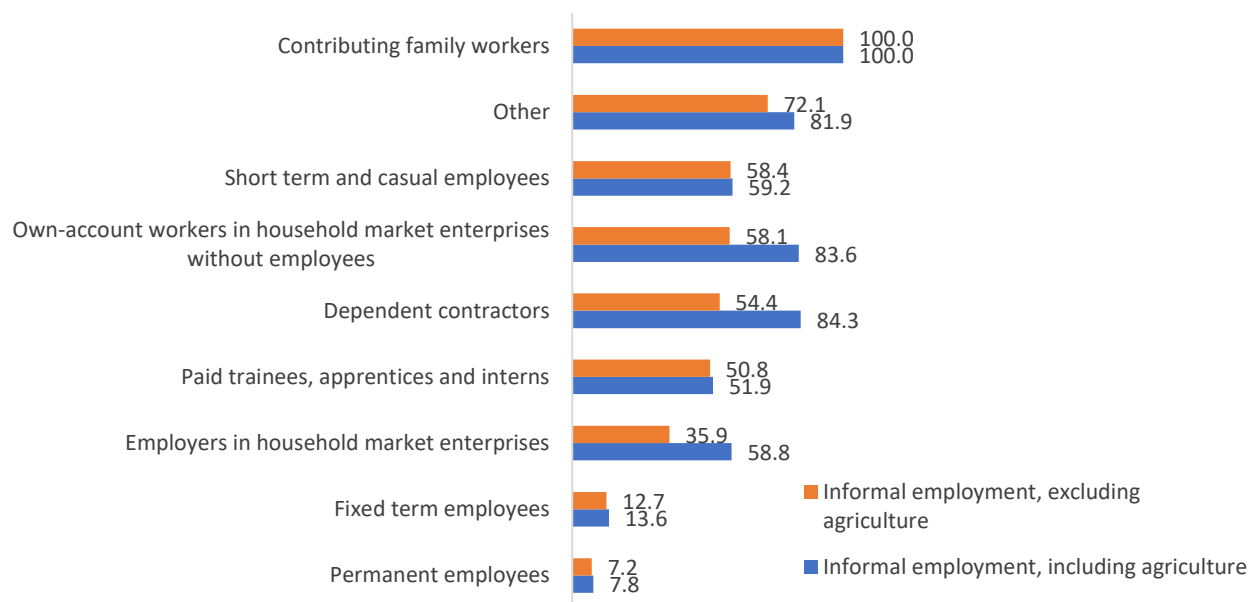
At the national level, 40.9% of the total informal employment in the non-agriculture sector were own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees and 52.1% were employees.

Figure 5.6. Informal employment, by status in employment, percentage



However, the informal employment rate (excluding agriculture) of short term and casual employees, own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees, dependent contractors and paid trainees, apprentices and interns were 50.8-58.4 percent.

Figure 5.7. Informal employment rate, by status in employment

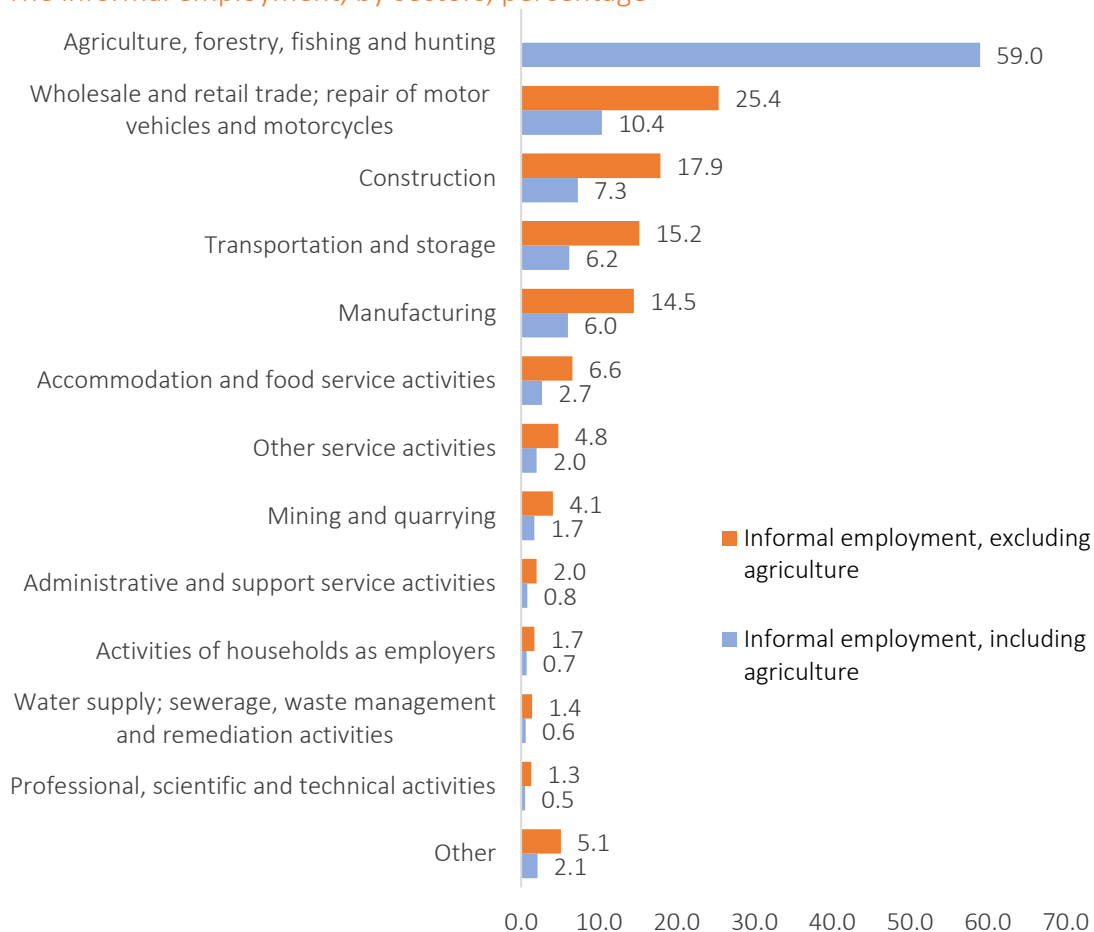


ECONOMIC SECTOR

In terms of the main sectors of economic activities of informal employment (excluding agriculture), 61.4% was in the service sector and 38.6% was in the production sector.

For the total informal employment in non agriculture sector, 49.6 thousand persons (25.4%) were work in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, 34.9 thousand (17.9%) were in the construction sector, 29.6 thousand (15.2%) were in the transportation and storage sector, and 28.4 thousand (14.5%) were in the manufacturing sector.

Figure 5.8. The informal employment, by sectors, percentage



One in every two employed in the construction sector and transportation and storage sector, two in every five employed in the accommodation and food service activities and other service activities sector, and three in every ten employed in the manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector were informal employment.

Figure 5.9. Informal employment rate, by sectors



OCCUPATION

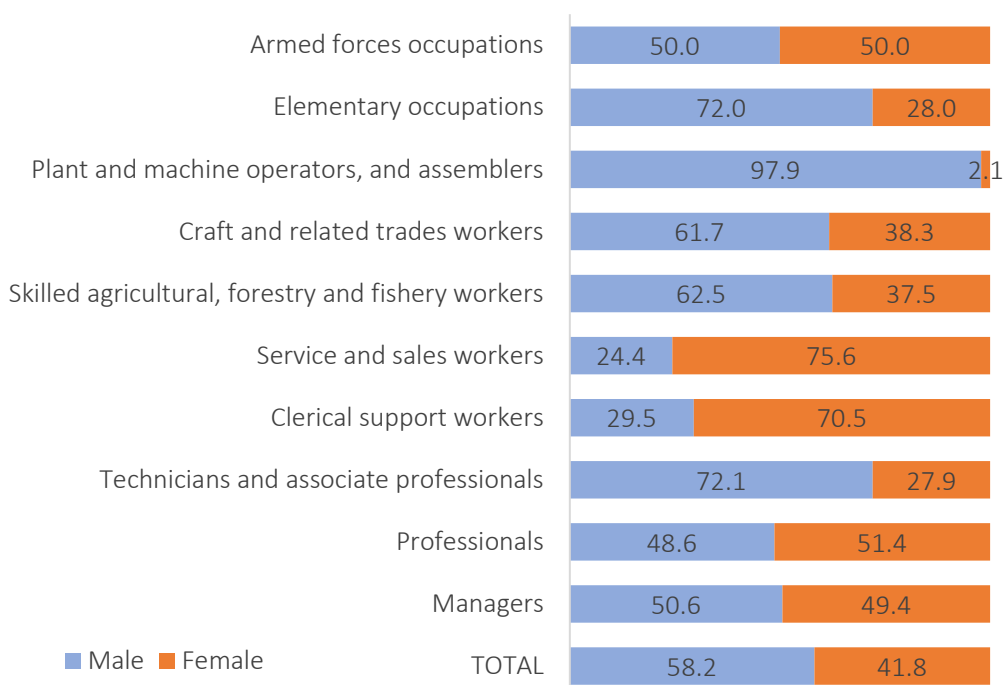
For the total informal employment (excluding agriculture), the most or 56.4 thousand (28.9%) were services and sales workers, and for total informal female employment, 42.6 thousand (52.1%) were on this occupation. Also, for the total informal employment (excluding agriculture), 56.4 thousand persons (28.9%) were craft and related trades workers, and for total informal male employment, 34.8 thousand (30.6%) were on this occupation. However, 36.3 thousand (18.6%) informal employed (excluding agriculture) were plant and machine operators and assemblers, and for total informal male employment, 35.5 thousand (31.3%) were on this occupation.

Table 5.3. Informal employment, by occupation

Occupation	Informal employment, including agriculture		Informal employment, excluding agriculture	
	Percentage	Rate	Percentage	Rate
TOTAL	100.0	41.5	100.0	22.8
Managers	0.5	3.2	1.1	3.3
Professionals	1.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	0.7	10.1	1.8	10.2
Clerical support workers	0.8	9.8	2.0	9.9
Service and sales workers	12.0	29.9	28.9	29.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	58.4	98.4	0.1	22.8
Craft and related trades workers	12.0	49.8	28.9	49.5
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	7.8	35.4	18.6	35.3
Elementary occupations	6.3	28.6	14.9	28.2
Armed forces occupations	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.5

The following figure shows the informal employment in the non-agricultural sectors by occupations and gender, and the trend is similar for informal employment including agricultural sector.

Figure 5.10. Informal employment in the non-agriculture sector, by education level, gender, percentage



EDUCATION LEVEL

For the total informal employment in non-agriculture sector by education level, 78.1 thousand persons (40.0%) had technical vocational degree, 41.5 thousand (21.2%) had upper secondary and 33.8 thousand (17.3%) were diploma and bachelor degree.

Table 5.4. Informal employment, by education level

Education level	Informal employment, including agriculture		Informal employment, excluding agriculture	
	Percentage	Rate	Percentage	Rate
Total	100.0	41.5	100.0	22.8
Non educated	7.0	91.1	2.1	56.8
Primary	11.6	91.0	2.6	50.6
Lower secondary	22.2	84.1	9.0	48.6
Upper secondary	20.2	55.4	21.2	35.3
Technical and vocational	24.8	41.7	40.0	32.4
Specialized secondary	4.4	28.8	6.7	20.2
Diploma and bachelor	2.0	15.0	3.2	10.7
Master	0.5	7.4	1.1	6.2

As the level of education of employment were decreases, the informal employment were increases, which is reflected in the increase in the informal employment rate.

CHAPTER VI

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

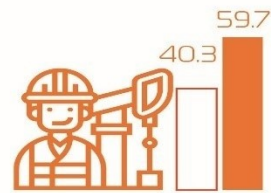
Young employed, by classification of occupation, percent



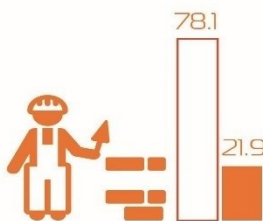
Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers



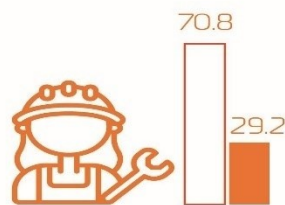
Services and sales workers



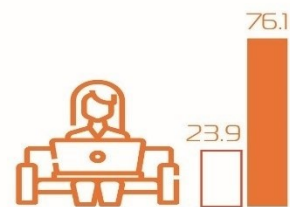
Professionals



Craft and related trades workers



Technicians and associate professionals



Clerical support workers

Men
Women

6.1. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

According to the survey, there were 375.3 thousand persons or 12.1% aged 15-24, of which 194.7 thousand persons or 51.9% were men and 180.6 thousand persons or 48.1% were women. Of these young persons, 118.2 thousand persons or 31.5% were in the labour force and 257.1 thousand persons or 68.5% were outside the labour force. There are 88.3 thousand or 74.7% of the labour force were employed and 29.9 thousand or 25.3% were unemployed.

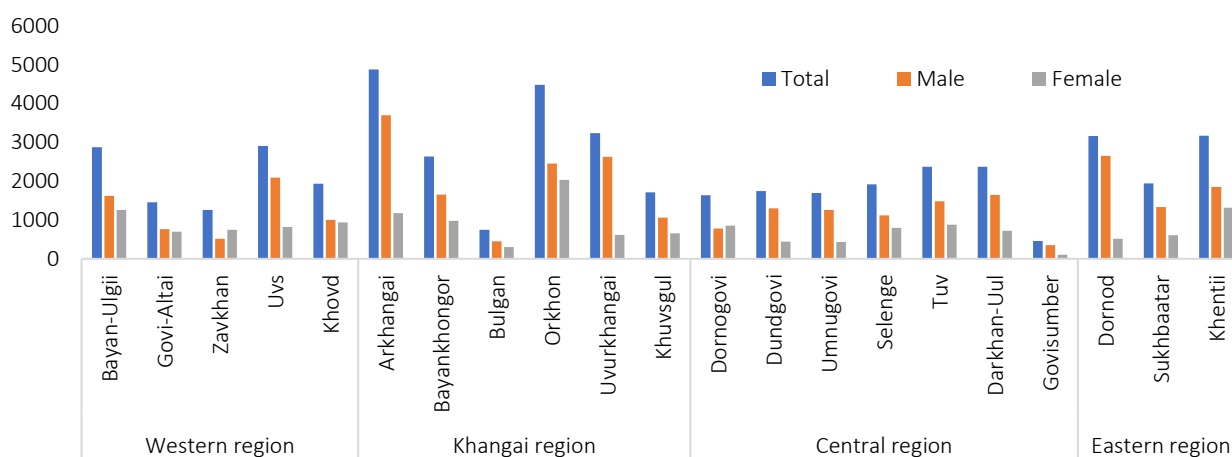
Table 6.1. Young employed, by location, region, gender

Location / Region	Total		By gender			
	number	%	Male		Female	
			number	%	number	%
Urban	57 044	64.6	35 053	63.6	21 991	66.2
Rural	31 255	35.4	20 050	36.4	11 205	33.8
Western	10 440	11.8	5 984	10.9	4 456	13.4
Khangai	17 695	20.0	11 940	21.7	5 755	17.3
Central	12 195	13.8	7 951	14.4	4 244	12.8
Eastern	8 276	9.4	5 835	10.6	2 441	7.4
Ulaanbaatar	39 693	45.0	23 393	42.4	16 300	49.1
Total, %		100.0		100.0		100.0
Total	88 299		55 103		33 196	

Also, 88.3 thousand or 7.7% of the total employed were youth aged 15-24. Of these, by gender, 62.4% was men and 37.6% was women. However, 64.6% of young employed were in urban areas and 35.4% in rural areas. By region, excluding Ulaanbaatar city, youth employment is high in the Khangai, Central and Western regions, and relatively low in the Eastern region.

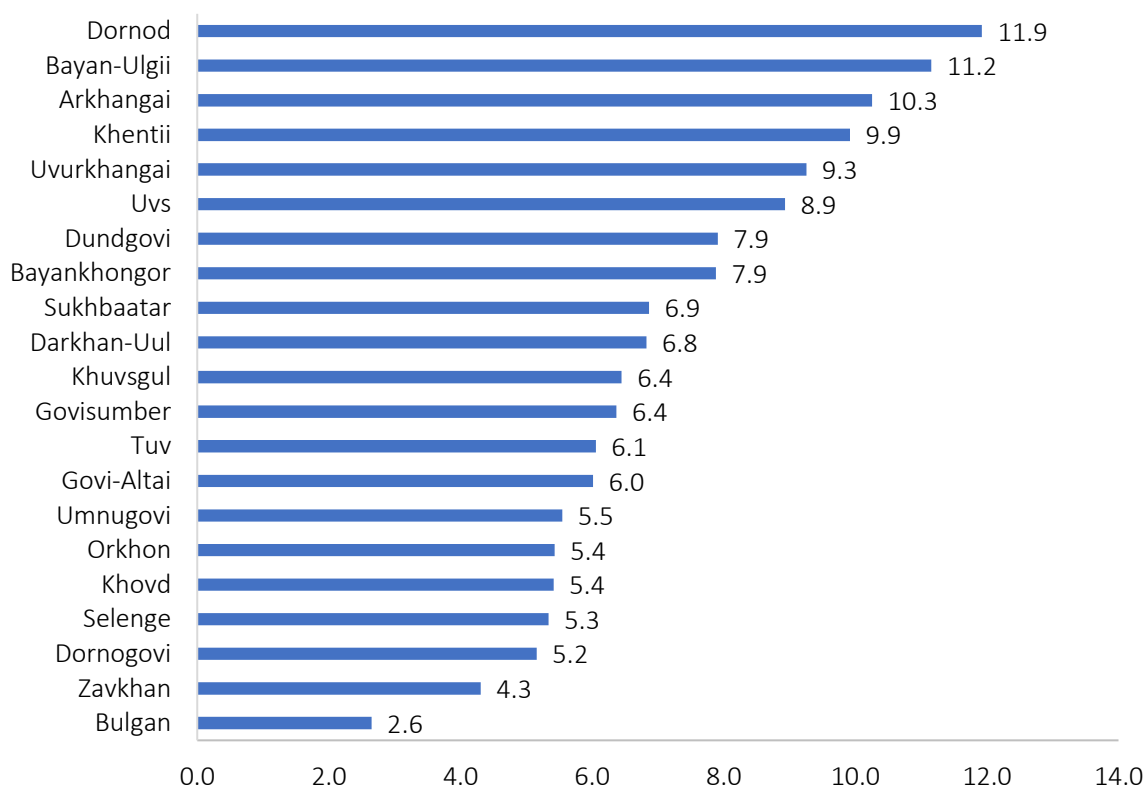
For ease of comparison by provinces, Figure 6.1 shows the differences of youth employed by regional differences, excluding Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 6.1. Young employed, by province, gender



An analysis of regions with high youth employed, youth employed is higher in Arkhangai, Uvurkhangai and Khuvsgul provinces for the Khangai region, in Uvs, Bayan-Ulgii and Khovd provinces for the Western region, and Darkhan-Uul, Tuv and Selenge provinces for the Central region compared with the other provinces.

Figure 6.2. Young employed, by province, percent



At the national level, 7.7% of all employed were aged 15-24, and at the province level, Bayankhongor, Dundgovi, Uvs, Uvurkhangai and Khentii provinces have higher by 0.2-2.2 points, Arkhangai province has higher by 2.6 points, Bayan-Ulgii province has higher by 3.5 points and Dornod province has higher 4.2 points than the national average (Figure 6.2).

EDUCATION LEVEL

Among young employed, three in every ten persons have diploma and bachelor's degree, three in ten persons have upper secondary education, one in every five persons have technical or vocational education, and 2.4% are uneducated.

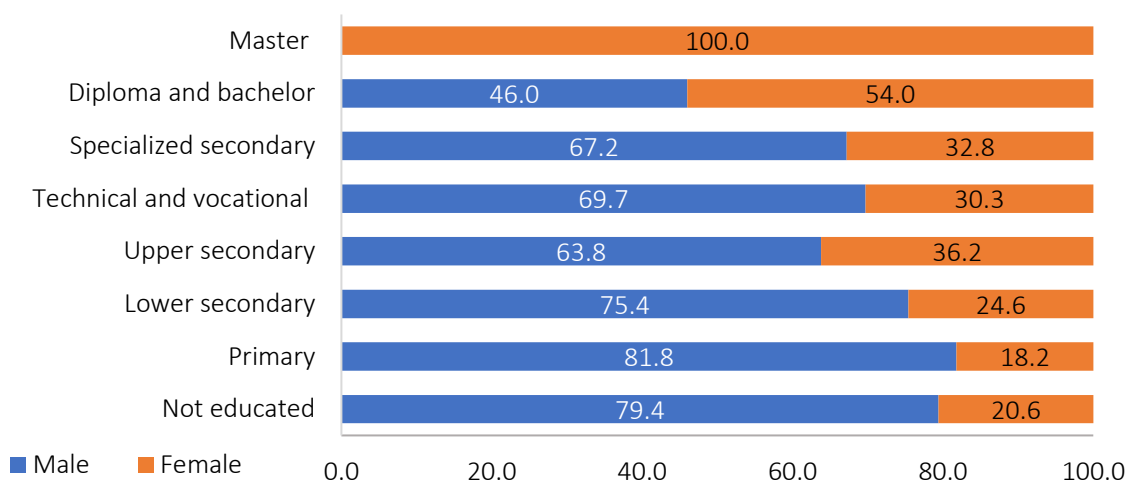
By gender, 26.7% of young male employed have technical and vocational education which is the most common education level, while 3.0% are uneducated. Among young female employed,

40.3% have diploma or bachelor's degree which is the most common education level, while 1.3% are uneducated. This shows that young female employed are highly educated.

Table 6.2. Young employed, by education level, gender

Education level	Total		By gender			
	number	%	Male		Female	
			number	%	number	%
Non educated	2 114	2.4	1 679	3.0	435	1.3
Primary	2 739	3.1	2 241	4.1	498	1.5
Lower secondary	11 908	13.5	8 979	16.3	2 929	8.8
Upper secondary	22 935	26.0	14 627	26.5	8 308	25.0
Technical and vocational	21 127	23.9	14 719	26.7	6 408	19.3
Specialized secondary	2 181	2.5	1 465	2.7	716	2.2
Diploma and bachelor	24 777	28.0	11 393	20.7	13 384	40.3
Master	518	0.6	-	-	518	1.6
Total, %		100.0		100.0		100.0
Total	88 299		55 103		33 196	

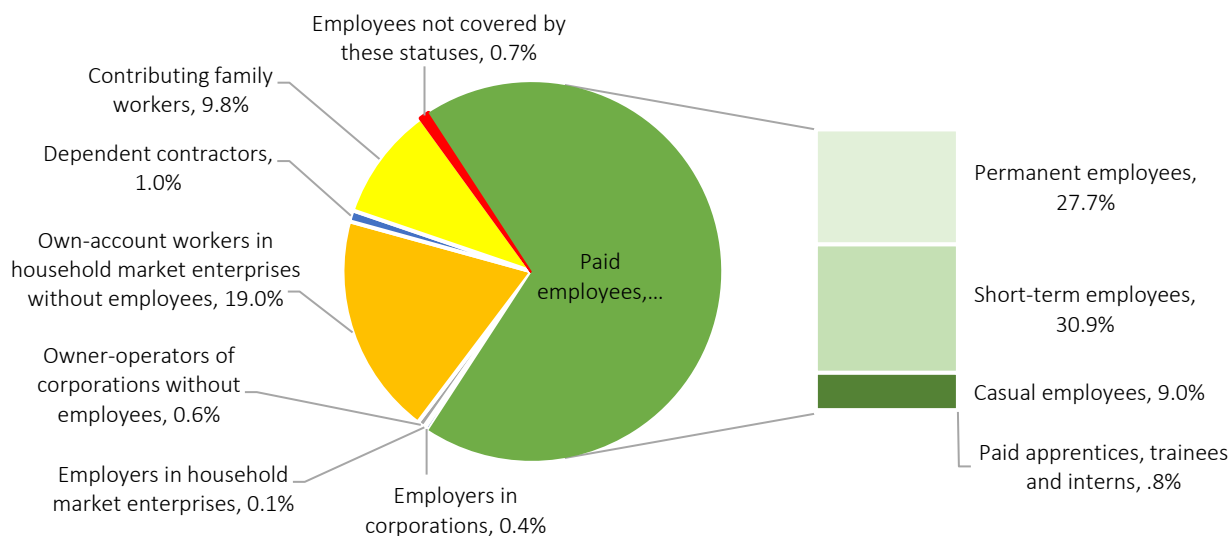
Figure 6.3. Young employed, by education level, gender, share to total



STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

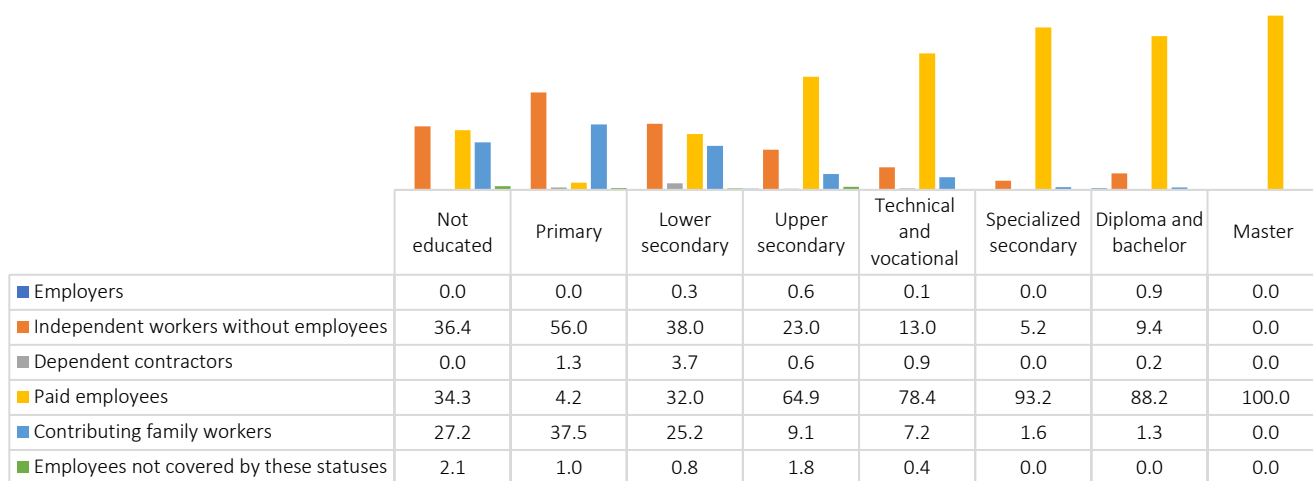
By status in employment of young employed, 60.4 thousand or 68.4% were employees, 16.8 thousand or 19.0% were own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees.

Figure 6.4. Young employed, by status in employment, percent



Comparing education level and employment status of youth, one in two persons with primary education is independent workers without employees.

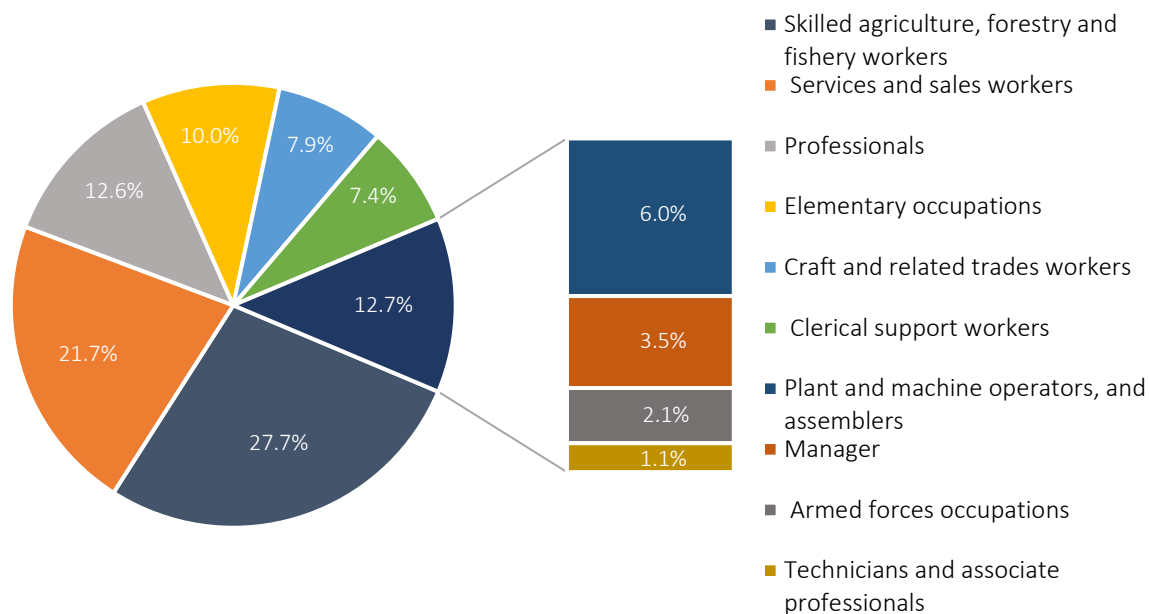
Figure 6.5. Young employed, by employment status, education level, percent



OCCUPATION

Young employed are shown by classification of occupation in Figure 6.6. There are 24.4 thousand or 27.7% of the young employed are working in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, which is the highest percentage of the total number of young employed.

Figure 6.6. Young employed, by classification of occupation, percent

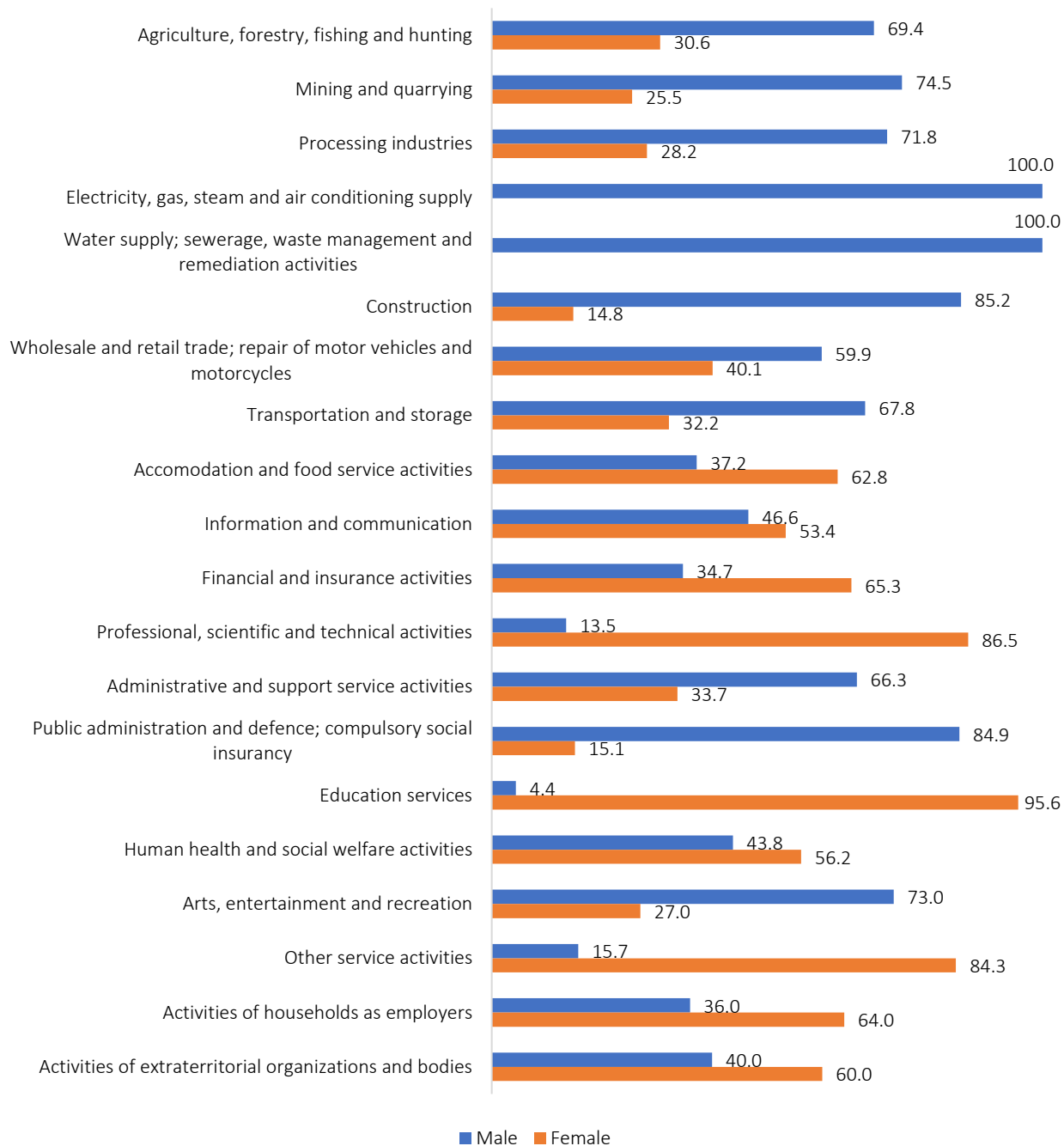


ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

By classification of economic activities, 24.9 thousand or 28.2% young employed are working in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector which is the highest among other sector, while 71 or 0.1% were worked in activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies sector.

During the survey, 13.8 thousand or 15.6% of the employed youth were in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, 7.9 thousand or 8.9% in the processing industries sector, 6.7 thousand or 7.6% in the construction sector, and 5.8 thousand or 6.6% in the accommodation and food service activities sector, 5.6 thousand or 6.3% in public administration and defence, compulsory social insurance, 4.6 thousand or 5.2% in mining and quarrying sector, 4.0 thousand or 4.6 % were employed in the financial and insurance activities sector, which are relatively high compared to other sectors.

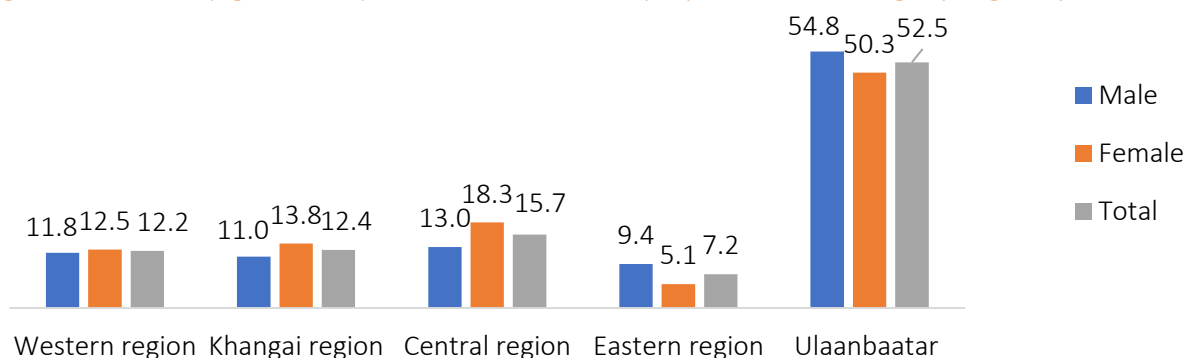
Figure 6.7. Young employed, by classification of economic activities, gender, percent



YOUTH IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING

According to the survey, there are 194.7 thousand persons aged 15-24, of which 73.6 thousand or 37.9% were youth who was not in education, employment or training (NEET) during that period. By region, 52.5 percent of these youth were in Ulaanbaatar city and 15.7 percent are in the Central region.

Figure 6.8. Youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training, by region, percent



6.2. LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION OF YOUTH

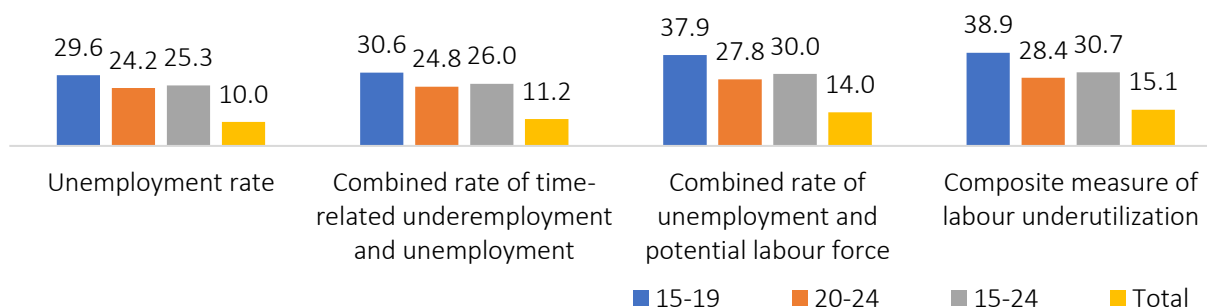
According to the survey, 38.7 thousand or 19.2% of the total labour underutilization were young persons aged 15-24, out of which 23.1 thousand or 59.7% are male and 15.6 thousand or 40.3% are female. Of these youth, 29.9 thousand or 77.2% were unemployed, 8.0 thousand or 20.7% were potential labour force, and 0.8 thousand or 2.1% were time-related underemployment.

Table 6.3. Labour underutilization of youth, by gender, location, region

Location / Region	Total		Male		Female	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Urban	29 980	77.5	18 490	80	11 490	73.7
Rural	8 720	22.5	4 630	20	4 090	26.3
Western	5 565	14.4	2 496	10.8	3 069	19.7
Khangai	4 427	11.4	2 444	10.6	1 983	12.8
Central	5 300	13.7	2 850	12.3	2 451	15.7
Eastern	3 381	8.7	2 334	10.1	1 047	6.7
Ulaanbaatar	20 027	51.8	12 996	56.2	7 030	45.1
Total, %		100		100		100
Total	38 700		23 120		15 580	

The composite measure of labour underutilization is 30.7% among young persons aged 15-24, or 2.0 times higher than the national average.

Figure 6.9. Labour underutilization of youth, by age group, percent

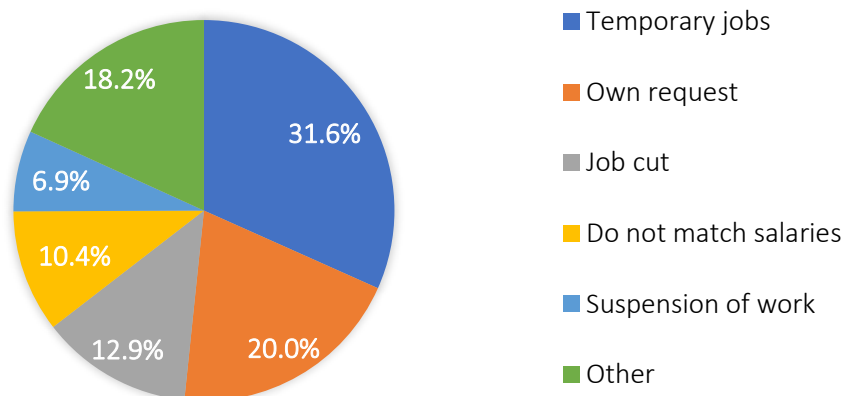


Of the total unemployed, 29.9 thousand or 23.4% were young people aged 15-24. The share of unemployed women of this age is 2.2 points lower than the share of men. The unemployment rate is 25.3 percent for young people aged 15-24, 24.9% for men and 25.9% for women, which is 2.3-2.9 times higher than the national average.

Table 6.4. Unemployed persons aged 15-24, share to total unemployed, unemployment rate, by age group, gender

Age group	Unemployed						Unemployment rate		
	Total		By gender				Total	By gender	
			Male		Female			Male	Female
	number	%	number	%	number	%			
15-19	7 192	5.6	5 699	7.6	1 493	2.8	29.6	32.1	22.7
20-24	22 672	17.7	12 552	16.7	10 120	19.3	24.2	22.6	26.5
15-24	29 864	23.4	18 251	24.3	11 613	22.1	25.3	24.9	25.9
Total	127 736		75 228		52 508		10.0	11.0	8.9

Figure 6.10. Unemployed persons aged 15-24, by reason for leaving previous job, percent



Of the total unemployed aged 15-24, 11.7 thousand persons or 13.5% were previously employed. By reason for leaving the previous job, 3.7 thousand persons or 31.7% were employed temporary jobs, 2.3 thousand persons or 20.0% were due to own request, 1.5 thousand persons or 12.9% were due to redundancy, and 1.2 thousand persons or 10.4% were due to salaries unmet.

Of the total potential labour force, 8.0 thousand or 13.6% were potential labour force aged 15-24, of which 4.5 thousand or 56.3% are male and 3.5 thousand or 43.7% are female potential labour force.

Of the potential labour force aged 15-24, out of which 65.6% in urban areas and 34.4% in rural areas. Of this age group, 3.1 thousand or 38.7% were in Ulaanbaatar city, the highest were 1.8

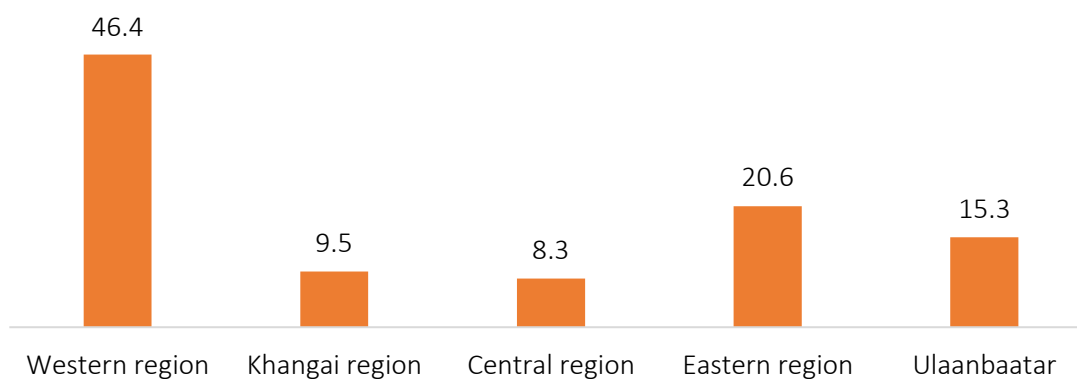
thousand or 22.5% in the western region, and the lowest were 0.8 thousand or 10.1% in the Eastern region.

Table 6.5. Potential labour force aged 15-24, by gender, location, region

Location/Region	Potential labour force					
	Total		By gender			
			Male		Female	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Urban	5 267	65.6	3 211	71.1	2 056	58.6
Rural	2 757	34.4	1 307	28.9	1 450	41.4
Western	1 807	22.5	980	21.7	827	23.6
Khangai	882	11.0	744	16.5	138	3.9
Central	1 423	17.7	401	8.9	1 022	29.2
Eastern	810	10.1	446	9.9	363	10.4
Ulaanbaatar	3 102	38.7	1 946	43.1	1 156	33.0
Total, %		100.0		100.0		100.0
Total	8 024		4 517		3 506	

Of the total time-related underemployment, 0.8 thousand or 5.4% were youth aged 15-24. By region, the highest was recorded in the western region at 46.4% and the lowest was in the central region or 8.3%.

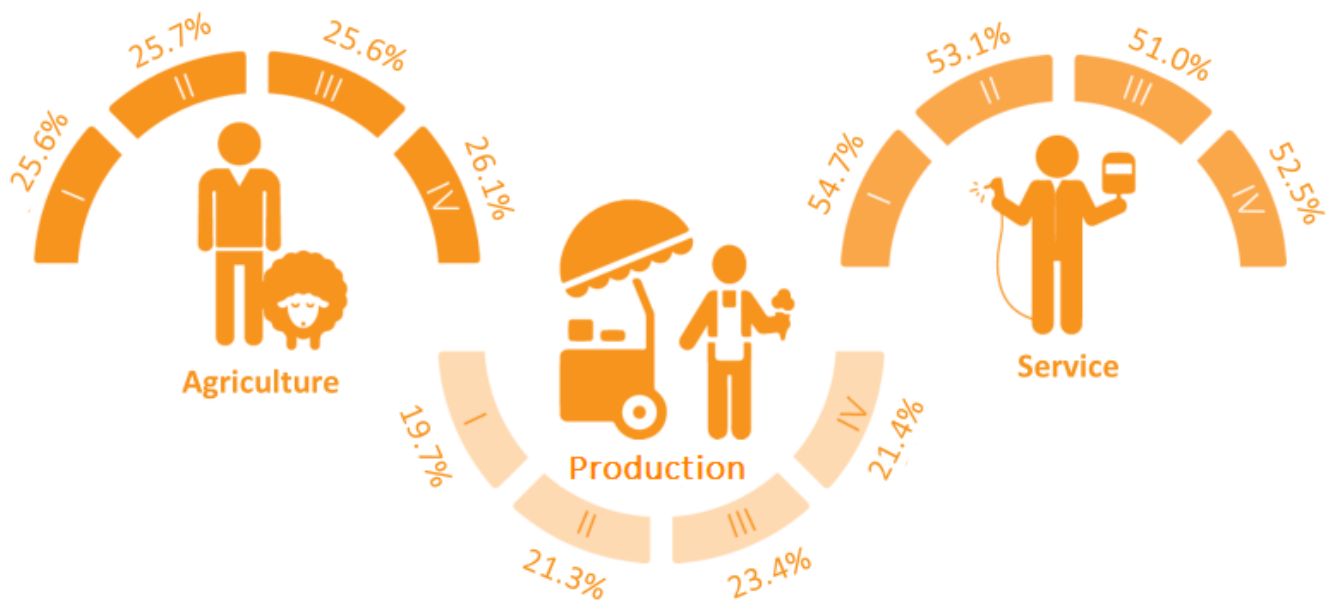
Figure 6.11. Time-related underemployment aged 15-24, by region, percent



CHAPTER VII

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN LABOUR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Employed, by sector, quarter, percent



7.1 PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

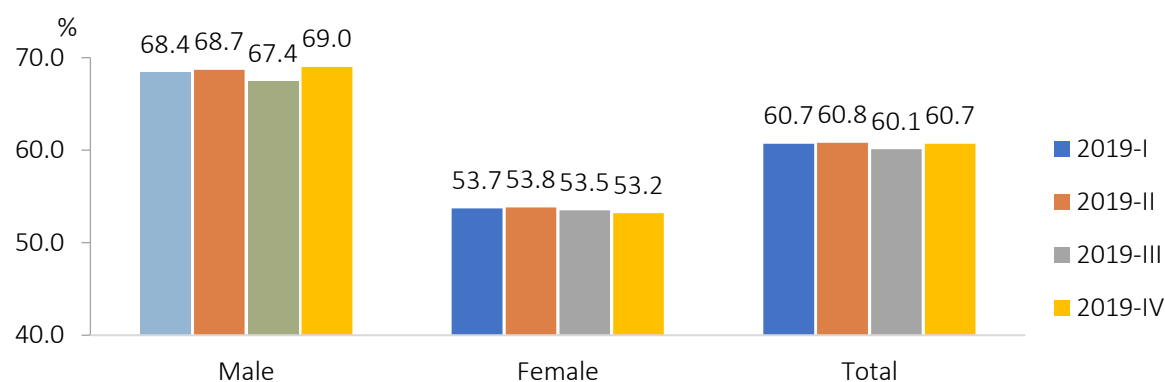
Labour force surveys do not only provide a national basis for employment, also reflect seasonal fluctuations in the labour market.

Table 7.1. Employment indicators, by quarter

Indicators	2019	2019	2019	2019
	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII
Labour force, thousand persons	1 296.7	1 293.3	1 282.1	1 293.5
Employed	1 143.1	1 162.2	1 155.6	1 188.4
Time-related underemployed	21.4	17.8	10.9	11.1
Unemployed	153.6	131.1	126.5	105.1
Persons outside the labour force, thousand persons	839.0	833.5	850.3	838.5
Potential labour force	67.9	63.1	51.2	58.0
Other outside the labour force	771.1	770.4	799.1	780.5
Labour force participation rate, %	60.7	60.8	60.1	60.7
Employment to population ratio, %	53.5	54.6	54.2	55.7
Composite measure of labour underutilization, %	17.8	15.6	14.1	12.9
Unemployment rate, %	11.8	10.1	9.9	8.1
Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, %	13.5	11.5	10.7	9.0
Unified level of unemployed and potential labour force, %	16.2	14.3	13.3	12.1

According to the survey results, the participation of the population aged 15 and over in the labour market or labour force participation rate was the highest in the second quarter at 60.8 percent and the lowest in the third quarter at 60.1 percent. In terms of gender, men had the highest (69.0%) participation in the labour market in the fourth quarter, while women had the lowest (53.3%). However, women were more involved in the second quarter.

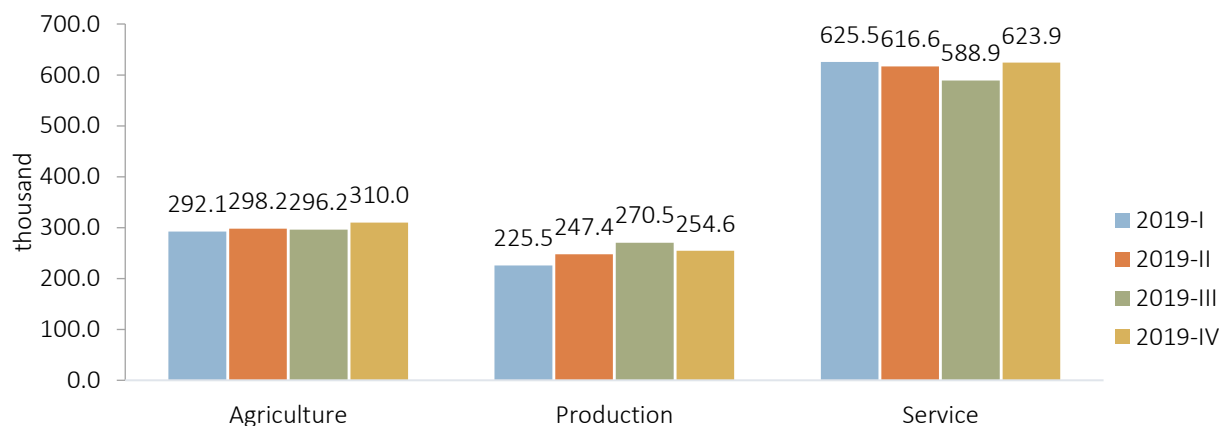
Figure 7.1 Labour force participation rate, by gender



7.2 EMPLOYED

The following figure shows the employment trends of the population by quarter and economic sector activity.

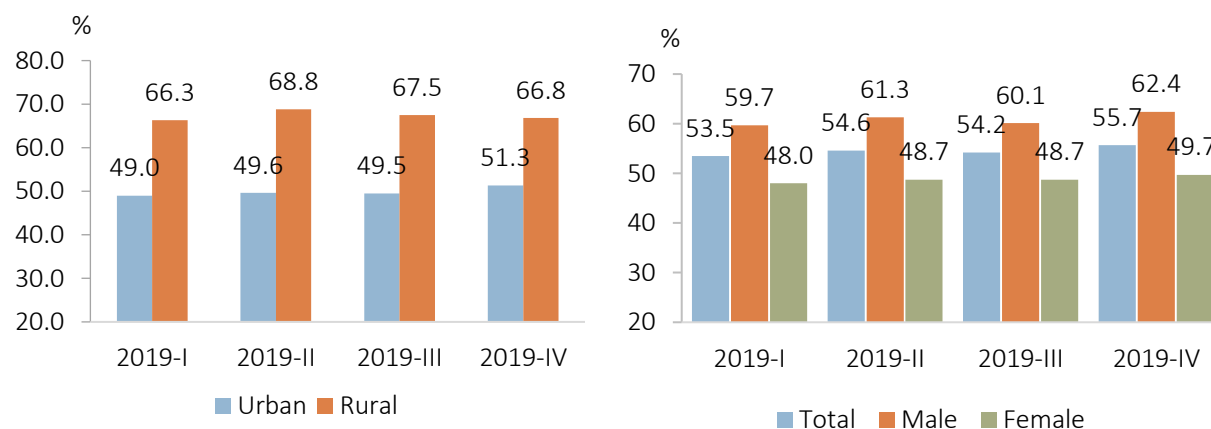
Figure 7.2. Employed, the main sectors of economic activity, by quarter



In the second and fourth quarters of the survey, the number of employed was high, which was mainly due to the increase in the number of employed in the agricultural and production sectors in the second quarter and the increase in the number of employed in the agricultural and service sectors in the fourth quarter.

In terms of location, the employment to population ratio is 15.4-19.1 points higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In terms of gender, the male employment to population ratio is 11.3-12.7 points higher than the women (the difference is smaller in Q1 and Q3).

Figure 7.3. Employment to population ratio, by location, gender, quarter



7.3. LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

According to the four indicators for assessing labour underutilization as of the 2019 quarter, the underutilization rates were the highest in the first quarter and the lowest in the fourth quarter.

Figure 7.4. Labour underutilization, by percent

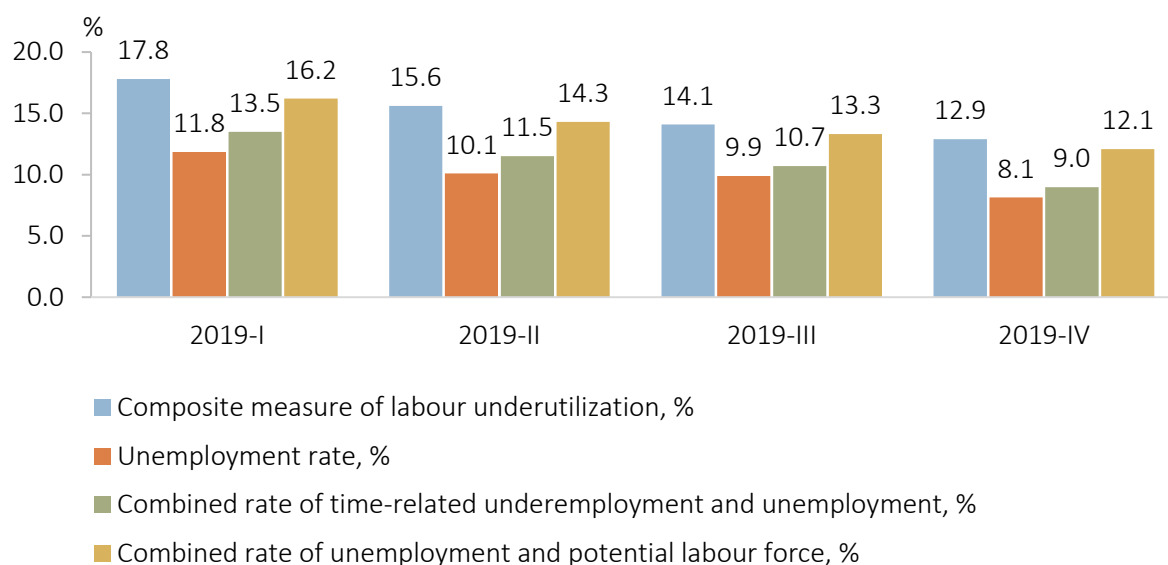


Table 7.2. Labour underutilization rate by gender and quarter

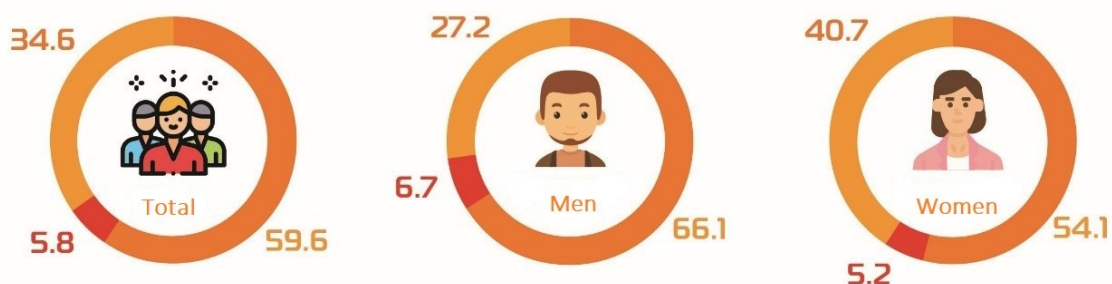
Level of underutilization	2019-I		2019-II		2019-III		2019-IV	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Composite measure of labour underutilization, %	17.9	17.7	15.9	15.3	14.6	13.6	13.3	12.4
Unemployment rate, %	12.8	10.7	10.8	9.4	10.9	8.7	9.5	6.6
Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, %	14.3	12.6	11.9	11.1	11.6	9.7	10.2	7.6
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force, %	16.5	15.9	14.9	13.7	13.9	12.7	12.6	11.5

In terms of indicators of labour underutilization by gender in the first and fourth quarters of 2019, the difference between men and women in the composite measure of labour underutilization is 0.2-0.9 percentage points, the difference between men and women in the unemployment rate is 1.4-2.9 percentage points, the difference between combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment rate is 0.8-2.6 percentage points, and the difference between the combined rate of unemployment and the potential labour force is 0.6-1.2 percentage points.

CHAPTER VIII

NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Manufacturer of own products
by gender, percentage of the



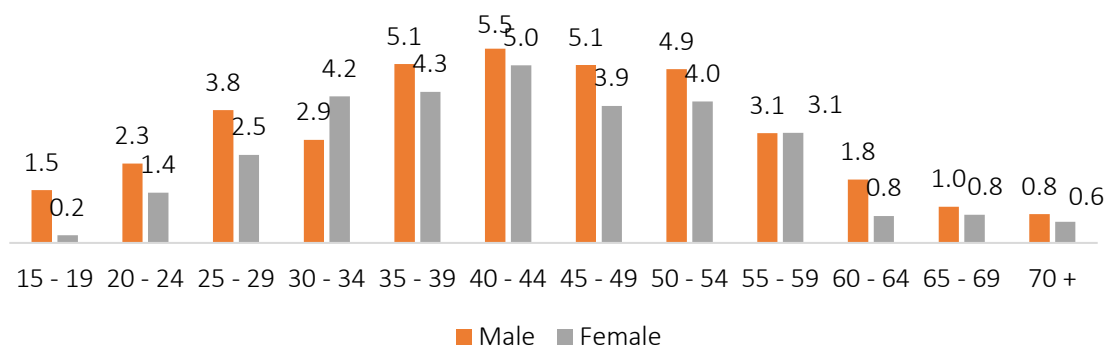
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

In 2019 labour force survey, in order to measure how much time was spent on non-economic activities, the questions of how much time was spent by household members on their own production and on unpaid work and services was included as an additional group.

8.1 MANUFACTURER OF OWN PRODUCTS

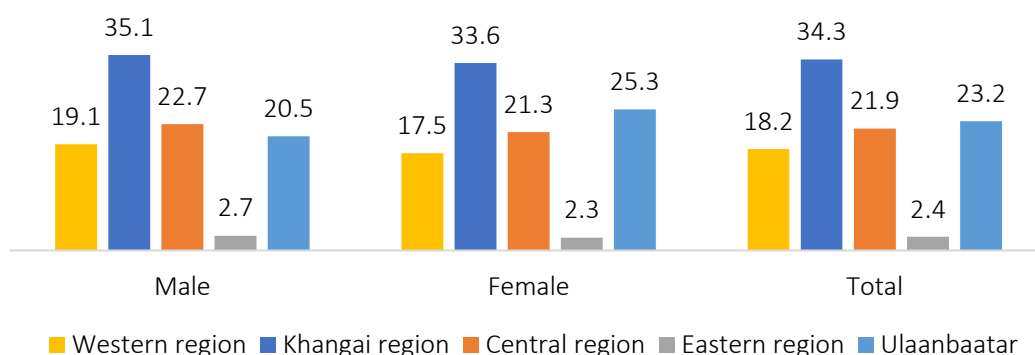
According to the survey, 558.6 thousand or 26.5% of the population aged 15 and over were engaged in their own consumption production activities, such as farming and agricultural production, and food preparation and storage for household needs in either or both activities. There were 68.7 thousand persons in the farming and agricultural production for household needs. Of these, 61.4 thousand or 89.4% are in rural areas and 7.3 thousand or 10.6% are in urban areas. By age group, there are 37.8 thousand persons or 55.1% aged 35-54.

Figure 8.1. Farming and agricultural producers for household needs, by age group, gender, thousand persons



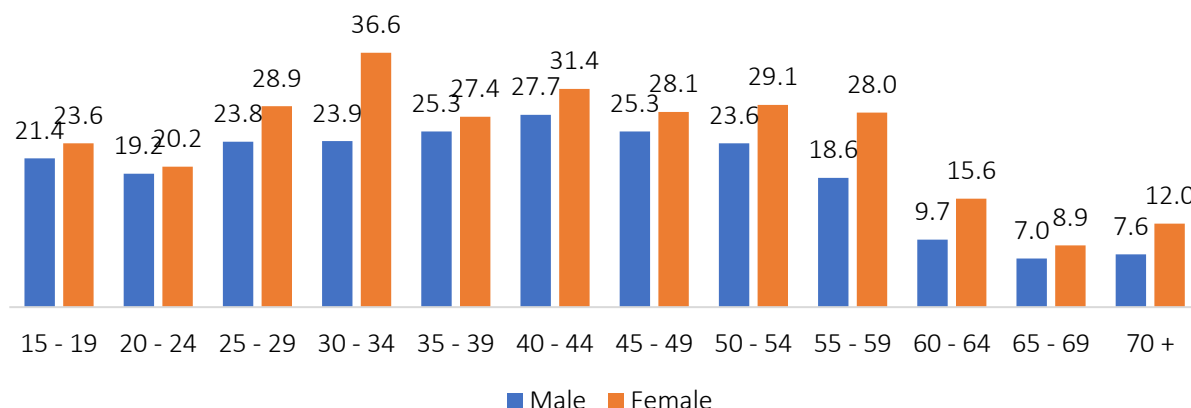
Of the 522.9 thousand persons involved in produce and store food activities for household needs, 334.5 thousand or 64.0% were in rural areas and 289.8 thousand or 55.4% were women. These are shown by region and gender in Figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2. Persons produce and store food for household needs, by region, gender, percent



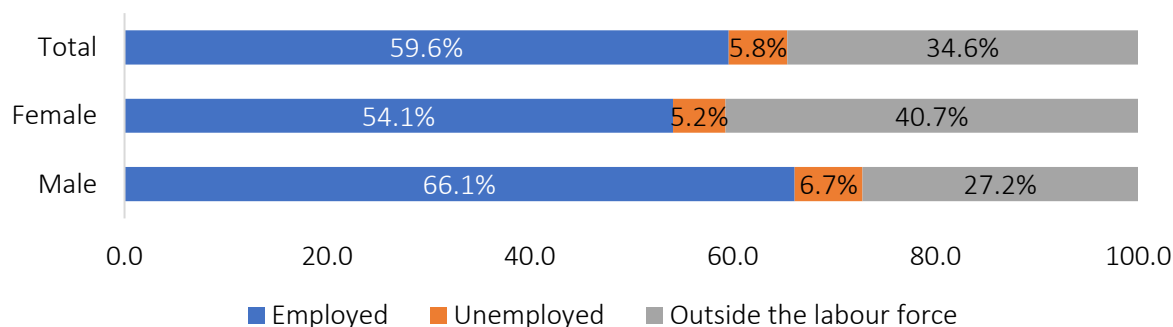
By age group and gender, the share of women in the 30-34 age group is 2.4 percentage points higher than men with same age group in terms of produce and store food activities for household needs.

Figure 8.3. Persons produce and store food for household needs, by age group, gender, thousand persons



There are 558.6 thousand persons who produce goods for their own needs, of which 332.8 thousand or 59.6% were employed, 193.1 thousand or 34.6% were persons outside the labour force, and 32.7 thousand or 5.8% were unemployed.

Figure 8.4. Manufacturer of products for your own needs, by gender, percent



8.2 HOURS SPENT ON UNPAID WORK AND SERVICES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

There are 1.7 million persons of working age spend an average of 7.1 hours on unpaid work and activities, such as cleaning the house, washing clothes, cooking the main meal of the day, buying household items, and shopping. However, 56.9 thousand persons participated in the construction, renovation and extension of housing and spent an average of 0.2 hours.

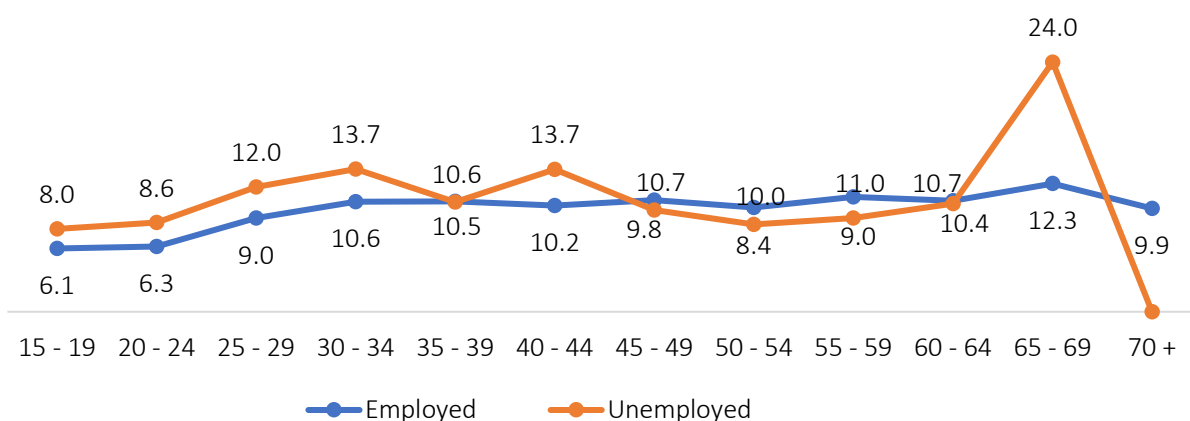
Table 8.1. Average time spent on non-economic activities of the working age population in the last week, by gender, location

Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cleaning the house, washing clothes, cooking the main meal of the day, shopping for household necessities, and shopping	3.4	10.1	4.3	9.2	4.0	9.9
Preparation and harvesting of other food and beverages [kneading flour, jam, fish, meat drying, distilling alcohol]	1.7	4.9	2.3	4.6	2.1	4.9
Create new items for household needs [furniture, pottery, baskets, clothes, mats]	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Pay household fees related to activities such as housing and car repairs	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Self-repair activities / renovation / [repair of damaged tools, furniture, wall painting, etc.]	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2
Self-construction, renovation and extension of household housing	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Get household water from public sources and nature	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.7
Preparation of fuel for household use, collection of firewood and other natural products	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.9

On average, working age women spend 1.7 times more time than men on unpaid work, by region, women spend 2.2 times more time in urban areas and 1.5 times more time in rural areas compared with men.

Working age women spend an average of 10.1 hours per week on cleaning, washing clothes, cooking the main meals, shopping for household necessities, and shopping, while unemployed women spend 10.9 hours per week.

Figure 8.5. The average time spent by women at working age on basic household chores, by age group



ANNEX A. INTRODUCTION OF LABOR FORCE SURVEY

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Mongolia conducted the “Labour Force Survey (LFS)” for the first time on a quarterly bases in 2002-2003. The LFS was conducted in accordance with international standards to improve labour statistics, a national baseline survey on employment that reflects and captures seasonality in the labor market. Based on the results of this survey, there was a need to develop employment policies and programs aimed to reduce unemployment, underemployment, to expand and enrich the basic statistical indicators that required to evaluate the results of the policy and program, and stabilize the frequency of statistics. Furthermore, there was a need to improve the labour statistics system. In order to meet with the requirement, it is recommended that the LFS should be conducted on a quarterly basis in accordance with generally accepted international methodologies. Therefore, the Law on Statistics of Mongolia is amended and reflected the new article in 1.g, paragraph-7 as "The National Statistics Office is responsible for conducting the Labour force survey in every quarter" on April 23, 2004. Therefore, since 2006, the LFS has been conducting quarterly, summarizing and disseminating the LFS results in statistical bulletins by quarterly basis and its annual report and statistical yearbook.

2. SURVEY OBJECTIVE

The LFS is aimed to generate official labor statistics required for implementation of economic and social planning and monitoring and LFS can represent the national, capital city and province levels. The LFS is the main source to determine the size and structure of the labor market and its changes in short-term. Generating a comprehensive dataset is significant for analysis, such as characteristics of the labour force, employment, decent work, informal employment, and labour underutilization.

In addition, at the international level, LFS serve as the primary source for monitoring global commitments on the world of work, including under Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 5 (Gender Equality) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3. METHODOLOGY

The concept and definition of labour force survey are largely based on the international statistical standards and ILO recommendations.

In line with the rapidly changing global labour market, in 2013 the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (19th ICLS) adopted a Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization updating the previous standards on the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment (from the 13th ICLS of 1982).

Therefore, starting from January 2019, Mongolia is following the "Methodology on measuring statistical indicators of labour force" approved by a joint order of the Chairman of the National Statistical Office and Minister for Labour and Social Protection, and the survey was conducted in accordance with this methodology.

Major highlights in the new resolution include:

- The working-age was raised to 15 and above without setting an upper age limit. In this way, it is possible to fully cover the working age population of the retirement age who are employed or intend to work, even if they retire (Retired people are interested in working or worked as local consultants to require certain skills and ranging from simple occupations such as drivers and tailors).
- In the previous method, unpaid interns, training workers and volunteer workers were included in employment persons, while in the new method, the employment persons exclude these persons and include only those who work for pay and profit.
- The main job's criterion for the employment with more than one job was the highest paid job, while the new method defines the main job's criterion is the most time-consuming job, regardless of salary or income.
- The old method was used to measure the working age population who want to engage a job, in terms of the unemployed, the new method broadly considers the labour underutilization including three groups of people: unemployed, potential labour force and time-related underemployment. Also, the unemployment criteria by the old method was not employment **and** job seekers **or** willing to work", however, according to the new method, it has been changed to "not employment **and** job seekers **and** willing to work".

Significance of the method:

The main significance of the new method is that the new indicators of labor underemployment are produced. "Time-related underemployment" who is working less than 40 hours a week, but is willing to seek an additional work, and "potential labour force who are seeking a job or willing to work and ready for employment if conditions such as job, employer criteria, profession and skills are met, are considered as similar to the "unemployed" due to their needs that are not being met in the labour market.

4. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Based on the objective and coverage of the survey, a questionnaire was designed consisting of 192 questions in 10 chapters including "household roster, education and training, employment identification and temporary absence, agriculture work and market destination, main employment characteristics, income from employment, working time, job search, past employment experience,

activities at present, own use production work and time spent in other activities done without pay for the household.

5. SAMPLING

The NSO conducted a pilot survey to update the sample design of LFS in 2018, then the sample design of the LFS was updated to **rotating panel survey design** in 2019. A total of 13280 households, distributed into 3320 households per quarterly.

The sampling frame:

The 2018 population and housing from database of population and household of Mongolia is used as the sampling frame with population, number of households and population over 15 years old at the bag/khoroos level as the auxiliary information. The scope of the survey in terms of population coverage was restricted to private households. Accordingly, persons living in collective living quarters, such as hostels, hospitals, boarding houses, army barracks, prisons and religious institutions were excluded. Further, persons who did not have a fixed abode were also excluded. Members of a household who have been absent from the household for more than 6 months (conscripts, students, living abroad, or in custody) are not considered family members.

Sample selection:

The sampling selection process has a two-stage sampling design and the final stage, data collection activities from the selected households.

In the first stage, the number of primary sampling units /PSU/ from the list of all bags and units of all province and districts of Mongolia by systematic selection of PSUs per stratum is done. This will ensure that a proportional rural and urban PSUs will be included among the sample PSUs. The PSUs consist of Bags for the Province and Kheseeg for Ulaanbaatar.

In the second stage, will be prepared for some information list of selected PSU, then 10 households from each PSU will be selected using a simple random sampling method.

Sampling size:

For a particular area or specific group of population, the sample size with two-stage sample selection is calculated according to the following formula. These include:

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times P_0 \times (1 - P_0)}{e^2} * deff \quad (1)$$

z– The statistical distribution value of t at the 95% significance level is 1.96.

P0 – percentage of key indicator (maximum in Orkhon province or approximately 0.25)

e – the limit of predicted sampling error should be as small as possible, and in practice the survey results can be used with a sampling error with between 5-15 percent (or absolute error 0.05 percent).

deff - design effect is not calculated and assumes that it is equal to 2.0.

Nationwide, the total sample size was 13280 households or 1328 PSU.

Rotation of Samples:

illustration od Rotation of PSUs

Quarterly sample PSUs are rotated, where 25% are replaced and 75% are matched between quarters. The following table shows the illustration od Rotation of PSUs.

At the end of the year, a total of 581=83*7 PSUs will be visited, more than the 392 PSUs that will be visited without rotation.

Before selecting a cluster, divide the total Bag/Khesegs into specific groups and distribute them proportionally.

First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
PSU1			
PSU2	PSU2		
PSU3	PSU3	PSU3	
PSU4	PSU4	PSU4	PSU4
	PSU 5	PSU 5	PSU 5
		PSU 6	PSU 6
			PSU 7

Number of PSU and SSU for PSU Rotation Policy

First quarter /PSU-25%/	Second quarter/PSU-25%/	Third quarter /PSU-25%/	Fourth quarter /PSU-25%/
83 PSU – 830 HH			
83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH		
83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH	
83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH
	83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH
		83 PSU – 830 HH	83 PSU – 830 HH
			83 PSU – 830 HH

Sampling weights:

Household weight is the inverse of the probability that a soum will be elected at the province level, at the soum level, the inverse of the probability of being elected by the SSU (Bag, Khoroo) and at the level of the PSU, there is an inverse of the probability of a household being elected.

Weight at the SSU level: Sample households in the same PSU will receive similar weights given as follows:

$$w_i = \frac{H_i}{h_i} \quad (2)$$

Where

H_i – total number of households listed in the i^{th} sample PSU

h_i – total number of sample households drawn in the i^{th} sample PSU (10 or less than 10 if there are non-response)

Weights at PSU level: Note that proportional allocation in stratification led to a self-weighting sample, hence, there will be similar weights for all PSU in the domain given by:

$$w = \frac{N}{n} \quad (3)$$

Where

N - is the total number of PSU in the domain

n - is the number of sample PSU in the domain

Thus, the base weight for j^{th} sample household in i^{th} sample PSU is

$$w_{ij} = \frac{N H_i}{n h_i} \quad (4)$$

Weight among sample households in the same PSU are similar.

The survey response rate was 100% or sampled 13290 households. The survey result or sample weight was estimated at the national, regional, province and district levels.

Sampling error and coefficient of variation:

The sampling error and coefficient of variation indicate the extent to which an estimate from the 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 divided.

We used SPSS software to process the survey data and the sampling error was calculated using that program's Analyze menu /Compare Means/. The following results were obtained for each of the numerical and percentage indicators. These include:

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

ANNEX B. METHODOLOGY ON MEASURING STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF LABOUR FORCE

JOINT ORDER
BY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
AND MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR

17 January 2019

No: A-09/08

Ulaanbaatar

UPDATING THE METHODOLOGY ON MEASURING
STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF LABOUR FORCE

Aiming at the implementation of the goal in the second measure of the 3.3.2 objective of the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020, based on article 24.2 of provision 24 of the "Law on the Government of Mongolia", article 3.4 and 3.7 of provision 12 and article 1.1 of provision 15 of the "Law on Statistics of Mongolia", it is ORDERED TO:

1. Approve changes and amendments to Methodology on measuring statistical indicators of labour force according to the Appendix, and abidance as of February 1, 2019.
2. Assign the Population and Social Statistics Department /A.Amarbal/ of the National Statistics Office and Policy Implementation and Coordination Department /Ts.Amartugs/ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection with ensuring proper implementation of the methodology on measuring statistical indicators of labour force at the national level.
3. Assign the Administration Department /Ts.Tsevegdorj/ of the National Statistics Office and the Public Administration and Management Department /Sh.Munkhtseren/ of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection with monitoring and controlling the proper implementation of this order.
4. Annul Joint Order No 01-68/94 of the year of 2009 by Chairperson of the National Statistics Office and Minister for Labour and Social Protection regarding 'Approval of Measurement methodology for statistical indicators of employment and labour force' upon the issuance of this order.

CHAIRPERSON
NATIONAL STATISTICS
OFFICE

A.ARIUNZAYA

MINISTER
FOR LABOUR AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION

Ch.CHINZORIG

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The mechanism for setting international standards for labour statistics is the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), which is held every five years.

The labour standards from the 13th ICLS in 1982 have seen as no longer providing labour market indicators of sufficiently relevant to capture the current economic realities and inform employment policy in the rapidly changing labor market around the world. Therefore, the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (19th ICLS) adopted a Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization updating the previous standards on the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment (from the 13th ICLS of 1982), used by most countries as a basis to produce their official national statistics on the labour force, particularly on the unemployment rate. This methodology is developed in accordance to both national peculiarities and the standard terms and definitions approved by the new international standard.

This methodology will be used for estimating the main indicators of employment and labour force statistics used in publications, reports and surveys.

GOALS AND IMPORTANCE

The purpose of compiling labor statistics is to create a quantitative dataset that used to determine size and structure of labour market and its changes, and make analyses.

The importance of this methodology is to create more detailed information on the labour market situation, as well as statistic indicators that fully reflect the labour underutilization and provide policymakers with relevant information.

LEGAL BASIS

The basis for the development of this methodology stated the article 4, paragraph 6 that “indicators and methodologies of statistical data shall be consistent with international standards and methodologies” and article 12, paragraph 7 “ to develop indicators and methodologies in accordance with international classifications, methodologies and standards and ensure their applications” of the Law on Statistics of Mongolia.

Also, the second measure of the 3.3.2 objective of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020 states that "update methodology of employment and labour force statistics".

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

WORK: FORMS AND RELATION TO JOB

Work, irrespective of its formal and informal character, comprises any activity performed by persons of any gender and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. Work excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation) (Provision 6. Resolution of 19th ICLS).

Forms of work (Provision 7. Resolution of 19th ICLS) are distinguished on the basis of the intended destination of the production (for own final use; or for use by others, i.e. other economic units) and the nature of the transaction (i.e. monetary or non-monetary transactions, and transfers), as follows:

Own-use production work comprising production of goods and services for own final use;

Employment work comprising work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit;

Unpaid trainee work comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills;

Volunteer work comprising non-compulsory work performed for others without pay;

Other work activities include such activities as unpaid community service and unpaid work by prisoners, when ordered by a court or similar authority, and unpaid military or alternative civilian service, which may be treated as a distinct form of work for measurement (such as compulsory work performed without pay for others).

A job is defined as a set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed for others consumption, to earn wages and salaries. The concept therefore refers to employment. For other work activities, it will be considered as **work activities**.

The main job, in cases of multiple job-holding, is that with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time.

New job is defined as a set tasks and duties created by the extension of economic units in production and service of both formal and informal sector. While, employment displacements such as employing new person in position of the employee retiring, on maternity leave, changing position due to structural change are not included in this term.

Economic activity is defined as production and services for the market. In other words, in the framework of System of National Account, production and services for sale, exchange, market and household production for own use are included here. While, services for own final use will not be included here.

Non-economic activity are the activities, excluded from System of National Account, performed gladly, with the aim of providing services to others without any regard to monetary gain such as child care, elderly care, home cleaning and preparing meals.

LABOUR FORCE IN WORKING AGE POPULATION:

Working age population is defined as those aged 15 years and above. Working age population is categorized into labor force and persons outside of the labour force.

Labour force refers to the current supply of the labour for the production of goods and services in exchange for pay or profit.

Persons outside the labour force are those of working age who were neither in employment nor in unemployment in the short reference period with reasons of either in education or retired or elder or disabled, or discouraged for seeking employment. **Extended labour force** is defined as the sum of the labour force and plus the potential labour force.

PERSONS IN OTHER FORMS OF WORK:

Persons in own-use production work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use.

For own final use is interpreted as production where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households.

Persons in unpaid trainee work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession.

Unpaid is interpreted as the absence of remuneration in cash or in kind for work done or hours worked; nevertheless, these workers may receive some form of support, such as transfers of education stipends or grants, or occasional in cash or in kind support (e.g. a meal, drinks).

Production “for others” refers to work performed in market and non-market units that are owned by non-household or non-family members.

Acquiring “workplace experience or skills” may occur through traditional, formal or informal arrangements whether or not a specific qualification or certification is actually issued.

Included in unpaid trainee work are persons in:

- a. traineeships, apprenticeships, internships or other types of programmes according to national circumstances, when their engagement in the production process of the economic unit is unpaid;
- b. unpaid skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programmes, when engaged in the production process of the economic unit.

Excluded from unpaid trainee work:

- a. periods of probation associated with the start of a job;
- b. general on-the-job or lifelong learning while in employment, including in market and nonmarket units owned by household or family members;
- c. orientation and learning while engaged in volunteer work;
- d. learning while engaged in own-use production work.

Persons in volunteer work are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others, where:

“unpaid” is interpreted as the absence of remuneration in cash or in kind for work done or hours worked; nevertheless, volunteer workers may receive some small form of support or stipend in cash, when below one third of local market wages (e.g. for out-of-pocket expenses or to cover living expenses incurred for the activity), or in kind (e.g. meals, transportation, symbolic gifts);

“non-compulsory” is interpreted as work carried out without civil, legal or administrative requirement, that are different from the fulfilment of social responsibilities of a communal, cultural or religious nature;

Excluded from volunteer work:

- a. community service and work by prisoners ordered by a court or similar authority, compulsory military or alternative civilian service;
- b. unpaid work required as part of education or training programmes (i.e. unpaid trainees);
- c. work for others performed during the working time associated with employment, or during paid time off from an employee job granted by the employer.

Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for **pay or profit**. Persons in employment are categorized into (a) “at work” and (b) “not at work”.

Employed persons “at work” are who worked in a job for at least one hour. Also, persons with seasonal jobs during the off season are included, but only if they continued performing tasks related to that job during the off-season period.

Employed persons “not at work” are in temporary absent from a job for certain reasons (such sick, annual leave, maternity leave, strike etc.) or working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Included in employment are:

- a. persons who work for pay or profit while on training or skills-enhancement activities required by the job or for another job in the same economic unit, such persons are considered as employed “at work” in accordance with the international statistical standards on working time;
- b. apprentices, interns or trainees who work for pay in cash or in kind;

- c. persons who work for pay or profit through employment promotion programmes;
- d. persons who work in their own economic units to produce goods intended mainly for sale or barter, even if part of the output is consumed by the household or family;
- e. Persons who work in household production to produce goods intended mainly for own use where small portion of produced good is sold and profit from sale make up most of the income of that person or household;
- f. persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they continue to perform some tasks and duties of the job, excluding, however, fulfilment of legal or administrative obligations (e.g. pay taxes), irrespective of receipt of remuneration;
- g. persons who work for pay or profit payable to the household or family, either in market units operated by a family member living in the same or in another household; or performing tasks or duties of an employee job held by a family member living in the same or in another;
- h. regular members of the armed forces and persons on military or alternative civilian service who perform this work for pay in cash or in kind.

Excluded from employment are:

- a. apprentices, interns and trainees who work without pay in cash or in kind;
- b. participants in skills training or retraining schemes within employment promotion programmes, when not engaged in the production process of an economic unit;
- c. persons who are required to perform work as a condition of continued receipt of a government social benefit such as unemployment insurance;
- d. persons receiving transfers, in cash or in kind, not related to employment;
- e. persons with seasonal jobs during the off season, if they cease to perform the tasks and duties of the job;
- f. Persons who retain a right to return to the same economic unit but exceed the threshold period of employment and dropped out of employment due to not qualifying for wage earning;
- g. persons on indefinite lay-off who do not have an assurance of return to employment with the same economic unit.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT:

Status in employment is the classification of employed persons with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons, or organizations or economic units. The basic criteria used to define the groups of the classification are the type of economic risk, an element of which is the strength of the attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and other workers which the job incumbents have or will have. The classification should be in accordance with international standards from the Resolution

concerning statistics on work relationships adopted by 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 2018 (ICSE-18).

Employers are those who hold self-employment jobs, for profits and engage one or more person to work for them as 'employee', on continuous basis. Here, employed persons 'not at work' are included, but partners and family helpers are not regarded as employee. Employers are categorized into 'employers in corporations', i.e. directors and managers of enterprises and 'employers in household market enterprises'.

Employers in corporations are those who are owner-operators of corporations with one or more shareholders of that enterprise and hold shares to participate in decision-making over the activities, have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as 'employee' on continuous basis. On continuous basis included employed persons 'not at work' but exclude partner employers and family helpers.

Employers in household market enterprises are workers who, alone or with one or more partners, operate an unincorporated market enterprise for profit, and who, employ one or more persons (including temporarily absent employees but excluding themselves, their partners and contributing family workers) to work in that enterprise as an employee on a regular basis. 'On a regular basis' included employed persons 'not at work' but exclude partner employers and family helpers.

Independent workers without employees operate an economic unit on their own account or in partnership with others, and do not employ any persons other than themselves, their partners, and contributing family workers. They may be further be disaggregated by 'Owner-operators of corporations without employees' and 'Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees'.

Owner-operators of corporations without employees are workers who hold a job in an incorporated enterprise (such as a limited liability corporation or limited partnership), does not engage anyone other than partners, family members and themselves in their business activities.

Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees are workers who operate an unincorporated market enterprise for profit, alone or with one or more partners or contributing family workers, and do not employ any persons to work in the enterprise as an employee.

Dependent contractors are those workers who have contractual arrangements of a commercial nature (but not a contract of employment) to provide goods or services for or through another economic unit. They are not employees of that economic unit, but are dependent on that unit for organization and execution of the work, income, or for access to the market. They are workers employed for profit, who are dependent on another entity that exercises control over their productive activities and directly benefits from the work performed by them.

Employees are those workers, employed for pay, on a formal or informal basis, who do not hold controlling ownership of the economic unit in which they are employed. They are remunerated in cash or in kind in return for time worked or, in some cases, for each task or piece of work done or for services provided including sales (by the piece or commission). Paid employees are categorized into 4 groups depending on the arrangements of the employment agreement and employment relation.

Permanent employees are employees who are guaranteed a minimum number of hours of work and are employed on an ongoing or indefinite basis. There is no specified date or event on which the employment will be terminated other than any age or time for retirement that may apply in the economic unit concerned. They can be full-time or part-time workers, in formal or informal jobs. The group includes recently appointed employees with jobs that are subject to an initial trial period but are expected to continue indefinitely.

Fixed-term employees are employees with a specified number of hours of work who are employed on a time-limited basis for a period of three months or more. They can be full-time or part-time workers, and in formal or informal jobs.

Short-term and casual employees are employees with short-term employment arrangements and/or without a guaranteed minimum number of hours of work per pay period.

Paid apprentices, trainees and interns are employees who perform any activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession and receive payment in return for work performed.

Contributing family workers assist a family member or household member in a market-oriented enterprise operated by the family or household member, or in a job in which the assisted family or household member is an employee or dependent contractor. They do not receive regular payments, such as a wage or salary, in return for the work performed, but may benefit in kind or receive irregular payments in cash as a result of the outputs of their work through family or intra-household transfers, derived from the profits of the enterprise or from the income of the other person. They do not make the most important decisions affecting the enterprise or have responsibility for it.

LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION:

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the working age population. Measures of labour underutilization include, but may not be restricted to:

Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional

hours given an opportunity for more work. The specified hours threshold is determined in Mongolia labour law currently as 40 hours in a week.

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where:

- a. **not in employment** refers to someone who has not worked with purpose for earning wage in a short reference period for measuring employment, such as the last week;
- b. **available to work** refers to someone who was able to work during the same period used to assess employment, or in the following two weeks after that period;
- c. **seeking employment** refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. Seeking employment can be active attempts to get job by registering to recruitment office of both government and private sectors, contacting to hiring personnel to get information on job vacancies, contacting to hiring personnel through email, put notice on media and publications.

Potential labour force, refers to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability. Potential labour force includes the following persons:

- a. Persons seeking employment but currently unavailable, and attempted to seek employment but currently not ready (unavailable jobseekers);
- b. Persons are not seeking employment but intent to be employed and are currently available to be employed (available potential jobseekers).

Discouraged jobseekers are those, among available potential jobseekers who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons such as: past failure to find a suitable job, lack of experience, qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills, lack of jobs in the area, considered too young or too old by prospective employers.

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT:

The informal sector may be broadly characterized as consisting of household unincorporated units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, and are not constituted as separate legal entities independently of their owners. They have no separate or no complete sets of accounts available, or not complying with legal national registration processes.

Formal sector refers to corporations or quasi-corporations, government units, and legally registered non-market units, and to activities of individual households and enterprises engaged in the production of goods and services with purpose of selling at the market, with official registration with a national businesses registration system.

Informal employment refers to all those who worked in informal jobs, i.e. who, during the reference period: were employees with no social protection coverage, or with no paid annual leave and/or no paid sick leave; or were employers and own-account workers owners of informal sector enterprises or producing only for own-use production (as households); and all contributing family helpers.

Employment in the informal sector are those persons, regardless of their employment status, who worked in one economic unit of the informal sector.

Informal employment in the formal sector are those persons holding an informal job in the formal sector.

Employment in the informal economy comprises all those persons working in the informal sector (whether formal or informal), plus all persons holding informal jobs in the formal sector.

CHILD LABOUR:

Child, is defined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in its Article 1, and in Article 2 of ILO Convention No. 182 on Worst forms of child labour, as any individual who is under the age of 18 years. The target population for measuring child labour comprises therefore all persons in the age group from 5 to 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completed years at the child's last birthday.

Working children constitute the broader concept for the measurement of child labour, and consists of all children aged 5 to 17 years who, during a short reference period, were engaged for at least one hour in any activity falling within the general production boundary as defined in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA), i.e. any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. For children this includes also activities for own-use provision of services and volunteer work in households producing services that are forms of work outside the SNA production boundary but within the general production boundary.

Minimum age at work for children: Article 2 of ILO Convention No. 138 stipulates that the minimum age for admission to employment or work should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, not less than 15 years. Normal and non-hazardous work is therefore permissible above the legal minimum age at work.

Light work: Article 7 of ILO Convention No. 138, indicates that national laws or regulations may permit the work of persons as from 13 years of age in light work which is: (a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and (b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority, or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received. A restriction on weekly hours of work is required for this age group, taking into consideration the stipulations set forth in national legislation or, in their absence, using a cut-off point of 14 hours during the

reference week, below which work can be considered permissible as light work, but excluding hazardous activities.

Child labour reflects all persons under age of 18 year engaged in activities of production of goods and service with as following: (a) working children as defined, and below the minimum age for light work (for example, 5-12 years); (b) children within the age range for light work, but engaged in regular work as defined within the SNA production boundary; (c) all children of any age engaged in the worst forms of child labour and in hazardous occupations, including hazardous unpaid household services.

The **worst forms of child labour** comprises:

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

Hazardous work by children is referred to any activities of hazardous nature to children's health, safety, ethics and discipline (hazardous condition, dangerous equipment etc.). Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night is also included.

WORKING TIME

Hours actually worked measured within the SNA production boundary includes time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and/or services during a specified short or long reference period. Actually, hours include time spent on the following activities (Provision 11. Resolution of 18th ICLS).

Direct hours is the time spent carrying out the tasks and duties of a job. This may be performed in any location (economic territory, establishment, on the street, at home) and during overtime periods or other periods not dedicated to work (such as lunch breaks or while commuting).

Related hours is the time spent maintaining, facilitating or enhancing productive activities and should comprise activities such as:

- a. cleaning, repairing, preparing, designing, administering or maintaining tools, instruments, processes, procedures or the work location itself; changing time (to put on work clothes); decontamination or washing up time;
- b. purchasing or transporting goods or basic materials to/from the market or source;

- c. waiting for business, customers or patients, as part of working-time arrangements and/or that are explicitly paid for;
- d. on-call duty, whether specified as paid or unpaid, that may occur at the work location (such as health and other essential services) or away from it (for example from home). In the latter case, it is included in hours actually worked depending on the degree to which persons' activities and movements are restricted. From the moment when called back for duty, the time spent is considered as direct hours of work;
- e. travelling between work locations, to reach field projects, fishing areas, assignments, conferences or to meet clients or customers (such as door-to-door vending and itinerant activities);
- f. training and skills enhancement required by the job or for another job in the same economic unit, at or away from the work location. In a paid-employment job this may be given by the employer or provided by other units.

Down time, as distinct from "direct" and "related hours", is time when a person in a job cannot work due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies or power or Internet access, etc., but continues to be available for work. This time is unavoidable or inherent to the job and involves temporary interruptions of a technical, material or economic nature.

Resting time is time spent in short periods of rest, relief or refreshment, including tea, coffee or prayer breaks, generally practiced by custom or contract according to established norms and/or national circumstances.

Hours usually worked is the typical value of hours actually worked in a job per short reference period such as one week, over a long observation period of a month, quarter, season or year that comprises the short reference measurement period used.

Full-time employed is according to the Law on Labour of Mongolia, a) the hours of work per week shall not exceed 40 hours, b) the length of a normal working day shall not exceed 8 hours and c) the period of uninterrupted rest between two consecutive working days shall not be less than 12 hours.

Part-time employed is who is responsible for his income tax and social security payments besides his or her employer, earns and income in the form of wages or salaries, holding an employment agreement, whose labour relations are subject to labour and civil codes (except part-time employed attendants of educational institutions/students), although works less than usual work hours in a week and less hours in a work day.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET CONCEPTS:

Long-term unemployment defined as those with a duration of search and availability for employment lasting 12 months or more.

Job seeker is a person who is unemployed or employed but looking to improve conditions of employment and additional income.

Registered unemployed persons are those, not employed or not own account workers, available to work, actively seeking job, at working age and registered in labor and welfare service offices or private labour exchange.

Youth not in education, employment or training is referred to young person 15-24-year-old who are not in education, not in employment, not in any level of training.

Employed poor is referred to those who are employed but living in poor household or household with income lower than the defined (national or international) poverty line.

REFERENCE PERIOD

Standard durations suitable for the assessment of current form of work shall be determined as follows based on the volume of participation on the current form of work. These standard durations are:

- a. Reference period shall be determined as the last one week in regards to work activities carried out for the production of goods for own final use, employment work, and unpaid trainee work;
- b. Reference period shall be determined for the last one month in regards to work activities carried out for the production of services for own final use, for voluntary work, and for other compulsory forms of work.

One shall be considered as currently involved in a given form of work in the event, he/she had worked at least 1 hour within the reference period suitable for the current form of work. Usage of this one-hour criteria shall guarantee the scope of all activities such as to fully account for temporary, subsistence and occasional activities and the labour supplied to the production.

METHODOLOGY

Employment and labour force statistics shall be estimated as follows:

Labour force: Shall be figured by the sum of the employed who are supplying their labour force to the labour market at the specified time and the unemployed who are available to supply their labour.

$$\text{Labour force} = \text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed} \quad (1)$$

Extended labour force: Shall be figured by the sum of labour force and the potential labour force.

$$\text{Extended labour force} = \text{Labour force} + \text{Potential labour force} \quad (2)$$

Labour force participation rate: Shall be figured by the ratio of number of labour force and working age population.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of labour force}}{\text{Number of working age population}} * 100\% \quad (3)$$

Employment-to-population ratio (EPR): Shall be estimated by the ratio of the number of employed to number of working age population.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of employed}}{\text{Working age population}} * 100\% \quad (4)$$

Indicators of labour underutilization:

Unemployment rate: Shall be figured by the ratio of the number of unemployed with the number of labour force.

$$LU_1 = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed}}{\text{Labour force}} * 100\% \quad (5)$$

Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: Shall be figured by the ratio of the sum of time related underemployment and the number of unemployed with the number of labour force.

$$LU_2 = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed} + \text{TRUE}}{\text{Labour force}} * 100\% \quad (6)$$

Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force: Shall be figured by the ratio of the sum of potential labour force and the number of unemployed with the number of extended labour force labour force.

$$LU_3 = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed} + \text{Potential labour force}}{\text{Extended labour force}} * 100\% \quad (7)$$

Composite measure of labour underutilization: Shall be figured by the ratio of the sum of labour underutilization i.e. unemployed, time related underemployment and the number of potential labour force with the number of extended labour force.

$$LU_4 = \frac{\text{Labour underutilization}}{\text{Extended labour force}} * 100\% \quad (8)$$

Youth unemployment rate: Shall be figured by the ratio of the number of unemployed aged 15-24 to labour force aged 15-24.

$$\text{Youth unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed aged 15-24}}{\text{Number of labour force aged 15-24}} * 100\% \quad (9)$$

Rate for long-term unemployment: Shall be figured by the ratio of the number of persons who were unemployed for long-term with the number of labour force.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Rate for long - term unemployment} \\ &= \frac{\text{Number of persons who were unemployed for long - term}}{\text{Number of labour force}} \times 100\% \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET): Shall be figured by the sum of persons aged 15 to 24, who are not in employment, education or training.

$$\text{Youth who are not in employmen, education or training} = (\text{Youth outside of labour force who are not studying at the specified time} + \text{Unemployed youth who are not studying at the specified time}) \quad (11)$$

Indicators of labour statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals:

Proportion of women in senior and middle management /5.5.2/: Shall be figured by the ratio of the sum of women in senior and middle management with the number of total employed in senior and middle management. The senior and middle management including who working in sub-major group -11 "Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators", sub-major group-12 "Administrative and Commercial Managers" and sub-major group-13 "Production and Specialized Services Managers" of the ISCO-08.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} = \\ &\frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+ 12+13})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11+12+13})} \times 100\% \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment /8.3.1/: This indicator presents the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment.

Proportion of informal employment in non agricultural employment =

$$\frac{\text{Informal employment in non agricultural activities}}{\text{Total employment in non agricultural activities}} \times 100\% \quad (13)$$

Average hourly earnings of female and male employees /8.5.1/: This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees. Statistics on average hourly earnings by gender can be used to calculate the gender pay gap.

$$\text{Gender pay gap} = \frac{\text{Average hourly earnings_Men} - \text{Average hourly earnings_Women}}{\text{Average hourly earnings_Men}} \times 100\% \quad (14)$$

Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training /8.6.1/: Shall be figured by the ratio of the number of youths not in employment, education or training (persons aged 15 to 24) with the number of total youth persons aged 15 to 24.

$$\text{Youth NEET rate} = \frac{\text{Youth not in employment, education or training (15 - 24)}}{\text{Youth 15 - 24}} \times 100\% \quad (15)$$

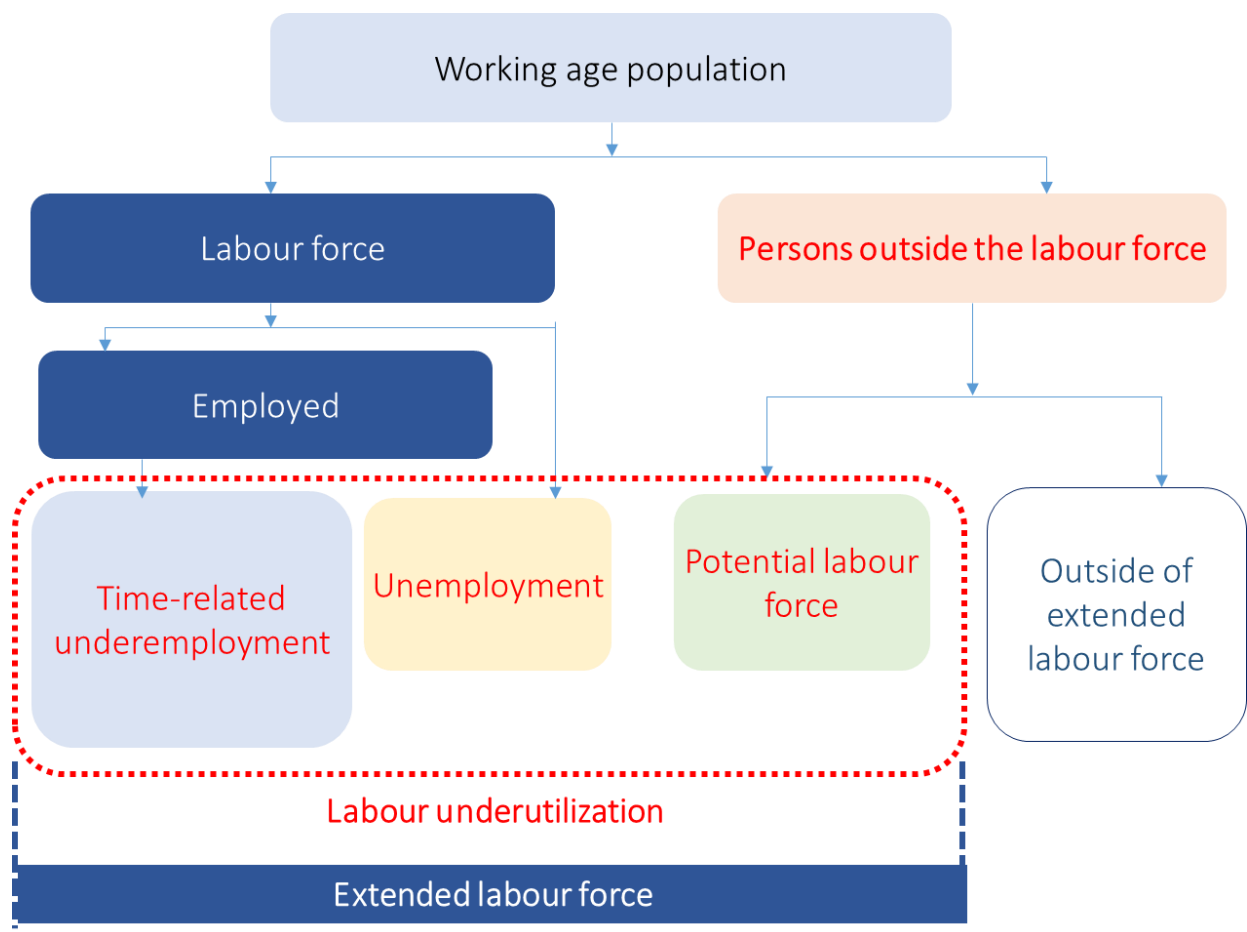
Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour /8.7.1/: Shall be figured by the ratio of the number of children aged 15-17 years engaged in child labour with the number of total children aged 15-17 years.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proportion and number of children aged 5 - 17 years engaged in child labour} &= \\ &= \frac{\text{number of children aged 5 - 17 years engaged in child labour}}{\text{number of children aged 5 - 17 years}} * 100\% \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

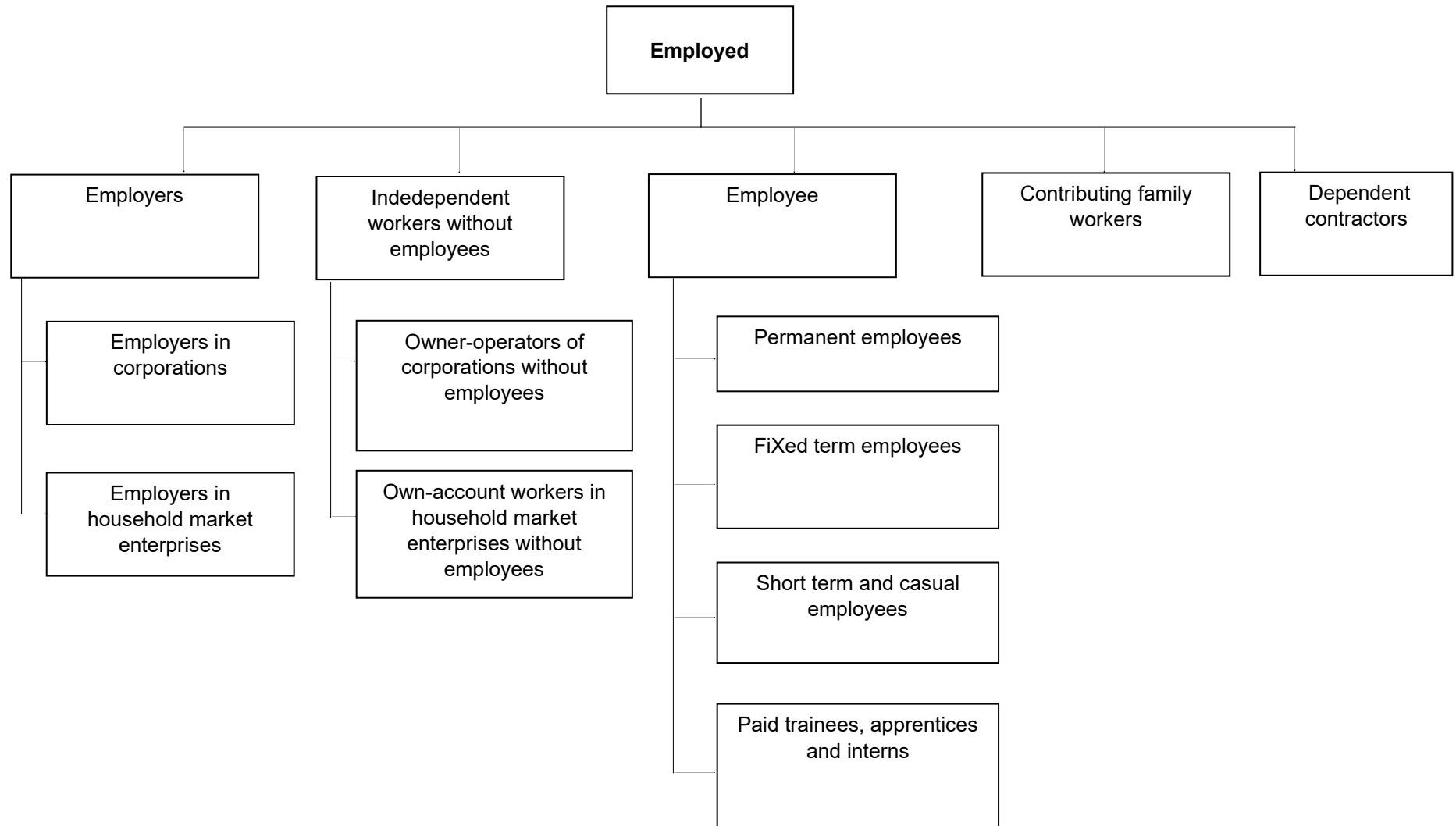
ANNEX B.1. FORMS OF WORK AND NATIONAL ACCOUNTS SYSTEM

Work (all activities producing goods, providing service)										
Type of product	For own final use (household)		For other's use							
			For a pay, profit				Without a pay			
Forms of work	Work to produce products for own use		Employment (performed with the purpose to earn a pay or income)		Unpaid trainee work		Other activities (compulsory work without a pay)		Voluntary work	
									For market and non-market units	For household's production
	Service	Production	Service	Production	Service	Production	Service	Production	Service	Production
Relation to NAS 2008	Activities within the framework of goods production of National accounts system									
	Activities within the framework of total goods production outside of National accounts system									

ANNEX B.2. FREAMWORK OF INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS



ANNEX B.3. STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT (ICSE-18)



ANNEX C. STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Table C.1. Labour force

	Estimation	Observations	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
				Lower	Upper	
Total	1 273 896	19 942	709.5	1 272 477	1 275 315	0.1
Location:						
Urban	882 688	6 797	617.8	881 452	883 924	0.1
Rural	391 208	13 145	336.9	390 534	391 882	0.1
Gender:						
Men	682 042	10 684	464.7	681 113	682 971	0.1
Women	591 854	9 258	525.1	590 804	592 904	0.1
Region:						
Western	167 160	3 465	245.9	166 668	167 652	0.1
Khangai	260 744	4 065	292.1	260 160	261 328	0.1
Central	217 970	6 254	275.8	217 418	218 522	0.1
Eastern	98 555	2 965	190.8	98 173	98 937	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	529 467	3 193	489.0	528 489	530 445	0.1
Province:						
Arkhangai	49 904	719	107.8	49 688	50 120	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	34 007	489	138.3	33 730	34 284	0.4
Bayankhongor	35 998	636	120.5	35 757	36 239	0.3
Bulgan	29 947	643	89.5	29 768	30 126	0.3
Govi-Altai	27 151	669	83.7	26 984	27 318	0.3
Dornogovi	32 989	1 048	101.2	32 787	33 191	0.3
Dornod	33 527	937	122.0	33 283	33 771	0.4
Dundgovi	23 187	1 054	76.5	23 034	23 340	0.3
Zavkhan	30 774	634	96.5	30 581	30 967	0.3
Uvurkhangai	51 733	655	127.3	51 478	51 988	0.2
Umnugovi	32 474	962	97.1	32 280	32 668	0.3
Sukhbaatar	30 607	1 068	90.6	30 426	30 788	0.3
Selenge	37 699	831	128.7	37 442	37 956	0.3
Tuv	40 757	953	114.4	40 528	40 986	0.3
Uvs	34 872	830	105.2	34 662	35 082	0.3
Khovd	40 356	843	96.2	40 164	40 548	0.2
Khuvsgul	57 378	617	132.4	57 113	57 643	0.2
Khentii	34 421	960	112.0	34 197	34 645	0.3
Darkhan-Uul	42 809	917	131.9	42 545	43 073	0.3
Orkhon	35 784	795	124.7	35 535	36 033	0.3
Govisumber	8 055	489	45.2	7 965	8 145	0.6

Table C.2. Persons outside the labour force

	Estimation	Observations	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
				Lower	Upper	
Total	832 183	10 204	709.5	830 764	833 602	0.1
Location:						
Urban	672 292	5 144	617.8	671 056	673 528	0.1
Rural	159 891	5 060	336.9	159 217	160 565	0.2
Gender:						
Men	316 035	4 000	464.7	315 106	316 964	0.1
Women	516 148	6 204	525.1	515 098	517 198	0.1
Region:						
Western	94 764	1 803	245.9	94 272	95 256	0.3
Khangai	126 780	1 779	292.1	126 196	127 364	0.2
Central	116 804	2 642	275.8	116 252	117 356	0.2
Eastern	57 717	1 335	190.8	57 335	58 099	0.3
Ulaanbaatar	436 118	2 645	489.0	435 140	437 096	0.1
Province:						
Arkhangai	15 151	203	107.8	14 935	15 367	0.7
Bayan-Ulgii	43 726	783	138.3	43 449	44 003	0.3
Bayankhongor	24 361	298	120.5	24 120	24 602	0.5
Bulgan	10 947	202	89.5	10 768	11 126	0.8
Govi-Altai	9 453	223	83.7	9 286	9 620	0.9
Dornogovi	14 861	318	101.2	14 659	15 063	0.7
Dornod	26 771	529	122.0	26 527	27 015	0.5
Dundgovi	7 814	280	76.5	7 661	7 967	1.0
Zavkhan	13 353	208	96.5	13 160	13 546	0.7
Uvurkhangai	23 593	231	127.3	23 338	23 848	0.5
Umnugovi	13 287	308	97.1	13 093	13 481	0.7
Sukhbaatar	11 229	385	90.6	11 048	11 410	0.8
Selenge	29 516	619	128.7	29 259	29 773	0.4
Tuv	19 300	332	114.4	19 071	19 529	0.6
Uvs	16 225	295	105.2	16 015	16 435	0.6
Khovd	12 007	294	96.2	11 815	12 199	0.8
Khuvsgul	25 236	267	132.4	24 971	25 501	0.5
Khentii	19 717	421	112.0	19 493	19 941	0.6
Darkhan-Uul	29 288	616	131.9	29 024	29 552	0.5
Orkhon	27 492	578	124.7	27 243	27 741	0.5
Govisumber	2 738	169	45.2	2 648	2 828	1.7

Table C.3. Employed

	Estimation	Observations	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
				Lower	Upper	
Total	1 146 160	18 394	722.8	1 144 714	1 147 606	0.1
Location:						
Urban	774 968	5 931	623.5	773 721	776 215	0.1
Rural	371 192	12 463	348.1	370 496	371 888	0.1
Gender:						
Men	606 814	9 821	487.7	605 839	607 789	0.1
Women	539 346	8 573	526.1	538 294	540 398	0.1
Region:						
Western	147 618	3 149	253.8	147 110	148 126	0.2
Khangai	239 417	3 806	302.5	238 812	240 022	0.1
Central	201 345	5 880	283.3	200 778	201 912	0.1
Eastern	86 782	2 718	196.4	86 389	87 175	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	470 998	2 841	491.2	470 016	471 980	0.1
Province:						
Arkhangai	47 532	695	113.2	47 306	47 758	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	25 779	361	131.3	25 516	26 042	0.5
Bayankhongor	33 383	610	122.1	33 139	33 627	0.4
Bulgan	28 234	617	93.5	28 047	28 421	0.3
Govi-Altai	24 249	608	90.5	24 068	24 430	0.4
Dornogovi	31 717	1 023	103.4	31 510	31 924	0.3
Dornod	26 532	847	121.9	26 288	26 776	0.5
Dundgovi	22 040	1 025	79.8	21 880	22 200	0.4
Zavkhan	29 239	605	99.3	29 040	29 438	0.3
Uvurkhangai	48 448	624	131.5	48 185	48 711	0.3
Umnugovi	30 517	926	100.8	30 315	30 719	0.3
Sukhbaatar	28 284	991	95.7	28 093	28 475	0.3
Selenge	35 936	781	129.3	35 677	36 195	0.4
Tuv	39 089	929	116.8	38 855	39 323	0.3
Uvs	32 568	796	108.7	32 351	32 785	0.3
Khovd	35 783	779	106.4	35 570	35 996	0.3
Khuvsgul	50 237	554	140.3	49 956	50 518	0.3
Khentii	31 966	880	114.4	31 737	32 195	0.4
Darkhan-Uul	34 795	756	134.2	34 527	35 063	0.4
Orkhon	31 583	706	125.8	31 331	31 835	0.4
Govisumber	7 251	440	48.8	7 153	7 349	0.7

Table C.4. Labour underutilization

	Estimation	Observations	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
				Lower	Upper	
Total	201 634	2 597	427.0	200 780	202 488	0.2
Location:						
Urban	160 855	1 318	379.8	160 095	161 615	0.2
Rural	40 777	1 279	194.3	40 388	41 166	0.5
Gender:						
Men	109 686	1 359	312.5	109 061	110 311	0.3
Women	91 946	1 238	290.4	91 365	92 527	0.3
Region:						
Western	35 634	633	175.5	35 283	35 985	0.5
Khangai	34 089	443	176.3	33 736	34 442	0.5
Central	26 098	612	155.1	25 788	26 408	0.6
Eastern	16 773	376	122.4	16 528	17 018	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	89 040	533	284.3	88 471	89 609	0.3
Province:						
Arkhangai	5 168	58	69.0	5 030	5 306	1.3
Bayan-Ulgii	19 704	355	121.3	19 461	19 947	0.6
Bayankhongor	4 213	39	62.6	4 088	4 338	1.5
Bulgan	3 404	58	55.9	3 292	3 516	1.6
Govi-Altai	3 440	73	55.8	3 328	3 552	1.6
Dornogovi	2 066	44	44.5	1 977	2 155	2.2
Dornod	9 046	113	87.7	8 871	9 221	1.0
Dundgovi	1 722	58	40.3	1 641	1 803	2.3
Zavkhan	3 401	59	56.0	3 289	3 513	1.6
Uvurkhangai	5 770	54	73.0	5 624	5 916	1.3
Umnugovi	2 535	51	48.9	2 437	2 633	1.9
Sukhbaatar	4 045	152	60.4	3 924	4 166	1.5
Selenge	4 507	111	64.8	4 377	4 637	1.4
Tuv	2 839	52	52.0	2 735	2 943	1.8
Uvs	3 097	47	53.9	2 989	3 205	1.7
Khovd	5 992	99	72.8	5 846	6 138	1.2
Khovsgul	7 430	65	82.2	7 266	7 594	1.1
Khentii	3 682	111	58.6	3 565	3 799	1.6
Darkhan-Uul	11 296	224	97.6	11 101	11 491	0.9
Orkhon	8 104	169	84.1	7 936	8 272	1.0
Govisumber	1 133	72	31.9	1 069	1 197	2.8

Table C.5. Unemployment

	Estimation	Observations	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
				Lower	Upper	
Total	127 736	1 548	346.4	127 043	128 429	0.3
Location:						0.0
Urban	107 720	866	316.6	107 087	108 353	0.3
Rural	20 016	682	138.9	19 738	20 294	0.7
Gender:						
Men	75 228	863	263.7	74 701	75 755	0.4
Women	52 508	685	223.6	52 061	52 955	0.4
Region:						
Western	19 542	316	134.5	19 273	19 811	0.7
Khangai	21 327	259	142.0	21 043	21 611	0.7
Central	16 625	374	125.7	16 374	16 876	0.8
Eastern	11 773	247	104.3	11 564	11 982	0.9
Ulaanbaatar	58 469	352	234.4	58 000	58 938	0.4
Province:						
Arkhangai	2 372	24	47.8	2 276	2 468	2.0
Bayan-Ulgii	8 228	128	85.8	8 056	8 400	1.0
Bayankhongor	2 615	26	50.0	2 515	2 715	1.9
Bulgan	1 713	26	40.5	1 632	1 794	2.4
Govi-Altai	2 902	61	51.7	2 799	3 005	1.8
Dornogovi	1 272	25	35.2	1 202	1 342	2.8
Dornod	6 995	90	78.6	6 838	7 152	1.1
Dundgovi	1 147	29	33.2	1 081	1 213	2.9
Zavkhan	1 535	29	38.5	1 458	1 612	2.5
Uvurkhangai	3 285	31	56.1	3 173	3 397	1.7
Umnugovi	1 957	36	43.3	1 870	2 044	2.2
Sukhbaatar	2 323	77	46.8	2 229	2 417	2.0
Selenge	1 763	50	41.4	1 680	1 846	2.4
Tuv	1 668	24	40.3	1 587	1 749	2.4
Uvs	2 304	34	46.9	2 210	2 398	2.0
Khovd	4 573	64	64.6	4 444	4 702	1.4
Khovsgul	7 141	63	80.8	6 979	7 303	1.1
Khentii	2 455	80	48.4	2 358	2 552	2.0
Darkhan-Uul	8 014	161	84.4	7 845	8 183	1.1
Orkhon	4 201	89	62.6	4 076	4 326	1.5
Govisumber	804	49	27.3	749	859	3.4

Table C.6. Potential labour force

	Estimation	Observations	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
				Lower	Upper	
Total	58 800	815	239.1	58 322	59 278	0.4
Location:						
Urban	43 905	380	163.9	43 577	44 233	0.6
Rural	14 895	435	174.1	14 547	15 243	0.6
Gender:						
Men	27 613	385	206.6	27 200	28 026	0.5
Women	31 187	430	120.4	30 946	31 428	0.8
Region:						
Western	13 091	257	111.5	12 868	13 314	0.9
Khangai	9 597	141	96.7	9 404	9 790	1.0
Central	7 802	194	87.3	7 627	7 977	1.1
Eastern	3 396	75	57.6	3 281	3 511	1.7
Ulaanbaatar	24 914	148	155.8	24 602	25 226	0.6
Province:						
Arkhangai	844	10	28.9	786	902	3.4
Bayan-Ulgii	9 939	196	93.1	9 753	10 125	0.9
Bayankhongor	1 598	13	39.4	1 519	1 677	2.5
Bulgan	1 319	23	35.7	1 248	1 390	2.7
Govi-Altai	444	10	21.0	402	486	4.7
Dornogovi	433	13	20.7	392	474	4.8
Dornod	1 720	21	40.9	1 638	1 802	2.4
Dundgovi	498	27	22.1	454	542	4.4
Zavkhan	1 205	18	34.2	1 137	1 273	2.8
Uvurkhangai	1 699	14	40.8	1 617	1 781	2.4
Umnugovi	578	15	23.9	530	626	4.1
Sukhbaatar	841	34	28.7	784	898	3.4
Selenge	2 571	56	49.7	2 472	2 670	1.9
Tuv	796	18	28.0	740	852	3.5
Uvs	741	11	27.0	687	795	3.6
Khovd	762	22	27.4	707	817	3.6
Khovsgul	289	2	17.0	255	323	5.9
Khentii	835	20	28.7	778	892	3.4
Darkhan-Uul	2 770	54	51.6	2 667	2 873	1.9
Orkhon	3 848	79	60.1	3 728	3 968	1.6
Govisumber	156	11	12.4	131	181	7.9

Table C.7. Time-related underemployment

	Estimation	Observations	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
				Lower	Upper	
Total	15 098	234	122.4	14 853	15 343	0.8
Location:						
Urban	9 232	72	95.8	9 040	9 424	1.0
Rural	5 866	162	76.2	5 714	6 018	1.3
Gender:						
Men	6 845	111	82.4	6 680	7 010	1.2
Women	8 253	123	90.5	8 072	8 434	1.1
Region:						
Western	3 001	60	54.5	2 892	3 110	1.8
Khangai	3 165	43	56.0	3 053	3 277	1.8
Central	1 671	44	40.8	1 589	1 753	2.4
Eastern	1 604	54	39.8	1 524	1 684	2.5
Ulaanbaatar	5 657	33	75.0	5 507	5 807	1.3
Province:						
Arkhangai	1 952	24	43.5	1 865	2 039	2.2
Bayan-Ulgii	1 537	31	38.8	1 459	1 615	2.5
Bayankhongor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgan	372	9	19.2	334	410	5.2
Govi-Altai	94	2	9.6	75	113	10.3
Dornogovi	361	6	18.9	323	399	5.2
Dornod	331	2	18.1	295	367	5.5
Dundgovi	77	2	8.8	59	95	11.3
Zavkhan	661	12	25.5	610	712	3.9
Uvurkhangai	786	9	27.9	730	842	3.5
Umnugovi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sukhbaatar	881	41	29.4	822	940	3.3
Selenge	173	5	13.1	147	199	7.6
Tuv	375	10	19.3	336	414	5.1
Uvs	52	2	7.2	38	66	13.9
Khovd	657	13	25.5	606	708	3.9
Khuvsgul	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khentii	392	11	19.7	353	431	5.0
Darkhan-Uul	512	9	22.5	467	557	4.4
Orkhon	55	1	7.4	40	70	13.5
Govisumber	173	12	13.1	147	199	7.5

Table C.8. Labour force participation rate

	Estimation	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
			Lower	Upper	
Total	60.5	0.6	59.3	61.7	0.1
Location:					
Urban	56.8	0.6	55.7	57.9	0.1
Rural	71.0	0.7	69.6	72.4	0.1
Gender:					
Men	68.3	0.7	66.9	69.7	0.1
Women	53.4	0.5	52.3	54.5	0.1
Region:					
Western	63.8	0.6	62.5	65.1	0.1
Khangai	67.3	0.7	65.9	68.6	0.1
Central	65.1	0.7	63.8	66.4	0.1
Eastern	63.1	0.6	61.8	64.3	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	54.8	0.5	53.7	55.9	0.1
Province:					
Arkhangai	76.7	0.8	75.2	78.2	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	43.7	0.4	42.9	44.6	0.4
Bayankhongor	59.6	0.6	58.4	60.8	0.3
Bulgan	73.2	0.7	71.8	74.7	0.3
Govi-Altai	74.2	0.7	72.7	75.7	0.3
Dornogovi	68.9	0.7	67.6	70.3	0.3
Dornod	55.6	0.6	54.5	56.7	0.4
Dundgovi	74.8	0.7	73.3	76.3	0.3
Zavkhan	69.7	0.7	68.3	71.1	0.3
Uvurkhangai	68.7	0.7	67.3	70.1	0.2
Umnugovi	71.0	0.7	69.5	72.4	0.3
Sukhbaatar	73.2	0.7	71.7	74.6	0.3
Selenge	56.1	0.6	55.0	57.2	0.3
Tuv	67.9	0.7	66.5	69.2	0.3
Uvs	68.2	0.7	66.9	69.6	0.3
Khovd	77.1	0.8	75.5	78.6	0.2
Khovsgul	69.5	0.7	68.1	70.8	0.2
Khentii	63.6	0.6	62.3	64.9	0.3
Darkhan-Uul	59.4	0.6	58.2	60.6	0.3
Orkhon	56.6	0.6	55.4	57.7	0.3
Govisumber	74.6	0.7	73.1	76.1	0.6

Table C.9. Employment-to-population ratio

	Estimation	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
			Lower	Upper	
Total	54.4	0.5	53.3	55.5	0.1
Location:					
Urban	49.8	0.5	48.8	50.8	0.1
Rural	67.4	0.7	66.1	68.7	0.1
Gender:					
Men	60.8	0.6	59.6	62.0	0.1
Women	48.7	0.5	47.7	49.7	0.1
Region:					
Western	56.4	0.6	55.2	57.5	0.2
Khangai	61.8	0.6	60.5	63.0	0.1
Central	60.1	0.6	58.9	61.3	0.1
Eastern	55.5	0.6	54.4	56.6	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	48.8	0.5	47.8	49.8	0.1
Province:					
Arkhangai	73.1	0.7	71.6	74.5	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	33.2	0.3	32.5	33.8	0.5
Bayankhongor	55.3	0.6	54.2	56.4	0.4
Bulgan	69.0	0.7	67.7	70.4	0.3
Govi-Altai	66.2	0.7	64.9	67.6	0.4
Dornogovi	66.3	0.7	65.0	67.6	0.3
Dornod	44.0	0.4	43.1	44.9	0.5
Dundgovi	71.1	0.7	69.7	72.5	0.4
Zavkhan	66.3	0.7	64.9	67.6	0.3
Uvurkhangai	64.3	0.6	63.0	65.6	0.3
Umnugovi	66.7	0.7	65.4	68.0	0.3
Sukhbaatar	67.6	0.7	66.3	69.0	0.3
Selenge	53.5	0.5	52.4	54.5	0.4
Tuv	65.1	0.7	63.8	66.4	0.3
Uvs	63.7	0.6	62.5	65.0	0.3
Khovd	68.3	0.7	67.0	69.7	0.3
Khuvsgul	60.8	0.6	59.6	62.0	0.3
Khentii	59.0	0.6	57.9	60.2	0.4
Darkhan-Uul	48.3	0.5	47.3	49.2	0.4
Orkhon	49.9	0.5	48.9	50.9	0.4
Govisumber	67.2	0.7	65.8	68.5	0.7

Table C.10. Composite measure of labour underutilization

	Estimation	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
			Lower	Upper	
Total	15.1	0.2	14.8	15.4	0.2
Location:					
Urban	17.4	0.2	17.1	17.7	0.2
Rural	10.0	0.1	9.8	10.2	0.5
Gender:					
Men	15.5	0.2	15.2	15.8	0.3
Women	14.8	0.1	14.5	15.1	0.3
Region:					
Western	19.8	0.2	19.4	20.2	0.5
Khangai	12.6	0.1	12.4	12.9	0.5
Central	11.6	0.1	11.3	11.8	0.6
Eastern	16.5	0.2	16.1	16.8	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	16.1	0.2	15.7	16.4	0.3
Province:					
Arkhangai	10.2	0.1	10.0	10.4	1.3
Bayan-Ulgii	44.8	0.4	43.9	45.7	0.5
Bayankhongor	11.2	0.1	11.0	11.4	1.5
Bulgan	10.9	0.1	10.7	11.1	1.6
Govi-Altai	12.5	0.1	12.2	12.7	1.6
Dornogovi	6.2	0.1	6.1	6.3	2.1
Dornod	25.7	0.3	25.2	26.2	0.9
Dundgovi	7.3	0.1	7.1	7.4	2.3
Zavkhan	10.6	0.1	10.4	10.8	1.6
Uvurkhangai	10.8	0.1	10.6	11.0	1.2
Umnugovi	7.7	0.1	7.5	7.8	1.9
Sukhbaatar	12.9	0.1	12.6	13.1	1.5
Selenge	11.2	0.1	11.0	11.4	1.4
Tuv	6.8	0.1	6.7	7.0	1.8
Uvs	8.7	0.1	8.5	8.9	1.7
Khovd	14.6	0.1	14.3	14.9	1.2
Khovsgul	12.9	0.1	12.6	13.1	1.1
Khentii	10.4	0.1	10.2	10.7	1.6
Darkhan-Uul	24.8	0.2	24.3	25.3	0.8
Orkhon	20.4	0.2	20.0	20.9	1.0
Govisumber	13.8	0.1	13.5	14.1	2.8

Table C.11. Unemployment rate

	Estimation	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
			Lower	Upper	
Total	10.0	0.1	9.8	10.2	0.3
Location:					
Urban	12.2	0.1	12.0	12.4	0.3
Rural	5.1	0.1	5.0	5.2	0.7
Gender:					
Men	11.0	0.1	10.8	11.2	0.3
Women	8.9	0.1	8.7	9.1	0.4
Region:					
Western	11.7	0.1	11.5	11.9	0.7
Khangai	8.2	0.1	8.0	8.3	0.7
Central	7.6	0.1	7.5	7.8	0.7
Eastern	11.9	0.1	11.7	12.2	0.9
Ulaanbaatar	11.0	0.1	10.8	11.3	0.4
Province:					
Arkhangai	4.8	0.0	4.7	4.8	2.0
Bayan-Ulgii	24.2	0.2	23.7	24.7	1.0
Bayankhongor	7.3	0.1	7.1	7.4	1.9
Bulgan	5.7	0.1	5.6	5.8	2.3
Govi-Altai	10.7	0.1	10.5	10.9	1.8
Dornogovi	3.9	0.0	3.8	3.9	2.7
Dornod	20.9	0.2	20.4	21.3	1.1
Dundgovi	4.9	0.0	4.8	5.0	2.9
Zavkhan	5.0	0.0	4.9	5.1	2.5
Uvurkhangai	6.3	0.1	6.2	6.5	1.7
Umnugovi	6.0	0.1	5.9	6.1	2.2
Sukhbaatar	7.6	0.1	7.4	7.7	2.0
Selenge	4.7	0.0	4.6	4.8	2.3
Tuv	4.1	0.0	4.0	4.2	2.4
Uvs	6.6	0.1	6.5	6.7	2.0
Khovd	11.3	0.1	11.1	11.6	1.4
Khovsgul	12.4	0.1	12.2	12.7	1.1
Khentii	7.1	0.1	7.0	7.3	1.9
Darkhan-Uul	18.7	0.2	18.3	19.1	1.0
Orkhon	11.7	0.1	11.5	12.0	1.4
Govisumber	10.0	0.1	9.8	10.2	3.3

Table C.12. Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment

	Estimation	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
			Lower	Upper	
Total	11.2	0.1	11.0	11.4	0.2
Location:					
Urban	13.2	0.1	12.9	13.5	0.3
Rural	6.6	0.1	6.5	6.7	0.6
Gender:					
Men	12.0	0.1	11.8	12.2	0.3
Women	10.3	0.1	10.1	10.5	0.4
Region:					
Western	13.5	0.1	13.2	13.8	0.6
Khangai	9.4	0.1	9.2	9.6	0.6
Central	8.4	0.1	8.2	8.6	0.7
Eastern	13.6	0.1	13.3	13.8	0.8
Ulaanbaatar	12.1	0.1	11.9	12.4	0.4
Province:					
Arkhangai	8.7	0.1	8.5	8.8	1.5
Bayan-Ulgii	28.7	0.3	28.1	29.3	0.9
Bayankhongor	7.3	0.1	7.1	7.4	1.9
Bulgan	7.0	0.1	6.8	7.1	2.1
Govi-Altai	11.0	0.1	10.8	11.3	1.7
Dornogovi	5.0	0.0	4.9	5.0	2.4
Dornod	21.9	0.2	21.4	22.3	1.0
Dundgovi	5.3	0.1	5.2	5.4	2.8
Zavkhan	7.1	0.1	7.0	7.3	2.1
Uvurkhangai	7.9	0.1	7.7	8.0	1.5
Umnugovi	6.0	0.1	5.9	6.1	2.2
Sukhbaatar	10.5	0.1	10.3	10.7	1.7
Selenge	5.1	0.1	5.0	5.2	2.2
Tuv	5.0	0.1	4.9	5.1	2.2
Uvs	6.8	0.1	6.6	6.9	2.0
Khovd	13.0	0.1	12.7	13.2	1.3
Khuvsgul	12.4	0.1	12.2	12.7	1.1
Khentii	8.3	0.1	8.1	8.4	1.8
Darkhan-Uul	19.9	0.2	19.5	20.3	1.0
Orkhon	11.9	0.1	11.7	12.1	1.4
Govisumber	12.1	0.1	11.9	12.4	3.0

Table C.13. Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

	Estimation	Standard error	95% confidence interval		C.V. (%)
			Lower	Upper	
Total	14.0	0.1	13.7	14.3	0.2
Location:					
Urban	16.4	0.2	16.1	16.7	0.2
Rural	8.6	0.1	8.4	8.8	0.5
Gender:					
Men	14.5	0.1	14.2	14.8	0.3
Women	13.4	0.1	13.1	13.7	0.3
Region:					
Western	18.1	0.2	17.7	18.5	0.5
Khangai	11.4	0.1	11.2	11.7	0.5
Central	10.8	0.1	10.6	11.0	0.6
Eastern	14.9	0.1	14.6	15.2	0.7
Ulaanbaatar	15.0	0.2	14.7	15.3	0.3
Province:					
Arkhangai	6.3	0.1	6.2	6.5	1.7
Bayan-Ulgii	41.3	0.4	40.5	42.2	0.6
Bayankhongor	11.2	0.1	11.0	11.4	1.5
Bulgan	9.7	0.1	9.5	9.9	1.7
Govi-Altai	12.1	0.1	11.9	12.4	1.6
Dornogovi	5.1	0.1	5.0	5.2	2.4
Dornod	24.7	0.2	24.2	25.2	0.9
Dundgovi	6.9	0.1	6.8	7.1	2.4
Zavkhan	8.6	0.1	8.4	8.7	1.8
Uvurkhangai	9.3	0.1	9.1	9.5	1.3
Umnugovi	7.7	0.1	7.5	7.8	1.9
Sukhbaatar	10.1	0.1	9.9	10.3	1.7
Selenge	10.8	0.1	10.5	11.0	1.4
Tuv	5.9	0.1	5.8	6.0	2.0
Uvs	8.6	0.1	8.4	8.7	1.7
Khovd	13.0	0.1	12.7	13.2	1.3
Khovsgul	12.9	0.1	12.6	13.1	1.1
Khentii	9.3	0.1	9.1	9.5	1.7
Darkhan-Uul	23.7	0.2	23.2	24.1	0.8
Orkhon	20.3	0.2	19.9	20.7	1.0
Govisumber	11.7	0.1	11.5	11.9	3.0

ANNEX D. ADDITIONAL STATISTICAL TABLES

Table D.1. Key indicators of the labour market, by gender and age group

Key indicators	Total	Men	Women	Urban	Rural
Labour force participation rate (%)	60.5	68.3	53.4	56.8	71.0
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	54.4	60.8	48.7	49.8	67.4
Employment	1 146 160	606 814	539 346	774 968	371 192
By education (% distribution):					
Non educated	3.2	3.9	2.4	0.9	8.1
Primary	5.3	6.4	4.0	1.2	13.7
Lower secondary	11.0	11.9	9.9	3.7	26.3
Upper secondary	15.1	14.5	15.8	13.8	17.8
Technical and vocational	24.8	29.6	19.2	28.4	17.1
Specialized secondary	6.4	4.7	8.4	7.2	4.7
Diploma and bachelor	31.0	26.4	36.4	40.3	11.9
Master	3.0	2.3	3.8	4.2	0.4
Doctor	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
By status in employment (% distribution)					
Employers in corporations	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.5
Employers in household market enterprises	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.6
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	31.3	34.0	28.3	17.9	59.5
Dependent contractors	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	3.1
Permanent employees	26.9	26.2	27.6	34.4	11
Fixed-term employees	25.6	24.3	26.9	32.6	10.7
Short-term and casual employees	6.7	7.0	6.4	8.3	3.3
Paid apprentices, trainees and interns	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Contributing family workers	3.2	1.8	4.7	0.7	8.3
Employed not covered by these statuses	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
By economic sector (% distribution)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	25.3	27.0	23.4	3.3	71.2
Industry	21.6	27.9	14.5	28.7	6.8
Services	53.1	45.1	62.1	68.0	22.0
By occupation (% distribution):					
Manager	6.2	6.6	5.8	8.2	2.0
Professionals	16.9	12.1	22.3	21.8	6.8
Technicians and associate professionals	3.1	2.9	3.3	4.0	1.2
Clerical support workers	3.4	1.4	5.7	4.6	1.0
Services and Sales Workers	16.7	11.3	22.7	22.2	5.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	24.6	26.0	23.0	2.9	70.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	10.0	12.9	6.8	13.2	3.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.1	16.4	1.0	11.4	4.3
Elementary Occupations	9.2	9.2	9.1	10.7	5.9
Armed Forces Occupations	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2
Average actual hours of work per week	50	52	47	49	52
Informal employment rate /non agriculture sector/ (%)	22.8	25.6	19.8	22.9	22.3
Unemployment rate (%)	10	11	8.9	12.2	5.1
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (%)	25.3	24.9	25.9	29.9	15.0
Composite rate of labour underutilization (%)	15.1	15.5	14.8	17.4	10.0
Youth NEET rate, aged 15-24 (%)	19.7	18.4	21.0	20.2	17.9
Time-related underemployment rate (%)	11.2	12	10.3	13.2	6.6
Average monthly wages, employees (thousand tugrug)	793.1	875.5	704.7	815.0	653.6

TABLE D.2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 YEAR AND OVER

	Total	Men	%	Women	%
Total	3103815	1520500	49.0	1583315	51.0
Urban	2280886	1103507	48.7	1177379	51.3
Rural	822929	416993	48.9	405936	51.1
Age group:					
0-4	354434	183862	51.9	170572	48.1
5-9	360754	188495	52.3	172259	47.7
10-14	282551	150065	53.1	132486	46.9
15-19	211349	108481	51.3	102868	48.7
20-24	163960	86238	52.6	77722	47.4
25-29	213455	104295	48.9	109160	51.1
30-34	246005	113881	46.3	132124	53.7
35-39	232377	113318	48.8	119059	51.2
40-44	224010	110690	49.4	113320	50.6
45-49	201890	97797	48.4	104093	51.6
50-54	167063	76812	47	90251	54
55-59	152232	65799	43.2	86433	56.8
60-64	107723	43269	40.2	64454	59.8
65-69	69629	31168	44.8	38461	55.2
70+	116383	46330	39.8	70053	60.2
Region:					
Western	402784	199439	49.5	203345	50.5
Khangai	573647	294123	51.3	279524	48.7
Central	485549	232579	47.9	252970	52.1
Eastern	222197	110418	49.7	111779	50.3
Ulaanbaatar	1419638	683941	48.2	735697	51.8
Province:					
Arkhangai	99619	52940	53.1	46679	46.9
Bayan-Ulgii	117614	60571	51.5	57043	48.5
Bayankhongor	85761	40752	47.5	45009	52.5
Bulgan	58793	30137	51.3	28656	48.7
Govi-Altai	56055	25082	44.7	30973	55.3
Dornogovi	66171	32537	49.2	33634	50.8
Dornod	82528	41609	50.4	40919	49.6
Dundgovi	43510	20181	46.4	23329	53.6
Zavkhan	67355	31392	46.6	35963	53.4
Uvurkhangai	113411	61545	54.3	51866	45.7
Uvurkhangai	65747	30824	46.9	34923	53.1
Sukhbaatar	64103	33603	52.4	30500	47.6
Selenge	101102	50251	49.7	50851	50.3
Tuv	85641	41147	48	44494	52
Uvs	77371	41953	54.2	35418	45.8
Khovd	84389	40441	47.9	43948	52.1
Khuvsgul	124971	64814	51.9	60157	48.1
Khentii	75566	35206	46.6	40360	53.4
Darkhan-Uul	105931	49100	46.4	56831	53.6
Orkhon	91092	43935	48.2	47157	51.8
Govisumber	17447	8539	48.9	8908	51.1

TABLE D.3. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYED IN THE HOUSEHOLD

	Total	1 employed	%	2 employed	%	3 employed	%	4 or more employed	%
Total	699184	315965	45.2	329766	47.2	44345	6.3	9108	1.3
Men	569887	219486	38.5	301930	53.0	40068	7.0	8403	1.5
Women	129297	96479	74.7	27836	21.5	4277	3.3	705	0.5
Location:									
Urban	498203	257019	51.6	210714	42.3	25941	5.2	4529	0.9
Rural	200981	58946	29.3	119052	59.2	18404	9.2	4579	2.3
Age group:									
15-19	552	350	63.4	202	36.6	-	-	-	-
20-24	11759	8431	71.7	2648	22.5	627	5.3	53	0.5
25-29	54155	25029	46.2	27555	50.9	1535	2.8	36	0.1
30-34	94417	44318	47.0	48563	51.4	1178	1.2	358	0.4
35-39	103169	46325	45.0	55724	54.0	1082	1.0	38	0.0
40-44	105782	39904	37.7	57523	54.4	7549	7.1	806	0.8
45-49	101089	38032	37.7	49357	48.8	12354	12.2	1346	1.3
50-54	84152	32971	39.1	38334	45.6	10227	12.2	2620	3.1
55-59	66461	30866	46.5	26123	39.3	6539	9.8	2933	4.4
60-64	33326	19855	59.7	11409	34.2	1382	4.1	680	2.0
65-69	18243	10393	57.0	6915	37.9	715	3.9	220	1.2
70+	26079	19491	74.7	5413	20.8	1157	4.4	18	0.1
Region:									
Western	81633	25810	31.6	48180	59.0	5309	6.5	2334	2.9
Khangai	136377	51118	37.5	71338	52.3	10528	7.7	3393	2.5
Central	122703	53961	44.0	60102	49.0	7498	6.1	1142	0.9
Eastern	52504	22356	42.6	26301	50.1	3566	6.8	281	0.5
Ulaanbaatar	305967	162720	53.2	123845	40.5	17444	5.7	1958	0.6
Province:									
Arkhangai	24249	7076	29.2	12571	51.8	3248	13.4	1354	5.6
Bayan-Ulgii	14842	6923	46.6	5804	39.1	1215	8.2	900	6.1
Bayankhongor	17775	6154	34.6	8817	49.6	1868	10.5	936	5.3
Bulgan	15846	4848	30.6	9923	62.6	807	5.1	268	1.7
Govi-Altai	12965	3279	25.3	8494	65.5	783	6.0	409	3.2
Dornogovi	19585	8614	44.0	9940	50.8	984	5.0	47	0.2
Dornod	17634	9395	53.2	7649	43.4	521	3.0	69	0.4
Dundgovi	12204	3822	31.3	7125	58.4	1062	8.7	195	1.6
Zavkhan	16530	5354	32.4	9791	59.2	1237	7.5	148	0.9
Uvurkhangai	26103	6374	24.4	17364	66.5	2132	8.2	233	0.9
Uvurkhangai	18479	8029	43.5	9036	48.9	1241	6.7	173	0.9
Sukhbaatar	15907	5352	33.7	8834	55.5	1620	10.2	101	0.6
Selenge	22310	9954	44.6	11232	50.3	977	4.4	147	0.7
Tuv	22861	8669	37.9	12375	54.1	1598	7.0	219	1.0
Uvs	17741	4588	25.8	11656	65.7	1345	7.6	152	0.9
Khovd	19556	5666	29.0	12433	63.6	732	3.7	725	3.7
Khuvsgul	31309	14643	46.7	14744	47.1	1583	5.1	339	1.1
Khentii	18964	7609	40.1	9819	51.8	1424	7.5	112	0.6
Darkhan-Uul	22714	12818	56.4	8055	35.5	1538	6.8	303	1.3
Orkhon	21094	12022	57.1	7920	37.5	889	4.2	263	1.2
Govisumber	4549	2056	45.2	2339	51.4	97	2.1	57	1.3

TABLE D.4. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE HOUSEHOLD

	Total	1 unemployed	%	2 unemployed	%	3 unemployed	%	4 or more unemployed	%
Total	108811	91764	84.4	15374	14.1	1465	1.3	208	0.2
Men	78803	66965	85.0	10609	13.5	1123	1.4	106	0.1
Women	30008	24799	82.7	4765	15.9	342	1.1	102	0.3
Location:									
Urban	91933	77541	84.3	13158	14.3	1070	1.2	164	0.2
Rural	16878	14223	84.3	2216	13.1	395	2.3	44	0.3
Age group:									
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	1688	1234	73.1	454	26.9	-	-	-	-
25-29	5297	5055	95.4	242	4.6	-	-	-	-
30-34	9365	8994	96.0	371	4.0	-	-	-	-
35-39	17497	14977	85.6	2465	14.1	55	0.3	-	-
40-44	14585	12368	84.8	2063	14.1	154	1.1	-	-
45-49	17808	14321	80.4	2828	15.9	509	2.9	150	0.8
50-54	15979	13506	84.5	2096	13.1	377	2.4	-	-
55-59	13498	10157	75.3	3035	22.5	248	1.8	58	0.4
60-64	5482	4286	78.2	1074	19.6	122	2.2	-	-
65-69	3074	2798	91.0	276	9.0	-	-	-	-
70+	4538	4068	89.6	470	10.4	-	-	-	-
Region:									
Western	15787	12665	80.2	2647	16.8	311	2.0	164	1.0
Khangai	18023	15228	84.6	2333	12.9	418	2.3	44	0.2
Central	15029	13547	90.1	1369	9.1	113	0.8	-	-
Eastern	9776	7978	81.6	1600	16.4	198	2.0	-	-
Ulaanbaatar	50196	42346	84.4	7425	14.8	425	0.8	-	-
Province:									
Arkhangai	2221	2071	93.2	150	6.8	-	-	-	-
Bayan-Ulgii	6304	4816	76.4	1155	18.3	227	3.6	106	1.7
Bayankhongor	1991	1543	77.5	272	13.7	176	8.8	-	-
Bulgan	1339	1109	82.8	88	6.6	142	10.6	-	-
Govi-Altai	2372	1984	83.7	300	12.6	30	1.3	58	2.4
Dornogovi	1085	898	82.8	187	17.2	-	-	-	-
Dornod	5548	4277	77.0	1096	19.8	175	3.2	-	-
Dundgovi	1070	992	92.7	78	7.3	-	-	-	-
Zavkhan	1489	1443	96.9	46	3.1	-	-	-	-
Uvurkhangai	3135	2984	95.2	151	4.8	-	-	-	-
Uvurkhangai	1701	1446	85.0	255	15.0	-	-	-	-
Sukhbaatar	2136	1949	91.2	187	8.8	-	-	-	-
Selenge	1679	1595	95.0	84	5.0	-	-	-	-
Tuv	1618	1568	96.9	50	3.1	-	-	-	-
Uvs	1775	1246	70.2	529	29.8	-	-	-	-
Khovd	3846	3175	82.6	616	16.0	55	1.4	-	-
Khuvsgul	5725	4398	76.8	1283	22.4	-	-	44	0.8
Khentii	2092	1752	83.7	317	15.2	23	1.1	-	-
Darkhan-Uul	7196	6491	90.2	592	8.2	113	1.6	-	-
Orkhon	3612	3123	86.5	390	10.8	99	2.7	-	-
Govisumber	681	558	81.9	123	18.1	-	-	-	-

TABLE D.5. LABOUR FORCE, BY GENDER, LOCATION AND PROVINCE

	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	1273896	100.0	682042	100.0	591854	100.0
Location:						
Urban	882687	69.3	470735	69	411952	69.6
Rural	391209	30.7	211307	31	179902	30.4
Region:						
Western	167160	13.1	86397	12.7	80763	13.6
Khangai	260744	20.5	138237	20.3	122507	20.7
Central	217970	17.1	115331	16.9	102639	17.3
Eastern	98555	7.7	53202	7.8	45353	7.7
Ulaanbaatar	529467	41.6	288875	42.3	240592	40.7
Province:						
Arkhangai	49904	3.9	28605	4.2	21299	3.6
Bayan-Ulgii	34007	2.7	17755	2.6	16252	2.7
Bayankhongor	35998	2.8	18427	2.7	17571	3
Bulgan	29947	2.4	14625	2.1	15322	2.6
Govi-Altai	27151	2.1	13611	2.1	13540	2.3
Dornogovi	32989	2.6	17365	2.6	15624	2.6
Dornod	33527	2.6	18448	2.7	15079	2.5
Dundgovi	23187	1.8	11830	1.7	11357	1.9
Zavkhan	30774	2.4	15547	2.3	15227	2.6
Uvurkhangai	51733	4.1	28625	4.2	23108	3.9
Uvurkhangai	32474	2.5	16934	2.5	15540	2.6
Sukhbaatar	30607	2.4	16764	2.5	13843	2.3
Selenge	37699	3.0	21008	3.1	16691	2.8
Tuv	40757	3.2	21625	3.2	19132	3.2
Uvs	34872	2.7	19367	2.8	15505	2.6
Khovd	40356	3.2	20117	2.9	20239	3.4
Khuvsgul	57378	4.5	29542	4.3	27836	4.7
Khentii	34421	2.7	17990	2.6	16431	2.8
Darkhan-Uul	42809	3.4	22348	3.3	20461	3.5
Orkhon	35784	2.8	18413	2.7	17371	2.9
Govisumber	8055	0.6	4221	0.6	3834	0.6

TABLE D.6. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO, BY GENDER, LOCATION AND PROVINCE

	Labour force participation rate			Employment-to-population ratio		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	60.5	68.3	53.4	54.4	60.8	48.7
Location:						
Urban	56.8	65.3	49.4	49.8	56.3	44.3
Rural	71	76.3	65.6	67.4	72.5	62.1
Region:						
Western	63.8	67.6	60.2	56.4	60.2	52.7
Khangai	67.3	72.9	61.9	61.8	66.4	57.4
Central	65.1	73.4	57.8	60.1	68.1	53.1
Eastern	63.1	68.7	57.5	55.5	60.5	50.7
Ulaanbaatar	54.8	64.8	46.3	48.8	56.1	42.5
Province:						
Arkhangai	76.7	84.3	68.5	73.1	80.5	65.0
Bayan-Ulgii	43.7	45.5	42	33.2	35.8	30.5
Bayankhongor	59.6	65.9	54.2	55.3	62	49.5
Bulgan	73.2	72.5	73.9	69	67.9	70.2
Govi-Altai	74.2	84.1	66.3	66.2	76	58.5
Dornogovi	68.9	73.1	64.8	66.3	71.2	61.5
Dornod	55.6	62.8	48.8	44	49.5	38.8
Dundgovi	74.8	83.7	67.3	71.1	81.6	62.3
Zavkhan	69.7	73.7	66.1	66.3	70.9	62.0
Uvurkhangai	68.7	73.4	63.6	64.3	68.9	59.4
Uvurkhangai	71	79.5	63.5	66.7	74.8	59.7
Sukhbaatar	73.2	78.8	67.3	67.6	72	63.1
Selenge	56.1	63.5	48.9	53.5	59.9	47.2
Tuv	67.9	79.9	58	65.1	77.6	54.8
Uvs	68.2	69.9	66.3	63.7	66.3	60.7
Khovd	77.1	84.9	70.6	68.3	72.9	64.6
Khuvsgul	69.5	75.5	64	60.8	63.9	58.0
Khentii	63.6	67.2	60	59	63.4	54.8
Darkhan-Uul	59.4	69.1	51.5	48.3	55.7	42.2
Orkhon	56.6	62.4	51.5	49.9	53.2	47.0
Govisumber	74.6	77.3	71.9	67.2	70.8	63.4

TABLE D.7. STRUCTURE OF LABOUR FORCE, BY GENDER, LOCATION, REGION, PROVINCE

	Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	1146160	606814	539346	127736	75228	52508
Location:						
Urban	774967	405984	368983	107720	64750	42970
Rural	371193	200830	170363	20016	10478	9538
Region:						
Western	147618	76893	70725	19542	9504	10038
Khangai	239417	125973	113444	21327	12264	9063
Central	201345	107024	94321	16625	8307	8318
Eastern	86782	46822	39960	11773	6380	5393
Ulaanbaatar	470998	250102	220896	58469	38773	19696
Province:						
Arkhangai	47532	27317	20215	2372	1288	1084
Bayan-Ulgii	25779	13989	11790	8228	3766	4462
Bayankhongor	33383	17347	16036	2615	1080	1535
Bulgan	28234	13696	14538	1713	929	784
Govi-Altai	24249	12303	11946	2902	1308	1594
Dornogovi	31717	16900	14817	1272	465	807
Dornod	26532	14547	11985	6995	3901	3094
Dundgovi	22040	11530	10510	1147	300	847
Zavkhan	29239	14951	14288	1535	596	939
Uvurkhangai	48448	26870	21578	3285	1755	1530
Uvurkhangai	30517	15919	14598	1957	1015	942
Sukhbaatar	28284	15300	12984	2323	1464	859
Selenge	35936	19813	16123	1763	1195	568
Tuv	39089	20988	18101	1668	637	1031
Uvs	32568	18384	14184	2304	983	1321
Khovd	35783	17266	18517	4573	2851	1722
Khuvsgul	50237	25027	25210	7141	4515	2626
Khentii	31966	16975	14991	2455	1015	1440
Darkhan-Uul	34795	18007	16788	8014	4341	3673
Orkhon	31583	15716	15867	4201	2697	1504
Govisumber	7251	3867	3384	804	354	450

TABLE D.8. STRUCTURE OF LABOUR FORCE, BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

	Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	1146160	606814	539346	127736	75228	52508
Age group:						
15 - 19	17138	12056	5082	7192	5699	1493
20 - 24	71161	43047	28114	22672	12552	10120
25 - 29	143988	81891	62097	18975	10157	8818
30 - 34	179318	93638	85680	17487	8446	9041
35 - 39	173594	89441	84153	19604	12847	6757
40 - 44	176403	91068	85335	13473	7879	5594
45 - 49	154306	76200	78106	11822	7908	3914
50 - 54	113811	54271	59540	9857	6243	3614
55 - 59	70106	40775	29331	5063	2658	2405
60 - 64	26701	13071	13630	1519	839	680
65 - 69	11009	6879	4130	72	-	72
70 +	8625	4477	4148	-	-	-
Marital status:						
Never married	167149	100549	66600	47947	29864	18083
Married- approved	769814	413949	355865	54934	33690	21244
Married-Not approved	105580	63378	42202	10618	6309	4309
Separated	27760	10082	17678	6238	2316	3922
Divorced	26541	9466	17075	4633	2571	2062
Widowed	49316	9390	39926	3366	478	2888
Level of education:						
Not educated	36612	23501	13111	2613	1960	653
Primary	60552	38734	21818	5010	3364	1646
Lower secondary	125757	72507	53250	13099	7500	5599
Upper secondary	173491	88265	85226	29604	17929	11675
Upper and secondary	283610	179822	103788	40764	26172	14592
Specialized secondary	73555	28358	45197	5839	3115	2724
Diploma and Bachelor	355947	159698	196249	30400	15048	15352
Master and above	36636	15929	20707	407	140	267

TABLE D.9. PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE, BY GENDER, LOCATION, REGIONS AND PROVINCE

	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	832183	100.0	316035	100.0	516148	100.0
Location:						
Urban	672292	80.8	250513	79.3	421779	81.7
Rural	159891	19.2	65522	20.7	94369	18.3
Region:						
Western	94764	11.4	41349	13.1	53415	10.3
Khangai	126780	15.2	51505	16.3	75275	14.6
Central	116804	14.0	41750	13.2	75054	14.5
Eastern	57717	6.9	24214	7.7	33503	6.5
Ulaanbaatar	436118	52.5	157217	49.7	278901	54.1
Province:						
Arkhangai	15151	1.8	5343	1.7	9808	1.9
Bayan-Ulgii	43726	5.3	21304	6.7	22422	4.3
Bayankhongor	24361	2.9	9538	3.0	14823	2.9
Bulgan	10947	1.4	5549	1.8	5398	1.1
Govi-Altai	9453	1.2	2572	0.8	6881	1.3
Dornogovi	14861	1.8	6374	2.0	8487	1.6
Dornod	26771	3.2	10942	3.5	15829	3.1
Dundgovi	7814	1.0	2296	0.8	5518	1.1
Zavkhan	13353	1.6	5550	1.8	7803	1.5
Uvurkhangai	23593	2.8	10360	3.3	13233	2.6
Uvurkhangai	13287	1.6	4355	1.4	8932	1.7
Sukhbaatar	11229	1.3	4500	1.4	6729	1.3
Selenge	29516	3.5	12064	3.8	17452	3.4
Tuv	19300	2.3	5425	1.7	13875	2.7
Uvs	16225	1.9	8358	2.6	7867	1.5
Khovd	12007	1.4	3565	1.1	8442	1.6
Khuvsgul	25236	3.0	9600	3.0	15636	3.0
Khentii	19717	2.4	8772	2.8	10945	2.1
Darkhan-Uul	29288	3.5	9998	3.2	19290	3.7
Orkhon	27492	3.3	11115	3.5	16377	3.2
Govisumber	2738	0.3	1238	0.4	1500	0.3

TABLE D.10. STRUCTURE OF PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE, BY GENDER, LOCATION, REGION AND PROVINCE

	Potential labour force			Other outside the labour force		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	58800	27613	31187	773383	288422	484961
Location:						
Urban	43905	20401	23504	628388	230113	398275
Rural	14895	7212	7683	144995	58309	86686
Region:						
Western	13091	6911	6180	81673	34438	47235
Khangai	9597	4750	4847	117183	46755	70428
Central	7802	3310	4492	109002	38440	70562
Eastern	3396	1446	1950	54321	22768	31553
Ulaanbaatar	24914	11196	13718	411204	146021	265183
Province:						
Arkhangai	844	262	582	14307	5081	9226
Bayan-Ulgii	9939	5061	4878	33787	16243	17544
Bayankhongor	1598	1035	563	22763	8503	14260
Bulgan	1319	975	344	9628	4574	5054
Govi-Altai	444	317	127	9009	2255	6754
Dornogovi	433	31	402	14428	6343	8085
Dornod	1720	574	1146	25051	10368	14683
Dundgovi	498	138	360	7316	2158	5158
Zavkhan	1205	524	681	12148	5026	7122
Uvurkhangai	1699	617	1082	21894	9743	12151
Uvurkhangai	578	300	278	12709	4055	8654
Sukhbaatar	841	409	432	10388	4091	6297
Selenge	2571	1254	1317	26945	10810	16135
Tuv	796	383	413	18504	5042	13462
Uvs	741	595	146	15484	7763	7721
Khovd	762	414	348	11245	3151	8094
Khuvsgul	289	0	289	24947	9600	15347
Khentii	835	463	372	18882	8309	10573
Darkhan-Uul	2770	1128	1642	26518	8870	17648
Orkhon	3848	1861	1987	23644	9254	14390
Govisumber	156	76	80	2582	1162	1420

TABLE D.11. STRUCTURE OF PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE, BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

	Potential labour force			Other outside the labour force		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	58800	27613	31187	773383	288422	484961
Age group:						
15 - 19	3284	1719	1565	183735	89007	94728
20 - 24	4741	2799	1942	65387	27840	37547
25 - 29	6632	3211	3421	43860	9038	34822
30 - 34	8042	4069	3973	41158	7727	33431
35 - 39	5808	2953	2855	33370	8075	25295
40 - 44	6136	3286	2850	28001	8458	19543
45 - 49	7036	2659	4377	28725	11029	17696
50 - 54	6751	3005	3746	36644	13293	23351
55 - 59	6406	2779	3627	70657	19587	51070
60 - 64	2775	923	1852	76729	28437	48292
65 - 69	761	56	705	57788	24233	33555
70 +	428	154	274	107329	41698	65631
Marital status:						
Never married	12707	7957	4750	276842	135928	140914
Married- approved	32122	15092	17030	294336	110505	183831
Married-Not approved	3790	1460	2330	42347	7342	35005
Separated	2740	881	1859	10381	3111	7270
Divorced	1598	892	706	9712	3476	6236
Widowed	5843	1331	4512	139765	28060	111705
Level of education:						
Not educated	2904	1771	1133	28273	13430	14843
Primary	4281	2568	1713	61988	25851	36137
Lower secondary	5414	2679	2735	159534	70714	88820
Upper secondary	13328	5638	7690	164105	61367	102738
Upper and secondary	15982	9272	6710	144314	56411	87903
Specialized secondary	3789	1414	2375	61315	15237	46078
Diploma and Bachelor	12001	4100	7901	145764	43132	102632
Master and above	1101	171	930	8090	2280	5810

TABLE D.12. EMPLOYED, BY GENDER, LOCATION, REGION AND PROVINCE

	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	1146160	100.0	606814	100.0	539346	100.0
Location:						
Urban	774968	67.6	405984	66.9	368984	68.4
Rural	371192	32.4	200830	33.1	170362	31.6
Region:						
Western	147618	12.9	76893	12.7	70725	13.1
Khangai	239417	20.9	125973	20.8	113444	21.0
Central	201345	17.6	107024	17.6	94321	17.5
Eastern	86782	7.6	46822	7.7	39960	7.4
Ulaanbaatar	470998	41	250102	41.2	220896	41.0
Province:						
Arkhangai	47532	4.2	27317	4.5	20215	3.8
Bayan-Ulgii	25779	2.3	13989	2.3	11790	2.3
Bayankhongor	33383	2.9	17347	2.9	16036	3.0
Bulgan	28234	2.5	13696	2.3	14538	2.7
Govi-Altai	24249	2.1	12303	2.0	11946	2.2
Dornogovi	31717	2.8	16900	2.8	14817	2.7
Dornod	26532	2.3	14547	2.4	11985	2.2
Dundgovi	22040	1.9	11530	1.9	10510	1.9
Zavkhan	29239	2.6	14951	2.5	14288	2.6
Uvurkhangai	48448	4.2	26870	4.4	21578	4.0
Uvurkhangai	30517	2.7	15919	2.6	14598	2.7
Sukhbaatar	28284	2.5	15300	2.5	12984	2.4
Selenge	35936	3.1	19813	3.3	16123	3.0
Tuv	39089	3.4	20988	3.5	18101	3.4
Uvs	32568	2.8	18384	3.0	14184	2.6
Khovd	35783	3.1	17266	2.8	18517	3.4
Khovsgul	50237	4.4	25027	4.1	25210	4.7
Khentii	31966	2.8	16975	2.8	14991	2.8
Darkhan-Uul	34795	3.0	18007	3.0	16788	3.1
Orkhon	31583	2.8	15716	2.6	15867	2.9
Govisumber	7251	0.6	3867	0.6	3384	0.6

TABLE D.13. EMPLOYED, BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	1146160	100.0	606814	100.0	539346	100.0
Age group:						
15 - 19	17138	1.5	12056	2.0	5082	0.9
20 - 24	71161	6.2	43047	7.1	28114	5.2
25 - 29	143988	12.6	81891	13.5	62097	11.5
30 - 34	179318	15.6	93638	15.4	85680	15.9
35 - 39	173594	15.1	89441	14.7	84153	15.6
40 - 44	176403	15.4	91068	15.1	85335	15.9
45 - 49	154306	13.5	76200	12.6	78106	14.5
50 - 54	113811	9.9	54271	8.9	59540	11.0
55 - 59	70106	6.1	40775	6.7	29331	5.4
60 - 64	26701	2.3	13071	2.2	13630	2.5
65 - 69	11009	1.0	6879	1.1	4130	0.8
70 +	8625	0.8	4477	0.7	4148	0.8
Marital status:						
Never married	167148	14.6	100549	16.6	66599	12.3
Married- approved	769816	67.2	413949	68.2	355867	66.0
Married-Not approved	105580	9.2	63378	10.4	42202	7.8
Separated	27760	2.4	10082	1.7	17678	3.3
Divorced	26541	2.3	9466	1.6	17075	3.2
Widowed	49315	4.3	9390	1.5	39925	7.4
Level of education:						
Not educated	36611	3.2	23501	4.0	13110	2.4
Primary	60552	5.3	38734	6.4	21818	4.1
Lower secondary	125757	11.0	72507	11.9	53250	9.9
Upper secondary	173492	15.1	88265	14.5	85227	15.8
Upper and secondary	283610	24.7	179822	29.6	103788	19.2
Specialized secondary	73555	6.4	28358	4.7	45197	8.4
Diploma and Bachelor	355947	31.1	159698	26.3	196249	36.4
Master and above	36636	3.2	15929	2.6	20707	3.8

TABLE D.14. EMPLOYMENT, BY CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND GENDER

Economic activities	Total		Gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	290160	25.3	163862	27.0	126298	23.4
Mining and quarrying	57923	5.0	46118	7.6	11805	2.2
Manufacturing	90378	7.9	43087	7.1	47291	8.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19348	1.7	16755	2.8	2593	0.5
Water supply, sewerage, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10786	0.9	6240	1.0	4546	0.8
Construction	68847	6.0	56887	9.4	11960	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	160405	14.0	69635	11.5	90770	16.8
Transportation and storage	61123	5.3	52848	8.7	8275	1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	36281	3.2	11553	1.9	24728	4.6
Information and communication	13019	1.1	7352	1.2	5667	1.0
Financial and insurance activities	24257	2.1	7713	1.3	16544	3.1
Real estate activities	1154	0.1	728	0.1	426	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	18033	1.6	9472	1.6	8561	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	20163	1.8	10874	1.8	9289	1.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	85965	7.5	53271	8.8	32694	6.1
Education	96108	8.4	25642	4.2	70466	13.1
Human health and social work activities	44376	3.9	6980	1.1	37396	6.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17999	1.6	7102	1.2	10897	2.0
Other service activities	24547	2.1	8068	1.3	16479	3.1
Activities of households as employers	3275	0.3	1912	0.3	1363	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2013	0.2	715	0.1	1298	0.2
Total, %		100.0		100.0		100.0
Total (number)	1146160		606814		539346	

TABLE D.15. EMPLOYED, BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, LOCATION, GENDER, REGION AND PROVINCE

	Total	Employer	Independent workers without employees	Dependent contractors	Employees	Contributing family	Employed not covered in above statuses
Total	1146160	36137	375174	14147	679713	36259	4730
Location:							
Urban	774967	26302	152120	2596	586279	5338	2332
Rural	371193	9835	223054	11551	93434	30921	2398
Gender:							
Men	606814	20649	214454	7645	350241	10846	2979
Women	539346	15488	160720	6502	329472	25413	1751
Region:							
Western	147619	6301	68982	546	65895	5249	646
Khangai	239419	4426	110848	3029	108352	11432	1332
Central	201346	8946	77510	9342	95508	8811	1229
Eastern	86781	2711	35283	858	38380	8932	617
Ulaanbaatar	470995	13753	82551	372	371578	1835	906
Province:							
Arkhangai	47532	2261	25327	380	16819	2314	431
Bayan-Ulgii	25779	1245	6643	114	17236	351	190
Bayankhongor	33384		18811	1462	12568	543	
Bulgan	28235	228	13095	703	12887	1293	29
Govi-Altai	24249	492	13530	102	9581	253	291
Dornogovi	31717	1908	15037	595	12379	1652	146
Dornod	26532	276	8055	151	15245	2676	129
Dundgovi	22040	1037	14520	177	5549	669	88
Zavkhan	29239	798	13554	153	13030	1660	44
Uvurkhangai	48448	936	27499	284	18571	992	166
Uvurkhangai	30517	443	8332	154	16147	5033	408
Sukhbaatar	28283	972	10298	41	10591	6249	132
Selenge	35936	1470	12300	3624	18279	132	131
Tuv	39089	2492	16034	4145	15056	1274	88
Uvs	32568	864	16826	178	11701	2984	15
Khovd	35783	2902	18430		14346		105
Khuvs gul	50237	415	20379	103	23760	5319	261
Khentii	31967	1464	16931	665	12542	8	357
Darkhan-Uul	34795	1271	8927	534	23696	19	348
Orkhon	31583	586	5737	97	23749	971	443
Govisumber	7252	324	2358	113	4403	32	22

TABLE D.16. STRUCTURE OF LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION, BY REGION, PROVINCE AND THE CAPITAL, LOCATION

	Labour underutilization			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	201634	109686	91948	127736	75228	52508
Location:						
Urban	160858	89144	71714	107720	64750	42970
Rural	40776	20542	20234	20016	10478	9538
Region:						
Western	35634	17473	18161	19542	9504	10038
Khangai	34089	18661	15428	21327	12264	9063
Central	26098	12776	13322	16625	8307	8318
Eastern	16773	8335	8438	11773	6380	5393
Ulaanbaatar	89040	52441	36599	58469	38773	19696
Province:						
Arkhangai	5168	2780	2388	2372	1288	1084
Bayan-Ulgii	19704	9587	10117	8228	3766	4462
Bayankhongor	4213	2115	2098	2615	1080	1535
Bulgan	3404	2124	1280	1713	929	784
Govi-Altai	3440	1689	1751	2902	1308	1594
Dornogovi	2066	857	1209	1272	465	807
Dornod	9046	4475	4571	6995	3901	3094
Dundgovi	1722	460	1262	1147	300	847
Zavkhan	3401	1302	2099	1535	596	939
Uvurkhangai	5770	2514	3256	3285	1755	1530
Uvurkhangai	2535	1315	1220	1957	1015	942
Sukhbaatar	4045	2257	1788	2323	1464	859
Selenge	4507	2533	1974	1763	1195	568
Tuv	2839	1278	1561	1668	637	1031
Uvs	3097	1630	1467	2304	983	1321
Khovd	5992	3265	2727	4573	2851	1722
Khuvsgul	7430	4515	2915	7141	4515	2626
Khentii	3682	1603	2079	2455	1015	1440
Darkhan-Uul	11296	5811	5485	8014	4341	3673
Orkhon	8104	4613	3491	4201	2697	1504
Govisumber	1133	522	611	804	354	450

TABLE D.16. STRUCTURE OF LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION, BY REGION, PROVINCE AND THE CAPITAL, LOCATION

Continued

	Potential labour force			Time-related underemployment		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	58800	27613	31187	15098	6845	8253
Location:						
Urban	43905	20401	23504	9233	3993	5240
Rural	14895	7212	7683	5865	2852	3013
Region:						
Western	13091	6911	6180	3001	1058	1943
Khangai	9597	4750	4847	3165	1647	1518
Central	7802	3310	4492	1671	1159	512
Eastern	3396	1446	1950	1604	509	1095
Ulaanbaatar	24914	11196	13718	5657	2472	3185
Province:						
Arkhangai	844	262	582	1952	1230	722
Bayan-Ulgii	9939	5061	4878	1537	760	777
Bayankhongor	1598	1035	563			
Bulgan	1319	975	344	372	220	152
Govi-Altai	444	317	127	94	64	30
Dornogovi	433	31	402	361	361	
Dornod	1720	574	1146	331		331
Dundgovi	498	138	360	77	22	55
Zavkhan	1205	524	681	661	182	479
Uvurkhangai	1699	617	1082	786	142	644
Uvurkhangai	578	300	278			
Sukhbaatar	841	409	432	881	384	497
Selenge	2571	1254	1317	173	84	89
Tuv	796	383	413	375	258	117
Uvs	741	595	146	52	52	
Khovd	762	414	348	657		657
Khuvsgul	289	0	289			
Khentii	835	463	372	392	125	267
Darkhan-Uul	2770	1128	1642	512	342	170
Orkhon	3848	1861	1987	55	55	
Govisumber	156	76	80	173	92	81

TABLE D.17. LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION, BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	201634	100.0	109686	100.0	91948	100.0
Age group:						
15 - 19	10732	5.3	7597	6.9	3135	3.4
20 - 24	27968	13.9	15523	14.2	12445	13.6
25 - 29	27217	13.5	14009	12.8	13208	14.4
30 - 34	27947	13.9	13921	12.7	14026	15.3
35 - 39	27719	13.7	16922	15.4	10797	11.7
40 - 44	23111	11.5	12827	11.7	10284	11.2
45 - 49	20617	10.2	11450	10.4	9167	10.0
50 - 54	18169	9.0	9769	8.9	8400	9.1
55 - 59	11728	5.8	5622	5.1	6106	6.6
60 - 64	5165	2.6	1836	1.7	3329	3.6
65 - 69	833	0.4	56	0.1	777	0.8
70 +	428	0.2	154	0.1	274	0.3
Marital status:						
Never married	62350	30.9	38695	35.3	23655	25.7
Married- approved	97355	48.3	53133	48.4	44222	48.2
Married-Not approved	15277	7.6	8460	7.7	6817	7.4
Separated	9900	4.9	3788	3.5	6112	6.6
Divorced	6516	3.2	3639	3.3	2877	3.1
Widowed	10236	5.1	1971	1.8	8265	9.0
Level of education:						
Not educated	6113	3.0	3923	3.6	2190	2.4
Primary	10096	5.0	6333	5.8	3763	4.1
Lower secondary	20513	10.2	10958	10.0	9555	10.4
Upper secondary	44944	22.3	24727	22.5	20217	21.9
Upper and secondary	60373	29.9	37690	34.4	22683	24.7
Specialized secondary	10603	5.3	4726	4.3	5877	6.4
Diploma and Bachelor	47330	23.5	20863	19.0	26467	28.8
Master and above	1662	0.8	466	0.4	1196	1.3

TABLE D.18. YOUNG EMPLOYMENT, BY GENDER, LOCATION, REGION, PROVINCE

	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total	88300	100.0	55104	100.0	33196	100.0
Location:						
Urban	57044	64.6	35053	63.6	21991	66.2
Rural	31256	35.4	20051	36.4	11205	33.8
Gender:						
Men	55104	62.4	55104	100.0		
Women	33196	37.6			33196	100.0
Region:						
Western	10440	11.8	5984	10.9	4456	13.4
Khangai	17695	20.0	11940	21.7	5755	17.3
Central	12195	13.8	7951	14.4	4244	12.8
Eastern	8277	9.4	5836	10.6	2441	7.4
Ulaanbaatar	39693	45.0	23393	42.4	16300	49.1
Province:						
Arkhangai	4875	5.4	3695	6.8	1180	3.5
Bayan-Ulgii	2875	3.2	1620	2.9	1255	3.8
Bayankhongor	2632	3.0	1657	3.0	975	2.9
Bulgan	748	0.8	447	0.8	301	0.9
Govi-Altai	1458	1.7	760	1.4	698	2.1
Dornogovi	1637	1.9	779	1.4	858	2.6
Dornod	3164	3.6	2648	4.8	516	1.6
Dundgovi	1743	2.0	1302	2.4	441	1.3
Zavkhan	1260	1.4	513	0.9	747	2.2
Uvurkhangai	4484	5.1	2455	4.5	2029	6.1
Uvurkhangai	1693	1.9	1260	2.3	433	1.3
Sukhbaatar	1942	2.2	1336	2.4	606	1.8
Selenge	1919	2.2	1122	2.0	797	2.4
Tuv	2367	2.7	1484	2.7	883	2.7
Uvs	2909	3.3	2088	3.8	821	2.5
Khovd	1938	2.2	1005	1.8	933	2.8
Khuvsgul	3240	3.7	2625	4.8	615	1.9
Khentii	3170	3.6	1850	3.4	1320	4.0
Darkhan-Uul	2375	2.7	1650	3.0	725	2.2
Orkhon	1716	1.9	1060	1.9	656	2.0
Govisumber	462	0.5	355	0.6	107	0.3

TABLE D.19. YOUNG EMPLOYED, BY CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, GENDER

Economic activities	Total		By gender			
	Number	%	Men		Women	
			Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24 890	28.2	17 278	31.4	7 612	22.9
Mining and quarrying	4 623	5.2	3 446	6.3	1 177	3.5
Manufacturing	7 884	8.9	5 659	10.3	2 225	6.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	150	0.2	150	0.3	-	-
Water supply, sewerage, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	451	0.5	451	0.8	-	-
Construction	6 705	7.6	5 714	10.4	991	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13 770	15.6	8 249	15.0	5 521	16.6
Transportation and storage	2 518	2.9	1 707	3.1	811	2.4
Accommodation and food service activities	5 805	6.6	2 157	3.9	3 648	11.0
Information and communication	768	0.9	358	0.6	410	1.2
Financial and insurance activities	4 062	4.6	1 408	2.5	2 654	8.0
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 066	1.2	143	0.2	923	2.8
Administrative and support service activities	1 866	2.1	1 236	2.2	630	1.9
Public administration and defiance, compulsory social security	5 598	6.3	4 754	8.6	844	2.5
Education	2 321	2.6	102	0.2	2 219	6.7
Human health and social work activities	2 814	3.2	1 233	2.2	1 581	4.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	911	1.0	665	1.2	246	0.7
Other service activities	1 792	2.0	281	0.5	1 511	4.7
Activities of households as employers	236	0.3	85	0.2	151	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	70	0.1	28	0.1	42	0.1
Total, %		100.0		100.0		100.0
Total (number)	88 300		55 104		33 196	

TABLE D.20. STRUCTURE OF YOUTH LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION, BY GENDER, LOCATION, REGION AND PROVINCE

	Labour underutilization			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	38700	23120	15580	29864	18251	11613
Location:						
Urban	29980	18490	11490	24348	15159	9189
Rural	8720	4630	4090	5516	3092	2424
Region:						
Western	5565	2496	3069	3382	1399	1983
Khangai	4427	2444	1983	3469	1671	1798
Central	5300	2850	2451	3810	2382	1428
Eastern	3381	2334	1047	2404	1749	655
Ulaanbaatar	20027	12996	7030	16799	11050	5749
Province:						
Arkhangai	573	410	163	544	381	163
Bayan-Ulgii	3731	1713	2018	1924	773	1151
Bayankhongor	788	215	573	625	52	573
Bulgan	1111	609	502	542	176	366
Govi-Altai	984	388	596	804	266	538
Dornogovi	509	173	336	194	173	21
Dornod	1758	1347	411	1065	982	83
Dundgovi	305	247	59	235	184	51
Zavkhan	191	103	88	103	103	
Uvurkhangai	261	161	99	211	112	99
Uvurkhangai	741	391	350	741	391	350
Sukhbaatar	839	646	193	732	551	181
Selenge	576	317	259	354	303	51
Tuv	148	60	88	86	60	26
Uvs	253	112	141	196	97	99
Khovd	406	180	226	356	161	195
Khuvsgul	604	549	55	604	549	55
Khentii	784	341	443	607	216	391
Darkhan-Uul	2704	1448	1257	1970	1107	863
Orkhon	1091	499	592	943	401	542
Govisumber	316	215	101	229	163	66

TABLE D.20. STRUCTURE OF YOUTH LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION, BY GENDER, LOCATION, REGION AND PROVINCE

Continued

	Potential labour force			Time-related underemployment		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	8025	4518	3507	811	351	460
Location:						
Urban	5268	3211	2057	367	121	246
Rural	2757	1307	1450	444	230	214
Region:						
Western	1807	980	827	375	116	259
Khangai	882	744	138	77	29	48
Central	1425	402	1023	68	68	
Eastern	809	446	363	167	138	29
Ulaanbaatar	3102	1946	1156	124		124
Province:						
Arkhangai				29	29	
Bayan-Ulgii	1572	903	669	236	38	198
Bayankhongor	163	163				
Bulgan	521	433	88	48		48
Govi-Altai	86	58	28	94	64	30
Dornogovi	315		315			
Dornod	693	365	328			
Dundgovi	69	62	7			
Zavkhan	88		88			
Uvurkhangai	49	49				
Uvurkhangai						
Sukhbaatar	55	55		52	40	12
Selenge	223	14	209			
Tuv	62		62			
Uvs	41		41	15	15	
Khovd	19	19		31		31
Khuvsgul						
Khentii	62	27	35	116	99	17
Darkhan-Uul	680	284	396	56	56	
Orkhon	148	98	50			
Govisumber	77	42	35	10	10	

TABLE D.21. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT, BY LOCATION, GENDER, REGION AND PROVINCE

	Informal employment including agriculture sector			Informal employment excluding agriculture sector		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	476 075	270 817	205 258	195 241	113 559	81 682
Location:						
Urban	193 377	112 638	80 739	171 447	98 913	72 534
Rural	282 698	158 179	124 519	23 794	14 646	9 148
Region:						
Western	81 340	44 978	36 362	22 545	12 477	10 068
Khangai	138 214	76 381	61 833	31 579	17 526	14 053
Central	101 462	55 689	45 773	29 363	15 563	13 800
Eastern	54 859	31 607	23 252	12 509	6 788	5 721
Ulaanbaatar	100 200	62 162	38 038	99 245	61 205	38 040
Province:						
Arkhangai	30 949	18 513	12 436	5 285	3 847	1 438
Bayan-Ulgii	8 891	5 908	2 983	8 134	5 353	2 781
Bayankhongor	23 206	12 655	10 551	5 284	2 492	2 792
Bulgan	16 416	8 953	7 463	2 177	1 047	1 130
Govi-Altai	14 197	7 523	6 674	1 991	1 281	710
Dornogovi	15 771	9 010	6 761	6 528	3 770	2 758
Dornod	15 025	7 854	7 171	5 339	2 274	3 065
Dundgovi	15 581	8 500	7 081	852	334	518
Zavkhan	15 618	8 762	6 856	2 374	1 423	951
Uvurkhangai	33 708	18 517	15 191	6 665	3 985	2 680
Umnugovi	12 401	6 485	5 916	2 959	1 367	1 592
Sukhbaatar	18 847	11 236	7 611	2 986	1 756	1 230
Selenge	19 084	10 753	8 331	5 922	3 477	2 445
Tuv	24 901	14 214	10 687	5 009	2 912	2 097
Uvs	21 332	12 504	8 828	2 226	1 550	676
Khovd	21 302	10 281	11 021	7 820	2 870	4 950
Khuvsgul	24 908	13 372	11 536	4 788	2 759	2 029
Khentii	20 987	12 517	8 470	4 184	2 758	1 426
Darkhan-Uul	11053	5263	5790	7590	3451	4139
Orkhon	9027	4371	4656	7380	3396	3984
Govisumber	2 671	1 464	1 207	503	252	251

TABLE D.22. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT, BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION UNITS, STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Status in employment		Informal employment including agriculture sector			Informal employment excluding agriculture sector		
		Formal sector	Informal sector	Households	Formal sector	Informal sector	Households
TOTAL	Informal	85 016	383 448	7 238	82 542	109 853	2 582
	Formal	670 085	373	-	660 760	264	-
Employers in corporations	Informal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Formal	14 155	-	-	13 061	-	-
Employers in household market enterprises	Informal	-	12 915	17	-	4 817	-
	Formal	9 050	-	-	8 609	-	-
Owner-operators of corporations without employees	Informal	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Formal	15 947	-	-	15 437	-	-
Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees	Informal	-	296 804	3 589	-	79 831	56
	Formal	58 836	-	-	57 609	-	-
Dependent contractors	Informal	-	10 997	934	-	1 404	10
	Formal	2 216	-	-	1 186	-	-
Permanent employees	Informal	19 651	4 326	23	19 023	2 719	23
	Formal	283 572	20	-	282 034	-	-
Fixed term employees	Informal	29 884	8 359	1 216	29 256	5 693	1 216
	Formal	252 850	353	-	250 749	264	-
Short term and casual employees	Informal	29 868	14 278	1 422	28 719	12 276	1 277
	Formal	31 414	-	-	30 080	-	-
Paid trainees, apprentices and interns	Informal	743	543	-	743	436	-
	Formal	1 190	-	-	1 140	-	-
Contributing family workers	Informal	4 011	32 211	37	3 942	1 326	-
	Formal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	Informal	859	3 015	-	859	1 351	-
	Formal	855	-	-	855	-	-

TABLE D.23. NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY REGION, PROVINCE AND THE CAPITAL, LOCATION

	Producer of household products	Farming and agricultural producers for household needs	Food preparation and storage for household needs activities
Total	558574	68708	522919
Location:			
Urban	337608	7280	334491
Rural	220966	61428	188428
Gender:			
Men	253746	37832	233154
Women	304828	30876	289765
Region:			
Western	103030	15769	95121
Khangai	190372	30873	179246
Central	123586	12767	114527
Eastern	20011	8414	12758
Ulaanbaatar	121575	885	121267
Province:			
Arkhangai	8615	1471	7403
Bayan-Ulgii	30987	2176	29745
Bayankhongor	25574	305	25462
Bulgan	24306	9661	21260
Govi-Altai	15403		15403
Dornogovi	25734	267	25734
Dornod	7286	5962	2201
Dundgovi	10866	8517	3879
Zavkhan	15725	1166	15391
Uvurkhangai	17382	9660	10791
Uvurkhangai	19677	22	19677
Sukhbaatar	6538	2210	4369
Selenge	32233	738	31691
Tuv	13056	2704	11657
Uvs	35031	9139	31335
Khovd	5885	3288	3247
Khovsgul	51227	9417	51063
Khentii	6187	242	6187
Darkhan-Uul	19457	470	19327
Orkhon	63267	360	63267
Govisumber	2563	48	2563

TABLE D.24. NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY REGION, PROVINCE AND THE CAPITAL, LOCATION

	Transportation and collection of water for household needs activities	Preparation of fuel for household use activities	Production of other household goods	Construction and renovation of household houses
Total	827119	710804	232075	56885
Location:				
Urban	490470	374787	157357	26418
Rural	336649	336017	74718	30467
Gender:				
Men	493298	393874	106263	34369
Women	333821	316930	125812	22516
Region:				
Western	145643	136854	47039	14926
Khangai	207867	180210	51689	7911
Central	138922	135760	62791	9522
Eastern	60558	57553	14313	12937
Ulaanbaatar	274129	200427	56243	11589
Province:				
Arkhangai	26690	22364	149	890
Bayan-Ulgii	40464	39563	12602	3533
Bayankhongor	42384	43858	22918	3173
Bulgan	20837	20915	1561	1993
Govi-Altai	17337	19013	17972	2675
Dornogovi	19576	19947	4448	3914
Dornod	17326	13657	4617	3396
Dundgovi	15095	14685	1794	1024
Zavkhan	24715	25431	994	1442
Uvurkhangai	47465	33844	1047	1128
Uvurkhangai	20187	17712	578	296
Sukhbaatar	17515	20039	1261	4826
Selenge	34021	34598	27409	790
Tuv	27686	28342	1040	988
Uvs	28621	25941	15233	6499
Khovd	34506	26905	237	776
Khuvsgul	50226	41521	25521	317
Khentii	25717	23858	8435	4716
Darkhan-Uul	19773	18535	27423	2477
Orkhon	20266	17708	494	409
Govisumber	2583	1941	99	34

TABLE D.25. NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY REGION, PROVINCE AND THE CAPITAL, LOCATION

	Cleaning the house, washing clothes, cooking the main meal of the day, shopping for household necessities, and shopping	Preparation and harvesting of other food and beverages [kneading flour, jam, fish, meat drying, distilling alcohol]	Create new items for household needs [furniture, pottery, baskets, clothes, mats]	Self-repair activities / renovation / [repair of damaged tools, furniture, wall painting, etc.]
Total	1 711 995	1 425 694	405 305	216 377
Location:				
Urban	1 279 135	1 040 274	327 140	143 400
Rural	432 860	385 420	78 165	72 977
Gender:				
Men	689 090	541 217	193 537	154 154
Women	1 022 905	884 477	211 768	62 223
Region:				
Western	210 693	190 729	38 628	41 512
Khangai	318 108	293 445	57 600	37 313
Central	256 230	217 048	63 590	48 392
Eastern	125 459	114 985	27 953	18 073
Ulaanbaatar	801 505	609 487	217 534	71 087
Province:				
Arkhangai	33 523	13 131	1 754	151
Bayan-Ulgii	56 382	44 111	9 427	10 509
Bayankhongor	50 747	49 925	9 743	6 445
Bulgan	36 945	32 258	2 687	1 232
Govi-Altai	29 446	28 473	18 636	20 689
Dornogovi	38 336	39 672	5 653	4 287
Dornod	48 007	44 245	11 280	4 871
Dundgovi	23 601	21 985	1 467	1 904
Zavkhan	39 002	34 204	6 756	3 616
Uvurkhangai	68 122	68 935	7 813	3 855
Uvurkhangai	34 511	34 251	1 073	384
Sukhbaatar	31 671	30 711	4 640	7 266
Selenge	43 767	43 210	26 436	23 908
Tuv	52 474	23 544	3 629	3 274
Uvs	38 036	36 749	2 059	2 607
Khovd	47 827	47 193	1 750	4 091
Khuvsgul	77 399	78 642	27 939	23 773
Khentii	45 781	40 029	12 033	5 935
Darkhan-Uul	54 426	52 620	25 176	14 260
Orkhon	51 373	50 553	7 663	1 859
Govisumber	9 114	1 766	157	374

