

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

**MAIN REPORT OF LABOUR FORCE
SURVEY 2002-2003**

**Survey Report
Of
All Four Survey Rounds Conducted During
October 2002 – September 2003**

**Ulaanbaatar
2004**

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FOREWORD

There is an increasing demand for reliable data on labour force, employment and unemployment following the major and rapid changes in living standards and lifestyles as well as employment of the population in the years of transition to market economy relations in Mongolia.

The existing data sources of annual employment survey based on administration registration and monthly records of unemployment based on data of employment services are insufficient to capture comprehensive patterns of employment hence to fully meet the data needs. As a result, a requirement duly arose to improve the methodology of estimating labour force and unemployment rate, to conduct a comprehensive national survey on for provision of reliable information on employment pattern and to regularly update the data of the survey on a quarterly and annual basis.

In response to this requirement, a national labour force survey was carried out by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia as one of the main activities of Technical Assistance: “Improving Social Statistics” with financial and technical support of Asian Development Bank. And it is our great pleasure to present the main results of this survey which have captured all four quarters starting from October 2000.

Labour force survey (LFS), the nucleus of social statistical information is a first large scale survey that has measured the economic activities and employment of the population by two methods (“current” and “usual status” approaches) in conformity with common concepts and definitions and methodologies recommended by International Labour Organization. The survey presents the useful results for state and government organizations, researchers and academia since it has captured the seasonality over all four quarters and utilized the internationally accepted methodology.

Labour force survey is especially important in a sense that it elicits comprehensive data on employment patterns and unemployment and provides new and reliable data sources which are useful in addressing the pressing issues in the lives of a society and citizens. We believe that the survey provides the essential information useful not only for partial solution to transition related problems but also for addressing the core developmental challenges and policy development. Besides, LFS has made a significant step in identifying the pattern and trend of employment in the informal sector hence paving the road for further in-depth analysis of issues and consequences related to the informal sector that duly deserves the attention in Mongolia wherein nomadic and sedentary lifestyles are co-existent.

LFS is specific in a way that at its early stage, a child activities module was incorporated

to have collected a comprehensive and rich source of data on child economic activities and scope and pattern of child work and child labour.

Another distinguishing feature of the labour force survey is that it has elicited information on primary employment and income opportunities and on status of mobilization of human resources and capital.

The survey offers a wealth of data which has important implications for the updating and enriching the baseline information of labour statistics, development of labour market, further improvement of indicators, rationalization of frequency and methodology of the survey as well as criteria for measuring the efficiency in mobilization of labour force. Therefore, we deeply hope that data and information of LFS and child activities module will be extremely useful and valuable for policy and decision makers, administrators, researchers and business people.

P.BYAMBATSEREN

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

FOREWORD

According to the Poverty Partnership Agreement signed by the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Mongolia, “growth in the economy has not reduced the level of poverty, which is mainly the result of lack of employment and income opportunities”. In view of the policy and social relevance of employment in Mongolia, the conduct of a labour force survey was included as one of the principal activities of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) financed TA No. 3684 – Improving Social Statistics that is implemented by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Mongolia.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2002-2003 is the first in a series of nationally representative household based sample surveys on employment conducted in Mongolia. The LFS was conducted in four quarterly rounds from October 2002 through September 2003 to capture seasonal variations in labour supply and demand. The questionnaire was designed to elicit data on labour supply and demand under both currently active and usually active concepts based on a short reference period of one week before the survey and a long reference period of one year considering the large proportion of the working population that was engaged in agriculture and livestock production activities. From the point of view of the sample size of 12,800 households and sampling design that had provided for the preparation of estimates for nine domains including Ulaanbaatar, and the urban and rural stratifications of the four geographic regions into which the country is divided, this survey can be considered as a major statistical undertaking of the NSO in recent times.

At the design stage of the survey, a module on child activities was added and the survey was co-sponsored by the International Labour Organization (ILO). ADB appreciates the contribution of ILO in successfully undertaking the labour force survey. This is an excellent example of collaboration between ADB and ILO.

I appreciate the dedication and enthusiasm of the staff of the National Statistical Office both at headquarters and in the regional administration who contributed to the successful completion of the survey. I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the cooperation and assistance extended to me by the Chairman NSO, Mr. P. Byambatseren and his predecessor Ms. Ch. Davaasuren that had made my task of overseeing the implementation of the technical assistance both fruitful and pleasant.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. Raja B. M. Korale, ADB Labour Force Survey and Sampling Consultant for assisting the NSO in designing the survey including its sampling design, preparing the draft report of the survey and for training Mongolian statisticians in survey taking. I am also thankful to Ms. B. Munkhjargal who has served as the Project Coordinator for successfully and competently liaising with the national staff and the ADB, and for providing administrative support in executing the survey and the technical assistance project.

It is my pleasure and privilege to write this foreword to the Main Report on the Labour Force Survey 2002-2003. The findings of the survey were presented at a very well attended Seminar on 29 July 2004 at the Government House, Ulaanbaatar where representatives from the government, non-government organizations, international organizations and researchers participated at which I was also present. The survey findings are especially important now when the country is giving greater emphasis on employment creation and poverty reduction programmes. The government policymakers, planners and researchers will find in this report useful data, indices and indicators on labour supply and demand for planning and programming employment and analyzing and monitoring poverty in Mongolia.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A 2002-2003 Labour Force Survey with Child Activities Module is a first national survey that ever conducted in Mongolia which captures all four quarters in order to elicit information on the seasonality in labour supply and demand. Particularly, the survey aimed at collection of comprehensive data on employment, underemployment, unemployment and child labour to enable the estimate of the related indicators by regions, sectors and social and economic categories. The overall objective of the survey was to build the national capacity for conducting employment and other household based socio-economic surveys and provide the data to benefit the policy making and planning for the national development and social welfare.

These large scale surveys are treated as relatively costly and labour as well as time consuming in the international practice. In the same time these surveys require high expertise and professional skills. Accordingly, some countries can't afford these surveys on their own.

It should be mentioned that Mongolia being inadequate in expertise and experience as well as financial resources was unable to carry out a labour force survey on its own in spite of its needs and wishes.

However, Asian Development Bank agreed to this need and extended technical and financial assistance to conduct a labour force survey in accordance with the international methodology which was of essential importance in the complicated situation of the transition period in the country. The survey was completed successfully due to the close cooperation, flexible coordination and assistance with high expertise and methodology guidance on the side of Asian Development Bank. Thus, it is my great pleasure to extend my deepest thanks to ADB, ADB Resident Mission in Mongolia, ADB Principal Statistician Bishnu Dev Pant and ADB Consultant Raja Korale for their tremendous and timely support and cooperation.

In the meantime I sincerely appreciate International Labour Organization and its International Programme of Eradication of Child Labour for financial and technical assistance in conducting a child activities module which was incorporated into LFS.

I would like to emphasize dedication and enthusiasm of LFS working group members who have borne a major load of work in the successful conduct of the survey, namely, Ms B.Davaakhuu (Senior Statistician of PSSD of the NSO) Ms Z.Nansalmaa, Ms N.Doljinsuren, Mr Ts. Garid, Mr D.Nasandelger, Mr M.Luvsan and Ms B.Munkhjargal (Project Coordinator). My thanks are due to members of steering committee and members of NSO Chairman's Council who have contributed valuable comments and inputs to development of the questionnaire and report of

the survey and to all the staff of the NSO and regional statistical offices and administration who exerted their devotion and support to data collection and processing stages of the survey.

Finally, I want to thank Mr R,Oidovdanzan, Honoured Economist and Leading Statistician of Mongolia and Mr Ch.Dagvadorj, PhD in Economics for their input to analysis of the data of the survey and editing of the report.

With my wish for prosperity of good deeds

P.BYAMBATSEREN

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CAM	Child Activities Module
DPSDD	Data Processing and Software Development Department
ERO	Employment Registration Office
ILO	International Labour Organizations
ILO/IPEC	International Labour Organization's International Programme for Eradication of Child Labour
IMPS	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LFPR	Labour force participation rate
MEBSD	Macroeconomic and Business Statistics Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistical Office
SNA	System of National Accounting
UN	United Nations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PSSD	Population and Social Statistics Department
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit

Survey rounds

1st quarter	October-December, 2002
2nd quarter	January-March, 2003
3rd quarter	April-June, 2003
4th quarter	July-September, 2003

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MAIN REPORT OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

October 2002- September 2003

Chapter 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

1.1 Labour Force Survey is the first sample survey undertaken in Mongolia that has produced quarterly estimates of employment and unemployment in the country.

1.2 In order to capture seasonal variations in labour supply and demand a two stage stratified random sampling design was adopted to enable the preparation of estimates for 9 strata comprising the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, and the urban and rural sectors of the 4 geographic regions into which the country is divided. The survey sampled 3,200 households or more than 12000 persons in each quarter that was sufficiently large for the preparation of statistically reliable estimates on key variables based on the data from the 4 quarterly rounds. The questionnaire was designed to capture labour supply and demand under both currently active and usually active concepts based on a short reference period of 1 week before the survey and a long reference period of one year considering the large proportion of the working population that was engaged in agriculture and livestock production activities.

1.3 The survey sampled 12,800 households out of which 12787 responded to the questionnaire, thus achieving a response rate of 99.9%. The sample population enumerated through the survey was 49,948.

1.4 The field work on the survey was conducted between October 2002 and September 2003 in 4 quarterly rounds. The 3 month period from October to December 2002 during which field work was carried out was treated as the 1st quarter; the 2nd and 3rd quarters were conducted in the following 6 months and field work on the 4th and final quarter was undertaken during July to September 2003

Structure of the Report

1.5 The report is structured as follows. Chapter 2 provides a brief description of the survey design and implementation. Chapter 3 gives a summary of the main demographic characteristics of the Mongolian population. Chapter 4 sets out the main findings on current activity of the population based on participation in identified economic and non-economic activities in the 7 day reference period immediately preceding the survey. Chapter 5 focuses on the labour supply with estimates on labour force characteristics based on the currently active population concept that used the week preceding the survey as the short reference period. Chapter 6 examines the employment condition of the population in some detail using industrial, occupational, and employment status distributions, and extent of underemployment and participation in a secondary occupation. Chapter 7 dwells on characteristics of the unemployed population providing disaggregated estimates and summarizes the main findings in some detail. Chapter 8 provides estimates of the usually active and usually inactive population based on the long reference period of 1 year for a comparison with the estimates from the currently active method. Chapter 9 describes the current concepts and definitions used in the measurement of informal sector in

some detail and establishes overall and disaggregated estimates of informal employment providing break downs by sector, age, occupational background of persons in informal employment. Chapter 10 provides an overview of the main findings relating to child activities and child labour. Chapter 11 provides an overview of survey results including estimates on key labour force indicators based on the 4 quarterly rounds and examines the seasonal variations in labour supply and demand. Chapter 12 sets out the sampling errors of estimates in respect of a number of national and sub-national level labour force measures.

1.6 The scope and coverage of the survey described in Chapter 2 Survey Design and Implementation and the concepts and definitions provided in Appendix 1 may be consulted in using the estimates provided in the report and in the comparison of survey estimates with those from other sources.

Population of Mongolia

1.7 LFS estimated the **household population of Mongolia as 2.4 million**, including the household population that had resided away from their households for a period in excess of 6 months. The population estimate had excluded the population that resided in institutional households such as boarding houses, hospitals, military barracks, prisons etc.

1.8 30.9% of the population were children aged 0-14 years; 65.3% were between 15-64 years; and 3.8% were aged 65 years and over. *The dependency ratio which is defined as the total of the population aged below 15 years and the population aged 65 years and over taken together as a percentage of population aged 15-64 years is 53.3% for Mongolia.*

1.9 ***There were more females than males in Mongolia.*** The sex ratio which is the number of males for every hundred females was 98.5 for the whole country and 95.8 for urban sector. In the rural sector there were more males and the sex ratio amounted to 101.9.

1.10 ***Married population constituted 56.2% of the total population aged 15 years and over, never married 33.3% and widowed persons amounted to 6.7%. There were more widowed females than males in Mongolia and in both the urban and rural sectors.***

1.11 ***The number of private households was estimated as 568,800. The average household size was 4.2.*** The average household size was lower in the urban sector and in Ulaanbaatar compared with four regions. The inclusion of household members who were absent for periods exceeding 6 months increases the regional variation in household size from 3.9 in Ulaanbaatar to 4.8 in the Western Region (see Table 15).

1.12 ***16.4% of households in Mongolia were female headed. Female headed households had fewer household members.*** Nearly 1 out of 2 one-person households and about 1 out of 3 two-person households were headed by females.

1.13 ***545,500 children or 79% of children from a total population of 689,800 in the age group 7-19 years were currently attending school.*** This school going population was made up of 76.7% male and 81.6% female children in the age group 7-19 years. Female school enrolment rates were higher than that of males in respect of all age groups. In rural areas the male school enrolment was **4 points lower in the age group of 10 and this difference widens further to 14 points at age 16 years.**

1.14 ***97% of adult population(aged 15 years and over) were able to read and write.*** Males and females had nearly equal adult literacy rates in both urban and rural sectors.

Economically Active and Inactive Population

1.15 **The labour force or economically active population 15 years and over is estimated as 1,004, 800 comprising 523,500 males (52.1%) and 481,300 females (47.9%).** *The economically active population or the labour force is made up of employed and unemployed. The labour force had varied only slightly over the 4 quarters which could be due to sampling errors in the estimates.*

1.16 The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the economically active population expressed as the percentage of the population of working age. LFPR for Mongolia which amounted to 65.3% was substantially higher in the rural sector at 76% which declined to 56% in the urban sector. **The higher school enrolment rates in the urban areas had depressed the participation rate.**

1.17 **534,400 or 34.7% of the total population of 1,539,200 aged 15 years and over were not economically active,** of whom 227,400 were males and 307,000 were females. *There were 207,000 students, 152,000 who had retired from employment; 54,300 who were engaged in housework; 27,000 disabled among the economically, 24,500 who looked after children and 15,300 temporary ailment/sickness, 11,800 not available for work, 5,900 person below working age, 36,600 others.*

Table 1 : Activity Status of the Population : Quarterly Estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	Oct 02- Sep 03	Oct-Dec	Jan- Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul – Sep
Labour Force 15+	1,004,800	1,002,600	986,800	1,020,000	1,014,100
Male	523,500	527,700	514,500	526,800	525,900
Female	481,300	474,900	472,300	493,200	488,200
LFPR 15+	65.3	66.6	65.1	64.9	65.0
Male	69.7	72.2	69.4	68.9	68.7
Female	61.1	61.4	60.9	61.0	61.4
LFPR 15+					
Urban	56.4	59.9	55.8	55.3	55.1
Rural	76.3	75.1	77.1	76.8	76.8
Economically Inactive	534,400	502,200	529,300	552,400	546,100

1.18 *The economically inactive population had ranged from 502,200 in the 1st quarter to 552,400 in the 3rd quarter, partly seasonal changes in labour demand and sampling errors in the estimates had contributed to these variations.*

1.19 The high overall activity rates in the rural sector had lowered the currently inactive population to less than half that of the urban sector. **Higher LFPR in rural areas can be explained by nomadic household herding lifestyle and relatively lower access to education and training.**

Currently Employed Population

1.20 **The total currently employed population of Mongolia was estimated at 897,100 including 34,600 persons who were temporarily absent from their households.**

1.21 This estimate did not include the population that resided in institutional households such as boarding houses, army barracks, hospitals etc. The Census of Population 2000 enumerated the total employed population as 779,100 and the Annual Employment Survey 2003 estimated the

number of employed persons as 926,500. These estimates include the institutional population excluded from the LFS.

Seasonal Variations

1.22 *The estimated employed population had increased from 822,300 in the 1st quarter to 906,000 in the 4th quarter by 83,700.* This increase had arisen mainly in the rural sector. The number of employed had increased from 428,600 in the 1st quarter to 510,100 in the 4th quarter.

Table 2: Selected employment indicators-Quarterly Estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	Oct 02- Sep 03	Oct-Dec	Jan- Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul - Sep
Currently employed 15+	862,500	822,300	838,700	885,600	906,000
Male	448,900	433,900	435,000	455,900	471,000
Female	413,600	388,400	403,700	429,700	435,000
Urban	392,300	393,700	384,700	393,500	395,900
Rural	470,200	428,600	454,000	492,100	510,100
Employed by Sector					
Agriculture	402,700	363,300	382,100	424,500	445,400
Production	102,900	106,300	102,800	98,100	104,100
Services	356,900	352,700	353,800	363,000	356,500
Employment Status					
Paid Employee	338,600	350,000	343,400	339,400	321,800
Employer	5,500	5,400	6,100	5,600	5,000
Own account worker	303,400	271,600	276,100	313,900	350,500
Unpaid Family Worker	215,000	195,300	213,100	226,700	228,700
Secondary occupation					
Total	23,900	24,700	21,100	24,000	27,200
Male	14,600	14,100	13,400	14,100	17,600
Female	16,300	10,800	13,900	17,800	24,300
Underemployed: Both	58,200	78,500	53,100	58,900	42,400
Male	34,400	46,100	30,700	37,000	23,900
Female	23,800	32,400	22,400	21,900	18,500

Industrial attachment

1.23 Of the total employed 46.7% or 402,700 (of them 216,500 male and 186,200 female) worked in agriculture, hunting and forestry.

1.24 **The number of employment in agriculture had increased by 82000 between the first and fourth quarters.** Table 2 also shows that there had been *no such seasonal variations in employment in production and services sectors.*

1.25 392,000 persons or 45.0% of the total employed population were skilled agricultural workers, 12.0% or 103,300 professionals or 3.9% 33,300 legislators, senior officials and managers.

1.26 Of the employed 39.3% were paid employees, 35.0% were own account workers and 24.8% were unpaid family workers. There were more female unpaid family workers (61.3%) in the labour force.

1.27 *Only about 3% of the employed population had worked on a second occupation. There had been hardly any seasonal variations in the demand for labour in secondary occupations which had ranged from 21,100 in the 2nd quarter to 27,200 in 4th quarter.* Every second person

who had a second job were those who had worked in service and skilled agricultural and animal husbandry occupations.

1.28 **This profile of persons undertaking multiple jobs shows that at present the demand for work in a secondary occupation is rather limited and any programmes geared for raising the employment incomes of the population should take note of this position. Yet, with labour supply exceeding labour demand, a policy which is targeted at increasing overall employment and income rather than individual based versions.**

1.29 The total number of employed who were available for more work or had sought a second occupation amounted to 58,200 persons. **Thus, only seven out of 100 employed persons were available for more work and of them 18,000 or 1 out of 3 were paid employees in their main occupation.**

Unemployed Population

1.30 **An estimated 142,300 persons comprising 74,600 males and 67,700 females were unemployed. The unemployment rate from all 4 quarters was 14.2% for both sexes with 14.2% and 14.1% as male and female rates(See Table 3). The unemployment numbered at 164,900 according to 2000 Population and Housing Census with the national average at 17.5%.**

1.31 *The unemployed population was unevenly distributed with higher incidence of unemployment in urban area. It is 19.3% for male and 18.1% for female in urban areas as against 9.7% and 10.3% for males and females in the rural sector.*

1.32 The unemployment rate for both sexes had declined from 18.0% in the 1st quarter to 10.7% in the 4th quarter. ***The seasonal variations in the demand for labour had contributed to the unemployment rate to vary by quarters.***

Table 3: Selected unemployment indicators-Quarterly estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Unemployed 15+	142,300	180,300	148,100	134,400	108,100
Male	74,600	93,800	79,500	70,900	54,900
Female	67,700	86,500	68,600	63,500	53,200
Unemployment Rate %	14.2	18.0	15.0	13.2	10.7
Male	14.2	17.8	15.4	13.5	10.4
Female	14.1	18.2	14.5	12.9	10.9
Urban	18.7	22.0	19.4	18.3	15.1
Rural	10.0	14.0	10.8	8.6	6.9

1.33 **The age distribution of the unemployed revealed that unemployment is a phenomenon that afflicts primarily persons in youth age groups particularly those who were new entrants to the workforce. 57.4% of the unemployed were in the youth age groups of 15-34 years and as much as 18.4% of the unemployed were concentrated in the 20-24 year age group in which many were new entrants to the work force.**

1.34 **Nearly 3 out of 5 unemployed persons were those who had been unemployed only for a duration no more than 1 month. But there is a had core of unemployed comprising 22.8% or nearly one fourth of all unemployed who had been unemployed for 3 or more years.**

1.35 **The survey disclosed that unemployment is largely an issue that afflicts educated persons.** Only 9% of the unemployed were those with no education or with only a primary level education. **Whereas one in twelve unemployed persons had a degree or postgraduate qualifications.**

1.36 **The occupational preferences of the unemployed persons disclosed through the survey confirm that there is a mismatch between the available opportunities and expectations of the unemployed.** *Only 4.1% of the unemployed had opted for skilled agricultural and animal husbandry occupations where 47% of the currently employed population worked.* The higher educational attainments had raised their aspirations.

1.37 About 1 out of 10 persons had aspirations of securing employment as senior officials, managers, and professionals. Almost one out of five persons were looking for work as service, shop and market sales workers. 61.2% of males sought employment as craft and related trades workers and plant and machinery operators. **Thus, the aspirations of the new entrants to the work force would not match with the employment opportunities in the agriculture that arise through retirements and deaths of workers currently in active employment.**

Usually Active Population

1.38 In order to obtain more complete information on the labour supply and demand situation in the country, the economic activity status of the population over a long reference period of 12 months based on the usually active population measurement concept was also adopted in the survey. The usually economically active population concept is especially useful where there are large seasonal variations in labour demand and where agriculture and informal sector are domineering in the economy.

1.39 **An increase in the economically inactive population through a reduction in the number of employed and unemployed is observed as the distinguishing feature of the employment status distribution under usually active population concept.**

1.40 Thus, the participation rate under usually active concept which amounts to 61.2% is lower when compared with 65.3% under the currently active or labour force concept by about 4%.

1.41 **The magnitude of the employed which was estimated as 862,500 under the currently active concept had declined marginally to 856,600 while the unemployed population had substantially fallen from 142,300 (14.2%) to 84,900 (9.0%)(See Table 4).**

1.42 The number of unemployed had declined from 119,100 in the 1st quarter to 61,900 in the 4th quarter. **This estimate of 61,900 in the 4th quarter amounts to only 57% of the unemployed population based on the currently active concept which amounted to 108,100.**

1.43 **The comparison of the current and usual activity statuses of population shows that the majority of persons had retained the same status under both concepts.** For instance, of the unemployed population estimated under the currently active concept as 142,300, the number unemployed under the usually active status is estimated as 73,200 and 10,700 were classified under employed and 58,400 were grouped as economically inactive based on the change in status over the 12 months reference period.

Table 4: Selected employment indicators based on the usually active population concept- Quarterly estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Usually Active Population 15+	941,500	946,300	914,600	959,800	948,900
Employed	856,600	827,200	836,000	877,600	887,000
Unemployed	84,900	119,100	78,600	82,200	61,900
Inactive	597,800	558,500	601,500	612,600	611,300
Usually Active Participation Rate 15+					
15+	61.2	62.9	60.3	61.0	60.8
Male	65.5	68.7	64.1	65.2	64.5
Female	57.0	57.4	56.7	57.1	57.2
Usually Active Unemployment Rate 15+					
15+	9.0	12.6	8.6	8.6	6.5
Male	9.2	12.7	8.6	9.2	6.4
Female	8.8	12.4	8.6	7.9	6.6
Usually Active Employed by Sector					
Agriculture	396,800	365,100	381,900	416,800	426,900
Production	103,500	108,900	103,300	98,300	103,300
Services	356,300	353,200	350,800	362,500	356,800
Employment Status					
Paid Employee	340,400	354,200	343,700	338,000	325,900
Employer	8,100	12,200	7,900	7,100	4,900
Own account worker	281,400	232,700	246,400	306,900	339,400
Unpaid Family Worker	226,700	228,100	238,000	225,600	216,800

1.44 **The seasonal variations in employment and unemployment are compressed under the usually active concept when compared with the variations observed under the current active concept.** Thus, the variation in the number of employed from the 1st quarter to the 4th quarter which amounts to 83,700 under the currently active concept is reduced to 59,800 under the usually active concept while the corresponding values for unemployment are 72,200 and 57,200.

Current Economic Activities

1.45 **800,500 persons aged 15 years and over had engaged in activities which were designated as work or economic activities in the 7 day reference week before the survey.** In the 1st quarter, 748,200 persons had engaged in these activities which number had increased to 761,700 in the 2nd quarter and finally to 856,200 persons in the 4th quarter (See Table 5). Thus, the number engaged in these activities had increased by 108,000 between the winter and summer seasons by 14.4%.

1.46 Wage jobs had not contributed to this increase, and in fact the number engaged in wage jobs had somewhat declined in the 4th quarter. The self employed persons excluding those engaged in agriculture had shown a modest increase of approximately 12,600 between the 1st and 4th quarters although its relative share had decreased marginally.

Table 5: Number and percentage of persons who had engaged in current economic activities -Quarterly estimates

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Wage job	297,900	309,700	299,500	302,300	279,800
Agricultural activity	385,900	326,100	355,900	420,900	445,600
Self employed	135,000	138,000	119,600	133,700	147,600
All	800,500	748,200	761,700	838,900	856,200
Wage job	37.2	41.4	39.3	36.0	32.7
Agricultural activity	48.2	43.6	46.7	50.2	52.0
Self employed	16.9	18.4	15.7	15.9	17.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.47 The percentage of persons engaged in agriculture had increased by 8.4% from the first quarter to 52.0% in the last quarter. The numerical increase amounts to 119,500.

1.48 The males and females aged 15 years and over had spent 45.7 hours per week on the average on these economic activities. There were only slight variations in the average number of hours worked by those who had engaged in economic activities which ranged from 44.2 hours per week in the 1st quarter to 47.3 hours per week 3rd quarter.

Table 6: Total number of persons who had engaged in current economic activities during reference week

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number	800,500	748,200	761,700	838,900	856,200
Hours per week	45.7	44.2	45.1	47.3	45.9

1.49 The time spent on work did not vary significantly across the entire age group 20-54 years which ranged from 44.8 hours to 47.8 hours per week.

1.50 Persons in the urban sector had worked about 2 hours more per week than their counterparts in the rural sector. The females had worked on the average 42.3 hours per week.

Non-Economic Activities

1.51 An estimated 1.419 million persons or 92% of the population aged 15 years and over had engaged in non-economic activities such as cooking food, cleaning household, looking after children, caring for sick and infirm. Of them 667,800 were males and 751,400 were females. Thus, more women had been engaged in non-economic activities.

1.52 These persons had spent 25 hours per week on the average on housekeeping activities (See Table 7). While males had spent about 17.5 hours on the average per week, females had spent about 31.8 hours per week on these tasks.

Table 7: Total number of persons who had engaged in current non-economic activities during reference week

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number	1,419,200	1,379,700	1,399,500	1,442,900	1,451,300
Hours per week	25.0	29.9	25.0	23.5	22.2

1.53 The number of persons engaged in non-economic activities had increased from 1,379,700 in the 1st quarter to 1,451,300 in the 4th quarter by 71,600 persons. The number of persons engaged in non-economic activities had increased from the lowest number in winter to the highest number in summer, the number having increased in each quarter from the preceding quarter.

1.54 The average number of hours spent on housekeeping activities had declined from about 29.9 hours per week during winter to about 25 hours in spring and then to about 22.2 hours per week in summer and autumn.

Informal Sector

1.55 Of the employed population that worked in private enterprises, partnerships and as self employed there were 125,100 who worked in non-agricultural activities in their primary occupations. Of this number 114,500 worked in enterprises that had no employees or with 1 to 4 employees.

1.56 Similarly, secondary occupations of those who worked in non-agricultural activities as self employed, or in private enterprises and partnerships that had no paid employees or 1-4 employees were extracted. There were 11,500 persons who had secondary occupations that satisfied these conditions.

1.57 Thus, the informal sector consisted of 126,000 work and job opportunities in primary and secondary occupations of which 113,700 were occupations of self employed persons, 11,200 were occupations in private enterprises and 1,100 were occupations in partnerships. Of those working in informal sector 70.9% or 89,300 were in the urban sector and 29.1% or 36,700 were in the rural sector. By sex, 55.2% or 69,600 were male and 44.8% or 56,400 were female.

1.58 56,600 (44.9%) of the employment opportunities in informal sector activities were grouped under service, shop and market sales workers occupational group; 43,900 or 34.8% were under craft and related workers and plant and machinery operators major group. 80% of employment in the informal sector were grouped under these two occupational groups.

Table 8: Currently employed population in the informal sector by sector of employment, primary and secondary occupation

		Total		Informal			
				Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Non-Agriculture	Total	126,000	100.0	69,500	55.2	56,400	44.8
	Primary	114,500	100.0	62,500	54.6	52,000	45.4
	Secondary	11,500	100.0	7,100	61.5	4,400	38.5
Private enterprise	Primary	10,600	100.0	5,200	49.6	5,400	50.4
	Secondary	600	100.0	400	69.0	200	31.0
Partnership	Primary	900	100.0	400	46.0	500	54.0
	Secondary	200	100.0	100	49.9	100	50.1
Self-employed	Primary	103,000	100.0	56,900	55.2	46,100	44.8
	Secondary	10,700	100.0	6,600	61.3	4,100	38.7

1.59 There were 13,500 occupations in which graduates were employed and 17,400 occupations in which persons with technical and diploma level qualifications were employed. And 11,500 had initial vocational education, 46,500 were graduates of complete secondary education schools, 29,200 had incomplete secondary education, 6400 had primary education and 1,500 had not attended schooling or lack education. About 3 out of 10 occupations in the informal sector that were occupied by persons with incomplete secondary or lower educational attainments.

Child Activities

1.60 The survey estimated that there were 679,000 children aged 5-17 years comprising 347,600 males and 331,400 females. **Of them 507,200 were enrolled in educational institutions.**

1.61 171,200 children aged 5-17 years comprising 94,400 male and 76,800 female children were not attending school. Of them 110,100 or 64.3% had not attended school as they were under-aged.

1.62 24,000 children of schooling age had not attended school as they had to engage in work to supplement household incomes and also to help the family with household chores. A further 8,300 had not attended school because of the cost of school materials, clothing etc. Disability and sickness was the main reason for non-attendance for 8,400 children whereas 14,100 children responded not to have attended schooling because of far distance of school and no interest in studies.

1.63 There were 73,500 children aged 5-17 years who were economically active comprising 44,600 male and 28,900 female children. **Of them 10,000 children were in the urban sector and 63,500 were in the rural sector.**

1.64 73,500 children who were economically active consisted of 68,600 children who were employed and 4,900 children who were unemployed. **41,900 male and 26,700 female children comprised the employed, hence more males or boys are engaged in work.**

1.65 There were 15,300 currently employed children in the age group 5-9 years and another 21,400 child workers were in the age group 10-14 years. Furthermore, 31,900 children of 15-17 ages were employed.

1.66 61,700 or 90% of the children who worked had assisted their elders in household economic activities as unpaid family workers. A further 8% had worked as self employed. Thus, the children who had worked had mainly assisted their elders in family or household enterprises.

1.67 Only a small percentage of less than 2% of employed children had worked as paid employees. An estimated 1,154 children of both sexes comprising 575 female and 579 male children had worked as paid employees. There were no children in the age group 05-09 years or 10-14 years who undertook work as paid employees.

1.68 Paid employment appears to be in short supply and in the competition for paid jobs, the likelihood of a significant number of children securing them, is currently not attractive.

1.69 90.8% or 62,200 of the employed children comprising 38,000 male and 24,200 female children were engaged in agricultural and animal husbandry occupations.

1.70 About 4.1% of children worked as service and trade workers.

1.71 83.6% or 567,400 of the children aged 5-17 years, comprising 285,500 male and 281,900 female children had engaged in housekeeping activities. Of the children who engaged in household chores 3 out of 4 had spent time on cooking/serving food for household and cleaning house and one out of 5 children had undertaken to shopping. 53.0% of children who helped in housekeeping activities had attended to the tasks of fetching water and 46.7% had engaged in fetching fuel and preparing firewood.

Chapter 2

SURVEY DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION

Introduction

2.1 The Labour Force Survey of Mongolia (LFS) with the Child Activities Module (CAM) 2002-2003 is the first in a series of proposed employment surveys in Mongolia. This nationwide large scale sample survey that was conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) covered more than 12 thousand households in the country. The survey was planned as a quarterly survey in four rounds to capture the seasonal variations in labour supply and demand with the first quarter of the survey having been conducted in October-December 2002 and the fourth quarter having been completed during July-September 2003. The LFS is the first sample survey on employment to be undertaken in the country, utilizing internationally used concepts and methods of measuring the economically active population.

2.2 LFS would extend the work started through the Census of Population 2000 and sample surveys carried out during the past few years. The survey was primarily aimed at producing data and information needed for employment planning and policy making, monitoring and analyzing employment oriented projects and programmes and in formulating and targeting anti-poverty programmes for the reduction and eventual eradication of poverty in Mongolia. According to the Poverty Partnership Agreement signed by the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Mongolia, “growth in the economy has not reduced the level of poverty, which is mainly the result of lack of employment and income opportunities.”

2.3 In the beginning of the 1990s Mongolia initiated its transformation from a centrally planned to a market oriented economy. The social and economic impact of the political and economic reforms on the people of Mongolia has been sudden and difficult for a society with fairly well-developed social services and infrastructure that was in place which made access to education and health care virtually universal. The impact of economic hardships during the transition has contributed to rising unemployment and declining school enrolment. This together with unstable social safety nets has burdened families and has increasingly led children to work. The government of Mongolia has recognized the problems of unemployment and underemployment, as also of child labour in the country. In this context the conduct of a comprehensive labour force survey including a child activities section was accepted as both timely and essential to fill in data gaps and meet the data needs of planners and administrators.

2.4 Mongolia lacked reliable data on employment and unemployment needed for policy planning, and monitoring employment and the LFS would serve to fill the data gaps. The fact that the estimates on employment and unemployment magnitudes and rates derived from different sources of data produced in the last few years were not comparable and consistent was another consideration. This LFS would be helpful in reducing the gaps in data and providing the detailed data which was collected and estimated by utilizing the standard methodology. The survey data would not only provide useful data for development planning but also for the preparation of the national accounts of Mongolia. The LFS would gather labour force, employment and unemployment data that include among others, age-sex composition, urban and rural sectors, education and training, occupation, industrial attachment and employment status in primary and secondary occupations, under-employment, unemployment, past employment record, and wages and salaries in paid employment. Data from CAM would provide important information on the magnitude, nature and distribution of child labour as well as its determinants and consequences. This should help in identifying the children who are at risk and who require urgent assistance

through measures for the protection of working children in the short run and the eventual elimination of the practice in the long run.

2.5 LFS was sponsored by the Asian Development Bank, Manila through the Project TA: 3684 MON: Improving Social Statistics. The International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Organisation has supported the survey by financing the cost of canvassing the child activities module through the survey. The work on the survey was initiated in March 2002 and a Working Group on LFS was constituted to take responsibility for the organization and supervision of survey operations.

Survey Objectives

2.6 The objectives of the LFS could be introduced as general objectives and specific objectives of the survey.

General Objectives

2.7 The principal aim of the survey was to collect important information from urban and rural households on various facets of labour supply and utilization, and data on the employment profile and employment incomes needed for employment planning and policy making for reduction and eventual eradication of poverty in Mongolia. The collection of comprehensive and reliable data needed to produce a wide range of indicators of employment, underemployment and unemployment dimensions and levels of the people in different geographical areas and in different social and economic classes was also an important consideration. A long-term objective of the entire project is to build national capability in Mongolia for conducting employment and other household based socio-economic surveys and for utilizing survey data for planning for national development and social welfare.

Specific Objectives:

- 2.8 Among specific objectives, the following deserve special mention:
1. Obtain data on economic and non-economic activities of persons aged 5 or more years in terms of current activity during the past 7 days, including their labour force status, industrial and occupational attachments, employment status, etc.
 2. Compile data on the usual activity status of the population as employed, unemployed, and economically inactive using a long reference period of one year.
 3. Obtain data and information on the skills background, prior job experience, duration of unemployment, job and wage expectations of unemployed.
 4. Collect information on economic and non-economic activities of children aged 5 to 17 years, including their participation in household chores, age at first employment, employment outside the household, and illness related to work if any.
 5. Obtain data on the occupational and industrial composition and employment status of employed population required for national accounts estimation and employment and educational planning.
 6. Obtain data on wages and salaries in paid employment.

Scope and Coverage of the Survey

2.9 The scope of the LFS was initially perceived on the basis of data gaps and data needs observed at the time the project was planned. A stand-alone labour force sample survey had not been undertaken previously in Mongolia. The available data on the composition and distribution of the workforce and on employment and unemployment have been assembled from several sources including census type administrative data collection operations, establishment based statistics, social and economic surveys and population censuses, where information on employment and unemployment were also canvassed. Thus, the available statistics were by-

products of other inquiries that were undertaken to collect information on other topics. Further, there were wide variations in the unemployment magnitudes and rates that were produced by these inquiries, mainly a result of changes in the concepts and definitions of employment and unemployment used in these surveys. Accordingly, the need for an investigation of employment and unemployment on which major data gaps existed had been a priority area for some time. Further, the diversification of economic activities and increased output from educational and technical training institutions, which had resulted in unemployment and underemployment, had also emerged as issues. Therefore it was considered that the conduct of a labour force survey was essential in the context of rising unemployment and increasing worklessness in the population to elicit information on these different categories to plan employment oriented strategies and programmes.

2.10 The scope of the survey therefore had to be sufficiently wide to meet the objectives mentioned above. The survey was designed to interview a representative national sample of about 12,800 households from Ulaanbaatar and urban and rural areas of 4 regions that was deemed sufficient to collect reliable data on employment and unemployment and child labour. At this level of disaggregation the sample would be sufficient to produce estimates of high levels of precision in respect of selected employment characteristics.

2.11 The proportion engaged in wage employment is not still large and amounts to approximately 40.0% of the work force. The majority is engaged in agriculture and live stock production pursuits and thus, with the use of a long reference period or usual status approach it was aimed to capture comprehensive information on the labour force status of the population and seasonal fluctuations of work availability and supply. For this reason, the LFS used both the current status approach based on the last week preceding the survey and the usual status approach based on the last twelve months preceding the survey were mobilized.

2.12 The survey would gather labour force, employment and unemployment data that include among others age, sex, education and training, occupation, industrial attachment and employment status in primary and secondary occupations, under-employment, past employment record, wages and salaries in paid employment, child labour and child activities.

2.13 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. These communal households cannot be treated as the places of usual residence of these persons. The practical problems of constructing frames to include persons who did not have a fixed abode and the difficulties of identifying them, usually result in the exclusion of these categories from the scope of many household surveys.

Survey period

2.14 The survey is a stand alone sample survey that was conducted in four quarters started in October 2002 and ended in September 2003. Accordingly, the first quarter extended from October to December 2002, the second and third quarters covered January-March 2003 and April-June, 2003. Whereas the last or fourth quarter of the survey was in July-September 2003. Since the ADB funded project: Improving Social Statistics was expected to expire on November 2003 in the framework of which the LFS was supported, the data collection started in October 2002 rather than in January 2003. Thus, it should be noted that the survey quarter is different to natural quarters.

Survey Design

2.15 The sampling frame derived from the Census of Population 2000 was used in the survey design. The institutional facilities such as hostels, army barracks, boarding houses, etc. were excluded from the frame and a truncated frame comprising ordinary households was prepared. Considering the socio-economic stratification of the main items canvassed through the survey it was considered that Mongolia should be classified into urban, rural and regional stratifications. Accordingly, **Mongolia was divided into urban and rural areas and Ulaanbaatar, Central, East, West and Khangai regions.** A two stage stratified random sampling design was adopted with baghs (census enumeration areas) as primary sampling units (PSUs) and households as secondary sampling units (SSUs). The frame which had baghs grouped by district and province in effect provided an implicit stratification for the PSUs for the probability proportional to size systematic random sampling procedure adopted in the selection of the PSUs. Considering the socio-economic stratification the sample of baghs and households was allocated as shown in Table 1 below. The details of the sampling design are given in Appendix 3. One fourth of the sample allocated to each stratum was to be taken up for data collection through field visits to the households in each round of the survey. The number of enumeration areas and the number of households surveyed in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Rounds of the survey are given in Tables 10-13 and the number of enumeration areas and the number of households surveyed in all 4 rounds of the survey are given in Table 14.

Table 9: Allocation of Sample to Strata

Sr. No.	Region	Sector				Total	
		Urban		Rural		No. of villages	No. of households
		No. of EA's	No. of households	No. of EA's	No. of households		
1.	Ulaanbaatar	320	3,200			320	3,200
2.	Central	80	800	160	1,600	240	2,400
3.	East	80	800	160	1,600	240	2,400
4.	West	80	800	160	1,600	240	2,400
5.	Khangai	80	800	160	1,600	240	2,400
	Total	640	6,400	640	6,400	1,280	12,800

Note: 10 households were to be selected from every sample enumeration area in all strata.

Table 10: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and Households Surveyed in the 1st Quarter of the Survey: October-December 2002

Sr. No.	Region	Sector				Total	
		Urban		Rural		No. of villages	No. of households
		No. of EA's	No. of households	No. of EA's	No. of households		
1.	Ulaanbaatar	81	809			81	809
2.	Central	20	200	35	347	55	547
3.	East	18	178	42	420	60	598
4.	West	22	218	39	390	61	608
5.	Khangai	22	220	39	390	61	610
	Total	163	1,625	155	1,547	318	3,172

Note: 10 households were to be selected from every sample enumeration area in all strata in each Quarter, but due to non-response/ absence of sampled households the enumerated number was less than 10 households in a few enumeration areas.

Table 11: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and Households Surveyed in the 2nd Quarter of the Survey: January - March 2003

Sr. No.	Region	Sector				Total	
		Urban		Rural		No. of villages	No. of households
		No. of EA's	No. of households	No. of EA's	No. of households		
1.	Ulaanbaatar	81	809			81	809
2.	Central	16	158	39	390	55	548
3.	East	21	210	40	400	61	610
4.	West	16	160	46	458	62	618
5.	Khangai	20	200	42	420	62	620
	Total	154	1,537	167	1,668	321	3,205

Table 12: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and Households Surveyed in the 3rd Quarter of the Survey: April - June 2003

Sr. No.	Region	Sector				Total	
		Urban		Rural		No. of villages	No. of households
		No. of EA's	No. of households	No. of EA's	No. of households		
1.	Ulaanbaatar	80	800			80	800
2.	Central	19	190	44	440	63	630
3.	East	25	250	36	360	61	610
4.	West	18	180	40	400	58	580
5.	Khangai	17	170	42	420	59	590
	Total	159	1,590	162	1,620	321	3,210

Table 13: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and Households Surveyed in the 4th Quarter of the Survey: July - September 2003

Sr. No.	Region	Sector				Total	
		Urban		Rural		No. of villages	No. of households
		No. of EA's	No. of households	No. of EA's	No. of households		
1.	Ulaanbaatar	78	780			78	780
2.	Central	21	210	46	460	67	670
3.	East	16	160	42	420	58	580
4.	West	24	240	35	350	59	590
5.	Khangai	19	190	39	390	58	580
	Total	158	1,580	162	1,620	320	3,200

Table 14: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and Households Surveyed in the all 4 Rounds of the Survey: October 2002 - September 2003

Sr. No.	Region	Sector				Total	
		Urban		Rural		No. of villages	No. of households
		No. of EA's	No. of households	No. of EA's	No. of households		
1.	Ulaanbaatar	320	3198	0	0	320	3198
2.	Central	76	758	164	1637	240	2395
3.	East	80	798	160	1600	240	2398
4.	West	80	798	160	1598	240	2396
5.	Khangai	78	780	162	1620	240	2400
	Total	634	6,332	646	6,455	1,280	12,787

Note: 10 households were to be selected from every sample enumeration area in all strata in each Quarter, but due to non-response/absence of sampled households the enumerated number was less than 10 households in a few enumeration areas.

Survey Questionnaire

2.16 The questionnaire was designed to produce data and information to achieve the objectives, scope and coverage described earlier. In designing a questionnaire, the currently active and usually active concepts were used and child labour and child activities module was integrated as the last section of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was completed by trained interviewers who visited all sampled households to take face to face interviews and collect comprehensive information on the economically active and economically inactive population. A reference period of 7 days preceding the survey was used in the currently active population section of the questionnaire to derive the activity status of the population of working age that was extended to cover children. Considerable attention was paid towards examination and identification of economic activities for an accurate assessment of the economically active population through an inclusion of activities undertaken in a predominantly agricultural subsistence economy.

2.17 Since the animal husbandry plays a dominant role in the economy of Mongolia, a long reference period or the usual status approach of measuring employment with a reference period of 12 months was used in identifying economically active status and recording the employment, unemployment and economically inactive status in the reference period of 12 months preceding the survey.

2.18 ILO/ IPEC had been interested in incorporating a child activities module in the labour force survey and offered to co-finance the cost of the survey. The child activity section was designed to measure the participation of children in economic and non-economic activities within and outside the household and illness and injuries related to work. Accordingly, in this section questions to canvass information on the participation of children aged 5–17 years in household chores, age at first employment outside the household, illnesses and injuries related to work was drafted and included in the questionnaire. Further the age cut off on questions on education and training and economic activity was also lowered to 5 years to enable the collection of comprehensive information on child activities.

2.19 Several drafts of the questionnaires were prepared and internally discussed and revised versions were prepared. The NSO finalized the questionnaire through extensive consultations with Steering Committee, various Ministries of the Government of Mongolia, representatives of trade unions and employers, and international agencies based in Ulaanbaatar. The draft questionnaire was pre-tested twice through field tests and the final version was prepared which is attached(See Annex 4). The following topics and items of information were canvassed through the survey.

A. Demographic Characteristics

- a. Relationship to household head
- b. Sex
- c. Date of birth and age
- d. School attendance, ever attended, current attendance
- e. Highest grade/level completed
- f. Literacy
- g. Marital status

B. Labour Force Characteristics based on short and long reference periods

Current activities performed and time spent on them

- a. Participation in identified economic activities during the reference week.

- b. Total time in hours spent on identified economic activities during the reference week
- c. Participation in identified non-economic activities during the reference week.
- d. Total time spent on activities described in c above.
- e. Activity status during the last 7 days.
- f. Primary and secondary occupations under current status.
- g. Duration of employment in primary and secondary occupations
- h. Average number of hours spent on primary and secondary occupations under current status
- i. Industrial and occupational attachments in primary and secondary occupations
- j. Employment status in primary and secondary occupations
- k. Sector of employment of the enterprise
- l. Average number of hours worked in the primary and secondary occupations
- m. Number of paid employees in the enterprise in the primary and secondary occupations
- n. Earnings from primary and secondary occupations in cash and in kind
- o. Availability for more work
- p. Reasons for not working more hours
- q. Duration of underemployment
- r. Steps taken to find more work

C. Unemployment

- s. Availability for work
- t. Reasons for economically inactive status
- u. How long had respondent sought work
- v. Expected kind of work/occupation
- w. Expected daily wage rate/monthly remuneration
- x. Whether registered at Employment Registration Office
- y. Period of registration
- z. Steps taken to find work
- aa. Duration of unemployment

D. Usually Active Status

- bb. Activity status during the last 12 months
- cc. Primary and secondary occupations during the past 12 months
- dd. Industrial and occupational attachments in primary and secondary occupations during the past 12 months
- ee. Duration of unemployment
- ff. Steps taken to find work
- gg. Employment status in primary and secondary occupations
- hh. Average monthly wages and earnings during the past 12 months from primary and secondary occupations

E. Past Employment Record

- a. Occupation, industry and sector in which the respondent last worked
- b. Duration of employment in last occupation
- c. Employment status in last occupation
- d. Last date worked
- e. Sector to which the industry where the respondent worked belonged

- f. Main reason for leaving the last job/occupation
- g. Main source of income support during the period of unemployment

F. Child Activities

- a. Main types of chores performed in the household.
- b. Current school attendance.
- c. Reasons for not attending school full time.
- d. Participation in any household economic activity.
- e. Age at which the child first began to work.
- f. Reasons for participation in economic activity.
- g. Whether the child had engaged in any work other than in household economic activity and reasons for engaging in such work.
- h. Whether the child engage in work under supervision by others.
- i. Whether the child is satisfied with the working conditions.
- j. Whether the child's occupation is stressful physically or mentally.
- k. Frequency with which the child had to work during evenings and night.
- l. Whether the child had fallen sick or was injured because of work.
- m. What sickness or injury from work has the child suffered.
- n. Main items on which the child's earnings were spent.
- o. The number of hours of free time per day available for recreation.

Field Testing of Questionnaires

2.20 Before finalizing the survey instruments, two pre-tests of the LFS, questionnaire and instructions for field operations were conducted in April and July 2002 by the WG of the NSO. The results of the pre-tests were discussed with the Working Group and some modifications in the wording and skip instructions were incorporated. The pre-tests were useful in preparing the draft questionnaire that was submitted to the users for their observations. The 2nd field test was conducted after obtaining the observations of the users and incorporating their suggestions. The 2nd test was useful in identifying a number of deficiencies in the questionnaire. The questionnaire was modified on the basis of the findings, modifications related to the wording of questions, changes in skip instructions, changes in response categories and codes.

Tabulation Plan

2.21 A large number of cross tabulations are possible based on the questions that are usually included in a survey questionnaire. The draft tabulation plan of the LFS was prepared at the stage the questionnaire was finalized. A few tables that were needed to check the completeness and reliability of the survey data were also included. In addition, the Working Group also identified additional tables and these two sets constituted the tabulation plan. The users had helped to identify other tabulations of special interest at the stage when the draft survey report of the 1st half of the survey was presented.

Confidentiality of Information

2.22 The survey was conducted under the provisions of the Law on Statistics of Mongolia. Accordingly, all information collected in the survey from sample households was treated as strictly confidential and would be used only for statistical purposes in social and economic planning. Further, the NSO assures that information supplied by any person would not be used against him for taxation, investigation or any other legal purpose. The confidentiality provisions of this law would apply equally to the information supplied to the staff attached to aimag and soum who were engaged by the NSO as survey enumerators and supervisors in data collection and processing. These guarantees and safeguards on confidentiality of information had enabled

the NSO to canvass data protecting the rights of the respondents and helped to ensure both improved response and the reliability of the information provided by the households.

Survey Organization

2.23 A Working Group was appointed at the NSO to be responsible for its conduct, and the preparation of the survey design, drafting and testing of questionnaires, preparation of the manual of instructions for field operations, preparation of the sampling design, field testing of questionnaires and training of field staff were undertaken by the Working Group with the assistance of Project Consultants. Day-to-day management, planning, monitoring and all other important matters regarding to smooth implementation of the survey were taken by the ADB Project Coordinator under the overall direction of the Chairman and Vice Chairman. In order to successfully conduct field work it was essential to use staff working at the provincial level as enumerators and supervisors. In addition their services were also needed to check and edit questionnaires and for key entry and verification of data.

Training of Field Staff

2.24 Centralized training of field staff was undertaken for the first time in the LFS in any large-scale survey undertaken by the NSO. A comprehensive manual was prepared which embodied detailed instructions on how to admit the questionnaire and conduct the interviews and the concepts and definitions used in the survey were described in the manual. In cooperation with International Consultants, the NSO WG conducted a centralized training for enumerators and supervisors during the 6th October to 13th October, 2002 in Ulaanbaatar. During the training, under the guidance of WG, the enumerators and supervisors field tested the questionnaire in two districts of Ulaanbaatar city: Khan-Uul and Chingeltei. Immediately after the training on data collection, the training on data entry and coding based on IMPS was conducted for data entry persons.

Data Collection

2.25 Trained enumerators and supervisors collected data through face to face interviews from sampled households. The collection of data for the 1st Round of the survey was conducted between October -December 2002. The data collection was conducted on the 2nd Round between January–March 2003 and the 3rd Round during April –June 2003. **The data collection on the 4th and final Round was undertaken during July- September 2003.** Considering the workload involved and the time taken to retrieve the completed questionnaires from the field, each interviewer was entrusted with the task of canvassing data from 50 to 60 households in 5 or 6 sampled baghs (EA). As the LFS was designed as a quarterly survey much of the field work on the survey was concentrated in the 2nd month of the quarter. Considering the widespread migration of herdsman in the rural areas, it was decided to visit households 2-3 times. These safeguards made it possible to obtain completed responses from 12,787 sampled households in the all 4 Rounds of the survey. To ensure data quality the LFS and NSO management travelled to 13 aimags and Ulaanbaatar city to monitor the LFS data collection and provide instructions on further proper and due implementation of the survey. The mobilization of NSO staff attached to Provincial Statistical Bureaus had a positive impact as the statistical skills were upgraded through training and exposure to survey methodology including statistical concepts and definitions, classification and coding systems and cartographic work.

Data Processing

2.26 The data processing of LFS was organized at two levels. Data editing and validation, computer processing and preparation of tabulations being undertaken centrally at the NSO, while manual editing and coding, key entry and verification were undertaken at the provincial level. Checking the completeness of questionnaires, coding of questionnaires, range edit checks, simple

consistency edits and electronic transfer of the keyed in data to the NSO were undertaken at the provincial level. The NSO computer staff were familiar with the IMPS software developed by the US Bureau of the Census and this software had been used both in population census and survey processing. Thus, LFS data entry programmes were prepared using IMPS and for range and consistency checks the CONCOR module was used. After data processing the WG together with the Consultant made statistical analysis on selected indicators, compared some results with the ones of other surveys and census, data consolidation, error corrections etc. were undertaken. The sampling errors of selected estimates were computed using CENVAR module in the IMPS package.

Chapter 3

Survey Results

Demographic and Household Characteristics

Introduction

3.1 The results given in the paragraphs that follow are based on all four rounds of the LFS that sampled 12,800 households in 1,280 bags randomly selected from the whole country where data collection was conducted during the period October 2002 to September 2003 in 4 quarterly rounds. The sampling design provided for sampling 10 households from each sampled enumeration area, and in the four rounds of the survey, 12,787 households had responded to the survey thus achieving a 99.9% response rate.

3.2 LFS is the first sample survey of labour force characteristics undertaken in Mongolia using internationally recommended concepts and definitions. The NSO estimated the indicators and results based on each round, integrated first two rounds and integrated all four rounds. This means that the main report of LFS has been produced as a result of estimating the data and indicators by each round and integrating all four rounds. It contains only the main results of the survey.

3.3 The tables in Annex 1 inserted at the end of the report contain some of the more detailed data of the survey.

Demographic Characteristics

3.4 The LFS elicited data on the basic demographic characteristics of the population including age, sex, household composition, school attendance, educational attainment and marital status. As the survey adopted a two stage stratified random sampling design, the estimates for these demographic characteristics are available separately for the urban and rural sectors, for the capital city of Ulaanbaatar and for the four regions which the country is divided. A sample from all 4 quarters for the survey was considered as adequate to prepare estimates for these different sectors. Thus detailed tables classifying the characteristics by sector and region were prepared based on data from a complete survey. The need to study seasonal variations in important characteristics was a consideration in preparing some detailed tables based on data from quarterly rounds.

Population distribution

3.5 The survey had estimated the total population of Mongolia as 2.403 million including 174,000 persons who had been away from their households for periods exceeding 6 months. This population had resided in 568,800 households. Accordingly the average household size is 4.2 per household. This estimate of the Mongolian population had excluded those that had resided in institutional living quarters such as boarding houses, army barracks, prisons, hospitals, etc. The spatial distribution of population and households by sector and region is presented in Table 15. An estimated 1.256 million or 52.3% of the population had resided in urban areas. The average household size was higher in the rural sector at 4.4 members per household. Nearly 30% of the total households were in Ulaanbaatar but the average household size was lower at 3.9 members per household than the national average. The population was unevenly divided among the regions with only 8.4% of the population residing in the Eastern Region.

Table 15: Total Household Population

Sector/ Region	Number of Households		Enumerated Population	Temporarily Living Away	Total Household Population		Average Household Size
	(Number)	(%)	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)	%	
Urban	311,000	54.7	1,198,300	57,800	1,256,100	52.3	4.0
Rural	257,800	45.3	1,030,500	116,200	1,146,700	47.7	4.4
Central	114,700	20.2	445,300	36,300	481,600	20.0	4.2
East	48,500	8.5	173,000	30,000	203,000	8.4	4.2
West	97,900	17.2	425,500	40,200	465,700	19.4	4.8
Khangai	138,900	24.4	541,800	55,800	597,600	24.9	4.3
Ulaanbaatar	168,800	29.7	643,200	11,700	654,900	27.3	3.9
Mongolia	568,800	100.0	2,228,800	174,000	2,402,800	100.0	4.2

3.6 The Census of Population 2000 had enumerated the total population of Mongolia as 2.373 million including those residing in institutional living quarters that was enumerated as 35,855. Thus, according to the Census 2000, the population enumerated in private households had amounted to 2.338 million who had resided in 541,000 private households. The average size of households in the Census 2000 was 4.3 persons per household. The population statistics compiled from administrative sources through aimags had estimated the total population of Mongolia in 2003 at 2.488 million.

3.7 The LFS had excluded the institutional living quarters. The survey also excluded household members who resided away from the household for a period exceeding 6 months. The distribution of the population that had been temporarily residing away from households broken down by sector and region is shown in Table 16.

3.8 Approximately 1 out of 5 households had one or more of their members temporarily residing away from their households.

Table 16: Households that had household members living away from the household for more than 6 months by sector and region

Section/ Region	Number of HH	Number of HH members	Population who were living away from HH	Attended school/ training	Employed	Other
Urban	36,500	131,400	57,800	32,200	19,100	6,500
Rural	64,600	245,500	116,200	88,800	15,500	11,900
Central	20,800	75,000	36,300	25,000	8,000	3,300
East	15,400	52,000	30,000	21,800	5,400	2,800
West	24,700	106,600	40,200	28,700	5,900	5,600
Khangai	31,600	113,200	55,800	42,200	8,100	5,500
Ulaanbaatar	8,600	30,100	11,700	3,300	7,200	1,200
Mongolia	101,100	376,900	174,000	121,000	34,600	18,400

The inclusion or exclusion of persons who were treated by households as members but who had not resided in the households for durations that exceeded 6 months which amounts to about 7% of the total population have a bearing on the geographical distribution of the population and

average household size. The number of persons who were studying in educational and training institutions residing outside their households was estimated at 121,000. And a further 34,600 had been at work residing outside their own households. The survey did not collect information in respect of persons who had resided away from their households for periods exceeding 6 months. Thus, the tables presented in this report are based on the enumerated population that had excluded the persons living in institutional living quarters as well as the population that had resided temporarily away from the households for periods exceeding 6 months. This lowering of the magnitude of the estimated population should be noted in analyzing the survey data. The breakdown of the enumerated population by sector and region is given in Table 17.

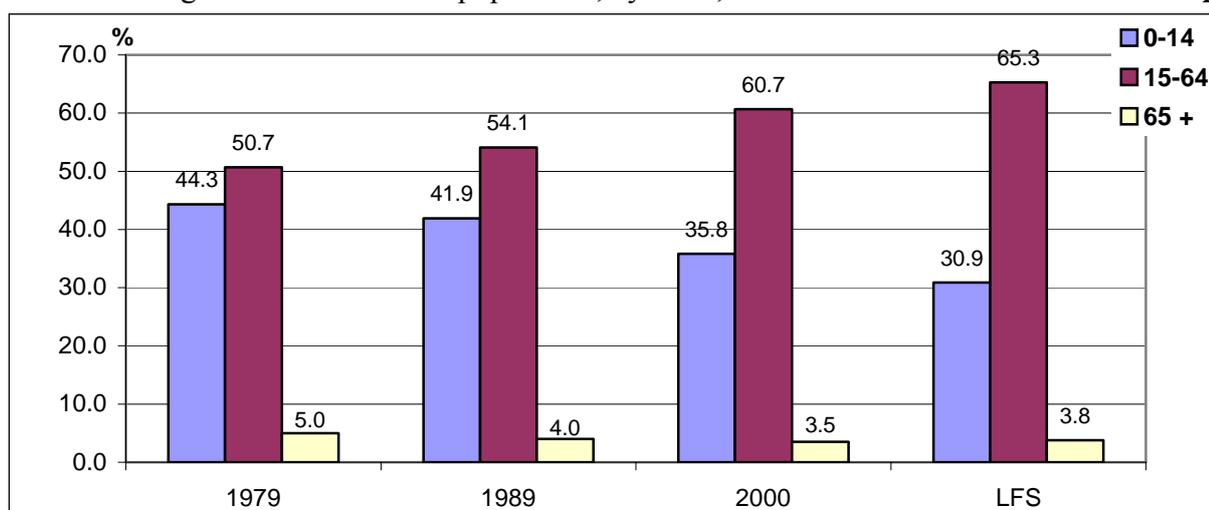
Table 17: Distribution of population enumerated in households by sector and region

Sector/Region	Number of Households		Average Household Size	Both Sexes		Maies	Females
	Number	%		Number	%	%	%
Urban	311,000	54.7	3.9	1,198,300	100,0	48.9	51.1
Rural	257,800	45.3	4.0	1,030,500	100,0	50.5	49.5
Central	114,700	20.2	3.9	445,300	100,0	49.6	50.4
East	48,500	8.5	3.6	173,000	100,0	50.8	49.2
West	97,900	17.2	4.3	425,500	100,0	50.2	49.8
Khangai	138,900	24.4	3.9	541,800	100,0	49.9	50.1
Ulaanbaatar	168,800	29.7	3.8	643,200	100,0	48.7	51.3
Mongolia	568,800	100.0	3.9	2,228,800	100,0	49.6	50.4

Age-Sex Distribution

3.9 The age-sex distribution of the population is shown in Table 18. The percentage of infants and children in the age group 0-14 years was estimated at 30.9% comprising 32.1% male and 29.8% female children. The age distribution of the population by the last three population censuses and LFS is shown in Graph 1. As seen, the major change over the last thirty years has been the stable growth of proportion of working age population of 15-64 years while the decline in the proportion of infants and children of 0-14 years.

Age distribution of the population, by 1979, 1989 and 2000 PHC and LFS **Graph 1**



The survey had reported the working age population between 15 - 64 years as 65.3% of the total population. As per Table 18, the sex ratio is less than 100 beyond the age group of 20-

24(excluding the age group of 60-64). The similar trend was observed in 2000 Population and Housing Census.

Table 18: Distribution of the population by age and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
00 – 04	182,700	8.2	94,100	8.5	88,600	7.9	106.2
05 – 09	212,100	9.5	109,200	9.9	102,900	9.2	106.1
10 – 14	294,800	13.2	152,000	13.7	142,800	12.7	106.4
15 – 19	265,300	11.9	134,700	12.2	130,600	11.6	103.1
20 – 24	191,500	8.6	96,000	8.7	95,500	8.5	100.5
25 – 29	178,500	8.0	87,000	7.9	91,500	8.1	95.1
30 – 34	175,200	7.9	84,100	7.6	91,100	8.1	92.3
35 – 39	171,000	7.8	79,700	7.2	91,300	8.2	87.3
40 – 44	161,600	7.2	76,800	6.9	84,800	7.6	90.6
45 – 49	116,000	5.2	57,000	5.2	59,000	5.2	96.6
50 – 54	76,600	3.4	35,900	3.2	40,700	3.7	88.2
55 – 59	58,400	2.6	27,800	2.5	30,600	2.7	90.8
60- 64	59,700	2.7	31,700	2.9	28,000	2.5	113.2
65-69	34,200	1.5	16,400	1.5	17,800	1.6	92.1
70+	51,200	2.3	23,700	2.1	27,500	2.4	86.2
All age groups	2,228,800	100.0	1,106,100	100.0	1,122,700	100.0	98.5

Dependency Ratio

3.10 Dependency ratio is an index that summarizes the age distribution. The dependency ratio, which is defined as the total of the population aged below 15 years and the population aged 65 years and over taken together as a percentage of population aged 15-64 years, is 53.3% for Mongolia. The dependency ratio for urban and rural sectors and for the regions presented in Table 19 shows that this ratio was lowest in Ulaanbaatar at around 44% and highest in the Western Region where it reaches 66.0%. This ratio shows that in the Western Region, for every 66 persons who are too young or too old to work, there are 100 persons in working age groups to support them. As stated earlier, the exclusion of the household population who had been away from home for periods exceeding 6 months had excluded 121,000 young persons who were engaged in education and training which lowered this ratio.

Table 19: Age dependency ratio by sector and region

Dependency Ratio	Mongolia	Urban	Rural	Central	East	West	Khangai	UB
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Youth Dependency (for 0-14 years)	47.4	42.5	53.6	48.0	45.8	60.0	50.9	37.6
Old Age Dependency (for 65+yrs)	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	8.0	6.0	4.6	6.2
Total Dependency	53.3	48.4	59.5	54.0	53.8	66.0	55.5	43.8

Marital Status

3.11 The question on marital status elicited information to classify persons aged 15 years and over to 6 marital status categories of married, never married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed. Of the population 15 years and over in Mongolia, 56.2% were married 33.3% were

never-married and 6.7% were widowed. If marital status is correctly reported, then the number of married males should be nearly equal to the number of married females allowing for some short-term separations. This check revealed that the numbers of married males and females were nearly equal in urban, rural and both sectors confirming that the data on this question has been accurately captured through the survey. The Census of Population 2000 had reported that the percentage of married males and females were 58.5% and 57.1% respectively which are close to the values reported through the survey given in Table 20.

Table 20: Percentage distribution of the population by marital status, sector and sex

Marital Status	Mongolia			Urban		Rural	
	Both	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	33.3	36.3	30.4	36.7	31.3	35.9	29.3
Married	56.2	57.4	55.2	55.5	51.8	59.6	59.6
Living together	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5
Separated	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.4
Divorced	2.2	1.3	2.9	1.9	4.0	0.7	1.5
Widowed	6.7	3.6	9.6	4.0	10.2	3.2	8.7
All statuses (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Number)	1,539,200	750,800	788,400	408,600	446,500	342,200	341,900
Number Married	865,600	430,700	434,900	226,600	231,100	204,100	203800

Household Composition

3.12 The distribution of households by household size, sector and region is shown in Table 21. The distribution of household size reported through the survey had been lowered by the exclusion of household members who had temporarily absented themselves from the households for different reasons. There were 6.5% one-person households in Mongolia. The percentage of households with 8 or more members is estimated as 2.8% for the country as a whole while this percentage rises to 4 % in the Western Region which had reported the highest average household size of 4.3. The survey shows that large households with 6 or more members had amounted to less than 1 out of 6 households. (Inclusion of household members who were absent for periods exceeding 6 months increases the regional variation in household size from 3.9 in Ulaanbaatar to 4.8 in the Western Region (see Table 15). Regional variation in household size is not very marked ranging from 3.9 in Ulaanbaatar to 4.8 in the Western Region.)

Table 21: Percentage distribution of households by household size

Number of Household Members	Mongolia	Urban	Rural	Central	East	West	Khangai	UB
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	6.5	6.8	6.2	6.5	8.5	4.2	6.8	7.2
2	13.8	13.9	13.7	15.1	18.2	10.6	12.6	14.6
3	21.4	22.5	20.2	21.5	24.3	17.8	21.2	22.9
4	25.4	25.6	25.2	24.8	24.0	22.8	27.6	26.0
5	17.2	17.0	17.1	17.0	14.0	20.7	17.6	15.4
6	8.5	7.9	9.3	7.9	6.2	13.5	7.6	7.5
7	4.4	3.8	5.0	4.1	3.1	6.2	4.2	3.9
8+	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.7	4.2	2.4	2.5
All sizes (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	568,800	311,000	257,800	114,700	48,500	97,900	138,900	168,800
Average household size excluding members temporarily absent	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.8

Female Headed Households

3.13 The survey has estimated the proportion of female-headed households as 16.4% of all households and this percentage declines to 11.9% in the rural sector. Table 22 presents the sectoral distribution of female-headed households classified by household size.

Table 22: Distribution of female headed households by household size

Number of Household Members	Female- headed Households		
	Both Sectors	Urban	Rural
	%	%	%
1	44.1	44.8	43.2
2	30.1	36.0	22.8
3	18.7	23.6	12.1
4	9.7	12.5	6.2
5	9.0	11.0	6.6
6	9.0	12.0	5.8
7	8.7	10.9	6.8
8+	7.9	14.5	2.0
All sizes of households (%)	16.4	20.2	11.9

Female-headed households had fewer household members. The percentage of female-headed households decreases with increase in household size from 44% of all households with a single member household to less than 1 out of 5 households with 3 household members. Of the households that had 3 members, about 1 in 4 four households in the urban sector and 1 in 8 households in the rural sector were headed by females. It is also observed that only 8% to 10% of households that had 4 or more members were female headed.

Education and Training

3.14 The survey compiled information on the educational attainment, current school attendance as well as on literacy of the population. The working age population aged 15 years and over classified by highest educational attainment is given in Table 23. A noteworthy feature of the educational profile of the population is the broad similarity in the educational attainments of males and females in both the urban and rural sectors. In fact the educational attainments of females are marginally higher than those of males in both sectors. Table 23 shows that 4.6% of males and 5.0% of females have had no schooling and a further 17.8% of males and 16.2% of females had only a primary education, thus one out of five persons of the working age population have had no schooling or only a primary education. In the rural sector these proportions are higher with nearly 8% having had no schooling and a further 25.0% 29% having had only a primary education. On the other hand the table also shows that 1 out of 8 persons were university graduates and as much as 20.0% of the urban population has had a degree or a post graduate education while this is less than 3% for the rural population. The sectoral breakdown of the population by educational attainment reflects the lower educational levels of the rural population.

Table 23: Percentage distribution of educational attainments of the population aged 15 years and over

Educational Attainment	Mongolia			Urban		Rural	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	4.8	4.6	5.0	2.0	2.6	7.8	8.1
Primary	16.9	17.8	16.2	8.7	9.1	28.6	25.3
Incomplete Secondary	27.7	30.4	25.1	23.4	18.0	38.8	34.3
Completed Secondary	24.3	22.9	25.7	31.1	31.7	13.1	17.8
Initial Tech/Voc	5.1	5.7	4.5	6.5	5.0	4.6	4.0
Tech/Voc/Dip	9.3	7.2	11.2	9.5	13.9	4.5	7.7
University Graduate	11.9	11.4	12.3	18.8	19.6	2.6	2.8
All Attainments	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,539,200	750,800	788,400	408,600	446,500	342,200
				408,600	446,500	342,200	341,900

Current School Attendance

3.15 The survey had estimated that 79.1% of the population aged 7-19 years comprising 76.7% males and 81.6% females were attending the formal school system. The delay in enrollment of children after reaching the minimum age for entry has depressed these enrollment rates presented in Table 24. A noteworthy feature that is observed in school attendance is the higher enrollment rates of girls over those of boys in both the urban and rural sectors. While the enrolment rates of boys and girls are similar in the first few years of schooling in the urban areas they begin to diverge when they reach 10 years. In the rural sector enrollment rates of girls are higher than that of males from the age of admission through secondary education. In fact the enrollment rates of teenage girls are significantly higher than those of teenage boys in the rural sector which is not usually the case in many developing countries.

Table 24: Current school enrolment rates of children aged 07-19 years by sector and sex

Age in completed years	Children Currently Attending School								
	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
7	39.4	38.2	40.7	51.3	48.2	54.5	29.5	30.1	28.9
8	81.0	80.2	81.8	88.5	89.3	87.7	73.8	71.4	76.2
9	94.8	94.2	95.5	97.9	99.4	96.3	91.7	89.0	94.6
10	96.8	95.7	97.7	98.7	98.5	98.8	94.6	92.6	96.6
11	95.8	95.2	96.3	97.9	97.5	98.5	92.8	92.2	93.4
12	94.9	93.0	97.2	98.7	98.2	99.3	90.0	85.9	94.6
13	92.1	90.8	93.5	97.0	97.1	97.0	85.2	82.2	88.7
14	90.3	87.9	92.7	96.6	96.2	97.0	81.4	76.9	86.4
15	86.9	83.8	89.8	95.7	94.9	96.5	76.1	70.4	81.6
16	78.3	74.4	82.4	91.9	90.5	93.4	59.7	53.0	66.9
17	70.5	65.4	75.8	87.2	83.2	91.2	50.5	43.8	57.3
18	47.8	43.5	52.2	67.1	62.7	71.4	25.2	22.1	28.5
19	41.3	37.1	46.2	61.2	58.3	64.3	15.6	10.6	21.5
Enrolment rate 07 -19 years	79.1	76.7	81.6	88.6	87.5	89.7	67.6	63.8	71.7
School enrolments No.	545,500	270,400	275,100	333,900	167,900	166,000	211,600	102,500	109,100
Total population	689,800	352,600	337,200	377,100	192,000	185,100	312,700	160,600	152,100

The male children dropping out of school to help in livestock farming activities in the rural areas and pressure to find work in a deteriorating unemployment situation among educated youth are said to be the causative factors that contributed to the enrollment patterns reflected in the data. In the urban areas, over 90% of boys and girls of 16 years continue schooling, but this rate is relatively lower in the rural sector confirming high dropping out of school in the late teens of both male and female children.

Literacy

3.16 For the purpose of the survey literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple message. A person is considered literate if he or she can both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. A person who is capable of reading only his own name or numbers or can read, but not write and vice versa is not considered literate. The adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of persons 15 years old and over who could read and write a simple message in any language from the total population 15 years old and over. Both males and females had the same literacy rate of 97%. A marginally higher literacy rate of 97.8% was reported in the Census of Population 2000. This slightly lower survey estimate reported in the survey could have resulted from the exclusion of literate persons who were temporarily residing away from home for periods exceeding 6 months for educational and employment purposes.

3.17 Table 25 shows that the literacy rates in the urban areas are about 3.5 percentage points higher than the literacy rate in the rural areas where it dips to 95% which rate itself is high. Table 26 shows that literacy rates are high among both male and female population with literacy rates exceeding 95% up to 64 year.

Table 25: Adult literacy rates by sector and region

Sector/Region	Both Sexes	Males	Females
	%	%	%
Urban	98.5	98.7	98.3
Rural	95.0	94.9	95.0
Central	97.1	96.9	97.3
East	95.1	95.5	94.7
West	94.7	94.8	94.6
Khangai	96.4	96.5	96.4
Ulaanbaatar	98.9	99.1	98.7
Mongolia	96.9	97.0	96.9

Table 26: Adult literacy rates by age and sector

Age Group	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
15 – 24	97.3	96.8	97.8	99.3	99.2	99.4	94.8	93.9	95.9
25 – 34	99.0	98.7	99.2	99.6	99.5	99.7	98.2	97.9	98.6
35 – 44	98.9	98.7	99.1	99.5	99.4	99.6	98.0	97.7	98.2
45 – 54	98.3	98.6	98.1	99.4	99.5	99.2	97.0	97.4	96.6
55 – 64	95.3	96.4	94.3	97.7	98.4	96.9	92.1	93.7	90.4
65+	78.0	81.4	74.9	84.8	88.4	81.9	69.4	73.6	65.2
All age groups	96.9	97.0	96.9	98.5	98.7	98.3	95.0	94.9	95.0

Chapter 4

Current Activities

Current Activities of Household Members

4.1 The survey elicited information on both economic and non-economic activities of all household members aged 5 years and over during the short reference period of the last 7 days preceding the survey. Firstly, these questions were expected to provide useful information on the time spent on both economic and non-economic activities by the respondents in respect of a period which is current and when the tasks performed were still fresh in their minds. Secondly, they were expected to facilitate the respondent to make his or her choice of the labour force status objectively having considered the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities in the week immediately preceding the survey. Thirdly, this being the first labour force survey undertaken in the country adopting internationally used concepts and definitions on the measurement of employment and unemployment it was considered that the field staff would also be able to make well informed decisions having ascertained the type of activities engaged in by the respondents and assist them in making their choice of labour force status and also in obtaining responses to questions that follow on employment and unemployment. Fourthly, these questions were also considered useful to ascertain the employment condition objectively having considered whether the respondent had actually engaged in any work activity and spent time on such work, as the survey was due to commence in October covering the quarter October-December at the onset of a winter where employment in the rural sector was mainly in subsistence livestock farming activities, and where work intensity varies substantially over the seasons.

4.2 In all 13 current economic activities were identified including working for wage or salary, any business including trading activities, animal husbandry and farming activities, to that of engaging in specific services such as provision of private tuition. The total number of hours spent on all identified activities during the reference week that was the 7 days preceding the survey by each person was also ascertained. Table 27 presents information on work activities engaged by persons aged 5 years and over and 15 years and over during the reference period of 7 days. Some persons had engaged in more than one identified activity and most importantly it shows the profile of economic activities undertaken by the working population.

4.3 A total of 800,500 persons aged 15 years and over had engaged in the listed activities and of them 52.3% were males and 47.7% were females. Of the total number of persons that had engaged in any economic activity 297,900 (37.2%) had engaged in wage employment, of them 146,200 were males and 151,700 were females. As expected the animal husbandry, hunting and trapping work activity had engaged the highest number of persons estimated at 368,600 or 46.0 % of the total number that had engaged in any economic activity, comprising 198,800 males and 169,800 females. These two categories of wage employment and animal husbandry, hunting and trapping when taken together comprise as much as 83.2% of total employment.

4.4 A total of 79,100 had engaged themselves in assorted business activities including wholesale and retail trade, and provision of different types of business and personal services. Numerically more females had engaged in these business activities compared to the participation of males in them. Of the total number that engaged in economic activities transportation had provided work to 2.6% and a further 1.0% had engaged themselves in handicrafts.

Table 27: Number and percentage of persons who had engaged in any current economic activity during the reference week by sex and sector

Economic Activity	Mongolia (5 yrs and over)			Mongolia (15 yrs and over)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Wage job	298,000	146,300	151,700	297,900	146,200	151,700
Any business (other than those listed below)	80,700	35,100	45,500	79,100	34,000	45,100
Animal husbandry	400,100	218,200	181,900	368,600	198,800	169,800
Cropping activity	16,300	10,000	6,300	14,700	8,900	5,800
Forestry and logging	2,600	2,200	500	2,600	2,100	500
Transportation	20,800	19,300	1,500	20,800	19,300	1,500
Mining and quarrying	5,800	4,500	1,300	5,300	4,100	1,200
Food processing	2,800	1,300	1,500	2,800	1,300	1,500
Restaurant and hotel	5,200	1,800	3,400	5,000	1,700	3,300
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	6,700	5,400	1,300	6,700	5,400	1,300
Handicrafts	7,900	1,600	6,300	7,800	1,600	6,200
Construction and major repairs	6,400	4,700	1,700	6,400	4,700	1,700
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	1,100	600	500	1,100	600	500
Total number of persons who had engaged in any economic activity	835,600	441,000	394,600	800,500	419,000	381,500
Wage job	298,000	146,300	151,700	297,900	146,200	151,700
Self employed	537,600	294,700	242,900	502,600	272,900	229,800
Economic Activity	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wage job	35.7	33.2	38.4	37.2	34.9	39.8
Any business (other than those listed below)	9.7	8.0	11.5	9.9	8.1	11.8
Animal husbandry	47.9	49.5	46.1	46.0	47.4	44.5
Cropping activity	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.5
Forestry and logging	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
Transportation	2.5	4.4	0.4	2.6	4.6	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
Food processing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Restaurant and hotel	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.3
Handicrafts	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.6
Construction and major repairs	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total number of persons who had engaged in any economic activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage job	35.7	33.2	38.4	37.2	34.9	39.8
Self employed	64.3	66.8	61.6	62.8	65.1	60.2

Average Number of Hours Engaged in Economic Activities

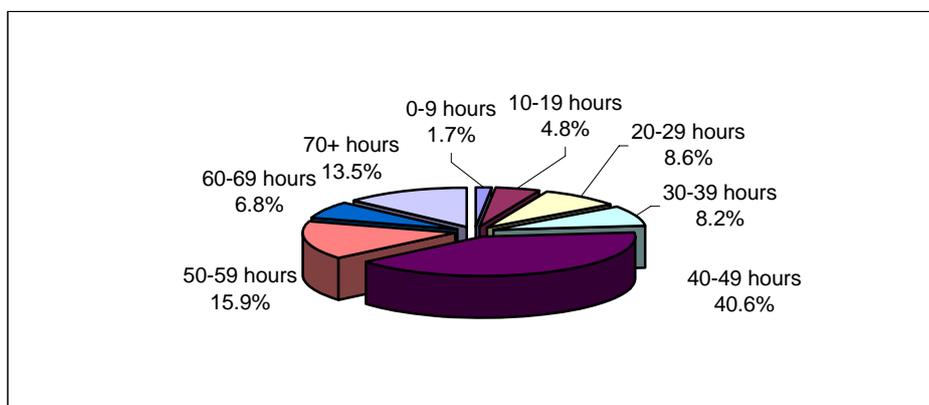
4.5 The average number of hours of work done by the population aged 5 years and over who had engaged themselves in economic activities during the reference week classified by age, sex and sector is presented in Table 28. The table shows that the population aged 15 years and over that had worked during the reference week had spent 45.7 hours on economic activities and this national average is made up of 48.9 hours and 42.3 hours of work by males and females during the reference week. The average number of hours of work done increases steadily from 16 hours by male children aged 05-09 years that had worked during the reference week to 51 hours by males aged 30-34 years and declines thereafter.

Table 28: Average number of hours the persons had engaged in current economic activities during the last 7 days by age, sector and sex

Age group	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both hours	Male hours	Female hours	Both hours	Male hours	Female hours	Both hours	Male hours	Female hours
05-09	14.8	16.0	12.9	16.2	12.5	21.4	14.7	16.2	12.6
10-14	25.4	27.5	21.6	17.4	17.8	16.2	26.6	29.1	22.1
15-17	37.6	40.9	32.6	34.5	34.8	34.0	38.0	41.7	32.4
18-19	45.0	48.5	39.8	50.5	51.9	48.5	43.6	47.6	37.8
20-24	44.8	48.6	40.2	48.1	49.1	46.8	43.2	48.3	37.1
25-29	46.2	50.1	42.0	47.3	49.1	45.3	45.5	50.8	39.7
30-34	47.8	51.1	44.3	47.9	48.7	47.1	47.7	53.2	41.6
35-39	47.4	50.2	44.7	47.7	48.6	46.7	47.2	52.2	42.2
40-44	46.2	48.9	43.7	46.8	48.1	45.7	45.5	49.9	41.1
45-49	45.6	49.0	42.2	46.2	47.5	45.0	44.9	50.6	39.3
50-54	45.1	47.4	42.5	46.6	47.3	45.8	43.6	47.6	38.8
55-59	43.7	46.7	37.9	45.3	46.6	42.8	42.4	46.8	34.4
60-64	43.1	46.7	36.8	42.4	45.2	37.2	43.4	47.6	36.5
65-69	43.1	45.3	39.5	42.7	43.8	39.2	43.2	46.1	39.5
70+	35.0	41.7	26.5	35.2	40.1	24.3	35.0	42.1	26.8
All age groups %	44.7	47.6	41.5	46.7	47.7	45.7	43.1	47.5	38.1
Number 5+	835,600	441,000	394,600	359,700	184,200	175,500	475,900	256,800	219,100
Aged 15+ %	45.7	48.9	42.3	47.0	48.1	45.8	44.7	49.5	39.3
Number 15+	800,500	419,000	381,500	356,600	182,000	174,600	443,900	237,000	206,900

The females in their youth and in the prime of their working lives had spent 6-7 hours less on work than their male counterparts. The males in the rural sector had reported that they work somewhat longer hours than employed males in the urban sector. The opposite is the pattern reflected in the data in respect of females. The longer hours of work that females had engaged in their economic activities were observed in urban areas when compared with their counterparts in rural areas.

Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over that had engaged in current economic activities, by number of hours spent



Current Non-Economic Activities

4.6 In order to ascertain the actual labour force status of the population and also on time-use, information was also ascertained on the non-economic activities (housekeeping activities) that persons had been engaged in and on the number of hours they had spent on them during the reference period of one week before the survey from all persons aged 5 years and over. Altogether 12 activities including cooking and serving of food to the household, cleaning utensils and house; washing clothes and laundering; minor household repairs; shopping for household; fetching water; fetching fuel or preparing firewood; looking after children and voluntary community services without pay were listed and the total number of hours spent on the identified activities was ascertained.

4.7 Although fetching or collecting water, fetching fuel or preparing firewood have been included as economic activities and counted as work under UN SNA, it was considered that these activities should be itemized separately and included as housekeeping activities under this survey. It was felt that very high proportions of the population would be spending time on these two activities and it would not be feasible to ascertain the requisite information through a single direct question on the item, to treat the reported activity as work. Therefore the questions were included under household activities and data were collected on the items so that the data user could make an appropriate decision depending on the scope of the study and analysis undertaken by the researcher.

Table 29: Number and percentage of persons of 5 years and above who had engaged in non-economic activities in the reference period of 7 days before the survey

Non-Economic Activity	Mongolia (5 yrs and over)			Mongolia (15 yrs and over)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Cooking/serving food for the household	1,399,000	516,200	882,800	1,091,300	377,400	713,900
Cleaning utensils/house	1,254,700	419,300	835,400	956,000	288,200	667,800
Washing clothes/laundry	1,022,700	322,400	700,300	872,600	265,000	607,600
Minor household repairs	296,700	244,800	51,900	280,300	232,500	47,800
Shopping for household	713,000	294,700	418,300	637,300	259,700	377,600
Knitting/sewing/mending	291,300	25,400	265,900	274,900	21,800	253,100
Fetching water/washing	818,800	496,400	322,400	611,400	373,600	237,800
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	823,100	502,500	320,600	641,100	392,800	248,300

Caring for the old/sick/infirmary	62,600	25,300	37,300	54,800	22,000	32,800
Looking after children	248,300	83,000	165,300	210,800	67,400	143,400
Caring for household pets	137,300	67,900	69,400	111,800	52,500	59,300
Voluntary/community services without pay	89,500	47,700	41,800	67,100	36,400	30,700
Total number of persons who participated in any non-economic activity	1,826,700	874,400	952,300	1,419,200	667,800	751,400
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cooking/serving food for the household	76.6	59.0	92.7	76.9	56.5	95.0
Cleaning utensils/house	68.7	48.0	87.7	67.4	43.2	88.9
Washing clothes/laundry	56.0	36.9	73.5	61.5	39.7	80.9
Minor household repairs	16.2	28.0	5.4	19.8	34.8	6.4
Shopping for household	39.0	33.7	43.9	44.9	38.9	50.3
Knitting/sewing/mending	15.9	2.9	27.9	19.4	3.3	33.7
Fetching water/washing	44.8	56.8	33.9	43.1	55.9	31.6
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	45.1	57.5	33.7	45.2	58.8	33.0
Caring for the old/sick/infirmary	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.4
Looking after children	13.6	9.5	17.4	14.9	10.1	19.1
Caring for household pets	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.9
Voluntary/community services without pay	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.5	4.1
Total number of persons who participated in any non-economic activity =100 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.8 A total of 1.827 million persons aged 5 years and over had engaged in these non-economic activities comprising 874,400 males and 952,300 females during the reference week before the survey. Out of an estimated population of 1.539 million persons aged 15 years and over, 1.419 million or 92% had engaged in these activities. The proportion engaged in an identified non-economic activity expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons engaged in any of the identified activities is shown by sex in Table 29.

4.9 During the reference week more persons of 15 years and over had engaged in cooking and serving food to the household than in any other activity and 713,900 (95%) females and 377,400 (56.5%) males, a total of 1.091 million persons or more than 3 out of 4 persons of both sexes had participated in these activities. Similarly cleaning utensils and the house were also activities that had required a high level of participation of both sexes of where 67.4% of the population aged 15 and over who attended to any non-economic activity had participated in during the reference week with 88.9% of females and 43.2% of males helping in these household tasks. A total of 611,400 persons had spent time in fetching water and 641,100 persons had engaged in fetching fuel and preparing firewood. According to these estimates 43.1% and 45.2% of the total population had spent time on these tasks. Table 29 also shows that more males had contributed to the household tasks of fetching water and fuel, and preparing firewood. Nearly 20% of females and 10% of males had spent time in looking after children. The proportion that had participated in voluntary community services without pay was small amounting to 4.7%.

Time Spent by Age Group

4.10 The average number of hours spent by persons aged 5 years and over in all current non-economic activities during the reference week broken down by age and sex is given in Table 30. The population of 15 years and over had spent 25 hours on average for non-economic activities. The average hours spent by males and females were 17.5 and 31.8 respectively.

4.11 The time spent on non-economic activities by persons aged 15 years and over expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons who had engaged in such activities is presented in Table 31. More than 1 out of 5 persons who had engaged in these household tasks had spent not more than 10 hours on these activities. Table 31 shows that 1 out of 4 persons had spent between 10 to 19 hours on household chores. The table also shows that nearly 20 percent of persons who had engaged in these household chores had spent more than 40 hours per week on these activities, while 37.8% of females in the rural sector had spent more than 40 hours per week on these chores.

Table 30: Average number of hours engaged in current non-economic activities during the last 7 days by age, sex and sector

Age group	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both hours	Male hours	Female hours	Both hours	Male hours	Female hours	Both hours	Male hours	Female hours
05-09	8.6	8.3	8.9	7.2	7.1	7.4	9.6	9.2	10.1
10-14	14.2	12.6	15.9	13.0	11.4	14.6	15.8	14.1	17.5
15-17	19.3	15.9	22.7	18.1	15.4	20.7	21.0	16.6	25.3
18-19	20.8	16.7	25.1	18.6	16.1	21.0	23.6	17.4	30.5
20-24	25.9	18.1	33.5	22.3	16.3	27.9	30.1	20.1	40.2
25-29	31.2	20.0	41.5	28.2	18.6	36.2	34.2	21.3	46.9
30-34	29.5	19.9	37.8	26.8	18.5	33.3	32.5	21.3	43.6
35-39	26.6	18.1	33.6	23.7	16.2	29.5	30.7	20.5	39.6
40-44	23.8	16.1	30.0	21.6	15.2	26.6	26.7	17.3	35.0
45-49	23.1	15.3	29.8	20.7	14.0	26.4	26.0	16.9	34.0
50-54	24.9	16.2	31.8	23.9	16.5	29.5	26.2	15.9	34.8
55-59	24.9	16.5	31.8	25.0	16.3	31.1	24.8	16.6	32.8
60-64	21.9	16.5	27.5	20.7	16.8	24.9	23.7	16.0	31.1
65-69	21.6	16.4	25.8	19.9	16.0	22.5	23.4	16.7	29.7
70+	18.0	14.5	20.6	17.6	13.8	20.1	18.7	15.4	21.4
All age groups %	22.2	15.9	27.9	20.2	14.9	24.9	24.5	17.1	31.7
Number 5+	1,826,700	874,400	952,300	996,300	466,000	530,300	830,400	408,400	422,000
Aged 15+ %	25.0	17.5	31.8	22.6	16.3	27.9	28.0	18.7	36.7
No. Aged 15+	1,419,200	667,800	751,400	782,500	357,700	424,800	636,700	310,100	326,600

Table 31: Percentage of persons aged 15 years over who performed household duties grouped by number of hours spent, sex and sector

Hours Spent	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
0-9	22.2	35.4	10.5	25.8	39.9	13.8	17.9	30.2	6.3

10-19	26.1	31.1	21.6	27.4	30.0	25.3	24.3	32.3	16.7
20-29	21.1	17.6	24.1	22.1	16.7	26.6	19.8	18.6	20.9
30-39	12.3	7.9	16.2	10.9	6.6	14.6	13.9	9.3	18.3
40-49	7.5	4.4	10.3	6.0	3.5	8.1	9.4	5.3	13.2
50-59	4.2	1.8	6.3	2.7	1.4	3.7	6.1	2.3	9.6
60-69	2.5	0.8	4.0	1.6	0.6	2.5	3.6	1.0	6.0
70+	4.2	1.1	6.9	3.5	1.2	5.4	5.1	0.9	9.0
All age groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,419,200	667,800	751,400	782,500	357,700	424,800	636,700	310,100	326,600

Fetching Water and Fuel for Household Use

4.12 As referred to already, fetching or collecting water and fetching fuel or preparing firewood have been included as economic activities and counted as work under UN SNA. Accordingly, the persons who engage in these tasks have to be accepted and recognized as performing economic activities and therefore as employed. This would lead to a reduction of the number of persons who would otherwise be classified as economically inactive or unemployed. In order to study the two activities of fetching water or firewood, two tables which provide breakdown of the number of persons who were engaged in these activities and their employment status as employed, unemployed or inactive, were extracted and they are presented in Table 32 and Table 33.

4.13 Table 32 shows that 300,400 persons in the age groups 5-17 years will have to be classified as employed when fetching water is treated as an economic activity. Of them only 48,900 are currently classified as active with 3000 of them as unemployed and 251,500 as inactive will have to be transferred to the employed category. This would distort the employment status of this population group. Table 32 also shows that 180,200 persons aged 15 years and over who were classified as inactive will be grouped as employed, which would inflate the number of employed, reducing the number of economically inactive by a similar number.

Table 32: Number of persons who fetched water for drinking purposes grouped by their employment status as employed, unemployed, inactive, age and sex

	Number of persons who fetched water	Active	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
<i>Population aged 5 years and over</i>					
Total	300,400	48,900	45,900	3,000	251,500
5-9	57,200	8,100	8,100	-	49,200
10-14	150,200	15,900	15,500	400	134,300
15-17	93,000	24,900	22,300	2,600	68,000
Male	176,300	31,100	29,200	1,900	145,200
5-9	33,900	5,000	5,000	-	28,900
10-14	88,900	10,600	10,400	200	78,300
15-17	53,500	15,500	13,800	1,700	38,000
Female	124,100	17,800	16,700	1,100	106,300
5-9	23,300	3,100	3,100	-	20,200
10-14	61,300	5,300	5,100	200	56,000

15-17	39,500	9,400	8,500	900	30,100
<i>Population aged 15 years and over</i>					
Total	611,400	431,200	368,100	63,100	180,200
15-17	93,000	24,900	22,300	2,600	68,100
18-24	137,700	93,700	76,100	17,600	44,000
25-34	170,000	149,600	128,400	21,200	20,400
35-44	105,600	95,200	80,700	14,500	10,400
45-54	52,500	44,700	38,800	5,900	7,800
55-64	34,400	18,000	16,800	1,200	16,400
65+	18,200	5,100	5,000	100	13,100
Male	373,600	273,300	233,100	40,200	100,300
15-17	53,500	15,500	13,800	1,700	38,000
18-24	83,100	57,600	46,900	10,700	25,500
25-34	103,800	94,100	80,900	13,200	9,700
35-44	67,200	61,100	51,700	9,400	6,100
45-54	32,100	28,800	24,500	4,300	3,300
55-64	22,300	12,600	11,800	800	9,700
65+	11,600	3,600	3,500	100	8,000
Female	237,800	157,900	134,900	23,000	79,900
15-17	39,500	9,400	8,500	900	30,100
18-24	54,600	36,100	29,100	7,000	18,500
25-34	66,200	55,500	47,500	8,000	10,700
35-44	38,400	34,100	29,000	5,100	4,300
45-54	20,400	15,900	14,300	1,600	4,500
55-64	12,100	5,300	4,900	400	6,800
65+	6,600	1,600	1,600	-	5,000

4.14 The number of persons of 5 years and above who spent time on fetching fuel and preparing firewood is estimated as 265,100. A breakdown of these persons by age and employment status as employed, unemployed and economically inactive are presented in Table 33. The comments made earlier with regard to fetching water apply hereto.

Table 33: Number of persons who fetched fuel and prepared firewood grouped by their employment status as employed, unemployed, inactive, age and sex

	Number of persons who fetched fuel	Active	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
<i>Population aged 5 years and over</i>					
Total	265,100	48,600	46,000	2,600	216,500
5-9	58,600	9,300	9,300	-	49,300
10-14	123,400	15,300	15,200	100	108,100
15-17	83,100	24,000	21,500	2,500	59,100
Male	160,600	31,400	29,700	1,700	129,200
5-9	34,200	5,900	5,900	-	28,300
10-14	75,500	9,900	9,900	-	65,600
15-17	50,900	15,600	13,900	1,700	35,300

Female	104,500	17,200	16,300	900	87,300
5-9	24,400	3,400	3,400	-	21,000
10-14	47,900	5,400	5,300	100	42,500
15-17	32,200	8,400	7,600	800	23,800

Population aged 15 years and over

Total	641,100	462,400	395,700	66,700	178,700
15-17	83,100	24,000	21,500	2,500	59,100
18-24	128,400	91,000	73,700	17,300	37,400
25-34	171,500	150,900	129,400	21,500	20,600
35-44	122,700	110,100	94,600	15,500	12,600
45-54	66,900	55,900	47,900	8,000	11,000
55-64	43,400	23,700	22,000	1,700	19,700
65+	25,100	6,800	6,600	200	18,300

Male	392,800	289,600	245,600	44,000	103,200
15-17	50,900	15,600	13,900	1,700	35,300
18-24	78,700	55,700	44,700	11,000	23,000
25-34	103,200	92,400	78,500	13,900	10,800
35-44	77,700	69,700	59,700	10,000	8,000
45-54	40,300	35,500	29,500	6,000	4,800
55-64	27,400	16,300	15,000	1,300	11,100
65+	14,600	4,400	4,300	100	10,200

Female	248,300	172,800	150,100	22,700	75,500
15-17	32,200	8,400	7,600	800	23,800
18-24	49,700	35,300	29,000	6,300	14,400
25-34	68,300	58,500	50,900	7,600	9,800
35-44	45,000	40,400	34,900	5,500	4,600
45-54	26,600	20,400	18,400	2,000	6,200
55-64	16,000	7,400	7,000	400	8,600
65+	10,500	2,400	2,300	100	8,100

Chapter 5

Labour Supply

Labour Supply

5.1 The economically active population was accepted as comprising all persons of either sex who furnished the supply of labour for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts (UN SNA) during a specified time reference period. According to the UN SNA the production of goods and services includes all production and processing of primary goods for the market for barter or for own consumption, production of all other goods and services for the market and in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, corresponding products for own consumption.

5.2 The currently economically active population or the labour force consisted of all persons who satisfied the requirements for inclusion among the employed or unemployed based on the employment or unemployment status during the short reference period of one week immediately preceding the survey. The definitions of employed and unemployed used in the survey are given in Annex 2. The population not currently active or persons not in the labour force comprised all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period because of engagement in household duties; attendance at educational institutions; retirement or old age or other such reasons.

Labour Supply Estimates

5.3 The total labour supply or the total economically active population of Mongolia measured under the current status with a short reference period of 1 week was estimated as 1,004,800. This economically active population consisted of 523,500 males (52.1 %) and 481,300 (47.9%) females. The relative shares of urban and rural sectors were 482,600 (48.0%) and 522,200 (52.0%) respectively. The economically active population or the labour force consisted of 862,500 employed and 142,300 unemployed. Although the labour law fixes the working ages at 16-59, an age cut off of 15 years was used in the extraction of tables on economic activity to comply with the international methodology and provide for comparability of estimates from other sources.

5.4 There are some estimates of the labour supply and the profile of the employed population canvassed through ad hoc surveys and the Census of Population 2000. The Census 2000 had estimated the total labour force at 944,000 comprising 779,100 employed and 164,900 unemployed. This estimate of the labour force had included the population that resided in institutional living quarters as well as those who had been absent from their households for periods in excess of 6 months before the Census. The census enumerated those persons who didn't work in the preceding week before the census and in search of work and couldn't find suitable work during the census time. The annual survey of employment conducted by the NSO, which collected data through the administrative reporting system, had estimated the work force at 926,500 in 2003. The unemployment estimate in the annual survey of employment is restricted to the number registered under the Employment Office and was enumerated as 33,300. The labour force or economically active population is 1112.5(926.5+186.0) when estimated by persons in search of work, unable to find suitable work and not in search of work all of whom are not registered with the employment registered with employment registered offices and the unemployed registered with these offices. Thus, the LFS data is not strictly comparable with the estimates of censuses and records due to the definitional and methodology differences.

**Table 34: Labour Force Status of the Population aged 15 years and over
by Sector and Sex**

Sector/ Current status	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<u>Mongolia</u>						
Currently active	1,004,800	65.3	523,500	69.7	481,300	61.1
Employed	862,500	56.0	448,900	59.8	413,600	52.5
Unemployed	142,300	9.2	74,600	9.9	67,700	8.6
Not Currently Active	534,400	34.7	227,400	30.3	307,000	38.9
Population 15+	1,539,200	100.0	750,900	100.0	788,300	100.0
<u>Urban</u>						
Currently active	482,600	56.4	247,800	60.6	234,800	52.6
Employed	392,300	45.9	199,900	48.9	192,400	43.1
Unemployed	90,300	10.6	47,900	11.7	42,400	9.5
Not Currently Active	372,500	43.6	160,900	39.4	211,600	47.4
Population 15+	855,100	100.0	408,700	100.0	446,400	100.0
<u>Rural</u>						
Currently active	522,200	76.3	275,700	80.6	246,500	72.1
Employed	470,200	68.7	249,000	72.8	221,200	64.7
Unemployed	52,000	7.6	26,700	7.8	25,300	7.4
Not Currently Active	161,900	23.7	66,500	19.4	95,400	27.9
Population 15+	684,100	100.0	342,200	100.0	341,900	100.0
<u>Mongolia</u>						
LFPR		65.3		69.7		61.1
Employment rate		85.8		85.8		85.9
Unemployment rate		14.2		14.2		14.1
<u>Urban</u>						
LFPR		56.4		60.6		52.6
Employment rate		81.3		80.7		81.9
Unemployment rate		18.7		19.3		18.1
<u>Rural</u>						
LFPR		76.3		80.6		72.1
Employment rate		90.0		90.3		89.7
Unemployment rate		10.0		9.7		10.3

Note 1 : LFPR= Labour force participation rate

The overall estimates derived from these sources along with the survey estimates are presented in Table 35. The LFS canvassed information on the labour force status of all persons aged 5 years and over, as the survey included a child activity module to canvass information on child labour topics.

Table 35: Labour force status of the population aged 15 years and over from recent statistical inquiries

Population Category	Labour Force Survey 2002-2003		Census of Population 2000	*Annual Employment Survey 2003
	Current Status	Usual Status		
Mongolia				
Population 15+	1,539.2	1,539.2	1,524.3	1,488.9
Economically Active	1,004.8	941.4	944.0	959.8
Employed	862.5	856.6	779.1	926.5
Unemployed	142.3	84.8	164.9	33.3
Economically Inactive	534.4	597.8	580.3	529.1
Rates				
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.3	61.2	61.9	64.5
Employment Rate	85.8	91.0	82.5	96.5
Unemployment Rate	14.2	9.0	17.5	3.5
Rates :1st Round				
Labour Force Participation Rate	66.6	62.9		
Employment Rate	82.0	87.4		
Unemployment Rate	18.0	12.6		
Rates: 2nd Round				
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.1	60.3		
Employment Rate	85.0	91.4		
Unemployment Rate	15.0	8.6		
Rates: 3th Round				
Labour Force Participation Rate	64.9	61.0		
Employment Rate	86.8	91.4		
Unemployment Rate	13.2	8.6		
Rates: 4th Round				
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.0	60.8		
Employment Rate	89.6	93.5		
Unemployment Rate	10.7	6.5		

* Note : Annual Employment Survey had used an age cut off of 16+ . This survey compiles data collected through the administrative reporting system. The unemployment number is restricted to the number registered under the Employment Office.

Labour Force Participation Rates

5.5 The economically active population or the labour force consisted of the employed and the unemployed. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as

$$LFPR = \frac{\text{Economically Active Population}}{\text{Working Age Population}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}}{\text{Working Age Population}} \times 100$$

and the age specific labour force participation rate is defined as

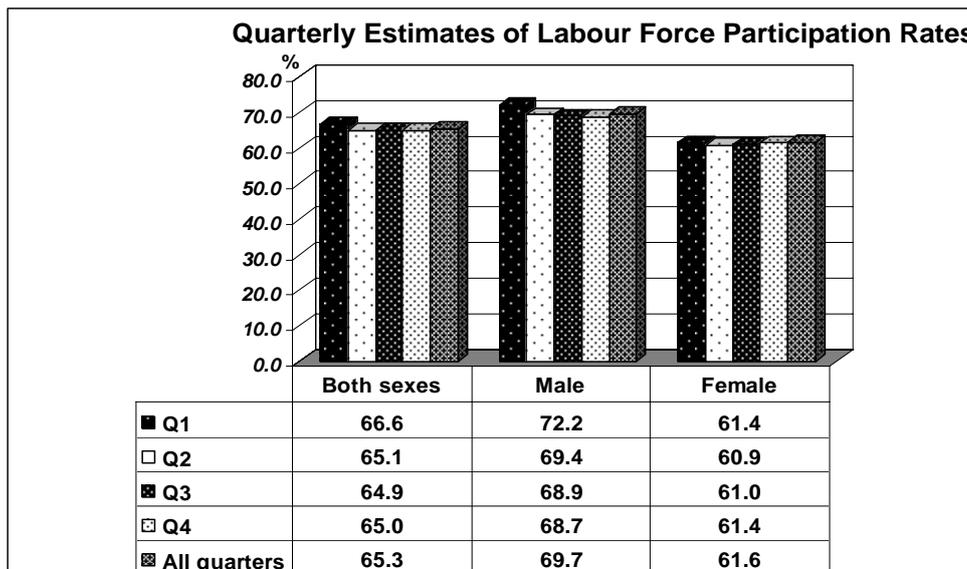
(Employed + Unemployed) in specified Age Group

$$\text{Age specific LFPR} = \frac{\text{Total population in specified Age Group}}{\text{Total population in specified Age Group}} \times 100$$

5.6 The labour force participation rates or the percentage of persons in the labour force for the population 15 years and over which amounted to 65.3% for the country as a whole was substantially higher in the rural sector at 76.3% which declines to 56.4% in urban areas. This high labour force participation in the rural areas was a result of high participation rates of both males and females that stood at 80.6% and 72.1% for males and females respectively mostly in agriculture. These overall rates in the urban sector were approximately 20 percentage points lower at 60.6% and 52.6 % respectively.

5.7 Table 35 also shows that the labour force participation rates from the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters had remained remarkably close to 65% except in the case of the 1st quarter which had reported a participation rate of 66.6%. This quarter had reported the highest unemployed population and the highest unemployment rate, too. The labour force participation rates for both sexes, males and females are depicted in Graph 3.

Graph 3



Age Specific Participation Rates

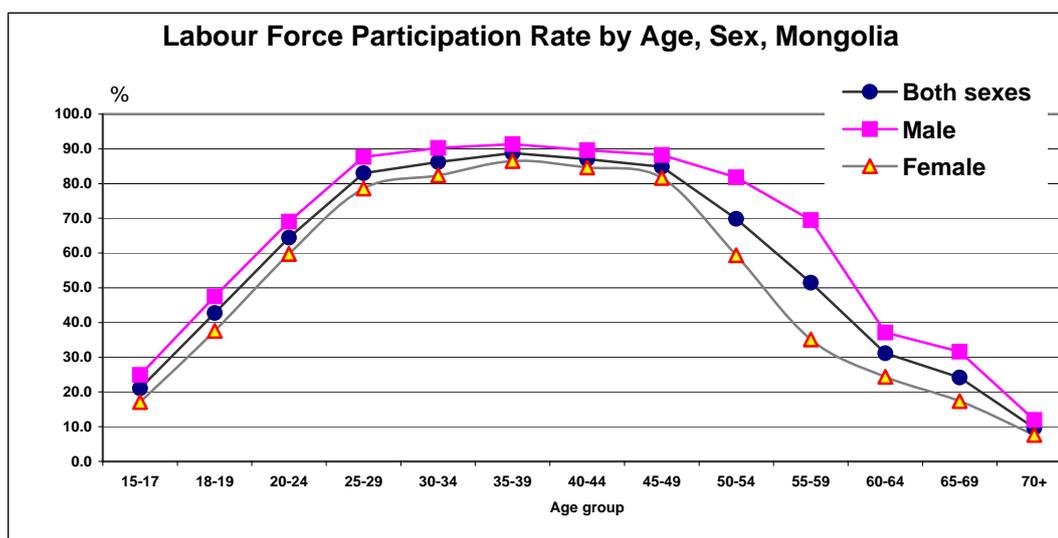
5.8 In order to study the variation in activity rates, the age specific labour force participation rates are usually prepared for 5 year age groups. Age specific labour force participation rates of both sexes, males and females for 5 year age groups between 05-70+ years by sex were prepared. Table 36 presents the participation rates for the age groups 15 years and over. The participation rates of both sexes for the country as a whole increases rapidly from 21% for the age group 15-17 years to 83% in the age group 25-29 years. The participation rates for both sexes remain between 80-90% for most of their working lives from 25-49 years which decline thereafter. The national level labour force participation rates remain high as a result of the high activity rates of females. The males have higher participation rates than that of females in all age groups. The activity rates of both males and females were higher in the rural sector when compared with those of the urban sector. The activity rates of

males are high in the rural sector reaching 90% in the ages of 25-49. Another noteworthy feature observed is the increase in the activity rates of females in the age 35-39 years when it reaches its maximum in both urban and rural sectors. This may be attributed to the fact that in their prime ages the females were engaged in education, household duties, child bearing and family responsibilities (See Graph 4, 5).

Table 36: Age Specific labour Force Participation Rates of Population aged 15 years and over

Age group	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
15-17	21.0	24.9	17.1	6.6	7.8	5.4	39.2	46.3	31.9
18-19	42.8	47.5	37.6	22.1	25.3	18.8	68.2	73.7	62.0
20-24	64.4	69.0	59.8	46.2	52.2	40.4	85.8	88.0	83.5
25-29	83.0	87.7	78.6	74.5	81.1	68.6	91.5	93.8	89.2
30-34	86.2	90.3	82.4	82.3	86.9	78.4	90.8	94.0	87.5
35-39	88.8	91.3	86.5	86.9	89.7	84.5	91.4	93.5	89.4
40-44	87.0	89.6	84.7	84.4	86.9	82.2	90.8	93.3	88.4
45-49	84.9	88.2	81.6	81.8	85.8	77.8	88.8	91.4	86.4
50-54	69.9	81.8	59.4	64.4	75.9	54.3	77.4	89.9	66.3
55-59	51.4	69.5	35.1	41.4	60.4	26.1	65.2	80.4	49.1
60-64	31.2	37.2	24.4	20.4	24.5	15.6	46.5	56.1	36.3
64-69	24.2	31.6	17.4	12.4	21.2	5.0	37.0	41.7	32.2
70 +	9.6	12.0	7.6	2.7	4.5	1.4	19.1	21.0	17.2
All age groups	65.3	69.7	61.1	56.4	60.6	52.6	76.3	80.6	72.1

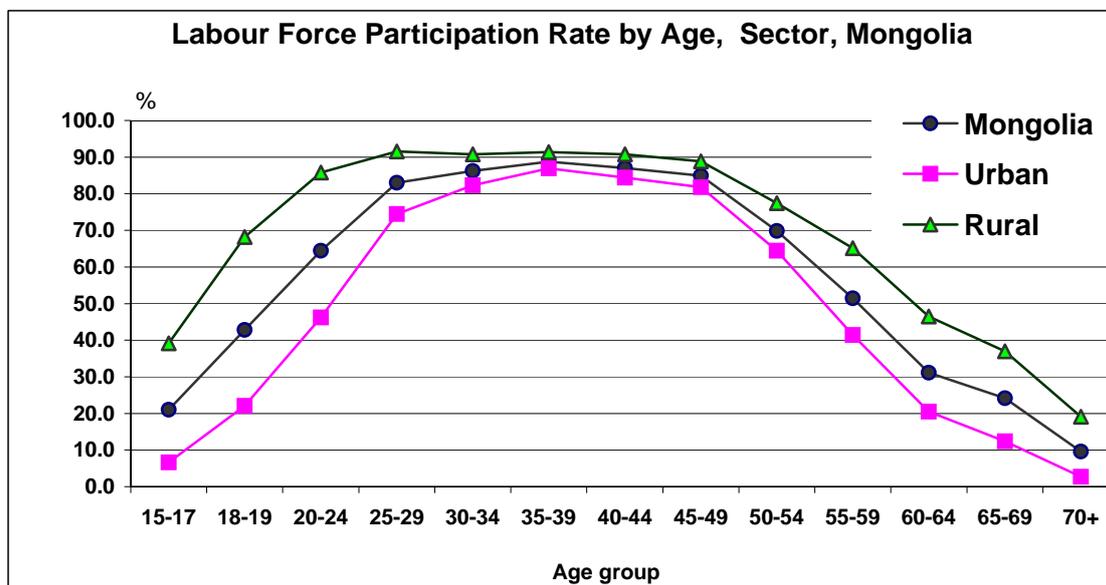
Graph 4



5.9 Age specific LFPR are presented in Graph 4. The chart shows that the overall activity rates are high with both male and female participation rates reaching 90% in the age groups 25 to 49 years. In this age range the age specific participation rates of females are high and are only a few percentage points lower than that of males.

5.10 The high overall participation rates for both males and females in the rural sector have raised the activity rates for the country as a whole. These high overall activity rates in the rural sector had lowered the currently inactive population to less than half that of the urban sector. Economic growth and improved access to education and training to rural children and growth of industrial and service sector employment would alter the labour force participation rates reported through this survey.

Graph 5



5.11 The labour force participation rates of children 5-17 years show that the activity rates were as high as 12.9-14.8% between 5-14 years among rural children with somewhat higher rates in male children in these age groups. In the case of male children activity rates rise up to 46.3% in the age group 15-17 years among rural children. In the urban areas however participation rates of both males and females remain below 3.0% in the age group 10-14 years, but rises to around 8% in children aged 15-17 years.

Table 37: Age specific labour force participation rates of children aged 5-17 years

Age group	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
5-9	7.2	8.3	6.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	12.9	14.8	10.9
10-14	7.4	9.2	5.6	1.8	2.5	1.1	14.8	18.1	11.4
15-17	21.0	24.9	17.1	6.6	7.8	5.4	39.2	46.3	32.0
5-17	10.8	12.8	8.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	20.0	23.6	16.2

Economically Inactive Population

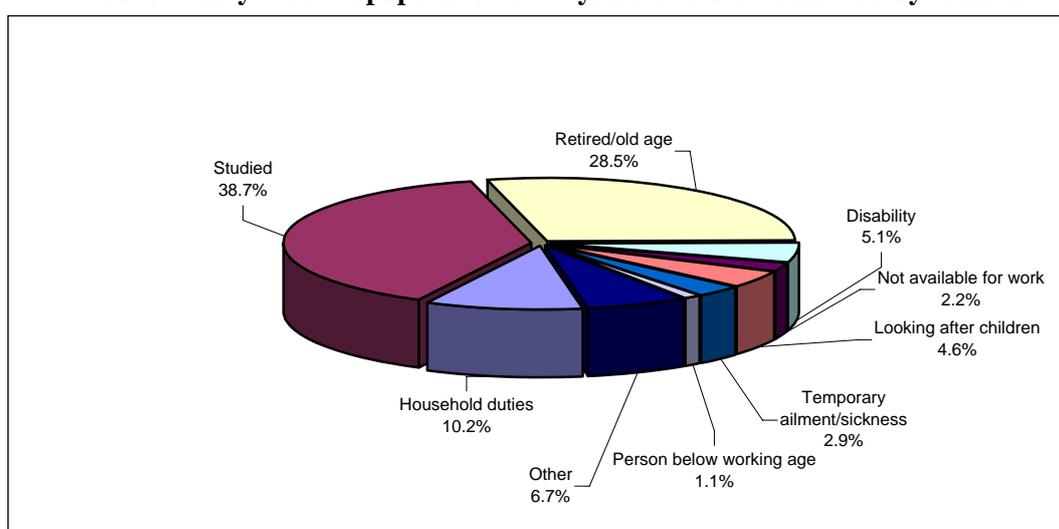
5.12 The population not currently active or persons not in the labour force consisted of all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the brief reference period of 1 week immediately before the survey and therefore not currently active because of engagement in household duties, studies, retirement or old age or other such reasons. Thus, persons who did not engage at least for one hour in any economic activity during the reference week nor had a job

from which they were temporarily absent and also who were not available for work were treated as currently economically inactive.

5.13 The survey disclosed that 534,400 persons comprising 227,400 males and 307,000 females had been currently inactive. The majority of the currently inactive numbering 372,500 persons were in the urban sector, while the number currently inactive was substantially lower at 161,900 in the rural sector. The higher labour force participation rates in the rural sector had lowered the currently inactive population. In order to classify the currently inactive population by reason the survey had used the reasons for economic inactivity as household duties; studies; retirement/old age; disability; not available for work; looking after children; temporary ailment/sickness; persons below working age; and other reasons.

Graph 6

Economically inactive population of 15 years and over classified by reasons



5.14 The economically inactive population classified by main reason for inactivity shows that, 42.3% of males and 36.0% of females were inactive as they were engaged in education and training activities; 26.0% of males and 30.4% of females were inactive, because of retirement and old age; and 7.1% of males and 12.4% of females because of household duties.

Table 38: Reasons for being not economically active by sex and by sector of the population aged 15 years and over

Reason for being Not Economically active	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Household duties	10.2	7.1	12.4	8.8	5.6	11.3	13.2	10.7	15.0
Studied	38.7	42.3	36.0	42.5	46.4	39.5	30.0	32.3	28.3
Retired/old age	28.5	26.0	30.4	26.9	24.4	28.8	32.2	29.8	33.9
Disability	5.1	6.4	4.0	4.7	6.2	3.6	5.8	7.0	4.9
Not available for work	2.2	3.3	1.4	2.4	3.8	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.5
Looking after children	4.6	0.5	7.6	5.0	0.5	8.4	3.6	0.3	5.9
Temporary ailment/sickness	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.7
Person below working age	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.7
Other	6.7	9.6	4.8	6.0	8.4	4.2	8.7	12.8	6.1

All reasons (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	534,400	227,400	307,000	372,500	160,900	211,600	161,900	66,500	95,400

While education and training was given as the main reason by 42.5% of the economically inactive population in the urban sector, retirement/old age was cited as the main reason by 32.2% of the economically inactive population in the rural sector. As much as 46.4% of the economically inactive males in the urban sector had reported that their participation in studies as the main reason for being economically inactive. Table 38 shows that 20.9% of females in the rural sector were economically inactive as they were engaged in household duties and in looking after children. Hence, the main reasons for inactivity being studies and old age, a tabulation classifying economically inactive by age should reveal the dependence of inactivity on these two reasons.

Chapter 6

Currently Employed Population

Employment

6.1 LFS concentrated on compiling detailed information on the employment condition of the Mongolian population. The survey utilized questions to screen respondents to ascertain information on the type of economic activities persons had engaged in during the reference week. Information was canvassed on the total duration for which the respondents had worked in one or more of the listed activities in which the person had engaged in during the reference week. This information along with information as to whether the person had a job or business even though the person did not work during the reference period because of temporary illness, injury, vacation or other leave of absence, bad weather, strike, labour dispute or other reason was used to determine the current economic activity status of the person. If the person had engaged in any of the listed activities at least one hour during the reference week or had a job or business from which the person was temporarily absent for any of the aforesaid reasons then, the person was considered as currently employed.

6.2 The total currently employed population of Mongolia was estimated as 897,100 including 34,600 persons who were temporarily absent from their households for periods exceeding 6 months before the survey. The Census of Population 2000 had enumerated the total employed population as 779,100. The tables presented here exclude the 34,600 persons who were absent from their households as detailed information on employment was not collected from them.

Table 39: Currently employed population by sector, region and sex

Sector/Region	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban	392,300	45.5	199,900	44.5	192,400	46.5
Rural	470,200	54.5	249,000	55.5	221,200	53.5
Central	167,300	19.4	86,600	19.3	80,700	19.5
East	68,200	7.9	36,400	8.1	31,800	7.7
West	175,700	20.4	93,200	20.8	82,500	19.9
Khangai	233,300	27.0	122,000	27.2	111,300	26.9
Ulaanbaatar	218,000	25.3	110,700	24.7	107,300	25.9
Mongolia	862,500	100.0	448,900	100.0	413,600	100.0

6.3 The geographic distribution of the employed population presented in Table 39 shows that about 45.5% of the employed population had resided in the urban sector. The employed population was unevenly distributed among the regions. More than one quarter of the employed population was from the capital city. The share of Khangai region was higher accounting for 27.0% of the total employed population while the share of the Eastern Region amounted to less than 8.0% of the employed population. Numerically the employed female population was nearly equal to the male employed population.

Quarterly Employment Estimates

6.4 The estimated employed population had increased from 822,300 in the 1st quarter (Table 40) to 906,000 in the 4th quarter by 83,700. The employed male population had increased by

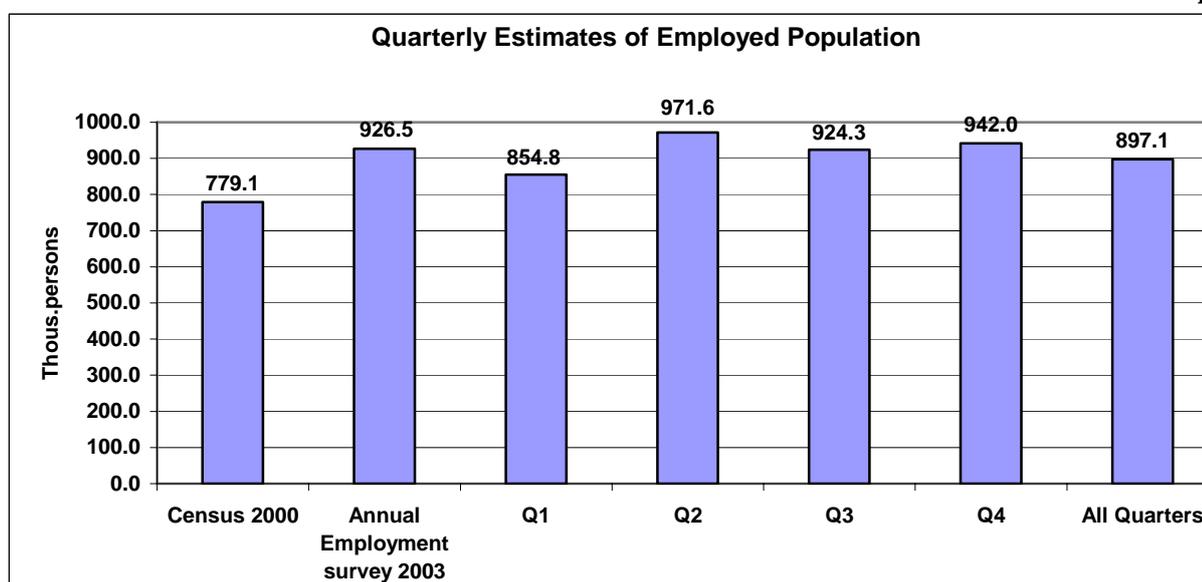
37,100 and employed females by 46,600. This increase had arisen mainly in the rural sector, where there were seasonal variations in the demand for labour both in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

Table 40: Currently employed population by sector, region and sex

Sector/Region	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Quarter 1	822,300	100.0	433,900	52.8	388,400	47.2
Quarter 2	838,700	100.0	435,000	51.9	403,700	48.1
Quarter 3	885,600	100.0	455,900	51.5	429,700	48.5
Quarter 4	906,000	100.0	471,000	52.0	435,000	48.0
Mongolia	862,500	100.0	448,900	100.0	413,600	100.0

These quarterly estimates of the employed population adjusted to include the employed persons who were temporarily absent from their households are illustrated in Graph 7.

Graph 7



Industrial Attachment

6.5 The industrial attachment of the currently employed population classified by major industry tabulation category is given in Table 41. Of the total employed population an estimated 402,700 persons or 46.7% comprising 216,500 males and 186,200 females had worked in the agriculture and livestock production category. The wholesale and retail trade sector had grown to become the 2nd largest sector providing employment to an estimated 98,100 or 11.4% of the total employed population. In terms of descending employment size, 7.3 % had worked in education, 5.9% in transport, storage and communication and 6.0% in public administration. The manufacturing sector was still small and it accounted to only 5.4% of employment opportunities in total employment. The survey had estimated the total employed population in the mining and quarrying sector at 23,300 persons.

Table 41: Currently employed population classified by main industry tabulation categories of main occupation

Industry Tabulation Category	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	%	%	%
A. Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	402,200	46.6	48.2	45.0
B. Fishing	500	0.1	0.1	0.1
C. Mining and Quarrying	23,300	2.7	3.8	1.5
D. Manufacturing	46,200	5.4	4.7	6.1
E. Electricity, Gas and Water supply	15,800	1.8	2.5	1.1
F. Construction	17,500	2.0	2.9	1.1
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade	98,100	11.4	9.6	13.3
H. Hotels and Restaurants	13,700	1.6	1.0	2.2
I. Transport, Storage and Communications	51,000	5.9	8.4	3.2
J. Financial Intermediation	6,300	0.7	0.7	0.8
K. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	10,100	1.2	1.4	1.0
L. Public Administration	52,100	6.0	7.8	4.2
M. Education	63,300	7.3	4.5	10.4
N. Health and Social Work	38,000	4.4	1.9	7.1
O. Other Community, Social Activities	22,300	2.6	2.4	2.7
P. Private Households with Employed Persons	900	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q. Extra-Territorial Organizations	1200	0.1	0.1	0.1
All Industry Tabulation Categories	862,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number		862,500	448,900	413,600

Main Occupation of Currently Employed Population

6.6 The currently employed population classified by major occupation group and sex is shown in Table 42. According to these estimates there were an estimated 33,300 legislators, senior officials and managers that amounted to 3.9% of the total employed population. What is most significant in the occupational distribution is the fact that 1 out of 8 of the employed persons were professionals which group was estimated at 103,300. The majority of professionals were females numbering 66,000. As expected the large majority of the employed population estimated at 392,000 (45.4%) were engaged in skilled agricultural activities including livestock production. The sectoral share of this sector was kept at this level by the participation of an estimated 181,000 women in these activities.

Table 42: Currently employed population classified by major occupation group of the main occupation

Major Occupation Group	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	%	%	%
1. Legislators, senior officials and managers	33,300	3.9	5.0	2.6
2. Professionals	103,300	12.0	8.2	16.1
3. Technicians and associate professionals	40,600	4.7	3.5	6.0
4. Clerks	17,600	2.0	1.1	3.1
5. Service workers	97,600	11.3	8.0	14.9
6. Skilled agricultural workers	392,000	45.4	47.0	43.8
7. Craft and related trade workers	68,200	7.9	9.9	5.7
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	56,400	6.5	11.6	1.1
9. Elementary occupations	51,200	5.9	5.3	6.6
10. Other	2,300	0.3	0.4	0.1
All major occupation groups	862,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number		862,500	448,900	413,600

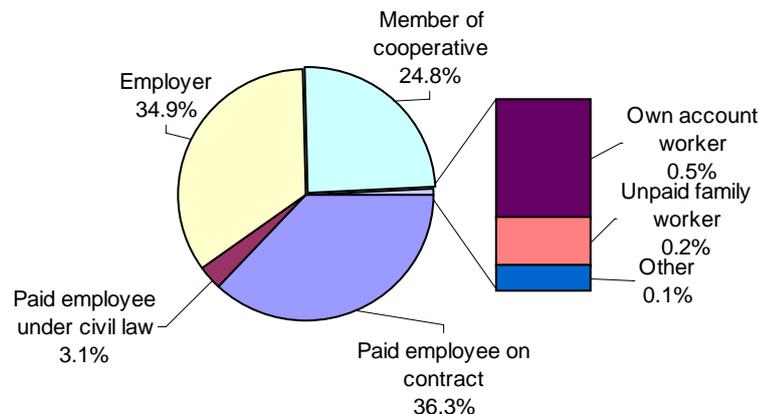
The service workers were estimated at 11.3% of the total employed population. In this sector, the majority of workers were females which number was estimated at 62,000. There were an estimated 68,200 craft and related trade workers, and a further 56,400 plant and machinery operators, when taken together these two major groups constituted 14.0% of the employed population.

Employment Status

6.7 Altogether 7 employment status categories were identified including 2 categories of paid employees namely, paid employee on contract and paid employees under civil law. Nearly 2 out of every 5 workers were from these two categories and when taken together numerically they amounted to 338000 employed persons comprising 165,800 male workers and 172,800 female employees (See Table 10 in Annex 1). As seen in Graph 8, of the total employed, only 3.1% were paid employees under civil law. More than one third of the work force was own account workers and a further 1 out of 4 employed were unpaid family workers and these two employment status categories accounted for nearly 60.0% of the total employed population. An estimated 131,900 or 31.0% of the employed females had been working as unpaid family workers. Another striking feature of the employment status distribution was the small proportion of employers that amounted to 0.5 percent. It is indicative of the low numerical magnitude and pattern of dispersal of small and medium scale businesses in the country.

Graph 8

Employment status of the currently employed population in their main occupation



Sector of Employment

6.8 The break down of employed population by sector of employment, region and urban and rural sector provided in Table 43 shows that 56.1% (484,000) were self-employed and about 10% had worked in limited liability companies. One out of 5 (170,000) had worked in government enterprises. In the urban sector, as many as 3 out of 10 employees worked for government enterprises and this proportion was low as 1 out of 10 employees in the rural sector. In the rural sector, 80% of the employed persons were self-employed. In Ulaanbaatar, nearly one third of the employed persons had worked in government enterprises while another 3 out of 10 employed persons had worked in limited liability companies.

Table 43: Currently employed population aged 15 years and over by sector of employment and region

Sector of employment cross	Mongolia		Sector/ Region						
	Number	%	Urban	Rural	Central	East	West	Hangai	UB
Private enterprise	33,100	3.8	2.9	4.6	5.7	1.5	1.3	7.6	1.2
Partnership	2,600	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6
Cooperative	4,500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3
Joint state and private company	39,000	4.5	8.6	1.2	5.7	3.9	1.5	2.5	8.4
Limited liability company	84,000	9.7	19.4	1.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.3	28.8
State industry	32,200	3.7	7.1	0.9	6.2	3.9	1.1	3.8	3.9
Government enterprise	170,000	19.7	30.5	10.7	18.3	18.3	14.2	14.6	31.2
Non-profit organization	13,100	1.5	3.0	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.3
Self-employed	484,000	56.1	27.4	80.0	55.6	67.9	78.1	68.1	22.3
Total (%)		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	862,500		392,300	470,200	167,300	68,300	175,600	233,300	218,000

Occupational Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector

6.9 The currently employed population grouped by industry tabulation categories cross-classified by occupation group is presented in Table 44. The composition of the industry sector in terms of the number employed in each major occupation group is given therein. According to the break down provided for the agriculture, hunting and forestry sector only 0.8% of professionals had worked in the sector although the sector is as large as 46.6% of total employment. The table also shows that more than 1 out of 4 senior officials and managers, 11.6% of professionals and 24.6% of technicians had worked in the public administration sector. More than 1 out of 3 professionals and 1 out of 8 technicians had worked in the education sector. The table is useful as an industry-occupation matrix which provides the current deployment or utilization pattern of manpower in industry tabulation categories.

Table 44: Population currently employed by main economic activity tabulation categories cross classified with major groups of primary occupations

	Total		Legislators	Professionals	Technicians	Clerks	Service workers	Sk. Agri. workers	Craft Trade. workers	Plant. Mach. Operator	Elementary
	Number	%									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	402,200	46.6	2	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.3	98.9	1.2	3.5	15.9
Fishing	500	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Mining, Quarrying	23,300	2.7	4.1	2.1	2	3.1	1.4	0.1	16	5.9	4.2
Manufacturing	46,200	5.4	10.1	3.6	3.3	7.2	2.2	0.2	40.6	5.5	5.5
Electricity, Gas, Water	15,800	1.8	2.6	2.4	1.8	5.2	0.2	0	8.7	4.6	3.6
Construction	17,500	2	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.4	0.5	0	14.4	3.3	2.3
Wholesale, Retail trade	98,100	11.4	19.4	4.2	8.7	8.8	61.7	0.5	5.4	4.6	25.6
Hotel, Restaurant, Transport, Communication	13,700	1.6	4.1	0.5	0	1.6	9.3	0	0.8	0.7	2.7
Financial	51,000	5.9	5.7	3.7	5.5	22.8	3.1	0	4	50.8	8.3
Renting, Business	6,300	0.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	5.1	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.6
Public Administration	10,100	1.2	2.6	3.6	4.2	3	0.7	0	1.4	1.2	1.6
Education	52,100	6	26.8	11.6	24.6	18.1	6.6	0.1	3	8.3	8.3
	63,300	7.3	7.3	37.9	15.9	10.7	4.7	0	1.5	4.2	10.2

Health, Social Work	38,000	4.4	2.2	18	23.5	3.4	3.2	0	1	4.3	4.1
Other Community	22,300	2.6	7.6	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.3	0	1.9	2.5	5.9
Private Households	900	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.5	0	0	0.1	0.5
Extra territorial organizations	1,200	0.1	0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2
Total	(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	862,500	33,300	103,300	40,600	17,600	97,600	392,000	68,200	56,400	53,500	

Secondary employment

6.10 The survey also collected information on persons who were engaged in a secondary occupation in addition to their primary occupation. The total number of persons who were engaged in such secondary occupations was estimated as 23,900. Thus only a small percentage of 3.0% of the employed population had worked in a secondary occupation. This is consistent with the rather long hours that the working population had worked in their primary jobs. Highly seasonal weather conditions with severe winters could have had a bearing on the labour demand under the current occupational profile and industrial structure that restricted work in a second job. One out of 2 persons who had a second job were those who had worked in service and skilled agricultural and animal husbandry occupations. About 2,200 persons had worked as professionals on a second job while a further 1,000 persons had worked in a second occupation which is grouped under legislators, senior officials and managers.

Table 45: Employed population classified by major occupation group of the secondary occupation

Major Occupation Group	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	%	%	%
1. Legislators, senior officials and managers	1,000	4.0	5.0	2.5
2. Professionals	2,200	9.4	7.9	11.7
3. Technicians and associate professionals	900	3.8	3.0	5.1
4. Clerks	300	1.3	1.2	1.4
5. Service workers	4,500	18.8	13.6	26.9
6. Skilled agricultural workers	7,200	30.1	29.7	30.7
7. Craft and related trade workers	3,800	15.7	16.5	14.5
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,700	11.5	17.5	2.0
9. Elementary Occupations	1,200	5.2	5.5	4.7
10. Other	100	0.2	0.0	0.6
All Major Occupation Groups	23,900	100.0	100.0	100.0

Underemployed Population

6.11 The resolution concerning statistics on the economically active population adopted at the ILO Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, had described that “underemployment exists when a person’s employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill (training and work experience). Two principal forms of underemployment may be distinguished: visible and invisible.”

6.12 Visible underemployment is primarily a statistical concept directly measurable by labour force and other surveys, reflecting an insufficiency in the volume of employment. Invisible underemployment is primarily an analytical concept reflecting a misallocation of labour resources or a fundamental imbalance between labour and other factors of production. “For

operational reasons, the statistical measurement of underemployment may be limited to visible underemployment”

6.13 According to the ILO definition of visible underemployment, persons visibly underemployed comprise all persons in paid or self employment, whether at work or not at work, involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who were seeking or were available for additional work during the reference period.

6.14 In the measurement of visible underemployment there are two elements viz

- the number of persons visibly underemployed and
- the quantum of visible underemployment.

6.15 In order to obtain a comprehensive picture on the employment condition of the population, the survey collected information from the currently employed population on their availability for more work. This information was elicited from all persons aged 5 years and over who were currently employed. In order to estimate visible underemployment it is necessary to take account of the duration they had engaged themselves in work during the reference week include only those who had worked less than the minimum stipulated duration. Although the person may have sought additional work in spite of having worked long hours, such persons should not be included as the visible underemployed in any analysis as it would merely inflate the underemployed population. Their desire to seek additional work may have been guided by considerations such as, their low employment earnings in poorly remunerated low productivity tasks; and jobs where actual time spent on work is shorter than the duration accepted as working hours.

6.16 The survey had collected information on whether the respondents were available for more and if they had sought more work.

6.17 The employed population that reported that they were available for more work broken down by sex and sector is given in Table 46. The estimated total number of employed persons who were available for more work and accordingly underemployed based on the respondents own perceptions of their employment was estimated as 58,200 comprising 34,400 males and 23,800 females. Thus, the number who considered themselves to be underemployed was rather low. The proportions that sought additional work when related to the total number of employed amounted to only 7.7% and 5.8% in respect of both sexes, males and females. It should be noted that these estimates of underemployed are inclusive of those who had worked for more than say 40 hours in the reference week who may have been excluded if such a norm had been exceeded.

Table 46: Sectoral and regional distribution of the underemployed Population

Sector/Region	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban	20,800	35.7	11,800	34.3	9,000	37.9
Rural	37,400	64.3	22,600	65.7	14,800	62.1
Central	21,700	37.3	13,100	38.2	8,600	35.9
East	13,000	22.4	8,000	23.3	5,000	21.2
West	12,800	21.9	7,600	22.0	5,200	21.7
Khangai	3,300	5.7	1,900	5.6	1,400	5.9
Ulaanbaatar	7,400	12.7	3,800	10.9	3,600	15.3
Mongolia	58,200	100.0	34,400	100.0	23,800	100.0

6.18 Table 47 presents the employed population available for more work classified by employment status. It is observed that a total of 18,300 persons or 31.4% of the underemployed were paid employees on contract, employers and cooperative members. Further, the self-employed and the unpaid family workers when taken together accounted for more than 2 out of 3 of all employed that sought additional work.

Table 47: Underemployed classified by employment status of the employed population in their main occupation

Employment Status Category	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Number	%	%	%
1. Paid employee on contract	16,300	28.0	23.7	34.3
2. Paid employee under civil law	1,500	2.6	3.1	1.8
3. Employer	400	0.7	0.9	0.5
4. Member of cooperative	100	0.1	0.2	0.0
6. Own account worker	23,200	39.9	48.6	27.2
7. Unpaid family worker	16,600	28.6	23.5	36.0
8. Other	100	0.1	0.0	0.2
All Employment Status Categories	58,200	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.19 As stated earlier, employed persons who sought additional work despite the fact they had worked for more than 40 hours could be those in receipt of low employment incomes and persons attempting to work additional hours to enhance their incomes. In order to derive an estimate taking the duration of work of the underemployed in to account, those who have worked for more than 40 hours in the reference week will have to be excluded. The reasons for not seeking additional work, was sought from the employed population who were not available for more work. It enables the population working less than 40 hours to be sub-divided into two groups with those who sought additional work and those who did not seek additional work.

Chapter 7

Unemployed Population

7.1 The international standard definition for unemployment developed by ILO was based on 3 criteria, namely: without work; currently available for work; and seeking work. In developing countries where the labour markets are not fully organized and where there are discouraged workers, the seeking work criterion is often not applied. The unemployed for the purpose of the LFS was defined as persons who were in the labour force who did not work or had no job or business during the reference week, but were reported available, and actively looking for work. Also considered as unemployed were persons without a job or business who were reported as available for work, but were not looking for work because of their belief that no work was available or because of temporary illness/disability, bad weather, pending job application or waiting for job interview.

7.2 The unemployment rates disclosed in the LFS 2002-2003 cannot be strictly compared with the estimates derived from previous statistical surveys. The definitions used in LFS 2002-2003 for measuring employment and unemployment that conform to international standards recommended by ILO are not strictly comparable to those used in the earlier inquiries. For instance the Census of Population 2000 defined unemployed as “*persons who did not work during the past seven days were not temporarily absent from a job and were looking for work at the time of the census*”. Census of Population 2000 estimated the total unemployed population at 164,900. The definition used in this survey that was described earlier is less restrictive allowing the inclusion of even discouraged workers who were available for work but did not actively seek employment because they thought no work was available, than the definition adopted in the Census of Population. The annual employment survey and monthly records define work age and work capable people, available and in active search of work registered with employment registered offices as unemployed in accordance with Resolution jointly issued by the NSO Chairman and SWL Minister dated on October 2002. By the end of 2003 the unemployed registered with the employment offices is 33,300. This number is very restrictive to only registered unemployed.

Unemployed Population

7.3 In terms of the current activity status based on the reference period of last 7 days before the survey, the total number of currently unemployed was estimated as 142,300 comprising 74,600 males and 67,700 females. The unemployment rate was reported as 14.2% with 14.2% for males and 14.1% for females. The unemployment rates among males were marginally higher in the urban sector but they were lower than that of females in the rural sector.

Sectoral Distribution

7.4 The unemployed in the urban sector was higher with over 60% of the total unemployed population. The unemployment among males was even more concentrated in the urban sector with nearly 2 out of 3 unemployed being located within the sector. The regional distribution of unemployed is also skewed with more than 1 out of 4 unemployed being located in the Central Region while the Eastern Region had only about 10.8% of the total unemployed in the country. Ulaanbaatar had over 31,200 unemployed or 22.0% of total unemployed in the country. The male and female shares of unemployed in the regions have been close.

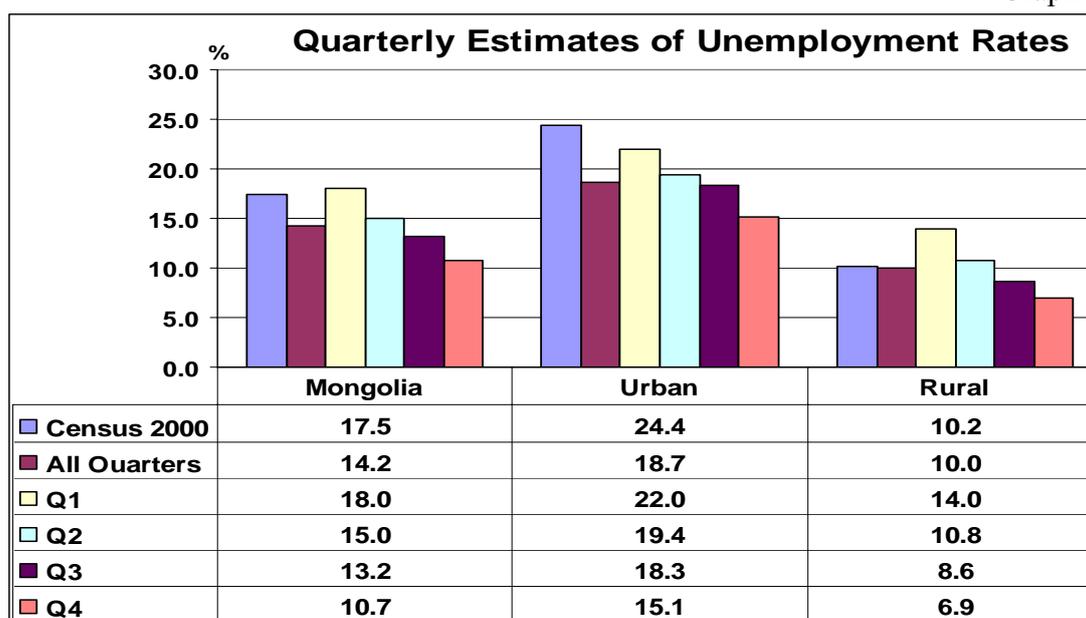
Table 48: Sectoral and Regional Distribution of the unemployed population by sex

Sector/Region	Unemployed Population						Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Male	Female
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	%
Urban	90,300	63.5	47,900	64.2	42,400	62.7	18.7	19.3	18.1
Rural	52,000	36.5	26,700	35.8	25,300	37.3	10.0	9.7	10.3
Region									
Central	37,300	26.2	20,700	27.8	16,600	24.5	18.2	19.3	17.1
East	15,400	10.8	8,100	10.8	7,300	10.8	18.4	18.2	18.6
West	21,200	14.9	10,500	14.0	10,700	15.9	10.8	10.1	11.5
Khangai	37,200	26.1	18,200	24.4	19,000	28.0	13.7	13.0	14.6
Ulaanbaatar	31,200	22.0	17,100	23.0	14,100	20.8	12.5	13.4	11.6
Mongolia	142,300	100.0	74,600	100.0	67,700	100.0	14.2	14.2	14.1

Unemployment Rates

7.5 The unemployment rate had declined from 18.0% in the 1st quarter to 15.0% in the 2nd quarter, then to 13.2% in the 3rd quarter and finally to 10.7% in the 4th quarter. The seasonal variations in the demand for labour had mainly contributed to the reported changes in the unemployment levels.

Graph 9



Graph 9 presents the changes in labour force indicators over the 4 quarters of the survey from October 2002 to September 2003. The unemployment rates for males and females by quarters have been close.

Table 49: The number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate by sectors, regions and sex

Region	Total	Male	Female
Unemployed person			
Total	142,300	74,600	67,700
Urban	90,300	47,900	42,400
Rural	52,000	26,700	25,300
Unemployment rate, %			
Total	14.2	14.2	14.1
Urban	18.7	19.3	18.1
Rural	10.0	9.7	10.3
1st quarter			
Total	18.0	17.8	18.2
Urban	22.0	23.1	20.7
Rural	14.0	12.6	15.6
2nd quarter			
Total	15.0	15.4	14.5
Urban	19.4	20.9	18.0
Rural	10.8	10.6	11.1
3rd quarter			
Total	13.2	13.5	12.9
Urban	18.3	18.4	18.2
Rural	8.6	9.1	8.1
4th quarter			
Total	10.7	10.4	10.9
Urban	15.1	14.8	15.4
Rural	6.9	6.8	7.0

Age Distribution of Unemployed

7.6 The distribution of unemployed by age, presented in Table 50 shows that 57.3% of the unemployed were in the age groups of 15-34 years. The percentage of unemployed in the age groups between 35-49 years had amounted to 35.9% of the unemployed population. As much as 18.4% of all unemployed both males and females were concentrated in the age group of 20-24 years. Number of unemployed declines thereafter and reaches 12,100 in the age group 45-49 years. Thus, it is seen that unemployment is a phenomenon that afflicts primarily persons in youth age groups particularly those who were new entrants to the workforce.

7.7 There is a broad similarity in the age distributions of unemployed males and females. The incidence of teenage unemployment was higher than other age groups. The unemployment rate of 13.1% reported for teenage females aged 15-17 years increases to 25.3% in respect of females aged 18-19 years. It declines to 21.2% for females aged 20-24 years. Unemployment rates of males increase steadily in the age groups between 15 years to 24 years and decline thereafter. Involuntary worklessness had affected males in working age groups and it is important to note that males in the age group 25-54 years had unemployment rates as high as 13% to 15.0%.

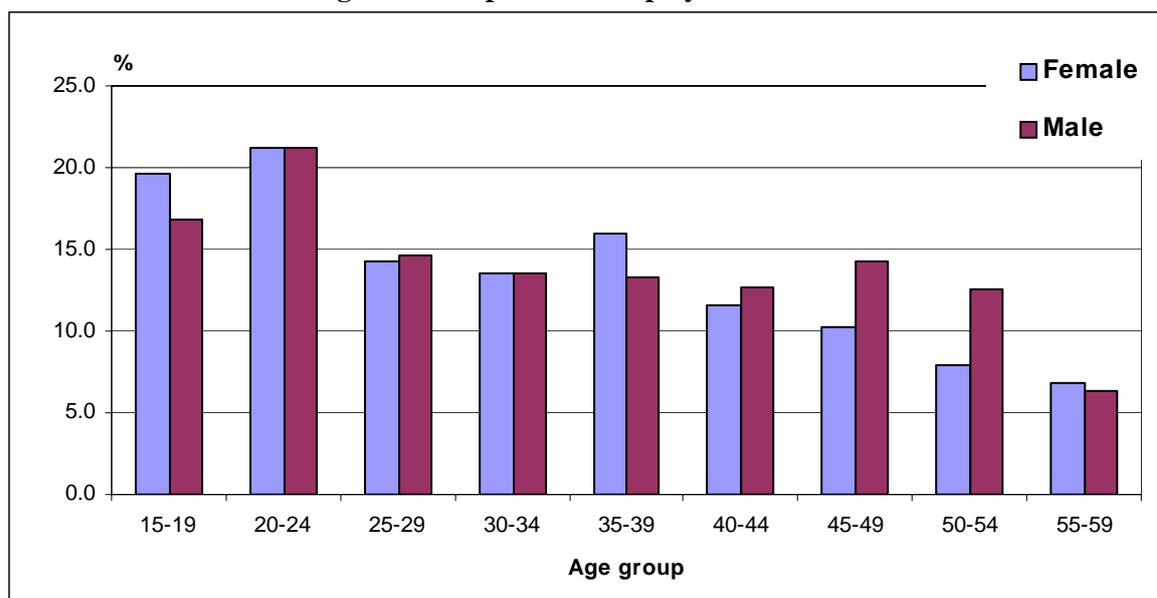
Table 50: Age Distribution of Unemployed

Age group	Both sexes		Male %	Female %
	Number	%		
15-17	4,400	3.1	3.3	2.8
18-19	9,300	6.6	6.8	6.3
20-24	26,200	18.4	18.8	17.9
25-29	21,400	15.0	15.0	15.1

30-34	20,400	14.3	13.8	15.0
35-39	22,300	15.7	13.0	18.7
40-44	17,000	12.0	11.7	12.3
45-49	12,100	8.5	9.6	7.3
50-54	5,600	3.9	4.9	2.8
55-59	2,000	1.4	1.6	1.1
60-64	1,200	0.9	1.2	0.6
65-69	300	0.2	0.2	0.1
70+	100	0.1	0.1	0.1
All age groups		100.0	100.0	100.0
%				
Number	142,300		74,600	67,700

Graph 10

Age and sex specific unemployment rates



Duration of Unemployment

7.8 Table 51 shows that the majority of unemployed persons both males and females had been unemployed only for brief periods with nearly 3 out of 5 unemployed persons having been unemployed for a short duration of less than 1 month. A further, 8.0% or 1 out of 12 unemployed have been seeking work for periods ranging from 1 month to 1 year. It is also seen that 1 in 3 unemployed persons had been unemployed for periods in excess of one year with more than 22.8% of the unemployed having been in a state of worklessness for periods in excess of 3 years. Thus it is seen that there is a hard core of unemployed numerically equivalent to 1 out of 5 unemployed who had failed to secure employment for durations longer than 3 years. There were no major differences in the unemployment duration of males and females. The proportion of males unemployed for periods in excess of 1 year are somewhat higher at 37.1% of total number of males unemployed, whereas in the case of females this percentage was lower at 32.9%.

Table 51: Duration of unemployment by sector and sex

Duration Unemployed	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %

<1 month	56.9	54.7	59.3	51.5	48.8	54.6	66.2	65.2	67.1
1-3 month	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
4-6 month	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
7-11 month	2.3	2.7	1.8	3.0	3.5	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.7
1-2 years	12.3	12.5	12.1	14.8	15.0	14.6	7.9	8.0	7.8
3+ years	22.8	24.6	20.8	24.7	27.2	21.9	19.4	19.9	18.9
All durations %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	142,300	74,600	67,700	90,300	47,900	42,400	52,000	26,700	25,300

Educational Level of the Unemployed

7.9 One in four unemployed persons have technical and vocational diploma level or over. Persons who had no education or only primary level education appear to accept any kind of work that is available and unemployment among them is rather low. Table 52 shows that about 17.7% of the unemployed were those with technical and vocational diploma level qualifications and with degrees from universities. It should be noted that 1 out of 12 unemployed males had a degree or a post graduate qualification and this percentage is higher among females rising to 10% of the total unemployed female population. At the other end of the spectrum, only 9% of the unemployed were those with no education or only a primary education. In the population aged 15 years and over the percentage of persons who had no education or only primary level education amounted to 21.7%, a percentage that is twice the proportion recorded in the unemployed population (see Table 23).

Table 52: Unemployed population by the highest grade/level successfully completed

Educational Level	Mongolia			Urban		Rural	
	Both %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
None	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.3	4.1	4.2
Primary	6.4	7.0	5.8	5.2	3.9	10.4	9.0
Incomplete secondary	33.5	38.3	28.1	34.0	22.5	46.3	37.6
Completed secondary	31.6	28.3	35.3	32.4	39.4	21.0	28.4
Initial technical/vocational diploma	8.2	9.0	7.3	9.3	6.8	8.3	8.1
Technical/vocational diploma	8.9	6.9	11.1	7.3	12.7	6.1	8.3
University graduate	8.8	7.7	10.0	9.8	13.4	3.8	4.4
All educational levels %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	142,300	74,600	67,700	47,900	42,400	26,700	25,300

Occupational Preferences

7.10 The occupational preferences of the unemployed are of special significance as they do not match with the occupational profile of the employed population shown in Table 53. Only 4.1% of the unemployed had opted for skilled agricultural and animal husbandry occupations. The occupational profile of the employed population given in Table 42 shows that a percentage as high as 45% had been working as skilled agricultural workers and therefore the opportunities that arise through the withdrawal of workers as a result of retirements and deaths would primarily

emerge in these occupational categories. The better educational attainments of the new entrants to the labour force had shifted the occupational aspirations out of skilled agricultural occupations and elementary occupations into work as service workers, craft and related trade workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers. Thus, it is seen that there is already a mismatch between the available opportunities and expectations of the new entrants to the labour force. About 9.2% or 1 out of 11 unemployed had expectations of finding employment in professional level occupations and this percentage among females was higher and rises to 13%. Nearly 19.3% of the unemployed have desires of securing work as service and sales workers and this proportion is higher among females where 1 out of 3 unemployed females seek such work. An examination of the occupational aspirations of the males shows that over 61.2% of the unemployed males have been aspiring to be craft and related trade workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, but in the current profile the share of these two occupational groups amounted to less than 14.4% of the total employed population (See Table 42). This means that apart from the opportunities that accrue through withdrawals from the labour force through retirements and deaths in these occupations, they will have to be supplemented by new opportunities to meet the demand in these occupations. Although the new entrants to the labour force have better educational attainments, 1 out of 5 females are still willing to accept elementary occupations where no skills are required.

Table 53: Percentage distribution of occupations desired by unemployed persons by major occupation group

Major Occupation Group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1,100	0.8	800	1.1	300	0.4
Professionals	13,100	9.2	4,300	5.8	8800	13.0
Technicians and associate professionals	5,500	3.9	2,500	3.3	3000	4.5
Clerks	3,900	2.7	1,200	1.5	2700	4.0
Service and shop and market sales workers	27,500	19.3	6,800	9.0	20700	30.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	5,900	4.1	3,500	4.7	2400	3.5
Craft and related trades workers	36,100	25.4	20,900	28.1	15200	22.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	26,400	18.6	24,700	33.2	1700	2.5
Elementary occupations	22,700	15.9	9,800	13.2	12900	19.0
Other	100	0.1	100	0.1	0	0.1
All Major Occupation Groups	142,300	100.0	74,600	100.0	67,700	100.0

Steps Taken to Find Work

7.11 The LFS also canvassed information from the unemployed on what steps they had taken to seek work during the 30 days preceding the survey. Of the total unemployed population of 142,300 only an estimated 62,600(44%) had reported that they had taken steps to seek work during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Table 54: Steps taken to find employment by unemployed persons

Steps taken to find Employment	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both %	Male %	Female %	Both %	Male %	Female %	Both %	Male %	Female %
Registered at Employment Office	11.8	11.8	11.9	9.5	9.1	10.0	17.6	18.7	16.4
Responded to job advertisements	22.4	21.9	23.0	29.8	28.7	31.4	3.6	3.8	3.5
Applied to prospective employers	8.2	7.3	9.2	5.2	4.6	5.9	15.7	14.8	16.7
Checked at farms, factories, work sites etc	23.0	23.2	22.7	22.6	23.1	22.0	23.9	23.5	24.3
Sought help from friends or relatives	30.3	31.1	29.3	28.7	29.7	27.5	34.4	34.9	33.7
Looked for land and property to set up business	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.8
Other	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6
All methods used %	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Number	62,600	34,500	28,100	44,800	25,100	19,700	17,800	9,400	8,400

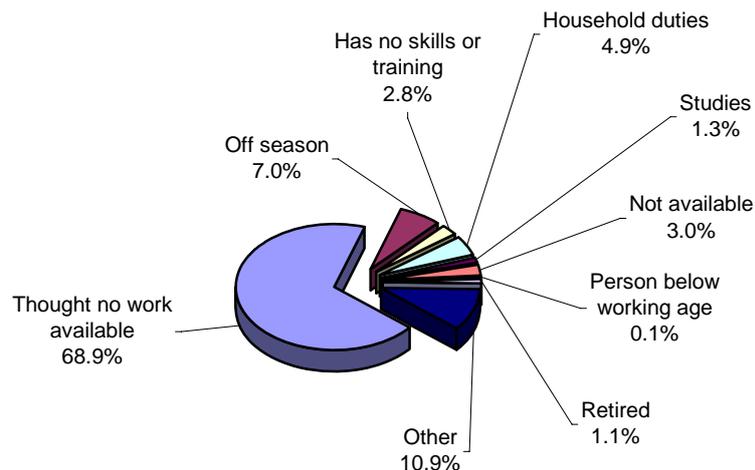
Table 54 shows that the main method resorted to find work had been to seek help from friends or relatives and 30.3% had used this method. The proportion amounting to 22.4% had responded to job advertisements and 23.0% checked at farms, factories, worksites, etc. in their search for work. Less than 1 out of 12 unemployed persons who had used any method to seek work, had registered at the Employment Offices to find work. While only 9.5% of the unemployed in the urban sector who used any method to seek work had registered themselves at Employment Offices, a relatively higher percentage amounting to 17.6% of rural unemployed had registered themselves in these Employment Offices.

Reasons for Not Seeking Work

7.12 The survey also collected information as to the main reason, which made them not to look for work during the 30 days preceding the survey. Of the total unemployed population as much as 55.9% of the unemployed had not been looking for work. Table 55 shows that the majority of those who did not look for work that amounted to 68.9% had not sought work as they thought that no work was available.

Graph 11

Main reasons for unemployed persons not seeking work during the last 30 days preceding the survey



In the rural sector this was the main reason given by more than 80.2% of the unemployed who did not look for work. In the urban sector despite the fact that there were Employment Registration Offices the same reason was given by 60.4% of the unemployed who did not look for work. The table also shows that there is a broad similarity in the perceptions of males and females on this issue. Nearly 7.0% of the persons had not looked for work because it was the off season, this percentage was higher at around 8.9% in urban areas whereas it was less than 4.6% in the rural sector. Household duties had been sighted as the main reason by 4.9% of those who did not look for work. This percentage was higher at 9.5% among females in the urban sector, whereas it was 4.0% among females in the rural sector.

Table 55: Main reasons for unemployed persons not seeking work during the 30 days preceding the survey by sector and sex

Steps taken to find Employment	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both %	Male %	Female %	Both %	Male %	Female %	Both %	Male %	Female %
Thought no work available	68.9	69.9	67.9	60.4	61.4	59.4	80.2	81.0	79.4
Off season	7.0	7.6	6.4	8.9	9.5	8.3	4.6	5.2	3.9
Has no skills or training	2.8	3.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.9	1.9	2.6	1.2
Household duties	4.9	2.7	7.2	6.7	3.8	9.5	2.6	1.3	4.0
Studies	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Not available	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.8	4.4	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.0
Person below working age	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Retired	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.9
Other	10.9	10.6	11.2	13.6	13.7	13.6	7.3	6.5	8.1
All methods used %	100.0								
Number	79,600	40,000	39,600	45,400	22,700	22,700	34,200	17,300	16,900

Chapter 8

Usual Activity

Introduction

8.1 In order to obtain a more complete picture of the labour supply and demand situation, the economic activity status of the population over a long reference period of 12 months based on the usually active population measurement concept recommended by the ILO was also adopted in the survey. Where agriculture, animal husbandry and informal sectors are large and where there is seasonality of employment the measurement of the activity status over a long reference period is particularly necessary to make an accurate assessment of the employment situation. According to the concept of usually active population used in conjunction with the reference period of the last 12 months, persons who had worked (employed) and or are available or are seeking work (unemployed) when taken together are more than 6 months then they are reckoned as economically active and if it is less than 6 months then the persons are treated as economically inactive. Usually active persons who had been employed for a longer period than the duration for which the person was unemployed in the last 12 months is accepted as employed, and if the person had worked less than the number of months he was unemployed is reckoned as unemployed.

8.2 There are certain distinguishing characteristics of usually economically active status. The measurements based on the usual status concept are for all practical purposes not affected by seasonality since it takes the entire one full year as the reference period. Whereas in the case of the current activity concept the employment and unemployment measures are affected by seasonality due to changes in the volume of economic activity in the different seasons. Another major difference arises due to the fact that some of the unemployed under the usually active concept include persons who had been unemployed for a longer duration though they may have worked and been employed sometime during the year. In the case of unemployed under the currently active concept, unemployed are persons who had not worked at all during the brief reference period used in the measurement. There is an important difference in the classification into economically active and economically inactive under the two concepts. Under the usually active concept first a decision is made as to whether the respondent was usually active or usually inactive considering the persons activities over the one year reference period. Only after the classification of the person as usually active or inactive, the person's status as employed or unemployed is decided upon taking the longer of the two durations of employment and unemployment status over the whole one year reference period as the activity status

8.3 The usually active population aged 15 years and over broken down by activity status is presented in Table 56 which shows that 941,500 persons comprising 492,200 males and 449,300 females were estimated as usually active. The usually active employed population was marginally lower at 856,600 than the estimated currently active population that was estimated as 862,500 by 5,900. The unemployed population under the usually active concept was estimated at 84,900 which is substantially lower than the current status estimate of 142,300. The lowering of the number unemployed under the usually active concept had raised the not usually active population to 597,800. Thus it is evident that as many as 63,400 persons who were classified as unemployed under the labour force concept had been transferred into the usually inactive and other categories under the usually active population concept. The usually active population

concept had not been used in any survey conducted previously in Mongolia and there are no estimates against which these survey estimates can be compared.

Table 56: Usually active population aged 15 years and over by sector and sex

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<u>Mongolia</u>						
Usually active	941,500	61.2	492,200	65.5	449,300	57.0
Employed	856,600	55.7	446,800	59.5	409,800	52.0
Unemployed	84,900	5.5	45,400	6.0	39,500	5.0
Not Currently Active	597,800	38.8	258,700	34.5	339,100	43.0
Population 15+	1,539,300	100.0	750,900	100.0	788,400	100.0
<u>Urban</u>						
Usually active	446,700	52.2	230,300	56.3	216,400	48.5
Employed	394,000	46.1	201,400	49.3	192,600	43.1
Unemployed	52,700	6.1	28,900	7.1	23,800	5.3
Not Currently Active	408,500	47.8	178,400	43.6	230,100	51.5
Population 15+	855,200	100.0	408,700	100.0	446,500	100.0
<u>Rural</u>						
Usually active	494,800	72.3	261,900	76.5	232,900	68.1
Employed	462,600	67.6	245,400	71.7	217,200	63.5
Unemployed	32,200	4.7	16,500	4.8	15,700	4.6
Not Currently Active	189,300	27.7	80,300	23.5	109,000	31.9
Population 15+	684,100	100.0	342,200	100.0	341,900	100.0

Age Specific Participation Rates

8.4 The age specific participation rates of the usually active population aged 15 years and over by sex and sector are presented in Table 57. The age specific participation rates under the usually active population concept are lower than the participation rates under the current economically active or labour force concept. As already mentioned this is primarily the result of a lower estimate of unemployed population and a consequent increase of the not usually active population. Whereas the age specific participation rates under the current status in the age group 25-49 presented in Table 36 had reached or exceeded 85.0%, age specific participation rates of the usually active population are lower by 5 percentage points or more.

Table 57: Age Specific participation rates of usually active population aged 15 years and over by sex and sector

Age group	Mongolia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
15-17	17.0	21.1	13.0	4.4	5.6	3.2	33.0	40.4	25.4
18-19	38.6	43.3	33.4	19.4	22.2	16.6	62.1	68.1	55.2
20-24	58.6	63.6	53.7	40.1	45.6	34.8	80.3	83.8	76.7
25-29	77.9	82.0	74.0	67.7	73.9	62.1	88.1	89.6	86.5
30-34	81.7	85.9	77.8	76.8	82.1	72.2	87.5	90.1	84.9

35-39	83.4	86.5	80.7	81.1	85.2	77.6	86.7	88.4	85.3
40-44	83.3	85.6	81.2	81.0	83.3	79.0	86.6	88.8	84.5
45-49	81.2	85.0	77.4	77.6	82.1	73.2	85.7	88.8	82.7
50-54	66.4	76.7	57.3	60.2	69.5	52.1	75.0	86.6	64.7
55-59	50.8	68.0	35.2	40.8	58.4	26.5	64.6	79.6	48.8
60-64	29.4	35.7	22.3	18.6	23.1	13.2	45.0	54.7	34.7
64-69	22.4	29.0	16.3	10.4	17.5	4.5	35.3	40.2	30.4
70 +	9.0	11.1	7.1	2.5	3.6	1.7	17.8	20.1	15.5
All age groups	61.2	65.5	57.0	52.2	56.3	48.5	72.3	76.5	68.1

Industrial Distribution

8.5 The industrial distribution of the usually active employed population aged 15 years and over by sex and sector is shown in Table 58.

Table 58: Usually active employed population aged 15 years and over classified by industry tabulation categories of main occupation

Industry Tabulation Category	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
A. Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	396,400	46.3	213,700	47.8	182,700	44.6
B. Fishing	400	0.1	200	0.1	200	0.0
C. Mining and Quarrying	21,200	2.5	15,900	3.5	5,300	1.3
D. Manufacturing	47,400	5.5	21,200	4.7	26,200	6.4
E. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	16,200	1.9	11,800	2.6	4,400	1.1
F. Construction	18,600	2.2	13,700	3.1	4,900	1.2
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade	96,900	11.3	42,400	9.5	54,500	13.3
H. Hotels and Restaurants	13,500	1.6	4,900	1.1	8,600	2.1
I. Transport, Storage and Communications	50,800	5.9	37,200	8.3	13,600	3.4
J. Financial Intermediation	6,300	0.7	2,900	0.7	3,400	0.8
K. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	9,600	1.1	5,800	1.3	3,800	0.9
L. Public Administration	53,700	6.3	36,200	8.1	17,500	4.3
M. Education	63,500	7.4	20,400	4.6	43,100	10.5
N. Health and Social Work	38,100	4.4	8,900	2.0	29,200	7.1
O. Other Community, Social, ... Activities	22,000	2.6	10,800	2.4	11,200	2.7
P. Private Households with Employed Persons	1,000	0.1	300	0.1	700	0.2
Q. Extra-Territorial Organizations	1,000	0.1	500	0.1	500	0.1
All tabulation categories	856,600	100.0	446,800	100.0	409,800	100.0

The industrial distribution of the usually active population shows that nearly one out of two male workers and more than two out of five female workers are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry activities. The next largest industrial sector was the wholesale and retail trade which had employed 11.3% of the total employed population comprising 42,400 males and 54,500 females. Education, health and social work categories when taken together had contributed to 123,600 or 14.4% of total employment opportunities. Here females had dominated these three sectors with 83,500 females as against 40,100 males working in these sectors. It is seen that public administration, defence and compulsory social security had provided employment to 53,700 or 6.3% of the total employed population. In this sector 36,200 males and 17,500 females had been reported. A comparison with the industrial distribution of the employed population under the currently active status approach shows the numerical magnitudes and relative shares are broadly the same except for modest increases in the number employed in the agriculture,

hunting and forestry and mining and quarrying categories under the usually active population concept.

Occupational Distribution

8.6 The occupational distribution of the employed population under the usual activity status for the main occupation broken down by sex and sector is given in Table 59. Comparison with the corresponding Table 42 for current activity status shows that there are no major differences in the occupational distribution of the employed population under the usual activity status and labour force concept.

Table 59: Usually active employed population aged 15 years and over classified by major occupation group

Major Occupation Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	33,100	3.9	22,700	5.1	10,400	2.5
Professionals	103,100	12.0	36,800	8.2	66,300	16.2
Technicians and associate professionals	40,300	4.7	15,700	3.5	24,600	6.0
Clerks	17,500	2.0	4,800	1.1	12,700	3.1
Service and shop and market sales workers	100,000	11.7	38,100	8.5	61,900	15.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	385,300	45.0	207,800	46.5	177,500	43.3
Craft and related trade workers	67,900	7.9	44,300	9.9	23,600	5.8
Plant and machinery operators and assemblers	57,600	6.7	52,700	11.8	4,900	1.2
Elementary occupations	51,800	6.1	23,900	5.4	27,900	6.8
All major occupation groups	856,600	100.0	446,800	100.0	409,800	100.0

Unemployed

8.7 The unemployed number and unemployed rates are lower under the usually active concept when compared with the rates reported under the currently active concept. Under the usually active concept a person to qualify to be treated as unemployed should be unemployed for a longer duration than the period for which the person was employed, and also the period for which the person was economically inactive and should also be less than 6 months. These two qualifications generally lower the unemployed number and rates, especially in situations where the unorganized sectors are large and work availability and intensity varies over the seasons. In this situation where any casual employment undertaken intermittently is added together usually results in raising the duration employed. Similarly, the economically inactive duration is also raised due to major changes in work availability due to seasonality.

Table 60: Age specific unemployment rates of usually active population

Age group	Unemployment rate		
	Both sex	Male	Female
15-17	9.1	8.5	10.1
18-19	18.1	17.1	19.4
20-24	13.8	14.4	13.2
25-29	8.4	8.3	8.6

30-34	8.7	8.9	8.6
35-39	8.7	7.9	9.4
40-44	7.8	8.4	7.3
45-49	7.9	9.8	5.9
50-54	6.7	7.7	5.6
55-59	3.9	3.2	5.2
60-64	4.5	4.7	4.1
64-69	1.3	0.9	2.0
All age groups	9.0	9.2	8.8

8.8 Age specific unemployment rate of both sexes for the age group 18-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years were estimated as 18.1%, 13.8% and 8.4% for the usually active population whereas these rates were 6.5%, 18.4% and 15.0% (See Table 50) respectively under the currently active population.

Relationship between Current and Usual Activity Status

8.9 The relationship between current and usual activity status of the population is shown in Table 61. The majority of persons had retained the same status under both statuses. For example, of the estimated employed population of 862,500 under the currently active concept, Table 61 shows that 840,700 persons were employed under the usual activity status, 5,200 were unemployed and a further 16,600 were classified as inactive. Of the unemployed population of 142,300 persons estimated under the short reference of 1 week based on the current activity status, only 73,200 (51.4%) were unemployed under the usually active population concept and 58,400 or 41.0% were enumerated as inactive and 10,700 persons were enumerated as employed. The classification of 58,400 persons as usually inactive had caused the unemployed number and rate to decline substantially under the usual activity status. Table 61 also shows that out of the estimated usually inactive population numbering 597,700, some 75,000 persons had been transferred to the current activity status under the labour force concept. This is the main reason for the decrease in the dimensions of the usually inactive population.

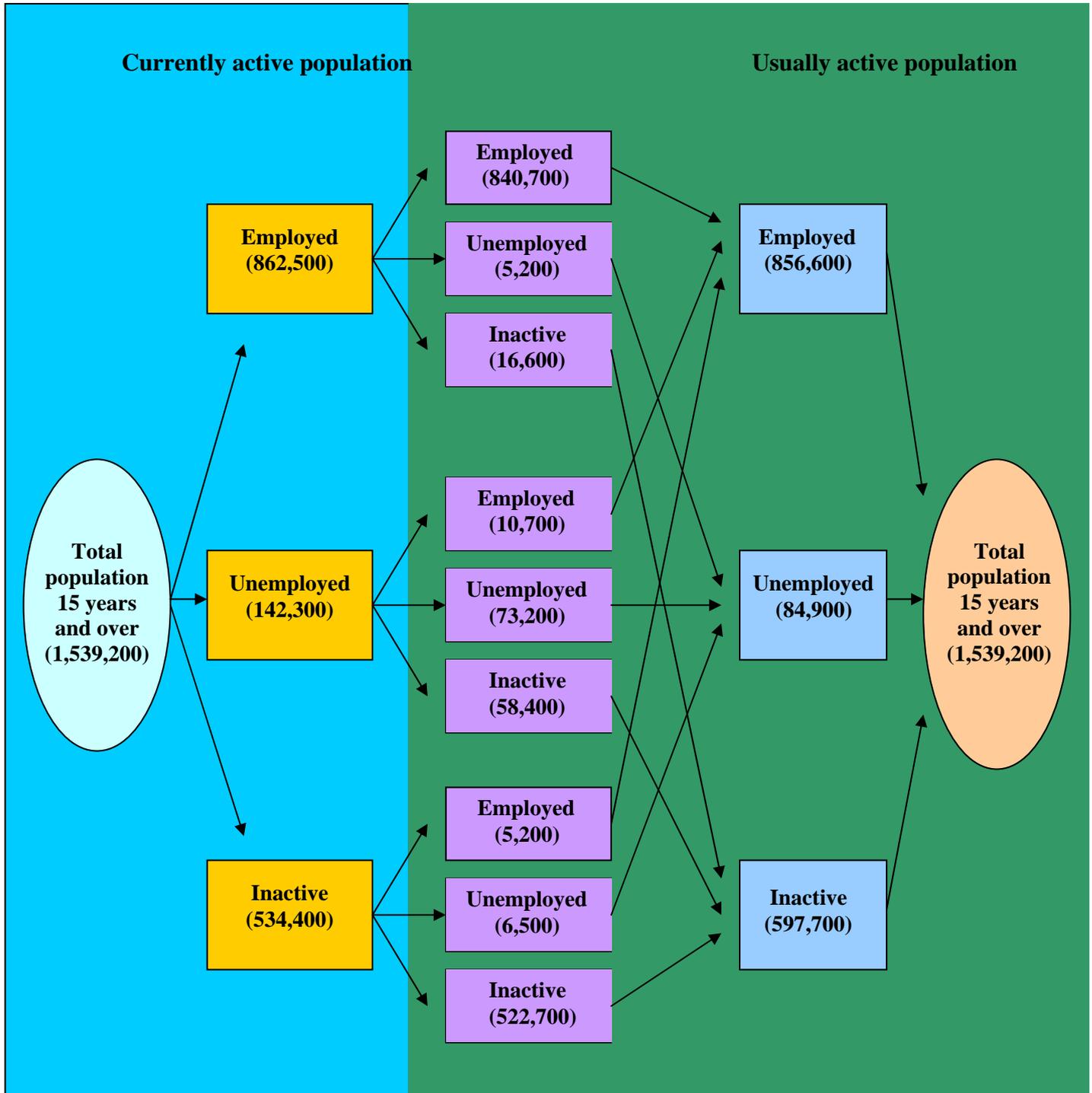
Table 61: Relationship between current and usual activity status of the population aged 15 years and over

Currently Active Population	Total	Usually active population			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
<u>Mongolia</u>					
Currently active	1,004,800	929,800	851,400	78,400	75,000
Employed	862,500	845,900	840,700	5,200	16,600
Unemployed	142,300	83,900	10,700	73,200	58,400
Not Currently Active	534,400	11,700	5,200	6,500	522,700
All Statuses	1,539,200	941,500	856,600	84,900	597,700
<u>Male</u>					
Currently active	523,500	486,800	444,600	42,200	36,700
Employed	448,900	441,500	438,300	3,200	7,400
Unemployed	74,600	45,300	6,300	39,000	29,300
Not Currently Active	227,400	5,400	2,200	3,200	222,000
All Statuses	750,900	492,200	446,800	45,400	258,700
<u>Female</u>					
Currently active	481,300	443,000	406,800	36,200	38,300
Employed	413,600	404,400	402,400	2,000	9,200
Unemployed	67,700	38,600	4,400	34,200	29,100

Not Currently Active	307,000	6,300	3,000	3,300	300,700
All Statuses	788,300	449,300	409,800	39,500	339,000

Chart 12

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CURRENT AND USUAL ACTIVITY STATUSES OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER



Child Labour

8.10 As a child activities or labour module was included in the survey, information was canvassed from all persons aged 5 or more years to ascertain whether they were employed or available for work for most of the year during the last 12 months preceding the survey. Unlike in the case of the currently active population where any duration in excess of one hour during the reference week would qualify a child to be considered as employed, the usually active status approach requires that the person should be employed or unemployed for a duration exceeding 6 months to be treated as usually active. Accordingly, the employment and unemployment rates under the usually active concept for children of school going age were lower than the rates disclosed in the currently active population.

Table 62: Activity status of children aged 5-17 years based on currently active and usually active concepts

Age group	Total	Of which:			
		Economically Active	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Currently active					
Total	679,000	73,500	68,600	4,900	605,500
5-9	212,100	15,300	15,300	-	196,800
10-14	294,900	21,900	21,400	500	273,000
15-17	172,000	36,300	31,900	4,400	135,700
Male	347,600	44,600	41,900	2,700	303,000
5-9	109,200	9,000	9,000	-	100,200
10-14	152,000	14,000	13,800	200	138,000
15-17	86,400	21,600	19,100	2,500	64,800
Female	331,400	28,900	26,700	2,200	302,500
5-9	102,900	6,300	6,300	-	96,600
10-14	142,900	7,900	7,600	300	135,000
15-17	85,600	14,700	12,800	1,900	70,900
Usually active					
Total	679,000	52,000	48,900	3,100	627,000
5-9	212,100	9,100	9,000	100	203,000
10-14	294,900	13,600	13,300	300	281,300
15-17	172,000	29,300	26,700	2,600	142,700
Male	347,600	32,700	31,000	1,700	314,900
5-9	109,200	5,600	5,500	100	103,600
10-14	152,000	8,900	8,800	100	143,100
15-17	86,400	18,200	16,700	1,500	68,200
Female	331,400	19,300	18,000	1,300	312,100
5-9	102,900	3,500	3,500	-	99,400
10-14	142,900	4,700	4,500	200	138,200
15-17	85,600	11,100	10,000	1,100	74,500

Chapter 9

Informal Sector Employment

Introduction

9.1 The informal sector activities are known to account for a significant proportion of employment and income generation in Mongolia. In view of the special interest of this sector in employment generation in the short term, a brief analysis based on the data canvassed in the survey is provided in this section. It must be mentioned in this connection that the survey did not specifically focus on this issue at the stage when the survey questionnaire was designed, and therefore only some selected aspects can be studied from the data compiled through the survey.

9.2 According to the concept developed and adopted as a resolution at the ILO Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (January 1993), the informal sector can be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods and services with the primary objective of generating employment and income to the persons concerned. Informal sector units typically operate at a low level of organization with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Production units of the informal sector have the characteristic features of household enterprises.

Concept

9.3 For statistical purposes, “the informal sector is regarded as a group of production units which, according to the definitions and classifications provided in the United Nations System of National Accounts (REV.4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households”. Within the household sector informal sector comprises (i) informal own account enterprises and (ii) enterprises of informal employers.

9.4 Informal own-account enterprises are household enterprises owned and operated by own-account workers, either alone or in partnership with members of the same or other households, which may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis, but do not employ employees on a continuous basis.

9.5 Enterprises of informal employers are household enterprises owned and operated by employers either alone or in partnership with members of the same or other households, which employ one or more employees on a continuous basis. For operational purposes enterprises of informal employers may be defined, depending on national circumstances in terms of:

- (i) size of the unit below specified level of employment and, or
- (ii) non-registration of the enterprise or its employees

9.6 Household enterprises which are exclusively engaged in non-market production i.e. the production of goods or services for own final consumption or own capital formation should be excluded from the scope of the informal sector for the purpose of statistics of employment in the informal sector. For practical reasons, the scope of the informal sector may be limited to household enterprises engaged in non-agricultural activities. Units engaged in professional and technical activities carried out by self-employed persons, such as doctors, lawyers or accountants,

or engineers should be included in the informal sector if they fall within the scope of the definition described earlier.

9.7 The ILO has recommended the integration of the collection of data on the informal sector into the regular national statistical system. The need to compile data at regular intervals is emphasized in order to monitor the changes in the size and characteristics of the informal sector over time. The labour force surveys of the economically active populations and similar household surveys provide useful and economical methods of collecting data on employment in the informal sector in terms of the number and characteristics of the persons concerned and the conditions of their employment and work. This data from household surveys will have to be supplemented with data from the establishments or economic censuses or surveys which collect data on employment, on production and other characteristics of informal sector units and their employers.

Exclusion of Agricultural Employment

9.8 As it is difficult to identify and define informal sector activities in the agricultural sector in developing countries, the ILO has excluded the agricultural sector and the scope of the informal sector is limited to non-agricultural activities. Although the agricultural sector is large in Mongolia where animal husbandry and agriculture activities account for 46.6% of total employment and these activities for all practical purposes are operated as household based small scale activities, they therefore should be excluded from any assessment of the informal sector. Thus, it becomes necessary in terms of the ILO recommendations to separate non-agricultural employment from agricultural employment and thereafter divide non-agricultural employment into employment in informal sector activities and employment in the organized sector to estimate the dimensions and characteristics of the informal sector.

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Employment

9.9 The bifurcation into agricultural and non-agricultural employment that is essential as a preliminary step in the assessment of employment in the informal sector is presented in Table 63. Thus, 402,200 persons or 46.6% of the total employed population were engaged in agriculture and livestock production activities. These persons will not be considered in an assessment of the informal sector. But in view of the sheer size of the agriculture and animal husbandry sector and its importance in growth and employment, same details that were extracted for non-agriculture are presented for agricultural employment too, for the benefit of interested users.

9.10 The total volume of employment in non-agricultural activities amounts to 460,300 or 53.4% of total employment. Only about 20.0% of non-agricultural employment opportunities were located in the rural sector and that nearly 4 out of 5 persons employed in non-agricultural activities had resided in the urban sector. In other words, with 45.0% of total non-agricultural employment being located in, Ulaanbaatar city, absorbs a bigger share of employment in the informal sector.

Table 63: Currently employed agricultural and non-agricultural population aged 15 years and over by sector, region and sex

Sector/Region	Mongolia			Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Urban	392,300	199,900	192,400	15,300	12,800	184,600	179,600
Rural	470,200	249,000	221,200	200,900	173,200	48,100	48,000
Central	167,300	86,700	80,600	48,100	37,800	38,600	42,800

East	68,300	36,400	31,900	22,300	18,700	14,100	13,200
West	175,600	93,100	82,500	63,900	55,900	29,200	26,600
Hangai	233,300	122,000	111,300	80,600	71,700	41,400	39,600
UB	218,000	110,700	107,300	1,300	1,900	109,400	105,400
Total	862,500	448,900	413,600	216,200	186,000	232,700	227,600
Sector/Region	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Urban	45.5	44.5	46.5	7.1	6.9	79.3	78.9
Rural	54.5	55.5	53.5	92.9	93.1	20.7	21
Central	19.4	19.3	19.5	22.2	20.4	16.6	18.8
East	7.9	8.1	7.7	10.3	10.0	6.0	5.8
West	20.4	20.7	20.0	29.6	30.0	12.5	11.7
Khangai	27.0	27.2	26.9	37.3	38.5	17.8	17.4
UB	25.3	24.7	25.9	0.6	1.0	47.0	46.3
Total	100.0						

9.11 The age distribution of the agricultural and non-agricultural employment clearly shows that a higher proportion of younger workers were working in agricultural pursuits with only 34.2% - 37.4% of workers being 35 years to 59 years old, whereas the corresponding proportions in the case of non-agricultural workers being closer to 60 % in respect of both males and females. The participation of young workers in non-agricultural activities is relatively small with 5,300 males and 4,000 females in the age group 15-19 years or 2.3% and 1.8% of the corresponding total employed population being reported as engaged in work. Whereas, as many as 53,000 or 13.2% of employed persons in agriculture and livestock production activities were youth in the age group 15-19 years. The lower educational enrollment rates in the rural areas and the demand for labour and opportunities for work in family farms had raised the number of young workers who were engaged in economic activities.

Enterprises by Number of Employees

9.12 Non-agricultural activities with no regular employees or 1-4 employees which are owned by neither state nor large private establishment may be included in the informal sector.

Table 64: Currently employed agricultural and non-agricultural population aged 15 years and over by age and sex

Age group	Mongolia						
				Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
15-19	62,300	37,000	25,300	31,700	21,300	5,300	4,000
20-24	97,200	52,200	45,000	33,000	28,400	19,200	16,600
25-34	257,400	130,900	126,500	63,800	56,500	67,100	70,000
35-59	415,400	210,100	205,300	73,800	69,700	136,300	135,600
60+	30,200	18,700	11,500	13,900	10,100	4,800	1,400
Total	862,500	448,900	413,600	216,200	186,000	232,700	227,600
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-19	7.2	8.2	6.1	14.6	11.5	2.3	1.8
20-24	11.3	11.6	10.9	15.3	15.3	8.2	7.3
25-34	29.8	29.2	30.6	29.5	30.4	28.9	30.7
35-59	48.2	46.8	49.6	34.2	37.4	58.6	59.6
60+	3.5	4.2	2.8	6.4	5.5	2.1	0.6

Total 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

9.13 The survey collected information on the number of employees that worked in the establishment in which the respondent was employed, thus providing for a classification of the employed population by the number of employees in the enterprise. The currently employed population 15 years and over by sector of employment and number of employees in the enterprise is presented in Table 65.

Table 65: Currently employed population aged 15 years and over by sector of employment and number of employees in the enterprise

Sector of employment	Total		Number of employees							
			No regular employees		1 to 4 paid employees		5 to 9 paid employees		10 or more paid employees	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private enterprise	33,100	3.8	22,600	4.6	6,600	12.7	1,800	5.3	2,100	0.7
Partnership	2,600	0.3	100	0.0	1,000	1.9	500	1.5	1,000	0.3
Cooperative	4,500	0.5	600	0.1	1,200	2.3	1,100	3.2	1,600	0.6
Joint state and private company	39,000	4.5	400	0.1	2,500	4.8	3,300	9.7	32,800	11.3
Limited liability company	84,000	9.7	700	0.1	10,100	19.4	10,600	31.3	62,600	21.6
State industry	32,200	3.7	0	0.0	1,300	2.5	1,200	3.5	29,700	10.2
Government enterprise	169,900	19.7	0	0.0	12,000	23.0	10,800	31.9	147,100	50.8
Non-profit organization	13,200	1.5	100	0.0	2,000	3.8	2,500	7.4	8,600	3.0
Self-employed	484,000	56.1	462,200	94.9	15,400	29.6	2,100	6.2	4,300	1.5
All sectors of employment	862,500	100.0	486,700	100.0	52,100	100.0	33,900	100.0	289,800	100.0

9.14 Only 33,900 persons had worked in enterprises that had 5-9 paid employees and 298,800 had worked enterprises that had 10 or more paid employees. Thus, the number of employed persons in enterprises that had 1 to 4 paid employees had amounted to 52,100 and that in enterprises which had no regular employees stood at 486,700. The distribution of enterprises by number of employees is useful to decide on the cut off size to be used in the subdivision of enterprises in the different sectors into informal and formal sectors.

9.15 The self-employed constitute 484,000 or more than 56.1% of the total employed population. About 95.4 % of the (462,200) self-employed had worked in establishments without any regular employees. The number of employees in government enterprises, state industry and joint state and private companies when taken together amounts to 241,100 or 28.0% of the total employed population in the country. These categories of institutions and organizations had contained large establishments and 209,600 or 72.3% of the total number of employees in them had worked in establishments that had 10 or more employees. The private enterprise category had provided employment to 33,100 persons, and its percentage share was small and amounted to only 3.8% of total employed population.

Definition of the Informal Sector

9.16 A government policy decision that defines and describes the informal sector has not been formulated for the statistical authorities to adopt in carrying out household and establishment based surveys for the collection and compilation of data on informal sector activities and on

employment in the informal sector. ILO also had not made any specific recommendations which could be used as guidelines by the national authorities to directly use in measuring the informal sector. Additionally this topic was not considered at the time the scope of the survey was determined, and interest was evinced on this topic only when work on the preparation of tabulations and survey report was commenced. Thus, only some specific aspects of employment in the informal sector can be examined at this stage. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a definition of the informal sector to meet the specific immediate needs and restricted purposes of studying the sector using the data available from the survey.

9.17 The survey had canvassed data on the sector of employment and size of the establishment in which the person worked, in addition to other details relating to industry, occupation, employment status, and place of residence of the household by urban, rural, and regional sub-divisions. The sector of employment was sub-divided according to the classification of organization type used by the NSO(private enterprise; partnership; cooperative; joint state and private company; limited liability company; state industry; government enterprise; non-profit organization and self employed) and it was decided to include private enterprise, partnerships and self-employed categories and exclude the other sub-divisions in the determination of the coverage of the informal sector. The cut-off point for the sub-division into formal and informal sectors was determined from the data on the size of establishment which was based on the number of employees that had worked in the establishment. The units that had no regular employees and those with 1-4 employees were accepted as falling within the informal sector and those that had 5 or more employees were treated as coming within the formal sector. . In the estimation of employment in the informal sector, employment in both primary occupation and secondary occupations were included.

9.18 According to the description of the sector as outlined above only employment in non-agricultural economic activities and non-agricultural enterprises, of those who were self employed, or in private enterprises and partnerships that had no paid employees or 1-4 employees were treated as employment that fell within the scope of the definition of the informal sector.

Employment Estimate

9.19 Total employed population of 862,500 consisted of 402,200 persons employed in agricultural activities and 460,300 persons in non-agricultural employment (See Table 64). The population employed in agricultural activities was excluded in the estimation of the informal sector. The breakdown of employment by sector of employment presented in Table 65 shows that 484,000 were self-employed; 33,100 were employed in private enterprises; and 2,600 were employed in partnerships. From this total employed population in the 3 sectors that were covered, the employed population in agricultural sector was excluded and non-agricultural employed population was extracted which amounted to 125,100 (See Table 66).

Table 66: Currently employed population aged 15 years and over by sector of employment and number of employees in the enterprise

Sector of employment	Total		Number of employees							
			No regular employees		1 to 4 Paid employees		5 to 9 Paid employees		10 or more paid employees	
	Number	%	Number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Private enterprise	14,400	100.0	5,100	35.5	5,500	38.2	1,800	12.2	2,000	14.2
Partnership	2,200	100.0	100	3.8	800	36.1	500	23.5	800	36.5

Self-employed	108,500	100.0	96,500	89.0	6,500	6.0	1,800	1.7	3,700	3.4
Non-Agriculture	125,100	100.0	101,700	81.3	12,800	10.2	4,100	3.3	6,500	5.2
Private enterprise	18,700	100.0	17,600	93.8	1,000	5.5	-	0.3	100	0.4
Partnership	300	100.0	-	5.6	200	53.4	-	0.0	100	41.0
Self-employed	375,500	100.0	365,600	97.4	8,900	2.4	300	0.1	700	0.2
Agriculture	394,500	100.0	383,200	97.1	10,100	2.6	300	0.1	900	0.2
Total	519,600	100.0	484,900	93.3	22,900	4.4	4,400	0.9	7,400	1.4

9.20 The number employed in informal sector activities in these 3 sectors was derived by excluding the persons employed in enterprises having 5 or more employees. Thus, the number employed in primary occupations which conformed to the definition of the informal sector described earlier amounted to 114,500. Similarly, the number employed in secondary occupations which conformed to this definition of the informal sector was estimated similarly and it amounted to 11,500. Thus, the total magnitude of the informal sector was estimated as 126,000 work and job opportunities.

Distribution by Sex and Sector

9.21 The employment in the informal sector disaggregated by primary and secondary occupations, sex and sector is presented in Table 67. Of the 126,000 employment opportunities, 69,600 (55.2%) occupations were filled by males and 56,400 (44.8%) occupations were filled by females who worked in their primary and secondary occupations. Table 69 also shows the distribution of the opportunities by sector where 113,700 occupations were in self employment; 11,200 occupations were in private enterprise and remaining 1,100 occupations being grouped under partnerships.

Table 67: Currently employed population in the informal sector by sector of employment, primary and secondary occupation

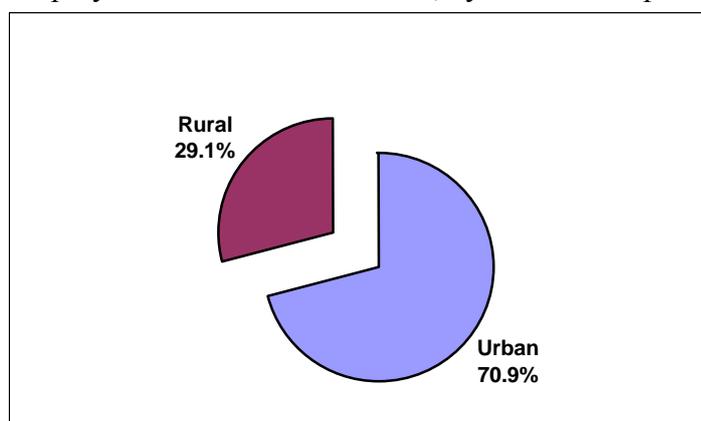
		Total		Informal			
		Number	%	Male		Female	
				Number	%	Number	%
	Total	126,000	100.0	69,600	55.2	56,400	44.8
Informal Sector	Primary	114,500	100.0	62,500	54.6	52,000	45.4
	Secondary	11,500	100.0	7,100	61.5	4,400	38.5
Private enterprise	Primary	10,600	100.0	5,200	49.6	5,400	50.4
	Secondary	600	100.0	400	69.0	200	31.0
Partnership	Primary	900	100.0	400	46.0	500	54.0
	Secondary	200	100.0	100	49.9	100	50.1
Self-employed	Primary	103,000	100.0	56,900	55.2	46,100	44.8
	Secondary	10,700	100.0	6,600	61.3	4,100	38.7

Breakdown by Urban and Rural Sectors

9.22 126,000 employment opportunities in primary and secondary occupations in the informal sector consisted of 89,300 (70.9%) occupations in the urban sector and 36,700 (29.1%)

occupations in the rural sector (Graph 13). Every 3 out of 10 employment opportunities in self employment, private enterprise and partnerships are located in rural areas.

Employees in the informal sector, by sectors Graph 13



Occupational Distribution

9.23 The occupational distribution of informal sector employment shows that 56,600 (44.9%) of the employment opportunities in informal sector activities were grouped under service, shop and market sales workers occupational group; 43,900 or 34.9% were under craft and related workers and plant and machinery operators major group. About 80.0% of employment in the informal sector were grouped under these two occupational groups. There were 1,200 and 3,000 occupations that were grouped under the occupation categories of senior officials and managers and professionals. As seen in the table below 3100 persons were engaged in agriculture and fishery activities.

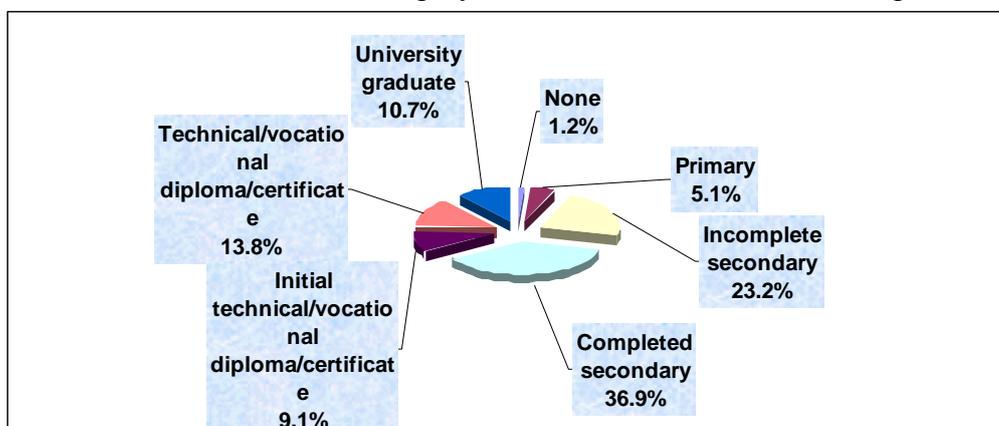
Table 68: Occupational distribution of employed in the informal sector by sector of employment

Occupation group	Total		Informal					
			Private enterprise		Partnership		Self-employed	
	number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1,200	1.0	300	2.7	0	0.0	900	0.8
Professionals	3,000	2.4	200	1.8	300	27.3	2,500	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	3,800	3.0	300	2.7	100	9.1	3,400	3.0
Clerks	1,000	0.8	200	1.8	0	0.0	800	0.7
Service and shop and market sales workers	56,600	44.9	4,600	41.1	100	9.1	51,900	45.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3,100	2.5	500	4.5	0	0.0	2,600	2.3
Craft and related trade workers	22,900	18.2	2,600	23.2	200	18.2	20,100	17.7
Plant and machinery operators and assemblers	21,000	16.7	1,500	13.4	200	18.2	19,300	17.0
Elementary occupations	13,400	10.6	1,000	8.9	200	18.2	12,200	10.7
All occupational groups	126,000	100.0	11,200	100.0	1,100	100.0	113,700	100.0

Educational Attainment of Employed

9.24 The employed persons in the informal sector grouped by educational attainment is presented in Table 69. Two out of 5 persons who were employed in the informal sector had completed their secondary education. There were only 37,100 or about 3 out of 10 occupations in the informal sector that were occupied by persons with incomplete secondary or lower educational attainments.

Education attainment of employed in the informal sector Graph 14



9.25 There were 13,500 occupations in which graduates were employed and 17,400 occupations in which persons with technical and diploma level qualifications were employed.

Table 69: Currently employed population aged 15 years and over by sector of employees in the enterprise and education

Sector of employment cross		Total		Informal					
		Number	%	Private enterprise		Partnership		Self employed	
				Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Informal sector	Total	126,000	100.0	11,200	8.9	1,100	0.9	113,700	90.3
	Primary	114,500	100.0	10,600	9.3	900	0.8	103,000	90.0
	Secondary	11,500	100.0	600	4.8	200	1.5	10,700	93.7
None	Primary	1,000	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,000	100.0
	Secondary	500	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	500	100.0
Primary	Primary	5,300	100.0	500	9.4	-	0.0	4,800	90.6
	Secondary	1,100	100.0	100	5.2	-	0.0	1,000	94.8
Incomplete secondary	Primary	26,200	100.0	3,400	13.0	100	0.4	22,700	86.6
	Secondary	3,000	100.0	-	1.9	100	2.4	2,900	95.7
Completed secondary	Primary	44,100	100.0	3,600	8.2	500	1.1	40,000	90.7
	Secondary	2,400	100.0	200	8.0	-	0.0	2,200	92.0
Initial technical/vocational diploma/certificate	Primary	10,600	100.0	1,000	9.4	100	0.9	9,500	89.6
	Secondary	900	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	900	100.0
Technical/vocational diploma/certificate	Primary	15,300	100.0	1,600	10.5	100	0.7	13,600	88.9
	Secondary	2,100	100.0	100	4.1	-	2.4	2,000	93.5

University graduate	Primary	12,000	100.0	500	4.2	100	0.8	11,400	95.0
	Secondary	1,500	100.0	200	10.9	100	3.5	1,200	85.6

Chapter 10

Child Activities

Introduction

10.1 The child activities module, which was incorporated as the last section of the survey questionnaire, had canvassed information on the participation of children in both economic and non-economic activities. In addition information on working children was also collected by lowering the age cut off on questions on labour force status to 5 years and over. Thus, information on a wide range of child activities is available through the survey as data was collected using both currently active and usually active concepts of measuring employment. In addition data was also collected on child participation in non-economic activities including household chores. As already mentioned, the information from the child activities module will provide important information on the magnitude, nature and distribution of child labour as well as its determinants and consequences which should help in identifying the children who are at risk and require urgent assistance through measures for the protection of working children. ILO IPEC is assisting the NSO in analyzing the data from the child activities module and preparing a report. Therefore, only some material that will provide an overview of child activities and incidence of child labour are presented in the paragraphs that follow.

School Avoidance

10.2 The survey estimated that 171,200 or 25.2% of the 679,049 children aged 5-17 years had not been attending school (see Annex 1) and the reasons for school avoidance was ascertained from those who did not attend school.

Table 70: Main reason for not attending school by age and sex

Reason	5-17 Years			5-9	10-14	15-17
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
1. Under-aged	64.3	60.6	68.8	94.4	0.5	0.4
2. School too far	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	4.1	3.0
3. Cost of school materials, clothing etc	4.8	5.0	4.7	1.0	17.9	10.6
4. Poor performance in studies /not interested in studies	6.6	7.8	5.2	0.6	20.2	19.1
5. Add to household income	5.0	6.0	3.8	0.2	8.3	18.5
6. Help with household duties	9.0	10.4	7.4	0.8	20.4	29.4
7. Sick	3.2	2.8	3.7	0.7	13.4	5.8
8. Disabled	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.4	8.0	2.8
9. Other	3.8	3.6	3.6	1.1	7.2	10.4
10. All reasons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	171,200	94,400	76,800	116,300	18,400	36,400

Table 70 shows that of the children who had not been attending school, as many as 64.3% comprising 60.6% males and 68.8% females had not attended school as they were under-age. The minimum age for school attendance, which is 7 years, had raised this percentage through the inclusion of children aged 5-6 years who were ineligible to enter school. About 14.0% of non-schooling children had not attended school, as they had to engage in economic activities to enhance household incomes and help their elders with household duties. A further 4.8% had not attended school because of the cost of schooling. About 4.9% had not been schooling as they were sick or disabled.

Economic Activities

10.3 Table 71 shows that 65,729 children aged 5-17 years comprising 40,406 male and 25,323 female children had participated in economic activities during the reference week preceding the survey. Of them 93.0% of children of both sexes had been engaged in animal husbandry, agricultural and forestry related work activities. 4.7% had been engaged in wholesale and retail trade and business activities. An estimated 706 children 451 males and 254 females or about 1.1% of the children who had been engaged in any economic activity had worked as paid employees.

Table 71: Number and percentage of persons aged 5-17 who had engaged in current economic activity during the reference week by sex and sector

Economic Activity	Mongolia		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Wage job	706	451	254
Any business (other than those listed below)	3122	1809	1313
Animal husbandry	58433	35759	22674
Agricultural activity	2536	1755	781
Forestry and logging	45	45	0
Transportation	194	194	0
Mining and quarrying	615	410	205
Food processing	157	0	157
Restaurant and hotel	525	151	374
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	70	70	0
Handicrafts	136	50	86
Construction and major repairs	172	119	52
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	17	0	17
Total number of persons who had engaged in any economic activity	65,729	40,406	25,323
Wage job	706	451	254
Self employed	65,023	39,955	25,068
Economic Activity	%	%	%
Wage job	1.1	1.1	1.0
Any business (other than those listed below)	4.7	4.5	5.2
Animal husbandry	88.9	88.5	89.5
Agricultural activity	3.9	4.3	3.1
Forestry and logging	0.1	0.1	0.0
Transportation	0.3	0.5	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.0	0.8
Food processing	0.2	0.0	0.6
Restaurant and hotel	0.8	0.4	1.5
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	0.1	0.2	0.0
Handicrafts	0.2	0.1	0.3
Construction and major repairs	0.3	0.3	0.2
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total number of persons who had engaged in any economic activity	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage job	1.1	1.1	1.0
Self employed	98.9	98.9	99.0

Non-economic activities

10.4 The participation of children in current non-economic activities of the household presented in Table 72 shows that 567,400 children aged 5-17 years had been engaged in non-economic activities during the reference week preceding the survey. Of them 76.4% of the children aged 5-17 years had engaged themselves in cooking and serving food in the household. Cleaning utensils and house had been other household chores engaged in by a high percentage of children with 85.8% of female and 62.5% of male children had attended to these tasks. 8.1% of the children comprising 6.5% of the male and 9.8% of the female looked after children and 12.4% had been engaged in caring for pets and plants and community work without pay.

10.5 53% of the children who had engaged in household activities comprising 61.8% males and 44.0% females had attended to the tasks of fetching water. Further, 47.0% of children aged 5-17 years comprising 56.0% males and 37.0% female children had fetched fuel and prepared firewood. Fetching water for drinking and other household purposes and fetching fuel and preparing firewood have been included as economic activities under UN SNA as already discussed in Chapter 5: Current Activities. An estimated 300,400 children aged 5-17 years had been engaged in fetching water while the number of children that had attended to fetching fuel and preparing firewood amounted to 265,100. (See table 32, 33) If these children were to be included as economically active and therefore as employed persons, the number of economically active children would amount to approximately 30.0-40.0% of the current total labour supply.

Table 72: Percentage of persons aged 5-17 years who had engaged in household economic activities in the reference period of 7 days before the survey

Activity	All			5-9	10-14	15-17
	All	Male	Female	All	All	All
Cooking/serving food for household	76.4	66.9	86.1	73.8	76.4	78.9
Cleaning utensils/house	74.1	62.5	85.8	67.3	76.7	76.0
Washing clothes/laundry	45.8	35.7	56.1	15.0	48.9	68.7
Minor household repairs	5.9	9.1	2.7	2.0	5.1	10.8
Shopping for household	21.1	18.3	23.9	11.3	22.6	27.6
Knitting/sewing/mending	5.8	2.1	9.5	1.2	5.5	10.2
Fetching water	53.0	61.8	44.0	39.5	57.2	58.2
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	46.7	56.3	37.1	40.5	47.0	52.0
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	2.3	1.8	2.8	1.3	2.3	3.2
Looking after children	8.1	6.5	9.8	12.4	7.4	5.4
Caring for household pets	6.4	7.6	5.3	5.4	6.8	6.8
Voluntary/community services without pay	6.0	5.9	6.1	3.0	6.9	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All	567,400	285,500	281,900	144,800	262,700	159,900

Further, the information on the unemployed condition of the population will be distorted. In addition, there is also the difficulty of classifying the industrial and occupational statuses of the employed persons as appropriate sub-sectors and occupations in relation to these activities had not been designated and described. Considering these issues, although data was compiled it was left to the data user to appropriately group them to meet research needs.

Child labour

10.6 The total number of child workers in the age group 5-17 years comprising employed children and potential workers who had sought work is estimated as 73,484 comprising 68,580 employed and 4,904 children who were seeking work (unemployed). The labour force status of

working children in single years covering the age group 5-17 years is presented in table 73. The estimated size of the child labour pool increases from 2,482 at age 5 years to nearly 12,355 at age 17 years. Children of 15-17 constitutes 7.3% of the total supply of labour(See Annex 1).

10.7 An estimated 68,580 children of both sexes comprising 41,874 males and 26,706 females aged 5-17 years had been currently employed. The number of child workers in the age group 5-9 years was estimated as 15,320 and there were 21,407 child workers in the age group 10-14 years, while the majority numbering 31,854 were in the age group 15-17 years. Almost 50.0% of child workers are in the age group of 15-17.

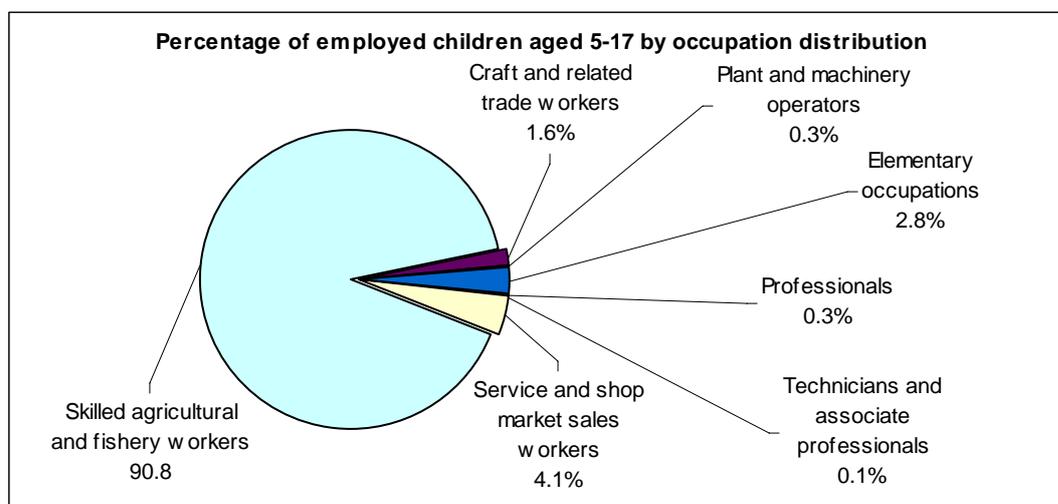
Table 73: Labour force status of working children aged 5 - 17 years

Age Group	All	Male	Female	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
				All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Mongolia												
All	679049	347652	331397	73484	44573	28911	68580	41874	26706	4904	2700	2204
5-9	212145	109205	102940	15344	9030	6315	15320	9005	6315	25	25	0
10-14	294841	151999	142843	21925	13990	7935	21407	13762	7645	518	229	289
15-17	172063	86449	85614	36215	21553	14661	31854	19107	12746	4361	2446	1915
Urban												
All	360750	184932	175818	9961	6232	3729	6894	4558	2336	3067	1674	1393
5-9	97575	50591	46984	585	353	231	560	328	231	25	25	0
10-14	167360	86365	80995	3042	2137	906	2662	2004	659	380	133	247
15-17	95816	47976	47839	6334	3742	2592	3672	2226	1446	2662	1516	1146
Rural												
All	318299	162720	155579	63523	38341	25181	61686	37316	24370	1837	1026	811
5-9	114570	58614	55956	14760	8676	6083	14760	8676	6083	0	0	0
10-14	127482	65634	61848	18883	11854	7029	18745	11758	6987	138	96	42
15-17	76247	38472	37775	29880	17811	12069	28182	16882	11300	1699	930	769

Occupational Distribution of Child Workers

10.8 The breakdown of child workers by occupational group presented in Graph 15 shows that the majority of child workers or 90.8% of the total population of employed children had been working as animal husbandry and farming workers. Among them is 61.1% of the male. In addition, 2.8% of the children had worked in elementary occupations engaging in diverse tasks. The numbers reported as professionals, technicians and clerks could be due to reporting errors.

Graph 15



Employment Status

10.9 The employment status distribution of children shows that an estimated 61,677 working children comprising 37,379 male and 24,298 female children had been employed as unpaid family workers and a further 5,688 were self employed. Table 74 shows that only 1,154 or 1.7% of children in the age group 5-17 years had been employed as paid employees. Most importantly child labour has been largely a rural problem with as much as 89.9% of child labour having been reported from the rural sector. The total number of child workers in the urban sector is estimated as 6,894.

Table 74: Employment status of child workers aged 5-17 years by sex and sectors

Employment status	All	Male	Female	5-9	10-14	15-17
<i>Mongolia</i>						
All	68580	41874	26706	15320	21407	31854
Paid employee on contract	694	440	254	0	38	657
Paid employee on civil law	460	139	322	0	195	265
Self employed	5688	3855	1832	119	1822	3747
Unpaid family workers	61677	37379	24298	15200	19291	27185
Other	61	61	0	0	61	0
<i>Urban</i>						
All	6894	4558	2336	560	2662	3672
Paid employee on contract	568	350	218	0	38	531
Paid employee on civil law	207	102	105	0	102	105
Self employed	1020	776	245	0	621	399
Unpaid family workers	5098	3329	1769	560	1901	2638
<i>Rural</i>						
All	61686	37316	24370	14760	18745	28182
Paid employee on contract	126	90	36	0	0	126
Paid employee on civil law	254	36	217	0	93	161
Self employed	4667	3080	1588	119	1201	3347
Unpaid family workers	56579	34050	22529	14641	17391	24547
Other	61	61	0	0	61	0

Child Labour Estimates based on Usually Active Concept

10.10 Unlike in the case of the currently active population where any duration in excess of one hour during the reference week would qualify a child to be considered as employed, the usually active status approach requires that the person should be employed or unemployed for a duration exceeding 6 months to be treated as usually active. Accordingly, the employment and unemployment rates under the usually active concept for children of school going age will be lower than the rates disclosed under currently active or labour force concept of measuring employment and unemployment

10.11 As a child labour module was included in the survey, information was canvassed from all persons aged 5 or more years to ascertain whether they were employed or available for work for most of the year during the last 12 months preceding the survey. Table 75 shows that the number of currently active children aged 5-17 years which is estimated at 73,484 comprising 68,580 employed and 4,904 children in search of employment had declined to 52,024 children under the usually economically active population concept comprising 48,937 and 3,087 employed and unemployed children. Thus the decline in the number of economically active children under the usually active population concept amounts to approximately 29.2%. The number of employed children had declined from 68,580 to 48,937 by nearly 19,643 under the usually active population concept.

Table 75: Employment status of children aged 5-17 years based on currently active and usually active concepts by sex

Age group	Total	Economically Active	Of which:		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Currently active					
Total	679050	73484	68580	4904	605566
5-9	212145	15344	15320	25	196801
10-14	294842	21925	21407	518	272917
15-17	172063	36215	31854	4361	135848
Male	347653	44573	41874	2700	303080
5-9	109205	9030	9005	25	100175
10-14	151999	13990	13762	229	138009
15-17	86449	21553	19107	2446	64896
Female	331397	28911	26706	2204	302486
5-9	102940	6315	6315	0	96625
10-14	142843	7935	7645	289	134908
15-17	85614	14661	12746	1915	70953
Usually active					
Total	679050	52024	48937	3087	627026
5-9	212145	9074	9017	57	203071
10-14	294842	13625	13274	351	281217
15-17	172063	29325	26646	2679	142738
Male	347653	32731	30978	1753	314922
5-9	109205	5590	5533	57	103615
10-14	151999	8943	8800	143	143056
15-17	86449	18198	16645	1553	68251
Female	331397	19293	17959	1334	312104
5-9	102940	3484	3484	0	99456
10-14	142843	4682	4474	208	138161
15-17	85614	11127	10001	1126	74487

Table 76: Employment status of children aged 5-17 years based on currently active and usually active concepts by U-R

Age group	Total	Economically Active	Of which:		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Currently active					
Total	679050	73484	68580	4904	605566
5-9	212145	15344	15320	25	196801
10-14	294842	21925	21407	518	272917
15-17	172063	36215	31854	4361	135848
Urban	360750	9961	6894	3067	350789
5-9	97575	585	560	25	96990
10-14	167360	3042	2662	380	164318
15-17	95816	6334	3672	2662	89482
Rural	318299	63523	61686	1837	254776
5-9	114570	14760	14760	0	99811
10-14	127482	18883	18745	138	108599
15-17	76247	29880	28182	1699	46367
Usually active					
Total	679050	52024	48937	3087	627026
5-9	212145	9074	9017	57	203071
10-14	294842	13625	13274	351	281217

15-17	172063	29325	26646	2679	142738
Urban	360750	6350	4692	1658	354400
5-9	97575	527	527	0	97048
10-14	167360	1625	1412	213	165735
15-17	95816	4198	2753	1445	91618
Rural	318299	45673	44244	1429	272626
5-9	114570	8547	8490	57	106023
10-14	127482	12000	11862	138	115482
15-17	76247	25126	23892	1234	51121

Chapter 11

Seasonal Variations in Labour Supply and Demand

Introduction

11.1 The survey was designed to capture seasonal variations in the labour supply and demand in the whole country, urban and rural sectors as well as in the regions in to which the country is divided. For this purpose the sample was divided into 4 equal sub-samples and the sub-samples were independently selected and data collection was carried out in 4 quarters of 3 months each that covered the 12 months of the year. The samples drawn were sufficiently large with 3,200 households or more than 12,000 persons being included in the sample in each round that would enable the preparation of statistically reliable estimates on key variables based on the data from the 4 quarterly rounds. The sample population enumerated through the survey amounted to 49,948. The data collection in the survey began in October 2002 and ended in September 2003. The 3 month period from October to December 2002 during which field work was carried out was treated as the 1st quarter; the 2nd and 3rd quarters were conducted in the following 6 months and field work on the 4th and final quarter was undertaken during July to September 2003. In this chapter the quarterly estimates derived in respect of a few key topics are examined.

Population

11.2 The survey estimated the total population of Mongolia at 2.402,8 million¹. (Table 77)

Table 77: Distribution of the population of private households: Quarterly estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	Oct 02- Sep 03	Oct-Dec	Jan- Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul – Sep
Total Population	2,402,800	2,372,300	2,401,500	2,474,700	2,359,200
Number of Households	568,800	554,200	565,300	588,700	566,600
Population who lived away for >6 months:	174,000	189,700	190,700	179,400	137,800
Of which :					
Currently attending	121,000	136,100	140,300	122,600	84,600
Working	34,600	32,600	32,900	38,700	36,000
Other	18,400	21,000	17,500	18,100	17,200
Enumerated Population	2,228,800	2,182,600	2,210,800	2,295,300	2,221,400
Male	1,106,100	1,080,100	1,099,200	1,137,300	1,107,000
Female	1,122,700	1,102,500	1,111,600	1,158,000	1,114,400
Population 0-14	689,600	677,800	694,700	722,900	661,200
Male	355,300	348,900	358,200	373,000	341,600
Female	334,300	328,900	336,500	349,900	319,600
Population 15+	1,539,200	1,504,800	1,516,100	1,572,400	1,560,200
Male	750,800	731,200	741,000	764,300	765,400
Female	788,400	773,600	775,100	808,100	794,800
Population 5-17	679,000	673,500	664,600	706,300	669,000
Male	347,600	343,900	346,600	355,800	346,000
Female	331,400	329,600	318,000	350,500	323,000

¹ As stated earlier, the tables presented in this report are based on the enumerated population that had excluded the persons living in institutional living quarters as well as the population that had resided temporarily away from the households for periods exceeding 6 months. This lowering of the magnitude of the estimated population should be noted in using the survey estimates.

Economically Active Population

11.3 The estimate of the labour force or economically active persons from the different quarters range from a low estimate of 986.8 thousand based on the 2nd quarter which fell mainly within the winter season to 1.020 million based on the 3rd quarter which fell within spring and summer seasons. Thus, the estimated economically active population had remained remarkably close to 1.0 million in all 4 quarters of the survey. This variation in the estimates is to be expected, because of the effects of sampling errors in the estimates.

Table 78: Activity status of the population : Quarterly estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	Oct 02- Sep 03	Oct-Dec	Jan- Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul - Sep
Labour Force 15+	1,004,800	1,002,600	986,800	1,020,000	1,014,100
Male	523,500	527,700	514,500	526,800	525,900
Female	481,300	474,900	472,300	493,200	488,200
LFPR 15+	65.3	66.6	65.1	64.9	65.0
Male	69.7	72.2	69.4	68.9	68.7
Female	61.1	61.4	60.9	61.0	61.4
Urban	56.4	59.9	55.8	55.3	55.1
Rural	76.3	75.1	77.1	76.8	76.8
Economically Inactive	534,400	502,200	529,300	552,400	546,100
Male	227,400	203,600	226,500	237,500	239,400
Female	307,000	298,600	302,800	314,900	306,700
Urban	372,500	337,400	378,000	389,600	380,500
Rural	161,900	164,800	151,300	162,800	165,600

11.4 According to these estimates, the economically inactive population had increased by about 50,000 between the 1st quarter and the 3rd quarter and therefore there is no evidence that persons who are inactive during winter had become economically active during summer, in fact the available evidence point to a contrary position. The labour force participation rates vary between 64.9% from the 3rd Round to 66.6% in the 1st quarter. Some of these variations could be attributed to the effects of sampling errors.

Employed Population

11.5 The data presented in Table 79 shows that there were seasonal changes in labour demand. The number of employed was lowest in the 1st quarter that amounted to 822,300 and this number had increased in each subsequent quarter to reach 906,000 in the 4th quarter. The variations in the dimensions of the economically active population cannot account for changes in the size of the employed population, it is seen that the additions to the employed population had resulted through a decline in the number of unemployed. It is of course possible that some persons who were in the labour force had become inactive during certain times of the year and others had joined to take their place. The extent of occurrence of such changes will have to be established through detailed analysis of the survey data. But it is evident that the increase in the number of employed had arisen mainly by the unemployed taking up work that becomes available when the winter season ends.

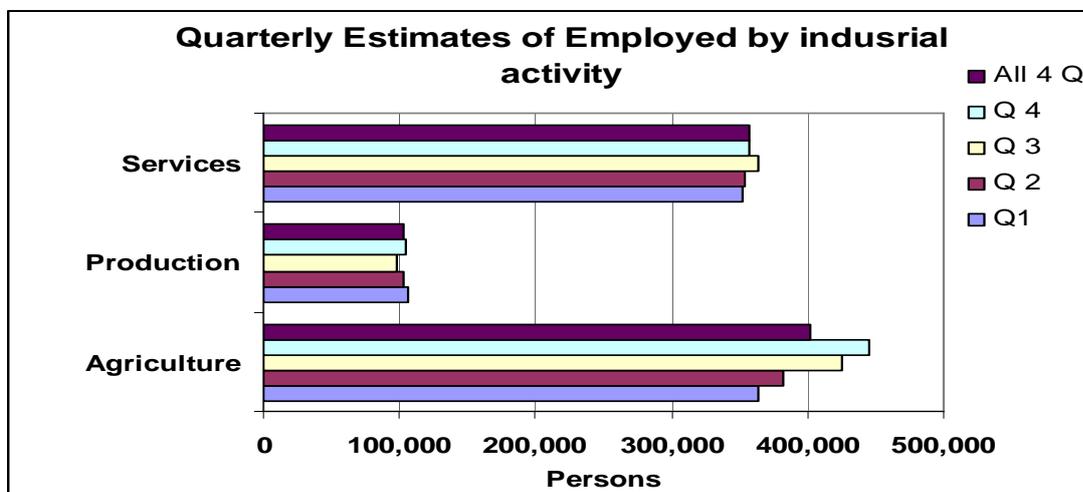
Table 79: Employment Indicators based on the currently active population aged 15 and over: Quarterly estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	Oct 02- Sep 03	Oct-Dec	Jan- Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul - Sep
Total employed	897,100	854,900	871,600	924,300	942,000

Employed away from home	34,600	32,600	32,900	38,700	36,000
Currently employed 15+	862,500	822,300	838,700	885,600	906,000
Male	448,900	433,900	435,000	455,900	471,000
Female	413,600	388,400	403,700	429,700	435,000
Urban	392,300	393,700	384,700	393,500	395,900
Rural	470,200	428,600	454,000	492,100	510,100
Employed by Sector					
Agriculture	402,700	363,300	382,100	424,500	445,400
Production	102,900	106,300	102,800	98,100	104,100
Services	356,900	352,700	353,800	363,000	356,500
Employment Status					
Paid Employee	338,600	350,000	343,400	339,400	321,800
Employer	5,500	5,400	6,100	5,600	5,000
Own account worker	303,400	271,600	276,100	313,900	350,500
Unpaid Family Worker	215,000	195,300	213,100	226,700	228,700
Underemployed: Both	58,200	78,500	53,100	58,900	42,400
Male	34,400	46,100	30,700	37,000	23,900
Female	23,800	32,400	22,400	21,900	18,500

11.6 The breakdown of employed by industrial activity shows that the non-agricultural employment had not increased from one quarter to another but had remained practically unchanged. It is the increase in the demand for labour in agricultural pursuits that had resulted in these changes. The number of persons engaged in agricultural activities had increased from 363,300 in the 1st quarter to 382,100 in the 2nd quarter and finally to 445,400 in the 4th quarter an increase of 82,100 or by 22.6%.

Chart 16



This growth in labour demand had occurred in the rural sector where the number employed had increased from 428,600 in the 1st quarter to 510,100 in the 4th quarter. As might be expected, employment in the production and services sectors had remained practically unchanged from one quarter to another, confirming that there are no significant changes in the demand for labour over the different seasons. Some variation in the estimates should be expected, because of the effects of sampling errors.

11.7 The employed population under the usually active population concept had also increased from the 1st quarter to the 4th quarter although the increase in the number of employed is some

what lower than that was observed under the currently active concept. Hereto, the growth in employment had arisen as a result of the increase in agricultural employment from 365,100 in the 1st quarter to 426,900 in the 4th quarter. There had been no significant change in the numbers employed in production and services sectors between the 1st and the 4th quarters confirming that there were no major seasonal changes in the demand for labour in the production and services sectors.

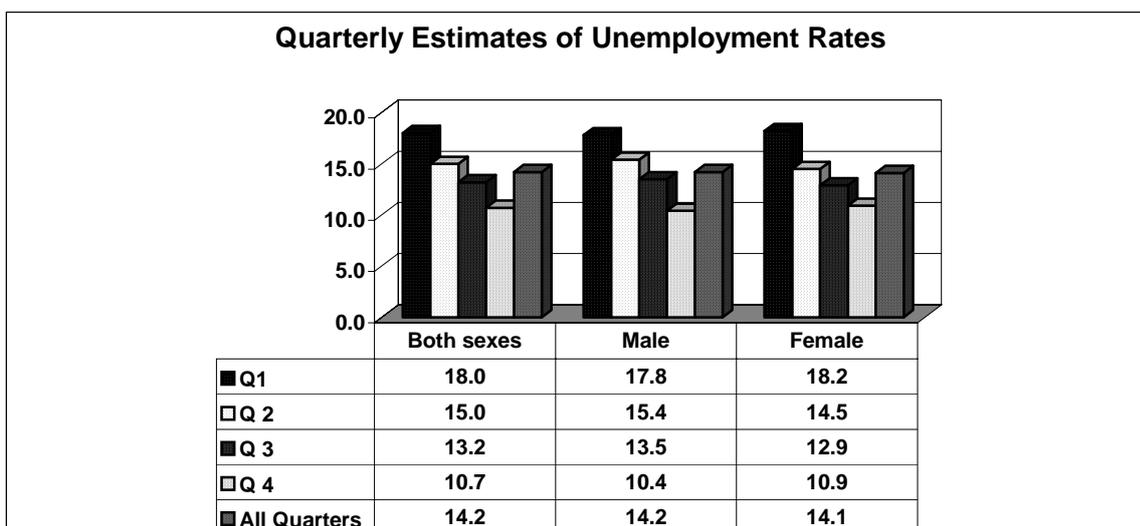
**Table 80: Employment indicators based on the usually active population :
Quarterly estimates**

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Usually Active Population 15+	941,500	946,300	914,600	959,800	948,900
Male	492,200	502,600	475,000	498,000	494,000
Female	449,300	443,700	439,600	461,800	454,900
Usually Active Participation Rate 15+	61.2	62.9	60.3	61.0	60.8
Male	65.5	68.7	64.1	65.2	64.5
Female	57.0	57.4	56.7	57.1	57.2
Usually Active: Employed 15+	856,600	827,200	836,000	877,600	887,000
Male	446,800	438,600	434,000	452,100	462,200
Female	409,800	388,600	402,000	425,500	424,800
Urban	394,000	400,800	383,800	393,100	396,100
Rural	462,600	426,400	452,200	484,500	490,900
Usually Active Employed by Sector					
Agriculture	396,800	365,100	381,900	416,800	426,900
Production	103,500	108,900	103,300	98,300	103,300
Services	356,300	353,200	350,800	362,500	356,800
Employment Status					
Paid Employee	340,400	354,200	343,700	338,000	325,900
Employer	8,100	12,200	7,900	7,100	4,900
Own account worker	281,400	232,700	246,400	306,900	339,400
Unpaid Family Worker	226,700	228,100	238,000	225,600	216,800

Unemployed Population

11.8 The survey has generated new and additional information on the profile of the unemployed. The data on seasonal variations in unemployment dimensions and magnitudes in Mongolia were compiled for the first time through this survey. The number of unemployed and the unemployment rate declines after the commencement of the winter season. Both the unemployed number and rate have declined from the levels reported in the 1st quarter from 180,300 or 18.0% in subsequent quarters reaching the lowest level in the 4th quarter estimated at 108,100 or 10.7%. Table 81 also shows that the unemployment level is still determined by the availability of work in agricultural pursuits in the rural sector. The unemployment rates in the rural sector were several percentage points lower than that of the urban sector. The age composition of the unemployed had remained quite stable in the different quarters with approximately 17.0%-20.0% falling within the age group 20-24 years; 30.0% of the unemployed falling within the age group 25-34 years; 27.0%-29.0% falling within the age group 35-44 years.

Chart 17



11.9 As described earlier the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate under the usually active population concept are numerically lower than the values of these measures under the currently active concept. The number of unemployed had declined from 119,100 in the 1st quarter to 61,900 in the 4th quarter while the unemployment rate had declined from 12.6% to 6.5% during the same period.

Table 81: Unemployment condition of the population under the currently active and usually active concepts : Quarterly estimates

Topic/ Item	All 4 Quarters	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Unemployed 15+	142,300	180,300	148,100	134,400	108,100
Male	74,600	93,800	79,500	70,900	54,900
Female	67,700	86,500	68,600	63,500	53,200
Urban	90,300	110,800	92,900	88,200	70,400
Rural	52,000	69,500	55,200	46,200	37,700
Unemployment Rate %	14.2	18.0	15.0	13.2	10.7
Male	14.2	17.8	15.4	13.5	10.4
Female	14.1	18.2	14.5	12.9	10.9
Urban	18.7	22.0	19.4	18.3	15.1
Rural	10.0	14.0	10.8	8.6	6.9
Central	18.2	20.7	20.3	16.7	15.7
East	18.4	22.2	21.5	15.5	14.5
West	10.8	13.6	14.6	9.3	6.8
Khangai	13.7	18.8	11.6	14.4	10.4
Ulaanbaatar	12.5	16.9	12.7	11.3	8.8
Age distribution					
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	9.6	9.8	8.7	11.8	7.7
20-24	18.4	18.9	16.9	17.5	20.7
25-34	29.4	28.3	30.9	29.2	29.1
35-44	27.6	26.5	28.4	28.9	26.7
45-54	12.4	13.4	12.1	11.3	13.1
55-64	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.1	2.5
65 +	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1

Duration unemployed	142,300	180,300	148,100	134,400	108,100
Less than 1 year	80,900	100,200	91,800	68,200	65,600
More than 1 year	61,400	80,100	56,300	66,200	42,500
Unemployed under usually active concept					
Both sexes 15+	84,900	119,100	78,600	82,200	61,900
Male	45,400	64,000	41,000	45,900	31,800
Female	39,500	55,100	37,600	36,300	30,100
Urban	52,700	67,800	53,100	48,900	42,500
Rural	32,200	51,300	25,500	33,300	19,400
Unemployment rate 15+					
Both sexes	9.0	12.6	8.6	8.6	6.5
Male	9.2	12.7	8.6	9.2	6.4
Female	8.8	12.4	8.6	7.9	6.6

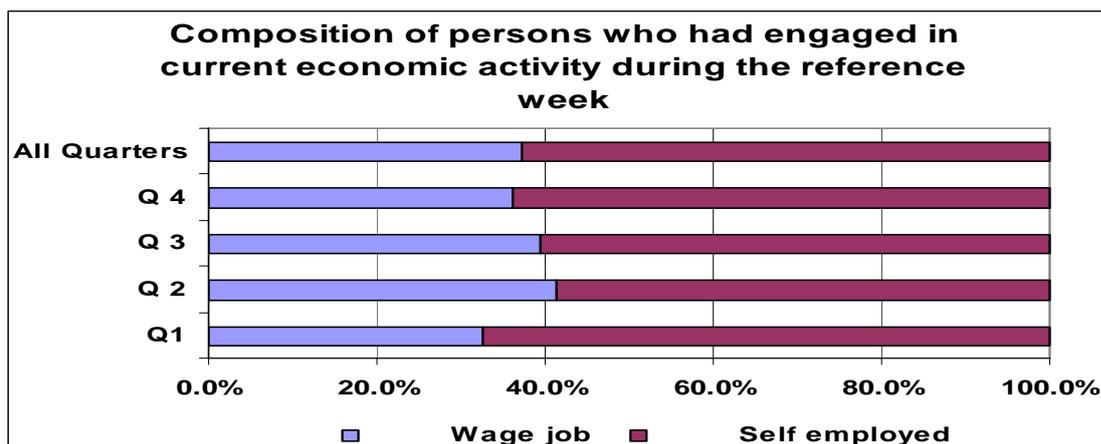
Current Activities

11.10 The number of persons who had engaged in current economic activities during the one week period before the survey had increased from 748,200 in the 1st quarter to 761,700 in the 2nd quarter and then to 838,900 in 3rd the quarter and finally to 856,200 in the 4th quarter. What is most significant is the fact that the number of persons engaged in wage employment had not increased during the transition from the winter season in the 1st and 2nd quarters through spring into summer and autumn in the 3rd and 4th quarters. Table 82 shows that the labour demand in agriculture and animal husbandry activities had increased during this period from 317,600 in the 1st quarter to 351,900 in the 2nd quarter and then to 392,700 in the 3rd quarter and finally to 416,800 in the 4th quarter.

Table 82: Number of persons who had engaged in any current economic activity during the reference week by sex and sector

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Wage job	297,900	309,700	299,500	302,300	279,800
Any business	79,100	73,500	77,300	84,100	82,300
Animal husbandry	368,600	317,600	351,900	392,700	416,800
Agricultural activity	14,700	5,300	2,300	26,400	25,000
Forestry and logging	2,600	3,200	1,700	1,800	3,800
Transportation	20,800	23,200	16,500	17,400	24,900
Mining and quarrying	5,300	4,300	2,900	7,600	6,600
Food processing	2,800	3,700	2,000	1,500	3,800
Restaurant and hotel	5,000	2,900	4,200	4,100	8,600
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	6,700	9,200	4,800	7,800	4,600
Handicrafts	7,800	12,700	7,100	5,500	6,100
Construction and major repairs	6,400	6,500	3,400	5,200	10,200
Provision of private tuition, childcare services	1,100	2,000	1,400	500	500
Total					
Self employed	502,600	438,500	462,200	536,600	576,400
Total	800,500	748,200	761,700	838,900	856,200

Chart 18



The number that had engaged in business activities had increased modestly from 73,500 to 82,300 during this period. It is seen from Table 82 that in some activities such as handicrafts the number of persons who had worked had declined during the year from winter season to summer from 12,700 to 6,100.

Hours Worked

11.11 The survey data show that there are no major differences in the number of hours worked by the economically active population in winter, spring and summer. The average number of hours worked had increased from 44.2 hours per week in winter to 47.3 hours per week in spring and beginning of summer. The persons in the age groups 25-39 years had worked nearly 50 hours per week on the average in the 3rd quarter.

Table 83: Average number of hours engaged in current economic activities by age and quarter

Age Group	Q ₁₋₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
15-17	37.6	37.9	38.6	38.2	35.7
18-19	45.0	43.1	45.0	47.1	44.3
20-24	44.8	43.3	45.3	46.1	44.0
25-29	46.2	43.3	45.0	48.7	47.2
30-34	47.8	47.8	46.7	48.6	47.9
35-39	47.4	45.9	46.5	49.1	47.6
40-44	46.2	44.5	45.4	47.7	46.9
45-49	45.6	44.9	43.6	46.5	47.0
50-54	45.1	44.2	45.4	46.9	44.4
55-59	43.7	41.5	42.6	45.1	46.0
60-64	43.1	38.5	45.5	45.5	43.1
65-69	43.1	39.4	42.5	44.3	45.3
70+	35.0	33.2	35.9	34.6	37.0
All age groups	45.7	44.2	45.1	47.3	45.9

Chapter 12

Sampling Errors of Estimates

12.1 As in any sample survey, the results obtained from the LFS are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. The non-sampling errors arise as a result of imperfections in data collection, data processing and dissemination. These include errors that are introduced at the preparatory stage; errors committed during data collection including those committed by interviewers and respondents; and processing errors. In order to reduce these non-sampling errors several safeguards were adopted. Careful design of survey instruments, training and supervision of LFS staff deployed in data collection and processing, efficient operating procedures in data cleaning and data management, checking consistency and completeness of the tables that were extracted were some of the more important methods and procedures that were used in the survey. However it is known that non-sampling errors would be the major source of errors in the survey results, not withstanding the measures that were adopted in survey design and implementation. In view of the impracticality of measuring non-sampling errors, the total error calculation in surveys is restricted to calculation of sampling errors.

12.2 Sampling errors in surveys occur as a result of limiting the survey observations to a subset rather than the whole population. These errors are related to the sample size selected and sampling design adopted in the survey. In order to maintain these errors within acceptable levels, the efficient sampling design with the sample allocation described in Annex 3 was adopted.

12.3 The sampling error indicates 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. The sample size and survey design had determined the magnitude of the sampling errors and in respect of some items the sampling errors were known to be high at the design stage of the survey.

12.4 IMPS package that was developed by the US Bureau of the Census was used in processing data from the LFS +CAM. Therefore, it was decided to use CENVAR which is the variance calculation module of the IMPS package to compute sampling errors of key aggregates from the survey. For each specified parameter and domain of estimation, CENVAR produces a tabulated output that provides the following measures.

- the estimated value of the parameter
- the standard error
- the coefficient of variation
- the 95 percent confidence interval
- the design effect (DEFF) and
- the number of observations upon which the estimate is based

12.5 It is common to allow an interval of either 2 standard errors or 1.6 standard errors in either direction around an estimate from a given sample as the possible range of sampling error.

Under the 2 standard error criterion, the population value as estimated from the sample falls within the indicated range in 95 cases out of 100. Under the 1.6 standard error criterion, the probability drops to 90 cases out of 100 but this is still a reasonable basis for judgment for many analytical purposes. Estimates of sampling errors computed using CENVAR have 95 confidence intervals of 2 standard errors. The sampling errors of key aggregates are provided in Tables 84-91.

12.6 As described in the users guide, CENVAR is designed for the calculation of the variances and uses formulae appropriate for stratified multistage sampling designs. The details of the two stage stratified sampling design used in the LFS +CAM including the stratification into 9 strata and sampling weights had been defined as required by the CENVAR system at the stage when variables corresponding to the sample design were specified. However, certain aspects of the sampling design such as the strong implicit stratification by aimag (province) soum(district) built in to the sampling design through the adoption of stratified circular systematic random sampling could not be specified in the CENVAR system. Thus, the sampling errors computed using the program and produced in the attached tables would probably overstate the width of the actual or true confidence intervals of parameters as well as the design effects of the sampling design.

Table 84. Estimate of Standard error

Total population							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	2,228,829	17,037	0.76	2,195,436	2,262,221	*****	49,948
Region							
West	425,45	6,311	1.48	413,08	437,82	2.59	10,408
Khangai	541,84	8,420	1.55	525,33	558,34	3.87	9,360
Center	445,31	10,533	2.37	424,66	465,95	6.98	9,312
East	173,04	2,207	1.28	168,71	177,36	0.68	8,636
Ulaanbaatar	643,20	7,984	1.24	627,55	658,85	3.12	12,232
Location							
Urban	1,198,320	11,812	0.99	1,175,169	1,221,471	5.64	24,614
Rural	1,030,509	12,278	1.19	1,006,444	1,054,573	6.10	25,334
Sex							
Male	1,106,133	9,231	0.83	1,088,040	1,124,226	3.43	24,880
Female	1,122,695	9,774	0.87	1,103,538	1,141,853	3.84	25,068
Age group							
15-19	182,66	3,753	2.05	175,30	190,01	1.88	4,155
20-24	212,15	4,014	1.89	204,28	220,01	1.88	4,823
25-29	294,84	5,394	1.83	284,27	305,41	2.55	6,527
30-34	265,26	4,656	1.76	256,13	274,38	2.08	5,843
35-39	191,52	3,730	1.95	184,21	198,83	1.78	4,281
40-44	178,50	3,648	2.04	171,35	185,65	1.82	4,040
45-49	175,18	3,433	1.96	168,45	181,91	1.64	3,908
50-54	170,93	3,663	1.96	163,75	178,11	1.91	3,788
55-59	161,58	3,341	2.14	155,03	168,13	1.67	3,606
60-64	116,07	2,748	2.37	110,68	121,45	1.54	2,640
65-69	76,58	2,234	2.92	72,20	80,96	1.51	1,718
70+	58,45	1,892	3.24	54,74	62,15	1.41	1,293

Table 85. Estimate of Standard error

Labour force/new variable							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.653	0.005	0.73	0.643	0.662	3.44	34,443
Region							
West	0.725	0.011	1.57	0.702	0.747	3.97	6,672
Khangai	0.742	0.012	1.60	0.719	0.765	6.03	6,296
Center	0.668	0.011	1.59	0.647	0.688	3.48	6,409
East	0.688	0.013	1.86	0.663	0.713	2.08	6,036
Ulaanbaatar	0.525	0.007	1.34	0.511	0.538	2.1	9,030
Location							
Urban	0.564	0.006	1.00	0.553	0.575	2.46	17,514
Rural	0.763	0.008	1.04	0.748	0.779	5.31	16,929
Sex							
Male	0.697	0.005	0.77	0.687	0.708	2.29	16,894
Female	0.611	0.006	0.90	0.6	0.621	2.25	17,549
Age group							
15-19	0.287	0.009	3.09	0.269	0.304	2.280	5,843
20-24	0.644	0.010	1.63	0.624	0.665	2.060	4,281
25-29	0.830	0.008	0.92	0.815	0.845	1.650	4,040
30-34	0.862	0.007	0.81	0.848	0.876	1.590	3,908
35-39	0.888	0.006	0.72	0.875	0.900	1.570	3,788
40-44	0.870	0.007	0.81	0.856	0.884	1.600	3,606
45-49	0.849	0.008	1.00	0.832	0.865	1.440	2,640
50-54	0.699	0.013	1.79	0.674	0.723	1.280	1,718
55-59	0.514	0.016	3.16	0.483	0.546	1.380	1,293
60-64	0.312	0.017	5.52	0.278	0.345	1.850	1,333
65-69	0.242	0.019	7.92	0.204	0.279	1.530	806
70+	0.096	0.010	10.58	0.076	0.116	1.360	1,187

Table 86. Estimate of Standard error

Employed/ Labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.858	0.005	0.570	0.849	0.868	4.39	34,443
Region							
West	0.892	0.010	1.080	0.873	0.911	4.29	6,672
Khangai	0.863	0.010	1.210	0.842	0.883	5.58	6,296
Center	0.818	0.012	1.520	0.793	0.842	4.75	6,409
East	0.816	0.015	1.840	0.787	0.846	2.81	6,036
Ulaanbaatar	0.875	0.008	0.930	0.859	0.891	3.39	9,030
Location							
Urban	0.813	0.007	0.850	0.799	0.826	3.36	17,514
Rural	0.900	0.007	0.740	0.887	0.913	5.79	16,929
Sex							
Male	0.858	0.006	0.650	0.847	0.869	3.02	16,894
Female	0.859	0.005	0.620	0.849	0.870	2.50	17,549

Unemployed/ Labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.142	0.005	3.440	0.132	0.151	4.39	34,443
Region							
West	0.108	0.010	8.980	0.089	0.127	4.29	6,672
Khangai	0.137	0.010	7.610	0.117	0.158	5.58	6,296
Center	0.182	0.012	6.820	0.158	0.207	4.75	6,409
East	0.184	0.015	8.170	0.154	0.213	2.81	6,036
Ulaanbaatar	0.125	0.008	6.510	0.109	0.141	3.39	9,030
Location							
Urban	0.187	0.007	3.680	0.174	0.201	3.36	17,514
Rural	0.100	0.006	6.690	0.087	0.113	5.79	16,929
Sex							
Male	0.142	0.006	3.940	0.131	0.153	3.02	16,894
Female	0.141	0.006	3.770	0.130	0.151	2.50	17,549
Age group							
15-19	0.180	0.013	7.15	0.155	0.205	1.91	5,843
20-24	0.212	0.011	5.14	0.191	0.233	1.96	4,281
25-29	0.144	0.008	5.57	0.129	0.160	1.73	4,040
30-34	0.135	0.007	5.40	0.121	0.149	1.54	3,908

Table 87. Estimate of Standard error

Usually employed/usually labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.910	0.004	0.490	0.901	0.919	5.17	34,443
Region							
West	0.922	0.009	0.940	0.905	0.939	4.40	6,672
Khangai	0.886	0.011	1.200	0.865	0.906	6.46	6,296
Center	0.903	0.011	1.190	0.882	0.924	5.47	6,409
East	0.884	0.013	1.520	0.858	0.911	3.04	6,036
Ulaanbaatar	0.941	0.007	0.730	0.927	0.954	4.43	9,030
Location							
Urban	0.882	0.007	0.770	0.869	0.895	4.39	17,514
Rural	0.935	0.006	0.620	0.924	0.946	6.16	16,929
Sex							
Male	0.908	0.005	0.540	0.898	0.918	3.21	16,894
Female	0.912	0.005	0.530	0.903	0.921	2.89	17,549

Usually unemployed/ Usually labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.090	0.004	4.980	0.081	0.099	5.17	34,443
Region							
West	0.078	0.009	11.130	0.061	0.095	4.40	6,672
Khangai	0.114	0.011	9.280	0.094	0.135	6.46	6,296
Center	0.097	0.011	11.090	0.076	0.118	5.47	6,409
East	0.116	0.013	11.650	0.089	0.142	3.04	6,036
Ulaanbaatar	0.059	0.007	11.640	0.046	0.073	4.43	9,030
Location							
Urban	0.118	0.007	5.730	0.105	0.131	4.39	17,514
Rural	0.065	0.006	8.940	0.054	0.076	6.16	16,929
Sex							
Male	0.092	0.005	5.360	0.082	0.102	3.21	16,894
Female	0.088	0.005	5.460	0.079	0.097	2.89	17,549

I QUARTER

Table 88. Estimate of Standard error

Employed / Labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.820	0.011	1.300	0.799	0.841	4.38	8,573
Region							
West	0.864	0.020	2.360	0.824	0.904	3.83	1,663
Khangai	0.812	0.026	3.170	0.761	0.862	6.60	1,621
Center	0.793	0.026	3.250	0.742	0.843	4.64	1,462
East	0.778	0.031	3.940	0.718	0.839	2.61	1,511
Ulaanbaatar	0.831	0.016	1.940	0.799	0.863	2.77	2,316
Location							
Urban	0.780	0.014	1.800	0.753	0.808	3.30	4,480
Rural	0.860	0.016	1.810	0.830	0.891	5.74	4,093
Sex							
Male	0.822	0.012	1.490	0.798	0.846	3.08	4,192
Female	0.818	0.012	1.470	0.794	0.841	2.61	4,381

Unemployed/ Labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.180	0.011	5.920	0.159	0.201	4.38	8,573
Region							
West	0.136	0.020	14.950	0.096	0.176	3.83	1,663
Khangai	0.188	0.026	13.690	0.138	0.239	6.60	1,621
Center	0.207	0.026	12.460	0.157	0.258	4.64	1,462
East	0.222	0.031	13.860	0.161	0.282	2.61	1,511
Ulaanbaatar	0.169	0.016	9.570	0.137	0.201	2.77	2,316
Location							
Urban	0.220	0.014	6.390	0.192	0.247	3.30	4,480
Rural	0.140	0.016	11.160	0.109	0.170	5.74	4,093
Sex							
Male	0.178	0.012	6.880	0.154	0.202	3.08	4,192
Female	0.182	0.012	6.580	0.159	0.206	2.61	4,381

II QUARTER

Table 89. Estimate of Standard error

Employed / Labour force

Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.850	0.010	1.190	0.830	0.870	4.48	8,563
Region							
West	0.854	0.024	2.770	0.808	0.901	4.61	1,688
Khangai	0.884	0.017	1.930	0.851	0.918	4.38	1,597
Center	0.797	0.030	3.710	0.739	0.855	6.31	1,395
East	0.785	0.033	4.190	0.721	0.850	2.86	1,562
Ulaanbaatar	0.873	0.015	1.680	0.844	0.902	2.72	2,321
Location							
Urban	0.806	0.014	1.780	0.777	0.834	3.55	4,212
Rural	0.892	0.014	1.570	0.864	0.919	5.79	4,351
Sex							
Male	0.846	0.012	1.370	0.823	0.868	2.97	4,216
Female	0.855	0.011	1.270	0.834	0.876	2.52	4,347

Unemployed/ Labour force

Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.150	0.010	6.750	0.130	0.170	4.48	8,563
Region							
West	0.146	0.024	16.270	0.099	0.192	4.61	1,688
Khangai	0.116	0.017	14.710	0.082	0.149	4.38	1,597
Center	0.203	0.030	14.580	0.145	0.261	6.31	1,395
East	0.215	0.033	15.350	0.150	0.279	2.86	1,562
Ulaanbaatar	0.127	0.015	11.580	0.098	0.156	2.72	2,321
Location							
Urban	0.194	0.014	7.380	0.166	0.223	3.55	4,212
Rural	0.108	0.014	12.860	0.081	0.136	5.79	4,351
Sex							
Male	0.154	0.012	7.480	0.132	0.177	2.97	4,216
Female	0.145	0.011	7.450	0.124	0.166	2.52	4,347

III QUARTER

Table 90. Estimate of Standard error

Employed / Labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.868	0.009	1.09	0.850	0.887	4.31	8,540
Region							
West	0.907	0.017	1.88	0.873	0.940	3.99	1,635
Khangai	0.856	0.020	2.32	0.817	0.895	4.48	1,490
Center	0.833	0.024	2.87	0.786	0.880	4.82	1,706
East	0.845	0.027	3.17	0.793	0.898	2.57	1,487
Ulaanbaatar	0.887	0.019	2.11	0.850	0.923	4.64	2,222
Location							
Urban	0.817	0.014	1.70	0.790	0.844	3.36	4,495
Rural	0.914	0.012	1.36	0.890	0.938	5.72	4,045
Sex							
Male	0.865	0.011	1.26	0.844	0.887	2.92	4,190
Female	0.871	0.010	1.16	0.852	0.891	2.42	4,350

Unemployed/ Labour force							
Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.132	0.009	7.16	0.113	0.150	4.31	8,540
Region							
West	0.093	0.017	18.29	0.060	0.127	3.99	1,635
Khangai	0.144	0.020	13.75	0.105	0.183	4.48	1,490
Center	0.167	0.024	14.34	0.120	0.214	4.82	1,706
East	0.155	0.027	17.33	0.102	0.207	2.57	1,487
Ulaanbaatar	0.113	0.019	16.52	0.077	0.150	4.64	2,222
Location							
Urban	0.183	0.014	7.57	0.156	0.210	3.36	4,495
Rural	0.086	0.012	14.43	0.062	0.110	5.72	4,045
Sex							
Male	0.135	0.011	8.10	0.113	0.156	2.92	4,190
Female	0.129	0.010	7.82	0.109	0.148	2.42	4,350

IV QUARTER

Table 91. Estimate of Standard error

Employed / Labour force

Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.893	0.009	0.96	0.877	0.910	4.42	8,767
Region							
West	0.932	0.017	1.84	0.898	0.965	5.40	1,686
Khangai	0.896	0.019	2.12	0.859	0.933	6.13	1,588
Center	0.843	0.02	2.41	0.803	0.882	3.41	1,846
East	0.855	0.032	3.74	0.793	0.918	4.05	1,476
Ulaanbaatar	0.912	0.014	1.50	0.885	0.939	3.21	2,171
Location							
Urban	0.849	0.013	1.49	0.824	0.874	3.28	4,327
Rural	0.931	0.011	1.21	0.909	0.953	6.08	4,440
Sex							
Male	0.896	0.01	1.11	0.876	0.915	3.13	4,296
Female	0.891	0.009	1.05	0.873	0.909	2.48	4,471

Unemployed/ Labour force

Category	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95 % Confidence interval		Design Effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Total	0.107	0.009	8.06	0.090	0.123	4.42	8,767
Region							
West	0.068	0.017	25.19	0.035	0.102	5.40	1,686
Khangai	0.104	0.019	18.26	0.067	0.141	6.13	1,588
Center	0.157	0.020	12.91	0.118	0.197	3.41	1,846
East	0.145	0.032	22.14	0.082	0.207	4.05	1,476
Ulaanbaatar	0.088	0.014	15.63	0.061	0.115	3.21	2,171
Location							
Urban	0.151	0.013	8.39	0.126	0.176	3.28	4,327
Rural	0.069	0.011	16.36	0.047	0.091	6.08	4,440
Sex							
Male	0.104	0.010	9.52	0.085	0.124	3.13	4,296
Female	0.109	0.009	8.61	0.091	0.127	2.48	4,471

Table
Table 1: Population by age, sex, region, urban, rural

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	8,2	8,5	7,9	6,5	6,9	6,2	10,1	10,3	9,9
5—9	9,5	9,9	9,2	8,1	8,6	7,7	11,1	11,3	11,0
10—14	13,2	13,7	12,7	14,1	14,7	13,2	12,4	12,6	12,1
15--17	7,7	7,8	7,6	8,0	8,2	7,8	7,4	7,4	7,4
18—19	4,2	4,4	4,0	4,3	4,4	4,1	4,1	4,3	3,8
20—24	8,6	8,7	8,5	8,6	8,7	8,6	8,6	8,7	8,4
25—29	8,0	7,9	8,1	7,4	7,2	7,7	8,7	8,7	8,7
30—34	7,9	7,6	8,1	7,9	7,4	8,3	7,8	7,8	7,9
35—39	7,8	7,2	8,3	8,3	7,8	8,8	6,9	6,5	7,3
40—44	7,2	6,9	7,6	7,9	7,5	8,3	6,5	6,3	6,6
45—49	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,4	5,5	5,4	4,9	4,8	5,1
50—54	3,4	3,2	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,9	3,1	2,9	3,3
55—59	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,8	2,6	3,0	2,4	2,4	2,4
60—64	2,7	2,9	2,5	2,9	3,2	2,6	2,3	2,3	2,4
65-69	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6
70+	2,3	2,1	2,4	2,5	2,2	2,7	2,1	2,1	2,1
Total	100,0								
Center	20,0	20,0	20,0	16,1	15,9	16,3	24,5	24,5	24,4
East	7,8	8,0	7,6	5,8	6,0	5,6	10,0	10,2	9,9
West	19,0	19,2	18,8	9,7	9,8	9,6	30,0	29,9	30,1
Khangai	24,3	24,5	24,2	14,7	14,8	14,6	35,5	35,4	35,6
UB	28,9	28,3	29,4	53,7	53,5	53,9	0,0	0,0	0,0

Table 2: Number of household sex of household head, household size and number of employed in the household

	Number of HH		Number of unemployed persons					Number of employed persons
	(Number)	(%)	Number of households with no employees	Number of households with 1 employed	Number of households with 2 employed	Number of households with 3 employed	Number of households with 4 or more employed	
Total	568,800	100,0	18,3	29,7	37,5	8,3	6,2	899,300
Household size:								
1	37,200	100,0	53,2	46,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,400
2	78,500	100,0	32,9	33,3	33,8	0,0	0,0	79,300
3	122,000	100,0	17,3	32,4	39,0	11,3	0,0	176,100
4	144,700	100,0	11,0	27,0	48,3	8,2	5,5	245,900
5	97,000	100,0	10,7	27,7	40,9	10,4	10,3	180,600
6	48,500	100,0	12,8	24,1	37,5	10,5	15,1	98,000
7	24,800	100,0	11,2	20,8	30,7	16,4	20,9	58,600
8 +	16,100	100,0	14,3	17,2	23,5	15,6	29,4	43,400
Male headed	475,400	100,0	15,1	26,8	42,3	8,9	6,9	807,600
Household size:								
1	20,800	100,0	44,1	55,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,600
2	54,900	100,0	32,0	25,9	42,1	0,0	0,0	60,500
3	99,200	100,0	14,8	27,8	44,9	12,5	0,0	153,800
4	130,700	100,0	9,8	24,7	51,5	8,3	5,7	229,100
5	88,200	100,0	9,4	27,1	43,0	10,4	10,1	167,000
6	44,200	100,0	11,6	23,6	39,1	10,2	15,5	90,800
7	22,600	100,0	10,4	20,8	32,2	15,2	21,4	53,700
8 +	14,800	100,0	13,2	17,4	23,2	15,1	31,1	41,100
Female headed	93,400	100,0	34,7	44,2	13,4	5,3	2,4	91,700
Household size:								
1	16,400	100,0	64,8	35,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,800
2	23,600	100,0	34,9	50,5	14,6	0,0	0,0	18,800
3	22,800	100,0	28,1	52,1	13,6	6,2	0,0	22,300
4	14,000	100,0	22,2	48,6	18,9	7,8	2,5	16,800
5	8,800	100,0	24,7	33,5	19,0	10,5	12,3	13,600
6	4,300	100,0	24,5	29,9	21,4	13,6	10,6	7,200
7	2,200	100,0	18,6	20,3	15,6	29,4	16,1	4,900
8 +	1,300	100,0	27,0	15,0	26,7	22,6	8,7	2,300
By region								
Center	114,700	100,0	18,5	32,4	36,4	7,9	4,8	172,100
East	48,500	100,0	24,5	27,1	35,9	7,6	4,9	69,800
West	97,900	100,0	14,4	21,4	40,0	11,4	12,8	192,300
Khangai	138,900	100,0	17,2	23,3	39,2	11,2	9,1	246,500

UB	168,800	100,0	19,6	38,5	35,9	4,8	1,2	218,600
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Table 3: Number of household sex of household head, household size and number of unemployed in the household

	Number of HH		Number of unemployed persons					Number of unemployed persons
	(Number)	%	Number of households with no unemployees	Number of households with 1 unemployed	Number of households with 2 unemployed	Number of households with 3 unemployed	Number of households with 4 or more unemployed	
Total	568,800	100,0	82,4	12,3	4,2	0,7	0,4	142,800
Household size:								
1	37,200	100,0	95,2	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,800
2	78,500	100,0	90,4	8,6	1,0	0,0	0,0	8,300
3	122,000	100,0	85,0	11,6	3,3	0,1	0,0	22,700
4	144,700	100,0	82,5	12,9	4,0	0,5	0,1	33,800
5	97,000	100,0	78,7	15,1	5,1	0,8	0,5	28,900
6	48,500	100,0	71,8	17,4	8,6	1,4	0,8	20,800
7	24,800	100,0	70,3	14,6	8,5	4,1	2,5	13,800
8 +	16,100	100,0	65,4	12,0	11,4	6,4	4,8	12,700
Male headed	475,400	100,0	82,3	12,2	4,3	0,7	0,5	120,400
Household size:								
1	20,800	100,0	95,4	4,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,000
2	54,900	100,0	91,1	7,8	1,1	0,0	0,0	5,400
3	99,200	100,0	85,4	11,3	3,3	0,0	0,0	18,100
4	130,700	100,0	82,9	12,4	4,0	0,6	0,1	30,200
5	88,200	100,0	79,2	14,9	4,8	0,6	0,5	25,500
6	44,200	100,0	73,3	16,8	8,4	0,9	0,6	17,500
7	22,600	100,0	71,0	14,8	8,3	3,6	2,3	11,800
8 +	14,800	100,0	68,2	10,2	10,6	6,5	4,5	10,900
Female headed	93,400	100,0	82,8	12,6	3,4	0,8	0,4	22,400
Household size:								
1	16,400	100,0	95,1	4,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	800
2	23,600	100,0	88,8	10,2	1,0	0,0	0,0	2,900
3	22,800	100,0	83,6	12,9	3,0	0,5	0,0	4,600
4	14,000	100,0	78,5	17,3	4,1	0,1	0,0	3,600
5	88,00	100,0	73,8	16,4	8,3	1,2	0,3	3,400
6	4,300	100,0	57,0	23,8	10,2	5,6	3,4	3,300
7	2,200	100,0	62,7	11,8	9,9	9,4	6,2	2,000
8 +	1,300	100,0	33,5	32,8	21,1	4,6	8,0	1,800
By region								
Center	114,700	100,0	77,7	15,3	5,2	1,2	0,6	37,500
East	48,500	100,0	78,6	14,0	6,0	0,9	0,5	15,500
West	97,900	100,0	84,8	10,2	4,1	0,5	0,4	21,300
Khangai	138,900	100,0	82,0	12,1	4,5	1,0	0,4	37,200
UB	168,800	100,0	85,6	11,1	2,6	0,3	0,4	31,300

Table 4: Distribution of population aged 15 year and over by educational attainment and sector

Educational attainment	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
University graduate	183,200	85,900	97,300	164,500	76,900	87,600	18,700	9,000	9,700
Tech/Voc/Dip	142,700	54,100	88,600	100,800	38,600	62,200	41,900	15,500	26,400
Initial Tech/Voc	77,500	41,900	35,600	49,000	26,600	22,400	28,500	15,300	13,200
Completed Secondary	374,500	172,200	202,300	268,600	127,200	141,400	105,900	45,000	60,900
Incomplete Secondary	426,000	228,300	197,700	175,900	95,500	80,400	250,100	132,800	117,300
Primary	260,900	133,500	127,400	76,400	35,600	40,800	184,500	97,900	86,600
None	74,400	34,900	39,500	19,900	8,200	11,700	54,500	26,700	27,800
Total	1,539,200	750,800	788,400	855,100	408,600	446,500	684,100	342,200	341,900

Table 5: Average number of hours spent on fetching water

Age	Number of persons	Total hours	Average hours
Total	818,800	3018007.3	3.7
5-9	57,200	168089.4	2.9
10-14	150,300	508116.6	3.4
15-17	93,000	351201.0	3.8
18-24	137,700	551201.0	4.0
25-34	170,000	657801.8	3.9
35-44	105,500	400009.3	3.8
45-54	52,500	196655.8	3.7
55-64	34,400	124273.8	3.6
65+	18,200	60658.8	3.3
Male	496,400	1918949.9	3.9
5-9	33,800	102678.4	3.0
10-14	89,000	322563.2	3.6
15-17	53,500	215328.9	4.0
18-24	83,100	351912.6	4.2
25-34	103,800	417423.0	4.0
35-44	67,200	261071.2	3.9
45-54	32,100	124381.2	3.9
55-64	22,300	82872.6	3.7
65+	11,600	40718.8	3.5
Female	322,400	1099057.4	3.4
5-9	23,300	65410.9	2.8
10-14	61,300	185553.4	3.0
15-17	39,500	135872.1	3.4
18-24	54,600	199288.3	3.7
25-34	66,200	240378.8	3.6
35-44	38,400	138938.0	3.6
45-54	20,400	72274.6	3.5

Table 6: Average number of hours spent on fetching fuel

Age	Number of persons	Total hours	Average hours
Total	823,100	3658279.9	4.4
5-9	58,600	192613.6	3.3
10-14	123,400	464782.4	3.8
15-17	83,100	352167.2	4.2
18-24	128,500	588740.8	4.6
25-34	171,500	840665.7	4.9
35-44	122,700	599106.3	4.9
45-54	66,800	316133.3	4.7
55-64	43,400	200343.3	4.6
65+	25,100	103727.3	4.1
Male	502,500	2323661.1	4.6
5-9	34,200	113896.3	3.3
10-14	75,500	299223.3	4.0
15-17	50,900	228802.1	4.5
18-24	78,700	380166.2	4.8
25-34	103,200	526301.6	5.1
35-44	77,700	388118.9	5.0
45-54	40,300	197855.7	4.9
55-64	27,400	127318.1	4.6
65+	14,600	61979.0	4.2
Female	320,600	1334618.8	4.2
5-9	24,400	78717.3	3.2
10-14	47,900	165559.1	3.5
15-17	32,200	123365.2	3.8
18-24	49,800	208574.6	4.2
25-34	68,200	314364.2	4.6
35-44	45,000	210987.4	4.7
45-54	26,600	118277.6	4.5

55-64	12,100	41401.2	3.4	55-64	16,000	73025.2	4.6
65+	6,600	19940.0	3.0	65+	10,500	41748.3	4.0

Table 7: Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who had engaged in current economic activities during the reference week by sex and sector

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wage job	37.2	34.9	39.8	65.4	63.6	67.4	14.5	12.8	16.5
Self employed	62.8	65.1	60.2	34.6	36.4	32.6	85.5	87.2	83.5
Total, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
number	800,500	419,000	381,500	356,600	182,000	174,600	443,900	237,000	206,900

Table 8: Persons aged 15 years over who had engaged in current economic activities during the reference week by sex, time and sector

Spent time	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-9	1.7	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	2.5	1.1	4.1
10-19	4.8	3.4	6.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	7.6	5.2	10.4
20-29	8.6	6.4	10.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	13.2	9.5	17.4
30-39	8.2	7.7	8.7	3.8	3.6	4.0	11.6	10.8	12.7
40-49	40.6	37.8	43.6	58.5	55.6	61.5	26.2	24.1	28.6
50-59	15.9	17.8	13.9	15.2	16.0	14.4	16.5	19.1	13.4
60-69	6.8	8.2	5.3	6.2	6.5	5.8	7.4	9.5	4.8
70+	13.4	17.8	8.8	11.5	13.8	9.0	15.0	20.7	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
number, 15+	800,500	419,000	381,500	356,600	182,000	174,600	443,900	237,000	206,900

Table 9: Percentage of persons aged 5 years old over who had engaged in current Non-economic activities during the reference week by sex, time group, sector

Spent time	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-9	29.4	40.9	18.8	32.7	45.4	21.6	25.4	35.8	15.3
10-19	25.9	29.6	22.6	26.8	28.3	25.4	25.0	31.0	19.1
20-29	19.0	15.9	22.0	19.7	14.9	23.9	18.3	16.9	19.6
30-39	10.6	6.9	13.9	9.4	5.8	12.6	11.9	8.3	15.5
40-49	6.3	3.7	8.7	5.0	3.0	6.9	7.8	4.6	11.0
50-59	3.4	1.5	5.2	2.3	1.2	3.2	4.9	1.9	7.8
60-69	2.0	0.7	3.2	1.3	0.4	2.0	2.8	0.8	4.8
70+	3.4	0.8	5.6	2.8	1.0	4.4	3.9	0.7	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number, 5+	1,826,700	874,400	952,300	996,300	466,000	530,300	830,400	408,400	422,000

Table 10: Currently employed population by status of employment, sex

Employment status	Total		Male	Female
	number	%	%	%
Paid employee on contract	312,000	36.3	34.1	38.5
Paid employee under civil law	26,700	3.1	3.0	3.3
Employer	5,500	0.5	0.7	0.4
Member of cooperative	1,800	0.2	0.3	0.2
Own account worker	301,500	34.9	43.4	25.7
Unpaid family worker	213,800	24.8	18.4	31.7
Other	1,200	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently employed population	862,500		448,900	413,600

Table 11: Currently employed population aged 15 and over by sectors of employees in the enterprise

Sector of employment cross	Total		number of employees			
			no regular employees	1 to 4 paid employees	5 to 9 paid employees	10 or more paid employees
	number	%	%	%	%	%
Private enterprise	33,100	100.0	68.5	19.6	5.5	6.4
Partnership	2,600	100.0	4.1	38.2	20.6	37.1
Cooperative	4,500	100.0	14.2	26.3	24.1	35.4
Joint state and private company	39,000	100.0	1.0	6.7	8.3	84.0
Limited liability company	84,000	100.0	0.8	12.2	12.6	74.4
State industry	32,200	100.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	92.2
Government enterprise	170,000	100.0	0.1	7.0	6.4	86.5
Non-profit organization	13,100	100.0	0.4	15.1	18.8	65.7
Self-employed	484,000	100.0	95.5	3.2	0.4	0.9
Total	862,500	100.0	56.5	6.0	3.9	33.6

Table 12: Currently employed population aged 15 and over by status of enterprise, region

Sector of employment cross	Total		Region/U-R						
			Urban	Rural	Center	East	West	Khangai	UB
	number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Private enterprise	33,100	100.0	35.0	65.0	28.8	3.0	6.8	53.5	7.8
Partnership	2,600	100.0	85.9	14.1	10.1	7.1	9.4	26.1	47.3
Cooperative	4,500	100.0	45.2	54.8	17.4	10.5	36.2	19.1	16.8
Joint state and private company	39,000	100.0	86.1	13.9	24.5	6.8	6.6	15.0	47.1
Limited liability company	84,000	100.0	90.5	9.5	12.1	2.2	4.7	6.3	74.7
State industry	32,200	100.0	86.2	13.8	32.0	8.2	5.9	27.3	26.7
Government enterprise	170,000	100.0	70.5	29.5	18.1	7.4	14.6	20.0	40.0
Non-profit organization	13,100	100.0	88.6	11.4	22.5	3.8	8.6	9.8	55.3
Self-employed	484,000	100.0	22.2	77.8	19.2	9.6	28.3	32.8	10.0
Total	862,500	100.0	45.5	54.5	19.4	7.9	20.4	27.0	25.3

Table 13: Currently employed population in private enterprise, partnership and self employment by number of employees the enterprise and age

Sector of employment cross	Number of employees									
	Total		no regular employees		1 to 4 paid employees		5 to 9 paid employees		10 or more paid employees	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Urban	95,200	100.0	76,500	80.3	9,400	9.9	3,300	3.5	6,000	6.3
Private enterprise	9,900	100.0	3,300	33.6	3,600	36.4	1,200	11.5	1,800	18.5
Partnership	2,000	100.0	100	2.5	600	31.1	500	26.0	800	40.4
Self-employed	83,300	100.0	73,100	87.8	5,200	6.2	1,600	1.9	3,400	4.0
15-19	3,700	100.0	2,700	72.3	400	11.0	300	9.5	300	7.1
20-24	7,000	100.0	5,000	70.3	700	11.1	500	6.9	800	11.6
25-34	31,800	100.0	25,100	78.9	3,900	12.1	700	2.3	2,100	6.7
35-44	35,900	100.0	30,200	84.3	2,700	7.4	1,100	3.0	1,900	5.3
45-54	14,000	100.0	11,100	79.4	1,400	10.4	700	4.5	800	5.7
55-64	2,500	100.0	2,100	85.4	300	10.6	-	0.0	100	4.0
65+	300	100.0	300	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Rural	29,900	100.0	25,200	84.5	3,400	11.2	800	2.7	500	1.6
Private enterprise	4,500	100.0	1,800	39.8	1,900	42.2	600	13.6	200	4.5
Partnership	200	100.0	-	16.0	200	84.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Self-employed	25,200	100.0	23,400	93.0	1,300	5.1	200	0.7	300	1.1
15-19	1,600	100.0	1,400	88.1	100	3.5	100	8.4	-	0.0
20-24	3,100	100.0	2,500	78.0	400	14.2	-	0.0	200	7.9
25-34	9,400	100.0	8,000	85.3	1,000	11.0	300	2.9	100	0.8
35-44	10,700	100.0	9,200	86.0	1,200	10.9	200	1.9	100	1.2
45-54	3,900	100.0	3,200	81.9	500	13.3	100	3.7	100	1.2
55-64	900	100.0	700	89.2	100	6.0	100	4.8	-	0.0
65+	300	100.0	200	65.6	100	34.4	-	0.0	-	0.0
Total non-agriculture	125,100	100.0	101,700	81.3	12,800	10.2	4,100	3.3	6,500	5.2
15-19	5,300	100.0	4,100	77.2	500	8.7	400	9.2	300	4.9
20-24	10,100	100.0	7,500	72.7	1,100	12.0	500	4.8	1,000	10.5
25-34	41,200	100.0	33,100	80.3	4,900	11.8	1,000	2.4	2,200	5.4
35-44	46,600	100.0	39,400	84.7	3,900	8.2	1,300	2.7	2,000	4.3
45-54	17,900	100.0	14,300	80.0	1,900	11.0	800	4.3	900	4.7
55-64	3,400	100.0	2,800	86.4	400	9.4	100	1.2	100	3.0
65+	600	100.0	500	82.1	100	17.9	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table 14: USUALLY ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	Q ₁₋₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q _{1+Q₂}	Q _{3+Q₄}
1	Usually economically active population (15 +)						
Both sexes	1,004,800	1,002,600	986,800	1,020,000	1,014,100	995,200	1,015,700
Male	523,500	527,700	514,500	526,800	525,900	521,500	525,700
Female	481,300	474,900	472,300	493,200	488,200	473,700	490,000
Urban	482,600	504,500	477,600	481,700	466,300	491,300	473,300
Male	247,800	260,000	243,400	246,800	239,400	252,000	243,000
Female	234,800	244,500	234,200	234,900	226,900	239,300	230,300
Rural	522,200	498,100	509,200	538,300	547,800	503,900	542,400
Male	275,700	267,700	271,100	280,000	286,500	269,500	282,700
Female	246,500	230,400	238,100	258,300	261,300	234,400	259,700
Central	204,600	201,000	206,300	215,600	195,300	204,000	205,200
East	83,600	83,800	78,600	86,100	87,000	81,100	86,300
West	196,900	190,000	181,000	213,800	207,000	185,600	209,800
Khangai	270,400	266,900	273,600	259,000	281,600	270,400	270,100
Ulaanbaatar	249,300	260,900	247,300	245,500	243,200	254,100	244,300
2	Usually LFPR						
Both sexes	65,3	66,6	65,1	64,9	65,0	65,9	64,9
Male	69,7	72,2	69,4	68,9	68,7	70,8	68,7
Female	61,1	61,4	60,9	61,0	61,4	61,2	61,2
Urban	56,4	59,9	55,8	55,3	55,1	57,9	55,1
Male	60,6	65,4	59,5	59,8	58,9	62,5	58,8
Female	52,6	55,0	52,4	51,9	51,5	53,7	51,6
Rural	76,3	75,1	77,1	76,8	76,8	76,2	76,8
Male	80,6	80,2	81,6	81,0	79,8	81,0	80,4
Female	72,1	70,0	72,5	72,6	73,7	71,3	73,2
Central	66,8	69,2	71,5	64,7	63,5	70,4	64,0
East	68,8	70,4	63,4	72,2	70,6	66,7	71,1
West	72,5	71,6	69,3	76,9	72,4	70,6	74,5
Khangai	74,2	74,1	76,0	71,1	75,4	75,1	73,3
Ulaanbaatar	52,5	55,5	51,3	51,4	51,7	53,4	51,5
3	Usually economically inactive population (15 +)						
Both sexes	534,400	502,200	529,300	552,400	546,100	515,200	550,100
Male	227,400	203,600	226,500	237,500	239,400	214,800	239,000
Female	307,000	298,600	302,800	314,900	306,700	300,400	311,100
Urban	372,500	337,400	378,000	389,600	380,500	357,600	385,800
Male	160,900	137,700	165,400	172,000	167,100	151,500	169,900
Female	211,600	199,700	212,600	217,600	213,400	206,100	215,900
Rural	161,900	164,800	151,300	162,800	165,600	157,600	164,300
Male	66,500	65,900	61,100	65,500	72,300	63,300	69,100
Female	95,400	98,900	90,200	97,300	93,300	94,300	95,200
Central							
East	101,900	89,300	82,300	117,600	112,400	85,900	115,200
West	37,900	35,100	45,300	33,200	36,100	40,400	35,000
Khangai	74,800	75,400	80,100	64,300	79,000	77,200	71,700
Ulaanbaatar	94,000	93,300	86,400	104,900	91,800	89,600	98,500

Table 15: Currently employed population aged 15 and over

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
1	Currently employed population						
Total	862,500	822,300	838,700	885,600	906,000	831,300	895,000
Male	448,900	433,900	435,000	455,900	471,000	434,900	463,200
Female	413,600	388,400	403,700	429,700	435,000	396,400	431,800
Urban	392,300	393,700	384,700	393,500	395,900	389,500	394,400
Male	199,900	199,900	192,600	201,300	204,000	196,500	202,700
Female	192,400	193,800	192,100	192,200	191,900	193,000	191,700
Rural	470,200	428,600	454,000	492,100	510,100	441,800	500,600
Male	249,000	234,000	242,400	254,600	267,000	238,400	260,500
Female	221,200	194,600	211,600	237,500	243,100	203,400	240,100
Central	167,300	159,400	164,500	179,600	164,600	161,900	171,900
East	68,200	65,200	61,700	72,800	74,400	63,400	73,300
West	175,700	164,100	154,600	193,900	192,900	159,900	193,300
Khangai	233,300	216,700	241,900	221,600	252,300	229,700	236,800
Ulaanbaatar	218,000	216,900	216,000	217,700	221,800	216,400	219,700
2	Currently employed by sector (15+)						
Total	862,500	822,300	838,700	885,600	906,000	831,300	895,000
Agriculture	402,700	363,300	382,100	424,500	445,400	373,200	434,500
Production	102,800	106,300	102,800	98,100	104,100	104,700	100,900
Services	357,000	352,700	353,800	363,000	356,500	353,400	359,600
Male	448,900	433,900	435,000	455,900	471,000	434,900	463,200
Agriculture	216,500	201,500	206,800	225,100	234,400	204,500	229,500
Production	62,400	65,100	60,400	61,500	62,200	62,800	61,800
Services	170,000	167,300	167,800	169,300	174,400	167,600	171,900
Female	413,600	388,400	403,700	429,700	435,000	396,400	431,800
Agriculture	186,200	161,800	175,300	199,400	211,000	168,700	205,000
Production	40,500	41,200	42,400	36,600	41,900	41,900	39,100
Services	186,900	185,400	186,000	193,700	182,100	185,800	187,700
3	Currently employed by employment status (15+)						
Total	862,500	822,300	838,700	885,600	906,000	831,200	895,000
Paid employees	338,700	350,000	343,400	339,400	321,800	347,000	330,100
Employer	5,500	5,400	6,100	5,600	5,000	5,800	5,400
Own account	303,300	271,600	276,100	313,900	350,500	274,100	332,000
Unpaid family	215,000	195,300	213,100	226,700	228,700	204,300	227,500
Male	448,900	433,900	435,000	455,900	471,000	434,800	463,200
Paid employees	165,800	172,700	166,200	165,200	159,200	169,500	162,000
Employer	3,700	4,000	4,200	3,600	3,000	4,100	3,400
Own account	196,300	172,700	176,100	206,000	230,000	174,600	217,900
Unpaid family	83,100	84,500	88,500	81,100	78,800	86,600	79,900
Female	413,600	388,400	403,700	429,700	435,000	396,400	431,800
Paid employees	172,800	177,300	177,200	174,200	162,600	177,500	168,100
Employer	1,800	1,400	1,900	2,000	2,000	1,700	2,000
Own account	107,100	98,900	100,000	107,900	120,500	99,500	114,100
Unpaid family	131,900	110,800	124,600	145,600	149,900	117,700	147,600

Table 15 cont.

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
4	Currently employed by occupation(15+)						
Both sexes	862,500	822,300	838,700	885,600	906,000	831,300	895,000
Legislators, professionals	136,600	140,500	131,900	129,000	144,600	136,200	136,500
Technicians, clerks, service	155,800	148,000	151,400	163,800	161,200	149,600	162,000
Skilled agricultural Craft, elementary	392,000	330,600	381,200	417,500	441,700	357,000	429,200
Male	448,900	433,900	435,000	455,900	471,000	434,900	463,200
Legislators, professionals	59,400	62,100	55,500	56,700	63,700	58,700	60,200
Technicians, clerks, service	56,500	52,900	54,500	57,700	61,100	53,600	59,200
Skilled agricultural Craft, elementary	211,000	183,300	207,000	221,700	232,800	195,800	227,000
Female	413,600	388,400	403,700	429,700	435,000	396,400	431,800
Legislators, professionals	77,100	78,400	76,400	72,300	80,900	77,500	76,300
Technicians, clerks, service	99,400	95,100	96,900	106,100	100,100	96,000	102,800
Skilled agricultural Craft, elementary	181,000	147,300	174,200	195,800	208,900	161,200	202,200
	56,100	67,600	56,200	55,500	45,100	61,700	50,500
5	Secondary occupation						
Total	23,900	24,700	21,100	24,000	27,200	23,000	25,600
Male	14,600	14,100	13,400	14,100	17,600	13,900	15,800
Female	9,300	10,600	7,700	9,900	9,600	9,100	9,800
Urban	7,600	13,900	7,200	6,200	2,900	10,600	4,600
Male	4,700	8,400	4,700	3,500	1,900	6,600	2,700
Female	2,900	5,500	2,500	2,700	1,000	4,000	1,900
Rural	16,300	10,800	13,900	17,800	24,300	12,400	21,000
Male	9,900	5,700	8,700	10,600	15,700	7,300	13,100
Female	6,400	5,100	5,200	7,200	8,600	5,100	7,900
6	Underemployed						
Total	58,200	78,500	53,100	58,900	42,400	65,800	50,800
Male	34,400	46,100	30,700	37,000	23,900	38,300	30,500
Female	23,800	32,400	22,400	21,900	18,500	27,500	20,300
Urban	20,800	39,200	19,200	16,500	7,900	29,300	12,400
Male	11,800	21,800	11,600	10,100	3,600	16,700	6,900
Female	9,000	17,400	7,600	6,400	4,300	12,600	5,500
Rural	37,400	39,300	33,900	42,400	34,500	36,500	38,400
Male	22,600	24,300	19,100	26,900	20,300	21,600	23,600
Female	14,800	15,000	14,800	15,500	14,200	14,900	14,800

Table 16: CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
1	Currently unemployed (15 +)						
Both sexes	142,300	180,300	148,100	134,400	108,100	163,900	120,700
Male	74,600	93,800	79,500	70,900	54,900	86,600	62,500
Female	67,700	86,500	68,600	63,500	53,200	77,300	58,200
Urban	90,300	110,800	92,900	88,200	70,400	101,800	78,900
Male	47,900	60,100	50,800	45,500	35,400	55,500	40,300
Female	42,400	50,700	42,100	42,700	35,000	46,300	38,600
Rural	52,000	69,500	55,200	46,200	37,700	62,100	41,800
Male	26,700	33,700	28,700	25,400	19,500	31,100	22,200
Female	25,300	35,800	26,500	20,800	18,200	31,000	19,600
Central	37,300	41,600	41,800	36,000	30,700	42,100	33,300
East	15,400	18,600	16,900	13,300	12,600	17,700	13,000
West	21,200	25,900	26,400	19,900	14,100	25,700	16,500
Khangai	37,200	50,200	31,700	37,400	29,300	40,700	33,300
UB	31,200	44,000	31,300	27,800	21,400	37,700	24,600
2	Currently unemployment rate(15 +)						
Both sex	14,2	18,0	15,0	13,2	10,7	16,5	11,9
Male	14,2	17,8	15,4	13,5	10,4	16,6	11,9
Female	14,1	18,2	14,5	12,9	10,9	16,3	11,9
Urban	18,7	22,0	19,4	18,3	15,1	20,7	16,7
Male	19,3	23,1	20,9	18,4	14,8	22,0	16,6
Female	18,1	20,7	18,0	18,2	15,4	19,4	16,8
Rural	10,0	14,0	10,8	8,6	6,9	12,3	7,7
Male	9,7	12,6	10,6	9,1	6,8	11,6	7,9
Female	10,3	15,6	11,1	8,1	7,0	13,2	7,5
Central	18,2	20,7	20,3	16,7	15,7	20,6	16,2
East	18,4	22,2	21,5	15,5	14,5	21,8	15,0
West	10,8	13,6	14,6	9,3	6,8	13,9	7,9
Khangai	13,7	18,8	11,6	14,4	10,4	15,1	12,3
UB	12,5	16,9	12,7	11,3	8,8	14,8	10,1
3	Age distribution of Unemployed (15 +)						
Both sexes	142,300	180,300	148,100	134,400	108,100	163,900	120,700
15-19	13,700	17,600	12,900	15,800	8,300	15,200	12,100
20-24	26,200	34,100	25,000	23,500	22,400	29,600	22,700
25-34	41,800	51,100	45,800	39,300	31,500	48,300	35,300
35-44	39,300	47,700	42,000	38,900	28,900	44,600	34,000
45-54	17,700	24,200	17,900	15,200	14,200	21,100	14,500
55-64	3,200	4,600	4,200	1,500	2,700	4,500	2,000
65 +	400	1,000	300	200	100	600	100
Male	74,600	93,800	79,500	70,900	54,900	86,600	62,500
15-19	7,500	7,800	8,400	9,900	3,800	8,100	6,900
20-24	14,100	18,000	12,500	12,600	13,100	15,300	12,700
25-34	21,400	27,400	24,200	19,400	15,000	25,800	17,100
35-44	18,400	22,300	20,000	18,900	12,700	21,000	15,800
45-54	10,900	14,200	12,100	9,200	8,200	13,200	8,600
55-64	2,100	3,300	2,200	900	2,000	2,800	1,400
65 +	200	800	100	0	100	400	0
Female	67,700	86,500	68,600	63,500	53,200	77,300	58,200
15-19	6,200	9,800	4,500	5,900	4,500	7,100	5,200
20-24	12,100	16,100	12,500	10,900	9,300	14,300	10,000
25-34	20,400	23,700	21,600	19,900	16,500	22,500	18,200
35-44	20,900	25,400	22,000	20,000	16,200	23,600	18,200
45-54	6,800	10,000	5,800	6,000	6,000	7,900	5,900
55-64	1,100	1,300	2,000	600	700	1,700	600
65 +	200	200	200	200	0	200	100

Table 16 contd..

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
4	Duration of unemployed						
Mongolia	142,300	180,300	148,100	134,400	108,100	163,900	120,700
Less than 1 year	80,900	100,200	91,800	68,200	65,600	95,400	66,400
More than 1 year	61,400	80,100	56,300	66,200	42,500	68,500	54,300
Urban	90,300	110,800	92,900	88,200	70,400	101,800	78,900
Less than 1 year	46,500	53,000	52,400	44,200	38,000	52,300	40,600
More than 1 year	43,800	57,800	40,500	44,000	32,400	49,500	38,300
Rural	52,000	69,500	55,200	46,200	37,700	62,100	41,800
Less than 1 year	34,400	47,200	39,400	24,000	27,600	43,100	25,800
More than 1 year	17,600	22,300	15,800	22,200	10,100	19,000	16,000
5	Educational level of unemployed						
Both sexes	142,300	180,300	148,100	134,400	108,100	163,900	120,700
None	3,700	5,100	3,600	3,800	2,600	4,200	3,200
Primary	9,100	13,500	10,300	6,500	6,800	11,800	6,700
Incomplete secondary	47,700	59,300	47,300	47,000	37,500	53,200	42,100
Completed secondary	45,000	53,100	48,400	44,600	34,400	50,600	39,200
Initial technical/vocational diploma	11,600	17,300	11,000	9,600	8,500	14,200	9,000
Technical/vocational diploma	12,700	15,800	14,300	12,100	8,400	15,100	10,200
University graduate	12,500	16,200	13,200	10,800	9,900	14,800	10,300
Male	74,600	93,800	79,500	70,900	54,900	86,600	62,500
None	2,100	2,500	1,700	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,100
Primary	5,200	8,500	5,800	2,800	4,000	7,100	3,400
Incomplete secondary	28,600	35,600	29,000	29,600	20,400	32,400	24,800
Completed secondary	21,100	23,700	23,100	21,900	16,000	23,400	18,800
Initial technical/vocational diploma	6,700	10,100	6,600	5,300	4,700	8,400	5,000
Technical/vocational diploma	5,200	6,300	6,300	4,900	3,000	6,300	3,900
University graduate	5,700	7,100	7,000	4,100	4,800	7,000	4,500
Female	67,700	86,500	68,600	63,500	53,200	77,300	58,200
None	1,600	2,600	1,900	1,500	600	2,200	1,100
Primary	3,900	5,000	4,500	3,700	2,800	4,700	3,300
Incomplete secondary	19,100	23,700	18,300	17,400	17,100	20,800	17,300
Completed secondary	23,900	29,400	25,300	22,700	18,400	27,200	20,400
Initial technical/vocational diploma	4,900	7,200	4,400	4,300	3,800	5,800	4,000
Technical/vocational diploma	7,500	9,500	8,000	7,200	5,400	8,800	6,300
University graduate	6,800	9,100	6,200	6,700	5,100	7,800	5,800

Table 17: USUALLY ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
1	Usually economically active population (15 +)						
Both sexes	941,500	946,300	914,600	959,800	948,900	930,700	953,600
Male	492,200	502,600	475,000	498,000	494,000	489,100	495,700
Female	449,300	443,700	439,600	461,800	454,900	441,600	457,900
Urban	446,700	468,600	436,900	442,000	438,600	453,100	440,100
Male	230,300	243,000	221,500	228,800	226,100	232,700	227,500
Female	216,400	225,600	215,400	213,200	212,500	220,400	212,600
Rural	494,800	477,700	477,700	517,800	510,300	477,600	513,500
Male	261,900	259,600	253,500	269,200	267,900	256,400	268,200
Female	232,900	218,100	224,200	248,600	242,400	221,200	245,300
Central	184,600	184,200	184,100	194,800	175,800	184,000	185,100
East	76,400	78,700	71,000	80,300	76,400	74,600	78,400
West	188,600	183,200	172,000	204,900	197,900	177,900	201,000
Khangai	259,200	258,400	261,000	252,900	263,400	260,000	258,000
Ulaanbaatar	232,700	241,800	226,500	226,900	235,400	234,200	231,100
2	Usually LFPR						
Both sexes	61,2	62,9	60,3	61,0	60,8	61,6	60,9
Male	65,5	68,7	64,1	65,2	64,5	66,4	64,8
Female	57,0	57,4	56,7	57,1	57,2	57,1	57,2
Urban	52,2	55,7	51,1	50,7	51,8	53,4	51,2
Male	56,3	61,1	54,2	54,6	55,6	57,7	55,1
Female	48,5	50,8	48,2	47,1	48,3	49,5	47,6
Rural	72,3	72,1	72,3	73,8	71,5	72,2	72,7
Male	76,5	77,8	76,3	77,9	74,6	77,0	76,2
Female	68,1	66,2	68,3	69,9	68,4	67,3	69,1
Central	60,2	63,5	63,8	58,5	57,1	63,5	57,8
East	62,9	66,1	57,3	67,3	62,0	61,4	64,6
West	69,4	69,1	65,8	73,7	69,2	67,7	71,4
Khangai	71,1	71,7	72,5	69,5	70,5	72,2	70,0
Ulaanbaatar	49,0	51,5	47,0	47,5	50,1	49,2	48,8
3	Usually economically Inactive population (15 +)						
Both sexes	597,800	558,500	601,500	612,600	611,300	579,700	612,200
Male	258,700	228,600	266,100	266,300	271,500	247,200	269,000
Female	339,100	329,900	335,400	346,300	339,800	332,500	343,200
Urban	408,500	373,300	418,600	429,200	408,200	395,800	419,100
Male	178,400	154,700	187,300	190,000	180,500	170,800	185,500
Female	230,100	218,600	231,300	239,200	227,700	225,000	233,600
Rural	189,300	185,200	182,900	183,400	203,100	183,900	193,100
Male	80,300	73,900	78,800	76,300	91,000	76,400	83,500
Female	109,000	111,300	104,100	107,100	112,100	107,500	109,600
Central	121,900	106,100	104,500	138,400	131,900	105,900	135,300
East	45,100	40,200	52,900	39,000	46,700	46,900	42,900
West	83,100	82,200	89,100	73,200	88,100	84,900	80,500
Khangai	105,200	101,800	99,000	111,000	110,000	100,000	110,600
Ulaanbaatar	242,400	228,200	256,000	251,000	234,600	242,000	242,900

Table 17 contd.

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
4	Usually employed population (15 +)						
Both sexes	856,600	827,200	836,000	877,600	887,000	832,500	881,600
Male	446,800	438,600	434,000	452,100	462,200	436,900	456,900
Female	409,800	388,600	402,000	425,500	424,800	395,600	424,700
Urban	394,000	400,800	383,800	393,100	396,100	392,800	394,400
Male	201,400	205,300	192,400	201,400	204,100	199,300	202,800
Female	192,600	195,500	191,400	191,700	192,000	193,500	191,600
Rural	462,600	426,400	452,200	484,500	490,900	439,700	487,200
Male	245,400	233,300	241,600	250,700	258,100	237,600	254,100
Female	217,200	193,100	210,600	233,800	232,800	202,100	233,100
Central	166,600	157,300	165,000	178,900	164,000	161,100	171,200
East	67,600	64,300	61,500	72,000	73,500	62,800	72,600
West	174,000	165,200	154,000	190,600	189,100	160,100	189,700
Khangai	229,500	219,900	239,900	218,600	238,300	230,400	228,300
Ulaanbaatar	218,900	220,500	215,600	217,500	222,100	218,100	219,800
5	Usually employment rate (15 +)						
Both sexes	91,0	87,4	91,4	91,4	93,5	89,4	92,5
Male	90,8	87,3	91,4	90,8	93,6	89,3	92,2
Female	91,2	87,6	91,4	92,1	93,4	89,6	92,7
Urban	88,2	85,5	87,8	88,9	90,3	86,7	89,6
Male	87,5	84,5	86,9	88,0	90,3	85,6	89,2
Female	89,0	86,7	88,8	89,9	90,3	87,8	90,1
Rural	93,5	89,3	94,7	93,6	96,2	92,1	94,9
Male	93,7	89,9	95,3	93,1	96,3	92,7	94,8
Female	93,2	88,5	93,9	94,1	96,0	91,4	95,0
Central	90,3	85,4	89,6	91,9	93,3	87,6	92,5
East	88,4	81,7	86,7	89,7	96,2	84,1	92,6
West	92,2	90,2	89,6	93,0	95,5	90,0	94,4
Khangai	88,6	85,1	91,9	86,5	90,5	88,6	88,5
Ulaanbaatar	94,1	91,2	95,2	95,9	94,4	93,1	95,1
6	Usually unemployed population (15 +)						
Both sexes	84,900	119,100	78,600	82,200	61,900	98,200	72,000
Male	45,400	64,000	41,000	45,900	31,800	52,200	38,800
Female	39,500	55,100	37,600	36,300	30,100	46,000	33,200
Urban	52,700	67,800	53,100	48,900	42,500	60,300	45,700
Male	28,900	37,700	29,100	27,400	22,000	33,400	24,700
Female	23,800	30,100	24,000	21,500	20,500	26,900	21,000
Rural	32,200	51,300	25,500	33,300	19,400	37,900	26,300
Male	16,500	26,300	11,900	18,500	9,800	18,800	14,100
Female	15,700	25,000	13,600	14,800	9,600	19,100	12,200
Central	18,000	26,900	19,100	15,900	11,800	22,900	13,900
East	8,800	14,400	9,500	83,00	2,900	11,800	5,800
West	14,600	18,000	18,000	14,300	8,800	17,800	11,300
Khangai	29,700	38,500	21,100	34,300	25,100	29,600	29,700
Ulaanbaatar	13,800	21,300	10,900	9,400	13,300	16,100	11,300

Table 17 contd..

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
7	Usually unemployment rate						
Both sexes	9,0	12,6	8,6	8,6	6,5	10,6	7,5
Male	9,2	12,7	8,6	9,2	6,4	10,7	7,8
Female	8,8	12,4	8,6	7,9	6,6	10,4	7,3
Urban	11,8	14,5	12,2	11,1	9,7	13,3	10,4
Male	12,5	15,5	13,1	12,0	9,7	14,4	10,8
Female	11,0	13,3	11,2	10,1	9,7	12,2	9,9
Rural	6,5	10,7	5,3	6,4	3,8	7,9	5,1
Male	6,3	10,1	4,7	6,9	3,7	7,3	5,2
Female	6,8	11,5	6,1	5,9	4,0	8,6	5,0
Central	9,7	14,6	10,4	8,1	6,7	12,4	7,5
East	11,6	18,3	13,3	10,3	3,8	15,9	7,4
West	7,8	9,8	10,4	7,0	4,5	10,0	5,6
Khangai	11,4	14,9	8,1	13,5	9,5	11,4	11,5
Khangai	5,9	8,8	4,8	4,1	5,6	6,9	4,9
8	Usually employed by sector (15+)						
Both sexes	856,600	827,200	836,000	877,600	887,000	832,500	881,600
Agriculture	396,800	365,100	381,900	416,800	426,900	374,200	421,400
Production	103,500	108,900	103,300	98,300	103,300	106,200	100,600
Services	356,300	353,200	350,800	362,500	356,800	352,100	359,600
Male	446,800	438,600	434,000	452,100	462,200	436,800	456,900
Agriculture	213,900	202,400	207,300	220,700	226,800	205,200	223,500
Production	62,500	67,700	59,900	61,500	60,400	63,800	60,900
Services	170,400	168,500	166,800	169,900	175,000	167,800	172,500
Female	409,800	388,600	402,000	425,500	424,800	395,700	424,700
Agriculture	182,900	162,700	174,600	196,100	200,100	169,000	197,900
Production	41,000	41,200	43,400	36,800	42,900	42,400	39,700
Services	185,900	184,700	184,000	192,600	181,800	184,300	187,100
9	Usually employed by employment status (15+)						
Both sexes	856,600	827,200	836,000	877,600	887,000	832,500	881,600
Paid employees	340,400	354,200	343,700	338,000	325,900	349,100	331,500
Employer	8,100	12,200	7,900	7,100	4,900	10,100	6,000
Own account	281,400	232,700	246,400	306,900	339,400	240,100	322,800
Unpaid family	281,400	232,700	246,400	306,900	339,400	240,100	322,800
worker	226,700	228,100	238,000	225,600	216,800	233,200	221,300
Male	446,800	438,600	434,000	452,100	462,200	436,800	456,900
Paid employees	168,700	177,400	168,100	167,200	161,800	172,800	164,400
Employer	4,700	8,000	4,900	2,700	3,100	6,400	2,900
Own account	188,000	155,800	165,700	204,100	226,900	161,200	215,300
Unpaid family	188,000	155,800	165,700	204,100	226,900	161,200	215,300
worker	85,400	97,400	95,300	78,100	70,400	96,400	74,300
Female	409,800	388,600	402,000	425,500	424,800	395,700	424,700
Paid employees	171,700	176,800	175,600	170,800	164,100	176,300	167,100
Employer	3,400	4,200	3,000	4,400	1,800	3,700	3,100
Own account	93,400	76,900	80,700	102,800	112,500	78,900	107,500
Unpaid family	93,400	76,900	80,700	102,800	112,500	78,900	107,500
worker	141,300	130,700	142,700	147,500	146,400	136,800	147,000

Table 17 contd..

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1+Q2	Q3+Q4
10	Usually employed by occupation(15+)						
Both sexes	856,600	827,200	836,000	877,600	887,000	832,500	881,600
Legislators, professionals	136,200	138,700	131,000	129,500	145,800	134,800	137,200
Technicians, clerks, service	157,800	150,000	153,400	164,700	163,900	151,500	164,000
Skilled agricultural	385,300	331,700	380,700	409,700	421,100	357,500	415,000
Craft, elementary	177,300	206,800	170,900	173,700	156,200	188,700	165,400
Male	446,800	438,600	434,000	452,100	462,200	436,800	456,900
Legislators, professionals	59,500	61,000	55,300	57,100	64,800	58,100	60,800
Technicians, clerks, service	58,700	55,500	56,200	59,600	63,700	55,700	61,500
Skilled agricultural	207,800	183,700	207,300	217,400	223,400	196,200	220,200
Craft, elementary	120,800	138,400	115,200	118,000	110,300	126,800	114,400
Female	409,800	388,600	402,000	425,500	424,800	395,700	424,700
Legislators, professionals	76,700	77,700	75,700	72,400	81,000	76,700	76,400
Technicians, clerks, service	99,100	94,500	97,200	105,100	100,200	95,800	102,500
Skilled agricultural	177,500	148,000	173,400	192,300	197,700	161,300	194,800
Craft, elementary	56,500	68,400	55,700	55,700	45,900	61,900	51,000

Table 18: Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who had engaged in current economic activities during the reference week by quarters

	Q1-4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Wage job	297,900	309,700	299,500	302,300	279,800
Agriculture	385,900	326,100	355,900	420,900	445,600
Self employed	135,000	138,000	119,600	133,700	147,600
Total	800,500	748,200	761,700	838,900	856,200
Wage job	37.2	41.4	39.3	36.0	32.7
Agriculture	48.2	43.6	46.7	50.2	52.1
Self employed	16.9	18.4	15.7	15.9	17.2
Total, %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of hour per week	45.7	44.2	45.1	47.3	45.9
Number of persons aged 15 years and over who had engaged in current non economic activities during the reference week by quarters					
Total number of persons who participated in any non-economic activity	1,419,200	1,379,700	1,399,500	1,442,900	1,451,300
Average number of hour per week	25.0	29.9	25.0	23.5	22.2

Table 19: Number of persons aged 15 and over who had engaged in current economic activities during reference week by sex and sector

Total									
Economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wage job	297,856	146,134	151,722	233,341	115,686	117,654	64,516	30,448	34,067
Any business	79,164	34,017	45,147	63,731	27,647	36,084	15,433	6,370	9,062
Animal husbandry	368,556	198,787	169,769	23,315	12,334	10,981	345,241	186,453	158,788
Agricultural activity	14,759	8,945	5,814	4,142	2,245	1,897	10,617	6,701	3,916
Forestry and logging	2,641	2,181	459	1,251	999	251	1,390	1,182	208
Transportation	20,751	19,293	1,458	15,388	14,135	1,252	5,363	5,157	206
Mining and quarrying	5,357	4,136	1,220	1,785	1,482	303	3,572	2,654	918
Food processing	2,756	1,256	1,500	1,708	821	887	1,048	435	613
Restaurant and hotel	4,953	1,665	3,288	3,176	1,011	2,165	1,777	655	1,122
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	6,669	5,365	1,303	3,346	2,598	748	3,323	2,767	555
Handicrafts	7,815	1,599	6,217	3,593	1,073	2,520	4,222	526	3,696
Construction and major repairs	6,389	4,676	1,713	5,086	3,628	1,458	1,303	1,048	255
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	1,101	580	521	840	421	419	261	159	102
Self employed	502,645	272,874	229,771	123,281	66,333	56,948	379,364	206,541	172,823
All	800,501	419,008	381,493	356,622	182,019	174,602	443,879	236,989	206,890

West									
Economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wage job	31,582	15,489	16,094	15,883	7,919	7,963	15,700	7,569	8,130
Any business	13,802	6,355	7,447	7,415	3,323	4,092	6,387	3,032	3,355
Animal husbandry	117,818	62,837	54,981	4,199	2,361	1,838	113,619	60,476	53,143
Agricultural activity	4,925	3,117	1,808	1,226	630	596	3,699	2,487	1,212
Forestry and logging	412	304	108	198	132	66	214	172	42
Transportation	4,837	4,702	135	2,557	2,422	135	2,280	2,280	0
Mining and quarrying	353	278	75	99	66	33	254	211	42
Food processing	763	333	429	198	66	132	564	267	297
Restaurant and hotel	622	118	505	363	33	330	259	85	175
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	1,196	1,021	174	363	231	132	832	790	42
Handicrafts	1,807	275	1,531	401	103	298	1,406	173	1,233
Construction and major repairs	1,760	1,369	391	1,123	859	264	637	510	127
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	268	118	151	99	33	66	169	85	85
Self employed	140,121	75,718	64,403	17,615	9,848	7,768	122,506	65,870	56,636
All	171,704	91,207	80,497	33,498	17,767	15,731	138,205	73,440	64,766

Khangai

Economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wage job	52,811	26,065	26,746	33,848	16,752	17,096	18,962	9,313	9,650
Any business	12,897	4,780	8,117	8,928	3,291	5,637	3,969	1,489	2,480
Animal husbandry	132,057	70,745	61,312	4,048	2,212	1,837	128,009	68,533	59,476
Agricultural activity	3,781	2,097	1,684	808	456	352	2,973	1,641	1,332
Forestry and logging	626	626	0	220	220	0	406	406	0
Transportation	4,277	4,116	162	2,718	2,613	105	1,559	1,502	57
Mining and quarrying	2,212	1,473	739	209	157	52	2,003	1,316	687
Food processing	767	287	480	538	172	366	229	114	114
Restaurant and hotel	1,110	281	829	366	52	314	744	229	515
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	2,600	2,214	386	1,111	954	157	1,489	1,260	229
Handicrafts	2,527	438	2,089	581	209	372	1,945	229	1,716
Construction and major repairs	1,094	884	210	750	540	210	343	343	0
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	266	214	52	209	157	52	57	57	0
Self employed	157,906	85,521	72,384	18,914	10,299	8,614	138,992	75,222	63,770
All	210,716	111,587	99,130	52,762	27,052	25,710	157,954	84,535	73,420

Center

Economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wage job	59,067	27,590	31,477	35,942	17,304	18,639	23,125	10,286	12,839
Any business	12,142	3,943	8,200	8,920	2,763	6,157	3,222	1,180	2,042
Animal husbandry	76,198	42,541	33,658	6,996	3,642	3,355	69,202	38,899	30,303
Agricultural activity	5,085	3,118	1,967	1,553	804	749	3,532	2,314	1,218
Forestry and logging	1,102	894	208	656	521	135	446	373	72
Transportation	3,959	3,379	580	2,952	2,520	432	1,007	859	149
Mining and quarrying	1,961	1,655	306	646	528	117	1,315	1,127	189
Food processing	285	154	131	176	117	59	109	36	72
Restaurant and hotel	1,216	472	743	600	183	418	616	290	326
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	1,018	727	292	294	235	60	724	492	232
Handicrafts	1,484	242	1,242	647	117	530	836	124	712
Construction and major repairs	1,202	813	389	999	704	295	203	109	94
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self employed	103,552	56,641	46,910	23,735	11,723	12,012	79,816	44,918	34,898
All	162,619	84,231	78,388	59,678	29,027	30,651	102,941	55,204	47,737

East

Economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wage job	18,819	9,794	9,025	12,090	6,514	5,576	6,729	3,280	3,449
Any business	4,776	1,737	3,039	2,922	1,068	1,854	1,854	669	1,185
Animal husbandry	38,943	21,314	17,628	4,530	2,769	1,761	34,412	18,545	15,867
Agricultural activity	812	507	304	398	249	149	413	258	155
Forestry and logging	350	257	93	26	26	0	324	231	93
Transportation	1,276	1,276	0	759	759	0	516	516	0
Mining and quarrying	131	131	0	131	131	0	0	0	0
Food processing	370	67	303	224	50	174	146	17	129
Restaurant and hotel	308	126	182	149	75	75	159	52	107
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	402	300	101	125	75	50	277	226	52
Handicrafts	308	25	283	274	25	249	34	0	34
Construction and major repairs	320	260	59	199	174	25	120	86	34
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	59	42	17	25	25	0	34	17	17
Self employed	47,614	25,857	21,757	9,564	5,326	4,238	38,049	20,530	17,519
All	66,433	35,651	30,782	21,655	11,840	9,814	44,778	23,811	20,967

UB

Economic activities	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wage job	135,577	67,197	68,380	135,577	67,197	68,380	0	0	0
Any business	35,546	17,203	18,344	35,546	17,203	18,344	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	3,541	1,351	2,190	3,541	1,351	2,190	0	0	0
Agricultural activity	156	106	50	156	106	50	0	0	0
Forestry and logging	150	100	50	150	100	50	0	0	0
Transportation	6,402	5,820	581	6,402	5,820	581	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	700	600	100	700	600	100	0	0	0
Food processing	572	415	156	572	415	156	0	0	0
Restaurant and hotel	1,697	668	1,029	1,697	668	1,029	0	0	0
Production, repair and maintenance of articles	1,453	1,103	350	1,453	1,103	350	0	0	0
Handicrafts	1,690	619	1,071	1,690	619	1,071	0	0	0
Construction and major repairs	2,014	1,350	664	2,014	1,350	664	0	0	0
Provision of private tuition, childcare services a fee	506	206	301	506	206	301	0	0	0
Self employed	53,452	29,136	24,316	53,452	29,136	24,316	0	0	0
All	189,029	96,333	92,696	189,029	96,333	92,696	0	0	0

Table 20: Number of persons aged 5 and over who had engaged in current non-economic activities during reference week by sex and sector

Non-economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cooking/serving food for household	1,091,369	377,438	713,932	627,879	228,053	399,826	463,491	149,385	314,106
Cleaning utensils/house	955,959	288,194	667,765	551,049	180,359	370,689	404,910	107,835	297,076
Washing clothes/laundrying	872,591	264,979	607,612	519,681	169,550	350,131	352,909	95,429	257,481
Minor household repairs	280,347	232,535	47,812	136,409	113,494	22,915	143,938	119,041	24,897
Shopping for household	637,317	259,704	377,612	446,987	170,886	276,102	190,329	88,819	101,511
Knitting/sewing/mending	274,918	21,816	253,102	119,118	10,220	108,898	155,800	11,596	144,204
Fetching water/drinking	611,398	373,621	237,778	230,375	146,416	83,959	381,023	227,205	153,819
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	641,088	392,814	248,274	234,586	159,743	74,843	406,502	233,071	173,431
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	54,768	21,978	32,789	33,308	13,971	19,337	21,460	8,007	13,452
Looking after children	210,805	67,398	143,407	109,151	36,583	72,569	101,653	30,815	70,838
Caring for household pets	111,761	52,472	59,289	62,206	30,279	31,927	49,555	22,193	27,362
Voluntary/community services without pay	67,079	36,369	30,710	39,648	21,432	18,216	27,432	14,937	12,494
All	1,419,247	667,830	751,417	782,501	357,666	424,835	636,746	310,164	326,583

Non-economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cooking/serving food for household	204,237	76,687	127,550	57,956	22,205	35,751	146,281	54,482	91,799
Cleaning utensils/house	172,672	50,934	121,739	49,373	15,770	33,603	123,299	35,163	88,136
Washing clothes/laundrying	167,549	54,360	113,189	49,137	16,608	32,529	118,412	37,753	80,660
Minor household repairs	66,003	51,280	14,723	15,516	12,366	3,150	50,487	38,915	11,572
Shopping for household	94,941	42,121	52,821	37,493	13,580	23,913	57,448	28,540	28,908
Knitting/sewing/mending	76,143	53,67	70,776	16,461	963	15,499	59,682	4,405	55,277
Fetching water/drinking	158,248	83,217	75,031	34,078	18,950	15,128	124,170	64,268	59,902
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	173,929	96,380	77,549	38,803	24,383	14,420	135,126	71,996	63,130
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	13,007	4,911	8,095	3,891	1,619	2,272	9,116	3,293	5,823
Looking after children	48,180	15,334	32,846	12,909	4,641	8,268	35,271	10,693	24,578
Caring for household pets	20,928	9,854	11,074	6,737	3,349	3,388	14,191	6,505	7,686
Voluntary/community services without pay	18,265	10,188	8,077	6,895	4,079	2,817	11,370	6,110	5,260
All	256,222	124,520	131,702	71,387	34,161	37,226	184,835	90,358	94,477

Khangai

Non-economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cooking/serving food for household	231,912	65,933	165,979	85,519	29,897	55,622	146,393	36,036	110,357
Cleaning utensils/house	202,522	49,488	153,035	77,226	25,557	51,668	125,297	23,931	101,366
Washing clothes/laundrying	173,176	43,758	129,418	66,578	18,428	48,150	106,598	25,330	81,268
Minor household repairs	60,612	54,022	6,590	21,979	19,555	2,423	38,633	34,466	4,167
Shopping for household	118,784	52,063	66,721	57,391	19,343	38,049	61,393	32,720	28,673
Knitting/sewing/mending	76,604	4,059	72,545	22,345	714	21,630	54,259	3,345	50,915
Fetching water/drinking	169,663	102,387	67,276	40,092	24,394	15,697	129,571	77,993	51,578
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	190,448	115,690	74,758	45,434	29,757	15,677	145,014	85,933	59,081
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	12,338	4,750	7,588	6,473	2,618	3,854	5,865	2,132	3,734
Looking after children	46,668	15,644	31,024	15,893	5,858	10,036	30,775	9,787	20,988
Caring for household pets	19,503	9,381	10,122	8,391	4,557	3,834	11,112	4,825	6,288
Voluntary/community services without pay	10,162	5,554	4,608	3,061	1,481	1,580	7,101	4,073	3,028
All	335,429	160,120	175,309	109,167	50,169	58,998	226,262	109,950	116,312

Center

Non-economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cooking/serving food for household	230,334	87,536	142,798	103,543	40,074	63,469	126,792	47,462	79,329
Cleaning utensils/house	212,526	74,997	137,529	95,795	35,006	60,789	116,731	39,991	76,740
Washing clothes/laundrying	177,967	54,252	123,716	85,374	28,783	56,591	92,594	25,469	67,125
Minor household repairs	56,939	45,006	11,933	20,666	15,835	4,830	36,273	29,171	7,102
Shopping for household	115,185	38,529	76,656	66,677	21,321	45,356	48,508	17,208	31,300
Knitting/sewing/mending	53,150	6,284	46,866	20,710	3,267	17,443	32,440	3,017	29,423
Fetching water/drinking	134,820	88,581	46,240	44,858	27,485	17,373	89,962	61,096	28,867
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	126,023	80,003	46,020	41,001	27,029	13,972	85,022	52,974	32,048
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	8,157	3,285	4,872	3,634	1,534	2,100	4,522	1,751	2,771
Looking after children	41,590	13,360	28,229	15,301	5,290	10,011	26,289	8,070	18,218
Caring for household pets	23,116	11,307	11,808	7,200	3,351	3,849	15,916	7,957	7,959
Voluntary/community services without pay	10,965	5,845	5,120	4,093	2,112	1,981	6,872	3,733	3,139
All	281,308	132,849	148,460	121,846	55,281	66,565	159,462	77,568	81,895

East

Non-economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cooking/serving food for household	80,068	23,883	56,185	36,042	12,478	23,564	44,026	11,405	32,621
Cleaning utensils/house	70,942	18,205	52,736	31,358	9,456	21,902	39,583	8,749	30,834
Washing clothes/laundrying	64,584	15,181	49,402	29,278	8,304	20,974	35,306	6,877	28,428
Minor household repairs	27,726	24,606	3,121	9,182	8,116	1,066	18,544	16,490	2,055
Shopping for household	45,782	18,779	27,003	22,802	8,429	14,372	22,980	10,350	12,630
Knitting/sewing/mending	15,038	1,318	13,720	5,618	488	5,130	9,420	830	8,590
Fetching water/drinking	53,952	34,737	19,215	16,632	10,889	5,743	37,320	23,849	13,471
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	58,834	32,384	26,450	17,493	10,216	7,277	41,341	22,168	19,173
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	3,175	1,410	1,766	1,219	578	641	1,956	832	1,124
Looking after children	13,458	3,534	9,924	4,140	1,269	2,871	9,318	2,265	7,054
Caring for household pets	12,932	4,771	8,161	4,595	1,864	2,732	8,336	2,907	5,429
Voluntary/community services without pay	4,177	2,067	2,110	2,088	1,046	1,043	2,089	1,022	1,068
All	112,699	54,362	58,337	46,512	22,074	24,438	66,187	32,288	33,899

UB

Non-economic activity	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cooking/serving food for household	344,818	123,399	221,419	344,818	123,399	221,419	0	0	0
Cleaning utensils/house	297,297	94,570	202,727	297,297	94,570	202,727	0	0	0
Washing clothes/laundrying	289,314	97,428	191,886	289,314	97,428	191,886	0	0	0
Minor household repairs	69,067	57,621	11,446	69,067	57,621	11,446	0	0	0
Shopping for household	262,624	108,213	154,411	262,624	108,213	154,411	0	0	0
Knitting/sewing/mending	53,984	4,789	49,195	53,984	4,789	49,195	0	0	0
Fetching water/drinking	94,715	64,698	30,017	94,715	64,698	30,017	0	0	0
Fetching fuel/preparing firewood	91,855	68,357	23,497	91,855	68,357	23,497	0	0	0
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	18,091	7,622	10,469	18,091	7,622	10,469	0	0	0
Looking after children	60,908	19,525	41,383	60,908	19,525	41,383	0	0	0
Caring for household pets	35,283	17,159	18,124	35,283	17,159	18,124	0	0	0
Voluntary/community services without pay	23,510	12,714	10,795	23,510	12,714	10,795	0	0	0
All	433,588	195,980	237,609	433,588	195,980	237,609	0	0	0

Table 21: 5-17 economically active children by age group, sex

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Labour force			Employed			Unemployed			Inactive		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	679,049	347,652	331,397	73,484	44,573	28,911	68,580	41,874	26,706	4,904	2,700	2,204	603,428	302,294	301,134
5	38,760	20,082	18,678	2,482	1,332	1,150	2,482	1,332	1,150	0	0	0	36,236	18,708	17,528
6	43,656	23,214	20,442	3,327	2,079	1,248	3,327	2,079	1,248	0	0	0	40,257	21,062	19,194
7	45,726	23,361	22,365	4,219	2,473	1,746	4,219	2,473	1,746	0	0	0	41,389	20,852	20,537
8	43,253	21,270	21,983	3,316	1,858	1,459	3,291	1,833	1,459	25	25	0	39,654	19,340	20,314
9	40,750	21,277	19,473	2,000	1,288	712	2,000	1,288	712	0	0	0	38,561	19,953	18,607
10	49,262	24,043	25,218	2,435	1,388	1,047	2,383	1,388	995	52	0	52	46,547	22,494	24,054
11	55,752	28,226	27,526	2,249	1,361	888	2,249	1,361	888	0	0	0	53,386	26,828	26,557
12	60,184	32,368	27,816	3,803	2,595	1,207	3,710	2,545	1,165	92	50	42	56,185	29,737	26,448
13	65,696	34,878	30,818	6,888	4,607	2,281	6,652	4,507	2,145	236	100	136	58,705	30,271	28,434
14	63,948	32,483	31,465	6,550	4,038	2,511	6,412	3,960	2,452	137	79	59	57,217	28,336	28,881
15	60,856	29,845	31,011	9,801	5,893	3,908	9,322	5,703	3,619	479	190	288	50,836	23,806	27,031
16	56,170	28,869	27,301	11,616	6,793	4,824	10,176	6,037	4,140	1,440	756	684	44,383	22,040	22,343
17	55,037	27,735	27,302	14,797	8,868	5,930	12,355	7,368	4,987	2,442	1,500	942	40,073	18,868	21,205
Urban	360,750	184,932	175,818	9,961	6,232	3,729	6,894	4,558	2,336	3,067	1,674	1,393	350,417	178,635	171,782
5	16,086	8,195	7,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,086	8,195	7,891
6	19,021	10,807	8,214	66	66	0	66	66	0	0	0	0	18,955	10,740	8,214
7	20,837	10,484	10,354	92	92	0	92	92	0	0	0	0	20,745	10,392	10,354
8	21,238	10,522	10,716	358	196	162	333	171	162	25	25	0	20,815	10,327	10,488
9	20,393	10,584	9,809	69	0	69	69	0	69	0	0	0	20,324	10,584	9,740
10	25,991	12,890	13,101	151	66	85	99	66	33	52	0	52	25,840	12,824	13,016
11	32,002	16,193	15,809	157	104	52	157	104	52	0	0	0	31,845	16,088	15,756
12	33,973	18,621	15,352	369	336	33	319	285	33	50	50	0	33,480	18,285	15,195
13	38,048	20,219	17,829	1,256	818	438	1,037	735	302	219	83	136	36,734	19,401	17,332
14	37,346	18,442	18,904	1,109	812	297	1,051	812	238	59	0	59	36,237	17,630	18,607
15	33,373	16,361	17,011	1,401	756	645	1,029	672	356	372	84	288	31,907	15,540	16,367
16	32,405	16,462	15,943	2,055	1,133	922	1,084	649	435	971	484	487	30,350	15,329	15,021
17	30,038	15,153	14,885	2,878	1,853	1,025	1,559	905	654	1,319	949	371	27,101	13,300	13,801
Rural	318,299	162,720	155,579	63,523	38,341	25,181	61,686	37,316	24,370	1,837	1,026	811	253,010	123,658	129,352
5	22,674	11,888	10,787	2,482	1,332	1,150	2,482	1,332	1,150	0	0	0	20,150	10,513	9,637
6	24,636	12,407	12,228	3,261	2,013	1,248	3,261	2,013	1,248	0	0	0	21,302	10,322	10,980
7	24,888	12,877	12,011	4,128	2,381	1,746	4,128	2,381	1,746	0	0	0	20,644	10,460	10,184
8	22,015	10,748	11,267	2,958	1,662	1,296	2,958	1,662	1,296	0	0	0	18,839	9,014	9,826
9	20,357	10,694	9,663	1,931	1,288	643	1,931	1,288	643	0	0	0	18,237	9,369	8,867
10	23,271	11,153	12,117	2,284	1,322	962	2,284	1,322	962	0	0	0	20,708	9,670	11,038
11	23,750	12,033	11,717	2,092	1,257	836	2,092	1,257	836	0	0	0	21,541	10,740	10,801
12	26,211	13,748	12,464	3,434	2,260	1,174	3,392	2,260	1,132	42	0	42	22,705	11,452	11,253
13	27,648	14,659	12,989	5,632	3,789	1,843	5,615	3,772	1,843	17	17	0	21,971	10,869	11,101
14	26,602	14,041	12,561	5,440	3,226	2,214	5,362	3,148	2,214	79	79	0	20,981	10,706	10,275
15	27,483	13,484	14,000	8,400	5,137	3,263	8,293	5,030	3,263	107	107	0	18,930	8,266	10,664
16	23,765	12,407	11,358	9,561	5,660	3,902	9,092	5,388	3,704	469	272	198	14,033	6,711	7,322
17	24,999	12,582	12,417	11,919	7,015	4,904	10,796	6,463	4,333	1,122	551	571	12,971	5,568	7,404

Table 22 :Attending and not attending children by age group, sex, U-R

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Attending			Not attending		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	679,049	347,652	331,397	507,204	252,666	254,537	171,846	94,986	76,860
5	38,760	20,082	18,678	893	494	399	37,867	19,588	18,279
6	43,656	23,214	20,442	2,590	1,302	1,287	41,067	21,911	19,155
7	45,726	23,361	22,365	18,034	8,926	9,108	27,692	14,435	13,256
8	43,253	21,270	21,983	35,045	17,067	17,978	8,208	4,203	4,005
9	40,750	21,277	19,473	38,637	20,048	18,589	2,113	1,230	884
10	49,262	24,043	25,218	47,664	23,019	24,645	1,598	1,024	573
11	55,752	28,226	27,526	53,383	26,879	26,504	2,369	1,347	1,022
12	60,184	32,368	27,816	57,133	30,105	27,028	3,051	2,264	788
13	65,696	34,878	30,818	60,480	31,670	28,810	5,216	3,208	2,008
14	63,948	32,483	31,465	57,724	28,542	29,182	6,224	3,941	2,282
15	60,856	29,845	31,011	52,855	25,015	27,840	8,001	4,830	3,171
16	56,170	28,869	27,301	43,959	21,475	22,485	12,211	7,394	4,817
17	55,037	27,735	27,302	38,807	18,126	20,681	16,230	9,610	6,620
Total	360,750	184,932	175,818	303,679	153,790	149,889	57,072	31,142	25,929
5	16,086	8,195	7,891	766	431	335	15,319	7,764	7,556
6	19,021	10,807	8,214	2,061	1,232	829	16,960	9,575	7,385
7	20,837	10,484	10,354	10,687	5,048	5,639	10,150	5,435	4,715
8	21,238	10,522	10,716	18,789	9,391	9,398	2,448	1,131	1,318
9	20,393	10,584	9,809	19,971	10,525	9,446	422	59	364
10	25,991	12,890	13,101	25,640	12,696	12,944	351	194	157
11	32,002	16,193	15,809	31,344	15,780	15,564	658	413	245
12	33,973	18,621	15,352	33,533	18,290	15,243	439	330	109
13	38,048	20,219	17,829	36,914	19,627	17,287	1,134	592	542
14	37,346	18,442	18,904	36,072	17,742	18,330	1,274	700	573
15	33,373	16,361	17,011	31,936	15,520	16,416	1,436	841	595
16	32,405	16,462	15,943	29,778	14,894	14,883	2,627	1,568	1,060
17	30,038	15,153	14,885	26,185	12,613	13,573	3,853	2,540	1,312
Total	318,299	162,720	155,579	203,525	98,876	104,649	114,774	63,844	50,930
5	22,674	11,888	10,787	127	63	63	22,547	11,824	10,723
6	24,636	12,407	12,228	529	71	458	24,107	12,337	11,770
7	24,888	12,877	12,011	7,347	3,878	3,469	17,542	9,000	8,542
8	22,015	10,748	11,267	16,256	7,676	8,580	5,759	3,073	2,687
9	20,357	10,694	9,663	18,666	9,522	9,143	1,691	1,171	520
10	23,271	11,153	12,117	22,024	10,323	11,701	1,247	830	416
11	23,750	12,033	11,717	22,039	11,099	10,940	1,712	935	777
12	26,211	13,748	12,464	23,599	11,814	11,785	2,612	1,933	679
13	27,648	14,659	12,989	23,566	12,043	11,524	4,082	2,616	1,466
14	26,602	14,041	12,561	21,652	10,800	10,852	4,950	3,241	1,709
15	27,483	13,484	14,000	20,918	9,495	11,424	6,565	3,989	2,576
16	23,765	12,407	11,358	14,182	6,580	7,601	9,583	5,826	3,757
17	24,999	12,582	12,417	12,621	5,513	7,109	12,377	7,069	5,308

Table 23: 5-17 children by main reason not attending school

	Total			Age group:								
	Total	Male	Female	5-9			10-14			15-17		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under-aged	110,075	57,228	52,847	109,822	57,053	52,769	99	57	42	153	117	36
School too far	2,768	1,648	1,120	912	561	351	751	427	324	1,105	660	445
Cost of school materials, clothing etc	8,289	4,700	3,588	1,120	629	491	3,291	1,940	1,351	3,877	2,131	1,746
Poor performance in studies/not interested in studies	11,336	7,364	3,972	645	344	301	3,713	2,508	1,205	6,978	4,512	2,466
Add to household income	8,502	5,622	2,881	237	172	65	1,525	1,243	282	6,741	4,207	2,534
Help with household duties	15,447	9,802	5,645	973	587	386	3,755	2,495	1,259	10,719	6,720	4,000
Sick	5,430	2,621	2,809	838	340	499	2,466	1,287	1,179	2,125	994	1,131
Disabled	2,947	1,945	1,002	438	269	169	1,480	1,059	421	1,029	616	412
Others	6,352	3,448	2,904	1,314	857	457	1,324	715	609	3,714	1,876	1,838
All	171,145	94,377	76,768	116,300	60,812	55,487	18,404	11,731	6,673	36,442	21,834	14,608

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This section brings together the explanations of some important concepts and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey questionnaire and the field survey instructions. In order to ensure comparability of the data the concepts that were used in the surveys the NSO had conducted recently were adopted to the extent feasible. It was necessary to prepare new definitions in respect of new topics and items. In the preparation of this material international standard concepts and definitions as recommended by the UN with appropriate modifications to suit local conditions were adopted.

Housing Unit

A housing unit is a structurally separated and independent place of abode. It may have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, such as commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings, or natural and man-made shelters such as caves, boats, abandoned trucks, culverts and similar structures which are used as living quarters.

Household

A household is a group of persons (or a single person) who usually live together and have a common arrangement for food, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. The persons may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including servants or other employees, staying with the employer.

Students, boarders and employees residing in and having a common food arrangement with the household are considered members of the household if they have been in the household for more than a year or if they have no other place of residence.

However, if there are ... (decide on the number say 5) or more boarders/lodgers in a housing unit, they should not be reported as members of the household. They are considered to be living in a dormitory or boarding house operated by the household.

Boarding houses with more than (number stipulated in the definition say 5) persons are considered to be **institutional households**. An institutional household is a group of (number stipulated in the definition say 5) or more unrelated persons living together. Other examples are military barracks, prisons, student dormitories, etc. Institutional households are not covered by the LFS 2002.

Head of Household

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

Usual Member of Household

A usual member of a household is any person who has been normally living in the household and sharing arrangements for food **for at leastmonths, or one who has no other residence**. Thus, most students going to school away from home are considered to be members of their family household, rather than a household at the location of their school, unless they have stayed continuously at the household close to their school for more than ...months. However, a person who has moved recently, is considered to be a member of a household at his destination if he does

not plan to return to the old household within 6 months. Similarly, a person who has moved out of a household recently **with no intention to return** is no longer considered a member of that household.

Marital status

The marital status of a person refers to the current defacto conjugal status of the person. A person claiming to be married according to custom or repute should also be treated as married, although the marriage has not been registered according to law.

Work

Work is defined as an economic activity that a person performs for pay, profit or family gain. It includes paid employment; operating a farm or business; working for a household economic activity (like food processing or raising of livestock) without pay; working as an apprentice in order to learn a skill or craft, without necessarily receiving wages; and production of paddy or vegetables, say, solely for home consumption. Also, included is the holding of a job, even if the person is temporarily absent because of vacation, strike or illness. Production of fixed assets for own use, such as building or repairing the house is also considered as work.

Economically Active Population

The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nations system of national accounts during a specified time reference period. According to the UN SNA the production of goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products for the market for barter or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market and in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption.

Usually Active Population

The usually active population comprises all persons above a specified age whose main activity status as determined in terms of number of weeks or days during a long specified period such as the preceding 12 months or the preceding calendar year, was employed or unemployed. The usually active population is subdivided as employed and unemployed in accordance with the main activity.

Labor Force or Currently Active Population

The labour force or currently active population comprises all persons who satisfy the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed.

Employed

Employed persons are those who are in the labor force who were reported to be either at work or with a job or business although not at work during the reference week. Persons at work are those who did some work at all, **even for an hour**, during the reference period (past week). Persons are also considered employed if they are with a job or business even though not at work during the reference period because of temporary illness/injury, vacation or other leave of absence, bad weather, strike/labor dispute or other reason.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons are persons in the labor force who did not work or had no job or business during the reference week but were reported available and actively looking for work. Also, considered as unemployed are persons without job or business who were reported as available for

work but were not looking for work because of their belief that no work was available or because of temporary illness/disability, bad weather, pending job application or waiting for job interview.

Population not economically active

The population not economically active comprise all persons, irrespective of age, including those below the age specified for measuring the economically active population who were not economically active

The Population not usually active

The population not usually active comprises all persons whose main activity status during the long reference period was neither employed nor unemployed. It comprises the functional categories of (a) students; (b) homemakers; (c) income recipients (pensioners; rentiers etc. (d) others (recipients of public assistance etc.)

The Population not currently active

The population not currently active or persons not in the labour force, comprises all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the brief reference period and hence not currently active because (a) attendance at educational institutions (b). engagement in household duties, (c) retirement or old age, (d) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement etc.

Occupation

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

Primary Occupation

If any member had more than one economic activity – wage employment or self-employment – during the reference period (say, past week or past 12 months), then the primary occupation was one which the respondent accepts as such based on the time spent and /or income earned from different activities and other considerations like social and legal status. If the person was engaged in only one occupation, then that was his/her primary occupation.

Secondary Occupation

If any member had more than one economic activity – wage employment or self-employment – during the reference period (say, past week or past 12 months), then the secondary occupation was one which the respondent accepts as the most important based on time spent on and income earned from different activities and other considerations like social and legal status among all occupations of the person excluding the primary occupation.

Industry or Kind of Economic Activity

Industry or kind of economic activity refers to the nature of work done (the goods and services produced) by the institution or the workplace or enterprise where the person works.

Underemployment

Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment; account being taken of the persons occupational skill training and work experience. Persons visibly underemployed comprise all persons in paid or self-employment, whether at work or not at work, involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who were seeking or available for additional work during the reference period

Employer

A person who operates an enterprise or a person who operates an enterprise in partnership with others, or engages independently in a profession or trade, with the aid of one or more employees is considered as an employer.

Employee

An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or payment in kind.

Own account worker

A person who operates an enterprise or a person who operates an enterprise in partnership with others, without the aid of an employee is considered as an own account worker. However the person may get the assistance of unpaid family workers.

Unpaid family worker

A person who works in an enterprise operated by a member of his household or by a group of persons including at least one member of his household, without a payment in cash or in kind.

Reference Period

In this survey there are two (2) reference periods “current” and “usual”. The current reference period is the week preceding the week of the survey, i.e. last week. The “usual” reference period is the preceding 12 months, i.e. the last 12 months.

Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write a simple message. A person is considered literate if he or she can both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. A person capable of reading only his own name or numbers, or can read but not writes and vice versa, is not considered literate.

Schooling

The term schooling includes attendance at a kindergarten, primary, lower or upper secondary school, technical or professional school, college or university.

Student

A person engaged in studies as the person’s main activity is considered as a student. The person may be attending school or some other educational institution or may be studying as a private student.

Wages

Wages include remuneration received as cash wages, tips, commissions, piece rate earnings, overtime payments, and imputed value of benefits in kind, such as meals or accommodation provided by the employer.

Informal sector

Only employment in non-agricultural economic activities and non-agricultural enterprises, of those who were self employed, or in private enterprises and partnerships that had no paid employees or 1-4 employees were treated as employment that fell within the scope of the definition of the informal sector. It was decided to include private enterprise, partnerships and self-employed categories and exclude the other sub-divisions in the determination of the coverage

of the informal sector. The units that had no regular employees and those with 1-4 employees were accepted as falling within the informal sector and those that had 5 or more employees were treated as coming within the formal sector.

SAMPLING DESIGN AND ESTIMATION

A household is a group of persons (or a single person) who usually live together and have a common arrangement for food, such as using a common kitchen or a common food budget. The persons may be related to each other or may be non-relatives, including servants or other employees, staying with the employer.

Sampling Design

The preparation of separate estimates for the different geographic sub-divisions of the country was an important consideration in determining the sampling design. The gains in efficiency through stratification based on economic and geographic criteria would result in lowering sampling errors when the number of strata were increased. In order to produce separate estimates for urban and rural sectors, they were treated as two domains. The capital city of Ulaanbaatar, which carried almost one third of the country's population, was accepted as a separate stratum. The Central, East, West and Khangai Regions of the country were treated as separate domains. The sub-division of these regions in terms of their urban - rural stratifications resulted in 8 strata.

A two-stage probability sample design with enumeration areas as primary sampling units (PSU)'s and households as the secondary sampling units (SSU's) was adopted. Apart from these major innovations, circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to size (CSSPPS) techniques were adopted in the selection of enumeration areas which were the primary sampling units (PSU's) and households which formed the secondary sampling units (SSU's). The sampling strategy adopted is described in the paragraphs that follow.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame from the Census of Population 2000 was used as the sampling frame. There had been no major changes in the boundaries of geographic sub-divisions of Mongolia except for a re-grouping of aimags (provinces) to create the Hangai region suppressing the Southern region. There were enumeration areas without any households, with mainly male population figures recorded against them, which were demarcated with institutional living quarters. These were checked and were deleted from the frame. In the Census 2000 sampling frame, the basic unit of enumeration was the enumeration area, with identifiers and measure of size in households and population totals and breakdowns by males and females. The census enumeration areas were chosen as primary sampling units (PSU) in both the urban and rural areas.

Sample Size Determination

The inclusion of such topics as unemployment, child labor demonstrated that the sample size should be adequate to produce statistically reliable estimates for the main stratifications. Although several household surveys have been conducted during the past decade, it does not appear that the survey dimensions have been determined on the basis of desired precision of the estimates. The unemployment rates disclosed in the census 2000 and from other surveys conducted recently were used in deriving the coefficient of variation in the unemployment estimate. These levels of precision with assumed values of DEFF was used in ascertaining the sample size that will be required to produce the desired level of precision.

Survey Taking Capacity

The discussions with the NSO officials reflected that the main consideration in deciding on the sample size is funding rather than other considerations including staff capacity. The previous experience of undertaking sample surveys during the 5-7 years indicated that the NSO had been able to successfully carry out the implementation of several surveys. Further the Census of Population 2000 had been undertaken while some household surveys and regular data collection and compilation through the administrative network had been on-going. The availability of statistical staff of the *aimags* for field operations and the decentralized arrangements used in data processing have made it possible to extend the survey taking capacity much beyond what would have been feasible if the NSO was dependent on its own cadre for the entirety of survey operations.

Sample Selection

First Stage Selection

In the first stage the EA's or primary sampling units (PSU's) were drawn from each stratum. The frame was arranged so that all the enumeration areas within a stratum were listed in the order of aimag, soum, and komiss, with their identification codes and the number of households in the EA. The number of households in the enumeration area M_{hi} was used as the measure of size (MOS) in the probability proportional to size method of selection of first stage units. The method of circular systematic sampling with probability of inclusion of an enumeration area proportional to its size (CSSPPS) method was used to select the sample of wards from each stratum. The procedure adopted is described below.

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

$$p_h^{(i)} = a_h M_{hi} / M_h \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_h &= \text{number of EA's or PSU's to be drawn from the stratum} \\ M_{hi} &= \text{number of households in the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ EA as reported in the frame} \\ M_h &= \sum M_{hi} = \text{total number of households in the stratum as} \\ &\quad \text{recorded in the frame} \end{aligned}$$

The selection of PSU's was performed by arranging the EA's in the h th stratum according to aimag, soum, and komiss and the estimated number of households was used as the measure of size M_{hi} . The values of M_{hi} were then cumulated and $\text{Cu } M_{hi}$ was recorded against each PSU. The sampling interval I_{h1} was computed which is given by

$$I_{h1} = M_h / a_h \quad \text{rounded of to the nearest integer.}$$

A random number R_h that falls between 0 and M_h was then selected using the random number generator in the Excel programme. The sequence of a_h selector numbers were generated by the addition of I_{h1} to the previous number selected. If the total exceeds M_h , then M_h was subtracted from the total to derive the number.

Let $R_{h1} = R_h$ and for $j = 2, 3, \dots, a_h$, $R_{hj} = R_{hj-1} + I_{h1}$, if this does not exceed M_h ; $R_{hj} = R_{hj-1} + I_{h1} - M_h$ otherwise.

Accordingly, the selector numbers will be of the form

$R_h, (R_h + I_{h1}), (R_h + 2 I_{h1}), (R_h + 3 I_{h1}), (R_h + 4 I_{h1}), \dots (R_h + (j-1) I_{h1}), (R_h + (a_h-1) I_{h1})$. when $R_{hj} = R_{hj-1} + I_{h1}$, does not exceed M_h . The expressions should be replaced with the terms $R_{hj} = R_{hj-1} + I_{h1} - M_h$ when R_{hj} exceeds M_h .

Selection of EA's in the first stage by CSSPPS was done using Excel rogramme. The details of the samples selected for Ulaanbaatar and the urban and rural sub-divisions of the 4 regions are copied to PC' of the SSD staff members.

Circular Systematic Sample with Equal Probabilities of selection, **CSSEQP** was used for the selection of households from a selected EA, is a simpler version of **CSSPPS**.

The list of households in the sample EA prepared at the house listing stage was used as the frame, and a sample reference number was assigned sequentially to each household. The last number assigned should be equal to the total number households in the enumeration area M_{hi}^* . Then the probability of selecting a household in the i th PSU in the h th domain is

$$p_h^{(j/i)} = n_h / M_{hi}^* \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

where n_h is equal to 10 in this instance. The sampling interval $l = M_{hi}^* / 10$ was computed and rounded off to the nearest integer. l should be computed after the listing operation when the actual number of households is determined. A random number R_{hj} in the interval 1 to M_{hi}^* was taken as the first selector number. The remaining 9 selector numbers were calculated one after the other by adding l to the previous number. If the sum exceeded M_{hi}^* the remainder after subtracting M_{hi}^* from the sum was taken as the selector number. These selector numbers were the serial numbers of the selected households. Selection of households from the sampled EA's can be done in the EA itself by enumerators under the supervision of supervisors.

The design provides for estimators to be computed for the 9 strata, namely Ulaanbaatar, urban and rural areas sub-divisions of the 4 regions into which Mongolia is divided. These estimates are in respect of the all four quarterly rounds of the survey. However, some estimates will have to be prepared based on the quarterly rounds of the survey. The method to be applied is the same. Most of the estimators that will be computed from the survey will be ratio estimates but frequently estimates of stratum totals are required for use by policy makers and administrators. The estimation procedure for these estimators are set out in the paragraphs that follow.

Design Weights

The design weights are used to compensate for differences in the selection probabilities. The weight for the PSU is inversely proportional to its selection probability.

The probability of selection of j th household in normal size PSU's and blocks in the h th domain is

$$p_h^{(i)} \times p_h^{(j/i)} = p_h^{(ij)} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

$$\text{where } p_h^{(i)} = a_h M_{hi} / M_h$$

$$\text{and } p_h^{(j/i)} = n_h / M_{hi}^*$$

Thus the design weights w_{hij} for households are

$$w_{hij} = 1 / p_h^{(ij)}$$

$$= \frac{M_h \times M_{hi}^*}{a_h \times M_{hi} \times n_h} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

The design for LFS is not self-weighting and therefore it is necessary to compute weight for each PSU selected in the sample and these weights have to be used in the estimation procedure.

Estimation Procedure for Household Information

The estimate of the stratum total of a characteristic y is given by the following formula.

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij} \quad \text{for } \begin{matrix} i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, a_h \\ j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_{hi} \end{matrix} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

where

\hat{Y}_h = estimate of characteristic y for stratum h

y_{hij} = any characteristic of person k in household j in sample enumeration area i in stratum h

n_{hi} = number of sample households in enumeration area i

a_h = number of sample enumeration areas in stratum h

$w_{hij} = 1 / f_h$

$f_h = 1 / w_{hij}$

The estimate for the total for all 9 strata \hat{Y} was computed as the sum of the estimates for each domain viz.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h \quad h = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9. \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Most of the estimators to be computed from the LFS are in the form of averages and proportions. In general these estimators are combined ratio estimators which take the form set out below. The estimated stratum mean is a ratio and it is given by

$$r_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h} = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}}{\sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

where

y_{hij} , a_h , n_{hi} , w_{hij} are as defined earlier.

$$x_{hij} = 1 \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_{hi} \\ i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, a_h$$

The population mean is also a ratio, say r , which was estimated using the following formula.

$$r = \frac{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}}{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

where

y_{hij} , a_h , n_{hi} , w_{hij} are as defined in Eq. 7

X_{hij} is as defined in Eq. 7

Estimation of Variances and Standard Errors

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

$$\text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{X^2} \sum (1 - f_h) (a_h / a_h - 1) \sum (z_{hi}^2 - z_h^2 / a_h) \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

where

$$r = y / x$$

$$y_{hi} = \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}$$

$$x_{hi} = \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij} = \sum_j w_{hij} X_{hij}$$

$$r = \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij} / \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}$$

$$\hat{X}^2 = X^2 = \left(\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij} \right)^2$$

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r x_{hi}$$

$$a_h = \text{number of sample enumeration areas from stratum } h$$

$$w_{hij} = \text{weight for each individual in the sample household}$$

Variance of Ratio of r_h in Stratum h

The variance of ratio estimate r_h in stratum h is of the form:

$$\text{var}(r_h) = (1/x_h^2)(1-f_h)(a_h/a_h - 1) \sum (z_{hi}^2 - z_h^2/a_h) \quad (\text{Eq.10})$$

where

$$\hat{X}_h = x_h = \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}$$

and f_h , a_h , and z_{hi} are as defined earlier.

Standard Error and Coefficient of Variation

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

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

The relative standard error or coefficient of variation (cv), on the other hand provides a measure of the relative variance of a survey estimate; that is the magnitude of the estimated sampling error relative to the magnitude of the estimate itself. The cv that is expressed as a proportional error enables the data user to compare the relative reliability or precision with which different types of survey characteristics have been measured eg. Means versus proportions, where direct comparisons of standard errors are uninformative since the magnitude of the standard error is dependent upon the magnitude of the estimate.

Computationally, the coefficient of variation is calculated as

$$cv(r) = se(r)/r.$$

Since only a sample of enumeration areas were included in the LFS the estimates prepared from the survey are subject to sampling errors. The sampling error indicates the extent to which an estimate from the LFS would vary by chance because only a sample of EA's is included rather than all the EA's into which the country is divided. The sample size and survey design determine the magnitude of sampling errors and in respect of some items the sampling errors are expected to be high and the users are cautioned to note this fact in using the data.

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