



NATIONAL
STATISTICS OFFICE
OF MONGOLIA

TIME USE SURVEY

2 0 2 3

SUMMARY REPORT



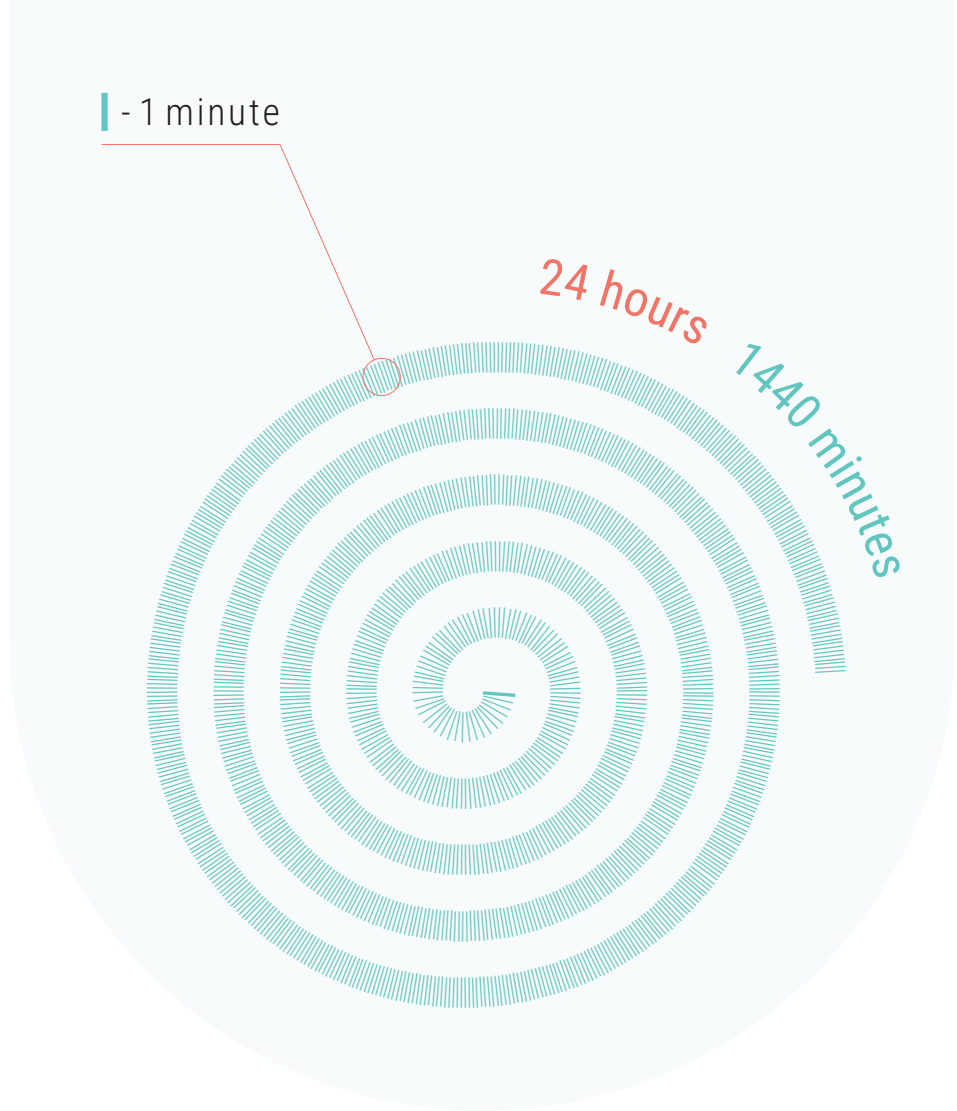
**NATIONAL
STATISTICS OFFICE
OF MONGOLIA**

MONGOLIA
TIME USE SURVEY 2023
Summary Report

Prepared by
TUNGAAHUI DATA STUDIO

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When determining the time use of the population, it is measured based on the average number of minutes spent per day on specific activities. Since a 24-hour day consists of 1440 minutes, this survey aims to define how and on what activities these 1440 minutes are spent on.

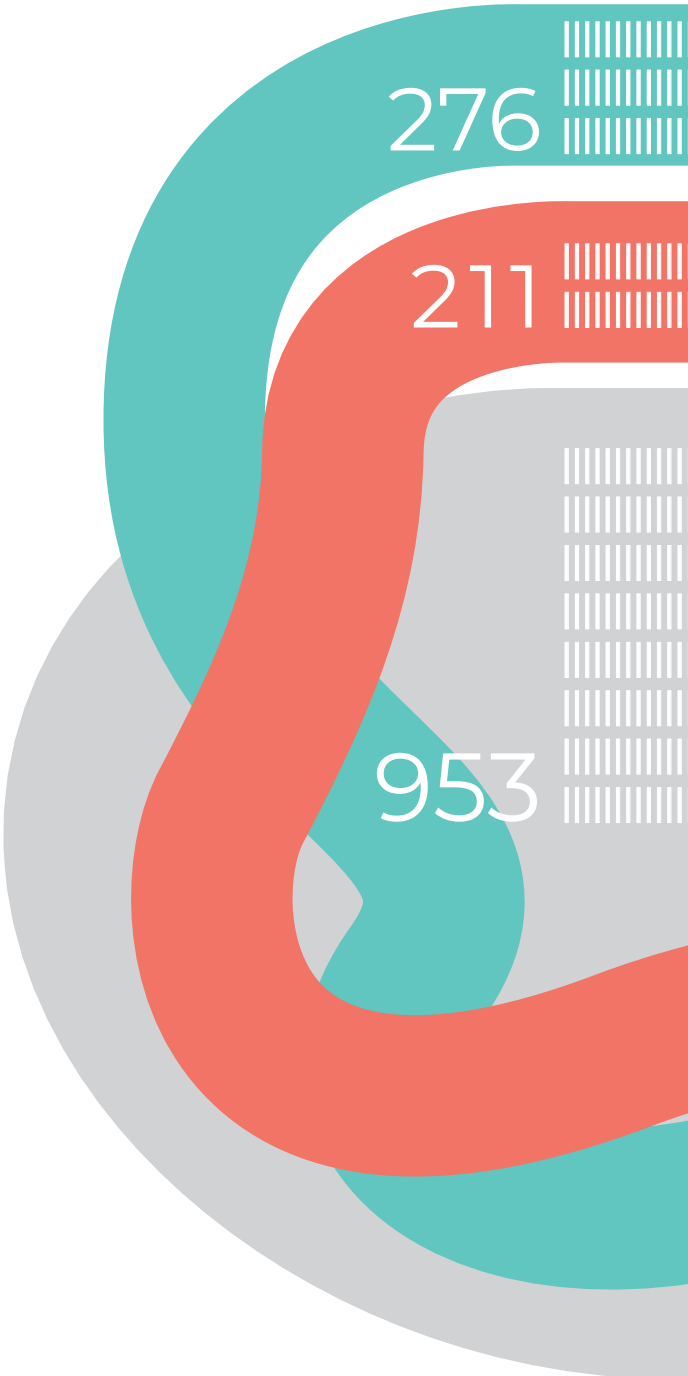


According to the Law on Statistics, Time Use Survey (TUS) shall be conducted by the National Statistics Office every four years. This Time Use Survey conducted in 2023 and covered a total of 23394 households.

The survey aims to understand the lifestyle of population by studying the daily activities of household members aged 12 and older.

TIME USE, NATIONAL AVERAGE

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023



| - 1 minute

PAID WORK
ACTIVITIES

The infographic consists of three horizontal bars of varying lengths, each filled with a pattern of vertical lines. The top bar is teal and represents Paid Work Activities. The middle bar is red and represents Unpaid Work Activities. The bottom bar is grey and represents Self-Development and Personal Needs Activities. The bars are stacked vertically, with the total length of the bars representing the total time available. The bars are rounded on the right side.

UNPAID WORK
ACTIVITIES

SELF-DEVELOPMENT
AND PERSONAL NEEDS
ACTIVITIES

1440
MINUTES

1.

POPULATION LIFESTYLE

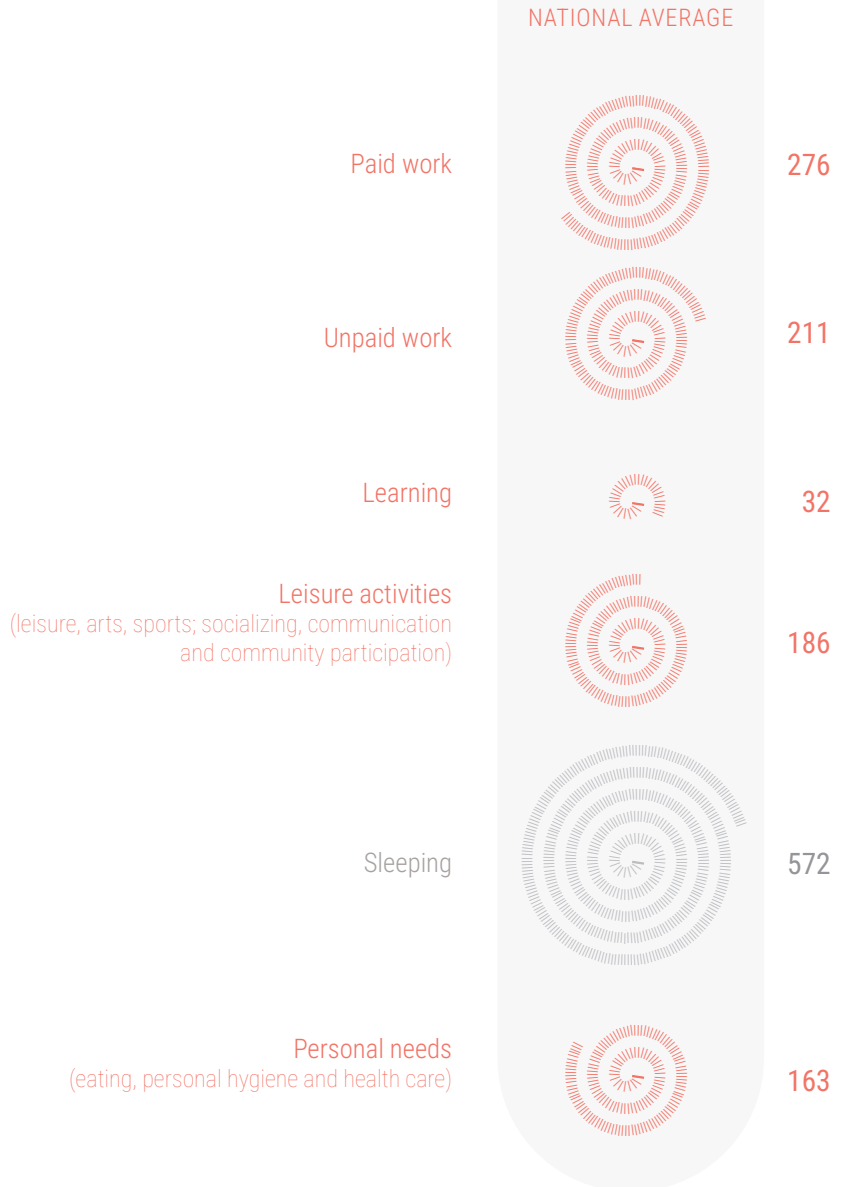
Mongolian people spend 51.0 percent of the 24 hours a day on essential personal needs, 33.8 percent on paid and unpaid work, 15.1 percent on learning and leisure activities.

Specifically, as of 2023, the national average for the population aged 12 and older shows that, they spend 12 hours and 15 minutes on essential personal needs such as sleeping, eating and personal hygiene and health care; 4 hours and 36 minutes on paid work; 3 hours and 31 minutes on unpaid work; 32 minutes on learning; and the remaining 3 hours and 6 minutes are spent on leisure activities per day.

Time spent on unpaid work is equivalent to 76.4 percent of the time spent on paid work, indicating that this amount of work is not economically valued in any way.

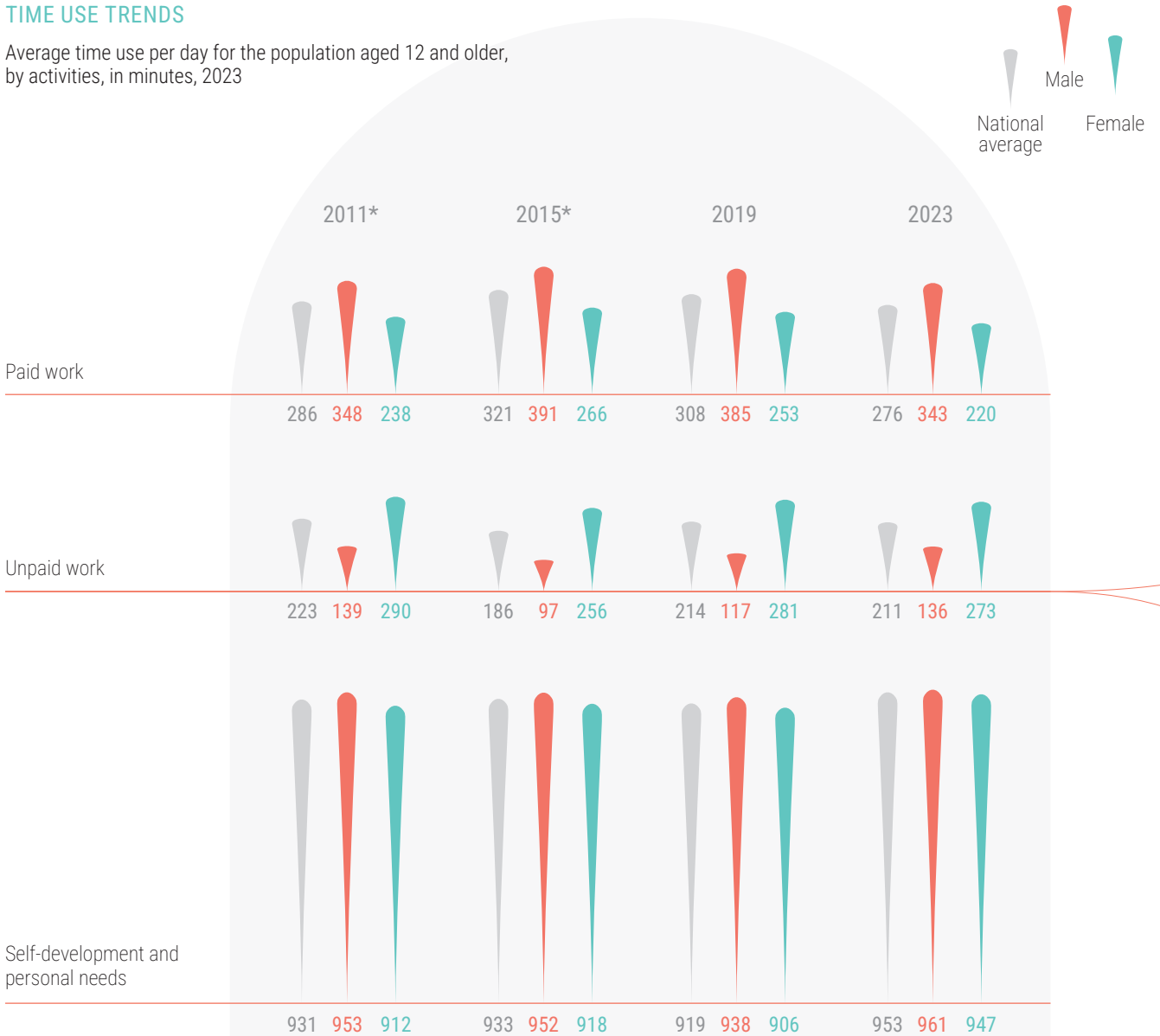
TIME USE, NATIONAL AVERAGE

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

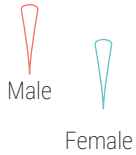


TIME USE TRENDS

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

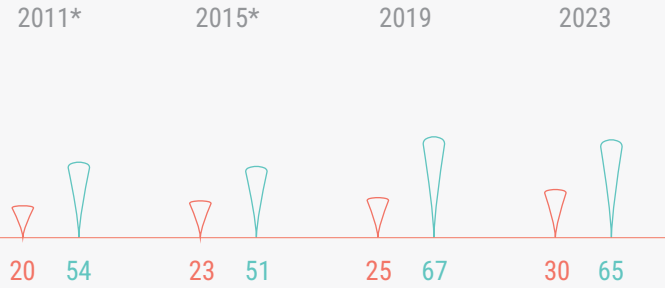


* In calculation of 2011 and 2015 Time Use Surveys, weights were not applied; the calculations were based on the surveyed population.



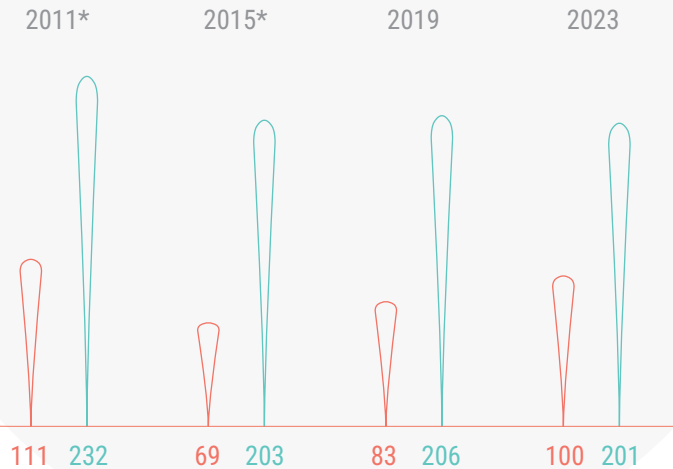
TIME SPENT ON UNPAID CARE WORK

(Average time spent by population aged 12 and older on **unpaid caregiving services for household and family members**, by sex, in minutes, by years of TUS conducted)



TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK

(Average time spent by population aged 12 and older on **unpaid domestic work for household and family members**, by sex, in minutes, by years of TUS conducted)



Time use differs depending on where the population lives within the territories of Mongolia. The most significant difference in time use is that people in rural areas spend more time on work-related activities compared to people in urban areas. On average, the rural population spends 13.9 percent more time on total work, both paid and unpaid, than the urban population. In urban areas, paid work employed at entities and enterprises are more dominant while paid work in rural areas are mostly in livestock-based production sector which are dedicated for the household final consumption. Due to higher rate of paid work in livestock-based production in rural areas, rural residents are spending less time for learning, leisure activities, arts and sports compared to urban population.

TIME USE, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

| — 1 minute



2.

TIME USE AND GENDER DIFFERENCES

Women are generally more engaged in work than men; however, a significant portion of this work is unpaid. When considering total work, which includes both paid and unpaid work, men spend an average of 7 hours and 59 minutes per day on work, while women spend an average of 8 hours and 13 minutes.

However, a more significant difference emerges when examining the characteristics of paid and unpaid work between men and women. Men spend 1.6 times more time on paid work than women, whereas women dedicate twice as much time to unpaid work compared to men. Specifically, 71.6 percent of the average daily work hours for men are spent on paid work, while less than half, or 44.6 percent of the total work hours for women are allocated to paid work.

TIME USE, BY SEX

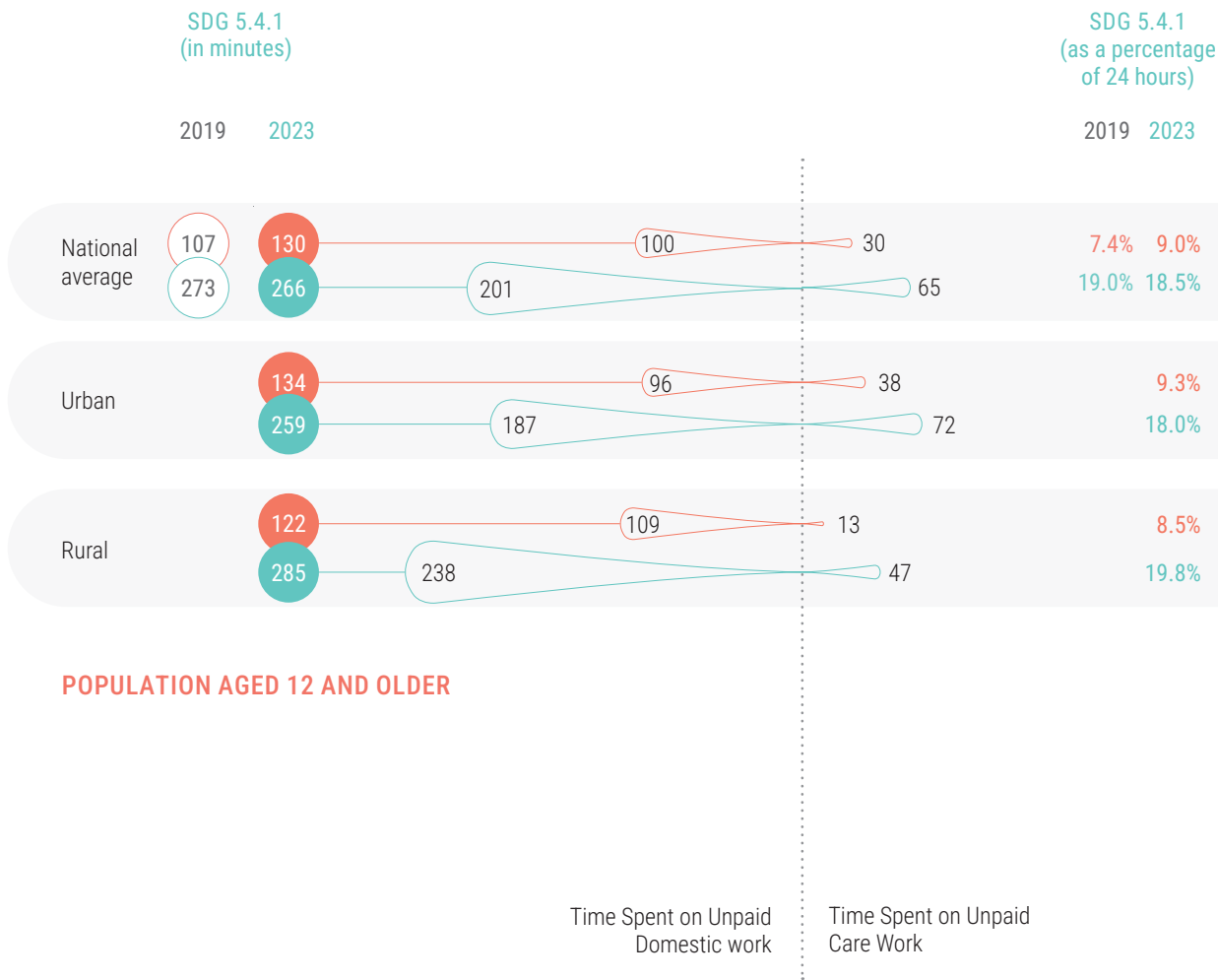
Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

| — 1 minute

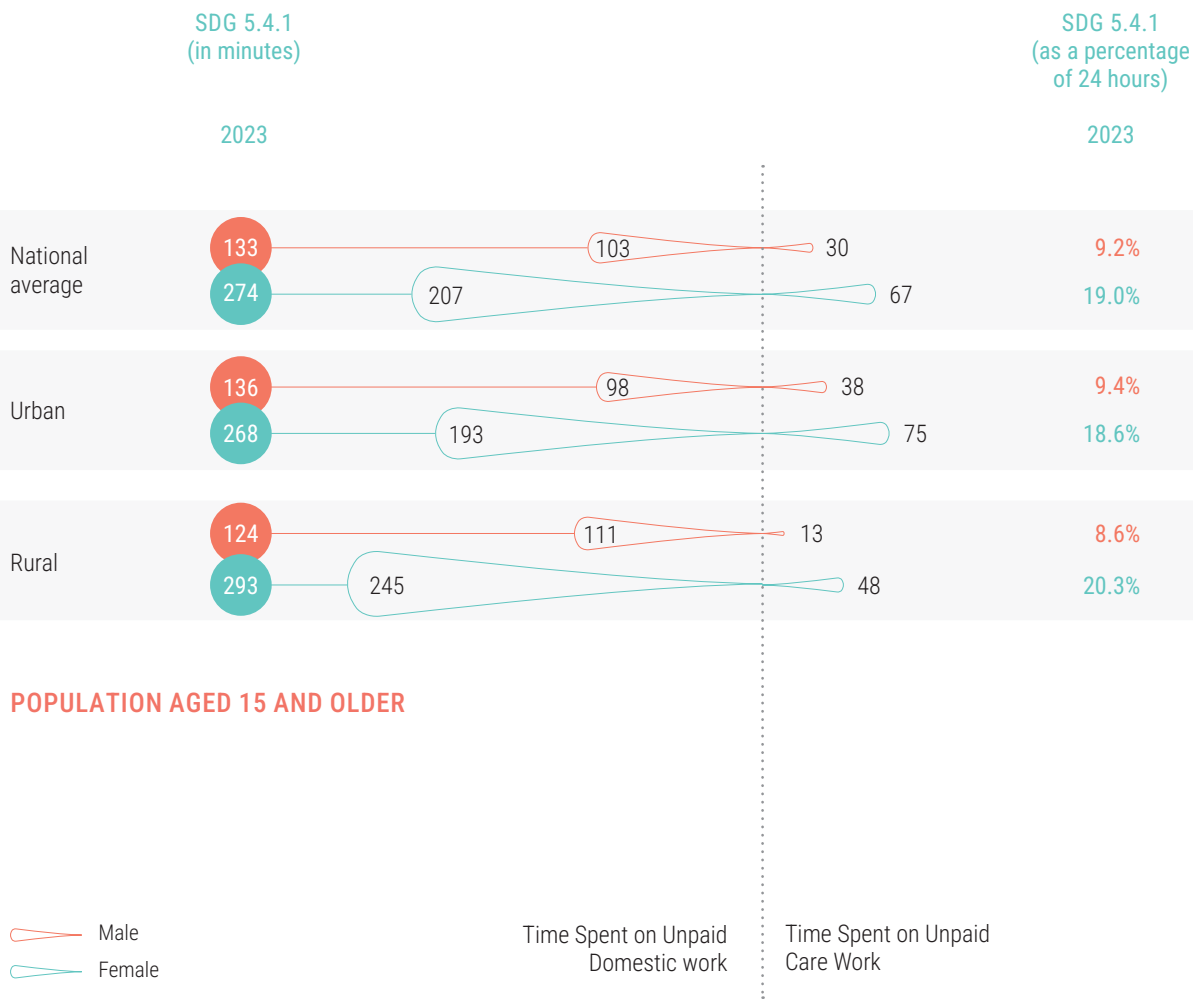


SDG 5.4.1 TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

Average time use per day for the population, by activities, in minutes, as a percentage of 24 hours

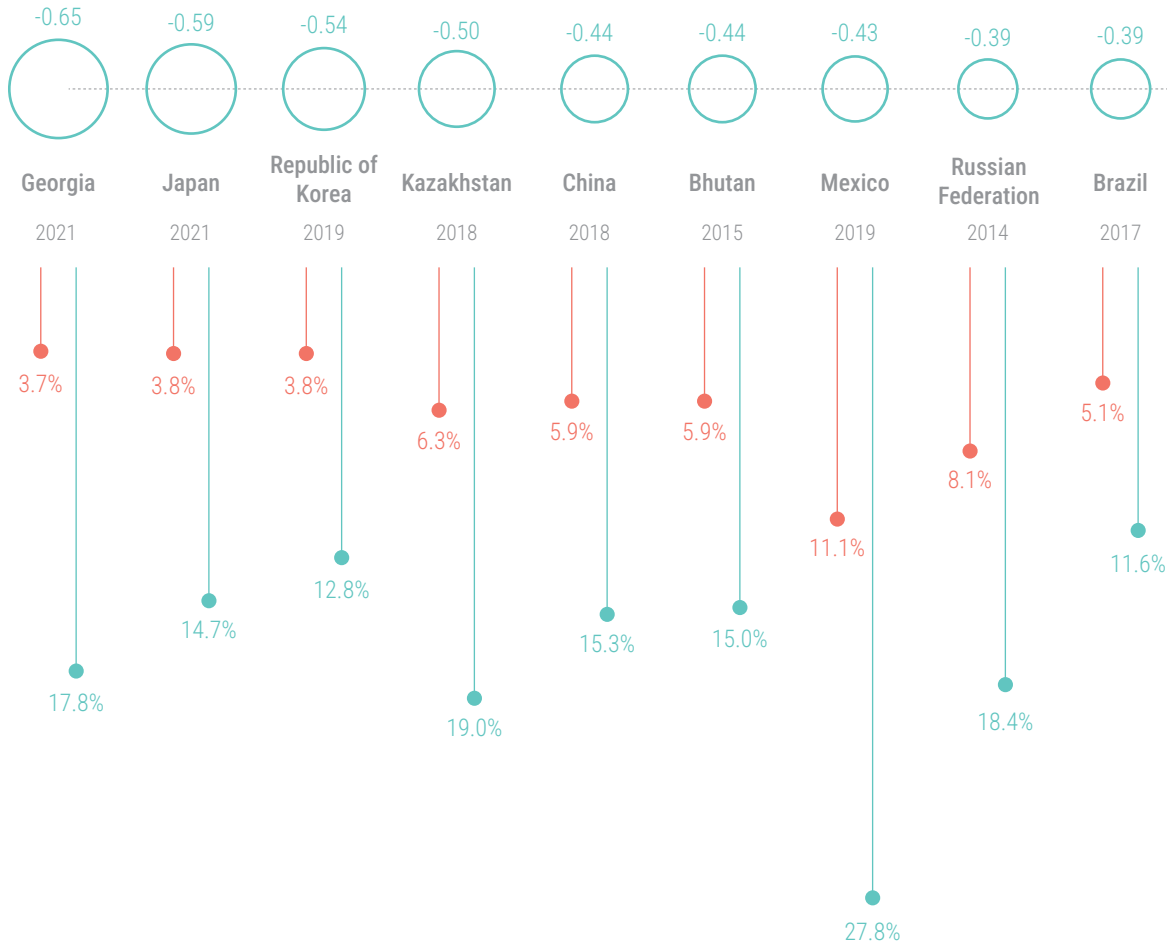


The Time Use Survey provides an opportunity to assess the implementation and progress of indicators of SDGs, in particular SDG 5.4.1 “Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work”. As of 2023, data shows that men spent only 9.0 percent of 24 hours on unpaid work while women spent 18.9 percent of 24 hours on unpaid work activities.



SDG "5.4.1 TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK", BY COUNTRIES

Average time use per day for the population aged 15 and older, as a percentage of 24 hours, by years of TUS conducted



Source: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>, as of the update on June 28, 2024.

According to the UN's progress report on the implementation of the SDGs, statistics from 2000 to 2022 show that women spend, on average, 2.5 times more time on unpaid household and care work than men.* Globally, men are more likely to participate in the labor market, while women tend to take on the responsibility of unpaid work.

**https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5#progress_and_info*



3.

TIME USE AND LIFE CYCLE

The lifestyle and habits of the population change throughout different stages of the life cycle. Individuals aged 12 to 17 tend to spend the most time on education, leisure, and personal needs. From ages 18 to 24, the time allocated to education decreases, while the time spent on work activities increases. Employment becomes active starting from the 18-24 age group, peaks between 25 and 39, and remains active until age 59, after which it begins to decline.

Paid work

Unpaid work

Learning

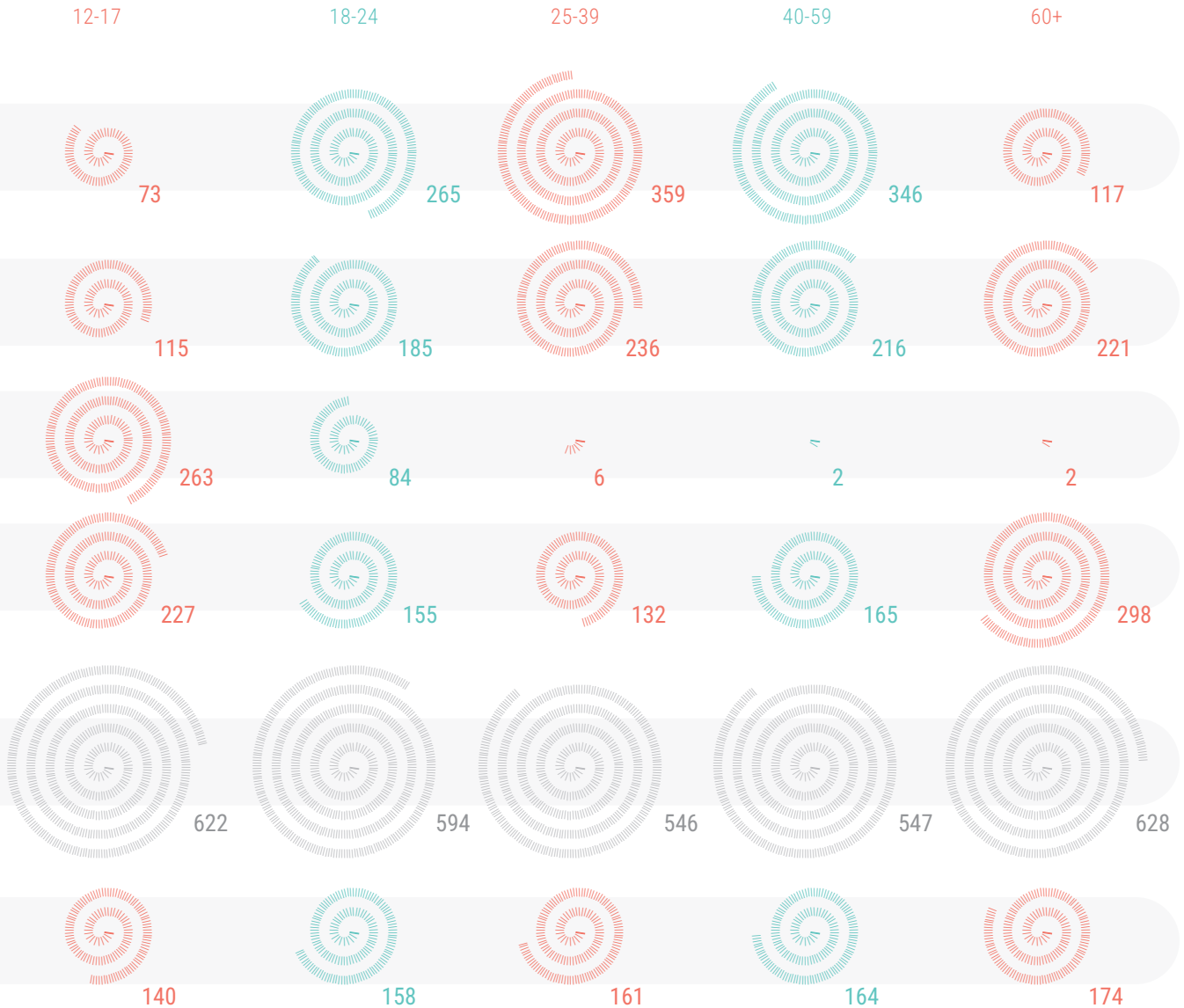
Leisure activities
(leisure, arts, sports; socializing,
communication and community participation)

Sleeping

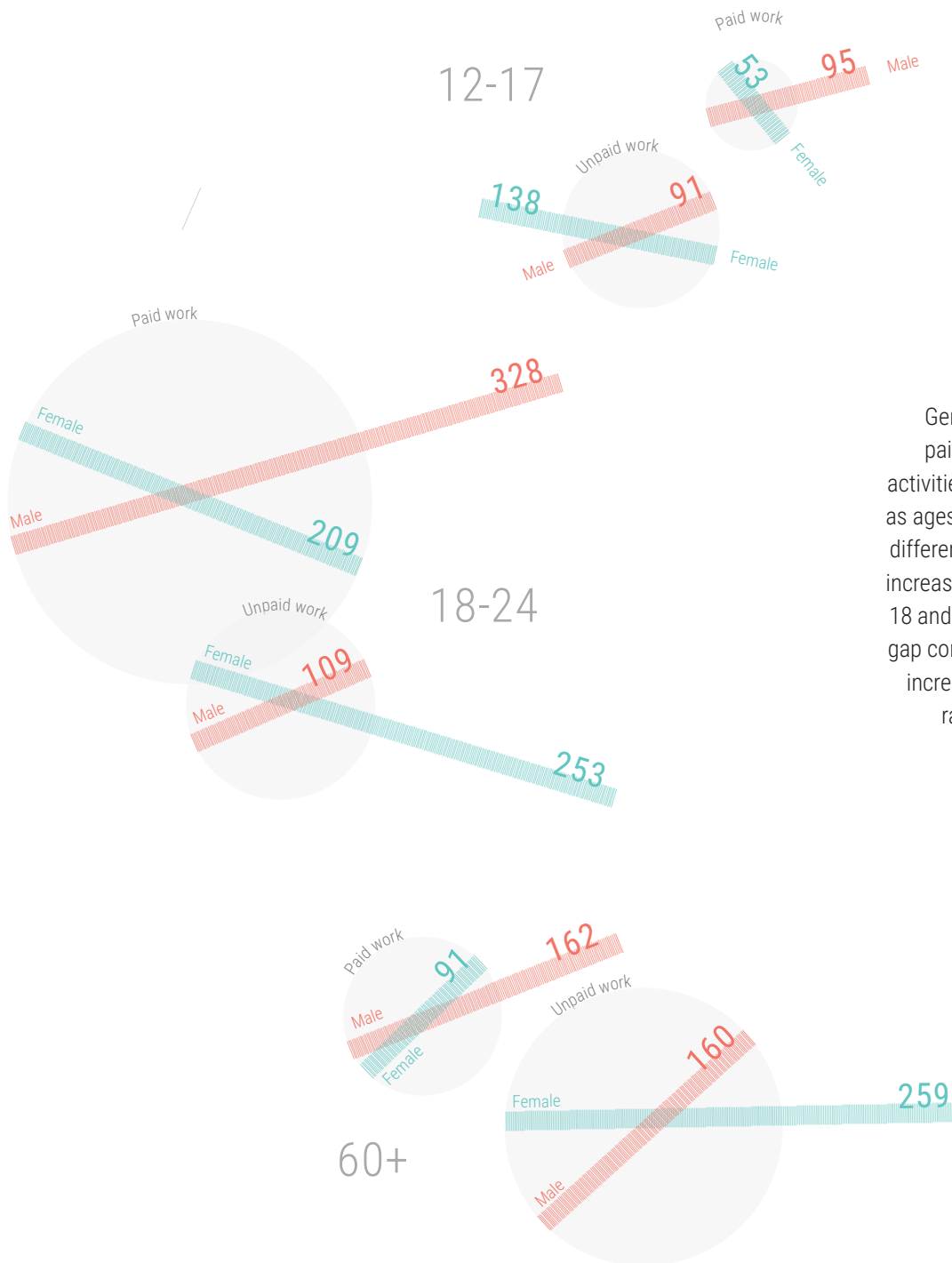
Personal needs
(eating, personal hygiene and health care)

TIME USE, BY AGE GROUP

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023



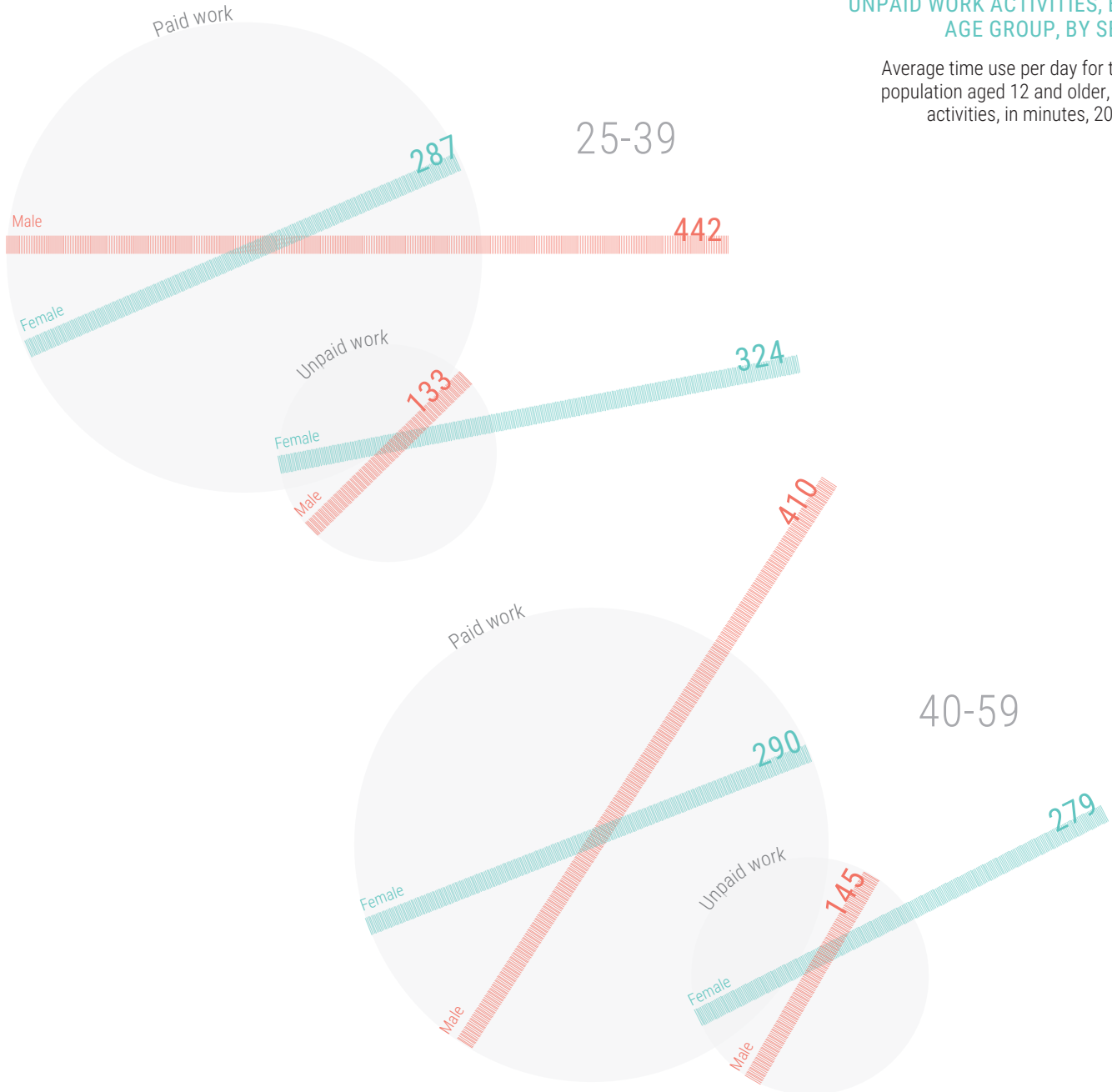
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Gender differences in paid and unpaid work activities emerge as early as ages 12 to 17, and this difference is dramatically increases from the age of 18 and older. This gender gap corresponds with the increasing employment rate in different age groups.

TIME SPENT ON PAID AND UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES, BY AGE GROUP, BY SEX

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023



4.

TIME USE AND FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

Persons with functional difficulties spend, on average, 6.4 percent of a 24-hour day on paid work, 13.8 percent on unpaid work, 19.6 percent on learning and leisure activities, and 60.2 percent on essential personal needs. **Even though the functional difficulties are limiting the amount of time spent per day on paid work activities, it does not limit the time that can be spent on unpaid work activities.**

On average, persons with functional difficulties allocate 3 hours and 19 minutes to unpaid work per day, which is only 13 minutes less than those without functional difficulties. However, the time spent on paid work is 3.1 times lower compared to those without functional difficulties, while leisure time is 1.6 times higher.

TIME USE, BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

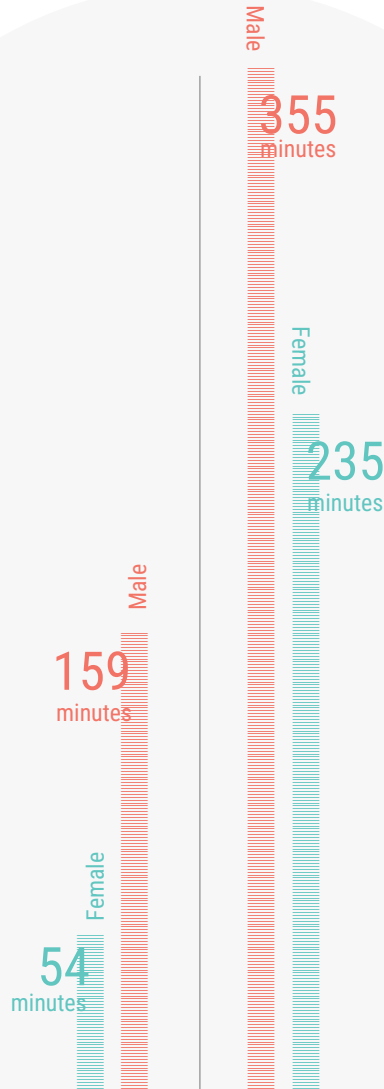
Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

| — 1 minute



PERSONS WITH
FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

PERSONS WITH NO
FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

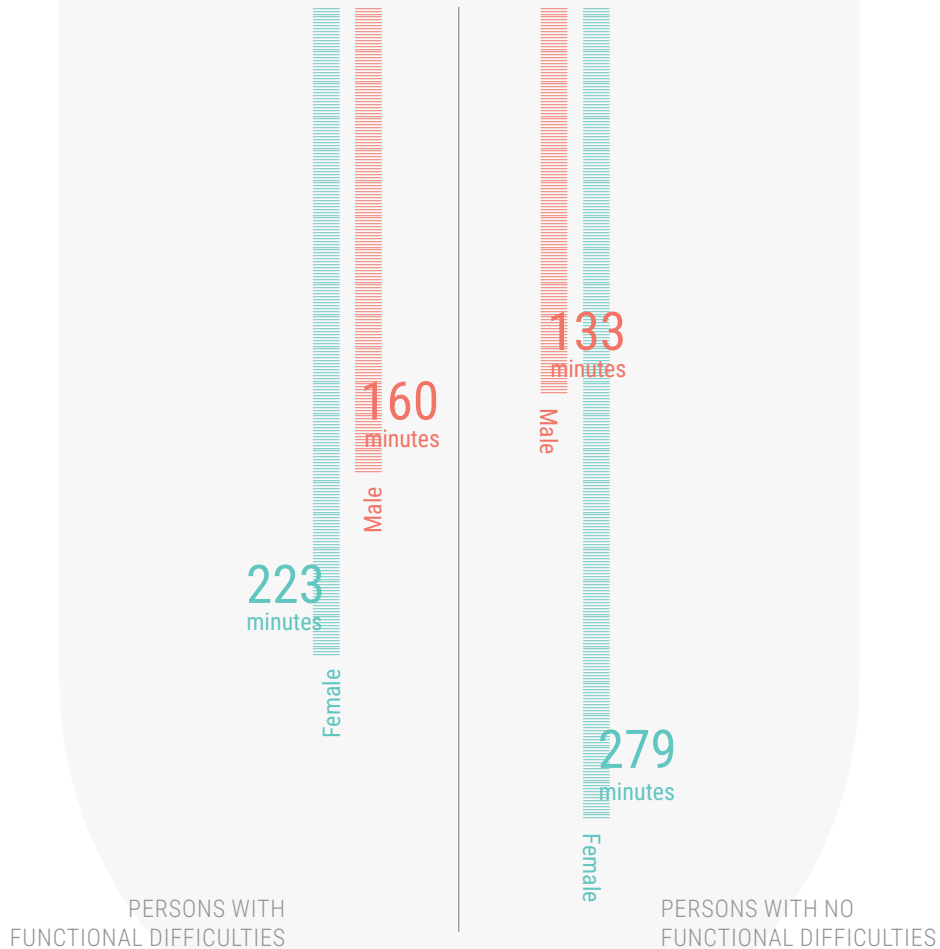


There is a significant gender gap in paid work among individuals with functional difficulties. Males with functional difficulties spend 2.9 times more time on paid work than females with functional difficulties, whereas, among those without functional difficulties, males spend 1.5 times more time on paid work than females.

PAID WORK ACTIVITIES

| - 1 minute

UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES



TIME SPENT ON PAID AND UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES, BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, BY SEX

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

5.

TIME USE AND EDUCATION

The transition of employment status to paid work is closely linked to educational attainment. Compared to the population with tertiary education, people with technical and vocational education spend, on average, 6.2 percent less time on paid work; those with complete secondary education spend 9.4 percent less; individuals with lower secondary education spend 28.0 percent less; and those uneducated or only with primary education spend 26.4 percent less time on paid work.

TIME USE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Average time use per day for the population aged 12 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023



As women's education levels increase, the gender gap in paid work narrows. Regardless of educational attainment, men predominantly engage in paid work, while women primarily take on unpaid work. However, among those with uneducated or only with primary education, men spend 2.3 times more time on paid work than women, whereas among the population with tertiary education, men spend 1.4 times more time on paid work than women.

| — 1 minute

MALE

FEMALE

UNEDUCATED /
PRIMARY



311



134

LOWER
SECONDARY



270



167

COMPLETE
SECONDARY

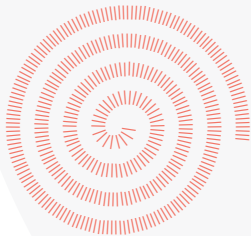


349



216

TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL

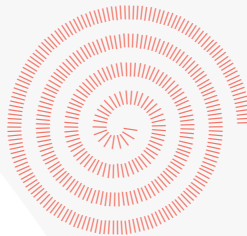


381



197

TERTIARY



377



264

TIME SPENT
ON PAID WORK
ACTIVITIES, BY
EDUCATION LEVEL,
BY SEX

Average time use per
day for the population
aged 12 and older, by
activities, in minutes,
2023

6.

TIME USE AND EMPLOYMENT

Being employed does not eliminate participation in unpaid work. The employed population aged 15 and older spends an average of 10 hours and 28 minutes per day on total work, which accounts for 68.1 percent of their waking hours. In contrast, the unemployed population spends only 46.0 percent of their time, or 6 hours and 17 minutes, on work activities. In addition to spending a longer period of time on paid work, an employed person still participating in unpaid work activities.

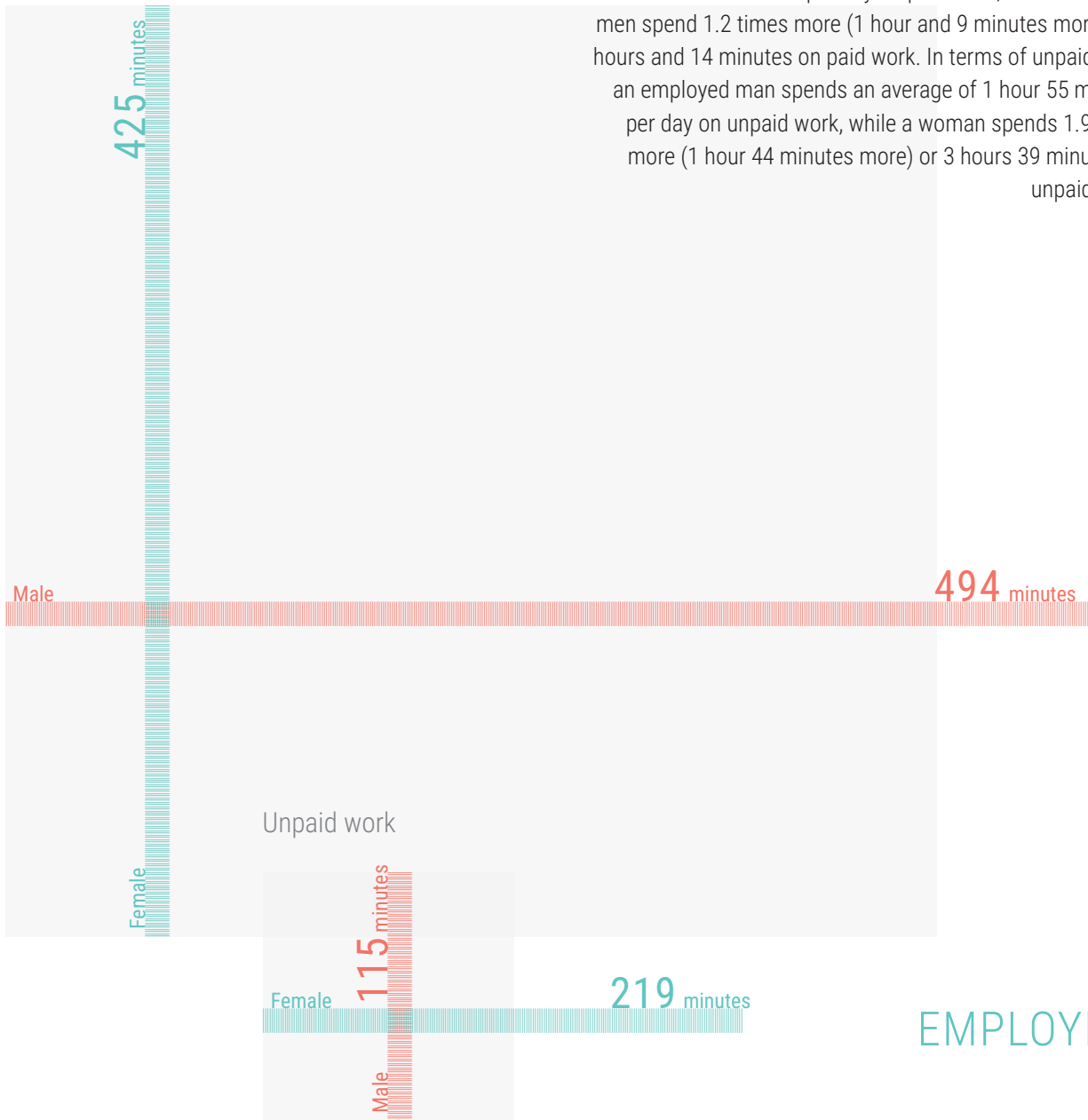
TIME USE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Average time use per day for the population aged 15 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

| — 1 minute



Paid work

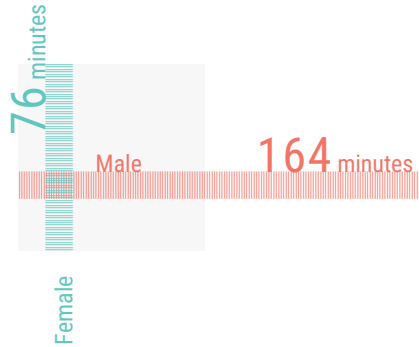


Employed women aged 15 and older spend an average of 7 hours and 5 minutes per day on paid work, while employed men spend 1.2 times more (1 hour and 9 minutes more) or 8 hours and 14 minutes on paid work. In terms of unpaid work, an employed man spends an average of 1 hour 55 minutes per day on unpaid work, while a woman spends 1.9 times more (1 hour 44 minutes more) or 3 hours 39 minutes on unpaid work.

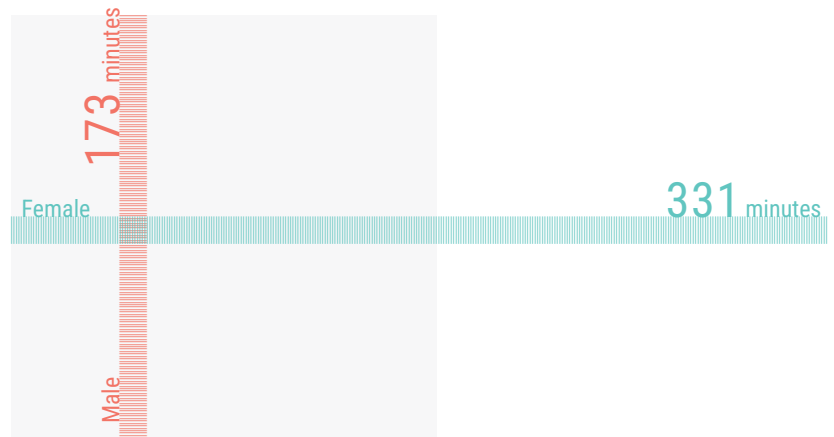
TIME SPENT ON PAID AND UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY SEX

Average time use per day for the population aged 15 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023

Paid work



Unpaid work



UNEMPLOYED

| — 1 minute

7.

TIME USE AND MARITAL STATUS

Time spent on employment, particularly in unpaid work activities, tends to increase with marriage. Compared to the unmarried population, the married population spends 42.1 percent more time on unpaid work, the unregistered married population spends 56.6 percent more time on unpaid work activities, and the separated, divorced, and widowed population spends 45.3 percent more time on unpaid work.

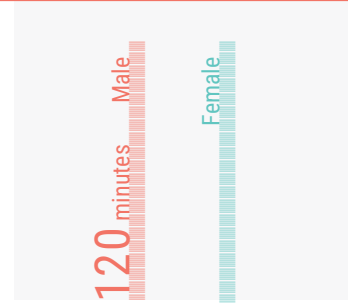
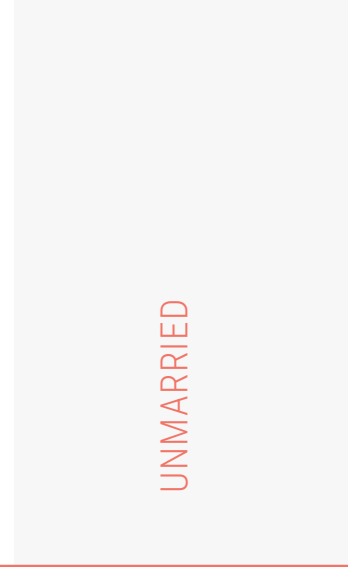
TIME USE, BY MARITAL STATUS

Average time use per day for the population aged 18 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023



TIME SPENT ON UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES, BY MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX

Average time use per day for the population aged 18 and older,
by activities, in minutes, 2023



The gender gap in employment is more pronounced among the married population. An unmarried man spends 1.2 times more time on paid work than an unmarried woman, while a married man spends 1.5-1.7 times more time on paid work than a married woman, depending on registered or unregistered married. In terms of unpaid work activities, the gender gap is even deeper, with unmarried women spending 1.7 times more time on unpaid work than unmarried men, while married women spend 2.2 times more time on unpaid work than married men, regardless of whether they are registered or unregistered married.



MARRIED -
REGISTERED



MARRIED -
UNREGISTERED



SEPARATED/
DIVORCED/WIDOWED

| — 1 minute

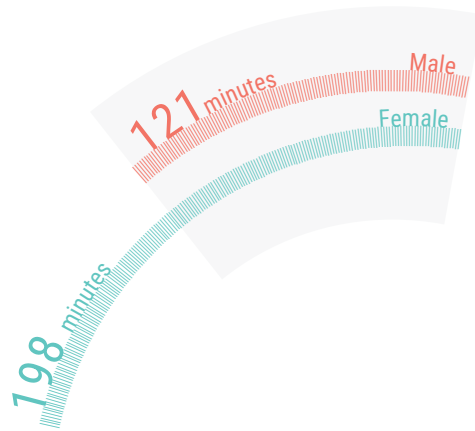
WITHOUT CHILDREN

Having children, including cohabiting children, changes the lifestyle of both men and women.

For men aged 18 and older, if they have 1-2 children living with them, the time spent on paid work increases by 31.2 percent, and for women by 39.4 percent, compared to those without children living with them.

The time spent on unpaid work increases by 14.0 percent for men with 1-2 children living with them, and by 49.5 percent for women.

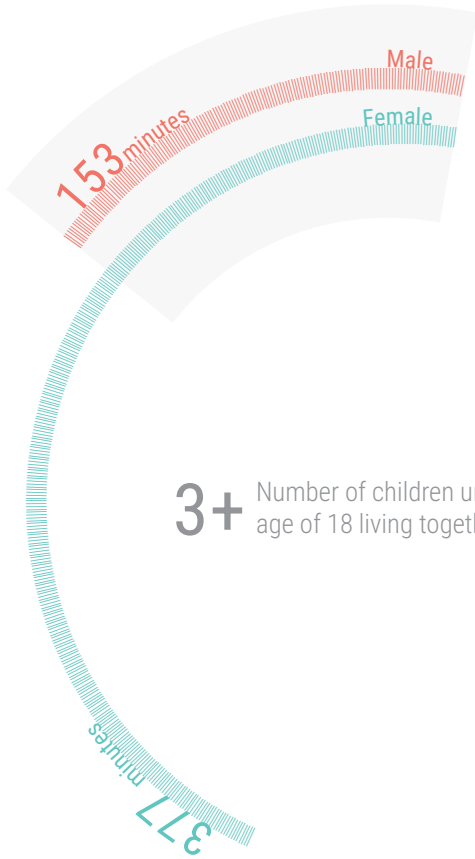
| — 1 minute



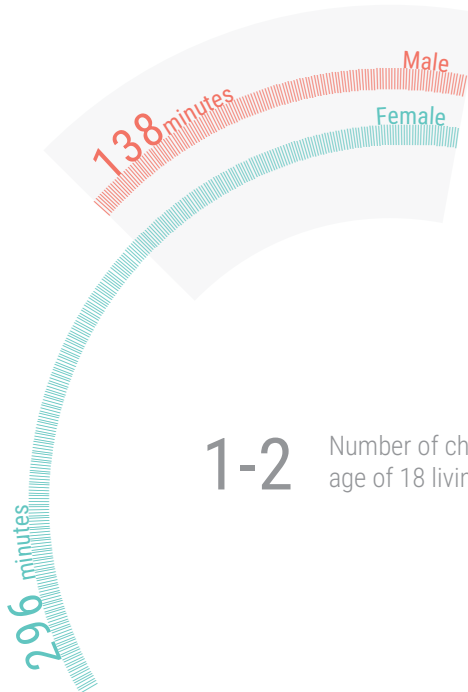
TIME SPENT ON UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES, BY CHILDREN, BY SEX

Average time use per day for the population aged 18 and older,
by activities, in minutes, 2023

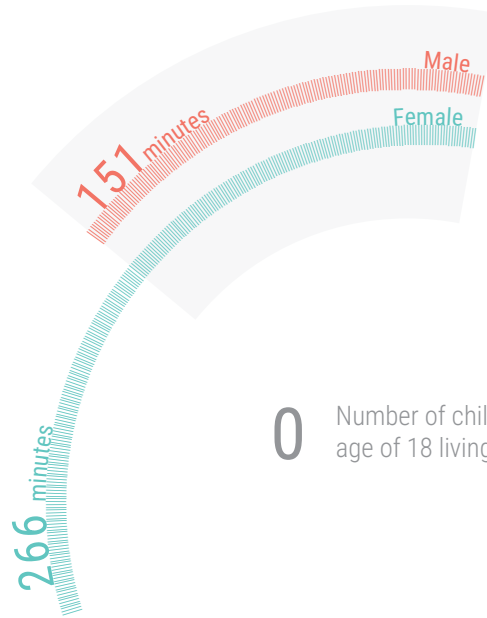
WITH CHILDREN



3+ Number of children under the age of 18 living together



1-2 Number of children under the age of 18 living together



0 Number of children under the age of 18 living together

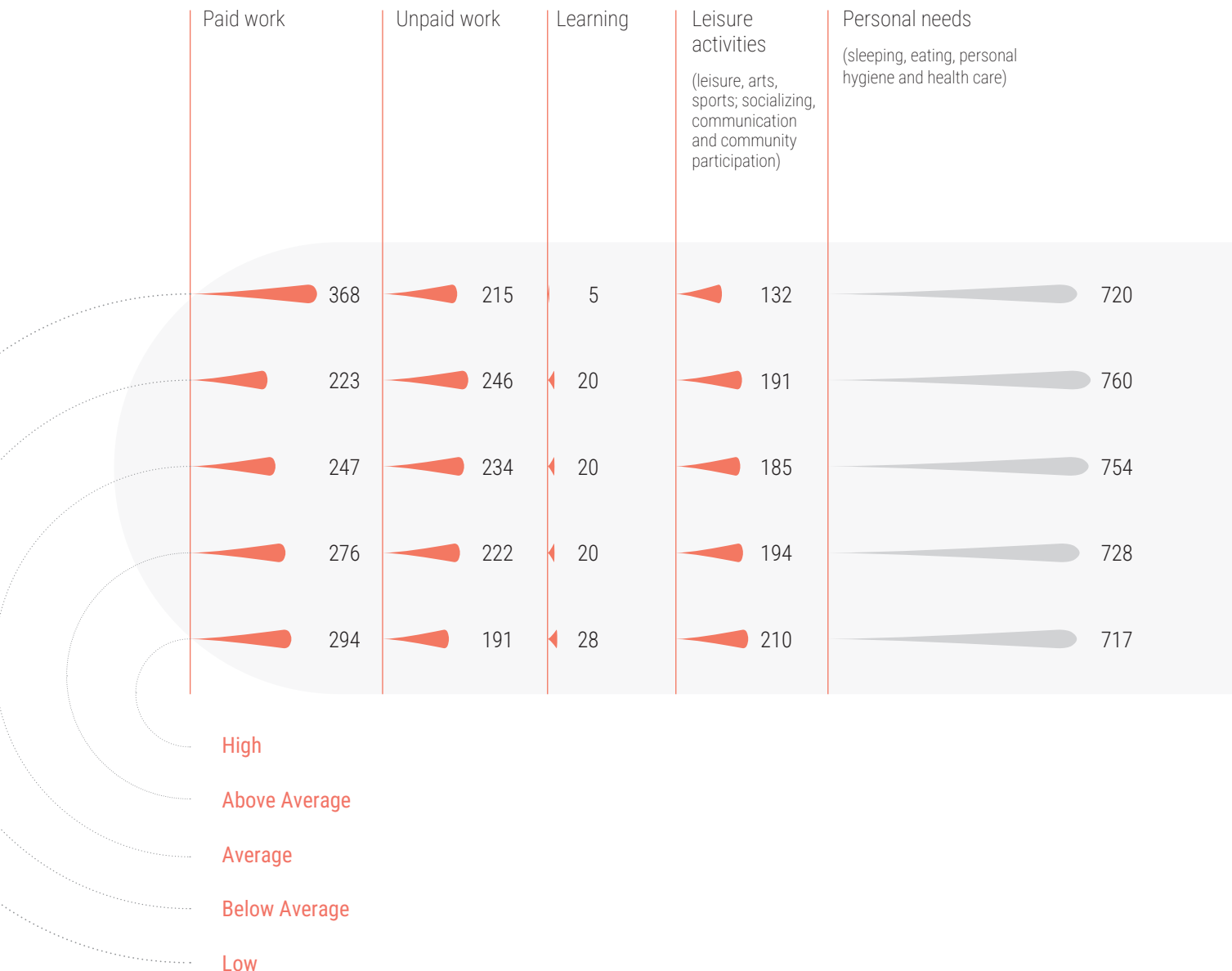
8.

TIME USE AND HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD LEVEL

As household livelihood level increase, more time is spent on paid work. The population living under average livelihood level spends 3 hours and 43 minutes per day on paid work, population living at the average livelihood level spends 4 hours and 7 minutes on paid work, the population living well above the average livelihood level spends 4 hours and 36-54 minutes on paid work activities. However, for the population categorized as having the lowest livelihood level, the trend does not hold, as they spend the most time on paid work compared to other livelihood level categories, the majority of this time, 80.4 percent, is spent on producing products for their own household final consumption.

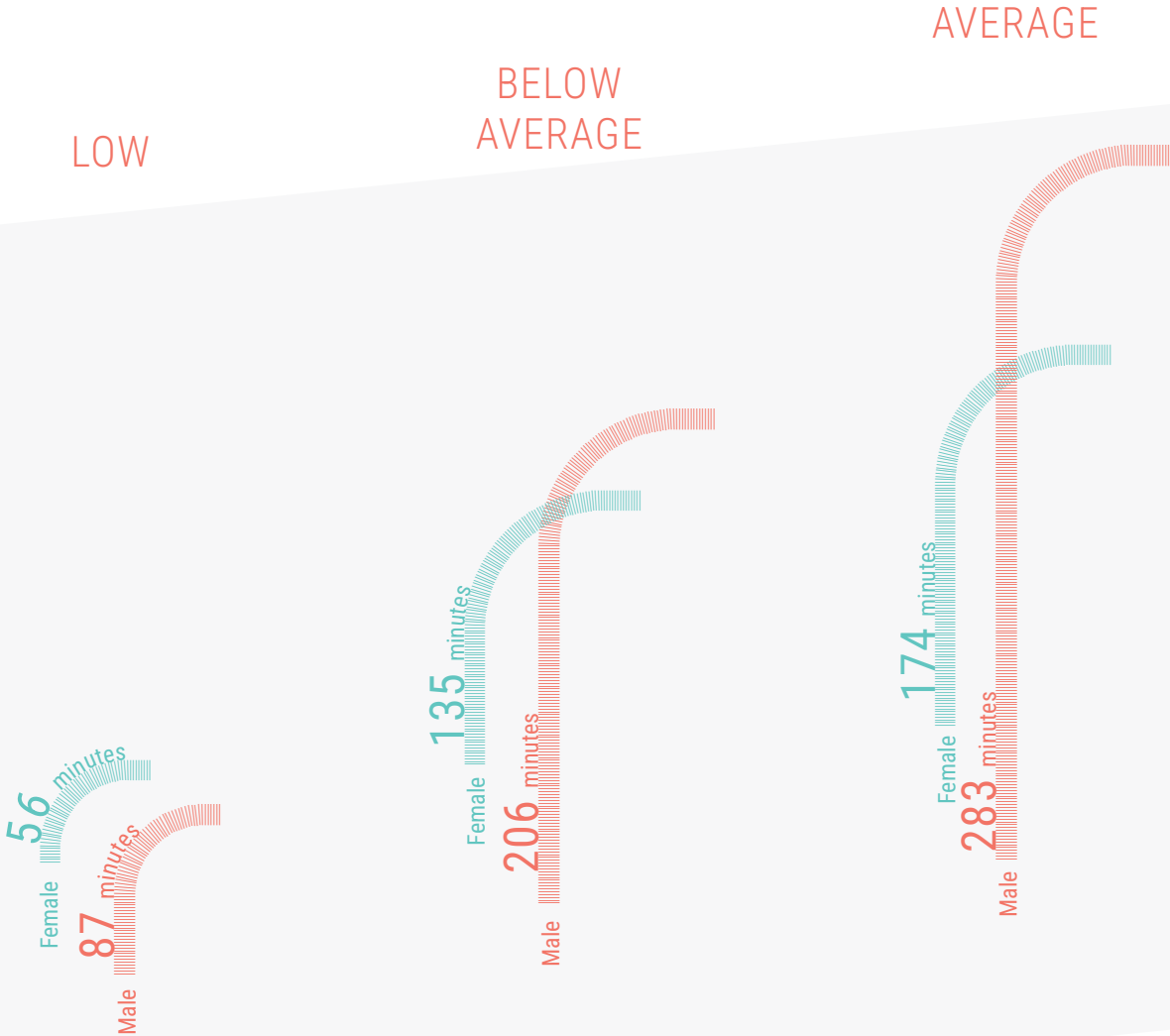
TIME USE, BY HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD LEVEL

Average time use per day for the population aged 15 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023



TIME SPENT ON EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES, BY HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD LEVEL, BY SEX

Average time use per day for the population aged 15 and older, by activities, in minutes, 2023



ABOVE
AVERAGE

Female 221 minutes
Male 315 minutes

HIGH

Female 242 minutes
Male 343 minutes

Gender differences in time spent on paid and unpaid work are still observed regardless of household livelihood level, however as household livelihood level increases, the male-dominated gender gap in paid work decreases. On the other hand, the gender differences in unpaid work dominated by women tend to decrease as the level of household livelihood improves at below average, average, and above average levels, but for the population with a high level of household livelihood, the gender differences in women spending more time on unpaid work is increasing.

