



NSO



UNDP

# A PILOT TIME USE SURVEY

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## FOREWORD

The transition to market economy relations in Mongolia has provoked the needs to estimate and count new indicators in accordance with international standard methodologies which would respond to specific features of Mongolia. For instance, new concepts and indicators have emerged such as the unemployment and poverty rates, the share of informal sector in the economy and women's contribution to their families and total economy.

The NSO carried out a pilot Time Use Survey in April, 2000 with a view of counting the employment rate in the informal sector, women's contribution to their families and total economy. I hope that the survey findings would offer a new valuable information source for policy and decision makers and contribute to a systematic development and better consistency of existing and upcoming surveys within the framework of official statistics.

I would like to thank officers of Social Statistical Division of NSO who have professionally handled all the stages of the survey, Especially, the following people's contribution should be duly noted: D.Oyunchimeg, chief of the division, for managing and supervising the survey, N.Yuruugerel, officer of the division, for developing the questionnaires, the methodology and findings, B.Davaakhuu, Ts.Amartuvshin, B.Baigalmaa, Yu.Tuul and L.Elbegsaikhan, officers of the division and Z.Nansaimaa, programmer for contributing to data processing and report writing. The same thanks go to the NSO management and employees of local administration and statistical departments for their assistance and support shown to conduct the survey.

On behalf of the NSO I would like to extend the deepest gratitude to United Nations Development Programme which rendered a big support through its project "Capacity Building for Poverty Alleviation". Also, the valuable assistance and comments by M.F.Guerrero, UN Statistics Division, and L.Lazo, APGEN and H.Arboledo, ESCAP are warmly acknowledged.



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## INTRODUCTION

### The Time Use Survey as a Source of Information

For most developing countries a time use survey presents a new source of information. The fact that timing is used as a main measure in this survey makes it different and specific from other sample surveys. Describing the political and economic situation of a country through data information is a complicated process which requires a number of measurements and repeated accounts. Therefore, a time use survey is an important source of information. Experiences of developing countries show that a time use survey is used in a number of estimations, in particular in national accounts and labour force to measure the informal sector, paid and unpaid work as well as participation of males and females in labour. Furthermore, a time use survey provides much information for human development and human resources surveys because routine everyday life comprise the true pictures of all dimensions of social life. Therefore developing countries take great interest in time use surveys while formulating their policies.

### Why a time use survey in Mongolia

The preliminary findings of the Population and Housing Census show that in Mongolia the population of urban areas has intensively increased in the recent years. Moreover, outcomes and results of other surveys say that both migration of the population to urban areas and urbanization process are directly and indirectly connected to searching employment opportunities. In accordance with the 1999 official statistical data, the unemployment rate in Mongolia was 4.6, of which men made up 39 % and women 5.3%. Regarding this, there are emerging such policy-related questions as why migration to urban areas has had so high rates while in rural areas there have been "reasonable" unemployment rates ? Or, for example, those people who have become the city dwellers, how and where do they find a job? and so on.

There is also not much information in the sphere of human development and gender equality. As indicated in some documents, not all economic activities carried out in Mongolia are reflected in the official statistical information on employment. The limited availability of reliable data on the workings of the labour market and the economy, especially at the household level, makes it difficult to assess the full extend of Mongolian women's participation and contribution to the economy.

" At present, comparison of the amount of labour spent in market and non-market activities can only be achieved by means of a time use data. ( Human Development Report 2000, p,25 ).

" Hence one of the country objectives is for detailed national surveys and analysis of the status of women and gender equality to provide the basis for gender awareness policy formulation, focusing on poverty elimination, unemployment reduction, education and health as the foundation for further development" ( UNDP Gender Briefing Kit 2000, p. 15)

The Time Use Survey in Mongolia is part of worldwide effort to count women's paid and unpaid work as set out in the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies: The remunerated and in particular the unremunerated contributions of women to all aspects and sectors of development, should be made to measure and reflect these contributions in national accounts and economic statistics and in the GNP. Concrete steps should be taken to quantify the unremunerated contribution of women to agriculture, food production, reproduction and household activities.

On 3 March 2000, the Government of Mongolia with financial and technical support from the UNDP, launched a bold initiative to count unpaid and paid work by undertaking a Time Use Survey. The UNDP Mongolia office provided the funds to design, collect and process data for the time use survey. Under the auspices of the Asia-Pacific project on Gender Equality, it obtained technical support for data analysis and report writing. Further, the Time Use Survey 2000 is a collaboration between the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, UNDP and the National Statistical Office under the project of Capacity Building for Poverty Alleviation.

### Significance of Measuring Unpaid Work

Information about unpaid work is needed in terms of gender equality to find out i) how equal work is shared between men and women within a household; ii) the drudgery of women's work and iii) whether the traditional understanding about the rights and duties of women puts them in a disadvantageous position in the labour market. It should be noted that analysis of the status of women workers in the labour market requires data not only about what they do in the labour market, but also what they do outside the labour market.

It is necessary to measure the importance of unpaid economic activities within a household in order to reflect this in the national accounting system and labour force statistics.

### Objectives of the Time Use Survey

The information obtained from the Time Use Survey Data will serve as bases for policy making, particularly at the SWLM. Of particular concern is understanding of policy implications of time allocation to paid and unpaid work, women's participation in labour and employment in general. Underpinning the time use survey is the national effort to alleviate poverty and unemployment rates as well as to provide gender equality. In this context, the specific objectives of the time use survey are:

1. Determine gender equalities/ inequalities in unpaid and paid work
2. Obtain data on employment in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy in order to compare with the official statistical data and make evaluation of them; and

3. Explore the possibility of using time use data to link and use in producing other kinds of data, e.g. of economic and social sectors where the data remains limited and inadequate for making well-reasoned policies.

We hope that policy makers and other users will be able to find the necessary data to be used for policy making and their other activities.

We would also like to mention that the outcomes of the time use survey are not limited by the data presented in this report.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE TIME USE SURVEY**

A time use survey which was dated from the 1990s in developing countries is relatively new compared to other surveys. Mongolia conducted a pilot time use survey for the first time to have determined paid and unpaid work, employment in the informal sector by their activities and average time spent.

The time use survey is an independent household survey. Internationally applied methodologies and methods as well as classification were used in the survey. For instance, the activity classification was based on the trial UN international classification activities.

#### **Study Questions**

- Family composition, education and employment status of family members,
- The main activities engaged daily and weekends or spare times and the average time spent for those activities.

#### **Sampling framework**

The sampling frame consists of 1086 households representing the entire households and population in Mongolia. Excluded are the Mongolian citizens residing outside the country or in military camps, orphanages, care centers, hospitals, prisons and other correctional institutions for more than six months.

#### **Sampling Unit**

The sampling unit for the survey is a household. A household is defined as a person or group of person who normally share the same dwelling and incomes and who have their common arrangement for cooking and clothing.

#### **Study period**

This study is a sample survey which was carried out in April, 2000. Study period is "last week" or the week in which survey was taken place. All days of a week are covered.

#### **Data collection methods**

Data were collected using a full 24-hour diary as the main survey instrument through combined recall and self-completed diaries. The diary consisted of activities within 10-minute intervals. Diaries were completed during 2-3 days by respondents but an interviewer visited the household on daily basis and reviewed the diary and gave instructions where needed. Information related to household and demographic

characteristics of the population were collected by interview using the household and individual interview questionnaires.

The number of diary days is 2-3 days per respondents. The seven days of a week were divided in the three parts and the same number of households were distributed to be interviewed in each part of a week. In other words, two third of the respondents were assigned to make two-day diaries and one third of the respondents were assigned to make three-day diaries. Days of a week were grouped as follows:

1. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
2. Wednesday, Thursday
3. Friday, Saturday

The diary was filled by eligible respondents who were 12 and above years old at the time of the survey and who were at home at the survey time. The compulsory age for middle schooling is 12, thus, age of 12 was taken as the minimum age for eligible respondent, In addition, this survey aimed to determine the involvement of children at work. The number and respondents who completed the diary and also population studied are shown by days of the survey week in the table below:

Table 1. The number of respondents

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
Respondents	888	872	947	1006	923	890	873	6399
Percentage distribution, %	13.9	13.6	14.8	15.7	14.4	13.9	13.6	100.0

Although, practically, it is impossible to interview the same number of respondents in each day in general, the similar number of respondents were interviewed. The survey unit measurement was minutes or hour. Output indicators of the survey is the average time spent for the activities indicated in the diaries by above stated respondents,

#### Survey questionnaires

The questionnaires, instructions for completion and classification of activities were designed in applying the international methodology and experiences of other countries in consistent with the country conditions. The questionnaires were reviewed and commented by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Mongolia(former title). The questionnaires and classification of the activities were two times pre-tested in a given number of households in Ulaanbaatar City and Tuv Aimag. The pre-tested questionnaires, classifications of activities and instructions were revised and improved based on the comments of the pre-test. There are two questionnaires:

1. Household and individual questionnaire,TUS-1

## 2. Diary, TUS-2

TUS1- This contains questions on household size, type of dwelling, education and employment status of the household members, marital status and etc. TUS2- This contains questions on daily activities and the time spent for those activities. Information collected by the above stated questionnaires is shown below: Table 2: Questionnaires

Questionnaires	Title of questionnaires	Respondents	Methods
Household and Individual questionnaire	TUS-1	Head of Household, household member who could give information about household members	Interview
Diary	TUS-2	Household member who is 12 and above years old at the time of survey	Diary

### Classification of the activities

In order to analyze all the activities stated in the diaries, the combined classification and coding scheme were developed. The Activity classification developed based on the trial UN Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics and revised according to the Mongolia's specifics with three digits. It should be noted that the agricultural activities were included widely in the classification.

### Pretesting

As a result of pretesting in a given number of households in Ulaanbaatar and Tuv aimag in March, 2000 for the purpose of examining the questionnaires, classification and programme the questionnaire and others were improved. They were:

- « logical sequence of questions
- average time spent on questionnaire filling
- daily load of enumerators
- finalization of classification
- finalization of questionnaire design

### Sampling techniques

The sampling design is a multi-stage sampling. The sampling units are:

- primary unit (PSU) or a soum or duureg/district
- secondary unit (SSU) or a bag and a khoroo
- tertiary unit (TSU) or a household

Aimags, soums, districts were selected by the National Statistics Office. Small sample size and efficient use of available funds were taken as the main criteria for the sample selection. In selection of aimags and soums there were six fuel price regions used for the Living Standard Measurement Survey and there were selected 1-2 aimags and 2-4 soums which would represent each region. Soums were divided into urban and rural soums, in selection of soums the representation of geographical zones was considered. The employment rate was used in choosing aimag centers. Six districts with largest population were selected in Ulaanbaatar. Bags, khoroos, households were selected by field supervisors using probability proportional sampling techniques. In sampling of households, the random sampling techniques were used. In choosing bags, the field supervisors considered the abnormal days in survey period such as celebration, wedding, community work and any other activities involving mass. The overall sampling design combined a purposive and probability sampling approaches.

Table 3. The aimags, soums, districts included in the sampling:

Region	Aimags / Capital City	Scums/Districts
1. Western Region	Hovd	Jargalant, Duut, Chandmani
2. Middle Region	Arkhangai, Bulgan	Erdenebulgan, Battsengel, Bulgan, Khutag-Ondor
3. Eastern Region	Sukhbaatar	Baruun-Urt, Uulbayan, Dariganga
4. Southern Region	Omnogovi	Dalanzadgad, Nomgon
5. Central Region 1	Tov, Selenge	Zuunmod, Mongonmorit, Sukhbaatar
6. Central Region 2	Ulaanbaatar City	Bayangol, Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Sukhbaatar, Han-Uul, Chingeltei

### Sample Size

In total, 1086 households were selected with 686 from urban areas and 400 from rural areas. Since the urban areas had more economic activities, the National Statistics Office decided to obtain 60 percent of the survey sample from Ulaanbaatar City and aimags centers. Each enumerator covered 18 households. 2753 survey respondents of 1086 households completed the diary. To the extent that the various economic and ecological zones and urban-rural variations are represented, the sample may be described as "national representative". Extrapolations made to the non-covered populations of the regions should be interpreted with caution. Sample size is shown in the below:

Table 5. Respondent's participation rate in the survey, by location and sex,%

	Total _____	Of which: _____	
		Male	Female
Capital City	82.6	84.0	81.0
Aimags Center	84.9	85.0	84.8
Soums Center	78.4	82.8	74.0
Rural	80.8	82.6	79.1
Total	82.1	83.8	80.4

About-82.1 percent of the total respondents aged 12 and above years old of all selected households participated in the survey or completed the diary. The participation rate of the selected sample from urban areas is higher than that in rural. Among the rural population it was more likely to appear a movement at the time of survey. It might be explained that the herders usually go to the "otor" seeking for better pasturing land, busy with livestock breeding activities like going to make goat cashmere and wool in the spring. There was observed age differentials among respondents by activities. In general, respondents aged 30-39 were more active in the survey (90.1 percent). In rural, the respondents aged 12-15 were much fewer.

It should be noted that during the data collection there were some problems observed. For instance, there was large snow storm in Hovd aimag during the survey period. As well were cases like incorrect completion of diary, leaving the diary somewhere, carrying the diary from house to house, not presenting during the enumerator's visit and etc. Although these problems were faced with supervisors and enumerators who worked in rural aimags and soums the survey took place successfully. In general, high literacy rate among the population of Mongolia helped a lot to fulfill the survey objectives. It was also observed very common that the household members were helping each other to complete the diary. The role of supervisors and enumerators was very high during data processing. The supervisors and enumerators made coding of all the stated activities in the completed diaries. The coding was one of hardest tasks of the survey. The quality of enumerators work was observed during the coding. That is why some field supervisors were involved in the coding. Coding was monitored by the staff of NSO who were supervising the survey. During the monitoring there were a quite number of mistakes made during the coding. Thus, correction of coding was done additionally. In some cases the notes were incomplete, in some cases the notes were too detailed to cause problems to the coding.

#### Data processing and analysis

The IMPS, Access and Stata package programs were used for data entry, data cleaning and checking. The data processing was done by staff of Data Processing and Program Supply Department of the NSO.



The survey data was not easy to process and it required a large capacity of computer programming. Consequently, we spent lots of time on data processing which was unforeseen.

Actually the three digit levels of classifications were used, but for the output tables one digit classification was used. It might be also influenced by the sample size. When the statistical test run for the three digit levels of classification, the output indicators were not shown as representative.

The following classification was used for output tables:

1. Location:
  - Capital City, Aimag Centers, Soum Centers and Rural urban, rural
2. Demographic indicators:
  - sex
  - age group
  - marital status
  - number of children aged below 16
3. Group of activities
  - SNA, extended SNA, non SNA
  - One digit level of classification

SNA covered the first three categories of the trial UN International Classification of Activities. It includes employment for establishments, primary production activity not for establishment and services for income and other production of goods not for establishments. The other categories fell under the "Care economy" and called as non SNA or as extended SNA.

The trial UN Classification of Activities divides the activities into 10 groups: I.

Within SNA production boundary:

1. employment for establishments;
  2. primary production activities (not for establishments)
  3. services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments)
- II. Outside the SNA but within the General production boundary (extended SNA) activities are:
4. Household maintenance, management, and purchasing goods for own household
  5. Care for children, the elderly, sick and disabled for own household;
  6. Community services and help to other households.

III. Non SNA activities are:

7. Learning
8. Social and cultural activities
9. Mass media use
10. Personal care and self maintenance

The classification of activities used for Time Use Survey is identical to the above classification. The activities in the SNA are the paid work and activities in extended SNA are unpaid.

A plan for data analysis was drawn up by the expert of UN Statistics Division in collaboration with staff of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia. It should be noted that the data analysis was carried out in accordance with the plan.

A test of significant gender and residential differentials was performed to establish the statistical significance of any observed differences between groups.

The demographic and employment data collected through Time Use Survey were compared to the formal statistics.

#### Limitations of the Methodology

##### Timing

As stated earlier, the Time Use Survey was conducted in April 2000. Thus, the data collected reflects typical activity patterns for only April month alone and do not account for possible seasonal variations in activities. April in Mongolia is the busiest time for herders and the crop farming would not be started yet. Therefore, one should take into account of this factor in making analysis of time spent for agricultural activities. On the other hand, there would not be much seasonal variations in urban areas.

##### Concepts

A concept of informal sector used for the Time Use Survey was relatively different in comparison to concepts used for other countries. For instance, the agriculture sector is not included in informal sector in Mongolia. In other words, formal statistics of the agricultural sector is relatively good and it produces a large portion of GDP.

##### Sample size

The TUS is a pilot study, thus, sample size is relatively small in comparison to other sample surveys. Although Time Use Survey collected detailed information on time

spent for activities the representation might not be enough for the generalization. Therefore, in this report output indicators which could be more representative are presented.

#### Data consistency

Individual questionnaire asks a question "whether one seeks for a job" only from respondents who were not been engaged in any work during the last week. It might be one limitation of the survey methodology.

## CHAPTER II

## SURVEY FRAMEWORK

## Employment and gender

At a superficial glance women in Mongolia are not under a serious problem of discrimination (MHDR 2000). According to the official statistical data women have the same or even better status in some human development indicators such as education. The socialist state prior to 1990 paid attention to strengthening the position of women. It took the responsibilities on itself some of the traditional role and duties of women and provided the available service of kindergartens and nursery schools thus enabling women to be employed and educated. As a result, the achievement was made in gender equality. However, in the recent years of a transition to a market economy some worrying signs of stepping back have appeared. The existing documents and literature on gender issues state that Mongolian women are being affected by the inequal conditions listed below:

1. Women are engaged in unpaid work such as household maintenance, rearing children, caring husbands and elders. In this way women are double burdened with inputs to social reproduction and sustainable human development.
2. The competitiveness of women is weak in relation to men in the labour market. They have a lower security of employment places and first of all they are made redundant. Since women are eligible to more social safety services employers are reluctant to recruit them(National Programme for Advancement of Women, 1996).

These inequalities can be supported by some employment data:

1. The labour force participation rate(LFP) of women was consistently lower than men's in 1992-1998.
2. The labour force participation rate saw an overall decline including the sharp fall of the female labour force participation. The ratio between men and women in this regard was 72.1: 64.6 in 1998 which shows that the women's was 7.5 points lower.
3. Compared to men the women's employment remained lower pre and post the transition period. While 53.2% of men were employed 46.7% of women were so in 1998. The sex difference in employment is 6.5 points(UNDP Gender briefing kit,2000).

The employment condition for women may be diverse in urban and rural areas. Especially, the existing labour division of men and women in the animal husbandry may be producing unequal conditions for women.

### Informal sector

The hypothesis is that the number of employees in the unregistered economic sector (informal) has substantially increased since the transition.

In a recent study of the informal sector sponsored by the USAID, 13.3% of economic activities in Mongolia (GDP) are in the informal sector. Many people who lost jobs due to redundancy from 1990 to the mid of 1990s switched to the informal sector and 50% of households in Ulaanbaatar earn income from this sector. Roughly 30 % of Ulaanbaatar's employed population participate in the informal sector, Informal activity allows roughly 15 % of Ulaanbaatar's households to have incomes above the poverty line." (in EPPS Report, April 2000, p.4)

The informal sector as follows: it consists of small scale, usually family-based economic activities that may be undercounted by official statistics and may not be subject, in practice, to the same set of regulations and taxation as formal enterprises. This was the definition adopted in the USAID-EPPS study.

"Interestingly, many people who are engaged in informal activities still consider themselves to be 'unemployed' and report themselves as such to the duureg administration. The EPSP informal sector survey revealed that 21,7 thousand people who work in the Ulaanbaatar and aimag informal sectors consider themselves to be unemployed but are clearly earning an income.

### Underemployment

According to the official statistical data the employment rate is higher in rural areas as opposed to urban areas. However, the following questions still need to be answered: Are rural people who are registered as employed fully employed? Are they seeking other jobs? Is the labour resource fully mobilized? On the other hand it is known that a majority of the population working in the public and private sectors can't earn enough to make an adequate living. As a result, engagement in multiple jobs in both formal and informal sectors is a common practice.

As the survey by US AID says the informal sector is defined as follows: Interestingly, many people employed in the informal sector consider themselves unemployed and get registered with respective district administration offices. According to the WESS 21.7 thousand people in the informal sector consider themselves as unemployed irrespective of their earnings.

### Hypothesis

#### Employment

Hypothesis 1: The unemployment rate is high for both men and women.

Hypothesis 2: The number of employed and economically active population is higher than it is in the official statistical information.

Hypothesis 3: The number of employed population is high, however, this is diverse in urban and rural areas. There is a high underemployment in rural areas especially in the animal husbandry.

Hypothesis 4: The number of employees in the informal sector is high in urban areas.

Hypothesis 5: The rate of engagement in multiple jobs is high.

Hypothesis 6: Child labour is high and this is usually found in assisting with family based activities,

#### Gender

Hypothesis 7: The employment rate of women is lower than men's.

Hypothesis 8: Women spend less time on paid work. This is attributed to spending more time on unpaid work especially on activities within extended SNA household maintenance, caring children and elders) than men do.

Hypothesis 9: More women are employed in the informal sector than men are.

Hypothesis 10: Women do more unpaid work than women in rural areas. They spend many hours on the aforementioned activities.

## CHAPTER III

## SURVEY FINDINGS

## A. Sample household and population profile

It is possible to examine the sample quality of this survey by comparing the sample households and respondents with official statistical indicators. In other words, how well the sample households and respondents can represent the total population needs to be studied in accordance with requirements for any sample surveys,

A total of 4581 respondents from 1086 households were registered by this pilot time use survey. This means that there are 4.2 persons per household or close to having 4.4 persons per household according to the official statistical data. The following table shows the respondents by sex.

Table 6. Distribution of respondents, by sex, %

	The number of respondents	The share to		Out of the total		
		the total Women population		Share, %	Men	Share,%
Capital city	967	35.1	540	55.8	427	44.2
Aimag center	799	29.0	403	50.4	396	49.6
Soum center	496	18.0	260	52.4	236	47.6
Rural areas	491	17.8	237	48.3	254	51.7
Total	2753	100	1440	52.3	1313	47.7
Average				51.7		48.3

The sex ratio of the respondents stands at 51.7:48.3 based on a national average. This compares well with the official statistics data which is 51.4:48.6 by permanent population.

## Some household profiles

On average 51.8% of the total sample households live in a traditional dwelling called ger and 48.2% in a house with 21.8% living in a residential block of flats. As to the residents in Ulaanbaatar 54.3% dwell in a residential block of flats. In terms of owning a private vehicle every in 5 households in urban areas and every in 10 households own it. And the livestock owned by households is in the following state.

Table 7. The share of households owning livestock, the number of livestock per household

	Share of households with owning livestock	The number of livestock per household	The number of livestock per herding household
Capital city	4.3	1.9	42.8
Aimag center	28.9	13.4	46.2
Soum center	84.4	47.5	56.6
Rural areas	99.0	149.4	151.6
Average	55.0	62.3	83.1

As per the official statistical data the number of livestock per household was 59.5 by the end of 1999.

#### Respondents' profiles

On a national average 61% of 15 year old respondents are married, 43.6% have no children, 23% have one child and 28,3% have 2 to 3 children. To average one person has 1.2 children.

#### Education

22% and 8.5% of the respondents in urban and rural areas in respective order are enrolled in schooling of any level with a national average standing at 15.3%, The education profile of the respondents is demonstrated below.

Table 8. Education level of the respondents, by percentage

	Total	Out of whom				
		Uneducated	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Post graduate
Urban	100	2.4	15.0	45.7	15.8	21.2
Rural	100	8.4	27.2	51.6	8.6	4.1
National average	100	5.1	20.6	48.5	12.5	13.4

#### B. Employment

One of the main aims of the survey is to study the employment of the population and compare it with the official statistical information. In general, time use surveys provide the most abundant information on employment. The employment related data under this



survey were made up from 2 sources, household and individual questionnaires and a 24 hour diary. The household and individual questionnaires contained questions about activities in the last week while a 24 hour diary included information on activities over 2 and 3 days. This will enable to compare responses as to own employment status in the individual questionnaire with the employment record in the diary. In doing so it will be made possible to identify how reliable data will be collected through employment questionnaire.

The following table shows the employment of working age population as per the household and individual questionnaire results.

Table 9. Employment rate of the working age population, by location and sex

	Total		Women		Men	
	Employed	Unemp- loyed	Employed	Unemp- loyed	Employed	Unemp- loyed
Capital city	68.6	3.1	63.3	2.7	74.2	3.5
Aimag center	72.3	5.4	67.3	5.3	78.0	5.5
Soum center	78.1	6.4	74.4	5.9	82.0	7.0
Rural	99.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
National average	80.1	3.2	76.2	3.0	84.3	3.4

Source: Household and individual questionnaire

80.1% of the working age population were employed not less than one hour in the last week with the employment rate being relatively high in rural areas.

The survey included the respondents into the group of unemployed if they were employed less than one hour or unemployed in the last week because of finding no job or suitable one. Based on this definition the share of unemployed people by a national average is 3.2 %. However, the existing understanding of employment may have referred to underemployment, part time employment and mask high location and sex disparity of employment rate. In other words, the current estimation of the number of employed and unemployed is of only quantitative, therefore, there should be qualitative surveys and estimations of employment to benefit policy and decision making. The respondents who worked less than one hour in the last week and who were unemployed studying, staying on pension and sick leave, disabled, caring children and staying at home were grouped as economically non-active population. The difference from deduction of the number of the unemployed from the employed is the number of economically non-active population. Based on the table over the share of such population in the total working age population is 16.7%.

These aforementioned employment related findings are compared with the findings of a full day diary. The share of population employed not less than one hour for the last 2 and 3 days is shown in the table below.

Table 10. The employment rate of working age population, by location and sex, %

	Total	Women	Men
Capital city	63.0	58.0	68.3
Aimag center	65.4	60.6	70.4
Soum center	74.8	69.4	80.3
Rural	98.5	97.9	99.1
National average	76.4	72.6	80.4

Source: diary

This is the employment rate which was estimated on the basis of the diary. A majority or 95.4% of the respondents were employed or noted in their diaries that they were employed not less than one hour. The location and sex ratio of employment ratio seem to be similar when the findings of diary are compared with those of the household and individual questionnaire. The results of employment related information collected by the aforementioned methods are similar. The table below shows their comparison with official statistics.

Table 11. Employment and unemployment rates of working age population, %

		TUS- Household and individual questionnaires	TUS-Diary	NSO employment survey
Employment rate	Urban	70.3	64.1	51.2
	Rural	92.4	91.1	77.1
	National average	80.1	76.4	62.5
Unemployment rate	Urban	4.2		3.8
	Rural	2.0		2.8
	National average	3.2		3.3

The employment rate within this survey is relatively higher than that of official statistics. This is explained by different methodologies used to draw the data. Every year NSO carries out an employment survey based on the administrative records. Bags and khoroos update annual household and population records and send the employment data to the NSO. Therefore, the official statistical data on employment is not based on sample survey method but on total survey method in which the quality of data depends on how well the administrative records are kept. Such record may not cover total households and population under the current situation of increasing migration. On the other hand the

employment data is produced only once at the end of a year hence failing to capture changes and movement within the labour force. Due to these factors employment rate can be underestimated than TUS do.

#### Age and sex

The share of employed men is higher than women's in rural areas(7.8-8.1 points on average). Likewise the men are ahead of women by their unemployment rate.

With reference to age groups 40-54/59 year olds have the highest employment rate in contrast to 16-17 year olds who have the lowest employment rate. According to the results of the household and individual questionnaire the employment rate of those aged over 40 is relatively higher than younger ones(71.4% for 18-29 year olds and 86.7% for 40-54/59 year olds).

#### Location

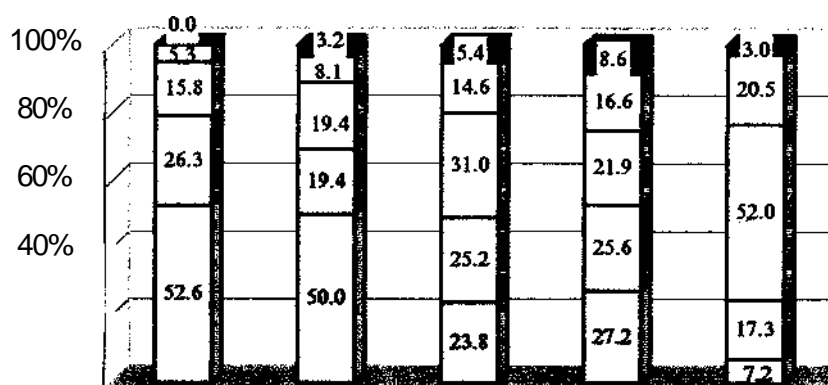
The highest rate of employment among the rural population may be attributed to seasonal factor. In spring time employment rate is likely to be highest especially in the animal husbandry sector which affects to increase the national average.

Table 9 shows that aimag and soum centers have the highest unemployment rate exceeding the national average by 2 times. This may reveal the seriousness of unemployment rate in aimag and soum centers. The NSO conducted Participatory Assessment of Living Standards whereby the respondents themselves identified their problems and issues. Thus, although these two surveys use different methods the results are consistent or the unemployment is more in aimag and soum centres.

Another interesting is the difference in location of economically active population. The share of economically active population is likely to increase as it moves from urban areas to rural areas. This, on one hand, is due to a bigger share of working age students, a major component in economically non active population, in urban areas. The working age students in Ulaanbaatar occupies 20.6% of the total working age population. In the same time this is 14.1 in aimag centres, 8.7% in soum centres and 1% in rural areas.

#### Part time employment

The employment data within the survey needs to be examined if they can fully represent full time employment because its estimation was limited to not less than one hour employment in the last week.



The daily working hours in Figure 2 are divided into 5 categories: 1-3, 4-6 etc. As well employees are split into sectors of employment. The first 4 columns include hours spent on family based and own private business and the final one refers to hours spent on employment for establishments and individuals.

Table 12. The share of people who worked less than 4 hours a day in total employed people, %

Sectors engaged in	Share in the total employees	Percentage of those who worked less than 4 hours in the total employees
Primary production	0.9	57.9
Cropping	3.1	54.8
Services and other production	13.9	30.6
Animal husbandry	38.7	35.9
Establishments	43.3	12.2
Total	100.0	25.7

Source: Diary

As the table demonstrates part time employment rate is of high share in the first four sectors thus witnessing the high underemployment in them. Especially the average per day working hours of employees in animal husbandry which occupy over 40% of the labour force is of considerable diversity. As for employment for establishments more than half the respondents (52%) worked 7-9 hours a day. There are many cases of multiple part time jobs.

## Multiple jobs

Varying working hours of population and households spent for family based and private economic activities, services for income and other production of goods may be related to holding multiple jobs. 1.7% of the respondents in household and individual questionnaires are engaged in multiple jobs. This is 6.8% according to the findings of the diary.

Table 13. The rate of engagement in multiple jobs of population aged 12 and over, by location and sex, %

	Total	Men	Women
Capital city	1.7	2.1	1.3
Aimag center	5.6	8.6	2.7
Soum center	14.1	20.3	8.5
Rural	8.6	9.4	7.6
National average	6.8	8.8	4.7

Source: Diary

The rate of multiple job engagement is relatively high in aimag and soum centers and rural areas, The data showing the high rate of the unemployment rate in aimag and soum centers necessitates the study into what sectors the population are dominantly engaged in multiple jobs.

Table 14. Main multiple jobs

Multiple jobs		Share in the total population holding secondary jobs, %
Capital city	Employment for establishments- services and other production	75.0
Aimag center	Employment for establishments-services and production	40.4
	Employment for establishments-animal husbandry	36.5
Soum center	Employment for establishments-animal husbandry	43.4
	Employment for establishments -cropping	11.8
	Employment for establishments-services, other production	11.8
Rural	Cropping- animal husbandry	46.5
	Employment for establishments-animal husbandry	16.3
	Animal husbandry-services and other production	18.6

Source: Diary

The population in aimag and soum centers do paid work for establishments. In the meantime the likelihood to do unpaid work for family based and private economic activities is high. Their family based activities give substantial contribution in their livelihood. Family based and private economic activities, services for income and other production of goods gave rise to creation of jobs through self-employment and a fall in the unemployment rate. But this can be also connected to opportunities to make a choice in jobs. Employment in rural areas is less because there is almost no job opportunity except for animal husbandry. Including no question about if the employed respondents were seeking other jobs has led to getting inadequate data on underemployment.

Child labour

24% of 12-15 year old respondents answered that they were employed not less than one hour in the last week. But the diary findings say that 36.6% of such children did so. The overwhelming part or 78% of these children were engaged in animal husbandry. The share of children who worked in a city and soum center is very low, 2-3%. The survey reveals that children in rural areas help much with own family based activities. 78% of children in rural areas who worked in the last week do not attend school and half the children are uneducated. However, 12-15 year old respondents from rural areas cannot represent the total rural children because the survey was done during the time when most rural children stayed in soum centers attending school. According to the 1998 LSMS 81.2% of rural school aged children or aged at 12-15 go to school. Of them 85.4% attend school in soum centers. Therefore, the children covered by the survey represent 30% of the total rural children. In general, the survey sample is not adequate in giving detailed data on child labour.

Employment in the informal sector

Under this survey the following activities comprise the informal sector. They are SNA activities in the 11<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> groups: -employment for individual, -primary production activities not for establishment (excluding animal husbandry and crop farming), -services for income and other production of goods.. Employment for family business and self-employment in animal husbandry and cropping are left outside the informal sector

The share of people in the informal sector in the total employed people occupies 25.2% in urban areas and 8.5% in rural areas. This is 26.9% in Ulaanbaatar.

C. Patterns of time use in Mongolia

The current pilot time use divides the daily activities into the following three groups:

SNA activities

- > Extended SNA activities
- > Non SNA activities

The first group refers to employment related activities and the second includes household maintenance, shopping and management activities, caring household members and community services activities. In the third group are time spent on personal care , learning and cultural activities.

The survey shows in table below the average time that one person aged 12 and over spent on SNA and non SNA activities in springs.

Table 15. The average time spent by population on SNA and other activities per working day, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	<u>SNA activities</u>	286	234	474	306	375	268
1	Employment for establishments	217	186	44	61	134	128
2	Primary production activities	10	8	417	241	204	116
	Of which: animal husbandry	7	7	401	236	195	113
3	Services for income and other production of goods	59	40	13	4	37	24
	<u>Extended SNA activities</u>	128	229	123	333	126	277
4	Household maintenance, management and shopping	104	180	106	286	105	229
5	Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	19	47	12	43	16	45
6	Community services and help to other households	5	2	5	4	5	3
	<u>Non SNA activities</u>	102	977	843	801	939	895
1	Learning	6	134	41	43	80	92
8	Social and cultural activities	108	69	95	75	102	72
9	Mass media use	155	136	76	63	117	102
0	Personal care and self-maintenance	647	638	631	620	640	629
	Total	1440	1440	1440	3440	1440	1440

Source: Diary

## SNA activities

We have looked at what share of the population are in employment. Now let's look at what hours one person spends on employment per day on average. According to Table 15 one male aged 12 and over spends 6 hours and 15 minutes on average on SNA activities per working day and 5 hours and 10 minutes per leisure day. In the same time one female aged 12 and over spends 4 hours and 28 minutes and 3 hours and 10 minutes respectively.

The average time spent on SNA activities are considerably diverse in urban and rural areas.

One male spends 4 hours and 46 minutes during a working day in urban areas while this is 7 hours and 54 minutes in rural areas. As for one female this is 3 hours and 54 minutes in urban areas and 5 hours and 6 minutes in rural areas. Thus there is much difference in time spent on employment between male in rural and urban areas. Besides work about one hour longer than females in urban areas while this is about 3 hours longer in rural areas (spring time).

Longer hour employment by males in rural areas is connected to seasonal character of animal husbandry. Spring time brings heavy load to herders such as rearing offspring and exhausted animals and in summer there is more dairy work and milking which is usually done by females. Therefore, females work less hours than men do in spring time, but their working hours increase to equal or even exceed the hours of males in summer time. Those aged 12-15 spent the least time on SNA activities. Therefore, the average time spent for SNA activities is taken versus those aged 16 and over the finding of which is shown on the table below.

Table 16 The average time spent by adult people for SNA and other activities per working day, by sex and minutes

Activities		Urban		Rural	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1-3	SNA activities	327	265	494	327
1	Employment for establishment	251	212	53	70
2	Primary production (including agriculture)	10	8	425	252
3	services and production of goods	66	45	16	5
4-6	extended SNA activities	132	240	127	345
0,7-9	non SNA activities	981	935	819	768
Total		1440	1440	1440	1440

Source: Diary



One adult male in urban areas spends 5 hours 27 minutes per working day on average in summer time this is 8 hours 14 minutes in rural areas. As for women 4 hours 25 minutes are in urban areas and 5 hours and 27 minutes in rural areas. Thus there is one hour difference between them.

25-35 minutes and 8-13 minutes are taken by traveling to and forth work in urban and rural areas respectively.

The official working hours is 8. But how can we explain about both men and women spending less than 6 hours per working day on average. This depends on how the average time is calculated. The average time spent on SNA depends on two factors:

1. The share of population engaged in SNA activities
2. The average time that the engaged population spent on these activities.

In other words, it depends on what is the share of the population engaged in SNA activities and how many hours are spent on them. The population engaged in SNA activities generally refers to employed population.

Table 17. The share of population engaged in SNA activities and average time spent by them in SNA activities

	The share of population engaged in SNA activities, %		The average time spent by the population engaged in SNA activities, minutes	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Capital city	58.5	48.6	470	508
Aimag center	60.4	54.3	437	422
Soum center	68.8	63.7	397	346
Rural	99.4	98.6	576	361
Total	73, -5	67.6	485	418

Source: diary

The table above shows not a big gap in men and women's working hours with one person in the capital city and aimag centers spending 7-8 hours 30 minutes. 8 hours 40 minutes spent by men and about 6 hours by women in rural areas do not present a big difference as compared to the urban areas. The average time per over 12 year old per person spent for SNA activities in urban areas (Table 7A) is less than in rural areas mainly due to lower share of employed people in urban areas versus rural areas rather than linking it to per person working hours. The above table is based on age, sex and the classification of SNA activities. The share of women working for establishments is higher as opposed to men's (See Annex Table 19). This is explained by availability of jobs in the sectors such as education and health where women are commonly employed.

### Extended SNA activities

By the national average men spend 2 hours and women 4.35 hours for extended SNA activities. Household maintenance, management and shopping for own household take most of the time spent for extended SNA activities. Especially rural women spend relatively much time on them (4 hours 45 minutes). Their time disposition on extended SNA activities is 6 hours 30 minutes which is 1 hour and 40 minutes longer than urban women's. As to men in both rural and urban areas they spend almost the same amount of time on these activities.

The difference in time spent for child, elder and disabled caring activities witness that women do more of them than men do. Both women and men in urban and rural areas spend less time on community services and help to other households. This may be an indicator with underlying seasonal character. 77.9% of men and 96.5% of women were engaged in extended SNA activities.

### Non SNA activities

One male aged 12 and over and one female aged 12 and over spend 15.40 hours and 15 hours respectively on a national average for non SNA activities. This takes account for 64 percent of 24 hours a day. One male sleeps 8.15 hour and female 8 hour on average per day. Interestingly, 73% of the total respondents extensively use mass media with both male and female spending considerable time on it. The number of people spending time for self learning is small, occupying only 20.4%. In most cases 12-17 year old children spend much time for secondary education while the adult make little time for self-learning. A meager part of the population spends time for health care activities like taking consult from doctors and buying medicaments.

### Types of housing and time use

One condition which may affect the time use of population and especially time spent for household maintenance, shopping and management is types of housing. It is interesting to find out how much water, fuel, electricity and heating procurement saves labour and time. The table below demonstrates time spent for some activities by types of housing. The housing is divided into two types taking into account of water, electricity and heating procurement.

Urban areas taken alone, time spent for household maintenance, shopping and management by people living in ger and other housing is 50 minutes longer than that by people living in a residential block of flats. For example, one man and woman in a residential block of flats spend 70 and 156 minutes respectively for household maintenance, shopping and management while these are 124 and 202 minutes for men and women in ger and other housing. One person at the age of over 12 in the latter type of housing spends 14 minutes on average per day to procure water and fuel

Table 18. The average time spent for some activities per working day, by housing type

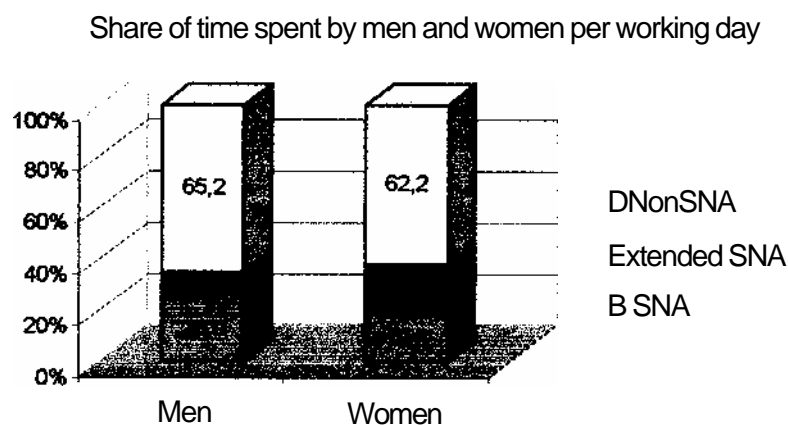
		Urban				Rural	
		houses		Gers and others		Gers and others	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-3	Employment	317	263	303	241	474	306
4	Household maintenance, shopping, management	70	156	124	202	106	286
417	Of which water and fuel procurement	1	1	19	8	29	31
9	Mass media use	166	146	144	125	76	63

### National Picture

Men spend more time for SNA activities and spend less time for extended SNA activities as opposed to women. 67.6% of women are more or less engaged in SNA activities while 3.6% and 12.6% of women are unemployed caring children and studying respectively. Time spent for employment for establishments is relatively less or 8.7-12 points lower in rural areas than in urban areas. Women in rural areas are mainly employed for establishments. They spend more time on household maintenance, shopping and management for own household in comparison with urban women. This may be connected to the type of their housing. For example, one person in rural areas spends 30 minutes on average for fuel and water procuring. Compared to women men spend a little more time on activities other than education in non SNA boundary.

The most common activities in this boundary are sleeping and personal care, household maintenance, shopping and management and mass media use. But 66.8% of rural adults and 93.6% of rural adults were employed.

Graph 2 The share of time spent by men and women for SNA and other activities per working hours, %



The following table shows the comparison of time spent by women and men for paid and unpaid work.

Table 19. The share of time spent on paid and unpaid activities , %

	Urban		Rural	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	100	100.0	100	100
Paid work	17.8	14.7	5.6	4.7
Unpaid work	82.2	85.3	94.4	95.3
Out of which : SNA activities	2.0	1.5	27.4	16.6

Source: Diary

Paid work includes working for establishments, production and services for making incomes while unpaid work refers to activities in extended SNA and non SNA boundaries as well as unpaid engagement in family based business. In the survey the share of unpaid work has been high because a majority of employment in rural areas are in family based business activities that are not paid. The following table shows the results when time spent for paid and unpaid work is looked at within the employment and extended SNA boundaries,

Table 20. The share of time spent on paid and unpaid work , %

	Urban		Rural	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	100	100.0	100	100
Paid work	62.1	45.7	13.4	10.5
Unpaid work	37.9	54.3	86.6	89.5
Out of which : extended SNA activities	30.9	49.6	2.0.6	52.1

Source: Diary

Compared with men women spend far more hours on unpaid work or household maintenance, shopping and management, caring children, elders and other family members.

## CHAPTER IV

### POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Employment statistics

According to the survey there is a need for developing labour force and employment statistics in Mongolia. At present, the source of employment information used by the NSO is comprised of census and administration records. Although the census and administration records show the overall pattern and dynamic changes and movement of labour force they are not adequate to present the data for policy making. In addition, the official statistical data fail to fully capture the employment in the informal sector.

With reference to the present survey data there are some problems which need attention to be paid. They are as follows:

- The employment rate is high in rural areas with part time employment occupying almost half the rate. This is attributed, to some extent, to high underemployment.
- Ⓜ The employment in rural areas is found mostly in the animal husbandry. The employment for establishments is low and there are almost no job opportunities except for the animal husbandry in rural areas.
- The unemployment in aimag and soum centers is high and engagement in multiple jobs is also high.

Accordingly, a more detailed picture of labour force and employment can be made available on the basis of comprehensive employment surveys. To be particular the following should be studied such as where the excessive labour force is, where the demands for job places and job opportunities are high and how optimally the labour force and resource are distributed. For this purpose a detailed sample survey of employment needs to be under frequent exercise.

Another significance of this pilot survey is that it has been carried out before the upcoming sample survey of employment scheduled in 2001 and 2002. Thus, it is possible to produce some recommendations on which issues to be prioritized and which need to be included in the upcoming survey. For example, the present survey has indicated that due attention must be given to the engagement in multiple jobs and underemployment.

As the survey findings show the share of employment in the informal sector stands at about 17%. However, this is linked to spring time.

In Mongolia the average employment hours per adult person is 5.6 which is not a satisfactory indicator. The survey findings, also, reveal that the population's employment vary. In other words, the working hours of employees in the animal husbandry and

informal sector differ. Thus may mean that they are not taking a full advantage of their resources.

### Gender equality

Some aspects of gender inequality have been shown by this survey. As expected there is gender inequality in time spent for SNA and other activities, especially in rural areas. But a seasonal character might have affected to come up with this finding. In general, spending much time by rural women on housework reduces their time to spend for personal care and employment. They daily spend 5-6 hours on housework and caring family members. This is also the case with urban women though in less extent.

The number of women in the formal sector does not exceed the number of men in the informal sector. As expected the number of employed women is lower than men. The main reason is the share of women who are studying or caring children is 2.4 to 2.6 point higher than men. The gender inequality is relatively small in urban areas.

Time spent for housework, education and media use is considerably varying by urban and rural women. Compared to urban women rural women spend more hours on housework and less hours on themselves. However, there is no noticeable difference in time spent by them for caring children.

According to the survey women have been observed to pay more attention to education than men do.

In Mongolia the gender inequality is not acute as opposed to other developing countries. Given the gender equality is of ongoing consideration in policy making its inequality cannot go deeper in future. Both men and women should be provided with equal opportunities in the labour market in Mongolia. For this purpose, ensuring gender equality and equal access and availability of employment places for men and women should be placed for addressing at policy making level.

RECOMMENDATION MADE BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE WORKSHOP  
"INTEGRATING UNPAID WORK INTO NATIONAL POLICIES"

The workshop "Integrating Unpaid Work Into National Policies" was jointly organized by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, the National Statistical Office and United Nations Development Programme on November 15, 2000 in Ulaanbaatar city. The reports "Time Use Survey Findings", "The Guideline for Integrating Unpaid Work into National Policies" and "Integrating Unpaid Work into National Policies" were made at the workshop attended by representatives from state and government organizations, nongovernmental organizations and international agencies in Mongolia. The following is the recommendation made by the workshop participants:

1. For state and government policy makers

1.1 To address the following issues related to unpaid work:

- to fully capture the informal sector in gross domestic product,
- « to explore into methodologies whereby production for own or household consumption is estimated and informed on a nationwide,
- to standardize labour and employment related definitions and terminology,
- to carry out time use surveys in response to users' needs, while doing so use methods and methodologies which are identified with users' participation and devote the required fund in state budgets,
- to register employees in the informal sector and create a legal basis for ensuring their labour conditions and safety as well as social security,
- to form a legal guarantee which emphasizes and values the contribution of mothers to population's reproduction and their social role of growing and upbringing healthy children,
- to reflect the issue of reducing time spent on housework in national policies and programmes.

1.2 To review a National Programme for the Advancement of Women in accordance with recent needs and demands and direct it to ensuring gender equality;

1.3 to enhance all activities geared at pursuing and implementing conventions on eradicating and forbidding unacceptable forms of child labour, eradicating all forms of discriminations against women as well as relevant national laws

1.4 to create a full time employment place of sample survey interviewers at the National Statistical Office.

2. For media, non-governmental organizations and public

1.5 to promote a due awareness of housework among the public and nurture the social psychology which recognizes the contribution of housework to a national development and progress;

1.6 to promote the media advocacy which positively highlights the role of men and women in a household and leadership and commitment of a household head;

1.7 to expand information, training and advocacy directed at raising the value of herding women's labour and stepping up the role and participation of male household heads or fathers;

1.8 to extensively integrate the value of unpaid work in the agenda of distant and informal training, and advocacy;

1.9 to encourage a movement among women to learn and possess up-to-date information technique

3. For enterprises and organizations

1.10 to provide equal conditions for men and women to care their families;

1.11 to set up preschool institutions, produce semi-processed products and to run food outlets at organizations

The first draft of the workshop was distributed to the participants to have incorporated their comments in this report.



## CHAPTER V

## FURTHER CONCERNS

This pilot survey has been a useful experience in developing time use surveys in Mongolia. It has witnessed that the internationally accepted time use survey methodology can be operational in Mongolia. The interesting results were drawn when the findings of this pilot survey are compared with those of the employment survey.

There was no error to affect the findings of the survey although its sample size was small. Taking into account of a seasonal factor it should be conducted covering all four seasons in order to produce a full portrait of population's time use in future.

Time use survey can be conducted in a particular frequency or every 5 years so that dynamic changes and movement in time use of population are captured. This in turn will enable to study the effects of population's migration and urbanization as well as the implications of technical progress, economic and social policies in the population's life styles and time use. For instance, how the establishment of preschool institutes will influence on women's employment or how the development of infrastructure will affect the time spent by rural people on leisure activities and housework can be studied.

Carrying out time use surveys in parallel with other surveys will be significant in counting the scale of informal sector into gross domestic product. It is a common practice to conduct time use surveys as a part of sample surveys of employment, household income and expenditure surveys and living standard measurement surveys.

Compared to men women spend far much time on unpaid work or housework and caring children, elders and other members of household.

Women spending much time on unpaid work depends on much time spent by them on expanded SNA activities. On the contrary, women in rural areas work more for establishments than men hence leading to their higher paid employment rate in SNA activities as opposed to men.

Agriculture activities are fully covered by the national accounting in Mongolia. But time spent on the service sector and small enterprises fails to be fully covered by it in the present days. Therefore, activities which are classed in three digit category of 24<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> chapters are generally considered as informal sector.

Table 1. Percentage distribution of respondents, by location and age groups

	Total	Of which: Age groups					
		12-15	16-17	18-29	30-39	40-54/59	55/60+
Women							
Capital city	55.0	5.1	2.0	17.4	11.2	11.4	7.9
Aimag centre	50.4	6.5	3.6	13.7	9.9	11.9	4.8
Soum centre	49.6	8.5	3.2	10.9	13.9	11.4	1.7
Rural	47.2	4.8	2.3	17.1	8.7	8.1	6.3
Total female	51.3	6.1	2.7	15.1	10.9	10.9	5.5
Official statistics data, female	51.4	7.0	3.3	16.2	10.0	8.5	6.4
Men							
Capital city	45.0	4.9	2.3	11.3	10.0	12.1	4.4
Aimag centre	49.6	7.2	3.7	10.5	8.9	16.3	3.0
Soum centre	50.4	10.3	4.1	9.5	12.6	13.0	0.9
Rural	52.8	6.9	3.0	18.3	10.4	9.2	5.1
Total male	48.7	6.9	3.2	12.0	10.3	12.9	3.5
Official statistics data, male	48.6	6.9	3.2	15.4	9.5	7.9	5.6

Table 2. Percentage distribution of households, by type of dwelling

	Total	Of which:		
		Ger	House	Apartment
Capital city	100.0	17.8	82.2	54.3
Aimag centre	100.0	32.4	67.6	28.3
Soum centre	100.0	45.7	54.3	3.5
Rural	100.0	94.5	5.5	0.0
Average	100.0	~51.8	48.2	

Table 3. Employment rate of population aged 12 and over, by location, sex and age group, %

Source: Household and Individual questionnaire

	Total -	Of which: Age groups					
		12-15	16-17	18-29	30-39	40-54/59	55/60+
<b>Female</b>							
Capital city	51.2	2.0	9.5	46.7	83.5	82.1	34.3
Aimag centre	50.7	2.0	0	53.8	77.9	78.4	40.0
Soum centre	54.2	2.7	16.7	66.7	74.1	80.6	40.0
Rural	93.6	66.7	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total female</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>
<b>Male</b>							
Capital city	60.2	4.8	4.2	62.9	89.1	91.3	47.5
Aimag centre	58.2	1.9	3.7	61.5	90.8	85.3	32.0
Soum centre	63.4	2.8	15.	76.9	90.3	88.7	60.0
Rural	94.8	68.2	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total male</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>
<b>Total pop</b>							
Capital city	55.5	3.3	6.9	733.3	86.2	86.5	40.6
Aimag centre	54.3	1.9	1.8	57.4	84.0	82.1	37.4
Soum centre	58.8	2.7	16.0	71.8	82.2	84.2	50.1
Rural	94.2	67.4	89.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>

Table 4. Employment rate of population aged 12 and over, by location, sex and age group, %

Source:  
Diary

	Total -	Of which: Age groups					
		12-15	16-17	18-29	30-39	40-54/59	55/60+
<b>Female</b>							
Capital city	48.9	9.8	9.5	46.2	75.7	76.1	31.3
Aimag centre	52.1	6.1	10.0	50.9	74.4	79.4	53.3
Soum centre	54.2	8.1	25.0	68.5	77.6	80.6	20.0
Rural	95.1	80.0	88.9	98.9	98.0	100.0	96.3
<b>Total female</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Male</b>							
Capital city	59.9	14.3	16.7	57.1	85.1	87.8	55.0
Aimag centre	59.2	9.3	18.5	60.3	86.8	84.6	36.0
Soum centre	68.9	22.2	38.5	82.1	87.5	87.3	60.0
Rural	98.2	95.5	100.0	98.8	100.0	98.1	96.3
<b>Total male</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>69.1</b>
<b>Total pop</b>							
Capital city	54.2	12.0	13.0	658.2	80.2	81.7	42.7
Aimag centre	55.5	7.7	14.1	55.3	80.3	82.2	47.7
Soum centre	61.5	15.2	31.8	75.3	82.6	83.6	40.3
Rural	96.6	87.8	94.5	98.9	99.0	99.2	96.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>61.5</b>

Table 5. Employment rate of working age population , by location, sex and age group, %

Source: Diary

	Total	Of which: Age groups			
		16-17	18-29	30-39	40-54/59
Female					
Capital city	58.0	9.5	46.2	75.7	7
Aimag centre	60.6	10.0	50.9	74.4	7
Soum centre	69.4	25.0	68.5	77.6	8
Rural	97.9	88.9	98.9	98.0	1
Total female	72.6	36.5	67.4	82.1	8
Male					
Capital city	68.3	16.7	57.1	85.1	8
Aimag centre	70.4	18.5	60.3	86.8	8
Soum centre	80.3	38.5	82.1	87.5	8
Rural	99.1	100.0	98.8	100.	9
Total male	80.4	47.3	75.7	90.5	8
Total pop					
Capital city	63.0	13.0	658.2	80.2	8
Aimag centre	65.4	14.1	55.3	80.3	8
Soum centre	74.8	31.8	75.3	82.6	8
Rural	98.5	94.5	98.9	99.0	9
Total	76.4	41.8	71.4	86.2	8

Table 6. Employment rate of working age population , by location , sex and reason of not worked, %

Source: Household and Individual questionnaire

	Total	Of which employment rate of not worked by reason				
		Employed	Unemployed	Student	Retired	Child care provider
Female						
Capital city	100	63.3	2.7	23.6	2	4.5
Aimag centre	100	67.3	5.3	14.3	2	7.2
Soum centre	100	74.4	5.9	8.3	0	3.1
Rural	100	97.9	0.0	2.0	0	0.0
Total female	100	76.2	3.0	12.6	1	3.6
Male						
Capital city	100	74.2	3.5	17.4	1	0.7
Aimag centre	100	78.0	5.5	13.9	0	0.0
Soum centre	100	82.0	7.0	9.1	0	0.0
Rural	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Total male	100	84.3	3.4	10.0	0	0.2
Total pop						
Capital city	100	68.6	2.7	20.6	1	2.7
Aimag centre	100	72.3	5.4	14.1	1	3.8
Soum centre	100	78.1	6.4	8.7	0	1.6
Rural	100	99.0	0.0	1.0	0	0.0
Total	100	80.1	3.2	11.4	0	2.0

Table 7. The average time spent by population on SNA and other activities per working day, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural	National average		
		Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	
	i\$W/4 activities	286	234	474	306	375	268
1	Employment for establishments	217	186	44	61	134	128
2	Primary production activities	10	8	417	241	204	116
	Of which: animal husbandry	7	7	40	236	195	113
3	Services for income and other production of goods	59	40	13	4	37	24
	Extended SNA activities	128	229	12	333	126	277
4	Household maintenance, management and shopping	104	180	10	786	105	229
				6			
5	Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	19	47	12	43	16	45
6	Community services and help to other households	5	2	5	4	5	1
	Non SNA activities	1026	977	84	801	939	895
7	Learning	116	134	41	43	80	92
8	Social and cultural activities	108	69	95	75	102	72
9	Mass media use	155	136	76	63	117	102
0	Personal care and self-maintenance	647	638	63	620	640	629
	Total	1440	1440	14	1440	1440	1440

Table 8. The average time spent on SNA and other activities by working age population per working day, by sex and minute

Cod	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	SNA activities	327	265	494	3	404	267
1	Employment for establishments	251	212	53	7	157	129
2	Primary production activities	10	8	425	2	205	114
	Of which: animal husbandry	7	7	408	2	196	111
3	Services for income and other production of goods	66	45	16	5	42	24
	Extended SNA activities	132	240	127	3	130	276
4	Household maintenance, management and shopping	105	186	108	7	107	228
5	Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	21	52	13	4	17	45
					7		
6	Community services and help to other households	A	2	6	4	A	^
	Non SNA activities	981	935	819	7	906	897
7	Learning	71	93	13	1	44	92
8	Social and cultural activities	106	69	98	7	103	72
9	Mass media use	156	134	76	6	118	103
0	Personal care and self-maintenance	648	639	632	6	641	630
	Total	1440	1440	1440	1	1440	1440

Table 9. The average time spent by population on SNA and other activities per one day of weekend, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Wome	Men	Wome	Men	Women •
	S7V/4 activities	183	127	448	266	310	190 1
1	Employment for establishments	108	77	27	24	69	521
2	Primary production activities	13	7	412	238	204	1131
	Of which: animal husbandry	9	6	393	232	194	110 1
3	Services for income and other production of goods	62	43	9	4	37	25 1
	Extended SNA activities	168	292	137	376	153	332 1
4	Household maintenance, management and shopping	145	239	115	321	131	277 ]
5	Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	19	50	14	47	16	49
6	Community services and help to other households	4	3	8	g	6	6
	Non SNA activities	1089	1021	855	798	977	918
7	Learning	40	51	7	13	24	33
8	Social and cultural activities	133	93	118	77	126	86
9	Mass media use	228	194	84	79	159	141
0	Personal care and self-maintenance	688	683	646	629	668	658
	Total	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440

Table 10. The average time spent on SNA and other activities by working age population per one day of weekend by sex and minute

Cod	Activities	Urban		Rural		National	
		Men	Wome	Men	Women	Men	Women
	SNA activities	209	142	449	275	323	203
1	Employment for establishments	125	88	32	27	81	60
2	Primary production activities	13	8	407	243	200	116
	Of which: animal husbandry	9	6	385	236	187	112
3	Services for income and other production of goods	71	46	10	5	42	27
	Extended SNA activities	167	306	141	382	155	341
4	Household maintenance, management and shopping	144	246	119	324	132	282
5	Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	19	56	15	50	17	53
5	Community services and help to other households	4	4	7	8	6	6
	Non SNA activities	1064	992	850	783	962	896
7	Learning	25	38	5	10	16	25
8	Social and cultural activities	128	90	120	78	124	84
9	Mass media use	224	187	85	78	158	137
0	Personal care and self-maintenance	687	677	640	617	664	650
	Total	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440	1440

Table 11. Average time spent on SNA and other activities by worker per working day, by sole activities, sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-3	SNA activities	466	439	509	362	486	404
4-6	Extended SNA	102	185	119	309	110	404
0,7-9	Non SNA activities	850	787	761	698	808	746

Table 12. Average time spent on SNA and other activities by worker per one day of weekend by sole activities sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-3	SNA activities	287	231	464	284	372	255
4-6	Extended SNA activities	152	279	125	343	139	309
0,7-9	Non SNA activities	972	899	793	735	887	823

Table 13. Average time spent on SNA and other activities by student per working day, by sole activities, sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural	National average		
		Men	Women		Men	Women	
1-3	SNA activities	10	18	156	80	79	47
4-6	Extended SNA activities	98	147	110	215	104	178
0,7-9	Non SNA activities	1312	1247	1155	1113	1237	1185
7	Of which: learning	415	421	351	293	384	362

Table 14. Average time spent on SNA and other activities by student per one day of weekend, by sole activities; sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural	National average		
		Men	Women		Men	Women	
1-3	SNA activities	22	20	239	14	126	17
4-6	Extended SNA activities	160	203	163	384	162	286
0,7-9	Non SNA activities	1244	1187	1001	1019	1128	1110
7	Of which: learning	122	154	42	85	84	122

Table 15. The average time spent by population on unpaid activities per working day, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	SNA activities	29	22	394	239	202	122
2	Primary production activities (including agriculture)	10	7	386	236	189	113
	Of which: animal husbandry	7	7	401	236	195	113
3	Services for income and other		15	8	3	13	9
4-6	Extended SNA activities	128	229	123	333	126	277
0,7-9	Non SNA activities	1026	977	843	801	939	895
	Total	1183	1228	1360	1373	1267	1294

Table 16. The average time spent by population on paid work per working day, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		Nation average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	SNA activities	257	211	80	67	173	146
1	Employment for establishment	217	186	44	61	134	128
2	Primary production activities (including agriculture)	0	0	0	5	15	3
	Of which: animal husbandry	0	0	28	5	13	3
3	Services for income and other production goods	40	25	5	1	24	15
	Total	257	212	80	67	173	146

Table 17. The average time spent by population on unpaid activities per one day of weekend, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		Nation average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	SNA activities	29	24	367	227	190	118
2	Primary production activities (including agriculture)	10	6	360	225	177	107
	Of which: animal husbandry	8	5	358	224	175	106
3	Services for income and other	19	18	7	2	13	11
4-6	Extended SNA activities	168	292	137	376	153	332
0,7-9	Non SNA activities	1089	1021	855	798	977	918
	total	1286	1337	1359	1401	1320	1368

Table 16. The average time spent by population on paid work per one day of weekend, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	SNA activities	154	103	81	39	120	72
1	Employment for establishment	108	77	27	24	69	52
2	Primary production activities (including agriculture)	3	1	52	13	27	6
	Of which: animal husbandry	1	1	35	8	19	4
3	Services for income and other production of goods	43	25	2	2	24	14
	Total	154	103	81	39	120	72



Table 19. Participant rate in SNA and other activities, %

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	SNA activities	59.2	51.2	89.8	87.6	73.5	67.6
1	Employment for establishments	45.5	39.5	13.1	17.6	29.3	28.6
2	Crop farming	0	0.7	4.5	2.6	2.8	1.6
	Animal husbandry	4.9	3.8	74.6	70.2	39.7	37.0
	Other primary production activities	0	0.0	1.8	0	0.9	0.0
3	Services for income and other production of goods	13.8	9.9	2.9	2.6	8.4	6.3
4-6	Extended SNA activities	77.5	93.9	78.3	99.0	77.9	96.5

Table 20. The average time spent on SNA and other activities by participant per working day, by sex and minute

Code	Activities	Urban		Rural		National average	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	SNA activities	455	469	520	356	485	418
1	Employment for establishments	520	515	493	355	506	435
2	Crop farming	109	241	246	191	177	216
	Animal husbandry	154	189	483	295	318	242
	Other primary production activities		212		106		0
3	Services for income and other production of goods	444	429	315	143	379	286
4-6	Extended SNA activities	163	248	162	349	163	298

## Sampling errors of urban time use indicators

Table 21

Activities	Average	Sampling error	Relative error of sampling	Commence interval	
				min	max
	1	2	3=2/1*100	4	5
<b>1 . Average hours spent on working day male</b>					
SNA activities	286	10	3.5	266	306
Employment for establishment	217	10	4.6	197	237
Primary production activities not for establishment	10	2	20.0	6	14
Of which: Animal husbandry	7	2	27.1	3	11
Services for income and other production of goods not for establishment	59	6	10.2	47	71
Extended SNA activities	128	5	4J	118	138
Household maintenance, management and shopping	104	5	4.5	95	113
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	19	2	8.3	16	22
Community services and help to other households	5	2	30,0	9	8
Non SNA. activities	1026	9	0.9	1008	1044
Learning	316	7	6.0	102	130
Social and cultural activities	108	5	4.4	99	117
Mass media use	155	4	2.3	148	162
Personal care and self-maintenance	647	4	0.6	639	655
<b>female</b>					
SNA activities	234	9	3.7	217	251
Employment for establishment	186	9	4.7	169	203
Primary production activities not for establishment	8	2	23.8	1	12
Of which: Animal husbandry	7	2	26.3	2	11
Services for income and other production of goods not for establishment	40	5	12.5	30	50
Extended SNA activities	229	6	2.6	217	241
Household maintenance, management and shopping	180	5	2.5	171	189
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	47	3	6.4	41	53
Community services and help to other households	2	1	29.0	1	3
Non SNA activities	977	8	0.8	961	993
Learning	134	7	5.2	120	148
Social and cultural activities	69	3	4.2	63	75
Mass media use	136	3	2.4	130	142
Personal care and self-maintenance	638	4	0.6	631	645

## Sampling errors of rural time use indicators

continuation					
Activities	Average	Sampling error	Relative error of sampling	Commence interval	
	1	2	3-2/1*100	min	max
4	5				
2. Average hours spent on working day					
male					
SNA activities	474	15	3.1	445	503
Employment for establishment	44	8	17.0	29	59
Primary production activities not for establishment	417	14	3.3	390	444
Of which: Animal husbandry	401	14	3.4	374	428
Services for income and other production of goods for establishment	13	6	43.1	2	24
Extended SNA activities	123	7	5.7	109	137
Household maintenance, management and shopping	106	6	5.5	95	117
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for household	12	3	25.0	6	18
Community services and help to other households	5	3	52.0	0	10
Non SNA activities	843	12	1.4	1	867
Learning	41	6	15.4	29	53
Social and cultural activities	95	5	5.4	85	105
Mass media use	76	5	6.1	67	85
Personal care and self-maintenance female	631	6	0.9	620	642
SNA activities	306	11	3.5	285	327
Employment for establishment	61	8	12.8	46	76
Primary production activities not for establishment	241	9	3.7	1	259
Of which: Animal husbandry	236	9	3.8	2	253
Services for income and other production of goods for establishment not	4	2	47.5	3	8
Extended SNA activities	333	9	2.6	316	350
Household maintenance, management and shopping	286	8	2.6	271	301
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	43	3	7.8	36	50
Community services and help to other households	4	2	40.0	1	7
Non SNA activities	801	10	1.3	781	821
Learning	43	6	14.0	31	55
Social and cultural activities	75	4	5.2	67	83
Mass media use	63	3	5.2	57	69
Personal care and self-maintenance	620	5	0.8	610	630

Sampling errors of rural time use indicators					
Activities	Average		Sampling error		
	1	2	3-2/1*100	min	max
1. Average hours spent on one day of weekends					
male					
SNA activities	183	14	7.4	157	209
Employment for establishment	108	11	10.6	86	130
Primary production activities not for establishment	13	4	29.2	6	20
Of which: Animal husbandry	9	3	37.8	2	16
Services for income and other production of goods not for establishment	62	9	13.7	45	79
Extended SNA activities	168	7	4.4	153	183
Household maintenance, management and shopping	145	7	4.6	132	158
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	19	3	14.2	14	24
Community services and help to other households	4	1	35.0	1	7
Non SNA activities	1089	12	1.1	1065	1113
Learning	40	5	12.0	31	49
Social and cultural activities	133	7	5.4	119	147
Mass media use	228	8	3.4	213	243
Personal care and self-maintenance female	688	6	0.9	676	700
SNA activities	127	11	8.4	106	148
Employment for establishment	77	8	10.9	61	93
Primary production activities not for establishment	7	2	32.9	2	12
Of which: Animal husbandry	6	2	36.7	2	10
Services for income and other production of goods not for establishment	43	7	17.2	28	58
Extended SNA activities	292	8	2.8	276	308
Household maintenance, management and shopping	239	7	2.9	225	253
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	50	4	8.4	42	58
Community services and help to other households	3	1	46.7	0	6
Non SNA activities	1021	10	1.0	1001	1041
Learning	51	5	9.8	41	61
Social and cultural activities	93	5	5.5	83	103
Mass media use	194	7	3.4	181	207
Personal care and self-maintenance	683	5	0.8	672	694

## Sampling errors of rural time use indicators

continuation

Activities	Average				
	1	2	3=2/1*100	4	5
2. Average hours spent on one day of weekends male					
SNA activities	448	17	3.8	414	482
Employment for establishment	27	10	37.0	7	47
Primary production activities not for establishment	412	17	4.2	378	446
Of which: Animal husbandry	393	17	4.3	360	426
Services for income and other production of goods not for establishment	9	4	40.0	2	16
Extended SNA activities	137	10	7.4	117	157
Household maintenance, management and shopping	115	9	7.7	98	132
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	14	3	18.6	9	19
Community services and help to other households	8	4	48.8	0	16
Non SNA activities	855	15	1.7	826	884
Learning	7	3	37.1	2	12
Social and cultural activities	118	9	7.5	101	135
Mass media use	84	8	9.5	68	100
Personal care and self-maintenance female	646	8	1.2	631	661
SNA activities	266	13	4.8	241	291
Employment for establishment	24	8	31.3	9	39
Primary production activities not for establishment	238	12	5.0	1	261
Of which: Animal husbandry <sup>7</sup>	232	12	5.0	2	255
Services for income and other production of goods not for establishment	4	3	63.8	3	9
Extended SNA activities	376	11	2.9	354	398
Household maintenance, management and shopping	321	10	3.0	302	340
Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household	47	5	10.9	37	57
Community services and help to other households	8	4	47.5	1	15
Non SNA activities	798	13	1.6	773	823
Learning	13	3	26.2	6	20
Social and cultural activities	77	8	10.8	61	93
Mass media use	79	8	10.5	63	95
Personal care and self-maintenance	629	7	1.2	614	644

## Time Use Survey

### Glossary

1. urban/rural  
capital city and aimag centers are urban areas and soum centers and rural are rural areas
2. registered population  
the number of population registered in the household status in the questionnaire
3. respondents  
the number of population who filled in a diary
4. adult population  
population aged 16 and over
5. study period  
the last 7 days from the day the respondent filled in a questionnaire
6. employed population  
population who answered the household and individual questionnaire that they worked not less than 1 hour in the last week
7. unemployed population  
population who answered the household and individual questionnaire that they worked less than 1 hour or did not do any job in search of jobs and finding no suitable jobs
8. employment rate of working age population  
ratio of the working age employed to total working age population
9. unemployment rate of working age population  
ratio of the working age unemployed to total working age population
10. part time employment  
employment of less than 4 hours per day
11. multiple jobs  
engagement in jobs in formal and informal sectors except for the main job
12. average time spent on particular activity  
ratio of the time spent on particular activity to the total number of reference population

## Time Use Survey

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 13. population engaged in particular activity                | number of respondents who recorded 10 and more minutes on particular activity                     |
| 14. average time spent by respondents on particular activity | ratio of the time spent by respondents on particular activity to the number of population engaged |
| 15. working/leisure day                                      | Monday thru Friday-working days<br>Saturday and Sunday-leisure days                               |

### Some notes

#### 1. Average time spent on SNA and other activities

This indicator is estimated by the following groups:

i. working and leisure day

ii. urban and rural, national average

iii. sex

iv. average of the survey population and average of population engaged in activity

For instance, the total amount of time spent on particular activity of 2753 people from 1086 households is compared to the above mentioned total number of people to estimate the national average. In order to estimate the average time of population engaged in activity (participants) the total time spent on activity will be compared to the number of people who kept a record of that activity.

#### 2. Sampling error of average time spent on SNA and other activities

This is an indicator showing the representativeness of -average time- which is in its turn representing the total population in a given group (groups in 1). Sampling error is calculated by minutes. Confidence interval based on sampling error expresses the range of average time with 95% probability. This directly depends on the number of survey population. For example, since the number of survey population during the leisure days is 2-3 times less than that in working days the sampling error of average time is higher than that in working days (Table 21). Relative sampling error is an indicator showing the ratio of sampling error to average time.

Sampling design influence was considered in estimation of sampling error. Deff coefficient of sampling design influence calculated at national, urban and rural areas was 0.95-2.07 depending on indicators.



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B.Tuul  
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B.Oyuntuya  
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Kh.Oyuntsetseg  
B.Altangerel  
Sh.Tsevegsuren  
E.Oyunmaam  
Ch.Bayanchimeg

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A.Bayarsuren  
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Enumerators

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A.Odonkhuu  
B.Tseveenravdan  
Ch.Tsogtoo  
N.Chuluunbaatar  
B.Enkhbaatar  
Ts.Samdan  
A.Bayarsaikhan  
D.Myagmarsuren  
Sh.Khorolsuren  
N.Odonchimeg  
O.Naranchimeg  
D.Jargalsaikhan  
B.Batbayar  
J.Munkhtuya  
J.Chantsaldulam

Kh.Gerelt-Od  
Ts.Bud  
D.Enebish  
B.Oyungerel  
P.Oyuntungalag  
Ch.Erdenebat  
D.Tuvshin  
E.Mendsaikhan  
B.Chuluuntsetseg  
O.Narantsetseg  
Kh.Uranchimeg  
G.Gantumur  
B.Putevjal  
T.Battulga  
Ts.Davaa-Ulzii  
D.Baatar  
J.Gaiya  
A.Batsaikhan  
D.Dashjav

O.Batbayar  
G.Bayambaa  
Z.Bazarragchaa  
A.Badamgarav  
Kh.Bayarlakh  
A.Otgonbayar  
D.Lkhagvadorj  
T.Munkhjargal  
N.Namjilmaa  
N.Tuvshin  
L.Ariunaa  
N.Oyun  
N.Batgerel  
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D.Ira  
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## Activity classification

## 1. Employment for establishment

## 11 Employment for establishment

- 111 Main job
- 112 Other job
- 113 Working in apprenticeship
- 114 Short breaks and interruptions from work
- 115 Job seeking
- 118 Travel to/from work and seeking job
- 119 Other employment related activities

## 2. Primary production activity not for establishments

## 21 Crop farming

- 211 Ploughing, preparing land, cleaning of land
- 212 Sowing, planting, transplanting
- 213 Application of manure, fertilizer, pesticides and watering, and etc
- 214 Guarding or protection of crops
- 215 Harvesting and stocking
- 216 Threshing, picking, winnowing, sorting and etc..
- 217 Sale and purchase related activities
- 218 Travel related to crop farming Other
- 219 crop farming related activities

## 22 Animal husbandry

- 221 Grazing animal
- 222 Tending animals
- 223 Caring for animals
- 224 Preparation of feeds
- 225 Caring for survivals
- 226 Building and repairing of livestock fences
- 227 Sale and purchase related activities
- 228 Other animal husbandry related activities

## 23 Milking and processing other livestock products

- 231 Milking
- 232 Cutting and collecting wool and cashmere
- 233 Storing meat products
- 234 Processing milk products
- 235 Making logistics of livestock
- 236 Making other livestock products
- 237 Sale of livestock products
- 238 Travel related to livestock
- 239 Other livestock products processing related activities
  
- 24 Other primary production activities
  - 241 Hunting, fishing, gathering wild products Digging, stone
  - 242 cutting, splitting and curving Sale and purchase related
  - 243 activities Travel related to other primary production
  - 248 activities Other primary production related activities
  - 249
  
- 3. Services for income and other production of goods not for establishments
  - 311 Food processing and preservation activities
  - 312 Preparing and selling food and beverages preparation
  - 313 Making and selling textile, leather and related craft
  - 314 Building and extension of dwellings
  - 315 Petty trading, street/door-to-door vending, shoe cleaning and others
  - 316 Fitting, installing, tool setting, maintaining and repairing tools and machinery
  - 317 Provision services for income
  - 318 Travel related to services/other production activities
  - 319 Other services and production related activities
  
- 4. Household maintenance, management and shopping
  - 41 411 Cooking food items, beverages and washing up
  - 412 Care for textiles: sorting, mending, washing and etc . .
  - 413 Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
  - 414 Shopping for goods and non-personal services
  - 415 Household management
  - 416 Do-it-yourself home improvements and maintenance, installation, servicing

- 417 Preparing fuels and collecting water
- 418 i Travel related household maintenance activities
- 419 Other household maintenance activities
- 42 Disassemble, move and build dwelling
  - 421 Disassembling gers
  - 422 Moving
  - 423 Building gers
  - 424 Other related activities
- 5. Care for children, the sick, elderly and other family members
  - 51 Care for children of pre-school age
    - 511 Physical care of children Playing,
    - 512 reading, talking with child
    - 518 ! Accompanying children to places: kindergarten, doctor etc.
    - 519 j Other care for pre-school children related
  - 52 Care for children of school age
    - 521 Physical care of children
    - 522 | Teaching, training and instruction of children  
i
    - 523 j Visiting child care establishment/school  
i
    - 528 Accompanying children to places: school, doctor etc.
    - 529 Other care for school children related
  - 53 Care for other family members
    - 531 Physical care of elderly and disabled
    - 532 Care for other family members
    - 538 Travel related to care of children and other family members
    - 539 Other care for family members related activities
  - 54 Taking care of guests/visitors
    - 541 Taking care of guests/visitors
    - 548 Travel related to care of guests/visitors
    - 549 Other care of guests/visitors related
- 6. Community services and help to other households
  - 611 Community organized construction and repairs

- 612 Community organized work: cooking for collective celebrations etc
- 613 Volunteering with for an organization
- 614 Volunteer work through organizations extended directly to individuals and groups
- 615 Participation in meetings of local and informal groups
- 616(Involvement in civic and related responsibilities 617/Informal help to other households 6181 Travel related to community services 619 Other community services related
- 7. Learning
- 71 School/university /general education<sup>7</sup>
  - 711 Classes and lectures
    - 712 Breaks
  - 713 Self study at school
  - 714 School/university events during class time
  - 718 Travel to/from school/university Other
  - 719 school/university activities
- 72 Informal education
  - 721 Homework
  - 722 Study at informal institutions regarding classes
  - 723 get education service at home
  - 724 Purchase education related goods
  - 728 Travel related to informal education
  - 729 Other informal education activities
- 73 Course and training /additional study, non-formal education/
  - 741 Foreign language
  - 742 Computer related
  - 743 Driving a car
  - 744 Professional courses
  - 745 Courses for hobby and leisure activities
  - 748 Travel to/from course and training
  - 749 Other course and training related

## 8 Social and cultural activities

## 81 Socializing

- 811 Telephone conversation
- 812 Participation in social events: wedding, funeral, birth and other celebrations
- 813 Participating in religious activities
- 814 Socializing at home and outside the home
  - 815 Visiting to other households
- 81 Visiting to patient and mother who gave birth Travel
- 6 related to community services Other community
- 81 services related

## 82 Spectator

- 821 Cinema
- 822 Theater/concerts
- 823 Museums/exhibitions
- 824 Sports
- 828 Travel related to spectators
- 829 Other spectator

## 83 Sport and outdoor activities

- 831 Walking
- 832 Hiking/climbing
- 833 Exercise such as aerobics, yoga, swimming, etc.
- 834 Other sports
- 835 Driving
- 838 Travel related to sport
- 839 Other activities n.e.c

## 84 Hobbies, games and other leisure activities

- 841 Reading books Computer
- 842 game, chess
- 843 Hobbies/arts/crafts
- 844 Drinking/going to bars
- 845 Smoking Dancing/going
- 846 to discos

- 847 Resting
- 848 Travel related to hobbies, games and other leisure activities
- 849 Other activities n.e.c

#### 9. Mass media use

- 911 Reading newspapers/magazines
- 912 Watching TV/video
- 913 Listening to radio/records/CD-s/tapes
- 9141 Visiting library
- 915 Accessing internet
- 918 Travel related to mass media use
- 919 Other mass media related

#### 0. Personal care activities and self-maintenance

##### 01 Sleeping

- Oil Sleeping and related activities

##### 02 Eating/drinking at

- 0211 Home
- 022 | Outside the home
- 023 Restaurants /cafe
- 029 Travel related to eating/drinking

##### 03 Personal hygiene

- 031 | Personal hygiene
- 032 Dressing, make-up Purchasing personal
- 033 care services Travel related to personal
- 038 hygiene Other personal hygiene related
- 039 activities

##### 04 Health

- 041 Personal medical care
- 042 Purchasing medical care services
- 043 Go to pharmacy and purchasing chemicals
- 044 Rest because of illness
- 048 Travel related to get health care services
- 049 Other health related