

Role of Time Use Data in Policymaking in **Mongolia**



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- CAPI – Computer assisted personal interview
- CSPRO – Census and Survey Processing System
- ILO – International Labour Organization
- LSMS – Living Standard Measurement Survey
- MLSP – Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
- MONFEMNET – Mongolian National Feminist Network
- MTUS – Mongolian Time Use Survey
- NCGE – National Committee on Gender Equality
- NSO – National Statistics Office
- PAPI – Paper assisted personal interview
- SIDA – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- SNA – System of National Accounts
- SPSS – Statistical Package for Social Statistics
- TUS – Time Use Survey
- UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Unpaid care work, mostly done by women and girls, develops human capabilities, maintains the labor force and enables economies to function and grow. At the same time, unpaid care work is distributed unevenly, constraining the options of women and girls, including participation in the labor force and schooling. Time use data, a key instrument for measuring unpaid care work, can significantly contribute to the design and analysis of policy options in order to address gender inequalities, redistribute this work, reduce women's workload, promote their labor force participation, and build strong economies. Data2X has commissioned a series of country case studies to examine countries' experiences in collecting time use data and the role of time use data in policymaking under varied settings. Each of the four country cases—Kenya, Mongolia, Senegal, and South Korea—explores the motivation for and key features of national time use surveys, the policy influence of the data and data uptake in policy discourses and policymaking. The case studies then identify the enabling factors as well as challenges in the use of this data at the country level. This case study examines Mongolia's experience with national time use surveys.

As Mongolia transitioned from a centrally planned to a market economy in the early 1990s, international donors and national policymakers needed basic information on the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the population, including gender differences. This was a main motivation for conducting time use (TU) surveys and it was reinforced by the 1995 UN Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action calling for more data on women's participation and wellbeing. In 2000, a pilot TU survey was rolled out in collaboration with UNDP. In 2004, the Law of Statistics of Mongolia was amended to require that a TU survey be conducted every four years and be financed by the government. The first national survey was conducted in 2007.

Researchers using data from the 2015 and 2019 TU surveys estimated that the size of unpaid care sector in Mongolia was 17 percent of GDP in 2015 and 15.3 percent of GDP in 2019.^{1,2} Data of the 2019 survey shows that working age (18–59) women spend 2.8 times more time than similar men on unpaid care work. The 2011, 2015, and 2019 Mongolian time use surveys (MTUSs) are extensively used by local and international academic researchers, civil society organizations and the government agency on gender equality. Analysis of time use and the care economy helps to understand why female labor participation is declining, how herder families are organizing care in such isolated environments, why the birth rate is not increasing, why economic growth per capita is stagnating, and why the gender wage gap is not narrowing.

High quality research using time use data influenced policy only minimally until the June 2024 parliamentary election—this case study could identify only one case where a labor policy was influenced by time use data prior to the new government coalition: It is likely that citation of time use data in government documents and conversations about unpaid care and social norms led by the National Committee on Gender Equality resulted in an amendment to the Law of Labor in 2021. Outside of the government gender agencies, however, there has been little political will to use this data in policymaking. Likely contributing to limited data uptake are issues with existing data, including data gaps.

This trend may be changing. Recently, MTUS reports, research findings, and advocacy efforts influenced the newly formed government coalition to include care in its 2024-2028 policy

1 Elizabeth M. King, Hannah L. Randolph, Maria S. Floro, and Jooyeoun Suh. 2021 "Demographic, Health, and Economic Transitions and the Future Care Burden." *World Development*, 140.

2 U. Uran-Ulzii. 2023. "Measuring the Unpaid Care Sector of Mongolia." *Journal of Demography*, 33. <https://catalog.num.edu.mn/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=131837>.

agenda. These policy priorities came directly from a party's gender equality policy platform and relied on time use data and analysis. This is the first time the care economy has featured so prominently in a policy agenda in Mongolia and may result in a direct time use data influence.

This inclusion of care in the government's policy agenda has been facilitated by access to good data and close collaboration between civil society, academia, government organizations and ministries, as well as extensive media coverage of research results. Implementation of the policy agenda on care will require substantial financing, trade-offs among the sectors, as well as additional research and collaboration among stakeholders and political will among policymakers.

INTRODUCTION

Care work and the care economy, the sector in which care is provided, financed and regulated, are crucial for sustainable economic growth and development (UNRISD, 2010; Elson and Cagatay, 1995, World Bank, 2011). In Mongolia, only 49 percent of working-age women participate in the labor force compared to 68.3 percent for men.³ The Asia Development Bank estimates that increasing the female labor force participation rate to 63.2 percent could boost Mongolia's annual per capita growth rate by 0.5 percentage points.⁴ Government policies that promote gender equality in the labor market and boost female labor force participation rates should therefore be prioritized by policymakers.

To develop these policies, policymakers need data on time use and care. The National Statistics Office of Mongolia (NSO) has conducted five time use surveys (TUSs), beginning with pilot work in 2000. Understanding care provision, its demand and supply within households, and public and private sector provision can inform the design of effective policies that increase women's economic empowerment. Countries like Mongolia can take steps toward a more equitable and inclusive future by recognizing and valuing unpaid care work and improving the existing paid care work infrastructure. Despite the availability of time use data in Mongolia, unpaid care work remains largely invisible to policymakers.

Over the last 30 years, care-related laws have undergone many changes in Mongolia. For example, after an election, most governments change the cash transfer policies for caregivers. However, policymakers have limited knowledge of how women spend their time. These cash transfer policies are implemented to generate goodwill and are not informed by time use data. More research is necessary to fill knowledge gaps to formulate effective policy for the care economy in Mongolia.

This report uses existing documents, research and interviews with 15 stakeholders to identify the successes and challenges of using time use data to influence the formulation and implementation of care-related labor, fiscal and social policies and programs in Mongolia.

MOTIVATIONS FOR COLLECTING NATIONAL TIME USE DATA IN MONGOLIA

From 1921 to 1991, Mongolia was a socialist economy. During that time, collecting survey data at individual and household levels was rare except through censuses. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, Mongolia began transitioning to a market-based economy. Therefore, policymakers needed detailed information at the individual and household levels about consumption, expenditure, employment, unemployment, household production, and the informal sector to understand the transition process and overall economy better.

With technical and financial assistance from the World Bank, the NSO conducted Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS) in 1995 and 1998, gaining more experience working with international organizations and conducting large-scale surveys at both household and individual levels. Government officials attended the landmark UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, which adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for advancing women's rights. To fulfill this commitment, the government needed more data on women in the country. Specifically, there was a lack of data on women's participation in the

³ "Impact of gender equality on long-term economic growth in Mongolia."

⁴ Ibid.

labor market and their health, income and well-being. This was a motivation to start collecting time use data in Mongolia.⁵

Additionally, many socioeconomic, demographic, and policy-related questions could be answered with more data. For example, why was the country's poverty level so high? Why was migration to urban areas increasing so rapidly? How did men and women find jobs? Thus, the government of Mongolia began conducting time use surveys with financial and technical assistance from international organizations like the World Bank and UN agencies.

HISTORY OF TIME USE DATA COLLECTION IN MONGOLIA

A pilot time use survey was conducted in 2000 through the joint efforts of the Ministry of Social Protection and Labor of Mongolia, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) office in Mongolia, and the NSO. This pilot was funded by UNDP and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), which also provided technical support to the NSO for data processing and analysis. The pilot time use survey provided new methods for evaluating work, particularly unpaid work, and a process through which gender could be incorporated into data collection and policy formulation.

The pilot used a new method of diary recording, collecting 24-hour self-reported time diaries from 2,753 individuals aged 12 and above from the 1,086 sample households in the capital city and seven provinces. Data was collected during only one month, April 2000. The official report recommended that time use surveys be conducted every five years to capture data over time.⁶ More information on Mongolia's time use surveys can be found in Appendix I.

In 2004, the Law of Statistics of Mongolia was amended to require that a TUS survey be conducted every four years and be financed by the government. Using a time diary, the first TUS was conducted in 2007 over four seasons with a sample size of 3,200 households from the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. UNDP provided funding and technical assistance for this survey. Data was collected from household and individual questionnaires and a 24-hour paper diary recorded by individuals 12 years and older from the sample households. The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) and the Statistical Package for Social Statistics (SPSS) were used to process and analyze the data collected in 2007 and all subsequent survey rounds.⁷

The survey design improved over the years by expanding the reference period and number of people covered. In 2023, the 55th UN Statistical Commission endorsed a new guide to producing statistics on time use providing NSOs and policymakers with recommendations and best practices for collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating time use statistics to inform policies, including those related to unpaid work, non-market production, well-being, and gender equality.⁸ This new guide was used by the NSO during the fifth MTUS in 2023. This survey increased the sample size of households from 4,000 to 23,400 and collected data monthly over one year. The MTUS 2023 used computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI) for

5 This notion is based on the recent report by UNDP and the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2018. The report emphasized that the 1995 Human Development Report, the global women's conference in Beijing in 1995, and its Platform for Action declaration, as well as the United Nations' SNA 1993 release, were a major source of motivation for these countries to forge ahead with time-consuming and expensive national time use surveys.

6 2000. "A Pilot Time Use Survey." <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/tuse/Country/Mongolia/sourcemng2000.pdf>.

7 Otgontugs Banzragch. 2018. "Mongolia: Time Use Surveys and Policy Case Study." *Invisible No More? Country Case Studies*. Data2X. <https://data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Data2X-Invisible-No-More-Volume-2.pdf>

8 https://mics.unicef.org/news_entries/260/NEW-UNSD-GUIDE-ON-Time-Use-STATISTICS-FEATURES-MICS-TIME-USE-MODULE

households and individual interviews and a mobile phone application for 24-hour time use diary data collection.⁹ This allowed for a significant increase in the household sample size.

Raw data from the 2011, 2015, and 2019 surveys are publicly available on the NSO's website.¹⁰ The NSO also publishes analyses of the data online. In 2024, the NSO published a report on analyzing data from the pilot, 2011, 2015, and 2019 surveys.¹¹

USE OF TIME USE DATA IN POLICYMAKING

Use by Researchers

In Mongolia, researchers regularly use time use data to understand the link between the country's low female labor force participation and women's unpaid work contributions in the care sector. Analysis of the care economy is essential to help researchers and policymakers understand why female labor participation is declining, how herder families are organizing care in such isolated environments, why birth rates are not increasing, why economic growth per capita is stagnating, and why the gender wage gap persists. The participation of women in the labor force is an essential social and economic development goal, and government policy toward providing affordable, high-quality care services is needed to reach this goal.

Researchers, for example, used the 2011 TUS data to analyze how the provision of public transportation affects the time use of women and men in Mongolia and the 2015 TUS data to estimate care dependency ratios and time spent by men and women on caregiving.^{12,13} Researchers also used the 2019 MTUS data to produce papers on time use and the care economy.^{14,15,16,17}

Despite its importance in Mongolia, unpaid care work is not incorporated into the System of National Accounts (SNA) and therefore excluded from the gross domestic product (GDP) calculations.¹⁸ However, unpaid care has enormous economic value, and researchers have estimated the sector's size. Using data from the 2015 and 2019 time use surveys, researchers estimated that the size of the unpaid care sector in Mongolia was 17 percent of GDP in 2015 and 15.3 percent of GDP in 2019.^{19,20} This line of research is a significant contribution to the literature on the care economy and enables the recognition and valuation of unpaid care work by policymakers in the country. The estimates could also help formulate gender-sensitive labor, social and fiscal policies.

9 The NSO is performing the official report on the TUS 2023 will be released in the third quarter of 2024

10 www.1212.mn

11 The reports are in Mongolian and available at 1212.mn

12 Terbish, Mungunsuvd and Maria Floro (2016). "How does Public Infrastructure (or lack thereof) affect Time Use in Mongolia?" *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, Vol. 30, No. 1, July 2016, pp. 43-62

13 "Demographic, Health, and Economic transitions and the Future Care Burden."

14 Boldbaatar, M, Banzragch, O, and Dandarchuluun, Kh. Estimating paid care sector in Mongolia. Poster presentation at the 2023 IAFFE Conference.

15 G. Tseveendolgor. 2023. "The Impact of Unpaid Care Work on Female Labor Supply in Mongolia." Masters thesis submitted to the National University of Mongolia.

16 "Measuring the Unpaid Care Sector of Mongolia."

17 A. Amarjargal. 2024. "Climate Change Impact on Unpaid Care Work Among Herder Women." Manuscript submitted to the *Journal Economics: Theory and Practice*.

18 Diane Coyle and Leonard Nakamura. 2022. "Time use, Productivity, and Household-centric Measurement of Welfare in the Digital Economy." *International Productivity Monitor*, Centre for the Study of Living Standards, vol. 42, pages 165-186. <https://ideas.repec.org/s/ls/ipmsls.html>

19 "Demographic, Health, and Economic transitions and the Future Care Burden."

20 "Measuring the Unpaid Care Sector of Mongolia."

When well disseminated, this research can affect policymakers' uptake of time use data. Civil society organizations, such as Women for Change, help disseminate research findings through presentations, posters, and campaigns about women's economic empowerment and unpaid care work. The research is also disseminated through the media, with researchers frequently appearing on local television and news programs. Dissemination of the research findings through the media has resulted in greater awareness of the size and importance of the care economy in Mongolia by both the public and policymakers.

Researchers in Mongolia have disseminated their findings at local and international academic conferences, bringing together researchers, civil society, and policymakers. For example, in 2023, Women for Change, the Asia Foundation and, the National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE) organized a national conference to discuss policy solutions for affordable care services in the country. At the conference, Enkhbayar Tumor-Ulzii, the Secretary of the NCGE, outlined the need for better care infrastructure and more affordable and accessible care. She discussed the 2019 and 2023 time use surveys and highlighted the need for additional data. As an outcome of the conference, it was agreed that the topic would be introduced during one of the NCGE's monthly meetings with high-level policymakers and at a subsequent trilateral dialogue with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP) and the Ministry of Economy and Development.²¹

Use by Policymakers

Although Mongolia has been collecting time use data since 2000, until recently, policymakers rarely used the data to inform care and care-related policies. Use, when it has happened, has usually been indirect. For example, the NCGE cited the NSO report on MTUS 2019 in its Annual Report.²² Additionally, the MLSP and NCGE cited the time use data in the recent Gender Assessment.²³ The NCGE also used the MTUS 2019 report in a training for gender specialists.

Using time use data in government reports may have indirectly led to changes in care policy. For example, the MLSP amended an existing law on maternity and paternity leave for childcare. In the new law, Mongolia provides 10 days of paid paternity leave, reflecting changes in the social norms around gender roles.²⁴ It is likely that the availability of time use data in government reports influenced these changes.

However, this trend may be changing. MTUS reports, recent research findings, and advocacy efforts have directly influenced the newly formed government coalition to include care in its 2024-2028 policy agenda. In June 2024, the newly elected coalition government outlined its policy agenda for 2024-2028. Parliament approved it in August. This policy agenda includes sections related to care services (see excerpts in Appendix III). The agenda includes policies to increase childcare services for children aged 1-2 years; create a legal framework for childcare services and daycare services; and support the care economy and employment of women, and single mothers and fathers. These priorities came directly from a gender equality policy platform created by one party of the coalition which relied on time use data and analysis. When the coalition members began to work on a joint policy agenda for 2024-2028, these priorities were incorporated. This is the first time the care economy has featured so prominently in a policy agenda in Mongolia.

21 The Asia Foundation. 2024. "Quantifying the Care Economy in Mongolia." <https://asiafoundation.org/2024/01/24/quantifying-the-care-economy-in-mongolia/>.

22 The assessment in Mongolian can be found here: <https://www.ncge.gov.mn/жэндэрийн-эрх-тэгш-байдлыг-хангах-үйл-2>

23 Retrieved from: <https://www.ncge.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/30.pdf>

24 Maho Hatayama, Gordon Betcherman, and Altantsetseg Batchuluun. 2023. "What Can We Learn from the New Labor Law in Mongolia?" <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/jobs/what-can-we-learn-new-labor-law-mongolia>

ENHANCING THE USE OF TIME USE DATA IN POLICYMAKING: CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In Mongolia, policymakers have limited uptake of time use data. In interviews, policymakers and policy analysts have identified the lack of understanding of care work and how to use the MTUS data for policymaking in their sectors as a significant constraint. While time use data and reports are readily available, policymakers lack the political will to download and use data unless explicitly required. For policymakers where gender equality is not a mandate, gender equality and the time use survey are not seen as relevant to, or necessary for, their work. Workshops, stakeholder meetings, and trainings demonstrating the relevance and value of time use data across ministries and sectors could help increase its use in policymaking.

Constraints of the existing data are likely limiting uptake. Data gaps limit the value of existing data. For example, there is no high-quality data available on unpaid caregiving in herder-households (27 percent of households in Mongolia derive their livelihoods from livestock herding) which have limited access to public kindergartens and eldercare centers or paid care services for children, older adults, or persons with disabilities.^{25,26} There are also issues with the quality data on herding communities and a lack of detail related to herding activities. Additionally, using diaries for data collection can result in data quality and monitoring issues.

CONCLUSION

The National Statistics Office in Mongolia has a long history of collecting national time use data. Recently, the introduction of tools like CAPI and the use of mobile phones has increased the number of households covered by the surveys. However, significant data gaps still exist, including the lack of panel time use data and data on herder households, which limit uptake by policymakers.

Researchers are making progress in quantifying the size of the care economy in Mongolia, the impact of climate change on unpaid care work done by herder communities, time poverty, the impact of time spent on unpaid care work on female labor force participation, and child labor force participation. This research has been well disseminated in workshops and the media. However, policymakers have made little use of time use data and analysis to create and reform care and care-related policies

In June 2024, a new government coalition came into power that has included several care policies in its 2024-2028 policy agenda. This is the result of efforts by academics and gender equality advocates to make the care economy and gender equality part of the policy agenda. Implementing the policy agenda will require substantial financing, additional research, and collaboration among stakeholders, and political will among policymakers.

25 International Labour Organization. 2022. "Does Herder's Behavior Affect their Active Enrollment in Social and Health Insurance Programmes <https://www.ilo.org/meetings-and-events/does-herders-behaviour-affect-their-active-enrollment-social-and-health>

26 Due to the rising problem of the shortage of public kindergartens, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted the Law on Childcare Services in 2016, allowing individuals who meets specific requirements to run private daycare services. Caretakers in these government subsidized daycare centers will supervise a maximum of six children. The state will pay 168,000 tugriks (an equivalent of 84 USD) per child, per month, and parents sending their children to the daycare will pay 60,000 tugriks (30 USD) per child, per month. The law went into effect on January 1, 2016. However, there is a lack of detailed data on these daycare services

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APPENDIX 1: MONGOLIA TIME USE SURVEYS 2000-2023

YEAR	SAMPLE	GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	SEASONAL COVERAGE	DATA COLLECITON METHOD	FINANCING
2000	Pilot survey of 1,086 households	6 districts of the capital and 7 provinces	One month: April 2000	PAPI paper diary	UNDP & SIDA
2007	3,200 households; 14,080 individuals aged 12 and up	6 districts of the capital and 8 provinces	4 seasons: a different set of 800 households interviewed each season: March, June, September, and December	PAPI paper diary	Government of Mongolia & UNDP
2011	3,988 households; 10,693 individuals aged 12 and up	6 districts of the capital and 8 provinces	4 seasons: a different set of 1,000 households interviewed each season: March, June, September, and December	PAPI paper diary, CAPI	Government of Mongolia
2015	3,972 households; 9,892 individuals aged 12 and up	6 districts of the capital and 8 provinces	4 seasons: a different set of 1,000 households interviewed each season: March, June, September, and December	PAPI paper diary, CAPI	Government of Mongolia
2019	3,900 households; 13,626 individuals ages 12 and up	6 districts of the capital and 8 provinces	4 seasons: a different set of 1,000 households interviewed each season: March, June, September, and December	CAPI for household questionnaire and mobile application for diary ²⁷	Government of Mongolia
2023	23,394 households	6 districts of the capital and 8 provinces	Monthly: a different set of 1,950 households each month	CAPI for household questionnaire and mobile application for diary	Government of Mongolia

²⁷ Used paper diary for March, June interviews, and paper and smart phone application diary for September, December.

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF INTERVIEWEES

- Central Bank of Mongolia
- Economic Research Institute of Mongolia
- Government Secretariat Office of Mongolia
- Ministry of Economy and Development
- Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Welfare
- National Statistics Office of Mongolia
- National Gender Committee
- National University of Mongolia
- University of Humanities in Mongolia
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Office in Mongolia
- Women for Change, Mongolia

APPENDIX 3: TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF THE 2024-2028 COALITION GOVERNMENT POLICY AGENDA

2.1.1. Policies tailored to families and populations

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

2.2.1.8. In the framework of childcare services, programs and measures to support the comprehensive development of infants (up to 2 years old) will be implemented in cooperation with the government and the private sector, and a version of nursery services for children aged 1-2 years will be created.

FAMILY

2.1.1.1. The social insurance system will be improved, and savings funds will be created for every citizen to be used for health, education, and housing purposes, and pensions will be inherited and used in advance.

2.1.1.2. The Family Law will be revised and the "Quality Life - Participation of Family Members" program will be implemented.

2.1.1.3. Social services that meet the needs of every citizen will be introduced using artificial intelligence.

2.1.1.4. Comprehensive family development service centers will be operated in all provinces and districts through public-private partnerships.

CHILD

2.1.1.5. Ensure the well-being of children in all social environments and strengthen the family-centered, interdisciplinary national child protection system.

2.1.1.6. A system to prevent children from potential risks and violence will be created with the participation of citizens and the public, and child protection in the family and social environment will be improved.

2.1.1.7. Social workers for child and family, child development, and protection will be employed in each district and committee to create a favorable environment for children's development and provide quality and accessible health, education, development and protection services.

2.1.1.8. Create a legal and legal framework for childcare services and day care services and implement a policy to support the employment and care economy of women and single mothers and fathers.

MOTHERS AND WOMEN

2.1.1.9. The social security policy of "Salary Mothers and Fathers" will be improved in line with international standards.

2.1.1.10. Specialized social services for mothers will be implemented in cooperation with the government and the private sector.

MEN

2.1.1.11. Public health policies will be implemented to increase the life expectancy of men.

2.1.1.12. Development and social services for men will be provided through the Comprehensive Family Development Center.

2.1.1.13. A system of occupational safety and health prevention will be established in industries dominated by men, and industrial accidents and occupational diseases will be reduced.

2.1.1.14. Implement employment policies that increase the time, participation, roles and responsibilities of men to spend in their families, and ensure work-life balance.

ELDERLY

2.1.1.15. Active aging will be supported by providing developmental and social services that meet their needs and demands through the Comprehensive Family Development Center.

2.1.1.16. Regardless of the type and form of ownership, enterprises and organizations with 50 or more employees shall ensure the implementation of the law on employment of elderly people in workplaces other than underground and workplaces with harmful, hot and difficult working conditions in at least 2% of the total number of workplaces.

2.1.1.17. It will provide an opportunity to train the elderly in new skills, get a job, and increase their income.

2.1.1.18. Develop alternative services for elderly care and support the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

2.1.1.19. The amount of pension will be increased annually in line with inflation and the minimum standard of living of the population.

DISABLED PERSON

2.1.1.20. Implement a comprehensive plan to develop the right understanding and attitude towards the rights of people with disabilities in society and improve the legal environment to ensure equal rights to participate in social relations.

2.1.1.21. Enact the Accessibility and Accessibility Act and implement equal and accessible infrastructure standards for people with disabilities in all types of housing, commercial, and service establishments.

2.1.1.22. The international methodology for determining the operational capacity of the disabled will be gradually introduced, the variety and availability of interdisciplinary social services will be increased, and information equality will be ensured.

2.1.1.23. Improve the quality of social care and services for people with disabilities and establish Centers for the Development of People with Disabilities in all provinces and districts within the framework of public-private partnerships.

2.1.1.24. As part of the goal of supporting the employment of people with disabilities, enterprises and organizations with 25 or more employees, regardless of the type and form of ownership, shall ensure the implementation of the law on employing people with disabilities in at least four percent of their total workplaces.

2.1.1.25. Ensure the right to work of people with disabilities and increase opportunities for online, remote, part-time and short-term employment and earning.

2.1.3. Social security

SOCIAL INSURANCE

2.1.3.1. Strengthen the system of the National Wealth Fund, implement health, education, housing, and savings programs through the National Wealth Fund, and open a savings account for every citizen through the "I-Mongolian" platform.

2.1.3.2. The scope of social insurance will be expanded, and social insurance services will be provided electronically in accordance with the needs and demands of the insured, based on big data, regardless of time and space.

2.1.3.3. Every insured person who has paid social security contributions will be provided with "My pension savings" and pension reforms will continue.

2.1.3.4. Transition to the semi-accumulation system, and the legal regulation of pension inheritance and early use will be implemented in stages.

2.1.3.5. Create a legal and legal environment for the creation of a private supplementary pension system, and in the future, older adults will have the opportunity to receive pensions from multiple sources.

SOCIAL SERVICES

2.1.3.8. In line with the policy of transition from welfare to work, the legal environment of employment and social services will be reformed, and poverty reduction policies will be adopted.

2.1.3.9. Social care, assistance and services provided by the government will be directed only to the target group.

2.1.3.10. "Children's money" program will continue to be implemented.

2.1.3.11. Taxes from additional sources of income for low-income citizens will be reduced by policy.