Bridging the Gap:

Mapping Gender Data Availability in Asia and the Pacific

MONGOLIA COUNTRY PROFILE

Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Asia and the Pacific **traces the availability and quality of data for 98 gender indicators across six key domains: health, education, economic empowerment, political participation, human security, and environment. The study covers five countries in Asia and the Pacific.**

Mongolia lacks comprehensive gender data. Many human security, health, and environmental indicators either lack data or lack sex-disaggregated data in both national and international databases.

Mongolia recognizes the importance of gender data. The need for gender data is acknowledged in existing laws, such as the Law of Mongolia on Promotion of Gender Equality.

Mongolia lacks data on key aspects of women's lives

Bridging the Gap assesses indicators published online between 2010 and 2020 in international and national databases maintained by the National Statistical Office of Mongolia and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.

AVAILABILITY
Mongolia's national databases include **81 out of the 98 gender indicators**.

DISAGGREGATION
24 gender indicators in Mongolia's national databases lack sex disaggregation.

ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS
9 published gender indicators in Mongolia's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.

TIMELINESS
6 gender indicators in Mongolia's national databases have no published observations since 2015.

Mongolia is among the five countries in Asia and the Pacific that are included in this study.

Opportunities to improve gender data in Mongolia

Closing gender data gaps requires time, resources, and capacity. But there is a path to an improved gender data ecosystem:

▶ **Use National Statistical Office of Mongolia's SDG Dashboard as the main repository to publish national SDG indicators with detailed metadata accompanying the indicator**
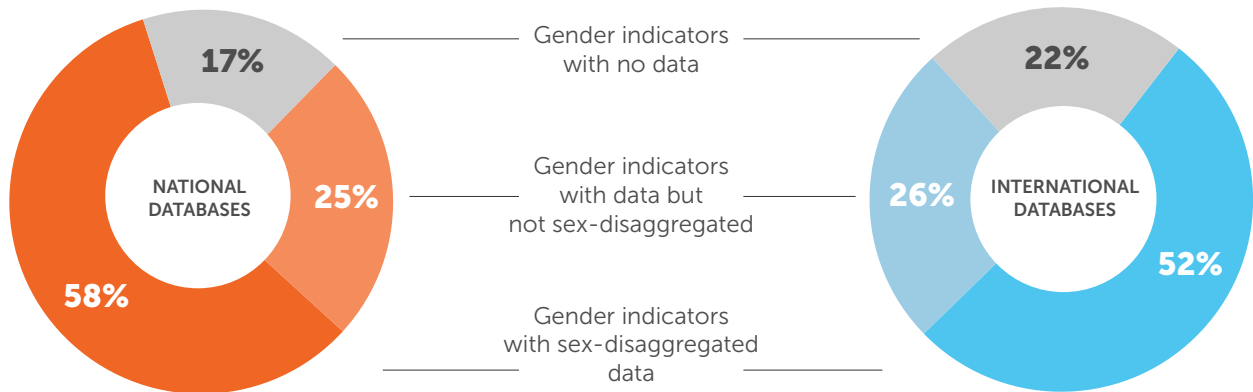
▶ **Provide more sex-disaggregated data from the economic domain in national databases, particularly data on income and expenditures, land rights, and access to finance.**
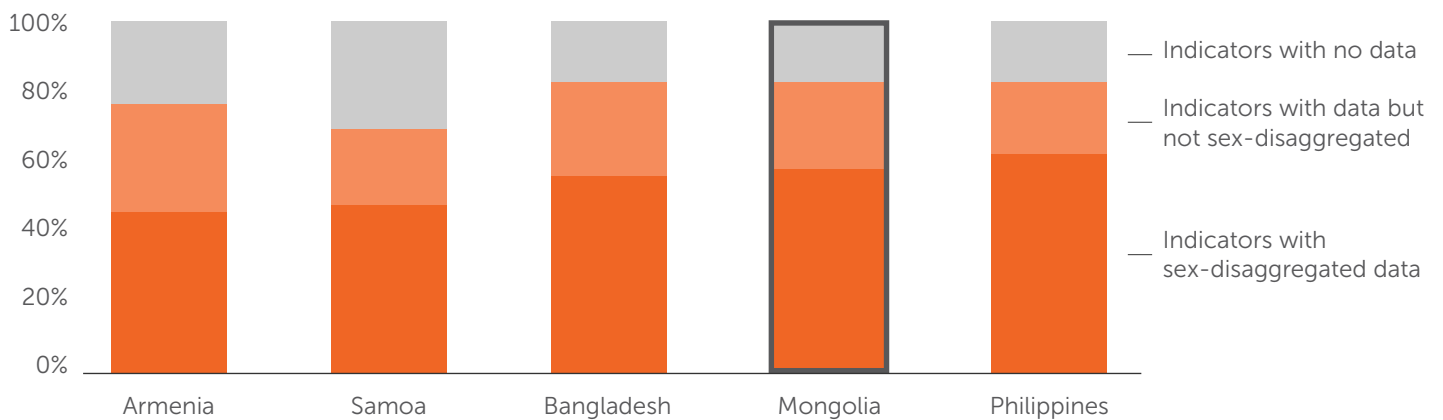
▶ **Provide more sex-disaggregated data from the environment domain or conduct further analysis of household data to show how women and girls are affected by environmental conditions.**
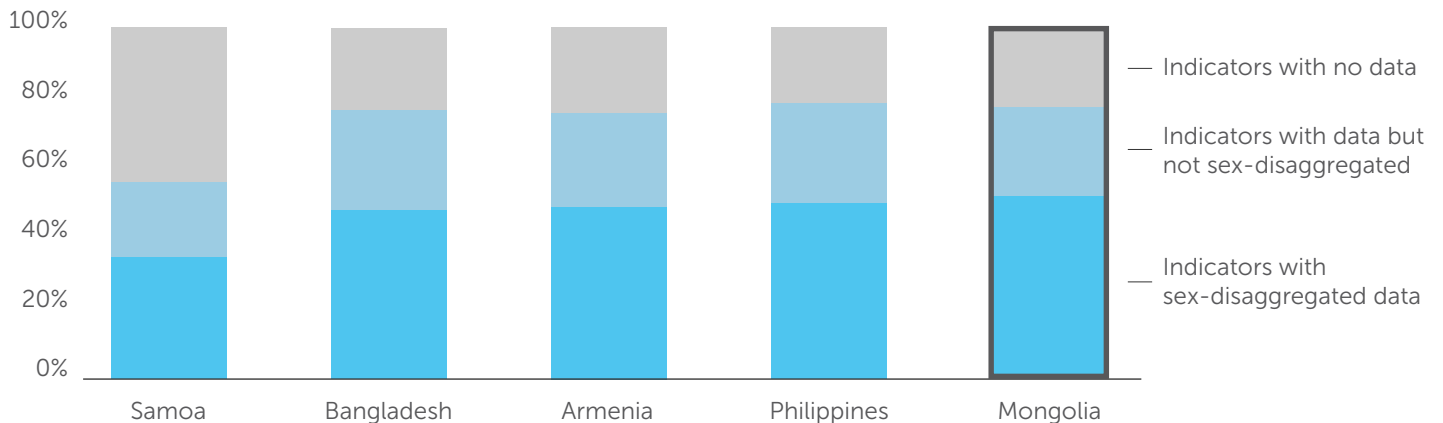
A closer look at gender data gaps

This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Mongolia's national databases lack data for 17 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations are slightly worse, lacking data for 22 percent of the gender indicators reviewed.

NATIONAL DATABASES

- 17% — Gender indicators with no data
- 25% — Gender indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
- 58% — Gender indicators with sex-disaggregated data

INTERNATIONAL DATABASES

- 22%
- 26%
- 52%

Mongolia publishes the second largest number of sex-disaggregated gender indicators in **national databases** among the countries included in the study.

	Armenia	Samoa	Bangladesh	Mongolia	Philippines

- Indicators with no data
- Indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
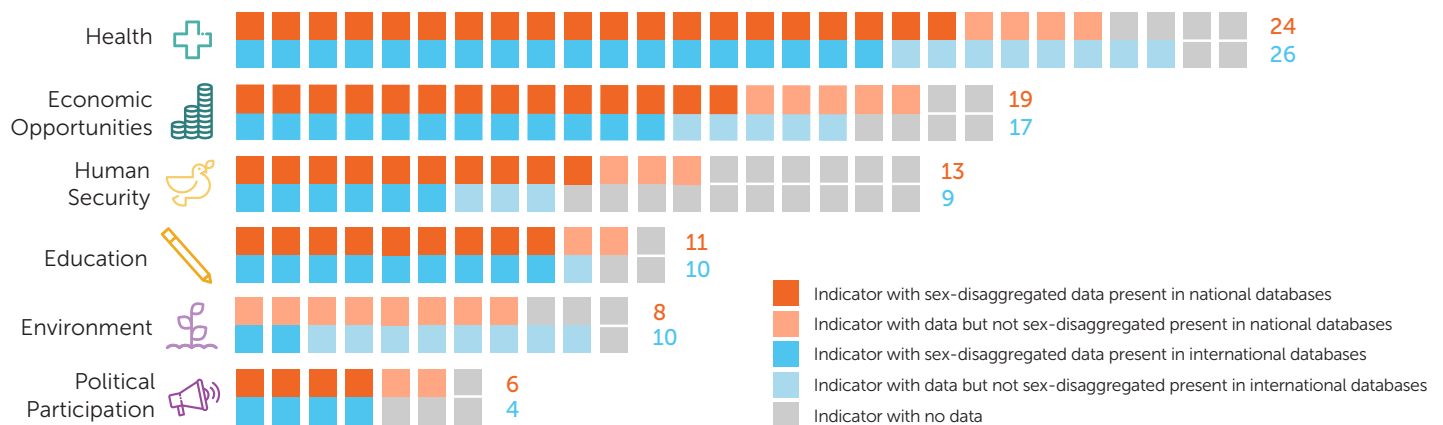- Indicators with sex-disaggregated data

Mongolia publishes the largest number of sex-disaggregated gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

	Samoa	Bangladesh	Armenia	Philippines	Mongolia

- Indicators with no data
- Indicators with data but not sex-disaggregated
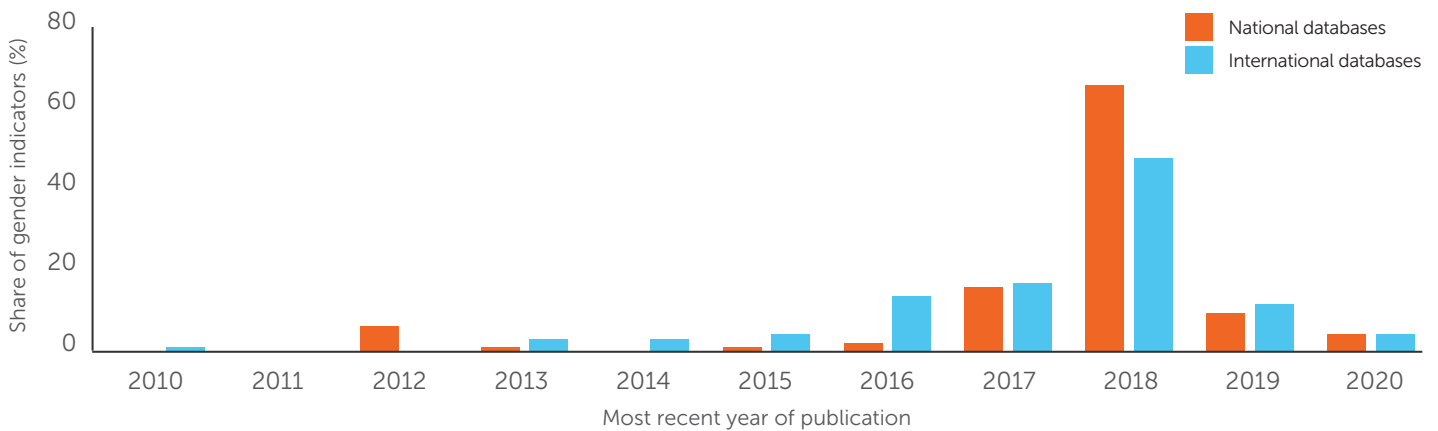- Indicators with sex-disaggregated data

Data availability and timeliness

On national databases, education, and economic opportunities have largest number of indicators with available data in Mongolia, but gaps remain in the availability of sex-disaggregated data, particularly in the environmental domain.
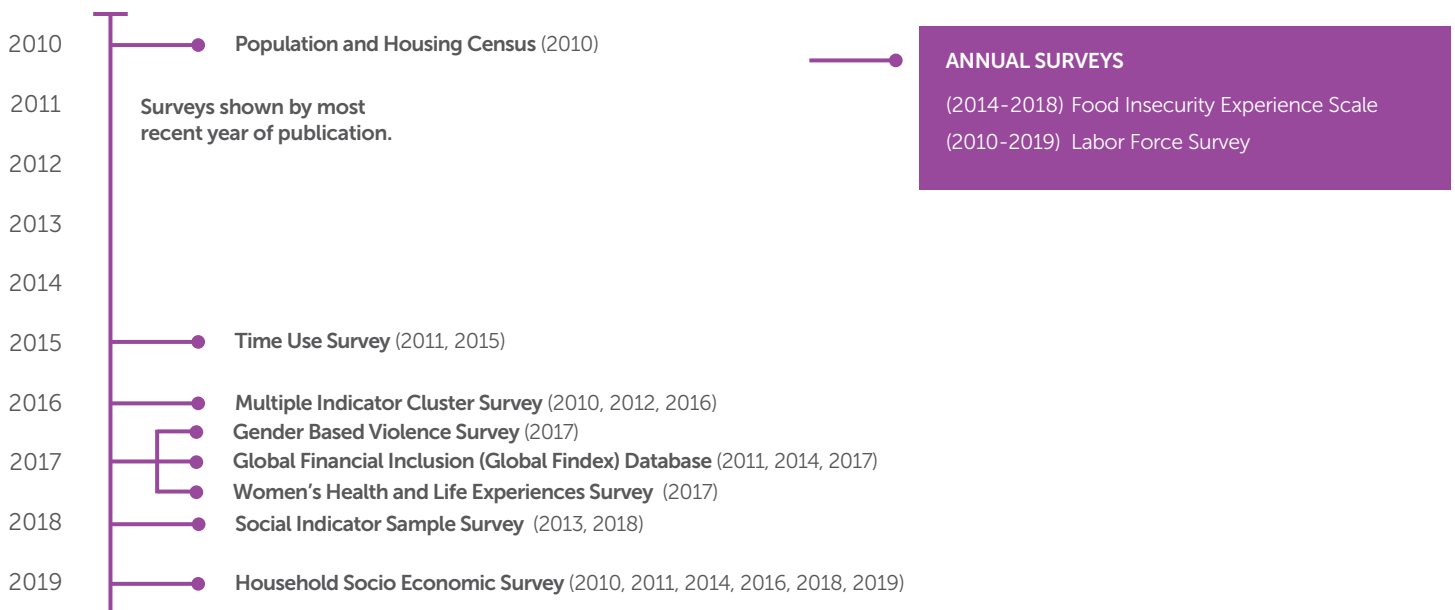

Health	24 / 26
Economic Opportunities	19 / 17
Human Security	13 / 9
Education	11 / 10
Environment	8 / 10
Political Participation	6 / 4

Legend:
- Indicator with sex-disaggregated data present in national databases
- Indicator with data but not sex-disaggregated present in national databases
- Indicator with sex-disaggregated data present in international databases
- Indicator with data but not sex-disaggregated present in international databases
- Indicator with no data

Seven percent of available gender indicators in Mongolia's national databases have had no published observations since 2015.

Share of gender indicators (%) by Most recent year of publication (2010–2020), for National databases and International databases.

Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Mongolia are produced through surveys. Since 2010, Mongolia has conducted ten labor force surveys, six Household Socio Economic Surveys, five Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and one Gender Based Violence survey.

2010 — Population and Housing Census (2010)

Surveys shown by most recent year of publication.

2015 — Time Use Survey (2011, 2015)

2016 — Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2010, 2012, 2016)

Gender Based Violence Survey (2017)

2017 — Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) Database (2011, 2014, 2017)

Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey (2017)

2018 — Social Indicator Sample Survey (2013, 2018)

2019 — Household Socio Economic Survey (2010, 2011, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019)

ANNUAL SURVEYS

(2014-2018) Food Insecurity Experience Scale
(2010-2019) Labor Force Survey

Civil registration and vital statistics systems provide basic demographic and health information and confer legal rights of great importance for women and children. Complete registration of vital events opens opportunities for women and combats discrimination and exclusion. The SDG Global Database provides birth registration rate data based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) data for 2018.

99.6% Birth registration rate in Mongolia

Source: SDG Global Database https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

Assessments of Mongolia's data ecosystem

Indexes of open data, statistical capacity, and gender equality provide a clearer picture of Mongolia's statistical and legislative environment.

Index	Score	Highest Asia-Pacific
Open Data Inventory 2020/21	78%	92%
Statistical Capacity Indicator 2019	76%	88%
Women, Business and the Law 2021	83%	91%
Social Institutions and Gender Index 2019*	72%	86%

* Score converted to percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.

▌ Highest score for an Asia and Pacific country

Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

Mongolia is taking steps to improve data availability by mainstreaming gender data into national plans, engaging in partnerships, and mobilizing finances.

- In 2011, Mongolia enacted the Law of Mongolia on Promotion of Gender Equality that emphasizes the importance and integration of sex-disaggregated data in one of its principles.

- In 2019, Mongolia conducted a national review of their implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. According to the review, limited disaggregated data pose challenges in implementing and monitoring policies, strategies, and plans.

- In 2014, Mongolia's NSO developed a framework of gender statistics consisting of 216 indicators. In 2019, the NSO updated the set of indicators, which now consists of 241 indicators in 14 domains.

OPEN DATA WATCH data2x UNITED NATIONS ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific