

Editorial note

The 38th issue of the journal “Economics: Theory and practice” is published. This issue is on microeconomics issues including mainly empirical research using survey data and all articles are on Mongolian language.

The first article has examined intragenerational social mobility among Mongolian men and women between 2010 and 2020, using linked individual level census data. The paper is interesting for the following three reasons. Firstly, this is the first time estimated coefficients of social mobility rate in the country by birth cohorts, gender, location, occupations. Secondly, this first estimates have a higher probability to be cited frequently for future research among economists, sociologists, policymakers, and organizations interested in addressing inequality and improving opportunities. Finally, the authors, Otgontugs Banzragch and Manlaibaatar Zagdbazar have managed to link two census data from 2010 and 2020 to answer to the questions: How much progress has been made in terms of education, occupation, and housing ownership for the citizens living in Mongolia today? And among peers, how far are they ahead and behind in terms of these indicators?

The second article is on labor supply decisions in Mongolia. The sole author Dulamsuren Ulziikhishig investigates whether the changes in the pension reform in 1999 Mongolia, specifically the shift from a Defined Benefit (DB) scheme to a National Defined Contribution (NDC) scheme had affected labor supply decisions in the country. The author used regression discontinuity design (RDD), leveraging data from the 2000 Population and Housing Census and the Labor Force Survey data of 2002 and 2003. The results from the 2002 and 2003 Labor Force Surveys indicate that the changes in the pension reform led to an 11.6-17.9 percentage point decrease in women’s employment and a 9.6-10.9 percentage point decrease in employment in low-wage growth provinces or had some negative impact.

The third article is again about the labor market issue. This time, the sole author Munkhsor Boldbaatar using the Household Socio-Economic Survey of 2022 and employing the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition method, has estimated what are the conditional and the unconditional gaps do exist on current the Mongolian labor market among urban and rural wage earners. Our journal has published in Volume #37, the empirical research on wage gap between fathers and non-fathers and between mothers and non-mothers. So, this volume adds to the research literature on wage gap in Mongolia. Moreover, she analyzed the relationship between internal migration and the wage gap between urban and rural wage earners using probit and simultaneous probit methods.

The last article in this volume is about shadow economy in Mongolia and its impact on the government budget, using data from 2008 to 2022 using MIMIC modelling. The paper is

interesting for the following three reasons. Firstly, the authors Gantumur Purevjav and Undral Erdenebaatar's have used more historical data and estimated the size of shadow economy in Mongolia. Secondly, they have estimated a loss of tax revenue to the budget because of the shadow economy in the country. Thirdly, this research fills an existing gap in research literature on estimating a size and an impact of shadow economy in Mongolia and we hope this article will have precursor for more research in this area and will be useful for public sector economists and policymakers.

Another characteristic of the volume #38 is every accepted manuscript had a female author, jointly or solely. The average time from submission to first decision decreased from 4-5 weeks to 3-4 weeks and the rejection rate stayed the same. All volumes are now available online and printed twice per year.

The journal aims to enhance the quality of its publications, widen its research collaboration, and reach a wider academic and policy-making audience by inviting more experienced peer reviewers. The journal is committed to bringing quality of the Mongolian economic research closer to the world standard and widening dissemination of research in economics and economic policy in Mongolia and abroad.

Editor

Otgontugs Banzragch