This study examines the shifting roles of women and the unemployment of Mongolian men, which have come about with the cultural transformations and political, economic, and social changes that have occurred in the country since 1919. These research findings enable a nuanced comparison of the gender model of work in Mongolia’s three different social ideologies: feudalism, socialism and capitalism. The study combines qualitative and quantitative approaches and insights from economics, sociology and history.

Keywords: Mongolia, men’s role, women’s role, breadwinner, unemployment

JEL classification: E24, N15, Z13