

Maternity Capital — Russia's Cash-for-Births Policy and Its Gender-Equality Blind Spot

Gender Equality · Good practice · Russia

Quality score: 26/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Since 2007, Russia's 'maternity capital' grant (now ~737,000 rubles) raised long-run fertility by ~0.15 children per woman, but peer-reviewed and feminist research find it reinforces women's caregiver role, not workplace equality.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	1/3
Impact on gender equality	0/1
Effectiveness	0/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	0/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	0/1
Curator validation	0/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Pension Fund of Russia \(since 2023: Social Fund of Russia\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Slonimczyk & Yurko \(2014\), Labour Economics 30, 265-281](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Rivkin-Fish, 'Pronatalism, Gender Politics, and the Renewal of Family Support in Russia', Slavic Review](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[IZA DP No. 7705 \(open-access working paper version\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

[Social Fund of Russia - official Maternity \(Family\) Capital page](#) — accessed 2026-07-17

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