

RUSSIAN FEDERATION GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Russian Federation on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

➤ Click the measures below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value	↗	
Equal/No Change	→	
>10% Lower Value	↘	
No Data	---	

		Country Performance					Peer Comparison		
		Baseline			Latest		Latest		
		Value	Year		Value	Year	ECA	UMC	World
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS									
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female	NA	NA	---	11.0	2020	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	10.8	2020	NA	NA	NA
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Female	86.8	2009	→	93.2	2019	80.4	63.0	43.2
	Male	64.2	2009	↗	79.8	2019	69.7	52.6	37.5
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		1.57	2010	→	1.50	2020	1.69	1.83	2.39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		27.7	2010	↘	17.5	2020	15.8	29.1	41.0
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female	19.9	2010	↘	15.2	2019	11.4	12.2	14.8
	Male	43.9	2010	↘	35.0	2019	21.8	21.1	21.7
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY									
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	55.9	2010	→	54.5	2021	50.3	55.5	46.3
	Male	70.3	2010	→	69.7	2021	65.6	72.9	71.7
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	94.1	2010	→	93.3	2019	86.1	60.2	54.6
	Male	92.4	2010	→	90.5	2019	80.3	60.8	53.0
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	5.56	2010	↘	4.01	2019	6.82	17.8	25.3
	Male	9.85	2010	↘	7.57	2019	8.84	23.5	27.6
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	18.2	2010	↘	14.6	2016	15.1	NA	NA
	Male	10.3	2010	→	10.3	2016	11.6	NA	NA
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female	NA	NA	---	18.4	2014	NA	NA	NA
	Male	NA	NA	---	8.12	2014	NA	NA	NA
Received a public sector pension in the past year (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	30.3	2017	NA	8.83	9.06
	Male	NA	NA	---	27.1	2017	NA	9.38	8.62
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		39.0	2010	↗	51.2	2020	53.9	45.5	54.6
Female migrants (% of international migrant stock)		50.7	2010	→	50.9	2019	51.2	42.8	46.7
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	76.1	2017	NA	69.0	63.7
	Male	NA	NA	---	75.3	2017	NA	76.6	70.6
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	0.98	2017	NA	4.29	5.26
	Male	NA	NA	---	2.76	2017	NA	6.78	7.57
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		NA	NA	---	42.0	2019	NA	NA	NA
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		33.1	2009	→	34.0	2019	33.7	34.2	33.1
VOICE AND AGENCY									
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		14.3	2009	↗	24.3	2019	18.0	19.1	17.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		14.0	2010	↗	16.2	2021	31.1	27.1	26.1
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49)		NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

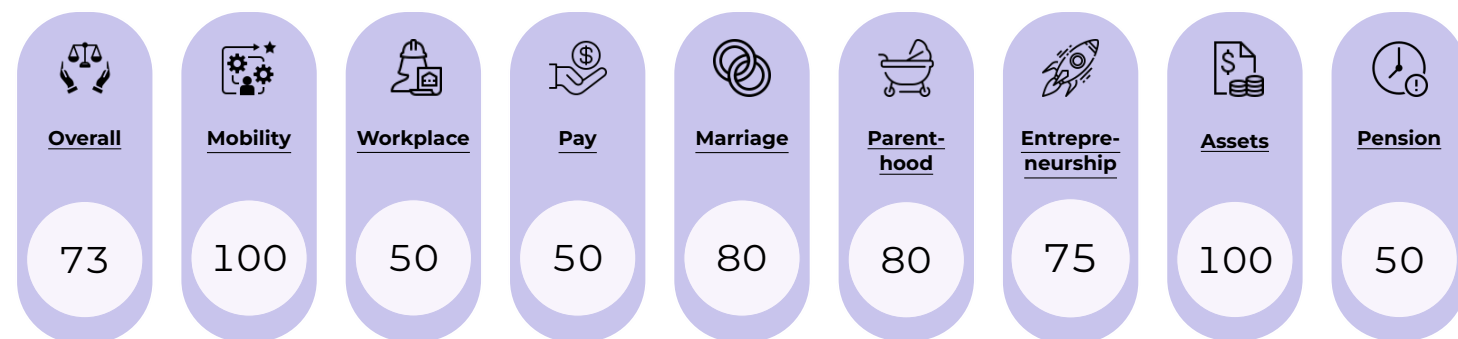
Note: The Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region includes 58 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Russian Federation is an upper middle income (UMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$4,096 to \$12,695 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the [Gender Data Portal](#). Data is as of June 24, 2022. Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available value from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer Comparison shows how Russian Federation performs relative to its peers in the region, income group, and the world. Color coding represents values 10 percent above or below its peers in the region.



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Women, Business and the Law in Russian Federation

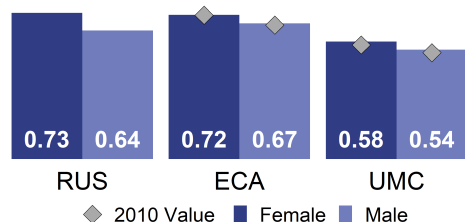
Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Russian Federation scores 73 out of 100**, while the regional average across Europe and Central Asia is 80.



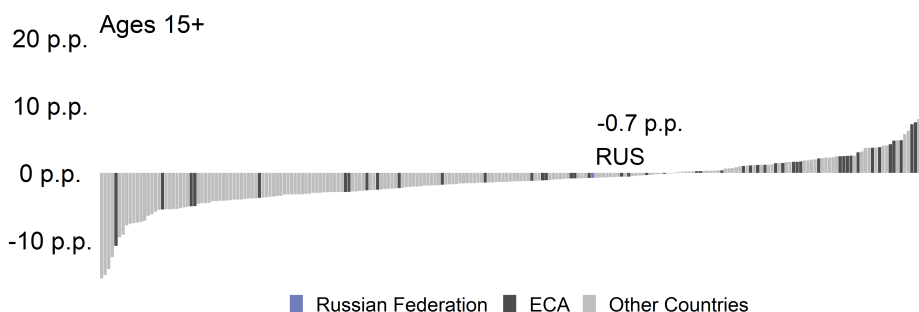
A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Russian Federation

Human Capital Index Score (0-1)

Baseline compared to 2020



Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.)



Unpacking the Numbers in Russian Federation

73 percent

A girl born today will be 73 percent as productive as if she enjoyed full education, health, and employment **(2020)**

15 points

Men and women have a 15 percentage point gap in labor force participation **(2021)**

8 percent

8 percent of married women ages 15 to 49 report not having access to contraceptives **(2011)**

5.2 times

Men hold 5.2 times as many seats in the national parliament as women **(2021)**

0.97 times

A man is 0.97 times as likely to have used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year **(2017)**

LEARN MORE

The World Bank in Gender: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

Women, Business and the Law: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23): This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

World Bank Gender Data Portal: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

ECA Gender Page: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.

