



GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX IN SRI LANKA


Department of Manpower and Employment


The index is designed to "measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in countries rather than the actual level of the available resources and opportunities in those countries."

The Global Gender Gap Report was first published in 2006 by the World Economic Forum. The 2020 report covers 153 countries. The report's Gender Gap Index ranks countries according to calculated gender gap between women and men in four key areas: health, education, economy and politics to gauge the state of gender equality. The four sub-indexes are composed of 14 indicators, displayed as below.

 **Economic Participation and Opportunity**
Labor force participation rate, Wage equality for similar work, Estimated earned income, Legislators/ senior officials and managers, Professional and technical workers

 **Educational Attainment**
Literacy rate, Enrolment in primary education, Enrolment in Secondary education, Enrolment in tertiary education

 **Health and Survival**
Sex ratio at birth, Healthy life expectancy

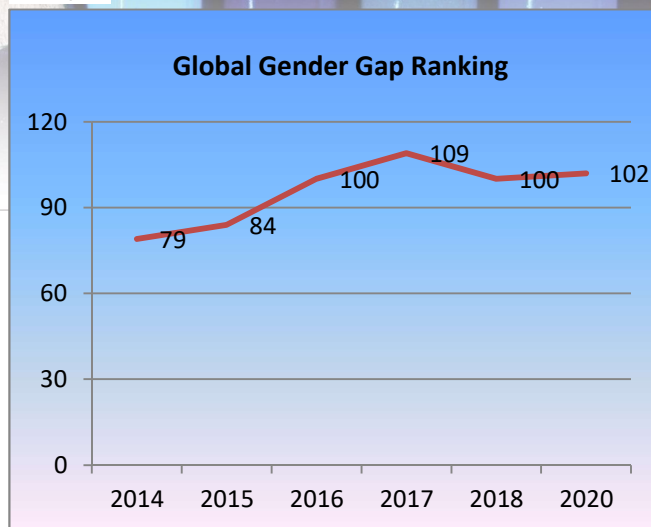
 **Political Empowerment**
Women in Parliament, Women in Ministerial Positions, Years with female head of state

Over a period of 13 years, Sri Lanka's ranking dropped precipitously by 89 positions. That is, Sri Lanka has the largest ranking decline in GGGI out of the 153 countries, tracked since the introduction of the index.

GGG Index - 2020

Year	Gender Gap Ranking	Gender Gap Index	Top Position
2020	102	0.68	Iceland

Trend in Sri Lanka's Ranking in the GGGI from 2014 to 2019/20



Sri Lanka's GGG sub-index performance from 2014 to 2019/20

Year	2020	2017	2016	2015	2014
Economical Participation and Opportunity	126	123	124	120	109
Educational Attainment	88	86	82	57	59
Health and Survival	1	1	1	1	1
Political Empowerment	73	65	57	59	50

When disaggregating the scores further, it is apparent that even within this sub-index, it is **Economic participation and opportunity** indicator that is driving the decline of Sri Lanka's score on the GGGI.

In order to bring Sri Lanka up in the rankings in the GGGI World Index, attention should be paid to the sub-indices relevant to that index. Accordingly, we observe that the Department of Manpower and Employment can bring Sri Lanka to the optimum level in the Economic participation and opportunity sub-index by following a strategic plan.

(Source :World Economic Forum Report)