

# Sri Lanka

## Gender in Transport

Population (2024)  
**21.9 million**

Female population  
**52%**

GDP (PPP, 2022)  
**319.63 billion USD**

GDP per capita (PPP, 2022)  
**14,640 USD**

### Employment in transport

Female employment in transport sector (2022)  
**32.9 thousand female employees**

Total employment in transport sector (2022)  
**600.6 thousand employees**

*Between 2010 and 2022, Sri Lanka's female employment in the transport sector increased by 3.2 thousand female employees, growing 1% annually*

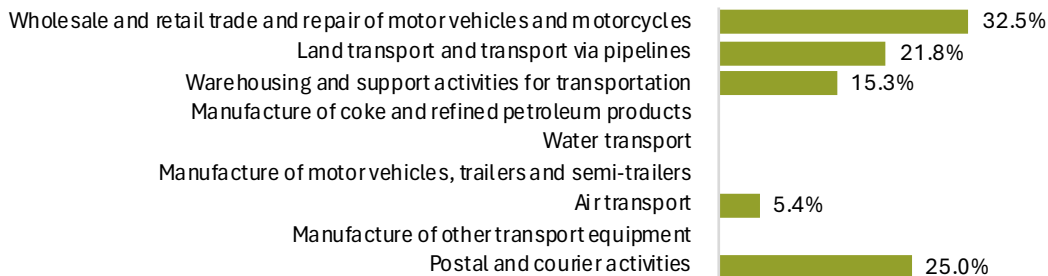
Share of females in total transport employment



Share of transport in total female employment

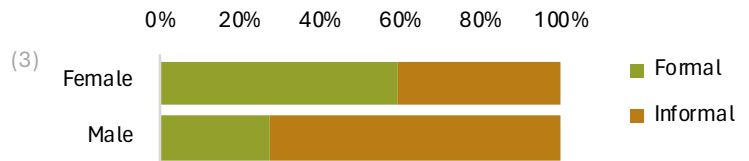


Female employment in transport by economic activity



Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 2022; Land transport and transport via pipelines, 2022; Warehousing and support activities for transportation, 2022; Air transport, 2013; Postal and courier activities, 2022

Share of females in transport-related employment by nature of work (formal and informal) (2022)



Transport-related employment covers (1) wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, (2) land transport and transport via pipelines, (3) warehousing and support activities for transportation, (4) manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, (5) water transport, (6) manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, (7) air transport, (8) manufacture of other transport equipment, (9) postal and courier activities

Average monthly wage in transport and storage (2022)

| Female **160 USD** | Male **163 USD**

Home-based workers as a percentage of total employment (0)

| Women **n.d.** | Men **n.d.**

Road safety

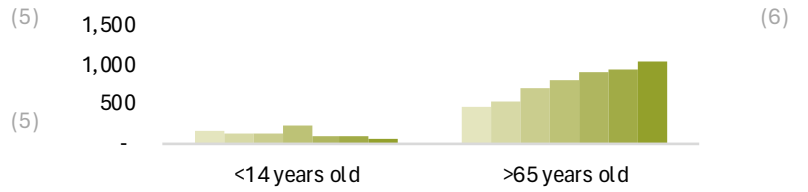
Total road crash fatalities (2021)

**2.5 thousand deaths**

Share of females in road crash fatalities (2021)

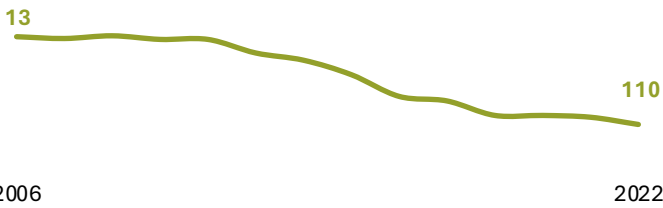
**15%**

Road crash fatalities by age group (1990-2019)



Others

Global Gender Gap ranking (out of 152 countries)



Share of households with female head

**n.d.**

Share of women in high-level decision-making positions in the environment, transport, and energy sectors

**n.d.**

Share of population with insufficient physical activity (2016)

| Female population

**37%**

| Total population

**29%**

Share of total population shopping using the internet (2021)

| Female population

**9%**

| Total population

**11%**

## Gender in transport policy

## Availability of explicit gender-related transport measures in Sri Lanka's policies

National Development Strategy  
 Other National-level Policy  
 Multi-Modal Transport Policy  
 Urban Plan  
 Gender-focused Strategy  
 SDG-focused Policy  
 Road Infrastructure and Operations Policy  
 Rail Policy  
 Shipping/ Inland Water Transport Policy  
 Aviation Policy  
 Logistics Policy  
 Active Transport Policy  
 Automotive Policy  
 Climate Change Strategy  
 Energy Plan  
 Air Pollution Strategy  
 Road Safety Strategy

Yes

Yes

## Policy document

## Year

## Gender-specific policy measures

National transport Policy of Sri Lanka

2017

Ensure the transport needs of all, including children, women, sick, differently able and elderly are adequately addressed.

Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision and Strategic Path

2019

(a) improving access for children, women, the senior citizens and those with disabilities; (b) remote communities and (c) the poor

National transport Policy of Sri Lanka

2017

Vehicles should be easily accessible to all users irrespective of age, gender or ability.

Ensure the transport needs of all, including children, women, sick, differently able and elderly are adequately addressed.

## Notes



(\*) Policy measures and targets were extracted from policy documents as listed in the ATO National Transport Policies Database

<https://bit.ly/ATOpolicyrepository>

## References

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- (4) Working from home: from invisibility to decent work (ILO, 2021), <https://webapps.ilo.org/digitalguides/en-gb/story/working-from-home#introduction>
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- (7) Global Gender Gap Report 2022 (WEF, 2022), <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2022/>
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- (10) ESMAP Gender and Energy Indicators (World Bank, 2022), <https://energydata.info/dataset/esmap-gender-and-energy-indicators>
- (11) Global Health Observatory (WHO, 2016), [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-insufficient-physical-activity-among-adults-aged-18-years-\(age-standardized-estimate\)-\(-\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-insufficient-physical-activity-among-adults-aged-18-years-(age-standardized-estimate)-(-))

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