Female Labor Force Participation; Evidence from Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to ascertain the micro-level determinants that prevent females from entering the labor market. One of the least discussed issues in Sri Lanka is the decline in female labor force participation and the causes underlying it. Numerous studies have been undertaken in recent years to address this issue, but this dissertation focuses on identifying numerous macro-level factors that have led to the fall in labor force participation. This study will be thoroughly reviewed and significant efforts will be made to overcome them expeditiously in order to encourage women to participate more actively in the national economy by increasing female labor force participation. The study used a descriptive time series research design. The study is descriptive in nature because it aims to determine how, where, and why female labor force participation changes in response to various circumstances. The study's unit is the women of working age population in Sri Lanka from 1990 to 2020, who are at least 15 years old. This study will utilize secondary data from the Department of Census and Statistics' Labor Force Surveys (LFSs) and Central Bank of Sri Lanka publications (CBSL). This study will employ a quantitative methodology to examine hypotheses. This study will contribute to improving work quality and identifying strategies for increasing female education levels.

Keywords: *female labor force participation, Labor force Survey, Economic Development, Education, Sri Lanka*