The Labor force participation rate of women in Sri Lanka has not been low. This research attempted to identify whether there is a difference in the social and economic conditions between employed and unemployed women. The objectives of this study are to identify the nature of job variance among the participants and the ideologies they hold about being employed. Primary data was gathered through random sampling from the Warakapola divisional secretariat through interviews and a questionnaire survey. Secondary data included central bank reports. The data of this descriptive study was analysed quantitatively. The findings revealed that most of the unemployed women in the sample are marked by a low social and economic condition, while employed women not only enjoy a greater social and economic level; they have a better educational background and are empowered to manage their salary with autonomy.

Key words: women, employment, unemployment, socio-economic conditions