

ABSTRACT

In a Developing country like Pakistan, female labour force participation rate is still lower. Previous studies have explored some factors that effect female labour force participation in case of Pakistan using both primary data and secondary data. This study contributes in literature by exploring some demographic and socio-economic factors effecting female participation in Pakistan using time series data from 1980-2013 and it is first of its kind. To estimate the long-run effects of these factors on female participation, ARDL approach has been used. Results showed that GDP per capita, fertility rate and education expenditure have negative and significant effect on female participation. Effect of primary enrollment of female and life expectancy showed insignificant impact. Unemployment showed positive and significant effect on female participation as most of female associated with informal sector in Pakistan. This study recommends that government should at first deal with the conventional behavior of parents towards females. Furthermore there must be appropriate delivery of childcare facilities to working women. Females who are working in informal sector must be given both technical and vocational education.