



COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF STATISTICS AND PLANNING

**AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT IN UGANDA: AN EMPIRICAL
ASSESSMENT OF GROWTH ENGINE OR JOBLESS GROWTH (2014-2024).**

A case study of Uganda.

BY

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DECLARATION

I, NABBUMBA GLORIA DEBORAH, hereby declare that this research dissertation submitted to the School of Statistics and Planning is my original work and has not been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for the award of a degree or any academic qualification.

I also confirm that, the report is only for my academic requirement not for any other purpose.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to God for His guidance, strength, and faithfulness throughout my academic journey.

To my family, thank you for your endless love, support, encouragement, and sacrifices. Your belief in me kept me going even during the most challenging moments.

To my friends and everyone who stood by me throughout this journey, thank you for your prayers, motivation, and constant reminders to keep pushing forward.

To my supervisor for constantly guiding me throughout the process of writing the thesis and analysing the data.

This achievement is as much yours as it is mine.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of agricultural exports on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector over the period 2014–2024. Although agriculture remains one of the country's major sources of export earnings and employment, concerns remain that growth in agricultural exports has not translated into comparable growth in employment opportunities. The study used annual secondary time-series data obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Uganda. Data were analysed using Stata. Descriptive statistics, trend analysis, and correlation analysis were first conducted to examine the characteristics of the data. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model was then used to estimate the relationship between agricultural exports and employment, while the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model was employed to examine the short-run and long-run effects of agricultural exports and selected macroeconomic variables on employment. The OLS results showed that agricultural exports have a positive relationship with employment in Uganda's agricultural sector, although the effect was not statistically significant. GDP had a significant negative effect on agricultural employment, while inflation had a negative but insignificant effect, and the exchange rate had a positive but weak influence. The ARDL results indicated that agricultural exports have a positive but weakly significant effect on employment in the short run, suggesting that increases in exports temporarily support employment through higher production and seasonal labour demand. However, no long-run relationship was established between agricultural exports and employment. GDP continued to show a positive but weakly significant influence on employment in the short run, while inflation and the exchange rate were not statistically significant. The study concludes that although agricultural exports contribute positively to employment, export growth alone is not sufficient to create substantial and sustainable employment opportunities in Uganda's agricultural sector. It therefore recommends complementing export promotion with investments in value addition, agro-processing, rural infrastructure, and other labour-intensive agricultural activities to strengthen employment creation and promote inclusive economic growth.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
BOU	Bank of Uganda
USD	United States Dollar
IR	Inflation Rate
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
EXR	Exchange Rate
ARDL	Autoregressive Distributed Lag
BAT(U)	British American Tobacco Uganda Ltd
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor
ADF	Augmented Dickey-Fuller
VECM	Vector Error Correction Models

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter includes the background, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives, significance of the study and the scope.

1.2 Background

Agriculture has long been recognised as one of the most important sectors in the economies of developing countries (Alam, M. F. B., Tushar, S. R., Zaman, S. M., Gonzalez, E. D. S., Bari, A. M., & Karmaker, C. L. (2023)). Analysis of the drivers of Agriculture 4.0 implementation in the emerging economies: Implications towards sustainability and food security. *Green Technologies and Sustainability*, 1(2), 100021. Beyond providing food for growing populations, the sector serves as a major source of employment, income generation, and foreign exchange earnings. In many low-income countries, agricultural exports contribute significantly to national development by increasing export revenues, supporting rural livelihoods, and stimulating economic growth (El Weriemmi, M., & Bakari, S. (2024). The impact of agricultural exports on economic growth: New evidence from low-income countries). According to export-led growth theory, increased exports create demand for production, which in turn can lead to greater employment opportunities and improved household incomes. As global trade continues to expand, many developing countries have increasingly relied on agricultural exports as a strategy for achieving economic transformation and poverty reduction.

Globally, agricultural exports account for a substantial share of international trade(Devadoss, S., Ugwuanyi, B., & Ridley, W. (2022). Determinants of global agricultural trade. *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 47(3), 598-615). Countries that have successfully expanded agricultural production and exports have often experienced improvements in employment, particularly in rural areas where agriculture remains labour-intensive.

Livelihood strategy and sustainability aspects in industrialization as a source of employment in rural areas. Increased export demand for agricultural products such as coffee, tea, fruits, vegetables, and flowers can encourage farmers and agribusiness firms to expand production, thereby creating jobs along the agricultural value chain (Sharma, J., & Bhatt, A. (2022). Role of agri-business entrepreneurship, innovation and value chains/networks in farmer income improvement: Models, policies and challenges. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*,

77(1), 120-132). These jobs may include farming, processing, packaging, transportation, storage, and marketing activities. However, evidence from different countries shows that export growth does not always result in proportional employment growth. In some cases, productivity improvements, mechanisation, and technological advancement have enabled producers to increase output without significantly increasing labour demand, leading to concerns about jobless growth.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture remains the backbone of many economies and continues to employ a large proportion of the labour force(Nyambo, P., Nyambo, P., Mavunganidze, Z., & Nyambo, V. (2022). Sub-Saharan Africa smallholder farmers agricultural productivity: risks and challenges. In *Food security for African smallholder farmers* (pp. 47-58). Springer). Agricultural exports such as coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, horticultural products, and fish contribute significantly to foreign exchange earnings and government revenues. Several African countries have implemented policies aimed at promoting agricultural commercialization and export diversification to stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty. While some countries have recorded employment gains resulting from export expansion, others have experienced limited job creation due to challenges such as low value addition, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to international markets, and technological changes that reduce labour requirements. As a result, the relationship between agricultural exports and employment remains an important policy issue across the region.

Uganda is predominantly an agricultural economy (Charles, O. (2022). Agriculture value chain finance in Uganda: A brief review of literature. *OALib*), with agriculture continuing to play a central role in economic development. The sector contributes significantly to gross domestic product (GDP), export earnings, and employment. Agriculture provides livelihoods for the majority of the population, particularly in rural areas where farming remains the primary source of income. Major agricultural exports from Uganda include coffee, tea, fish, tobacco, flowers, cocoa, maize, and other agricultural commodities. Over the years, the government has prioritised agricultural development through various policies and programmes aimed at increasing productivity, promoting value addition, and improving market access for agricultural products(Mokgomo, M. N., Chagwiza, C., & Tshilowa, P. F. (2022). The impact of government agricultural development support on agricultural income, production and food security of beneficiary small-scale farmers in South Africa. *Agriculture*, 12(11), 1760).

Several initiatives have been implemented to strengthen Uganda's agricultural sector and enhance export performance. These include the Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan, the National Development Plans, the Agro-Industrialisation Programme, Operation Wealth Creation, and more recently the Parish Development Model. These interventions have sought to modernise agriculture, improve productivity, increase commercial farming, and expand participation in both regional and international markets. As a result, Uganda has experienced growth in agricultural export earnings over the past decade, particularly from products such as coffee, which remains the country's leading agricultural export(Shikur, Z. H. (2022). Agriculture and commodity export and its productivity and production in Sub-Saharan Africa: evidence from time series data of four countries. *Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies*, 22(1), 61-76).

Despite the growth in agricultural exports, concerns remain regarding the extent to which export expansion has translated into employment creation(George, A. S. (2023). Evaluating India's economic growth: challenges and opportunities on the path to 5 trillion dollars. *Partners Universal International Innovation Journal*, 1(6), 85-109). While export earnings have increased, a large proportion of the population employed in agriculture continues to engage in low-productivity activities characterised by low incomes and underemployment (Kołodziejczak, W. (2025). Labour productivity and employment in agriculture in the European Union). This has raised questions about whether agricultural export growth is generating sufficient employment opportunities or whether increased export performance is occurring without corresponding growth in jobs. The possibility that export growth may be driven by productivity improvements, mechanisation, or concentration in a few export-oriented enterprises rather than broad-based labour absorption has attracted increasing attention among researchers and policymakers (Hausmann, R. (2025). Export-led growth).

Between 2014 and 2024, Uganda experienced notable changes in agricultural export performance, economic growth, inflation, and exchange rate movements (Anthony, B. O., Edeh, F. O., Emmanuel, K., & Bosco, O. (2026). The Contributions of Exports to Economic Growth. A Confirmation of Export-Led Growth Hypothesis in Uganda. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)*, 10(3)). During this period, agricultural exports generally increased, supported by favourable market conditions, policy interventions, and growing demand in regional and international markets. However, employment trends within the agricultural sector did not always move in the same direction

as export growth. This creates uncertainty regarding the true relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda.

Although numerous studies have examined the relationship between exports and economic growth, relatively few have focused specifically on the employment effects of agricultural exports in Uganda (El Weriemmi, M., & Bakari, S. (2024). The impact of agricultural exports on economic growth: New evidence from low-income countries). Most existing studies emphasise export earnings, productivity, or overall economic performance while paying less attention to labour market outcomes. Consequently, there remains limited empirical evidence on whether agricultural export growth has contributed to employment creation within Uganda's agricultural sector (Pious, S., Emmanuel, K., & Anthony, B. (2026). IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PERFORMANCE IN UGANDA. *Journal of Economics and Finance*, 9(1)). This study therefore seeks to examine the effect of agricultural exports on employment in Uganda from 2014 to 2024 to determine whether export expansion has acted as a growth engine for employment or represents a form of jobless growth.

1.3 Problem Statement

Despite the steady growth in agricultural exports, the agricultural sector in Uganda has not experienced a corresponding and sustained improvement in employment outcomes (Rafael, B. M. (2023). The importance of agricultural development projects: A focus on sustenance and employment creation in Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, and Uganda. *Journal of Agricultural Chemistry and Environment*, 12(2), 152-170). Agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, employing approximately 65 to 70 percent of Uganda's working population, yet a significant proportion of this labour force continues to be engaged in subsistence farming, underemployment, and low-income agricultural activities. This suggests that the gains from export expansion may not be translating into broad-based job creation within the sector.

In terms of economic contribution, agriculture accounts for about 24 percent of GDP and approximately 30 to 40 percent of total export earnings in recent years (Abdi, S. A. (2024). *Statistical Analysis of Agricultural Production and Income Per Capita Growth Rate in Uganda 1988-2022*). Export performance has shown notable improvement over time, with total agricultural export earnings increasing from about USD 1.3 billion in the mid 2010s to over USD 2.5 to 2.8 billion by 2023/24, driven largely by rising global demand and improved

production. Coffee, Uganda's leading export commodity, alone generated over USD 1.1 billion in FY 2023/24, while other commodities such as maize and fish have also recorded strong growth, with maize export earnings rising to approximately USD 195 million in the same period. These figures clearly indicate that Uganda's agricultural export sector has expanded significantly over the study period.

However, despite this strong export performance, employment growth within the agricultural sector has remained relatively weak and largely stagnant. According to labour force estimates, agricultural employment has not increased proportionately with export earnings, as a large share of the population remains trapped in low-productivity agricultural activities. In some cases, growth in export value appears to be driven more by price increases, productivity gains, and commercialization among large-scale producers rather than widespread labour absorption across rural farming households. This raises concerns about whether export-led growth in Uganda's agricultural sector is truly inclusive in terms of employment creation.

Although Uganda has benefited from increased agricultural export earnings, there is still limited and inconclusive empirical evidence on whether this expansion has translated into meaningful employment creation within the sector (Ojangole, P. A. (2025). *Structural transformation, private sector credit, and growth: implications for employment and economic growth in Uganda* Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University]). Most existing studies have focused on the contribution of agricultural exports to GDP growth and foreign exchange earnings, with less attention given to labour market outcomes such as employment generation. This creates a clear empirical gap, making it difficult for policymakers to design strategies that effectively link export promotion to job creation.

Therefore, this study seeks to examine the effect of agricultural export growth on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector over the period 2014 to 2024, to establish whether export expansion has contributed significantly to employment creation or whether it reflects a pattern of growth without proportional job generation.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of agricultural exports on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector during the period 2014 to 2024.

1.5 Objectives of the study

1.5.1 Main Objective

To investigate the effect of agricultural export growth on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector from 2014 to 2024.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

To determine whether agricultural export growth influences employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

To examine trends in agricultural exports and agricultural employment in Uganda from 2014 to 2024.

To examine the influence of macroeconomic variables (GDP, inflation, and exchange rate) on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

To determine the long-run and short-run relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

1.6 Hypotheses

Agricultural export growth has no effect on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

There is no significant trend in agricultural exports and agricultural employment in Uganda from 2014 to 2024.

Macroeconomic variables (GDP, inflation and exchange rate) have no statistically significant effect on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

There is no long-run and short-run relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study is important because it provides much-needed evidence on whether the growth in Uganda's agricultural exports has contributed to job creation within the sector. Although agriculture remains a major employer and a key source of export earnings, there is limited

research showing how export expansion affects employment outcomes for farmers, youth, and agribusiness actors. By analysing trends from 2014 to 2024, the study will help policymakers understand whether export-led strategies are translating into real employment gains, especially for rural households that depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The findings will also be useful to development partners and organisations working to improve productivity and create work opportunities in the agricultural value chain. Furthermore, the study adds to the existing academic literature by focusing on the export–employment relationship, an area that has not been widely explored in Uganda. Overall, the research will offer insights that can guide more inclusive agricultural and trade policies.

1.8 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on examining how agricultural exports influence agricultural employment in Uganda, while also accounting for other important factors such as the exchange rate, agricultural GDP, inflation, among others. It uses national-level secondary data to capture trends across the entire country rather than focusing on specific regions. The analysis covers the period from 2014 to 2024, a timeframe selected because it provides reliable data and reflects years in which Uganda implemented major agricultural and trade policy reforms. Overall, this scope allows the study to clearly assess the long-term relationship between export performance and employment within Uganda’s agricultural sector.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews existing theoretical and empirical literature on agricultural exports and employment in Uganda's agricultural sector. It examines whether growth in agricultural exports leads to employment creation or results in jobless growth. The chapter also identifies gaps in the literature that justify the current study.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Export-led growth theory suggests that expansion in exports can stimulate employment if increased production requires more labour (Mkabane, E. Export-Led Growth Hypothesis in Developing Countries: A Reappraisal of the Influence of Exports on Growth in Kenya). However, where export growth is driven by mechanisation and capital-intensive technologies, employment gains may be limited. In Uganda, most studies have focused on the relationship between exports and economic growth, leaving a gap regarding employment outcomes.

One of the strengths of this theory is that it highlights how increased exports can create employment opportunities by encouraging higher production, investment, and expansion of industries. It also emphasises the importance of international trade as a driver of economic development. However, a major weakness of the theory is that it assumes export growth will automatically lead to job creation, which may not always be the case. In some instances, firms may adopt labour-saving technologies or mechanisation, resulting in limited employment growth despite increases in exports.

The theory is relevant to Uganda because agriculture remains one of the country's leading export sectors and a major source of employment for a large proportion of the population (Odhiambo, N. M. (2022). Is export-led growth hypothesis still valid for sub-Saharan African countries? New evidence from panel data analysis. *European Journal of Management and Business Economics*, 31(1), 77-93). Agricultural exports such as coffee, tea, fish, and maize contribute significantly to foreign exchange earnings and economic activity. Therefore, the theory provides a useful framework for examining whether growth in agricultural exports has translated into increased employment opportunities within Uganda's agricultural sector. This study builds on export-led growth theory by assessing whether agricultural export growth has led to employment growth, particularly in the agricultural sector.

2.2 Empirical evidence

2.2.1 Global Evidence

Global studies from developing and emerging economies show mixed results on the relationship between agricultural exports and employment. While some findings indicate that export growth increases employment due to agriculture's labour-intensive nature, others reveal limited or negative effects where export growth is driven mainly by mechanisation and productivity improvements rather than expanded labour use.

For example, (Kastratović, R. (2024). The impact of foreign direct investment on agricultural exports: The evidence from developing countries. *The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development*, 33(2), 276-29) examined the impact of foreign direct investment on agricultural exports in a sample of developing countries using panel data analysis. The study found that increased investment contributed to higher agricultural exports, which in turn supported employment creation in countries where agricultural production remained labour intensive. However, the study focused primarily on export performance and did not directly examine employment outcomes, making it difficult to establish the extent to which export growth translated into job creation.

Similarly, (El Weriemmi, M., & Bakari, S. (2024). Exploring the Influence of Agricultural Exports on Economic Growth: Fresh Insights from Upper Middle-Income Nations) found that export expansion promotes economic growth by increasing production and creating opportunities for employment. Using data from several developing economies, the study concluded that export-oriented sectors tend to generate jobs as firms expand production to meet international demand. However, the study mainly focused on economic growth and paid limited attention to sector-specific employment effects.

Evidence from countries such as Vietnam and Bangladesh suggests that agricultural export growth has contributed to employment creation through the expansion of export crops and agro-processing activities (Bharatkumar, D. P., Khatun, P., Kumar, C., & Yadav, A. K. (2023). Role of agriculture processing in export growth of agricultural products. *Journal of Current Research in Food Science*, 4(1), 49-56). Increased demand for products such as rice, coffee, and horticultural products encouraged farmers and firms to employ more workers. Nevertheless, some of these studies relied on aggregate national data, which may have concealed differences across sectors and regions.

In contrast, studies from countries such as Brazil and Argentina have reported weaker employment effects. In these countries, growth in agricultural exports was accompanied by increased mechanisation and technological advancement, enabling producers to increase output without a proportional increase in labour demand. As a result, export growth contributed to higher productivity and export earnings but generated relatively few new jobs. A limitation of many of these studies is that they did not distinguish between temporary and permanent employment, making it difficult to assess the long-term impact of exports on labour markets.

Overall, the global evidence suggests that the relationship between agricultural exports and employment depends on the structure of production, the level of technology used, and the degree of labour intensity within the agricultural sector. Although many studies find a positive association between agricultural exports and employment, the results are not consistent across countries. In addition, most studies focus either on economic growth or export performance, with relatively little attention given to employment outcomes. This creates a need for country-specific studies, particularly in developing economies such as Uganda, where agriculture remains a major source of employment and export earnings.

2.2.2 Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa

Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa suggests that agricultural exports, especially cash crops such as coffee, tea, cocoa, and horticultural products, have supported employment creation. However, the extent of job creation varies across countries and is influenced by factors such as value addition, market access, production methods, and government policy support.

(Shikur, Z. H. (2022). Agriculture and commodity export and its productivity and production in Sub-Saharan Africa: evidence from time series data of four countries. *Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies*, 22(1), 61-76), examined the relationship between agricultural and commodity exports, productivity, and production using time series data from four Sub-Saharan African countries. The study found that agricultural exports contributed positively to agricultural production and productivity by creating incentives for farmers to increase output. Increased production was associated with greater demand for labour in some countries, particularly where farming remained labour intensive. However, the study focused mainly on productivity and production outcomes and did not directly measure the effect of agricultural exports on employment, making it difficult to determine the actual magnitude of job creation.

In Ethiopia, studies on coffee and horticultural exports have shown that export expansion has created employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers, particularly in rural areas (hn SENDER, J. Poinsettia Assembly and Selling Emotion: High Value Agricultural Exports in Ethiopia). The growth of flower farms and coffee production increased labour demand in farming, harvesting, packaging, and transportation activities. Nevertheless, many of these studies focused on specific export industries, making it difficult to generalise the findings to the entire agricultural sector.

Evidence from Kenya indicates that horticultural exports, especially flowers, fruits, and vegetables, have contributed significantly to employment generation (Nzomoi, J., Mutua, J., Kiprop, H., & Kathambi, A. (2022). An economic analysis of kenya's horticulture export performance 2010–2021. *International Journal of Economics*, 7(1), 63-75). Using survey and panel data, several studies found that export-oriented farms employed large numbers of workers, including women and youth. However, some researchers noted that many of these jobs were seasonal and characterised by relatively low wages and limited job security. As a result, employment growth did not always translate into improved welfare for workers.

Similarly, research conducted in Ghana on cocoa exports found a positive relationship between export growth and employment (Gyan, J. K., & Bajan, B. (2022). Market analysis on cocoa beans export: The case of Ghana and Cote d'ivoire in West Africa. *Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development*, 66(4), 375-384). Increased demand for cocoa encouraged farmers to expand production, creating additional labour opportunities in farming and related activities. However, the studies often relied on aggregate national data and did not adequately capture differences in employment effects across regions and farm sizes.

In Nigeria, agricultural exports have been found to contribute to economic growth and employment, particularly in export crops such as cocoa and sesame (Karela Apere, T.-E. (2025). *A sustainable path of growth through agriculture in Nigeria*). Most studies used econometric techniques such as Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Vector Error Correction Models (VECM), and Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) models to analyse the relationship between exports and employment. While the findings generally showed a positive relationship, some studies reported that weak infrastructure, limited value addition, and dependence on raw commodity exports reduced the potential employment benefits of export growth.

Overall, the evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa suggests that agricultural exports can contribute to employment creation, particularly where production is labour intensive and supported by favourable government policies. However, the findings are not uniform across countries. Many studies focus on productivity, production, or economic growth rather than employment itself. In addition, some studies use short time periods, concentrate on specific export crops, or fail to distinguish between temporary and long-term employment effects. These limitations leave a gap in understanding how agricultural exports affect employment over time, particularly in countries such as Uganda where agriculture remains a major source of livelihoods and export earnings. This highlights the need for further country-specific research focusing directly on the relationship between agricultural exports and employment.

2.2.3 Evidence from Uganda

In Uganda, agricultural exports are a major source of foreign exchange earnings and contribute significantly to economic growth. Key export commodities such as coffee, tea, fish, cocoa, and maize have played an important role in generating income for farmers and supporting economic activity. However, existing studies provide limited and inconclusive evidence on the effect of agricultural exports on employment in the agricultural sector (Brenya, R., & Zhu, J. (2023). Agricultural extension and food security–The case of Uganda. *Global Food Security*, 36, 100678). Some findings suggest that export growth has not been matched by proportional employment growth, pointing to the possibility of jobless growth in the agricultural sector.

(Shikur, Z. H. (2022). Agriculture and commodity export and its productivity and production in Sub-Saharan Africa: evidence from time series data of four countries. *Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies*, 22(1), 61-76), in their systematic literature review on employment in the agrifood sector of developing countries, analysed evidence from a wide range of studies to assess employment challenges and opportunities in agricultural value chains. The review found that while growth in agricultural exports can create employment opportunities, the benefits often depend on factors such as technology adoption, value addition, market access, and labour productivity (Pious, S., Emmanuel, K., & Anthony, B. (2026). IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURAL EXPORT PERFORMANCE IN UGANDA. *Journal of Economics and Finance*, 9(1)). However, the study was not specific to Uganda and did not directly examine the relationship between agricultural exports and employment using Ugandan data.

Several studies conducted in Uganda have focused on the contribution of agricultural exports to economic growth, export earnings, and poverty reduction. Using time series data and econometric techniques such as Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) models, and correlation analysis, these studies generally found a positive relationship between agricultural exports and economic performance. Increased exports were associated with higher foreign exchange earnings and improvements in agricultural output. Nevertheless, most of these studies treated economic growth as the main outcome variable and paid little attention to employment effects.

Research on Uganda's coffee sector, which remains the country's leading agricultural export, suggests that export growth has increased production and income opportunities for farmers (Muwanga, R., Ssekiziyivu, B., & Nakanwagi, O. (2025). Comparative Competitiveness of Ugandan and Ethiopian Coffee in International Markets. *Business Management Review*, 28(2), 3). Increased demand for coffee has encouraged expansion of cultivation and marketing activities, creating employment opportunities along the value chain. However, some studies indicate that productivity improvements and changes in farming practices have limited the extent to which export growth translates into substantial employment gains. As a result, increases in export earnings have not always been accompanied by equivalent increases in agricultural employment.

Similarly, studies on Uganda's fish and tea export industries have reported positive contributions to economic growth and export earnings (Anthony, B. O., Edeh, F. O., Emmanuel, K., & Bosco, O. (2026). The Contributions of Exports to Economic Growth. A Confirmation of Export-Led Growth Hypothesis in Uganda. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)*, 10(3)). However, the evidence regarding employment creation remains mixed. While some sectors have generated jobs in processing, transportation, and marketing, others have experienced slow employment growth due to technological changes, fluctuating international demand, and limited value addition.

A major limitation of the existing Ugandan literature is that many studies rely on relatively short periods of analysis or focus on specific agricultural commodities rather than the agricultural sector. In addition, most studies do not distinguish between economic growth and employment growth, making it difficult to determine whether export expansion has led to meaningful job creation. Few studies have specifically examined the long-run relationship between agricultural exports and employment using recent data.

Therefore, despite the importance of agriculture to Uganda's economy, there remains a gap in the literature regarding the employment effects of agricultural exports. This study seeks to fill this gap by examining the impact of agricultural exports on employment in Uganda from 2014 to 2024. By focusing directly on employment rather than economic growth, the study provides a clearer understanding of whether agricultural export growth has contributed to job creation within the agricultural sector.

2.3 Research Gap

Although several studies have examined the export-led growth hypothesis, few have focused specifically on the employment effects of agricultural exports in Uganda over a long period (Odhiambo, N. M. (2022). Is export-led growth hypothesis still valid for sub-Saharan African countries? New evidence from panel data analysis. *European Journal of Management and Business Economics*, 31(1), 77-93). Most existing studies have concentrated on the relationship between exports and overall economic growth, with limited attention given to labour market outcomes such as employment creation. As a result, it remains unclear whether increases in agricultural exports have translated into meaningful employment opportunities within Uganda's agricultural sector.

In terms of methodology, many previous studies have used panel data analysis, correlation analysis, and ordinary least squares (OLS) regression techniques to examine the relationship between exports and economic growth across countries. While these approaches provide useful insights, they often focus on aggregate economic performance and do not specifically assess the employment effects of export growth. In addition, several studies rely on short time periods, making it difficult to capture long-term trends and changes in employment patterns. Some studies also fail to distinguish between growth that creates jobs and growth that occurs without significant employment generation, commonly referred to as jobless growth.

Furthermore, much of the existing literature is based on cross-country comparisons, which may not adequately reflect Uganda's unique economic structure (Damasa, A. D., Demissie, W. M., & Jayamohan, M. (2026). Financial development, fiscal capacity, and public expenditure in East Africa: A panel ARDL approach. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 13, 102910), where agriculture remains a major source of employment and export earnings. Consequently, the findings from such studies cannot always be generalised to the Ugandan context.

This study seeks to address these gaps by specifically examining the effect of agricultural exports on employment in Uganda over the period 2014 to 2024. Unlike previous studies that primarily focus on economic growth, this study places emphasis on employment as the key outcome variable. By using recent Ugandan data and focusing on the agricultural sector, the study provides updated evidence on whether growth in agricultural exports has contributed to employment creation. The findings will contribute to the existing literature and provide useful information for policymakers seeking to promote both export growth and job creation in Uganda.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

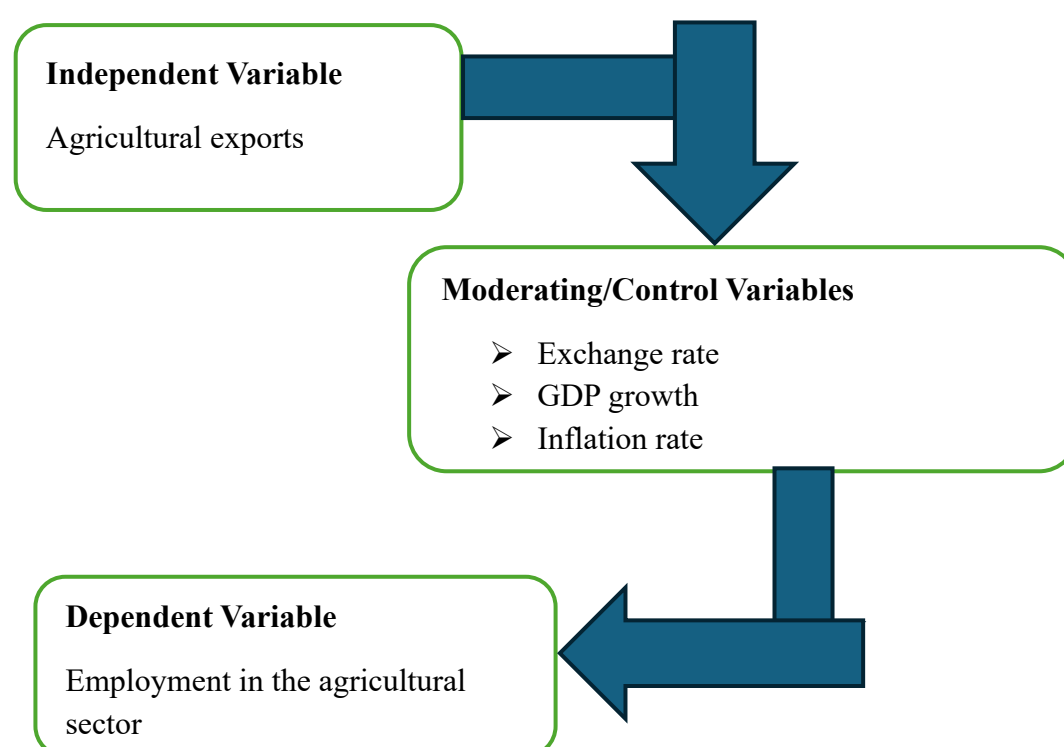


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

This study is built on the idea that growth in agricultural exports can affect employment in the agricultural sector both directly and indirectly. Higher demand for exports is expected to encourage increased production, expand cultivated land, and stimulate activities such as processing, transportation, and marketing, which can create additional employment opportunities along the agricultural value chain. In this study, agricultural exports serve as the independent variable, while employment in the agricultural sector is the dependent variable. The relationship between these variables is influenced by several moderating factors, including GDP, exchange rates, inflation rates and technological change. For example, favourable exchange rates and robust economic growth can make exports more competitive,

attract investment, and increase labour demand, whereas inflation, or the adoption of mechanization may limit job creation despite rising export performance. This framework assumes that export growth has the potential to generate employment, but the scale and direction of this effect depend on broader macroeconomic and structural conditions in Uganda. By clarifying the key variables and their interactions, the framework provides a foundation for analysing how agricultural export growth translates into job opportunities and under what circumstances these gains are most likely to occur.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the methods used to examine the relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda for the period 2014 to 2024. It describes the research design, sources of data, variables used in the study, the model used, the procedures for data analysis and the ethical considerations. The chapter also outlines the software used and the ethical issues considered.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopts a quantitative time-series research design. This design is appropriate because it relies on secondary data observed over time and is used to examine the relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda. The analysis is carried out using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression to estimate the effect of agricultural exports on employment.

3.2 Data Sources

Secondary data was obtained from:

- Bank of Uganda (BOU) records on agricultural export earnings, exchange rate, employment level in the agricultural sector and inflation rate.
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The period of analysis covers 2014 to 2024, selected due to the availability of relatively consistent data and the importance of this period in Uganda's agricultural and trade policy reforms.

3.3 Variables used in the study

The variables for this study are categorized as follows:

Dependent Variable:

- Employment in the agricultural sector. This is obtained from the expected number of people employed in the agricultural sector in 3 months.

Independent Variable:

- Agricultural export earnings: Measured by the total value of agricultural export earnings in United States Dollar (USD)

Control / Moderating Variables:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Used to capture overall economic activity.
- Exchange Rate (EXR): Used to account for external competitiveness of exports.
- Inflation rate (IR): Used to show the general increase in prices overtime.

3.4 Model Specification

Given the limited annual observations for Uganda from 2014 to 2024, the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach was initially considered because it is suitable for small samples and can capture both short-run and long-run relationships. However, the study later adopts Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) as the main estimation technique. This is because, despite ARDL being appropriate in theory, the available dataset is too short to reliably support meaningful long-run dynamics, and the results from such a small sample could be unstable and sensitive to lag selection. In addition, the variables used in the study do not strongly justify a long-run cointegration framework, making the long-run interpretation less robust for this analysis. OLS was therefore preferred because it provides a more straightforward and reliable estimation of the relationship between agricultural exports and employment using the available annual time-series data, while also ensuring clearer interpretation of the coefficients within the scope of the study.

To further improve the reliability of the results, the study uses OLS with robust standard errors to account for possible heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation in the data. This helps to ensure that the estimated coefficients are consistent and statistically reliable despite the small sample size.

The general model can be written as:

$$EMP_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 AGR_EXP_t + \beta_2 GDP_t + \beta_3 EXR_t + \beta_4 IR_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Where:

- EMP_t = Employment level in year t
- AGR_EXP_t = Agricultural exports in year t
- GDP_t = Gross Domestic Product in year t
- EXR_t = Exchange rate in year t
- IR_t = Inflation Rate in year t
- ε_t = Error term

3.5 Procedures for Data Analysis

The study uses STATA to analyse the data and examine the relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda using the following steps:

- Descriptive Statistics and Trend Analysis: These are used to examine the patterns and trends in agricultural exports, employment, GDP, exchange rate, and inflation over the study period 2014 to 2024. This helps to provide a general understanding of how the variables behave over time.
- Stationarity Tests: The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test is used to check whether the variables are stationary. This is important in time-series analysis because it helps to avoid the problem of spurious regression results when variables are non-stationary.
- Model Estimation: The study uses Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression as the main estimation technique. OLS is appropriate because it allows the study to estimate the relationship between agricultural exports and employment using available time-series data. The dependent variable is employment, while agricultural exports are the key independent variable. Control variables such as GDP, exchange rate, and inflation rate are also included to capture other macroeconomic factors that may influence employment in Uganda. Robust standard errors are applied in the estimation to correct for possible heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation in the error terms.
- Diagnostic Tests:
 - ✓ Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is used to test for multicollinearity among the explanatory variables.
 - ✓ Breusch-Pagan test: Used to detect heteroskedasticity in the model residuals.
 - ✓ Breusch-Godfrey LM test: Used to test for autocorrelation in the residuals.
- Presentation of Results: The regression results are presented using tables and figures to clearly interpret the relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda over the study period.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

The study relies solely on published secondary data and does not involve human participants. All data sources are properly acknowledged, and analysis is conducted transparently and honestly, adhering to academic integrity standards.

3.7 Expected Outcomes

The study expects to:

- Determine whether agricultural exports influence employment in Uganda.
- Identify whether the impact is stronger in the short run or long run.
- Examine other macroeconomic factors influencing agricultural employment.
- Provide recommendations for strengthening export-led job creation strategies.

3.8 Work Plan

Activity	Months 1-2	Months 3-4	Months 5-6	Months 7-8
Proposal writing and approval	✓			
Data collection and cleaning		✓		
Data analysis using STATA		✓		
Report writing			✓	
Final editing and submission				✓

Table 1: Work Plan

3.9 Budget (Estimated)

Item	Description	Estimated Cost (UGX)
Data collection	Transport and internet for accessing UBOS and BOU data	20,000
Stationery	Printing, photocopying, binding	40,000
Software	STATA access / computer services	N/A
Typing and formatting	Report preparation	5,000

Miscellaneous	Communication and contingencies	10,000
Total		75,000

Table 2: Estimated Budget

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the empirical findings on the relationship between agricultural exports and employment in the agricultural sector of Uganda for the period 2014 to 2024. The chapter begins with descriptive statistics and trend analysis, followed by correlation analysis and diagnostic tests. Finally, the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression results are presented and discussed in line with the study objectives.

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Emp	11	47.57636	2.876634	43.92	52.65
Exp	11	4388.499	1843.051	2667.186	8668.442
Gdp	11	126271.1	17578.56	99770.43	152771.8
inflation_rate	11	4.309091	1.56106	2.6	7.2
exchange_rate	11	3576.88	269.8375	2823.22	3776.628

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics

Interpretation:

Employment had an average value of 47.58 with low variation, showing that employment levels were stable over time. Agricultural exports averaged 4,388.5 but showed large fluctuations, indicating variability despite general growth. GDP recorded a high mean of 126,271.1 with moderate variation, reflecting steady economic expansion. Inflation averaged 4.31 with little fluctuation, suggesting relative price stability. The exchange rate had a mean of 3,576.9 with moderate variability, indicating some depreciation of the domestic currency over the period.

4.2 Trend Analysis

Graph for expected employment level in 3 months in Uganda.



Figure 2: Graph of employment trend

Interpretation:

The employment trend shows a fluctuating pattern over the study period. Employment increased steadily from 2014 to 2017, followed by a slight decline in 2018. A peak was observed in 2019, after which employment dropped sharply between 2020 and 2022. Although there was a mild recovery in 2023, employment declined again in 2024. Overall, the graph suggests instability in employment levels with a general downward movement in the later years.

Graph for agricultural export earnings in Uganda.

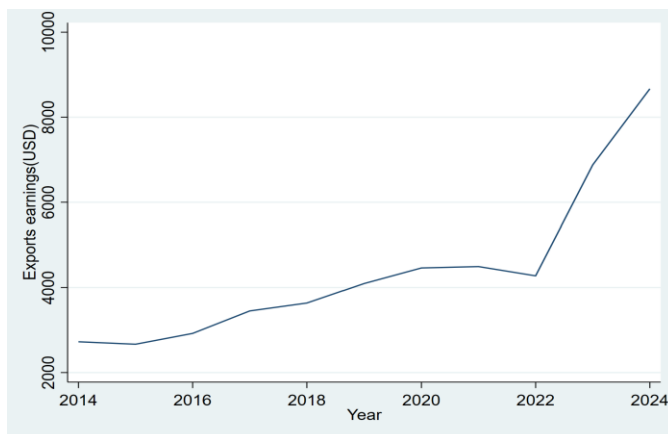


Figure 3: Graph for export earnings

Interpretation:

Agricultural export earnings generally increased over the study period. After a slight decline in 2015, exports grew steadily up to 2020, remained relatively stable between 2020 and 2022, and then rose sharply in 2023 and 2024. This suggests improved export performance and increased foreign exchange earnings in the later years.

Graph for GDP of Uganda.

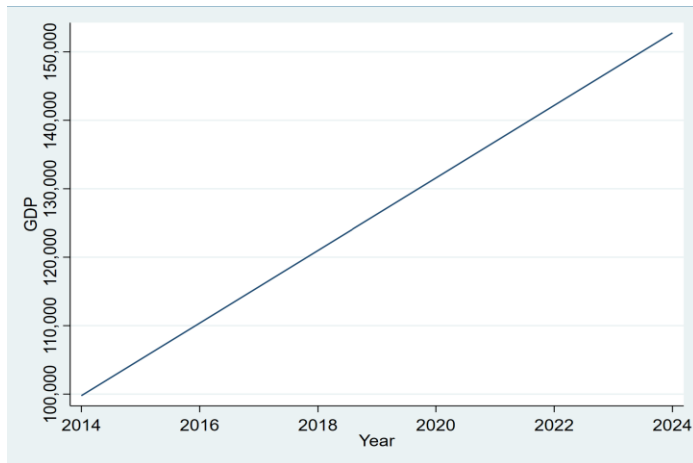


Figure 4: Graph for GDP

Interpretation:

The GDP graph indicates a consistent upward trend throughout the period. GDP increased steadily each year without major fluctuations, suggesting sustained economic growth. This continuous expansion reflects improving economic performance and increased productive capacity over time.

Graph for Inflation rate in Uganda.



Figure 5: Graph for Inflation rate

Interpretation:

Inflation fluctuated during the study period. CPI rose between 2014 and 2017, followed by a sharp decline in 2018. After moderate fluctuations between 2019 and 2021, inflation increased significantly in 2022 before falling again in 2023 and 2024. This pattern suggests periods of both inflationary pressure and price stabilization.

Graph for exchange rate in Uganda.

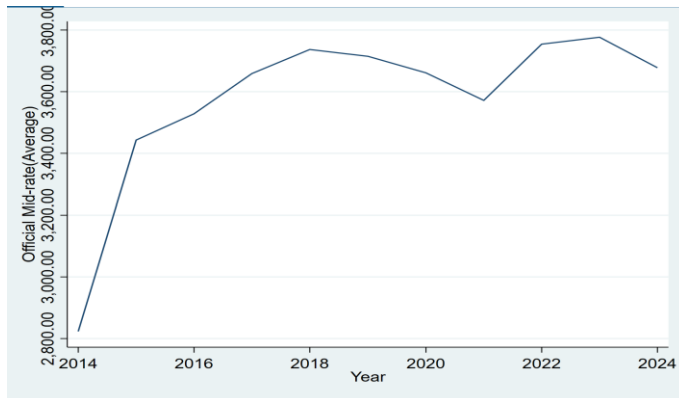


Figure 6: Graph for Exchange rate

Interpretation:

The exchange rate shows an overall upward movement from 2014 to 2018, indicating currency depreciation. A slight appreciation occurred between 2019 and 2021, followed by renewed depreciation from 2022 to 2023. The rate declined marginally in 2024. Overall, the exchange rate demonstrates moderate volatility with a long-run depreciation trend.

4.3 Correlation Analysis

	Emp	exp	Gdp	inflation_rate	exchange_rate
Emp	1.0000				
Exp	-0.4782	1.0000			
	0.1368				
Gdp	-0.4747	0.8759	1.0000		
	0.1401	0.0004			
inflation_rate	-0.1658	-0.1018	0.0367	1.0000	
	0.6261	0.7658	0.9147		
exchange_rate	0.1372	0.4489	0.6742	0.2260	1.0000

	0.6876	0.1661	0.0229	0.2260	
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Table 4: Correlation Analysis

Interpretation:

The results show that agricultural exports and GDP have a moderate negative but insignificant relationship with employment, while inflation has a weak negative and exchange rate a weak positive insignificant relationship with employment. Exports and GDP exhibit a strong positive and statistically significant relationship, suggesting possible multicollinearity. GDP and exchange rate also show a moderate significant positive relationship, while the remaining correlations are weak and insignificant.

4.4 Diagnostic tests

4.4.1 Stationary tests

Stationarity for exports

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root		Number of obs = 9		
	Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-2.639	-3.750	-3.000	-2.630
Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0852				

Table 5: Dickey-Fuller test for exports

D.d_ln_exp	Coef.	Std. Err.	T	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
d_ln_exp	-.9815055	.3719314	-2.64	0.033	-1.860984	-.1020274
_cons	.1290597	.0666956	1.94	0.094	-.0286505	.2867698

Table 6: Level of Significance

Interpretation:

The Dickey-Fuller test shows that the first-differenced exports series (d_ln_exp) is weakly stationary, with a test statistic of -2.639 and a p-value of 0.0852 . The negative and significant lagged coefficient (-0.9815 , $p = 0.033$) indicates that shocks to exports tend to adjust back toward equilibrium over time. This suggests that using the first-differenced series in regression models is appropriate.

Stationarity for gdp

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root			Number of obs = 8	
Interpolated Dickey-Fuller				
	Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-3.541	-3.750	-3.000	-2.630
Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0070				

Table 7: Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for GDP

Interpretation

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test results show that the transformed GDP variable is stationary. The test statistic of -3.541 is more negative than the 5% critical value of -3.000 , and the p-value of 0.0070 is less than 0.05 . This means that the null hypothesis of a unit root is rejected. Therefore, the GDP series becomes stationary after transformation, indicating that it is stable over time and does not exhibit a unit root problem. Based on this result, the variable can be safely included in the OLS regression model without the risk of obtaining spurious regression results.

Stationarity for inflation rate

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root			Number of obs = 9	
	Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-3.488	-3.750	-3.000	-2.630
Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0083				

Table 8: Dickey-Fuller test for Inflation Rate

Interpretation:

The Dickey-Fuller test for the first-differenced inflation rate ($d_inflation_rate$) gives a test statistic of -3.488 with a p-value of 0.0083 . Since the p-value is less than 0.05 , we reject the null hypothesis of a unit root, indicating that the first-differenced inflation rate is stationary.

This means that shocks to inflation adjust over time, making the series suitable for regression analysis.

Stationarity for employment level

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root			Number of obs = 9	
	Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-2.916	-3.750	-3.000	-2.630
Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0435				

Table 9: Dickey-Fuller test for employment level

Interpretation:

The Dickey-Fuller test for the first-differenced employment series (d_emp) shows a test statistic of -2.916 with a p-value of 0.0435 . Since the p-value is less than 0.05 , we reject the null hypothesis of a unit root, indicating that the first-differenced employment series is stationary. This means that shocks to employment tend to adjust over time, making the series suitable for regression analysis.

Stationarity for exchange_rate

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root			Number of obs = 9	
	Test Statistic	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	-5.155	-3.750	-3.000	-2.630
Mackinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000				

Table 10: Dickey-Fuller test for Exchange Rate

Interpretation:

The Dickey-Fuller test for the first-differenced exchange rate (d_exchange_rate) shows a test statistic of -5.155 with a p-value of 0.0000 . Since the p-value is less than 0.01 , we strongly reject the null hypothesis of a unit root, indicating that the first-differenced exchange rate is stationary. This means that shocks to the exchange rate adjust quickly over time, making the series suitable for regression analysis.

4.4.2 Multicollinearity test

Source	SS	Df	MS	Number of obs = 10
Model	32.6223978	4	8.15559944	F(4, 5) = 35.55
Residual	27.3367615	5	5.46735229	Prob > F = 0.0007
Total	59.9591592	9	6.6621288	R-squared = 0.5424 Adj R-squared = 0.5362 Root MSE = 2.3425

Table 11: ANOVA table

d_emp	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	T	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
d_ln_gdp	341.5158	145.0601	2.35	0.065	-31.37294	714.4046
d_inflation_rate	.4808273	.4522866	-0.19	0.860	-.6818125	1.643467
d_exchange_rate	-.0012832	.0069154	7.20	0.001	-.0190598	.0164934
d_ln_exp	13.62354	1.892099	1.06	0.336	8.759745	18.48733
_cons	-16.26575	5.332494	-3.05	0.028	-29.97336	- 2.558135

Table 12: Level of significance of the independent variables

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
ln_gdp	2.25	0.445055
d_ln_exp	1.75	0.571360
d_exchange_r~e	2.59	0.386654
d_inflation_~e	2.07	0.484208
Mean VIF	2.16	

Table 13: VIF table

Interpretation:

The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) results show that there is no serious multicollinearity among the independent variables included in the model. The VIF values range from 1.75 to 2.59, which are all well below the commonly accepted threshold of 10. The highest VIF value is recorded for the exchange rate variable (2.59), while the lowest is for agricultural exports (1.75). In addition, the mean VIF is 2.16, which is relatively low and indicates that the

explanatory variables are not highly correlated with one another. Therefore, suffer from a multicollinearity problem, and the estimated coefficients can be considered reliable for interpretation.

4.4.3 Heteroskedasticity test

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity			
Ho: Constant variance			
Variables: fitted values of emp			
chi2(1) = 0.02			
Prob > chi2 = 0.9022			

Table 14: Breusch-Pagan test

Interpretation:

The Breusch–Pagan test was conducted to determine whether the model suffers from heteroskedasticity. The null hypothesis states that the variance of the error terms is constant. The results show a chi-square value of 0.02 and a p-value of 0.9022. Since the p-value is much greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. This indicates that there is no evidence of heteroskedasticity in the model. Therefore, the error terms have constant variance, suggesting that the regression results are reliable and the model satisfies the homoskedasticity assumption.

4.4.4 Autocorrelation test

Durbin-Watson d-statistic(5, 10) = 2.952086			
estat bgodfrey, lags(1)			
Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation			
lags(p)	Chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	3.192	1	0.0740
Ho: no serial correlation			

Table 15: Durbin-Watson d-statistic

Interpretation:

The Durbin–Watson statistic of 2.9521 is close to 3, suggesting that there is no serious autocorrelation in the residuals, although it may indicate a slight tendency towards negative autocorrelation. To confirm this, the Breusch-Godfrey LM test was conducted. The test

produced a chi-square value of 3.192 with 1 degree of freedom. The null hypothesis of the test states that there is no serial correlation in the error terms. Since the test statistic is relatively small and there is no strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis, the results suggest that the model does not suffer from autocorrelation. Therefore, the residuals are independent over time, and the regression estimates can be considered reliable for analysis and interpretation.

4.5 OLS Regression results

Linear regression	Number of obs = 10 F(4, 5) = 35.55 Prob > F = 0.0007 R-squared = 0.5424 Root MSE = 2.3425					
Emp	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95%Conf. Interval]	
d_ln_exp	13.62354	1.892099	7.20	0.001	8.759745	18.48733
d_ln_gdp	341.5158	145.0601	2.35	0.065	-31.37294	714.4046
d_inflation_rate	.4808273	.4522866	1.06	0.336	-.6818125	1.643467
d_exchange_rate	-.0012832	.0069154	-0.19	0.860	-.0190598	.0164934
_cons	-16.26575	5.332494	-3.05	0.028	-29.97336	-2.55813

Table 16: OLS Regression Results

Interpretation:

The regression results show that the model is statistically significant overall, with an F-statistic of 35.55 and a p-value of 0.0007, indicating that the explanatory variables jointly influence employment. The R-squared value of 0.5424 suggests that about 54.24% of the variation in employment is explained by the model. Individually, agricultural exports (d_ln_exp) have a positive and statistically significant effect on employment ($p = 0.001$), meaning that an increase in exports leads to higher employment. GDP (d_ln_gdp) has a positive but weakly significant effect at the 10% level ($p = 0.065$), while exchange rate and inflation are not statistically significant, indicating that they do not have a meaningful effect on employment during the study period. Overall, the results suggest that agricultural exports are the main driver of employment in the model.

4.6 ARDL Model

ARDL (1,1,0,0) regression				Number of obs = 10		
				R-squared = 0.7480		
Sample: 2015 - 2024				Adj R-squared = 0.4329		
Log likelihood = -16.254038 Root MSE = 1.9437						
D.emp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
ADJ						
emp						
L1.	-.7299282	.4051685	-1.80	0.146	-1.854856	.3949998
LR						
ln_exp	-13.02762	5.732714	-2.27	0.085	-28.94419	2.888945
inflation_rate	-.8159564	.6322438	-1.29	0.266	-2.571347	.9394338
exchange_rate	.0136311	.0103743	1.31	0.259	-.0151728	.0424349
SR						
ln_exp						
D1.	12.62704	5.733527	2.20	0.092	-3.29178	28.54587
_cons	79.10041	35.28113	2.24	0.088	-18.8557	177.0565

Table 17: ARDL Model results

Interpretation:

The ARDL (1,1,0,0) error correction results show a mixed relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda's agricultural sector for 2015–2024. In the short run, agricultural exports have a positive but weakly significant effect on employment ($\beta = 12.63$, $p = 0.092$), suggesting a temporary increase in jobs likely driven by higher production and seasonal labour demand. In the long run, lagged agricultural exports show a negative and weakly significant effect ($\beta = -13.03$, $p = 0.085$), implying that export growth may eventually

reduce labour demand, possibly due to improved productivity and more capital-intensive production. Inflation and exchange rate are not statistically significant in both the short and long run. The error correction term is negative (-0.73) as expected but not significant, indicating weak adjustment towards long-run equilibrium. GDP was excluded from the final model due to multicollinearity issues. Overall, the results suggest that agricultural exports have no strong and consistent positive impact on employment, with only weak short-run effects observed.

4.7 Discussion of findings

The regression results show that agricultural exports have a positive and statistically significant effect on employment in Uganda, implying that increases in agricultural exports contribute to job creation in the agricultural sector. This finding is supported by a study by Rafael, B. M. (2023). The importance of agricultural development projects: A focus on sustenance and employment creation in Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, and Uganda. *Journal of Agricultural Chemistry and Environment*, 12(2), 152-170, who emphasised that improvements in Uganda's agricultural sector, particularly through effective agricultural extension services, enhance agricultural productivity and strengthen farmers' participation in markets. Increased productivity enables farmers to produce larger marketable surpluses, which can support export growth. As export demand expands, producers require more labour for production, harvesting, processing, and marketing, thereby contributing to employment creation. This suggests that strengthening agricultural support services can indirectly enhance the employment benefits associated with agricultural exports.

The results also indicate that GDP has a positive relationship with employment, although it is only weakly significant. This finding is in line with a study by Dempere, J., Qamar, M., Allam, H., & Malik, S. (2023). The impact of innovation on economic growth, foreign direct investment, and self-employment: A global perspective. *Economies*, 11(7), 182., who note that economic growth is generally associated with improved labour market outcomes, including the creation of employment and self-employment opportunities. Their study explains that as an economy grows, activities such as innovation and investment tend to increase production and, in turn, support job creation. In the context of this study, this suggests that economic growth in Uganda may have contributed to employment in the agricultural sector. However, the weak significance may imply that GDP growth does not strongly translate into agricultural employment, possibly because a large share of Uganda's economic growth is driven by non-agricultural sectors.

The analysis also suggests that the exchange rate and inflation rate do not have a statistically significant effect on employment during the study period. This finding is in line with a study by (Ifrah Abdi, S. (2018). *Inflation and economic growth in Uganda (2005-2016)* Kampala International University, College of Economics and Management].), who also noted that inflation does not always have a strong or direct effect on economic outcomes in Uganda. This may suggest that inflation levels during the period were not high enough to affect employment decisions in the agricultural sector. Similarly, exchange rate changes may not have significantly influenced employment because agricultural activities are more affected by production conditions and market access than short-term macroeconomic fluctuations.

The model explains approximately 54.24% of the variation in employment, indicating that while agricultural exports play an important role in influencing employment, other factors not included in the model may also contribute to changes in employment levels. Overall, the findings suggest that agricultural export growth is an important driver of employment in Uganda and supports the view that export expansion can contribute to job creation in the agricultural sector

4.8 Chapter Summary

The descriptive analysis shows that agricultural employment remained stable over the study period, while agricultural exports and GDP displayed an overall upward trend, although exports were more volatile. Inflation and the exchange rate were relatively stable, with the exchange rate showing a gradual depreciation over time.

The regression results indicate that GDP, exports, inflation, and the exchange rate jointly explain about 54.24% of the variation in agricultural employment ($R^2 = 0.5424$), and the model is statistically significant. Agricultural exports are the only variable that is statistically significant and have a positive effect on employment, meaning that increases in exports contribute to job creation in the agricultural sector. GDP shows a positive but weakly significant relationship with employment, while inflation and the exchange rate are not statistically significant.

The diagnostic tests further show that the model is reliable for interpretation, as there is no evidence of multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, or autocorrelation, and the variables are generally stationary after transformation. Overall, the findings suggest that agricultural export performance plays the most important role in influencing employment in Uganda, while the other macroeconomic variables have limited direct effects during the study period.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY

5.1 Summary of Findings

Objective 1: To determine whether agricultural export growth influences employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

The regression results show that agricultural exports have a positive and statistically significant effect on employment. This suggests that increases in agricultural export performance contribute to employment creation within Uganda's agricultural sector. The correlation results also support this relationship by indicating a positive association between the two variables.

Objective 2: To examine trends in agricultural exports and agricultural employment in Uganda from 2014 to 2024.

The descriptive analysis shows that agricultural employment remained relatively stable over the study period, while agricultural exports and GDP generally followed an upward trend, although exports were more volatile. This suggests that while the export sector has been expanding, employment growth in agriculture has been more gradual.

Objective 3: To examine the influence of macroeconomic variables (GDP, inflation, and exchange rate) on employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

The results show that GDP has a positive but weakly significant relationship with employment in Uganda's agricultural sector, suggesting that economic growth has a limited but positive influence on job creation in the sector. However, inflation and the exchange rate are not statistically significant, indicating that these macroeconomic variables do not have a meaningful direct effect on agricultural employment during the study period. Overall, the findings suggest that macroeconomic factors play a relatively limited role in influencing employment in Uganda's agricultural sector compared to other structural or sector-specific factors.

Objective 4: To determine the long-run and short-run relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda's agricultural sector.

The findings show a mixed relationship between agricultural exports and employment in Uganda's agricultural sector from 2015 to 2024. In the short run, agricultural exports have a positive but weakly significant effect on employment, suggesting a temporary increase in

jobs linked to higher production activity. In the long run, however, agricultural exports show a negative and weakly significant relationship with employment, implying that export growth may reduce labour demand over time due to improved efficiency or more capital-intensive production. Inflation and exchange rate are not statistically significant in affecting employment in both the short and long run. The error correction term is negative but not significant, indicating weak adjustment toward long-run equilibrium. Overall, the results suggest that agricultural exports do not have a strong and consistent positive impact on employment in the sector.

5.2 Study Limitations

The study faced several limitations, including:

- A relatively small sample size due to the use of limited annual data from 2014 to 2024, which limits the scope of statistical inference.
- There is a possibility of omitted variable bias since other factors that may influence employment were not included in the model.
- The use of aggregated employment data may also mask differences within specific agricultural sub-sectors.
- Missing data for some variables especially for the years that are not exactly recent may have affected the consistency of the analysis.

5.3 Areas for Further Research

Future studies could improve on this research by:

- Using more disaggregated agricultural employment data to capture sector-specific effects more accurately.
- Researchers considering use of micro-level or household survey data to better understand employment dynamics.
- Further studies exploring regional differences in the relationship between exports and employment across Uganda
- Alternative econometric techniques such as ARDL or vector error correction models being applied where longer time series data is available to provide deeper insights into both short-run and long-run relationships.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusions drawn from the empirical findings of the study and provides policy recommendations based on the results.

6.1 Conclusions

Based on the empirical results, the study concludes that agricultural export performance is an important determinant of employment in Uganda's agricultural sector. The regression results show that agricultural exports have a positive and statistically significant effect on employment, indicating that increases in export activity contribute to job creation within the sector.

However, the results also show that other macroeconomic variables such as GDP, inflation, and exchange rate have limited or insignificant effects on employment during the study period, except for GDP which shows a weak positive relationship. This suggests that while export growth is important, it is not the only factor influencing employment outcomes in the agricultural sector. Overall, the findings imply that agricultural export growth supports employment, but its impact is moderate and may require supportive policies to fully translate into substantial job creation.

6.2 Policy Recommendations

- Export diversification and value addition. There is need to promote agro-processing and value addition activities to increase labour absorption and enhance the employment benefits of exports.
- Rural infrastructure development. Improving transport and market access can strengthen export competitiveness and employment opportunities.
- Export diversification and value addition. There is need to promote agro-processing and value addition activities to increase labour absorption and enhance the employment benefits of exports.
- Support for stable macroeconomic conditions. Since exchange rate and inflation were found to have limited but relevant effects, maintaining stable macroeconomic conditions is important for sustaining export performance and employment growth.

- Promotion of agricultural exports. Government should continue supporting agricultural export expansion, as it has been shown to have a positive effect on employment in the sector.
- Strengthening rural and agricultural infrastructure. Improving transport networks, storage facilities, and market access can enhance the competitiveness of agricultural exports and indirectly support employment creation.
- Balanced agricultural development policies. While promoting productivity improvements and mechanisation, policies should also ensure that labour is not displaced, so that employment benefits from export growth are maximised.

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APPENDICES

Data for all the Variables combined

Year	EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT LEVEL IN 3 MONTHS	Total Exports of Goods - fob (US\$ millions)	GDP	Official Mid-rate(Average)	CPI(Inflation)
2014	46.3	2,724.8	100,422	2,823.22	3.1
2015	47.06	2,667.2	105,223	3,442.96	5.4
2016	49.08	2,921.2	108,518	3,528.30	5.5
2017	51.43	3,449.9	115,359	3,658.72	5.5
2018	49.71	3,636.2	122,787	3,736.82	2.6
2019	52.65	4,095.6	126,410	3,714.62	2.9
2020	47.88	4,461.3	130,881	3,661.06	3.8
2021	45.14	4,493.9	136,967	3,571.64	2.6
2022	44.18	4,275.5	142,171	3,754.13	7.2
2023	45.99	6,879.5	147,472	3,776.63	5.5
2024	43.92	8,668.4	152,772	3,677.59	3.3

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Data on agricultural exports

Composition of Exports	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Volume (tons unless otherwise stated)	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
Coffee (60 kg bags)	3,653,193	3,240,300	3,359,268	4,188,170	4,458,558	4,174,025	5,100,862	6,082,803	6,257,411	5,755,732	6,120,155	7,753,058
Cotton (185 kg Bales)	40,506	58,421	93,988	167,542	141,471	180,290	168,999	104,712	65,368	65,344	68,659	41,171
Tea	58,991	53,500	54,989	54,634	67,582	73,580	67,321	76,769	76,532	78,538	69,978	54,966
Tobacco	30,177	24,792	41,466	26,305	20,060	32,132	22,919	16,202	12,308	19,401	19,047	16,626
Beans	35,279	92,675	144,925	158,400	339,394	85,197	102,291	144,184	208,490	120,480	108,067	82,890
Simsim	9,027	38,967	29,080	16,438	17,966	20,335	29,312	28,438	19,920	16,400	17,172	24,750
Other Pulses	35	5,202	15,799	10,988	20,397	16,616	21,278	26,941	11,170	22,111	19,266	10,482
Maize	116,121	208,674	308,911	296,070	431,991	241,544	352,135	295,782	117,493	429,263	562,291	234,532
Sorghum	54,185	65,796	69,279	80,810	83,545	66,147	43,475	28,287	20,956	72,162	74,972	60,480
Fish & its Products	16,874	19,020	19,328	20,191	19,389	30,004	23,142	15,150	19,956	29,066	25,885	21,257
Fruits & Vegetables	12,652	43,802	82,357	65,998	135,250	55,585	82,988	73,212	62,999	101,297	181,948	191,508
Hides & Skins	31,774	32,469	26,286	24,700	26,770	18,021	10,244	8,114	8,465	8,371	5,378	5,292
Cement	455,419	255,512	381,455	314,552	322,337	436,117	429,824	592,690	595,310	606,119	608,267	667,064
Flowers	13,546	8,892	6,836	7,256	7,191	5,154	6,375	6,436	7,550	7,483	6,422	6,725
Cocoa Beans	26,959	23,348	30,204	26,672	29,683	33,513	38,570	44,441	41,313	37,868	51,678	72,545
Sugar	112,959	114,910	114,251	175,206	128,726	156,455	171,140	160,242	230,003	156,812	149,627	285,202
Rice	59,004	53,827	50,512	47,095	57,006	46,258	41,066	25,527	4,582	1,900	2,526	4,931
Vanilla ('000 Kgs)	5,322	64,272	50,660	23,691	22,149	35,122	16,820	24,093	95,603	277,939	388,041	629,136
Gold (Kgs)	2,118	20	5,423	11,038	8,553	26,711	21,746	43,009	-	19,903	48,620	49,085
Cobalt	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
Edible Fats & Oils	33,050	11,778	26,587	19,446	15,928	12,226	13,412	16,122	9,855	2,588	604	5,497
Soap	39,982	30,370	39,467	40,022	44,449	39,024	29,747	28,415	30,051	26,672	42,064	30,199
Plastic Products	19,543	23,329	21,531	23,148	19,263	24,003	19,606	24,757	44,940	42,271	51,009	53,742
Petroleum Products ('000 litres)	108,564	134,241	114,082	114,247	118,923	120,923	100,794	76,103	95,674	111,264	123,448	131,829
Electricity ('MWH)	109,649	138,816	137,608	264,878	260,269	268,847	246,352	294,195	443,896	424,987	493,163	523,082
Beer (mls)	21,876	17,559	13,846	21,100	19,113	23,876	27,414	32,648	34,241	28,423	28,457	39,958
Note:												
1/ Other Pulses includes soya beans and groundnuts												
2/ Cereals includes maize and sorghum												
3/ Figures are extracted from URA except for Coffee and Electricity which are obtained from UCDA and Uganda Electricity Transmission Company respectively												
4/ 'Others' include vehicles and trucks, tractors, motor vehicle spares, construction equipment, agricultural tools, used clothing, industrial parts, packing materials, cement, beer, electrical items etc												
Source: Coffee Marketing Board, Unex, Lint Marketing Board, Uganda Tea Authority, Produce Marketing Board, BAT(U) Ltd and Bank of Uganda												

Data on agricultural exports used for Analysis

Total Exports of Goods - fob (US\$ millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	2,724.8	2,667.2	2,921.2	3,449.9	3,636.2	4,095.6	4,461.3	4,493.9	4,275.5	6,879.5	8,668.4	13,433.6

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Data on Exchange Rates from the BOU website

Year/Mo	Bureau Weighted Average		Bureau Mid Rate	Official Mid-Rate (Average)	Nominal Effective change Rate	NEER INDEX (2010 = 100)	NEER INDEX (2017 = 100)	End Period Exchange Rate	
	Buying Ratelling Rate								
2014/15	2,815.51	2,825.41	2,820.46	2,823.22	168.65	109.50	84.61	3,301.77	
2015/16	3,428.44	3,445.55	3,436.99	3,442.96	198.95	124.91	96.52	3,404.86	
2016/17	3,514.72	3,562.66	3,538.69	3,528.30	201.25	126.35	97.63	3,590.90	
2017/18	3,643.17	3,663.31	3,653.24	3,658.72	211.25	132.63	102.48	3,879.54	
2018/19	3,717.28	3,736.90	3,727.09	3,736.82	209.61	131.60	101.69	3,694.76	
2019/20	3,699.85	3,716.06	3,707.96	3,714.62	402.09	128.76	99.69	3,730.14	
2020/21	3,644.98	3,661.25	3,653.12	3,661.06	400.17	128.15	99.21	3,556.71	
2021/22	3,560.21	3,571.26	3,565.74	3,571.64	385.06	123.31	95.47	3,756.65	
2022/23	3,739.20	3,754.53	3,746.87	3,754.13	384.06	122.99	95.22	3,667.39	
2023/24	3,776.47	3,790.06	3,783.27	3,776.63	374.78	120.01	92.92	3,706.72	
2024/25	3,543.74	3,554.46	3,549.10	3,677.59	366.99	117.52	90.99	3,594.59	

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Data on GDP from the UBOS website

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
GDP at market prices	80,391	90,414	100,436	110,459	120,482	130,504	140,527	150,549	160,572	170,595	180,617
	94,470	99,770	105,071	110,371	115,671	120,971	126,271	131,571	136,871	142,171	147,472

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[content/uploads/statistics/06_2026AGDP_Publication_Tables_2025_26_June_Release.xls](https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/statistics/06_2026AGDP_Publication_Tables_2025_26_June_Release.xls)

Data on the Emploment level in the agricultural sector over the years from the BOU website

Business Tendency Indicators*												
	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sept-23	Oct-23
Percent Business situations	42.30	42.00	47.20	50.30	49.60	51.80	51.70	56.00	59.30	55.70	59.60	58.10
Business situation in 3 months	67.60	65.80	67.80	68.90	68.30	65.00	70.10	70.40	69.10	71.70	68.50	69.80
Order volumes with suppliers	49.70	56.00	55.10	59.90	57.90	54.90	58.50	64.50	65.80	62.90	59.60	62.80
Expected Employment level in 3 months	51.50	52.80	48.30	55.60	50.10	53.00	49.30	54.70	53.70	49.00	52.90	48.10
Stock of Finished Products	56.80	52.90	51.30	51.50	53.60	49.00	51.10	51.80	52.40	55.20	51.90	50.70
Order Books										49.00	54.30	52.90
											44.60	45.30
											44.90	49.00
											47.90	52.80
											44.10	46.20
											44.20	44.90
											52.90	52.90
Wholesale Trade	52.60	52.70	51.40	52.30	55.20	56.30	55.40	56.50	56.40	57.40	55.00	56.20
Percent Business situations	44.20	47.40	45.40	44.10	48.60	52.40	49.70	49.00	54.90	60.50	53.90	53.50
Business situation in 3 months	67.80	62.80	65.70	66.10	65.70	68.70	70.40	69.40	68.20	64.70	65.10	68.70
Expected Employment level in 3 months	47.20	48.60	49.70	51.20	54.80	50.90	49.10	49.10	46.10	48.70	47.10	47.00
Stock of Finished Products	54.50	54.70	54.60	54.30	56.80	54.50	51.20	53.90	55.40	52.50	52.40	57.60
											51.10	51.80
											52.20	52.90
											51.60	51.80
											48.70	51.80
											56.60	49.80
											51.40	51.40
Agriculture	44.80	42.30	39.80	48.30	48.90	51.60	56.30	55.20	54.80	54.40	51.90	53.40
Percent Business situations	40.90	29.60	33.40	41.80	48.00	50.60	52.30	57.70	61.30	58.70	53.70	57.20
Business situation in 3 months	52.00	58.00	50.00	60.10	55.20	59.80	63.80	64.40	60.10	54.60	60.30	56.70
Expected Employment level in 3 months	48.40	59.50	57.40	42.40	41.40	42.80	34.20	41.90	41.70	40.70	46.70	46.70
Employment level	40.80	35.00	36.20	37.40	41.20	39.00	40.80	39.90	37.60	49.70	41.10	39.40
Order Books	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.50	58.30	45.80	53.60
											34.60	33.30
											45.80	40.90
											22.20	33.30
											37.50	45.50
											37.50	40.90
											38.90	50.00
											35.00	35.00
Other Services	52.20	56.40	54.70	54.40	56.00	58.40	61.10	60.40	67.40	61.30	60.70	62.50
Percent Business situations	47.20	51.10	50.30	50.40	51.30	54.00	55.90	48.00	76.40	59.70	58.60	64.90
Business situation in 3 months	60.20	64.60	64.00	64.90	66.20	72.10	69.60	72.80	71.30	70.00	67.60	71.30
Expected Employment level in 3 months	48.30	50.00	48.50	48.10	51.20	48.30	55.00	51.00	55.30	50.00	54.60	52.40
Current Demand											51.30	46.90
Future Demand											52.00	52.50
											47.10	50.00
											50.00	50.00
											48.50	54.70
											40.00	46.90
											35.90	50.00
											46.70	54.80
Financial Services	57.00	57.00	58.20	59.80	61.30	62.30	62.60	66.60	67.60	66.20	71.70	73.40
Percent Business situations	52.70	53.10	54.00	55.80	59.50	61.20	61.70	73.30	63.50	63.20	70.20	82.60
Business situation in 3 months												
Expected Employment level in 3 months												
Current Demand												
Future Demand												

Summarised data on the employment level

	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sept-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	51.20	45.80	49.70	48.50	50.00	50.10	47.50	46.00	41.10	41.10	43.10	41.50	46.30
	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sept-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	43.20	46.50	45.50	46.50	44.90	46.00	45.60	45.90	50.00	51.10	47.40	52.10	47.06
	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sept-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	50.70	48.90	47.90	50.30	50.10	52.80	52.50	45.20	47.20	48.40	48.90	46.10	49.08
	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sept-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	48.10	46.50	58.80	49.50	57.90	50.90	47.80	51.80	52.60	50.50	53.00	49.80	51.43
	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sept-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	48.10	47.70	52.10	52.00	53.00	48.40	51.90	49.30	47.90	50.10	46.80	49.20	49.71
	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sept-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	50.20	51.30	52.60	50.00	51.30	56.60	54.20	52.70	55.90	49.60	55.90	51.50	52.65
	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sept-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	50.10	51.60	42.20	42.10	31.90	44.10	49.40	55.30	54.10	54.40	48.80	50.60	47.88
	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sept-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	52.70	50.40	50.30	52.40	54.80	38.20	35.00	36.10	49.30	42.70	38.50	41.30	45.14
	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sept-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	44.90	44.80	45.80	47.00	49.00	55.10	48.90	30.90	41.70	42.00	40.40	39.70	44.18
	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sept-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	37.60	42.40	41.40	42.50	54.20	43.80	41.70	48.10	46.70	46.70	53.00	53.80	45.99
	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sept-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Average
Expected Employment level in 3 months	44.90	42.50	30.60	58.30	42.80	43.00	47.10	47.90	42.00	40.10	45.70	42.10	43.92

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Data on the Inflation Rate from the BOU website

Composite Consumer Price Index, Uganda, (Base: 2015=100)																		
	Weights	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	270.5	134.0	135.5	137.0	136.5	134.7	135.0	134.0	134.5	135.4	134.2	133.2	132.3	133.3	133.4	134.1	135.0	135.0
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	38.8	118.4	119.9	120.9	121.3	121.6	121.7	121.2	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.1	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.6	123.7	123.9
Clothing and Footwear	69.8	122.1	122.6	122.7	124.0	124.9	125.0	125.4	126.1	126.7	127.5	128.1	128.2	128.8	129.3	129.2	129.0	129.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	104.2	122.0	121.9	122.4	122.1	122.9	123.5	123.7	123.7	124.0	125.0	125.0	125.5	125.7	127.0	127.5	127.2	127.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household	48.4	131.9	133.1	132.7	132.8	133.0	133.6	133.9	134.0	134.4	135.4	136.4	136.6	136.5	136.7	137.4	137.0	137.3
Health	47.5	122.8	122.8	123.1	125.8	126.0	126.8	127.4	128.1	128.8	130.8	131.5	131.5	131.7	132.6	132.8	133.2	133.3
Transport	104.5	146.2	149.8	149.3	150.3	154.7	151.7	151.4	152.3	153.2	154.5	154.5	155.1	154.1	154.1	156.5	155.9	160.4
Information and Communication	44.3	95.1	95.0	95.1	95.1	95.2	95.1	95.3	95.6	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.5	96.8	96.9	96.9
Recreation, Sport and Culture	49.8	114.3	115.0	115.1	116.5	116.7	117.1	118.1	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.1	122.6	123.0	123.1	123.0	122.9	122.8
Education Services	58.0	128.2	128.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	141.5	141.5	141.5	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	144.5	144.5	144.5
Restaurants and Accommodation Services	87.4	123.0	122.8	123.4	123.6	123.3	123.8	126.0	126.5	126.4	126.7	127.2	127.2	127.1	127.3	128.2	128.3	129.2
Insurance and Financial Services	22.8	121.5	121.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.0	126.3	126.3	126.4	133.5	133.5
Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods	54.0	131.0	131.4	132.0	132.3	133.3	134.4	135.2	135.4	135.4	135.9	136.7	137.1	137.3	137.8	138.0	137.5	137.8
All Items Index	1000.0	127.5	128.5	129.2	129.5	129.7	129.7	130.4	131.0	131.5	131.7	131.8	131.8	132.0	132.3	133.0	133.3	133.9
Inflation	Monthly % Change	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
	Annual % Change	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.3
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics																		

Summary of the Inflation Rate data

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