

# Determinants of Youth Unemployment in Uganda a Case Study of Kampala District

Kamugisha Nelson<sup>1</sup>, Friday Christopher<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kyambogo University, Uganda

Email: nelsonkamugisha057@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Lecturer, Kampala International University

[fridaychristopher@rocketmail.com](mailto:fridaychristopher@rocketmail.com)

**Abstract:** The study was about determinants of Unemployment in Uganda and it was guided by the following objectives: To find out the impact of population growth rate on youth unemployment, to find out the relationship between inflation rates on youth unemployment and to find out the relationship between foreign direct investment on youth unemployment. The study adopted a cross sectional research design in conjunction with descriptive data. This study was aiming at establishing the determinants of youth unemployment in Kampala district-Uganda. Quantitative data was used in the study to test the hypothesis posed in chapter one. The study used time series data from the period 1980 to 2020 for the components of Growth Domestic Product, namely; inflation, population growth rate, and foreign direct investment. The VAR model was used for estimation after undergoing time-series property. The time series data was descriptively analyzed to ensure normality of distribution. These included measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and a measure of variability (standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis). As a pretest for time series data, stationarity tests were carried out using unit root tests. If the data conforms to stationarity, a long run and short run relationship between the variables was established for purposes of policy recommendation in Kampala district, Uganda. Further, to prove the authenticity of the model and credibility of the empirical results, heteroscedastic tests, auto correlation tests were applied to ensure the stability of the model over. Keeping other factors constant, a one percent increase in foreign direct investment leads to 0.07655 percent increase in Growth Domestic Product. The p-value (0.0007) is less than 0.05 which implies that foreign direct investment has a positive significant effect on growth domestic product consistent with results obtained by Romanus & Dickson (2019) in Tanzania. Keeping other factors constant, a one percent increase in inflation leads to 0.07 percent decrease in growth domestic product. The p-value (0.0509) is greater than 0.05 which shows that inflation have a negative significant effect on growth domestic product which is similar to the results obtained by Ebrima et al. (2019) for the Gambian context. Keeping other factors constant, a one percent increase in population growth rate leads to 0.0972 percent decrease in growth domestic product. The p-value (0.820) is greater than 0.05 which implies that population growth rate has a negative but insignificant effect on growth domestic product. R-squared is 0.2365 which signifies that 24 percent of the variations in growth domestic product are jointly explained by population growth rate, inflation rate and foreign direct investment. 24 percent is explained by other variables contained in the error term thus not included in the model. The R2 is high which implies that the data is fitted nicely thus a good fit. With rising population, increasing inflation rate and other concerning factors, Youth unemployment issue has taken its toll to greater height leading to several consequences which require forefront attention from everyone. It is very evident from the number of arrests made by the central police station that juvenile delinquency and related crime rates are on the rise. Such social issues might seem feeble, but one should not forget that rise in such situations will impose acute strain on the existing facilities and may hamper progress in other areas of development. The problem of Youth unemployment is not a new issue that emerged overnight. There are various measures and mitigating methods that are being undertaken by government and concerned agencies. Nevertheless, the severity of the problem overrides the measures and assistances in curbing down these issues. In other words, there are gradual increases in number of such issues which results from other factors with unemployment as another indirect factor contributing as an evident challenge. With their diverse exposure to various ideas, places and behavior of the people, there are number of literatures and studies, which can be a guide and reference to design our own programmes and activities to curb down such issues through education reforms, social reforms, Policy recommendations and many other practical activities that they have imprinted in their studies and research documents. One major finding derived from such study is that one of the vital complex issues that we need to deal is changing the social mindset of the people along with economic development of the country. It is pertinent from the analysis that youth unemployment alone did not specifically contribute to emergence of negative social issues or such as substance abuse, prostitution, theft, battery and so on. There are also other significant factors such as rising population growth rate, inflation rate and foreign direct investment, influences from friends, weak youth activities, and many others, which contributed to rise in such socially unfavorable situations such as youth unemployment in the country. With changing time it has become very crucial for any policy maker or implementers to come up with vigorous plans and activities to curb such issues especially amongst the youth. There are many strategies and policy recommendations in place working towards curbing down such situation in the country: 1. Implementation of the recommendations highlighted in the youth Policy, National Employment Policy and Economic development policy at the earliest possible way; 2. The Jobseekers Assessment Report 2012 reveals that 56 % of the jobseekers were not selected in the available jobs due to lack of experience, training and low academic performance. Therefore, implementing various youth related productive activities such as volunteering services, internship programmes, temporary paid jobs, entrepreneurship trainings

*and skilling up for aspiring young entrepreneurs and so on. 3. A partnership /collaboration between the governments, the public and the community to work together, instead of leaving everything to the government.*

**Keywords:** Determinants, Youth, Unemployment, Uganda

## SECTION ONE

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In most African countries, unemployment and underemployment among especially youths have continued to rise. The unemployment was made worse by a large youth population, weak national labor markets and persistent poverty in the countries. Youth unemployment in Kampala district was one of the highest in Africa (action aid, 2012). Uganda also had the second largest percentage of young people in the whole world, with a median age of 15.9 (Myers, 2016). The National Population and Household Census (UBOS , 2014) found that staggering 78 % of the population is below 30 years old.

The high youth unemployment in Kampala district was called Uganda's ticking time bomb (Mbogo , 2015) by local media as high unemployment rates means that a lot of youths were left without anything constructive to do. The high level of idleness was a destabilizing and disturbing effect on the economy as well as the society at large as the youth often were at the forefront of revolutions and political turmoil.

Young women often had less capital in forms of skills, savings, and credit than men do, which made them especially vulnerable (Okojie, 2003). Women were also face socially constructed gender norms and stereotypes which were discriminate against their access to employment (ibid). Female economic empowerment was regarded as a fundamental strategy both to eradicate poverty and to achieve gender equality (Chant and Jones, 2005).

The increased empowerment of women together with a declining economic situation in Uganda, led to more women entering into the labor force. Young women often find themselves in a difficult situation where society had expectations from them as women, and they also had their own aspirations that were to a certain extent reinforced by the changing development processes and contradictory to the society. Hence it seems like the society was at a changing point. Where traditionally men could be the main 'providers', but women were to increasingly enter the work force. Competing with the men for the few available jobs and challenging the existing notions of gender and gender relations. Youth unemployment in Kampala district was focused on the urban unemployment. How serious was the problem of youth unemployment in Kampala? It also provided a contextual background to the problem of youth unemployment in Africa in general.

It was important to note that high youth unemployment was in no way unique to Uganda. Youth unemployment was a global phenomenon experienced in different countries all over the world.

Kampala district had a population of around 4 million inhabitants of which 16.8 % of them live in its four divisions (CIA , 2017). The political and economic capital was Kampala, which was in Central Uganda at the shores of Lake Victoria and had approximately 1.9 million inhabitants.

The inhabitants of Kampala district were mainly Roman Catholic (39%), Protestant (45%), and Moslems (13%) (CIA , 2017). Traditional believers and superstitions were still widespread in the Ugandan society although only less than 1% identifies as believing in the traditional Ugandan religions (ibid). The Kampala district census from 2014 reports that out of a total population of 4.5 million, 55 % is below 18 years old and 78 % of the total population was below 30 years old. On top of this Uganda also had one of the world's most rapidly growing populations with a total fertility rate at 5.8 children per woman (NPHC, 2014). These numbers suggested that Uganda's population continued to grow in the coming years, because of the large number.

Uganda's rapidly growing population places great pressure on the economy as it affects the dependency ratio, and size of the labor force which was characterized by a fast-growing working-age population. An article published by the World Bank (The World Bank , 2015) suggested that youth unemployment continued to be a serious problem on the African continent, where the share of the population between ages 15-25 is rapidly growing, but not in tandem with the job market.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

Youth constitute the highest and fastest growing proportion of Ugandan society, therefore there was a need to understand the challenges they are facing. (Okojie, 2003) remarked that due to unemployment, many youths were increasingly getting involved in criminal activity in one way or the other. Further, this had a negative effect on other people in the society. Uganda's national youth policy defines youth as those between 15-29 years old (MGLSD, 2001 ).

Regarding youth unemployment, Uganda was especially interesting because of the combination of a very young population, high population growth and birth rate combined with a rising unemployment rate. The Ugandan census from 2014 reports that out of a total population of 34.5 million, 55 % is below 18 years old and 78 % of the total population was below 30 years old. On top of this Uganda also has one of the world's most rapidly growing populations with a total fertility rate at 5.8 children per woman (NPHC , 2014). These numbers suggested that Uganda's population continued to grow in the coming years, because of the large number of people (CIA, , 2017) which estimated the total population to be 47 million in 2025.

### Specific Objectives

- (i) To find out the impact of population growth rate on youth unemployment.
- (ii) To find out the relationship between inflation rates on youth unemployment.
- (iii) To find out the relationship between foreign direct investment on youth unemployment.

## SECTION TWO

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### Research design.

The study adopted a cross sectional research design in conjunction with descriptive data. This study was aiming at establishing the determinants of youth unemployment in Kampala district-Uganda. Quantitative data was used in the study to test the hypothesis posed in chapter one. The study used time series data from the period 1980 to 2020 for the components of Growth Domestic Product, namely; inflation, population growth rate, and foreign direct investment. The VAR model was used for estimation after undergoing time-series property

#### Econometric model.

#### Model specification.

The econometric model for this precise study was;

$$(GDP)_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * (INFLA)_t + \beta_2 * (POP)_t + \beta_3 * (FDI)_t + E_t$$

$$GDP = f(\text{population growth rate, inflation rate, foreign direct investment})$$

This type of production function was essentially effective for developing countries like Uganda greatly endowed with natural resources which required expensive resources to reduce them.

#### This can be expressed in linear form as;

Where

GDP-Economic growth (current US dollars)

POP-population growth rate

INFL-Inflation rate

FDI-Foreign Direct Investment

t-time series observations for the period 1988-2018.

The vestige of other variables is contained predominantly in the error term expressed as u.

#### Estimation techniques.

#### Descriptive analysis.

The time series data was descriptively analyzed to ensure normality of distribution. These included measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and a measure of variability (standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis)

**Correlation analysis.**

Correlation tests were carried to determine whether a statistical relationship existed between the variables and can one variable be predicted from another.

**Diagnostic tests.**

As a pretest for time series data, stationarity tests were carried out using unit root tests. If the data conforms to stationarity, a long run and short run relationship between the variables was established for purposes of policy recommendation in Kampala district, Uganda.

Further, to prove the authenticity of the model and credibility of the empirical results, heteroscedastic tests, auto correlation tests were applied to ensure the stability of the model over time.

**SECTION THREE**

**PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS**

**Descriptive statistics.**

Table 3.1 Presents the summary statistics of the data used in this study and its characteristics that is, measures of central tendency and measures of variation

Figure 1.2

**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
inflation	40	-4.5674	15.1252	4.716014	4.6181153
population	37	.0000	3.7557	2.829668	1.1539814
FDI	41	-.1373	6.6566	2.197785	1.8099755
GDP	38	-6.4709	8.1381	2.331634	2.9109150

*Source: Author's computation*

The results show that the mean of the variables are good measures of central tendency since these are within the minimum and maximum values of the different series. From the table above, the average GDP is 2.331634, inflation rate, population growth rate, and foreign direct investment are on average 4.716014, 2.829668, and 2.197785 respectively. The maximum GDP is 8.1381. the minimum is -6.4709 and its deviation from the mean is 1.8099755.

The measures of variability were obtained by standard deviation which indicates that there were no wide variations among the data evidenced by the relatively small standard deviations. These include 4.62 percent, 1.2 percent, 1.81 percent and 2.91 percent for the variables inflation, population growth rate, foreign direct investment and growth domestic product respectively.

**Correlation Analysis.**

Correlation tests are carried out to determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

**Table 3.2 presents the correlation matrix for the variables of this study with growth domestic product as the dependent variable.**

Table 1

	GDP	Foreign direct investment	Population growth rate	Inflation
--	-----	---------------------------	------------------------	-----------

Growth domestic product	1.0000			
Foreign direct investment	0.4616 0.0035	1.0000		
Population growth rate	-0.1178 0.4874	-0.2437 0.1461	1.000	
Inflation	-0.1361 0.4150	-0.0712 0.6623	-0.2921 0.0794	1.0000

Source: Author's computation

Ho: There is no significant relationship between foreign direct investment and growth domestic product

Ha: There is a significant relationship between foreign direct investment and growth domestic product.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between population growth rate and growth domestic product.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between population growth rate and growth domestic product.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between inflation rate and growth domestic product.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between inflation and growth domestic product.

The correlation coefficient is 0.4616 implies that there is a weak positive relationship between foreign direct investment and growth domestic product.

This relationship is statistically significant at 5% level of significance, since the P-value (0.0035) <0.05 thus the null hypothesis is rejected and conclusion made there is a significant relationship between foreign direct investment and growth domestic product.

The correlation coefficient is -0.1178, there is a weak negative relationship between population growth rate and growth domestic product. This relationship is statistically insignificant at 5% level of significance since the P-value (0.4874) >0.05 thus the null hypothesis is accepted and conclusion made there is no significant relationship between population growth rate and growth domestic product.

The correlation coefficient is -0.1361, there is a weak negative relationship between inflation rate and growth domestic product. This relationship is statistically insignificant at 5% level of significance since the P-value (0.4150) >0.05 thus the null hypothesis is accepted and conclusion made there is no significant relationship between inflation rate and growth domestic product.

**Unit Root Tests.**

**Table 2**

Variables	Test statistics at Level	5% Critical values At Level	Test statistic at First Difference	5% Critic Value At First Difference	Probability at Level	Probability At First Difference
Inflation	-5.741	-3.548	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Population growth rate	-1.915	-3.568	-4.195	-3.556	0.078	0.0046
Growth Domestic Product	-2.842	-3.564	-4.591	-3.572	0.1819	0.0011
Foreign Direct Investment	-2.883	-3.556	-5.113	-3.572	0.1682	0.0011

Source: Author's computation.

#### **Augmented Dickey Fuller test for population growth rate at level and first difference.**

Ho: population growth rate has a unit root.

The tau test statistic (-1.915) in absolute terms is less than the 5% critical value (-3.568) in absolute terms thus we accept the null hypothesis that population growth rate has unit root and conclude that population growth rate is non-stationary at level hence not I(0).

Upon differencing, population growth rate is stationary since the tau test statistic (-4.195) in absolute terms is greater than the critical value at 5% (-3.556) in absolute terms hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that population growth rate is stationary thus integrated of order one.

#### **Augmented Dickey Fuller test for growth domestic product at level and first difference.**

Ho: Growth domestic product has a unit root.

The tau test statistic (-2.842) in absolute terms is less than the 5% critical value (-3.564) in absolute terms thus we accept the null hypothesis that growth domestic product has unit root and conclude that growth domestic product is non-stationary at level hence not I(1).

Upon differencing, population growth rate is stationary since the tau test statistic (-4.591) in absolute terms is greater than the critical value at 5% (-3.572) in absolute terms hence we reject the null hypothesis since the p-value (0.0011) is less than 0.05 and conclude that growth domestic product is stationary thus integrated of order one.

#### **Augmented Dickey Fuller test for inflation at level and first difference.**

Ho: Inflation rate has a unit root.

The tau test statistic (-5.741) in absolute terms is greater than the 5% critical value (-3.548) in absolute terms. We reject the null hypothesis and conclude that inflation rate is stationary at level (1).

#### **Augmented Dickey Fuller test for Foreign Direct Investment at level and first difference.**

Ho: Foreign Direct Investment has a unit root..

The tau test statistic (-2.883) in absolute terms is less than the 5% critical value (-3.556) in absolute terms thus we conclude that FDI is non-stationary at level hence not I(1).

Upon differencing, foreign direct investment is stationary since the tau test statistic (-5.113) in absolute terms is greater than the critical value at 5%(-3.572) in absolute terms hence we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that foreign direct investment is integrated of order one.

Variables are said to be co-integrated implying that they move in the same direction over time only and only if the error term is stationary thus I (0). Otherwise, if it found to be non- stationary, then the model is spurious or useless.

#### **Presentation of empirical findings.**

#### **Regression estimation results with growth domestic product as a dependent variable**

```
. reg GDP FDI Inflationconsumerpricesannu Populationgrowthannual
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	74.1462229	3	24.7154076	Number of obs =	37	
Residual	239.334083	33	7.25254797	F( 3, 33) =	3.41	
Total	313.480306	36	8.70778628	Prob > F =	0.0288	
				R-squared =	0.2365	
				Adj R-squared =	0.1671	
				Root MSE =	2.6931	

  

	GDP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	FDI	.7655442	.2670107	2.87	0.007	.2223068	1.308782
	Inflationconsumerpricesannu	-.0700499	.1049816	-0.67	0.509	-.2836365	.1435367
	Populationgrowthannual	-.0971899	.4240907	-0.23	0.820	-.9600089	.7656292
	_cons	1.079047	1.801958	0.60	0.553	-2.587064	4.745159

**Source: Author's computation**

Keeping other factors constant, a one percent increase in foreign direct investment leads to 0.07655 percent increase in Growth Domestic Product. The p-value (0.0007) is less than 0.05 which implies that foreign direct investment have a positive significant effect on growth domestic product consistent with results obtained by Romanus & Dickson (2019) in Tanzania.

Keeping other factors constant, a one percent increase in inflation leads to 0.07 percent decrease in growth domestic product. The p-value (0.0509) is greater than 0.05 which shows that inflation have a negative significant effect on growth domestic product which is similar to the results obtained by Ebrima et al. (2019) for the Gambian context.

Keeping other factors constant, a one percent increase in population growth rate leads to 0.0972 percent decrease in growth domestic product. The p-value (0.820) is greater than 0.05 which implies that population growth rate have a negative but insignificant effect on growth domestic product.

R-squared is 0.2365 which signifies that 24 percent of the variations in growth domestic product are jointly explained by population growth rate, inflation rate and foreign direct investment.

24 percent is explained by other variables contained in the error term thus not included in the model. The R2 is high which implies that the data is fitted nicely thus a good fit.

The F statistic 3.41 with p value 0.0288 which is less than 0.05 implies that all variables jointly have a significant effect on the growth domestic product in the short run.

**Test for spurious**

Durbin Watson test.

```
. estat dwatson
```

```
Number of gaps in sample: 1
```

```
Durbin-Watson d-statistic( 4, 37) = 1.115981
```

**Source: Author's computation**

Since the Durbin Watson d-statistic (1.115981) is greater than R squared value (0.2365), it is non spurious at 5% level of significance.

Findings have shown that all variables are integrated of order one which necessitates a co-integration test.

**Diagnostic post estimation tests.**

Diagnostic tests are carried out to ensure the residuals are normally distributed, homoscedastic and no presence of auto correlation.

**Test for heteroscedasticity.**

Ho: The model is correctly specified.

```
. estat ovtest

Ramsey RESET test using powers of the fitted values of GDP
Ho: model has no omitted variables
      F(3, 30) =      2.84
      Prob > F =      0.0546
```

*Source: Author's computation*

We accept the null hypothesis and conclude that the model is correctly specified since the probability value (0.0546) is greater than 0.05

**Test for auto correlation**

**Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:**

Ho: There is no serial correlation.

Table 3

Breusch- Godfrey LM Test			
Lags p	Chi2	Df	Probability>chi2
1	3.773	1	0.0521

*Source: Author's computation*

The null hypothesis of presence of no serial correlation is accepted since the probability (0.0521) is greater than 0.05.

**Test for multicollinearity.**

Ho: There is a constant variance.

Table 4

Vif variable	VIF	1/VIF
Population growth rate~1	1.19	0.841149
Population growth rate ~v	1.13	0.886955
Foreign direct investment	1.10	0.912090
Mean VIF	1.14	

*Source: Author's computation*

Since the VIF values are less than 10, it indicates that there is a moderate correlation between FDI and population growth rate which implies that there is no perfect multicollinearity.



## SECTION FOUR: CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONCLUSION.

With rising population, increasing inflation rate and other concerning factors, Youth unemployment issue has taken its toll to greater height leading to several consequences which require forefront attention from everyone. It is very evident from the number of arrests made by the central police station that juvenile delinquency and related crime rates are on the rise. Such social issues might seem feeble, but one should not forget that rise in such situations will impose acute strain on the existing facilities and may hamper progress in other areas of development.

The problem of Youth unemployment is not a new issue that emerged overnight. There are various measures and mitigating methods that are being undertaken by government and concerned agencies. Nevertheless, the severity of the problem overrides the measures and assistances in curbing down these issues. In other words, there are gradual increases in number of such issues which results from other factors with unemployment as another indirect factor contributing as an evident challenge.

With their diverse exposure to various ideas, places and behavior of the people, there are number of literatures and studies, which can be a guide and reference to design our own programmes and activities to curb down such issues through education reforms, social reforms, Policy recommendations and many other practical activities that they have imprinted in their studies and research documents. One major finding derived from such study is that one of the vital complex issues that we need to deal is changing the social mindset of the people along with economic development of the country.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is pertinent from the analysis that youth unemployment alone did not specifically contribute to emergence of negative social issues or such as substance abuse, prostitution, theft, battery and so on. There are also other significant factors such as rising population growth rate, inflation rate and foreign direct investment, influences from friends, weak youth activities, and many others, which contributed to rise in such socially unfavorable situations such as youth unemployment in the country.

With changing time it has become very crucial for any policy maker or implementers to come up with vigorous plans and activities to curb such issues especially amongst the youth.

There are many strategies and policy recommendations in place working towards curbing down such situation in the country:

1. Implementation of the recommendations highlighted in the youth Policy, National Employment Policy and Economic development policy at the earliest possible way;
2. The Jobseekers Assessment Report 2012 reveals that 56 % of the jobseekers were not selected in the available jobs due to lack of experience, training and low academic performance. Therefore, implementing various youth related productive activities such as volunteering services, internship programmes, temporary paid jobs, entrepreneurship trainings and skilling up for aspiring young entrepreneurs and so on.
4. A partnership /collaboration between the governments, the public and the community to work together, instead of leaving everything to the government.

### REFERENCES

- Afritorial. (2013). *The Baganda, Uganda's royal kingdom, past and present*.
- CIA . (2011). *the-world-factbook*. the-world-factbook.
- Durevall and Loening. ( 2012). Dynamic Model of Inflation of Uganda. *African Economies* , 92- 125.
- Action aid. (2012). *Gaps in Youth Policy and Programming in Uganda*. ActionAid .
- Alfaro & Charlton. (2009). *Foreign Direct Investment and Financial Development*.
- Amamukirori. (2018). Population growth and economic development in Saudi Arabia. *Humanities and Management Sciences* .

Chant and Jones. (2005). *Youth, gender and livelihoods in West Africa: Perspectives from Ghana and the Gambia*.

Charlotte. (2004). *Measuring Political Risk*.

Chinweuba. (2015). Relative Impact of Inflation and Unemployment on Economic Growth in Nigeria . *Advances in Social Sciences Research* , 27-44.

CIA . (2017). *The world factbook: Uganda*. gov/library.

CIA . ( 2017). *The world-factbook*.

CIA . (2017). *The world factbook: Uganda*. gov/library.

CIA. (, 2017). *The world factbook: Uganda*. gov/library.

CIA. (2017). *The world factbook: Uganda*. gov.

Çondur and Bölükbas . (2014). *influence of inflation on youth unemployment*.

Corry, Bernard . (1996). *Unemployment and the Economists*.

Günter and Andreas . (2008). *Do Cultural Differences Matter in Mergers and Acquisitions*. Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/geos/ug.html>. In publications, *the-world-factbook*.

Mbogo . (2015). *Unemployment ticking time Bomb*. The Daily Monitor.

MGLSD. (2001). *The National Youth Policy – A vision for youth in the 21st century*. the Ministry for Gender, Labor and Social Development .

MGLSD. (2001 ). *The National Youth Policy – A vision for youth in the 21st century*. the Ministry for Gender, Labor and Social Development.

Myers. (2016). The worlds 10 youngest populations are all in Africa.

NPHC . (2014). *The National Population and Housing Census*. Kampala, Uganda: UBOS.

NPHC, P. (2014). *The National Population and Housing Census*. Kampala, Uganda: UBOS.

Okojie. (2003). *Employment Creation for Youth in Africa*. University of Benin, Department of Economics and Statistics. UN.org.

Okojie. (2003). *Employment Creation for Youth in Africa: The Gender dimension*. University of Benin, Department of Economics and Statistics. UN.org.

The World Bank . (2015). *Empowering Uganda's Youth to Be Job Creators*.

Thomas Robert Malthus. (1986). *The Works of Thomas Robert Malthus*. London: Pickering & Chatto.

UBOS . (2021). *STATISTICAL\_ABSTRACT*. UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

UBOS . (2014). *The National Population and Housing Census* . Kampala: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

UBOS. (2018). *UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS*. New York: Pearson Addison Wesley.

Vermeulen. (2015). Inflation and youth unemployment in uganda. *Economic Research Southern Africa (ERSA) Working Paper* , 547.

Country Name	Years	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	Population growth (annual %)	FDI	GDP
Uganda	1980	0.036759879	3.028713022	2.3239	-0.3605
Uganda	1981	6.55014019	3.047848748	3.6033	2.7347
Uganda	1982	7.191646604	3.103203803	3.2051	2.4168
Uganda	1983	0	3.204569893	2.6109	-0.6701
Uganda	1984	0.068804172	3.449330059	2.1425	1.0185
Uganda	1985	0	3.536096404	2.2776	1.5723
Uganda	1986	5.777368987	3.53926381	3.2459	1.6408
Uganda	1987	3.392021585	3.466926593	3.7903	0.2907
Uganda	1988	1.865125241	3.394118734	4.4144	0.5866
Uganda	1989	-0.287508512	3.331161823	3.2086	5.9651
Uganda	1990	8.680476516	3.256017304	2.0390	2.3244
Uganda	1991	3.72128744	3.169690531	3.3492	3.4716
Uganda	1992	8.448726423	2.99042883	5.0474	5.3316
Uganda	1993	0	2.917054432	6.6566	5.0488
Uganda	1994	0	2.891897753	6.4571	7.3459
Uganda	1995	13.01725619	2.924931353	4.1108	3.0168
Uganda	1996	3.976552885	0	3.7209	3.4592
Uganda	1997	15.12515394	0	3.0603	3.1403
Uganda	1998	12.67873624	0	2.9885	5.3702
Uganda	1999	4.902714419	0	2.5939	1.9973
Uganda	2000	3.074677606	0	2.5948	0.0989
Uganda	2001	5.410004196	3.153290179	2.3372	4.9392
Uganda	2002	5.445758784	3.15180932	3.1892	1.9150
Uganda	2003	5.640931922	3.155900984	2.7914	2.0785
Uganda	2004	2.623975052	3.167526076	2.0018	5.8587
Uganda	2006	2.86909425	3.186609818	2.1057	8.1381
Uganda	2007	3.794422749	3.182452073	2.2103	3.0839
Uganda	2008	2.34567	3.180750229	1.6954	4.8560
Uganda	2009	5.89754	3.23378201	0.1050	0.0301
Uganda	2010	-4.56743	3.352682078	0.0301	2.0316
Uganda	2011	4.34657876	3.49774773	-0.1373	2.8460
Uganda	2012	2.45639	3.65686447	-0.0334	2.6633
Uganda	2013	10.67543278	3.755686611	0.0722	4.4706
Uganda	2014	2.78654321	3.725163906	0.0000	0.3499
Uganda	2015	2.56744312	3.541932206	0.0000	-3.0137
Uganda	2016	10.67896543	3.269713347	-0.1136	-6.4709
Uganda	2017	14.76890977	3.23456754	0.0000	-3.4876
Uganda	2018	7.568903452		0.0000	2.5135
Uganda	2019	-3.456389075		0.0928	
Uganda	2020	8.56789087		0.0000	
				0.3214	