

## A REPORT ON THE UPTAKE OF INSURANCE IN UGANDA

### DEFINITION OF CLASSES

**Fire Insurance:** Insurance coverage against losses or damages caused by fire. Fire insurance is essential for both residential and commercial properties.

Observations:

Premium income has shown a consistent increase.

**Marine/Aviation Insurance:** Coverage for losses related to marine or aviation activities.

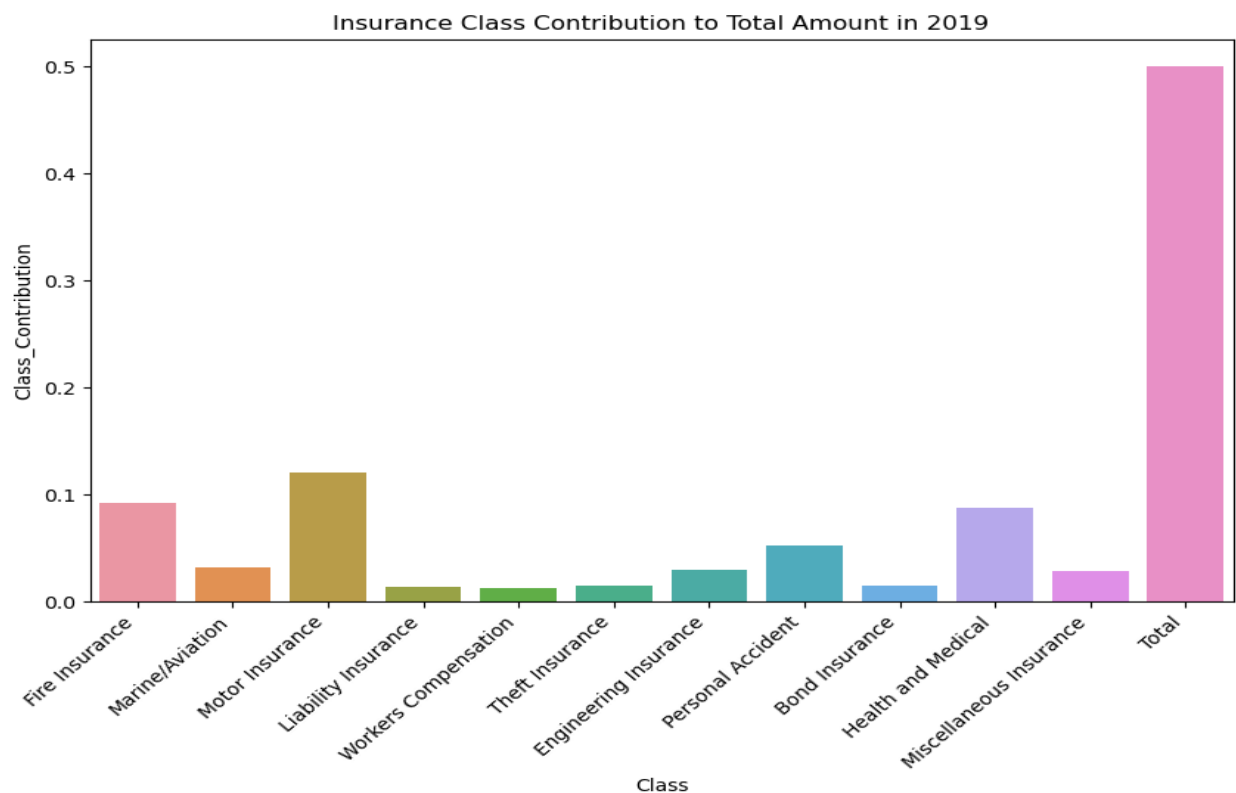
Observations:

Premium income has seen steady growth.

**Motor Insurance:** Insurance for vehicles, including coverage for accidents and theft.

Observations:

Premium income has consistently risen as this is the class that has the largest uptake by year 2019 and this reflects the growth in vehicle ownership and strict regulatory requirements. This is evidenced in the figure below



**Liability Insurance:** Protection against claims or lawsuits for bodily injury or property damage.

Observations:

Premium income fluctuates but has an increasing trend. This is driven by the need for businesses and individuals to protect against liability claims.

**Workers Compensation:** This is coverage for workplace injuries and illnesses for employees.

Observations:

Premium income has varied over the years. Influenced by changes in labor laws and workplace safety measures.

**Theft Insurance:** This is insurance against losses due to theft or burglary.

Observations:

Premium income has increased consistently and this reflects the demand for protection against theft-related risks.

**Engineering Insurance:** Coverage for construction and engineering projects.

Observations:

Premium income increased significantly in 2015.

There is need to Investigate the specific projects or events driving this surge.

**Personal Accident:** Insurance providing coverage for accidental injuries.

Observations:

Premium income has shown growth.

Driven by the importance individuals place on personal accident coverage.

**Bond Insurance:** Insurance guaranteeing the performance of contractual obligations.

Observations:

Premium income has seen variations. This is influenced by the demand for bond guarantees in different sectors.

**Health and Medical Insurance:** This is Coverage for medical expenses and healthcare services.

Observations:

Premium income has grown substantially.

Reflects increasing awareness of the importance of health insurance.

**Miscellaneous Insurance:** Coverage for a variety of risks not covered by specific classes.

Observations:

Premium income shows fluctuations.

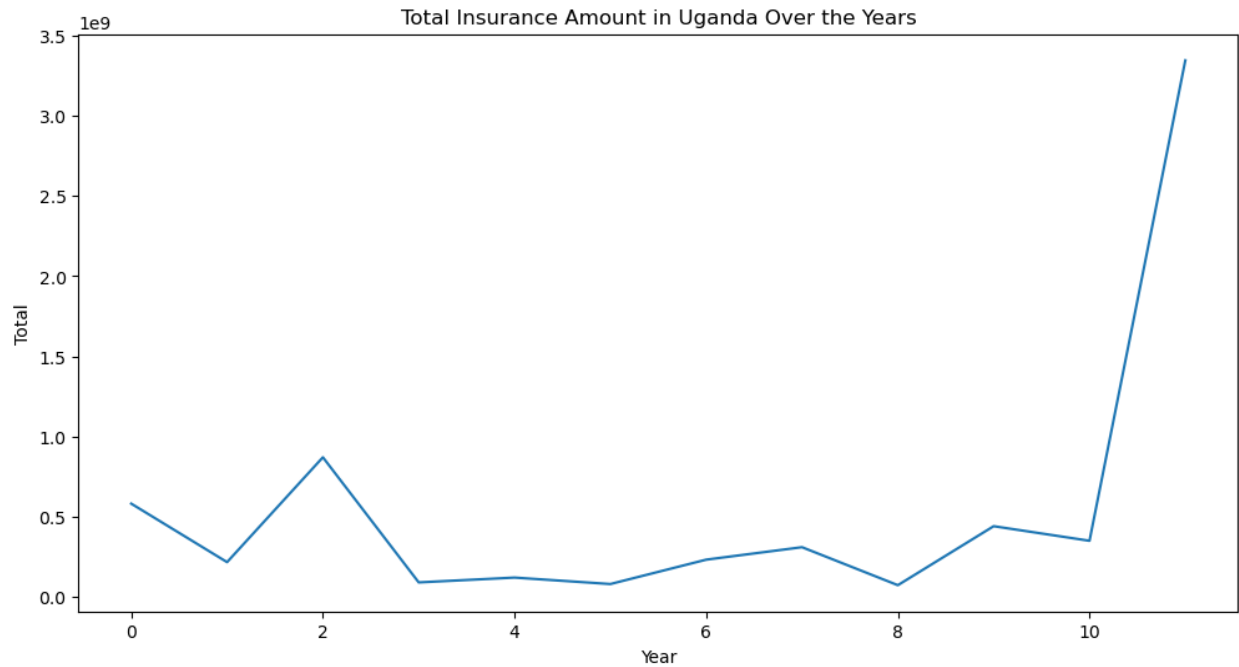
Investigate the types of risks included in this category.

## Total:

### Observations:

Total premium income for non-life insurance classes has consistently increased.

This can be attributed to the overall economic and regulatory factors influencing the insurance industry.

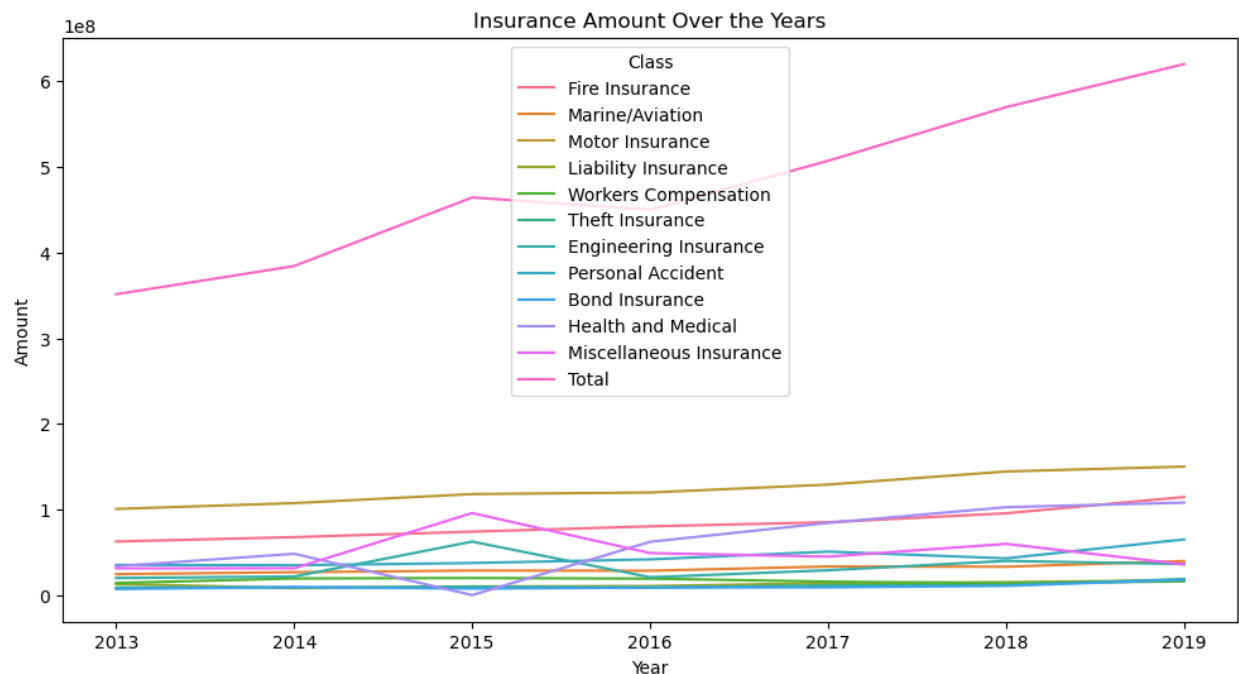


## Conclusion:

In conclusion, the analysis of the non-life insurance classes in Uganda reveals a positive and encouraging trend in the uptake of insurance over the years. The key findings are as follows:

The total non-life insurance premium income has consistently shown an upward trajectory from 2013 to 2019. This positive trend indicates an increasing awareness and acceptance of insurance products among individuals and businesses in Uganda.

## Classes Analysis



### Fire Insurance and Motor Insurance:

Both classes have experienced consistent growth, reflecting the recognition of the importance of protecting against fire-related and motor vehicle risks.

### Health and Medical Insurance:

Health and medical insurance have exhibited substantial growth, signaling a heightened awareness of the necessity for healthcare coverage.

### Engineering Insurance:

Engineering insurance saw a notable spike in 2015, suggesting an increased demand for coverage in construction and engineering projects during that period.

### Miscellaneous Insurance:

Fluctuations in miscellaneous insurance highlight the diverse nature of risks covered within this category.

### Year-on-Year Growth:

Calculations of year-on-year growth rates affirm the sustained positive momentum in the insurance industry, with periods of significant growth across different classes.

### Recommendations:

The positive trend provides an opportunity for insurance companies to explore further expansion, innovative product development, and targeted marketing strategies.

Collaborative efforts with regulatory bodies and educational campaigns can continue to enhance insurance literacy among the Ugandan population.

Challenges and Opportunities:

While the analysis is promising, challenges such as economic fluctuations and regulatory changes should be monitored.

Opportunities exist for insurance companies to tailor products to emerging needs, providing comprehensive coverage to a growing market.

Conclusion:

The analysis affirms the positive growth trend in the uptake of insurance in Uganda, suggesting a maturing and resilient insurance market.

Continued efforts in education, product innovation, and strategic partnerships can further drive positive developments in the industry.

In summary, the insurance landscape in Uganda is on an upward trajectory, and the industry is well-positioned for continued growth. The findings of this analysis contribute valuable insights for stakeholders, policymakers, and industry participants, reinforcing the significance of insurance as a crucial component of financial planning and risk management in Uganda.