

Property & Casualty Insurance Industry

PROPERTY & CASUALTY OVERVIEW

Near double-digit premium growth and a continuing trend of prior year reserve releases were offset by increased catastrophe losses and worsening results in personal auto. As a result, the property and casualty industry reported its first underwriting loss since 2017, totaling \$(39.0) million.

Continued strong performance in investment operations with a gain of \$71.1 billion and miscellaneous income of nearly \$2.0 billion offset the underwriting loss and led to net income of \$60.5 billion. Despite higher investment returns, the investment yield declined to 2.60%, its lowest point in eleven years.

The combination of net income and unrealized capital gains of \$86.8 billion pushed policyholders' surplus to a record high of \$1.1 trillion at December 31, 2021.

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U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Industry Results

(in millions, except for percent)

For the year ended December 31,	YoY Chg	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net Premiums Written	9.2%	719,815	658,913	642,984	621,786	561,952	537,926	524,006	506,657	486,462	465,743
Net Premiums Earned	7.4%	693,664	646,014	630,776	603,188	549,958	533,236	515,835	497,931	476,792	457,906
Net Losses Incurred	12.8%	432,474	383,308	378,582	366,258	353,954	323,195	296,749	284,934	263,576	283,985
Loss Expenses Incurred	1.1%	70,638	69,888	69,244	64,658	65,218	61,829	60,932	58,706	56,951	56,552
Underwriting Expenses	5.3%	189,487	179,964	173,055	168,228	151,672	148,692	145,753	139,846	136,586	130,809
Underwriting Gain (Loss)	NM	(39)	12,100	8,373	2,907	(22,459)	(1,700)	11,453	14,658	20,127	(13,762)
Net Loss Ratio	2.4 pts	72.5%	70.2%	71.0%	71.4%	76.2%	72.2%	69.3%	69.0%	67.2%	74.4%
Expense Ratio	(1.0) pts	26.3%	27.3%	26.9%	27.1%	27.0%	27.6%	27.8%	27.6%	28.1%	28.1%
Combined Ratio	0.9 pts	99.6%	98.7%	98.7%	99.1%	103.9%	100.5%	97.8%	97.3%	96.0%	103.1%
1yr Rsrv Devlp/PY PHS	0.8 pts	(0.0%)	(0.8%)	(0.8%)	(1.6%)	(1.4%)	(0.7%)	(1.2%)	(1.4%)	(2.7%)	(2.2%)
Net Invmnt. Inc. Earned	2.6%	52,932	51,596	55,132	53,287	48,978	45,539	47,228	46,401	46,594	48,041
Net Realized Gains (Loss)	64.5%	18,200	11,064	11,260	10,885	19,833	8,747	10,285	12,006	18,823	9,032
Net Invmnt. Gain (Loss)	13.5%	71,132	62,660	66,392	64,172	68,812	54,286	57,513	58,407	65,417	57,073
Investment Yield	(0.15) pts	2.60%	2.75%	3.19%	3.24%	3.08%	3.01%	3.18%	3.17%	3.34%	3.61%
Total Other Income	240.0%	3,514	1,034	1,284	1,530	(4,687)	950	1,475	(2,908)	(580)	2,305
Net Income ¹	(4.9%)	60,537	59,196	62,229	57,565	38,717	42,860	56,884	56,439	69,725	36,486
Return on Revenue	(0.4) pts	7.9%	8.4%	8.9%	8.6%	6.3%	7.3%	9.9%	10.1%	12.9%	7.1%
December 31,	YoY Chg	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Policyholders' Surplus ²	12.8%	1,077,866	955,136	891,214	779,921	786,016	734,026	705,948	706,740	686,135	615,809
Return on Surplus	(0.5) pts	6.0%	6.4%	7.4%	7.4%	5.1%	6.0%	8.1%	8.1%	10.7%	6.1%

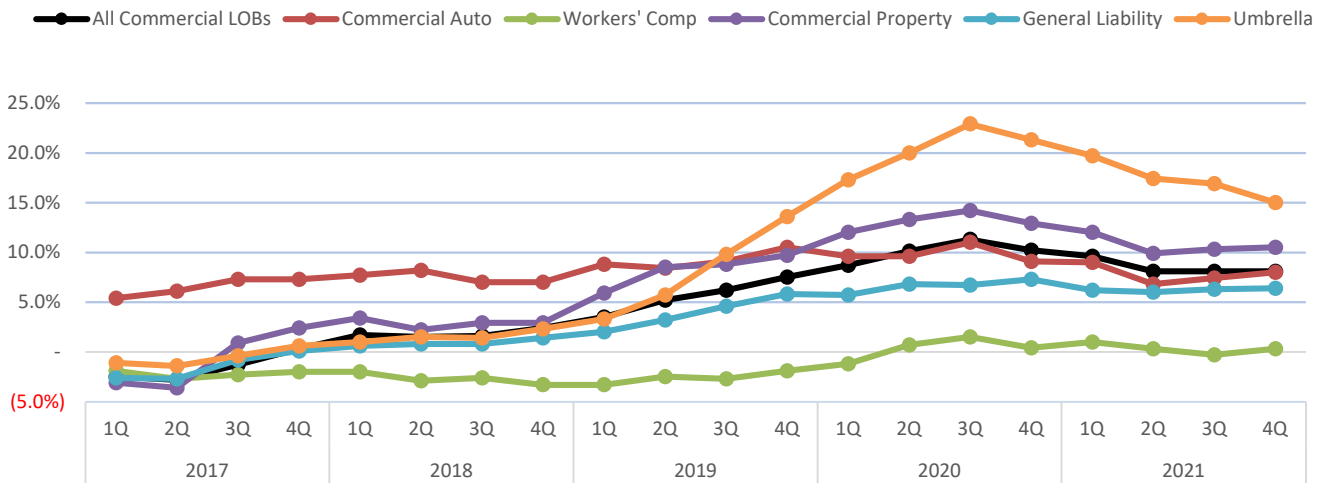
1. Excludes investment income from affiliates. 2. Adjusted to eliminate stacking

MARKET CONDITIONS

Premium Pricing

Market conditions continued to harden in most commercial products as insurers attempt to compensate for the increased frequency and severity of natural catastrophes, the low interest rate environment in recent years, and most recently, economic and social inflation. While existing carriers have increased rates and deductibles, improved market conditions have also led to several new carriers entering the space in 2021, as an increase in the number of filers shows within the chart at the bottom of this page. If this trend continues over time, it could drive rates lower as competition increases.

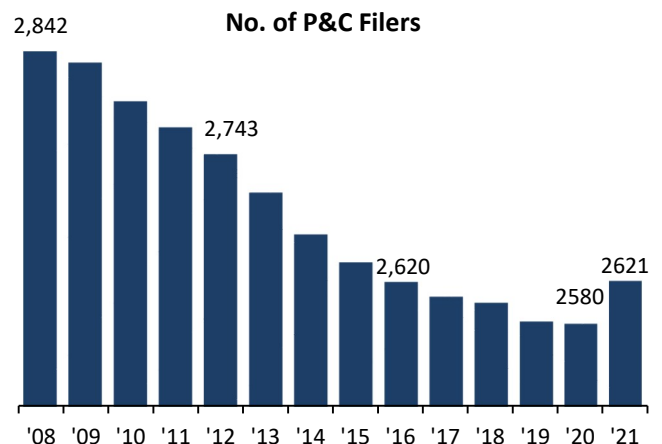
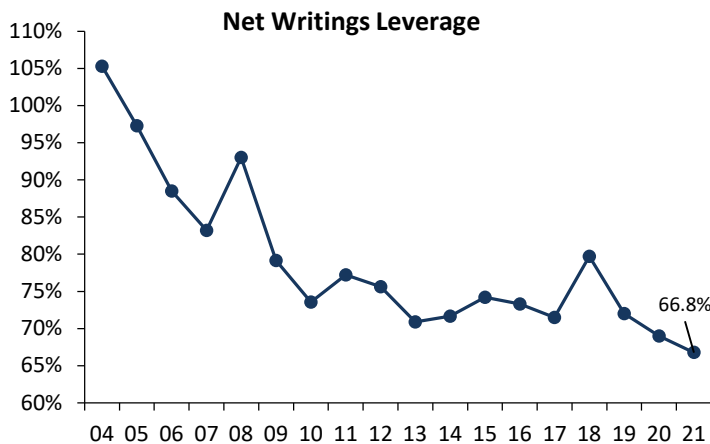
According to the Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers (CIAB) fourth quarter Market Report, commercial premium rates increased in all lines for seventeen consecutive quarters (see chart below), with the exception of workers' compensation. Further, the CIAB indicated that commercial premium rates increased by an average of 8.1% for all lines in Q4 2021, which included an 8.0% increase in commercial auto rates – marking 38 consecutive quarters of rate increases within this line. The CIAB also indicated that workers' compensation rates began increasing in the second quarter of 2020 following 21 consecutive quarters of decreasing premium rates.



Source: The Council of Insurance Agents & Brokers, Commercial Property/Casualty Market Index – Q4/2021

Capacity

Twenty consecutive years of industry profits have contributed to an all-time high in policyholders' surplus. As a result, industry capacity has never been more abundant as evidenced by a net writings leverage ratio of 66.8%.



PREMIUM

Direct premiums written (DPW) in the property and casualty insurance industry rebounded from the prior year, which was impacted by Covid, increasing 9.5% year-on-year (YoY) to \$797.5 billion in 2021. This represents the largest YoY increase over the past ten years, which has averaged 4.8%.

The **Personal Lines Market** represented 49.4% of total DPW and rose 6.0% due to increases in private passenger auto liability of 3.3%, a 7.3% increase in auto physical damage DPW, and an 8.4% increase in homeowners DPW as insurers continued to respond to increased catastrophe loss severity and frequency with rate increases.

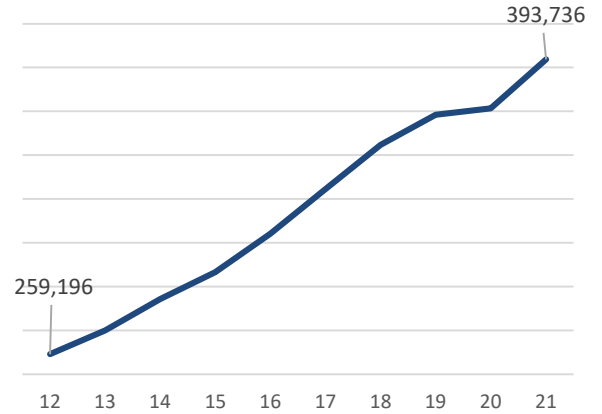
DPW in the **Commercial Lines Market** represented 37.4% of total DPW and saw a 12.9% increase during 2021. The other liability line (35.5% of commercial DPW and 13.3% of total DPW) increased 21.8% YoY as insurers continued to seek rate increases to remain competitive among rising concerns over increased claim severity, partly due to social inflation. DPW in the workers’ compensation line increased 2.4% YoY to \$52.2 billion, driven by quarter-over-quarter growth in the second half of the year as businesses have returned to normal. Commercial multiple peril DPW increased 7.9% and commercial auto liability, which has experienced challenges in recent years (discussed in more detail later), saw a 19.0% increase in DPW.

The **Combined Lines Market** represented 13.2% of total industry DPW and consists primarily of allied lines, inland marine, and fire insurance, all of which increased by double-digits. Overall, DPW in the combined lines increased 15.2% YoY.

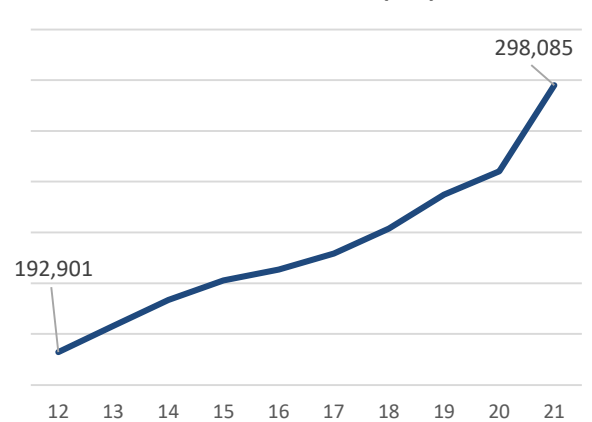
Assumed premiums written increased 13.3% YoY to \$668.2 billion, of which 88.5% was affiliated assumptions. U.S. intercompany pooling agreements comprised 58.2% of reinsured business, followed by 27.6% affiliated non-pooled business. Ceded premiums written amounted to \$745.9 billion, a 13.1% increase compared to last year. Overall, net premiums written (NPW) increased 9.2% to \$719.8 billion.

Geographically, premiums increased in nearly all states and territories in 2021. The table on the following page shows the change in DPW and pure direct loss ratio (PDLR) by state.

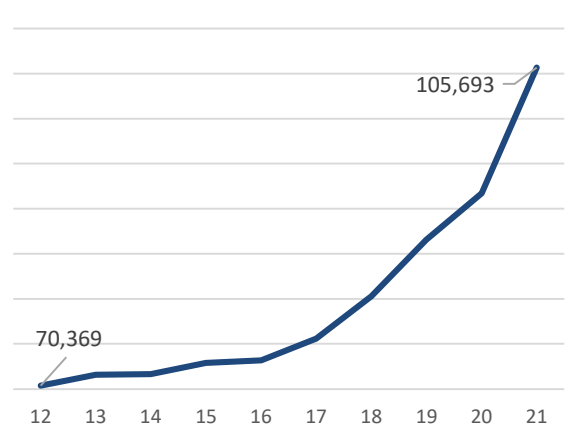
DPW Personal Lines (\$M)



DPW Commercial Lines (\$M)



DPW Combined Lines (\$M)



Direct Writings & Profitability by State and Territory (in Millions except for percent)

State	Direct Premiums Written			Pure Direct Loss Ratio			Losses Incurred		Premiums Earned	
	YoY Chg	2021	2020	YoY Chg	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
AL	9.2%	10,841	9,929	(10.6) pts	61.9%	72.5%	6,476	7,041	10,469	9,712
AK	3.1%	1,711	1,660	(3.2) pts	47.8%	51.0%	798	844	1,670	1,654
AR	9.9%	14,093	12,825	7.3 pts	61.5%	54.2%	8,332	6,785	13,548	12,519
AR	6.3%	6,415	6,036	(2.5) pts	64.5%	67.0%	4,017	3,910	6,230	5,838
CA	11.0%	96,312	86,740	2.0 pts	56.2%	54.2%	51,888	45,962	92,253	84,767
CO	10.5%	16,368	14,811	3.0 pts	63.1%	60.1%	9,876	8,691	15,649	14,458
CT	8.6%	10,016	9,226	3.8 pts	61.0%	57.2%	5,908	5,219	9,692	9,128
DE	11.8%	3,262	2,918	(8.6) pts	52.4%	61.0%	1,641	1,775	3,135	2,911
DC	9.5%	2,328	2,127	(0.1) pts	46.3%	46.4%	1,032	962	2,228	2,072
FL	12.0%	66,397	59,277	(4.2) pts	60.4%	64.6%	37,927	37,141	62,844	57,538
GA	10.5%	26,514	24,002	0.2 pts	63.2%	63.0%	16,130	14,752	25,510	23,408
HI	8.2%	2,891	2,672	1.1 pts	47.0%	46.0%	1,310	1,221	2,786	2,656
ID	11.9%	3,849	3,439	4.9 pts	62.2%	57.3%	2,282	1,903	3,667	3,322
IL	11.1%	30,485	27,432	(5.1) pts	57.8%	62.9%	16,743	16,902	28,959	26,858
IN	9.2%	13,581	12,434	2.7 pts	56.0%	53.3%	7,361	6,503	13,138	12,204
IA	14.9%	8,055	7,009	(55.1) pts	61.7%	116.8%	4,815	8,027	7,807	6,873
KS	10.6%	7,896	7,142	8.9 pts	55.4%	46.5%	4,235	3,242	7,645	6,978
KY	6.8%	8,600	8,049	15.9 pts	68.6%	52.6%	5,737	4,210	8,369	7,999
LA	5.7%	13,256	12,539	48.6 pts	166.6%	118.1%	21,362	14,656	12,819	12,414
ME	8.9%	2,771	2,544	(13.3) pts	48.0%	61.3%	1,285	1,531	2,674	2,496
MD	6.3%	13,781	12,968	0.6 pts	53.7%	53.1%	7,217	6,818	13,429	12,832
MA	8.9%	18,331	16,839	0.5 pts	48.4%	47.9%	8,560	7,889	17,684	16,468
MI	3.0%	21,331	20,713	8.4 pts	63.6%	55.3%	13,336	11,434	20,955	20,695
MN	9.6%	14,037	12,804	(3.0) pts	59.1%	62.1%	8,028	7,805	13,593	12,567
MS	9.8%	6,343	5,774	(7.3) pts	60.0%	67.4%	3,669	3,807	6,109	5,651
MO	9.1%	14,263	13,077	(4.2) pts	58.1%	62.3%	8,027	7,964	13,810	12,782
MT	13.4%	3,073	2,709	8.3 pts	64.7%	56.4%	1,887	1,489	2,915	2,641
NE	11.9%	6,073	5,427	(1.3) pts	55.3%	56.6%	3,263	3,002	5,896	5,302
NV	10.2%	7,050	6,395	2.3 pts	58.6%	56.3%	3,955	3,518	6,749	6,247
NH	8.2%	2,834	2,620	2.4 pts	45.2%	42.7%	1,245	1,110	2,756	2,598
NJ	8.4%	24,785	22,872	8.7 pts	65.8%	57.1%	15,771	12,940	23,982	22,659
NM	6.7%	4,041	3,787	7.2 pts	59.4%	52.2%	2,328	1,944	3,920	3,727
NY	9.7%	55,034	50,150	(0.1) pts	61.6%	61.7%	32,545	30,443	52,792	49,312
NC	8.9%	19,677	18,073	3.4 pts	58.4%	54.9%	11,080	9,717	18,987	17,688
ND	12.8%	2,991	2,651	17.8 pts	92.0%	74.2%	2,688	1,955	2,923	2,636
OH	8.2%	19,747	18,247	(0.3) pts	53.6%	53.9%	10,216	9,649	19,077	17,908
OK	7.5%	9,354	8,699	6.4 pts	62.4%	56.0%	5,645	4,808	9,044	8,586
OR	8.5%	8,533	7,864	(16.7) pts	59.9%	76.7%	4,951	5,929	8,259	7,735
PA	7.3%	28,340	26,422	1.3 pts	58.3%	57.0%	15,997	14,925	27,433	26,164
RI	7.4%	2,880	2,682	2.3 pts	54.9%	52.5%	1,553	1,393	2,831	2,651
SC	8.7%	12,103	11,134	(2.7) pts	55.7%	58.4%	6,518	6,375	11,697	10,911
SD	16.9%	3,049	2,609	(10.4) pts	65.2%	75.6%	1,931	1,938	2,960	2,563
TN	8.9%	14,200	13,038	(13.2) pts	59.4%	72.7%	8,133	9,245	13,688	12,723
TX	10.7%	70,749	63,931	20.2 pts	79.0%	58.8%	53,345	36,659	67,520	62,326
UT	11.0%	6,344	5,715	(7.7) pts	55.8%	63.5%	3,374	3,511	6,044	5,530
VT	(6.0%)	1,417	1,508	3.4 pts	45.1%	41.7%	625	622	1,386	1,489
VA	8.0%	16,597	15,361	2.5 pts	53.7%	51.2%	8,651	7,730	16,115	15,105
WA	9.3%	15,263	13,970	7.8 pts	62.1%	54.3%	9,121	7,453	14,699	13,732
WV	4.9%	3,141	2,994	7.4 pts	54.1%	46.7%	1,669	1,415	3,084	3,029
WI	7.2%	12,160	11,348	3.8 pts	54.1%	50.4%	6,426	5,626	11,871	11,171
WY	9.8%	1,457	1,326	(12.6) pts	46.3%	59.0%	643	763	1,388	1,295
AS	(72.3%)	0	0	(131.1) pts	(117.6%)	13.5%	(0)	0	0	0
GU	(0.4%)	316	318	6.4 pts	50.1%	43.7%	153	135	305	309
PR	5.3%	2,599	2,467	(55.1) pts	11.6%	66.7%	288	1,600	2,492	2,401
VI	(9.4%)	176	194	25.6 pts	27.3%	1.7%	51	3	186	183
MP	(1.7%)	22	22	129.0 pts	186.1%	57.1%	38	13	20	22
Totals	9.5%	797,532	728,174	2.6 pts	62.2%	59.6%	477,165	425,385	767,008	713,504

UNDERWRITING OPERATIONS

Following three consecutive years of underwriting gains, the property and casualty insurance industry reported an underwriting loss of \$39.0 million for 2021. The underwriting loss came despite a 7.4% increase in net premiums earned, however, net losses and Loss Adjustment Expense (LAE) incurred increased 11.0% primarily due to higher catastrophe losses and worsening results in personal auto. Although underwriting expenses increased, the expense ratio was 1.0-point lower than last year due to the growth in net premiums written. Overall, the combined ratio worsened by nearly 1.0-point to 99.6% (72.5% net loss ratio and 27.3% expense ratio).

Catastrophes

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), there were 20 weather/climate disaster events with total losses of more than \$1 billion in the U.S. in 2021. These events included 11 severe storms, 4 tropical cyclones, 2 floods, 1 wildfire event, and 1 winter storm. Overall costs for these events were \$148.0 billion. The costliest events are discussed below.

Tropical Cyclones – Overall costs of tropical cyclones were roughly \$80.2 billion. Hurricane Ida, the costliest natural disaster in 2021, with overall losses estimated at \$65.0 billion, made landfall as a category 4 storm in Louisiana.

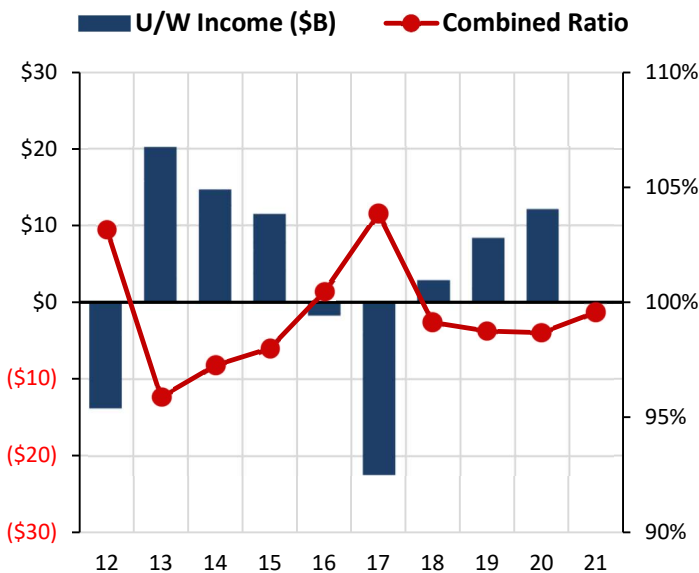
Severe Storms – There were 11 severe storms with an overall cost of \$20.8 billion in 2021. The most significant event occurred in September in the central and southeastern regions of the U.S. Several reports indicated that dozens of tornadoes with wind speeds of up to 190 miles per hour impacted six states, with Kentucky receiving the most damage. The city of Mayfield was hardest hit when an EF4 tornado destroyed large parts of the city. Overall losses totaled roughly \$5 billion for this event.

Winter Storm – In February, a cold wave brought freezing temperatures and record snowfall in the central U.S., impacting areas as far south as Houston, Texas. Texas was primarily impacted as the state’s energy, infrastructure, and buildings were inadequately prepared for such conditions. Snow and ice also caused widespread road closures, leaving thousands of people stranded. This event caused roughly \$24.5 billion in overall losses.

The annual average of \$1 billion dollar events from 1980 to 2021 is 7.7 events. The annual average for the most recent 5 years is 17.8 events (CPI-adjusted). Since 1980 the U.S. has sustained a total of 323 events where overall costs reached or exceeded \$1 billion. The table below shows the distribution of damage from U.S. billion-dollar disasters by time period.

Time Period	Billion Dollar Disasters	Events per Year	Overall Cost
1980-1989	31	3.1	\$195.2B
1990-1999	55	5.5	\$298.4B
2000-2009	67	6.7	\$558.0B
2010-2019	128	12.8	\$891.5B
Last 5 yrs. (2017-2021)	89	17.8	\$764.9B
Last 3 yrs. (2019-2021)	56	18.7	\$306.6B
2021	20	20.0	\$148.0B

Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) U.S. Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters (2022). <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/>, DOI: [10.25921/stkw-7w73](https://doi.org/10.25921/stkw-7w73)



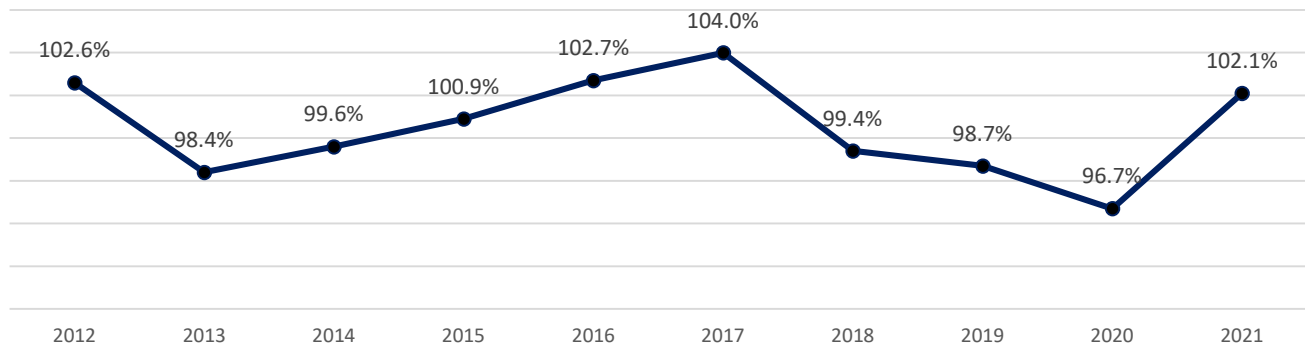
Impact to States: The table to the right shows the deterioration in the PDLR in the states primarily impacted by the largest natural disasters in 2021

State	Chg. in PDLR	PDLR 2021	PDLR 2020
LA	48.6-pts	166.6%	118.1%
KY	15.9-pts.	68.6%	52.6%
TX	20.2-pts.	79.0%	58.8%
NJ	8.7-pts.	65.8%	57.1%

Personal Lines Market

The personal lines market comprised half of industry premiums in 2021 and experienced a downturn in operating results due to the increase in natural catastrophes noted above, and a deterioration in personal auto results. The combined ratio worsened 5.5-points to 102.1%.

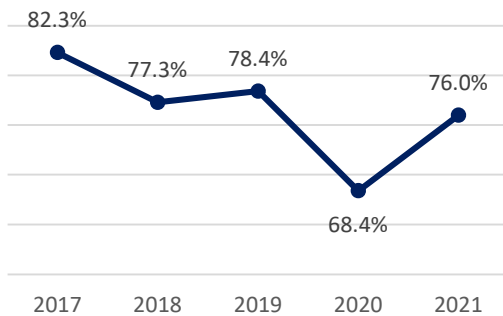
Personal Lines Combined Ratio



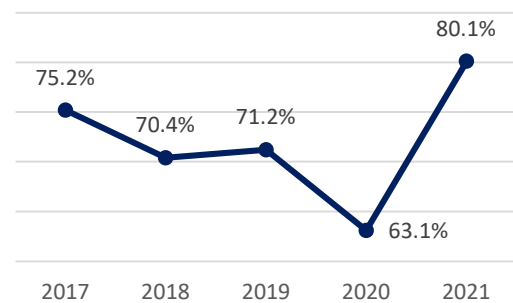
Personal Auto

In 2021, business activity returned to normal levels following the 2020 COVID-19 shutdowns that resulted in less driving and auto claims activity. However, during 2021 results normalized as claims activity returned to typical frequency compounded by inflation and supply chain issues that boosted the cost of claims. Overall, net losses incurred totaled \$95.4 billion for the private passenger auto liability line versus \$81.4 billion in 2020. Private passenger auto physical damage net losses incurred increased 35.7% YoY to \$73.8 billion.

PNLR Private Psgr. Auto Liab.



PNLR Private Psgr. Auto Phys. Dmg



As seen in the charts above, the pure net loss ratio (PNLR) in private passenger auto liability (20.6% of total NPW in 2021) worsened 7.6-percentage points to 76.0%, while private passenger auto physical damage (14.5% of total NPW) saw a 17.0-percentage point deterioration to 80.1%.

Homeowners

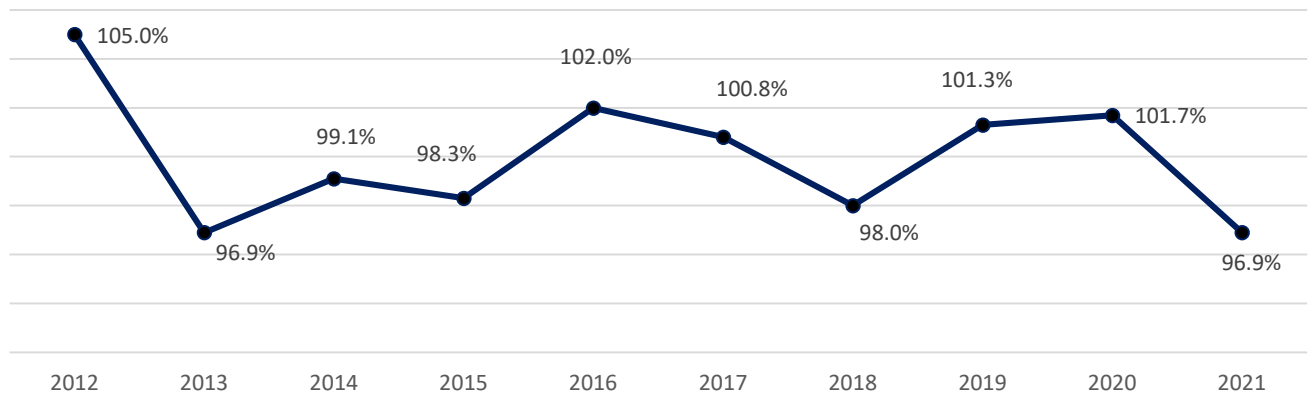
While results slightly improved, the homeowners line was unprofitable again in 2021 with a combined ratio of 103.8%, down from 107.4% in 2020. In recent years, an increase in frequency and severity of natural catastrophes placed pressure on homeowners profitability, with underwriting losses in four of the last five years. While many insurers have

raised premiums in response to the increase in natural disasters, inflation has been the latest headwind for the industry, as the price of building materials, labor, and fuel has been on the rise.

Commercial Lines Market

Overall, commercial lines performed better in 2021 as evidenced by a combined ratio of 96.9%, as seen in the chart below. Increased pricing in the commercial market provided a boost to insurers’ bottom lines. However, certain liability lines continued to face challenges, as many had combined ratios over 100 percent. The largest liability lines of business in the commercial market are discussed in more detail below:

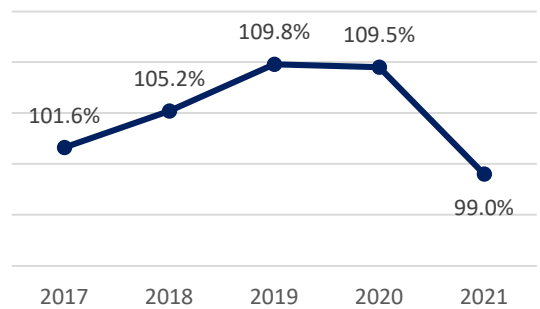
Commercial Lines Combined Ratio



Other Liability-Occurrence

Various types of coverage fall within the other liability line, including, professional, environmental, general liability, directors and officers (D&O), and employers’ liability. Loss costs have trended upward in recent years primarily due to adverse development of prior accident year reserves and rising costs due to social inflation. D&O liability saw a 13.0% increase in premium rates according to the CIAB report, the second highest premium increase among all commercial lines behind umbrella, likely due to higher incurred losses which have increased 76.8% over the past five years. Overall, the combined ratio for the other liability-occurrence line was 99.0%, the first year since 2013 it was below 100 percent.

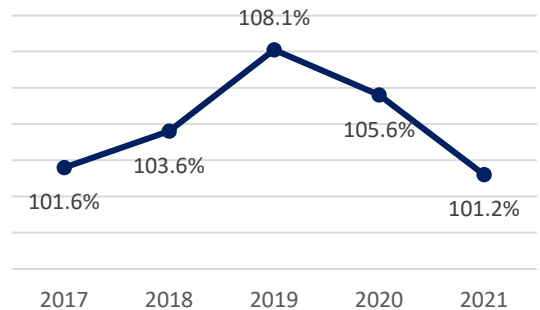
Other Liab-Occurrence Combined Ratio



Commercial Multiple Peril (Liability Portion)

Commercial multiple peril covers a variety of risk exposures including, but not limited to, fire, allied lines, difference in conditions, and various liability coverages. The combined ratio for the non-liability portion improved 2.9-points to 109.2% in 2021. Results in the liability portion of commercial multiple peril improved slightly, evidenced by a 4.4-point improvement in the combined ratio to 101.2%. Despite the slight YoY improvement, this line has been unprofitable for six consecutive years and nine out of the last eleven years. Litigation trends have been largely to blame for the trend in poor results.

Commercial Multi-Peril Combined Ratio



Commercial Auto Liability

A trend of underwriting losses within the commercial auto liability space continued, a trend that began in 2011. Adverse development of prior accident year reserves and a sharp rise in nuclear verdicts have contributed to the negative trend. Insurers have increased rates each quarter for 38 consecutive quarters, according to the CIAB (see CIAB report on page 2). The combined ratio for the current year was 101.4%, a small improvement compared to 107.1% for 2020.

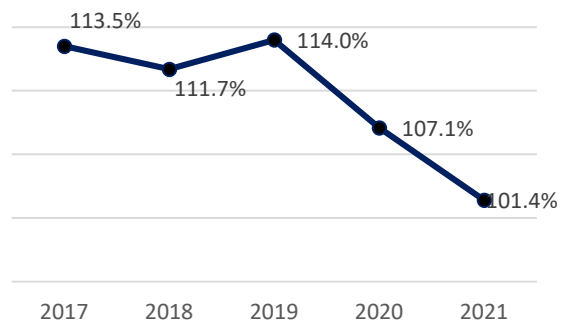
Medical Professional Liability

Medical professional liability insurance protects physicians and health care professionals from liability associated with wrongful practices that result in bodily injury, medical expenses, and property damage. It also covers the cost of legal fees to defend an insured, and judgements or settlements resulting from claims and lawsuits. This line of business has generated poor underwriting results for eight consecutive years due to a trend of rising loss costs and diminishing prior year reserve takedowns. For the current year, the growth in net premiums earned increased at a greater rate than net losses incurred, resulting in a small improvement in the combined ratio to 108.0%.

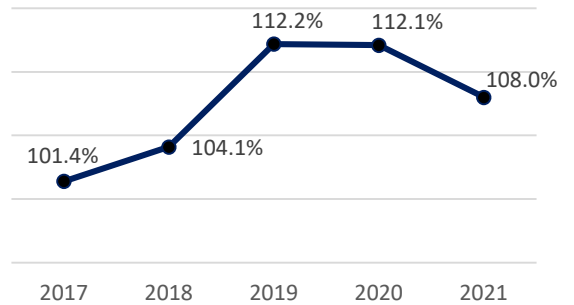
Workers' Compensation

Workers' compensation is the second largest commercial line at 6.2% of total net premiums written in 2021 and has seen eight consecutive years of underwriting profits due, in large part, to the release of prior accident year reserves. As a result, market conditions have been soft, as average premium pricing decreased each quarter from 1Q-2015 to 1Q-2020 and has recently been flat (as noted on page 2). While workers' compensation remained profitable in 2021, a slight deterioration was noted as the combined ratio worsened 0.9-points to 91.9%. In addition, the accident year loss ratio has increased each year since 2016 to 76% for the 2021 accident year. Overall, the profitable trend within this line is largely due to prior year reserve releases.

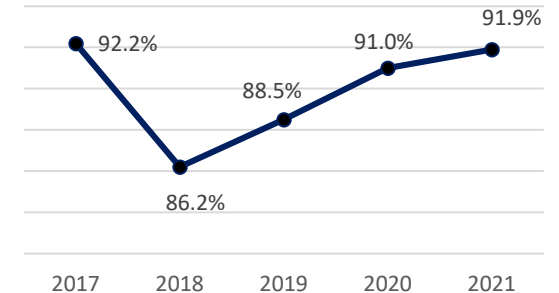
Commercial Auto Liab Combined Ratio



Medical Prof Liab Combined Ratio



Workers' Compensation Combined Ratio



Combined Ratio by Lines of Business

Lines of Business	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Aggregate Write-ins	116.7%	108.7%	76.2%	81.1%	41.2%	83.5%	83.7%	125.4%	64.0%	56.3%
Aircraft (all perils)	90.9%	107.0%	131.2%	111.5%	109.2%	113.1%	100.7%	89.1%	99.5%	98.5%
Allied Lines	104.6%	112.5%	105.0%	130.7%	182.0%	96.6%	88.1%	85.4%	85.3%	129.9%
Boiler and Machinery	71.5%	85.9%	72.8%	86.3%	76.5%	78.8%	69.9%	76.1%	72.4%	80.1%
Burglary and Theft	86.6%	113.8%	74.2%	78.1%	49.1%	46.2%	61.4%	59.9%	42.2%	58.6%
Commercial Auto Liab	101.4%	107.1%	114.0%	111.7%	113.5%	113.2%	111.3%	103.6%	107.5%	106.3%
Commercial Auto Phy Dmg	90.2%	85.3%	95.5%	97.0%	104.2%	102.0%	100.9%	103.1%	104.9%	109.1%
Commercial MP (Liab)	101.2%	105.6%	108.1%	103.6%	101.6%	105.6%	99.3%	103.5%	103.0%	94.1%
Commercial MP (Non-Liab)	109.2%	112.1%	103.1%	108.4%	111.8%	99.1%	91.9%	97.1%	94.4%	114.6%
Credit	78.1%	108.2%	84.9%	93.6%	90.8%	92.1%	76.5%	74.7%	74.9%	91.3%
Credit A & H	95.5%	106.5%	86.7%	84.8%	128.3%	120.9%	42.3%	45.2%	45.0%	49.5%
Earthquake	36.8%	37.2%	28.7%	44.6%	43.6%	33.9%	28.5%	34.3%	30.5%	36.7%
Excess Workers' Comp	105.2%	89.4%	113.8%	116.6%	123.6%	109.2%	112.0%	107.4%	69.3%	151.4%
Farmowners MP	97.2%	106.2%	99.3%	97.0%	105.7%	91.1%	89.9%	95.4%	94.0%	99.5%
Fidelity	65.8%	78.8%	90.6%	73.4%	74.0%	78.4%	77.2%	92.7%	92.9%	99.3%
Financial Guaranty	46.8%	246.3%	181.7%	130.5%	320.1%	177.2%	99.2%	91.3%	(3.4%)	181.2%
Fire	105.9%	103.7%	95.8%	110.8%	119.2%	92.3%	85.1%	85.4%	78.5%	86.5%
Group A & H	94.8%	92.2%	97.8%	90.7%	90.5%	98.4%	100.1%	96.9%	99.9%	94.1%
Homeowners MP	103.8%	107.4%	98.6%	104.1%	107.8%	93.4%	92.1%	92.7%	90.3%	104.0%
Inland Marine	86.9%	97.5%	86.5%	86.4%	90.0%	84.0%	83.9%	83.5%	83.8%	96.2%
International	107.9%	106.7%	153.4%	145.3%	130.7%	144.3%	2.0%	116.7%	92.6%	91.5%
Medical Prof Liab	108.0%	112.1%	112.2%	104.1%	101.4%	106.4%	102.3%	104.7%	89.4%	93.3%
Mortgage Guaranty	31.5%	62.8%	32.8%	29.2%	40.4%	49.8%	58.1%	70.2%	98.0%	189.7%
Multiple Peril Crop	94.9%	100.3%	108.6%	85.0%	84.1%	81.7%	99.9%	104.9%	103.3%	104.0%
Ocean Marine	100.7%	98.0%	105.2%	100.2%	110.5%	95.8%	94.7%	91.2%	98.1%	109.2%
Other A & H	111.8%	98.4%	128.0%	149.6%	133.1%	128.6%	132.0%	126.6%	132.5%	133.0%
Other Liab - Claims-Made	93.7%	100.4%	97.6%	91.0%	98.9%	103.4%	98.6%	88.1%	97.4%	100.4%
Other Liab - Occur	99.0%	109.5%	109.8%	105.2%	101.6%	114.9%	103.3%	101.5%	96.4%	104.9%
Private Crop	122.0%	148.3%	117.5%	126.9%	107.5%	122.3%	146.2%	138.8%	NA	NA
Private flood	65.0%	50.6%	59.6%	55.0%	186.2%	93.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Products Liability	100.5%	87.9%	108.6%	122.9%	102.1%	119.8%	130.6%	134.4%	155.2%	102.2%
Prvt Psgr Auto Liab	99.8%	94.8%	101.6%	100.4%	105.5%	109.5%	107.9%	103.8%	103.5%	103.2%
Prvt Psgr Auto Phy Dmg	103.9%	89.2%	94.6%	93.6%	98.2%	101.7%	99.5%	100.3%	98.7%	100.2%
Reinsurance-Nonproportional	108.2%	101.2%	98.1%	109.1%	122.8%	78.6%	72.3%	63.2%	72.9%	79.8%
Surety	69.6%	79.4%	71.3%	70.9%	72.2%	72.4%	73.8%	69.3%	72.7%	76.8%
Warranty	87.7%	84.1%	104.8%	95.4%	90.6%	88.8%	107.9%	93.5%	104.2%	99.5%
Workers' Comp	91.9%	91.0%	88.5%	86.2%	92.2%	95.4%	95.9%	102.6%	98.8%	111.2%

NA = Not Available

Note: Federal Flood is not shown due to negative combined ratio results

INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

Net investment income rebounded from a periodic downturn last year driven by the pandemic. Net investment gains increased 13.5% to \$71.1 billion versus \$62.7 billion last year. Realized capital gains jumped 64.5% to \$18.2 billion, as gains on unaffiliated common stocks more than doubled to \$14.3 billion and gains on affiliated common stocks were \$800.9 million versus losses of \$1.4 billion last year. The industry reported a \$3.9 billion realized gain from bonds, down 40.1% from last year as gains from U.S. Government bonds were down 97.3% to \$83.2 million. Further, gains on other invested assets were down 35.7% to \$2.6 billion. Net investment income earned increased 2.6% YoY to \$52.9 billion. Investment income earned was primarily derived from bonds at 50.4% of the total, while stocks comprised 25.9%, and other invested assets 18.0%. Despite the continued solid investment results, investment yield continued its downward trend to 2.60% versus 2.75% last year.

Bonds continued to comprise the majority of cash and invested assets accounting for 48.6% of the total at December 31, 2021. However, the low interest rate environment has pressured insurers to seek investment gains through more risky investments. The industry’s cash and invested assets composition is shown in the chart to the right.

NET INCOME

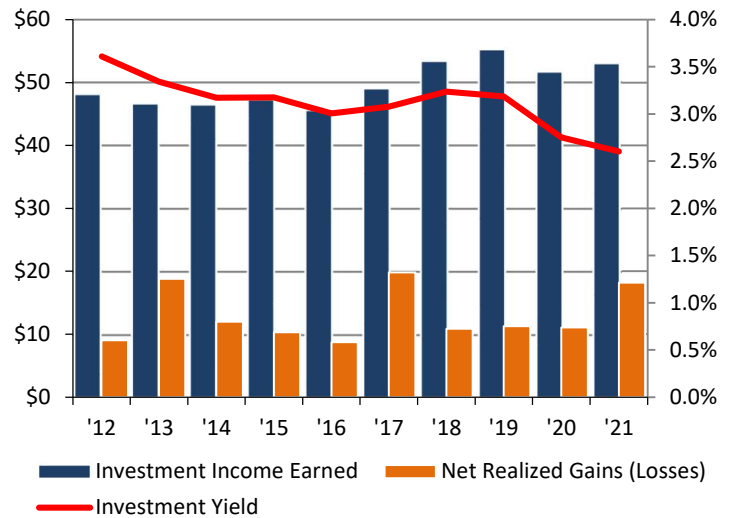
The property and casualty insurance industry reported net income of \$60.5 billion for the year, a 2.3% improvement compared to last year, primarily driven by the above-mentioned \$71.1 billion in investment gains.

Return on revenue—a measure of net income to net premiums earned, net investment income earned, and realized capital gains (losses)—was slightly lower at 7.9% versus 8.4% for the prior year.

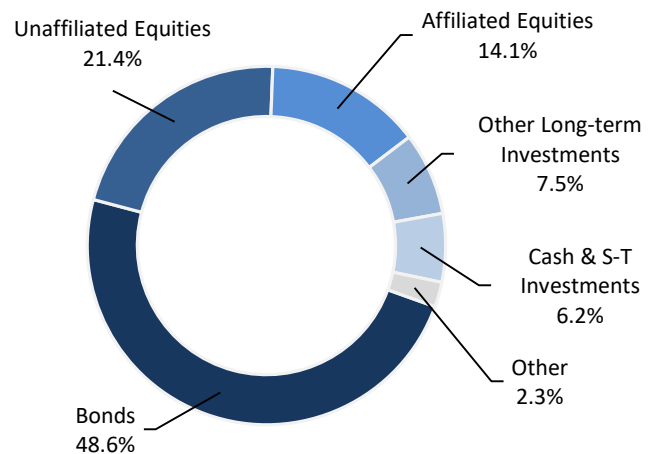
CASH & LIQUIDITY

Net cash provided by operating activities increased 25.8% to \$124.3 billion. Premiums collected net of reinsurance rose 9.1% to \$713.1 billion, leading to an 8.7% increase in operating cash inflows. Benefit and loss related payments rose 8.0% to \$378.7 billion and policyholder dividends decreased 43.7% or \$3.6 billion

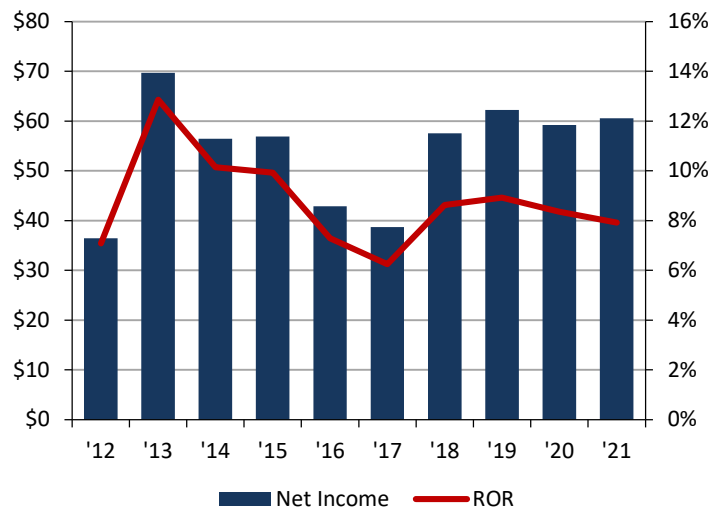
Investment Income (\$B)



Cash & Invested Assets at Dec. 31, 2021



Profitability (\$B)



Cash and Liquidity, Continued...

to \$4.6 billion. Overall, cash outflows were 5.9% or \$36.2 billion higher than 2020.

The industry liquidity ratio improved 2.0-points to 75.2% since the prior year end. Liquid assets increased 14.8% while adjusted liabilities increased at a lesser pace of 11.9%.

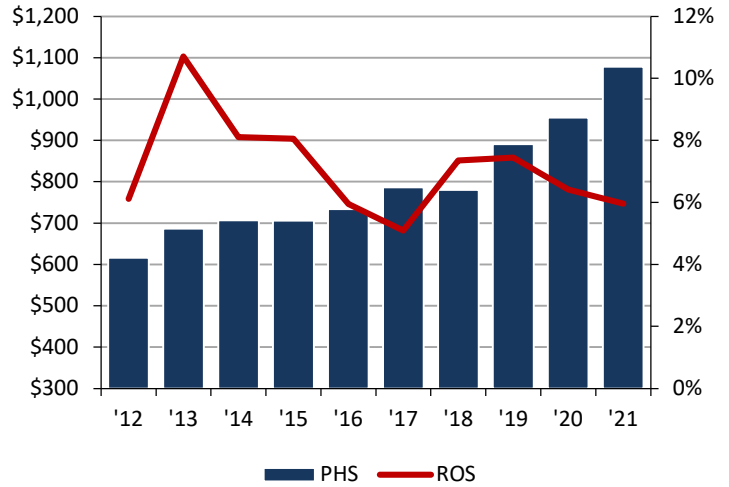
CAPITAL & SURPLUS

Industry aggregated policyholders’ surplus (adjusted for affiliated investments) increased 12.8% to an all-time high of \$1.1 trillion at December 31, 2021 versus \$955.1 billion at the prior year end.

Twenty consecutive years of industry profits have fueled growth in surplus as this figure has increased 275.0% since 2002. Along with net income, adjusted unrealized gains of \$86.8 billion boosted surplus for the current year.

Return on surplus—a measure of net income to average policyholders’ surplus—was 0.4-points lower than last year at 6.0%.

Policyholders' Surplus (\$B)

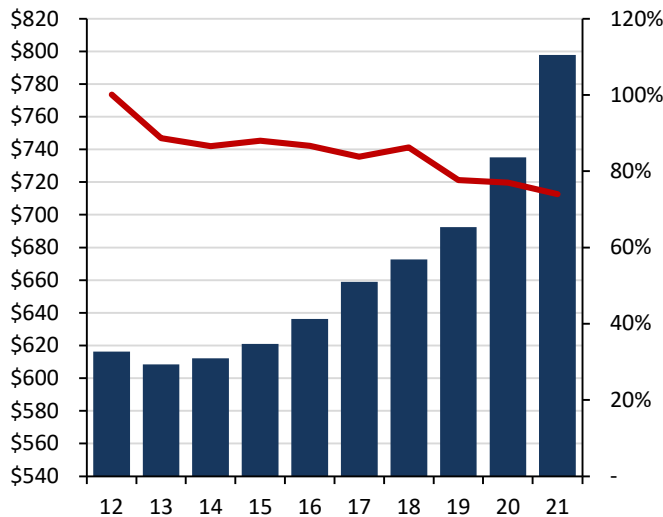


LOSS & LAE RESERVES

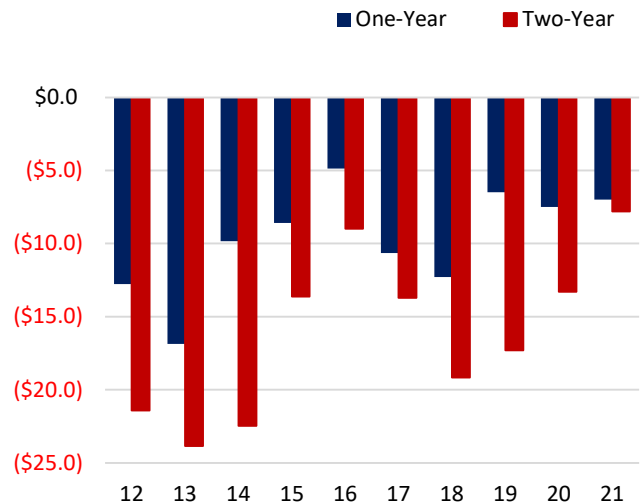
Total Loss and LAE reserves increased 8.5% to \$797.7 billion and was comprised of \$665.2 billion unpaid losses and \$132.5 billion unpaid LAE. Reserve leverage improved 3.0-points to 74.0% compared to 77.0% at the prior year-end.

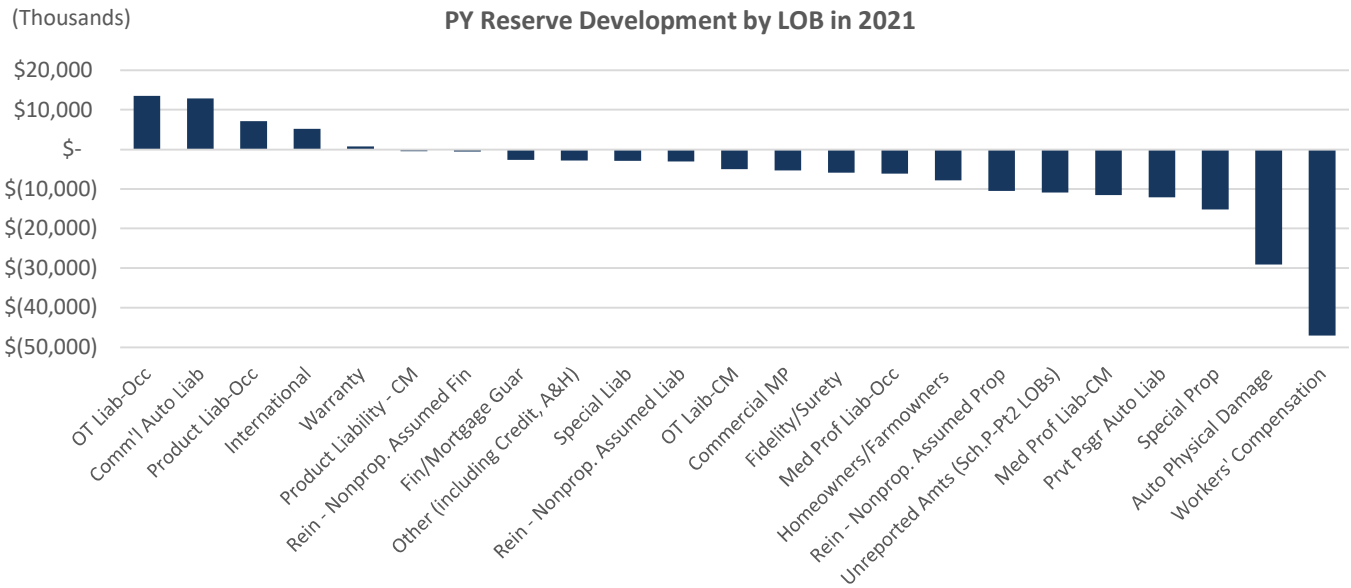
The trend of favorable prior year reserve development continued with a one-year redundancy of \$7.0 billion and a two-year redundancy of \$7.8 billion. Current market conditions, which have prompted insurers to increase rates, particularly in the commercial market, have offset concerns from recent rising economic and social inflation. However, prolonged inflation could impact the accuracy of reserves.

Net Reserves (\$B) Reserve Leverage



Prior Year Reserve Development (\$B)





REINSURANCE

The following table is a snapshot of the insurance industry’s professional reinsurers, or those insurers that account for 75% of the industry’s unaffiliated assumptions.

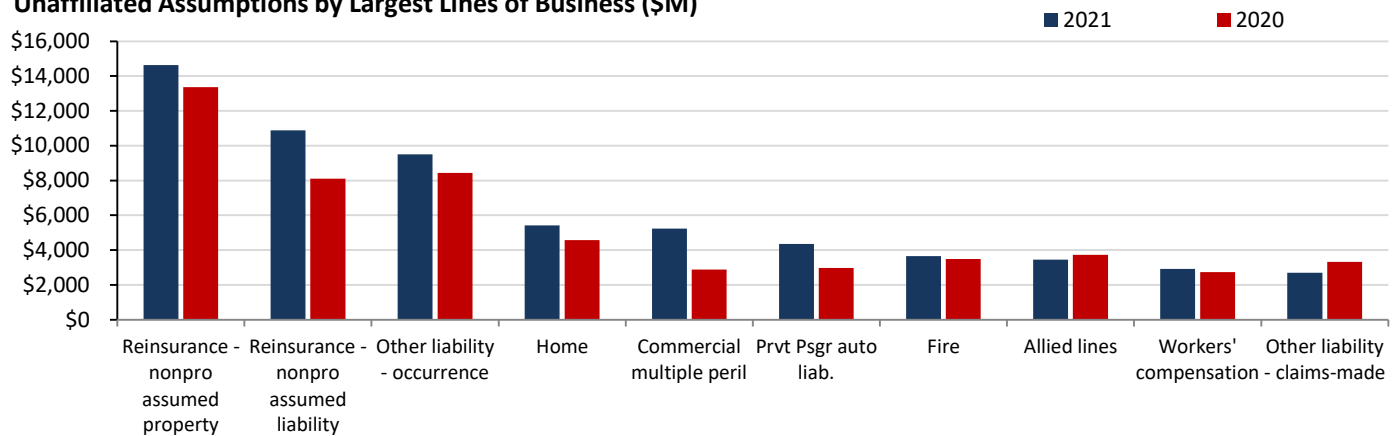
Professional Reinsurers Financial Snapshot (in millions, except for percent)

For the year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Unaffiliated APW	57,973	56,827	44,083	39,369	37,342	36,487	36,432	35,869	34,514	35,883
Net Premiums Written	135,830	100,393	97,665	102,364	78,930	73,687	78,029	86,744	64,407	55,497
Net Premiums Earned	129,328	96,084	95,537	96,362	73,471	72,117	75,213	82,367	60,604	54,927
Net Losses Incurred	84,049	62,887	60,662	64,632	52,949	43,799	42,049	47,613	30,774	36,730
Loss Expenses Incurred	11,033	8,997	9,225	9,165	7,197	6,953	7,815	8,903	6,009	5,916
Underwriting Expenses	34,382	26,446	26,438	27,725	21,196	20,816	21,631	21,801	19,205	15,688
Underwriting Gain (Loss)	(165)	(2,260)	(765)	(5,065)	(7,867)	528	3,697	4,096	4,619	(3,405)
Net Loss Ratio	73.5%	74.8%	73.2%	76.6%	81.9%	70.4%	66.3%	68.6%	60.7%	77.6%
Expense Ratio	25.3%	26.3%	27.1%	27.1%	26.9%	28.2%	27.7%	25.1%	29.8%	28.3%
Combined Ratio	98.8%	101.2%	100.2%	103.7%	108.7%	98.6%	94.1%	93.8%	90.6%	106.0%
Net Investment. Inc. Earned	13,417	12,966	14,720	17,021	12,587	11,794	13,087	19,503	15,699	13,846
Net Realized Gains (Loss)	3,074	5,810	3,464	2,423	2,875	2,443	2,142	3,219	10,081	521
Net Investment. Gain (Loss)	16,491	18,776	18,184	19,443	15,462	14,237	15,229	22,722	25,780	14,368
Investment Profit Ratio	12.8%	19.5%	19.0%	20.2%	21.0%	19.7%	20.2%	27.6%	42.5%	26.2%
Net Income	15,005	16,119	15,324	13,584	1,055	13,283	16,010	21,120	26,625	9,617
Return on Revenue	10.3%	14.0%	13.5%	11.7%	1.2%	15.4%	17.7%	20.1%	30.8%	13.9%

Assumed premiums written in the property and casualty industry totaled \$668.2 billion, a 13.3% increase compared to \$590.0 billion in 2020. Affiliated assumptions totaled \$591.6 billion and unaffiliated totaled \$76.6 billion. The professional reinsurance market consists of the reinsurers that comprise 75% of the total unaffiliated assumptions. In 2021, 25 reinsurers assumed \$58.0 billion in premiums. As seen in the table on the previous page, underwriting results within the professional reinsurance market have been negative for five consecutive years, primarily due to the increase in frequency and severity of natural catastrophes in recent years. For the current year the underwriting loss totaled \$165 million versus \$2.3 billion last year. The combined ratio improved 2.4-points to 98.8%. Strong investment returns and total other income of \$1.1 billion (mostly due to a large retroactive reinsurance gain from one reinsurer) resulted in net income of \$15.0 billion, a decrease of \$1.1 billion compared to last year.

The reinsurance market has hardened recently, particularly for loss-impacted property lines due to elevated catastrophe loss activity. In addition, lower investment returns, and most recently, a trend of increasing loss severity in liability lines, have caused reinsurers to increase rates.

Unaffiliated Assumptions by Largest Lines of Business (\$M)



EMERGING RISKS

Social Inflation

Social inflation is a term used to describe the potential for rising insurance claim costs resulting from increased litigation, broader definitions of liability, more plaintiff-friendly legal decisions, and larger compensatory jury awards. Social inflation has the potential to emerge through both traditional product liability exposures (e.g., asbestos or opioids) as well as behavioral liability exposures (e.g., breach of privacy, sexual misconduct, or corporate misconduct). In addition, social inflation exposures can emerge under various lines of coverage (e.g., general liability, products liability, or workers' compensation).

Emerging prevalence of litigation financing firms, whereby third-party capital is now being made available to finance the pursuit of class-action and mass tort lawsuits is considered the primary driver of social inflation. Hedge fund managers now see multibillion-dollar lawsuits as valuable investments as legal fund investment units are popping up within hedge funds. Third party litigation finance totaled \$17 billion in 2021 according to a December 2021 Swiss Re report, *U.S. Litigation Funding and Social Inflation*. In addition, a recent study produced by the Insurance Information Institute and the Casualty Actuarial Society found that social inflation increased claims for commercial auto liability by over \$20 billion between 2010 and 2019, which represented a 14% increase above projected losses.

Supporters of third-party financing believe it is a way to create equity and fairness and balance the interests between consumers and insurance companies. Insurers claim that shock verdicts have led to reduced liability coverage and higher pricing in the liability market and have called for government and regulatory assistance to put controls in place, including transparency about litigation funding programs.

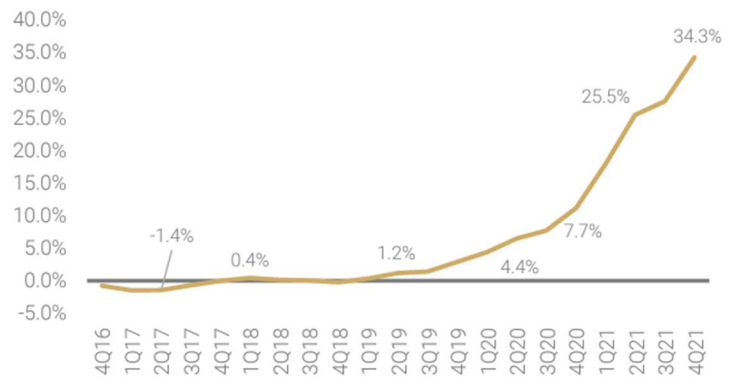
Economic Inflation

The U.S. economy has shown signs of rising inflation, with various measures spiking to their highest levels in over forty years. Rising economic inflation in recent months has had impact on loss costs, which could impact reserve adequacy and underwriting profitability for many lines of business. This has been more evident in property coverages as supply chain issues have led to higher costs for building materials, replacement parts, and labor. In addition, rising inflation has the potential to impact the value of a wide range of assets held by insurers, particularly fixed income holdings that are not able to be held to maturity. Finally, inflation has the potential to lead to rapidly rising interest rates, which could drive increased surrender activity, margin calls on certain derivatives, and have other significant life insurance product impacts.

Cyber Insurance

While cyber coverage is not a new risk to the industry, it continues to evolve as the demand continues to skyrocket and data breaches has become more widespread. According to the Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers (CIAB) Q4 Market Report, cyber was the most troubled line of business in Q4 2021 as respondents reported an average premium increase of 34.3% compared to Q4 2020. The CIAB noted that historical underpricing and an increase in frequency and severity of cyberattacks have had a significant impact on the market. In Q4 2021, 76% of respondents reported a decrease in underwriting capacity, the highest of any commercial line of business. Further, carriers were reducing cyber limits and imposing more restrictive terms and higher deductibles.

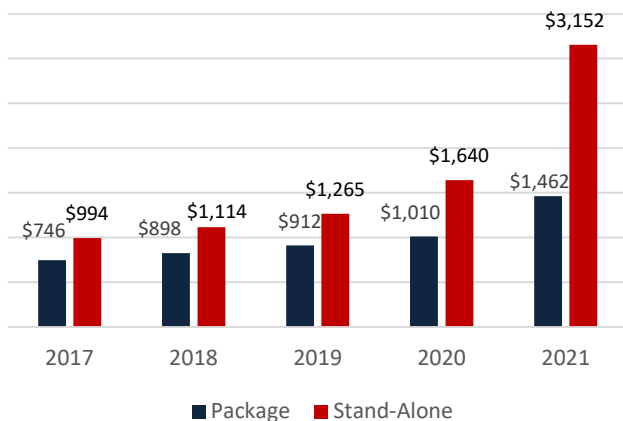
Premium Change for Cyber, Q4 2016 - Q3 2021



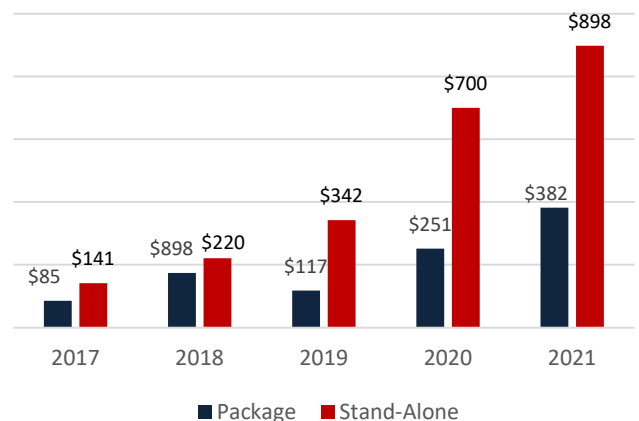
Source: The Council of Insurance Agents & Brokers, Commercial Property/Casualty Market Index – Q4/2021

Despite reduced capacity, cyber insurance direct premium written increased 75.0% YoY to \$4.8 billion in 2021, of which 65.3% consisted of stand-alone policies and 34.7% package policies. At the same time, policies in force decreased to 3.7 million from 4.0 million a year ago, while the total number of claims reported climbed to 25,667 from 22,718. Direct losses increased 30.5% to \$1.6 billion. As seen in the chart below, stand-alone coverage has become by far the most popular coverage with businesses in recent years due to broader coverage options. The PDLR for stand-alone coverage was 65.0% in 2021 versus 72.7% in 2020.

Cyber Premium (\$M)



Cyber Paid Losses (\$M)



Title Insurance Industry

U.S. Title Insurance Industry Results

(in millions, except for percent)

For the year ended December 31,	YoY Chg	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net Premiums Written	35.9%	\$26,308	\$19,353	\$15,752	\$14,731	\$14,617	\$14,133	\$12,964	\$11,156	\$12,569	\$11,246
Title Premiums Earned	34.3%	\$25,598	\$19,054	\$15,599	\$14,678	\$14,461	\$13,976	\$12,787	\$11,389	\$12,490	\$11,233
Loss & LAE Incurred	2.9%	\$578	\$562	\$605	\$644	\$629	\$687	\$672	\$742	\$825	\$851
Operating Exp. Incurred	33.1%	\$24,364	\$18,310	\$15,090	\$14,137	\$14,089	\$13,357	\$12,163	\$10,659	\$11,919	\$10,881
Net Operating Gain/(Loss)	48.5%	\$2,679	\$1,804	\$1,224	\$1,103	\$885	\$871	\$831	\$799	\$686	\$498
Net Loss Ratio	(0.6) pts	2.3%	2.9%	3.9%	4.4%	4.3%	4.9%	5.3%	6.5%	6.6%	7.6%
Expense Ratio	(2.0) pts	92.6%	94.6%	95.6%	96.0%	96.4%	94.6%	93.9%	95.7%	94.8%	96.7%
Combined Ratio	(2.7) pts	94.9%	97.6%	99.5%	100.4%	100.8%	99.5%	99.1%	102.2%	101.5%	104.3%
Net Invmt. Inc. Earned	(14.3%)	\$330	\$385	\$435	\$360	\$348	\$276	\$326	\$261	\$274	\$321
Net Realized Gains (Loss)	NM	\$97	\$(40)	\$75	\$(75)	\$142	\$162	\$9	\$1	\$26	\$36
Net Invmt. Gain (Loss)	23.8%	\$427	\$345	\$510	\$285	\$489	\$437	\$336	\$262	\$299	\$356
Net Income	44.5%	\$2,476	\$1,713	\$1,391	\$1,230	\$1,016	\$961	\$871	\$855	\$769	\$719
Net Cash From Ops	52.9%	\$3,280	\$2,145	\$1,560	\$1,441	\$1,193	\$1,081	\$1,039	\$698	\$706	\$844
Liquidity Ratio	(2.1) pts	65.0%	67.1%	68.9%	66.9%	67.9%	70.6%	70.4%	73.3%	76.1%	81.7%
December 31,	YoY Chg	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Policyholders' Surplus	14.5%	\$7,135	\$6,229	\$5,664	\$4,818	\$4,800	\$4,357	\$4,121	\$4,122	\$3,842	\$2,950

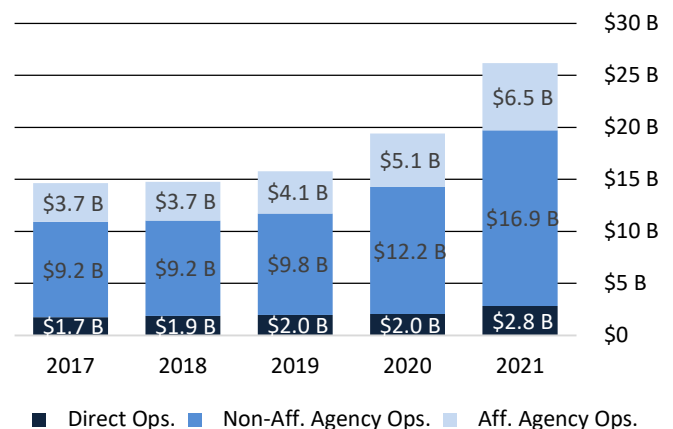
NM=Not Meaningful

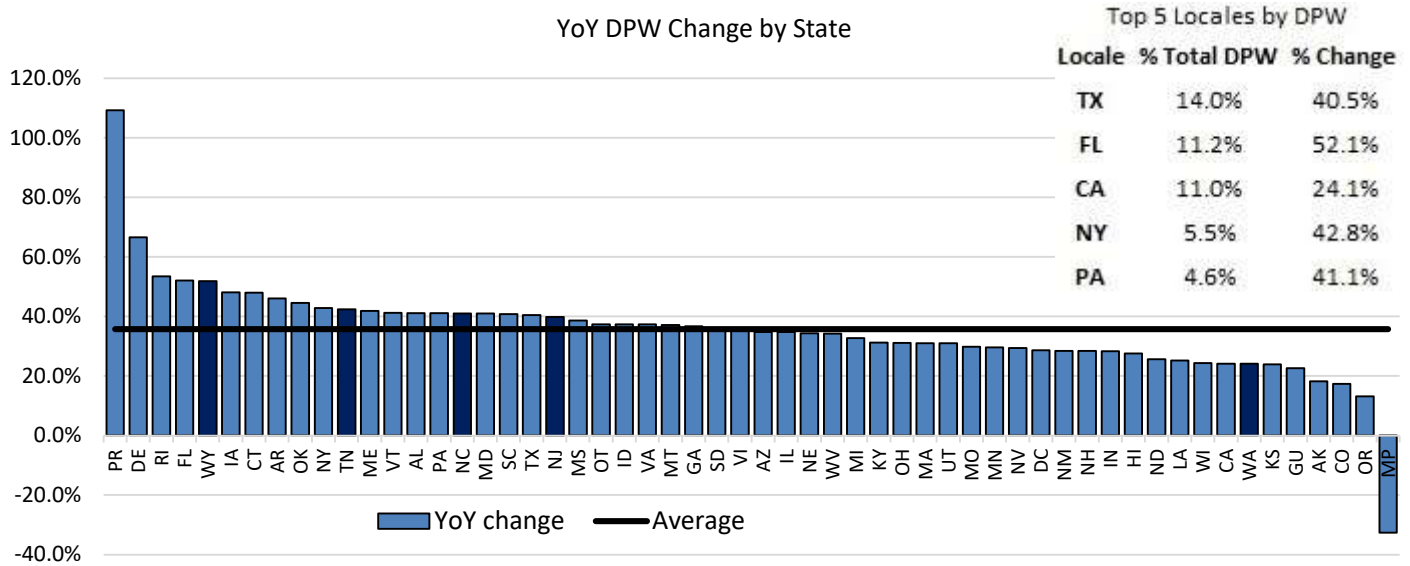
Premium

Title industry premiums written were almost entirely on a direct basis through either direct operations or agency operations. Non-affiliated agencies represented 64.6% of Direct Premiums Written (DPW) in 2021. Overall, DPW increased 35.9% to \$26.4 billion in 2021 due to higher average revenue from both commercial and residential purchase transactions driven by increased real estate values. Net premiums written totaled \$26.3 billion, indicating that reinsurance is rarely used by title insurers. Net retention increased 0.1 points to 99.7%.

The five largest states by DPW (TX, FL, CA, NY, and PA) saw Florida move up one spot to second but were otherwise unchanged from recent years. These five states represent 46.3% of the 2021 market, up 1.0 point from 2020. Four of the five (excluding CA) saw year-on-year (YoY) DPW growth above the average of 35.9%. Puerto Rico (109.2%), Delaware (66.6%), Rhode Island (53.4%), Florida (52.1%) and Wyoming (51.9%) all grew over 50% by DPW, while Northern Mariana Islands (-35.9%) was the only decrease and Oregon (13.2%) saw the smallest growth.

Direct Premiums Written: Title (\$B)





The U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development March 2022 report indicated that during 2021, there were 1.6 million new housing starts (non-seasonally adjusted), up 16.0% from 2020. Seasonally adjusted new housing starts were up 3.9% in March 2022 vs March 2021 (4.8% without seasonal adjustment). This growth in housing starts is concentrated in the Northeast, with some growth in the West, and decreases in the Midwest and the South. New housing permits and starts have seen strong growth since March 2020, while new housing completions are down 13.0% vs March 2021 and slightly above (2.8%) March 2020.

\$ amounts per policy

	# Policies	Net Premiums Earned	Direct Losses Paid	Direct Allocated LAE Paid	Direct Losses and LAE incurred	Direct Known Claim Reserves
Direct						
2021	2,174,237	\$1,294	\$33	\$23	\$49	\$66
2020	1,889,654	\$1,102	\$35	\$25	\$61	\$71
Non-affiliated Agents						
2021	15,879,032	\$1,040	\$8	\$7	\$19	\$24
2020	12,878,232	\$927	\$10	\$10	\$20	\$30
Affiliated Agents						
2021	7,446,772	\$843	\$8	\$7	\$12	\$18
2020	6,438,910	\$781	\$8	\$8	\$16	\$19
Overall						
2021	25,500,041	\$1,004	\$10	\$9	\$19	\$26
2020	21,206,796	\$898	\$12	\$11	\$23	\$30

During 2021, 25.5 million policies were issued, a 20.2% increase over 2020. Residential policies increased 21.1% to 24.1 million while non-residential policies increased 7.4% to 1.4 million. Residential policies accounted for \$21.4 million (81.1%) of the \$26.4 million in DPW, or an average of \$887 per residential policy. Non-residential policies averaged \$3,540 per policy. This was an average YoY increase of 11.7% per residential policy and 29.1% per non-residential policy.

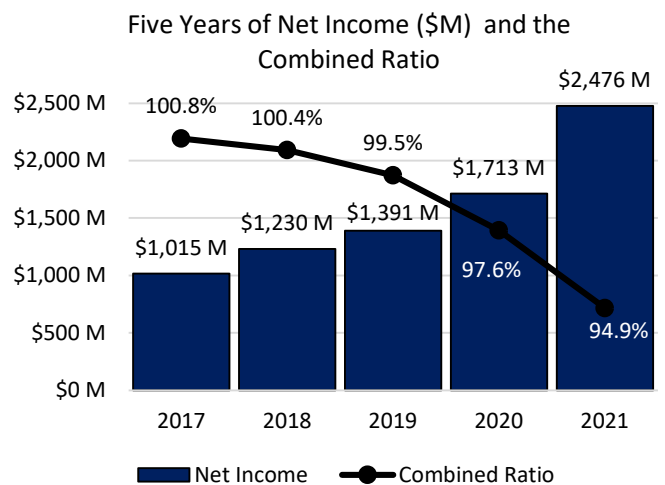
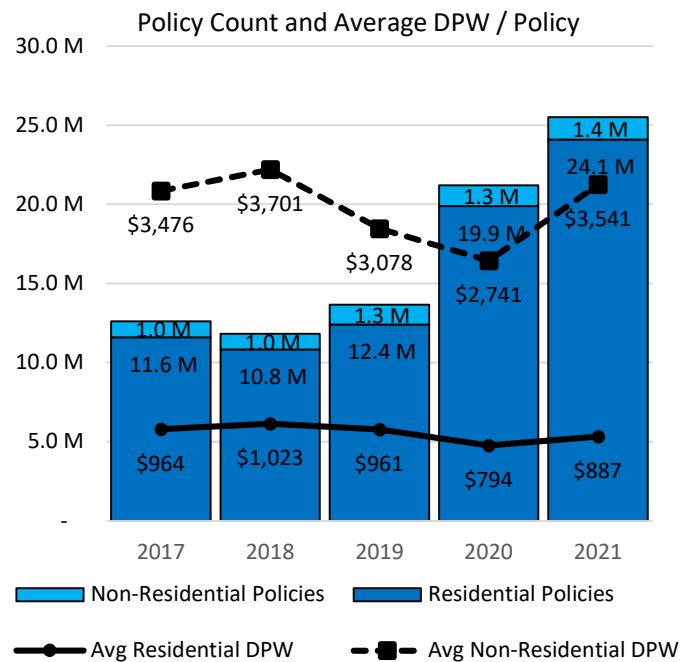
Collectively, the industry recorded \$1,004 per policy in premiums earned, direct losses and allocated LAE incurred of \$19 per policy, and \$18 per policy in taxes, licenses, and fees. These values were similar to 2020’s results of \$898 in net premiums earned, \$23 in expenses paid, and \$15 in taxes per policy. While policies issued directly had a net premium earned per policy (\$1294) that was 24.5% higher than those issued by non-affiliated agencies (\$1040) or 53.6% higher than those from affiliated agencies (\$843), the expenses paid and incurred (\$106) were 210.7% (\$34) and 302.8% (\$26) higher, respectively.

Profitability

Net income for the industry totaled \$2.5 billion, a 44.6% increase over 2020 and the fourth year in a row of double-digit net income growth driven by strong operating performance. Operating income increased 22.2% to \$27.6 billion. Net operating gains increased 48.5% compared to 2020 to \$2.7 billion, more than double the operating gains in 2019. Premiums earned grew faster than expenses in three of past five years, assisted by a decrease in 2021 in losses and LAE expenses incurred. The title industry recorded net operating gains for ten years in a row, with YoY growth increasing each year. This was the fifth consecutive year in which operating gains have increased as a percentage of operating income.

Net investment gains increased 23.8% over 2020 to \$427 million, above both the five- and ten-year averages and equal to the three-year average. Net investment income earned decreased from \$385 million to \$330 million, a five-year low while net realized gains increased to \$97 million, the second highest in five years. This was the first time in the past ten years that net investment gains fell below 20% of net income, continuing the trend of operating income dominating net income that started in 2018.

The combined ratio improved 2.7 points over 2020 to 94.9%, the third year in a row below 100%. Improvements happened in both the net loss ratio (down 0.6 points to 2.3%) and the expense ratio (down 2.0 points to 92.6%). This was the fifth year in a row the combined ratio improved.



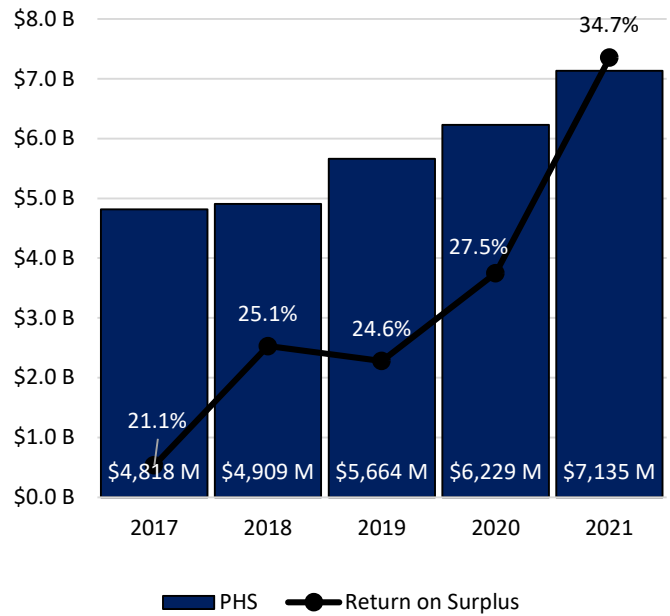
Capital & Surplus

Policyholder Surplus (PHS) increased 14.5% since 2020 to \$7.1 billion as of December 31, 2021, more than double the PHS as of December 31, 2012. The 2021 increase was dominated by net income, offset by \$1.7 billion in dividends paid. Net unrealized capital gains, the second largest contributor to the gain, decreased 23.0% to \$179.2 million, but still exceeded the sum of all other non-dividend PHS deductions by \$53.3 million. Return on surplus increased 8.3 points to 37.1%, the highest since 2014.

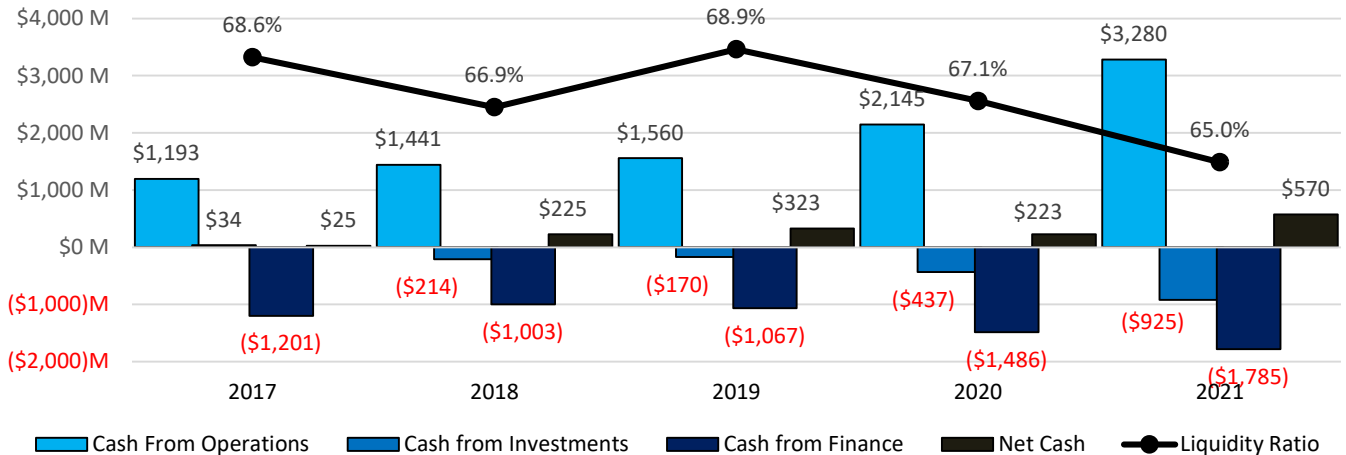
Cash & Liquidity

Net cash from operations increased for the seventh consecutive year to \$3.3 billion or 52.9% over 2020. This was the largest YoY increase in the previous ten years. Premiums collected net of reinsurance were up 36.2%, which drove cash from operations inflows up 34.7%. Commissions, expenses paid, and aggregate write-ins for deductions (95.3% of all operation outflows) increased 32.7% while federal and foreign income taxes paid, the second largest at 2.7% of cash from operations outflows, increased 67.2%.

PHS and Return on Surplus



Cash Flows (\$M) and Liquidity Ratio



Net cash from investments totaled -\$925.3 million, driven by increased investments in bonds (up \$529.9 million) and stocks (up \$557.6 million). Other invested assets decreased \$88.3 million in 2021, largely offsetting the \$104.9 million gain seen in 2020. Net cash from financing and miscellaneous sources totaled -\$1.8 billion, largely driven by the \$1.7 billion in dividends mentioned above.

The net change in cash was \$569.6 million, an increase of 155.4% over 2020 to \$2.5 billion in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments as of December 31, 2021. The industry’s liquidity ratio improved 2.1 points to 65.0%, the third year in a row of improvement. Liquid assets increased 19.7% over 2020, while adjusted liabilities only increased 15.9%.

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