Draft date: 8/6/26

2026 Summer National Meeting
Columbus, Ohio

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOMEOWNERS MARKET DATA CALL (C) TASK FORCE AND THE HOMEOWNERS MARKET REPORT (C) WORKING GROUP
Wednesday, August 12, 2026
8:00 – 9:00 a.m.
Greater Columbus Convention Center—Heart of It All Ballroom B—Level 1

ROLL CALL

HOMEOWNERS MARKET DATA CALL (C) TASK FORCE

NAIC Member	Representative	State/Territory
Michael Yaworsky, Chair	Michael Yaworsky	Florida
John F. King, Vice Chair	John F. King	Georgia
Mark Fowler	Dan Gates	Alabama
Peter M. Fuimaono	Elizabeth Perri	American Samoa
Charles Bassett	Tom Zuppan	Arizona
Jimmy Harris	Jimmy Harris	Arkansas
Ricardo Lara	Mike Peterson	California
Michael Conway	Michael Conway	Colorado
Joshua Hershman	George Bradner	Connecticut
Trinidad Navarro	Christina Miller	Delaware
Karima M. Woods	Angela King	District of Columbia
Scott Saiki	Jerry Bump	Hawaii
Dean L. Cameron	Shannon Hohl	Idaho
Ann Gillespie	Ann Gillespie	Illinois
Doug Ommen	Jared Kirby	Iowa
Timothy J. Temple	Adam Patrick	Louisiana
Timothy N. Schott	Timothy N. Schott	Maine
Marie Grant	Marie Grant	Maryland
Julia Dreier	Peter Brickwedde	Minnesota
Mike Chaney	Andy Case	Mississippi
Angela L. Nelson	Angela L. Nelson	Missouri
James E. Brown	Amber Thorvilson	Montana
Eric Dunning	Connie Van Slyke	Nebraska
Ned Gaines	Derick Dennis	Nevada

Susan Ochs	Susan Ochs	New Jersey
Jon Godfread	Blaine Bergstedt	North Dakota
Remedio C. Mafnas	Charlette C. Borja	Northern Mariana Islands
Judith L. French	Stewart Trego	Ohio
Glen Mulready	Landon Hubbart	Oklahoma
TK Keen	Spencer Peacock	Oregon
Michael Humphreys	Michael Humphreys	Pennsylvania
Suzette M. Del Valle	Suzette M. Del Valle	Puerto Rico
Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer	Matthew Gendron	Rhode Island
Michael Wise	Will Davis	South Carolina
Larry D. Deiter	Larry D. Deiter	South Dakota
Amanda Crawford	Mark Worman	Texas
Kaj Samsom	Rosemary Raszka	Vermont
Erin K. Hunter	Erin K. Hunter	West Virginia

NAIC Committee Support: Aaron Brandenburg

HOMEOWNERS MARKET REPORT (C) WORKING GROUP

Marie Grant, Chair/ Raymond A. Guzman, Chair	Maryland	Peter Brickwedde	Minnesota
		Andy Case	Mississippi
Angela L. Nelson, Vice Chair	Missouri	Eric Dunning	Nebraska
Dan Gates	Alabama	Sean Rosene	New Hampshire
Chad Bennett	Alaska	Elouisa Tyler	New Mexico
Lori Deaver Munn	Arizona	Alexander Vajda	New York
Teri Ann Mecca	Arkansas	Blaine Bergstedt	North Dakota
Mike Peterson	California	Stewart Trego	Ohio
Michael Conway/ Jason Lapham	Colorado	Landon Hubbart	Oklahoma
George Bradner	Connecticut	Spencer Peacock/ Cassie Soucy	Oregon
Angela King	District of Columbia	Michael McKenney	Pennsylvania
Nicole Crockett	Florida	Elizabeth Kelleher/ Matthew Gendron	Rhode Island
Spencer Gorelick	Illinois	Rosemary Raszka	Vermont
Emily Beets	Kansas	Eric Lowe/ Zuhairah Tillinghast	Virginia

Timothy N. Schott	Maine	Simon Casson	Washington
Matthew Mancini/ Jackie Horigan	Massachusetts	Ellen Potter	West Virginia

NAIC Support Staff: Aaron Brandenburg/Libby Crews

AGENDA

1. Consider Adoption of the Task Force's Spring National Meeting Minutes—*Commissioner Michael Yaworsky (FL)* — Attachment One

2. Consider Adoption of the Working Group's June 12 Minutes —*Commissioner Marie Grant (MD)* — Attachments Two

3. Receive an Update on the Status of the 2026 Homeowners Market Data Call—*Commissioner Michael Yaworsky (FL)*

4. Hear a Presentation on the Market Conduct Annual Statement (MCAS) Homeowners Report—*Jeff Czajkowski (NAIC)*

5. Discuss the Potential Scope of the Public Homeowners Market Data Call Report—*Commissioner Marie Grant (MD)*

6. Discuss Any Other Matters Brought Before the Task Force and Working Group—*Commissioner Michael Yaworsky (FL) and Commissioner Marie Grant (MD)*

7. Adjournment

1. Consider Adoption of the Task Force's Spring National Meeting Minutes

Attachment One

Commissioner Michael Yaworsky (FL)

NAIC NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS

Draft: 4/1/26

Homeowners Market Data Call (C) Task Force
San Diego, California
March 24, 2026

The Homeowners Market Data Call (C) Task Force met in San Diego, CA, March 24, 2026. The following Task Force members participated: Michael Yaworsky, Chair (FL); John F. King, Vice Chair (GA); Mark Fowler (AL); Charles Bassett represented by Lori Dreaver Munn (AZ); Ricardo Lara represented by Mike Peterson (CA); Michael Conway (CO); Joshua Hershman represented by George Bradner and Wanchin Chou (CT); Scott Saiki represented by Jerry Bump (HI); Doug Ommen represented by Jordan Esbrook (IA); Dean L. Cameron represented by Shannon Hohl (ID); Ann Gillespie (IL); Timothy J. Temple (LA); Marie Grant and Raymond A. Guzman (MD); Robert L. Carey and Sandra Darby (ME); Grace Arnold represented by Peter Brickwedde (MN); Angela L. Nelson and Brad Gerling (MO); Mike Chaney represented by Andy Case (MS); James E. Brown represented by Amber Thorvilson (MT); Jon Godfread represented by Blaine Bergstedt (ND); Eric Dunning represented by Connie Van Slyke (NE); Ned Gaines represented by Jonathan Wycoff (NV); Judith L. French represented by Stewart Trego (OH); Glen Mulready represented by Landon Hubbart (OK); TK Keen (OR); Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer represented by represented by Beth Vollucci (RI); Larry D. Deiter represented by Tony Dorschner (SD); Amanda Crawford represented by Nicole Elliott and Mark Worman (TX); and Kaj Samson represented by Rosemary Raszka (VT).

1. Adopted its 2025 Fall National Meeting Minutes

Commissioner King made a motion, seconded by Director Gillespie, to adopt the Task Force's Dec. 10, 2025, minutes (*see NAIC Proceedings – Fall 2025, Homeowners Market Data Call (C) Task Force*). The motion passed unanimously.

2. Heard an Update on the Status of the 2026 Homeowners Data Call

Commissioner Yaworsky said the 2026 homeowners data call letters will be sent this week to insurers meeting the threshold in both the homeowner's line as well as those writing on the fire line on the annual statement. He said many of the companies writing on the fire line may not write the relevant homeowners or renters business. If that is the case, those companies would not have to submit data. The data is due June 15, and the Task Force is not planning to grant exemptions or extensions to the data request. The NAIC's website has been updated with template definitions, instructions, validations, and frequently asked questions (FAQs). In addition, a webinar will be set for early April, and information about it will be posted on the website. He said 50 total jurisdictions have signed on to the data call, and there continues to be strong agreement across the NAIC on the data call's importance.

3. Received a Report from the Homeowners Market Report (C) Working Group

Commissioner Yaworsky reported that the Property and Casualty Insurance (C) Committee exposed new charges on Feb. 23, including a charge to create a new Homeowners Market Report (C) Working Group under this Task Force. The new Working Group would consider drafting a public report related to the homeowners market data call. Commissioner Grant will serve as chair, and Director Nelson will serve as vice chair. The Working Group will oversee the development of metrics and work with state insurance regulators in the Homeowners Market Data Call Drafting Group, the NAIC, and Center for Insurance Policy and Research (CIPR) staff to develop a public report that will be useful to a variety of stakeholders.

Commissioner Grant said she is looking forward to making a public report that reflects what regulators are seeing in the market and that all states are comfortable with. It is important to allow states to have a meaningful say in where this data goes and how it is utilized, and to project clear, accurate data to the public about what is taking place within the various markets around the country. She said there is an increasing trend in which publications and other entities are providing data about the status of markets that, when compared to the NAIC's available data, seem far from correct. She said it is vital that regulators put a stake in the ground and make it clear that they are providing accurate data that allows decision makers, including regulators, other people in the public interests, legislatures or other elements of the executive branches, and other policy experts in the space, to access meaningful and reliable data to help everyone make better decisions for our consumers.

4. <u>Heard from States on Usage of Data from the Homeowners Market Data Call</u>

Gerling said the Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI) collects 14 data sets annually. He said the data analytics team also builds data tools and resources for other department staff using data collected by the DCI or the NAIC, which help them gain deeper insights than can be gained from a public report. He said one of the annual data calls is a property/casualty (P/C) ZIP code data call, which collects homeowners, personal auto, mobile homes, farmowners, and earthquake data. He said the data elements include exposures, premiums, claim counts by year, company, ZIP code, policy type, and coverage or loss type.

Gerling said the DCI is interested in the data collected by the homeowners market data call because it provides a broader view of the market and will allow for exploration of new data relationships, including the changes in deductibles and the shift between replacement cost and actual cost value.

Gerling said the DCI produced a data visualization with high-level availability metrics using the original P/C market intelligence (PCMI) data collected in 2024. He said the dashboard can be used in tandem with other available data from the NAIC to yield more findings, assist with investigations, and produce greater efficiencies. He said the DCI did not heavily use the PCMI data, as it could not reconcile the data with what companies had historically reported to the DCI in the ZIP code data call.

Gerling said the data analytics team at the DCI created a homeowners market report using its ZIP code data, in part due to ongoing discussions about rate increases. He said the team looked at loss severity and cause of loss, which showed an increase in wind and hail losses that contributed to rising rates. He said that using the ZIP code data to produce maps has been a helpful storytelling tool for the DCI.

Gerling said the DCI team used ZIP code data to analyze the number of covered dwellings after an EF3 tornado swept through parts of St. Louis, MO. He said the estimated cost of the event was $1.6 billion. He said that despite catastrophic losses, the estimated total insured losses for personal lines are only expected to reach $330 million. He said that, by incorporating data from the American Community Survey (ACS), the team found that some affected ZIP codes were uninsured upwards of 70%. He said the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) reached out shortly after the storm, and with the uninsured rate analysis, it was able to secure state and federal disaster relief.

Gerling said ZIP code-level data has also been helpful in analyzing the private passenger auto (PPA) insurance market in Missouri. He said that using data from the Missouri Department of Revenue along with the ZIP code data, the DCI was able to examine the accessibility of affordable auto insurance in urban areas, analyzing territorial rating factors and loss ratios.

Chou asked what discrepancies Missouri found between the PCMI data and its own data call. Gerling said he shared a list of discrepancies with regulators on the Homeowners Market Data Call Drafting Group Connect page, but some of the discrepancies included issues with reported house months, written premium, and cancellation metrics. Commissioner Yaworsky noted that some discrepancies could be due to the timing of the data calls and the definition of the data elements.

Peterson asked if, after building these tools, the DCI feels that it can rapidly produce the same maps in the wake of another tornado. Gerling said an update to the maps with renewed data would be easily replicable in the future.

Schulz asked whether Missouri has been able to reduce the number of data calls, considering a potential overlap with the NAIC's homeowners market data call. Gerling said most of the data calls are not similar to the data collected within this data call, and they have not been able to reduce the total number of data calls. Gerling said the ZIP code data is collected annually, and the files are processed through Software as a Service (SaaS), and some analysis is done through Tableau dashboards.

Guzman said the Maryland Insurance Administration drafted an internal report for an inter-agency group that was concerned about the impact of climate change on the homeowners insurance market, rising homeowners insurance rates, potential discriminatory practices, and insurance availability. He said the PCMI data was primarily intended for regulators to better assess their markets and potential affordability and availability issues.

Guzman said some of the questions regulators were looking to answer with the PCMI data included whether insurers were altering their coverage types, increasing deductibles to revert risk back to policyholders, or limiting coverage in higher risk parts of the state, and if competitiveness of the market changed at the state or zip code level, if insurers pulled out of certain areas of the state, or if the cost of residential homeowners insurance changed by geographic area.

Guzman said the PCMI data collected roughly 93% of Maryland's insurance market. He said the Maryland Insurance Administration's internal report focused on Maryland as a whole, as well as the areas of Baltimore, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Worcester County. He said the jurisdictions were chosen primarily because of the unique challenges they faced regarding their homeowners insurance markets.

Guzman said Maryland's internal report showed that total written premium in the state has increased every year; policies in force have increased every year; HO-3 policies have increased every year; dwelling fire policies have decreased every year; both companies and groups writing in the state have increased; reported zip codes that could be due to smaller areas falling into the surplus lines market or the residual market have decreased; non-renewals have increased overall with a decrease in the 2020 data year; the total number of cancellations for nonpayment from 2019 to 2022 have gradually decreased; all perils deductible less than $500 have decreased; percentage deductibles at every range have decreased; policies not providing cosmetic roof and cosmetic siding coverage have decreased, policies with no wildfire coverage and no wind coverage have decreased, the total number of policies with replacement cost coverage on the dwelling have increased, and policies with actual cash value coverage on the roof have decreased.

Guzman said the report covers the loss ratio for homeowners insurance in Maryland's market, average premium per policy, and coverage per premium dollar. He said some conclusions and insights in the report include the total in-force policies, both new and renewed, increased slightly each year, although the number of policies providing limited coverage decreased as the number providing more comprehensive coverage increased from 2018 to 2022, the number of insurers operating in the state remains robust and ensures a competitive market, and the increasing price of insurance is largely due to inflation.

Guzman said the Maryland Insurance Administration has started to incorporate the PCMI data into the market analysis process. He said that having the PCMI data and the NAIC homeowners market data call data in the future will likely lead to Maryland issuing fewer ad hoc data calls.

Guzman said the data has helped Maryland respond to stakeholder requests for information. He said the data can also be used in the aftermath of severe weather events, which helps the Maryland Insurance Administration staff locate the companies writing in a particular area, in order for those companies to quickly be ready to respond to customers who have been impacted.

Guzman said future uses for the data include looking at catastrophe risk data overlays to identify areas of the state that have similar risk but may be experiencing different average rates, census data overlays to identify jurisdictions that have a more significant affordability issues, and a comparison to Market Conduct Annual Statement (MCAS) data that will allow regulators to pinpoint areas of the state that are experiencing high rates of non-renewals or cancellations.

Commissioner Yaworsky pointed out that these examples showcase how regulators can use the data and knowledge of their state to understand what the data is saying, especially when it is broken down by jurisdictions that may have unique circumstances.

Amy Bach (United Policyholders) noted the decrease in the amount of coverage per premium dollar and asked if regulators who have seen this issue have come up with strategies for consumers to keep their insurance affordable while not lowering the actual coverage, especially on the dwelling. Guzman said there are ongoing conversations about whether mitigation programs or tax credits can be implemented to bring down the cost of insurance over time as severity decreases. Commissioner Grant agreed that looking into mitigation programs is important and said part of the issue of decreased coverage per premium dollar is the increase in home value, which directly correlates to the increase in costs of insurance.

Having no further business, the Homeowners Market Data Call (C) Task Force adjourned.

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2. Consider Adoption of the Working Group's June 12 Minutes

Attachment Two

Commissioner Marie Grant (MD)

Draft: 7/6/26

Homeowners Market Report (C) Working Group
Virtual Meeting
June 12, 2026

The Homeowners Market Report (C) Working Group of the Homeowners Market Data Call (C) Task Force met June 12, 2026. The following Working Group members participated: Marie Grant, Chair (MD); Angela L. Nelson, Vice Chair (MO); Austin Childs (AK); Dan Gates (AL); Lori Dreaver Munn (AZ); Jason Lapham (CO); George Bradner (CT); Angela King (DC); Nicole Crockett (FL); Emily Beets (KS); Jackie Horigan (MA); Sandra Darby (ME); Peter Brickwedde (MN); Benjamin Ulery (MS); Blaine Bergstedt and Colton Schulz (ND); Robert McCullough (NE); Stewart Trego (OH); Zach Palank (OK); Spencer Peacock (OR); Michael McKenney (PA); Eric Lowe (VA); and Rosemary Raszka (VT).

1. Received Feedback from Interested Parties Regarding Homeowners Data Call Data Elements and Related Metrics for Inclusion in a Public Report

Commissioner Grant explained the Working Group was appointed during the Spring National Meeting and reports to the Homeowners Market Data Call (C) Task Force. The Working Group is charged to: "Consider drafting and public release of a report analyzing data from the homeowners market data call." Commissioner Grant noted that Director Nelson serves as vice chair of the Working Group.

Commissioner Grant said the strength of homeowners insurance markets across the country has been a topic of much discussion, study, and press. She noted that conditions and circumstances vary by state. The homeowners market data call (HMDC) promises to be an excellent resource for insurance commissioners. That data call is collecting data from 2018 to 2025, with data due July 15. The data collected is confidential, but insurance commissioners recognize the need to release some of that data to increase understanding of the state of the private homeowners' market nationwide.

Commissioner Grant also noted that the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee Ranking Member, Sen. Tina Smith (D-MN), released a report titled *Bold Solutions to the Home Insurance Crisis* that outlines a range of potential federal policy responses. The benefit of a state insurance regulator public report will be to provide an in-depth picture of the current status of state markets.

Commissioner Grant explained that data from the HMDC promises to provide accurate data at a granular level, as well as context for homeowners insurance markets. The Working Group is looking to take the data received in the HMDC and issue a public report that can be relied upon by state insurance regulators, legislators, media, experts, and consumers in order to better understand market dynamics and to better inform policy solutions, should they be warranted, at the state and federal levels.

Commissioner Grant reported that the Working Group met May 27 and May 13 in regulator-to-regulator session, pursuant to paragraph 3 (specific companies, entities, or individuals) of the NAIC Policy Statement on Open Meetings, to discuss the status of the data received, the reasons the data call was issued, and questions that state insurance regulators are seeking to answer.
Commissioner Grant said the HMDC was issued in March, and data is due on July 15. This Working Group will scope out an outline and timing of a public report. It will meet in open session and receive regulator and interested party feedback along the way.

Commissioner Grant said several interested parties offered to provide input on which data elements from the data call should be included in a public report and what questions those data points could answer.

Kenneth Klein (California Western School of Law) said data in the HMDC could be used in a report to answer what coverages have been purchased with what limits, at what cost, the impact of deductibles on cost, and the impact of mitigation on costs. He said information on building code upgrade endorsements, their prevalence at what percentage they exist, and what coverage limit there is should be collected. Other elements Klein said should be collected include guidelines or limits insurers provide to their producers on a consumer either purchasing more or less than the initially quoted Coverage A limits, incurred losses, reserve amounts, and catastrophe and total loss information. He also suggested adding information on endorsements and premium allocations. He said he favors a release of data in a transparent and aggregated manner so that third parties can study insights.

Jaclyn de Medicci Bruneau (Ceres) said Ceres strongly supports robust public reporting from the data call. The homeowners insurance market is in a period of significant stress, driven by increased frequency and severity of severe weather events. She said publicly available granular market data is essential not only for state insurance regulators, but also policymakers, researchers, and advocates to better understand what is actually happening on the ground for policyholders.

Bruneau noted six data elements that are essential to include in any public report: 1) coverage availability by geography and the counts of policies that exclude wind, wildfire, and earthquake coverage; 2) nonrenewal and cancellation volumes over time; 3) ratio of premium to Coverage A limits over time; 4) deductible escalation by peril; 5) replacement costs versus actual cash value; and 6) mitigation discount data. She said these should be reported publicly at the state and ideally ZIP-code level.

Bruneau said generally a public report should address the questions that consumer advocates and state legislators are asking about where insurance is becoming unavailable and unaffordable and where the policies that remain available are providing less protection than they used to.

Douglas Heller (Consumer Federation of America—CFA) said any reports released should also include public access to all of the data collected in full detail. He said ZIP code aggregates are less granular than other types of public financial services data, such as the transaction-level detail that comes out of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA). He said the insurers themselves have more detailed and more current real-time data about the activities and strategies of their competitors than any aging ZIP code data that will come from the report would ever reveal. He said publishing the full data allows a host of academics, other interested parties, policymakers, and researchers to analyze property insurance market conditions in ways that exceed the scope and capabilities of state insurance regulators. Moreover, people with access to other data sets that can be combined with this data will ensure more robust analyses.

Heller noted that a public report should include all of the data elements broken out by coverage, by year, and summarized by ZIP Code. He said a future data call should include incurred losses and earned premium. By using additional external data, he urged for a calculation of a percentage of owner occupied homes without property insurance, comparison of mitigation discounts to mitigation grants by year by ZIP code, comparison of changes in average premium and nonrenewal rates to foreclosures and delinquencies, racial composition and ethnic composition of ZIP codes compared to premium increases, increases in deductibles, changes to actual cash value (ACV) and replacement cost (RC) coverages, changes in cancellations and nonrenewals, comparison of the average household income to all data elements, and comparison of data elements to changes in average credit scores and changes following catastrophe events.

Lisa Brown (American Property Casualty Insurance Association—APCIA) said a public report should not just be a data dump with no context. A report should explain not just whether premiums and policies changed, but also how market conditions and product designs are evolving, including shifts in new and renewal businesses, nonrenewals, deductibles, coverage terms, ACV versus RC, and the role of mitigation. The report should be framed as an education tool for consumers and policymakers.

Brown said a report should explain broad trends in homeowners insurance availability, affordability, and product changes. It should also provide context around inflation, catastrophe losses, and capital and reinsurance conditions influencing pricing and capacity. Additionally, it should present all results in a way that protects confidential, proprietary company information through aggregation and suppression.

Brown noted that APCIA believes the public report should include an opening section explaining that the 2018 to 2025 dataset spans a major inflation volatility period, so the numbers should be interpreted in context, not as isolated insurer behavior. A key message to include in the report is the cyclical nature of insurance markets, which can be influenced by changes in capital availability and risk concentration and may at times result in temporary market adjustments. She noted that when reporting on affordability, the report should avoid showing premium changes alone. A report should pair premium with exposure measures, such as coverage limits, by using a metric like premium per $1000 of Coverage A.

Brown suggested that the report presents changes in coverages and deductibles as market adaptation and product redesign rather than simply coverage reductions. She said the public report will be more accurate if it explains the trade-offs among price, scope of coverage, and continued market participation. If the purpose is education, the report should show that affordability and availability trends are linked to underlying loss experience. Brown also recommended the report include a meaningful section on cancellations and nonrenewals as this is one of the most important public education opportunities. Brown said the report should distinguish clearly between nonpayment cancellations, company-initiated cancellations, and nonrenewals because they are different phenomena and should be clearly differentiated in the public-facing narrative.

Brown said the report should explicitly state limitations, including that the data does not prove causation on its own, does not reflect all qualitative underwriting considerations, may not show the full timing lag between costs and pricing, and should not be used to compare or rank individual companies. She also noted the report should publish data only in a way that avoids company-specific identification and avoids ZIP Code-level outputs where small counts could reveal market participants and uses aggregations where necessary to avoid releasing proprietary information.

Schulz asked if APCIA would support a release of raw ZIP code-level data. Brown said APCIA would support an aggregated release of ZIP Code-level data with all reporting companies combined. She said the data is mostly collected under market conduct authority to keep the company level data confidential, but companies understand that the data will be used in a public report.

Commissioner Grant asked about industry access to data through various systems, as was mentioned by Heller. Brown said she was not aware of company access to competitor data.

Erica Weyhenmeyer (National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies—NAMIC) said a report should remain focused, risk aware, and grounded in aggregated and anonymized data. The most useful public report will be one that represents a set of derived metrics from the data call, supplemented where appropriate with limited contextual information from existing NAIC reports and other established public sources. The report should be organized around several core pillars, such as market size and structure, affordability, availability, loss experience mitigation, and a broader solvency context. That framework helps ensure the report is understandable for state insurance regulators, legislators, consumers, and other stakeholders while also reflecting how homeowners' markets actually function.

On affordability, NAMIC recommends metrics that normalize coverage and exposure rather than relying solely on raw premium comparisons. Measures such as premium per $1000 of Coverage A, median and average premium and, deductible distributions are more informative because they help distinguish between price increases that reflect greater insured value or risk and those that may suggest broader affordability pressure. On availability, Weyhenmeyer said the report should include data points that meaningfully reflect market access and coverage changes, including nonrenewal rates, company-initiated cancellation rates, and prevalence of endorsements for limited forms of coverage. She noted losses, claims, peril-specific paid losses ratio, claim frequency, and claims closed without payment metrics can add important insight, particularly when presented at an aggregated level and over time.

Weyhenmeyer said NAMIC also believes the report should include mitigation and resiliency metrics where credible and supported by the data. Comparisons of mitigation adoption and loss experience can make the report more constructive by identifying where resiliency efforts may be helping improve outcomes over time. She said pairing data call metrics with broader homeowners' loss and expense information can explain why affordability and availability pressures may emerge in certain markets without turning the report into a company-specific financial exercise. She said a report should include only aggregated and anonymized data.

Commissioner Grant asked if NAMIC agrees with APCIA on the release of aggregated ZIP code data, to which Weyhenmeyer said NAMIC does agree.

Commissioner Grant said the Working Group will take the interested party information as it continues to consider what data to release. The Working Group is also considering whether to release data and sections of a report in a staged approach.

Having no further business, the Homeowners Market Report (C) Working Group adjourned.

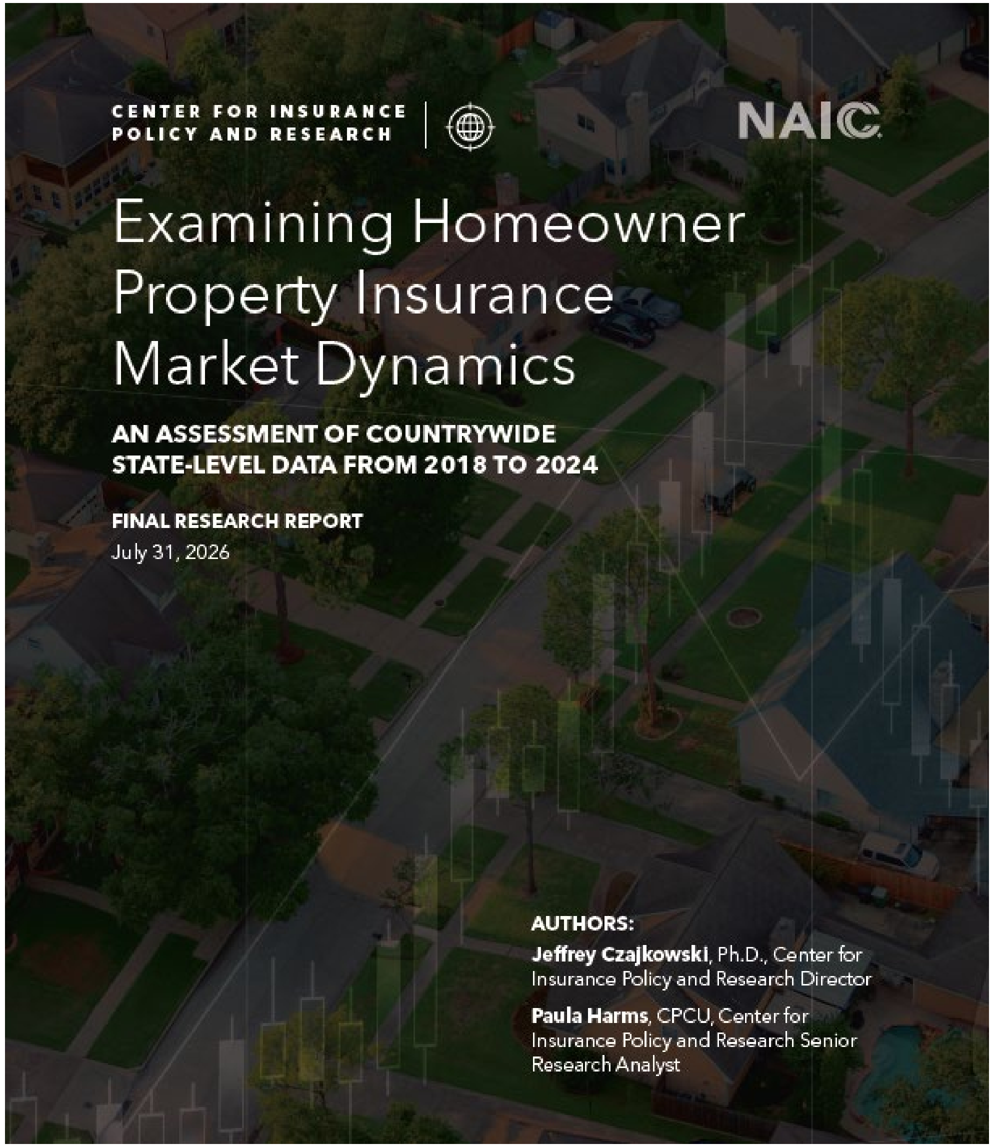
3. Receive an Update on the Status of the 2026 Homeowners Market Data Call

Commissioner Michael Yaworsky (FL)

4. Hear a Presentation on the Market Conduct Annual Statement (MCAS) Homeowners Report

Jeff Czajkowski (NAIC)

NAIC NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS



5 Main Themes:

1) The data shows that the homeowners insurance market remains operationally strong.
2) At the same time, market adjustments have transpired
3) Trends support what some consumers are already feeling: In some places, homeowners insurance is becoming more expensive and harder to keep
4) The analysis shows why it is important not to treat trends in homeowners insurance as a single national problem with a single national answer
5) This more detailed, data-driven view helps regulators separate broad trends

Homeowner Property Insurance Market Analysis Data

We analyzed six MCAS homeowners policy data fields from 2018 to 2024, for each company writing more than $50,000 in annual direct premium written in each state it operates in:

- Number of policies in force at the end of the period.
- Dollar amount of direct premium written during the period.
- Number of claims closed with payment during the period.
- Number of company-initiated nonrenewals during the period.
- Number of company-initiated cancellations that occur after the effective date, excluding rewrites to a related company.
- Number of cancellations for nonpay or nonsufficient funds.

MCAS data was supplemented with other data such as NAIC financial data where applicable and results illustrated at the NAIC Zone level

A significant and diverse mix of homeowner insurance companies consistently operates in each NAIC Zone

Figure 1. Homeowners Carriers by Zone, 2024[16]

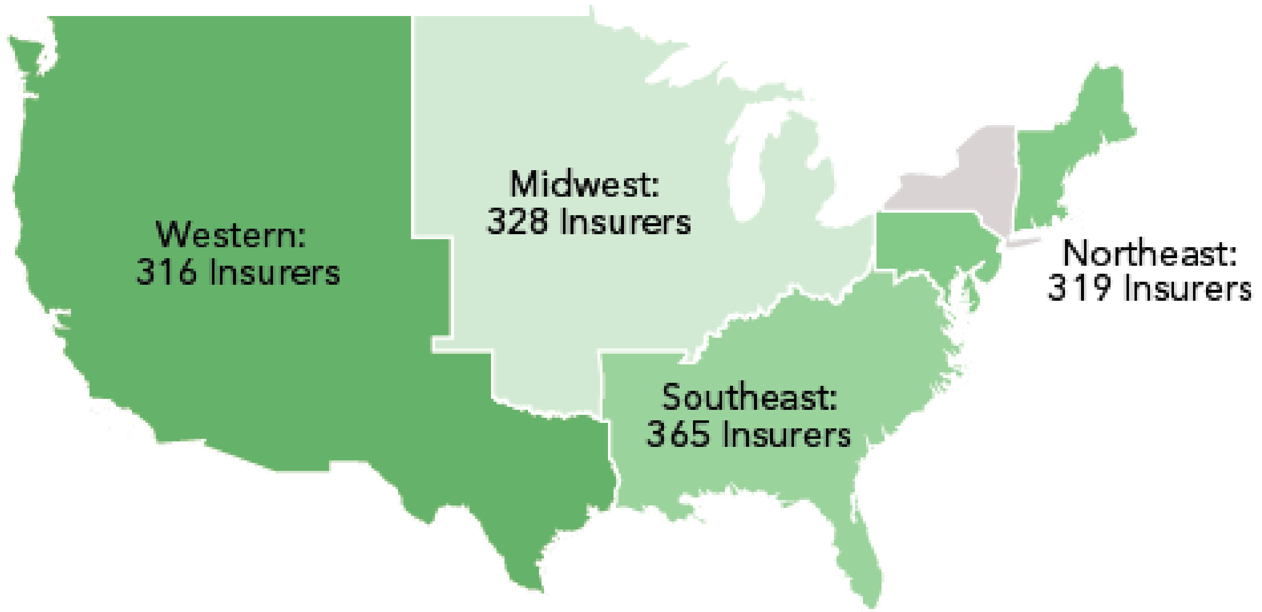
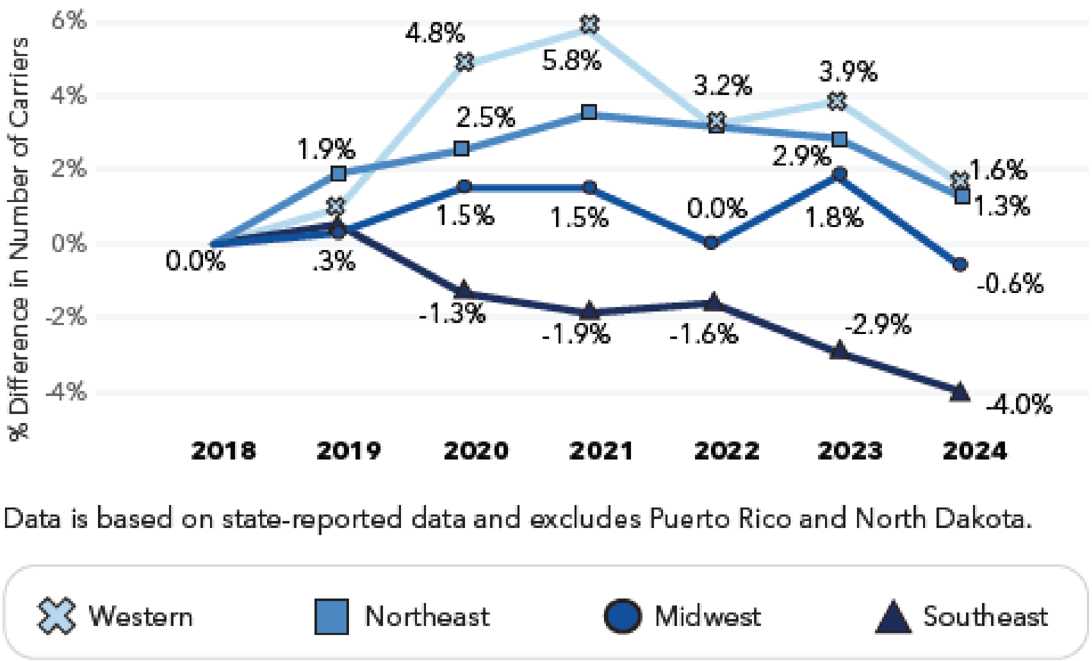


Figure 2. Net Percent Change in the Number of Homeowners Carriers, 2018-2024

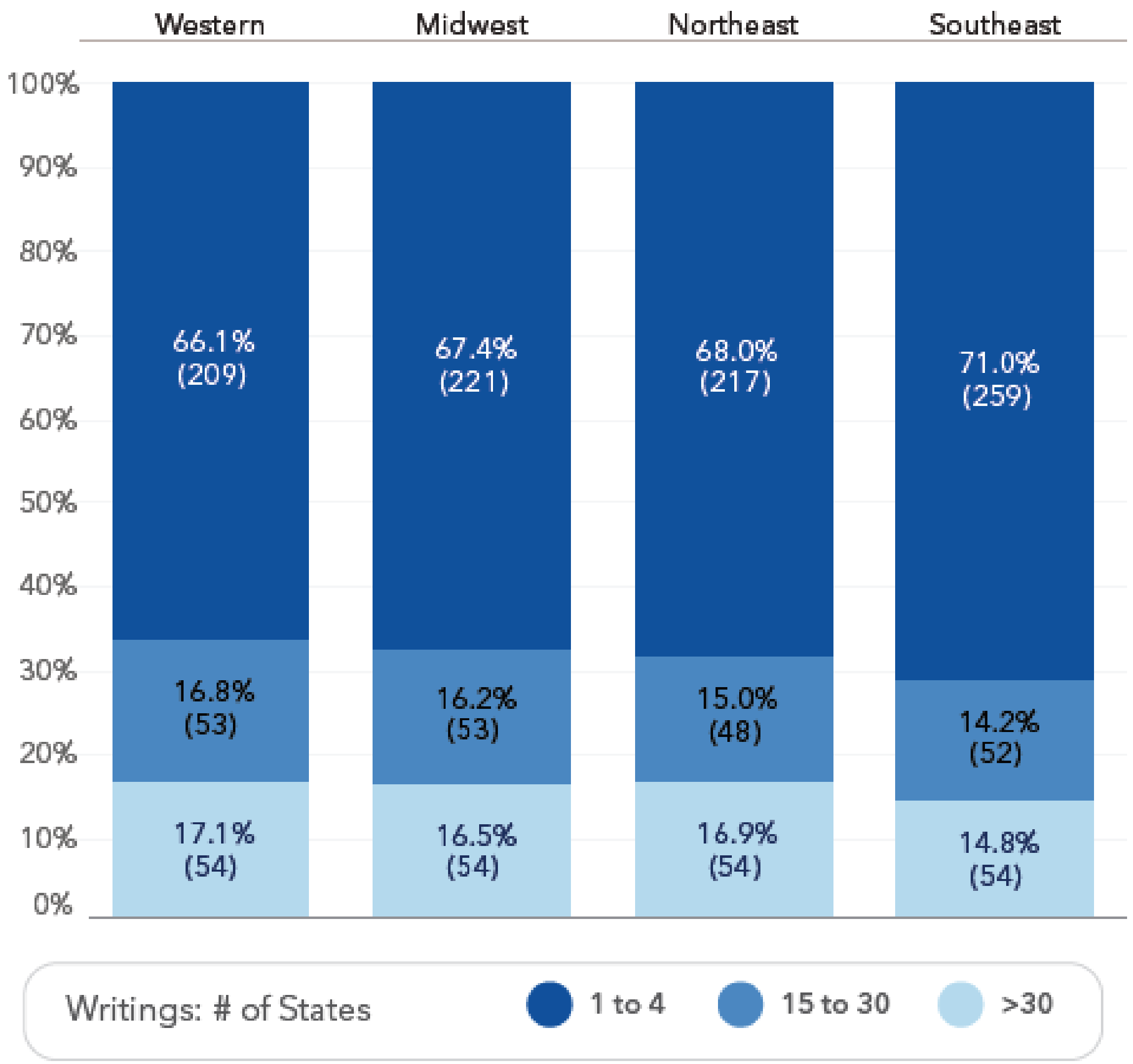


Data is based on state-reported data and excludes Puerto Rico and North Dakota.

NAIC

A significant and diverse mix of homeowner insurance companies consistently operates in each NAIC Zone (cont'd)

Figure 3. Distribution of Geographical Diversity of Homeowners Companies by Zone, 2024



Homeowners insurance companies in the admitted market have absorbed a growing number of policyholders

Figure 5. Policies in Force by Zone, 2024 (M = millions)

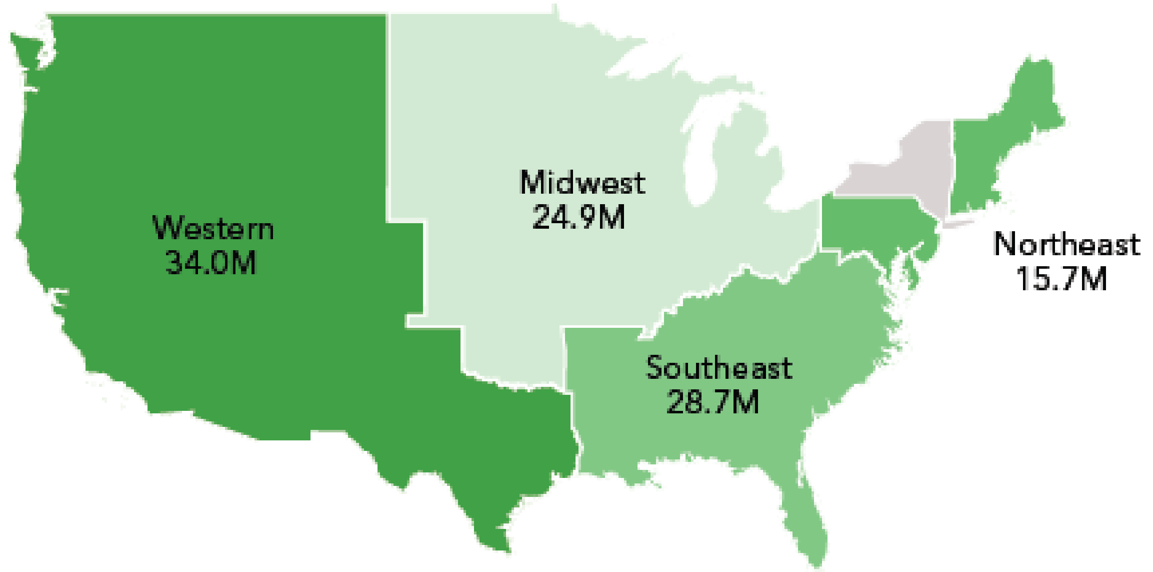
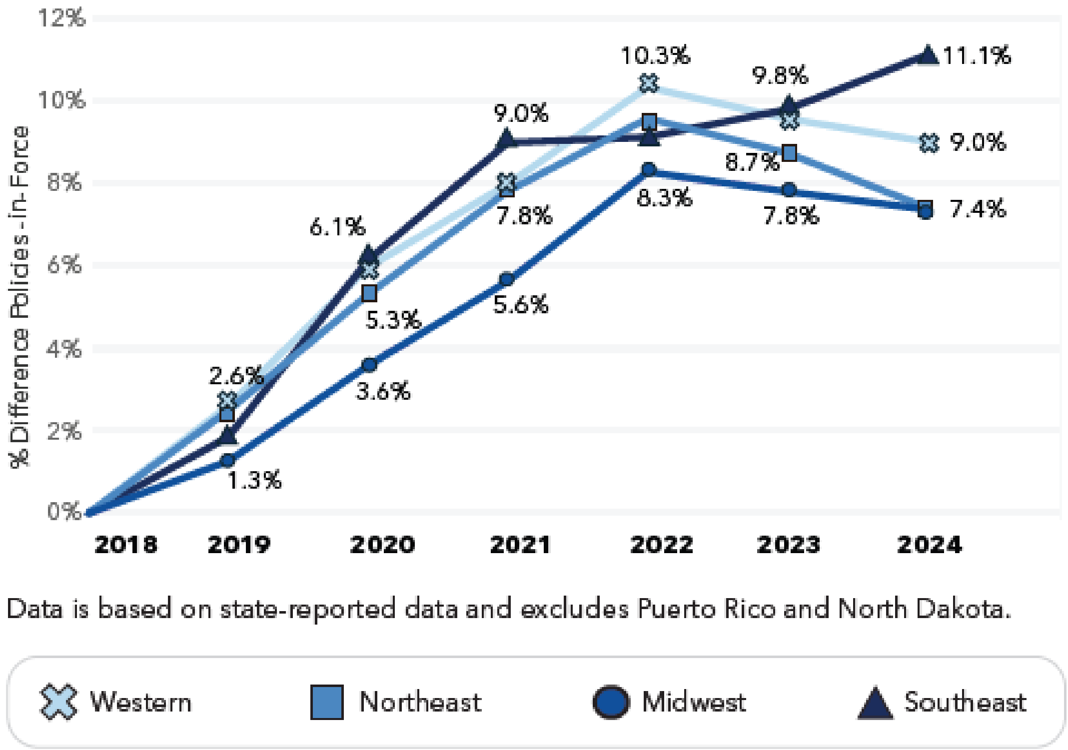


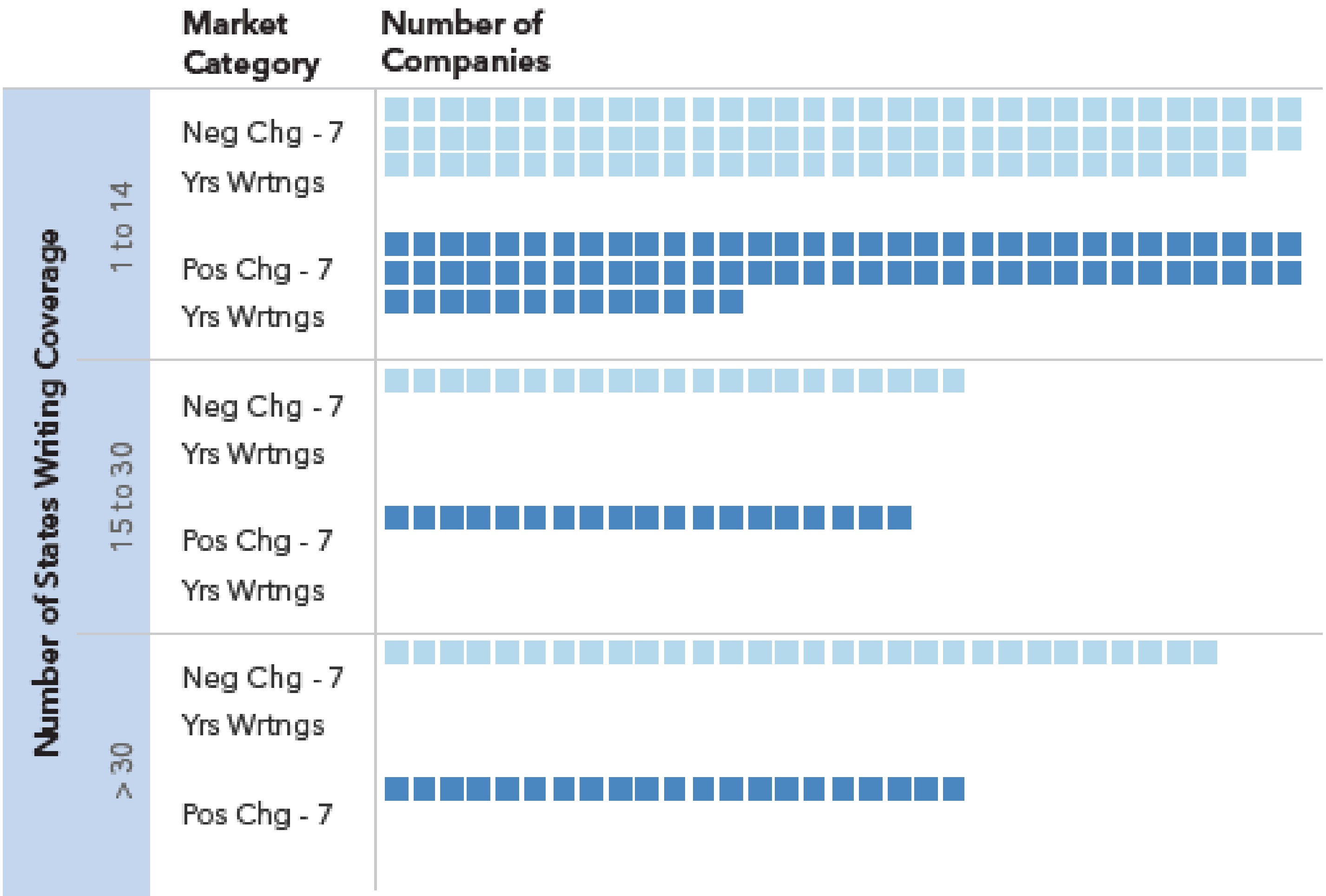
Figure 6. Percent Change in the Number of Policies In Force, 2018-2024



Data is based on state-reported data and excludes Puerto Rico and North Dakota.

More than half of the companies that consistently operate in each zone are writing fewer policies

Figure 10. Number of Companies Decreasing or Increasing Total Midwest Zone Policies In Force, 2024

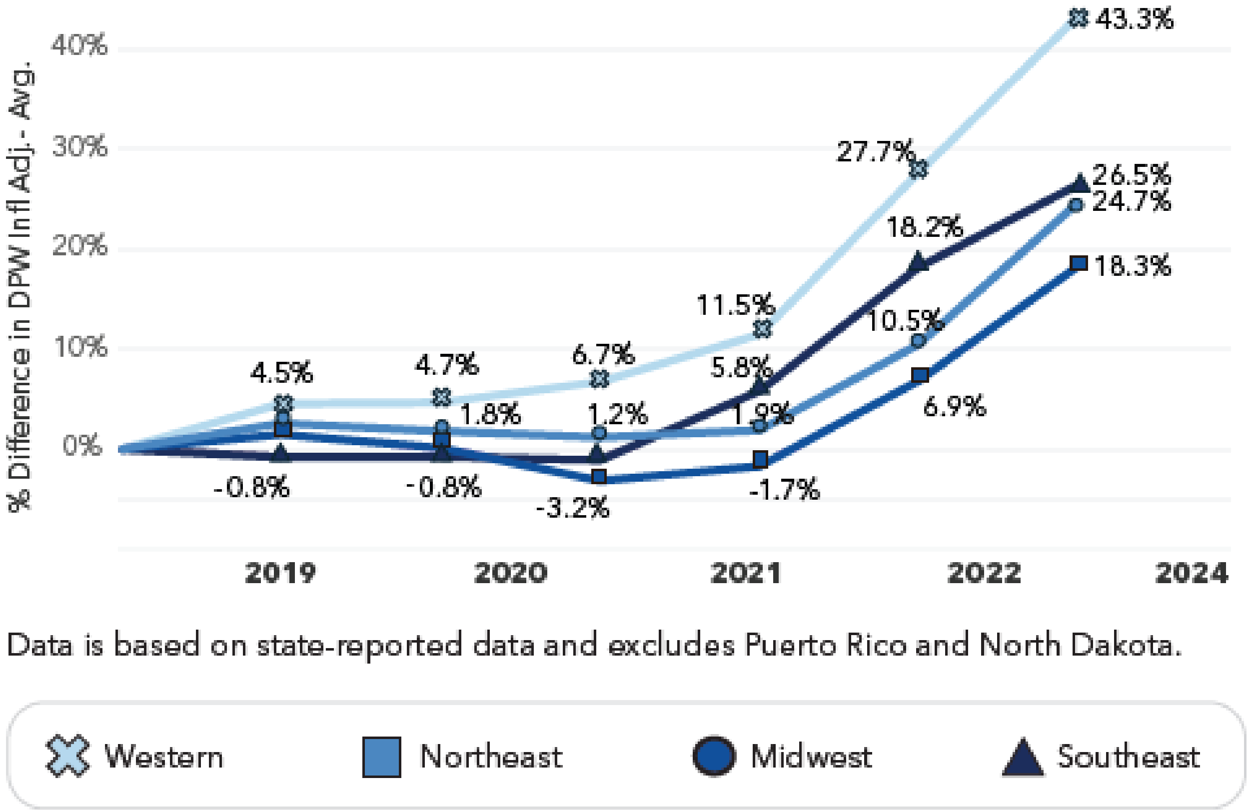


**We have conducted this analysis at the company level as reported in the MCAS. Given that many homeowners companies operate within a branded group, it is possible that company-level results would look different when focused at the group level*

Homeowners property insurance markets are also exhibiting relatively strong signs of availability and affordability stress, especially from 2022 to 2024

Adjusted for inflation, average direct written premium has increased since 2018, ranging from 18% to 43% across the country, to the effect of average premium increases of 2.4% to 5.3% per year

Figure 20. Percent Change in Average Direct Premium Written per Policy - Inflation Adjusted to 2025 Values, 2018-2024

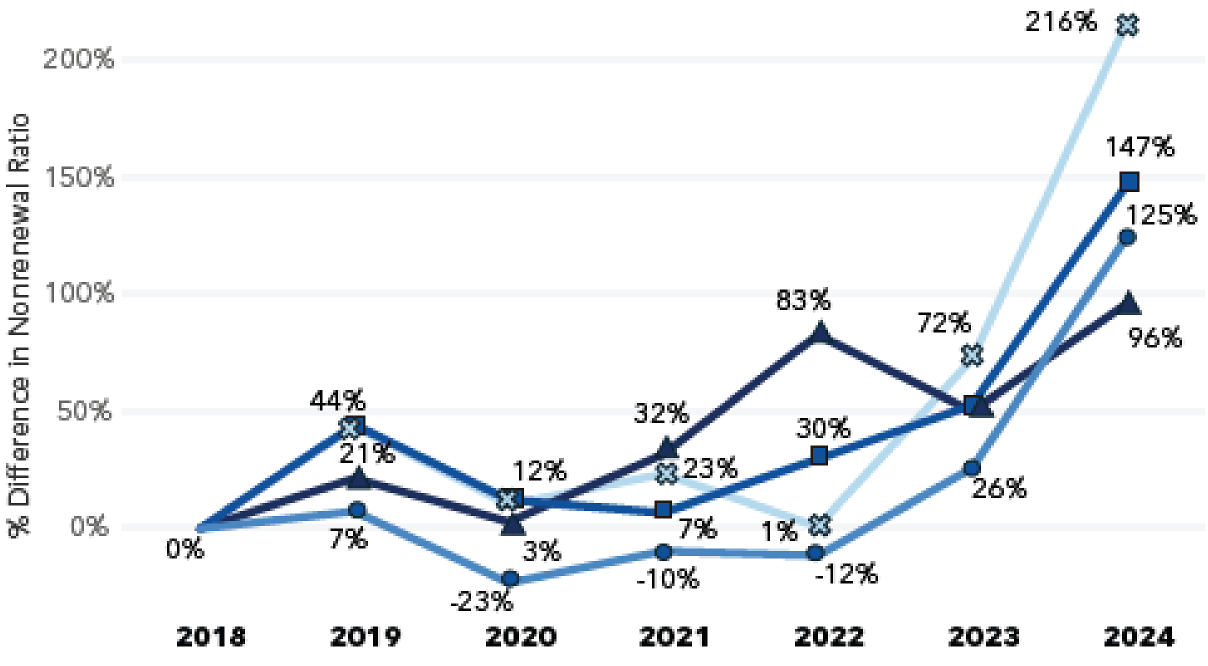


Data is based on state-reported data and excludes Puerto Rico and North Dakota.

Homeowners property insurance markets are also exhibiting relatively strong signs of availability and affordability stress, especially from 2022 to 2024

Since 2018, the ratio of company-initiated nonrenewals per 1,000 policies-in-force has been increasing in all zones—anywhere from 96% to 216%—with rates between 11.7 to 25.1 per 1,000 policies in force in 2024

Figure 30. Percent Change in Nonrenewals per 1,000 Policies, 2018-2024

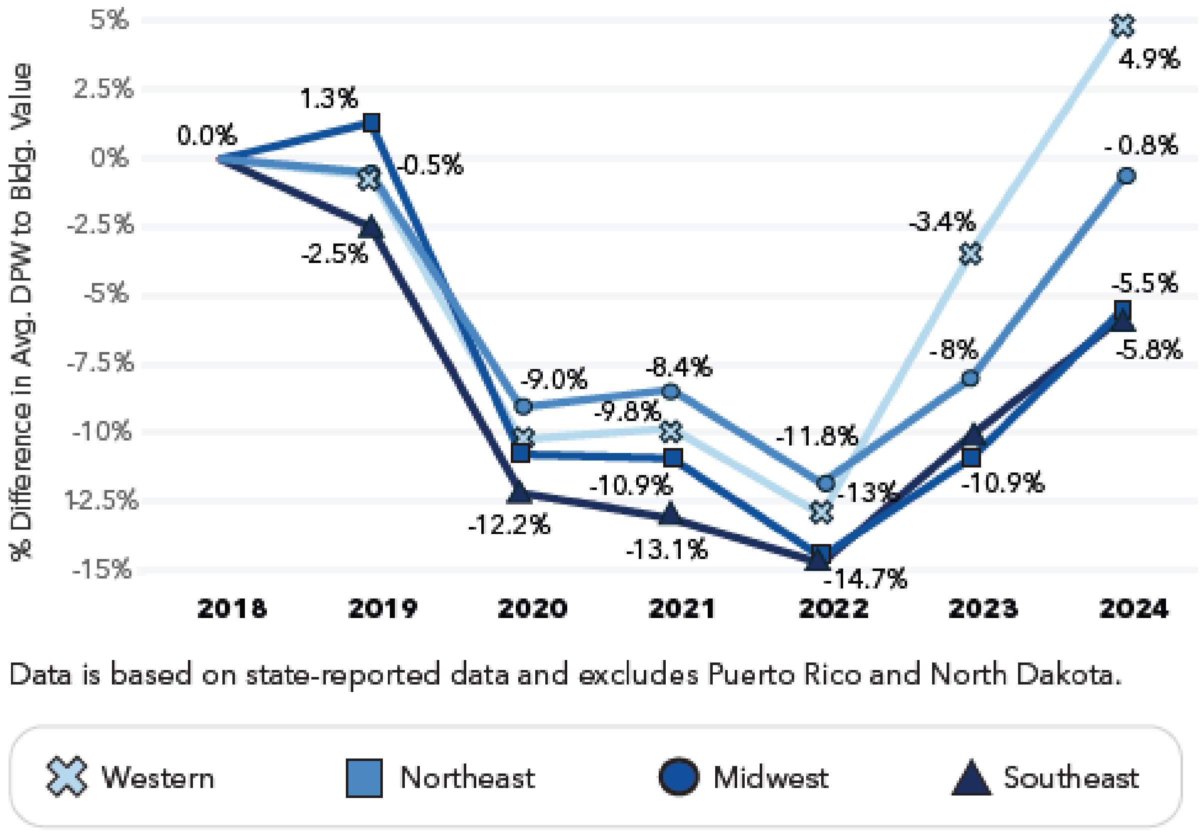


Data is based on state-reported data and excludes Puerto Rico and North Dakota.

Nuances to the aggregate market and loss data exist and need to be better understood

While homeowners property insurance market cannot fully be understood at the zone, state, or national level - ***Zone-level property market data can help provide context for localized disruptions***

Figure 21. Change in Average Effective Homeowners Insurance Rate Equal to Annual Premium per $1,000 of Home Value, 2018-2024



Complex & Comprehensive Market => Importance of Multiple Regulatory Data Views

- The analysis demonstrates the value of regulator-collected market data in providing an objective, data-driven view of the homeowners insurance market.
  - ➢ Further understanding of the geographic granularity of the homeowner property insurance market data elements we analyzed will be important
- This analysis, along with the forthcoming homeowner property insurance market data call analysis, provides critical insights to policymakers and regulators that support potential actions or decisions in their communities