Section I Contents

This section contains the key rating factors and performance measures for all rated and unrated insurers analyzed by Weiss Ratings. An explanation of each of the footnotes and stability factors appears at the end of this section.

Left Pages

1. **Insurance Company Name** The legally registered name, which can sometimes differ from the name that the company uses for advertising. If you cannot find the company you are interested in, or if you have any doubts regarding the precise name, verify the information with the company before looking the name up in this Guide. Also, determine the domicile state for confirmation. (See column 2.)

2. **Domicile State** The state which has primary regulatory responsibility for the company. It may differ from the location of the company's corporate headquarters. You do not have to be living in the domicile state to purchase insurance from this firm, provided it is licensed to do business in your state.

3. **Safety Rating** Our rating is measured on a scale from A to F and considers a wide range of factors. Please see *What Our Ratings Mean* for specific descriptions of each letter grade. Also, refer to how our ratings differ from those of other rating agencies. Most important, when using this rating, please be sure to consider the warnings regarding the ratings' limitations and the underlying assumptions. Notes in this column refer to the date of the data included in the rating evaluation and are explained.

4. **Total Assets** All assets admitted by state insurance regulators in millions of dollars through the most recent quarter available. This includes investments and current business assets such as receivables from agents and reinsurers.

   The overall size is an important factor which affects the ability of a company to manage risk. Generally speaking, risks can be more effectively diversified by large companies. Because the insurance business is based on probability, the number of policies must be large enough so that actuarial statistics are valid. The larger the number of policyholders, the more reliable the actuarial projections will be. A large company with a correspondingly large policy base can spread its risk and minimize the effects of claims experience that exceeds actuarial expectations.

5. **Capital and Surplus** The company's statutory net worth in millions of dollars through the most recent quarter available. Consumers may wish to limit the size of any policy so that the policyholder's maximum potential claims do not exceed approximately 1% of the company's capital and surplus. For example, when buying a policy from a company with capital and surplus of $10,000,000, the 1% limit would be $100,000. (When performing this

calculation, do not forget that figures in this column are expressed in millions of dollars.)

6. Net Premium The amount of insurance premiums received from policyholders less any premiums that have been transferred to other companies through reinsurance agreements. This figure is updated through the most recent annual report available.

Generally speaking, companies with large net premium volume generally have more predictable claims experience.

Critical Ranges In Our Indexes and Ratios

Indicators	*Strong*	*Good*	*Fair*	*Weak*
Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratio #1	—	1.0 or more	0.75 - 0.99	0.74 or less
Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratio #2	1.0 or more	0.75 - 0.99	0.5 - 0.74	0.49 or less
Capitalization Index	6.9 – 10	4.9 - 6.8	2.9 - 4.8	Less than 2.9
Reserve Adequacy Index	6.9 – 10	4.9 - 6.8	2.9 - 4.8	Less than 2.9
Profitability Index	6.9 – 10	4.9 - 6.8	2.9 - 4.8	Less than 2.9
Liquidity Index	6.9 – 10	4.9 - 6.8	2.9 - 4.8	Less than 2.9
Stability Index	6.9 – 10	4.9 - 6.8	2.9 - 4.8	Less than 2.9

7. Net Income The company's profit for the period. Profit is defined as revenues minus expenses. In the case of an insurance company, revenues include premiums and investment income, and expenses include claims payments and underwriting expenses.

8. Capitalization Index An index that measures the adequacy of the company's capital resources to deal with a variety of business and economic scenarios. It combines Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratios #1 and #2 as well as a leverage test that examines pricing risk. (See the table above for the ranges which we believe are critical.)

9. Reserve Adequacy Index

An index that uses annual and quarterly data to measure the adequacy of the company's reserves. Reserves are funds the company sets aside to cover unsettled claims it estimates each year. Included are claims that the company has already received but have not yet been settled and claims that they expect to receive, but which have not yet been reported.

If a company consistently estimates its claims accurately, that is good. Or if it errs on the side of being conservative and overestimates its claims from time to time, that is even better. Either case will cause this index to move higher.

On the other hand, some companies may have trouble accurately predicting the claims they will have to pay. Others may intentionally underestimate their claims to inflate their profits for stockholders or to make their capital appear higher than it really is. In either case, inadequate reserve levels will result in a low Reserve Adequacy Index.

If a company has chronically deficient reserves, it calls into question the company's ability to manage its policy risk effectively.

10. Profitability Index

An index that uses annual and quarterly data to measure the soundness of the company's operations and the contribution of profits to the company's fiscal strength. The Profitability Index is a composite of five factors: (1) gain or loss on underwriting; (2) gain or loss on overall operations; (3) consistency of operating results; (4) impact of operating results on surplus; and (5) expenses in relation to industry averages for the types of policies that the company offers.

11. Liquidity Index

An index which uses annual and quarterly data to measure the company's ability to raise the necessary cash to settle claims. Sometimes a company may appear to have the necessary resources to pay claims on paper, but in reality, it may be unable to raise the necessary cash. This can occur, for example, when a company is owed a great deal of money from its agents or reinsurers, or when it cannot sell its investments at the prices at which they are valued in the company's financial statements.

We look at various cash flow scenarios. Then we apply liquidity tests which tell us how the company might fare in each of those circumstances.

12. Stability Index

An index which uses annual and quarterly data to integrate a number of factors such as: (1) risk diversification in terms of company size, number of policies in force, use of reinsurance, and single largest risk exposure; (2) deterioration of operations as reported in critical asset, liability, income, or expense items such as premium volume and/or surplus (See the table prior page for the levels which we believe are critical.)

13. Stability Factors

Indicates those specific areas that have negatively impacted the company's Stability Index.

Right Pages

1. Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratio #1

This ratio examines the adequacy of the company's capital base and whether the company has sufficient capital resources to cover potential losses which might occur in an average recession or other moderate loss scenario. Specifically, the figure, calculated from annual and quarterly data, answers the question: For every dollar of capital that we feel would be needed, how many dollars in capital resources does the company actually have?

You may find that some companies have unusually high levels of capital. This often reflects special circumstances related to the small size or unusual operations of the company.

See the table prior page for the levels which we believe are critical. See the Appendix for more details on how this ratio is calculated.

2. Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratio #2

This is similar to the Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratio #1. But in this case, the question relates to whether the company has enough capital cushion to withstand a *severe* recession or other severe loss scenario.

See the table prior page for the levels which we believe are critical. See the Appendix for more details on how this ratio is calculated.

3. Premium to Surplus

The ratio of net premiums written compared to the company's capital and surplus level. This ratio, calculated from the company's annual report, answers the question: For every dollar of capital and surplus, how many dollars of premium does the company take in? Results of over 300% are considered perilous and could indicate that the insurer does not have adequate capital to support the volume of business that it is underwriting. A large figure could also help explain why a company has poor results on its risk-adjusted capital tests.

4. Reserves to Surplus

The ratio of reserves for expected claims compared to the company's capital and surplus level. If a company does not set aside enough reserves, it may have to withdraw capital to pay claims. This ratio, calculated from the annual report, is a rough measure of how much capital cushion the company has against claims reserves. The industry average is around 180%.

High ratios signify that reserve deficiencies would have a strong impact on capital and could help explain why a company has poor risk-adjusted capital results.

5. One-Year Reserve Development

The percentage increase or decrease in the company's annual reserve estimate compared to the previous year. If last year's estimate is below that of this year, this will result in a positive ratio meaning that the company underestimated its future claims and set aside insufficient reserves. Making this error consistently is viewed negatively because it means the company is inflating its income and capital.

6. Two-Year Reserve Development

This ratio is similar to the One-Year Reserve Development ratio. However, instead of comparing the latest estimates with those from the prior year, it compares them to the estimates from two years ago.

Again, a positive ratio means the company underestimated its reserve needs while a negative ratio indicates that reserve needs were overestimated.

7. Loss Ratio

The ratio of claims paid to premiums collected, calculated from the annual report, measures the company's underwriting profits. Needless to say, if an insurer pays out a very high percentage of what it collects, there may not be enough left over for other expenses, let alone enough to build the company's capital and financial strength over time.

8. Expense Ratio

The ratio of overhead expenses to premiums collected, calculated from the annual report, and answers the question: How many cents is the company paying out in executive salaries, agents' commissions, and other administrative expenses for every dollar in premiums that it collects from policyholders? A low Expense Ratio is good for both the company and its policyholders because it means that the company is efficient and can utilize more of each premium dollar to pay claims. A high Expense Ratio is a bad sign because it signals that too much of the company's premiums are being used for things which do not directly benefit its policyholders.

9. Combined Ratio

The sum of the Loss Ratio and the Expense Ratio. The Combined Ratio shows how much the company is paying out in administrative expenses and claims for every dollar of premium collected.

Values over 100% indicate that the company is losing money on its underwriting. This is very common in the industry, but it's still a sign of possible weakness.

Underwriting losses can often be offset by income the company realizes on its investments. This is especially true for companies that issue policies on which they do not have to pay claims for several years (long-tail policies). With these policies, the premiums can be invested in order to earn income for the company until the claims are paid.

10. Cash from Underwriting

The ratio of cash received from premiums (net of reinsurance) to cash outlays for claims and underwriting expenses, compiled from the annual report. A figure under 100% indicates that the company is paying out more in claims and expenses than it is receiving in premiums, whereas a figure over 100% indicates a positive cash flow. A negative figure generally indicates that the company has sold more business to a reinsurance company than it has taken in during the current year.

When a company has a positive net cash flow from its underwriting, it can generate additional funds for investing. On the other hand, if net cash flow is negative, the company may have to rely on its investment income to make up the shortfall. And if that isn't enough, it may even have to sell assets to meet its obligations.

11. Net Premium Growth

The annual percentage change in net premiums compared to the previous year. A company can increase its premium volume by: (1) issuing more new policies; (2) raising its rates; or (3) selling less of its insurance to other insurance companies. Slow and steady growth is healthy but rapid growth is often an indicator of trouble ahead. It may mean that the company is underpricing as a means of gaining market share. Indeed, a high percentage of insurance company failures are related to rapid growth. Regulators consider a fluctuation of more than 33% as a cautionary flag.

A rapid decline in premium volume is also a negative sign. It indicates that the company is losing its customer base. However, if the decline is the result of premium redistribution among a group of affiliates, the significance of the decline is minimal.

12. Investments In Affiliates

The percentage of the company's investment portfolio from the annual report dedicated to investments in affiliates. These investments can be bonds, preferred and common stocks, as well as other vehicles which many insurance companies use to invest in – and establish a corporate link with – affiliated companies. Large investments of this type can pose problems as these investments often produce no income and can be difficult to sell.

Footnotes:

(1) Data items shown are from the company's 2018 annual statutory statement except for Risk-Adjusted Capital Indexes 1 and 2, Profitability Index, Investment Safety Index, Liquidity Index and Stability Index which have been updated using the company's June 2019 quarterly statutory statement. Other more recent data may have been factored into the rating when available.

(2) Data items shown are from the company's 2018 annual statutory statement except for Risk-Adjusted Capital Indexes 1 and 2, Profitability Index, Investment Safety Index, Liquidity Index and Stability Index which have been updated using the company's March 2019 quarterly statutory statement. Other more recent data may have been factored into the rating when available.

(3) Data items shown are from the company's 2018 annual statutory statement. Other more recent data may have been factored into the rating when available.

(4) Data items shown are from the company's 2017 annual statutory statement except for Risk-Adjusted Capital Indexes 1 and 2, Profitability Index, Investment Safety Index, Liquidity Index and Stability Index which have been updated using the company's September 2018 quarterly statutory statement. Other more recent data may have been factored into the rating when available.

(5) These companies have data items that are older than June 30, 2018. They will be unrated (U) if they are not failed companies (F).

Stability Factors

(A) Stability Index was negatively impacted by the financial problems or weaknesses of a parent or **affiliate** company.

(C) Stability Index was negatively impacted by past results on our Risk-Adjusted **Capital** tests. In general, the Stability Index of any company can be affected by past results even if current results show improvement. While such improvement is a plus, the improved results must be maintained for a period of time to assure that the improvement is not a temporary fluctuation. During a five-year period, the impact of poor past results on the Stability Index gradually diminishes.

(D) Stability Index was negatively impacted by limited **diversification** of general business, policy, and/or investment risk. This factor especially affects smaller companies that do not issue as many policies as larger firms. It can also affect firms that specialize in only one line of business.

(E) Stability Index was negatively impacted due to a lack of operating **experience**. The company has been in operation for less than five years. Consequently, it has not been able to establish the kind of stable track record that we believe is needed to demonstrate financial permanence and strength.

(F) Stability Index was negatively impacted by negative cash **flow**. In other words, the company paid out more in claims and expenses than it received in premiums and investment income.

(G) Stability Index was negatively impacted by fast asset or premium **growth**. Fast growth can pose a serious problem for insurers. It is generally achieved by offering policies with premiums that are too low, benefits that are too costly, or agents commissions that are too high. Due to the highly competitive nature of the insurance marketplace, rapid growth has been a factor in many insurance insolvencies.

(L) Stability Index was negatively impacted by results on our **liquidity** tests. While the company may have sufficient cash flow to meet its current obligations, it could encounter difficulties under adverse scenarios, such as a dramatic increase in claims.

(O) Stability Index was negatively impacted by significant changes in the company's business **operations**. These changes can include shifts in the kinds of insurance offered by the company, a temporary or permanent freeze on the sale of new policies, or recent release from conservatorship. In these circumstances, past performance cannot be a reliable indicator of future financial strength.

(R) Stability Index was negatively impacted by concerns about the financial strength of its **reinsurers**.

(T) Stability Index was negatively impacted by significant **trends** in critical asset, liability, income or expense items. Examples include fluctuations in premium volume, changes in the types of investments the company makes, and changes in the types of policies the company writes.

(Z) This company is unrated due to data, as received by Weiss Ratings, that are either incomplete in substantial ways or contains items that, in the opinion of Weiss Ratings analysts, may not be reliable.

INSURANCE COMPANY NAME	DOM. STATE	RATING	TOTAL ASSETS ($MIL)	CAPITAL & SURPLUS ($MIL)	ANNUAL NET PREMIUM ($MIL)	NET INCOME ($MIL)	CAPITAL-IZATION INDEX (PTS)	RESERVE ADQ INDEX (PTS)	PROFIT-ABILITY INDEX (PTS)	LIQUIDITY INDEX (PTS)	STAB. INDEX (PTS)	STABILITY FACTORS
1ST ATLANTIC SURETY CO	NC	D+	4.3	2.0	0.4	0.1	8.9	5.1	5.1	9.9	1.1	DGT
1ST AUTO & CASUALTY INS CO	WI	C	23.6	9.3	24.2	-0.8	7.1	6.8	2.0	1.4	2.1	DFGL
1ST CHOICE ADVANTAGE INS CO	PA	D+	22.1	7.3	12.9	-1.4	4.8	4.3	1.4	2.0	1.4	DFGL
21ST CENTURY ADVANTAGE INS CO	MN	C+	21.7	21.6	0.0	0.2	10.0	3.6	5.4	10.0	3.4	DGT
21ST CENTURY ASR CO	DE	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
21ST CENTURY AUTO INS CO OF NJ	NJ	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
21ST CENTURY CASUALTY CO	CA	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
▼21ST CENTURY CENTENNIAL INS CO	PA	C	206.5	206.5	0.0	234.0	8.3	3.6	1.9	10.0	3.6	T
▼21ST CENTURY INDEMNITY INS CO	PA	C	16.8	16.8	0.0	0.9	10.0	3.6	1.9	10.0	3.0	DT
21ST CENTURY INS CO	CA	B	1,052.0	1,044.5	0.0	21.0	10.0	3.6	6.9	10.0	4.2	T
21ST CENTURY INS CO OF THE SW	TX	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
21ST CENTURY NORTH AMERICA INS	NY	B	614.1	592.6	0.0	61.2	10.0	4.9	6.3	10.0	4.4	RT
21ST CENTURY PACIFIC INS	CO	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
21ST CENTURY PINNACLE INS CO	NJ	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
21ST CENTURY PREFERRED INS CO	PA	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
▼21ST CENTURY PREMIER INS CO	PA	C	99.5	99.3	0.0	58.1	10.0	3.6	1.9	10.0	3.5	T
21ST CENTURY SECURITY INS CO	PA	C (4)	8.8	8.7	0.0	14.2	10.0	4.6	1.9	10.0	3.4	DT
21ST CENTURY SUPERIOR INS CO	CA	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
360 INS CO	WY	C+	38.4	24.3	10.3	-0.8	10.0	6.0	5.4	7.3	3.0	DGOT
7710 INS CO	SC	D+	18.9	6.1	6.9	0.0	2.2	4.8	2.0	2.3	1.4	CDGL
A CENTRAL INS CO	NY	C+	126.0	42.6	57.1	1.3	8.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	3.1	T
A-ONE COMM INS RRG GROUP INC	TN	E	31.8	5.6	15.8	-0.1	0.0	0.7	2.8	5.2	0.2	CDGT
ACA FINANCIAL GUARANTY CORP	MD	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
ACADEMIC HLTH PROFESSIONALS INS	NY	E-	305.4	-16.7	72.9	13.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	7.0	0.0	CFRT
ACADEMIC MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS RRG	VT	E	5.6	2.8	0.9	-0.1	6.6	8.5	4.4	10.0	0.0	DGT
ACADIA INS CO	IA	C	159.7	54.6	0.0	0.7	10.0	N/A	6.2	7.0	2.9	T
ACCC INS CO	TX	E+	265.7	58.5	214.5	1.2	2.1	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.8	CFLT
ACCEPTANCE CASUALTY INS CO	NE	D+	176.6	74.4	82.7	2.7	5.7	3.7	3.9	4.8	1.8	GLRT
ACCEPTANCE INDEMNITY INS CO	NE	C-	355.6	182.6	120.3	8.9	5.7	4.7	4.5	5.9	2.7	RT
ACCEPTANCE INS CO	NE	F	8.1	3.8	0.2	-1.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	DFGR
ACCESS HOME INS CO	LA	C	36.1	13.3	12.4	-0.9	7.3	6.6	6.0	7.0	2.0	DGT
ACCESS INS CO	TX	F (5)	214.1	30.6	46.1	0.0	4.8	2.4	2.9	6.6	3.5	CFRT
ACCIDENT FUND GENERAL INS CO	MI	B-	267.4	108.7	0.0	2.6	10.0	4.5	8.3	7.0	3.8	FT
ACCIDENT FUND INS CO OF AMERICA	MI	B-	4,144.8	1,102.8	1,480.5	156.8	6.3	6.1	7.9	6.4	3.6	RT
ACCIDENT FUND NATIONAL INS CO	MI	B-	203.4	84.9	0.0	2.0	10.0	4.4	8.8	7.0	3.8	FT
ACCIDENT INS CO	NM	E	76.2	23.2	15.5	-0.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	5.5	0.1	CDRT
ACCREDITED SURETY & CAS CO INC	FL	B-	275.9	69.2	7.4	-2.9	8.5	6.4	6.4	9.8	3.6	GRT
ACE AMERICAN INS CO	PA	C	25,490.6	5,560.6	5,455.9	433.3	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.2	2.8	GRT
ACE FIRE UNDERWRITERS INS CO	PA	C	104.3	81.5	-3.5	1.3	10.0	4.6	7.0	7.0	3.2	FRT
ACE INS CO OF THE MIDWEST	IN	C	54.0	39.3	0.0	0.7	10.0	4.6	2.9	7.0	2.7	FT
ACE P&C INS CO	PA	C	12,305.4	3,177.8	4,270.9	341.6	7.1	6.8	7.5	6.8	2.4	GRT
ACIG INS CO	IL	D+	552.4	155.6	112.5	-0.6	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.0	1.7	GRT
ACSTAR INS CO	IL	C	47.5	21.4	0.8	1.5	9.1	8.8	3.6	7.0	2.5	DGRT
ACUITY A MUTUAL INS CO	WI	B	4,440.0	2,087.4	1,467.7	69.8	9.6	9.1	8.8	6.7	4.4	RT
ADDISON INS CO	IA	C+	131.5	46.1	42.5	0.5	9.7	8.0	5.7	6.7	3.0	T
ADIRONDACK INS EXCHANGE	NY	B-	314.3	74.7	132.6	-20.4	7.8	4.6	2.7	5.8	3.8	FRT
ADM INS CO	AZ	U	--	--	--	--	N/A	--	--	--	--	Z
ADMIRAL INDEMNITY CO	DE	C	60.8	44.3	0.0	0.8	10.0	N/A	7.0	7.0	2.8	RT
ADMIRAL INS CO	DE	C	808.2	704.7	0.0	9.8	9.7	N/A	7.4	7.0	3.7	ART
ADRIATIC INS CO	ND	C	110.5	90.3	29.0	6.9	10.0	8.2	8.9	7.1	2.6	RT
ADVANCED PROVIDERS INS RRG INC	AZ	D	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	10.0	5.7	4.4	8.3	0.6	DGT
AEGIS HEALTHCARE RRG INC	DC	D+	6.1	2.6	1.0	-0.1	7.5	9.5	3.1	7.0	1.1	DGRT

See Page 27 for explanation of footnotes and
Page 28 for explanation of stability factors.
Arrows denote recent upgrades ▲ or downgrades ▼ (see Section VII for explanations)

RISK ADJ. RATIO #1	CAPITAL RATIO #2	PREMIUM TO SURPLUS (%)	RESV. TO SURPLUS (%)	RESV. DEVELOP. 1 YEAR (%)	RESV. DEVELOP. 2 YEAR (%)	LOSS RATIO (%)	EXP. RATIO (%)	COMB RATIO (%)	CASH FROM UNDER-WRITING (%)	NET PREMIUM GROWTH (%)	INVEST. IN AFFIL (%)	INSURANCE COMPANY NAME
2.4	2.2	18.3	6.6	-2.2	-1.0	8.3	54.7	63.0	145.8	-52.3	0.0	1ST ATLANTIC SURETY CO
1.1	0.9	249.5	48.9	4.0	-4.0	74.1	32.5	106.6	85.4	8.0	0.0	1ST AUTO & CASUALTY INS CO
1.4	0.9	260.4	107.5	-2.1	1.4	93.2	29.4	122.6	84.9	-7.9	0.0	1ST CHOICE ADVANTAGE INS CO
271.3	135.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	232.0	0.0	0.0	21ST CENTURY ADVANTAGE INS CO
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY ASR CO
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY AUTO INS CO OF NJ
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY CASUALTY CO
0.6	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-16.2	0.0	59.6 ●	21ST CENTURY CENTENNIAL INS CO
273.6	136.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	21ST CENTURY INDEMNITY INS CO
97.0	41.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0 ●	21ST CENTURY INS CO
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY INS CO OF THE SW
6.0	5.7	N/A	2.0	0.1	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4	0.0	17.5 ●	21ST CENTURY NORTH AMERICA INS
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY PACIFIC INS
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY PINNACLE INS CO
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY PREFERRED INS CO
1.5	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	103.3	0.0	24.2 ●	21ST CENTURY PREMIER INS CO
0.3	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	12.7	21ST CENTURY SECURITY INS CO
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21ST CENTURY SUPERIOR INS CO
5.7	3.7	40.7	21.0	-2.0	0.1	76.5	14.4	90.9	129.9	17.5	0.0	360 INS CO
1.1	0.5	115.0	77.6	-12.4	-6.8	56.6	54.4	111.0	104.8	-22.3	0.0	7710 INS CO
2.9	2.1	136.4	82.3	-2.0	-3.1	69.1	31.7	100.8	99.7	8.7	0.0	A CENTRAL INS CO
0.1	0.1	356.9	368.2	41.3	79.0	83.9	25.9	109.8	146.2	34.7	0.0	A-ONE COMM INS RRG GROUP INC
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ACA FINANCIAL GUARANTY CORP
-0.0	-0.0	-200.6	-963.2	42.6	45.7	4.1	25.8	29.9	73.8	41.9	0.0	ACADEMIC HLTH PROFESSIONALS INS
1.6	1.1	33.3	63.2	-6.5	-7.3	47.2	52.9	100.1	150.6	-13.7	0.0	ACADEMIC MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS
6.0	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9	0.0	0.0	ACADIA INS CO
0.6	0.5	375.3	242.3	85.7	151.1	89.2	9.5	98.7	95.1	-16.9	0.0	ACCC INS CO
2.0	1.2	132.0	83.8	6.9	12.4	70.0	32.2	102.2	96.9	35.2	0.0	ACCEPTANCE CASUALTY INS CO
1.5	1.1	81.5	51.7	3.7	7.2	70.0	32.2	102.2	110.5	35.2	22.4	ACCEPTANCE INDEMNITY INS CO
2.9	1.4	5.5	186.3	-70.1	24.1	-519.8	526.4	6.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	ACCEPTANCE INS CO
2.7	1.7	87.2	14.2	-3.4	-3.2	41.8	50.5	92.3	110.8	-5.5	0.0	ACCESS HOME INS CO
0.9	0.7	138.4	88.9	40.3	22.6	102.0	15.9	117.9	87.7	-16.4	0.0	ACCESS INS CO
11.4	10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	999 +	0.0	0.0	ACCIDENT FUND GENERAL INS CO
1.2	0.9	158.0	180.6	-9.5	-11.8	56.1	26.3	82.4	153.8	12.2	15.9 ●	ACCIDENT FUND INS CO OF AMERICA
9.2	8.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	999 +	0.0	0.0	ACCIDENT FUND NATIONAL INS CO
0.3	0.2	86.8	250.9	-23.2	-5.7	47.1	65.4	112.5	114.0	18.2	0.0	ACCIDENT INS CO
2.9	2.3	11.1	16.8	-6.7	2.6	5.7	-111.8	-106.1	14.0	-13.8	0.0	ACCREDITED SURETY & CAS CO INC
2.1	1.4	100.5	120.2	-7.9	-12.2	63.3	19.4	82.7	604.8	172.4	9.0 ●	ACE AMERICAN INS CO
21.3	19.2	-4.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-8.3	-132.1	0.0	ACE FIRE UNDERWRITERS INS CO
13.4	12.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-249.4	0.0	0.0	ACE INS CO OF THE MIDWEST
2.0	1.2	147.2	179.8	-8.2	-12.7	63.3	21.1	84.4	481.6	125.5	1.9 ●	ACE P&C INS CO
2.4	1.6	75.6	163.9	-15.4	-26.3	60.0	25.3	85.3	118.0	44.1	0.0	ACIG INS CO
3.5	2.2	3.6	59.3	-7.9	-8.9	-164.6	133.2	-31.4	-39.4	3.3	0.0	ACSTAR INS CO
4.5	2.7	78.5	71.1	-5.8	-11.1	60.8	31.3	92.1	111.2	6.8	0.0 ●	ACUITY A MUTUAL INS CO
3.7	2.6	93.1	109.9	-1.9	-4.2	70.6	32.7	103.3	115.9	4.2	0.0	ADDISON INS CO
1.8	1.4	147.1	71.8	3.8	4.9	83.4	32.8	116.2	76.3	4.0	9.6	ADIRONDACK INS EXCHANGE
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ADM INS CO
14.2	12.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	106.9	0.0	0.0	ADMIRAL INDEMNITY CO
3.3	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	49.7 ●	ADMIRAL INS CO
15.6	9.7	34.9	9.1	-5.5	-6.1	43.7	27.1	70.8	155.6	10.0	0.0	ADRIATIC INS CO
10.7	9.3	10.2	N/A	-1.2	-0.9	-10.8	90.1	79.3	91.2	-0.8	0.0	ADVANCED PROVIDERS INS RRG INC
1.5	1.1	37.2	75.7	-5.2	-28.8	85.1	43.9	129.0	135.0	-0.8	0.0	AEGIS HEALTHCARE RRG INC

999 + Denotes number greater than 999.9%
999 - Denotes number less than -999.99%
● Bullets denote a more detailed analysis is available in Section II.