

Employers Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2007

Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the transition period from to

Edgar Filing: Employers Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Commission file number: 001-33245

EMPLOYERS HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Nevada

(State of Incorporation) 04-3850065

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number) 9790 Gateway Drive, Reno, Nevada

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) 89521

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (888) 682-6671

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes
No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large

accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of November 9, 2007, there were 49,616,635 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page	
No.	PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION
	Item 1 Consolidated Financial Statements 3 Consolidated
	Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2007 (unaudited) and December 31, 2006 3 Unaudited Consolidated
	Statements of Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 5 Unaudited
	Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 6
	Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 7
	Unaudited Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 8
	Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of
	Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations 16
	Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures
	About Market Risk 38
	Item 4 Controls and Procedures 39
	PART II—OTHER INFORMATION
	Item 1
	Legal Proceedings 40
	Item 1A Risk Factors 40
	Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of
	Proceeds 40
	Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities 41
	Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security
	Holders 41
	Item 5 Other Information 41
	Item 6 Exhibits 41

2

Table of Contents

EMPLOYERS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)

				As
of				
September 30,				
2007	As of			
December 31,				
2006 (unaudited)	Commitments and contingencies	Stockholders' equity:	Common stock,	
\$0.01 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized;				
53,527,907 and 0 shares issued and 49,902,386 and 0 shares outstanding at September 30, 2007 and				
December 31, 2006,				
respectively	535 — Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized;			
none issued	— — Additional paid-in capital 302,044	— Retained earnings 75,749	274,602	
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	32,469	29,175	Treasury stock, at cost (3,625,521 shares at	
September 30, 2007				
and 0 shares at December 31, 2006)	(69,043)	— Total stockholders' equity 341,754	303,777	Total
liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,169,256	\$ 3,195,725		
See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.				

Table of Contents

EMPLOYERS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(in thousands, except per share data)

Three Months Ended

September 30, Nine Months Ended

September 30, 2007	2006	2007	2006	(unaudited)	Revenues		Net premiums earned	\$		
88,527	\$ 95,990	\$ 262,436	\$ 300,137		Net investment income	19,246	17,237	59,386	49,715	
					Realized (losses) gains on investments, net	146	2,758	(322)	5,660	
					Other income		861		1,451	
3,047	3,694	Total revenues	108,780	117,436	324,547	359,206	Expenses		Losses	
					and loss adjustment expenses	40,867	(34,753)	111,336	95,745	
					Commission expense			12,411		
11,878	35,797	36,762	Underwriting and other operating expense	21,726	22,637	67,778	59,151			
			Total expenses	75,004	(238)	214,911	191,658	Net income before income taxes	33,776	117,674
			Income taxes	3,896	40,682	21,117	51,060	Net income	\$ 29,880	\$ 76,992
			Net income after date of conversion (Note 2)						\$ 82,048	

Earnings per common share for the periods (Note 9):

For the

Three Months

Ended

September 30,

2007 For the period

February 5

through

September 30,

2007 Basic \$ 0.58 \$ 1.55 Diluted \$ 0.58 \$ 1.55

Pro forma for

the three

months ended

September 30,

2006 Pro forma for the

nine months ended September 30, 2007 2006 Basic \$ 1.54 \$ 1.69 \$ 2.33 Diluted \$ 1.54 \$

1.69 \$ 2.33 Cash dividends declared per common share \$ 0.06 \$ — \$ 0.12 \$ —

See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EMPLOYERS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

Nine Months Ended

September 30, 2007	2006	(unaudited)	Operating activities	Net income	\$ 88,519	\$ 116,488
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				Depreciation	4,517	
2,726	Stock based compensation	902	—	Amortization of premium on investments, net	4,848	4,072
	Allowance for doubtful accounts – premiums receivable	780	1,910	Deferred income tax expense	5,160	
2,445	Realized losses (gains) on investments, net	322	(5,660)	Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
	Accrued investment income	(310)	(2,291)	Premiums receivable	5,753	6,861
	recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	36,748	34,832	Funds held by or deposited with reinsureds	5,283	
9,315	Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	(25,264)	(34,422)	Unearned premiums	(2,442)	
(2,405)	Federal income taxes payable	(14,245)	21,839	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(11,400)	—
	Deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement	(13,694)	(14,614)	Other	(3,041)	(15,233)
	Net cash provided by operating activities	82,436	125,863	Investing activities		
	fixed maturities	(214,197)	(381,350)	Purchase of equity securities	(1,021)	(11,054)
	sale of fixed maturities	156,471	131,141	Proceeds from sale of equity securities	2,744	18,489
	from maturities and redemptions of investments	40,650	127,521	Capital expenditures and other, net	(3,993)	
)	(4,929)	Net cash used in investing activities	(19,346)	(120,182)	Financing activities
	of common stock, net	486,670	(799)	Cash paid to eligible policyholders under plan of conversion	(462,989)	
)	—	Acquisition of treasury stock	(67,288)	—	Dividend paid to stockholders
	financing activities	(49,906)	(799)	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,184	4,882
	cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	79,984	61,083	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 93,168	\$ 65,965
	Schedule of noncash transactions			Stock issued in exchange for membership interest	\$ 281,073	\$ —

See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

EMPLOYERS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

Employers Holdings, Inc. (EHI) is a holding company and is the successor to EIG Mutual Holding Company (EIG), which was incorporated in Nevada in 2005. The Company's two wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries, Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) and Employers Compensation Insurance Company (ECIC) are domiciled in Nevada and California, respectively. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to the "Company" refer to EHI, together with its subsidiaries.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position and results of operations for the periods presented have been included. The results of operations for an interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results for an entire year. These financial statements have been prepared consistent with the accounting policies described in the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K (Annual Report) for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 30, 2007, and should be read together with the Annual Report.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 131, Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, the Company considers an operating segment to be any component of its business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision makers to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance based on discrete financial information. Currently, the Company has one operating segment: workers' compensation insurance and related services.

Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. As a result, actual results could differ from these estimates. The most significant areas that require management judgment are the estimate of unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses (LAE), evaluation of reinsurance recoverables, recognition of premium revenue, deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred income taxes and the valuation of investments.

New Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157), which provides a common definition of fair value and establishes a framework to make the measurement of fair value more consistent and comparable. SFAS No. 157 also requires expanded

disclosures about (1) the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, (2) the methods and assumptions used to measure fair value, and (3) the effect of fair value measures on earnings. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008, and is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain

8

Table of Contents

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain items at fair value. The objective of this standard is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reporting earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS No. 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Entities will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (1) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments accounted for by the equity method; (2) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (3) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, which for the Company would be the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. The Company did not make such an election. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year information has been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

2. Conversion and Initial Public Offering

Effective February 5, 2007, under the terms of a plan of conversion, EIG converted from a mutual insurance holding company to a stock company. All membership interests in EIG were extinguished on that date and eligible members of EIG received, in aggregate, 22,765,407 shares of EHI's common stock and \$463.0 million of cash.

In addition, effective February 5, 2007, EHI completed an Initial Public Offering (IPO) in which it issued 30,762,500 shares of its common stock at a price of \$17.00 per share. The cash proceeds of the IPO, after underwriting discounts and commission of \$34.0 million and offering and conversion costs of \$16.3 million, were \$472.7 million, of which \$9.7 million was retained by EHI and was used for working capital, payment of dividends on common stock, repurchase of shares of common stock and other general corporate purposes.

Upon completion of EHI's IPO, the capitalized issuance costs related to the IPO of \$5.4 million were netted against the IPO proceeds in additional paid-in capital in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The costs related to the conversion were \$10.9 million, of which \$0.9 million was incurred in the period from January 1, 2007 through February 5, 2007 and \$3.5 million was incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Conversion expenses consisted primarily of printing and mailing costs and the aggregate cost of engaging independent accounting, actuarial, financial, investment banking, legal and other consultants. These costs have no tax benefit and were expensed as incurred and are included in the underwriting and other operating expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

3. Income Taxes

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes and Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), effective January 1, 2007.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had recorded, as a liability for tax contingencies, \$14.9 million (including interest of \$1.6 million). The adoption of FIN 48 did not result in any change in the amount of the unrecognized tax

benefit. The Company elected to continue to record both interest and penalties related to any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense.

During the three months ended September 30, 2007, the Company reversed \$5.8 million of liabilities for previously unrecognized tax benefits which includes \$0.7 million of related accrued interest, as a result of certain statutory periods expiring. The reversal decreased the Company's three and nine months ended

9

Table of Contents

September 30, 2007, effective tax rate by 14.5 and 4.3 percentage points, respectively. There were no adjustments to the unrecognized tax benefit liability during the first six months of fiscal 2007. It is reasonably possible that the remaining balance of the unrecognized tax benefits of \$10.1 million (including interest of \$1.8 million), will be recognized during the second half of fiscal 2008 as statutory periods expire.

Tax years 2004 through 2006 are subject to examination by the federal taxing authority. There are no income tax examinations currently in progress.

4. Liability for Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The following table represents a reconciliation of changes in the liability for unpaid losses and LAE:

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2007	2006	(in thousands)	Beginning of the period	\$ 2,307,755	\$
2,349,981				Reinsurance recoverable for incurred but unpaid losses and LAE	(1,098,103)	(1,141,500)
Beginning balance, net of reinsurance	1,209,652	1,208,481		Incurred losses and LAE, net of reinsurance related to:		
to:	Current period	168,481	192,080	Prior period	(43,451)	(81,721)
Current period	125,030	110,359		Total incurred losses and LAE, net of reinsurance		
26,702	25,556			Losses and LAE payments, net of reinsurance, related to:		
113,941	109,352			Current period	87,239	83,796
Reinsurance recoverable for incurred but unpaid losses and LAE				Prior period		
\$ 2,282,491	\$ 2,315,559			Total losses and LAE payments, net of reinsurance		
				Balance, net of reinsurance, September 30	1,220,741	1,209,488
				Reinsurance recoverable for incurred but unpaid losses and LAE	1,061,750	1,106,071
				Balance, September 30		
				\$ 2,282,491	\$ 2,315,559	

The above table excludes the impact of the amortization of the deferred gain – LPT Agreement and the reduction of the ceded reserves on the LPT Agreement (Note 5). The Company amortized \$13.7 million and \$14.6 million of the deferred gain for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, which are reflected in losses and LAE incurred in the consolidated statements of income.

Estimates of incurred losses and LAE attributable to insured events of prior periods decreased due to continued favorable development in losses for such prior accident years (actual losses paid and current projections of unpaid losses were less than the Company originally anticipated). The reduction in the liability for unpaid losses and LAE was \$43.4 million and \$81.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, which includes \$7.4 million and \$68.9 million in reductions during the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The \$7.4 million and \$43.4 million include an offset of \$1.6 million related to the impact of a commutation of excess loss reinsurance agreements covering the periods July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2002. The major sources of this favorable development are attributable to actual paid losses being less than expected and the continued recalibration of selected patterns of claim emergence and claim payment used in the projection of future loss payments in the Company's California and Nevada business as more information becomes known.

5. LPT Agreement

The Company is a party to a 100% quota share retroactive reinsurance agreement (LPT Agreement) under which \$1.5 billion in liabilities for losses and LAE related to claims incurred prior to July 1, 1995 were reinsured for consideration of \$775.0 million. The LPT Agreement provides coverage up to \$2.0 billion. The initial deferred gain resulting from the LPT Agreement was recorded as a liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and is being amortized using the recovery method over the

Table of Contents

period the underlying reinsured claims are paid. The Company amortized \$4.6 million and \$13.7 million of the deferred gain for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively, and \$5.0 million and \$14.6 million of the deferred gain for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively. The adjustments to the deferred gain are recorded in losses and LAE incurred in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. The remaining deferred gain was \$429.3 million and \$443.0 million as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, which is included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement.

6. Other Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income encompasses all changes in equity (except those arising from transactions with stockholders) and includes net income and changes in net unrealized investment gains and losses on investment securities available for sale, net of taxes. The following table summarizes the components of accumulated other comprehensive income as of September 30:

	2007	2006	(in thousands)
Net unrealized gain on investment, before taxes	\$ 49,953	\$ 82,135	
Deferred tax expense	(17,484)	(17,484)	
Total accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	\$ 32,469	\$ 53,535	

The following table summarizes the change in the components of total comprehensive income for three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006:

Three Months Ended

September 30, Nine Months Ended

September 30, 2007	2006	2007	2006	(in thousands)	Unrealized gains arising during the period, before taxes				
\$ 29,059	\$ 51,062	\$ 4,746	\$ 23,833	Less: income tax expense	10,131	17,724	1,661	8,194	
Unrealized gains arising during the period, net of taxes	18,928	33,338	3,085	15,639	Less: reclassification adjustment:	Realized gains (losses) realized in net income	146	2,758	
(322)	5,660	Income tax expense (benefit)	51	965	(113)	1,981	Reclassification adjustment for realized gains (losses) in net income	95	1,793
31,545	3,294	11,960	29,880	76,992	88,519	116,488	Total comprehensive income	\$ 48,713	\$ 108,537
		\$ 91,813	\$ 128,448						

7. Stockholders' Equity

Stock Repurchase Program

On May 10, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program (the Program). The Program authorized the Company to use up to \$75.0 million in assets for the discretionary repurchase of its common stock during the remainder of fiscal 2007, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. As of September 30, 2007, the Program resulted in the purchase of 3,625,521 shares at a cost of \$69.0 million which is included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as treasury stock, at cost. The \$75.0 million stock repurchase program was completed on October 17, 2007 and resulted in 3,911,272 common shares repurchased.

Table of Contents

8. Stock-Based Compensation

On October 3, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Employers Holdings, Inc. Equity and Incentive Plan (the Plan), effective as of the close of the Company's IPO. The Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, which is authorized to grant, at its discretion, awards to officers, employees, non-employee directors, consultants and independent contractors. The maximum number of common shares reserved for grants of awards under the Plan is 1,605,838 shares, or 3% of EHI's outstanding common shares as of February 5, 2007. The Plan provides for the grant of stock options (both incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options), stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock performance awards and other stock-based awards.

As of September 30, 2007, nonqualified stock options, restricted stock units, and performance share awards have been granted, but no incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights or restricted stock have been granted under the Plan. SFAS No. 123(R) Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)), was effective for the Company on January 1, 2006. During 2006, neither EHI nor its predecessor, EIG, had any outstanding shares of common stock and, therefore; no share-based payments were made. Under SFAS 123(R), share-based payments made to employees must be recognized in the consolidated statements of income based on their fair values over the employees' service period.

Nonqualified Stock Options

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, EHI made "founders' grants" to employees, excluding senior officers, in the form of 186,000 nonqualified stock options under the terms set forth in the Plan and the applicable grants. Full-time employees each received 300 options and part-time employees received 150 options. These options vest pro rata on each of the first three anniversaries of the effective date of EHI's IPO. The options are subject to accelerated vesting in certain limited circumstances, such as: termination other than for cause, termination as a result of retirement, death or disability, and in connection with a change of control. The options expire seven years from the date of grant. The per share exercise price of these options is equal to the IPO price of \$17.00 per common share.

Additionally, on August 8, 2007, the Company awarded 420,916 options to the officers of the Company. These options have a service vesting period of 3.5 years. These options vest 25% on February 8, 2008, and the subsequent three anniversaries of such date. The options are subject to accelerated vesting in certain limited circumstances, such as: termination by the Company other than for cause, termination as a result of retirement, death or disability, and in connection with a change of control. The options expire seven years from the date of grant. The per share exercise price of these options is equal to the fair market value of the stock on the grant date, or \$18.79.

Under SFAS No. 123(R), share-based payments made to employees must be recognized in the consolidated statements of income based on their fair value of the options over the requisite vesting period.

The fair value of the stock options granted is estimated using Black-Scholes option pricing model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Due to EHI's limited public history, the expected stock price volatility was based on a weighted average of the Company's historical stock price volatility since the IPO of its common stock and the historical volatility of peer companies' stock for a period of time equal to the expected term of the option. EHI believes that the historical volatility of this peer group is currently the best estimate of expected volatility of the market price of EHI's common stock. The expected term of the options granted is calculated using the 'plain-vanilla' calculation provided in the guidance of the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107. The dividend yield was calculated using amounts authorized by the Board of Directors. The risk-free interest rate is the yield on the grant date of the options of U.S. Treasury zero coupon securities with a maturity comparable to the expected term of the options.

Table of Contents

The fair market value of the stock options granted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 was calculated using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
Ended September 30, 2007				
Expected volatility	32.40 %	32.50 %	Expected life (in years)	4.60
Dividend yield	1.30 %		4.60	1.30 %
Risk-Free Interest rate	4.70 %	4.70 %	Weighted average grant date fair values of options granted	\$ 5.88
				\$ 5.68

Changes in outstanding stock options for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 were as follows:

	Number	
Options Available for Exercise	Weighted-Average Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
Options outstanding at January 1, 2007	—	—
Granted	606,916	\$ 17.00
Exercised	—	—
Forfeited	(15,988)	17.00
Options outstanding at September 30, 2007	590,928	18.28
Exercisable at September 30, 2007	1,262	\$ 17.00
		0.7

For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007, stock-based compensations costs of \$350.9 thousand and \$556.7 thousand were recognized as a component of other underwriting expenses respectively. For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007, related income tax benefits of \$122.8 thousand and \$194.8 thousand were recognized as components of income taxes in the consolidated statement of income, respectively. At September 30, 2007, the Company had yet to recognize \$2.8 million in deferred compensation related to non-qualified stock option grants and expects to recognize these costs over the next 3.3 years. There were no stock-based compensation costs incurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Performance Share Awards

On August 8, 2007, officers of the Company were awarded, in aggregate, 140,311 performance share awards (PSAs) for the period ending December 31, 2009. These PSAs are subject to certain performance targets with payouts that range from 0% up to 150% of the target award. The fair market value of the PSAs on the date of grant was \$2.6 million. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company recognized stock-based compensation costs of \$265.0 thousand as a component of other underwriting expenses. During the same periods, a related income tax benefit of \$92.8 thousand was recognized as a component of income taxes in the consolidated statement of income. At September 30, 2007, the Company had yet to recognize \$2.4 million in deferred compensation related to the PSAs and expects to recognize these costs over the next 2.3 years.

Restricted Stock Units

On August 5, 2007, the Company awarded the non-employee members of the Board of Directors, in aggregate, 23,760 restricted stock units (RSUs). These RSUs vest on the date of the first annual meeting of the stockholders after January 1, 2008, except for accelerated vesting in the case of death or disability of the Director or as a result of a change of control. Vested RSUs will be settled in Company stock six months following the awardees' termination of service as a member of the Board of Directors. Prior to settlement, dividend equivalents are paid with respect to vested RSUs and are credited as additional

13

Table of Contents

vested RSUs. The fair market value of the RSUs on the date of grant was \$399.9 thousand. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company recognized stock-based compensation costs of \$80.0 thousand as a component of other underwriting expenses. During the same periods, a related income tax benefit of \$28.0 thousand was recognized as a component of income taxes in the consolidated statement of income. At September 30, 2007, the Company had yet to recognize \$319.9 thousand in deferred compensation related to the RSUs and expects to recognize these costs over the next eight months.

9. Earnings per share

SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share, provides for the calculation of “Basic” and “Diluted” earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing income applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of equity. Diluted earnings per common share includes common shares assumed issued under the “treasury stock method,” which reflects the potential dilution that would occur if any outstanding options were to be exercised.

The following table presents the net income and the weighted average shares outstanding used in the earnings per common share calculations for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and for the period February 5, 2007 through September 30, 2007:

Months Ended			Three
September 30, 2007	February 5, 2007		
through			
September 30, 2007			
(in thousands, except share and per share data) Net income available to common stockholders – basic and diluted			
\$ 29,880	\$ 82,048		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic			
51,720,231	52,818,747		
Effect of dilutive securities:			
		Performance share awards	4,465 1,726
Restricted stock units	2,320 897	Dilutive potential common shares	6,785 2,623
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – diluted			
51,727,016	52,821,370		
Earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$ 0.58 \$ 1.55	Diluted	\$ 0.58 \$ 1.55

For the three months ended September 30, 2007, earnings per common share – basic – was calculated using the three months of net income for the period and the actual weighted shares outstanding. Earnings per common share – diluted – is based on the actual weighted shares outstanding adjusted by the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding had potentially dilutive common shares been issued and reduced by the number of common shares that could have been purchased from the proceeds of the potentially dilutive shares. The Company’s outstanding options have been excluded in computing the diluted earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2007, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

The earnings per common share – basic – for the period February 5, 2007 through September 30, 2007 was calculated using only the net income available to common stockholders for the period after the IPO, as shown on the consolidated statements of income, and the weighted average shares outstanding during the same period. Earnings per common share – diluted – is based on the actual weighted shares outstanding adjusted by the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding had potentially dilutive common shares been issued and reduced by the number of common shares that could have been purchased from the proceeds of the potentially dilutive shares.

The Company's outstanding options have

14

Table of Contents

been excluded in computing the diluted earnings per share for the period February 5, 2007 through September 30, 2007 because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

The pro forma earnings per common share – basic and diluted – presented on the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of income is intended to depict the impact of the conversion because neither EHI, nor its predecessor, EIG, had, prior to the conversion, any outstanding common shares. The following table presents the pro forma net income and weighted average shares outstanding used in the earnings per common share calculations for the three months ended September 30, 2006, nine months ended September 30, 2007 and nine months ended September 30, 2006:

Pro Forma for the
Three Months Ended

September 30, 2006 Pro Forma for the

Nine Months Ended

September 30, 2007 Pro Forma for the

Nine Months Ended

September 30, 2006 Net income available to common

stockholders – basic and diluted	\$ 76,992	\$ 88,519	\$ 116,488	Weighted average number of common
----------------------------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-----------------------------------

shares outstanding – basic	50,000,002	52,457,369	50,000,002	Effect of dilutive securities:
----------------------------	------------	------------	------------	--------------------------------

Performance share awards	— 1,505	—	Restricted stock units	— 782	—	Dilutive potential common shares
--------------------------	---------	---	------------------------	-------	---	----------------------------------

— 2,287	—	Weighted average number of common
---------	---	-----------------------------------

shares outstanding – diluted	50,000,002	52,459,656	50,000,002	Earnings per common share:
------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	----------------------------

Basic	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.69	\$ 2.33	Diluted	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.69	\$ 2.33
-------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

The pro forma earnings per common share for the three months and the nine months ended September 30, 2006, is calculated using only those shares available to eligible members in the conversion, or 50,000,002 shares, and does not include any shares issued to new investors in connection with EHI's IPO. EIG had no common stock equivalents outstanding that would create a dilutive effect on the pro forma earnings per common share for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

The pro forma earnings per common share – basic – calculation for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, is calculated using net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as presented on the accompanying unaudited consolidated statements of income. The weighted average shares outstanding was calculated using those shares available to eligible members in the conversion, or 50,000,002 shares, for the period prior to the IPO, and the actual weighted shares outstanding for the period after the IPO. Earnings per common share – diluted – is based on the pro forma weighted shares outstanding – basic – adjusted by the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding had potentially dilutive common shares been issued and reduced by the number of common shares that could have been purchased from the proceeds of the potentially dilutive shares. The Company's outstanding options have been excluded in computing the diluted earnings per share for the period February 5, 2007 through September 30, 2007, because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

10. Subsequent Events

Authorized Dividend

On November 8, 2007, the EHI Board of Directors authorized the payment of a cash dividend in the amount of \$0.06 per share of common stock to the stockholders of record as of November 22, 2007. The dividend, estimated to be \$3.0 million, will be paid on December 12, 2007.

15

Table of Contents

Item 2.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included in Item 1 of Part I. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to “Employers,” “we,” “us,” “our,” “Company” or similar terms refer to Employers Holdings, Inc. (EHI), together with its subsidiaries. The information contained in this quarterly report is not a complete description of our business or the risks associated with an investment in our common stock. We urge you to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this quarterly report and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed with the SEC on March 30, 2007.

The discussion under the heading “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, as updated by the discussion in Part II, Item 1A of this quarterly report, and similar discussions in our other SEC filings, describe some of the important risk factors that may affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. You should carefully consider those risks, in addition to the other information in this report and in our other filings with the SEC, before deciding to purchase, hold, or sell our common stock.

Some of the statements in this Item 2 and elsewhere in this quarterly report may include forward-looking statements that reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. These statements include forward-looking statements both with respect to us specifically and the insurance sector in general. Statements that include the words “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “project,” “estimate,” “may,” “should,” “anticipate,” “will” of a future or forward-looking nature identify forward-looking statements for purposes of the federal securities laws or otherwise.

All forward-looking statements address matters that involve risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. We believe that these factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- adequacy and accuracy of our pricing methodologies;
- our dependence on a concentrated geographic area and on the workers’ compensation industry;
- developments in the frequency or severity of claims and loss activity that our underwriting, reserving or investment practices do not anticipate based on historical experience or industry data;
- changes in rating agency policies or practices;
- negative developments in the workers’ compensation insurance industry;
- increased competition on the basis of coverage availability, claims management, safety services, payment terms, premium rates, policy terms, types of insurance offered, overall financial strength, financial ratings and reputation;
- our ability to successfully expand and grow in our new and existing markets;
- changes in regulations or laws applicable to us, our policyholders or the agencies that sell our insurance;
- changes in legal theories of liability under our insurance policies;

economic conditions, including interest rates, inflation and other factors;
war, terrorism, or natural or man-made catastrophes;
expected payments, including reinsurance receivables;
financial markets and their effects on investment income and the fair values of investments;
our information technology or communication systems;

- changes in general
- effects of acts of
- non-receipt of
- performance of the
- possible failure of

Table of Contents

federal judicial decisions;	• adverse state and
government proceedings;	• litigation and
services of any of our executive officers or other key personnel;	• possible loss of the
the insurance industry;	• cyclical nature of
issues and practices in the insurance industry; and	• investigations into
for our products.	• changes in demand

The foregoing factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this report.

These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical or anticipated results, depending on a number of factors. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those listed under the heading “Risk Factors” in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or individuals acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider all of the factors identified in this report that could cause actual results to differ.

Overview

Employers Holdings, Inc. (EHI) is a holding company and the successor to EIG Mutual Holding Company (EIG), which was incorporated in Nevada in 2005. Our two wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries, Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) and Employers Compensation Insurance Company (ECIC), are domiciled in Nevada and California, respectively.

We are a specialty provider of workers’ compensation insurance focused on select small businesses engaged in low to medium hazard industries. Workers’ compensation is a statutory system under which an employer is required to provide coverage for its employees’ medical, disability, vocational rehabilitation and death benefit costs for work-related injuries or illnesses. Our business has historically targeted businesses located in selected states, primarily California and Nevada. We distribute our products almost exclusively through independent agents and brokers and our strategic distribution partners. We operate in a single reportable segment and have three strategic business units overseeing 13 territorial offices serving 11 states in which we are currently doing business.

In October 2007, we announced a new strategic partnership with Intego Insurance Services, LLC, a distributor of payroll deduction workers’ compensation insurance products. This is in addition to our already established strategic distribution partnerships with ADP, Wellpoint and E-chx. Beginning December 1, 2007, this new, non-exclusive partnership will allow us to offer our workers’ compensation products with a billing that is integrated with Intego’s payroll products to small businesses in Texas, Florida and Illinois.

On June 6, 2007, the A.M. Best Company (A.M. Best) affirmed the financial strength rating (FSR) of ‘‘A-’’ (Excellent) and assigned issuer credit ratings (ICR) of ‘‘a-’’ to Employers Group, Inc. and our two pooled property/casualty operating subsidiaries, EICN and ECIC. The outlook for all ratings is positive. The outlook reflects the expectation that operating performance and capitalization will continue to be sustained at the strong levels reported in recent years.

Revenues

We derive our revenues primarily from the following:

Net Premiums Earned. Our net premiums earned have historically been generated primarily in California and Nevada. In California, we have reduced our premium rates by 62.3% from September 2003

Table of Contents

through September 15, 2007, including a decline of 38.1% since January 1, 2006. This compares with the recommendation of the California Workers' Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau (WCIRB) of a 45.0% rate decrease since January 1, 2006. We have reduced our premium rates in Nevada by 13.5% since January 2004 to date.

On March 30, 2007, the WCIRB, an industry-backed private organization that provides statistical analysis, submitted a filing with the California Insurance Commissioner recommending an 11.3% decrease in advisory pure premium rates on new and renewal policies incepting on or after July 1, 2007. The filing was based upon a review of loss and loss adjustment experience through December 31, 2006, and was made in response to continued reductions in California workers' compensation claim costs as a result of reform legislation enacted primarily in 2003 and 2004. On May 29, 2007, the California Insurance Commissioner ordered a 14.2% decrease in workers' compensation advisory pure premium rates for policies incepting on or after July 1, 2007. Such decisions of the California Insurance Commissioner are advisory only and insurance companies may choose whether or not to adopt the new rates.

Based upon our most recent analysis of California loss trends and the competitive market, on July 27, 2007, we filed new rates reflecting an average reduction of 4.5% from prior rates for new or renewal policies incepting on or after September 15, 2007. The filing was approved on August 16, 2007.

On October 19, 2007, the WCIRB amended a filing with the California Insurance Commissioner recommending an average 5.2% increase in advisory pure premium rates on new and renewal policies effective January 1, 2008. The recommended increase was based on an analysis of losses and loss adjustment expense data for accident years 2006 and prior and Assembly Bill No. 338 signed by the Governor on October 13, 2007 extending the time period for which temporary disability payments may be paid. Such rates, if adopted by the California Insurance Commissioner, are advisory only and insurance companies may choose whether or not to adopt the new rates. A public hearing took place on October 23, 2007. Our California rates continue to be based upon our actuarial analysis of current and anticipated loss cost trends, and we have not made a determination as to whether we will file new rates for January 1, 2008.

In Nevada, rate levels have increased as a result of a decision of the Nevada Commissioner of Insurance to increase rates beginning March 1, 2007, by 3.4%. We adopted the 3.4% rate increase for policies incepting on or after March 1, 2007.

Our business continues to target insureds located in selected states, primarily California and Nevada. The following table sets forth our direct premiums written by state and as a percentage of total direct premiums written:

		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		States		2007	2006	2007			
2006	(in thousands, except percentages)	California	\$ 63,526	71.9 %	\$ 67,961	74.5 %	\$ 189,018						
70.5 %	\$ 220,201	72.7 %	Nevada	14,214	16.1	15,154	16.6	51,504	19.2	62,294			
20.6	Colorado	3,322	3.8	3,730	4.1	9,433	3.5	10,131	3.3	Utah	2,145	2.4	1,983
2.2	6,163	2.3	5,316	1.7	Idaho	1,674	1.9	1,011	1.1	5,028	1.9	2,797	0.9
Montana	1,784	2.0	1,233	1.4	3,464	1.3	2,140	0.7	Other	1,668	1.9	105	0.1
3,583	1.3	192	0.1	Total	\$ 88,333	100.0 %	\$ 91,177	100.0 %	\$ 268,193	100.0 %	\$	303,071	100.0 %

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we wrote 70.5% and 19.2% of our direct premiums written in California and Nevada, respectively. We currently write business in nine other states (Arizona, Colorado, Florida,

Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Oregon, Texas and Utah) and are licensed to write business in six additional states (Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York and Pennsylvania). We commenced business in Oregon in April 2007 and in Florida in May 2007. We market and sell our workers' compensation insurance products through independent agents and brokers, and through strategic distribution partners. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we wrote \$76.5 million, or 28.5%, of our direct premiums written through strategic distribution partners.

18

Table of Contents

The number of policies in force, at the specified dates, was as follows:

						States	
September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	September 30, 2006	California	24,441	21,359	20,821	Nevada
6,241	6,523	6,727	Other	2,345	1,860	1,763	Total
				33,027	29,742	29,311	

During the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we experienced an increase of 3,285 policies, or 11.0%, over the total number of policies in force as of December 31, 2006. For the same nine month period, policies in California increased by 3,082, or 14.4%, and policies in states other than California and Nevada increased by 485, or 26.1%, which was offset by a decline in policies in Nevada of 282, or 4.3%.

During the 12 months ended September 30, 2007, we experienced an increase of 3,716 policies, or 12.7%, over the total number of policies in force at September 30, 2006. For the same 12 month period, policies in California increased by 3,620, or 17.4%, and policies in states other than California and Nevada increased by 582, or 33.0%, which was offset by a decline in policies in Nevada of 486, or 7.2%.

The decline in policies in Nevada occurred primarily in the first quarter as a result of adherence to our underwriting guidelines, which are designed to minimize the underwriting of classes of business that do not meet our target risk profiles, and due to competitive pressures. Our policy count growth, primarily in California, mitigated some of the decline in premiums we experienced principally due to declining rate levels.

Rate reductions or increases have been proposed in other states in which we operate. Overall, we expect to see declining total premiums in 2007, with policy count growth reducing, but not offsetting, the decline in total premiums written. It is uncertain how these trends will impact our future financial position and results of operations.

Expenses

Our expenses consist of the following:

Losses and Loss Adjustment Expense (LAE). Losses and LAE represent our largest expense item and include claim payments made, estimates for future claim payments and changes in those estimates for current and prior periods and costs associated with investigating, defending, and adjusting claims. The quality of our financial reporting depends in large part on accurately predicting our losses and LAE, which are inherently uncertain as they are estimates of the ultimate cost of individual claims based on actuarial estimation techniques. In states other than Nevada, we have a relatively short operating history and must rely on a combination of industry experience and our specific experience to establish our best estimate of losses and LAE reserves. The interpretation of historical data can be impacted by external forces, principally legislative changes, economic fluctuations and legal trends. In recent years, we experienced lower losses and LAE in California than we anticipated due to factors such as regulatory reform designed to reduce loss costs in that market and inflation.

Commission Expense. Commission expense includes commissions to our agents and brokers for the premiums that they produce for us, and is net of contingent commission income related to the retroactive 100% quota share reinsurance agreement (LPT Agreement). Commissions paid to our agents and brokers are deferred and amortized to commission expense in our statements of income as the premiums generating these commissions and fees are earned.

Underwriting and Other Operating Expense. Underwriting and other operating expense includes the costs to acquire and maintain an insurance policy (excluding commissions) consisting of premium taxes and certain other general expenses that vary with, and are primarily related to, producing new or renewal business. These acquisition costs are deferred and amortized to underwriting and other operating expense in the statement of income as the related premiums are earned. Other underwriting expenses consist of policyholder dividends and general administrative expenses such as salaries and benefits, rent, office supplies, depreciation and all other operating expenses not otherwise classified separately, and fees and assessments of boards, bureaus and statistical agencies for policy service and administration items

19

LAE. We periodically reevaluate the remaining direct reserves subject to the LPT Agreement. Our reevaluation results in corresponding adjustments, if needed, to reserves, ceded reserves,

20

Table of Contents reinsurance recoverables and the deferred reinsurance gain, with the net effect being an increase or decrease, as the case may be, to net income. Net income before impact of LPT Agreement is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income before income taxes and net income or any other measure of performance derived in accordance with GAAP. We present net income before impact of LPT Agreement because we believe that it is an important supplemental measure of operating performance to be used by analysts, investors and other interested parties in evaluating us. The LPT Agreement was a non-recurring transaction which does not result in ongoing cash benefits, and, consequently, we believe this presentation is useful in providing a meaningful understanding of our operating performance. In addition, we believe this non-GAAP measure, as we have defined it, is helpful to our management in identifying trends in our performance because the excluded item has limited significance in our current and ongoing operations.

The table below shows the reconciliation of net income to net income before impact of LPT Agreement for the three months ended September 30:

				2007
2006 (in thousands) Net income	\$ 29,880	\$ 76,992	Less: Impact of LPT Agreement:	Amortization
of deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement	4,557	4,972	Net income before impact of LPT Agreement	\$
	25,323	\$ 72,020		

Gross Premiums Written. Gross premiums written decreased \$3.7 million, or 3.9%, to \$90.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$93.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily due to premium rate decreases in California. In California, our largest market, our filed rates on new business and renewals as of September 30, 2007 were 14.0% lower than September 30, 2006. The impact of the filed rate changes in written premium was partially offset by an increase in our total in force policy count during the last 12 month period of 12.7%.

Net Premiums Written. Net premiums written decreased \$3.1 million, or 3.5%, to \$87.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$90.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$3.7 million decrease in gross premiums written for the same period.

Net Premiums Earned. Net premiums earned decreased \$7.5 million, or 7.8%, to \$88.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$96.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily attributable to premium rate decreases in California.

Net Investment Income. Net investment income increased \$2.0 million, or 11.7%, to \$19.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$17.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. An increase of \$1.7 million was attributable to an increase in our portfolio yield due to an increase in fixed maturity securities resulting from the reallocation of the Company's investment portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2006 and an overall increase in invested assets. The pre-tax book yield on invested assets increased approximately \$0.8 million, or approximately 19.0 basis points, to 4.42% for the three month period ending September 30, 2007, as compared to 4.23% for the three month period ending September 30, 2006. The increase in overall invested assets resulted in investment income of \$0.9 million. Higher cash balances generated \$0.3 million of interest income.

Realized Gains (Losses) on Investments. Realized gains on investments for the three months ended September 30, 2007, totaled \$0.1 million as compared to a realized gain of \$2.8 million for the same period in 2006. For the same period in 2006, there was a realized gain of \$3.2 million primarily attributable to the sale of equity securities holdings, the market value of which was influenced by the acquisitions or mergers of the companies issuing such securities. Offsetting the \$3.2 million realized gain was an other-than-temporary impairment of \$0.4 million for

the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Losses and LAE. Losses and LAE increased \$75.7 million, or 217.6%, to \$40.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$(34.8) million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Losses and LAE were 46.2% and (36.2)% of net premiums earned for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in losses and LAE was due primarily to the amount of prior accident year development recognized in the periods which was \$68.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and \$7.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, which also included an increase to net losses of \$1.6 million related to a commutation of excess loss reinsurance agreements with GLOBAL Reinsurance Corporation of America.

21

Table of Contents

The amount of the prior accident year development in third quarter 2006 referred to above, related to recognition of the benefits from California regulatory reforms, led us to also reevaluate our current accident year loss estimate. As a consequence, in the quarter ended September 30, 2006 we also reduced amounts previously provided for through June 30, 2006 relating to the current accident year, which comprises the majority of the remaining variance between years. Due to the timing of management's adjustments to the loss and LAE reserves in 2006 as compared to 2007, there was an increase of 19.0 percentage points in our current accident year loss estimate for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the comparable period in 2006.

The table below reflects the losses and LAE reserve adjustments for the three months ended September 30:

	2007	2006	(in millions)
Prior accident year favorable development, net	\$ 7.4	\$ 68.9	
LPT amortization of the deferred reinsurance gain	\$ 4.6	\$ 5.0	

There was no adjustment in either period to the direct reserves subject to the LPT Agreement. Losses and LAE include amortization of deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement of \$4.6 million and \$5.0 million in the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Excluding the impact from the LPT Agreement, losses and LAE would have been \$45.4 million and \$(29.8) million, or 51.3% and (31.0)%, of net premiums earned for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Commission Expense. Commission expense increased \$0.5 million, or 4.5%, to \$12.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$11.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Commission expense was 14.0% and 12.4% of net premiums earned for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Commission expense increased approximately \$1.4 million primarily due to an increase in our commission rate on select policies incepting in July 2006 and after, and a new agency incentive commission plan covering policies incepting in 2007 and after, as compared to the prior plan year. This increase was partially offset by approximately \$1.1 million due to a decrease in net premiums earned.

Underwriting and Other Operating Expense. Underwriting and other operating expense decreased \$0.9 million, or 4.0%, to \$21.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$22.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease of \$1.1 million in premium taxes (which included a \$0.6 million refund of an assessment in the third quarter 2007), reduced bad debt expense of \$0.7 million, and a reduction of \$3.1 million in consulting and professional fees. The reduction in bad debt was attributable to a decrease in net premiums earned compared to the prior period 2006. Consulting and professional fees decreased in 2007 primarily due to one-time expenses incurred in 2006 related to the conversion from a mutual holding company to a stock company. These decreases were partially offset by a \$2.4 million increase in salaries and benefits with a related increase in general operating expenses of \$1.1 million, and \$0.5 million increase in technology expense. The increase in salaries and benefits and related general operating expenses were due to increased staffing to support business needs and to meet the demands of being a public company.

Income Taxes. Income taxes decreased \$36.8 million, or 90.4%, to \$3.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$40.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease in income taxes was primarily due to an \$83.9 million decrease in pre-tax income and two other tax items which impacted the effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2007, was 11.5% compared to 34.6% for the same period in 2006. The decrease of 23.1 percentage points in the effective tax rate was primarily due

to approximately 5.9 percentage points related to the increase in the ratio of tax exempt interest and dividends to pre-tax income and 17.1 percentage points for the \$5.8 million reversal of a liability for previously unrecognized tax benefits, including interest.

22

Table of Contents

Net Income. Net income was significantly impacted by two items: 1) favorable reserve adjustments related to prior years in third quarter 2006 of \$68.9 million compared with \$7.4 million in 2007 and 2) a decrease of 23.1 percentage points in the effective tax rate primarily due to the increase in the ratio of tax exempt interest and dividends to pre-tax income and the \$5.8 million reversal of a liability for previously unrecognized tax benefits, including interest. Net income decreased \$47.1 million, or 61.2%, to \$29.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from \$77.0 million for the comparable period in 2006.

Net income also includes amortization of deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement of \$4.6 million and \$5.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Excluding the LPT Agreement, net income would have been \$25.3 million and \$72.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Combined Ratio. The combined ratio increased 84.9 percentage points to 84.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2007, from (0.2)% for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The change in combined ratio was primarily due to the amount of prior accident year development recognized in the periods which was \$68.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and \$7.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, which also included an increase to net losses of \$1.6 million related to the impact of a commutation of excess loss reinsurance agreements with GLOBAL Reinsurance Corporation of America. The amount of the prior accident year development in third quarter 2006, referred to above, led us to also reevaluate our then current accident year loss estimate in that period. As a consequence, in the quarter ended September 30, 2006 we also reduced amounts previously provided for through June 30, 2006 relating to the current accident year, which comprises the majority of the remaining variance between years.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

The following table summarizes our consolidated financial results for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006:

Increase (Decrease) 2007 Over 2006 Percentage	Increase (Decrease) 2007 Over 2006	Nine Months Ended September 30,	2007	2006	(in thousands, except for percentages) Selected Financial Data:					
		Gross premiums written	\$ 271,312	\$ 310,323	\$ (39,011)	(12.6)%	Net premiums written	262,032		
		299,472	(37,440)	(12.5)			Net premiums earned	\$ 262,436	\$ 300,137	\$ (37,701)
		(12.6)%	Net investment income	59,386	49,715	9,671	19.5	Realized gains (losses) on investments,		
		net (322)	5,660	(5,982)	(105.7)	Other income	3,047	3,694	(647)	(17.5)
		324,547	359,206	(34,659)	(9.6)	Losses and LAE	111,336	95,745	15,591	16.3
		Commission expense	35,797	36,762	(965)	(2.6)	Underwriting and other operating expense	67,778		
		59,151	8,627	14.6	Income taxes	21,117	51,060	(29,943)	(58.6)%	Total expenses
		242,718	(6,690)	(2.8)	Net income	\$ 88,519	\$ 116,488	\$ (27,969)	(24.0)%	Selected
		Operating Data:			Combined ratio(1)	81.9 %	63.8 %	18.1 %	n/a	Net income before
		impact of LPT Agreement(2)	\$ 74,825	\$ 101,874	\$ (27,049)	(26.6)%				

(1) The combined ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of losses and LAE, commission, underwriting and other operating expenses by net premiums earned. (2) We define net income before impact of LPT Agreement as net income less (i) amortization of deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement and (ii) adjustments to LPT Agreement ceded reserves. Deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement reflects the unamortized gain from our LPT Agreement. Under GAAP, this gain is deferred and is being amortized using the recovery method, whereby the amortization is determined by the proportion of actual reinsurance recoveries to total estimated recoveries, and the amortization is reflected in losses and LAE. We periodically reevaluate the remaining direct reserves subject to the LPT Agreement. Our reevaluation results in corresponding adjustments, if needed, to reserves, ceded reserves, reinsurance recoverables and the deferred reinsurance gain, with the net effect being an increase or decrease, as the case may be, to net income. Net income before impact of LPT Agreement is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income before income taxes and net income or any other measure of performance derived in accordance with GAAP. We present net income before impact of LPT Agreement because we believe that it is an important supplemental measure of operating performance to be used by analysts, investors and other interested parties in evaluating us. The LPT Agreement was a non-recurring transaction which does not result in ongoing cash benefits, and, consequently, we believe this presentation is useful in providing a meaningful understanding of our operating performance. In addition, we believe this non-GAAP measure, as we have defined it, is helpful to our management in identifying trends in our performance because the excluded item has limited

Table of Contents

Gross Premiums Written. Gross premiums written decreased \$39.0 million, or 12.6%, to \$271.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$310.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily due to premium rate decreases in California as well as a decline in policy counts in Nevada as a result of our adherence to our underwriting guidelines. In California, our largest market, our filed rates on new business and renewals as of September 30, 2007, were 14.0% lower than September 30, 2006. The impact of the filed rated changes on written premium was partially offset by a 12.7% increase in our total in force policy count during the last 12 month period.

Net Premiums Written. Net premiums written decreased \$37.4 million, or 12.5%, to \$262.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$299.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$39.0 million decrease in gross premiums written for the same period.

Net Premiums Earned. Net premiums earned decreased \$37.7 million, or 12.6%, to \$262.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$300.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$37.4 million decrease in net premiums written for the same period.

Net Investment Income. Net investment income increased \$9.7 million, or 19.5%, to \$59.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$49.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The change was attributable to three factors: (i) an increase in fixed maturity securities resulting from the reallocation of the Company's investment portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2006 which increased our portfolio yield; (ii) an increase in the invested assets; and (iii) interest income generated by higher cash balances due to financing activities. The pre-tax book yield on invested assets increased approximately \$2.8 million, or approximately 22.0 basis points, to 4.41% at September 30, 2007, as compared to 4.19% at September 30, 2006. The increase in overall invested assets resulted in additional investment income of \$4.5 million. The net proceeds from the IPO generated \$1.8 million interest income prior to distribution to eligible members and higher cash balances generated \$0.6 million of interest income.

Realized Gains (Losses) on Investments. Realized losses on investments for the first nine months ended September 30, 2007, totaled \$0.3 million as compared to realized gains of \$5.7 million for the same period in 2006. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we sold \$55.0 million of fixed maturity securities to begin our share repurchase program which resulted in a realized loss of \$0.5 million. For the same period in 2006 there was a realized gain of \$6.1 million primarily attributable to the sale of equity securities holdings, the market value of which was influenced by the acquisitions or mergers of the companies issuing such securities, offset by an other-than-temporary impairment of \$0.4 million.

Losses and LAE. Losses and LAE increased \$15.6 million, or 16.3%, to \$111.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$95.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Losses and LAE were 42.4% and 31.9% of net premiums earned for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in losses and LAE and smaller adjustment for favorable prior accident year development for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the comparable prior year period is primarily due to a large favorable prior accident year adjustment taken in third quarter 2006 in recognition of favorable development related to California regulatory reforms.

The table below reflects the losses and LAE reserve adjustments for the nine months ended September 30:

	2007	2006	(in
millions) Prior accident year favorable development, net	\$ 43.4	\$ 81.7	LPT amortization of the deferred
reinsurance gain	\$ 13.7	\$ 14.6	

There was no adjustment in either period to the direct reserves subject to the LPT Agreement. Losses and LAE include amortization of deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement of \$13.7 million and \$14.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Excluding the impact from the LPT Agreement, losses and LAE would have been \$125.0 million and \$110.4 million, or 47.6% and 36.8%, of net premiums earned for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

25

Table of Contents

Commission Expense. Commission expense decreased \$1.0 million, or 2.6%, to \$35.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$36.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Commission expense was 13.6% and 12.2% of net premiums earned for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Commission expense decreased approximately \$5.1 million due to a decrease in net earned premium of \$37.7 million. The decrease was offset by a two percentage point increase in our commission rate on select policies incepting July 2006 and after, which resulted in increased commission expense of \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Underwriting and Other Operating Expense. Underwriting and other operating expense increased \$8.6 million, or 14.6%, to \$67.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$59.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase is primarily due to a \$5.9 million increase in salaries and benefits with a related \$1.9 million increase in general operating expenses and a \$3.2 million increase in technology maintenance and depreciation expense. This was partially offset by a \$0.9 million decrease in consulting and professional fees, a reduction of \$0.6 million in premium taxes and reduced bad debt expense of \$0.9 million attributable to the decrease in net premiums earned compared to the prior period 2006.

The increase in salaries and benefits and related general operating expenses were due to the increased staffing to support business needs and to meet the demands of being a public company. Technology maintenance and depreciation expense increased as a result of implementing EACCESS, our new underwriting system, on July 1, 2006, and network expansion costs. The decrease in our consulting and professional fees was primarily due to one-time incurred expenses related to the conversion from a mutual holding company to a stock company in 2006.

Income Taxes. Income taxes decreased \$30.0 million, or 58.6%, to \$21.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$51.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease in income taxes was primarily due to a \$57.9 million decrease in pre-tax income and two other tax items discussed below which impacted the effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, was 19.3% compared to 30.5% for the same period in 2006. The decrease of 11.2 percentage points in the effective tax rate was primarily due to approximately 3.4 percentage points related to the increase in the ratio of tax exempt interest and dividends to pre-tax income resulting from a fourth quarter 2006 portfolio reallocation, and 5.3 percentage points for the \$5.8 million reversal of a liability for previously unrecognized tax benefits, including interest.

Net Income. Net income was significantly impacted by two items: 1) favorable reserve adjustments related to prior years for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 of \$87.1 million compared with \$43.4 million for the same period in 2007 and 2) a decrease of 11.2 percentage points in the effective tax rate primarily due to the increase in the ratio of tax exempt interest and dividends to pre-tax income and the \$5.8 million reversal of a liability for previously unrecognized tax benefits, including interest. Net income decreased \$28.0 million, or 24.0%, to \$88.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$116.5 million for the comparable period in 2006.

Net income includes amortization of deferred reinsurance gain – LPT Agreement of \$13.7 million and \$14.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Excluding the LPT Agreement, net income would have been \$74.8 million and \$101.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Combined Ratio. The combined ratio increased 18.0 percentage points to 81.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from 63.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The change in combined ratio was primarily due to a large favorable prior accident year adjustment taken in third quarter 2006 in recognition of favorable development related to California regulatory reforms.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Parent Company. The primary source of liquidity and capital resources for EHI is dividends received from the earnings of our insurance subsidiaries, EICN and ECIC, subject to regulatory restrictions.

26

Table of Contents

On September 6, 2007, Employers Occupational Health, Inc. (EOH), a wholly owned subsidiary of Employers Group, Inc. (EGI) declared a \$5.0 million dividend, which was paid on September 14, 2007, to its sole stockholder, EGI, the intermediate holding company and subsidiary of Employers Holdings, Inc. (EHI). Also, on September 6, 2007, the EGI Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$5.0 million to EHI.

On August 9, 2007, the EICN Board of Directors declared a \$38.0 million dividend, which is the regulatory allowable amount, to EGI, the intermediate holding company and subsidiary of EHI. Also on August 9, 2007, the EGI Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$38.0 million to EHI.

On April 25, 2007, the EICN Board of Directors authorized the payment of \$55.0 million in extraordinary dividends, subject to the order by the Nevada Division of Insurance (NDOI), to EGI, the intermediate holding company and a subsidiary of EHI. On May 10, 2007, the EGI Board of Directors approved a dividend of \$55.0 million to EHI, consistent with the previous approval by the NDOI.

On May 10, 2007, the EHI Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to \$75.0 million of EHI's common stock. EHI began repurchasing shares in the open market on May 31, 2007. As of September 30, 2007, we repurchased 3,625,521 shares of our common stock at the average price paid, including commissions, of \$19.04 per share, for a total of \$69.0 million, which is included in the consolidated balance sheet as treasury stock, at cost. The \$75.0 million stock repurchase program was completed on October 17, 2007, with the repurchase of a total of 3,911,272 shares of our common stock.

The EHI Board of Directors began paying the Company's dividend to stockholders in the second quarter of 2007. The Company expects to continue its policy of paying regular cash dividends, although there can be no assurance that EHI will declare and pay additional dividends. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will be dependent upon EHI's subsidiaries' payment of dividends and/or other statutorily permissible payments to EHI, results of operations and cash flows, financial position and capital requirements, general business conditions, any legal, tax, regulatory and contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends and any other factors the EHI Board of Directors deems relevant.

On November 8, 2007, the EHI Board of Directors declared the payment of a quarterly dividend of \$0.06 per share to our common stockholders of record as of November 22, 2007, payable on December 12, 2007. The approximate amount of this dividend is expected to be \$3.0 million.

Operating Subsidiaries. The primary sources of cash for EICN and ECIC, our insurance operating subsidiaries are funds generated from underwriting operations, investment income and proceeds from sales and maturities of investments. We monitor cash flows at both the consolidated and subsidiary levels. Cash provided from these sources has historically been used primarily for claims and claims adjustment expense payments and operating expenses.

Our net cash flows are generally invested in marketable securities. We closely monitor the duration of these investments, and investment purchases and sales are executed with the objective of having adequate funds available for the payment of claims at the subsidiary level. Because our investment strategy focuses on asset and liability durations, and not specific cash flows, asset sales may be required to satisfy obligations or rebalance asset portfolios. At September 30, 2007, 93.7% of our investment portfolio consisted of fixed maturity investments and 6.3% consisted of equity securities.

The availability of cash to pay claims comes from our disciplined underwriting and pricing standards and the purchase of reinsurance to protect us against severe claims and catastrophic events. On July 1, 2007, we entered into a new

reinsurance treaty that is effective through July 1, 2008. The treaty consists of two master interests and liabilities agreements, one excess of loss agreement and one catastrophic loss agreement. The treaty provides coverage up to \$200.0 million per loss occurrence, subject to certain exclusions. Our loss retention for the treaty year beginning July 1, 2007, is \$5.0 million. The coverage is subject to an aggregate loss in the first layer (\$5.0 million in excess of our \$5.0 million retention) of \$20.0 million and is limited to \$10.0 million for any loss to a single individual involving the second layer through six layers of our reinsurance program. The second through six layers are limited to one mandatory reinstatement for an additional premium. We believe that we are sufficiently capitalized for the above described retention.

27

Table of Contents

Our insurance subsidiaries are required by law to maintain a certain minimum level of surplus on a statutory basis. Surplus is calculated by subtracting total liabilities from total admitted assets. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) has a risk-based capital (RBC) standard designed to identify property and casualty insurers that may be inadequately capitalized based on inherent risks of each insurer's assets and liabilities and its mix of net premiums written. Insurers falling below a calculated threshold may be subject to varying degrees of regulatory action. Nevada and California have adopted laws substantially similar to the NAIC's RBC standards. As of December 31, 2006, the last date that we were required to update the annual RBC calculation, both EICN and ECIC had total adjusted statutory surplus in excess of the prescribed RBC requirements that correspond to any level of regulatory action.

On September 6, 2007, EOH, a wholly owned subsidiary of EGI, declared a \$5.0 million dividend, which was paid on September 14, 2007, to its sole stockholder, EGI, the intermediate holding company and subsidiary of EHI. Also, on September 6, 2007, the EGI Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$5.0 million to EHI.

On August 9, 2007, the EICN Board of Directors declared a \$38.0 million dividend, which is the regulatory allowable amount, to EGI, the intermediate holding company and subsidiary of EHI.

We believe that our liquidity needs through 2008, including the approval of future stockholder dividends and stock repurchases, will be met from all of the above sources. We are not currently planning to make significant capital expenditures in 2007 or 2008, and we do not believe that we require additional surplus to support our near-term business strategy.

Cash Flows

We monitor cash flows at both the consolidated and subsidiary levels and project future cash needs using trend and variance analyses.

The table below shows our net cash flows for the nine months ended September 30:

			2007	2006	(in
thousands) Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in):		Operating activities	\$ 82,436	\$ 125,863	
Investing activities	(19,346)	(120,182)	Financing activities	(49,906)	(799)
equivalents	\$ 13,184	\$ 4,882	Increase in cash and cash		

Our consolidated net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, was \$82.4 million, compared to cash flows from operations of \$125.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The \$43.5 million decrease in net cash from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the nine months ended 2006, was primarily due to a decrease of \$37.9 million in premiums received and an increase of \$18.2 million in underwriting expenses paid. These decreases were offset by an increase of \$11.8 million from investment income received and activity from prepaying policy surcharges to the California Insurance Guarantee Association on behalf of policyholders that are billed and collected from policyholders in subsequent periods.

Investing activities resulted in net cash used of \$19.3 million and \$120.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The difference between periods is primarily attributable to a reduction of funds available for investing activities. In 2007, we increased our cash balances in order to facilitate the repurchase of

up to \$75.0 million of our common stock according to our stock repurchase program and to pay stockholder dividends.

Financing activities used net cash of \$49.9 million and \$0.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The majority of cash used by financing activities was to repurchase \$67.3 million of our common stock and to pay stockholder dividends of \$6.3 million. These decreases were offset by cash provided from our IPO and conversion as described below.

EHI completed its IPO and conversion from a mutual insurance company to a stock company on February 5, 2007, with the sale of 30,762,500 shares of common stock at \$17.00 per share.

28

Table of Contents

The cash proceeds from the IPO were approximately \$472.7 million, after deducting approximately \$34.0 million in underwriting discounts and commissions and approximately \$16.3 million in other expenses related to the IPO and the conversion.

We used approximately \$11.7 million of our net proceeds for required mandatory cash distributions to our eligible members, and approximately \$451.3 million was distributed to eligible members electing to receive cash in the conversion. We retained approximately \$9.7 million of net proceeds from the IPO, which was used for repurchases of our common stock, payment of a \$3.2 million dividend to our stockholders and general corporate purposes.

Investments

We derive investment income from our invested assets. We invest our insurance subsidiaries' total statutory surplus and funds to support our loss reserves and our unearned premiums. As of September 30, 2007, the amortized cost of our investment portfolio was \$1.68 billion and the fair value of the portfolio was \$1.73 billion.

We employ an investment strategy that emphasizes asset quality and matching the durations of fixed maturity securities against anticipated claim payments and expenditures or other liabilities. Our investment portfolio is structured so that investments mature periodically over time in reasonable relation to current expectations of future claim payments. Currently, we make claim payments from positive cash flow from operations and invest excess cash in securities with appropriate duration targets to balance against anticipated future claim payments.

At September 30, 2007, our investment portfolio, which is classified as available-for-sale, was made up almost entirely of investment grade fixed maturity securities whose fair values may fluctuate due to the latest interest rate changes. While we have structured our investment portfolio to provide an appropriate matching of duration targets with anticipated claim payments, if we decide or are required in the future to sell securities in a rising interest rate environment, we would expect to incur losses from such sales. We strive to limit interest rate risk by managing the duration of our fixed maturity securities. As of September 30, 2007, our investments (excluding cash and cash equivalents) had a duration of 5.72. To minimize interest rate risk, our portfolio is weighted toward short-term and intermediate-term bonds; however, our investment strategy balances consideration of duration, yield and credit risk. We strive to limit credit risk by investing in a fixed maturity securities portfolio that is heavily weighted toward short-term to intermediate-term investment grade securities rated "A" or better. Our investment guidelines require that the minimum weighted average quality of our fixed maturity securities portfolio shall be "AA." As of September 30, 2007, our fixed maturity securities portfolio had an average quality of "AA+," with approximately 93.0% of the carrying value of our investment portfolio rated "AA" or better. Our investment portfolio is comprised of less than 0.1% of sub-prime mortgage debt securities or derivative securities relating thereto.

We carry our portfolio of equity securities on our balance sheet at fair value. Accordingly, changes in market prices of the equity securities we hold in our combined investment portfolio result in increases or decreases in our total assets. In order to minimize our exposure to equity price risk, we invest primarily in equity securities of mid-to-large capitalization issuers and seek to diversify our equity holdings across several industry sectors.

Our overall investment philosophy is to maximize total investment returns within the constraints of prudent portfolio risk. We employ Conning Asset Management (Conning) to act as our independent investment advisor. Conning follows our written investment guidelines based upon strategies approved by the EHI Board of Directors. In addition to the construction and management of the portfolio, we utilize the investment advisory services of Conning. These services include investment accounting and company modeling using Dynamic Financial Analysis.

We regularly monitor our portfolio to preserve principal values whenever possible. All securities in an unrealized loss position are reviewed to determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary. Factors considered in determining whether a decline is considered to be other-than-temporary include the length of time and the extent to which fair value has been below cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and our ability and intent to hold the security until its expected recovery or maturity.

29

Table of Contents

The following table shows the fair values of various categories of invested assets, the percentage of the total fair value of our invested assets represented by each category and the tax equivalent yield based on invested assets as of September 30, 2007:

Fair Value		Percentage of		Category	
		(in thousands, except percentages)			
Total	Yield			U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 141,798 8.2 % 4.45 U.S.
Agency securities	137,429	7.9	5.07	Corporate securities	191,244 11.1 5.32 Tax-exempt
municipal securities	887,466	51.3	5.75	Mortgage-backed securities	192,684 11.2 5.45
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	49,032	2.8	5.16	Asset-backed securities	21,495 1.2 4.85
Equities securities	109,776	6.3	2.38	Total	\$ 1,730,924 100.0 % Weighted average yield
					5.35

We regularly assess individual securities as part of our ongoing portfolio management, including the identification of other-than-temporary declines in fair values. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we recognized an impairment of \$0.3 million in the fair values of five of the equity holdings in our investment portfolio. The impairment was recognized as a result of the severity and duration of the decline in market value of these securities. We believe that we have appropriately identified other-than-temporary declines in the fair values of our remaining unrealized losses at September 30, 2007. We have the ability and intent to hold fixed maturity and equity securities with unrealized losses for a sufficient amount of time to allow them to recover their values or reach maturity.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we sold \$55.0 million of fixed maturity securities to begin our share repurchase program. The Company realized a \$0.5 million loss on the sale of these investments. At this time, the Company does not expect to sell any further investments for the repurchase of company stock.

Based on a review of the fixed maturity securities included in the tables set forth below, we determined that the unrealized losses were a result of the interest rate environment and not the credit quality of the issuers. Therefore, as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, none of the fixed maturity securities whose fair value was less than amortized cost were considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired given the severity and duration of the impairment, the credit quality of the issuers and our intent and ability to hold the securities until fair value recovers above costs or maturity.

The cost or amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and estimated fair value of our investments at September 30, 2007, were as follows:

Cost or
Amortized
Cost Gross
Unrealized
Gains Gross
Unrealized
Loses Fair

Edgar Filing: Employers Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Values (in thousands)	U.S. government	\$ 275,310	\$ 4,124	\$(209)	\$ 279,225	All other governments			
2,957	0	(29)	2,928	States and political subdivisions	547,127	3,266	(3,499)	546,894	
Special revenue	342,811	3,539	(2,542)	343,808	Public utilities	19,332	127	(206)	19,253
Industrial and miscellaneous	165,554	1,428	(1,154)	165,828	Mortgage-backed securities			266,019	
509	(3,316)	263,212	Total fixed maturity investments	1,619,110	12,993	(10,955)	1,621,148		
Short-term investments	—	—	—	—	Total fixed maturity and short-term investments	1,619,110	12,993		
(10,955)	1,621,148	Equity securities	61,861	48,510	(595)	109,776	Total investments	\$	
1,680,971	\$ 61,503	\$(11,550)	\$ 1,730,924						

Changes in interest rates directly impact the fair value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio. The decline in U.S. Treasury rates during the third quarter resulted in an increase in the market value of the

Table of Contents

fixed maturity securities portion of our portfolio from a position of unrealized losses of \$24.6 million at June 30, 2007, to unrealized gains of approximately \$2.0 million at September 30, 2007. Previously, during the second quarter, the rise in U.S. Treasury rates had resulted in unrealized losses of approximately \$30.0 million in our fixed maturity securities portfolio.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturity investments at September 30, 2007, by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

				Cost or	
Amortized					
Cost	Fair				
Value	(in thousands)	Due in one year or less	\$ 54,646	\$ 54,538	Due after one year through five years
391,555	393,077	Due after five years through ten years	394,587	396,563	Due after ten years
513,758		Mortgage-backed securities	266,019	263,212	Total
					\$ 1,619,110
					\$ 1,621,148

We are required by various state regulations to keep securities or letters of credit on deposit with the states in which we do business in a depository account. At September 30, 2007 and 2006, securities having a fair value of \$507.2 million and \$409.2 million, respectively, were on deposit.

Additionally, certain reinsurance contracts require Company funds to be held in trust for the benefit of the ceding reinsurer to secure the outstanding liabilities assumed by the Company. The fair value of securities held in trust at September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$4.9 million and \$21.3 million, respectively.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table identifies our long-term debt and contractual obligations as of September 30, 2007:

		Payment Due By Period				Total	Less Than			
1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than							
5 Years	(in thousands)	Operating leases	\$ 33,464	\$ 999	\$ 10,312	\$ 8,462	\$ 13,691	Purchased		
liabilities	3,103	768	1,764	571	—	Loss based assessments	169	—	169	—
LAE reserves(1)(2)	2,282,491	159,897	232,274	175,328	1,714,992	Total contractual obligations				
	\$ 2,319,227	\$ 161,664	\$ 244,519	\$ 184,361	\$ 1,728,683					

(1) The losses and LAE reserves are presented gross of our reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses, which are as follows for each of the periods presented above:

		Recoveries Due By Period				Total	Less Than			
1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than							
5 Years	(in thousands)	Reinsurance recoverables	\$ (1,061,750)	\$ (42,157)	\$ (82,656)	\$ (80,845)	\$			
	(856,092)									

(2) Estimated losses and LAE reserve payment patterns have been computed based on historical information. As a result, our calculation of losses and LAE reserve payments by period is subject to the same uncertainties associated with determining the level of reserves and to the additional uncertainties arising from the difficulty of predicting when claims (including claims that have not yet been reported to us) will be paid. For a discussion of our reserving process, see “—Critical Accounting Policies.” Actual payments of losses and LAE by period will vary, perhaps materially, from the above table to the extent that current estimates of losses and LAE reserves vary from actual ultimate claims amounts as a result of variations between expected and actual payout patterns.

31

Table of Contents

Properties

We recently completed lease negotiations for several of our facilities. The lease for our Glendale, California office has been extended to 2012 and our Newbury Park, California office has been extended to 2012. The current lease for our corporate headquarters in Reno, Nevada expires on April 30, 2008. We have entered into a new 10-year lease at a different location beginning in March, 2008. The new facility will meet our needs and consolidate our Reno, Nevada corporate headquarters.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include amounts based on informed estimates and judgments of management for those transactions that are not yet complete. Such estimates and judgments affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Those estimates and judgments that were most critical to the preparation of the financial statements involved the following: (i) reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses; (ii) reinsurance recoverables; (iii) recognition of premium income; (iv) deferred policy acquisition costs; (v) deferred income taxes; and (vi) valuation of investments. These estimates and judgments require the use of assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain and therefore are subject to change as facts and circumstances develop. If different estimates and judgments had been applied, materially different amounts might have been reported in the financial statements. Our accounting policies are discussed under "Critical Accounting Policies" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2006 Form 10-K. Additional information regarding our accounting policy for reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses and reinsurance recoverables follows.

Reserves for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

We are directly liable for losses and LAE under the terms of insurance policies our insurance subsidiaries underwrite. Significant periods of time can elapse between the occurrence of an insured loss, the reporting of the loss to the insurer and the insurer's payment of that loss. Our loss reserves are reflected in our balance sheets under the line item caption "unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses". As of September 30, 2007, our reserves for unpaid losses and LAE, net of reinsurance, were \$1.22 billion.

Accounting for workers' compensation insurance requires us to estimate the liability for the expected ultimate cost of unpaid losses and LAE, referred to as loss reserves, as of a balance sheet date. We seek to provide estimates of loss reserves that equal the difference between the expected ultimate losses and LAE of all claims that have occurred as of a balance sheet date and amounts already paid. Management establishes the loss reserve based on its own analysis of emerging claims experience and environmental conditions in our markets and review of the results of various actuarial projection methods and their underlying assumptions. Our aggregate carried reserve for unpaid losses and LAE is a point estimate, which is the sum of our reserves for each accident year in which we have exposure. This aggregate carried reserve calculated by us represents our best estimate of our outstanding unpaid losses and LAE.

Although claims for which reserves are established may not be paid for several years or more, we do not discount loss reserves in our financial statements for the time value of money.

Edgar Filing: Employers Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-Q

The three main components of our reserves for unpaid losses and LAE are case reserves, “incurred but not reported” or IBNR reserves, and LAE reserves.

Case reserves are estimates of future claim payments based upon periodic case-by-case evaluation and the judgment of our claims adjusting staff, as applied at the individual claim level. Our claims examiners determine these case reserves for reported claims on a claim-by-claim basis, based on the examiner’s judgment and experience and on our case reserving practices. We update and monitor our case reserves frequently as appropriate to reflect current information.

IBNR is an actuarial estimate of future claim payments beyond those considered in the case reserve estimates, relating to claims arising from accidents that occurred during a particular time period on or

32

Table of Contents

prior to the balance sheet date. Thus, IBNR is the compilation of the estimated ultimate losses for each accident year less amounts that have been paid and case reserves. IBNR reserves, unlike case reserves, do not apply to a specific claim, but rather apply to the entire body of claims arising from a specific time period. IBNR primarily provides for costs due to:

- future claim payments in excess of case reserves on recorded open claims;
- additional claim payments on closed claims; and
- the cost of claims that have not yet been reported to us.

Most of our IBNR reserves relate to estimated future claim payments over and above our case reserves on recorded open claims. For workers' compensation, most claims are reported to the employer and to the insurance company relatively quickly, and relatively small amounts are paid on claims that already have been closed (which we refer to as "reopenings"). Consequently, late reporting and reopening of claims are a less significant part of IBNR for our insurance subsidiaries.

LAE reserves are our estimate of the diagnostic, legal, administrative and other similar expenses that we will spend in the future managing claims that have occurred on or before the balance sheet date. LAE reserves are established in the aggregate, rather than on a claim-by-claim basis.

A portion of our losses and LAE obligations are ceded to unaffiliated reinsurers. We establish our losses and LAE reserves both gross and net of ceded reinsurance. The determination of the amount of reinsurance that will be recoverable on our losses and LAE reserves includes both the reinsurance recoverable from our excess of loss reinsurance policies, as well as reinsurance recoverable under the terms of the LPT Agreement. Our reinsurance arrangements also include an intercompany pooling arrangement between EICN and ECIC, whereby each of them cedes some of its premiums, losses, and LAE to the other, but this intercompany pooling arrangement does not affect our consolidated financial statements.

Our reserve for unpaid losses and LAE (gross and net), as well as the above-described main components of such reserves were as follows as of September 30:

						2007	2006	(in	
thousands)	Case reserves	\$ 750,931	\$ 755,102	IBNR	1,233,809	1,270,333	LAE	297,751	290,124
	Gross unpaid losses and LAE	2,282,491	2,315,559	Reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses and LAE, gross	1,061,750	1,106,071	Net unpaid losses and LAE	\$ 1,220,741	\$ 1,209,488

Actuarial methodologies are used by workers' compensation insurance companies, including us, to analyze and estimate the aggregate amount of unpaid losses and LAE. As mentioned above, management considers the results of various actuarial projection methods and their underlying assumptions among other factors in establishing the reserves for unpaid losses and LAE.

Judgment is required in the actuarial estimation of unpaid losses and LAE. The judgments include: the selection of methodologies to project the ultimate cost of claims; the selection of projection parameters based on historical company data, industry data, and other benchmarks; the identification and quantification of potential changes in

parameters from historical levels to current and future levels due to changes in future claims development expectations caused by internal or external factors; and the weighting of differing reserve indications that result from alternative methods and assumptions. The adequacy of our ultimate loss reserves, which are based on estimates, is inherently uncertain and represents a significant risk to our business, which we attempt to mitigate through our claims management process and by monitoring and reacting to statistics relating to the cost and duration of claims. However, no assurance can be given as to whether the ultimate liability will be more or less than our loss reserve estimates.

We have retained an independent actuarial consulting firm to perform a comprehensive study of our losses and LAE liability semi-annually. The role of our consulting actuary as an advisor to the Company

Table of Contents

is to conduct sufficient analyses to produce a range of reasonable estimates, as well as a point estimate, of our unpaid losses and LAE liability, and to present those results to us. The consulting actuary also renders an opinion, as required by statutory financial reporting requirements, as to the reasonableness of our provision for unpaid losses and LAE.

For purposes of analyzing claim payment and emergence patterns and trends over time, we compile and aggregate our claims data by grouping the claims according to the year or quarter in which the claim occurred (accident year or accident quarter), since each such group of claims is at a different stage of progression toward the ultimate resolution and payment of those claims. The claims data is aggregated and compiled separately for different types of claims and/or claimant benefits. For our Nevada business, where a substantial detailed historical database is available to us, these separate groupings of benefit types include death, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, temporary disability, medical care and vocational rehabilitation. Third party subrogation recoveries are separately analyzed and projected.

For other states such as California, where a substantial and detailed history on our book of business is not available, and where industry data is in a generally more aggregated form, the analyses are conducted separately for medical care benefits and for all disability and death (indemnity) benefits combined.

The consulting actuary selects and applies a variety of generally accepted actuarial methods to our data. The methods applied vary somewhat according to the type of claim benefit being analyzed. The primary methods utilized in recent evaluations are: Paid Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method; Reported Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method; Paid Development Method; Reported Development Method; Frequency-Severity Method; and Initial Expected Loss Method. Each of the methods requires the selection and application of parameters and assumptions. The key parameters and assumptions are: the pattern with which our aggregate claims data will be paid or will emerge over time; claims cost inflation rates; and trends in the frequency of claims, both overall and by severity of claim. Of these, we believe the most important are the pattern with which our aggregate claims data will be paid or emerge over time and claims cost inflation rates.

We, in addition to the consulting actuary, separately analyze LAE and estimate unpaid LAE. This analysis relies primarily on examining the relationship between the aggregate amount that has been spent on LAE historically, as compared with the dollar volume of claims activity for the corresponding historical calendar periods. Based on these historical relationships, and judgmental estimates of the extent to which claim management resources are focused more intensely on the initial handling of claims than on the ongoing management of claims, the consulting actuary selects a range of future LAE estimates that is a function of the projected future claim payment activity. The portion of unpaid LAE that will be recoverable from reinsurers is estimated based on the contractual reinsurance terms.

Based on the results of the analyses conducted, the stability of the historical data, and the characteristics of the various claims segments analyzed, the consulting actuary selects a range of estimated unpaid losses and LAE and a point estimate of unpaid losses and LAE, for presentation to us. The selected range is intended to represent the range in which it is most likely that the ultimate losses will fall. This range is narrower than the range of indications produced by the individual methods applied because it is not likely, although it is possible, that the high or low result will emerge for every state, benefit type and accident year. The consulting actuary's point estimate of unpaid losses and LAE is based on a judgmental selection for each benefit type from within the range of results indicated by the different actuarial methods.

We formally establish loss reserves for financial statement purposes on a quarterly basis. In doing so, we make reference to the most current analyses of our consulting actuary (which are conducted at June 30 and December 31 each year): including a review of the assumptions and the results of the various actuarial methods used by the consulting actuary; we monitor our claim reporting and claim payment activity, and consider the claim frequency and

claim severity trends indicated by the claim activity as well as any emerging claims environment or operational issues that may indicate changing trends; we monitor workers' compensation industry trends as reported by industry rate bureaus, in the media, and other similar sources; we monitor our recoveries from reinsurance and from other third party sources; we monitor the expenses of managing claims; and we monitor the characteristics of the business we have written in the current quarter and prior quarters, including characteristics such as geographical location, type of business, size of accounts, historical claims experience, and pricing levels.

The major sources of this favorable development have been actual paid losses being less than expected and recalibration of selected patterns of claims emergence and claim payment used in the projection of future loss payment.

35

Table of Contents

We review our loss reserves each quarter and, as referenced earlier, our consulting actuary assists our review by performing an actuarial analysis and projection of unpaid losses and LAE twice each year. We may adjust our reserves based on the results of our reviews and these adjustments could be significant. If we change our estimates, these changes are reflected in our results of operations during the period in which they are made. Our actual claims and LAE experience and emergence in recent years has been more favorable than anticipated in prior evaluations, although our California LAE has been higher than initially anticipated. Our insurance subsidiaries have been operating in a period of dramatically changing environmental conditions in our major markets, entry into new markets, and operational changes. During periods characterized by such changes, at each evaluation, the consulting actuary and management must make judgments as to the relative weight to accord to long-term historical and recent company data, external data, evaluations of environmental changes, and other factors in selecting the methods to use in projecting ultimate losses and LAE, the parameters to incorporate in those methods, and the relative weights to accord to the different projection indications. Since the loss reserves are providing for claim payments that will emerge over many years, if our projections and loss reserves were established in a manner that reacted quickly to each new emerging trend in the data or in the environment, there would be a high likelihood that future adjustments, perhaps significant in magnitude, would be required to correct for trends that turned out not to be persistent. At each balance sheet evaluation, some losses and LAE projection methods have produced indications above the loss reserve selected by us, and some losses and LAE projection methods have produced indications lower than the loss reserve selected by us. At each evaluation, we have given weight to new data, recent indications, and evaluations of environmental conditions and changes that implicitly reflect our expectation as to the degree to which the future will resemble the most recent information and most recent changes, as compared with long-term claim payment, claim emergence, and claim cost inflation patterns.

As patterns and trends recur consistently over a period of quarters or years, we give greater implicit weight to these recent patterns and trends in developing our future expectations. In our view, in establishing loss reserves at each historical balance sheet date, we have used prudent judgment in balancing long-term data and recent information.

It is likely that ultimate losses and LAE will differ from the loss reserves recorded in our September 30, 2007 balance sheet. Actual losses and LAE payments could be greater or less than our projections, perhaps significantly. The following paragraphs discuss several potential sources of such deviations, and illustrate their potential magnitudes.

Our reserve estimates reflect expected increases in the costs of contested claims and assume we will not be subject to losses from significant new legal liability theories. While it is not possible to predict the impact of changes in this environment, if expanded legal theories of liability emerge, our IBNR claims may differ substantially from our IBNR reserves. Our reserve estimates assume that there will not be significant future changes in the regulatory and legislative environment. The impact of potential changes in the regulatory or legislative environment is difficult to quantify in the absence of specific, significant new regulation or legislation. In the event of significant new regulation or legislation, we will attempt to quantify its impact on our business.

The range of potential variation of actual ultimate losses and LAE from our current reserve for unpaid losses and LAE is difficult to estimate because of the significant environmental changes in our markets, particularly California, and because our insurance subsidiaries do not have a lengthy operating history in our markets outside Nevada.

Furthermore, the methodologies we currently employ in evaluating our losses and LAE liability do not allow us to quantify the sensitivity of our losses and LAE reserves to reasonably likely changes in the underlying key assumptions. We will refine our methodologies to provide for such capability in the future.

Reinsurance

The availability of cash to pay claims comes from our disciplined underwriting and pricing standards and the purchase of reinsurance to protect us against severe claims and catastrophic events. On July 1, 2007, we entered into a new reinsurance treaty that is effective through July 1, 2008. The treaty consists of two master interests and liabilities agreements, one excess of loss agreement and one catastrophic loss agreement. The treaty provides coverage up to \$200.0 million per loss occurrence, subject to certain exclusions. Our loss retention for the treaty year beginning July 1, 2007, is \$5.0 million. The coverage is subject to an aggregate loss in the first layer (\$5.0 million in excess of our \$5.0 million

Table of Contents

retention) of \$20.0 million and is limited to \$10.0 million for any loss to a single individual involving the second layer through six layers of our reinsurance program. The second through six layers are limited to one mandatory reinstatement for an additional premium. We believe that we are sufficiently capitalized to retain the losses described above.

On September 17, 2007, we commuted excess of loss reinsurance agreements with GLOBAL Reinsurance Corporation of America (formerly known as Gerling Global Reinsurance Corporation of America) covering reinsurance treaties for the periods July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2002. Per the terms of the Commutation and Mutual Release Agreement, we received a payment of \$1.8 million for the full release of all obligations under those treaties. As a result of this commutation, we realized a pre-tax loss of \$1.6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2007.

Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT)

Under the LPT Agreement, \$1.525 billion in liabilities for incurred but unpaid losses and LAE related to claims incurred prior to July 1, 1995, was ceded for consideration of \$775.0 million in cash. The estimated remaining liabilities subject to the LPT Agreement were approximately \$981.6 million and \$1.0 billion as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Losses and LAE paid with respect to the LPT Agreement totaled approximately \$395.8 million and \$364.5 million as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

We account for the LPT Agreement in accordance with SFAS No. 113, Accounting and Reporting for Reinsurance of Short-Term and Long-Duration Contracts, and as retroactive reinsurance. Upon entry into the LPT Agreement, an initial deferred reinsurance gain was recorded as a liability in our consolidated balance sheet. This gain is being amortized using the recovery method, whereby the amortization is determined by the proportion of actual reinsurance recoveries to total estimated recoveries, and the amortization is reflected in losses and LAE. In addition, we are entitled to receive a contingent commission under the LPT Agreement. The contingent commission is estimated based on both actual results to date and projections of expected ultimate losses under the LPT Agreement. Increases and decreases in the estimated contingent commission are reflected in our commission expense in the year that the estimate is revised.

New Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157), which provides a common definition of fair value and establishes a framework to make the measurement of fair value more consistent and comparable. SFAS No. 157 also requires expanded disclosures about (1) the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, (2) the methods and assumptions used to measure fair value, and (3) the effect of fair value measures on earnings. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008 and is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain items at fair value. The objective of this standard is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reporting earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS No. 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Entities will report unrealized gains and losses on

items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (1) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments accounted for by the equity method; (2) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (3) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, which for the Company would be the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. The Company did not make such an election. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of potential economic loss principally arising from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments. The major components of market risk affecting us are credit risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. We have not experienced any material changes in credit risk or equity price risk since December 31, 2006. We currently have no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

We had fixed maturity securities with a fair value of \$1.62 billion at September 30, 2007, that are subject to interest rate risk. We manage the exposure to interest rate risk through a disciplined asset/liability matching, capital management process. These risks are assessed regularly and balanced within the context of the liability and capital position.

The table below summarizes our interest rate risk. It illustrates the sensitivity of the fair value of fixed maturity securities to selected hypothetical changes in interest rates as of September 30, 2007. The selected scenarios are not predictions of future events, but rather illustrate the effect that such events may have on the fair value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio and stockholders' equity.

Interest Rates	Estimated				Hypothetical Change in
Increase (Decrease)					
in Fair Value	(in thousands, except percentages)	300 basis point rise	\$ (256,035)	(15.79)%	200 basis point
rise	(176,801)	(10.91)	100 basis point rise	(91,109)	(5.62)
100 basis point decline	93,692	5.78	50 basis point decline	46,629	2.88

Changes in interest rates directly impact the fair value of our fixed maturity securities portfolio. The decline in U.S. Treasury rates during the third quarter resulted in an increase in the market value of the fixed maturity securities portion of our portfolio from a position of unrealized losses of \$24.6 million at June 30, 2007, to unrealized gains of approximately \$2.0 million at September 30, 2007. Previously, during the second quarter, the rise in U.S. Treasury rates had resulted in unrealized losses of approximately \$30.0 million in our fixed maturity securities portfolio.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report to provide assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that are filed or submitted under the Exchange Act are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms specified by the SEC.

There have not been any changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time-to-time, the Company is involved in pending and threatened litigation in the normal course of business in which claims for monetary damages are asserted. In the opinion of management, the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such pending or threatened litigation is not expected to have a material effect on our results of operations, liquidity or financial position.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We have disclosed in our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K the most significant factors that can impact year-to-year comparisons and may affect the future performance of the Company's business. On a quarterly basis, we review these risks and update the risk factor, as appropriate. As of the date of this report, there have been no material changes to the risk factors described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2006, except for the following risk factor which has been updated to reflect developments that occurred during the quarters ended March 31, 2007, June 30, 2007 and September 30, 2007.

Risks Related to Our Business

State insurance regulations in California and other states where we operate have caused and may continue to cause downward pressure on the premiums we charge.

On March 30, 2007, the Workers' Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau (WCIRB), an industry-backed private organization that provides statistical analysis, submitted a filing with the California Insurance Commissioner recommending an 11.3% decrease in advisory pure premium rates on new and renewal policies incepting on or after July 1, 2007. The filing was based upon a review of loss and loss adjustment experience through December 31, 2006, and was made in response to continued reductions in California workers' compensation claim costs. On May 29, 2007, the California Insurance Commissioner ordered a 14.2% decrease in workers' compensation advisory pure premium rates for policies incepting on or after July 1, 2007, based on the Commissioner's actuarial analysis.

Based upon our recent analysis of California loss trends and the competitive market, on July 27, 2007, we filed new rates reflecting an average reduction of 4.5% from prior rates for new or renewal policies incepting on or after September 15, 2007. The filing was approved on August 16, 2007.

If any of our competitors adopt premium rate reductions, we may be unable to compete effectively and our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer material adverse effects.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On May 10, 2007, the EHI Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to \$75.0 million of EHI's common stock. The stock repurchase authorization is used to return value to our stockholders and reduce the number of shares outstanding. The shares may be repurchased from time-to-time at prevailing market prices during the remainder of fiscal 2007 in open market or private transactions, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and subject to market conditions and other factors. EHI began repurchasing shares on the open market on

Edgar Filing: Employers Holdings, Inc. - Form 10-Q

May 31, 2007. As of September 30, 2007, EHI has repurchased 3,625,521 shares of our common stock at the average price paid, including commission, of \$19.04 per share, for a total of \$69.0 million which is included in the consolidated balance sheet. The \$75.0 million stock repurchase program was completed on October 17, 2007 with the repurchase of a total of 3,911,272 shares of our common stock.

40

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the repurchase of our common stock through September 30, 2007:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Average Price Paid Per Share(1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Average Price Paid Per Share(1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Average Price Paid Per Share(1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Average Price Paid Per Share(1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Average Price Paid Per Share(1)		
May 10, 2007 – May 31, 2007	10,000	\$ 21.28	10,000	\$ 74.8	June 1, 2007 – June 30, 2007	125,716	21.27	135,716	72.1	July 1, 2007 – July 31, 2007	892,054	19.80
August 1, 2007 – August 31, 2007	1,602,000	18.27	2,629,770	25.2	September 1, 2007 – September 30, 2007	995,751	19.32	3,625,521	6.0	Total	3,625,521	

(1)

Includes fees and commissions paid on stock repurchases

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits:

Exhibit

No.	Description of Exhibit	Included Herewith	Incorporated by Reference Herein	Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	3
.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Employers Holdings, Inc.			10-K	3.1	March 30, 2007	3
.2	Amended and Restated By-laws of Employers Holdings, Inc.			10-K	3.2	March 30, 2007	31 .1
	Certification of Douglas D. Dirks Pursuant to Section 302	X			31 .2	Certification of William E. Yocke Pursuant to Section 302	X
					32 .1	Certification of Douglas D. Dirks Pursuant to Section 906	X
					32 .2	Certification of William E. Yocke Pursuant to Section 906	X
41							

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

EMPLOYERS HOLDINGS, INC. Date: November 13, 2007 By: /s/ Douglas D. Dirks Name:
Douglas D. Dirks Title: President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
Date: November 13, 2007 By: /s/ William E. Yocke Name: William E. Yocke Title:
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

42
