

State Auto Financial CORP
Form 10-K
March 13, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x **Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 or

.. **Transition Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 000-19289

STATE AUTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

518 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio

31-1324304
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

43215-3976

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(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(614) 464-5000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Shares, without par value

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of June 30, 2008, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value (based on the closing sales price on that date) of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$336,814,989.

On March 6, 2009, the Registrant had 39,620,850 Common Shares outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 8, 2009 (the 2009 Proxy Statement), which will be filed within 120 days of December 31, 2008, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this Form 10-K) of State Auto Financial Corporation (State Auto Financial or STFC) or incorporated herein by reference, including, without limitation, statements regarding State Auto Financial's future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs, goals and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, estimate, anticipate, believe or continue or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology. Forward-looking statements speak only as the date the statements were made. Although State Auto Financial believes that the expectations reflected in forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, it can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the statements. For a discussion of the most significant risks and uncertainties that could cause State Auto Financial's actual results to differ materially from those projected, see Risk Factors in Item 1A of this Form 10-K. Except to the limited extent required by applicable law, State Auto Financial undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

IMPORTANT DEFINED TERMS USED IN THIS FORM 10-K

As used in this Form 10-K, the following terms have the meanings ascribed below:

State Auto Financial or STFC refers to State Auto Financial Corporation;

We, us, our or the Company refers to STFC and its consolidated subsidiaries, namely State Auto Property & Casualty Insurance Company (State Auto P&C), Milbank Insurance Company (Milbank), Farmers Casualty Insurance Company (Farmers), State Auto Insurance Company of Ohio (SA Ohio), State Auto National Insurance Company (SA National), Stateco Financial Services, Inc. (Stateco), Strategic Insurance Software, Inc. (S.I.S.) and 518 Property Management and Leasing, LLC (518 PML);

State Auto Mutual or our parent company refers to State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company, which owns approximately 64% of STFC's outstanding common shares;

The Pooled Companies or our Pooled Companies refer to State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers, SA Ohio (referred to as the STFC Pooled Companies), State Auto Mutual, and certain subsidiaries and affiliates of State Auto Mutual, namely State Auto Florida Insurance Company (SA Florida), State Auto Insurance Company of Wisconsin (SA Wisconsin), Meridian Security Insurance Company (Meridian Security), Meridian Citizens Mutual Insurance Company (Meridian Citizens Mutual), Beacon National Insurance Company (Beacon National), Patrons Mutual Insurance Company of Connecticut (Patrons Mutual), and Litchfield Fire Mutual Insurance Company (Litchfield), (State Auto Mutual, SA Florida, SA Wisconsin, Meridian Security, Meridian Citizens Mutual, Beacon National, Patrons Mutual and Litchfield are referred to as the Mutual Pooled Companies);

The MIGI Insurers refer to Meridian Security and Meridian Citizens Mutual, and the MIGI Companies refer to the MIGI Insurers and Meridian Insurance Group, Inc. (MIGI);

The Beacon Insurance Group or Beacon Group refers to Beacon National and Beacon Lloyds Insurance Company (Beacon Lloyds);

The Patrons Insurance Group or Patrons Group refers to Patrons Mutual and Litchfield; and

The State Auto Group refers to the Pooled Companies, SA National and Beacon Lloyds.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

(a) General Development of Business

State Auto Financial is an Ohio domiciled super-regional property and casualty insurance holding company incorporated in 1990. We are primarily engaged in writing both personal and business lines of insurance. State Auto Financial owns 100% of State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers, SA Ohio, and SA National, each of which is a property and casualty insurance company. Our operations are headquartered in Columbus, Ohio.

State Auto Financial owns 100% of Stateco, which provides investment management services to affiliated insurance companies. State Auto Financial also owns 100% of S.I.S., a developer and seller of insurance-related software. State Auto P&C and Stateco share ownership of 518 PML, which owns and leases property to affiliated companies. The results of the operations of S.I.S. and 518 PML are not material to our total operations.

Our parent company is State Auto Mutual, an Ohio domiciled super-regional mutual property and casualty insurance company organized in 1921. It owns approximately 64% of State Auto Financial's outstanding common shares. It also owns 100% of SA Florida and SA Wisconsin, each of which is a property and casualty insurance company. It also owns 100% of MIGI, an insurance holding company. MIGI owns 100% of Meridian Security, a property and casualty insurance company. MIGI is also a party to an affiliation agreement with Meridian Citizens Mutual, a mutual property and casualty insurance company. MIGI also owns 100% of State Auto Holdings, Inc., an insurance holding company, which owns 100% of the Beacon Insurance Group. The Beacon Insurance Group was acquired in 2007, and is comprised of Beacon National and Beacon Lloyds, which are affiliated through a trust agreement. In December 2007, State Auto Mutual completed its affiliation with the Patrons Insurance Group, which is comprised of Patrons Mutual and Litchfield, both of which are mutual property and casualty insurers.

State Auto P&C has participated in a quota share reinsurance pooling arrangement with State Auto Mutual since 1987 (the Pooling Arrangement). Since January 1, 2005, the participants in the Pooling Arrangement have been State Auto P&C, State Auto Mutual, Milbank, SA Wisconsin, Farmers, SA Ohio, SA Florida, Meridian Security and Meridian Citizens Mutual. On January 1, 2008, Beacon National and the Patrons Insurance Group became participants in the Pooling Arrangement. See Narrative Description of Business Pooling Arrangement in this Item 1 for further information regarding the Pooling Arrangement.

The State Auto Group markets a broad line of property and casualty insurance, such as standard personal and commercial automobile, nonstandard personal automobile, homeowners and farmowners, commercial multi-peril, workers' compensation, commercial general liability and property insurance, through independent insurance agencies in 33 states. Our Pooled Companies and SA National are rated A+ (Superior) by the A.M. Best Company.

(b) Financial Information about Segments

Our significant reportable segments are personal insurance, business insurance (the insurance segments), and investment operations. The three segments reflect the manner in which we manage our business and report our results internally to our principal operating decision makers. See detailed discussion regarding our segments at Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Section and Note 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

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Our Pooled Companies are parties to the Pooling Arrangement. In general, under the Pooling Arrangement, State Auto Mutual assumes premiums, losses and expenses from each of the remaining Pooled Companies and in turn cedes to each of the Pooled Companies a specified portion of premiums, losses and expenses based on each of the Pooled Companies' respective pooling percentages. State Auto Mutual then retains the balance of the pooled business. The participation percentage for the STFC Pooled Companies has remained at 80% since 2001. Prior to 2008, the Pooling Arrangement covered all property and casualty insurance written by the Pooled Companies except State Auto Mutual's voluntary assumed reinsurance, middle market business insurance written by State Auto Mutual and Meridian Security and intercompany catastrophe reinsurance written by State Auto P&C.

In 2008, we made the following changes to the Pooling Arrangement:

Added Beacon National to the pool with a participation percentage of 0.0%;

Added Patrons Mutual and Litchfield to the pool with participation percentages of 0.4% and 0.1%, respectively;

Reduced State Auto Mutual's participation percentage from 19.5% to 19.0% to accommodate the participation percentages allocated to Patrons Mutual and Litchfield; and

Included State Auto middle market business insurance written by State Auto Mutual and Meridian Security.

The following table sets forth a chronology of the participants and their participation percentages in the Pooling Arrangement since January 1, 1997:

Year ⁽¹⁾	State			SA				Meridian				
	Auto Mutual	Auto P&C	Milbank	Wisconsin	Farmers	Ohio	Florida	Security	Citizens Mutual	Beacon National	Patrons Mutual	Litchfield Mutual
1997	55.0	35.0	10.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1998	52.0	37.0	10.0 ⁽²⁾	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	49.0	37.0	10.0	1.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2000 9/30/2001	46.0	39.0	10.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10/1/2001 2002	19.0	59.0	17.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003 2004	18.3	59.0	17.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1/1/2005 2007	19.5	59.0	17.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
1/1/2008 current	19.0	59.0	17.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1

⁽¹⁾ Time period is for the year ended December 31, unless otherwise noted.

⁽²⁾ In July 1998, Milbank became a 100% owned subsidiary of STFC. Previously, Milbank was a 100% owned subsidiary of State Auto Mutual.

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The following table sets forth a summary of the Pooling Arrangement participation percentages of STFC and State Auto Mutual, aggregating their respective affiliates and 100% owned subsidiaries:

Year ⁽¹⁾	STFC Pooled Companies	State Auto Mutual Pooled Companies
1997	35	65
1/1/1998 6/30/1998	37	63
7/1/1998 12/31/1998	47	53
1999	50	50
2000 9/30/2001	53	47
10/1/2001 current	80	20

(1) Time period is for the year ended December 31, unless otherwise noted.

It is not management’s intention to recommend an adjustment to the STFC Pooled Companies’ 80% participation level in the foreseeable future. Under applicable governance procedures, if the Pooling Arrangement were to be amended, management would make recommendations to the independent committees of the Board of Directors of both State Auto Mutual and STFC. The independent committees review and evaluate such factors as they deem relevant and recommend any appropriate pooling change to the Board of Directors of both State Auto Mutual and STFC. The Pooling Arrangement is terminable by any of our Pooled Companies at any time by any party by giving twelve months notice to the other parties and their respective domiciliary insurance departments. None of our Pooled Companies currently intends to terminate the Pooling Arrangement.

Under the terms of the Pooling Arrangement, all subject premiums, incurred losses, loss expenses and other underwriting expenses are prorated among our Pooled Companies on the basis of their participation in the pool. By spreading the underwriting risk the Pooling Arrangement is designed to produce more uniform and stable underwriting results for each of our Pooled Companies than any one company would experience individually. This has the effect of providing each of our Pooled Companies with a similar mix of pooled property and casualty insurance business on a net basis.

Prior to July 1, 2008, the Pooling Arrangement excluded catastrophic losses and loss adjustment expenses that were reinsured under our Catastrophe Assumption Agreement (defined below), as well as the premium for such exposures. State Auto P&C reinsured each insurer in the State Auto Group for this layer of reinsurance in the amount of \$100.0 million in excess of \$135.0 million. No losses were paid by State Auto P&C under the Catastrophe Assumption Agreement in 2008, 2007 or 2006. The State Auto Group did not renew the Catastrophe Assumption Agreement upon its expiration on July 1, 2008. See Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Reinsurance Arrangements in this Item 7 for further information regarding the Catastrophe Assumption Agreement.

Our nonstandard automobile program written through SA National, provides insurance for private passenger automobile risks which do not qualify for the standard or preferred automobile insurance market. Typically, nonstandard risks have higher than average loss experience and an overall higher degree of risk than standard or preferred automobile business. We do not include the business of SA National in the Pooling Arrangement.

Management Agreement

State Auto P&C provides the employees to perform all organizational, operational and management functions for the State Auto Group and State Auto Mutual provides certain operating facilities, including our corporate headquarters, for the State Auto Group through management and cost sharing agreements. In addition, the insurance operations of the Patrons Group are conducted at facilities owned by Patrons Mutual and Litchfield.

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Our primary management agreement, which we refer to as the 2005 Management Agreement, has a ten year term and renews for an additional ten-year period unless terminated sooner in accordance with its terms. If the 2005 Management Agreement was terminated for any reason, we would have to relocate our facilities to continue our operations. However, we do not currently anticipate the termination of the 2005 Management Agreement. See Properties included in Item 2 of this Form 10-K.

Marketing

As of January 1, 2009, the State Auto Group marketed its products in 33 states through independent insurance agencies. None of the companies in the State Auto Group has any contracts with managing general agencies.

We view our independent insurance agents as our primary customers, because they are in a position to recommend either our insurance products or those of a competitor to their customers. We strongly support the independent agency system and believe its maintenance is essential to our present and future success. As such, we continually develop programs and procedures to enhance our agency relationships, including the following: regular travel by senior management and regional office staff to meet with agents, in person, in their home states; training opportunities; incentives related to profit and growth; and an agent stock purchase plan. In addition, we share the cost of approved advertising with selected agencies.

We actively help our agencies develop professional sales skills of their staffs. Our training programs include both products and sales training conducted in our home office. Further, our training programs include disciplined follow-up and coaching for an extended time. Other targeted training sessions are held in our branch office locations from time to time, as well as in our agents' offices.

We provide our agents with defined travel and cash incentives if they achieve certain sales and underwriting profit levels. Further, we recognize our very top agencies measured by consistent profitability, achievement of written premium thresholds and growth as Inner Circle Agencies. Inner Circle Agencies are rewarded with additional trip and financial incentives, including additional contingent commissions and additional contributions to their Inner Circle Agent Stock Purchase Plan, a part of our Agent Stock Purchase Plan described below.

To strengthen agency commitment to producing profitable business and further develop our agency relationships, we make available to our agents a stock purchase plan which provides them with the opportunity to use their commission income to purchase our stock. Our transfer agent administers this stock purchase plan using commission dollars assigned by the agents to purchase shares on the open market through a stockbroker.

We have made continuing efforts to use technology to make it easier for our agents to do business with us. We offer internet-based (i) rating, (ii) policy application submission, (iii) execution of changes to policies for certain products and (iv) claims submission. In addition, we provide our agents with the opportunity to maintain policyholder records electronically, avoiding the expense of preparing and storing paper records. Software developed by S.I.S. also enhances the ability of our agents and us to take advantage of electronic data submission. We believe that, since agents and their customers realize better service and efficiency through automation, they value their relationship with us. Automation can make it easier for an agent to do business with us, which attracts prospective agents and enhances existing agencies' relationships with us.

During 2008, the State Auto Group, received premiums on products marketed in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. During 2008, the eight states that contributed the greatest percentage of our direct premiums written were as follows: Ohio (16.7%), Kentucky (9.9%), Indiana (6.6%), Tennessee (6.2%), Pennsylvania (4.7%), Maryland (4.4%), Minnesota (4.4 %) and Arkansas (4.2%).

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Claims

Our claims division emphasizes timely investigation of claims, settlement of meritorious claims for equitable amounts, maintenance of adequate case reserves for claims, and control of external claims adjustment expenses. Achievement of these goals supports our marketing efforts by providing agents and policyholders with prompt and effective service.

Claim settlement authority levels are established for each adjuster, supervisor and manager based on his or her level of expertise and experience. Our claims division is responsible for reviewing the claim, obtaining necessary documentation and establishing loss and expense reserves of certain claims. Generally, property or casualty claims estimated to reach \$150,000 or above are sent to our home office to be supervised by claims division specialists. Branches with low volumes of large claims are assigned a lower dollar threshold for referring claims to the home office. In territories in which there is not sufficient volume to justify having full-time adjusters, we use independent appraisers and adjusters to evaluate and settle claims under the supervision of claims division personnel.

We attempt to minimize claims adjusting costs by settling as many claims as possible through our internal claims staff and, if possible, by settling disputes regarding automobile physical damage and property insurance claims (first party claims) through arbitration. In addition, selected agents have authority to settle small first party claims, which improves claims service.

Our claim representatives use third party, proprietary bodily injury evaluation software to help them value bodily injury claims, except for the most severe injury cases. Our Claims Contact Centers allow us to improve claims efficiency and economy by concentrating the handling of smaller, less complex claims in a centralized environment. We provide claim service 24 hours a day, seven days a week, either through associates in our Claims Contact Centers, which are located in Des Moines, Iowa and Columbus, Ohio, or, for a few overnight hours, through a third party service provider.

Reserves

Loss reserves are management's best estimates at a given point in time of what we expect to pay to settle all losses incurred as of the end of the accounting period, based on facts, circumstances and historical trends then known. During the loss settlement period, additional facts regarding individual claims may become known, and consequently it often becomes necessary to refine and adjust the estimates of liability. The results of our operations and financial condition could be impacted, perhaps significantly, in the future if the ultimate payments required to settle claims vary from the liability currently recorded.

We maintain reserves for the eventual payment of losses and loss expenses for both reported claims and incurred claims that have not yet been reported. Loss expense reserves are intended to cover the ultimate costs of settling all losses, including investigation, litigation and in-house claims processing costs associated with such losses.

Reserves for reported losses are initially established on either a case-by-case or formula basis depending on the type and circumstances of the loss. The case-by-case reserve amounts are determined based on our reserving practices, which take into account the type of risk, the circumstances surrounding each claim and applicable policy provisions. The formula reserves are based on historical paid loss data for similar claims with provisions for trend changes caused by inflation. Loss and loss expense reserves for incurred claims that have not yet been reported are estimated based on many variables including historical and statistical information, changes in exposure units, inflation, legal developments, storm loss estimates and economic conditions. Case and formula basis loss reserves are reviewed on a regular basis. As new data becomes available, estimates are updated resulting in adjustments to loss reserves. Generally, reported losses initially reserved on a formula basis which have not settled after six months, are case reserved at that time. Although our management uses many resources to calculate reserves, there is no precise method for determining the ultimate liability. We do not discount loss

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reserves for financial statement purposes. For additional information regarding our reserves, see Item 7 of this Form 10-K, Management, Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Loss and Loss Expense Reserves.

The following table presents our one-year development information on changes in the reserve for loss and loss expenses for each of the three years in the period ended December 31:

(\$ millions)	Year Ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Beginning of Year:			
Loss and loss expenses payable	\$ 658.3	674.5	728.7
Less: Reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable ⁽¹⁾	11.2	13.5	17.4
<i>Net losses and loss expenses payable</i> ⁽²⁾	647.1	661.0	711.3
Impact of pooling change, January 1, 2008	51.3		
Provision for losses and loss expenses occurring:			
Current year	874.0	645.5	659.3
Prior years ⁽³⁾	(27.3)	(54.7)	(71.7)
<i>Total</i>	846.7	590.8	587.6
Loss and loss expense payments for claims occurring during:			
Current year	518.7	368.7	389.4
Prior years	256.4	236.0	248.5
<i>Total</i>	775.1	604.7	637.9
End of Year:			
Net losses and loss expenses payable	770.0	647.1	661.0
Add: Reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable ⁽⁴⁾	21.2	11.2	13.5
<i>Losses and loss expenses payable</i> ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 791.2	658.3	674.5

(1) Includes amounts due from affiliates of \$1.2 million, \$2.7 million, and \$5.5 million at beginning of year 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

(2) Includes net amounts assumed from affiliates of \$257.2 million, \$281.7 million, and \$302.6 million at beginning of year 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

(3) This line item shows decreases in the current calendar year in the provision for losses and loss expenses attributable to claims occurring in prior years. See discussion regarding the calendar year developments at Item 7 of this Form 10-K Management's Discussion and Analysis section at 2008 Compared to 2007 Loss and LAE and 2007 Compared to 2006 Loss and LAE.

(4) Includes amounts due from affiliates of \$0.6 million, \$1.2 million, and \$2.7 million at end of year 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

(5) Includes net amounts assumed from affiliates of \$343.0 million, \$257.2 million, and \$281.7 million at end of year 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

The following table sets forth our development of reserves for losses and loss expenses from 1998 through 2008. Net liability for losses and loss expenses payable sets forth the estimated liability for unpaid losses and loss expenses recorded at the balance sheet date, net of reinsurance recoverable, for each year shown. This liability represents the estimated amount of losses and loss expenses for claims incurred during the current year or incurred during prior years that are unpaid at the balance sheet date, including losses incurred but not reported to us.

The upper section of the table shows the cumulative amounts paid with respect to the previously reported reserve as of the end of each succeeding year. For example, through December 31, 2008, we have paid 103.1% of the losses and loss expenses that had been incurred but not paid, as estimated at December 31, 1998.

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The lower portion of the table shows the current estimate of the previously reported reserve based on experience as of the end of each succeeding year. The estimate is increased or decreased as more information becomes known about the claims incurred.

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The amounts on the cumulative redundancy (deficiency) line represent the aggregate change in the estimates over all prior years. For example, the 1998 calendar year reserve has developed a \$48.3 million or 23.6% deficiency through December 31, 2008. This \$48.3 million amount has been included in operating results over the ten years and did not have a significant effect on income in any one year.

In evaluating the information in the table, it should be noted that each amount includes the effects of all changes in amounts for prior periods. For example, the amount of the redundancy or deficiency evaluated at December 31, 2000, on claims incurred in 1998 includes the cumulative redundancy or deficiency for years 1998, 1999 and 2000. Conditions and trends that have affected the development of the liability in the past may not necessarily occur in the future. Accordingly, it may not be appropriate to extrapolate future redundancies or deficiencies based on this table.

In 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001, the Pooling Arrangement was amended to increase our share of premiums, losses and expenses. An amount of assets equal to the increase in net liabilities was transferred to us from our parent company in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 in conjunction with each year's respective pooling change. In 2005, the MIGI Insurers were added to the pool and our share of their net liabilities and assets were transferred to us from them. In 2008, Beacon National, the Patrons Insurance Group and State Auto Middle Market business were added to the pool and accordingly net assets equal to the increase in net liabilities were transferred to us from them. The amount of the assets transferred on the reserve liabilities assumed in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2005 and 2008 has been netted against and has reduced the cumulative amounts paid for years prior to 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2005 and 2008, respectively.

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(\$ millions)	Years Ended December 31										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Net liability for losses and loss expenses payable	\$ 205.0	\$ 221.7	\$ 236.7	\$ 509.9	\$ 592.1	\$ 628.8	\$ 655.9	\$ 711.3	\$ 661.0	\$ 647.1	\$ 770.0
Paid (cumulative) as of:											
One year later	35.4%	41.8%	5.9%	43.4%	41.2%	36.7%	31.6%	34.9%	34.9%	31.7%	
Two years later	61.6%	43.0%	52.7%	65.3%	60.8%	53.2%	48.4%	51.1%	50.5%		
Three years later	62.1%	71.9%	79.9%	78.4%	71.4%	63.3%	59.6%	60.9%			
Four years later	78.8%	86.9%	95.5%	84.4%	77.3%	70.6%	66.1%				
Five years later	86.3%	96.1%	101.6%	88.5%	82.3%	74.3%					
Six years later	92.5%	99.0%	107.0%	92.3%	85.1%						
Seven years later	94.9%	102.4%	112.2%	94.7%							
Eight years later	97.4%	106.0%	116.4%								
Nine years later	100.3%	109.3%									
Ten years later	103.1%										
Net liability re-estimate as of:											
One year later	96.6%	97.5%	125.7%	102.4%	99.7%	96.5%	93.3%	89.9%	91.7%	95.8%	
Two years later	96.7%	119.1%	129.1%	105.1%	100.6%	93.2%	87.6%	86.4%	90.5%		
Three years later	111.9%	120.3%	133.1%	106.9%	98.8%	91.0%	86.9%	85.6%			
Four years later	111.5%	123.2%	136.1%	106.2%	98.5%	90.6%	86.2%				
Five years later	115.6%	126.7%	135.6%	107.1%	98.8%	89.8%					
Six years later	118.5%	127.9%	138.2%	107.7%	98.4%						
Seven years later	120.0%	128.9%	140.1%	107.4%							
Eight years later	121.5%	131.1%	139.5%								
Nine years later	123.9%	130.6%									
Ten years later	123.6%										
Cumulative redundancy (deficiency)	\$ (48.3)	\$ (67.8)	\$ (93.5)	\$ (37.6)	\$ 9.2	\$ 63.8	\$ 90.7	\$ 102.2	\$ 63.1	\$ 27.3	
Cumulative redundancy (deficiency)	(23.6%)	(30.6%)	(39.5%)	(7.4%)	1.6%	10.2%	13.8%	14.4%	9.5%	4.2%	
Gross* liability end of year	\$ 414.2	\$ 438.7	\$ 457.2	\$ 743.7	\$ 862.4	\$ 934.0	\$ 1,006.4	\$ 1,111.1	\$ 1,032.7	\$ 1,029.9	\$ 1,198.6
Reinsurance recoverable	\$ 209.2	\$ 217.0	\$ 220.5	\$ 233.8	\$ 270.3	\$ 305.2	\$ 350.5	\$ 399.8	\$ 371.7	\$ 382.8	\$ 428.6
Net liability end of year	\$ 205.0	\$ 221.7	\$ 236.7	\$ 509.9	\$ 592.1	\$ 628.8	\$ 655.9	\$ 711.3	\$ 661.0	\$ 647.1	\$ 770.0
Gross liability re-estimated latest	117.4%	118.7%	125.0%	107.1%	98.9%	92.3%	89.3%	88.1%	92.1%	97.1%	
Reinsurance recoverable re-estimated latest	111.4%	106.5%	109.3%	106.6%	99.9%	97.5%	95.2%	92.4%	95.0%	99.3%	
Net liability re-estimated latest	123.6%	130.6%	139.5%	107.4%	98.4%	89.8%	86.2%	85.6%	90.5%	95.8%	

* Gross liability includes: Direct and assumed losses and loss expenses payable.

As the Pooling Arrangement provides for the right of offset, we have reported losses and loss expenses payable ceded to our parent company as assets only in situations when net amounts ceded to our parent company exceed that assumed. The following table provides a reconciliation of the reinsurance recoverable to the amount reported in our consolidated financial statements at each balance sheet date:

Reinsurance recoverable	\$ 209.2	\$ 217.0	\$ 220.5	\$ 233.8	\$ 270.3	\$ 305.2	\$ 350.5	\$ 399.8	\$ 371.7	\$ 382.8	\$ 428.6
Amount netted against assumed from State Auto Mutual	\$ 197.7	\$ 206.3	\$ 212.6	\$ 219.9	\$ 261.5	\$ 291.0	\$ 324.6	\$ 382.4	\$ 358.2	\$ 371.6	\$ 407.4
	\$ 11.5	\$ 10.8	\$ 7.9	\$ 13.9	\$ 8.8	\$ 14.2	\$ 25.9	\$ 17.4	\$ 13.5	\$ 11.2	\$ 21.2

Net reinsurance
recoverable

Reinsurance

Members of the State Auto Group follow the customary industry practice of reinsuring a portion of their exposures and paying to the reinsurers a portion of the premiums received. Insurance is ceded principally to reduce net liability on individual risks or for individual loss occurrences, including catastrophic losses. Although

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reinsurance does not legally discharge the individual members of the State Auto Group from primary liability for the full amount of limits applicable under their policies, it does make the assuming reinsurer liable to the extent of the reinsurance ceded. See the detailed discussion of our reinsurance arrangements at Item 7 of this Form 10-K, Management, Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Liquidity and Capital Resources Reinsurance Arrangements.

See Narrative Description of Business Regulation of this Item 1 for a discussion of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, and its successor, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005.

Regulation

Most states, including all the domiciliary states of the State Auto Group, have enacted legislation that regulates insurance holding company systems. Each insurance company in our holding company system is required to register with the insurance supervisory agency of its state of domicile and furnish information concerning the operations of companies within our holding company system that may materially affect the operations, management or financial condition of the insurers within the system. Pursuant to these laws, the respective insurance departments may examine any members of the State Auto Group, at any time, require disclosure of material transactions involving insurer members of our holding company system, and require prior notice and an opportunity to disapprove of certain extraordinary transactions, including, but not limited to, extraordinary dividends to stockholders. Pursuant to these laws, all transactions within our holding company system affecting any insurance subsidiary within the State Auto Group must be fair and equitable. In addition, approval of the applicable Insurance Commissioner is required prior to the consummation of transactions affecting the control of an insurer. The insurance laws of all the domiciliary states of the State Auto Group provide that no person may acquire direct or indirect control of a domestic insurer without obtaining the prior written approval of the state insurance commissioner for such acquisition.

In addition to being regulated by the insurance department of its state of domicile, each of our insurance companies is subject to supervision and regulation in the states in which we transact business. Such supervision and regulation relate to numerous aspects of an insurance company's business operations and financial condition. The primary purpose of such supervision and regulation is to ensure financial stability of insurance companies for the protection of policyholders. The laws of the various states establish insurance departments with broad regulatory powers relative to granting and revoking licenses to transact business, regulating trade practices, licensing agents, approving policy forms, setting reserve requirements, determining the form and content of required statutory financial statements, prescribing the types and amount of investments permitted and requiring minimum levels of statutory capital and surplus. Although premium rate regulation varies among states and lines of insurance, such regulations generally require approval of the regulatory authority prior to any changes in rates. In addition, all of the states in which the State Auto Group transacts business have enacted laws which restrict these companies' underwriting discretion. Examples of these laws include restrictions on policy terminations, restrictions on agency terminations and laws requiring companies to accept any applicant for automobile insurance. These laws may adversely affect the ability of the insurers in the State Auto Group to earn a profit on their underwriting operations.

We are required to file detailed annual reports with the supervisory agencies in each of the states in which we do business, and our business and accounts are subject to examination by such agencies at any time.

There can be no assurance that such regulatory requirements will not become more stringent in the future and have an adverse effect on the operations of the State Auto Group.

Dividends. Our insurance subsidiaries generally are restricted by the insurance laws of our respective states of domicile as to the amount of dividends we may pay without the prior approval of our respective state regulatory authorities. Generally, the maximum dividend that may be paid by an insurance subsidiary during any year without prior regulatory approval is limited to the greater of a stated percentage of that subsidiary's statutory surplus as of a certain date, or adjusted net income of the subsidiary for the preceding year. Under current law at

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December 31, 2008, adjusted for dividend payments made in the previous twelve-month period, a total of \$34.8 million is available in 2009 for payment as a dividend from our insurance subsidiaries to STFC without prior approval from our respective domiciliary state insurance departments. STFC received dividends of \$39.0 million, \$50.0 million, and \$0.0 million in 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively, from its insurance subsidiaries.

Rates and Related Regulation. Except as discussed below, we are not aware of the adoption of any adverse legislation or regulation in any state in which we conducted business during 2008 which would materially impact our business.

In January 2007, the Florida legislature enacted new legislation which made fundamental changes to the property and casualty insurance business in Florida. This legislation was intended to address the cost of residential property insurance in Florida. After careful analysis of this legislation, we concluded that we could no longer operate our personal lines on a profitable basis in that state. Accordingly, during the second quarter 2007, we filed an application with the Florida Department of Insurance to withdraw from this state's personal lines insurance market effective January 1, 2008. As of January 1, 2009, all of our personal lines policies in Florida have not been renewed. We continue to write commercial lines business in Florida. In 2007, we wrote \$26.9 million of premium in Florida compared to \$9.0 million in 2008, nearly all of which was business insurance.

Many of the states in which we operate have passed or are considering legislation restricting or banning the use of credit scoring in the rating and risk selection process. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 2003, directed the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to consult with the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity on, among other things, how the use of credit information may affect the availability and affordability of property/casualty insurance, and whether the use of certain factors by credit scoring systems could have a disparate impact on minorities. In July of 2007, the FTC released a report on credit scoring and its impact on automobile insurance. The FTC concluded that credit-based scoring is an effective predictor of risk with respect to the issuance of automobile insurance policies to consumers, but has little effect as an indicator of racial or ethnic status of consumers. Despite the FTC's conclusions, some consumer groups and certain regulatory and legislative entities continue to resist the use of credit scoring in the rating and risk selection process. In 2008, the FTC asked nine of the nation's largest homeowners insurance companies to provide information that the FTC says will allow it to determine how consumer credit data are used by the companies in underwriting and rate setting in this line of business. The results of this study are not expected until late in 2009 or early 2010, and its results could affect the future use of credit scoring. Banning or restricting this practice or data mining would limit our ability, and the ability of other carriers, to take advantage of the predictive value of this information.

In an attempt to make capital and surplus requirements more accurately reflect the underwriting risk of different lines of insurance, as well as investment risks that attend insurers' operations, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) annually tests insurers' risk-based capital requirements. As of December 31, 2008, each insurer affiliated with us was in compliance with its respective risk-based capital requirements.

The property and casualty insurance industry is also affected by court decisions. In general, premium rates are actuarially determined to enable an insurance company to generate an underwriting profit. These rates contemplate a certain level of risk. The courts may modify, in a number of ways, the level of risk which insurers had expected to assume, including eliminating exclusions, expanding the terms of the contract, multiplying limits of coverage, creating rights for policyholders not intended to be included in the contract and interpreting applicable statutes expansively to create obligations on insurers not originally considered when the statute was passed. Courts have also undone legal reforms passed by legislatures, which reforms were intended to reduce a litigant's rights of action or amounts recoverable and so reduce the costs borne by the insurance mechanism. These court decisions can adversely affect an insurer's profitability. They also create pressure on rates charged for coverages adversely affected, and this can cause a legislative response resulting in rate suppression that can unfavorably impact an insurer.

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 and its successor, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005 (collectively, the Terrorism Acts) require the federal government and the insurance industry to share in

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insured losses up to \$100 billion per year resulting from future terrorist attacks within the United States. Under the Terrorism Acts, commercial property and casualty insurers must offer their commercial policyholders coverage against certified acts of terrorism, but the policyholders may choose to reject this coverage. If the policyholder rejects coverage for certified acts of terrorism, we intend, subject to the approval of the state regulators, to cover only such acts of terrorism that are not certified acts under the Terrorism Acts and that do not arise out of nuclear, biological or chemical agents. In December 2007, The United States Congress extended the Terrorism Acts through December 31, 2014. At the same time, Congress made modest changes to the Terrorism Acts for example, deleting the distinction between certified and non-certified (essentially foreign and domestic) acts of terrorism. Lines of business covered, as well as certain important coverage features (such as loss triggers, company deductibles and industry retentions) were not changed. We are evaluating these recent changes to the Terrorism Acts and are taking actions to comply. Our current property reinsurance treaties exclude certified acts of terrorism.

Investments

Our investment portfolio is managed to provide growth of statutory surplus to facilitate increased premium writings over the long term while maintaining the ability to fund current insurance operations. The primary objectives are to generate income, preserve capital and maintain liquidity. Our investment portfolio is managed separately from that of our parent company and its subsidiaries, and investment results are not shared by our Pooled Companies through the Pooling Arrangement. Stateco performs investment management services for us and our parent company and its subsidiaries, although investment policies implemented by Stateco continue to be set for each company through the Investment Committee of its respective Board of Directors.

Our decision to make a specific investment is influenced primarily by the following factors: (a) investment risks; (b) general market conditions; (c) relative valuations of investment vehicles; (d) general market interest rates; (e) our liquidity requirements at any given time; and (f) our current federal income tax position and relative spread between after tax yields on tax-exempt and taxable fixed maturity investments. We have investment policy guidelines with respect to purchasing fixed maturity investments for our insurance subsidiaries which preclude investments in bonds that are rated below investment grade by a recognized rating service. Our fixed maturities portfolio is composed of high quality, investment grade issues, comprised almost entirely of debt issues rated AAA or AA. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, our bond portfolio had a fair value that totaled \$1,770.7 million and \$1,745.4 million, respectively.

Our fixed maturity investments are classified as available-for-sale and carried at fair value, according to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS 115). Our maximum investment in any single note or bond is limited to 5.0% of statutory assets, other than obligations of the U.S. government or government agencies, for which there is no limit. Generally, investments in equity securities are selected based on their potential for appreciation as well as ability to continue paying dividends. See Item 7 of this Form 10-K, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 2008 Compared to 2007 Investment Operations Segment Market Risks, for a discussion regarding the market risks related to our investment portfolio.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, our equity portfolio was classified as available-for-sale and carried at fair value totaling \$137.5 million and \$254.2 million, respectively.

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The following table sets forth our investment results for the periods indicated:

(\$ millions)

	Year ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Average Invested Assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,127.6	\$ 1,987.1	\$ 1,891.6
Net Investment Income ⁽²⁾	87.4	84.7	83.1
Average Yield	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%

- (1) Average of the aggregate invested assets at the beginning and end of each period, including interim quarter ends. Invested assets include fixed maturities at amortized cost, equity securities and other invested assets at cost and cash equivalents.
- (2) Net investment income is net of investment expenses and does not include realized or unrealized investment gains or losses or provision for income taxes.

For additional discussion regarding our investments, see Item 7 of this Form 10-K, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Investment Operations Segment.

Competition

The property and casualty insurance industry is highly competitive. We compete with numerous insurance companies, many of which are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial resources. In addition, because our products are marketed exclusively through independent insurance agencies, most of which represent more than one company, we face competition within each agency. See Narrative Description of Business Marketing in Item 1 and Distribution System and Competition in Item 1A of this Form 10-K. We compete through underwriting criteria, appropriate pricing, quality service to our policyholders and our agents, and a fully developed agency relations program.

Employees

As of February 28, 2009, we had 2,165 employees. Our employees are not covered by any collective bargaining agreement. We consider the relationship with our employees to be excellent.

Available Information

Our website address is www.StateAuto.com. Through this website (found by clicking the Investors link, then the All SEC Filings link), we make available, free of charge, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy and information statements and all amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Also available on our website is information pertaining to our corporate governance, including the charters of each of our standing committees of our Board of Directors, our corporate governance guidelines, our employees code of business conduct and our directors ethical principles.

Any of the materials we file with the SEC may also be read and copied at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the SEC’s Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

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Name of Executive Officer and Position(s) with Company	Age ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	An Executive Officer of the Company Since ⁽²⁾
Robert P. Restrepo, Jr., Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	58	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 2/06 to present; President of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 3/06 to present; Senior Vice President, Insurance Operations, of Main Street America Group, a property and casualty insurance company, 4/05 2/06; President and Chief Executive Officer for two property and casualty insurance subsidiaries of Allmerica Financial Corporation (now known as Hanover Insurance Group), 1998 2003.	2006
Mark A. Blackburn, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	57	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 11/06 to present; Senior Vice President of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 03/01 to 11/06.	1999
Steven E. English, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	48	Vice President of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 05/06 to present; Chief Financial Officer of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 12/06 to present; Assistant Vice President of State Auto Mutual, 06/01 to 05/06.	2006
James E. Duemey, Vice President and Investment Officer	62	Vice President and Investment Officer of State Auto Mutual, 5/91 to present.	1991
Clyde H. Fitch, Jr., Senior Vice President and Chief Sales Officer	58	Senior Vice President and Chief Sales Officer of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 11/07 to present. Senior Vice President of Travelers Companies, Inc. for more than five years prior to 11/07.	2007
Cynthia A. Powell, Vice President and Treasurer	48	Treasurer of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 06/06 to present; Vice President of State Auto Mutual, 3/00 to present; Vice President of STFC, 5/00 to present.	2000
Lorraine M. Siegworth, Vice President	41	Vice President of STFC and State Auto Mutual, 11/06 to present; Vice President of Nationwide Insurance or its affiliates, 09/00 to 03/06, most recently serving as Vice President of Corporate HR of Nationwide Insurance.	2006
James A. Yano, Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel	57	Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of STFC and State Auto Mutual 4/07 to present; Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of Abercrombie & Fitch Co. 5/05 to 3/07; Partner, law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease LLP for more than five years prior.	2007

(1) Age is as of March 5, 2009.

(2) Each of the foregoing officers has been designated by our Board of Directors as an executive officer for purposes of Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Statements contained in this Form 10-K may be forward-looking within the meaning of the Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause our operating results to differ materially from those projected. The following factors, among others, in some cases have affected, and in the future could affect, our actual financial performance.

RESERVES

If our estimated liability for losses and loss expenses is incorrect, our reserves may be inadequate to cover our ultimate liability for losses and loss expenses and may have to be increased.

We establish and carry, as a liability, reserves based on actuarial estimates of the amount to be paid in the future to settle all claims incurred as of the end of the accounting period. We maintain loss reserves to cover our estimated ultimate unpaid liability for losses and loss expenses with respect to reported and unreported claims incurred as of the end of each accounting period. Reserves do not represent an exact calculation of liability, but instead represent estimates, generally using actuarial projection techniques at a given accounting date. These reserve estimates are expectations of what the ultimate settlement and administration of claims will cost based on our assessment of facts and circumstances then known, review of historical settlement patterns, estimates of trends in claims severity and frequency, legal theories of liability and other factors. Variables in the reserve estimation process can be affected by both internal and external events, such as changes in claims handling procedures, trends in loss costs, economic inflation, legal trends and legislative changes. Many of these items are not directly quantifiable, particularly on a prospective basis. Additionally, there may be a significant reporting lag between the occurrence of an insured event and the time a claim is actually reported to the insurer. We refine reserve estimates in a regular ongoing process as historical loss experience develops and additional claims are reported and settled. We record adjustments to reserves in the results of operations for the periods in which the estimates are changed. In establishing reserves, we take into account estimated recoveries for reinsurance and salvage and subrogation.

Because estimating reserves is an inherently uncertain process, currently established reserves may not be adequate. If we conclude the estimates are incorrect and our reserves are inadequate, we are obligated to increase our reserves. An increase in reserves results in an increase in losses and a reduction in our net income for the period in which the deficiency in reserves is identified. Accordingly, an increase in reserves could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

CATASTROPHE LOSSES AND GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATIONS

The occurrence of catastrophic events could materially reduce our profitability.

Our insurance operations expose us to claims arising out of catastrophic events. We have experienced, and will in the future experience, catastrophe losses that may cause substantial volatility in our financial results for any fiscal quarter or year and could materially reduce our profitability or harm our financial condition. Our ability to write new business also could be affected. Catastrophes can be caused by various natural events, including hurricanes, hailstorms, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes, severe winter weather and fires, none of which are within our control. Catastrophe losses can vary widely and could significantly impact our results. The frequency and severity of catastrophes are inherently unpredictable. Additionally, catastrophe losses incurred by residual markets or pooling mechanisms (such as wind pools) in certain states could trigger assessments to the Company. Such assessments could be material and may not be recoupable, depending on the applicable state mechanism.

The magnitude of loss from a catastrophe is a function of the severity of the event and the total amount of insured exposure in the affected area. Catastrophes to which we are exposed, including hurricanes, earthquakes and other perils, may be severe and produce significant loss. We are also exposed to significant loss from less

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severe catastrophes when they affect large geographic areas or areas that are heavily populated. Although catastrophes can cause losses in a variety of our property and casualty lines, most of our catastrophe claims in the past have related to homeowners, allied lines and commercial multi-peril coverages. The geographic distribution of our business subjects us to catastrophe exposure from tornadoes, hailstorms and earthquakes in the Midwest as well as catastrophe exposure from hurricanes affecting the Gulf Coast and Atlantic coast areas, including the Southeast, Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions. See Narrative Description of Business Regulation in Item 1 of this Form 10-K for a discussion regarding our recent personal lines action with respect to Florida. In the last three years, the largest catastrophe or series of catastrophes to affect STFC's results of operations in any one year were as follows: 2008 with losses from Hurricane Ike as it travelled through the Midwest resulting in approximately \$44.1 million in pre-tax losses; 2007 with losses from a hail storm in early June causing \$10.8 million in pre-tax losses; and 2006 with losses from hurricanes Katrina and Wilma resulting in approximately \$42.8 million in pre-tax losses.

We believe that increases in the value and geographic concentration of insured properties and the effects of inflation could increase the severity of claims from catastrophic events in the future. In addition, states have from time to time passed legislation that limits the ability of insurers to manage catastrophe risk, such as legislation prohibiting insurers from withdrawing from catastrophe-prone areas. Although we attempt to reduce the impact of catastrophes on our business by controlling concentrations of exposures in catastrophe prone areas and through the purchase of reinsurance covering various categories of catastrophes, reinsurance may prove inadequate if a major catastrophic loss exceeds the reinsurance limit, or an insurance subsidiary incurs a number of smaller catastrophes that, individually, fall below the reinsurance retention level.

UNDERWRITING AND PRICING

Our financial results depend primarily on our ability to underwrite risks effectively and to charge adequate rates to policyholders.

Our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations depend on our ability to underwrite and set rates accurately for a full spectrum of risks, across a number of lines of insurance. Rate adequacy is necessary to generate sufficient premium to pay losses, loss adjustment expenses and underwriting expenses and to earn a profit.

Our ability to underwrite and set rates effectively is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation:

the availability of sufficient, reliable data;

our ability to conduct a complete and accurate analysis of available data;

our ability to timely recognize changes in trends and to project both the severity and frequency of losses with reasonable accuracy;

uncertainties which are generally inherent in estimates and assumptions;

our ability to project changes in certain operating expense levels with reasonable certainty;

the development, selection and application of appropriate rating formulae or other pricing methodologies;

our use of modeling tools to assist with correctly and consistently achieving the intended results in underwriting and pricing ;

our ability to innovate with new pricing strategies, and the success of those innovations on implementation;

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our ability to secure regulatory approval of premium rates on an adequate and timely basis;

our ability to predict policyholder retention accurately;

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unanticipated court decisions, legislation or regulatory action;

unanticipated changes in our claim settlement practices;

changing driving patterns for auto exposures; changing weather patterns for property exposures;

changes in the medical sector of the economy;

unanticipated changes in auto repair costs, auto parts prices and used car prices;

impact of inflation and other factors on cost of construction materials and labor;

our ability to monitor property concentration in catastrophe prone areas, such as hurricane, earthquake and wind/hail regions; and

the general state of the economy in the states in which we operate.

Such risks may result in our rates being based on inadequate or inaccurate data or inappropriate assumptions or methodologies, and may cause our estimates of future changes in the frequency or severity of claims to be incorrect. As a result, we could under price risks, which would negatively affect our margins, or we could overprice risks, which could reduce our volume and competitiveness. In either event, our operating results, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

REINSURANCE

Reinsurance may not be available or adequate to protect us against losses.

We use reinsurance to help manage our exposure to insurance risks. The availability and cost of reinsurance are subject to prevailing market conditions, which can affect our business volume and profitability. Although the reinsurer is liable to us to the extent of the ceded reinsurance, we remain liable as the direct insurer on all risks reinsured. Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not eliminate our obligation to pay claims. As a result, we are subject to counterparty risk with respect to our ability to recover amounts due from reinsurers. Reinsurance may not be adequate to protect us against losses and may not be available to us in the future at commercially reasonable rates. In addition, the magnitude of losses in the reinsurance industry resulting from catastrophes may adversely affect the financial strength of certain reinsurers, which may result in our inability to collect or recover reinsurance. Reinsurers also may reserve their right to dispute coverage with respect to specific claims. With respect to catastrophic or other loss, if we experience difficulty collecting from reinsurers or obtaining additional reinsurance in the future, we will bear a greater portion of the total financial responsibility for such loss, which could materially reduce our profitability or harm our financial condition.

CYCLICAL NATURE OF THE INDUSTRY

The property and casualty insurance industry is highly cyclical, which may cause fluctuations in our operating results.

The property and casualty insurance industry, particularly business insurance, has been historically characterized by periods of intense price competition due to excess underwriting capacity, as well as periods of shortages of underwriting capacity that result in higher prices and more restrictive contract and/or coverage terms. The periods of intense price competition may adversely affect our operating results, and the overall cyclical nature of the industry may cause fluctuations in our operating results. While we may adjust prices during periods of intense competition, it remains our strategy to allow for acceptable profit levels and to decline coverage in situations where pricing or risk would not result in acceptable returns. Accordingly, our commercial lines business tends to contract during periods of severe competition and price declines and expand when market pricing allows an acceptable return.

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The personal lines businesses are characterized by an auto underwriting cycle of loss cost trends. Driving patterns, inflation in the cost of auto repairs and medical care and increasing litigation of liability claims are some of the more important factors that affect loss cost trends. Inflation in the cost of building materials and labor costs and demand caused by weather-related catastrophic events affect personal lines homeowners loss cost trends. Our Company and other personal lines insurers may be unable to increase premiums at the same pace as coverage costs increase. Accordingly, profit margins generally decline in periods of increasing loss costs.

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The current and future difficult economic conditions can adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The current economic slowdown and any further economic decline in future reporting periods could adversely impact our business and results of operations. While the volatility of the current economic climate makes it difficult for us to predict the complete impact of this slowdown on our business and results of operations, our business may be impacted in a variety of ways.

The economy is causing consumers and businesses to decrease their spending, which may impact the demand for our insurance products. For example, declining automotive sales and weaknesses in the housing market generally impact the purchase of our personal auto and homeowners insurance products by consumers and business insurance products by businesses involved in these industries. As unemployment rates rise, there may be a tendency for the number of workers' compensation claims to increase, as laid-off and unemployed workers may seek workers' compensation benefits to replace their lost health care benefits. Similarly, uninsured and underinsured motorist claims may rise.

The volatility and weakness in the financial and capital markets have negatively impacted, and may continue to negatively impact, the value of our investment portfolio.

We may be adversely affected by business difficulties, bankruptcies and impairments of other parties with whom we do business, such as independent agents, reinsurers or banks, which increases our credit risk and other counterparty risks.

In addition, departments of insurance, taxing authorities and other state and local agencies may seek to impose or increase taxes, assessments and other revenue-generating fees in response to funding reductions caused by the current economic downturn. These actions may increase the cost of doing business in these states.

In response to the current economic conditions, the United States federal government and other governmental and regulatory bodies have taken or are considering taking action to address such conditions including, among other things, purchasing mortgage-backed and other securities from financial institutions, investing directly in banks, thrifts and bank and savings and loan holding companies and increasing federal spending to stimulate the economy. There can be no assurance as to what impact such actions will have on the financial markets, current economic conditions or our Company.

Adverse capital and credit market conditions may negatively affect our ability to meet unexpected liquidity needs or to obtain credit on acceptable terms.

The capital and credit markets have been experiencing significant volatility and disruption. In some cases, the markets have negatively affected the availability of liquidity and credit capacity. In the event that we need access to additional capital to pay our operating expenses, make payments on our indebtedness, pay for capital expenditures or fund acquisitions, our ability to obtain such capital may be constrained and the cost of any such capital may be significant. Our ability to obtain additional financing will depend on numerous factors, such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the overall availability of credit to our industry, our credit

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ratings and credit capacity, as well as lenders' perception of our long- or short-term financial prospects. Our access to funds may also be constrained if regulatory authorities or rating agencies take negative actions. If certain factors were to occur, our internal sources of liquidity may prove to be insufficient and we may not be able to successfully obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The independent agency system is the distribution system for our products. Use of this distribution system may constrain our ability to grow at a comparable pace to our competitors that utilize multiple distribution channels. In addition, consumers may prefer to purchase insurance products through alternative channels, such as through the internet, rather than through agents.

We market our insurance products through independent, non-exclusive insurance agents, whereas some of our competitors sell their insurance products through direct marketing techniques, the internet or captive insurance agents who sell products exclusively for one insurance company. The State Auto Group has supported the independent agency system as our sole distribution channel for the past 87 years. However, we recognize that although the number of distribution locations has expanded, the number of independent agencies in the industry has dramatically shrunk over the past several years due to agency purchases, consolidations, bankruptcies and agent retirements. We also recognize that it will be progressively more difficult to expand the number of independent agencies representing us. If we are unsuccessful in maintaining and increasing the number of agencies in our independent agency distribution system, our sales and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The agents that market and sell our products also sell products of our competitors. These agents may recommend our competitors' products over our products or may stop selling our products altogether. Our strategy of not pursuing market share at prices that are not expected to produce an underwriting profit can have the effect of making top line growth more difficult. When price competition is intense, this effect is exaggerated by the fact our independent agent distribution force has products to sell from other carriers that may be more willing to lower prices to grow top line sales. Consequently, we must remain focused on attracting and retaining productive agents to market and sell our products. We compete for productive agents primarily on the basis of our financial position, support services, ease of doing business, compensation and product features. Although we make efforts to ensure we have strong relationships with our independent agents and to persuade them to promote and sell our products, we may not be successful in these efforts. If we are unsuccessful in attracting and retaining these agents, our sales and results of operations could be adversely affected.

In addition, consumers are increasingly using the internet and other alternative channels to purchase insurance products. While our website provides a significant amount of information about our insurance products, consumers cannot purchase insurance through our website. Instead, consumers must contact one of our independent agents in order to purchase any of our insurance products or make changes to their existing policies. This sole distribution system may place us at a disadvantage with consumers who prefer to purchase insurance products online or through other alternative distributions channels.

REGULATION

Our business is heavily regulated, and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability and limit our growth.

We are subject to extensive regulation in the states in which we conduct business. This regulation is generally designed to protect the interests of policyholders, as opposed to stockholders and other investors, and relates to authorization for lines of business, capital and surplus requirements, investment limitations, underwriting limitations, transactions with affiliates, dividend limitations (see Narrative Description of Business-Regulation-Dividends in Item 1) changes in control, premium rates and a variety of other financial and

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non-financial components of an insurance company's business. The NAIC and state insurance regulators are constantly reexamining existing laws and regulations, generally focusing on modifications to holding company regulations, interpretations of existing laws and the development of new laws.

From time to time, some states in which we conduct business have considered or enacted laws that may alter or increase state authority to regulate insurance companies and insurance holding companies. In other situations, states in which we conduct business have considered or enacted laws that impact the competitive environment and marketplace for property and casualty insurance. For example, in 2007, Florida enacted legislation that required us to charge rates for homeowners insurance that we believed were inadequate to cover the related underwriting risk. After careful analysis of this legislation, we concluded that we could no longer operate our personal lines on a profitable basis in that state. Accordingly, during the second quarter 2007, we filed an application with the Florida Department of Insurance to withdraw from this state's personal lines insurance market effective January 1, 2008. Non-renewals on our personal lines business occurred throughout 2008. We continue to write commercial lines business in Florida.

Nearly all states require licensed insurers to participate in guaranty funds through assessments covering a portion of insurance claims against impaired or insolvent insurers. An increase in the magnitude of impaired companies could result in an increase in our share of such assessments. Residual market or pooling arrangements exist in many states to provide certain types of insurance coverage to those that are otherwise unable to find private insurers willing to insure them. Licensed insurers voluntarily writing such coverage are required to participate in these residual markets or pooling mechanisms. Such participation exposes the Company to possible assessments, some of which could be material to our results of operations. The potential availability of recoupments or premium rate increases, if applicable, may not offset such assessments in the financial statements nor do so in the same fiscal periods.

Many of the states in which we operate have passed or are considering legislation restricting or banning the use of credit scoring in rating and/or risk selection in personal lines of business. Similarly, several states are considering restricting insurers' rights to use loss history information maintained in various databases by insurance support organizations. These tools help us price our products more fairly and enhance our ability to compete for business that we believe will be profitable. Such regulations would limit our ability, as well as the ability of all other insurance carriers operating in any affected jurisdiction, to take advantage of these tools.

Currently the federal government does not directly regulate the insurance business. However, in recent years the state insurance regulatory framework has come under increased federal scrutiny. Congress and some federal agencies from time to time investigate the current condition of insurance regulation in the United States to determine whether to impose federal regulation or to allow an optional federal charter, similar to banks. In addition, changes in federal legislation and administrative policies in several areas, including changes in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, financial services regulation and federal taxation, can significantly impact the insurance industry and us.

We cannot predict with certainty the effect any enacted, proposed or future state or federal legislation or NAIC initiatives may have on the conduct of our business. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the regulatory requirements applicable to our business will not become more stringent in the future or result in materially higher costs than current requirements. Changes in the regulation of our business may reduce our profitability, limit our growth or otherwise adversely affect our operations.

We could be adversely affected if our controls designed to assure compliance with guidelines, policies, and legal and regulatory standards are ineffective. Our business is dependent on our ability to regularly engage in a large number of insurance underwriting, claim processing and investment activities, many of which are complex. These activities often are subject to internal guidelines and policies, as well as legal and regulatory requirements. No matter how well designed and executed, control systems provide only reasonable assurance that the system objectives will be met. If our controls are not effective, it could lead to financial loss, unexpected risk exposures or damage to our reputation.

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CLAIM AND COVERAGE DEVELOPMENTS

Developing claim and coverage issues in our industry are uncertain and may adversely affect our insurance operations.

As industry practices and legislative, judicial and regulatory conditions change, unexpected and unintended issues related to claims and coverage may develop. These issues could have an adverse effect on our business by either extending coverage beyond our underwriting intent or by increasing the frequency or severity of claims. The premiums we charge for our insurance products are based upon certain risk expectations. When legislative, judicial or regulatory authorities expand the burden of risk beyond our expectations, the premiums we previously charged or collected may no longer be sufficient to cover the risk, and we do not have the ability to retroactively modify premium amounts. Furthermore, our reserve estimates do not take into consideration a major retroactive expansion of coverage through legislative or regulatory actions or judicial interpretations.

In particular, court decisions have had, and are expected to continue to have, significant impact on the property and casualty insurance industry. Court decisions may increase the level of risk which insurers are expected to assume in a number of ways, such as by eliminating exclusions, increasing limits of coverage, creating rights in claimants not intended by the insurer and interpreting applicable statutes expansively to create obligations on insurers not originally considered when the statute was passed. In some cases, court decisions have been applied retroactively. Court decisions have also negated legal reforms passed by state legislatures.

There is also a growing trend of plaintiffs targeting property and casualty insurers, including us, in purported class action litigation relating to claim-handling and other practices, particularly with respect to the handling of personal lines auto and homeowners claims.

Many of these issues are beyond our control. The effects of these and other unforeseen claims and coverage issues are extremely hard to predict and could materially harm our business and results of operations.

TERRORISM

Terrorist attacks, and the threat of terrorist attacks, and ensuing events could have an adverse effect on us.

Terrorism, both within the United States and abroad, and military and other actions and heightened security measures in response to these types of threats, may cause loss of life, property damage, reduced economic activity, and additional disruptions to commerce. Actual terrorist attacks could cause losses from insurance claims related to the property and casualty insurance operations of the State Auto Group, as well as a decrease in our stockholders' equity, net income and/or revenue. The Terrorism Acts require the federal government and the insurance industry to share in insured losses up to \$100 billion per year resulting from certain future terrorist attacks within the United States. Under the Terrorism Acts, we must offer our commercial policyholders coverage against certified acts of terrorism. In December 2007, the United States Congress extended the Terrorism Acts through December 31, 2014, and made some modest changes to the Terrorism Acts. We are evaluating these changes to the Terrorism Act and are taking actions to comply. See Narrative Description of Business-Regulation of this Item 1 for a discussion of the Terrorism Acts.

In addition, some of the assets in our investment portfolio may be adversely affected by declines in the equity markets and economic activity caused by the continued threat of terrorism, ongoing military and other actions and heightened security measures. We cannot predict at this time whether and the extent to which industry sectors in which we maintain investments may suffer losses as a result of potentially decreased commercial and economic activity, or how any such decrease might impact the ability of companies within the affected industry sectors to pay interest or principal on their securities, or how the value of any underlying collateral might be affected.

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TECHNOLOGY AND AUTOMATION

Our development of business insurance lines automated underwriting tools may not be successful or the benefits may not be realized. In addition our business success and profitability depend, in part, on effective information technology systems and facilities. If we are unable to keep pace with the rapidly developing technological advancements in the insurance industry, our ability to compete effectively could be impaired.

We are developing a business insurance agency portal (bizXpressSM) that will build upon the success we believe we have achieved through our personal insurance agency portal (netXpressSM). Our bizXpress allows agents to obtain business insurance quotes for applicants via the internet in real time. This technology enables our agents to prepare a quote proposal and applications for their prospective customer at the point of sale.

While this represents a significant commitment of resources, we believe it is vitally important to our ability to maintain our prospects in business insurance lines. Such automation was successfully put into production for the business auto product during the first half of 2008. In 2009, we expect to complete work on an enhanced Businessowners product and begin automation for workers compensation products. We cannot be sure that the development of this technology will be completed within the projected 12-18 month timeframe, or that it will be successful upon implementation. Additionally, because some of our competitors have already implemented or may be implementing similar types of technology, we may be competitively disadvantaged. A challenge during this development phase will be the utilization of today's technology in face of a constantly changing technological landscape. There can be no assurance that the development of today's technology for tomorrow's use will not result in our being competitively disadvantaged, especially among the larger national carriers that have greater financial and human resources than we.

We depend in large part on our technology systems and facilities for conducting business and processing claims. Our business success is dependent on maintaining the effectiveness of existing technology systems and facilities and on continuing to develop and enhance technology systems and facilities that support our business processes and strategic initiatives in a cost effective manner. If we are unable to keep pace with the advancements being made in technology, our ability to compete with other insurance companies who have advanced technological capabilities will be negatively affected. Further, if we are unable to update or replace our key legacy systems and facilities as they become obsolete or as emerging technology renders them competitively inefficient, our competitive position and/or cost structure could be adversely affected.

INVESTMENTS

The performance of our investment portfolios is subject to investment risks.

Like other property and casualty insurance companies, we depend on income from our investment portfolio for a portion of our revenues and earnings and are therefore subject to market risk and the risk that we will incur losses due to adverse changes in equity, interest, commodity or foreign currency exchange rates and prices. Our primary market risk exposures are to changes in interest rates and equity prices. Individual securities in our fixed-income portfolio are subject to credit risk. Downgrades in the credit ratings of fixed maturities can have a significant negative effect on the market valuation of such securities.

If the fixed-income or equity portfolios, or both, were to be impaired by market, sector or issuer-specific conditions to a substantial degree, our liquidity, financial position and financial results could be materially adversely affected. Under these circumstances, our income from these investments could be materially reduced, and declines in the value of certain securities could further reduce our reported earnings and capital levels. A decrease in value of our investment portfolio could also put our insurance subsidiaries at risk of failing to satisfy regulatory minimum capital requirements. If we were not at that time able to supplement our subsidiaries' capital from STFC or by issuing debt or equity securities on acceptable terms, our business could be materially adversely affected. Also, a decline in market rates could cause the investments in our pension plans to decrease below the accumulated benefit obligation, resulting in additional expense and increasing required contributions to the pension plan.

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In addition, our investments are subject to risks inherent in the nation's and world's capital markets. The functioning of those markets, the values of the investments held by us and our ability to liquidate investments on favorable terms or short notice may be adversely affected if those markets are disrupted or otherwise affected by local, national or international events, such as power outages, system failures, wars or terrorist attacks or by recessions or depressions, a significant change in inflation expectations, a significant devaluation of governmental or private sector credit, currencies or financial markets and other factors or events.

Changes in tax laws impacting marginal tax rates and/or the preferred tax treatment of municipal obligations under current law, could adversely affect the market value of municipal obligations. Since 74.8%, at fair value, of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2008 is invested in tax-exempt municipal obligations, any such changes in tax law could adversely affect the value of the investment portfolio. Additionally, any such changes in tax law could reduce the difference between tax-exempt interest rates and taxable rates.

EMPLOYEES

Our ability to attract, develop and retain talented employees, managers and executives, and to maintain appropriate staffing levels, is critical to our success.

Our success depends on our ability to attract, develop and retain talented employees, including executives and other key managers in a specialized industry. Our loss of certain key officers and employees or the failure to attract and develop talented new executives and managers could have a materially adverse effect on our business.

In addition, we must forecast the changing business environments (for multiple business units and in many geographic markets) with reasonable accuracy and adjust hiring programs and/or employment levels accordingly. Our failure to recognize the need for such adjustments, or the failure or inability to react appropriately on a timely basis, could lead either to over-staffing (which would adversely affect our cost structure) or under-staffing (impairing our ability to service our ongoing and new business) in one or more business units or locations. In either event, our financial results could be materially adversely affected.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY

Our business depends on the uninterrupted operation of our facilities, systems and business functions, including our information technology and other business systems.

Our business is highly dependent upon our ability to perform, in an efficient and uninterrupted fashion, necessary business functions, such as Internet support and 24-hour claims contact centers, processing new and renewal business, and processing and paying claims. A shut-down of or inability to access one or more of our facilities, a power outage, a pandemic, or a failure of one or more of our information technology, telecommunications or other systems could significantly impair our ability to perform such functions on a timely basis. In addition, because our information technology and telecommunications systems interface with and depend on third party systems, we could experience service denials if demand for such service exceeds capacity or a third party system fails or experiences an interruption. If sustained or repeated, such a business interruption, systems failure or service denial could result in a deterioration of our ability to write and process new and renewal business, provide customer service, pay claims in a timely manner or perform other necessary corporate functions. This could result in a materially adverse effect on our business results and liquidity.

A security breach of our computer systems could also interrupt or damage our operations or harm our reputation. In addition, we could be subject to liability if confidential customer information is misappropriated from our computer systems. Despite the implementation of security measures, including hiring an independent firm to perform intrusion vulnerability testing of our computer infrastructure, these systems may be vulnerable to physical break-ins, computer viruses, programming errors, attacks by third parties or similar disruptive problems. Any well-publicized compromise of security could deter people from entering into transactions that involve transmitting confidential information to our systems, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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We have established a business continuity plan in an effort to ensure the continuation of core business operations in the event that normal business operations could not be performed due to a catastrophic event. While we continue to test and assess our business continuity plan to ensure it meets the needs of our core business operations and addresses multiple business interruption events, there is no assurance that core business operations could be performed upon the occurrence of such an event.

ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions subject us to a number of financial and operational risks.

Since going public in 1991, we and State Auto Mutual have acquired or affiliated with other insurance companies, such as the MIGI Insurers, Milbank, Farmers, SA Wisconsin, and most recently the Beacon Insurance Group and Patrons Insurance Group. It is anticipated that we and State Auto Mutual will continue to pursue acquisitions or affiliations of other insurance companies in the future.

Acquisitions and affiliations involve numerous risks and uncertainties, such as:

obtaining necessary regulatory approvals may prove to be more difficult than anticipated;

integrating the business may prove to be more costly than anticipated;

integrating the business without material disruption to existing operations may prove to be more difficult than anticipated;

anticipated cost savings may not be fully realized (or not realized within the anticipated time frame);

loss results of the acquired or affiliated company or business may be worse than expected;

losses may develop differently than what we expected them to; and

retaining key employees of the acquired company or business may prove to be more difficult than anticipated.

In addition, other companies in the insurance industry have similar acquisition and affiliation strategies. Competition for target companies or businesses may intensify or we may not be able to complete such acquisitions or affiliations on terms and conditions acceptable to us. Additionally, the costs of unsuccessful acquisition and affiliation efforts may adversely affect our financial performance.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH RATINGS

A downgrade in our financial strength ratings may negatively affect our business.

Insurance companies are subject to financial strength ratings produced by external rating agencies. Higher ratings generally indicate financial stability and a strong ability to pay claims. Ratings are assigned by rating agencies to insurers based upon factors that they believe are relevant to policyholders and creditors. Ratings are important to maintaining public confidence in our Company and in our ability to market our products. A downgrade in our financial strength ratings could, among other things, negatively affect our ability to sell certain insurance products, our relationships with agents, new sales and our ability to compete.

Although other agencies cover the property and casualty industry, we believe our ability to write business is most influenced by our rating from A.M. Best. According to A.M. Best, its ratings are designed to assess an insurer's financial strength and ability to meet ongoing obligations to policyholders. Our Pooled Companies and SA National currently have a rating from A.M. Best Company of A+ (Superior) (the second highest

of A.M. Best's 15 ratings). We may not be able to maintain our current A.M. Best ratings.

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CONTROL BY OUR PARENT COMPANY

Our parent company owns a significant interest in us and may exercise its control in a manner detrimental to your interests.

As of December 31, 2008, our parent company owned approximately 64% of the voting power of our Company. Therefore, State Auto Mutual has the power to direct our affairs and is able to determine the outcome of substantially all matters required to be submitted to stockholders for approval, including the election of all our directors. State Auto Mutual could exercise its control over us in a manner detrimental to the interests of other STFC stockholders.

COMPETITION

Our industry is highly competitive, which could adversely affect our sales and profitability.

The property and casualty insurance business is highly competitive, and we compete with a large number of other insurers. Many of our competitors have well-established national reputations, and substantially greater financial, technical and operating resources and market share than we. We may not be able to effectively compete, which could adversely affect our sales or profitability. We believe that competition in our lines of business is based primarily on price, service, commission structure, product features, financial strength ratings, reputation and name or brand recognition. Our competitors sell through various distribution channels, including independent agents, captive agents and directly to the consumer. We compete not only for business insurance customers and personal insurance customers, but also for independent agents to market and sell our products. Some of our competitors offer a broader array of products, have more competitive pricing or have higher claims paying ability ratings. In addition, other financial institutions are now able to offer services similar to our own as a result of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

The increased transparency that arises from information available from the use of tools such as comparative rater software, could work to our disadvantage. We may have difficulty differentiating our products or becoming among the lowest cost providers. Expense efficiencies are important to maintaining and increasing our growth and profitability. If we are unable to realize future expense efficiencies, it could affect our ability to establish competitive pricing and could have a negative effect on new business growth and retention of existing policyholders.

VOLATILITY OF OUR COMMON STOCK

The price of our common stock could be volatile.

The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially due to a variety of factors, certain of which may not be related to our operating performance and are beyond our control. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following: variations in our actual or anticipated operating results or changes in the expectations of financial market analysts; investor perceptions of our Company and/or the property and casualty industry; market conditions in the insurance industry and any significant volatility in the market; and major catastrophic events.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We share our operating facilities with State Auto Mutual pursuant to the terms of the 2005 Management Agreement. Our corporate headquarters are located in Columbus, Ohio, in buildings owned by State Auto Mutual

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that contain approximately 280,000 square feet of office space. Our Company and State Auto Mutual also own and lease other office facilities in numerous locations throughout the State Auto Group's geographical areas of operation.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are a party to a number of legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our insurance business. Our Management believes that the ultimate resolution of these proceedings will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition.

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

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information; Holders of Record**

Our common shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol STFC. As of February 25, 2009, there were 1,448 stockholders of record of our common shares.

Market Price Ranges and Dividends Declared on Common Shares

Initial Public Offering June 28, 1991 \$2.95 The following table provides information with respect to the high and low sale prices of our common shares for each quarterly period for the past two years as reported by NASDAQ, along with the amount of cash dividends declared by us with respect to our common shares for each quarterly period for the past two years:

2008	High	Low	Dividend
First Quarter	\$ 30.08	\$ 23.29	\$0.15
Second Quarter	30.00	23.91	0.15
Third Quarter	37.08	21.83	0.15
Fourth Quarter	32.00	17.38	0.15
2007	High	Low	Dividend
First Quarter	\$ 35.22	\$ 30.61	\$ 0.10
Second Quarter	34.00	28.67	0.10
Third Quarter	32.25	23.99	0.15
Fourth Quarter	32.38	25.39	0.15

(1) Adjusted for stock splits.

Additionally, see Item 7 of this Form 10-K, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Regulatory Considerations, for additional information regarding regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends to State Auto Financial by its insurance subsidiaries.

Purchases of Common Shares by the Company

On August 17, 2007, State Auto Financial announced that its board of directors had authorized the repurchase, from time to time, of up to 4.0 million of its common shares, or approximately 10% of State Auto Financial's outstanding shares, over a period extending until December 31, 2009. State Auto Financial will repurchase shares from State Auto Mutual in amounts that are proportional to the respective current ownership percentages of State Auto Mutual, which is approximately 64%, and other shareholders.

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Performance Graph

The line graph below compares the total return on \$100 invested on December 31, 2003, in STFC's shares, the CRSP Total Return Index for the NASDAQ Stock Market (NASDAQ Index), and the CRSP Total Return Index for NASDAQ insurance stocks (NASDAQ Ins. Index), with dividends reinvested.

	12/31/2003	12/31/2004	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2007	12/31/2008
STFC	100.000	111.482	158.404	152.322	117.711	137.225
NASDAQ Index	100.000	109.101	111.381	122.892	135.954	81.846
NASDAQ Ins. Index	100.000	121.489	134.699	153.188	154.533	139.740

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	Year ended December 31:				
	2008*	2007	2006	2005*	2004
Statement of Income Data					
GAAP Basis:					
Earned premiums	\$ 1,126.0	1,011.6	1,023.8	1,050.3	1,006.8
Net investment income	\$ 87.4	84.7	83.1	78.7	71.8
Total revenues	\$ 1,181.9	1,113.4	1,117.4	1,139.5	1,092.4
Net (loss) income	\$ (31.1)	119.1	120.4	125.9	110.0
Earned premium growth	11.3%	(1.2)	(2.5)	4.3	4.8
Return on average invested assets ⁽¹⁾	4.1%	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5
Balance Sheet Data					
GAAP Basis:					
Total investments	\$ 1,941.3	2,021.2	1,937.9	1,879.9	1,699.1
Total assets	\$ 2,443.6	2,337.9	2,255.1	2,274.9	2,168.4
Total notes payable	\$ 117.6	118.0	118.4	118.7	164.5
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 761.0	935.5	834.2	763.5	658.2
Common shares outstanding	39.6	40.5	41.0	40.5	40.1
Return on average equity ⁽²⁾	(3.7)%	13.5	15.1	17.7	18.3
Debt to capital ratio	13.4%	11.2	12.4	13.5	20.0
Per Common Share Data					
GAAP Basis:					
Basic EPS	\$ (0.78)	2.90	2.95	3.12	2.76
Diluted EPS	\$ (0.78)	2.86	2.90	3.06	2.70
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.60	0.50	0.38	0.27	0.17
Book value per share	\$ 19.23	23.10	20.32	18.86	16.42
Common Share Price:					
High	\$ 37.08	35.22	39.94	38.15	31.83
Low	\$ 17.38	23.99	28.40	24.30	22.12
Close at December 31	\$ 30.06	26.30	34.68	36.46	25.85
Close price to basic EPS	(38.54)	9.07	11.76	11.69	9.37
Close price to book value per share	1.56	1.14	1.71	1.93	1.57
GAAP Ratios:⁽³⁾					
Loss and LAE ratio	75.2%	58.4	57.4	58.4	61.5
Expense ratio	34.6%	34.4	34.0	31.7	30.2
Combined ratio	109.8%	92.8	91.4	90.1	91.7
Statutory Ratios:⁽³⁾					
Loss and LAE ratio	74.8%	57.9	56.8	58.4	61.6
Expense ratio	33.1%	33.2	32.9	31.6	30.6
Combined ratio	107.9%	91.1	89.7	90.0	92.2
Industry combined ratio ⁽⁴⁾	104.7%	95.6	92.4	101.2	98.9
Net premiums written to surplus ⁽⁵⁾	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6

(1) Invested assets include investments and cash equivalents.

(2) Net income (loss) divided by average common stockholders' equity.

(3) GAAP ratios are computed using earned premiums for both the loss and LAE ratio and the expense ratio, and include the effect of eliminations in consolidation. The statutory expense ratio is computed using net written premiums. We use the statutory combined ratio to compare our results to the industry statutory combined ratio as there is no industry GAAP combined ratio available.

(4) The industry combined ratios are from A.M. Best. The 2008 industry combined ratio is an estimate.

(5) We use the statutory net premiums written to surplus ratio as there is no comparable GAAP measure. This ratio, also called the leverage ratio, measures our statutory surplus available to absorb losses.

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* Reflects changes in Pooling Arrangements, effective January 1, 2008 and 2005.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Capitalized terms used in this Item 7 and not otherwise defined have the meanings ascribed to such terms under the caption "Important Defined Terms Used in this Form 10-K" which immediately precedes Part I of this Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW

State Auto Financial is a property and casualty insurance holding company primarily engaged in writing both personal and business lines of insurance. The State Auto Group markets a broad line of property and casualty insurance products through independent agencies in 33 states.

State Auto Financial's subsidiaries are State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers, SA Ohio and SA National, each of which is a property and casualty insurance company; Stateco, which provides investment management services to affiliated insurance companies; S.I.S., a developer and seller of insurance-related software; and 518 PML, which owns and leases property to affiliated companies. S.I.S. and 518 PML are not material to our total operations.

State Auto Mutual owns approximately 64% of State Auto Financial's outstanding common shares.

State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers and SA Ohio ("STFC Pooled Companies") participate in a quota share reinsurance pooling arrangement (the "Pooling Arrangement") with State Auto Mutual, SA Florida, SA Wisconsin, Meridian Security, Meridian Citizens Mutual, Beacon National, Patrons Mutual and Litchfield, which together with STFC Pooled Companies are referred to as the "Pooled Companies." The Pooled Companies provide a broad line of property and casualty insurance, such as standard personal and commercial automobile, homeowners and farmowners, commercial multi-peril, workers' compensation, general liability and property insurance. SA National, which is not included in the Pooling Arrangement, provides nonstandard personal automobile insurance. Our Pooled Companies and SA National are rated A+ (Superior) by the A.M. Best Company.

Under the Pooling Arrangement, State Auto Mutual assumes premiums, losses and expenses from each of the remaining Pooled Companies and in turn cedes to each of the Pooled Companies a specified portion of premiums, losses and expenses based on each of the Pooled Companies' respective pooling percentages. State Auto Mutual then retains the balance of the pooled business. The participation percentage for the STFC Pooled Companies has remained at 80% since 2001. In general, the Pooling Arrangement covers all the property and casualty insurance written by the Pooled Companies except State Auto Mutual's voluntary assumed reinsurance.

As of January 1, 2008, the Pooling Arrangement was changed (the "Pooling Change") to add Beacon National, Patrons Mutual and Litchfield as participants and the middle market business written by companies in the State Auto Group to the Pooling Arrangement (collectively referred to as the "New Pool Business"). Concurrently with the addition of Patrons Mutual, Litchfield and Beacon National, the participating percentages of certain participants were adjusted as presented in the table below; however the STFC Pooled Companies continue to maintain an overall share of the pool at 80% and State Auto Mutual and its subsidiaries and affiliates continue to maintain 20%. In conjunction with this modification, the STFC Pooled Companies received approximately \$92.0 million in cash from State Auto Mutual and its subsidiaries and affiliates for net liabilities assumed on this date.

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The following table presents the impact on our balance sheet on January 1, 2008, relating to the Pooling Change:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	
Losses and loss expenses payable	\$ 51.3
Unearned premiums	53.6
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(12.9)
 Net cash received	 \$ 92.0

The following table sets forth a chronology of the participants and participation percentages for the Pooling Arrangement:

	2008	2007 & 2006
<u>STFC Pooled Companies:</u>		
State Auto P&C	59.0%	59.0%
Milbank	17.0	17.0
Farmers	3.0	3.0
SA Ohio	1.0	1.0
 <i>Subtotal</i>	 80.0	 80.0
<u>Mutual Pooled Companies:</u>		
State Auto Mutual	19.0	19.5
SA Wisconsin	0.0	0.0
SA Florida	0.0	0.0
Meridian Security	0.0	0.0
Meridian Citizens Mutual	0.5	0.5
Beacon National	0.0	N/A
Patrons Mutual	0.4	N/A
Litchfield	0.1	N/A
 <i>Subtotal</i>	 20.0	 20.0

Reflecting the manner in which we manage our business and report our results internally to our principal operating decision makers, our significant reportable segments are personal insurance, business insurance (collectively the insurance segments or our insurance segments) and investment operations. The insurance segments distribute their products through the independent agency system across 33 states. Each is managed separately based on the type of customers served, products provided or services offered. The personal insurance segment provides primarily personal auto (standard and nonstandard) and homeowners to the personal insurance market. The business insurance segment provides primarily commercial auto, commercial multi-peril, fire and allied lines, other and product liability and workers compensation insurance to small to medium sized businesses within the commercial insurance market. The investment operations segment, managed by Stateco, provides investment services for our Company's invested assets.

We evaluate the performance of our insurance segments using industry financial measurements determined based on Statutory Accounting Principles (SAP), and certain measures determined under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). We evaluate our investment operations segment based on investment returns of assets managed. Financial information about our segments is set forth in this Item 7 and in Note 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The results of our operations from year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter are primarily driven by our ability to generate revenue through selecting and pricing risks in a manner that permits premium growth without adversely affecting underwriting profits, and disciplined investment strategy. We also recognize that our results will be periodically impacted, sometimes significantly, by the occurrence of catastrophic events, which are generally beyond our control.

Premium Growth/Underwriting Profitability: The property and casualty insurance industry is highly cyclical. Our industry has been historically characterized by periods of intense price competition due to excess underwriting capacity, as well as periods of shortages of underwriting capacity that result in increased prices and more favorable underwriting terms. During periods of excess underwriting capacity, some property and casualty insurers attempt to generate additional top line growth by setting their prices at levels inappropriate for the risk underwritten. While in the short term this may result in additional revenues, this action compromises their long term underwriting profitability. Our strategy is to insure personal and small-to-medium business risks while adhering to disciplined and consistent underwriting principles through all market cycles. Over the last several months the industry has been moving from soft market conditions in which insurer competition has been intense and there has been pressure to lower rates toward hard market conditions in which insurers tend to raise prices. We have been monitoring this situation and have responded in ways consistent with our goals not to compromise underwriting profitability and to protect the interests of our stakeholders.

Our underwriting principles include insistence on selecting and retaining business based on the merits of each account and a dedication to cost-based pricing, where each line of business is priced to generate a profit. It is our intention to set pricing levels so that no line of business, or classification within major lines, subsidizes another line or classification. We are committed to achieving an underwriting profit through all market cycles, even at the expense of periodic slowdowns in written and earned premiums. We will not compromise underwriting profitability for top line growth. We believe that we can implement periodic rate changes in most states and remain an attractive market to our policyholders and independent agents by stressing the strengths we bring to the marketplace. These strengths include stability, financial soundness, prompt and fair claims service, and technology which make it easier for the agent to do business with the State Auto Group and provide substantial value to our customers. We carefully monitor writing insurance in states that we believe present difficult legislative, judicial and/or regulatory environments for the insurance industry.

Investment Strategy: We have a disciplined approach to our investment strategy that emphasizes the quality of our fixed maturity portfolio, which comprised 91.3% of our total portfolio at fair value at December 31, 2008, and includes primarily investment grade securities. The majority of our fixed maturity portfolio is invested in municipal bonds to recognize the tax advantages available from municipal bond income. In addition, we believe that our credit risk exposure is reduced by investing in high quality municipal bonds that are diversified by issuer and state. Our internally managed equity portfolio, which comprised 6.7% of our total portfolio at fair value at December 31, 2008, emphasizes large-cap, dividend-paying companies selected based upon their potential for appreciation as well as ability to continue paying dividends. During 2007, we began to diversify our equity portfolio and utilize outside managers to invest in U.S. small-cap equities and international funds. Diversifying our portfolio into small-cap equities and international funds was designed to achieve a greater total return with reduced volatility. In 2008 almost all of the asset classes experienced a decline in fair value, and our portfolio was not immune to this broad-based decline. We believe that in most market cycles diversification of our portfolio will be beneficial to us and we plan to continue to maintain a diversified portfolio.

Loss Reserves: We maintain reserves for the eventual payment of losses and loss expenses for both reported claims and incurred claims that have not yet been reported. Loss reserves are management's best estimate at a given point in time of what we expect to pay to settle all claims incurred as of the end of the accounting period, based on facts, circumstances and historical trends then known. Although

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management uses many resources to calculate reserves, there is no precise method for determining the ultimate liability. We do not discount loss reserves for financial statement purposes. Our objective is to set reserves that are adequate such that the amounts originally recorded as reserves reasonably approximate the ultimate liability for insured losses and loss expenses. We regularly review and adjust loss reserves as appropriate.

Catastrophic Events: We are exposed to claims arising out of catastrophic events. Catastrophe losses can and do cause substantial volatility in our financial results for any fiscal quarter or year. Catastrophes can be caused by various natural events, including hurricanes, hailstorms, tornadoes, windstorms, earthquakes, severe winter weather and fires, none of which are within our control. The frequency and severity of catastrophes are inherently unpredictable. The magnitude of loss from a catastrophe is a function of the severity of the event and the total amount of insured exposure in the affected area. Catastrophes, to which we are exposed, including hurricanes, earthquakes and other perils, may be severe and produce significant loss. We are also exposed to significant loss from less severe catastrophes when they affect large geographic areas or areas that are heavily populated. Although catastrophes can cause losses in a variety of our property and casualty lines, most of our catastrophe claims in the past have related to homeowners, allied lines and commercial multiple peril coverages. We deploy specific strategies designed to mitigate our exposure to catastrophe losses, which include obtaining reinsurance. We continually seek to diversify our business on a geographic basis. The number of states we actively operate in has increased from 27 states in 2003 to 33 states as of December 31, 2008. As we begin 2009, the concentration of our direct written premiums for our property and casualty operations in our largest five states has decreased from 48% for the year ended December 31, 2003, to approximately 44% at December 31, 2008. Our catastrophe management strategies are designed to mitigate our exposure to earthquakes and hurricanes.

In addition to our adherence to our cost-based pricing, investment and catastrophe risk mitigation strategies discussed above, our management focuses on several other key areas with the intention of continually improving the results of our operations and financial results, including the following:

Claims Service: We believe an important element of our success is our focus on claims service. We expect our claim service to be fair, fast and friendly. The role of the claims division is to deliver the promise that we and the independent agent made to the insured. We have the capability of receiving claims 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Claims may be reported to our Claims Contact Center, to the policyholder's independent agent or via the Internet at www.StateAuto.com. We make a pledge to our policyholders to try and make contact with them within two hours of a claim being assigned to a claims handler (except in catastrophe loss situations). In addition, we established internal claims catastrophe teams to enhance our response to policyholders in these loss situations.

Independent Insurance Agent Network: We offer our products through over 3,330 agencies in 33 states. We believe the success of our independent insurance agent network, which is our only distribution channel, grows out of our commitment to promote and foster close working relationships with our agents. We seek relationships with agencies where we will be one of their top three insurers, measured on the basis of direct premiums written, for the type of business we desire. Our agents' compensation package includes competitive commission rates and other sales inducements designed to maintain and enhance relationships with existing independent agents as well as to attract new independent agents. We provide our agents with a co-operative advertising program, sales training programs, contingent commissions, travel incentives and agency recognition. We continually monitor our agencies for compatibility with us, taking into account factors such as loss ratio, premium volume, business profiles and relationship history. This allows us to be proactive in helping our agents grow their book of business with us profitably and, thus, enhance the long-term value of our relationship. Our senior management meets frequently with agents to encourage mutual growth and demonstrate our commitment. We believe each of these elements creates a relationship that has resulted in our independent insurance agents placing quality insurance business with us.

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Technology: Our technology efforts are focused on making us as efficient and effective as possible. Our personal insurance segment technology has leveraged past successes with our netXpressSM agency portal by providing more integration with the systems our independent agents commonly use in their offices. This integration of data directly into our netXpress portal eliminates the re-keying effort for our agents and at the same time increases the quality of that data. We have also streamlined the way we acquire outside information like motor vehicle reports and address-based information so that our technology can provide fast and accurate quotes.

Our independent agents have welcomed this functionality and rewarded us with increased quote opportunities and submissions.

In 2008, our business insurance segment increased the functionality of our bizXpressSM portal, by adding support for another line of business. Our independent agents who issue business auto policies can now accurately quote and produce proposals for their clients. In addition, during 2008 our independent agents benefited from the addition of more robust reports to analyze claims data for their insureds. These reports are easily requested via the agent's portal.

During the course of 2008, improvements in our project management, quality assurance, and IT governance all improved our technology efficiency and effectiveness. These improvements help us maximize the business results we ultimately receive from our technology investments.

Innovate SA: In the last two quarters of 2008, we launched a formal company-wide plan called Innovate SA, which is intended to reduce expenses, enhance revenues and improve margins. Innovate SA is comprised of various initiatives, including changes to our field structure, business processes and product changes. Innovate SA began with an idea generation phase that involved our 2000+ associates and was followed by an evaluation phase that was led by senior managers in our business units. The idea generation and evaluation phases were completed for the most part in the fourth quarter of 2008, and 480 separate actions have been approved for implementation. Our expectation is that implementation will take place over the next three fiscal years.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet, revenues and expenses for the period then ended and the financial entries in the accompanying notes to the financial statements. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future, as more information becomes known which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed in this Item 7. We have identified the policies and estimates described below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of the results of our operations.

Investments

Our fixed maturity, equity security and certain other invested asset investments are classified as available-for-sale and carried at fair value. The unrealized holding gains or losses, net of applicable deferred taxes, are shown as a separate component of stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive loss, and as such are not included in the determination of net income. Investment income is recognized when earned, and capital gains and losses are recognized when investments are sold.

We regularly monitor our investment portfolio for declines in value that are other-than-temporary impaired (OTTI), an assessment which requires significant management judgment regarding the evidence known. Such judgments could change in the future as more information becomes known which could negatively impact the amounts reported herein. We consider many factors when assessing our investments for OTTI which include: (1) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events that may influence the issuer's operations; (2) the length of time and/or the depth of decline below cost; (3) our ability and intent to hold the security through its near-term recovery period; and (4) the ability of the fair value to recover to cost in

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the near term. When a security in our investment portfolio has been determined to have a decline in fair value that is other-than-temporary we adjust the cost basis of the security to fair value. This results in a charge to earnings as a realized loss, which is not reversed for subsequent recoveries in fair value. Future increases or decreases in fair value, if not other-than-temporary, are included in other comprehensive income or loss.

Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) in September 2006. For financial statement elements currently required to be measured at fair value, SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The new definition of fair value focuses on the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (exit price) regardless of whether an observable liquid market price exists. An exit price valuation includes margins for risk even if the margins are not observable.

SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques which are used to measure fair value into three broad levels as defined below:

Level 1 includes observable inputs which reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.

Level 2 includes observable inputs for assets or liabilities other than quoted prices included in Level 1 and it includes valuation techniques which use prices for similar assets and liabilities.

Level 3 includes unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk).

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs, consisting of commissions, premium taxes and certain underwriting expenses relating to the production of property and casualty business, are deferred and amortized over the same period in which the related premiums are earned. The method followed for computing the acquisition costs limits the amount of such deferred costs to their estimated realizable value. In determining estimated realizable value, the computation gives effect to the premium to be earned, losses and loss expenses expected to be incurred, and certain other costs expected to be incurred as premium is earned. These amounts are based on estimates, and accordingly, the actual realizable value may vary from the estimated realizable value.

Losses and Loss Expenses Payable

Losses and loss expenses payable are management's best estimates at a given point in time of what we expect to pay to settle all claims incurred as of the end of the accounting period, based on known facts, circumstances and historical trends. Reserves for reported losses are established on either a case-by-case or formula basis depending on the type and circumstances of the loss. The case-by-case reserve amounts are determined by claims adjusters based on our reserving practices, which take into account the type of risk, the circumstances surrounding each claim and applicable policy provisions. The formula reserves are based on historical data for similar claims with provision for trend changes caused by inflation. Case and formula basis loss reserves are reviewed on a regular basis, and as new data becomes available, estimates are updated resulting in adjustments to loss reserves. Generally, reported losses initially reserved on a formula basis and not settled after six months are case reserved at that time.

Loss and loss expense reserves for incurred claims that have not yet been reported (IBNR) are estimated based on many variables including historical and statistical information, inflation, legal developments, storm loss estimates, and economic conditions. The process for calculating IBNR is to develop an estimate of the ultimate

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losses incurred, and subtract all amounts already paid or held as formula or case reserves. Although we use many internal and external resources, as well as multiple established methodologies to calculate IBNR, there is no method for determining the exact ultimate liability. For a further discussion regarding our losses and loss expense reserves and our reserving methods see *Other Loss and Loss Expense Reserves* included in this Item 7.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Obligations

Pension and postretirement benefit obligations are long term in nature and require management's judgment in estimating the factors used to determine these amounts. We review these factors annually, including the discount rate and expected long term rate of return on plan assets. Because these obligations are based on estimates which could change, the ultimate benefit obligation could be different from the amount estimated. For a further discussion regarding our pension and postretirement benefit obligations see *Other Employee Benefit Plans* included in this Item 7.

Share-Based Compensation

We have share-based compensation plans which authorize the granting of various equity-based incentives including stock options, restricted stock and restricted share units to employees and non-employee directors. The expense for these equity-based incentives is based on their fair value at date of grant or each reporting date and amortized over their vesting period. The fair value of each stock option granted is estimated on the date of grant or each reporting date using the Black-Scholes closed-form pricing model. The pricing model requires assumptions such as the expected life of the option and expected volatility of our stock over the expected life of the option, which significantly impacts the assumed fair value. We use historical data to determine these assumptions and if these assumptions change significantly for future grants, share-based compensation expense will fluctuate in future periods.

Other

Other items that could have a significant impact on the financial statements include the risks and uncertainties listed in Item 1A of this Form 10-K under *Risk Factors*. Actual results could differ materially using different estimates and assumptions, or if conditions are significantly different in the future.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Summary**

The following table summarizes certain key performance indicators used to manage our operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively:

<i>(\$ millions, except per share data)</i>	2008	2007	2006
GAAP Basis:			
Total revenues	\$ 1,181.9	1,113.4	1,117.4
Net (loss) income	\$ (31.1)	119.1	120.4
Stockholders' equity	\$ 761.0	935.5	834.2
Book value per share	\$ 19.23	23.10	20.32
Debt to capital ratio	13.4	11.2	12.4
Loss and LAE ratio ⁽¹⁾	75.2	58.4	57.4
Expense ratio ⁽¹⁾	34.6	34.4	34.0
Combined ratio	109.8	92.8	91.4
Catastrophe Loss and LAE points ⁽¹⁾	13.9%	3.7	8.9
Premium written growth ⁽²⁾	18.2%	0.0	(2.5)
Premium earned growth	11.3%	(1.2)	(2.5)
Investment yield	4.1%	4.3	4.4
SAP Basis:			
Loss and LAE ratio ⁽³⁾	74.8	57.9	56.8
Expense ratio ⁽³⁾	33.1	33.2	32.9
Combined ratio ⁽³⁾	107.9	91.1	89.7
Net premiums written to surplus ⁽⁴⁾	1.6	1.1	1.2

(1) See "2008 Compared to 2007" section below for definitions.

(2) 5.3 points of the increase for 2008 is related to the one-time \$53.6 million transfer of unearned premium to us on January 1, 2008, in conjunction with the Pooling Change.

(3) The SAP Loss and LAE Ratio is losses and loss expenses as a percentage of net earned premiums. The SAP Expense Ratio is statutory underwriting expenses and miscellaneous expenses offset by miscellaneous income (underwriting expenses) as a percentage of net written premiums. The SAP Combined Ratio is the sum of the SAP Loss and LAE Ratio and the SAP Expense Ratio.

(4) We use the statutory net premiums written to surplus ratio because there is no comparable GAAP measure. This ratio, also called the leverage ratio, measures our statutory surplus available to absorb losses.

2008 Compared to 2007

For 2008, we reported a pre-tax loss of \$75.1 million compared to pre-tax income of \$155.3 million for 2007. Our 2008 pre-tax loss was primarily driven by the following factors:

Catastrophe losses for 2008 were \$156.1 million or 13.9 loss ratio points compared to \$37.1 million or 3.7 loss ratio points for the same 2007 period. Hurricane Ike delivered tropical storm force winds to Texas and three of our largest states—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, accounting for \$44.1 million of catastrophe losses or 3.9 loss ratio points. See the "Loss and Expenses" section included in this Item 7.

Our non-catastrophe losses for 2008 were \$686.3 or 60.9 loss ratio points compared to \$548.5 or 54.2 loss ratio points for the same 2007 period. All of our lines of business have contributed to this increase. See the "Loss and LAE" section included in this Item 7.

During 2008, we recognized \$39.3 million of OTTI on our investment portfolio compared to \$1.9 million in 2007. See the Investment Operations Segment section included in this Item 7.

Table of Contents**Insurance Segments**

Insurance industry regulators require our insurance subsidiaries to report their financial condition and results of operations using SAP. We use SAP financial results, along with industry standard financial measures determined on a SAP basis and certain measures determined on a GAAP basis, to internally monitor the performance of our insurance segments and reward our employees. The more common financial measures used are Loss and LAE ratio, underwriting expense ratio, combined ratio, net premiums written and net premiums earned. The combined ratio is the sum of the Loss and LAE ratio and the underwriting expense ratio. When the combined ratio is less than 100%, the insurer is operating at an underwriting gain and when it is greater than 100%, the insurer is operating at an underwriting loss. Underwriting gain (loss) is determined by subtracting from net earned premiums, losses and loss expenses and underwriting expenses.

One of the more significant differences between GAAP and SAP is that SAP requires all underwriting expenses to be expensed immediately and not deferred over the same period that the premium is earned. In converting SAP underwriting results to GAAP underwriting results, acquisition costs are deferred and amortized over the periods the related written premiums are earned. For a discussion of deferred policy acquisition costs see Critical Accounting Policies Deferred Acquisition Costs section included in this Item 7. The GAAP combined ratio is defined as the sum of the GAAP Loss and LAE ratio (loss and loss expenses as a percentage of earned premiums) plus GAAP expense ratio (acquisition and operating expenses as a percentage of earned premiums). All references to financial measures or components thereof in this discussion are calculated on a GAAP basis, unless otherwise noted.

The following tables provide a summary of our insurance segments SAP underwriting (loss) gain and SAP combined ratio for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

(\$ millions)	2008					
	%		%		%	
	Personal	Ratio	Business	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Written premiums	\$ 715.6		\$ 489.3		\$ 1,204.9	
Earned premiums	670.9		455.1		1,126.0	
Losses and loss expenses	520.3	77.6	322.1	70.8	842.4	74.8
Underwriting expenses	206.8	28.9	191.5	39.1	398.3	33.1
SAP underwriting loss and SAP combined ratio	\$ (56.2)	106.5	\$ (58.5)	109.9	\$ (114.7)	107.9

(\$ millions)	2007					
	%		%		%	
	Personal	Ratio	Business	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Written premiums	\$ 615.1		\$ 404.7		\$ 1,019.8	
Earned premiums	609.6		402.0		1,011.6	
Losses and loss expenses	378.4	62.1	207.2	51.5	585.6	57.9
Underwriting expenses	183.9	29.9	154.2	38.1	338.1	33.2
SAP underwriting gain and SAP combined ratio	\$ 47.3	92.0	\$ 40.6	89.6	\$ 87.9	91.1

Table of Contents*Revenue*

We measure our top-line growth for our insurance segments based on net written premiums, which represent the premiums on the policies we have issued for a period, net of reinsurance. Net written premiums provide us with an indication of how well we are doing in terms of revenue growth before it is actually earned. Our policies provide a fixed amount of coverage for a stated period of time, often referred to as the policy term. As such, our written premiums are recognized as earned ratably over the policy term. The unearned portion of written premiums, called unearned premiums, is reflected on our balance sheet as a liability and represents our obligation to provide coverage for the unexpired terms of the policies.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the one-time impact on net written premiums for the year ended December 31, 2008 with respect to the unearned premiums transferred to us on January 1, 2008, in conjunction with the Pooling Change.

(\$ millions)	Net Written Premiums Reconciliation Table		
	Including Pooling Change	Pooling Change Impact	Excluding Pooling Change
Personal insurance segment:			
Standard auto	\$ 406.7	\$ 7.9	\$ 398.8
Nonstandard auto	42.2		42.2
Homeowners	234.2	14.4	219.8
Other personal	32.5	2.5	30.0
<i>Total personal</i>	715.6	24.8	690.8
Business insurance segment:			
Commercial auto	120.0	10.0	110.0
Commercial multi-peril	105.1	6.1	99.0
Fire & allied lines	102.5	5.7	96.8
Product & other liability	84.4	3.9	80.5
Workers compensation	47.5	2.0	45.5
Other business	29.8	1.1	28.7
<i>Total business</i>	489.3	28.8	460.5
<i>Total personal & business</i>	\$ 1,204.9	\$ 53.6	\$ 1,151.3

Impacting both our written and earned premiums in 2008 were the following:

As of July 1, 2008, we terminated our State Auto P&C intercompany catastrophe reinsurance agreement, which resulted in \$1.4 million less net written and earned premiums within our property lines for 2008 when compared to the same 2007 period.

Our third party excess of loss catastrophe reinsurance program, which renewed July 1, 2008 (coverage period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009), incorporates a reinstatement provision should a loss occurrence exceed our retention. Under this provision, our original reinsurance coverage limits are automatically restored in consideration of an additional reinstatement premium (Reinstatement Premium). The estimated direct ultimate loss resulting from Hurricane Ike exceeded our retention, thereby causing two premium transactions to occur: 1) an acceleration of the recognition of the original annual premium to the date of loss occurrence in proportion to the reinsurance coverage exhausted and 2) the recognition of the Reinstatement Premium from the date of the loss occurrence to the end of the coverage period (June 30, 2009). Additionally, during the 2008 fourth quarter we entered into a separate property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance agreement (Third Event Agreement), which provides additional coverage in excess of our retention through our remaining coverage period

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(June 30, 2009). The incremental impact of the acceleration of the original annual premium plus the recognition Reinstatement Premium plus the premium paid in connection with the Third Event Agreement resulted in \$3.5 million less net written and earned premiums within our property lines when compared to the same 2007 period. The incremental impact has the most significant effect on our property lines. See detailed discussion of our reinsurance programs in the Liquidity and Capital Resources Reinsurance Arrangements section included in this Item 7.

Personal Insurance Segment Revenue

Our personal insurance segment consists primarily of auto (standard and nonstandard) and homeowners products, with personal auto representing 38.3% of our total consolidated net written premium in 2008 and 2007. Our strategy to grow our personal lines business includes introducing our products, enhanced systems and easier-to-use technologies into new states. During 2008, we began introducing our personal lines products and technologies into Texas through the independent agent distribution channel as a result of State Auto Mutual's acquisition of the Beacon Insurance Group in early 2007. In addition, future plans include leveraging our relationship with the Patrons Insurance Group distribution channel to add upgraded product lines and technologies into Connecticut.

During 2008, we continued to enhance our personal lines point of sale portal, netXpress. The additional integration with the systems commonly used by our independent agents has resulted in an increase in the number of quotes for personal auto and homeowners. In 2008, for the State Auto Group 840,000 quotes were handled on netXpress with 196,000 of those quotes initiated from the integration mentioned above. In 2007, a total of 542,000 quotes were handled on netXpress.

We have also focused on improving our policyholders ease of doing business with respect to bill payment and claim reporting and settlement. Utilization of the electronic Pay Now functionality via www.StateAuto.com increased significantly. During 2008 for the State Auto Group, 310,000 payments representing \$117.0 million of premiums were made as compared to 189,000 payments and \$76.0 million of premium payments recorded in 2007.

The following table provides a summary of written and earned premium, net of reinsurance, by major product line of business for our personal insurance segment for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. The one-time impact of the Pooling Change has been excluded from 2008 to present net written premiums on a comparative basis (see Net Written Premium Reconciliation Table above):

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	% Change
<u>Personal Insurance Segment:</u>			
<u>Net Written Premium</u>			
Standard auto	\$ 398.8	\$ 361.5	10.3
Nonstandard auto	42.2	42.7	(1.2)
Homeowners	219.8	187.7	17.1
Other personal	30.0	23.2	29.3
Total personal	\$ 690.8	\$ 615.1	12.3
<u>Net Earned Premium</u>			
Standard auto	\$ 384.3	\$ 357.3	7.6
Nonstandard auto	42.6	42.9	(0.7)
Homeowners	215.4	186.5	15.5
Other personal	28.6	22.9	24.9
Total personal	\$ 670.9	\$ 609.6	10.1

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In total, the personal insurance segment net written premium increased from 2007 by 12.3%, with 6.8% of this increase attributed to the New Pool Business and 5.5% of this attributed to Organic Growth. We define Organic Growth in this Form 10-K as premium growth excluding premium growth related to the New Pool Business. Our Organic Growth for net written premiums has been impacted by our decision in 2007 to withdraw our personal insurance products from Florida beginning January 1, 2008. The net written premium loss from this action was \$12.5 million for 2008.

Standard personal auto net written premiums increased 10.3% from 2007. The New Pool Business contributed 3.9% for 2008, while Organic Growth increased 6.4% from 2007. The primary product contributing to our increase in Organic Growth in standard personal auto is our CustomFitSM product which uses a multivariate rating approach that broadens the underwriting and eligibility guidelines for new and existing customers. Since introducing the first generation of the CustomFit product in 2005, we now offer this product in most of our operating states and have seen significant improvement in our net written premiums production trends for new business in these states. In late 2007, we began introducing the second generation of CustomFit and during 2008 we continued migrating CustomFit states to the second generation product which increases the number of pricing points significantly.

We believe independent agents value ease of doing business and make it an important factor in their choice of insurance companies when quoting personal auto products to their customers. To assist in this area, in early 2007, we began implementing comparative rating tools which allow agents to receive rate quotes from multiple insurance companies by entering the rating information only one time. To date, we have implemented 65 different integration points to our personal lines rating engine thus eliminating duplicate entry for agents. We believe agents will quote and write more personal standard and nonstandard auto and homeowners insurance with us as a result of a more efficient quoting process combined with more competitive rates resulting from the ongoing introduction of CustomFit for standard auto and refined pricing for nonstandard auto.

Nonstandard auto net written premium decreased 1.2% from 2007. This decrease was due to tightening underwriting controls and aggressive rate actions which contributed to a decline in our new business writings. These actions were taken to drive an improvement in our underwriting results. See SAP Loss and LAE Ratios Table in the Losses and Expenses section included in this Item 7.

Homeowners net written premium increased 17.1% from 2007. The New Pool Business contributed 12.4% while Organic Growth increased 4.7% from 2007. We have undertaken new homeowners pricing and product initiatives, such as various new home discounts that complement our CustomFit automobile rollout, in order to improve our premium growth. During 2008, we experienced premium growth in most of our states.

Other personal net written premium increased 29.3% from 2007, with 11.2% coming from Organic Growth and 18.1% from New Pool Business. Other personal includes primarily our farmowners line of business where we expanded into four new states, which accounts for much of the Organic Growth in this line.

Table of Contents*Business Insurance Segment Revenue*

We focus our business insurance sales on small to medium sized exposures and offer a broad range of both property and liability coverages such as commercial auto, commercial multi-peril, fire and allied lines, products liability and workers compensation. The following table provides a summary of written and earned premium, net of reinsurance, by major product line of business for our business insurance segment for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. The one-time impact of the Pooling Change has been excluded from 2008 to present net written premiums on a comparative basis (see Net Written Premium Reconciliation Table above):

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	%
			Change
<u>Business Insurance Segment:</u>			
<u>Net Written Premium</u>			
Commercial auto	\$ 110.0	\$ 95.8	14.8
Commercial multi-peril	99.0	86.6	14.3
Fire & allied lines	96.8	84.0	15.2
Other & product liability	80.5	75.6	6.5
Workers compensation	45.5	36.1	26.0
Other commercial	28.7	26.6	7.9
Total business	\$ 460.5	\$ 404.7	13.8
<u>Net Earned Premium</u>			
Commercial auto	\$ 110.5	\$ 96.9	14.0
Commercial multi-peril	97.9	86.8	12.8
Fire & allied lines	94.7	83.4	13.5
Other & product liability	79.9	75.5	5.8
Workers compensation	43.4	33.4	29.9
Other commercial	28.7	26.0	10.4
Total business	\$ 455.1	\$ 402.0	13.2

The business insurance segment net written premium increased 13.8% from 2007. The New Pool Business contributed 12.8%, while Organic Growth increased 1.0% from 2007. Business insurance continues to be impacted by rate competition as well as ease of doing business issues. We are seeking to balance our traditional underwriting discipline with new products and pricing tools that support the production of profitable new business.

We continue to invest in products, processes and systems that we believe will increase our business insurance writings. We have expanded our marketability by introducing new products, enhancing existing products and broadening eligibility. For our property and liability business, we have also implemented a more granular pricing process that we believe will help us price risks more accurately and improve account retention. We are pursuing the same for our commercial auto and workers compensation lines of business. In addition, we have broadened our property, liability, auto and workers compensation pricing ranges to better recognize the spectrum of risks within our markets. This year, we introduced an enhanced Employment Practices Liability product to agents in all states and added enhanced functionality for agents to perform more detailed loss analysis on their existing book of business insurance policies. In addition, we introduced our workers compensation products into West Virginia, which opened this market to private insurers after operating for years as a monopolistic workers compensation state.

We also continue to improve our back office systems, such as enhancements to our insurance policy administration system, to make it easier for agents to quote and submit business insurance policies to us. Our system now allows transactions to be processed throughout the day using real-time and straight through

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processing rather than in a large batch at night. In addition to the efficiency gains we have achieved for internal employees, we have leveraged this real-time and straight through processing functionality with bizXpress. In 2008, we expanded our bizXpress functionality by giving agents the ability to quote business auto policies as well as businessowners policies, a capability which we introduced to them in 2007.

We are working to expand the scope of this technology for new products and additional lines of business including workers' compensation. We believe this technology investment should better position us for revenue growth opportunities in the future and start to drive efficiencies into our business model much like we have seen in personal insurance. The majority of all transactions in business insurance utilize the straight through processing technology. This has resulted in faster delivery of policies to our agents and their insureds for new business and endorsements.

Similar to our personal lines segment, we are leveraging our relationship with the agency distribution channel as a result of State Auto Mutual's acquisition of Beacon National in early 2007. During the fourth quarter of 2007 we introduced our business product portfolio in Texas. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we began to leverage our relationship with the Patrons Mutual and Litchfield agency distribution channel by completing all filing and systems work to support the introduction of commercial property, liability, auto and workers' compensation products, which we introduced to Connecticut agents early in 2009.

Loss and LAE

Our GAAP Loss and LAE ratio was 75.2% in 2008 compared to 58.4% in 2007. The increase in the GAAP Loss and LAE Ratio was largely due to an increase in catastrophe storm losses. Our catastrophe losses, which primarily impacted our property lines of business, accounted for 13.9 points of the Loss and LAE ratio in 2008 compared to only 3.7 points in 2007. Our non-catastrophe Loss and LAE ratio was 60.9% in 2008 compared to 54.2% in 2007. The increase in our non-catastrophe Loss and LAE ratio was driven mostly by bodily injury claim severity in the personal and commercial auto lines. With auto lines representing a significant portion of our earned premiums, this line of business contributed roughly 50% of the increase in our non-catastrophe ratio.

Losses and loss expenses for a calendar year represent the combined estimated ultimate liability for claims occurring in the current calendar year along with any change in estimated ultimate liability for claims occurring in prior years. The following table presents the provision for losses and loss expenses for those claims occurring in 2008 and prior years, along with the GAAP Loss and LAE ratio for the years 2008 and 2007, respectively:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>	
	GAAP Loss		GAAP Loss	
	2008	and LAE	2007	and LAE
Provision for losses and loss expenses occurring:				
Current year	\$ 874.0	77.6	\$ 645.5	62.7
Prior years	(27.3)	(2.4)	(54.7)	(4.3)
<i>Total losses and loss expenses</i>	\$ 846.7	75.2	\$ 590.8	58.4

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As shown above, the 2008 loss and loss expenses attributable to prior years totaled (\$27.3) million. This corresponded to a decrease, or favorable development, in the estimated ultimate liability for prior years' claims. A tabular presentation of the \$27.3 million favorable development in 2008 by accident year is shown below.

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Current year development of ultimate liability <i>Redundancy / (Deficiency)</i>
Accident Year	
1998 and prior	\$ 0.7
1999	0.3
2000	0.5
2001	(0.1)
2002	0.7
2003	2.6
2004	(0.2)
2005	0.8
2006	3.1
2007	18.9
<i>Total</i>	\$ 27.3

Emergence by accident year includes normal fluctuations due to the uncertainty associated with loss reserve development and claim settlement. The favorable development of \$27.3 million in 2008 came primarily from accident year 2007. The more notable items contributing to the 2008 favorable development were:

Unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE) were \$13.7 million lower than anticipated in the reserves at December 31, 2007. ULAE are those expenses or costs incurred in settling claims, such as in-house processing costs, which cannot be associated with a specific claim.

Favorable catastrophe loss development of \$6.4 million was primarily associated with the 2007 accident year. This development occurred primarily within our homeowners, fire & allied and commercial multi-peril lines of business.

Non-catastrophe homeowners reserves developed \$4.9 million lower than anticipated. Current loss projections using more mature claim data resulted in lower expected average claim severity than prior projections, primarily from losses occurring in 2007.

See discussion regarding the 2007 calendar year development at 2007 Compared to 2006 Losses and Expenses section included in this Item 7. See additional discussion regarding loss and loss expense reserves at the Other Loss and Loss Expense Reserves section included in this Item 7.

Catastrophe losses for 2008 totaled \$156.1 million (13.9 loss ratio points) compared to \$37.1 million (3.7 loss ratio points) for 2007. The discussion of catastrophe losses includes those which have been designated as such by ISO's Property Claim Services (PCS) unit, a nationally recognized industry service. PCS defines catastrophes as events resulting in \$25.0 million or more in insured losses industry wide and affecting significant numbers of insureds and insurers. During 2008, we were impacted by losses from 35 of the 37 storms that were classified as numbered catastrophes by PCS as compared to 18 of the 26 PCS 2007 classified storms. The losses from these catastrophes have had a significant impact on both our personal and business insurance property lines.

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The following tables provide our insurance segments' SAP Loss and LAE ratios (loss ratios) by major lines of business for 2008 and 2007 with the catastrophe (cat) and non-catastrophe (non-cat) impact shown separately:

(\$ millions)

	Earned Premium	Cat Loss & LAE	Non-Cat Loss & LAE	Statutory Loss & LAE	Cat Ratio	Non-Cat Ratio	Total Loss and LAE Ratio
2008 Statutory Loss and LAE Ratios							
<u>Personal insurance segment:</u>							
Standard auto	\$384.3	\$8.2	\$254.4	\$262.6	2.1	66.2	68.3
Nonstandard auto	42.6	0.3	31.5	31.8	0.7	74.0	74.7
Homeowners	215.4	91.5	113.0	204.5	42.5	52.5	95.0
Other personal	28.6	5.8	15.6	21.4	20.6	54.1	74.7
<i>Total personal</i>	670.9	105.8	414.5	520.3	15.8	61.7	77.5
<u>Business insurance segment:</u>							
Commercial auto	110.5	0.8	67.6	68.4	0.7	61.2	61.9
Commercial multi-peril	97.9	16.5	56.5	73.0	16.8	57.8	74.6
Fire & allied lines	94.7	32.0	52.7	84.7	33.8	55.7	89.5
Other & product liability	79.9		51.6	51.6		64.6	64.6
Workers compensation	43.4		35.0	35.0		80.7	80.7
Other commercial	28.7	1.0	8.4	9.4	3.4	29.3	32.7
<i>Total business</i>	455.1	50.3	271.8	322.1	11.0	59.8	70.8
<i>Total SAP personal and business</i>	\$1,126.0	\$156.1	\$686.3	\$842.4	13.9	60.9	74.8

(\$ millions)

	Earned Premium	Cat Loss & LAE	Non-Cat Loss & LAE	Statutory Loss & LAE	Cat Ratio	Non-Cat Ratio	Total Loss and LAE Ratio
2007 Statutory Loss and LAE Ratios							
<u>Personal insurance segment:</u>							
Standard auto	\$357.3	\$2.3	\$217.5	\$219.8	0.7	60.8	61.5
Nonstandard auto	42.9		27.1	27.1		63.2	63.2
Homeowners	186.5	26.5	94.0	120.5	14.2	50.4	64.6
Other personal	22.9	1.9	9.1	11.0	7.9	40.3	48.2
<i>Total personal</i>	609.6	30.7	347.7	378.4	5.0	57.1	62.1
<u>Business insurance segment:</u>							
Commercial auto	96.9		50.6	50.6		52.2	52.2
Commercial multi-peril	86.8	1.5	50.0	51.5	1.7	57.6	59.3
Fire & allied lines	83.4	4.9	36.0	40.9	5.9	43.2	49.1
Other & product liability	75.5		32.8	32.8		43.5	43.5
Workers compensation	33.4		24.9	24.9		74.6	74.6
Other commercial	26.0		6.5	6.5		24.8	24.8
<i>Total business</i>	402.0	6.4	200.8	207.2	1.6	49.9	51.5
<i>Total SAP personal and business</i>	\$1,011.6	\$37.1	\$548.5	\$585.6	3.7	54.2	57.9

The personal insurance segment non-cat loss ratio was 4.6 points higher in 2008 than in 2007. Standard and non-standard auto's SAP Loss and LAE Ratio increases were attributed primarily to an increase in the severity of bodily injury claims and uninsured motorists' claims as well as to an increase in claim frequency for these lines of business. In addition, in 2008, competitive market conditions limited our ability to obtain price increases in standard auto. As mentioned above, rate actions taken in our non-standard line of business in early 2008 will not be fully realized until 2009. The non-cat ratio for homeowners remained relatively flat when compared to 2007.

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The business insurance segment's non-cat loss ratio for 2008 was 9.9 points higher than in 2007. The intense competition in the business insurance segment continues to impact our ability to implement price increases, and contributed significantly to the increase in our non-cat loss ratio. For commercial auto, rate decreases were the primary drivers of the increase in our non-cat loss ratio. For other & products liability, the increase in loss ratio was driven by development of losses from prior accident years and, to a lesser extent, rate decreases. For fire & allied lines and workers' compensation, the increase in loss ratio was primarily due to an increase in the severity of current year claims.

Loss and loss expenses payable by major line of business as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and at January 1, 2008 as a result of the Pooling Change, are shown in the following table:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	January 1, 2008 ⁽¹⁾	\$ Change ⁽²⁾
<u>Personal insurance segment:</u>				
Standard auto	\$ 188.5	\$ 169.1	\$ 177.9	10.6
Nonstandard auto	19.6	18.3	18.3	1.3
Homeowners	68.6	53.4	62.5	6.1
Other personal	14.6	8.9	9.7	4.9
<i>Total personal</i>	291.3	249.7	268.4	22.9
<u>Business insurance segment:</u>				
Commercial auto	93.5	77.8	89.1	4.4
Commercial multi-peril	91.5	78.8	85.9	5.6
Fire & allied lines	38.6	20.3	21.9	16.7
Product & other liability	152.3	130.1	139.0	13.3
Workers' compensation	97.1	85.5	88.7	8.4
Other business	5.7	4.9	5.4	0.3
<i>Total business</i>	478.7	397.4	430.0	48.7
<i>Total losses and loss expenses payable, net of reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable</i>	\$ 770.0	\$ 647.1	\$ 698.4	71.6

(1) The December 31, 2007 loss and loss expenses payable balance has been adjusted for comparative purposes to reflect the loss and loss expenses payable assumed by us on January 1, 2008 from the Pooling Change.

(2) Calculated based on December 31, 2008 change from January 1, 2008.

As shown in the table above, there was a \$71.6 million increase in total loss and loss expense reserves during 2008. The increase relates primarily to higher levels of reserves for catastrophe losses largely related to Hurricane Ike and an increase in reserves corresponding to our Organic Growth. We conduct periodic reviews of loss development reports and make judgments in determining the reserves for ultimate losses and loss expenses payable. Several factors are considered by us when estimating ultimate liabilities including consistency in relative case reserve adequacy, consistency in claims settlement practices, recent legal developments, historical data, actuarial projections, accounting projections, exposure changes, anticipated inflation, current business conditions, catastrophe developments, late reported claims, and other reasonableness tests.

The risks and uncertainties inherent in our estimates include, but are not limited to, actual settlement experience different from historical data, trends, changes in business and economic conditions, court decisions creating unanticipated liabilities, ongoing interpretation of policy provisions by the courts, inconsistent decisions in lawsuits regarding coverage and additional information discovered before settlement of claims. Our results of operations and financial condition could be impacted, perhaps significantly, in the future if the ultimate payments required to settle claims vary from the liability currently recorded.

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Acquisition and Operating Expenses

Our GAAP expense ratio was 34.6% in 2008 compared to 34.4% in 2007. The 2008 GAAP expense ratio was negatively impacted by approximately 0.7 points related to our launching of Innovate SA, previously discussed, and the actions we took to reduce headcount. In addition, during the 2008 fourth quarter we offered eligible associates an early retirement option as well as reducing staff by almost 50 people. See Other Benefit Plans section included in this Item 7 for further discussion regarding our early retirement option. Combining the early retirement option, 2008 reduction in staff and not replacing open positions, we plan to reduce our headcount by approximately 150 positions by the end of the 2009 second quarter. The 2008 GAAP expense ratio was positively impacted from 2007 by a decrease in our variable compensation programs for both our associates and agents. These programs are directly related to our loss experience which, as previously discussed, was worse in 2008 when compared to 2007.

Investment Operations Segment

Our investment portfolio and the investment portfolios of other members of the State Auto Group are managed by our subsidiary, Stateco. The Investment Committee (the Committee) of the Board of Directors establishes the investment policies to be followed by Stateco.

At December 31, 2008, our investments in fixed maturities, equity securities and certain other invested assets were held as available-for-sale and carried at fair value. The unrealized holding gains or losses, net of applicable deferred taxes, are included as a separate component of stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive loss and as such are not included in the determination of net income (loss).

Our primary investment objectives are to generate income, preserve capital and maintain adequate liquidity for the payment of claims and expenses. Our current investment strategy does not rely on the use of derivative financial instruments.

We have investment policy guidelines with respect to purchasing fixed maturity investments for our insurance subsidiaries which preclude investments in bonds that are rated below investment grade by a recognized rating service. For the insurance subsidiaries, the maximum investment in any single note or bond is limited to 5.0% or less of statutory assets, other than obligations of the U.S. government or government agencies, for which there is no limit. Our fixed maturity portfolio is composed of high quality, investment grade issues, comprised almost entirely of debt issues rated AAA or AA. At December 31, 2008, fixed maturity investments rated below investment grade accounted for less than 0.1% of our total available-for-sale investment portfolio. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, our only investments in asset-backed securities were in federal agency pools (Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) and government guaranteed pools (Ginnie Mae).

Our internally managed equity portfolio invests in U.S. large-cap, dividend-paying companies across many different industries selected based upon their potential for appreciation as well as ability to continue paying dividends. This diversification across companies and industries reduces volatility in the value of the large-cap equity portfolio. In addition, our investment policy guidelines limit the purchase of a specific stock to no more than 2% of the market value of the stock at the time of purchase, and no single equity holding should exceed 5% of the total equity portfolio.

Our externally managed equity portfolios invest in U.S. small-cap equities and international funds. These managers are permitted to manage the portfolios according to their own respective portfolio objectives. In selecting our outside investment managers we confirm that their portfolio objectives, including risk tolerance, are acceptable to us. However, there may be slight differences in their objectives with respect to dividend payments and other constraints that we apply to our large cap equity holdings.

Diversifying our portfolio into small-cap equities and international funds was designed to achieve a greater total return with reduced volatility. In 2008 almost all asset classes experienced a decline in value and our

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portfolio was not immune to this broad-based decline. We believe that in most market cycles, diversification of the portfolio will be beneficial to us and we plan to continue to maintain a diversified portfolio.

The following table indicates our target asset allocation as approved by the Committee:

Cash and cash equivalents	3.5 %
Core fixed maturities	69.0
Treasury inflation protected securities	10.0
Large-cap equities	10.5
Small-cap equities	3.0
International funds	4.0
<i>Total portfolio</i>	100.0%

Composition of Investment Portfolio

As funds become available, either through cash flow from operations, maturities or sales of investments, our objective is to allocate funds to help us achieve our targeted asset allocations over the long term. The following table provides a breakdown of our investment portfolio relative to our targeted allocated percentages at December 31, 2008. As concerns began to arise in the market place in the last half of 2008 we took a more conservative approach to preserve higher cash balances than our targeted allocation. As we observed markets weakening, we began holding higher cash balances to avoid selling assets at depressed prices for any cash needs that might arise in the course of business, which included settling the claim activity associated with the catastrophes previously discussed. Consequently, cash balances at year-end were somewhat higher than the target. Additionally, approximately \$22.3 million is held at the holding company level for State Auto Financial obligations and will remain in short-term funds. See *Liquidity and Capital Resources* included in this Item 7. We measure our investment portfolio allocation with fixed maturities at amortized cost and equities and other invested assets at fair value.

<i>(\$ millions)</i>		<i>% of Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 150.5	7.2
Fixed maturities:		
Core fixed maturities	1,703.2	81.1
Treasury inflation protected securities	77.9	3.7
Total fixed maturities	1,781.1	84.8
Equities:		
Large-cap equities	130.2	6.2
Small-cap equities	7.3	0.3
Total equities	137.5	6.5
Other invested assets:		
International funds	28.8	1.4
Other invested assets	2.9	0.1
Total other invested assets	31.7	1.5
<i>Total portfolio</i>	\$ 2,100.8	100.0

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The following table provides the composition of our available-for-sale investment portfolio at fair value at December 31:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008		2007	
Fixed maturities	\$ 1,770.7	91.3	\$ 1,745.4	86.4
Equity securities	137.5	7.1	254.2	12.6
Other invested assets	31.7	1.6	19.8	1.0
 Total investments, at fair value	 \$ 1,939.9	 100.0%	 \$ 2,019.4	 100.0%

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities at December 31, 2008, by contractual maturity, were as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Amortized	Fair
	Cost	Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
Due after 1 year through 5 years	107.6	111.2
Due after 5 years through 10 years	469.0	482.5
Due after 10 years	1,023.5	994.2
U.S. government agencies mortgage-backed securities	178.5	180.3
 Total	 \$ 1,781.1	 \$ 1,770.7

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities as issuers may have the right to call or prepay the obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

At December 31, 2008, our equity portfolio consisted of approximately 71 different large-cap stocks and 335 small-cap stocks. The largest single position was 3.8% of the equity portfolio based on fair value and the top ten positions account for 29.8% of the equity portfolio.

Since our equity portfolio consists primarily of large-cap value-oriented stocks, with a small allocation to small-cap equities, when large-cap stocks and/or value-oriented stocks perform well our equity portfolio typically performs well compared to benchmarks. Conversely, when growth stocks outperform value and/or small- to mid-cap stocks outperform large-cap stocks, our equity portfolio does not perform as well compared to benchmarks.

The chart below shows the industry sector breakdown of our large-cap equity portfolio versus the S&P 500 Index based on fair value as of December 31, 2008.

Industry Sector	Equity Portfolio	S&P 500 Index
	% of Fair Value	% of Fair Value
Basic Materials	2.2	2.9
Communications	4.1	3.8
Consumer Cyclical	18.4	8.4
Consumer Non-cyclical	14.9	13.0
Energy	6.6	13.4
Financial	9.4	13.1
Health Care	5.1	14.9

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Industrial	23.8	11.0
Technology	15.5	15.3
Utilities		4.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0

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Our decision to make a specific investment is influenced primarily by the following factors: (a) investment risks; (b) general market conditions; (c) relative valuations of investment instruments; (d) general market interest rates; (e) our liquidity requirements at any given time; and (f) our current federal income tax position and relative spread between after tax yields on tax-exempt and taxable fixed maturity investments.

Our primary market risk exposures are to changes in market prices for equity securities and changes in interest rates and credit ratings for fixed maturity securities. Our fixed maturity securities are subject to interest rate risk whereby the value of the securities varies as market interest rates change. We manage this risk by closely monitoring the duration of the fixed maturity portfolio. The duration of the fixed maturity portfolio was approximately 6.26 and 5.10 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The table below summarizes our interest rate risk and shows the effects of a parallel change in interest rates on the fair value of the fixed maturity portfolio (excluding other debt securities) as of December 31, 2008:

Fair value (\$ millions)	\$ 1,988.5	\$ 1,881.8	\$ 1,770.7	\$ 1,660.0	\$ 1,554.6
Change in interest rates (bps)	-200	-100	0	+100	+200
Value as % of original value	112%	106%	100%	94%	88%

This table summarizes only the effects that a parallel change in interest rates could have on the fixed maturity portfolio. This change in rates would also change the value of our liabilities and possibly other financial assets. We caution the reader that this analysis does not take into account nonparallel changes in interest rates. It is likely that some rates would increase or decrease more than others depending upon market conditions at the time of the change. This nonparallel change would alter the value of the fixed maturity portfolio. The analysis is also limited in that it does not take into account any actions that might be taken by us in response to these changes. As a result, the actual impact of a change in interest rates and the resulting fixed maturity values may differ significantly from what is shown in the table.

We believe that the fixed maturity portfolio's exposure to credit risk is minimal as greater than 98% of the bonds we own are rated AA or better and the remaining bonds are rated A. We do not intend to change our investment policy on the quality of our fixed maturity investments. The fixed maturity portfolio is managed in a laddered-maturity style and considers business mix and liability payout patterns to ensure adequate cash flow to meet claims as they are presented. We also manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances, owning some agency and U.S. Treasury securities at all times, purchasing bonds of major issuers, and purchasing bonds that are part of a medium or large issue. The fixed maturity portfolio does not have any direct exposure to either exchange rate risk or commodity risk. We do not rely on the use of derivative financial instruments. To provide us greater flexibility in order to manage our market risk exposures, we categorize our fixed maturities as available-for-sale. We do not maintain a trading portfolio.

We have no direct exposure to Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. or its subsidiaries, American International Group Inc., and no exposure to the common or preferred shares of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), or Federal National Mortgage Associations (Fannie Mae). Our exposure to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae is limited to senior debt issues and mortgage-backed pools, which amount to less than 4% of invested assets, with no impairments anticipated as a result.

We have no asset-backed securities in our fixed maturity portfolio which may be labeled sub-prime mortgage-backed securities. We only invest in conventional mortgage backed securities issued by a federal agency or that are U.S. Government guaranteed. Specifically, approximately \$180.3 million or 9.3% of our available-for-sale investment portfolio as of December 31, 2008, were in either Ginnie Mae pools, which are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, or Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac pools. In 2008 both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac received additional U.S. Government backing when they were placed into conservatorship.

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Our fixed maturity investment portfolio at December 31, 2008 included securities issued by numerous municipalities with a total carrying value of \$1,451.0 million. Approximately \$634.6 million or 44% of these securities were enhanced by third-party insurance (the Credit Enhancement) for the payment of principal and interest in the event of an issuer default. The downgrade of credit ratings of insurers of these securities could result in a corresponding downgrade in the ratings of the securities to the underlying rating of the respective security without giving effect to the benefit of the Credit Enhancement. Credit Enhancement is not a primary consideration to us when purchasing a municipal security as we consider the underlying credit rating of the security by Moody's and S&P as a more important factor in our evaluation process. Of the total \$1,451.0 million of municipal securities in our investment portfolio at December 31, 2008, approximately 92% were rated AA or better, without the benefit of a Credit Enhancement. We do not believe that a loss of a Credit Enhancement would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity, due to the underlying strength of the issuers of the securities, as well as our ability and intent to hold the securities.

We believe our municipal bond portfolio (Muni Portfolio) is well diversified by issuer and state. No single issuer comprises more than 4% of the portfolio and no more than 10% of the portfolio is concentrated in any one state. We believe our Muni Portfolio is invested within the strongest sectors of the municipal bond market. We have approximately 20% invested in securities which have been either pre-refunded or escrowed to maturity bonds. Approximately 40% of our municipal bonds are general obligation bonds or other tax-backed bonds. The majority of the remaining Muni Portfolio consists of revenue bonds. Our credit research is an important part of our investment management process and we continually monitor all holdings for any signs of deterioration. We believe that our municipal holdings will maintain their high credit quality and that the issuers will be able to make all principal and interest payments as they come due.

As of December 31, 2008, our large-cap equity portfolio had a beta of 0.94 using the S&P 500 Index as a benchmark. Beta estimates the degree the portfolio's price will fluctuate based on a given movement in the market index. The table below reflects what changes might occur in the value of the large-cap equity portfolio given a change in the S&P 500 Index:

Fair value (\$ millions)	\$ 154.7	\$ 142.4	\$ 130.2	\$ 118.0	\$ 105.7
Change in S&P 500 Index	+20%	+10%	0	-10%	-20%
Value as % of original value	119%	109%	100%	91%	81%

The above analysis is limited in that it does not take into account any actions that might be taken by us in response to these changes. As a result, the actual impact of a change in equity market prices and the resulting equity values may differ significantly from what is shown in the table. By investing in mostly large-cap issues we hope to limit liquidity risk in the equity portfolio. The equity portfolio does not have any direct exposure to exchange rate risk since we do not directly hold any foreign stocks. We constantly monitor the equity portfolio holdings for any credit risk issues that may arise. We do not invest in any commodity futures or commodity oriented mutual funds.

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At December 31, 2008, we have two international funds, Fund 1 and Fund 2, which are included in other invested assets available-for-sale. Fund 1 and Fund 2 had betas of 0.629 and 0.838, respectively, using the MSCI EAFE Index as a benchmark. Beta estimates the degree the portfolio price will fluctuate based on a given movement in the index. The tables below reflect what changes might occur in the values of Funds 1 and 2 given a change in the MSCI EAFE Index:

Fund 1					
Fair value (\$ millions)	\$ 17.6	\$ 16.6	\$ 15.6	\$ 14.6	\$ 13.6
Change in MSCI EAFE Index	+20%	+10%	0	-10%	-20%
Value as % of original value	113%	106%	100%	94%	87%
Fund 2					
Fair value (\$ millions)	\$ 15.4	\$ 14.3	\$ 13.2	\$ 12.1	\$ 11.0
Change in MSCI EAFE Index	+20%	+10%	0	-10%	-20%
Value as % of original value	117%	108%	100%	92%	83%

The above analysis does not take into account any actions that might be taken by the portfolio managers in response to these changes. As a result, the actual impact of a change in international equity market prices and the resulting international equity values may differ significantly from what is shown in the tables above.

Investment Operations Revenue

Net investment income for 2008 was \$87.4 million compared to \$84.7 million in 2007. The growth in net investment income is attributed to an increase in average invested assets, from \$1,987.1 million at December 31, 2007 to \$2,127.6 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to the January 1, 2008 \$92.0 million in cash received in conjunction with the Pooling Change.

(\$ millions)	Year Ended December 31	
	2008	2007
Gross investment income:		
Fixed maturities	\$ 79.1	\$ 75.3
Equity securities	5.5	5.7
Other	4.9	5.5
Total gross investment income	89.5	86.5
Less: Investment expenses	2.1	1.8
Net investment income	\$ 87.4	\$ 84.7
Average invested assets (at cost)	\$ 2,127.6	\$ 1,987.1
Annualized investment yield	4.1%	4.3
Annualized investment yield, after tax	3.6%	3.7
Net investment income, after tax	\$ 76.6	\$ 73.6
Effective tax rate	12.4	13.2

Our investment yield declined to 4.1% in 2008 from 4.3% in 2007 due to the following factors: we held fewer large cap dividend paying stocks as we diversified into small cap stocks and international funds; and as the financial markets began to weaken in the last half of 2008, we held higher levels of cash balances which earned lower yields than in 2007.

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Realized gains and losses on investments for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, are summarized as follows:

(\$ millions)	2008		2007	
	Realized Gains (Losses)	Proceeds Received on Sale	Realized Gains (Losses)	Proceeds Received On Sale
Realized gains:				
Fixed maturities	\$ 2.7	\$ 164.6	\$ 0.8	\$ 82.5
Equity securities	9.6	41.0	19.7	76.2
Other invested assets				
Total realized gains	12.3	205.6	20.5	158.7
Realized losses:				
Fixed maturities			(1.3)	72.7
Equity securities	(37.7)	26.0	(7.1)	30.8
Other invested assets	(11.0)			
Total realized losses	(48.7)	26.0	(8.4)	103.5
Net realized (loss) gain on investments	\$ (36.4)	\$ 231.6	\$ 12.1	\$ 262.2

Equity sales were executed for various reasons in 2008, including the achievement of our price target and generated \$9.6 million in gains for that period. The \$48.7 million of realized losses for 2008 include the recognition of realized losses from sales activity of \$9.4 million. We recognized realized losses on the sale of certain equity positions within the consumer, manufacturing and financial services sectors due to announced changes in business conditions which, in our opinion, greatly diminished future business prospects.

We regularly monitor our investment portfolio for declines in value that are OTTI, an assessment which requires significant management judgment regarding the evidence known. Such judgments could change in the future as more information becomes known which could negatively impact the amounts reported herein. We consider many factors when assessing our investments for OTTI which include: (1) the financial condition of the issuer, including any specific events that may influence the issuer's operations; (2) the length of time and/or the depth of decline below cost; (3) our ability and intent to hold the security through its near term recovery period; and (4) the ability of the fair value to recover to cost in the near term. We recognized OTTI charges on our externally managed small cap equity portfolio and a segment of our large cap portfolio where we are unable to make the assertion regarding our intent to hold these securities that are currently valued below cost until recovery in the near term. When a security in our investment portfolio has been determined to have a decline in fair value that is other-than-temporary, we adjust the cost basis of the security to fair value. This results in a charge to earnings as a realized loss, which is not reversed for subsequent recoveries in fair value. Future increases or decreases in fair value, if not other-than-temporary, are included in other comprehensive income.

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The \$48.7 million of realized losses for 2008 include the recognition of OTTI in our available-for-sale investment portfolio of \$39.3 million. The following table provides a detailed breakdown by security type (and by sector for the large cap portfolio) for the 2008 OTTI charges.

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Number of positions	Total impairment
Equity Securities:		
Large-cap equities:		
Communications	2	\$ (2.1)
Consumer Cyclical	6	(5.4)
Consumer Noncyclical	1	(1.2)
Energy	2	(1.2)
Financial	6	(6.1)
Industrial	2	(4.0)
Technology	4	(2.3)
Other	3	(1.9)
	26	(24.2)
Small-cap equities:		
	530	(4.1)
Other invested assets:		
International funds	2	(11.0)
Total OTTI	558	\$ (39.3)

Gross Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

A review of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2008, determined that there were no individual investments with an unrealized holding loss that had a fair value significantly below cost continually for more than one year.

The following table provides detailed information on our available-for-sale investment portfolio at fair value for our gross unrealized gains and losses at December 31, 2008.

(\$ millions, except number of positions)

Investment Category:	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized holding gains	Number of gain positions	Gross unrealized holding losses	Number of loss positions	Fair Value
Fixed Maturities:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 127.6	\$ 4.2	42	\$ (4.2)	29	\$ 127.6
States and political subdivisions	1,463.1	21.4	288	(33.5)	357	1,451.0
Corporate securities	11.9	0.1	7	(0.2)	7	11.8
Mortgage-backed securities of U.S. Gov. Agencies	178.5	4.0	42	(2.2)	29	180.3
Total fixed maturities	1,781.1	29.7	379	(40.1)	422	1,770.7
Equity Securities:						

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Consumer	42.2	3.0	71	(2.7)	11	42.5
Technologies	28.7	0.3	58	(2.8)	5	26.2
Pharmaceuticals	1.7	0.3	8			2.0
Financial services	15.2	0.6	70	(0.5)	5	15.3
Manufacturing and other	56.5	2.5	158	(7.5)	20	51.5
Total equity securities	144.3	6.7	365	(13.5)	41	137.5
Other invested assets	32.4			(0.7)	2	31.7
Total investments	\$ 1,957.8	\$ 36.4	744	\$ (54.3)	465	\$ 1,939.9

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The following table presents a summary of our cumulative unrealized holding (loss) gain by investment type, net of deferred taxes that were included as a component of accumulated comprehensive loss at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively, and the change in unrealized holding gain (loss), net of deferred tax, for the year ended December 31, 2008:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	\$ Change
Available-for-sale investments			
Cumulative unrealized holding (loss) gain:			
Fixed maturities	\$ (10.4)	\$ 22.5	\$ (32.9)
Equities	(6.8)	44.0	(50.8)
Other invested assets	(0.7)	0.3	(1.0)
Cumulative unrealized holding (loss) gain	(17.9)	66.8	(84.7)
Deferred federal income tax asset (liability)	6.3	(23.4)	29.7
Valuation allowance	(2.6)		(2.6)
Cumulative unrealized holding (loss) gain, net of tax	\$ (14.2)	\$ 43.4	\$ (57.6)

Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which was issued by the FASB in September 2006. For financial statement elements currently required to be measured at fair value, SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. The new definition of fair value focuses on the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (exit price) regardless of whether an observable liquid market price exists. An exit price valuation will include margins for risk even if they are not observable.

SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques which are used to measure fair value into three broad levels as defined below:

Level 1 includes observable inputs which reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.

Level 2 includes observable inputs for assets or liabilities other than quoted prices included in Level 1 and it includes valuation techniques which use prices for similar assets and liabilities.

Level 3 includes unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk).

The table below shows our investments measured at fair value by level at December 31, 2008:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
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Inputs

(Level 2)

<u>Available-for-sale investments:</u>				
Fixed maturities	\$ 1,770.7	\$	\$ 1,768.4	\$ 2.3
Equity securities	137.5		137.5	
Other invested assets	31.7		2.9	28.8
<i>Total available-for-sale investments</i>	\$ 1,939.9	\$	140.4	\$ 1,768.4 \$ 31.1

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As of December 31, 2008, Level 3 assets as a percentage of total assets were 1.3%, which we have determined to be insignificant.

Other Income Statement Items

The effective tax rate for 2008 was a benefit of 58.6% compared to an expense rate of 23.3% for 2007. Included in our 2008 loss before federal income taxes are tax-exempt earnings related to our investment portfolio which is the significant contributing differential between the actual 58.6% and the expected statutory rate of 35.0%.

In 2008, a \$3.1 million valuation allowance was established against our deferred tax asset to the extent we could not demonstrate recoverability of the asset. The valuation allowance was allocated \$0.5 million to deferred tax expense associated with our OTTI realized investment losses recognized in the income statement and \$2.6 million against the unrealized holding losses on equity securities recognized through accumulated other comprehensive loss, a component of equity. In the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that we will realize the benefit of our net deferred tax asset. The \$0.5 million portion of the valuation allowance reflected in the income statement had the effect of decreasing the effective tax rate benefit by 0.7 percent. No valuation allowance was held at December 31, 2007.

2007 Compared to 2006

Income before federal income tax decreased \$6.4 million (4.0%) to \$155.3 million from 2006. The most significant factors contributing to this decrease related to a decline in our revenues, specifically our premiums, and an increase in our loss and loss expenses. Our GAAP Loss and Loss Expense Ratio for 2007 was 58.4% compared to 57.4% in 2006.

Insurance Segments

The following tables provide a summary of our insurance segments SAP underwriting gain and SAP combined ratio for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

(\$ millions)	2007		2007		2007	
	Personal	Ratio	Business	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Written premiums	\$ 615.1		\$ 404.7		\$ 1,019.8	
Earned premiums	609.6		402.0		1,011.6	
Losses and loss expenses	378.4	62.1	207.2	51.5	585.6	57.9
Underwriting expenses	183.9	29.9	154.2	38.1	338.1	33.2
SAP underwriting gain and SAP combined ratio	\$ 47.3	92.0	\$ 40.6	89.6	\$ 87.9	91.1

(\$ millions)	2006		2006		2006	
	Personal	Ratio	Business	Ratio	Total	Ratio
Written premiums	\$ 612.8		\$ 406.7		\$ 1,019.5	
Earned premiums	614.8		409.0		1,023.8	
Losses and loss expenses	389.6	63.4	192.4	47.0	582.0	56.8
Underwriting expenses	180.4	29.4	155.1	38.1	335.5	32.9
SAP underwriting profit and SAP combined ratio	\$ 44.8	92.8	\$ 61.5	85.1	\$ 106.3	89.7

Table of Contents*Revenue**Personal Insurance Segment Revenue*

Our personal insurance segment consists primarily of auto (standard and nonstandard) and homeowners products, with personal auto representing approximately 40% of our total consolidated net written premium in 2007 and 2006. The following table provides a summary of written and earned premium, net of reinsurance, by major product line of business for our personal insurance segment for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2007	2006	%
			Change
<u>Personal Insurance Segment:</u>			
<u>Net Written Premium</u>			
Standard auto	\$ 361.5	\$ 361.7	(0.1)
Nonstandard auto	42.7	42.4	0.7
Homeowners	187.7	186.1	0.9
Other personal	23.2	22.6	2.7
<i>Total personal</i>	\$ 615.1	\$ 612.8	0.4
<u>Net Earned Premium</u>			
Standard auto	\$ 357.3	\$ 362.1	(1.3)
Nonstandard auto	42.9	44.8	(4.2)
Homeowners	186.5	185.2	0.7
Other personal	22.9	22.7	0.9
<i>Total personal</i>	\$ 609.6	\$ 614.8	(0.8)

In total, the personal insurance segment net written premium increased from 2006 by 0.4%. While a modest increase, it does represent an improvement from 2006 which declined approximately 3.5% from 2005. In particular, competition remains intense within the personal auto market, which is contributing to our overall modest growth. It remains our strategy that rates be risk-based, reflecting the underlying loss and expense trends.

Net written premiums for our standard auto products decreased 0.1% in 2007 compared to 2006. The competitive marketplace combined with some rate reductions in 2007 contributed to this result. However, we have seen increasing new business production related to the introduction of our CustomFit product into new states. CustomFit uses a multi-variate rating approach that broadens the underwriting eligibility for new customers. In 2007, we began introducing the second generation of CustomFit, which further improves our rating sophistication.

Net written premiums for nonstandard personal auto increased 0.7% in 2007 compared to 2006. This represents a significant improvement compared to the 2006 premium result which declined 13.3% from 2005. Targeted rate decreases coupled with the introduction of new discounts and an increased marketing effort contributed to an increased level of new policy submissions, leading to an increase in premiums.

We believe independent agents value ease of doing business and make it an important factor in their choice of insurance companies when quoting personal auto products to their customers. During 2007, we introduced in 17 states various real time comparative rating tools which can be used by our independent agents to prepare comparative rate quotes from multiple insurance companies by entering the rating information once. We believe our independent agents will quote and write more personal standard and nonstandard auto with us as a result of a more efficient quoting process.

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Homeowners' net written premium increased 0.9% in 2007 compared to 2006. In 2007, we introduced a home purchase discount and expanded our age of dwelling discounts to help attract new business which we believe contributed favorably to increased new homeowners policy submission levels.

During 2007, we continued to enhance our personal lines point of sale portal, netXpress, by adding several new integration options with a variety of third party tools used by our independent agents including a joint credit ordering tool, integrated report ordering, and the comparative rating tools mentioned above. We also have added a number of internal integration points through the use of web services technology. One example of this is real time integration with our enterprise billing system to provide accurate installment information via netXpress. The goal of these technology investments is to streamline quoting and policy issuance for our agents. We strive to be their carrier of choice and ease of doing business is a major driver toward that goal.

We have also focused on improving our policyholders' ease of doing business with respect to bill payment and claim reporting and settlement. In 2006, we expanded our premium payment options to include credit and debit card via www.stateauto.com. In 2007, we deployed an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) solution to accept premium payments over the phone providing yet another option for policyholders. The IVR solution provides a more efficient business process for our payment services department and is expected to drive better policy retention results. During 2007, nearly 189,000 payments were made through self-service technologies such as these representing over \$76 million of premium payments.

Additionally, we recently completed several strategic initiatives to enhance our claims handling ability and better manage major catastrophes. Field claims personnel are now equipped with mobile devices that permit adjusting property claims at the loss site. We believe that our professional claims service backed by reliable technology will continue to distinguish us from our competitors.

During the second quarter 2007, we filed an application with the Florida Department of Insurance to withdraw from the state's personal lines insurance market effective January 1, 2008. After a careful analysis of recent regulatory changes in Florida, we concluded that we could no longer operate our personal lines on a profitable basis in that state. Non-renewals on this business are in process. We will continue to write commercial lines business in Florida. During 2007, we wrote \$12.5 million of personal lines premium in Florida.

Table of Contents*Business Insurance Segment Revenue*

We focus our business insurance sales on small to medium sized exposures and offer a broad range of both property and liability coverages such as commercial auto, commercial multi-peril, fire and allied lines, products liability and workers compensation. The following table provides a summary of written and earned premium, net of reinsurance, by major product line of business for our business insurance segment for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2007	2006	%
			Change
<u>Business Insurance Segment:</u>			
<u>Net Written Premium</u>			
Commercial auto	\$ 95.8	\$ 98.7	(2.9)
Commercial multi-peril	86.6	87.8	(1.4)
Fire & allied lines	84.0	83.1	1.1
Other & product liability	75.6	77.2	(2.1)
Workers compensation	36.1	34.3	5.2
Other commercial	26.6	25.6	3.9
<i>Total business</i>	\$ 404.7	\$ 406.7	(0.5)
<u>Net Earned Premium</u>			
Commercial auto	\$ 96.9	\$ 100.3	(3.4)
Commercial multi-peril	86.8	87.5	(0.8)
Fire & allied lines	83.4	84.2	(1.0)
Other & product liability	75.5	77.5	(2.6)
Workers compensation	33.4	33.8	(1.2)
Other commercial	26.0	25.7	1.2
<i>Total business</i>	\$ 402.0	\$ 409.0	(1.7)

The business insurance segment net written premium for 2007 decreased 0.5% from 2006. Business insurance continues to be impacted by rate competition and ease of doing business issues. We are seeking to balance our traditional underwriting discipline with new products and pricing tools that support the production of profitable new business.

In 2007, we began offering our business products in two new states – Colorado and Texas – and increased the number of business products offered in Arizona.

We also continue to enhance our back office systems which enable us to more effectively support our independent agents. We recently implemented the technology to provide real time functionality in our business insurance policy administration systems for quote and issuance transactions. Also known as straight through processing (STP), our associates are now able to more effectively and accurately handle typical business insurance processing. The policy service time has been greatly reduced as a result of this new technology.

To make it easier for our agents to submit business insurance accounts, in 2007, we introduced bizXpress, our web-based quote and issuance system, to agents in all of our operating states except Florida. We currently utilize bizXpress for businessowners policies. We are working to expand bizXpress functionality to our business auto products in the first half of 2008, while we develop the same functionality for workers compensation business for introduction at a later date. This has been a highly collaborative initiative that has included agent focus group input throughout the project lifecycle. It also leverages the STP technology investment mentioned above. We believe this technology investment should better position us for revenue growth opportunities in the future and start to drive efficiencies into our business model much like we have seen in personal insurance.

Table of Contents*Losses and Expenses*

Our GAAP Loss and LAE ratio was 58.4% in 2007 compared to 57.4% in 2006. Loss results for the year have been mixed. Our core auto (personal and business) and other and product liability lines continue to perform well. On the property side, catastrophe losses for 2007 were lower than in 2006, but we experienced significantly higher frequency of large fire losses within our personal and business lines during 2007.

The following table presents the provision for losses and loss expenses for those claims occurring in the current calendar year and prior years, along with the GAAP Loss and LAE ratio for the years 2007 and 2006, respectively:

(\$ millions)	%		%	
	2007	GAAP Loss and LAE	2006	GAAP Loss and LAE
Provision for losses and loss expenses occurring:				
Current year	\$ 645.5	62.7	\$ 659.3	64.4
Prior years	(54.7)	(4.3)	(71.7)	(7.0)
<i>Total losses and loss expenses</i>	\$ 590.8	58.4	\$ 587.6	57.4

A tabular presentation of the 2007 \$54.7 million favorable development broken down by accident year is shown below.

(\$ millions)	Current year development of ultimate liability <i>Redundancy / (Deficiency)</i>
Accident year	
1997 and prior	\$ (4.8)
1998	(0.1)
1999	0.2
2000	0.2
2001	1.8
2002	1.1
2003	4.3
2004	2.3
2005	20.2
2006	29.5
<i>Total</i>	\$ 54.7

Normal fluctuations and uncertainty associated with loss reserve development and claim settlement contributed to favorable development in the respective calendar years. The favorable development of \$54.7 million in 2007 came primarily from accident years 2005-2006. The more notable items contributing to the 2007 development are:

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Favorable development at the product level is primarily from the auto liability and other liability lines, where current loss projections using more mature claim data resulted in lower expected average claim severities than past projections. The impact is approximately \$23.5 million for these two lines combined.

Adjusting and other expense reserves accounted for approximately \$11.8 million of prior year reserve change. These expense reserves have a proportional relationship to the overall claim inventory and held

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reserves by accident year, as they move up or down in relation to carried loss reserves. Since reserves decreased for the prior accident years, the expense reserves declined in a similar fashion. (Allocated loss adjustment expenses (ALAE) are those costs that can be related to a specific claim, which may include attorney fees, external claims adjusters and investigation costs, among others. Unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE) are those costs incurred in settling claims, such as in-house processing costs, for which no identification can be made to specific claims. Adjusting and other expenses are the components of ALAE and ULAE that relate to costs other than defense, litigation, and medical cost containment.)

We hold ceded loss reserves in anticipation of transferring liabilities to reinsurers and other pools and associations. Ceded loss reserves were above previously anticipated levels by approximately \$10.0 million. Historically, we have had less ceded loss activity because our reinsurance retention levels are generally high enough to exclude most claims. This favorable development occurred primarily in the fire, auto liability and workers compensation lines.

Favorable catastrophe loss development of approximately \$4.6 million is attributable to the 2006 accident year. This development occurred primarily within our homeowners, other personal and commercial multi-peril lines of business.

The remaining favorable development is spread across several lines of business and is generally the result of having fewer claims emerge and lower claim severity than anticipated in the estimates developed as of December 31, 2006.

The following tables provide our insurance segments SAP Loss and LAE ratios (loss ratios) by major line of business for 2007 and 2006 with the catastrophe (Cat) and non-catastrophe (Non-Cat) impact shown:

(\$ millions)

	Earned Premium	Cat Loss & LAE	Non-Cat Loss & LAE	Statutory Loss & LAE	Cat Ratio	Non-Cat Ratio	Total Loss and LAE Ratio
2007 Statutory Loss and LAE Ratios							
Personal insurance segment:							
Standard auto	\$ 357.3	\$ 2.3	\$ 217.4	\$ 219.8	0.7	60.9	61.5
Nonstandard auto	42.9		27.1	27.1		63.2	63.2
Homeowners	186.5	26.5	94.0	120.5	14.2	50.4	64.6
Other personal	22.9	1.8	9.2	11.0	7.9	40.3	48.2
<i>Total personal</i>	609.6	30.7	347.8	378.4	5.0	57.0	62.1
Business insurance segment:							
Commercial auto	96.9		50.6	50.6		52.2	52.2
Commercial multi-peril	86.8	1.5	49.9	51.5	1.7	57.5	59.3
Fire & allied lines	83.4	4.9	36.0	40.9	5.9	43.2	49.1
Other & product liability	75.5		32.8	32.8		43.5	43.5
Workers compensation	33.4		24.9	24.9		74.6	74.6
Other commercial	26.0		6.5	6.5		24.8	24.8
<i>Total business</i>	402.0	6.4	200.8	207.2	1.6	49.9	51.5
<i>Total SAP personal and business</i>	\$ 1,011.6	\$ 37.1	\$ 548.5	\$ 585.6	3.7	54.2	57.9

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(\$ millions)

	Earned Premium	Cat Loss & LAE	Non-Cat Loss & LAE	Statutory Loss & LAE	Cat Ratio	Non-Cat Ratio	Total Loss and LAE Ratio
2006 Statutory Loss and LAE Ratios							
<u>Personal insurance segment:</u>							
Standard auto	\$ 362.1	\$ 6.5	\$ 199.9	\$ 206.4	1.8	55.2	57.0
Nonstandard auto	44.8	0.3	26.6	26.9	0.7	59.3	60.0
Homeowners	185.2	59.7	85.0	114.7	32.2	45.9	78.1
Other personal	22.7	6.4	5.2	11.6	28.3	22.8	51.1
<i>Total personal</i>	614.8	72.9	316.6	389.6	11.9	51.5	63.4
<u>Business insurance segment:</u>							
Commercial auto	100.3	0.3	40.1	40.4	0.3	39.9	40.3
Commercial multi-peril	87.5	1.1	41.4	42.5	1.3	47.3	48.6
Fire & allied lines	84.2	16.1	33.0	49.1	19.2	39.2	58.3
Other & product liability	77.5		29.1	29.1		37.5	37.5
Workers compensation	33.8		19.4	19.4		57.5	57.5
Other commercial	25.7	0.2	11.7	11.9	0.6	45.7	46.3
<i>Total business</i>	409.0	17.7	174.6	192.4	4.3	42.7	47.0
<i>Total SAP personal and business</i>	\$ 1,023.8	\$ 90.6	\$ 491.3	\$ 582.0	8.9	48.0	56.8

The personal insurance segment loss ratio was 1.3 points lower in 2007 than in 2006. Catastrophes accounted for 5.0 loss ratio points in 2007 compared to 11.9 points in 2006. Excluding the impact of catastrophes, the personal lines loss ratio in 2007 was 5.5 points higher than in 2006. The increase in both the standard and nonstandard auto loss ratios can be attributed partially to rate reductions taken in 2006 and 2007. The improvement in the homeowners loss ratio can be attributed primarily to the reduction of catastrophe losses. In 2007, catastrophes added 14.2 points to the homeowners loss ratio compared to 32.2 points in 2006.

The business insurance segment's loss ratio for 2007 was 4.5 points higher than in 2006. Catastrophes accounted for 1.6 loss ratio points in 2007 compared to 4.3 points in 2006. Excluding the impact of catastrophes, the business lines loss ratio in 2007 was 7.2 points higher than in 2006. The overall increase reflects rate reductions in premium per exposure on business written in 2006 and 2007 and an increase in the number of large property losses. Workers compensation, which represents approximately 9.0% of our business insurance portfolio and less than 4.0% of our overall insurance segment portfolio, tends to be a more volatile line of business due to its size and risks written. We do not write mono-line workers compensation, but make our product available as part of the business package policy. The increase in the level of 2007 losses as compared to 2006 was driven largely by an increase in severity rather than frequency. We regularly monitor frequency and severity trends, as well as the overall construction of our workers compensation book of business. In addition, we promote the writing of the low-hazard risk types that have developed a consistent pattern of profitability.

Acquisition and operating expenses, as a percentage of earned premiums (GAAP expense ratio) were 34.4% in 2007 compared to 34.0% in 2006. The 2007 expense ratio was largely impacted by a lower premium base in 2007 compared to 2006.

Investment Operations Segment

Our investment portfolio and the investment portfolios of State Auto Mutual, and its subsidiaries and affiliates are managed by our subsidiary, Stateco. The Investment Committee of the Board of Directors of each of our insurers sets investment policies to be followed by Stateco.

At December 31, 2007, our investments in fixed maturities, equity securities and certain other invested assets were held as available-for-sale and carried at fair value. The unrealized holding gains or losses, net of applicable deferred taxes, are included as a separate component of stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive loss and as such are not included in the determination of net income.

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Our primary investment objectives are to generate income, preserve capital and maintain adequate liquidity for the payment of claims and expenses. Our current investment strategy does not rely on the use of derivative financial instruments.

We have investment policy guidelines with respect to purchasing fixed maturity investments for our insurance subsidiaries which preclude investments in bonds that are rated below investment grade by a recognized rating service. For the insurance subsidiaries, the maximum investment in any single note or bond is limited to 5.0% or less of statutory assets, other than obligations of the U.S. government or government agencies, for which there is no limit. Our fixed maturity portfolio is composed of high quality, investment grade issues, comprised almost entirely of debt issues rated AAA or AA. At December 31, 2007, we had no fixed maturity investments rated below investment grade. Our only investments in asset-backed securities were in federal agency pools (Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) and government guaranteed pools (Ginnie Mae).

Our internally managed equity portfolio invests in U.S. large-cap, dividend-paying companies across many different industries selected based upon their potential for appreciation as well as ability to continue paying dividends. This diversification across companies and industries reduces volatility in the value of the large-cap equity portfolio. In addition, our investment policy guidelines limit the purchase of a specific stock to no more than 2% of the market value of the stock at the time of purchase, and no single equity holding should exceed 5% of the total equity portfolio.

During the fourth quarter 2007, we began to diversify our equity portfolio and utilize outside money managers to invest in U.S. small-cap equities and international funds. These managers are permitted to manage the portfolios according to their own respective portfolio objectives. In selecting our outside money managers we confirm that their portfolio objectives, including risk tolerance, are acceptable to us; however, there may be slight differences in their objectives with respect to dividend payments and other constraints that we apply to our large cap equity holdings. By further diversifying our portfolio into small-cap equities and international funds, we hope to achieve a greater total return with reduced volatility.

In August 2007, we completed a portfolio diversification study with the objective to reduce the volatility of the returns and improve our overall after-tax return while continuing to maintain a high-quality portfolio. Based on this study, the Committee (defined below) approved the following target asset allocation:

Cash and cash equivalents	3.5%
Core fixed maturities	69.0
Treasury inflation protected securities	10.0
Large-cap equities	10.5
Small-cap equities	3.0
International funds	4.0
<i>Total portfolio</i>	100.0%

Table of Contents*Composition of Investment Portfolio*

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2007, we began investing funds as they became available moving toward our targeted asset allocations over the next 12 to 18 months. The following table provides a breakdown of our investments relative to our targeted allocated percentages provided above at December 31, 2007. We measure our investment portfolio allocation with fixed maturities at amortized cost and equities and international funds at fair value.

<i>(\$ millions)</i>		<i>% of</i>
		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70.9	3.4
Core fixed maturities	1,710.0	82.6
Treasury inflation protected securities	12.9	0.6
Large-cap equities	242.7	11.7
Small-cap equities	11.5	0.6
International funds	15.9	0.8
Other invested assets	5.7	0.3
<i>Total portfolio</i>	\$ 2,069.6	100.0

The following table provides the composition of our available-for-sale investment portfolio at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2007		2006	
Fixed maturities	\$ 1,745.4	86.4%	\$ 1,647.4	85.1
Equity securities	254.2	12.6	284.2	14.7
Other invested assets	19.8	1.0	4.0	0.2
<i>Total investments, at fair value</i>	\$ 2,019.4	100.0%	\$ 1,935.6	100.0

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities at December 31, 2007, by contractual maturity, are as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Amortized	Fair
	Cost	Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 16.9	\$ 16.9
Due after 1 year through 5 years	60.5	62.5
Due after 5 years through 10 years	437.5	451.1
Due after 10 years	1,019.4	1,025.5
U.S. government agencies mortgage- backed securities	188.6	189.4
<i>Total</i>	\$ 1,722.9	\$ 1,745.4

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities as the issuers may have the right to call or prepay the obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

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At December 31, 2007, our equity portfolio consisted of approximately 80 different large-cap stocks and 325 small-cap stocks. The largest single position was 3.2% of the equity portfolio based on fair value and the top ten positions were equal to approximately 25.1% of the equity portfolio.

Our equity portfolio consists primarily of large-cap value-oriented stocks, with a small allocation to small-cap equities. Therefore, when large-cap stocks and/or value-oriented stocks perform well our equity

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portfolio typically performs well compared to benchmarks. Conversely, when growth stocks outperform value and/or small- to mid-cap stocks outperform large-cap stocks, our equity portfolio does not perform as well compared to benchmarks.

The chart below shows the industry sector breakdown of our large-cap equity portfolio versus the S&P 500 Index based on fair value as of December 31, 2007.

Industry Sector	Equity Portfolio	S&P 500 Index
	% of Fair Value	% of Fair Value
Basic Materials	2.1	3.4
Communications	5.6	11.3
Consumer Cyclical	16.3	7.1
Consumer Non-cyclical	16.8	20.5
Energy	9.9	12.9
Financial	16.6	17.6
Industrial	24.4	11.8
Technology	8.3	11.8
Utilities		3.6
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0

In 2005, the Investment Committee of State Auto Financial's Board of Directors (the Committee) approved a targeted allocation of 70% tax-exempt fixed maturities, 15% taxable fixed maturities and 15% equities. This reallocation effort would result in lower pre-tax investment yields but higher after tax investment income than if we had continued under the then current allocation percentages.

In November 2006, the Committee approved a \$50.0 million repositioning of the then-current taxable and tax-exempt holdings to reach our targeted percentage at a quicker pace than if we just used new monies. Based on this action, the sale of approximately \$50.0 million of taxable securities was completed by December 31, 2006. Reinvestment into tax-exempt securities of the proceeds from these actions was completed during the first quarter 2007.

During the Committee's March 2007 meeting, the allocation status was reviewed and the Committee approved an additional \$100.0 million repositioning of the then-current taxable and tax-exempt holdings. Based on this action, the sale of approximately \$100.0 million of taxable securities was completed by March 31, 2007. Reinvestment into tax-exempt securities of the proceeds from these actions was completed during the 2007 second quarter. After completion of the targeted rebalancing, we assessed the securities held and confirmed our intent to hold the remaining securities until either recovery of fair value or maturity.

Table of Contents*Investment Operations Revenue*

Net investment income for 2007 was \$84.7 million compared to \$83.1 million in 2006. In 2007 our average invested assets increased due to our insurance segments' favorable underwriting cash flows. However, our pre-tax return on investments declined slightly as provided in the table below due largely to rebalancing our fixed maturity portfolio as described above toward tax-exempt bonds, which have a lower yield on a pre-tax basis. After tax, our net investment income for 2007 was \$73.6 million (13.2% effective tax rate) compared to \$69.8 million (16.1% effective tax rate) for 2006.

(\$ millions)	Year Ended December 31	
	2007	2006
Gross investment income:		
Fixed maturities	\$ 75.3	\$ 73.6
Equity securities	5.7	5.1
Other	5.5	6.1
Total gross investment income	86.5	84.8
Less: Investment expenses	1.8	1.7
Net investment income	\$ 84.7	\$ 83.1
Average invested assets (at cost)	\$ 1,987.1	\$ 1,891.6
Annualized investment yield	4.3%	4.4
Annualized investment yield, after tax	3.7%	3.7

Realized gains and losses on investments for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively are summarized as follows:

(\$ millions)	2007		2006	
	Realized		Realized	Proceeds
	Gains	Proceeds	Gains	Received
	(Losses)	Received on Sale	(Losses)	On Sale
Realized gains:				
Fixed maturities	\$ 0.8	\$ 82.5	\$ 1.8	\$ 130.1
Equity securities	19.7	76.2	15.6	72.0
Total realized gains	20.5	158.7	17.4	202.1
Realized losses:				
Fixed maturities	(1.3)	72.7	(4.8)	41.3
Equity securities	(7.1)	30.8	(7.0)	31.8
Total realized losses	(8.4)	103.5	(11.7)	73.1
Net realized gains on investments	\$ 12.1	\$ 262.2	\$ 5.6	\$ 275.2

Most of the realized gains in 2007 were derived from the equity segment of the portfolio. Equity sales were executed for various reasons, including the achievement of our price target and raising funds within two of our insurance subsidiaries to fund cash dividends to State Auto Financial. (See Other Capital Transactions section below.) The realized gains on the fixed maturity portfolio were achieved by selling shorter-term tax-exempt securities and subsequently reinvesting those funds into longer-term tax-exempt securities as well as selling taxable securities to reinvest the proceeds into the tax-exempt securities as described above. For the year ended December 31, 2007, realized losses of

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\$1.3 million on the fixed maturities related primarily to selling taxable securities to support our shift into tax-exempt securities. Realized losses of \$7.1 million on equity securities related primarily to the sale of equity positions where changes in government policy or business conditions, in our opinion, greatly diminished future business prospects.

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We regularly monitor our investment portfolio for declines in value that are OTTI, an assessment which requires significant management judgment. Among the factors considered by management are the nature of the investment, severity and length of decline in fair value, events impacting the issuer, overall market conditions, and our intent and ability to hold securities until recovery. When a security in our investment portfolio has been determined to have a decline in fair value that is OTTI, we adjust the cost basis of the security to fair value. This results in a charge to earnings as a realized loss, which is not changed for subsequent recoveries in fair value. Future increases or decreases in fair value, if not OTTI, are included in other comprehensive income.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, we recognized \$1.9 million OTTI compared to \$5.4 million for the same 2006 period. During 2007, we recognized no OTTI on our fixed maturity portfolio; however, we recognized \$1.9 million in realized losses related to OTTI within our equity portfolio. Of the \$1.9 million in realized losses, \$1.1 million related to two equity positions within the consumer cyclical sector impacted by the downturn in the housing industry. The remaining \$0.8 million in realized losses was limited to our externally managed U.S. small-cap portfolio for which we were unable to make the assertion regarding our intent to hold particular securities that were currently valued below cost until recovery in the near term. The OTTI recognized in 2007 were limited to these securities, based on specific facts and judgments related to these particular issuers. The 2006 write-downs related primarily to our investment in certain subordinate income notes and principal protected units representing purchased beneficial interests in securitized financial assets. We reduced the estimate of future cash flows we expected to receive from these securities in light of actual default rates of the underlying collateral securities exceeding the assumed defaults.

Gross Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses

A review of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2007 determined there were no individual investments with an unrealized loss that had a fair value significantly below cost continually for more than one year. There were also no individual material securities with an unrealized holding loss at December 31, 2007.

The following table provides detailed information on our available-for-sale investment portfolio for our gross unrealized gains and losses at December 31, 2007:

(\$ millions, except number of positions)

Investment Category:	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized holding gains	Number of gain positions	Gross unrealized holding losses	Number of loss positions	Fair Value
Fixed Maturities:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 90.9	\$ 2.2	34	\$ (0.1)	6	\$ 93.0
States and political subdivisions	1,432.7	23.6	469	(4.3)	181	1,452.0
Corporate securities	10.7	0.3	11		1	11.0
Mortgage-backed securities of U.S. Gov. Agencies	188.6	2.6	23	(1.8)	48	189.4
<i>Total fixed maturities</i>	1,722.9	28.7	537	(6.2)	236	1,745.4
Equity Securities:						
Consumer	65.3	18.1	78	(1.7)	5	81.7
Technologies	24.7	5.4	71	(0.3)	2	29.8
Pharmaceuticals	8.4	0.6	9	(0.2)	2	8.8
Financial services	35.6	7.9	79	(0.7)	3	42.8
Manufacturing and other	76.2	15.4	149	(0.5)	4	91.1
<i>Total equity securities</i>	210.2	47.4	386	(3.4)	16	254.2
Other invested assets	19.6	0.3	2	(0.1)	2	19.8
<i>Total investments</i>	\$ 1,952.7	\$ 76.4	925	\$ (9.7)	254	\$ 2,019.4

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Other Income Statement Items

Interest expense on our debt was \$7.6 million and \$7.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Our effective tax rate is largely affected by the amount of underwriting profit or loss and net realized investment gains or losses that are taxed at approximately 35% relative to the amount of net investment income at its effective tax rate. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the effective tax rate was 23.3% compared to 25.5% for the same 2006 period. As previously discussed, the effective tax rate on net investment income declined to 13.2% for 2007 versus 16.1% for 2006.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

General

Liquidity refers to our ability to generate adequate amounts of cash to meet our short and long term needs. Our primary sources of cash are premiums, investment income, investment sales and the maturity of fixed income security investments. The significant outflows of cash are payments of claims, commissions, premium taxes, operating expenses, income taxes, dividends, interest and principal payments on debt and investment purchases. The cash outflows can vary due to uncertainties regarding settlement of large losses or catastrophe events. As a result, we continually monitor our investment and reinsurance programs to ensure they are appropriately structured to enable the insurance subsidiaries to meet anticipated short and long-term cash requirements without the need to sell investments to meet fluctuations in claim payments.

We maintain a portion of our investment portfolio in relatively short-term and highly liquid investments to ensure the immediate availability of funds to pay claims and expenses. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had \$150.5 million and \$70.9 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents, and \$1,939.9 million and \$2,019.4 million, respectively, of total available-for-sale investments at fair value. Included in our fixed maturities available-for-sale at fair value are \$56.0 million and \$55.1 million of securities on deposit with insurance regulators as required by law at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In addition, substantially all of our fixed maturity and equity securities are traded on public markets. For a further discussion regarding investments see Investments Operations Segment included in this Item 7.

Our insurance subsidiaries must have adequate liquidity to ensure that their cash obligations are met. However, because the STFC Pooled Companies participate in the Pooling Arrangement, they do not have the daily liquidity concerns normally associated with an insurance company. This is because under the terms of the Pooling Arrangement, State Auto Mutual receives all premiums and pays all losses and expenses associated with the insurance business produced by the pool participants and then settles the intercompany balances generated by these transactions with the participating companies within 45 days following each quarter end.

When settling the intercompany balances, State Auto Mutual provides the pool participants with full credit for the premiums written and net losses paid during the quarter and retains all receivable amounts from insureds and agents and reinsurance recoverable on paid losses from unaffiliated reinsurers. Any receivable amounts that are ultimately deemed to be uncollectible are charged-off by State Auto Mutual and allocated to the pool member on the basis of pool participation. As a result, we have an off-balance sheet credit risk related to the balances due to State Auto Mutual from insureds, agents and reinsurers, which are offset by the unearned premium from the respective policies. While the total amount due to State Auto Mutual from policyholders and agents is significant, the individual amounts due are relatively small at the policyholder and agency level. Based on historical data, this credit-risk exposure is not considered to be material to our financial position, though the impact to income on a quarterly basis may be material. The State Auto Group mitigates its exposure to this credit risk through its in-house collections unit for both personal and commercial accounts which is supplemented by third party collection service providers. The amounts deemed uncollectible by State Auto Mutual and allocated to the STFC Pooled Companies are included in Other Expenses in the accompanying consolidated Statements of Income.

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The State Auto Group's reliance on ceded reinsurance is not significant in comparison to the State Auto Group's total statutory surplus or our total financial position. To minimize the risk of reinsurer default, the State Auto Group cedes only to third-party reinsurers who are rated A- or better by A.M. Best and also utilizes both domestic and international markets to diversify its credit risk. We utilize reinsurance to limit our loss exposure and contribute to our liquidity and capital resources. For a discussion of our reinsurance arrangements, see Reinsurance Arrangements included in this Item 7.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$183.5 million, \$121.6 million and \$93.5 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Significant sources of operating cash flows are derived from underwriting operations and net investment income. In addition, 2008 benefited from the \$92.0 million of cash received by the STFC Pooled Companies in connection with the Pooling Change. There is also a corresponding ongoing impact of adding the New Pool Business which is reflected in the premiums, losses and expenses excluding the one-time Pooling Change. In addition, losses were higher in 2008 than 2007 due to the increased level of catastrophes previously discussed. The table below is a proforma of the direct method of our operating cash flows.

(\$ millions)	2008	2007	Increase	One-Time	Excluding
			(Decrease)	Pooling	Pooling
				Change	Change
Net premium written	\$ 1,204.9	\$ 1,019.8	\$ 185.1	\$ 53.6	\$ 131.5
Investment income	99.1	96.7	2.4		2.4
Loss and LAE paid	(719.5)	(599.6)	(119.9)	53.3	(171.2)
Expense paid ⁽¹⁾	(387.8)	(358.1)	(29.1)	(12.9)	(16.8)
Federal income tax	(18.2)	(42.3)	24.1		24.1
Other	5.1	5.1	0.1		0.1
Total	\$ 183.5	\$ 121.6	\$ 61.9	\$ 92.0	\$ (30.1)

⁽¹⁾ Expense paid includes interest paid during the year of \$7.5 million in 2008 and \$7.8 million in 2007

The positive net cash provided by operating activities in 2007 and 2006 was largely due to favorable underwriting and investment income cash flows, offset by increases in cash paid on estimated federal income taxes, interest expense and cash contributions to our defined benefit pension plan. Cash from operations in 2007 increased \$28.2 million over 2006 primarily due to a reduction in claim payments from a lower level of catastrophe losses in 2007 compared to 2006 offset partially by an increase in taxes paid.

Despite the increased level of catastrophe losses in 2008, we managed our cash flows through current operational activity and maturities of investments, without a need to liquidate investments in the 2008 uncertain market environment. See Investment Operations Segment Composition of Investment Portfolio included in this Item 7 for further discussion. However, should our written premium decline or paid losses increase significantly or a combination thereof our cash flows from operations could be impacted requiring us to liquidate investments at a loss.

During 2008, 2007 and 2006, as permitted by regulations of the Internal Revenue Service, we made cash contributions of \$12.0 million, \$11.5 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, to our defined benefit pension plan on behalf of our employees. The actuarially determined contribution to our defined benefit pension plan ranges from the minimum amount we would be required to contribute to the maximum amount that would be tax deductible. Amounts contributed in excess of the minimum are deemed voluntary while amounts in excess of the maximum would be subject to an excise tax and may not be deductible for tax purposes. Amounts paid in each of these three years were within the minimum and maximum funding amounts that would be deductible for tax purposes. The actuarially determined funding amount to the plan is generally not determined until the second quarter with respect to the contribution year, though we currently expect to make a minimum cash contribution to our defined benefit pension plan of approximately \$15.0 million during 2009. For a further discussion regarding our defined benefit pension plan, see Employee Benefit Plans included in this Item 7.

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Net cash used in investing activities was \$51.5 million, \$86.1 million and \$43.2 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The decline in 2008 versus 2007 was principally the result of an increase in the accumulation of cash for future claims settlements and intercompany payments to affiliates and to pay stockholder dividends.

The increase in 2007 versus 2006 was principally the result of:

a greater amount of cash and cash equivalents available to invest at the beginning of 2007 versus 2006 (\$73.4 million in 2007 compared to \$28.7 million in 2006);

an increase in the level of cash provided from operations between the two years.

Our financing activities for 2008, 2007 and 2006 produced net cash outflows of \$52.4 million, \$38.0 million, and \$5.6 million, respectively. The following contributed to the fluctuations between those years:

Dividends paid to shareholders totaled \$23.9 million, \$20.5 million and \$15.4 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in dividends paid between 2008, 2007 and 2006 was due to increasing the amount of dividends paid per common share. Dividends paid per common share were \$0.60 in 2008, \$0.50 in 2007 and \$0.38 in 2006.

Cash used to repurchase common shares under our stock repurchase program was \$33.2 million and \$22.1 million for 2008 and 2007, respectively. See *Other Capital Transactions* below.

Other Capital Transactions

On August 17, 2007, State Auto Financial's board of directors authorized the repurchase, from time to time, of up to 4.0 million of its common shares, or approximately 10% of State Auto Financial's outstanding shares, over a period extending to and through December 31, 2009. State Auto Financial will repurchase shares from State Auto Mutual in amounts that are proportional to the respective current ownership percentages of State Auto Mutual, which is approximately 64%, and other shareholders. For the year ended December 31, 2008 a total of 1,214,586 of common shares were purchased under this program at an average repurchase price of \$27.25 per share for a total of \$33.2 million. Since inception through December 31, 2008, a total of 2,028,116 common shares have been purchased under this program at an average purchase price of \$27.26 per share for a total of \$55.3 million.

On November 7, 2008, the Board of Directors of State Auto Financial declared a cash dividend of \$0.15 per share. The dividend was payable on December 31, 2008, to shareholders of record on December 15, 2008. On March 6, 2009, the Board of Directors of State Auto Financial declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share. The dividend is payable on March 31, 2009, to shareholders of record on March 17, 2009. This is the 71st consecutive quarterly cash dividend declared by State Auto Financial's Board since we had our initial public offering of common stock on June 28, 1991.

To fund capital transactions and provide additional working capital to State Auto Financial, in 2008 State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers, and State Auto National Insurance Company (SA National) declared cash dividends of \$14.0 million, \$14.0 million, \$4.0 million and \$7.0 million, respectively. The cash transfer of dividends was completed in 2008. The dividends from State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers and SA National were paid from unassigned statutory surplus and were not considered to be extraordinary for regulatory purposes.

Other Events

On March 12, 2009, we issued a press release announcing preliminary estimates of the 2009 catastrophe storm activity that hit our Midwest operating states. This press release disclosed our expectation that first quarter 2009 earnings will include between \$38.0 and \$42.0 million in pre-tax catastrophe losses related to late January and early February storm activity. Over the past five years, we have experienced an average of \$12.4 million in catastrophe losses during the first quarter. While the 2009 January and February catastrophe storm losses will be significant to

our first quarter 2009 results, we do not expect these losses to have a significant impact on our overall financial position.

Table of Contents**Borrowing Arrangements**

The following provides an overview of our borrowing arrangements during 2008 and outstanding at December 31, 2008:

Credit Agreement

State Auto Financial has a credit agreement (*Credit Agreement*) with a syndicate of lenders which provides for a \$200.0 million five-year unsecured revolving credit facility (*Credit Facility*). The Credit Facility is available for general corporate purposes. The Credit Facility provides for interest-only payments during its term, with principal due in full at maturity. Interest is based on a London interbank market rate or a base rate plus a calculated margin amount. The Credit Agreement contains certain covenants, including financial covenants that require us to maintain a minimum net worth and not exceed a certain debt to capitalization ratio. As of December 31, 2008, State Auto Financial had not made any borrowings and was in compliance with all of the covenants under the Credit Agreement. We are currently evaluating whether we should amend or terminate this agreement based on our needs and other options available for contingency funding. We believe our other sources of cash are sufficient to fund our liquidity needs for the foreseeable future. We currently do not intend to drawdown any funds under the Credit Facility.

Senior Notes

In 2003, State Auto Financial issued \$100.0 million of unsecured Senior Notes due November 2013. The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.25% per annum, which is payable each May 15 and November 15. The Senior Notes are general unsecured obligations ranking senior to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness and equal with all existing and future senior indebtedness. The Senior Notes are not guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries and thereby are effectively subordinated to all our subsidiaries existing and future indebtedness. As of December 31, 2008, we were in compliance with all covenants related to the Senior Notes.

Trust Securities

State Auto Financial's Delaware business trust subsidiary (the *Capital Trust*) issued \$15.0 million liquidation amount of capital securities in 2003, due 2033. In connection with the Capital Trust's issuance of the capital securities and the related purchase by State Auto Financial of all of the Capital Trust's common securities (liquidation amount of \$0.5 million), State Auto Financial issued to the Capital Trust \$15.5 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Debt Securities due 2033 (the *Subordinated Debentures*). The sole assets of the Capital Trust are the Subordinated Debentures and any interest accrued thereon. Interest on the Capital Trust's capital and common securities is payable quarterly at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 4.20%, adjusted quarterly. The applicable interest rates for the periods January 2006 through December 31, 2008 ranged from 6.38% to 9.78%.

Notes Payable Summary

The following summarized our notes payable at December 31, 2008:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Carrying	Fair	Interest
	Value	Value	Rate
Senior Notes due 2013: issued \$100.0 million, November 2003 with fixed interest	\$ 102.1	\$ 86.9	6.25%
Subordinated Debentures due 2033: issued \$15.5 million, May 2003 with variable interest adjusting quarterly	15.5	15.5	6.38%
<i>Total Notes Payable</i>	\$ 117.6	\$ 102.4	

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Related to our notes payable, our primary market risk exposure is to the change in interest rates and our credit rating. For a discussion regarding our credit ratings see *Credit and Financial Strength Ratings* included in this Item 7. Based upon the notes payable carrying value at December 31, 2008, we had \$15.5 million notes payable with variable interest and \$102.1 million notes payable with interest fixed at 6.25%, which equated to approximately 13.1% variable interest debt and 86.9% fixed interest debt. Our decision to obtain fixed versus variable interest rate debt is influenced primarily by the following factors: (a) current market interest rates (b) anticipated future market interest rates (c) availability of fixed versus variable interest instruments and (d) our currently existing notes payable fixed and variable interest rate position. See our contractual obligations table included in *Contractual Obligations* .

Reinsurance Arrangements

Members of the State Auto Group follow the customary industry practice of reinsuring a portion of their exposures and paying to the reinsurers a portion of the premiums received. Insurance is ceded principally to reduce net liability on individual risks or for individual loss occurrences, including catastrophic losses. Although reinsurance does not legally discharge the individual members of the State Auto Group from primary liability for the full amount of limits applicable under their policies, it does make the assuming reinsurer liable to the extent of the reinsurance ceded.

During 2007, the Beacon Insurance Group was added to the State Auto Group's reinsurance programs described below and as of January 1, 2008, the Patrons Group was added to these programs.

Each member of the State Auto Group is party to working reinsurance treaties for casualty, workers' compensation and property lines with several reinsurers arranged through a reinsurance intermediary. These agreements are described in more detail below. We have also secured other reinsurance to limit the net cost of large loss events for certain types of coverage written in certain companies, including reinsurance covering umbrella liability losses up to a limit of \$10.0 million with a maximum of \$0.6 million retention. The State Auto Group also makes use of facultative reinsurance for unique risk situations. Facultative reinsurance provides for a separate reinsurance agreement covering a particular risk or insurance policy. The State Auto Group also participates in state insurance pools and associations. In general, these pools and associations are state sponsored and/or operated, impose mandatory participation by insurers doing business in that state, and offer coverage for hard-to-place risks at premium rates established by the state sponsor or operator, thereby transferring risk of loss to the participating insurers in exchange for premiums which may not be commensurate with the risk assumed.

The casualty excess of loss reinsurance agreement provides that each company in the State Auto Group is responsible for the first \$2.0 million of a covered loss. The reinsurers are responsible for 100% of the excess over \$2.0 million up to \$5.0 million of covered loss. Also, certain unusual claim situations involving bodily injury liability, property damage, uninsured motorist and personal injury protection are covered by an arrangement that provides for \$10.0 million of coverage in excess of \$5.0 million retention for each loss occurrence. This layer of reinsurance sits above the \$3.0 million excess of \$2.0 million arrangement. The rates for this reinsurance are negotiated annually.

The workers' compensation excess of loss reinsurance agreement provides that each company in the State Auto Group is responsible for the first \$2.0 million of covered loss. The reinsurers are responsible for 100% of the excess over \$2.0 million up to \$10.0 million of covered loss. Net retentions under this agreement may be submitted to the casualty excess of loss agreement, subject to a limit of \$2.0 million per loss occurrence. The rates for this reinsurance are negotiated annually.

In addition to the workers' compensation reinsurance described above, each company in the State Auto Group is party to an agreement which provides an additional layer of reinsurance for workers' compensation losses involving multiple workers. Subject to \$10.0 million of retention, reinsurers are responsible for 100% of the excess over \$10.0 million up to \$20.0 million of covered loss. This coverage is subject to a Maximum Any

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One Life limitation of \$10.0 million. This limitation means that losses associated with each worker may contribute no more than \$10.0 million to covered loss under this agreement. The rates for this reinsurance are negotiated annually.

The property per risk excess of loss reinsurance agreement provides that each company in the State Auto Group is responsible for the first \$3.0 million of each covered loss. The reinsurers are responsible for 100% of the excess over \$3.0 million up to \$20.0 million of covered loss. The rates for this reinsurance are negotiated annually.

Members of the State Auto Group maintain a property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance agreement covering catastrophe related events affecting at least two risks. On July 1, 2008, concurrent with the renewal of the agreement, we increased the limit of coverage by \$20.0 million from \$80.0 million to \$100 million. The limit of \$100 million is structured in two layers. The first is \$25.0 million excess of our retention, and the second is \$75 million excess of the first layer. On a combined basis, the members of the State Auto Group retain the first \$55.0 million of catastrophe loss, each occurrence, with a 5% co-participation on the next \$100 million of covered loss, each occurrence. The reinsurers are responsible for 95% of the excess over \$55.0 million up to \$155.0 million of covered losses, each occurrence. Our companies are responsible for losses above \$155.0 million. The rates for this reinsurance are negotiated annually.

The terms of the property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance agreement described above provide that if coverage is exhausted, coverage may be reinstated upon payment of an additional premium. By this reinstatement provision, the property catastrophe reinsurance agreement effectively provides two sets of limits that may be used to cover multiple events. In September 2008, Hurricane Ike produced losses to the members of the State Auto Group that exceeded the \$55.0 million retention layer, and were expected to exhaust the first \$25.0 million layer of reinsurance coverage. On October 23, 2008, members of the State Auto Group entered into a separate property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance agreement (the Third Event Agreement) which provided an additional \$25.0 million of coverage in excess of our \$55.0 million retention layer. Under the Third Event Agreement, the members of the State Auto Group, on a combined basis, retain the first \$55.0 million of catastrophe loss, each occurrence, with a 5% co-participation on the next \$25.0 million of covered loss, each occurrence. The reinsurers are responsible for 95% of the excess over \$55.0 million up to \$80.0 million of covered losses, each occurrence. The Third Event Agreement does not include a provision to reinstate coverage if exhausted.

Prior to July 1, 2008, members of the State Auto Group participated in an intercompany catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance agreement (the Catastrophe Assumption Agreement) under which State Auto P&C acted as the catastrophe reinsurer for the State Auto Group. Under the Catastrophe Assumption Agreement State Auto P&C was responsible for up to \$100.0 million of covered losses in excess of the \$135.0 million of covered losses under the catastrophe reinsurance arrangement described above. The Catastrophe Assumption Agreement was not renewed and expired on July 1, 2008. There had been no losses assumed under the Catastrophe Assumption Agreement during 2008, 2007 and 2006.

As of January 1, 2009, members of the State Auto Group entered into a property catastrophe net aggregate excess of loss reinsurance agreement (the Catastrophe Aggregate Agreement). This is a new agreement which provides reinsurance coverage for certain catastrophic events, including certain events falling below the \$55.0 million retention under the property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance agreement previously described. Events covered by the Catastrophe Aggregate Agreement must be PCS numbered catastrophes, excluding earthquakes and named storms such as hurricanes and tropical storms. Individual occurrences are capped at \$55.0 million and are subject to a \$5.0 million franchise deductible, meaning occurrences producing losses totaling less than \$5.0 million are excluded. Subject to these limitations, qualifying losses from individual occurrences are then aggregated over the course of the reinsurance term, January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009. On an aggregate basis, the members of the State Auto Group combined retain the first \$80.0 million of covered loss, with a 25% co-participation on the next \$30.0 million of covered loss. The reinsurer is responsible for 75% of the excess over \$80.0 million up to \$110.0 million of covered loss on an aggregate basis.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

Our significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2008, were as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>		Due	Due	Due	Due
	Total	1 year	1-3	3-5	after 5
		or less	years	years	years
Direct loss and reserves ⁽¹⁾	\$ 851.8	\$ 346.1	\$ 286.4	\$ 103.3	\$ 116.0
Notes payable ⁽²⁾ :					
Senior Notes due 2013: issued \$100.0, November 2003 with fixed interest ⁽³⁾	\$ 100.0	\$	\$	\$ 100.0	\$
Subordinated Debentures due 2033: issued \$15.5, May 2003 with variable interest ⁽⁴⁾ adjusting quarterly	15.5				15.5
Total notes payable	\$ 115.5	\$	\$	\$ 100.0	\$ 15.5
Interest payable ⁽²⁾ :					
Senior Notes due 2013: issued \$100.0, November 2003 with fixed interest ⁽³⁾	\$ 31.3	\$ 6.3	\$ 12.5	\$ 12.5	\$
Subordinated Debentures due 2033: issued \$15.5, May 2003 with variable interest ⁽⁴⁾ adjusting quarterly	21.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	17.0
Total interest payable	\$ 52.6	\$ 7.2	\$ 14.2	\$ 14.2	\$ 17.0
Postretirement benefits	\$ 51.2	\$ 3.9	\$ 8.1	\$ 9.0	\$ 30.2
Pension funding ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 178.6	\$ 7.3	\$ 38.4	\$ 50.1	\$ 82.8
Total	\$ 1,249.7	\$ 364.5	\$ 347.1	\$ 276.6	\$ 261.5

(1) We derived expected payment patterns separately for the direct loss and ALAE reserves. Amounts included the STFC Pooled Companies net additional share of transactions assumed from State Auto Mutual through the Pooling Arrangement. For a reconciliation of management's best estimate, see "Loss and Loss Expense Reserves" included in this Item 7. These patterns were applied to the December 31, 2008, loss and ALAE payable to generate estimated annual incremental loss and ALAE payments for each subsequent calendar year. These amounts are based on historical payment patterns and do not represent actual contractual obligations. The actual payment amounts and the related timing of those payments could differ significantly from these estimates.

(2) For a discussion of these debt instruments, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Borrowing Arrangements" included in this Item 7.

(3) The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.25% per annum, which is payable each May 15 and November 15.

(4) Interest on the subordinated debentures was calculated using an interest rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate at December 31, 2008 of 1.4250% plus 4.20%, or 5.6250%.

(5) These amounts are estimates of ERISA minimum funding levels based on adjustments to prior year assumptions for our defined benefit pension plan and do not represent an estimate of our expected contributions. Funding levels generally are not determined until later in the year with respect to the contribution year. See Note 9, "Pension and Postretirement Benefits Plans" to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K for a tabular presentation of expected benefit payments from the State Auto Group's defined benefit pension plan.

Lease and other purchase obligations of State Auto Mutual are allocated to us through the Pooling Arrangement.

Regulatory Considerations

At December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, each of our insurance subsidiaries was in compliance with statutory requirements relating to capital adequacy.

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The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) utilizes a collection of analytical tools designed to assist state insurance departments with an integrated approach to screening and analyzing the

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financial condition of insurance companies operating in their respective states. One such set of analytical tools is 12 key financial ratios that are known in the insurance industry as the IRIS ratios. IRIS ratios are derived from financial statements prepared on a statutory accounting basis, which are accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance department with regulatory authority over our insurance subsidiaries. A defined range of results for each ratio has been established by the NAIC for solvency monitoring. While management utilizes each of these IRIS ratios in monitoring our insurance companies' operating performance on a statutory accounting basis (each of our insurance subsidiaries operates within the defined range for the other measures), the net written premium to statutory surplus ratio (the leverage ratio) is monitored to ensure that each of our insurance subsidiaries continue to operate within the defined range of 3.0 to 1.0. The higher the leverage ratio, the more risk a company bears in relation to statutory surplus available to absorb losses. In considering this range, management also considers the distribution of net premiums between property and liability lines of business. A company with a larger portion of net premiums from liability lines should generally maintain a lower leverage ratio.

As shown below the leverage ratios increased from 2007 to 2008. Net written premiums increased primarily due to a combination of increased Organic Growth and the impact of the Pooling Change along with our insurance subsidiaries' statutory surplus decreasing mostly due to underwriting losses coupled with realized and unrealized losses on investments. The statutory leverage ratios for our insurance subsidiaries at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

Statutory Leverage Ratios ⁽¹⁾	2008 ⁽²⁾	2007	2006
State Auto P&C	1.7	1.2	1.2
Milbank	1.6	1.2	1.2
Farmers	1.4	1.0	1.1
SA Ohio	1.1	1.0	1.0
SA National	0.6	0.6	0.6
Weighted Average	1.6	1.1	1.2

(1) We use the statutory leverage ratio as there is no comparable GAAP measure.

(2) Table excludes the one-time impact on net written premiums of \$53.6 million that occurred in conjunction with the Pooling Change.

Our insurance subsidiaries pay dividends to State Auto Financial which in turn may be used by State Auto Financial to pay dividends to stockholders or to make principal and interest payments on debt. Individual states limit the amount of dividends that our insurance subsidiaries domiciled in those states can pay without prior approval. Under current law, at December 31, 2008 \$73.8 million is available in 2009 for payment as a dividend from our insurance subsidiaries to State Auto Financial, without prior approval from our respective domiciliary state insurance departments. In 2008 and 2007, State Auto Financial received \$39.0 million and \$50.0 million, respectively in dividends from its insurance subsidiaries and none in 2006. We are required to notify the insurance subsidiaries' applicable state insurance commissioner within five business days after declaration of all such dividends and at least ten days prior to payment. Additionally, the domiciliary state commissioner of each insurance subsidiary has the authority to limit a dividend when the commissioner determines, based on factors set forth in the law, that an insurer's surplus is not reasonable in relation to the insurer's outstanding liabilities and adequate to meet its financial needs. Such restrictions are not expected to limit the capacity of State Auto Financial to meet its cash obligations.

State Auto Financial's insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation and supervision by the states in which they do business. The NAIC has developed Risk-Based Capital (RBC) requirements. RBC attempts to relate an individual insurance company's statutory surplus to the risk inherent in its overall operations. RBC requires the

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calculation of a ratio of total adjusted statutory capital to authorized control level. Insurers with a ratio below 200% are subject to different levels of regulatory intervention and action. At December 31, 2008, the ratio of total adjusted statutory capital to authorized control level of State Auto Financial's insurance subsidiaries ranged from 699% to 1,902%.

Credit and Financial Strength Ratings

The following table summarizes our credit and insurance company financial strength ratings as of March 13, 2009:

	A.M. Best	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
STFC (credit rating)	a-	Baa2	BBB
STFC Pooled Companies (financial strength)	A+	A2	A
SA National (financial strength)	A+	n/a	A

We are reviewed regularly by the independent rating agencies listed in the table above. Ratings provide a meaningful way for policyholders, agents, creditors and stockholders to compare us to our competitors. The published credit ratings on State Auto Financial Senior Notes discussed above are opinions as to the ability of State Auto Financial to meet its ongoing obligations under the terms of the Senior Notes. Generally, credit ratings affect the cost, type and availability of debt financing. Higher rated securities receive more favorable pricing and terms relative to lower rated securities at the time of issue. State Auto Financial's Senior Notes have been rated investment grade by each agency.

In February 2009 Moody's lowered our credit rating from Baa1 to Baa2 due to Moody's belief that the debt incurred by State Auto Mutual in connection with its acquisition of Rockhill Holding Company will reduce the ability of State Auto Mutual to offer contingent support to us. Contingent support had been the rationale for narrower notching between our credit rating and insurance financial strength rating (two notches instead of the customary three for U.S. insurance holding companies).

The published financial strength ratings on the insurance company subsidiaries of State Auto Financial are opinions as to the ability of those companies to meet their ongoing obligations to their policyholders. The A.M. Best financial strength ratings influence our ability to write insurance business as agents and policyholders generally prefer higher rated companies. Lower rated companies may be required to compete for agents and policyholders by offering higher commissions or lower premiums and expanded coverage, or a combination thereof. State Auto Mutual has received A.M. Best's A+ or higher rating every year since 1954. The STFC Pooled Companies and the Mutual Pooled Companies are collectively assigned a pool rating by A.M. Best while SA National is rated by A. M. Best as a part of the total group.

Our ratings are influenced by many factors including operating and financial performance, asset quality, liquidity, financial leverage, exposure to catastrophe risks and operating leverage. Presently, our A.M. Best, Moody's and Standard & Poor's ratings are assigned stable outlooks.

OTHER**Employee Benefit Plans**

The State Auto Group has a defined benefit pension plan and a postretirement health care plan covering substantially all employees (collectively the benefit plans). Several factors, which attempt to anticipate future events, are used in calculating the expense and liability related to the benefit plans. Key factors include assumptions about the expected rates of return on plan assets, discount rates, and health care cost trend rates. We consider market conditions, including changes in investment returns and interest rates, in making these

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assumptions. The actuarial assumptions used by us in determining benefit obligations may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower turnover and retirement rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. While we believe that the assumptions used are appropriate, differences in actual experience or changes in assumptions may materially affect our financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (*SFAS 158*) which requires employers with defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans, such as health care, to recognize the funded status of its benefit plans on its balance sheet and measure the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the fiscal year-end balance sheet date thereby eliminating the use of an earlier measurement date and to provide additional disclosures. Adopting SFAS 158 required us to recognize the funded status (i.e. the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligations) on our balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. The adoption of SFAS 158 at December 31, 2006 had the impact of decreasing accumulated comprehensive income by \$63.9 million, net of tax.

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted the measurement date requirement under transition alternative method one, as defined in SFAS 158. This transition method resulted in a one-time adjustment that decreased beginning retained earnings by \$2.4 million, net of tax. The combined impact of the measurement date transition and re-measurement of plan assets and obligations on January 1, 2008, increased beginning accumulated comprehensive income by \$3.5 million, net of tax. The discount rate used to re-measure our benefit plan obligations at January 1, 2008 was 6.50% an increase of 0.25 points from the earlier measurement date of September 30, 2007, which was used to report our benefit obligations on December 31, 2007.

To calculate the State Auto Group's December 31, 2008 pension projected benefit obligation (*PBO*), we used a discount rate of 6.0% based on an evaluation of the expected future benefit cash flows of our defined benefit pension plan used in conjunction with the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve at the measurement date. A lower discount rate results in, all else equal, a higher present value of the benefit obligation. We selected an expected long-term rate of return on our plan assets of 9.0% by considering the mix of investments and stability of investment portfolio along with actual investment experience during the lifetime of the plan. To calculate the net periodic benefit cost for the year ended December 31, 2008, a discount rate of 6.5% and an expected long-term rate of return on plan assets of 9.0% were used.

Our funding status on our pension plan went from a \$2.1 million asset at January 1, 2008, to a \$73.2 million liability at December 31, 2008. The decline in interest rates over the course of the year and the difference between expected and actual return on assets held by our pension plan had the effect of increasing our liability and cumulative unrecognized actuarial loss, a component of accumulated comprehensive loss in our equity. The factors influencing these increases are as follows: (1) the selected discount rate of 6.0% decreased 0.50 points from the 6.50% rate used at January 1, 2008, which had the effect of increasing the 2008 PBO and related unrecognized actuarial loss approximately \$16.6 million, and (2) the actual return on our plan assets was a loss of \$40.9 million compared to an expected return of \$19.4 million for a net increase to our liability and unrecognized actuarial loss of approximately \$60.3 million. In addition to the discount rate and expected to actual return on plan assets, unrecognized gains and losses arise from several factors including expected to actual demographic changes, such as retirement age, mortality, turnover, and rate of compensation increases. The cumulative unrecognized actuarial loss is systematically recognized as an increase in net periodic cost over the average future service period of active participants.

The accumulated benefit obligation (*ABO*) of a defined benefit plan represents the actuarial present value of benefits attributed by the pension benefit formula to employee service rendered prior to the measurement date and based on current and past compensation levels, while the PBO is the ABO plus a factor for future compensation levels. The ABO, which considers current compensations level only, provides information about

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the obligation an employer would have if the plan were discontinued at the date of measurement date. At December 31, 2008, the ABO and PBO were \$215.2 million and \$245.9 million, respectively. At December 31, 2008 the fair value of the assets of our defined benefit pension plan was \$172.7 million, which resulted in an underfunding status within our balance sheet of \$73.2 million. The State Auto Group has consistently targeted contributions to our defined benefit pension plan with the objective of maintaining a fully funded status on an ABO basis. Historically our plan assets have exceeded our ABO. Given the recent significant decline in the pension plan's asset we are reviewing the options available to us from a funding perspective. Currently we are anticipating a minimum cash contribution in 2009 of \$15.0 million.

Our unfunded status on our postretirement medical plan (retiree med plan) decreased from \$118.2 million at January 1, 2008 to \$109.1 million at December 31, 2008. The factors influencing this decrease are as follows: (1) In October 2008, we announced a substantive change to increase retiree cost sharing in the retiree med plan, effective January 1, 2009. This change will allow us to decrease our overall company costs and continue to provide a competitive retiree med plan for all associates and current retirees. The increase in the cost sharing will be phased in over five years for current retirees and those associates who announced their retirement before December 31, 2008 and retire in the first half of 2009. On October 1, 2008, this change reduced our PBO and unrecognized prior service balance, a component of accumulated comprehensive loss in our equity, by \$28.1 million. (2) Offsetting the cost share plan change is a combination of the following factors: (a) Key assumptions used in determining the amount of the benefit obligation and related periodic cost are the discount rate and the assumed health care cost trend rate. We decreased our selected discount rate by 0.50 points to 6.00% from the 6.50% rate used at January 1, 2008. We assume that the relative increase in health care costs will continue to rise over the next several years. For 2008 the expected rate of increase in future health care costs was 10% for 2008, trending down 1% per year to 5% thereafter. Changes to these two key assumptions, had the effect of increasing our obligation and unrecognized actuarial loss at December 31, 2008. (b) Additional unrecognized net actuarial gains or losses adjustments arising from demographic changes and expected to actual claims experience, which at December 31, 2008 had the effect of increasing our obligation and unrecognized actuarial loss.

In October 2008, we offered an early retirement incentive option to retirement eligible associates. This early retirement option is deemed a special termination benefit under SFAS No 88 Employers Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Define Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefits. An employer offering special termination benefits to employees must recognize a liability and an expense when the following conditions are met: 1) the employees accept the offer, and 2) the amount can be reasonably estimated. We recognized an expense of \$1.9 million for the acceleration of certain plan benefits for those retirement eligible associates who elected early retirement.

Loss and Loss Expense Reserves

Our loss and loss expense reserves reflect all unpaid amounts for claims that have been reported as well as for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Our loss and loss expense reserves are not discounted to present value.

Losses and allocated loss expense reserves (Loss and ALAE Reserve) are management's best estimates (MBE) at a given point in time of what we expect to pay to settle all claims incurred as of that date based on known facts, circumstances and historical trends. Reserves for reported losses are established on either a case-by-case or formula basis depending on the type and circumstances of the loss. The case-by-case reserve amounts are determined by claims adjusters based on our reserving practices, which take into account the type of risk, the circumstances surrounding each claim and applicable policy provisions. The formula reserves are based on historical data for similar claims with provision for trend changes caused by inflation. Case and formula basis loss reserves are reviewed on a regular basis, and as new data becomes available, estimates are updated resulting in adjustments to loss reserves. Generally, reported losses initially reserved on a formula basis and not settled after six months are case reserved at that time. The process for calculating the IBNR component of the Loss and ALAE Reserve is to develop an estimate of the ultimate losses and allocated loss expenses incurred, and subtract all amounts already paid or held as case or formula reserves.

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The ultimate determination of MBE integrates information and analysis provided by several disciplines within our Company, including claims, actuarial and accounting. This assessment requires considerable judgment in understanding how claims mature, which lines of business are the most volatile, and how trends change over time. Loss and ALAE Reserves represent an estimate at a given point in time based on many variables including historical and statistical information, inflation, legal developments, storm loss estimates, and economic conditions. Although we consider many different sources of information, as well as a number of actuarial methodologies to estimate our Loss and ALAE Reserve, there is no single method for determining the exact ultimate liability.

Our internal actuarial staff conducts quarterly reviews of projected loss development information to assist management in making estimates of ultimate losses and loss expenses. Several factors are considered in estimating ultimate liabilities including consistency in relative case reserve adequacy, consistency in claims settlement practices, recent legal developments, historical data, actuarial projections, accounting projections, exposure growth, current business conditions, catastrophe developments, and late reported claims. In addition, reasonableness tests are performed on many of the assumptions underlying each reserving methodology, such as claim frequency, claim severity and loss ratios. Nonetheless, changes which are not contemplated do occur over time, and those changes are incorporated in subsequent valuations of the loss reserves.

We use a number of different methodologies to estimate the IBNR component of the Loss and ALAE Reserves. Our reserves include amounts related to short tail and long tail lines of business. Tail refers to the time period between the occurrence of a loss and the settlement of the claim. In general, the longer the time span between the incidence of a loss and the settlement of the claim, the more the ultimate settlement amount can vary. The reserving methods and strengths and weaknesses of each are described below.

Short-Tail Business: For short-tail business, claims are typically settled within five years, and the most common actuarial estimates are based on techniques using link ratio projections of incurred losses, paid losses, claim counts and claim severities. Each of these methods is described below in detail. Separate projections are made for catastrophes that are in the very early stages of development based on specific information known through the reporting date.

Incurred Loss Development Method: The Incurred Loss Development Method is probably the most common actuarial method used in projecting indicated IBNR reserves. This method uses paid loss experience as well as the outstanding estimates (formula and case reserves) for claims that have been reported and are still open. The underlying assumption of the Incurred Loss Development Method is that case reserve adequacy remains consistent over time. This method's advantage is its responsiveness to changes in reported losses, which is particularly valuable in the less mature accident years. The disadvantage of the Incurred Loss Development Method is that case reserve adequacy changes will distort the IBNR projections.

Paid Loss Development Method: The Paid Loss Development Method uses calculations that are very similar to the Incurred Loss Development Method. The key difference is that the data used in the paid method exclude case reserve estimates, so only paid losses are utilized. With this method, a payment pattern is estimated to project ultimate settlement values for each accident year, with the underlying assumption that claims are settled at a consistent rate over time. Neither case reserves nor the rate at which claims are reported (except to the extent that the reporting pattern influences the payment pattern) is relevant to the results of this method. This method's advantage is the estimates of ultimate loss are independent of case reserve adequacy and are unaffected by company changes in case reserving philosophy. The disadvantages are that the paid method does not use all of the available information, and in some cases the liability payment patterns require the application of very large development factors to relatively small payments in less mature accident years.

Claim Counts and Severities Method: The Counts and Severities Method calculations are very similar to the other methods. The incurred claim counts reported to date are projected to an ultimate number. Similarly, the incurred loss severities are projected to an ultimate value. The ultimate incurred count is multiplied by the

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ultimate incurred severity, for each accident year, to arrive at the ultimate incurred loss. Finally, as with the other loss development methods, an estimate of the IBNR reserve is calculated by subtracting the reported losses from the estimated ultimate losses.

Long-Tail Business: Reserve estimates for long-tail business use the same methods listed above along with several other methods as determined by the actuary. For example, premium-based methods may be used in developing ultimate loss estimates, including the Expected Loss Ratio, Bornhuetter-Ferguson, and Least-Squares techniques as described below. We also use statistical models when the historical patterns can be reasonably approximated.

Expected Loss Ratio Method: The Expected Loss Ratio Method generates indicated IBNR by multiplying an expected loss ratio by earned premium, then subtracting incurred-to-date losses. For slower reporting lines of business, new products, or data that is very immature, the actual claim data is often too limited or too volatile for other projection methods. With this method the premiums are used as a measure of loss exposure, and the loss ratios can be derived from pricing expectations.

Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method: The Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method is a weighted average of the Expected Loss Ratio Method and the Incurred Loss Development Method, using the percentage of losses reported as the weight. This method is particularly useful where there is a low volume of data in the current accident period, or where the experience is volatile. In general, this method produces estimates that are very similar to the Incurred Loss Development Method.

Least Square Loss Development Method: In the Least Squares Loss Development Method the statistical technique of least squares regression is applied to a triangle of reported loss ratios to project the ultimate loss ratio in each accident year. Using historical loss ratios puts the data for each time period on a more consistent exposure basis, because premium levels are generally correlated with insured exposures. A by-product of the regression function is an estimate of credibility for each stage of development. In cases where the regression parameters fall outside of a reasonable range, the projection defaults to the incurred loss method.

Selection Process: In determining which reserving method to use for a particular line of business or accident year, diagnostic tests of loss ratios and severity trends are considered, as well as the historic case reserve adequacy and claim settlement rate. In general, the Incurred Loss Development Method is used if the projections are stable, the data is credible, historic case reserve adequacy is consistent, and the loss ratios and loss severities are reasonable. Other reserving methods are considered as well for particular lines of business or accident years, along with supplemental information such as open claim counts and prior period development. For example, if more than one method provides a reasonable projection, the actuary may select an average of those methods. There is considerable judgment applied in the analysis of the historical patterns and in applying business knowledge of our underwriting and claims functions.

Reserve ranges provide a quantification of the variability in the reserve projections. The primary determinant in estimating the reserve range boundaries are the variances measured within the historical reserving data for the various lines of business. Property lines typically have smaller variances, while liability lines can experience significant variability. MBE of loss reserves considers the expected variation to establish an appropriate position within a range. MBE Loss and ALAE Reserves for SA National and the STFC Pooled Companies share of the Pooled Companies reserves at December 31, 2008 was \$851.8 million, within a projected range of \$784.4 million to \$869.0 million. (These values presented are on a direct basis, gross of salvage and subrogation recoverable, and before reinsurance, except for the STFC Pooled Companies participation in the inter-company Pooling Arrangement. Therefore, these values cannot be compared to many of the other loss and loss expenses payable tables included elsewhere within this Form 10-K.)

The potential impact of the reserve variability on net income can be illustrated using the range end points and carried reserve amounts listed above. For example, if ultimate losses reach a level corresponding to the high

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point of the range, \$869.0 million, the reserve increase of \$17.2 million corresponds to an after-tax decrease of \$11.2 million in net income. Likewise, should ultimate losses decline to a level corresponding to the low point of the range, \$784.4 million, the \$67.4 million reserve decrease would add \$43.8 million of after-tax net income. The reserve range noted above represents a range of reasonably likely reserves, not a range of all possible reserves. Therefore, the ultimate losses could reach levels corresponding to reserve amounts outside the range provided.

An important assumption underlying the reserve estimation methods for the major casualty lines is that the loss cost trends implicitly built into the loss and ALAE patterns will continue into the future. To estimate the sensitivity of reserves to an unexpected change in inflation, projected calendar year payment patterns were applied to the December 31, 2008, other & product liability Loss and ALAE Reserve to generate estimated annual incremental loss and ALAE payments for each subsequent calendar year. Then, for purposes of sensitivity testing, an additional annual loss cost trend of 10% was added to the trend implicitly embedded in the estimated payment pattern, and revised incremental loss and ALAE payments were calculated. This type of inflationary increase could arise from a variety of sources including tort law changes, development of new medical procedures, social inflation, and other inflationary changes in costs beyond assumed levels.

The estimated cumulative impact that this additional, unexpected 10% increase in the loss cost trend would have on our results of operations over the lifetime of the underlying claims in other & product liability is an increase of \$61.8 million on reserves, or a \$40.2 million reduction to net income, assuming a tax rate of 35%. Inflation changes have much more impact on the longer tail commercial lines like other & product liability and workers compensation, and much less impact on the shorter tail personal lines reserves.

In addition to establishing Loss and ALAE Reserves, as described above, we establish reserves for loss adjustment expenses related to functions and costs that are not attributable to a specific claim, which is called Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expense (ULAE). Historical patterns of paid ULAE relative to paid loss are analyzed along with historical claim counts including claims opened, claims closed, and claims remaining open. The product of this analysis is an estimate of the relationship, or ratio, between ULAE and loss underlying the current loss reserves. This ratio is applied to the current outstanding loss reserves to estimate the required ULAE reserve. Consequently, this component of the loss expense reserve has a proportional relationship to the overall claim inventory and held loss reserves by accident year. The method assumes that the underlying claims process and mix of business do not change materially over time.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of MBE of our direct Loss and ALAE Reserve to our net loss and loss expenses payable at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The STFC Pooled Companies net additional share of transactions assumed from State Auto Mutual through the Pooling Arrangement for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, has been reflected in the table below as assumed by STFC Pooled Companies:

(\$ millions)	2008	2007
Direct Loss and ALAE Reserve:		
STFC Pooled Companies and SA National	\$ 440.5	\$ 393.1
Assumed by STFC Pooled Companies	411.3	304.4
<i>Total direct loss and ALAE reserve</i>	851.8	697.5
Direct unallocated loss adjustment expense (ULAE)		
STFC Pooled Companies and SA National	24.9	23.8
Assumed by STFC Pooled Companies	24.3	20.3
<i>Total direct ULAE</i>	49.2	44.1
Direct salvage and subrogation recoverable:		
STFC Pooled Companies and SA National	(22.0)	(20.9)
Assumed by STFC Pooled Companies	(9.5)	(8.4)
<i>Total direct salvage and subrogation recoverable</i>	(31.5)	(29.3)
Reinsurance recoverable	(21.2)	(11.2)
Assumed reinsurance	4.8	5.1
Reinsurance assumed by STFC Pooled Companies	(83.1)	(59.1)
<i>Total losses and loss expenses payable, net of reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable of \$21.2 in 2008 and \$11.2 in 2007</i>	\$ 770.0	\$ 647.1

The following tables present the loss and loss expenses payable by major line of business at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively:

(\$ in millions)	Ending Loss & ALAE Case & Formula	Ending Loss & ALAE IBNR	Ending ULAE Bulk	Total Reserves
December 31, 2008				
<u>Personal insurance segment:</u>				
Standard auto	\$ 133.5	\$ 44.2	\$ 10.8	\$ 188.5
Nonstandard auto	15.1	3.0	1.5	19.6
Homeowners	44.0	21.9	2.7	68.6
Other personal	9.7	4.4	0.5	14.6
<i>Total personal</i>	202.3	73.5	15.5	291.3
<u>Business insurance segment:</u>				
Commercial auto	49.4	39.3	4.8	93.5

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Commercial multi-peril	40.4	45.4	5.7	91.5
Fire & allied lines	33.0	4.4	1.1	38.5
Product & other liability	54.7	84.1	13.6	152.4
Workers compensation	43.3	45.7	8.1	97.1
Other business	3.1	2.2	0.4	5.7
<i>Total business</i>	223.9	221.1	33.7	478.7
<i>Total losses and loss expenses payable net of reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable</i>	\$ 426.2	\$ 294.6	\$ 49.2	\$ 770.0

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	Ending Loss & ALAE	Ending Loss & ALAE	Ending ULAE	Total Reserves
December 31, 2007				
Personal insurance segment:				
Standard auto	\$ 120.4	\$ 37.5	\$ 11.2	\$ 169.1
Nonstandard auto	13.9	3.0	1.4	18.3
Homeowners	36.4	15.3	1.7	53.4
Other personal	6.3	2.3	0.3	8.9
<i>Total personal</i>	177.0	58.1	14.6	249.7
Business insurance segment:				
Commercial auto	44.8	28.9	4.1	77.8
Commercial multi-peril	37.8	36.9	4.1	78.8
Fire & allied lines	18.7	1.0	0.6	20.3
Product & other liability	46.0	71.7	12.4	130.1
Workers compensation	38.3	39.4	7.8	85.5
Other business	2.0	2.4	0.5	4.9
<i>Total business</i>	187.6	180.3	29.5	397.4
<i>Total losses and loss expenses payable net of reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable</i>	\$ 364.6	\$ 238.4	\$ 44.1	\$ 647.1

See discussion in Results of Operations 2008 Compared to 2007-Losses and Expenses section included in this Item 7.

The property and casualty industry has experienced significant loss from claims related to asbestos, environmental remediation, product liability, mold and other mass torts. Asbestos reserves are \$3.4 million, and environmental reserves are \$7.7 million, for a total of \$11.1 million, or 1.4% of net losses and loss expenses payable. Asbestos reserves increased \$0.2 million and environmental reserves decreased \$0.2 million from 2007. Because we have insured primarily product retailers and distributors, we do not expect to incur the same level of liability, particularly related to asbestos, as companies that have insured manufacturing risks.

The risks and uncertainties inherent in the loss and loss expense reserve estimates include, but are not limited to, actual settlement experience being different from historical data and trends, changes in business and economic conditions, court decisions creating unanticipated liabilities, ongoing interpretation of policy provisions by the courts, inconsistent decisions in lawsuits regarding coverage and additional information discovered before settlement of claims. Our results of operations and financial condition could be impacted, perhaps significantly, in the future if the ultimate payments required to settle claims vary from the liability currently recorded.

Impact of Inflation

Inflation can have a significant impact on property and casualty insurers because premium rates are established before the amount of losses and loss expenses are known. When establishing rates, we attempt to anticipate increases from inflation subject to the limitations of modeling economic variables. Even when general inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, is relatively modest, as has been the case over the last several years, price inflation on the goods and services purchased by insurance companies in settling claims can steadily increase. For example, medical care costs have risen at a higher rate than general inflation over the last few years. Costs for building materials typically rise dramatically following substantial, widespread natural

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catastrophes, such as the industry experienced in Florida and adjacent states in 2004 in Mississippi and Alabama in 2005, and more recently with Hurricane Katrina in 2006. We continue to adjust our pricing projections to reflect current and anticipated changes in costs in all lines of business.

We consider inflation when estimating liabilities for losses and loss expenses, particularly for claims having a long period between occurrence and final settlement. The liabilities for losses and loss expenses are management's best estimates of the ultimate net cost of underlying claims and expenses and are not discounted for the time value of money. In times of high inflation, the normally higher yields on investment income may partially offset potentially higher claims and expenses.

New Accounting Standards:

Adoption of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FSP EITF 99-20-1, Amendments to the Impairment and Interest Income Measurement Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20 Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests that Continue to be held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets. This FSP was issued to achieve consistent determination of whether an OTTI has occurred. This amendment aligns the impairment guidance with FAS 115 Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS 115). The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted this guidance effective December 31, 2008 and there was no impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2007, the FASB issued EITF 06-11, Accounting for Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards (EITF 06-11). EITF 06-11 addresses how a company should recognize the income tax benefit received on dividends that are (a) paid to employees holding equity-classified non-vested shares, equity-classified non-vested share units, or equity-classified outstanding share options, and (b) charged to retained earnings under FAS 123(R). The tax benefit received on dividends paid to employees associated with their share-based awards should be recorded in additional paid-in capital until the award is settled through exercise (if the award is an option) or vesting (if the award is non-vested stock). This will be effective for tax benefits of dividends declared in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2008 and it did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 expands the standards under SFAS 157 (defined below) to provide entities a one-time election to measure financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS 159 also amends SFAS No. 115 (defined below) to require a specific presentation of investments categorized as available-for-sale. SFAS 159 was effective for the first year that begins after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2008 and did not elect the fair value option for any of its eligible assets or liabilities as of this date.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which became effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. SFAS 157 established a single authoritative definition of fair value, set out a framework for measuring fair value, and required additional disclosures about fair-value measurements. The Statement imposed no new requirements for additional fair-value measures in financial statements. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not require any adjustments to the Company's previously reported financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (SFAS 158) that requires employers with defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans other than pensions

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(collectively benefit plans) to recognize the funded status of their benefit plans in their balance sheet, measure the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the fiscal year-end balance sheet date thereby eliminating the use of an earlier measurement date and provide additional disclosures. The new measurement date requirement became effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS 158, which had no effect on the Company's consolidated statement of income for year ended December 31, 2006. Adopting SFAS 158 required the Company to recognize the funded status (i.e. the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligations) of its benefit plans in the December 31, 2006 balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive loss, net of tax of \$63.9 million. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company continued to use the earlier measurement date of September 30. Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the measurement date requirement under transition alternative method one, as defined in SFAS 158. This transition method resulted in a one-time adjustment that decreased beginning retained earnings by \$2.4 million, net of tax. The combined impact of the measurement date transition and re-measurement of plan assets and obligations on January 1, 2008, increased beginning accumulated comprehensive income by \$3.5 million, net of tax.

Pending Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

On December 30, 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 132(R)-1, Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets. This FSP provides disclosures about the types of assets held in defined benefits and postretirement benefit plans including employers' investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets, and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the plan assets. The FSP includes disclosures about fair value measurements similar to those required by SFAS 157 (defined above). The FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted.

Item 7A. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk are included in Item 7 of this Form 10-K under 2008 Compared to 2007 Investment Operations Segment Market Risk.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The Consolidated Financial Statements, including the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and the Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are as follows:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

State Auto Financial Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of State Auto Financial Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of State Auto Financial Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans as of December 31, 2006, to adopt Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), State Auto Financial Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 12, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Columbus, Ohio

March 12, 2009

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

State Auto Financial Corporation

We have audited State Auto Financial Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). State Auto Financial Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, State Auto Financial Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of State Auto Financial Corporation as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 of State Auto Financial Corporation and our report dated March 12, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Columbus, Ohio

March 12, 2009

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STATE AUTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(a majority-owned subsidiary of State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company)

Consolidated Balance Sheets*(in millions, except per share amounts)*

	December 31	
	2008	2007
Assets		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$1,781.1 and \$1,722.9, respectively)	\$ 1,770.7	1,745.4
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value (cost \$144.3 and \$210.2, respectively)	137.5	254.2
Other invested assets, available-for-sale, at fair value (cost \$32.4 and \$19.6, respectively)	31.7	19.8
Other invested assets	1.4	1.8
<i>Total investments</i>	1,941.3	2,021.2
Cash and cash equivalents	150.5	70.9
Accrued investment income and other assets	40.2	42.1
Deferred policy acquisition costs	122.3	105.8
Pension asset		2.7
Reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable (affiliates \$0.6 and \$1.2, respectively)	21.2	11.2
Prepaid reinsurance premiums (affiliates none)	7.0	6.0
Due from affiliate		19.4
Current federal income taxes	37.6	
Net deferred federal income taxes	111.0	46.1
Property and equipment, at cost, (net of accumulated depreciation of \$6.2 and \$5.6, respectively)	12.5	12.5
Total assets	\$ 2,443.6	2,337.9
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Losses and loss expenses payable (affiliates \$343.0 and \$257.2, respectively)	\$ 791.2	658.3
Unearned premiums (affiliates \$175.0 and \$119.5, respectively)	515.1	436.0
Notes payable (affiliates \$15.5 and \$15.5, respectively)	117.6	118.0
Postretirement and pension benefits	187.7	125.2
Due to affiliate	15.9	
Current federal income taxes		7.8
Other liabilities	55.1	57.1
Total liabilities	1,682.6	1,402.4
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A Preferred stock (nonvoting), without par value. Authorized 2.5 shares; none issued		
Class B Preferred stock, without par value. Authorized 2.5 shares; none issued		
Common stock, without par value. Authorized 100.0 shares; 46.3 and 46.0 shares issued, respectively, at stated value of \$2.50 per share	115.9	115.0
Treasury stock, 6.8 and 5.5 shares, respectively, at cost	(115.5)	(81.0)
Additional paid-in capital	109.0	98.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(97.6)	(3.3)
Retained earnings	749.2	806.6

<i>Total stockholders equity</i>	761.0	935.5
<i>Total liabilities and stockholders equity</i>	\$ 2,443.6	2,337.9

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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STATE AUTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(a majority-owned subsidiary of State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company)

Consolidated Statements of Income

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)

	Year ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Earned premiums (ceded to affiliate \$700.9, \$695.7 and \$687.8, respectively)	\$ 1,126.0	1,011.6	1,023.8
Net investment income	87.4	84.7	83.1
Net realized (loss) gain on investments	(36.4)	12.1	5.6
Other income (affiliates \$3.1, \$3.3 and \$3.0, respectively)	4.9	5.0	4.9
Total revenues	1,181.9	1,113.4	1,117.4
Losses and loss expenses (ceded to affiliate \$514.6, \$405.0 and \$389.1, respectively)	846.7	590.8	587.6
Acquisition and operating expenses	389.8	347.9	348.0
Interest expense (affiliates \$1.2, \$1.5 and \$1.5, respectively)	7.3	7.6	7.4
Other expenses	13.2	11.8	12.7
Total expenses	1,257.0	958.1	955.7
(Loss) income before federal income taxes	(75.1)	155.3	161.7
Federal income tax (benefit) expense:			
Current	(26.4)	43.5	43.5
Deferred	(17.6)	(7.3)	(2.2)
Total federal tax (benefit) expense	(44.0)	36.2	41.3
Net (loss) income	\$ (31.1)	119.1	120.4
(Loss) earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$ (0.78)	2.90	2.95
Diluted	\$ (0.78)	2.86	2.90
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.60	0.50	0.38

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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STATE AUTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(a majority-owned subsidiary of State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity

<i>(in millions)</i>	Year ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Common shares:			
Balance at beginning of year	46.0	45.7	45.1
Issuance of shares	0.3	0.3	0.6
<i>Balance at end of year</i>	46.3	46.0	45.7
Treasury shares:			
Balance at beginning of year	(5.5)	(4.7)	(4.6)
Shares acquired on stock option exercises	(0.1)		(0.1)
Shares acquired under repurchase program	(1.2)	(0.8)	
<i>Balance at end of year</i>	(6.8)	(5.5)	(4.7)
Common stock:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 115.0	114.3	112.8
Issuance of shares	0.9	0.7	1.5
<i>Balance at end of year</i>	115.9	115.0	114.3
Treasury stock:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (81.0)	(58.1)	(56.8)
Shares acquired on stock option exercises	(1.3)	(0.8)	(1.3)
Shares acquired under repurchase program	(33.2)	(22.1)	
<i>Balance at end of year</i>	(115.5)	(81.0)	(58.1)
Additional paid-in capital:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 98.2	87.3	70.2
Issuance of common stock	4.9	4.4	7.2
Tax benefit from stock options exercises	0.8	0.7	3.2
Stock options granted	5.1	5.8	6.7
<i>Balance at end of year</i>	109.0	98.2	87.3
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (3.3)	(17.3)	34.3
Effect of changing benefit plan obligation measurement date pursuant to SFAS No. 158, net of tax	3.5		
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted	0.2	(17.3)	34.3
Change in unrealized (losses) gains on investments, net of tax and reclassification adjustment	(57.6)	(2.6)	12.4

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Amortization of gain on derivative used in cash flow hedge	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Change in unrecognized benefit plan obligations, net of tax and reclassification adjustment	(40.1)	16.7	
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income before SFAS No. 158 adoption	(97.6)	(3.3)	46.6
Cumulative effect of adoption of SFAS No. 158, net of tax			(63.9)
<i>Balance at end of year</i>	(97.6)	(3.3)	(17.3)
Retained earnings:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 806.6	708.0	603.0
Effect of changing benefit plan obligation measurement date pursuant to SFAS No. 158, net of tax	(2.4)		
Balance at beginning of year, as adjusted	804.2	708.0	603.0
Net (loss) income	(31.1)	119.1	120.4
Cash dividends paid (affiliates \$15.3, \$13.2 and \$12.4, respectively)	(23.9)	(20.5)	(15.4)
<i>Balance at end of year</i>	749.2	806.6	708.0
Total stockholders' equity at end of year	\$ 761.0	935.5	834.2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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STATE AUTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(a majority-owned subsidiary of State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(\$ millions)	Year ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (31.1)	119.1	120.4
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization, net	10.6	11.0	9.6
Share-based compensation	5.5	6.0	7.0
Net realized loss (gain) on investments	36.4	(12.1)	(5.6)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(3.7)	(1.7)	2.0
Accrued investment income and other assets	1.1	1.0	1.6
Postretirement and pension benefits	7.3	7.3	6.2
Reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable and prepaid reinsurance premiums	(11.0)	2.3	4.0
Other liabilities and due to/from affiliates, net	33.2	4.0	(2.8)
Losses and loss expenses payable	81.6	(16.2)	(54.2)
Unearned premiums	25.5	7.2	(4.1)
Excess tax benefits on share-based awards	0.4	0.4	(2.4)
Federal income taxes	(64.3)	(6.7)	11.8
Cash provided from adding Beacon National Insurance Company, Patrons Mutual Insurance Company of Connecticut, Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company and State Auto Insurance Companies middle market business insurance to the reinsurance pool, effective January 1, 2008	92.0		
Net cash provided by operating activities	183.5	121.6	93.5
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of fixed maturities available-for-sale	(288.5)	(331.6)	(293.8)
Purchases of equity securities available-for-sale	(29.2)	(73.7)	(101.2)
Purchases of other invested assets	(24.7)	(17.1)	(0.9)
Maturities, calls and pay downs of fixed maturities available-for-sale	58.7	73.1	76.0
Sales of fixed maturities available-for-sale	164.6	155.2	171.4
Sales of equity securities available-for-sale	67.0	107.0	103.8
Sales of other invested assets	1.1	1.8	1.7
Net additions of property and equipment	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(51.5)	(86.1)	(43.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	4.4	4.3	7.4
Payments to acquire treasury shares	(33.2)	(22.1)	
Excess tax benefits on share-based awards	0.3	0.3	2.4
Payments of dividends (affiliates \$15.3, \$13.2 and \$12.4, respectively)	(23.9)	(20.5)	(15.4)
Change in securities lending collateral			99.0
Change in securities lending obligation			(99.0)

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<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>	(52.4)	(38.0)	(5.6)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	79.6	(2.5)	44.7
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	70.9	73.4	28.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 150.5	70.9	73.4
Supplemental disclosures:			
Interest paid (affiliates \$1.2, \$1.5 and \$1.4, respectively)	\$ 7.5	7.8	7.7
Federal income taxes paid	\$ 18.2	42.3	29.4

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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STATE AUTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

(a majority-owned subsidiary of State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include State Auto Financial Corporation (State Auto Financial) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries:

State Auto Property and Casualty Insurance Company (State Auto P&C), an Iowa corporation

Milbank Insurance Company (Milbank), a South Dakota corporation

Farmers Casualty Insurance Company (Farmers), an Iowa corporation

State Auto Insurance Company of Ohio (SA Ohio), an Ohio corporation

State Auto National Insurance Company (SA National), an Ohio corporation

Stateco Financial Services, Inc. (Stateco), an Ohio corporation

Strategic Insurance Software, Inc. (S.I.S.), an Ohio corporation

The financial statements include the operations and financial position of 518 Property Management and Leasing, LLC (518 PML), whose members are State Auto P&C and Stateco.

State Auto Financial, an Ohio corporation, is a majority-owned subsidiary of State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company (State Auto Mutual), an Ohio corporation. State Auto Financial and subsidiaries are referred to herein as the Companies or the Company. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

b. Description of Business

The Company, through State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers and SA Ohio, provides standard personal and business insurance to its policyholders. The Company's principal lines of insurance include personal and commercial automobile, homeowners, commercial multi-peril, workers compensation, general liability and fire insurance. SA National provides nonstandard automobile insurance. State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers, SA Ohio and SA National operate primarily in the central and eastern United States, excluding New York and New Jersey, through an independent insurance agency system. State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers, SA Ohio and SA National are chartered and licensed property and casualty insurers. As such, they are subject to the regulations of the applicable Departments of Insurance of their respective states of domicile

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(the Departments) and the regulations of each state in which they operate. These property and casualty insurance companies undergo periodic financial examination by the Departments and insurance regulatory agencies of the states that choose to participate. A large portion of the Company's revenues are derived from a reinsurance pooling agreement with State Auto Mutual and its affiliates. The nature of the underlying policies and geographical distribution of State Auto Mutual's and its affiliates' underwriting activity is similar to the Company.

Through State Auto P&C, the Company provides management and operation services under management agreements for all insurance and non-insurance affiliates.

Through Stateco, the Company provides investment management services to affiliated companies.

The Company, through S.I.S., develops and sells software for the processing of insurance transactions, database management for insurance agents and electronic interfacing of information between insurance companies and agencies. S.I.S. sells services and products to insurance agencies and nonaffiliated insurers and their agencies. S.I.S. also delivers services and sells products to affiliated entities.

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STATE AUTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

518 PML, an Ohio limited liability company, was formed to engage in the business of owning and leasing property to the Company's affiliates.

c. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which vary in certain respects from statutory-basis accounting principles followed by State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers, SA Ohio and SA National that are prescribed or permitted by the Departments.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet, revenues and expenses for the periods then ended, and the accompanying notes to the financial statements. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes known which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed herein.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of losses and loss expenses payable. In connection with the determination of this estimate, management uses historical data, current business conditions and assumptions about future conditions to formulate estimates of the ultimate cost to settle claims. These estimates by their nature are subject to uncertainties for various reasons. The Company's results of operations and financial condition could be materially impacted in future periods should the ultimate payments required to settle claims vary from the amount of the liability currently provided.

Certain amounts in prior years' financial statements and related footnotes have been reclassified to conform to 2008 presentation. The December 31, 2007 amounts reflected on the consolidated balance sheets include a reclassification of \$0.5 million of other invested assets at fair value to other invested assets. Such reclassifications had no effect on the Company's net income, stockholders' equity or cash flows.

d. Investments

Investments in fixed maturities, equity securities and certain other invested assets are classified as available-for-sale and, therefore, are carried at fair value. The unrealized holding gains or losses, net of applicable deferred taxes, are shown as a separate component of stockholders' equity as a part of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and, as such, are not included in the determination of net income (loss). Realized gains and losses on the sales of investments are computed using the first-in, first-out method.

The Company regularly monitors its investments that have fair values less than cost or amortized cost for signs of other than-temporary impairment. Among the factors that management considers are market conditions, the amount and length of decline in fair value, events impacting the issuer and the Company's positive intent and ability to hold the security until anticipated recovery or maturity. For declines in value that are not solely attributable to interest rate movements, the Company considers positive evidence indicating that the cost of the investment is recoverable within a reasonable period of time and evidence to the contrary in considering the severity and duration of the impairment in relation to the anticipated market price recovery. When a decline in fair value is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the investment cost is written down to fair value on the date the determination is made and a realized loss is recorded. The cost is not adjusted for any subsequent recovery in fair value.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**e. Cash Equivalents**

The Company considers all liquid debt instruments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported approximate their fair value.

f. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs, consisting of commissions, premium taxes and certain underwriting expenses that relate to and vary with the production of new and renewal property and casualty business, are deferred and amortized ratably over the contract period. The method followed in computing deferred policy acquisition costs limits the amount of such deferred costs to their estimated realizable value. In determining estimated realizable value, the computation gives effect to the premium to be earned, losses and loss expenses to be incurred, and certain other costs expected to be incurred as premium is earned. These amounts are based on estimates and accordingly, the actual realizable value may vary from the estimated realizable value. Net deferred policy acquisition costs for the years ended December 31 are:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	2006
<i>Balance, beginning of year</i>	\$ 105.8	104.0	106.0
Effect of January 1, 2008 pooling change (Note 6)	12.9		
Acquisition costs deferred	260.8	244.5	246.1
Acquisition costs amortized to expense	(257.2)	(242.7)	(248.1)
<i>Balance, end of year</i>	\$ 122.3	105.8	104.0

g. Federal Income Taxes

The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return, and pursuant to a written tax sharing agreement, each entity within the consolidated group pays or receives its share of federal income taxes based on separate return calculations.

Income taxes are accounted for using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recorded in the balance sheet as other liabilities, and recognized in the income statement as other expenses.

h. Losses and Loss Expenses Payable

Losses and loss expenses payable are based on formula and case-basis estimates for reported claims and on estimates, based on experience and perceived trends, for unreported claims and loss expenses. The liability for unpaid losses and loss expenses, net of estimated salvage and subrogation recoverable of \$31.5 million and \$29.3 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, has been established to cover the

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estimated ultimate cost to settle insured losses. The amounts are based on estimates of future rates of inflation and other factors, and accordingly, there can be no assurance that the ultimate liability will not vary materially from such estimates. The estimates are continually reviewed and adjusted as necessary; such adjustments are included in current

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operations (see Note 4). Anticipated salvage and subrogation is estimated using historical experience. As such, losses and loss expenses payable represent management's best estimate of the ultimate liability related to reported and unreported claims.

i. Premiums

Premiums are recognized as earned in proportion to the insurance protection provided using the monthly pro rata method over the contract period. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written relative to the unexpired terms of coverage.

j. Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Comprehensive (loss) income is defined as all changes in an enterprise's equity during a period other than those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Comprehensive (loss) income includes net income and other comprehensive (loss) income. Other comprehensive (loss) income includes all other non-owner related changes to equity and includes net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, derivative instruments and unrecognized benefit plan obligations, adjusted for deferred federal income taxes.

k. Share-Based Compensation

See Note 12 Share-Based Compensation regarding the Company's adoption of SFAS 123(R) Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) on January 1, 2006. The Company's share-based compensation plans authorize the granting of various equity-based incentives including stock options, restricted stock and restricted share units to employees and non-employee directors and agents. The expense for these equity-based incentives is based on their fair value at date of grant and amortized over their vesting period. The fair value of each stock option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes closed-form pricing model. The pricing model requires assumptions such as the expected life of the option and expected volatility of the Company's stock over the expected life of the option, which significantly impacts the assumed fair value. The Company uses historical data to determine these assumptions and if these assumptions change significantly for future grants, share-based compensation expense will fluctuate in future periods.

l. New Accounting Standards

Adoption of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2009, the FASB issued FSP EITF 99-20-1, Amendments to the Impairment and Interest Income Measurement Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20, Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests that Continue to be held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets. This FSP was issued to achieve consistent determination of whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. This amendment aligns the impairment guidance with FAS 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS 115). The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted this guidance effective December 31, 2008 and there was no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2007, the FASB issued EITF 06-11, Accounting for Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards (EITF 06-11). EITF 06-11 addresses how a company should recognize the income tax benefit received on dividends that are (a) paid to employees holding equity-classified non-vested shares, equity-

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classified non-vested share units, or equity-classified outstanding share options, and (b) charged to retained earnings under FAS 123(R). The tax benefit received on dividends paid to employees associated with their share-based awards should be recorded in additional paid-in capital until the award is settled through exercise (if the award is an option) or vesting (if the award is non-vested stock), effective for tax benefits of dividends declared in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2008 and it did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 expands the standards under SFAS 157 (defined below) to provide entities a one-time election to measure financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS 159 also amends SFAS No. 115 (defined below) to require a specific presentation of investments categorized as available-for-sale. SFAS 159 was effective for the first year that began after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2008 and did not elect the fair value option for any of its eligible assets or liabilities as of this date.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which became effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. SFAS 157 established a single authoritative definition of fair value, set out a framework for measuring fair value, and required additional disclosures about fair-value measurements. The Statement imposed no new requirements for additional fair-value measures in financial statements. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not require any adjustments to the Company's previously reported financial statements.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (SFAS 158) that requires employers with defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans other than pensions (collectively benefit plans) to recognize the funded status of their benefit plans in their balance sheets, measure the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the fiscal year-end balance sheet date thereby eliminating the use of an earlier measurement date and provide additional disclosures. The new measurement date requirement became effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS 158, which had no effect on the Company's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2006, and it will not affect the Company's operating results in future periods. Adopting SFAS 158 required the Company to recognize the funded status (i.e. the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligations) of its benefit plans in the December 31, 2006 balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive loss, net of tax of \$63.9 million. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company continued to use its earlier measurement date of September 30. Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the measurement date requirement under transition alternative method one, as defined in SFAS 158. This transition method resulted in a one-time adjustment that decreased beginning retained earnings by \$2.4 million, net of tax. The combined impact of the measurement date transition and re-measurement of plan assets and obligations on January 1, 2008, increased beginning accumulated comprehensive income by \$3.5 million, net of tax.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued*Pending Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements*

On December 30, 2008 the FASB issued FSP FAS 132(R)-1, Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets. This FSP provides disclosures about the types of assets held in defined benefit and postretirement benefit plans including employers' investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets, and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the plan assets. The FSP includes disclosures about fair value measurements similar to those required by SFAS 157 (defined above). The FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted.

2. Investments

The following tables summarize the cost or amortized cost of available-for-sale securities to fair value at December 2008 and 2007:

(\$ millions)

	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized holding gains	Gross unrealized holding losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale at December 31, 2008:				
U.S. treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 127.6	\$ 4.2	\$ (4.2)	\$ 127.6
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,463.1	21.4	(33.5)	1,451.0
Corporate securities	11.9	0.1	(0.2)	11.8
U.S. government agencies mortgage-backed securities	178.5	4.0	(2.2)	180.3
<i>Total fixed maturities</i>	1,781.1	29.7	(40.1)	1,770.7
Equity securities	144.3	6.6	(13.4)	137.5
Other invested assets	32.4		(0.7)	31.7
Total	\$ 1,957.8	\$ 36.3	\$ (54.2)	\$ 1,939.9

(\$ millions)

	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized holding gains	Gross unrealized holding losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale at December 31, 2007:				
U.S. treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 90.9	\$ 2.2	\$ (0.1)	\$ 93.0
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,432.7	23.6	(4.3)	1,452.0

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Corporate securities	10.7	0.3		11.0
U.S. government agencies mortgage-backed securities	188.6	2.6	(1.8)	189.4
<i>Total fixed maturities</i>	1,722.9	28.7	(6.2)	1,745.4
Equity securities	210.2	47.4	(3.4)	254.2
Other invested assets	19.6	0.3	(0.1)	19.8
<i>Total</i>	\$ 1,952.7	\$ 76.4	\$ (9.7)	\$ 2,019.4

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At December 31, 2008 and 2007, there were no individual investments reflected in the tables below with an unrealized holding loss that had a fair value significantly below cost continually for more than one year. There are no individual material securities with an unrealized holding loss at December 31, 2008 and 2007. The following tables reflect the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair value on its investments, aggregated by investment category and length of time for individual securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2008 and 2007:

At December 31, 2008	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions
<i>(\$ millions)</i>									
U.S. treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 69.4	\$ (4.2)	14	\$	\$		\$ 69.4	\$ (4.2)	14
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	613.6	(18.0)	263	266.8	(15.5)	103	880.4	(33.5)	366
Corporate securities	4.3	(0.2)	5	1.0		1	5.3	(0.2)	6
U.S. government agencies mortgage backed securities	35.8	(1.1)	13	30.5	(1.1)	16	66.3	(2.2)	29
Total fixed maturities	723.1	(23.5)	295	298.3	(16.6)	120	1,021.4	(40.1)	415
Equity securities	62.6	(12.0)	40	3.1	(1.4)	4	65.7	(13.4)	44
Other invested assets	31.7	(0.7)	3				31.7	(0.7)	3
<i>Total temporarily impaired securities</i>	\$ 817.4	\$ (36.2)	338	\$ 301.4	\$ (18.0)	124	\$ 1,118.8	\$ (54.2)	462

At December 31, 2007	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions
<i>(\$ millions)</i>									
U.S. treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 5.4	\$	2	\$ 6.5	\$ (0.1)	4	\$ 11.9	\$ (0.1)	6
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	204.1	(1.8)	75	283.2	(2.5)	106	487.3	(4.3)	181
Corporate securities				1.0		1	1.0		1

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U.S. government agencies mortgage backed securities	2.8	(0.1)	2	101.2	(1.7)	46	104.0	(1.8)	48
Total fixed maturities	212.3	(1.9)	79	391.9	(4.3)	157	604.2	(6.2)	236
Equity securities	36.6	(3.4)	16				36.6	(3.4)	16
Other invested assets	15.4	(0.1)	2				15.4	(0.1)	2
<i>Total temporarily impaired securities</i>	\$ 264.3	\$ (5.4)	97	\$ 391.9	\$ (4.3)	157	\$ 656.2	\$ (9.7)	254

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The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale fixed maturities at December 31, 2008, by contractual maturity, are summarized as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Amortized cost	Fair value
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
Due after 1 year through 5 years	107.6	111.2
Due after 5 years through 10 years	469.0	482.5
Due after 10 years	1,023.5	994.2
U.S. government agencies mortgage-backed securities	178.5	180.3
<i>Total</i>	\$ 1,781.1	\$ 1,770.7

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay the obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Fixed maturities with fair values of approximately \$56.0 million and \$55.1 million were on deposit with insurance regulators as required by law at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Components of net investment income for the year ended December 31 are summarized as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Fixed maturities	\$ 79.1	75.3	73.6
Equity securities	5.5	5.7	5.1
Cash and cash equivalents, and other	4.9	5.5	6.1
<i>Investment income</i>	89.5	86.5	84.8
Investment expenses	2.1	1.8	1.7
<i>Net investment income</i>	\$ 87.4	84.7	83.1

The Company's current investment strategy does not rely on the use of derivative financial instruments. See Note 3 for additional fair value disclosures.

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Realized losses recognized for the year ended December 31 related to other-than-temporary impairments on the Company's investment portfolio are summarized as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Fixed maturities	\$		3.8
Equity securities	28.3	1.9	1.6
Other invested assets	11.0		
<i>Total other-than-temporary impairments</i>	\$ 39.3	1.9	1.6

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Realized losses related to other-than-temporary impairments on its fixed maturity portfolio in 2008 were less than \$0.1 million. The Company considers the following factors when assessing its investments for other-than-temporary impairment: (1) the financial condition of the issuer; (2) the length of time and/or the significance of decline below cost; and (3) its ability and intent to hold these securities through their recovery periods (4) the ability of the market value to recover to cost in the near term. The Company reviewed its investments at December 31, 2008 and determined no additional other-than-temporary impairment exists in the gross unrealized holding losses.

Proceeds on sales of available-for-sale securities in 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$231.6 million, \$262.2 million and \$275.2 million, respectively.

Realized and unrealized holding gains and losses for the years ended December 31 are summarized as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Realized gains:			
Fixed maturities	\$ 2.7	0.8	1.8
Equity securities	9.6	19.7	15.6
Other invested assets			
<i>Total realized gains</i>	12.3	20.5	17.4
Realized losses:			
Fixed maturities		1.3	4.8
Equity securities	37.7	7.1	7.0
Other invested assets	11.0		
<i>Total realized losses</i>	48.7	8.4	11.8
<i>Net realized (loss) gain on investments</i>	\$ (36.4)	\$ 12.1	5.6
Change in unrealized holding (losses) gains:			
(Decrease) increase in unrealized holding (losses) gains fixed maturity securities	\$ (32.9)	5.7	(3.2)
(Decrease) increase in unrealized holding (losses) gains equity securities	(50.8)	(9.4)	22.6
(Decrease) increase in unrealized Holding (losses) gains other invested assets	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Deferred federal income taxes (benefit) thereon	29.6	1.4	(6.7)
Valuation allowance	(2.6)		
<i>(Decrease) increase in net unrealized holding (losses) gains</i>	\$ (57.6)	(2.6)	12.4

There was a deferred federal tax benefit on the net unrealized holding losses at December 31, 2008 of \$3.7 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$2.6 million. There was a deferred federal tax liability on the net unrealized holding gains at December 31, 2007 of \$23.3 million.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157. For financial statement elements currently required to be measured at fair value, SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157's definition of fair value focuses on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) regardless of whether an observable liquid market price exists. An exit price valuation will include margins for risk even if they are not observable.

SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value into three levels:

Level 1 includes observable inputs which reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.

Level 2 includes observable inputs for assets or liabilities other than quoted prices included in Level 1 and it includes valuation techniques which use prices for similar assets and liabilities.

Level 3 includes unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

Valuation of Available-for-Sale Investments

The Company utilizes a pricing service and employs other processes and control procedures in developing its fair value estimates. The Company's processes and control procedures are designed to ensure the values are accurately recorded, that the data and the valuation methods utilized are appropriate and consistently applied and that the assumptions are reasonable and representative of fair value.

For investments that have quoted market prices in active markets, the Company uses quoted market prices as fair value and includes these prices in the amounts disclosed in Level 1 of the hierarchy. The Company receives quoted market prices from a nationally recognized third party pricing service. When quoted market prices are unavailable, the pricing service consolidates market transactions and other key valuation model inputs from multiple sources and provides pricing information in the form of a single fair value for each security. The fair value estimates provided from the pricing service are included in the amount disclosed in Level 2 of the hierarchy. If market inputs are unavailable, then no fair value is provided by the pricing service. For these securities, fair value is determined either by requesting brokers who are knowledgeable about these securities to provide a quote; or the Company internally determines the fair values by employing widely accepted pricing valuation models, and depending on the level of observable market inputs, renders the fair value estimate as Level 2 or Level 3.

The following sections describe the valuation methods used by the Company for each type of financial instrument it holds that are carried at fair value:

Fixed Maturities

The Company utilizes a pricing service and other procedures to estimate fair value measurements for approximately 99% of its fixed maturities. The pricing service utilizes market quotations for fixed maturity securities that have quoted prices in active markets. The pricing service

prepares estimates of fair value using

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proprietary pricing applications (matrix pricing) when quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are not available. Most fixed maturities do not have a quoted price available since they do not trade on a daily basis. Inputs to the applications include but are not limited to, market prices from recently completed transactions and transactions of comparable securities, interest rate yield curves, credit spreads, and other market-observable information. The pricing service will only produce an estimate of fair value if there is objectively verifiable information to produce a valuation. If this information is not available, the Company would be required to produce an estimate of fair value using some of the same methodologies as the pricing service. However, the Company would also have to make assumptions for market-based inputs that are unavailable due to market conditions.

The fair value estimates of most fixed maturity investments are determined by evaluations that are based on observable market information rather than market quotes. All estimates of fair value for fixed maturities priced by the pricing service are included in the amounts disclosed in Level 2 of the hierarchy.

The Company holds one fixed maturity security for which the Company estimates the fair value of this security using the present value of the future cash flows. Due to the limited amount of observable market information, the Company includes the fair value estimates for this security in Level 3.

Equities

The fair values of our equity securities are based on observable market quotations for identical assets and are priced by the same pricing service discussed above. All equity securities are recorded using unadjusted market quotes and have been disclosed in Level 1.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets managed by third party investment managers are based on values provided to the Company by the custodians employed by these managers. Due to the significant unobservable inputs used in these valuations, the Company includes the valuations in the amount disclosed in Level 3. The remainder of the Company's other invested assets consist primarily of holdings in publicly-traded mutual funds. The Company believes that its estimates for these publicly-traded mutual funds reasonably reflect their fair values and consequently these securities have been disclosed in Level 1.

The table below summarizes the Company's available-for-sale investments within the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2008:

Total	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2008 Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

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(Level 2)

Available-for-sale investments:				
Fixed maturities	\$ 1,770.7		1,768.4	2.3
Equity securities	137.5	137.5		
Other invested assets	31.7	2.9		28.8
Total	\$ 1,939.9	140.4	1,768.4	31.1

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For assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during 2008, a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances, separately for each major category of assets is as follows:

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

	Fixed	Other
	maturities	invested
		assets
Beginning balance, January 1, 2008	\$ 2.1	15.8
Total gains or losses (realized)		(11.0)
Included in other comprehensive income (Total gains or losses unrealized)	0.2	
Purchases, issuances, and settlements		24.0
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3		
Ending balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 2.3	28.8

4. Losses and Loss Expenses Payable

Activity in the liability for losses and loss expenses for the year ended December 31 is summarized as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Losses and loss expenses payable, at beginning of year	\$ 658.3	674.5	728.7
Less: reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable	11.2	13.5	17.4
<i>Net balance at beginning of year</i>	647.1	661.0	711.3
Impact of pooling change, January 1, 2008 (Note 6a)	51.3		
Incurring related to:			
Current year	874.0	645.5	659.3
Prior years	(27.3)	(54.7)	(71.7)
<i>Total incurred</i>	846.7	590.8	587.6
Paid related to:			

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Current year	518.7	368.7	389.4
Prior years	256.4	236.0	248.5
<i>Total paid</i>	775.1	604.7	637.9
<i>Net balance at end of year</i>	770.0	647.1	661.0
Plus: reinsurance recoverable on losses and loss expenses payable	21.2	11.2	13.5
<i>Losses and loss expenses payable, at end of year (affiliate \$343.0, \$257.2 and \$281.7, respectively)</i>	\$ 791.2	658.3	674.5

The Company recorded favorable loss and loss expense reserve development in 2008, 2007, and 2006 of \$27.3 million, \$54.7 million and \$71.7 million, respectively. Approximately half of the 2008 favorable development is attributable to loss adjustment expense being lower than anticipated. The remainder is primarily

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attributable to favorable emergence of catastrophe losses as well as non-catastrophe homeowners losses, where claims severity emerged lower than anticipated. The favorable development in 2007 was primarily due to auto liability and other liability losses being approximately \$23.5 million less than anticipated as revised loss projections using more mature claim data resulted in lower claim severity than in past projections, loss adjustment expenses being approximately \$11.8 million lower than anticipated in proportion to losses and ceded losses being above previously anticipated levels by approximately \$10.0 million. The favorable development in 2006 was largely due to ceded reserves being above previously anticipated levels by \$23.7 million, auto liability losses being \$24.7 million less than anticipated as revised loss projections using more mature claim data resulted in lower average claim severities than in past projections, and loss adjustment expenses emerging \$13.5 million lower than anticipated previously.

5. Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, the Company assumes and cedes reinsurance with other insurers and reinsurers and is a member in various pools and associations. See Note 6a for discussion of reinsurance with affiliates. The voluntary arrangements provide greater diversification of business and limit the maximum net loss potential arising from large risks and catastrophes. Most of the ceded reinsurance is effected under reinsurance contracts known as treaties; the remainder is by negotiation on individual risks. Although the ceding of reinsurance does not discharge the original insurer from its primary liability to its policyholder, the insurance company that assumes the coverage assumes the related liability.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured business. The recoverability of these assets depends on the reinsurers' ability to perform under the reinsurance agreements. The Company evaluates and monitors the financial condition and concentrations of credit risk associated with its reinsurers under voluntary reinsurance arrangements to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies. The Company has reported ceded losses and loss expenses payable and prepaid reinsurance premiums with other insurers and reinsurers as assets. All reinsurance contracts provide for indemnification against loss or liability relating to insurance risk and have been accounted for as reinsurance.

Prior to the reinsurance transaction with State Auto Mutual under the Pooling Arrangement, as discussed in Note 6a, the effect of the Company's external reinsurance on its balance sheets and income statements is summarized as follows:

(\$ millions)	December 31	
	2008	2007
Losses and loss expenses payable:		
Direct	\$ 443.3	396.0
Assumed	4.8	5.1
Ceded	(20.6)	(10.1)
<i>Net losses and loss expenses payable</i>	\$ 427.5	391.0
Unearned premiums:		
Direct	\$ 339.0	315.3
Assumed	1.0	1.2

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Ceded	(7.0)	(6.0)
<i>Net unearned premiums</i>	\$ 333.0	310.5

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(\$ millions)	Year ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Written premiums:			
Direct	\$ 784.1	757.4	748.8
Assumed	5.5	6.5	7.1
Ceded	(22.5)	(18.8)	(17.7)
<i>Net written premiums</i>	\$ 767.1	745.1	738.2
Earned premiums:			
Direct	\$ 759.4	751.0	743.1
Assumed	5.6	6.5	7.1
Ceded	(21.5)	(18.8)	(17.6)
<i>Net earned premiums</i>	\$ 743.5	738.7	732.6
Losses and loss expenses incurred:			
Direct	\$ 563.8	438.5	415.0
Assumed	2.7	2.0	10.8
Ceded	(15.8)	(2.9)	(3.5)
<i>Net losses and loss expenses incurred</i>	\$ 550.7	437.6	422.3

6. Transactions with Affiliates**a. Reinsurance**

Prior to 2008, State Auto P&C, Milbank, Farmers Casualty, and State Auto Ohio (the STFC Pooled Companies) participated in a quota share reinsurance pooling arrangement (the Pooling Arrangement) with State Auto Mutual and its subsidiaries and affiliates, State Auto Insurance Company of Wisconsin (State Auto Wisconsin), State Auto Florida Insurance Company (State Auto Florida), Meridian Citizens Mutual Insurance Company (Meridian Citizens Mutual) and Meridian Security Insurance Company (Meridian Security). Effective January 1, 2008, the Pooling Arrangement was amended to add Beacon National Insurance Company (Beacon), Patrons Mutual Insurance Company of Connecticut (Patrons), Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company (Litchfield) and the middle market business written by State Auto Mutual and Meridian Security.

In conjunction with the Pooling Arrangement amendment, the STFC Pooled Companies received \$92.0 million in cash, for additional net insurance liabilities assumed on January 1, 2008. The following table presents the impact on the Company's balance sheet on January 1, 2008, relative to the additional net insurance liabilities assumed on this date.

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(\$ millions)

Losses and loss expenses payable	\$ 51.3
Unearned premiums	53.6
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(12.9)
Net cash received	\$ 92.0

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In general, under the Pooling Arrangement, the STFC Pooled Companies, State Auto Wisconsin, State Auto Florida, Meridian Citizens Mutual, Meridian Security, Beacon, Patrons and Litchfield cede to State Auto Mutual all of their insurance business and assume from State Auto Mutual an amount equal to their respective participation percentages in the Pooling Arrangement. The STFC Pooled Companies' pooling participation percentage remained at 80% under the amended Pooling Arrangement effective January 1, 2008. All premiums, losses and loss expenses and underwriting expenses are allocated among the participants on the basis of each Company's participation percentage in the Pooling Arrangement. The Pooling Arrangement provides indemnification against loss or liability relating to insurance risk and has been accounted for as reinsurance.

The Pooling Arrangement does not relieve each individual pooled subsidiary of its primary liability as the originating insurer; consequently, there is a concentration of credit risk arising from business ceded to State Auto Mutual. As the Pooling Arrangement provides for the right of offset, the Company has reported losses and loss expenses payable and prepaid reinsurance premiums to State Auto Mutual as assets only in situations when net amounts ceded to State Auto Mutual exceed net amounts assumed. All parties that participate in the Pooling Arrangement have an A.M. Best rating of A+ (Superior).

The following provides a summary of the reinsurance transactions on the Company's balance sheets and income statements for the Pooling Arrangement between the STFC Pooled Companies and State Auto Mutual:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	December 31	
	2008	2007
Losses and loss expenses payable:		
Ceded	\$ (407.3)	(371.6)
Assumed	750.3	628.8
<i>Net assumed</i>	\$ 343.0	257.2
Unearned premiums:		
Ceded	\$ (321.6)	(298.6)
Assumed	496.6	418.1
<i>Net assumed</i>	\$ 175.0	119.5

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Year ended December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Written premiums:			
Ceded	\$ (724.9)	(702.3)	(695.7)
Assumed	1,107.4	973.9	974.1
Earned premiums:			

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Ceded	\$ (700.9)	(695.7)	(687.6)
Assumed	1,081.7	965.5	976.0
Losses and loss expenses incurred:			
Ceded	\$ (514.6)	(405.6)	(388.4)
Assumed	810.6	558.2	554.4

The pool participants and State Auto National are collectively referred to as the State Auto Group.

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Until June 30, 2008, State Auto P&C assumed catastrophe reinsurance from the State Auto Group in the amount of \$100.0 million excess of \$135.0 million in exchange for a premium paid by each reinsured company. Under this agreement, the Company had assumed from State Auto Mutual and its affiliates premiums written and earned of \$1.7 million, \$3.1 million and \$3.0 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. There have been no losses assumed under this agreement. The catastrophe reinsurance program with State Auto P&C had been excluded from the Pooling Arrangement.

The following provides a summary of the ceded reinsurance transactions on the Company's balance sheet and income statement related to a terminated reinsurance agreement that is in run-off between State Auto National and State Auto Mutual:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007
<u>Balance sheet:</u>		
Losses and loss expenses payable	\$ 0.5	1.1

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007	2006
<u>Income statement:</u>			
Earned premiums	\$		0.2
Losses and loss expenses incurred	\$	(0.6)	0.7

Intercompany Balances

Pursuant to the Pooling Arrangement, State Auto Mutual receives all premiums and pays all losses and expenses associated with the insurance business produced by the pool participants and then settles the intercompany balances generated by these transactions with the participating companies on a quarterly basis within 45 days following each quarter end. No interest is paid on this balance. When settling the intercompany balances, State Auto Mutual provides the pool participants with full credit for the premiums written and net losses paid during the quarter and retains all receivable amounts from insureds and agents and reinsurance recoverable on paid losses from unaffiliated reinsurers. Any receivable amounts that are ultimately deemed to be uncollectible are charged-off by State Auto Mutual and allocated to the pool member on the basis of pool participation. As a result, the Company has an off-balance sheet credit risk related to the balances due to State Auto Mutual from insurers, agents and reinsurers, which are offset by the unearned premium from the respective policies. The Company's share of the premium balances due to State Auto Mutual from agents and insureds at December 31, 2008 and 2007 is approximately \$296.8 million and \$266.9 million, respectively.

b. Notes Payable

In May 2003, State Auto Financial formed a Delaware business trust (the Capital Trust) that issued \$15.0 million mandatorily redeemable preferred capital securities to a third party and \$0.5 million of its common securities representing all outstanding common securities to State Auto Financial (collectively, the capital and common securities are referred to as the Trust Securities). The Capital Trust loaned \$15.5 million in proceeds from the issuance of its Trust Securities to State Auto Financial in the form of a Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Debt Securities due in 2033 (the Subordinated Debentures). The Subordinated Debentures are the Capital Trust's only assets along with any interest accrued thereon. Interest on the Trust Securities are payable quarterly at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 4.20% adjusted quarterly (total 6.38% at

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December 31, 2008). Prior to May 2008, the interest rate could not exceed 12.5% per annum. The interest rate and interest payment dates on the Subordinated Debentures are the same as the interest rate and interest payment

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dates on the Trust Securities, thereby payments from the Subordinated Debentures finance the distributions paid on the Trust Securities. State Auto Financial has the right to redeem the Subordinated Debentures, in whole or in part, on or after May 23, 2008. In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), (and related amendments and interpretations) Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, State Auto Financial determined that the business trust is a variable interest entity for which it is not the primary beneficiary and therefore, does not consolidate the Capital Trust with the Company. State Auto Financial has unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed payment of any required distributions on the capital securities, the redemption price when the capital securities are redeemed, and any amounts due if the Capital Trust is liquidated or terminated. State Auto Financial's equity interest in the Capital Trust is included in other invested assets.

c. Management Services

Stateco provides State Auto Mutual and its affiliates investment management services. Investment management income is recognized quarterly based on a percentage of the average fair value of investable assets and the equity portfolio performance of each company managed. Revenue related to these services amounted to \$2.5 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.5 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and is included in other income (affiliates).

7. Notes Payable and Credit Facility

In 2003, State Auto Financial issued \$100.0 million of unsecured Senior Notes due November 2013. The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.25% per annum, which is payable each May 15 and November 15. The Senior Notes are general unsecured obligations ranking senior to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness and equal with all existing and future senior indebtedness. The Senior Notes are not guaranteed by any of State Auto Financial's subsidiaries and thereby are effectively subordinated to all subsidiaries existing and future indebtedness. As of December 31, 2008, State Auto Financial was in compliance with all covenants related to the Senior Notes. State Auto Financial incurred \$1.5 million in issuance costs related to the Senior Notes, which is recorded in other assets and is being amortized into interest expense (\$0.1 million each for 2008, 2007 and 2008) as the underlying interest expense is recognized on the Senior Notes.

State Auto Financial has a credit agreement (Credit Agreement) with a syndicate of lenders which provides for a \$200.0 million five-year unsecured revolving credit facility (Credit Facility). During the term of the Credit Facility, the Company has the right to increase the total facility to a maximum total facility amount of \$250.0 million, provided that no event of default has occurred and is continuing. The Credit Facility will be available for general corporate purposes, including working capital, acquisitions and liquidity purposes. The Credit Facility provides for interest-only payments during its term, with principal due in full at maturity. Interest is based on either a London interbank market rate or a base rate plus a calculated margin amount. The Credit Agreement contains certain covenants, including financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a minimum net worth and not exceed a certain debt to capitalization ratio. As of December 31, 2008, State Auto Financial had not made any borrowings and was in compliance with all of the covenants under the Credit Agreement. State Auto Financial incurred \$0.5 million in issuance costs related to the Credit Agreement, which is recorded in other assets and is being amortized into expense (\$0.1 million for 2008 and 2007) over the life of the Credit Agreement.

See discussion of affiliate notes payable at Note 6b. The carrying amount of the Trust Securities note (defined in Note 6b) in the consolidated balance sheets approximates its fair value as the interest rate adjusts quarterly. The \$100.0 million, 6.25% Senior Notes have a fair value of \$86.9 million and \$103.6 million at

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December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The fair value of the Senior Notes is based on the quoted market price at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Notes payable at December 31 consisted of the following:

(\$ millions, except interest rates)

	Carrying	2008	Interest	Carrying	2007	Interest
	Value	Fair	Rate	Value	Fair	Rate
		Value			Value	
Senior Notes due 2013: issued \$100.0, November 2003 with fixed interest	\$ 102.1	\$ 86.9	6.25%	\$ 102.5	\$ 103.6	6.25%
Affiliate subordinated debentures due 2033: issued \$15.5, May 2003 with variable interest (see Note 6b)	15.5	15.5	6.38	15.5	15.5	9.32
Total Notes Payable	\$ 117.6	\$ 102.4		\$ 118.0	\$ 119.1	

8. Federal Income Taxes

The reconciliation between actual federal income tax expense (benefit) and the amount computed at the indicated statutory rate for the year ended December 31 is summarized as follows:

(\$ millions)	2008	%	2007	%	2006	%
Amount at statutory rate	\$ (26.3)	35	\$ 54.4	35	\$ 56.6	35
Tax-free interest and dividends received deduction	(19.7)	26	(18.5)	(12)	(15.7)	(10)
Other, net	1.5	(2)	0.3		0.4	
Valuation allowance	0.5	(1)				
Federal income tax (benefit) expense and effective rate	\$ (44.0)	58	\$ 36.2	23	\$ 41.3	25

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The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of December 31 are presented below:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets:		
Unearned premiums not currently deductible	\$ 35.3	29.6
Losses and loss expenses payable discounting	22.0	20.1
Postretirement and pension benefits	64.2	42.4
Unrealized holding losses on investments	6.3	
Realized loss on other-than-temporary impairment	14.9	2.1
Other	14.2	12.2
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	156.9	106.4
Valuation allowance	(3.1)	
<i>Total deferred tax assets</i>	153.8	106.4
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferral of policy acquisition costs	42.8	37.0
Unrealized holding gains on investments		23.3
<i>Total deferred tax liabilities</i>	42.8	60.3
<i>Net deferred federal income taxes</i>	\$ 111.0	46.1

At December 31, 2008, the Company established a valuation allowance of \$3.1 million for the portion of the deferred tax asset that management believes will not be realized. The valuation allowance was allocated \$0.5 million to deferred tax expense associated with realized investment losses recognized in the income statement and \$2.6 million against the unrealized holding losses on equity securities recognized through accumulated other comprehensive loss, a component of equity. In the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of the net deferred tax assets. No valuation allowance was held at December 31, 2007.

At December 31, 2008, the Company carried no balance for uncertain tax positions.

The Company had no accrual for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2008 or 2007.

The Company is currently not under audit by either the Internal Revenue Service or any state jurisdiction for income tax purposes and all prior audits have been settled. Tax years 2005 through 2007 remain open for audit for federal income tax purposes.

9. Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans

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The Company, through its employees of State Auto P&C, provides management and operation services under management agreements for all insurance and non-insurance affiliates. The annual periodic costs related to the Company's benefit plans are allocated to affiliated companies based on allocations pursuant to intercompany management agreements.

The Company provides a defined benefit pension plan for its eligible employees. Substantially all Company employees become eligible to participate the year after becoming 20 years of age and vest with 5 years of

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credited service or attained age 65. The Company's policy is to fund pension costs in accordance with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Benefits are determined by applying factors specified in the plan to a participant's defined average annual compensation.

In addition to the defined benefit pension plan, the Company provides a postretirement benefit plan including certain health care and life insurance benefits for its eligible retired employees. Substantially all of the Company's employees may become eligible for these postretirement benefits if they retire between age 55 and 65 with 15 years or more of service or if they retire at age 65 or later with 5 years or more of service. The defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans are referred to herein as the benefit plans.

On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS 158. The adjustment, a decrease of \$63.9 million, net of tax, to accumulated other comprehensive loss at adoption represents the net unrecognized actuarial losses, unrecognized prior service costs, and unrecognized transition assets remaining from the initial adoption of SFAS 87 and SFAS 106, all of which were previously netted against the plans' funded status in the Company's balance sheet pursuant to the provisions of SFAS 87 and SFAS 106. These amounts are being subsequently recognized as net periodic cost pursuant to the Company's historical accounting policy for amortizing such amounts. Further, actuarial gains and losses that arise in subsequent periods and are not recognized as net periodic cost in the same periods will be recognized as a component of other comprehensive income. Those amounts will be subsequently recognized as a component of net periodic cost on the same basis as the amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income at adoption of SFAS 158.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the measurement date requirement under transition alternative method one, as defined in SFAS 158, moving from a September 30 measurement date to a December 31 date for measuring its benefit plan obligations. This transition method resulted in a one-time adjustment that decreased beginning retained earnings by \$2.4 million, net of tax. The combined impact of the measurement date transition and re-measurement of plan assets and obligations on January 1, 2008, increased beginning accumulated comprehensive income by \$3.5 million, net of tax.

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Information regarding the Company's pension and postretirement benefit plans' change in benefit obligation, plan assets and funded status as of December 31 are as follows:

(\$ millions)	Pension		Postretirement	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 217.3	213.4	123.0	122.7
SFAS No. 158 measurement date transition	(4.7)		(2.4)	
Service cost	8.9	9.0	4.8	5.6
Interest cost	13.5	12.5	7.3	7.3
Plan amendments			(28.1)	
Special termination benefits	2.0		0.4	
Actuarial (gain) loss	24.5	(5.6)	9.3	(9.7)
Benefits paid	(15.6)	(12.0)	(2.7)	(2.9)
<i>Benefit obligation at end of year</i>	\$ 245.9	217.3	111.6	123.0
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 220.0	197.3	2.3	2.2
SFAS No. 158 measurement date transition	(5.4)		0.1	
Employer contribution	12.0	11.5		
Actual return on plan assets	(38.3)	23.2	0.1	0.1
Benefits paid	(15.6)	(12.0)		
<i>Fair value of plan assets at end of year</i>	\$ 172.7	220.0	2.5	2.3
Contribution received during fourth quarter				(0.2)
Supplemental executive retirement plan			(5.4)	(4.3)
<i>Funded status at end of year</i>	\$ (73.2)	2.7	(114.5)	(125.2)
Accumulated benefit obligation - end of year	\$ 215.2	194.3		

No assets are expected to be returned during the fiscal year-ended December 31, 2008. The Company had no additional minimum liability included in other comprehensive income for the pension plan for 2006 (prior to adoption of SFAS 158).

Included in accumulated other comprehensive losses are the following amounts that have not been recognized in net periodic cost:

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(\$ millions)

December 31

	2008	2007
Transition asset	\$ (1.6)	(2.4)
Prior service (benefit) cost	(22.9)	5.7
Net actuarial loss	159.0	75.7
Total	\$ 134.5	79.0

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The amount of amortization expected to be recognized during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009 for the State Auto Group is as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	2009
Transition asset	\$ (0.6)
Prior service cost	(1.4)
Net actuarial loss	6.0
Total	\$ 4.0

Information regarding the State Auto Group's pension and postretirement benefit plans' components of net periodic cost for the year ended December 31 is as follows:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Pension			Postretirement		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
<u>Components of net periodic cost:</u>						
Service cost	\$ 8.9	\$ 9.0	10.0			