

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP INC/DE
Form 10-Q
August 10, 2009

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2009

**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 001-11462
DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(302) 478-5142

13-3427277

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(Registrant's telephone number,
including area code)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification
Number)

1105 North Market Street, Suite 1230, P.O. Box 8985, Wilmington, Delaware

19899

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

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 filing requirements for the past 90 days: Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files): Yes No

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

Large accelerated
filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of July 31, 2009, the Registrant had 44,556,797 shares of Class A Common Stock and 5,753,833 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding.

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
FORM 10-Q
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements
DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue:				
Premium and fee income	\$ 352,445	\$ 340,774	\$ 710,166	\$ 683,064
Net investment income	92,023	60,750	154,878	93,087
Net realized investment losses:				
Total other than temporary impairment losses	(45,628)	(18,131)	(63,236)	(24,306)
Less: Portion of other than temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income	20,719		20,719	
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings	(24,909)	(18,131)	(42,517)	(24,306)
Other net realized investment losses	(2,562)	(1,368)	(6,953)	(1,629)
	(27,471)	(19,499)	(49,470)	(25,935)
Total revenues	416,997	382,025	815,574	750,216
Benefits and expenses:				
Benefits, claims and interest credited to policyholders	251,807	243,755	507,405	486,667
Commissions	22,456	20,853	45,160	42,120
Amortization of cost of business acquired	26,184	20,222	49,477	36,645
Other operating expenses	60,622	53,608	120,759	105,811
	361,069	338,438	722,801	671,243
Operating income	55,928	43,587	92,773	78,973
Interest expense:				
Corporate debt	3,876	4,289	7,861	8,513
Junior subordinated debentures	3,241	3,246	6,481	6,486
Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures underlying company-obligated redeemable capital securities issued by unconsolidated subsidiaries		353		757
	7,117	7,888	14,342	15,756
Income before income tax expense	48,811	35,699	78,431	63,217

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Income tax expense	11,804	8,824	16,940	15,198
Net income	\$ 37,007	\$ 26,875	\$ 61,491	\$ 48,019
Basic results per share of common stock:				
Net income	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.99
Diluted results per share of common stock:				
Net income	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.97
Dividends paid per share of common stock	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.19

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Assets:		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale	\$ 4,037,088	\$ 3,773,382
Short-term investments	626,774	401,620
Other investments	542,965	479,921
	5,206,827	4,654,923
Cash	79,194	63,837
Cost of business acquired	241,055	264,777
Reinsurance receivables	375,871	376,731
Goodwill	93,929	93,929
Other assets	364,935	409,103
Assets held in separate account	100,189	90,573
Total assets	\$ 6,462,000	\$ 5,953,873
Liabilities and Equity:		
Future policy benefits:		
Life	\$ 327,365	\$ 300,567
Disability and accident	767,231	743,690
Unpaid claims and claim expenses:		
Life	64,681	70,076
Disability and accident	415,971	398,671
Casualty	1,129,802	1,061,046
Policyholder account balances	1,435,319	1,356,932
Corporate debt	365,750	350,750
Junior subordinated debentures	175,000	175,000
Other liabilities and policyholder funds	624,473	581,954
Liabilities related to separate account	100,189	90,573
Total liabilities	5,405,781	5,129,259
Equity:		
Preferred Stock, \$.01 par; 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Class A Common Stock, \$.01 par; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 52,195,142 and 48,946,432 shares issued, respectively	522	489
Class B Common Stock, \$.01 par; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 5,981,049 shares issued	60	60
Additional paid-in capital	582,219	522,596
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(232,753)	(351,710)
Retained earnings	899,331	846,390

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Treasury stock, at cost; 7,761,216 shares of Class A Common Stock and 227,216 shares of Class B Common Stock	(197,246)	(197,246)
Total shareholders' equity	1,052,133	820,579
Noncontrolling interest	4,086	4,035
Total equity	1,056,219	824,614
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 6,462,000	\$ 5,953,873

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Class		Accumulated		Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders Equity	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
	A	B	Additional Paid in Capital	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
Balance, January 1, 2008	\$ 487	\$ 59	\$ 509,742	\$ (42,497)	\$ 828,116	\$ (154,517)	\$ 1,141,390	\$ 30,181	\$ 1,171,571
Net income					48,019		48,019	445	48,464
Other comprehensive loss:									
Increase in net unrealized depreciation on investments				(113,848)			(113,848)	(272)	(114,120)
Decrease in net loss on cash flow hedge				392			392		392
Change in net periodic pension cost				24			24		24
Comprehensive loss							(65,413)		(65,240)
Change in noncontrolling interest ownership								1,022	1,022
Exercise of stock options	2		5,145				5,147		5,147
Stock-based compensation			3,222				3,222		3,222
Acquisition of treasury stock						(42,729)	(42,729)		(42,729)
Cash dividends					(9,022)		(9,022)		(9,022)
Balance, June 30, 2008	\$ 489	\$ 59	\$ 518,109	\$ (155,929)	\$ 867,113	\$ (197,246)	\$ 1,032,595	\$ 31,376	\$ 1,063,971

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Balance, January 1, 2009	\$ 489	\$ 60	\$ 522,596	\$ (351,710)	\$ 846,390	\$ (197,246)	\$ 820,579	\$ 4,035	\$ 824,614
Cumulative effect adjustment, April 1, 2009				(2,372)	2,372				
Net income					61,491		61,491	115	61,606
Other comprehensive income:									
Decrease in net unrealized depreciation on investments				132,393			132,393		132,393
Increase in other than temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income				(12,038)			(12,038)		(12,038)
Decrease in net loss on cash flow hedge				392			392		392
Change in net periodic pension cost				582			582		582
Comprehensive income							182,820		182,935
Net distribution to noncontrolling interest								(64)	(64)
Issuance of common stock	30		51,017				51,047		51,047
Exercise of stock options	3		4,014				4,017		4,017
Stock-based compensation			4,592				4,592		4,592
Cash dividends					(10,922)		(10,922)		(10,922)
Balance, June 30, 2009	\$ 522	\$ 60	\$ 582,219	\$ (232,753)	\$ 899,331	\$ (197,246)	\$ 1,052,133	\$ 4,086	\$ 1,056,219

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 61,491	\$ 48,019
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Change in policy liabilities and policyholder accounts	137,172	108,256
Net change in reinsurance receivables and payables	(6,663)	16,881
Amortization, principally the cost of business acquired and investments	24,842	33,010
Deferred costs of business acquired	(64,079)	(60,481)
Net realized losses on investments	49,470	25,935
Net change in federal income tax liability	5,228	(24,913)
Other	(15,428)	15,866
Net cash provided by operating activities	192,033	162,573
Investing activities:		
Purchases of investments and loans made	(668,972)	(706,313)
Sales of investments and receipts from repayment of loans	130,226	148,589
Maturities of investments	446,734	317,518
Net change in short-term investments	(225,154)	(39,683)
Change in deposit in separate account	4,845	3,430
Net cash used by investing activities	(312,321)	(276,459)
Financing activities:		
Deposits to policyholder accounts	180,624	154,302
Withdrawals from policyholder accounts	(102,969)	(53,226)
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	17,000	58,000
Principal payments under revolving credit facility	(2,000)	(3,000)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	51,017	
Acquisition of treasury stock		(42,729)
Other financing activities	(8,027)	(7,157)
Net cash provided by financing activities	135,645	106,190
Increase (decrease) in cash	15,357	(7,696)
Cash at beginning of period	63,837	51,240
Cash at end of period	\$ 79,194	\$ 43,544

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note A Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Delphi Financial Group, Inc. (the Company, which term includes the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise) included herein were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The information furnished includes all adjustments and accruals of a normal recurring nature, which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of results for the interim periods. Certain reclassifications have been made in the June 30, 2008 consolidated financial statements to conform to the June 30, 2009 presentation. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2009. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto on Form 10-K/A (the 2008 Form 10-K). Capitalized terms used herein without definition have the meanings ascribed to them in the 2008 Form 10-K.

Accounting Changes

Business Combinations. As of January 1, 2009, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (Revised) (141R), Business Combinations . SFAS No. 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer in a business combination: (a) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, (b) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase and (c) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. This statement requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date, with limited specified exceptions. SFAS No. 141R is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Assets and liabilities arising from a business combination having an earlier acquisition date are not to be adjusted upon the effectiveness of this statement. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R did not have an effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies , which amends and clarifies SFAS No. 141R with respect to the application issues relating to initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. This FSP requires an acquirer to recognize at fair value an asset acquired or liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency if the acquisition date fair value of that asset or liability can be determined during the measurement period. If the acquisition date fair value cannot be determined during the measurement period, a contingency shall be recognized if information available before the end of the measurement period indicates that it is probable that an asset existed or liability had been incurred at the acquisition date and the amount there of can be reasonably estimated. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 141(R)-1 did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Noncontrolling Interests. As of January 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51 , which prescribes the accounting for and the financial reporting of a noncontrolling interest in a company's subsidiary, which is the portion of the equity (residual interest) in the subsidiary attributable to owners thereof other than the parent and the parent's affiliates. SFAS No. 160 requires that a noncontrolling interest in a consolidated subsidiary be presented in a consolidated statement of

financial position as a separate component of equity and that changes in ownership interests in a consolidated subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control be recorded as an equity transaction with no gain or loss recognized. For a change in the ownership interests in a consolidated subsidiary that results in a loss of control or a deconsolidation, a gain or loss is recognized in the amount of the difference between the proceeds of that sale and the carrying amount of the interest sold. In the case of a deconsolidation, SFAS No. 160 requires the establishment of a new fair value basis for the remaining noncontrolling ownership interest, with a gain or loss recognized for the difference between that new basis and the historical cost basis of the remaining ownership interest. Upon adoption, the amounts of consolidated net income and consolidated comprehensive income attributable to the parent and the noncontrolling interest must be presented separately on the face of the consolidated financial statements. A detailed reconciliation of the changes in the equity of a noncontrolling interest during the period is also required. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note A Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Derivative Instruments. As of January 1, 2009, the Company adopted SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 161 requires entities to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments and credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative instruments. SFAS No. 161 is a disclosure standard; accordingly, the adoption of SFAS No. 161 did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The Company, at times, enters into futures and option contracts and interest rate and credit default swap agreements in connection with its investment strategy and indexed annuity program. These agreements are primarily utilized to reduce the risk associated with changes in the value of the Company's fixed maturity portfolio and to fund the interest crediting obligations associated with the Company's indexed annuity contracts. These positions are carried at fair value with gains and losses included in income. The Company recognized net investment income of \$1.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009 related to these instruments. The Company had no material outstanding futures and option contracts or interest rate and credit default swap agreements at June 30, 2009. The Company, at times, may also invest in non-dollar denominated fixed maturity securities that expose it to fluctuations in foreign currency rates, and, therefore, may hedge such exposure by using currency forward contracts. The Company had no material currency forward contracts outstanding at June 30, 2009.

To mitigate the risk of interest rates rising before the issuance of the 2033 Senior Notes could be completed, the Company entered into a treasury rate lock agreement in September 2002, with a notional amount of \$150.0 million and an anticipated debt term of 10 years. The Company paid \$13.8 million upon the issuance of the 2033 Senior Notes in May 2003 to settle the treasury rate lock agreement, of which \$12.1 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and the remaining loss was deemed ineffective and recognized as a reduction of net investment income. This transaction was accounted for as a cash flow hedge under the provisions of SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. Accordingly, \$12.1 million of the loss on the treasury rate lock agreement is being amortized into interest expense ratably over 10 years. The Company will amortize \$1.2 million of such loss into interest expense over the next twelve months. The Company recognized \$0.6 million of such loss into interest expense during the first half of 2009 and 2008. The net loss on the treasury rate lock agreement included in accumulated other comprehensive loss was \$3.1 million (net of an income tax benefit of \$1.6 million) at June 30, 2009.

Earnings Per Share. In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities. FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings under SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share. FSP EITF 03-6-1 provides guidance for the calculation of earnings per share for share-based payment awards with rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. The adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Fair Value Measurements. Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 amends SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods as well as in annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 is a disclosure standard and as such had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note A Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*. This FSP provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances indicating that a transaction is not orderly. Under this FSP, significant decreases in the volume and level of activity of an asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability require a company to further evaluate transactions or quoted prices and exercise significant judgment in arriving at the fair value. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Other Than Temporary Impairments. Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*. This FSP applies to debt securities and requires companies to recognize in earnings only the credit component of an other than temporary impairment. The remainder of the impairment will continue to be recognized in other comprehensive income. FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 also modifies the existing requirement for a company to assert that it has both the intent and the ability to hold a security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in its fair value to its amortized cost basis. In lieu of this requirement, this FSP will only require a company to assert that it does not have the intent to sell the debt security and that it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. Upon its adoption of FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, the Company recorded an after-tax increase of \$2.4 million in retained earnings and a decrease in the same amount in other comprehensive income to reclassify the non-credit related portion of previously recognized other than temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities held as of April 1, 2009.

Subsequent events. In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*. SFAS No. 165 establishes principles for accounting and disclosure of events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This Statement requires an entity to (a) recognize in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements, (b) disclose the nature and financial effect of subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but must be disclosed to keep the financial statements from being misleading, and (c) evaluate subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through the date the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS No. 165 also requires entities to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. SFAS No. 165 is effective for financial statements for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. Accordingly, the Company evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through the filing date of this Form 10-Q. The adoption of SFAS No. 165 did not have any effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140, which amends SFAS No. 140 with the objective of improving the relevance, representational faithfulness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about transfers of financial assets, the effects of a transfer of financial assets on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows and a transferor's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. This Statement removes the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity from Statement 140 and removes the exception from applying FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) to variable interest entities that are qualifying special-purpose entities. SFAS No. 166 is effective for financial statements for interim and annual periods ending after November 15, 2009 and the transfers occurring on or after the effective date. The Company has not yet determined the impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS No. 166 will have on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note A Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) which amends Interpretation 46(R) to require ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is a primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. SFAS No. 167 also changes the analyses required to determine whether an entity is a variable interest entity and whether an enterprise's variable interest in an entity gives it a controlling financial interest and makes it the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity. SFAS No. 167 requires enhanced disclosures that will provide users of financial statements with more transparent information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. SFAS No. 167 is effective for financial statements for interim and annual periods ending after November 15, 2009. The Company has not yet determined the impact, if any, that the adoption of SFAS No. 167 will have on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162. SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (Codification) as the source of authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, with certain exceptions for nonpublic nongovernmental entities. Since SFAS No. 168 primarily identifies the sources of authoritative accounting principles that are generally accepted and does not modify any accounting principles, adoption of SFAS No. 168 is not expected to impact the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note B Investments

At June 30, 2009, the Company had fixed maturity securities available for sale with a carrying value and a fair value of \$4,037.1 million and an amortized cost of \$4,375.4 million. At December 31, 2008, the Company had fixed maturity securities available for sale with a carrying value and a fair value of \$3,773.4 million and an amortized cost of \$4,322.0 million. Declines in market value relative to such securities' amortized cost determined to be other than temporary pursuant to the Company's methodology for such determinations, as further discussed below, are reflected as reductions in the amortized cost of such securities.

The amortized cost and fair value of investments in fixed maturity securities available for sale are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	June 30, 2009 Gross Unrealized		Other Than Temporary Impairments	Fair Value
		Gains	Losses		
(dollars in thousands)					
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,385,132	\$ 59,675	\$ (148,252)	\$ (22,169)	\$ 1,274,386
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	39,881		(21,145)		18,736
Corporate securities	1,186,843	19,722	(94,358)		1,112,207
Collateralized debt obligations	224,091		(120,592)		103,499
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government guaranteed securities	100,732	4,058	(20)		104,770
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities	6,753	531			7,284
	1,431,952	33,273	(49,019)		1,416,206

Obligations of U.S. states,
municipalities and political
subdivisions

Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 4,375,384	\$ 117,259	\$ (433,386)	\$ (22,169)	\$ 4,037,088
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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note B Investments (Continued)

	December 31, 2008				
	Gross Unrealized				
	Amortized	Gains	Losses	Other	Fair
	Cost	(dollars in thousands)		Than	Value
				Temporary	
				Impairments	
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,367,041	\$ 40,489	\$ (207,905)	\$	\$ 1,199,625
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	44,190		(18,891)		25,299
Corporate securities	1,339,519	9,688	(183,995)		1,165,212
Collateralized debt obligations	227,229		(116,268)		110,961
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government guaranteed securities	51,826	5,905			57,731
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities	22,031	3,147			25,178
Obligations of U.S. states, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,270,166	19,230	(100,020)		1,189,376
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 4,322,002	\$ 78,459	\$ (627,079)	\$	\$ 3,773,382

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturity securities available for sale at June 30, 2009, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations, with or without prepayment penalties.

	Amortized	Fair
	Cost	Value
	(dollars in thousands)	
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,385,132	\$ 1,274,386
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	39,881	18,736
Other fixed maturity securities:		
One year or less	61,879	61,327
Greater than 1, up to 5 years	512,094	502,932
Greater than 5, up to 10 years	783,592	715,714
Greater than 10 years	1,592,806	1,463,993
Total	\$ 4,375,384	\$ 4,037,088

The gross unrealized losses and fair value of fixed maturity securities available for sale, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, are as follows:

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	Less Than 12 Months		June 30, 2009 12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(dollars in thousands)					
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 261,929	\$ (66,089)	\$ 262,179	\$ (104,332)	\$ 524,108	\$ (170,421)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	5,831	(1,190)	12,905	(19,955)	18,736	(21,145)
Corporate securities	138,821	(14,218)	450,601	(80,140)	589,422	(94,358)
Collateralized debt obligations	41,378	(27,650)	62,122	(92,942)	103,500	(120,592)
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government guaranteed securities	4,082	(20)			4,082	(20)
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities						
Obligations of U.S. states, municipalities & political subdivisions	289,223	(7,064)	400,387	(41,955)	689,610	(49,019)
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 741,264	\$ (116,231)	\$ 1,188,194	\$ (339,324)	\$ 1,929,458	\$ (455,555)

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note B Investments (Continued)

	Less Than 12 Months		December 31, 2008 12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(dollars in thousands)					
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 415,738	\$ (140,542)	\$ 151,971	\$ (67,363)	\$ 567,709	\$ (207,905)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	22,089	(9,819)	3,211	(9,072)	25,300	(18,891)
Corporate securities	505,595	(67,205)	256,980	(116,790)	762,575	(183,995)
Collateralized debt obligations	76,003	(62,854)	34,958	(53,414)	110,961	(116,268)
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government guaranteed securities						
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities						
Obligations of U.S. states, municipalities & political subdivisions	520,492	(61,106)	164,817	(38,914)	685,309	(100,020)
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 1,539,917	\$ (341,526)	\$ 611,937	\$ (285,553)	\$ 2,151,854	\$ (627,079)

Net realized investment (losses) gains arose from the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands)			
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale	\$ (25,553)	\$ (11,245)	\$ (44,010)	\$ (17,195)
Other investments	(1,918)	(8,254)	(5,460)	(8,740)
	\$ (27,471)	\$ (19,499)	\$ (49,470)	\$ (25,935)

Proceeds from sales of fixed maturity securities during the first half of 2009 and 2008 were \$317.9 million and \$21.9 million, respectively. Gross gains of \$13.7 million and gross losses of \$(22.6) million were realized on the 2009 sales and gross gains of \$2.3 million and gross losses of \$(4.3) million were realized on the 2008 sales. Proceeds from sales of fixed maturity securities during the second quarters of 2009 and 2008 were \$94.8 million and \$16.5 million, respectively. Gross gains of \$5.8 million and gross losses of \$(8.5) million were realized on the 2009 sales and \$1.5 million of gross gains and gross losses of \$(2.8) million were realized on the 2008 sales. Net realized investment gains and losses on investment sales are determined under the specific identification method and are included in income. In

the first half of 2009 and 2008 the net losses realized on fixed maturity securities also include provisions for the other than temporary declines in the values of certain fixed maturity securities of \$(35.1) million and \$(15.2) million, respectively. The change in unrealized appreciation and depreciation on investments, primarily relating to fixed maturity securities, is included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

The Company regularly evaluates its investment portfolio utilizing its established methodology to determine whether declines in the fair values of its investments are other than temporary. Under this methodology, management evaluates, among other things, the financial position and prospects of the issuer, conditions in the issuer's industry and geographic area, liquidity of the investment, changes in the amount or timing of expected future cash flows from the investment and recent changes in credit ratings of the issuer by nationally recognized rating agencies to determine if and when a decline in the fair value of an investment below amortized cost is other than temporary. Management also considers the length of time and extent to which the fair value of the investment is lower than its amortized cost and evaluates whether the Company intends to, or will more likely than not be required to, sell the investment before the anticipated recovery in the investment's fair value. In addition, the Company evaluates loan to collateral value ratios, current levels of subordination and vintages of its residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note B Investments (Continued)

If the fair value of a fixed maturity security declines in value below the Company's amortized cost and the Company intends to sell or determines that it will more likely than not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management considers the security to be other than temporarily impaired and reports its decline in fair value as a realized investment loss. If, however, the Company does not intend to sell the security, determines that it is not more likely than not that it will not be required to do so, declines in the fair value that are considered in the judgment of management to be other than temporary are separated into the amounts representing credit losses and the amounts related to other factors. Amounts representing credit losses are reported as realized investment losses in the income statement and amounts related to other factors are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, net of the related income tax benefit and the related adjustment to cost of business acquired. The amount of credit loss is determined by discounting the security's expected cash flows at its effective interest rate, taking into account the security's purchase price. Declines in the fair value of all other investments that are considered in the judgment of management to be other than temporary are reported as realized investment losses. During the first half of 2009, the Company recognized \$41.1 million of after-tax other than temporary impairment losses, of which \$27.6 million was recognized as after-tax realized investment losses in the income statement related to credit losses and \$13.5 million was recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income on the balance sheet related to noncredit losses net of the related income tax benefit.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of other than temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities held by the Company for which a portion of the other than temporary impairment was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Six months ended June 30, 2009
Balance at the beginning of period	\$ 43,045	\$
Increases attributable to credit losses on securities for which an other than temporary impairment was not previously recognized	14,870	57,915
Increases attributable to credit losses on securities for which an other than temporary impairment was previously recognized	1,505	1,505
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 59,420	\$ 59,420

The gross unrealized losses at June 30, 2009 are attributable to over thirteen hundred fixed maturity security positions, with the largest unrealized loss associated with any one security equal to \$10.7 million. Unrealized losses attributable to fixed maturity securities having investment grade ratings by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization comprised 66% of the aggregate gross unrealized losses at June 30, 2009, with the remainder of such losses being attributable to non-investment grade fixed maturity securities.

At June 30, 2009, the Company held approximately \$1,035.9 million of insured municipal fixed maturity securities, which represented approximately 20% of the Company's total invested assets. These securities had a weighted average credit rating of AA by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations at June 30, 2009. For the portion of these securities having ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations without giving effect to the credit enhancement provided by the insurance, which totaled \$678.7 million at June 30, 2009, the weighted average credit rating at such date by such organizations was also AA. Insurers of significant portions of the various municipal fixed maturity securities held by the Company at June 30, 2009 included National Public Finance Guarantee Corp. (\$315.3 million), Financial Security Assurance Inc. (\$164.3 million), Ambac Financial Group, Inc. (\$126.1 million), and Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (\$40.1 million). At June 30, 2009, the Company did not have significant

holdings of credit enhanced asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities, nor did it have any significant direct investments in the guarantors of the municipal fixed maturity securities held by the Company.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note B Investments (Continued)

Net investment income was attributable to the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands)			
Gross investment income:				
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale	\$ 77,222	\$ 62,743	\$ 147,706	\$ 107,087
Mortgage loans	207	3,229	1,406	7,202
Short-term investments	74	1,981	322	5,124
Other	22,875	62	22,076	(10,835)
	100,378	68,015	171,510	108,578
Less: Investment expenses	(8,355)	(7,265)	(16,632)	(15,491)
	\$ 92,023	\$ 60,750	\$ 154,878	\$ 93,087

Note C Fair Value Measurements

As of January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, which addresses the manner in which the fair value of companies' assets and liabilities should be measured under GAAP. SFAS No. 157 provides a common definition of fair value and establishes a framework for conducting fair value measures under GAAP, but this statement does not supersede existing guidance on when fair value measures should be used. This standard also requires companies to disclose the extent to which they measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the methods and assumptions they use to measure fair value, and the effect of fair value measures on their earnings. SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy of three levels based upon the transparency and availability of information used in measuring the fair value of assets or liabilities as of the measurement date. The levels are categorized as follows:

Level 1 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Level 1 fair value is not subject to valuation adjustments or block discounts.

Level 2 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active. In addition, a company may use various valuation techniques or pricing models that use observable inputs to measure fair value.

Level 3 Valuation is generated from techniques in which one or more of the significant inputs for valuing such assets or liabilities are not observable. These inputs may reflect the Company's best estimates of the various assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the financial assets and financial liabilities.

For these purposes, the Company determines the existence of an active market for an asset or liability based on its judgment as to whether transactions for the asset or liability occur in such market with sufficient frequency and volume to provide reliable pricing information. If the Company concludes that there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for an investment in relation to normal market activity for such investment, adjustments to transactions and quoted prices are made to estimate fair value.

The Company's investments in fixed maturity securities available for sale, equity securities available for sale, trading account securities, assets held in the separate account and securities sold, not yet purchased are carried at fair value. The methodologies and valuation techniques used by the Company in accordance with SFAS No. 157 to value its assets and liabilities measured at fair value are described below.

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note C Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Instruments included in fixed maturity securities available for sale include mortgage-backed and corporate securities, U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government guaranteed securities, securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, and obligations of U.S. states, municipalities and political subdivisions. The market liquidity of each security is taken into consideration in the valuation technique used to value such security. For securities where market transactions involving identical or comparable assets generate sufficient relevant information, the Company employs a market approach to valuation. If sufficient information is not generated from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, the Company uses an income approach to valuation. The majority of the instruments included in fixed maturity securities available for sale are valued utilizing observable inputs; accordingly, they are categorized in either Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy described above. However, in instances where significant inputs utilized are unobservable, the securities are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The inputs used in the valuation techniques employed by the Company are provided by nationally recognized pricing services, external investment managers and internal resources. To assess these inputs, the Company's review process includes, but is not limited to, quantitative analysis including benchmarking, initial and ongoing evaluations of methodologies used by external parties to calculate fair value, and ongoing evaluations of fair value estimates based on the Company's knowledge and monitoring of market conditions.

Residential mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities include U.S. agency securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. The Company uses various valuation techniques and pricing models to measure the fair value of these instruments, including option-adjusted spread models, volatility-driven multi-dimensional single cash flow stream models and matrix correlation to comparable securities. A portion of the Company's investments in mortgage-backed securities are valued using observable inputs and therefore categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The remaining mortgage-backed securities are valued using varying numbers of non-binding broker quotes or a discount rate adjustment technique based on internal assumptions for expected cash flows and appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates. These methodologies rely on unobservable inputs and thus these securities are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate securities primarily include fixed rate corporate bonds, floating and variable rate notes and securities acquired through private placements. The Company uses recently executed transactions, market price quotations, benchmark yields and issuer spreads to arrive at the fair value of its investments in corporate securities and collateralized debt obligations. The majority of the corporate securities, other than securities acquired through private placements, are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Collateralized debt obligations and private placement corporate securities are valued with cash flow models using yield curves, issuer-provided information and material events as key inputs. As these inputs are generally unobservable, collateralized debt obligations and private placement securities are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government guaranteed securities include U.S. Treasury bonds and notes, Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) and other U.S. government guaranteed securities. The fair values of the U.S. Treasury securities and TIPS are based on quoted prices in active markets and are generally categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other U.S. government guaranteed securities are valued based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, maturity dates, and credit spreads relating to similar instruments. Accordingly, these securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. government-sponsored enterprise securities include issues of medium term notes by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. The Company uses recently executed transactions, market price quotations, benchmark yields and issuer spreads to arrive at the fair value of these instruments. These inputs are generally observable and these securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Obligations of U.S. states, municipalities and political subdivisions primarily include bonds or notes issued by U.S. municipalities. The Company values these securities using recently executed transactions, spreads, benchmark curves

including treasury benchmarks, and trustee reports. These inputs are generally observable and these securities are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note C Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Other investments held at fair value primarily consist of equity securities available for sale and trading account securities. These investments are primarily valued at quoted active market prices and are therefore categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For private equity investments, since quoted market prices are not available, the transaction price is used as the best estimate of fair value at inception. When evidence is believed to support a change to the carrying value from the transaction price, adjustments are made to reflect expected exit values. Ongoing reviews by Company management are based on assessments of each underlying investment, incorporating, among other things, the evaluation of financing and sale transactions with third parties, expected cash flows, material events and market-based information. These investments are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Assets held in the separate account represent funds invested in a separately administered variable life insurance product for which the policyholder, rather than the Company, bears the investment risk. These assets are invested in a limited liability company that invests in entities which trade in various financial instruments. The Company concluded that the value calculated using the equity method of accounting was reflective of the fair market value of such investments. The investment portfolios of the funds in which the fund investments are maintained vary from fund to fund, but are generally comprised of liquid, publicly traded securities that have readily determinable market values and which are carried at fair value on the financial statements of such funds, substantially all of which are audited annually. The amount that an investor is entitled to receive upon the redemption of its investment from the applicable fund is determined by reference to such security values. The Company utilizes the financial statements furnished by the funds to determine the values of its investments in such funds and the carrying value of each such investment, which is based on its proportionate interest in the relevant fund as of the balance sheet date. These investments are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other liabilities measured at fair value include securities sold, not yet purchased. These securities are valued using the quoted active market prices of the securities sold and are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Total	June 30, 2009		Level 3
		Level 1	Level 2	
		(dollars in thousands)		
Assets:				
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,274,386	\$	\$ 1,094,030	\$ 180,356
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	18,736			18,736
Corporate securities	1,112,207		980,462	131,745
Collateralized debt obligations	103,499			103,499
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government guaranteed securities	104,770	73,441	29,144	2,185
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities	7,284		7,284	
Obligations of U.S. states, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,416,206		1,416,206	
Other investments	130,874	113,564		17,310
Assets held in separate account	100,189			100,189
Total	\$ 4,268,151	\$ 187,005	\$ 3,527,126	\$ 554,020

Liabilities:

Other liabilities	\$ 57,437	\$ 57,437	\$	\$
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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note C Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The following table provides reconciliations for Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2009

	Total	Residential Mortgage- backed Securities	Commercial Mortgage- backed Securities	Corporate Securities	Collateralized Debt Obligations	U.S. Treasury and Other U.S. Gov't Guaranteed Securities	Other Investments	Assets held in Separate Account
Balance at beginning of quarter	\$ 529,841	\$ 145,409	\$ 17,714	\$ 159,488	\$ 97,340	\$ 2,291	\$ 17,236	\$ 90,363
Total (losses) gains								
Included in earnings	(15,895)	(15,624)	91	1,540	(1,905)		3	
Included in other comprehensive income	33,717	17,497	1,053	6,864	8,234	(31)	100	
Purchases, issuances and settlements	11,733	10,669	(122)	(8,366)	(170)	(75)	(29)	9,826
Net transfer (out of) in to Level 3	(5,376)	22,405		(27,781)				
Balance at end of the period	\$ 554,020	\$ 180,356	\$ 18,736	\$ 131,745	\$ 103,499	\$ 2,185	\$ 17,310	\$ 100,189
Net losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the net change in unrealized gains and losses of assets measured at fair value using unobservable inputs and held at June 30, 2009 ⁽¹⁾	\$ (15,830)	\$ (12,641)	\$	\$	\$ (3,176)	\$	\$ (13)	\$

- (1) In the second quarter of 2009, net losses of \$13,000 and \$15.8 million were reported in the consolidated statements of income under the captions net investment income and net realized investment losses, respectively.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	Total	Residential Mortgage- backed Securities	Commercial Mortgage- backed Securities	Corporate Securities	Collateralized Debt Obligations	U.S. Treasury and Other U.S. Gov't Guaranteed Securities	Other Investments	Assets held in Separate Account
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 735,379	\$ 163,004	\$ 25,299	\$ 323,043	\$ 109,358	\$ 2,608	\$ 21,494	\$ 90,573
Total (losses) gains								
Included in earnings	(31,785)	(22,318)	489	(10,511)	(898)		1,453	
Included in other comprehensive income	5,660	14,027	(2,254)	505	(5,088)	(12)	(1,518)	
Purchases, issuances and settlements	(143,959)	9,137	(4,798)	(153,511)	127	(411)	(4,119)	9,616
Net transfer (out of) in to Level 3	(11,275)	16,506		(27,781)				
Balance at end of the period	\$ 554,020	\$ 180,356	\$ 18,736	\$ 131,745	\$ 103,499	\$ 2,185	\$ 17,310	\$ 100,189
Net losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the	\$ (29,587)	\$ (23,231)	\$	\$ (1,597)	\$ (3,176)	\$	\$ (1,583)	\$

net change in
unrealized gains
and losses of
assets measured
at fair value
using
unobservable
inputs and held at
June 30, 2009 ⁽¹⁾

(1) In the first half
of 2009, net
losses of
\$0.6 million and
\$29.0 million
were reported in
the consolidated
statements of
income under
the captions net
investment
income and net
realized
investment
losses ,
respectively.

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note C Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments within the scope of SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, are shown below, excluding financial instruments measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets on a recurring basis. Because fair values for all balance sheet items are not required to be disclosed by SFAS No. 107, the aggregate fair value amounts presented below are not reflective of the underlying value of the Company.

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
		(dollars in thousands)		
Assets:				
Short-term investments	626,774	626,774	401,620	401,620
Other investments	412,091	412,091	336,411	336,411
Liabilities:				
Policyholder account balances	1,327,584	1,365,313	1,214,024	1,160,047
Corporate debt	365,750	327,340	350,750	289,168
Junior subordinated debentures	175,000	106,750	175,000	85,400
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	55,342	67,606	55,342	75,861
Liabilities related to separate account	100,189	100,189	90,573	90,573

The carrying values for short-term investments approximate fair values based on the nature of the investments. Other invested assets include investment funds organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies which are reflected in the Company's financial statements under the equity method of accounting. In determining the fair value of such investments for purposes of this footnote disclosure, the Company concluded that the value calculated using the equity method of accounting was reflective of the fair market value of such investments. The investment portfolios of the funds in which the fund investments are maintained vary from fund to fund, but are generally comprised of liquid, publicly traded securities that have readily determinable market values and which are carried at fair value on the financial statements of such funds, substantially all of which are audited annually. The amount that an investor is entitled to receive upon the redemption of its investment from the applicable fund is determined by reference to such security values. The Company utilizes the financial statements furnished by the funds to determine the values of its investments in such funds and the carrying value of each such investment, which is based on its proportionate interest in the relevant fund as of the balance sheet date. The carrying values of all other invested assets and separate account liabilities approximate their fair value.

Policyholder account balances are net of reinsurance receivables and the carrying values have been decreased for related acquisition costs of \$92.7 million and \$125.1 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Fair values for policyholder account balances were determined by estimating future cash flows discounted at a current market rate.

The Company believes the fair value of its variable rate long-term debt is equal to its carrying value. The Company pays variable rates of interest on this debt, which are reflective of market conditions in effect from time to time. The fair values of the 8.00% Senior Notes due 2033 (2033 Senior Notes) and the junior subordinated debentures are based on the expected cash flows discounted to net present value. The fair values for fixed rate advances from the FHLB were calculated using discounted cash flow analyses based on the interest rates for the advances at the balance sheet date.

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note D Segment Information

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(dollars in thousands)			
Revenues:				
Group employee benefit products	\$ 396,536	\$ 366,949	\$ 778,057	\$ 715,030
Asset accumulation products	35,464	23,384	62,965	39,900
Other ⁽¹⁾	12,468	11,191	24,022	21,221
	444,468	401,524	865,044	776,151
Net realized investment losses	(27,471)	(19,499)	(49,470)	(25,935)
	\$ 416,997	\$ 382,025	\$ 815,574	\$ 750,216
Operating income:				
Group employee benefit products	\$ 78,771	\$ 63,342	\$ 137,606	\$ 107,792
Asset accumulation products	13,667	6,699	21,705	10,750
Other ⁽¹⁾	(9,039)	(6,955)	(17,068)	(13,634)
	83,399	63,086	142,243	104,908
Net realized investment losses	(27,471)	(19,499)	(49,470)	(25,935)
	\$ 55,928	\$ 43,587	\$ 92,773	\$ 78,973

(1) Primarily consists of operations from integrated disability and absence management services and certain corporate activities.

Note E Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common shareholders is comprised of net income and other comprehensive income (loss), which includes the change in unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, the change in other than temporary impairments recognized in other comprehensive income, the change in net periodic pension cost and the change in the loss on the cash flow hedge described in Note A. Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common shareholders was \$182.8 million and \$(65.4) million for the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$142.3 million and \$(18.2) million for the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. Net unrealized losses on securities available for sale decreased \$118.0 million in the first six months of

2009 and \$102.4 million in the second quarter of 2009.

Note F Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expenses of \$4.9 million and \$5.3 million in the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, of which \$2.5 million and \$2.7 million was recognized in the second quarter of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The remaining unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested awards at June 30, 2009 was \$19.9 million and the weighted average period of time over which this expense will be recognized is 3.3 years.

The fair values of options were estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for the first half of 2009: expected volatility 39.3%, expected dividends 2.8%, expected lives of the options 6.1 years, and the risk free rate 2.1%. The following weighted average assumptions were used for the first half of 2008: expected volatility 19.2%, expected dividends 1.3%, expected lives of the options 6.9 years, and the risk free rate 3.2%.

The expected volatility reflects the Company's past monthly stock price volatility. The dividend yield is based on the Company's historical dividend payments. The Company used the historical average period from the Company's issuance of an option to its exercise or cancellation and the average remaining years until expiration for the Company's outstanding options to estimate the expected life of options granted in 2009 and 2008 for which the Company had sufficient historical exercise data. The Company used the simplified method in accordance with SAB No. 110 for options granted in 2009 and 2008, for which sufficient historical data was not available due to significant differences in the vesting periods of these grants compared to previously issued grants. The risk-free rate is derived from public data sources at the time of each option grant. Compensation cost is recognized over the requisite service period of the option using the straight-line method.

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note F Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

Option activity with respect to the Company's plans, excluding the performance-contingent incentive options referenced further below, was as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000)
Options Outstanding at January 1, 2009	4,092,954	\$28.71		
Granted	315,170	15.27		
Exercised	(163,207)	13.52		
Forfeited	(15,620)	31.19		
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	4,229,297	28.29	6.9	\$4,494

Exercisable at June 30, 2009	1,826,869	\$25.75	4.7	\$3,179
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The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the first half of 2009 and 2008 was \$4.78 and \$6.75, respectively and during the second quarter of 2009 and 2008 was \$6.91 and \$5.49, respectively. The cash proceeds from stock options exercised in the first half of 2009 and 2008 were \$2.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the first half of 2009 and 2008 was \$1.1 million and \$3.8 million, respectively.

At June 30, 2009, 4,408,250 performance-contingent incentive options were outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$26.02, a weighted average contractual term of 5.8 years and no intrinsic value. Of such options, 3,208,250 options with a weighted average exercise price of \$24.84, a weighted average contractual term of 4.7 years and no intrinsic value were exercisable at June 30, 2009.

At the Company's 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 5, 2009, a proposal to approve an employee option exchange program and related amendments to the Company's employee stock plans was approved; however, the Company has not taken action to implement the option exchange program.

Note G Computation of Results per Share

The following table sets forth the calculation of basic and diluted results per share (amounts in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)			
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 37,007	\$ 26,875	\$ 61,491	\$ 48,019
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	50,148	48,146	49,091	48,600
Effect of dilutive securities	195	854	142	976

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Weighted average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution	50,343	49,000	49,233	49,576
Basic results per share of common stock:				
Net income	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.99
Diluted results per share of common stock:				
Net income	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.97

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DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Introduction

The Company, through its subsidiaries, underwrites a diverse portfolio of group employee benefit products, primarily disability, group life and excess workers' compensation insurance. Revenues from this group of products are primarily comprised of earned premiums and investment income. The profitability of group employee benefit products is affected by, among other things, differences between actual and projected claims experience, the retention of existing customers, product mix and the Company's ability to attract new customers, change premium rates and contract terms for existing customers and control administrative expenses. The Company transfers its exposure to a portion of its group employee benefit risks through reinsurance ceded arrangements with other insurance and reinsurance companies. Accordingly, the profitability of the Company's group employee benefit products is affected by the amount, cost and terms of reinsurance it obtains. The profitability of those group employee benefit products for which reserves are discounted, in particular, the Company's disability and primary and excess workers' compensation products, is also significantly affected by the difference between the yield achieved on invested assets and the discount rate used to calculate the related reserves. The Company continues to benefit from the favorable market conditions which have in recent years prevailed for its excess workers' compensation products as to pricing and other contract terms for these products; however, due primarily to improvements in the primary workers' compensation market resulting in lower premium rates in that market, conditions relating to new business production and growth in premiums for these products have been less favorable in recent years. In response to these conditions, the Company has enhanced its focus on its sales and marketing function for these products and has achieved improved levels of new business production for these products in the current year. In addition, the Company is presently experiencing more competitive market conditions, particularly as to pricing, for its other group employee benefit products. These conditions, in addition to the downward pressure on employment and wage levels exerted by the current recession, are adversely impacting the Company's ability to achieve levels of new business production and growth in premiums for these products commensurate with those achieved in prior years. For these products, the Company is continuing to enhance its focus on the small case niche (insured groups of 10 to 500 individuals), including employers which are first-time providers of these employee benefits, which the Company believes to offer opportunities for superior profitability. The Company is also emphasizing its suite of voluntary group insurance products, which includes, among others, its group limited benefit health insurance product. The Company markets its other group employee benefit products on an unbundled basis and as part of an integrated employee benefit program that combines employee benefit insurance coverages and absence management services. The integrated employee benefit program, which the Company believes helps to differentiate itself from competitors by offering clients improved productivity from reduced employee absence, has enhanced the Company's ability to market its other group employee benefit products to large employers.

The Company also operates an asset accumulation business that focuses primarily on offering fixed annuities to individuals. In addition, during the first quarter of 2006, the Company issued \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of fixed and floating rate funding agreements with maturities of three to five years in connection with the issuance by an unconsolidated special purpose vehicle of funding agreement-backed notes in a corresponding principal amount. In March 2009, the Company repaid \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the floating rate funding agreements at their maturity, resulting in a corresponding repayment of the funding agreement-backed notes. Also, during the third quarter of 2008, the Company acquired a block of existing SPDA and FPA policies from another insurer through an indemnity assumed reinsurance transaction with such insurer that resulted in the assumption by the Company of policyholder account balances in the amount of \$135.0 million. The Company believes that its funding agreement program and annuity reinsurance arrangements enhance the Company's asset accumulation business by providing alternative sources of funds for this business. The Company's liabilities for its funding agreements and annuity reinsurance arrangements are recorded in policyholder account balances. Deposits from the Company's asset accumulation business are recorded as liabilities rather than as premiums. Revenues from the Company's asset accumulation business are primarily comprised of investment income earned on the funds under

management. The profitability of asset accumulation products is primarily dependent on the spread achieved between the return on investments and the interest credited with respect to these products. The Company sets the crediting rates offered on its asset accumulation products in an effort to achieve its targeted interest rate spreads on these products, and is willing to accept lower levels of sales on these products when market conditions make these targeted spreads more difficult to achieve.

The management of the Company's investment portfolio is an important component of its profitability. Over the second half of 2007 and continuing through 2008 and into 2009, due primarily to the extraordinary stresses affecting the banking system, the housing market and the financial markets generally, particularly the structured mortgage securities market, the financial

markets have been the subject of extraordinary volatility and dramatically widened credit spreads in numerous sectors. At the same time, the overall level of risk-free interest rates declined substantially. These market conditions resulted in a significant decrease in the Company's level of net investment income in 2008, due primarily to the adverse performance of those investments whose changes in value, positive or negative, are included in the Company's net investment income, such as investment funds organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies, trading account securities and hybrid financial instruments. In an effort to reduce fluctuations of this type in its net investment income, the Company has repositioned its investment portfolio to reduce its holdings of these types of investments and, in particular, those investments whose performance had demonstrated the highest levels of variability. As part of this effort, the Company has increased its investments in more traditional sectors of the fixed income market such as mortgage-backed securities and municipal bonds, whose present spreads have widened to historically high levels due to the market conditions discussed above. In addition, in light of the aforementioned market conditions, the Company is presently maintaining a significantly larger proportion of its portfolio in short-term investments, which totaled \$626.8 million at June 30, 2009 and \$401.6 million at December 31, 2008.

The Company achieved improved levels of investment income in its repositioned investment portfolio in the second quarter of 2009, during which more favorable market conditions prevailed. However, these market conditions may worsen in the future and may result in significant fluctuations in net investment income, and as a result, in the Company's results of operations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the impact of the Company's investment repositioning on the level or variability of its future net investment income. While the total carrying value of the Company's portfolio increased \$119.0 million during the first six months of 2009, the Company experienced substantial declines in the carrying values of certain portions of its investment portfolio in 2008, as well as significantly increased levels of realized investment losses from declines in market value relative to the amortized cost of certain securities that it determined to be other than temporary. In light of the aforementioned market conditions, losses of this type and magnitude may continue or increase in the future.

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of the Company should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in this document, as well as the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto on Form 10-K/A (the "2008 Form 10-K"). Capitalized terms used herein without definition have the meanings ascribed to them in the 2008 Form 10-K. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management, in some instances, to make judgments about the application of these principles. The amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period could differ materially from the amounts reported if different conditions existed or different judgments were utilized. A discussion of how management applies certain critical accounting policies and makes certain estimates is contained in the 2008 Form 10-K in the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" and should be read in conjunction with the following discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition of the Company. In addition, a discussion of uncertainties and contingencies which can affect actual results and could cause future results to differ materially from those expressed in certain forward-looking statements contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations can be found below under the caption "Forward-Looking Statements And Cautionary Statements Regarding Certain Factors That May Affect Future Results," in Part I, Item 1A of the 2008 Form 10-K, "Risk Factors".

Results of Operations

*Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008*

Summary of Results. Net income was \$61.5 million, or \$1.25 per diluted share, in the first half of 2009 as compared to \$48.0 million, or \$0.97 per diluted share, in the first half of 2008. Net income in the first half of 2009 and 2008 included realized investment losses (net of the related income tax benefit) of \$32.2 million, or \$0.65 per diluted share, and \$16.9 million, or \$0.34 per diluted share, respectively. Net income in the first half of 2009 benefited from a significant increase in net investment income, including increased investment spreads on the Company's asset accumulation products, and was adversely impacted by an increased level of realized investment losses due to the

adverse market conditions discussed above. See Introduction . Net investment income in the first half of 2009, which increased 66% from the first half of 2008, reflects an increase in the tax equivalent weighted average annualized yield to 6.9% from 4.2%. Realized investment losses in the first six months of 2009 and 2008 included losses, net of the related income tax benefit, of \$27.6 million, or \$0.56 per diluted share, and \$15.8 million, or \$0.32 per diluted share, respectively, due to the other than temporary declines in the market values of certain fixed maturity securities and other investments.

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Premium and Fee Income. Premium and fee income in the first half of 2009 was \$710.2 million as compared to \$683.1 million in the first half of 2008, an increase of 4%. Premiums from core group employee benefit products, which include disability, group life, excess workers' compensation, travel accident and dental insurance, increased 3% to \$668.5 million in the first half of 2009 from \$648.3 million in the first half of 2008. Premiums from excess workers' compensation insurance for self-insured employers were \$136.8 million in the first half of 2009 as compared to \$130.7 million in the first half of 2008, an increase of 5%. Excess workers' compensation new business production, which represents the amount of new annualized premium sold, increased 216% to \$25.3 million in the first half of 2009 from \$8.0 million in the first half of 2008. In its important July 2009 renewal season, the results of which are not reflected in the Company's results for the first half of 2009, SNCC's rates declined modestly and SIRs were on average up modestly on new and renewal policies. SNCC's retention of its existing customers in the first half of 2009 remained strong.

Premiums from the Company's other core group employee benefit products increased 3% to \$531.7 million in the first half of 2009 from \$517.6 million in the first half of 2008, primarily reflecting modest increases in premiums from the Company's group life and group disability products and new business production. During the first half of 2009 and 2008, premiums from the Company's group life products were \$204.3 million and \$201.0 million, respectively, and premiums from the Company's group disability products were \$287.2 million and \$282.8 million, respectively. In the first half of 2009, premiums from the Company's turnkey disability business increased 16% to \$28.0 million from \$24.1 million in the first half of 2008. New business production for the Company's other core group employee benefit products was \$88.3 million and \$111.7 million in the first half of 2009 and 2008, respectively. New business production includes only directly written business, and does not include premiums from the Company's turnkey disability business. The level of production achieved from these products reflects the Company's focus on the small case niche (insured groups of 10 to 500 individuals), which resulted in a 3% increase in production based on the number of cases sold as compared to the first half of 2009. The Company continues to implement price increases for certain existing group disability and group life insurance customers.

Non-core group employee benefit products include workers' compensation reinsurance, primary workers' compensation, bail bond insurance and reinsurance facilities. Premiums from non-core group employee benefit products were \$19.0 million in the first half of 2009 as compared to \$14.8 million in the first half of 2008. Deposits from the Company's asset accumulation products were \$174.7 million in the first half of 2009 as compared to \$151.8 million in the first half of 2008. This increase in deposits is primarily due to the decrease in short-term interest rates, which has caused fixed annuity products to be an attractive alternative to competing investment products such as certificates of deposit. Deposits from the Company's asset accumulation products, consisting of new annuity sales and issuances of funding agreements, are recorded as liabilities rather than as premiums. The Company is continuing to maintain its discipline in setting the crediting rates offered on its asset accumulation products in 2009 in an effort to achieve its targeted interest rate spreads on these products.

Net Investment Income. Net investment income in the first half of 2009 was \$154.9 million as compared to \$93.1 million in the first half of 2008, an increase of 66%. This increase reflects an increase in the tax equivalent weighted average annualized yield on invested assets to 6.9% for the first half of 2009 from 4.2% for the first half of 2008, primarily attributable to the improved performance of the Company's investments in investment funds organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies and a higher level of investment income from the Company's fixed maturity security portfolio resulting from the portfolio repositioning discussed above. See Introduction. Average invested assets were \$4,799.3 million and \$4,815.3 million in the first half of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Net Realized Investment Losses. Net realized investment losses were \$49.5 million in the first half of 2009 compared to \$25.9 million in the first half of 2008. The Company monitors its investments on an ongoing basis. When the market value of a security declines below its cost, the decline is included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, net of the related income tax benefit and adjustment to cost of business acquired, on the Company's balance sheet. If management judges the decline to be other than temporary, the portion of the decline related to credit losses is recognized as a realized investment loss in the Company's income statement and the remaining portion of the decline continues to be included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss. Due to the adverse market conditions for financial assets described above, the Company recognized

\$63.2 million of losses in the first half of 2009 due to the other than temporary declines in the market values of certain fixed maturity securities and other investments, of which \$42.5 million was recognized as credit-related realized investment losses and \$20.7 million remained as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company recognized \$24.3 million of realized losses due to other than temporary impairments in the first half of 2008. See Introduction . The Company's investment strategy results in periodic sales of securities and, therefore, the recognition of realized investment gains and losses. During the first half of 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$7.0 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, of net losses on the sales of securities.

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The Company may continue to recognize losses due to other than temporary declines in security market values in the future, particularly in light of the ongoing volatility in the financial markets, and such losses may be significant. The extent of such losses will depend on, among other things, future developments in the global economy, financial and credit markets, credit spreads, interest rates, the outlook for the performance by the issuers of their obligations under such securities and changes in security values. The Company continuously monitors its investments in securities whose fair values are below the Company's amortized cost pursuant to its procedures for evaluation for other than temporary impairment in valuation. See Note B to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the section in the 2008 Form 10-K entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" for a description of these procedures, which take into account a number of factors. It is not possible to predict the extent of any future changes in value, positive or negative, or the results of the future application of these procedures, with respect to these securities. For further information concerning the Company's investment portfolio, see "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Investments."

Benefits and Expenses. Policyholder benefits and expenses were \$722.8 million in the first half of 2009 as compared to \$671.2 million in the first half of 2008. This increase primarily reflects the increase in premiums from the Company's group employee benefit products discussed above, and does not reflect significant additions to reserves for prior years' claims and claim expenses. However, there can be no assurance that future periods will not include additions to reserves of this type, which will depend on the Company's future loss development. If the Company were to experience significant adverse loss development in the future, the Company's results of operations could be materially adversely affected. The combined ratio (loss ratio plus expense ratio) for group employee benefit products was 93.2% and 91.6% in the first half of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in the combined ratio in the first half of 2009 resulted primarily from increased spending on new product development at SNCC. Amortization of cost of business acquired was accelerated by \$1.2 million during the first half of 2009 primarily due to the increase in the Company's tax equivalent weighted average annualized yield on invested assets. The weighted average annualized crediting rate on the Company's asset accumulation products was 4.2% in the first half of 2009 and 2008.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$14.3 million in the first half of 2009 as compared to \$15.8 million in the first half of 2008, a decrease of \$1.5 million. This decrease resulted primarily from the redemption of the 2003 Junior Debentures in the third quarter of 2008.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense was \$16.9 million in the first half of 2009 as compared to \$15.2 million in the first half of 2008 primarily due to the higher level of operating income. The Company's effective tax rate decreased to 21.6% in the first half of 2009 from 24.0% in the first half of 2008 primarily due to the proportionately higher level of tax-exempt interest income earned on invested assets.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2008

Summary of Results. Net income was \$37.0 million, or \$0.74 per diluted share, for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$26.9 million, or \$0.55 per diluted share, for the second quarter of 2008. Net income in the second quarter of 2009 and 2008 included realized investment losses (net of the related income tax benefit) of \$17.9 million, or \$0.35 per diluted share, and \$12.7 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share, respectively. Net income in the second quarter of 2009 benefited from a significant increase in net investment income, including increased investment spreads on the Company's asset accumulation products, and was adversely impacted by realized investment losses due to the continuing effects of the adverse market conditions discussed above. See "Introduction." Net investment income in the second quarter of 2009, which increased 51% from the second quarter of 2008, reflects an increase in the tax equivalent weighted average annualized yield to 7.9% from 5.4%. Investment losses in the second quarter of 2009 and 2008 included losses, net of the related income tax benefit, of \$16.2 million, or \$0.32 per diluted share, and \$11.8 million, or \$0.24 per diluted share, respectively, due to the other than temporary declines in the market values of certain fixed maturity securities and other investments.

Premium and Fee Income. Premium and fee income for the second quarter of 2009 was \$352.4 million as compared to \$340.8 million for the second quarter of 2008, an increase of 3%. Premiums from core group employee benefit products increased 2% to \$330.9 million in the second quarter of 2009 from \$324.0 million in the second quarter of 2008. Premiums from excess workers' compensation insurance for self-insured employers increased 8% to

\$69.0 million in the second quarter of 2009 from \$64.1 million in the second quarter of 2008. Excess workers compensation new business production, which represents the amount of new annualized premium sold, increased 176% to \$10.2 million in the second quarter of 2009 from \$3.7 million in the second quarter of 2008. SNCC's rates increased modestly and SIRs on average are up 5% for second quarter 2009 new and renewal policies. SNCC's retention of its existing customers in the second quarter of 2009 remained strong.

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Premiums from the Company's other core group employee benefit products were \$261.9 million and \$260.0 million in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. During the second quarter of 2009 and 2008 premiums from the Company's group life products were \$100.7 million and \$101.5 million, respectively, and premiums from the Company's group disability products were \$140.8 million and \$141.1 million, respectively. Premiums from the Company's turnkey disability business were \$12.8 million during the second quarter of 2009 compared to \$11.9 million during the second quarter of 2008. New business production for the Company's other core group employee benefit products was \$43.8 million and \$50.6 million in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. New business production includes only directly written business, and does not include premiums from the Company's turnkey disability business. The level of production achieved from these products reflects the Company's focus on the small case niche (insured groups of 10 to 500 individuals). The Company continued to implement price increases for certain existing disability and group life customers.

Deposits from the Company's asset accumulation products increased 15% to \$115.0 million in the second quarter of 2009 from \$99.6 million in the second quarter of 2008. This increase in deposits is primarily attributable to the decrease in short-term interest rates, which has caused fixed annuity products to be an attractive alternative to other competing investment products such as certificates of deposit. Deposits from the Company's asset accumulation products, consisting of new annuity sales and issuances of funding agreements, are recorded as liabilities rather than as premiums.

Net Investment Income. Net investment income in the second quarter of 2009 was \$92.0 million as compared to \$60.8 million in the second quarter of 2008, an increase of 51%. This increase reflects an increase in the tax equivalent weighted average annualized yield on invested assets to 7.9% for the second quarter of 2009 from 5.4% for the second quarter of 2008, primarily attributable to the improved performance of the Company's investments in investment funds organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies and a higher level of investment income from the Company's fixed maturity security portfolio resulting from the portfolio repositioning discussed above. See Introduction. Average invested assets were \$4,947.0 million and \$4,771.9 million in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Net Realized Investment Losses. Net realized investment losses were \$27.5 million in the second quarter of 2009 compared to \$19.5 million in the second quarter of 2008. The Company monitors its investments on an ongoing basis. When the market value of a security declines below its cost, the decline is included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, net of the related income tax benefit and adjustment to cost of business acquired, on the Company's balance sheet. If management judges the decline to be other than temporary, the portion of the decline related to credit losses is reported as a realized investment loss in the Company's income statement and the remaining portion of the decline related to other factors continues to be included as a component of additional other comprehensive income or loss. Due to the adverse market condition for financial assets noted above, the Company recognized \$45.6 million of losses in the second quarter of 2009 due to the other than temporary declines in the market values of certain fixed maturity securities and other investments, of which \$24.9 million was recognized as realized investment losses related to credit losses and \$20.7 million remained as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income on the balance sheet related to noncredit losses. The Company recognized \$18.1 million of realized losses due to other than temporary impairments in the second quarter of 2008. The Company's investment strategy results in periodic sales of securities and, therefore, the recognition of realized investment gains and losses. During the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$2.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, of net losses on sales of securities.

The Company may recognize additional losses due to other than temporary declines in security market values in the future, and such losses may be significant. See Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 Net Realized Investment Losses.

Benefits and Expenses. Policyholder benefits and expenses were \$361.1 million in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$338.4 million in the second quarter of 2008. This increase primarily reflects the increase in premiums from the Company's group employee benefit products discussed above, and does not reflect significant additions to reserves for prior years' claims and claim expenses. However, there can be no assurance that future periods will not include additions to reserves of this type, which will depend on the Company's future loss development. If the

Company were to experience significant adverse loss development in the future, the Company's results of operations could be materially adversely affected. The combined ratio (loss ratio plus expense ratio) for group employee benefit products was 93.1% and 91.8% in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in the combined ratio in the second quarter of 2009 primarily resulted from increased spending on new product development at SNCC. Amortization of cost of business acquired was accelerated (decelerated) by \$1.2 million and \$(1.1) million during the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, primarily due to fluctuations in the Company's tax equivalent weighted average annualized yield on invested assets. The weighted average annualized crediting rate on the Company's asset accumulation products was 4.2% and 4.3% in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$7.1 million in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$7.9 million in the second quarter of 2008, a decrease of \$0.8 million. This decrease primarily resulted from the redemption of the 2003 Junior Debentures in the third quarter of 2008.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense was \$11.8 million in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$8.8 million in the second quarter of 2008, primarily due to the increased level of operating income. The Company's effective tax rates were 24.2% and 24.7% in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General. The Company's current liquidity needs include principal and interest payments on outstanding borrowings under its Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and a group of major banking institutions (the Amended Credit Agreement) and interest payments on the 2033 Senior Notes and 2007 Junior Debentures, as well as funding its operating expenses and dividends to stockholders. The 2033 Senior Notes mature in their entirety in May 2033 and are not subject to any sinking fund requirements. The 2007 Junior Debentures will become due on May 15, 2037, but only to the extent that the Company has received sufficient net proceeds from the sale of certain specified qualifying capital securities. Any remaining outstanding principal amount will be due on May 1, 2067. The 2033 Senior Notes and the 2007 Junior Debentures contain certain provisions permitting their early redemption by the Company. For descriptions of these provisions, see Notes E and I to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the 2008 Form 10-K.

As a holding company that does not conduct business operations in its own right, substantially all of the assets of the Company are comprised of its ownership interests in its insurance subsidiaries. In addition, the Company had approximately \$66.1 million of financial resources available at the holding company level at June 30, 2009, primarily comprised of investments in fixed maturity securities available for sale, short-term investments and investment subsidiaries whose assets are primarily invested in investment funds organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies; however, a substantial portion of these resources consists of investments having significantly limited liquidity. Other sources of liquidity at the holding company level include dividends paid from subsidiaries, primarily generated from operating cash flows and investments, and borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement. The Company's insurance subsidiaries would be permitted, without prior regulatory approval, to make dividend payments totaling \$100.1 million during 2009, of which \$1.8 million has been paid to the Company during the first six months of 2009. However, the level of dividends that could be paid consistent with maintaining the insurance subsidiaries' risk-based capital and other measures of capital adequacy at levels consistent with its current claims-paying and financial strength ratings from rating agencies is likely to be substantially lower than such amount. In general, dividends from the Company's non-insurance subsidiaries are not subject to regulatory or other restrictions. In addition, the Company is presently categorized as a well known seasoned issuer under Rule 405 of the Securities Act. As such, the Company has the ability to file automatically effective shelf registration statements for unspecified amounts of different securities, allowing for immediate, on-demand offerings.

In October 2006, the Company entered into the Amended Credit Agreement, which, among other things, increased the maximum borrowings available to \$250 million, improved the pricing terms and extended the maturity date from May 2010 to October 2011. On November 8, 2007, the amount of the facility was increased to \$350 million, and certain financial institutions were added as new lenders, pursuant to a supplement to the Amended Credit Agreement. Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate equal to the LIBOR rate for the borrowing period selected by the Company, which is typically one month, plus a spread which varies based on the Company's Standard & Poor's and Moody's credit ratings. Based on the current levels of such ratings, the spread is currently equal to 62.5 basis points. The Amended Credit Agreement contains various financial and other affirmative and negative covenants, along with various representations and warranties, considered ordinary for this type of credit agreement. The covenants include, among others, a maximum Company consolidated debt to capital ratio, a minimum Company consolidated net worth, minimum statutory risk-based capital requirements for RSLIC and SNCC, and certain limitations on investments and subsidiary indebtedness. As of June 30, 2009, the Company was in compliance in all material respects with the financial and various other affirmative and negative covenants in the Amended Credit Agreement. At June 30, 2009, the Company had \$222.0 million of outstanding borrowings and \$128.0 million of borrowings remaining available under the Amended Credit Agreement.

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company issued \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of fixed and floating rate funding agreements with maturities of three to five years in connection with the issuance by an unconsolidated special purpose vehicle of funding agreement-backed notes in a corresponding principal amount. On December 31, 2008, the Company adopted FSP FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, Disclosures about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities, which requires public entities to make additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets and their involvement with variable interest entities. Based on the Company's investment at risk compared to that of the holders of the funding agreement-backed notes, the Company has concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary of the special purpose vehicle that issued the funding

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agreement-backed notes. During the first half of 2009, the Company repaid \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of floating rate funding agreements at their maturity. At June 30, 2009 and 2008, the reserves related to the funding agreements were \$66.1 million and \$101.1 million, respectively.

On May 1, 2009, the Company sold 3.0 million shares of its Class A Common Stock in a public offering at a price to the public of \$17.50 per share pursuant to an underwriting agreement dated April 28, 2009 with Barclays Capital Inc., as underwriter. The proceeds to the Company from the offering were \$50.7 million, net of related underwriting discounts, commissions and expenses. The Company intends to use the proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes.

On August 5, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.10 per share on the Company's Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock, which will be paid on September 2, 2009.

The Company and its subsidiaries expect available sources of liquidity to exceed their current and long-term cash requirements.

Investments. The Company's overall investment strategy emphasizes safety and liquidity, while seeking the best available return, by focusing on, among other things, managing the Company's interest-sensitive assets and liabilities and seeking to minimize the Company's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. The Company's investment portfolio, which totaled \$5,206.8 million at June 30, 2009, consists primarily of investments in fixed maturity securities, short-term investments, mortgage loans and equity securities. The Company's investment portfolio also includes investments in investment funds organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies and trading account securities which collectively totaled \$262.5 million at June 30, 2009. At June 30, 2009, the total carrying value of the portfolio of private placement corporate loans, mortgage loans, interests in limited partnerships and limited liability companies and equity securities (the Portfolio) formerly managed on the Company's behalf by D.B. Zwirn & Co., L.P. (Zwirn) was \$151.8 million. In connection with the assumption by Fortress Investment Group LLC of Zwirn's investment management functions with respect to the investment funds formerly managed by Zwirn, the Company has terminated its investment management arrangements with Zwirn and entered into new investment management arrangements with Fortress relating to the Portfolio.

During the first six months of 2009, the market value of the Company's investment portfolio, in relation to its amortized cost, increased by \$219.8 million from year-end 2008, before related decreases in the cost of business acquired of \$38.3 million and a decrease in the federal income tax provision of \$63.5 million. At June 30, 2009, gross unrealized appreciation and gross unrealized depreciation, before the related income tax expense or benefit and the related adjustment to cost of business acquired, with respect to the fixed maturity securities in the Company's portfolio totaled \$117.3 million (of which \$108.5 million was attributable to investment grade securities) and \$455.6 million (of which \$296.0 million was attributable to investment grade securities), respectively. During the first six months of 2009, the Company recognized pre-tax net investment losses of \$49.5 million. The weighted average credit rating of the securities in the Company's fixed maturity portfolio having ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations was AA at June 30, 2009. While ratings of this type are intended to address credit risk, they do not address other risks, such as prepayment and extension risks.

See Forward-Looking Statements and Cautionary Statements Regarding Certain Factors That May Affect Future Results, and Part I, Item 1A of the 2008 Form 10-K, Risk Factors, for a discussion of various risks relating to the Company's investment portfolio.

Reinsurance. The Company cedes portions of the risks relating to its group employee benefit products and variable life insurance products under indemnity reinsurance agreements with various unaffiliated reinsurers. The Company pays reinsurance premiums which are generally based upon specified percentages of the Company's premiums on the business reinsured. These agreements expire at various intervals as to new risks, and replacement agreements are negotiated on terms believed appropriate in light of then-current market conditions. The Company currently cedes through indemnity reinsurance 100% of its excess workers' compensation risks between \$10.0 million and \$50.0 million per occurrence, 85% of its excess workers' compensation risks between \$50.0 million and \$100.0 million per occurrence, 100% of its excess workers' compensation risks between \$100.0 million and \$150.0 million per occurrence. Effective July 1, 2009, the Company entered into a reinsurance agreement under which it cedes 50% (compared to 30% previously) of its excess workers' compensation risks between \$150.0 million and \$200.0 million,

per occurrence. In addition, effective July 1, 2009, the Company entered into a new reinsurance agreement under which it cedes 15% of its excess workers' compensation risks between \$200.0 million and \$250.0 million, per occurrence. The Company also currently cedes through indemnity reinsurance up to \$10 million of coverage with respect to workers' compensation losses resulting from certain naturally occurring catastrophic events.

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Reductions in the Company's reinsurance coverages will decrease the reinsurance premiums paid by the Company under these arrangements and thus increase the Company's premium income, and will also increase the Company's risk of loss with respect to the relevant policies. Generally, increases in the Company's reinsurance coverages will increase the reinsurance premiums paid by the Company under these arrangements and thus decrease the Company's premium income, and will also decrease the Company's risk of loss with respect to the relevant policies.

Cash Flows. Operating activities increased cash by \$192.0 million and \$162.6 million in the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. Net investing activities used \$312.3 million and \$276.5 million of cash during the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively, primarily for the purchase of securities. Financing activities provided \$135.6 million of cash during the first half of 2009, principally from deposits to policyholder accounts and proceeds from the issuance of 3.0 million shares of its Class A Common Stock in a public offering, partially offset by the repayment of \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of floating rate funding agreements at their maturity. During the first half of 2008, financing activities provided \$106.2 million of cash, principally from deposits to policyholder accounts.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in the Company's exposure to market risk or its management of such risk since December 31, 2008.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Senior Vice President and Treasurer (the individual who acts in the capacity of chief financial officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission). Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the CEO and Senior Vice President and Treasurer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Forward-Looking Statements And Cautionary Statements Regarding Certain Factors That May Affect Future Results

In connection with, and because it desires to take advantage of, the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Company cautions readers regarding certain forward-looking statements in the above Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and in any other statement made by, or on behalf of, the Company, whether in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission or otherwise. Forward-looking statements are statements not based on historical information and which relate to future operations, strategies, financial results, prospects, outlooks or other developments. Some forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of terms such as expects, believes, anticipates, intends, judgment, outlook or other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive and other uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the Company's control and many of which, with respect to future business decisions, are subject to change. Examples of such uncertainties and contingencies include, among other important factors, those affecting the insurance industry generally, such as the economic and interest rate environment, federal and state legislative and regulatory developments, including but not limited to changes in financial services, employee benefit and tax laws and regulations, changes in accounting rules and interpretations thereof, market pricing and competitive trends relating to insurance products and services, acts of terrorism or war, and the availability and cost of reinsurance, and those relating specifically to the Company's business, such as the level of its insurance premiums and fee income, the claims experience, persistency and other factors affecting the profitability of its insurance products, the performance of its investment portfolio and changes in the Company's investment strategy, acquisitions of companies or blocks of business, and ratings by major rating organizations of the Company and its insurance subsidiaries. These uncertainties and contingencies can affect actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf

of, the Company. Certain of these uncertainties and contingencies are described in more detail in Part I, Item 1A of the 2008 Form 10-K, Risk Factors . The Company disclaims any obligation to update forward-looking information.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following discussion, which supplements the significant factors that may affect our business and operations described in Part I, Item 1A of the 2008 Form 10-K, Risk Factors, updates and supersedes the discussion contained therein under the heading The Company may be adversely impacted by a decline in the ratings of its insurance subsidiaries or its own credit ratings :

The Company may be adversely impacted by a decline in the ratings of its insurance subsidiaries or its own credit ratings.

Ratings with respect to claims-paying ability and financial strength have become an increasingly important factor impacting the competitive position of insurance companies. The financial strength ratings of RSLIC as of August 2009 as assigned by A.M. Best, Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's were A (Excellent), A- (Strong), A3 (Good) and A (Strong), respectively. The financial strength ratings of SNCC as of August 2009 as assigned by A.M. Best, Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's were A (Excellent), A- (Strong), A3 (Good) and A (Strong), respectively. These ratings are significantly influenced by the risk-based capital ratios and levels of statutory capital and surplus of these subsidiaries. In addition, these rating agencies may implement changes to their internal models that have the effect of increasing or decreasing the amount of capital these subsidiaries must hold in order to maintain these ratings. Each of the rating agencies reviews its ratings of companies periodically and there can be no assurance that current ratings will be maintained in the future. In June 2009, Moody's revised the outlook on its ratings relating to RSLIC and SNCC, as well as the Company, to negative from stable. In April 2009, Fitch Ratings downgraded its current ratings relating to RSLIC and SNCC to A- (Good) from A (Good), the Company's senior unsecured debt to BBB- from BBB and the Company's 2007 Junior Debentures to BB+ from BBB. In December 2008, A.M. Best revised the outlook on its ratings relating to RSLIC and SNCC, as well as the Company, to negative from stable. In October 2008, Standard & Poor's revised the outlook on its ratings relating to RSLIC and SNCC, as well as the Company, to negative from stable. Claims-paying and financial strength ratings relating to the Company's insurance subsidiaries are based upon factors relevant to the policyholders of such subsidiaries and are not directed toward protection of investors in the Company. Downgrades in the ratings of the Company's insurance subsidiaries could adversely affect sales of their products, increase policyholder withdrawals and could have a material adverse effect on the results of the Company's operations. In addition, downgrades in the Company's credit ratings, which are based on factors similar to those considered by the rating agencies in their evaluations of its insurance subsidiaries, could materially adversely affect its ability to access the capital markets and could increase the cost of its borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement. The Company's senior unsecured debt ratings as of August 2009 from A.M. Best, Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's were bbb, BBB-, Baa3 and BBB+, respectively. The ratings for the Company's 2007 Junior Debentures as of August 2009 from A.M. Best, Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's were bb+, BB+, Ba1 and BBB-, respectively. The ratings for RSLIC's funding agreements as of August 2009 from A.M. Best, Moody's and Standard & Poor's were a, A3, and A, respectively.

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

The Company held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 5, 2009. The directors elected at the meeting will serve for a term ending on the date of the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The directors elected at the meeting were Philip R. O Connor, Robert Rosenkranz, Donald A. Sherman, Kevin R. Brine, Edward A. Fox, Steven A. Hirsh, Harold F. Ilg, James M. Litvack, James N. Meehan, Robert M. Smith, Jr. and Robert F. Wright. In accordance with the Company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, Mr. O Connor's election was acted upon by the holders of the Company's Class A Common Stock, voting separately as a class.

The voting results for all matters at the meeting were as follows:

1) Election of Directors

	VOTES	
	For	Withhold Authority
Class A Director:		
Philip R. O Connor	30,852,063	6,904,146
Directors:		
Robert Rosenkranz	73,987,032	4,875,142
Donald A. Sherman	73,863,280	4,998,894
Kevin R. Brine	74,811,353	4,050,821
Edward A. Fox	74,958,423	3,903,751
Steven A. Hirsh	74,814,249	4,047,925
Harold F. Ilg	73,866,027	4,996,147
James M. Litvack	74,807,034	4,055,140
James N. Meehan	68,330,748	10,531,426
Robert M. Smith, Jr.	73,865,224	4,996,950
Robert F. Wright	71,665,508	7,206,666

- 2) All Other Matters The proposal to re-approve Annual Incentive Compensation Plan received 67,444,975 votes for approval and 8,845,259 votes against approval, with 9,127 votes abstaining and 2,562,813 broker non-votes. The proposal to amend the 2003 Employee Long-Term Incentive and Share Award Plan to increase the number of authorized shares of Class A Common Stock available thereunder from 7,250,000 shares to 9,750,000 shares received 48,006,752 votes for approval and 28,287,997 votes against approval, with 4,611 votes abstaining and 2,562,814 broker non-votes. The proposal to approve an option exchange program and related amendments to the 2003 Employee Long-Term Incentive and Share Award Plan, Second Amended and Restated Employee Stock Option Plan and Second Amended and Restated Long-Term Performance-Based Incentive Plan received 45,561,485 votes for approval and 30,730,639 votes against approval, with 7,237 votes abstaining and 2,562,813 broker non-votes.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 11.1 Computation of Results per Share of Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Note G to the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein)
- 31.1 Certification by the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Periodic Report Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)
- 31.2 Certification by the Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Periodic Report Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)
- 32.1 Certification of Periodic Report Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

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

DELPHI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
(Registrant)

/s/ ROBERT ROSENKRANZ
Robert Rosenkranz
Chairman of the Board and Chief
Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ THOMAS W. BURGHART
Thomas W. Burghart
Senior Vice President and Treasurer
(Principal Accounting and Financial
Officer)

Date: August 10, 2009

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