

HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORP /DE/
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2006
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-10890

HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

37-0911756
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1 Horace Mann Plaza, Springfield, Illinois 62715-0001

(Address of principal executive offices, including Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: 217-789-2500

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

Indicate by check mark the registrant's filer status, as such terms are defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

As of October 31, 2006, 43,050,539 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding, net of 17,503,371 shares of treasury stock.

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HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Horace Mann Educators Corporation:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Horace Mann Educators Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of September 30, 2006, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated March 15, 2006, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it was derived.

/s/ KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP

Chicago, Illinois

November 9, 2006

Table of Contents**HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollars in thousands)

	September 30, 2006 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Investments		
Fixed maturities, available for sale, at fair value		
Fixed maturities (amortized cost 2006, \$3,412,162; 2005, \$3,466,276)	\$ 3,426,330	\$ 3,513,451
Fixed maturity securities on loan (amortized cost 2006, \$382,899; 2005, \$189,008)	380,024	189,851
Total fixed maturities	3,806,354	3,703,302
Short-term and other investments	159,282	100,195
Short-term investments, loaned securities collateral	391,484	192,995
Total investments	4,357,120	3,996,492
Accrued investment income and premiums receivable	107,535	103,141
Deferred policy acquisition costs	247,158	233,630
Goodwill	47,396	47,396
Value of acquired insurance in force	12,552	16,322
Other assets	91,769	109,936
Separate Account (variable annuity) assets	1,414,011	1,333,690
Total assets	\$ 6,277,541	\$ 5,840,607
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Policy liabilities		
Fixed annuity contract liabilities	\$ 1,912,196	\$ 1,818,997
Interest-sensitive life contract liabilities	635,059	617,708
Unpaid claims and claim expenses	331,943	350,761
Future policy benefits	184,550	182,997
Unearned premiums	208,016	201,594
Total policy liabilities	3,271,764	3,172,057
Other policyholder funds	145,471	146,078
Liability for securities lending agreements	389,815	191,870
Other liabilities	208,128	225,435
Short-term debt		
Long-term debt	231,966	190,886
Separate Account (variable annuity) liabilities	1,414,011	1,333,690
Total liabilities	5,661,155	5,260,016
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, authorized 75,000,000 shares; issued, 2006, 60,530,210; 2005, 60,475,399	61	60
Additional paid-in capital	346,136	345,251
Retained earnings	610,029	553,712
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:		
Net unrealized gains on fixed maturities and equity securities	7,038	28,446

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Minimum pension liability adjustment	(14,301)	(14,301)
Treasury stock, at cost, 17,503,371 shares	(332,577)	(332,577)
Total shareholders' equity	616,386	580,591
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 6,277,541	\$ 5,840,607

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

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HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues				
Insurance premiums and contract charges earned	\$ 162,759	\$ 158,387	\$ 487,314	\$ 494,907
Net investment income	53,152	48,912	154,804	144,921
Net realized investment gains	794	87	5,282	9,137
Total revenues	216,705	207,386	647,400	648,965
Benefits, losses and expenses				
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	102,177	130,615	292,925	328,588
Interest credited	30,964	29,360	91,087	86,054
Policy acquisition expenses amortized	18,094	17,275	54,719	54,443
Operating expenses	32,954	34,898	95,273	95,841
Amortization of intangible assets	1,287	1,219	4,195	4,307
Interest expense	3,672	2,275	9,448	6,603
Total benefits, losses and expenses	189,148	215,642	547,647	575,836
Income (loss) before income taxes	27,557	(8,256)	99,753	73,129
Income tax expense (benefit)	8,250	(9,277)	29,700	11,953
Net income	\$ 19,307	\$ 1,021	\$ 70,053	\$ 61,176
Net income per share				
Basic	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.43
Diluted	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.32
Weighted average number of shares and equivalent shares (in thousands)				
Basic	43,006	42,933	42,997	42,895
Diluted	45,002	43,686	46,023	47,829
Comprehensive income (loss)				
Net income	\$ 19,307	\$ 1,021	\$ 70,053	\$ 61,176
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Change in net unrealized gains and losses on fixed maturities and equity securities	62,650	(47,157)	(21,408)	(40,835)
Change in minimum pension liability adjustment				
Other comprehensive income (loss)	62,650	(47,157)	(21,408)	(40,835)
Total	\$ 81,957	\$ (46,136)	\$ 48,645	\$ 20,341

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Table of Contents**HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (UNAUDITED)**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2006	2005
Common stock		
Beginning balance	\$ 60	\$ 60
Options exercised, 2006, 54,050 shares; 2005, 114,224 shares	1	
Conversion of Director Stock Plan units, 2006, 761 shares; 2005, 761 shares		
Ending balance	61	60
Additional paid-in capital		
Beginning balance	345,251	343,178
Options exercised and conversion of Director Stock Plan units	885	1,899
Ending balance	346,136	345,077
Retained earnings		
Beginning balance	553,712	494,665
Net income	70,053	61,176
Cash dividends, \$0.315 per share	(13,736)	(13,659)
Ending balance	610,029	542,182
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:		
Beginning balance	14,145	70,880
Change in net unrealized gains and losses on fixed maturities and equity securities	(21,408)	(40,835)
Change in minimum pension liability adjustment		
Ending balance	(7,263)	30,045
Treasury stock, at cost		
Beginning and ending balance, 2006 and 2005, 17,503,371 shares	(332,577)	(332,577)
Shareholders' equity at end of period	\$ 616,386	\$ 584,787

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Table of Contents**HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)**

(Dollars in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Cash flows - operating activities		
Premiums collected	\$ 497,323	\$ 514,221
Policyholder benefits paid	(320,315)	(316,116)
Policy acquisition and other operating expenses paid	(162,237)	(168,078)
Federal income taxes (paid) recovered	(12,633)	1,096
Investment income collected	155,657	142,953
Interest expense paid	(4,210)	(4,143)
Contribution to defined benefit pension plan trust fund	(6,450)	(4,514)
Other	4,921	7,804
Net cash provided by operating activities	152,056	173,223
Cash flows - investing activities		
Fixed maturities		
Purchases	(735,128)	(789,494)
Sales	395,115	367,368
Maturities	202,109	216,241
Net cash used in short-term and other investments	(59,525)	(18,169)
Net cash used in investing activities	(197,429)	(224,054)
Cash flows - financing activities		
Dividends paid to shareholders	(13,736)	(13,659)
Principal repayments to Bank Credit Facility		(25,000)
Exercise of stock options	866	1,881
Proceeds from issuance of Senior Notes due 2016	123,485	
Proceeds from issuance of Senior Notes due 2015		74,245
Repurchase of Senior Convertible Notes	(82,846)	
Repurchase of Senior Notes due 2006		(29,077)
Annuity contracts, variable and fixed		
Deposits	241,122	240,170
Benefits and withdrawals	(110,456)	(91,483)
Net transfer to Separate Account (variable annuity) assets	(87,731)	(86,487)
Net decrease in life policy account balances	(4,162)	(3,497)
Change in bank overdrafts	(21,169)	(16,262)
Net cash provided by financing activities	45,373	50,831
Net increase (decrease) in cash		
Cash at beginning of period		
Cash at end of period	\$	\$

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

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HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

September 30, 2006 and 2005

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Horace Mann Educators Corporation (HMEC ; and together with its subsidiaries, the Company or Horace Mann) have been prepared in accordance with United States (U.S.) generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. The Company believes that these consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the Company s consolidated financial position as of September 30, 2006, the consolidated results of operations and comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated changes in shareholders equity and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The subsidiaries of HMEC market and underwrite tax-qualified retirement annuities and private passenger automobile, homeowners, and life insurance products, primarily to educators and other employees of public schools and their families. The Company s principal operating subsidiaries are Horace Mann Life Insurance Company, Horace Mann Insurance Company, Teachers Insurance Company, Horace Mann Property & Casualty Insurance Company and Horace Mann Lloyds.

These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

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Note 2 - Share-Based Compensation

The shareholders of HMEC approved the 1991 Stock Incentive Plan (the 1991 Plan), the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2001 Plan) and the 2002 Incentive Compensation Plan and the Amended and Restated 2002 Incentive Compensation Plan (together, the 2002 Plan) and reserved a total of 9,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance under these plans. Under the 1991 Plan, the 2001 Plan and the 2002 Plan, options to purchase shares of HMEC common stock may be granted to executive officers, other employees and directors. The options become exercisable in installments based on service generally beginning in the first year from the date of grant and generally become fully vested 4 to 5 years from the date of grant. The options generally expire 7 to 10 years from the date of grant. The exercise price of the option is equal to the market price of the Company s common stock on the date of grant resulting in an intrinsic value of \$0. Shares issued upon exercise of options may be either new shares or treasury shares; however, the Company has historically issued new shares.

Beginning in 2005, restricted common stock units were issued under the 2002 Plan. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, 262,077 and 190,157 restricted common stock units, respectively, were outstanding representing an equal number of common shares to be issued in the future.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock option grants using the intrinsic value based method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees , and accordingly, recognized no compensation expense for the stock option grants which had an exercise price equal to market price on the date of grant resulting in an intrinsic value of \$0.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment , which requires companies to recognize compensation cost for share-based compensation plans, determined based on the fair value at the grant dates. The Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective method.

Table of Contents**Note 2 - Share-Based Compensation-(Continued)**

Net income and net income per share recognizing the compensation cost of share-based compensation plans were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	
Net income				
As reported	\$ 19,307	\$ 1,021	\$ 70,053	\$ 61,176
Add: Share-based compensation expense, after tax, included in reported net income	164		492	
Deduct: Share-based compensation expense, after tax, determined under the fair value based method for all awards (1) (2)	164	11	492	34
Adjusted (2)	\$ 19,307	\$ 1,010	\$ 70,053	\$ 61,142
Net income per share basic				
As reported	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.43
Adjusted (2)	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.43
Net income per share diluted				
As reported	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.32
Adjusted (2)	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.32

- (1) There were 17,250 options granted in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 having a weighted average grant date fair value of \$5.16. The fair market value of options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: risk-free interest rate of 4.6%; expected dividend yield of 2.2%; expected life of 5.5 years; and expected volatility (based on historical volatility) of 30.5%. The weighted average fair value of nonvested options outstanding on January 1, 2006 was \$5.43. Total unrecognized compensation expense relating to the nonvested options outstanding as of September 30, 2006 was approximately \$1,600, which will be recognized over the remainder of the vesting period currently scheduled to be completed in May 2010. The nine-month expense amounts represent three-fourths of the full year expense, reflecting options granted through September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and vesting during the respective calendar years.
- (2) For 2005, this represents the pro forma result as if the Company had previously adopted SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation .

Table of Contents**Note 2 - Share-Based Compensation-(Continued)**

Changes in outstanding options and shares available for grant under the 1991 Plan, the 2001 Plan and the 2002 Plan were as follows:

	Weighted Average Option Price per Share	Range of Option Prices Per Share	Outstanding	Options Vested and Exercisable	Available for Grant
At December 31, 2005	\$ 19.05	\$ 13.88-\$33.87	4,546,050	4,006,950	1,954,286
Granted	\$ 17.72	\$ 16.66-\$18.17	17,250		(17,250)
Vested	\$ 18.74	\$ 16.96-\$19.04		152,559	
Exercised	\$ 14.44	\$ 13.88-\$17.56	(54,050)	(54,050)	
Forfeited	\$ 23.17	\$ 13.88-\$33.87	(118,200)	(118,200)	118,200
At September 30, 2006	\$ 18.97	\$ 13.88-\$33.87	4,391,050	3,987,259	2,055,236*

* Common stock shares issuable for the 262,077 restricted common stock units outstanding at September 30, 2006 would also draw on this available for grant balance. The Company's stock options and restricted common stock units are subject to a common pool of authorized shares.

For options outstanding at September 30, 2006, information segregated by ranges of exercise prices was as follows:

	Weighted			Vested and Exercisable Options			
	Average Option Price per Share	Range of Option Prices per Share	Total Options Outstanding	Options	Weighted Average Option Price per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	
At September 30, 2006	\$ 18.38	\$ 13.88-\$20.80	4,029,150	3,625,359	\$ 18.35	4.8 years	
	\$ 22.73	\$ 21.64-\$29.21	271,500	271,500	\$ 22.73	3.4 years	
	\$ 33.87	\$33.87	90,400	90,400	\$ 33.87	1.6 years	
Total	\$ 18.97	\$ 13.88-\$33.87	4,391,050	3,987,259	\$ 19.00	4.6 years	

As of September 30, 2006, based on a closing stock price of \$19.23 per share, the aggregate intrinsic (in-the-money) value of vested options and all options outstanding was approximately \$5,000.

Table of Contents**Note 3 - Debt**

Indebtedness outstanding was as follows:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Short-term debt:		
Bank Credit Facility	\$	\$
Long-term debt:		
1.425% Senior Convertible Notes, due May 14, 2032. Aggregate principal amount of \$68,553 and \$244,500 less unaccrued discount of \$35,990 and \$128,362 (3.0% imputed rate)	32,563	116,138
6.05% Senior Notes, due June 15, 2015. Aggregate principal amount of \$75,000 less unaccrued discount of \$232 and \$252 (6.1% imputed rate)	74,768	74,748
6.85% Senior Notes, due April 15, 2016. Aggregate principal amount of \$125,000 less unaccrued discount of \$365 (6.9% imputed rate)	124,635	
Total	\$ 231,966	\$ 190,886

The Bank Credit Facility, 1.425% Senior Convertible Notes due 2032 (Senior Convertible Notes) and 6.05% Senior Notes due 2015 (Senior Notes due 2015) are described in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4 Debt of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

In March, April and July 2006, the Company repurchased \$175,947 aggregate principal amount, \$83,575 carrying value, of the outstanding Senior Convertible Notes. The aggregate cost of the repurchases was \$82,846. The March and April repurchases were initially funded utilizing the Company s Bank Credit Facility and the July repurchase was funded with cash proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes due 2016.

On April 21, 2006, the Company issued \$125,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.85% Senior Notes (Senior Notes due 2016), which will mature on April 15, 2016, issued at a discount of 0.305% resulting in an effective yield of 6.893%. Interest on the Senior Notes due 2016 is payable semi-annually at a rate of 6.85%. The Senior Notes due 2016 are redeemable in whole or in part, at any time, at the Company s option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed or (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted, on a semi-annual basis, at the Treasury yield (as defined in the indenture) plus 30 basis points, plus, in either of the above cases, accrued interest to the date of redemption.

\$74,000 of the net proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes due 2016 were used to repay in full the \$74,000 balance then outstanding on the Bank Credit Facility. As described above, an additional \$9,419 of the net proceeds was used in July 2006 for additional repurchases of Senior Convertible Notes. Remaining net proceeds are anticipated by management to be used to further reduce corporate indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

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Note 3 - Debt-(Continued)

Universal Shelf Registration

To provide additional capital management flexibility, the Company filed a universal shelf registration on Form S-3 with the SEC in December 2003. The registration statement, which registers the offer and sale by the Company from time to time of up to \$300,000 of various securities, which may include debt securities, preferred stock, common stock and/or depository shares, was declared effective on December 30, 2003. The \$75,000 aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2015 and \$125,000 aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2016 were issued utilizing this registration statement. No other securities associated with the registration statement have been issued as of the date of this Report on Form 10-Q.

Debt Retirement Gain

The repurchases of the Senior Convertible Notes during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 resulted in a pretax gain for the period of \$159, which was reported as a component of interest expense for this period.

Table of Contents**Note 4 - Investments***Fixed Maturity Securities*

The following table presents the composition and value of the Company's fixed maturity securities portfolio by rating category. The Company has classified the entire fixed maturity securities portfolio as available for sale, which is carried at fair value.

Rating of Fixed Maturity Securities (1)	Percent of Fair Value		September 30, 2006	
	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	Fair Value (2)	Amortized Cost
AAA	44.3%	43.3%	\$ 1,687,012	\$ 1,694,938
AA	7.8	7.5	296,888	298,320
A	20.9	24.1	795,810	786,805
BBB	21.8	19.5	829,144	818,168
BB	1.3	2.0	52,209	52,498
B	3.7	3.4	140,986	141,436
CCC or lower	0.1	0.1	2,759	1,350
Not rated (3)	0.1	0.1	1,546	1,546
Total	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 3,806,354	\$ 3,795,061

- Ratings are as assigned primarily by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) when available, with remaining ratings as assigned on an equivalent basis by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's). Ratings for publicly traded securities are determined when the securities are acquired and are updated monthly to reflect any changes in ratings.
- Fair values are based on quoted market prices, when available. Fair values for private placements and certain other securities that are infrequently traded are estimated by the Company with the assistance of its investment advisors utilizing recognized valuation methodology, including cash flow modeling.
- This category is comprised of \$1,546 of private placement securities not rated by either S&P or Moody's. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) has rated 98.9% of these private placement securities as investment grade.

The following table presents the distribution of the Company's fixed maturity securities portfolio by estimated expected maturity. Estimated expected maturities differ from contractual maturities, reflecting assumptions regarding borrowers' utilization of the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Estimated expected maturities consider broker dealer survey values and are verified for consistency with the interest rate and economic environments.

	Percent of Total		Fair Value
	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005	September 30, 2006
Due in 1 year or less	8.3%	6.9%	\$ 315,419
Due after 1 year through 5 years	27.0	27.8	1,028,752
Due after 5 years through 10 years	37.0	39.2	1,405,359
Due after 10 years through 20 years	9.1	9.7	347,866
Due after 20 years	18.6	16.4	708,958
Total	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 3,806,354

The average option adjusted duration for the Company's fixed maturity securities was 5.4 years at September 30, 2006 and 5.5 years at December 31, 2005.

Table of Contents**Note 4 - Investments-(Continued)**

The Company's investment portfolio includes no derivative financial instruments (futures, forwards, swaps, option contracts or other financial instruments with similar characteristics).

Securities Lending

The Company loans fixed income securities to third parties, primarily major brokerage firms. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, fixed maturities with a fair value of \$380,024 and \$189,851, respectively, were on loan. Loans of securities are required at all times to be secured by collateral from borrowers at least equal to 100% of the market value of the securities loaned. The Company maintains effective control over the loaned securities and therefore reports them as Fixed Maturity Securities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Securities lending collateral is classified as short-term investments with a corresponding liability in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 5 - Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company has the following retirement plans: a defined contribution plan; a 401(k) plan; a defined benefit plan for employees hired on or before December 31, 1998; and certain employees participate in a supplemental defined benefit plan or a supplemental defined contribution plan or both. Additional information regarding the Company's retirement plans is contained in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 9 Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic pension cost recognized for the defined benefit plan and the supplemental defined benefit plans for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

	Defined Benefit Plan			
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	
Components of net periodic pension expense:				
Service cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest cost	436	624	1,594	1,874
Expected return on plan assets	(414)	(595)	(1,512)	(1,783)
Recognized net actuarial loss	265	381	967	1,141
Settlement loss (gain)	288	(17)	1,050	807
Net periodic pension expense	\$ 575	\$ 393	\$ 2,099	\$ 2,039

	Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans			
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	
Components of net periodic pension expense:				
Service cost	\$ (7)	\$ (8)	\$ (21)	\$ (22)
Interest cost	227	230	683	688
Expected return on plan assets				
Recognized net actuarial loss	154	156	460	468
Settlement loss				
Net periodic pension expense	\$ 374	\$ 378	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,134

Table of Contents**Note 5 - Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits-(Continued)**

In September 2006, the Company contributed \$6,450 to the defined benefit plan and does not anticipate making any additional contributions to this plan during the remaining three months of 2006. Consistent with disclosure in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 9 Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company expects to contribute \$1,057 to the supplemental defined benefit plans in 2006, of which \$855 was contributed during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Company also provides health care and life insurance benefits to certain retired employees, who meet the Plan's eligibility requirements, and their eligible dependents. The following table summarizes the components of the net periodic benefit cost of postretirement benefits other than pension for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Components of net periodic cost (gain):				
Service cost	\$ 11	\$ 21	\$ 25	\$ 65
Interest cost	353	450	645	1,348
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,244)	(178)	(1,362)	(538)
Recognized net actuarial loss (gain)	(524)	118	(446)	354
Net periodic benefit cost (gain)	\$ (1,404)	\$ 411	\$ (1,138)	\$ 1,229

Consistent with disclosure in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 9 Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company expects to contribute \$2,072 to the postretirement benefit plan in 2006, of which \$1,679 was contributed during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

In July 2006, the Company announced that effective January 1, 2007 it would eliminate the current health care benefits for individuals 65 years of age and over and establish a Health Reimbursement Account (HRA) for each eligible participant. Health care benefits for eligible individuals under 65 years of age will continue to be provided as a bridge to Medicare eligibility. Eligible participants will receive a one-time credit of \$10 thousand to their HRA account to use for covered expenses incurred on or after age 65. Also, the new plan does not provide life insurance benefits to individuals who retired in 1994 or later.

As a result of the changes in the plan for other postretirement benefits, the Company anticipates a reduction in its postretirement benefit expenses of approximately \$2,300 in 2006, \$4,500 in 2007 and \$2,300 in 2008.

Table of Contents**Note 6 - Reinsurance**

The Company recognizes the cost of reinsurance premiums over the contract periods for such premiums in proportion to the insurance protection provided. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for unpaid claims and claim settlement expenses, including estimated amounts for unsettled claims, claims incurred but not reported and policy benefits, are estimated in a manner consistent with the insurance liability associated with the policy. The effects of reinsurance on premiums written and contract deposits; premiums and contract charges earned; and benefits, claims and settlement expenses were as follows:

	Gross			
	Amount	Ceded	Assumed	Net
Three months ended September 30, 2006				
Premiums written and contract deposits	\$ 259,691	\$ 9,428	\$ 1,975	\$ 252,238
Premiums and contract charges earned	170,412	9,439	1,786	162,759
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	105,762	4,235	650	102,177
Three months ended September 30, 2005				
Premiums written and contract deposits	\$ 262,106	\$ 15,426	\$ 2,193	\$ 248,873
Premiums and contract charges earned	171,263	15,452	2,576	158,387
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	185,733	58,866	3,748	130,615
Nine months ended September 30, 2006				
Premiums written and contract deposits	\$ 747,000	\$ 28,688	\$ 5,558	\$ 723,870
Premiums and contract charges earned	510,787	29,248	5,775	487,314
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	316,968	25,977	1,934	292,925
Nine months ended September 30, 2005				
Premiums written and contract deposits	\$ 751,288	\$ 28,592	\$ 7,229	\$ 729,925
Premiums and contract charges earned	515,274	29,578	9,211	494,907
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	388,063	68,352	8,877	328,588

Table of Contents**Note 7 - Segment Information**

The Company conducts and manages its business through four segments. The three operating segments, representing the major lines of insurance business, are: property and casualty insurance, principally personal lines automobile and homeowners products; annuity products, principally individual, tax-qualified fixed and variable deposits; and life insurance. The Company does not allocate the impact of corporate level transactions to the insurance segments, consistent with how management evaluates the results of those segments, but classifies those items in the fourth segment, corporate and other. In addition to debt service, realized investment gains and losses and certain public company expenses, within the past four years such items have included debt retirement costs/gains and restructuring charges. Summarized financial information for these segments is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Insurance premiums and contract charges earned				
Property and casualty	\$ 133,679	\$ 130,336	\$ 400,835	\$ 409,892
Annuity	4,953	4,551	14,593	13,277
Life	24,127	23,500	71,886	71,738
Total	\$ 162,759	\$ 158,387	\$ 487,314	\$ 494,907
Net investment income				
Property and casualty	\$ 8,879	\$ 8,252	\$ 25,806	\$ 24,689
Annuity	30,395	28,401	89,078	84,017
Life	13,592	12,403	39,688	36,778
Corporate and other	565	139	1,071	288
Intersegment eliminations	(279)	(283)	(839)	(851)
Total	\$ 53,152	\$ 48,912	\$ 154,804	\$ 144,921
Net income (loss)				
Property and casualty	\$ 14,453	\$ (8,037)	\$ 53,277	\$ 33,886
Annuity	3,340	6,462	9,857	11,942
Life	3,945	1,984	10,996	10,093
Corporate and other	(2,431)	612	(4,077)	5,255
Total	\$ 19,307	\$ 1,021	\$ 70,053	\$ 61,176
Amortization of intangible assets, pretax (included in segment net income)				
Value of acquired insurance in force				
Annuity	\$ 938	\$ 853	\$ 3,138	\$ 3,197
Life	349	366	1,057	1,110
Total	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,219	\$ 4,195	\$ 4,307

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Assets		
Property and casualty	\$ 915,000	\$ 895,467
Annuity	4,025,380	3,809,648
Life	1,244,908	1,080,451
Corporate and other	124,808	79,813
Intersegment eliminations	(32,555)	(24,772)

Total	\$ 6,277,541	\$ 5,840,607
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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

Forward-looking Information

Statements made in the following discussion that state the Company's or management's intentions, hopes, beliefs, expectations or predictions of future events or the Company's future financial performance are forward-looking statements and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Horace Mann is not under any obligation to (and expressly disclaims any such obligation to) update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. It is important to note that the Company's actual results could differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements due to, among other risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, the following important factors:

Changes in the composition of the Company's assets and liabilities which may result from occurrences such as acquisitions, divestitures, impairment in asset values or changes in estimates of insurance reserves.

Fluctuations in the market value of securities in the Company's investment portfolio and the related after-tax effect on the Company's shareholders' equity and total capital through either realized or unrealized investment losses. In addition, the impact of fluctuations in the financial markets on the Company's defined benefit pension plan assets and the related after-tax effect on the Company's operating expenses, shareholders' equity and total capital.

The impact of fluctuations in the financial markets on the Company's variable annuity fee revenues, valuations of deferred policy acquisition costs and value of acquired insurance in force, and the level of guaranteed minimum death benefit reserves.

The impact of fluctuations in the capital markets on the Company's ability to refinance outstanding indebtedness or repurchase shares of the Company's common stock.

Defaults on interest or dividend payments in the Company's investment portfolio due to credit issues and the resulting impact on investment income.

Prevailing interest rate levels, including the impact of interest rates on (i) unrealized gains and losses in the Company's investment portfolio and the related after-tax effect on the Company's shareholders' equity and total capital, (ii) the book yield of the Company's investment portfolio and (iii) the Company's ability to maintain appropriate interest rate spreads over the fixed rates guaranteed in the Company's life and annuity products.

The cyclicity of the insurance industry and the related effects of changes in price competition and industry-wide underwriting results.

The frequency and severity of catastrophes such as hurricanes, earthquakes, storms and wildfires and the ability of the Company to provide accurate estimates of ultimate catastrophe costs in its consolidated financial statements in light of such factors as: the proximity of the catastrophe occurrence date to the date of the consolidated financial statements; potential inflation of property repair costs in the affected area; the occurrence of multiple catastrophes in a geographic area over a relatively short period of time; the outcome of litigation which may be filed against the Company by policyholders, state attorneys general and other parties relative to loss coverage disputes and loss settlement payments; and the ability of state insurance facilities to assess participating insurers when financial deficits occur.

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The Company's risk exposure to catastrophe-prone areas. Based on property and casualty direct earned premiums for 2005, the Company's ten largest states represented 56% of the segment total. Included in this top ten group are certain states in which catastrophe occurrences are relatively common: California, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas.

The potential near-term, adverse impact of underwriting actions to mitigate the Company's risk exposure to catastrophe-prone areas on premium, policy and earnings growth.

The ability of the Company to maintain a favorable catastrophe reinsurance program considering both availability and cost; and the collectibility of reinsurance receivables.

Adverse development of property and casualty loss and loss adjustment expense reserve experience and its impact on estimated claims and claim settlement expenses for losses occurring in prior years.

Adverse changes in business persistency, policyholder mortality and morbidity rates and the resulting impact on both estimated reserves and the valuations of deferred policy acquisition costs and value of acquired insurance in force.

Changes in insurance regulations, including (i) those affecting the ability of the Company's insurance subsidiaries to distribute cash to the holding company and (ii) those impacting the Company's ability to profitably write property and casualty insurance policies in one or more states.

Changes in accounting or financial reporting standards issued by the FASB, SEC or other standard-setting bodies which may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and/or cost of doing business.

Changes in federal income tax laws and changes resulting from federal tax audits affecting corporate tax rates or taxable income.

Changes in federal and state laws and regulations which affect the relative tax and other advantages of the Company's life and annuity products to customers, including, but not limited to, changes in IRS regulations governing 403(b) plans.

The resolution of legal proceedings and related matters including the potential adverse impact on the Company's reputation and charges against the Company's earnings resulting from legal defense costs, a settlement agreement and/or an adverse finding or findings against the Company from the proceedings.

The Company's ability to maintain favorable claims-paying ability, financial strength and debt ratings.

The competitive impact of entrants such as mutual funds and banks into the tax-deferred annuity products markets, and the Company's ability to profitably expand its property and casualty business in highly competitive environments.

The Company's ability to develop and expand its agent force and its independent agent distribution system, as well as the Company's ability to maintain and secure product sponsorships by local, state and national education associations.

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The Company's dated and complex information systems, which are more prone to error than advanced technology systems.

Disruptions of the general business climate, investments, capital markets and consumer attitudes caused by pandemics or geopolitical acts such as terrorism, war or other similar events.

The impact of a disaster or catastrophic event affecting the Company's employees or its home office facilities and the Company's ability to recover and resume its business operations on a timely basis.

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Executive Summary

Horace Mann Educators Corporation (HMEC ; and together with its subsidiaries, the Company or Horace Mann) is an insurance holding company. Through its subsidiaries, HMEC markets and underwrites personal lines of property and casualty and life insurance and retirement annuities in the U.S. The Company markets its products primarily to educators and other employees of public schools and their families.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company s net income excluding net realized investment gains significantly exceeded the same period in the prior year primarily due to lower catastrophe losses for the current period compared to the significant level experienced a year ago. Net income in the first nine months of 2006 also benefited from a higher amount of favorable development of prior years property and casualty claim reserves compared to the same period in 2005. In the current period, earnings from the property and casualty segment continued to benefit from underwriting and pricing actions taken in recent years, ongoing improvements in claims processes, cost containment initiatives, and low non-catastrophe claim frequencies, somewhat offset by the increased costs of the Company s enhanced catastrophe reinsurance program. The property and casualty combined ratio was 88.3% for the first nine months of 2006 compared to 95.3% for the same period in 2005. Annuity segment net income decreased compared to the first nine months of 2005, while life segment net income improved over the same period. Net income in the first nine months of 2005 benefited by approximately \$10.1 million from a reduction in contingent tax liabilities and interest on income tax refunds.

Premiums written and contract deposits decreased 1% compared to the first nine months of 2005. In 2006, the additional costs associated with the Company s enhanced property and casualty catastrophe reinsurance program represented an \$8.7 million decrease to current year premiums, while the first nine months of 2005 reflected a decrease of \$8.9 million due to additional ceded premiums to reinstate its property and casualty catastrophe reinsurance coverage following hurricane catastrophe recoveries. In addition to the effect of reinsurance costs, the decrease in property and casualty premiums written reflected a decrease in average automobile premium per policy primarily due to the continued improvement in the quality of this book of business and a slight decline in policies in force compared to prior year. As a result of recent initiatives, new automobile sales units increased 7% in both the third quarter and year-to-date compared to 2005. This sales growth, along with continued improvements in retention, resulted in quarterly sequential increases in voluntary automobile policies in force for both the second and third quarters, driven primarily by growth in educator policies. Annuity contract deposits increased slightly compared to a year ago and life segment insurance premiums and contract deposits decreased compared to the prior year.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires the Company s management to make estimates and assumptions based on information available at the time the consolidated financial statements are prepared. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of the Company s consolidated assets, liabilities, shareholders equity and net income. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the Company s consolidated financial statements and because of the possibility that subsequent events and available information may differ markedly from management s judgements at the time the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Management has discussed with the Audit Committee the quality, not just the acceptability, of the Company s accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting. The discussions generally included such matters as the consistency of the Company s accounting policies and their application, and the clarity and completeness of the Company s consolidated financial statements, which include related disclosures. For the Company, the areas most subject to significant management judgements include: liabilities for property and casualty claims and claim settlement expenses, liabilities for future policy benefits, deferred policy acquisition costs, value of acquired insurance in force for annuity and interest-sensitive life products, valuation of investments and valuation of assets and liabilities related to the defined benefit pension plan.

Liabilities for Property and Casualty Claims and Claim Settlement Expenses

Underwriting results of the property and casualty segment are significantly influenced by estimates of the Company s ultimate liability for insured events. There is a high degree of uncertainty inherent in the estimates of ultimate losses underlying the liability for unpaid claims and claim settlement expenses. This inherent uncertainty is particularly significant for liability-related exposures due to the extended period, often many years, that transpires between a loss event, receipt of related claims data from policyholders and ultimate settlement of the claim. Reserves for property and casualty claims include provisions for payments to be made on reported claims, claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) and associated settlement expenses. The process by which these reserves are established requires reliance upon estimates based on known facts and on interpretations of circumstances, including the Company s experience with similar cases and historical trends involving claim payments and related patterns, pending levels of unpaid claims and product mix, as well as other factors including court decisions, economic conditions and public attitudes.

The Company continually updates loss estimates using both quantitative and qualitative information from its reserving actuaries and information derived from other sources. Adjustments may be required as information develops which varies from experience, or, in some cases, augments data which previously were not considered sufficient for use in determining liabilities. The effects of these adjustments may be significant and are charged or credited to income for the period in which the adjustments are made. Detailed discussion of the impact of adjustments recorded during recent years is included in Results of Operations for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2005 Benefits, Claims and Settlement Expenses and in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 3 Property and Casualty Unpaid Claims and Claim Expenses of the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. Due to the nature of the Company s personal lines business, the Company has no exposure to claims for toxic waste cleanup, other environmental remediation or asbestos-related illnesses other than claims under homeowners insurance policies for environmentally related items such as mold.

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The Company completes a detailed study of property and casualty reserves based on information available at the end of each quarter and year. Trends of reported losses (paid amounts and case reserves on claims reported to the Company) for each accident year are reviewed and ultimate loss costs for those accident years are estimated. For 2001 through 2005, the Company engaged an independent property and casualty actuarial consulting firm to prepare an independent study of the Company's property and casualty reserves at June 30 and December 31 of each year. Beginning in 2006, the independent actuarial consulting firm will prepare an independent study of reserves at December 31, supplemented by other analyses throughout the year.

The Company's liabilities for property and casualty unpaid claims and claim settlement expenses were as follows:

	September 30, 2006			December 31, 2005		
	Case Reserves	IBNR Reserves	Total (1)	Case Reserves	IBNR Reserves	Total (1)
Automobile liability	\$ 84.6	\$ 139.7	\$ 224.3	\$ 77.3	\$ 144.3	\$ 221.6
Automobile other	4.7	2.6	7.3	13.9	5.7	19.6
Homeowners	13.7	42.2	55.9	14.4	52.0	66.4
All other	5.3	29.9	35.2	7.6	27.5	35.1
Total	\$ 108.3	\$ 214.4	\$ 322.7	\$ 113.2	\$ 229.5	\$ 342.7

(1) These amounts are gross, before reduction for ceded reinsurance reserves.

Some risk factors will affect more than one product line. One of these factors is changes in claim department practices, including claim closure rates, number of claims closed without payment, the use of outside claims adjusters, and the level of case reserve estimated by the adjuster. Other risk factors include changes in claim frequency, changes in claim severity, regulatory and legislative actions, court actions, changes in economic conditions and trends (medical costs, labor rates, the cost of materials), the occurrence of unusually large or frequent catastrophic loss events, timeliness of claim reporting, the state in which the claim occurred, and degree of claimant fraud. The extent of the impact of a risk factor will also vary by coverages within a product line. Individual risk factors are also subject to interactions with other risk factors within product line coverages.

While all product lines are exposed to these risks, there are some loss types or product lines for which the financial effect will be more significant. For instance, the use of outside adjusters for large catastrophe losses adds a level of risk to this loss type not present when employee adjusters handle claims. Also, regulatory and court actions and changes in economic conditions and trends could be expected to impact the longer-tail automobile liability product line more extensively than other lines. Given the relatively large proportion (approximately 60% to 70%) of the Company's reserves that are in the longer-tail automobile liability lines, the Company's exposure to these risks will be more significant.

As noted above, there are a number of assumptions involved in the determination of the property and casualty liability for unpaid claims and claim settlement expense (loss reserves). Among the factors affecting recorded loss reserves, claim severity is of particular significance. Management believes that claim severity is reasonably likely to deviate by 1% from the targeted claim severity for the most recent 36-month period. This deviation would have between a \$3 million and \$5 million impact on net loss reserves on automobile liability coverages and between a \$1.5 million to \$2.0 million impact on net loss reserves on homeowners coverages. These results may change, depending on the magnitude and direction of the deviation.

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Information regarding the Company's property and casualty segment claims and claims settlement expense reserve development is located in Business Property and Casualty Segment Property and Casualty Reserves of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Liabilities for Future Policy Benefits

Liabilities for future benefits on life and annuity policies are established in amounts adequate to meet the estimated future obligations on policies in force. Liabilities for future policy benefits on certain life insurance policies are computed using the net level premium method and are based on assumptions as to future investment yield, mortality and withdrawals. Mortality and withdrawal assumptions for all policies have been based on actuarial tables which are consistent with the Company's own experience. Liabilities for future benefits on annuity contracts and certain long-duration life insurance contracts are carried at accumulated policyholder values without reduction for potential surrender or withdrawal charges. In the event actual experience varies from the estimated liability assumptions, adjustments are charged or credited to income for the period in which the adjustments are made.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Value of Acquired Insurance in Force for Annuity and Interest-Sensitive Life Products

Policy acquisition costs, consisting of commissions, policy issuance and other costs, which vary with and are primarily related to the production of business, are capitalized and amortized on a basis consistent with the type of insurance coverage. For all investment (annuity) contracts, acquisition costs, and also the value of annuity business acquired in the 1989 acquisition of the Company (Annuity VIF), are amortized over 20 years in proportion to estimated gross profits. Capitalized acquisition costs for interest-sensitive life contracts are also amortized over 20 years in proportion to estimated gross profits.

The most significant assumptions that are involved in the estimation of annuity gross profits include future financial market performance, interest rate spreads, business surrender/lapse rates and the impact of realized investment gains and losses. For the variable deposit portion of the annuity segment, the Company amortizes policy acquisition costs and the Annuity VIF utilizing a future financial market performance assumption of a 10% reversion to the mean approach with a 200 basis point corridor around the mean. At September 30, 2006, the ratio of capitalized annuity policy acquisition costs and the Annuity VIF asset to the total annuity accumulated cash value was approximately 4%.

In the event actual experience differs significantly from assumptions or assumptions are significantly revised, the Company may be required to record a material charge or credit to amortization expense for the period in which the adjustment is made. As noted above, there are a number of assumptions involved in the valuation of capitalized policy acquisition costs and the Annuity VIF. As one example of the volatility of this amortization, if all other assumptions are met, a 1% deviation from the targeted financial market performance for the underlying mutual funds of the Company's variable annuities would currently impact amortization between \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million. This result may change depending on the magnitude and direction of the deviation. Detailed discussion of the impact of adjustments to the amortization of capitalized acquisition costs and Annuity VIF is included in Results of Operations Amortization of Policy Acquisition Expenses and Intangible Assets.

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Valuation of Investments

The Company's methodology of assessing other-than-temporary impairments is based on security-specific facts and circumstances as of the date of the reporting period. Based on these facts, if management believes it is probable that amounts due will not be collected according to the contractual terms of a debt security not impaired at acquisition, or if the Company does not have the ability or intent to hold a debt security with an unrealized loss until it matures or recovers in value, an other-than-temporary impairment shall be considered to have occurred. As a general rule, if the fair value of a debt security has fallen below 80% of book value for more than six months, this security will be reviewed for an other-than-temporary impairment. Additionally, if events become known that call into question whether the security issuer has the ability to honor its contractual commitments, whether or not such security has been trading above an 80% fair value to book value relationship, such security holding will be evaluated to determine whether or not such security has suffered an other-than-temporary decline in value.

The Company reviews the fair value of all investments in its portfolio on a monthly basis to assess whether an other-than-temporary decline in value has occurred. These reviews, in conjunction with the Company's investment managers' monthly credit reports and relevant factors such as (1) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (2) the Company's ability or intent to retain the investment long enough to allow for the anticipated recovery in fair value, (3) the stock price trend of the issuer, (4) the market leadership position of the issuer, (5) the debt ratings of the issuer and (6) the cash flows of the issuer, are all considered in the impairment assessment. A write-down of an investment is recorded when a decline in the fair value of that investment is deemed to be other-than-temporary, with a realized investment loss charged to income for the period.

A decline in fair value below amortized cost is not assumed to be other-than-temporary for fixed maturity investments with unrealized losses due to market conditions or industry-related events where there exists a reasonable expectation that fair value will recover versus historical cost and the Company has the intent and ability to hold the investment until maturity or a market recovery is realized. An other-than-temporary impairment loss will be recognized based upon all relevant facts and circumstances for each investment, as appropriate.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities Related to the Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Effective April 1, 2002, participants stopped accruing benefits under the defined benefit pension plan but continue to retain the benefits they had accrued to date.

The Company's cost estimates for its defined benefit pension plan are determined annually based on assumptions which include the discount rate, expected return on plan assets, anticipated retirement rate and estimated lump sum distributions. A discount rate of 5.5% was used by the Company for estimating accumulated benefits under the plan at December 31, 2005, which was based on the average yield for long-term, high grade securities having maturities generally consistent with the defined benefit pension payout period. To set its discount rate, the Company looks to leading indicators, including Moody's Aa long-term bond index. The expected annual return on plan assets assumed by the Company at December 31, 2005 was 7.5%. The assumption for the long-term rate of return on plan assets was determined by considering actual investment experience during the lifetime of the plan, balanced with reasonable expectations of future growth considering the various classes of assets and percentage allocation for each asset class. Management believes that it has adopted realistic assumptions for investment returns, discount rates and other key factors used in the estimation of pension costs and asset values.

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To the extent that actual experience differs from the Company's assumptions, subsequent adjustments may be required, with the effects of those adjustments charged or credited to income and/or shareholders' equity for the period in which the adjustments are made. Generally, a change of 50 basis points in the discount rate would inversely impact pension expense and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) by approximately \$0.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. In addition, for every \$1 million increase (decrease) in the value of pension plan assets, there is an equal increase (decrease) in AOCI.

Results of Operations*Insurance Premiums and Contract Charges*

Insurance Premiums Written and Contract Deposits

(Includes annuity and life contract deposits)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change From Prior Year	
	2006	2005	Percent	Amount
Property & casualty				
Automobile and property (voluntary)	\$ 396.7	\$ 403.5	-1.7%	\$ (6.8)
Involuntary and other property & casualty	11.0	9.7	13.4%	1.3
Total property & casualty	407.7	413.2	-1.3%	(5.5)
Annuity deposits	241.1	240.2	0.4%	0.9
Life	75.1	76.5	-1.8%	(1.4)
Total	\$ 723.9	\$ 729.9	-0.8%	\$ (6.0)

Insurance Premiums and Contract Charges Earned

(Excludes annuity and life contract deposits)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change From Prior Year	
	2006	2005	Percent	Amount
Property & casualty				
Automobile and property (voluntary)	\$ 393.0	\$ 403.5	-2.6%	\$ (10.5)
Involuntary and other property & casualty	7.8	6.4	21.9%	1.4
Total property & casualty	400.8	409.9	-2.2%	(9.1)
Annuity	14.6	13.3	9.8%	1.3
Life	71.9	71.7	0.3%	0.2
Total	\$ 487.3	\$ 494.9	-1.5%	\$ (7.6)

For the first nine months of 2006, the Company's premiums written and contract deposits decreased 0.8% compared to the prior year. In 2006, the additional costs associated with the Company's enhanced property and casualty catastrophe reinsurance program represented an \$8.7 million decrease to current year premiums, while the first nine months of 2005 reflected a decrease of \$8.9 million due to additional ceded premiums to reinstate its property and casualty catastrophe reinsurance coverage following hurricane catastrophe recoveries. Voluntary property and casualty business represents policies sold through the Company's marketing organization and issued under the Company's underwriting guidelines. Involuntary property and casualty business consists of allocations of business from state mandatory insurance facilities and assigned risk business.

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The Company's exclusive agent force totaled 833 at September 30, 2006, reflecting a decrease of 1.9% compared to 849 agents at September 30, 2005 and a decrease of 2.6% compared to 855 agents at December 31, 2005. The decline in the number of agents over the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was due in part to the strategic restructuring of the Company's agencies in catastrophe-prone areas of Florida and Louisiana. At the time of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, management anticipates growth in the size of the Company's exclusive agent force in the remainder of 2006, although tempered somewhat by increased selectivity in agent geographic placement as the Company more aggressively manages its property and casualty risk exposure. Of the current period-end total, 244 agents were in their first 24 months with the Company, reflecting a decrease of 7.2% compared to September 30, 2005. Terminations of agents in their first 24 months with the Company in the current period were at a higher level than was experienced in the first nine months of 2005. The number of experienced agents in the agent force, 589, increased 0.5% compared to a year earlier.

The Company is beginning the transition from a single person agent operation to its new Agency Business Model, with agents in outside offices with support personnel and licensed product specialists, designed to remove current capacity constraints and increase productivity. The first Agency Business School session was conducted in October 2006, beginning the roll-out of this model. At the time of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, management anticipates 35 agents and 15 agency managers will complete this training in 2006, with approximately 185 agents and the remaining 42 agency managers targeted for training in 2007. Property and casualty initiatives to support that transition and drive business growth include expanding to more states the Company's Educator Segmentation Model—a more precise approach to pricing automobile business and its Product Management Organization—focusing on localized approaches to pricing, underwriting and marketing. The Company is also developing a new property and casualty policy administration system with an automated point-of-sale front end. Annuity and life initiatives included the roll out of a new lineup of Horace Mann manufactured and branded products, as described below.

For the first nine months of 2006, total sales, which include the independent agent distribution channel, increased 2.6% compared to a year earlier. A 3.4% increase in annuity new business was comprised of a 5.2% increase in annuity business from the Company's career agents, including an increase in sales of partner company products, partially offset by a 5.6% decline in new business from independent agents. New automobile sales units increased 7% in both the third quarter and year-to-date compared to 2005. In total, career agent sales for the first nine months of 2006 increased 3.7% compared to the same period in 2005, reflecting an increase in average overall productivity per agent. Average agent productivity is measured as new sales premiums from the exclusive agent force per the average number of exclusive agents for the period.

Total voluntary automobile and homeowners premium written decreased 1.7%, or \$6.8 million, in the first nine months of 2006 with the components of catastrophe reinsurance costs which affect premiums being comparable in amount as described above. The automobile average written premium per policy decreased while the homeowners average premium increased in the current period compared to prior year, with the change in average premium for both lines adversely impacted by the improved quality of the books of business. In addition, written premium was impacted by the slight decline in policies in force. At September 30, 2006, there were 531,000 voluntary automobile and 265,000 homeowners policies in force, for a total of 796,000 policies, compared to a total of 797,000 policies at December 31, 2005 and 799,000 at September 30, 2005.

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To curtail the decline in automobile policies in force, in 2005 the Company implemented both short- and medium-term initiatives to increase new business and improve policy retention. Based on policies in force, the total property and casualty 12-month retention rate for new and renewal policies was 86% at September 30, 2006 compared to 85% at September 30, 2005. Through September 30, 2006, approved rate increases for the Company's automobile and homeowners business were minimal, similar to rate actions in 2005.

Voluntary automobile premium written decreased 3.9% (\$11.2 million) compared to the first nine months of 2005. Average written premium per policy decreased 3% compared to a year ago and average earned premium per policy also decreased 3% for the same period. As of September 30, 2006, automobile policies in force decreased by 1,000 compared to September 30, 2005 and increased by 2,000 compared to June 30, 2006 and 4,000 compared to March 31, 2006, with the improved trend primarily reflecting the increase in educator policies over the last several quarters.

Homeowners premium written increased 3.8% (\$4.4 million) compared to the first nine months of 2005 including the components of catastrophe reinsurance costs described above. Average written premium per policy increased 3% for homeowners compared to a year earlier and average earned premium per policy increased 4%. Homeowners policies in force decreased 2,000 compared to September 30, 2005 and 1,000 compared to December 31, 2005, as growth in the number of educator policies was offset by expected reductions, primarily in non-educator policies, due to the Company's pricing and underwriting actions, including actions in catastrophe-prone coastal areas.

In 2005, the Company was assessed \$1.8 million and \$1.3 million from the Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Florida Citizens) and Louisiana Citizens Fair and Coastal Plan (Louisiana Citizens), respectively, as a result of extensive hurricane catastrophe losses in both states. Both of these assessments were paid in 2005 (reflected as a component of benefits, claims and settlement expenses). Beginning in May 2006, the Company is assessing its Florida and Louisiana property policyholders over the following 12-24 months to recoup these amounts. The Company continues to evaluate and implement actions to further mitigate its risk exposure in hurricane-prone areas. Such actions could include, but are not limited to, non-renewal of homeowners policies, restricted agent geographic placement and further tightening of underwriting standards.

In June 2006, the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation issued an order to all insurers authorized to write property and casualty business in that state regarding an emergency assessment to offset obligations of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Corporation. Insurers will be required to collect the assessment, equal to 1% of direct written premiums on property and casualty lines of business with limited exceptions, on all Florida policies written or renewed on or after January 1, 2007. On a quarterly basis, insurers will then remit to Florida all collected assessments. In September 2006, Louisiana Citizens issued an emergency assessment equal to 3.6% of direct written premiums effective January 1, 2007. This assessment will be collected by insurers from property and casualty policyholders and remitted to Louisiana in a process similar to the one described for Florida. These emergency assessments will not impact the Company's financial results.

New annuity deposits increased 0.4% compared to the first nine months of 2005. In the current period, new scheduled annuity deposits as well as single premium and rollover deposits increased slightly compared to the first nine months of 2005. While new deposits to fixed accounts decreased 2.1%, or \$3.0 million, compared to the prior year, new deposits to variable accounts increased 4.0%, or \$3.9 million, compared to the first nine months of 2005.

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The Company utilizes a nationwide network of independent agents who comprise a second distribution channel for the Company's 403(b) tax-qualified annuity products. The independent agent distribution channel included 795 authorized agents at September 30, 2006. During the first nine months of 2006, this channel generated \$25.2 million in annualized new annuity sales for the Company compared to \$26.7 million for the first nine months of 2005.

Total annuity accumulated cash value of \$3.5 billion at September 30, 2006 increased 7.5% compared to a year earlier, reflecting the increase from new business, continued favorable retention and improved financial market performance over the 12 months. At September 30, 2006, the number of annuity contracts outstanding of 163,000 increased 0.6%, or 1,000 contracts, compared to December 31, 2005 and 1.9%, or 3,000 contracts, compared to September 30, 2005.

Variable annuity accumulated balances were 9.4% higher at September 30, 2006 than at September 30, 2005 and annuity segment contract charges earned increased 9.8%, or \$1.3 million, compared to the first nine months of 2005.

Life segment premiums and contract deposits declined 1.8%, or \$1.4 million, compared to the first nine months of 2005. The ordinary life insurance in force lapse ratio was 6.0% for the 12 months ended September 30, 2006 compared to 6.6% for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005.

In 2006, the Company introduced new Horace Mann manufactured and branded products to better address the financial planning needs of educators. In February 2006, the Company introduced Life by Design, a new portfolio of life insurance products. The Life by Design portfolio features new individual and joint whole life, and individual and joint term products. Included in the new choices are individual and joint 10-, 20- and 30-year level term policies. The policies have premiums that are guaranteed for the duration of the contract and offer lower minimum face amounts. In March 2006, the Company introduced new annuity products. The Goal Planning Annuity (GPA) offers educators a variable annuity product with a fixed interest account option and two optional riders that enhance the death benefit feature of the product. Developed in partnership with Wilshire Associates, the Company's fund advisors, GPA provides educators the opportunity to invest with fund families such as: T. Rowe Price, Fidelity, Alliance, Davis, Ariel Capital Management and Putnam, among others. By utilizing tools that provide assistance in determining needs and making asset allocation decisions, educators are able to choose the investment mix that meets their personal risk tolerance and retirement goals. Expanding Horizon is a new fixed interest rate annuity contract for more conservative investors. This product offers educators a competitive rate of interest on their retirement dollars and the choice of bonuses to optimize their benefits at retirement. In May 2006, the Company added 12 new investment options to its variable annuity products. This included seven new lifecycle funds, with assets allocated among multiple investment classes within each fund, based on its specified targeted retirement year.

Net Investment Income

Pretax investment income of \$154.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 increased 6.8%, or \$9.9 million, (6.5%, or \$6.4 million, after tax) compared to the prior year. The increase reflects growth in the size of the investment portfolio and a slight increase in the portfolio yield. Average invested assets (excluding securities lending collateral) increased 6.0% over the past 12 months. The average pretax yield on the investment portfolio was 5.4% (3.6% after tax) for the first nine months of 2006, compared to a pretax yield of 5.3% (3.6% after tax) for the same period in 2005.

Table of Contents*Net Realized Investment Gains*

Net realized investment gains (pretax) were \$5.3 million for the first nine months of 2006 compared to \$9.1 million in the prior year. In the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded an impairment of \$0.1 million related to fixed income securities from one issuer. There were no impairment charges from the Company's fixed income security portfolio for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. Net realized investment gains for the first nine months of 2006 included \$0.3 million from sales of securities for which impairment charges were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2005 and gains realized for the first nine months of 2005 included \$1.9 million from sales of securities for which impairment charges were recorded in 2003. The net gains in both years were realized from ongoing investment portfolio management activity.

The table below presents the Company's fixed maturity securities portfolio as of September 30, 2006 by major asset class, including the ten largest sectors of the Company's corporate bond holdings.

	Number of Issuers	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Pretax Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Corporate bonds				
Banking and Finance	43	\$ 394.4	\$ 389.7	\$ 4.7
Energy	57	254.0	249.7	4.3
Telecommunications	24	184.2	182.3	1.9
Utilities	27	176.7	174.8	1.9
Health Care	23	155.6	155.9	(0.3)
Insurance	13	98.6	96.6	2.0
Transportation	12	97.6	97.9	(0.3)
Food and Beverage	20	78.2	78.5	(0.3)
Automobiles	9	60.1	59.3	0.8
Real Estate	13	56.4	56.7	(0.3)
All Other Corporates (1)	149	489.7	486.3	3.4
Total corporate bonds	390	2,045.5	2,027.7	17.8
Mortgage-backed securities				
U.S. government and federally sponsored agencies	433	768.9	780.6	(11.7)
Other	20	87.7	87.3	0.4
Municipal bonds	161	537.3	530.8	6.5
Government bonds				
U.S.	8	237.4	239.3	(1.9)
Foreign	6	17.7	17.2	0.5
Collateralized debt obligations (2)	1	3.0	3.0	*
Asset-backed securities	17	108.9	109.2	(0.3)
Total fixed maturity securities	1,036	\$ 3,806.4	\$ 3,795.1	\$ 11.3

* Less than \$0.1 million.

- (1) All Other Corporates category contains 19 additional industry classifications. Metal and mining; broadcasting and media; defense; technology; cable and industry, manufacturing represented \$282.6 million of fair value at September 30, 2006, with the remaining 13 classifications each representing less than \$35 million of the fair value at September 30, 2006.
- (2) All of the securities were rated investment grade by Standard and Poor's Corporation and/or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. at September 30, 2006.

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At September 30, 2006, the Company's diversified fixed maturity portfolio consisted of 1,257 investment positions, issued by 1,036 entities, and totaled approximately \$3.8 billion in fair value. The portfolio was 94.8% investment grade, based on fair value, with an average quality rating of A+. At September 30, 2006, the portfolio had \$48.6 million pretax of total gross unrealized losses related to 601 positions. The following table provides information regarding fixed maturity securities that had an unrealized loss at September 30, 2006, including the length of time that the securities have continuously been in an unrealized loss position.

Investment Positions With Unrealized Losses Segmented by Quality**and Period of Continuous Unrealized Loss****As of September 30, 2006**

	Number of Positions	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Pretax Unrealized Loss
Investment grade				
6 Months or less	28	\$ 32.9	\$ 33.2	\$ (0.3)
7 through 12 months	117	633.1	641.8	(8.7)
13 through 24 months	206	1,113.2	1,141.1	(27.9)
25 through 36 months	36	188.9	194.3	(5.4)
37 through 48 months	11	56.9	60.3	(3.4)
Greater than 48 months				
Total	398	\$ 2,025.0	\$ 2,070.7	\$ (45.7)
Non-investment grade				
6 Months or less	82	\$ 45.8	\$ 46.5	\$ (0.7)
7 through 12 months	55	31.6	32.5	(0.9)
13 through 24 months	59	29.7	30.9	(1.2)
25 through 36 months	3	1.1	1.2	(0.1)
37 through 48 months				
Greater than 48 months				
Total	199	\$ 108.2	\$ 111.1	\$ (2.9)
Not rated				
Total, all greater than 48 months	4	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5	\$ *
Grand total	601	\$ 2,134.7	\$ 2,183.3	\$ (48.6)

* Less than \$0.1 million.

Of the investment positions with unrealized losses, no issuers had pretax unrealized losses greater than \$1.3 million. No fixed maturity securities were trading below 80% of book value at September 30, 2006. The Company views the decrease in value of all of the securities with unrealized losses at September 30, 2006 as temporary, expects recovery in fair value, anticipates continued payments under the terms of the securities, and has the intent and ability to hold these securities until maturity or a recovery in fair value occurs. Therefore, no impairment of these securities was recorded at September 30, 2006. Future changes in circumstances related to these and other securities could require subsequent recognition of other-than-temporary impairment losses. The Company's investment guidelines generally limit single corporate issuer concentrations to 1.0% of invested assets for AA or AAA rated securities, 0.75% of invested assets for A rated securities, 0.5% of invested assets for BBB rated securities, and 0.2% of invested assets for non-investment grade securities.

Table of Contents*Benefits, Claims and Settlement Expenses*

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change From Prior Year	
	2006	2005	Percent	Amount
Property and casualty	\$ 257.6	\$ 296.2	-13.0%	\$ (38.6)
Annuity	0.7	0.4	75.0%	0.3
Life	34.6	32.0	8.1%	2.6
Total	\$ 292.9	\$ 328.6	-10.9%	\$ (35.7)
Property and casualty catastrophe losses, included above (1)	\$ 18.6	\$ 39.5		\$ (20.9)

(1) See footnote (2) to the table below.

Property and Casualty Claims and Claim Expenses (losses)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Incurred claims and claim expenses:		
Claims occurring in the current year	\$ 274.8	\$ 304.0
Increase (decrease) in estimated reserves for claims occurring in prior years (1):		
Policies written by the Company (2)	(17.2)	(7.8)
Business assumed from state reinsurance facilities		
Total (2)	(17.2)	(7.8)
Total claims and claim expenses incurred	\$ 257.6	\$ 296.2
Property and casualty loss ratio:		
Total	64.3%	72.3%
Effect of catastrophe costs, included above (2)	4.7%	11.1%

(1) Shows the amounts by which the Company increased or decreased its reserves in each of the periods indicated for claims occurring in previous periods to reflect subsequent information on such claims and changes in their projected final settlement costs.

(2) The nine months ended September 30, 2006 included development of prior years' reserves for catastrophe losses in captions related to catastrophe losses/costs as well as captions related to prior years' reserve development as follows: total property and casualty, unfavorable development of \$1.4 million; voluntary automobile, favorable development of \$1.5 million; and total property, unfavorable development of \$2.9 million.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company's benefits, claims and settlement expenses decreased compared to the prior year, primarily reflecting a decrease in catastrophe losses, the decrease in estimated reserves for property and casualty claims occurring in prior years and favorable current year voluntary automobile claim frequency. The Company's catastrophe losses decreased compared to a year earlier, primarily reflecting the significant level of hurricane losses incurred in 2005. The current period did, however, reflect higher non-hurricane related catastrophe losses, including third quarter hail storms in Minnesota, as well as increased severity of non-hurricane losses primarily from wind damage. Catastrophe losses in the current period included \$1.4 million of adverse development of prior years' catastrophe loss reserves (recorded in the second quarter), primarily due to increases in ultimate net settlement cost related to two third quarter 2005 events: a severe hail storm in Minnesota and Hurricane Katrina. The gross loss and loss adjustment expense estimate for Hurricane Katrina was increased to \$82 million, which now exceeds the Company's reinsurance limit of \$80 million in effect during 2005. Excluding the adverse development of prior years' catastrophe reserves, development of prior years' property and casualty reserves had an \$18.6 million favorable effect on benefits, claims and settlement expenses in the first nine months of 2006 compared to \$7.8 million of favorable development in the prior year period. The 2006 favorable development was the result of actual and remaining projected losses for prior years, primarily accident years 2005 and 2004, being below the level anticipated in the December 31, 2005 loss reserve estimate for both the voluntary automobile and property lines of business, which was driven by emerging claim trends related to frequency, severity and claims handling.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the voluntary automobile loss ratio of 64.5% decreased by 2.9 percentage points compared to the same period a year earlier, including a 3.9 percentage point improvement due to the change in development of prior years' reserves excluding the favorable development of prior years' catastrophe reserves. The homeowners loss ratio of 61.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 decreased 21.1 percentage points compared to a year earlier, primarily reflecting the higher level of catastrophe costs in 2005 as well as the effect of the increase in ceded premium as a result of the Company's enhanced catastrophe reinsurance program which added approximately 4.3 percentage points to the current period ratio. Catastrophe costs, including adverse development of prior years' catastrophe reserves in 2006, represented 14.6 percentage points of the homeowners loss ratio for the current period compared to 35.4 percentage points for the prior year, representing a decrease of 20.8 percentage points.

For the annuity segment, benefits increased by a minimal amount compared to the prior year. The Company's guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB) reserve was \$0.7 million at September 30, 2006, compared to \$0.7 million at December 31, 2005 and \$0.5 million at September 30, 2005.

Interest Credited to Policyholders

	Nine Months Ended		Change From	
	September 30,		Percent	Amount
	2006	2005		
Annuity	\$ 64.2	\$ 60.4	6.3%	\$ 3.8
Life	26.9	25.7	4.7%	1.2
Total	\$ 91.1	\$ 86.1	5.8%	\$ 5.0

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Compared to prior year, the current period increase in annuity segment interest credited reflected a 6.8% increase in average accumulated fixed deposits, partially offset by a 2 basis point decline in the average annual interest rate credited to 4.37%. Life insurance interest credited increased as a result of the growth in interest-sensitive life insurance reserves.

The net interest spread on fixed annuity account value on deposit measures the difference between the rate of income earned on the underlying invested assets and the rate of interest which policyholders are credited on their account values. Fixed annuity crediting rates were lowered in recent years to reflect the decline in the rate of income on invested assets caused by lower investment rates on new and reinvested funds. The net interest spreads for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were 125 basis points and 131 basis points, respectively. Excluding the benefit of prepayment income on a structured mortgage-backed security, the corresponding net interest spreads were 125 and 130 basis points.

As of September 30, 2006, fixed annuity account values totaled \$2.1 billion, including \$1.8 billion of deferred annuities. Approximately 14% of the deferred annuity account values had minimum guaranteed interest rates of 3% or lower while approximately 74% of account values had minimum guaranteed rates of 4.5% or greater. For \$1.6 billion of the deferred annuity account values, the credited interest rate was equal to the minimum guaranteed rate. Due to limitations on the Company's ability to further lower interest crediting rates, the Company may experience additional fixed annuity spread compression in future periods.

Operating Expenses

For the first nine months of 2006, operating expenses decreased 0.5%, or \$0.5 million, compared to the prior year, primarily reflecting benefits from the Company's expense control initiatives. The property and casualty expense ratio of 24.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 increased 1.0 percentage point compared to the prior year, including the effect on this ratio of a reduced level of premiums earned.

The Company offers long-term care insurance, variable and fixed interest rate universal life policies (Life Partner Products), and equity indexed annuities and single premium immediate annuities (Annuity Partner Products), with three third-party vendors underwriting and bearing the risk of such insurance, and the Company receiving a commission on the sale of that business. The volume of Life Partner Product sales by the Company's agents decreased approximately \$0.1 million during the first nine months of 2006. Sales of Annuity Partner products were \$18.5 million in the first nine months of 2006, compared to \$9.7 million in the first nine months of 2005 when these products were first introduced. The amount of Life Partner Product and Annuity Partner Product commissions received by the Company in the first nine months of 2006, in excess of costs for agent commissions and commission related expenses, was approximately \$1.9 million, compared to approximately \$1.1 million for the same period in 2005.

In July 2006, the Company announced that effective January 1, 2007 it would eliminate the current health care benefits for individuals 65 years of age and over and establish a Health Reimbursement Account (HRA) for each eligible participant. Health care benefits for eligible individuals under 65 years of age will continue to be provided as a bridge to Medicare eligibility. Eligible participants will receive a one-time credit of \$10 thousand to their HRA account to use for covered expenses incurred on or after age 65. Also, the new plan does not provide life insurance benefits to individuals who retired in 1994 or later. As a result of the changes in the plan for other postretirement benefits, a reduction in postretirement benefit expenses of approximately \$1.5 million was recognized in the third quarter of 2006 and the Company anticipates a reduction in its

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postretirement benefit expenses of approximately \$2.3 million in 2006, \$4.5 million in 2007 and \$2.3 million in 2008.

Amortization of Policy Acquisition Expenses and Intangible Assets

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the combined amortization of policy acquisition expenses and intangible assets was \$58.9 million compared to \$58.7 million recorded for the same period in the prior year. Amortization of intangible assets was \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to \$4.3 million for the same period a year earlier. The September 30, 2006 valuation of Annuity VIF resulted in a \$0.1 million increase in amortization compared to a \$0.3 million increase in amortization from a similar valuation at September 30, 2005.

Amortized policy acquisition expenses were \$54.7 million for the first nine months of 2006 compared to \$54.4 million for the same period in 2005. The September 30, 2006 valuation of annuity deferred policy acquisition costs resulted in a \$0.2 million increase in amortization compared to a \$2.0 million increase in amortization resulting from a similar valuation at September 30, 2005. For the life segment, the September 30, 2006 valuation of deferred policy acquisition costs resulted in a \$0.1 million decrease in amortization compared to a \$0.6 million decrease from the 2005 valuation. The remaining increases in amortized policy acquisition costs were due to scheduled amortization of capitalized costs.

Income Tax Expense

The effective income tax rate on the Company's pretax income, including net realized investment gains, was 29.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to 16.3% for the same period in 2005. Income from investments in tax-advantaged securities reduced the effective income tax rate 5.8 and 7.7 percentage points for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

As previously disclosed, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company's federal income tax expense reflected a reduction of \$9.1 million as a result of closing tax years 1996 through 2001 with favorable resolution of the contingent tax liabilities. The Company also received interest on income tax refunds of \$1.4 million, which was recorded by the Company as pretax income in the second quarter of 2005. No similar reductions to federal income tax expense were recorded in 2006.

The Company records contingent tax liabilities for exposures from uncertain tax filing positions based upon management's assessment of the amounts that are probable of being sustained upon Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audit. These liabilities are reevaluated routinely and are adjusted appropriately based upon changes in facts or law. The Company has no unrecorded contingent tax exposures.

At September 30, 2006, the Company had federal income tax returns for the 2002 through 2005 tax years still open and subject to adjustment upon IRS examination. The Company has recorded \$4.0 million of contingent tax liabilities related to those open tax years.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company's net income excluding net realized investment gains significantly exceeded the same period in the prior year primarily due to lower catastrophe losses for the current period compared to the significant level experienced a year ago. Net income in the first nine months of 2006 also benefited from a higher amount of favorable development of prior years' property and casualty claim reserves compared to the same period in 2005. In the current period, earnings from the property and casualty segment continued to benefit from underwriting and pricing actions taken in recent years, ongoing improvements in claims processes, cost containment initiatives, and low non-catastrophe claim frequencies, somewhat offset by the increased costs of the Company's enhanced catastrophe reinsurance program. The property and casualty combined ratio was 88.3% for the first nine months of 2006 compared to 95.3% for the same period in 2005. Annuity segment net income decreased compared to the first nine months of 2005, while life segment net income improved over the same period. Net income in the first nine months of 2005 benefited by approximately \$10.1 million from a reduction in contingent tax liabilities and interest on income tax refunds.

Net income by segment and net income per share were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change From Prior Year	
	2006	2005	Percent	Amount
Analysis of net income (loss) by segment:				
Property and casualty	\$ 53.3	\$ 33.9	57.2%	\$ 19.4
Annuity	9.9	11.9	-16.8%	(2.0)
Life	11.0	10.1	8.9%	0.9
Corporate and other (1)	(4.1)	5.3		(9.4)
Net income	\$ 70.1	\$ 61.2	14.5%	\$ 8.9
Effect of catastrophe costs, after tax, included above	\$ (12.5)	\$ (31.8)		\$ 19.3
Diluted:				
Net income per share	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.32	17.4%	\$ 0.23
Weighted average number of shares and equivalent shares (in millions)	46.0	47.8	-3.8%	(1.8)
Property and casualty combined ratio:				
Total	88.3%	95.3%		-7.0%
Effect of catastrophe costs, included above	4.8%	11.6%		-6.8%

- (1) The corporate and other segment includes interest expense on debt, realized investment gains and losses, certain public company expenses and other corporate level items. The Company does not allocate the impact of corporate level transactions to the insurance segments, consistent with how management evaluates the results of those segments.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, net income for the property and casualty segment increased as described above.

Compared to the first nine months of 2005, annuity segment net income for the current period decreased, primarily reflecting the favorable resolution of contingent tax liabilities and tax refund interest received in 2005, with no similar benefit in 2006, partially offset by a reduced level of amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and value of acquired insurance in force in the current period.

Life segment net income increased compared to the first nine months of 2005. Higher investment income was partially offset by an increase in life reserves. Mortality was comparable in both years.

The change in net income for the corporate and other segment compared to the first nine months of 2005 was due primarily to the \$5.5 million reduction in federal income tax expense in the prior year from the elimination of the contingent tax liability for the 1996 through 2001 tax years as well as the current period decrease in net realized investment gains and the increase in debt interest expense.

Return on shareholders' equity based on net income was 15% for the trailing 12 months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Based on results for the first nine months of 2006 and in anticipation of continued favorable underlying property and casualty loss trends, at the time of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, management estimates that 2006 full year net income before realized investment gains and losses will be within a range of \$1.90 to \$2.05 per share. Consistent with the Company's previous projection for 2006, this projection also reflects additional costs of approximately \$0.16 per share associated with an enhanced catastrophe reinsurance program, as described in Business Property and Casualty Segment Property and Casualty Reinsurance of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. As described in Critical Accounting Policies, certain of the Company's significant accounting measurements require the use of estimates and assumptions. As additional information becomes available, adjustments may be required. Those adjustments are charged or credited to income for the period in which the adjustments are made and may impact actual results compared to management's current estimate. A projection of net income including realized investment gains and losses is not accessible on a forward-looking basis because it is not possible to provide a reliable forecast of realized investment gains and losses, which can vary substantially from one period to another and may have a significant impact on net income.

Liquidity and Financial Resources

Special Purpose Entities

At September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or for other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, the Company is not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if the Company had engaged in such relationships.

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Related Party Transactions

The Company does not have any contracts or other transactions with related parties that are required to be reported under the applicable securities laws and regulations.

Ariel Capital Management, Inc., HMEC's largest shareholder with 16.5% of the common shares outstanding per their SEC filing on Form 13F as of June 30, 2006, is the investment adviser for two of the mutual funds offered to the Company's annuity customers. In addition, T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., HMEC's eighth largest shareholder with 3.3% of the common shares outstanding per their SEC filing on Form 13F as of June 30, 2006, is the investment advisor for three of the mutual funds offered to the Company's annuity customers.

Investments

Information regarding the Company's investment portfolio, which is comprised primarily of investment grade, fixed income securities, is located in Results of Operations Net Realized Investment Gains and Losses and in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4 Investments.

Cash Flow

The short-term liquidity requirements of the Company, within a 12-month operating cycle, are for the timely payment of claims and benefits to policyholders, operating expenses, interest payments and federal income taxes. Cash flow generated from operations has been, and is expected to be, adequate to meet the Company's operating cash needs in the next 12 months. Cash flow in excess of operational needs has been used to fund business growth, retire short-term debt, pay dividends to shareholders and repurchase shares of the Company's common stock. Long-term liquidity requirements, beyond one year, are principally for the payment of future insurance policy claims and benefits and retirement of long-term debt.

Operating Activities

As a holding company, HMEC conducts its principal operations in the personal lines segment of the property and casualty and life insurance industries through its subsidiaries. HMEC's insurance subsidiaries generate cash flow from premium and investment income, generally well in excess of their immediate needs for policy obligations, operating expenses and other cash requirements. Cash provided by operating activities primarily reflects net cash generated by the insurance subsidiaries. For the first nine months of 2006, net cash provided by operating activities decreased compared to the same period in 2005 including a decline in premiums received and an increase in federal income tax payments.

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Payment of principal and interest on debt, dividends to shareholders and parent company operating expenses are dependent upon the ability of the insurance subsidiaries to pay cash dividends or make other cash payments to HMEC, including tax payments pursuant to tax sharing agreements. Historical payments for the share repurchase program also had this dependency. The insurance subsidiaries are subject to various regulatory restrictions which limit the amount of annual dividends or other distributions, including loans or cash advances, available to HMEC without prior approval of the insurance regulatory authorities. Dividends which may be paid by the insurance subsidiaries to HMEC during 2006 without prior approval are approximately \$74 million, of which \$13 million was paid during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and an additional \$8 million was declared in September 2006 and subsequently paid in October 2006. Although regulatory restrictions exist, dividend availability from subsidiaries has been, and is expected to be, adequate for HMEC's capital needs.

Investing Activities

HMEC's insurance subsidiaries maintain significant investments in fixed maturity securities to meet future contractual obligations to policyholders. In conjunction with its management of liquidity and other asset/liability management objectives, the Company, from time to time, will sell fixed maturity securities prior to maturity and reinvest the proceeds in other investments with different interest rates, maturities or credit characteristics. Accordingly, the Company has classified the entire fixed maturity securities portfolio as available for sale.

Financing Activities

Financing activities include primarily payment of dividends, the receipt and withdrawal of funds by annuity contractholders, repurchases of the Company's common stock, fluctuations in bank overdraft balances, and borrowings, repayments and repurchases related to its debt facilities.

In March, April and July 2006, the Company repurchased a portion of the outstanding Senior Convertible Notes (\$175.9 million aggregate principal amount, \$83.6 million carrying value) at an aggregate cost of \$82.8 million. The March and April repurchases were initially funded by \$74.0 million in borrowings under the Company's Bank Credit Facility and the July repurchase was funded with cash proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes due 2016.

In April 2006, the Company issued \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.85% senior notes, which will mature on April 15, 2016 (Senior Notes due 2016), at a discount of 0.305%. As of September 30, 2006, \$74.0 million of the net proceeds were used to repay in full the balance then outstanding on the Bank Credit Facility and \$9.4 million of the net proceeds was used in July 2006 for additional repurchase of Senior Convertible Notes. See Capital Resources for a description of management's anticipated utilization of the remaining net proceeds.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, receipts from annuity contracts increased 0.4% compared to the prior year. Annuity contract benefits and withdrawals increased \$19.0 million, or 20.8%, compared to the first nine months of 2005. Cash value retentions for variable and fixed annuity options were 91.2% and 93.8%, respectively, for the 12 month period ended September 30, 2006. Net transfers to variable annuity accumulated cash values increased \$1.2 million, or 1.4%, compared to the prior year.

Table of Contents*Contractual Obligations*

The annual disclosure of the Company's contractual obligations was provided in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Financial Resources—Contractual Obligations in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. With the exception of the Company's long-term debt obligations, the Company's contractual obligations at September 30, 2006 were not materially different than those at December 31, 2005. Discussion of the recent changes in the Company's long-term debt obligations is included in Capital Resources. The table below identifies the future payments due on debt obligations that were outstanding as of September 30, 2006.

	Payments Due By Period				
	As of September 30, 2006				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year (2006)(1)	1 - 3 Years (2007 and 2008)	3 - 5 Years (2009 and 2010)	More Than 5 Years (2011 and beyond)
Long-Term Debt Obligations (2):					
Senior Convertible Notes					
Due May 14, 2032 (3)	\$ 69.5	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5		\$ 68.5
Senior Notes Due June 15, 2015	115.9	2.3	9.1	\$ 9.1	95.4
Senior Notes Due April 15, 2016	210.4	4.1	17.1	17.1	172.1
Total debt obligations	\$ 395.8	\$ 6.9	\$ 26.7	\$ 26.2	\$ 336.0

(1) October 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006.

(2) Includes principal and interest.

(3) The Company may redeem the Senior Convertible Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after May 7, 2007 and holders of the Senior Convertible Notes may require HMEC to purchase all or a portion of their Senior Convertible Notes on either May 14, 2007, 2012, 2017, 2022, or 2027 as further described in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements—Note 4—Debt of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Capital Resources

The Company has determined the amount of capital which is needed to adequately fund and support business growth, primarily based on risk-based capital formulas including those developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). Historically, the Company's insurance subsidiaries have generated capital in excess of such needed capital. These excess amounts have been paid to HMEC through dividends. HMEC has then utilized these dividends and its access to the capital markets to service and retire long-term debt, pay dividends to its shareholders, fund growth initiatives, repurchase shares of its common stock and for other corporate purposes. Management anticipates that the Company's sources of capital will continue to generate capital in excess of the needs for business growth, debt interest payments and shareholder dividends.

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The total capital of the Company was \$848.4 million at September 30, 2006, including \$232.0 million of long-term debt and no short-term debt outstanding. Total debt represented 27.6% of total capital excluding unrealized investment gains and losses (27.3% including unrealized investment gains and losses) at September 30, 2006, which was modestly above the Company's long-term target of 25%.

Shareholders' equity was \$616.4 million at September 30, 2006, including a net unrealized gain in the Company's investment portfolio of \$7.0 million after taxes and the related impact on deferred policy acquisition costs and the value of acquired insurance in force associated with annuity and interest-sensitive life policies. The market value of the Company's common stock and the market value per share were \$827.4 million and \$19.23, respectively, at September 30, 2006. Book value per share was \$14.33 at September 30, 2006 (\$14.17 excluding investment fair value adjustments).

As of September 30, 2006, the Company had outstanding \$68.6 million aggregate principal amount of 1.425% Senior Convertible Notes (Senior Convertible Notes), which will mature on May 14, 2032, issued at a discount of 52.5% resulting in an effective yield of 3.0%. Interest on the Senior Convertible Notes is payable semi-annually at a rate of 1.425% from November 14, 2002 until May 14, 2007. After that date, cash interest will not be paid on the Senior Convertible Notes prior to maturity unless contingent cash interest becomes payable. From May 15, 2007 through maturity of the Senior Convertible Notes, interest will be recognized at the effective rate of 3.0% and will represent the accrual of discount, excluding any contingent cash interest that may become payable. The Company may redeem the Senior Convertible Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after May 7, 2007. Holders of the Senior Convertible Notes may require HMEC to purchase all or a portion of their Senior Convertible Notes on either May 14, 2007, 2012, 2017, 2022, or 2027. Detailed information regarding the contingent cash interest, conversion and redemption terms of the Senior Convertible Notes is contained in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4 Debt of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

In September 2002, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase, from time to time, for cash or other consideration, its Senior Convertible Notes. As described in Cash Flow Financing Activities, the Company repurchased \$175.9 million aggregate principal amount, \$83.6 million carrying value, of the outstanding Senior Convertible Notes in March, April and July 2006. See discussion regarding Senior Notes due 2016 below.

The Senior Convertible Notes have an investment grade rating from Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) (BBB), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) (Baa3), and A.M. Best Company, Inc. (A.M. Best) (bbb-). See also Financial Ratings. The Senior Convertible Notes are traded in the open market (HMN 1.425).

As of September 30, 2006, the Company had outstanding \$75.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.05% Senior Notes (Senior Notes due 2015), which will mature on June 15, 2015, issued at a discount resulting in an effective yield of 6.1%. Interest on the Senior Notes due 2015 is payable semi-annually at a rate of 6.05%. Detailed information regarding the redemption terms of the Senior Notes due 2015 is contained in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4 Debt of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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The Senior Notes due 2015 have an investment grade rating from S&P (BBB), Moody's (Baa3), and A.M. Best (bbb-). See also Financial Ratings. The Senior Notes due 2015 are traded in the open market (HMN 6.05).

On April 21, 2006, the Company issued \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.85% Senior Notes (Senior Notes due 2016), which will mature on April 15, 2016, issued at a discount of 0.305% resulting in an effective yield of 6.893%. Interest on the Senior Notes due 2016 is payable semi-annually at a rate of 6.85%. The Senior Notes due 2016 are redeemable in whole or in part, at any time, at the Company's option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed or (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted, on a semi-annual basis, at the Treasury yield (as defined in the indenture) plus 30 basis points, plus, in either of the above cases, accrued interest to the date of redemption. \$74.0 million of the net proceeds were used to repay in full the \$74.0 million balance then outstanding on the Bank Credit Facility and \$9.4 million was used in July 2006 for additional repurchases of Senior Convertible Notes. Remaining net proceeds are anticipated by management to be used to further reduce corporate indebtedness and for general corporate purposes.

The Senior Notes due 2016 have an investment grade rating from S&P (BBB), Moody's (Baa3), and A.M. Best (bbb-). See also Financial Ratings. The Senior Notes due 2016 are traded in the open market (HMN 6.85).

As of September 30, 2006, the Company had no balance outstanding under its Bank Credit Facility. The Bank Credit Facility provides for unsecured borrowings of up to \$100.0 million and expires on May 30, 2009. Interest accrues at varying spreads relative to corporate or Eurodollar base rates and is payable monthly or quarterly depending on the applicable base rate. The unused portion of the Bank Credit Facility is subject to a variable commitment fee, which was 0.175% on an annual basis at September 30, 2006. To initially fund the repurchases of the Senior Convertible Notes, the Company borrowed \$67.0 million in March 2006 and \$7.0 million in April 2006 under the Bank Credit Facility and subsequently repaid this balance in full on April 21, 2006 utilizing a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes due 2016, described above.

To provide additional capital management flexibility, the Company filed a universal shelf registration on Form S-3 with the SEC in December 2003. The registration statement, which registers the offer and sale by the Company from time to time of up to \$300 million of various securities, which may include debt securities, preferred stock, common stock and/or depository shares, was declared effective on December 30, 2003. The \$75.0 million face amount of Senior Notes due 2015 and \$125.0 million face amount of Senior Notes due 2016 were issued utilizing this registration statement. No other securities associated with the registration statement have been issued as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Total shareholder dividends were \$13.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In March, May and September 2006, the Board of Directors announced regular quarterly dividends of \$0.105 per share.

Information regarding the reinsurance program for the Company's property and casualty segment is located in Business Property and Casualty Segment Property and Casualty Reinsurance of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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Information regarding the reinsurance program for the Company's life segment is located in Business Life Segment of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Financial Ratings

The Company's principal insurance subsidiaries are rated by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) and A.M. Best Company, Inc. (A.M. Best). These rating agencies have also assigned ratings to the Company's long-term debt securities.

Assigned ratings as of November 1, 2006 were as follows (the insurance financial strength ratings for the Company's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries and the Company's principal life insurance subsidiary are the same):

	Insurance Financial Strength Ratings (Outlook)	Debt Ratings (Outlook)
<u>As of November 1, 2006</u>		
S&P (1)	A (stable)	BBB (stable)
Moody's (1)	A3(stable)	Baa3(stable)
A.M. Best	A-(stable)	bbb-(stable)

(1) This agency has not yet rated Horace Mann Lloyds.

The ratings above were unchanged from the disclosure in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2005. In April 2006, all three of the rating agencies affirmed their debt ratings as they assigned a rating to the Senior Notes due 2016.

Market Value Risk

Market value risk, the Company's primary market risk exposure, is the risk that the Company's invested assets will decrease in value. This decrease in value may be due to a change in (1) the yields realized on the Company's assets and prevailing market yields for similar assets, (2) an unfavorable change in the liquidity of the investment, (3) an unfavorable change in the financial prospects of the issuer of the investment, or (4) a downgrade in the credit rating of the issuer of the investment. See also Results of Operations Net Realized Investment Gains and Losses.

Significant changes in interest rates expose the Company to the risk of experiencing losses or earning a reduced level of income based on the difference between the interest rates earned on the Company's investments and the credited interest rates on the Company's insurance liabilities. See also Results of Operations Interest Credited to Policyholders.

The Company seeks to manage its market value risk by coordinating the projected cash inflows of assets with the projected cash outflows of liabilities. For all its assets and liabilities, the Company seeks to maintain reasonable durations, consistent with the maximization of income without sacrificing investment quality, while providing for liquidity and diversification. The investment risk associated with variable annuity deposits and the underlying mutual funds is assumed by those contractholders, and not by the Company. Certain fees that the Company earns from variable annuity deposits are based on the market value of the funds deposited.

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More detailed descriptions of the Company's exposure to market value risks and the management of those risks is presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Market Value Risk of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Recent Accounting Changes

SFAS No. 158 and the Pension Protection Act of 2006

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 158, Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R) , which requires recognition in the statement of financial position of the over or underfunded status of defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans, measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation for the pension plan and the accumulated benefit obligation for the Company's other postretirement benefit plans. This effectively requires the recognition of all previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unamortized prior service cost as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. In addition, SFAS No. 158 requires, on a prospective basis, the actuarial gains and losses and the prior service costs and credits that arise during any reporting period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost be recognized as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax, the measurement date of the plans is also required to be the same as the statement of financial position, and disclosure in the notes to the financial statements must contain certain effects on the net periodic benefit cost in the upcoming fiscal year that arise from delayed recognition of the actuarial gains and losses and the prior service costs and credits. Guidance relating to the recognition of the over or underfunded status of the plan and additional disclosure requirements is effective for years ending after December 15, 2006. Guidance relating to the measurement date of the plans is effective for the years ending after December 15, 2008; however, this provision will have no impact on the Company. There is no impact on results of operations or cash flows. Retrospective application of this standard is not permitted. Based on management's current interpretation and the most recent measurement date of the Company's defined benefit pension plan and postretirement benefit plan of December 31, 2005, and also incorporating the disclosed changes to the Company's retiree health care benefit plan, if the standard had been effective and adopted as of December 31, 2005, shareholders' equity and book value per share would have increased by approximately \$7 million and \$0.16, respectively, and the debt to total capital ratio would have decreased approximately 0.2 points. Actual adoption impacts will be based on the most recent measurement date of the plans as of December 31, 2006.

Also during the third quarter of 2006, the federal government enacted the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the Act) which changes the manner in which pension funding is determined. The new rules are effective for funding beginning in 2008. Management is currently reviewing the implications of the Act, but does not expect it to have a material impact on funding.

The Company's funding policy for the defined benefit pension plan is to contribute amounts which are actuarially determined to provide the plan with sufficient assets to meet future benefit payments consistent with the funding requirements of federal laws and regulations. There was no minimum funding requirement for the defined benefit pension plan as of December 31, 2005.

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The Company's obligations have not changed as a result of these developments. The pension and other postretirement plans are subject to revision at the discretion of management. Any revisions could result in significant changes to the Company's pension plan obligations and the obligation to fund the plans.

SFAS No. 157

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. This standard will be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Generally, the provisions of this statement are to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This pronouncement does not require any new fair value measurements. Management is currently assessing the impact of this SFAS but anticipates that its adoption will not have a material effect on the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

SAB 108

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*. The guidance provided in this SAB is applicable for annual financial statements covering the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006. SAB 108 addresses diversity in practice in quantifying financial statement misstatements and the potential under current practice for buildup of improper amounts on the balance sheet. Management believes that this guidance will not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

FIN 48

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. This standard will be effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. FIN 48 provides recognition of tax benefits from tax return positions only if it is more likely than not the position will be sustainable, upon examination, on its technical merits and any relevant administrative practices or precedents. The amount of the tax benefit to be recognized is the greatest amount of benefit that is cumulatively greater than 50% likely of being recognized based upon the probabilities of amounts that could be realized upon ultimate settlement. In addition, FIN 48 requires tabular disclosure of beginning and ending balances of unrecognized tax benefits and an evaluation of any possible ultimate settlement in the next 12 months. The Company does not anticipate any significant impact from the implementation of FIN 48.

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SOP 05-1

In October 2005, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position (SOP) 05-1, Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Deferred Acquisition Costs in Connection with Modifications or Exchanges of Insurance Contracts . SOP 05-1 provides guidance on accounting by insurance enterprises for deferred acquisition costs (DAC) on internal replacements of insurance and investment contracts other than those specifically described in SFAS No. 97, Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Long-Duration Contracts and for Realized Gains and Losses from the Sale of Investments . SOP 05-1 defines an internal replacement as a modification in product benefits, features, rights, or coverages that occurs by the exchange of a contract for a new contract, or by amendment, endorsement or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. This SOP will be effective for internal replacements occurring in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Management is currently assessing the impact of the SOP but believes that its adoption will not have a material effect on the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

Other Matters

In 2002, the Company began providing fixed and variable annuity options to Chicago Public School (CPS) employees through the CPS 403(b) program. Based on advice of counsel, the Company did not believe that registration with the SEC was required. When it came to light that the issue was not free from doubt, management consulted current counsel and the SEC. As a result of these consultations, the Company registered the CPS group variable annuity product and the CPS Separate Account with the SEC and was notified by the SEC that the registrations were declared effective on October 16, 2006. With the registration complete, the Company is in compliance with applicable law and regulation. At the time of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, management believes that resolution of the matter will not have a material impact on the Company s results of operations or financial position.

The Company described proposed regulations regarding the nature of Section 403(b) arrangements, including annuities, in Business Regulation Regulation at Federal Level in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. While these proposals are still being considered, it is now understood that any changes generally would be effective no earlier than January 1, 2008 versus the previously proposed effective date of January 1, 2007. At the time of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the final form of any changes, their timing, or their impact on the Section 403(b) market is unknown.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information required by Item 305 of Regulation S-K is contained in Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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Item 4: Controls and Procedures

Management's Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (the Exchange Act), as of September 30, 2006 pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company (including its consolidated subsidiaries) that is required to be included in the Company's periodic Securities and Exchange Commission filings. No significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were identified in the evaluation and therefore, no corrective actions were taken. There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

At the time of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, management believes there are no material changes from the risk factors as previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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

None.

Item 5: Other Information

The Company is not aware of any information required to be disclosed in a report on Form 8-K during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 which has not been filed with the SEC.

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Item 6: Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
(a)	The following items are filed as Exhibits.
(10)	Material contracts: 10.1* Change in Control Agreement between HMEC, Horace Mann Service Corporation (HMSC) and certain officers of HMEC and/or HMSC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to HMEC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the SEC on March 31, 2005. 10.1(a)* Schedule to Change in Control Agreements between HMEC, HMSC and certain officers of HMEC and/or HMSC.
(11)	Statement re computation of per share earnings.
(15)	KPMG LLP letter regarding unaudited interim financial information.
(31)	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 31.1 Certification by Louis G. Lower II, Chief Executive Officer of HMEC. 31.2 Certification by Peter H. Heckman, Chief Financial Officer of HMEC.
(32)	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. 32.1 Certification by Louis G. Lower II, Chief Executive Officer of HMEC. 32.2 Certification by Peter H. Heckman, Chief Financial Officer of HMEC.
(99.1)	Glossary of Selected Terms.

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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.

HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date November 9, 2006

/s/ Louis G. Lower II
Louis G. Lower II
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date November 9, 2006

/s/ Peter H. Heckman
Peter H. Heckman
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

Date November 9, 2006

/s/ Bret A. Conklin
Bret A. Conklin
Senior Vice President
and Controller

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HORACE MANN EDUCATORS CORPORATION

EXHIBITS

To

FORM 10-Q

For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006

VOLUME 1 OF 1

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The following items are filed as Exhibits to Horace Mann Educators Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006. Management contracts and compensatory plans are indicated by an asterisk (*).

EXHIBIT INDEX

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