

MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2012

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 March 31, 2012

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 1-14094

Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Inc.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Michigan 38-2626206
(State of Incorporation)

38-2626206
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

26255 American Drive, Southfield, Michigan 48034
(Address, zip code of principal executive offices)

(248) 358-1100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

The aggregate number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$.01 par value, outstanding on May 2, 2012, was 50,513,311.

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTSMEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the Three Months Ended March 31

	2012	As Adjusted 2011
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except share data)	
Revenues		
Premiums earned		
Gross	\$227,447	\$200,686
Ceded	(34,632)	(30,028)
Net earned premiums	192,815	170,658
Net commissions and fees	8,965	8,438
Net investment income	13,732	13,572
Realized gains (losses):		
Total other-than-temporary impairments on securities	-	(84)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-
Net other-than-temporary impairments on securities recognized in earnings	-	(84)
Net realized gains excluding other-than-temporary impairments on securities	732	896
Net realized gains	732	812
Total revenues	216,244	193,480
Expenses		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	161,519	128,723
Reinsurance recoveries	(28,772)	(23,461)
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	132,747	105,262
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	63,113	58,158
General, selling and administrative expenses	6,339	6,244
General corporate expenses	1,373	1,355
Amortization expense	1,416	1,232
Interest expense	1,977	2,172
Total expenses	206,965	174,423
Income before taxes and equity earnings	9,279	19,057
Federal and state income tax expense	1,855	5,459
Equity earnings of affiliates, net of tax	688	1,073
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	(8)	(23)
Net income	\$8,104	\$14,648
Earnings Per Share		
Basic	\$0.16	\$0.28
Diluted	\$0.16	\$0.27
Weighted average number of common shares		
Basic	50,915,145	53,252,007

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Diluted	50,921,465	53,527,022
Dividends paid per common share	\$0.05	\$0.04

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Three Months Ended March 31

	2012	As Adjusted 2011
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Net income	\$8,104	\$14,648
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized loss on securities	(168)	(2,380)
Unrealized gains (losses) in affiliates and unconsolidated subsidiaries	149	(51)
Increase on non-credit other-than-temporary impairments on securities	258	316
Net deferred derivative gains - hedging activity	300	666
Less reclassification adjustment for investment gains included in net income	(711)	(810)
Other comprehensive losses	(172)	(2,259)
Comprehensive income	\$7,932	\$12,389

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2012 (Unaudited)	As Adjusted December 31, 2011
	(In thousands, except share data)	
ASSETS		
Investments		
Debt securities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$1,333,436 and \$1,252,775)	\$1,437,157	\$1,358,749
Equity securities available for sale, at fair value (cost of \$24,959 and \$25,176)	27,883	27,174
Cash and cash equivalents	77,170	101,757
Accrued investment income	14,371	13,757
Premiums and agent balances receivable, net	198,605	183,160
Reinsurance recoverable on:		
Paid losses	12,911	9,870
Unpaid losses	330,558	315,884
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	38,103	33,754
Deferred policy acquisition costs	79,703	74,467
Goodwill	120,792	120,792
Other intangible assets	34,268	34,483
Other assets	94,728	96,251
Total assets	\$2,466,249	\$2,370,098
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$1,235,211	\$1,194,977
Unearned premiums	417,258	386,750
Debt	49,688	28,375
Debentures	80,930	80,930
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	41,599	38,716
Funds held and reinsurance balances payable	27,547	25,903
Payable to insurance companies	3,414	4,321
Deferred income taxes, net	7,571	8,453
Other liabilities	17,312	16,522
Total liabilities	1,880,530	1,784,947
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 stated value; authorized 75,000,000 shares; 50,513,311 and 51,050,204 shares issued and outstanding	512	520
Additional paid-in capital	276,101	279,005
Retained earnings	242,183	238,539
Note receivable from officer	(759)	(767)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	67,682	67,854

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Total shareholders' equity	585,719	585,151
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,466,249	\$2,370,098

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Note Receivable from Officer	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited, In thousands)						
Balances December 31, 2011 (As previously reported)	\$520	\$279,005	\$245,816	\$(767)	\$ 67,854	\$ 592,428
Cumulative effect of adjustment resulting from adoption of new accounting guidance	-	-	(7,277)	-	-	(7,277)
As Adjusted Balance December 31, 2011	\$520	\$279,005	\$238,539	\$(767)	\$ 67,854	\$ 585,151
Net income	-	-	8,104	-	-	8,104
Dividends declared	-	-	(2,532)	-	-	(2,532)
Change in unrealized on gain or loss available for sale securities, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(862)	(862)
Change in valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	241	241
Net deferred derivative gain - hedging activity	-	-	-	-	300	300
Stock award	-	109	-	-	-	109
Long term incentive plan; stock award for 2012 plan years	-	53	-	-	-	53
Change in investment of affiliates, net of tax	-	-	-	-	162	162
Change in investment of unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(13)	(13)
Repurchase of 530,000 shares of common stock	(8)	(3,066)	(1,928)	-	-	(5,002)
Note receivable from officer	-	-	-	8	-	8
Balances March 31, 2012	\$512	\$276,101	\$242,183	\$(759)	\$ 67,682	\$ 585,719

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Three Months Ended March 31

	2012	As Adjusted 2011
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$8,104	\$14,648
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of other intangible assets	1,416	1,232
Amortization of deferred debenture issuance costs	31	31
Depreciation of furniture, equipment, and building	1,400	1,291
Net amortization of discount and premiums on bonds	1,467	816
Gain on sale of investments, net	(711)	(810)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(21)	(22)
Long-term incentive plan expense (benefit)	53	(147)
Stock award	109	276
Equity earnings of affiliates, net of taxes	(688)	(1,073)
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries, net of tax	8	23
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(427)	153
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Premiums and agent balances receivable	(15,445)	(16,593)
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	(17,715)	(9,545)
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	(4,349)	(1,602)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(5,236)	(4,979)
Other assets	(2,661)	311
Increase (decrease) in:		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	40,234	26,893
Unearned premiums	30,508	24,260
Payable to insurance companies	(907)	(958)
Funds held and reinsurance balances payable	1,644	2,957
Other liabilities	1,437	(2,545)
Total adjustments	30,147	19,969
Net cash provided by operating activities	38,251	34,617
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of debt securities available for sale	(111,769)	(61,779)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of debt securities available for sale	35,676	44,606
Proceeds from sales of equity securities available for sale	275	-
Capital expenditures	(483)	(1,616)
Acquisition of rights renewals	-	(100)
Other investing activities	(2,608)	1,110
Net cash used in investing activities	(78,909)	(17,779)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from line of credit and FHLBI	25,000	-
Payments on term loan	(3,688)	(3,250)

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Book overdrafts	(247)	(1,248)
Dividends paid on common stock (1)	-	-
Share repurchases	(5,002)	-
Other financing activities	8	8
Net cash used in financing activities	16,071	(4,490)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(24,587)	12,348
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	101,757	90,414
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$77,170	\$102,762
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Interest paid	\$1,831	\$2,048
Net income taxes paid (2)	\$(421)	\$(696)
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Stock-based employee compensation	\$109	\$276

(1) Dividends of \$2,532 and \$2,131 were paid on April 5, 2012 and April 5, 2011, respectively.

(2) Tax return refunds were received in first quarter of 2012 and 2011 for \$475 and \$732, respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Management Representation

The consolidated financial statements include accounts, after elimination of intercompany accounts and transactions, of Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Inc. (the “Company” or “Meadowbrook”), its wholly owned subsidiary Star Insurance Company (“Star”), and Star’s wholly owned subsidiaries, Savers Property and Casualty Insurance Company (“Savers”), Williamsburg National Insurance Company (“Williamsburg”), and Ameritrust Insurance Corporation (“Ameritrust”). The consolidated financial statements also include Meadowbrook, Inc., Crest Financial Corporation, and their respective subsidiaries. In addition, the consolidated financial statements also include ProCentury Corporation (“ProCentury”) and its wholly owned subsidiaries. ProCentury’s wholly owned subsidiaries consist of Century Surety Company (“Century”) and its wholly owned subsidiary ProCentury Insurance Company (“PIC”). In addition, ProCentury Risk Partners Insurance Company, Ltd., is a wholly owned subsidiary of ProCentury. Star, Savers, Williamsburg, Ameritrust, Century, and PIC are collectively referred to as the Insurance Company Subsidiaries.

In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present a fair statement of the results for the interim period. Preparation of financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year.

These financial statements and the notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements and accompanying notes included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Revenue Recognition

Premiums written, which include direct, assumed and ceded amounts are recognized as earned on a pro rata basis over the life of the policy term. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written that are applicable to the unexpired terms of policies in force. Provisions for unearned premiums on reinsurance assumed from others are made on the basis of ceding reports when received and actuarial estimates.

Assumed premium estimates include business where the Company accepts a portion of the risk from a ceding carrier as well as the mandatory assumed pool business from the National Council on Compensation Insurance (“NCCI”), or residual market business. The majority of the assumed premium is from an established book of workers’ compensation business produced by a ceding company in which the Company has an equity stake.

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Fee income, which includes risk management consulting, loss control, and claims services, is recognized during the period the services are provided. Depending on the terms of the contract, claims processing fees are recognized as revenue over the estimated life of the claims, or the estimated life of the contract. For those contracts that provide services beyond the expiration or termination of the contract, fees are deferred in an amount equal to management's estimate of the Company's obligation to continue to provide services in the future.

Commission income, which includes reinsurance placement, is recorded on the later of the effective date or the billing date of the policies on which they were earned. Commission income is reported net of any sub-producer commission expense. Any commission adjustments that occur subsequent to the earnings process are recognized upon notification from the insurance companies. Profit sharing commissions from insurance companies are recognized when determinable, which is when such commissions are received.

Income Taxes

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts

In October 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance to assist in a consistent application of accounting for costs related to acquiring or renewing insurance contracts among industry practice. The new guidance restricts the capitalization of a contract's acquisition costs to those that are directly related to the successful acquisition of a new or renewing insurance contract. The new guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted this guidance retrospectively on January 1, 2012 and has adjusted its previously issued financial information.

The effect of adoption of this new guidance on the consolidated balance sheet and shareholders' equity statements as of December 31, 2011 was as follows:

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Adjusted Reported
(In thousands)			
Deferred policy acquisition costs	85,663	(11,196)	74,467
Total assets	2,381,294	(11,196)	2,370,098
Deferred income tax, net	12,372	(3,919)	8,453
Total liabilities	1,788,866	(3,919)	1,784,947
Retained earnings	245,816	(7,277)	238,539
Total shareholders' equity	592,428	(7,277)	585,151
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	2,381,294	(11,196)	2,370,098

The effect of adoption of this new guidance on the consolidated income and comprehensive income statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Adjusted Reported
(In thousands)			
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	57,438	720	58,158
Total expenses	173,703	720	174,423
Income before taxes and equity earnings	19,777	(720)	19,057
Federal and state income tax expense	5,711	(252)	5,459
Net Income	15,116	(468)	14,648
Comprehensive Income	12,857	(468)	12,389
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$0.28	\$-	\$0.28
Diluted	\$0.28	\$(0.01)	\$0.27

The effect of adoption of this new guidance on the consolidated cash flows statement for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Adjusted Reported
(In thousands)			
Net Income	15,116	(468)	14,648
Deferred income tax expense	405	(252)	153
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(5,699)	720	(4,979)

Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance to achieve common requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

The guidance explains how to measure fair value and does not require additional fair value measurements and is not intended to establish valuation standards or affect valuation practices outside of financial reporting. The guidance is to be applied prospectively for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption did not have a material impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

Presentation of Comprehensive Income

In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The guidance requires that all nonowner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The guidance is to be applied retrospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 2 – Investments

The cost or amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, losses, non-credit other-than-temporary impairments (“OTTI”) and estimated fair value of investments in securities classified as available for sale at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows (in thousands):

	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gains	March 31, 2012 Gross Unrealized Losses	Non-Credit OTTI	Estimated Fair Value
Debt Securities:					
U.S. Government and agencies	\$ 21,487	\$ 1,635	\$ (5)	\$ -	\$ 23,117
Obligations of states and political subs	579,015	46,832	(731)	-	625,116
Corporate securities	533,134	42,183	(504)	-	574,813
Redeemable preferred stocks	1,924	431	-	-	2,355
Residential mortgage-backed securities	145,929	10,711	(84)	(107)	156,449
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	38,733	2,189	(70)	-	40,852
Other asset-backed securities	13,214	1,625	(8)	(376)	14,455
Total debt securities available for sale	1,333,436	105,606	(1,402)	(483)	1,437,157
Equity Securities:					
Perpetual preferred stock	10,196	2,236	(9)	-	12,423
Common stock	14,763	984	(287)	-	15,460
Total equity securities available for sale	24,959	3,220	(296)	-	27,883
Total securities available for sale	\$ 1,358,395	\$ 108,826	\$ (1,698)	\$ (483)	\$ 1,465,040

	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gains	December 31, 2011 Gross Unrealized Losses	Non-Credit OTTI	Estimated Fair Value
Debt Securities:					
U.S. Government and agencies	\$20,510	\$1,856	\$-	\$-	\$22,366
Obligations of states and political subs	556,265	49,742	(5)	-	606,002
Corporate securities	469,770	40,591	(1,292)	-	509,069
Redeemable preferred stocks	1,924	330	-	-	2,254
Residential mortgage-backed securities	152,719	11,534	(40)	(228)	163,985
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	37,191	2,337	-	-	39,528
Other asset-backed securities	14,396	1,695	(33)	(513)	15,545
Total debt securities available for sale	1,252,775	108,085	(1,370)	(741)	1,358,749

Equity Securities:						
Perpetual preferred stock	10,413	1,792	(58)	-	12,147
Common stock	14,763	597	(333)	-	15,027
Total equity securities available for sale	25,176	2,389	(391)	-	27,174
Total securities available for sale	\$1,277,951	\$110,474	\$(1,761)	\$(741) \$1,385,923

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Gross unrealized gains, losses, and non-credit OTTI on available for sale securities as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Unrealized gains	\$ 108,826	\$ 110,474
Unrealized losses	(1,698)	(1,761)
Non-credit OTTI	(483)	(741)
Net unrealized gains	106,645	107,972
Deferred federal income tax expense	(37,325)	(37,790)
Net unrealized gains on investments, net of deferred federal income taxes	\$ 69,320	\$ 70,182

Net realized (losses including OTTI) gains on securities, for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Realized (losses) gains:		
Debt securities:		
Gross realized gains	\$ 666	\$ 923
Gross realized losses	(12)	(113)
Total debt securities	654	810
Equity Securities:		
Gross realized gains	57	-
Gross realized losses	-	-
Total equity securities	57	-
Net realized gains (losses)	\$ 711	\$ 810
OTTI included in realized losses on securities above	\$ -	\$ (84)

Proceeds from the sales of fixed maturity securities available for sale were \$10.8 million and \$16.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

At March 31, 2012, the amortized cost and estimated fair value of available for sale debt securities by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities, because certain borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties (in thousands):

	Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 34,773	\$ 35,248
Due after one year through five years	324,256	341,004
Due after five years through ten years	623,764	687,332
Due after ten years	152,767	161,817
Mortgage-backed securities, collateralized obligations and asset-backed securities	197,876	211,756
	\$ 1,333,436	\$ 1,437,157

Net investment income for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 was as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Net Investment Income Earned From:		
Debt securities	\$ 13,293	\$ 13,192
Equity Securities	505	506
Cash and cash equivalents	275	216
Total gross investment income	14,073	13,914
Less investment expenses	341	342
Net investment income	\$ 13,732	\$ 13,572

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments of Securities and Unrealized Losses on Investments

Available for sale securities are reviewed for declines in fair value that are determined to be other-than-temporary. For a debt security, if the Company intends to sell a security and it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell a debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the debt security is below amortized cost, the Company concludes that an OTTI has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized loss in the Consolidated Statements of Income. If the Company does not intend to sell a debt security and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell a debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis but the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost of the debt security (referred to as the credit loss), the Company concludes that an OTTI has occurred. In this instance, accounting guidance requires the bifurcation of the total OTTI into the amount related to the credit loss, which is recognized in earnings and the non-credit OTTI, which is recorded in Other Comprehensive Income as an unrealized non-credit OTTI in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

When assessing the Company's intent to sell a debt security, if it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell a debt security before recovery of its cost basis, facts and circumstances such as, but not limited to, decisions to reposition the security portfolio, sale of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to capitalize on favorable pricing, are evaluated. In order to determine the amount of the credit loss for a debt security, the Company calculates the recovery value by performing a discounted cash flow analysis based on the current cash flows and future cash flows expected to be recovered. The discount rate is the effective interest rate implicit in the underlying debt security upon issuance. The effective interest rate is the original yield or the coupon if the debt security was previously impaired. If an OTTI exists and there is not sufficient cash flows or other information to determine a recovery value of the security, the Company concludes that the entire OTTI is credit-related and the amortized cost for the security is written down to current fair value with a corresponding charge to realized loss in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

To determine the recovery period of a debt security, the Company considers the facts and circumstances surrounding the underlying issuer including, but not limited to the following:

- Historical and implied volatility of the security;
- Length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than amortized cost;
- Conditions specifically related to the security such as default rates, loss severities, loan to value ratios, current levels of subordination, third party guarantees, and vintage;
 - Specific conditions in an industry or geographic area;
 - Any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency;
 - Failure, if any, of the issuer of the security to make scheduled payments; and
 - Recoveries or additional declines in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an OTTI, the security is accounted for as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the OTTI. Therefore, for a fixed maturity security, the discount or reduced premium is reflected in net investment income over the contractual term of the investment in a manner that produces a constant effective yield.

For an equity security, if the Company does not have the ability and intent to hold the security for a sufficient period of time to allow for a recovery in value, the Company

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concludes that an OTTI has occurred, and the cost of the equity security is written down to the current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized loss within the Consolidated Statements of Income. When assessing the Company's ability and intent to hold the equity security to recovery, the Company considers, among other things, the severity and duration of the decline in fair value of the equity security, as well as the cause of decline, a fundamental analysis of the liquidity, business prospects and overall financial condition of the issuer.

After the Company's review of its investment portfolio in relation to this policy, the Company did not record a credit or a non-credit related OTTI loss for the three months ended March 31, 2012. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recorded an OTTI loss of \$84,000, of which no non-credit related OTTI losses were recognized in other comprehensive income.

The fair value and amount of unrealized losses segregated by the time period the investment has been in an unrealized loss position were as follows (in thousands):

	Less than 12 months		March 31, 2012 Greater than 12 months		Total	
	Fair Value of Investments	Gross Unrealized Losses and Non-Credit OTTI	Fair Value of Investments	Gross Unrealized Losses and Non-Credit OTTI	Fair Value of Investments	Gross Unrealized Losses and Non-Credit OTTI
Debt Securities:						
U.S. Government and agencies	2	\$1,144	0	\$-	2	\$1,144
Obligations of states and political subs	10	29,863	0	-	10	29,863
Corporate securities	29	58,682	0	-	29	58,682
Redeemable preferred stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3	6,374	2	3,554	5	9,928
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2	2,617	0	-	2	2,617
Other asset-backed securities	4	1,164	8	1,435	12	2,599
Total debt securities	50	99,844	10	4,989	60	104,833
Equity Securities:						
Perpetual preferred stock	2	5	0	-	2	5
Common stock	1	279	3	4,897	4	5,176
Total equity securities	3	284	3	4,897	6	5,181
Total securities	53	\$100,128	13	\$9,886	66	\$110,014

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	December 31, 2011								
	Less than 12 months			Greater than 12 months			Total		
	Fair Value of Investments with Number of Issues	Gross Unrealized Losses and Non-Credit OTTI		Fair Value of Investments with Number of Issues	Gross Unrealized Losses and Non-Credit OTTI		Fair Value of Investments with Number of Issues	Gross Unrealized Losses and Non-Credit OTTI	
Debt Securities:									
U.S. Government and agencies	-	\$-	\$-	-	\$-	\$-	-	\$-	\$-
Obligations of states and political subs	1	202	(2)	2	923	(3)	3	1,125	(5)
Corporate securities	15	27,154	(1,292)	-	-	-	15	27,154	(1,292)
Redeemable preferred stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage-backed securities	4	183	(38)	2	3,561	(230)	6	3,744	(268)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1	683	-	-	-	-	1	683	-
Other asset-backed securities	3	1,163	(27)	8	1,831	(519)	11	2,994	(546)
Total debt securities	24	29,385	(1,359)	12	6,315	(752)	36	35,700	(2,111)
Equity Securities:									
Perpetual preferred stock	3	1,079	(58)	-	-	-	3	1,079	(58)
Common stock	1	279	(12)	3	4,851	(321)	4	5,130	(333)
Total equity securities	4	1,358	(70)	3	4,851	(321)	7	6,209	(391)
Total securities	28	\$30,743	\$(1,429)	15	\$11,166	\$(1,073)	43	\$41,909	\$(2,502)

Changes in the amount of credit loss on fixed maturities for which a portion of an OTTI related to other factors was recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$ (789)
Additional credit impairments on:	
Previously impaired securities	-
Securities for which an impairment was not previously recognized	-
Reductions	-
Balance as of March 31, 2012	\$ (789)

NOTE 3 – Fair Value Measurements

According to accounting guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or would be paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The guidance establishes a three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (“observable inputs”) and the reporting entity’s own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (“unobservable inputs”).

The estimated fair values of the Company's fixed investment portfolio are based on prices provided by a third party pricing service and a third party investment manager. The prices provided by these services are based on quoted market prices, when available, non-binding broker quotes, or matrix pricing. The third party pricing service and the third party investment manager provide a single price or quote per security and the Company has not historically adjusted security prices. The Company obtains an understanding of the methods, models and inputs used by the third party pricing service and the third party investment manager, and has controls in place to validate that amounts provided represent fair values. The Company's control process includes, but is not limited to, initial and ongoing evaluation of the methodologies used, a review of specific securities and an assessment for proper classification within the fair value hierarchy. The hierarchy level assigned to each security in the Company's available for sale portfolio is based upon its assessment of the transparency and reliability of the inputs used in the valuation as of the measurement date. The three hierarchy levels are defined as follows:

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Level 1 – Valuations that are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. The fair value of exchange-traded preferred and common equities, and mutual funds included in the Level 1 category were based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market. The fair value measurements that were based on Level 1 inputs comprise 2.0% of the fair value of the total investment portfolio.

Level 2 – Valuations that are based on observable inputs (other than Level 1 prices) such as quoted prices for similar assets at the measurement date; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of securities included in the Level 2 category were based on the market values obtained from a third party pricing service that were evaluated using pricing models that vary by asset class and incorporate available trade, bid and other observable market information. The third party pricing service monitors market indicators, as well as industry and economic events. The Level 2 category includes corporate bonds, government and agency bonds, asset-backed, residential mortgage-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities and municipal bonds. The fair value measurements that were based on Level 2 inputs comprise 97.7% of the fair value of the total investment portfolio.

Level 3 – Valuations that are derived from techniques in which one or more of the significant inputs are unobservable and/or involve management judgment and/or are based on non-binding broker quotes. The fair value measurements that were based on Level 3 inputs comprise 0.3% of the fair value of the total investment portfolio.

For corporate, government and municipal bonds, the third party pricing service utilizes a pricing model with standard inputs that include benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, market bids/offers, and other reference data observable in the marketplace. The model uses the option adjusted spread methodology and is a multi-dimensional relational model. All bonds valued under these techniques are classified as Level 2.

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For asset-backed, residential mortgage-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities, the third party pricing service valuation methodology includes consideration of interest rate movements, new issue data, monthly remittance reports and other pertinent data that is observable in the marketplace. This information is used to determine the cash flows for each tranche and identifies the inputs to be used such as benchmark yields, prepayment assumptions and collateral performance. All asset-backed, residential mortgage-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities valued under these methods are classified as Level 2.

Also included in Level 2 valuation are interest rate swap agreements the Company utilizes to hedge the floating interest rate on its debt, thereby changing the variable rate exposure to a fixed rate exposure for interest on these obligations. The estimated fair value of the interest rate swaps is obtained from the third party financial institution counterparties and measured using discounted cash flow analysis that incorporates significant observable inputs, including the LIBOR forward curve, derivative counterparty spreads, and measurements of volatility.

The Level 3 securities consist of 13 securities totaling \$4.6 million or 0.3% of the total investment portfolio. These primarily represent asset-backed securities and corporate debt securities that have a principal protection feature supported by a U.S. Treasury strip. To fair value these securities, the third party investment manager uses a combination of methods. Non-binding broker/dealer quotes are used on 4 holdings. Benchmarking techniques based upon industry sector, rating and other factors are used on 9 holdings.

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, classified by the valuation hierarchy as of March 31, 2012 (in thousands):

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	March 31, 2012 Total	Fair Value Measurements Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt Securities:				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$23,117	\$-	\$23,117	\$ -
Obligations of states and political subs	625,116	-	625,116	-
Corporate securities	574,813	-	573,806	1,007
Redeemable preferred stocks	2,355	2,355	-	-
Residential mortgage-backed securities	156,449	-	156,449	-
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	40,852	-	40,852	-
Other asset-backed securities	14,455	-	10,853	3,602
Total debt securities available for sale	1,437,157	2,355	1,430,193	4,609
Equity Securities:				
Perpetual preferred stock	12,423	11,665	758	-
Common stock	15,460	15,460	-	-
Total equity securities available for sale	27,883	27,125	758	-
Total securities available for sale	\$1,465,040	\$29,480	\$1,430,951	\$ 4,609
Derivatives - interest rate swaps	\$(4,582)	\$-	\$(4,582)	\$ -

The following table presents changes in Level 3 available for sale investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$ 4,659
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized):	
Included in earnings	18
Included in other comprehensive income	(66)
Purchases	-
Issuances	-
Settlements	(2)

Transfers in and out of Level 3

Balance as of March 31, 2012	\$	4,609
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There were no credit losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses on Level 3 assets still held at the reporting date.

The Company's policy on recognizing transfers between hierarchy levels is applied at the end of a reporting period. During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, there was one asset-backed security transferred into Level 3 from Level 2 as fair value was no longer determined using market inputs that could be directly or indirectly observable. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

NOTE 4 – Debt

Credit Facilities

On July 31, 2008, the Company executed \$100 million in senior credit facilities (the "Credit Facilities"). The Credit Facilities included a \$65.0 million term loan facility, which was fully funded upon the closing of its Merger with ProCentury and a \$35.0 million revolving credit facility, which was partially funded upon closing of the Merger.

The revolving credit facility includes a letter of credit facility with a sublimit. The total amount of credit available under the revolving credit facility is \$35.0 million, which may include up to \$15 million in letters of credit. As of March 31, 2012, the outstanding balance on its term loan facility was \$20.2 million. The Company had a \$9.5 million outstanding balance on its revolving credit facility as of March 31, 2012, and \$0.5 million in letters of credit had been issued as of March 31, 2012. The undrawn portion of the revolving credit facility is available to finance working capital and for general corporate purposes, including but not limited to, surplus contributions to its Insurance Company Subsidiaries to support premium growth or strategic acquisitions. At December 31, 2011, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$23.9 million on its term loan and a \$4.5 million outstanding balance on its revolving credit facility. There was \$0.5 million in letters of credit that had been issued as of December 31, 2011.

The principal amount outstanding under the Credit Facilities provides for interest at LIBOR, plus the applicable margin, or at the Company's option, the base rate. The base rate is defined as the higher of the lending bank's prime rate or the Federal Funds rate, plus 0.50%, plus the applicable margin. The applicable margin is determined by the consolidated indebtedness to consolidated total capital ratio. In addition, the Credit Facilities provide for an unused facility fee ranging between twenty basis points and forty basis points, based on our consolidated leverage ratio as defined by the Credit Facilities. At March 31, 2012, the interest rate on the Company's term loan was 5.70%, which consisted of a fixed rate of 3.95%, as described in Note 5 ~ Derivative Instruments, plus an applicable margin of 1.75%.

The debt financial covenants applicable to the Credit Facilities consist of: (1) minimum consolidated net worth starting at eighty percent of pro forma consolidated net worth after giving effect to the acquisition of ProCentury, with quarterly increases thereafter, (2) minimum Risk Based Capital Ratio for Star and Century of 1.75 to 1.00, (3) maximum permitted consolidated leverage ratio of 0.35 to 1.00, (4) minimum consolidated debt service coverage ratio of 1.25 to 1.00, and (5) minimum A.M. Best rating of "B++." As of March 31, 2012, the Company was in compliance with these debt covenants.

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During 2011, several of the Company's insurance subsidiaries (Star, Williamsburg, and Ameritrust) became members of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis ("FHLBI"). As a member of the FHLBI, these subsidiaries have the ability to borrow on a collateralized basis at relatively low borrowing rates, providing a source of liquidity. The aggregate investment of approximately \$1.2 million by these subsidiaries provides the ability to borrow up to 20 times the total amount of the FHLBI common stock purchased, or the borrowing capacity of up to approximately \$24 million from the FHLBI. As of March 31, 2012, the Company had borrowed \$20 million from the FHLBI after pledging as collateral the carrying value of \$21.7 million in residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"). The Company retains all the rights regarding the collateralized RMBS.

Debentures

The following table summarizes the principal amounts and variables associated with the Company's debentures (in thousands):

Year of Issuance	Description	Year Callable	Year Due	Interest Rate Terms	Interest Rate at March 31, 2012 (1)	Principal Amount
2003	Junior subordinated debentures	2008	2033	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.05%	4.52 %	\$ 10,310
2004	Senior debentures	2009	2034	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.00%	4.50 %	13,000
2004	Senior debentures	2009	2034	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.20%	4.69 %	12,000
2005	Junior subordinated debentures	2010	2035	Three-month LIBOR, plus 3.58%	4.05 %	20,620
	Junior subordinated debentures (2)	2007	2032	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.00%	4.48 %	15,000
	Junior subordinated debentures (2)	2008	2033	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.10%	4.60 %	10,000
				Total		\$ 80,930

(1) The underlying three-month LIBOR rate varies as a result of the interest rate reset dates used in determining the three-month LIBOR rate, which varies for each long-term debt item each quarter.

(2) Represents the junior subordinated debentures acquired in conjunction with the ProCentury Merger on July 31, 2008.

Excluding the junior subordinated debentures acquired in conjunction with the ProCentury Merger, the Company received a total of \$53.3 million in net proceeds from the issuances of the above long-term debt, of which \$26.2 million was contributed to the surplus of its Insurance Company Subsidiaries and the remaining balance was used for general corporate purposes. Associated with the issuance of the above long-term debt, the Company incurred approximately \$1.7 million in issuance costs for commissions paid to the placement agents in the transactions.

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The issuance costs associated with these debentures have been capitalized and are included in other assets on the balance sheet. As of June 30, 2007, these issuance costs were being amortized over a seven year period as a component of interest expense. The seven year amortization period represented management's best estimate of the estimated useful life of the bonds related to both the senior debentures and junior subordinated debentures. Beginning July 1, 2007, the Company reevaluated its best estimate and determined a five year amortization period to be a more accurate representation of the estimated useful life. Therefore, this change in amortization period from seven years to five years has been applied prospectively beginning July 1, 2007.

The junior subordinated debentures issued in 2003 and 2005 were issued in conjunction with the issuance of \$10.0 million and \$20.0 million in mandatory redeemable trust preferred securities to a trust formed by an institutional investor from the Company's unconsolidated subsidiary trusts, Meadowbrook Capital Trust I and Meadowbrook Capital Trust II, respectively.

The junior subordinated debentures acquired in the ProCentury Merger were issued in conjunction with the issuance of \$15.0 million and \$10.0 million in floating rate trust preferred securities to a trust formed from the Company's unconsolidated trust, ProFinance Statutory Trust I and ProFinance Statutory Trust II. The Company also acquired the remaining unamortized portion of the capitalized issuance costs associated with these debentures. The remaining unamortized portion of the issuance costs acquired was \$625,000. These issuance costs are included in other assets on the balance sheet. The remaining balance is being amortized over a five year period beginning August 1, 2008, as a component of interest expense.

The junior subordinated debentures are unsecured obligations of the Company and are junior to the right of payment to all senior indebtedness of the Company. The Company has guaranteed that the payments made to the four trusts mentioned above will be distributed to the holders of the respective trust preferred securities.

The Company estimates that the fair value of the above mentioned junior subordinated debentures and senior debentures issued approximate the gross proceeds of cash received at the time of issuance.

NOTE 5 – Derivative Instruments

The Company has entered into interest rate swap transactions to mitigate its interest rate risk on its existing debt obligations. These interest rate swap transactions have been

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designated as cash flow hedges and are deemed highly effective hedges. These interest rate swap transactions are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet and the effective portion of the changes in fair value are accounted for within other comprehensive income. The interest differential to be paid or received is accrued and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense.

The following table summarizes the rates and amounts associated with the Company's interest rate swaps (in thousands):

Effective Date	Expiration Date	Debt Instrument	Counterparty Interest Rate Terms	Fixed Rate		Fixed Amount at March 31, 2012
4/23/2008	6/30/2013	Junior subordinated debentures	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.05%	8.020	% \$	10,000
4/29/2008	4/29/2013	Senior debentures	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.00%	7.940	%	13,000
7/31/2008	7/31/2013	Term loan (1)	Three-month LIBOR	3.950	%	20,188
8/15/2008	8/15/2013	Junior subordinated debentures (2)	Three-month LIBOR	3.780	%	10,000
9/4/2008	9/4/2013	Junior subordinated debentures (2)	Three-month LIBOR	3.790	%	15,000
9/8/2010	5/24/2016	Senior debentures	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.20%	6.248	%	5,000
9/16/2010	9/15/2015	Junior subordinated debentures	Three-month LIBOR, plus 3.58%	6.160	%	10,000
9/16/2010	9/15/2015	Junior subordinated debentures	Three-month LIBOR, plus 3.58%	6.190	%	10,000
5/24/2011	5/24/2016	Senior debentures	Three-month LIBOR, plus 4.20%	6.472	%	7,000

(1) The Company is required to make fixed rate interest payments on the current balance of the term loan, amortizing in accordance with the term loan amortization schedule. The Company fixed only the variable interest portion of the loan. The actual interest payments associated with the term loan also include an additional rate of 1.75% in accordance with the credit agreement.

(2) The Company fixed only the variable interest portion of the debt. The actual interest payments associated with the debentures also include an additional rate of 4.10% and 4.00% on the \$10.0 million and \$15.0 million debentures, respectively.

In relation to the above interest rate swaps, the net interest expense incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, was approximately \$0.8 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the total fair value of the interest rate swaps was an unrealized loss of \$4.6 million and \$5.0 million, respectively. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, accumulated other comprehensive income included accumulated loss on the cash flow hedge, net of taxes, of approximately \$3.0 million and \$3.3 million, respectively.

In March 2012, the Company replaced its existing \$5.6 million convertible note and \$664,000 demand note receivables with an unaffiliated insurance agency into new debt instruments with a related limited liability company. The new instruments were effective January 1, 2012 and consist of a \$2 million convertible note and a \$4.2 million term loan. The interest rate on of the convertible note is 3% and, absent an event of default, is due January 1, 2022. This note is convertible at the option of the Company based upon a pre-determined formula. The interest rate of the term loan is 5.5% and, absent an event of default, is due April 30, 2016. As security for the note and term loan, the borrower granted the Company a first lien on all of its accounts receivable, cash, general intangibles, and other assets. As additional collateral for the note and term loan, the Company obtained guaranties of payment and performance from certain affiliated companies of the borrower, as well as related individuals, which guaranties are secured by additional collateral.

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NOTE 6 – Restricted and Non-Restricted Stock Awards

On February 23, 2011 and 2010, the Company issued 28,500 and 202,500 restricted stock awards, respectively, to executives of the Company, out of its 2002 Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”). The restricted stock awards vest over a four year period, with the first twenty percent vesting immediately on the date issued (i.e., February 23) and the remaining eighty percent vesting annually on a straight line basis over the requisite four year service period. The unvested restricted stock awards are subject to forfeiture in the event the employee is terminated for “Good Cause” or voluntarily resigns their employment without “Good Reason” as provided for in the employee’s respective employment agreements. The Company recorded approximately \$46,000 and \$132,000 of restricted stock awards compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

On February 23, 2012 and 2011 the Company issued 1,500 non-restricted stock awards to each member of the Board of Directors, which vested immediately. The Company recorded approximately \$149,000 and \$150,000 of non-restricted stock awards compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

NOTE 7 – Shareholders’ Equity

At March 31, 2012, shareholders’ equity was \$585.7 million, or a book value of \$11.60 per common share, compared to \$585.2 million, or a book value of \$11.46 per common share, at December 31, 2011.

On October 28, 2011, the Company’s Board of Directors approved a Share Repurchase Plan authorizing management to purchase up to 5.0 million shares of the Company’s common stock in market transactions for a period not to exceed twenty-four months. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company purchased and retired approximately 0.5 million shares of common stock for a total cost of approximately \$5.0 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, there were no share repurchases.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company had \$2.5 million of cash dividends payable on April 5, 2012. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, cash dividends paid to common shareholders totaled \$2.1 million. On April 26, 2012, the Company’s Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.05 per common share. The dividend is payable on May 29, 2012, to shareholders of record as of May 11, 2012.

When evaluating the declaration of a dividend, the Company’s Board of Directors considers a variety of factors, including but not limited to, cash flow, liquidity needs, results of operations, industry conditions, and our overall financial condition. As a holding company, the ability to pay cash dividends is partially dependent on dividends and other permitted payments from its Insurance Company Subsidiaries.

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NOTE 8 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, while diluted earnings per share includes the weighted average number of common shares and potential dilution from shares issuable pursuant to stock awards using the treasury stock method.

The following table is a reconciliation of the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the three months ended March 31 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	As Adjusted 2011
Net income	\$ 8,104	\$ 14,648
Common shares:		
Basic		
Weighted average shares outstanding	50,915,145	53,252,007
Diluted		
Weighted average shares outstanding	50,915,145	53,252,007
Dilutive effect of:		
Share awards under long term incentive plan	6,320	275,015
Total	50,921,465	53,527,022
Net income per common share		
Basic	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.28
Diluted	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.27

NOTE 9 – Commitments and Contingencies

The Company, and its subsidiaries, are subject at times to various claims, lawsuits and proceedings relating principally to alleged errors or omissions in the placement of insurance, claims administration, consulting services and other business transactions arising in the ordinary course of business. Where appropriate, the Company vigorously defends such claims, lawsuits and proceedings. Some of these claims, lawsuits and proceedings seek damages, including consequential, exemplary or punitive damages, in amounts that could, if awarded, be significant. Most of the claims, lawsuits and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business are covered by the policy at issue, errors and omissions insurance or other appropriate insurance. In terms of deductibles associated with such insurance, the Company has established provisions against these items, which are believed to be adequate in light of current information and legal advice. In accordance with accounting guidance, if it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred as of the date of the financial statements and the amount of loss is estimable; an accrual for the costs to resolve these claims is recorded by the Company in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Period expenses related to the defense of such claims are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. Management, with the assistance of outside counsel, adjusts such provisions according to new

developments or changes in the strategy in dealing with such matters. On the basis of current information, the Company does not expect the outcome of the claims, lawsuits and proceedings to which the Company is subject to, either individually, or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. However, it is possible that future results of operations or cash flows for any particular quarter or annual period could be materially affected by an unfavorable resolution of any such matters.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report may provide information including certain statements which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These include statements regarding the intent, belief, or current expectations of management, including, but not limited to, those statements that use the words "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," or similar expressions. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and results could differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. Among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements are: the frequency and severity of claims; uncertainties inherent in reserve estimates; catastrophic events; a change in the demand for, pricing of, availability or collectability of reinsurance; increased rate pressure on premiums; ability to obtain rate increases in current market conditions; investment rate of return; changes in and adherence to insurance regulation; actions taken by regulators, rating agencies or lenders; attainment of certain processing efficiencies; changing rates of inflation; general economic conditions and other risks identified in our reports and registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We are not under any obligation to (and expressly disclaim any such obligation to) update or alter our forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Business Overview

We are a publicly traded specialty niche focused commercial insurance underwriter and insurance administration services company. We market and underwrite specialty property and casualty insurance programs and products on both an admitted and non-admitted basis through a broad and diverse network of independent retail agents, wholesalers, program administrators and general agents, who value service, specialized knowledge, and focused expertise. Program business refers to an aggregation of individually underwritten risks that have some unique characteristic and are distributed through a select group of agents. We seek to combine profitable underwriting, income from our net commissions and fees, investment returns and efficient capital management to deliver consistent long-term growth in shareholder value.

Through our retail property and casualty agencies, we also generate commission revenue, which represents 2.0% of our total consolidated revenues. Our agencies are located in Michigan, California, and Florida and produce commercial, personal lines, life and accident and health insurance that is primarily with unaffiliated insurance carriers.

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These agencies produce a minimal amount of business for our affiliated Insurance Company Subsidiaries.

We recognize revenue related to the services and coverages within the following categories: net earned premiums, management administrative fees, claims fees, commission revenue, net investment income, and net realized gains (losses).

We compete in the specialty insurance market. Our wide range of specialty niche insurance expertise allows us to accommodate a diverse distribution network ranging from specialized program agents to retail agents. In the specialty market, competition tends to place considerable focus on availability, service and other tailored coverages in addition to price. Moreover, our broad geographical footprint enables us to function with a local presence on both a regional and national basis. We also have the capacity to write specialty insurance in both the admitted and non-admitted markets. These unique aspects of our business model enable us to compete on factors other than price.

Critical Accounting Policies

In certain circumstances, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and related footnotes. We evaluate these estimates and assumptions on an on-going basis based on a variety of factors. There can be no assurance, however, that actual results will not be materially different than our estimates and assumptions, and that reported results of operation will not be affected by accounting adjustments needed to reflect changes in these estimates and assumptions. The accounting estimates and related risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2012, are those that we consider to be our critical accounting estimates. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, there have been no material changes in regard to any of our critical accounting estimates.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Net Operating Income and Net Operating Income Per Share

Net operating income and net operating income per share are non-GAAP measures that represent net income excluding net realized gains or loss, net of tax. The most directly comparable financial GAAP measures to net operating income and net operating income per share are net income and net income per share. Net operating income and net operating income per share are intended as supplemental information and are not meant to replace net income nor net income per share. Net operating income and net operating income per share should be read in conjunction with the GAAP financial results. The following is a reconciliation of net operating income to net income, as well as net operating income per share to net income per share:

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	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)	
Operating income, net of tax	\$ 7,527	\$ 14,016
Net realized gains, net of tax	577	632
Net income	\$ 8,104	\$ 14,648
Diluted earnings per common share:		
Net operating income	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26
Net income	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.27
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	50,921,465	53,527,022

We use net operating income and net operating income per share as components to assess our performance and as measures to evaluate the results of our business. We believe these measures provide investors with valuable information relating to our ongoing performance that may be obscured by the net effect of realized gains and losses as a result of our market risk sensitive instruments, which primarily relate to fixed income securities that are available for sale and not held for trading purposes. Realized gains and losses may vary significantly between periods and are generally driven by external economic developments, such as capital market conditions. Accordingly, net operating income excludes the effect of items that tend to be highly variable from period to period and highlights the results from our ongoing business operations and the underlying profitability of our business. Therefore, we believe that it is useful for investors to evaluate net operating income and net operating income per share, along with net income and net income per share, when reviewing and evaluating our performance.

Accident Year Loss Ratio

The accident year loss ratio is a non-GAAP measure and represents our net loss and LAE ratio adjusted for any changes in net ultimate loss estimates on prior year loss reserves. The most directly comparable financial GAAP measure to the accident year loss ratio is the net loss and LAE ratio. The accident year loss ratio is intended as supplemental information and is not meant to replace the net loss and LAE ratio. The accident year loss ratio should be read in conjunction with the GAAP financial results. The following is a reconciliation of the accident year loss ratio to the net loss and LAE ratio, which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2012		2011	
Accident year loss ratio	63.5	%	63.6	%
Increase (decrease) in net ultimate loss estimates on prior year loss reserves	5.3	%	-1.9	%
Net loss & LAE ratio	68.8	%	61.7	%

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We use the accident year loss ratio as one component to assess our current year performance and as a measure to evaluate, and if necessary, adjust our pricing and underwriting. Our net loss and LAE ratio is based on calendar year information. Adjusting this ratio to an accident year loss ratio allows us to evaluate information based on the current year activity. We believe this measure provides investors with valuable information for comparison to historical trends and current industry estimates. We also believe that it is useful for investors to evaluate the accident year loss ratio and net loss and LAE ratio separately when reviewing and evaluating our performance.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2012 AND 2011

Executive Overview

Our results for the first quarter of 2012 were impacted by the increase in net ultimate loss estimates for 2011 and prior accident years, which added 5.3 percentage points to the GAAP combined ratio. The first quarter of 2012 results also include the positive impact from continued selective growth, coupled with our adherence to strict corporate underwriting guidelines. Our generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) combined ratio was 101.5% for the first quarter of 2012 compared to 95.8% for the comparable quarter in 2011. Our accident year combined ratio was 96.2% for the first quarter of 2012, compared to 97.7% in 2011.

Net operating income, a non-GAAP measure, decreased \$6.5 million, from \$14.0 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share for the first quarter ended March 31, 2011, to \$7.5 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share for the first quarter ended March 31, 2012. The first quarter 2012 results include an after-tax increase in net ultimate loss estimates for 2011 and prior accident years of \$6.6 million, or \$0.13 per diluted share. By contrast the first quarter of 2011 results include an after-tax decrease in net ultimate loss estimates for 2010 and prior accident years of \$2.1 million, or \$0.04 per diluted share. Excluding the impact of the change in net ultimate loss estimates on prior year loss reserves, 2012 net operating income on an accident year basis increased to \$14.1 million, compared to \$11.9 million in 2011.

Gross written premium increased \$33.0 million, or 14.7%, to \$258.0 million, compared to \$225.0 million in 2011. The increase reflects the maturation of existing programs, rate increases that have been achieved and new business initiatives that were implemented during the past twelve months designed to develop specialty niche expertise in a range of areas. These increases were partially offset by reductions in certain programs where pricing and underwriting did not meet our targets.

Results of Operations

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2012, was \$8.1 million, or \$0.16 per dilutive share, compared to net income of \$14.7 million, or \$0.27 per dilutive share, for the comparable period of 2011. Net operating income, a non-GAAP measure, decreased to \$7.5 million, or \$0.15 per dilutive share, compared to net operating income of \$14.0 million, or \$0.26 per dilutive share for the comparable period in 2011. Total diluted weighted average shares outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2012 were 50,921,465 compared to 53,527,022 for the comparable period in 2011. This decrease reflects the impact of our Share Repurchase Plan in which we have continued to repurchase shares.

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Revenues

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012, increased \$22.7 million, or 11.8%, to \$216.2 million, from \$193.5 million for the comparable period in 2011. This increase primarily reflects overall growth within our net earned premiums.

The following table sets forth the components of revenues (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenue:		
Net earned premiums	\$ 192,815	\$ 170,658
Management administrative fees	2,927	3,238
Claims fees	1,662	1,607
Commission revenue	4,376	3,593
Net investment income	13,732	13,572
Net realized gains	732	812
Total revenue	\$ 216,244	\$ 193,480

Net earned premiums increased \$22.1 million, or 13.0%, to \$192.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, from \$170.7 million in the comparable period in 2011. This increase was primarily the result of growth within our existing programs, rate increases that have been achieved and new business initiatives that were implemented during the past twelve months designed to further develop our specialty niche expertise in a range of areas. These increases were partially offset by reductions in certain programs where pricing and underwriting did not meet our targets.

Commission revenue increased \$0.8 million, or 21.8%, to \$4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, from \$3.6 million for the comparable period in 2011. This increase was driven primarily by commission revenues generated from assets of a Michigan agency that was acquired in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Expenses

Expenses increased \$32.6 million from \$174.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 to \$207.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The following table sets forth the components of expenses (in thousands):

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	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Expense:		
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 132,747	\$ 105,262
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	63,113	58,158
General selling & administrative expenses	6,339	6,244
General corporate expenses	1,373	1,355
Amortization expense	1,416	1,232
Interest expense	1,977	2,172
Total expenses	\$ 206,965	\$ 174,423

Net loss and loss adjustment expenses (“LAE”) increased \$27.4 million, to \$132.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, from \$105.3 million for the same period in 2011. Our loss and LAE ratio was 68.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 61.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2011. The loss and LAE ratio for the first quarter of 2012 include a 5.3 percentage point increase from net ultimate loss estimates for accident years 2011 and prior, whereas the 2011 results include a 1.9 percentage point decrease from net ultimate loss estimates for accident years 2010 and prior. The accident year loss and LAE ratio was 63.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2012 down from 63.6% in the comparable period in 2011. Additional discussion of our reserve activity is described below within the Other Items ~ Reserves section.

Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses increased \$4.9 million, to \$63.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 from \$58.2 million for the same period in 2011. Our expense ratio decreased 1.4 percentage points to 32.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2012, from 34.1% for the same period in 2011. The 2012 expense ratio improvement was primarily impacted by a reduction in variable compensation and a shift in the mix of business resulting in a lower commission expense as compared to the prior year quarter.

Federal income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was \$1.7 million, or 18.6% of income before taxes, compared to \$5.4 million, or 27.7% of income before taxes, for the same period in 2011. Income tax expense on capital gains and the change in our valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, was \$155,000 and \$180,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The lower rate reflects a higher proportion of taxable income derived from net investment income, which includes a portion of tax exempt income; rather than, fee based or underwriting income.

Other Items

Equity earnings of affiliated, net of tax;

In July 2009, our subsidiary, Star, purchased a 28.5% ownership interest in an affiliate, Midwest Financial Holdings, LLC (“MFH”), for \$14.8 million in cash. We are not required to consolidate this investment as we are not the primary beneficiary of the business nor do we control the entity’s operations. Our ownership interest is significant, but is less than a majority ownership and, therefore, we are accounting for this investment under the equity method of accounting. Star recognizes 28.5% of the profits and losses as a result of this equity interest ownership. We recognized equity earnings, net of tax, from MFH of \$0.7 million, or \$0.01 per dilutive share, for the three months ended March 31, 2012, compared to \$1.1 million, or \$0.02 per dilutive share, for the comparable period of 2011. We received dividends from MFH in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, for \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

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Reserves

At March 31, 2012 our best estimate for the ultimate liability for loss and LAE reserves, net of reinsurance recoverables, was \$904.7 million. We established a reasonable range of reserves of approximately \$833.0 million to \$977.4 million. This range was established primarily by considering the various indications derived from standard actuarial techniques and other appropriate reserve considerations. The following table sets forth this range by line of business (in thousands):

Line of Business	Minimum Reserve Range	Maximum Reserve Range	Selected Reserves
Workers' Compensation	\$ 346,191	\$ 395,752	\$ 370,150
Residual Markets	16,064	17,791	17,275
Commercial Multiple Peril / General Liability	326,878	401,983	364,083
Commercial Automobile	113,192	127,424	120,437
Other	30,681	34,444	32,708
Total Net Reserves	\$ 833,006	\$ 977,394	\$ 904,653

Reserves are reviewed and established by our internal actuaries for adequacy and peer reviewed by our third-party actuaries. When reviewing reserves, we analyze historical data and estimate the impact of numerous factors such as (1) per claim information; (2) industry and our historical loss experience; (3) legislative enactments, judicial decisions, legal developments in the imposition of damages, and changes in political attitudes; and (4) trends in general economic conditions, including the effects of inflation. This process assumes that past experience, adjusted for the effects of current developments and anticipated trends, is an appropriate basis for predicting future events. There is no precise method for subsequently evaluating the impact of any specific factor on the adequacy of reserves, because the eventual deficiency or redundancy is affected by multiple factors.

The key assumptions used in our selection of ultimate reserves included the underlying actuarial methodologies, a review of current pricing and underwriting initiatives, an evaluation of reinsurance costs and retention levels, and a detailed claims analysis with an emphasis on how aggressive claims handling may be impacting the paid and incurred loss data trends embedded in the traditional actuarial methods. With respect to the ultimate estimates for losses and LAE, the key assumptions remained consistent for the three months ended March 31, 2012, and the year ended December 31, 2011.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we reported an increase in net ultimate loss estimates for accident years 2011 and prior of \$10.2 million, or 1.2% of \$879.1 million of beginning net loss and LAE reserves at December 31, 2011. The change in net ultimate loss estimates reflected revisions in the estimated reserves as a result of actual claims activity in calendar year 2012 that differed from the projected activity. There were no significant changes in the key assumptions utilized in the analysis and calculations of our reserves during 2011 and for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The major components of this change in ultimates are as follows (in thousands):

Line of Business	Reserves at December 31, 2011	Incurred Losses			Paid Losses			Reserves at March 31, 2012
		Current Year	Prior Years	Total Incurred	Current Year	Prior Years	Total Paid	
Workers' Compensation	\$ 358,131	\$ 50,923	\$ 3,064	\$ 53,987	\$ 1,661	\$ 40,307	\$ 41,968	\$ 370,150
Residual Markets	17,682	845	(468)	377	430	354	784	17,275
Commercial Multiple Peril / General Liability	353,311	34,596	2,322	36,918	571	25,575	26,146	364,083
Commercial Automobile	117,594	21,189	3,987	25,176	3,250	19,083	22,333	120,437
Other	32,375	14,986	1,303	16,289	4,463	11,493	15,956	32,708
Net Reserves	879,093	\$ 122,539	\$ 10,208	\$ 132,747	\$ 10,375	\$ 96,812	\$ 107,187	904,653
Reinsurance Recoverable	315,884							330,558
Consolidated	\$ 1,194,977							\$ 1,235,211

Line of Business	Reserves at December 31, 2011	Total Re-estimated Reserves at March 31, 2012 on Prior Years	Development as a Percentage of Prior Year Reserves	
Workers' Compensation	\$ 358,131	\$ 361,195	0.9	%
Commercial Multiple Peril / General Liability	353,311	355,633	0.7	%
Commercial Automobile	117,594	121,581	3.4	%
Other	32,375	33,678	4.0	%
Sub-total	861,411	872,087	1.2	%
Residual Markets	17,682	17,214	-2.6	%
Total Net Reserves	\$ 879,093	\$ 889,301	1.2	%

Workers' Compensation Excluding Residual Markets

The net ultimate loss estimates for accident years 2011 and prior in the workers' compensation line of business increased \$3.1 million, or 0.9%. As our business grew in 2009-2011, claim counts increased. Additionally, as the case reserves matured, our estimates for the ultimate probable cost on those newer claims increased. During the first quarter, we also experienced an acceleration of our claims closure rate which should be an indication that this

phenomenon has stabilized. The increase in net ultimate loss estimates is spread approximately equally over the 2009, 2010 and 2011 accident years.

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Cumulative rate increases on worker's compensation accounts over the last nine quarters have been approximately 16.3%.

Commercial Multiple Peril / General Liability

The \$2.3 million increase, or 0.7%, in net ultimate loss estimates in the commercial multiple peril/general liability line of business is primarily from accident years 2007 and prior, reflecting higher than expected severity in one excess liability program. All other accident years and programs remained relatively stable.

Cumulative rate increases in commercial multi-peril line of business over the last nine quarters have been approximately 1.8%.

Commercial Automobile

The \$4.0 million increase, or 3.4%, in net ultimate loss estimates in the commercial automobile line of business is primarily in the 2011 accident year reflecting the emergence of higher than expected severity on the policies written prior to June 2011 on a transportation program and slightly higher than expected severity on a smaller west coast program. As we announced in previous quarters, we have aggressively raised rates and reduced premium volume to lower our future loss ratios in this line of business.

Cumulative rate increases in the transportation program mentioned above have been 46.0% since the first quarter of 2011 and we have reduced written premium volume by 41.2%.

Other

The \$1.3 million increase, or 4.0%, in net ultimate loss estimates in the other lines of business is primarily from 2011 accident year property exposures where we had a handful of larger claims that occurred in late 2011, but were not reported until the first quarter of 2012. These occurrences were partially offset by better than expected frequency in our medical malpractice line of business.

Residual Markets

The workers' compensation residual market line of business had a decrease in net ultimate loss estimate of \$468,000, or 2.6% of net reserves. This decrease reflects reductions in various accident years. We record loss reserves as reported by the National Council on Compensation Insurance ("NCCI"), plus a provision for the reserves incurred but not yet analyzed and reported to us due to a two quarter lag in reporting. These changes reflect a difference between our estimate of the lag incurred but not reported and the amounts reported by the NCCI in the year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal sources of funds are insurance premiums, investment income, proceeds from the maturity and sale of invested assets from our Insurance Company Subsidiaries, and risk management fees and agency commissions from our non-regulated subsidiaries. Funds are primarily used for the payment of claims, commissions, salaries and employee benefits, other operating expenses, shareholder dividends, share repurchases, capital expenditures, and debt service.

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A significant portion of our consolidated assets represents assets of our Insurance Company Subsidiaries that may not be transferable to the holding company in the form of dividends, loans or advances in accordance with state insurance laws. These laws generally specify that dividends can be paid only from unassigned surplus and only to the extent that all dividends in the current twelve months do not exceed the greater of 10% of total statutory surplus as of the end of the prior fiscal year or 100% of the statutory net income for the prior year, less any dividends paid in the prior twelve months. Using these criteria, the ordinary dividend available that can be paid from the Insurance Company Subsidiaries during 2012 is \$41.2 million without prior regulatory approval. Of this \$41.2 million, ordinary dividends of \$12.5 million have been declared and paid as of March 31, 2012. In addition to ordinary dividends, the Insurance Company Subsidiaries have the capacity to pay \$100.1 million of extraordinary dividends in 2012, subject to prior regulatory approval. The Insurance Company Subsidiaries' ability to pay future dividends without advance regulatory approval is dependent upon maintaining a positive level of unassigned surplus, which in turn, is dependent upon the Insurance Company Subsidiaries generating net income. Total ordinary dividends paid from our Insurance Company Subsidiaries to our holding company were \$12.5 million and zero for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We remain well within our targets as they relate to our premium leverage ratios, even taking into consideration the dividends paid by our Insurance Company Subsidiaries. Our guidelines for gross and net written premium to statutory surplus are 2.75 to 1.0 and 2.25 to 1.0, respectively. As of March 31, 2012, on a trailing twelve month statutory consolidated basis, the gross and net premium leverage ratios were 2.5 to 1.0 and 2.1 to 1.0, respectively.

We also generate operating cash flow from non-regulated subsidiaries in the form of commission revenue, outside management fees, and intercompany management fees. These sources of income are used to meet debt service, shareholders' dividends, and other operating expenses of the holding company and non-regulated subsidiaries. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization from non-regulated subsidiaries were approximately \$2.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

We have a total revolving credit facility of \$35.0 million, which may include up to \$15.0 million in letters of credit. As of March 31, 2012, we had \$9.5 million outstanding balance on our revolving credit facility and \$0.5 million in letters of credit issued. The undrawn portion of the revolving credit facility is available to finance working capital and for general corporate purposes, including but not limited to, surplus contributions to our Insurance Company Subsidiaries to support premium growth or strategic acquisitions.

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Based on our subsidiaries' common stock investment in FHLBI and after pledging the required collateral, we have the borrowing capacity of up to approximately \$24 million from the FHLBI. As of March 31, 2012, we had borrowed \$20 million from the FHLBI. The proceeds were used to fund purchases of high quality bonds with maturities that match the maturity of the FHLBI credit facility. Due to the low cost of the FHLBI funding, we expect to generate returns in excess of our cost of borrowing under this strategy.

Cash flow provided by operations was \$38.3 million and \$34.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in operating cash flows were driven by the increase in cash received from premium offset by the increase in losses paid. In addition, the increase was driven by variable compensation payments that were made in 2011 (related to 2010 performance), but not in 2012. We maintain a strong balance sheet with diversified geographic risks, high quality reinsurance, and a high quality investment portfolio.

Other Items – Liquidity and Capital Resources

Interest Rate Swaps

We have entered into interest rate swap transactions to mitigate our interest rate risk on our existing debt obligations. These interest rate swap transactions have been designated as cash flow hedges and are deemed highly effective hedges. These interest rate swap transactions are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet and the effective portion of the changes in fair value are accounted for within other comprehensive income. The interest differential to be paid or received is accrued and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense.

Refer to Note 5 ~ Derivative Instruments, for additional information specific to our interest rate swaps.

Credit Facilities

Refer to Note 4 ~ Debt for additional information specific to our credit facilities and debentures.

Investment Portfolio

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the recorded values of our investment portfolio, including cash and cash equivalents, were both \$1.5 billion.

In general, we believe our overall investment portfolio is conservatively invested. The effective duration of the investment portfolio at March 31, 2012, is 5.0 years, compared to 5.1 years at March 31, 2011. Our pre-tax book yield is 4.0%, compared to 4.2% in 2011. The current after-tax yield is 3.0%, compared to 3.1% in 2011. Approximately 99% of our fixed income investment portfolio is investment grade.

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Shareholders' Equity

Refer to Note 7 ~ Shareholders' Equity of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, there were no material changes in relation to our contractual obligations and commitments, outside of the ordinary course of our business.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 ~ Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates as well as other relevant market rate or price changes. The volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the underlying assets are traded directly influence market risk. The following is a discussion of our primary risk exposures and how those exposures are currently managed as of March 31, 2012. Our market risk sensitive instruments are primarily related to fixed income securities, which are available for sale and not held for trading purposes.

Interest rate risk is managed within the context of an asset and liability management strategy where the target duration for the fixed income portfolio is based on the estimate of the liability duration and takes into consideration our surplus. The investment policy guidelines provide for a fixed income portfolio duration of between three and a half and five and a half years. At March 31, 2012, our fixed income portfolio had an effective duration of 5.0 years, compared to 4.9 years at December 31, 2011

At March 31, 2012, the fair value of our investment portfolio, excluding cash and cash equivalents, was \$1.5 billion. Our market risk to the investment portfolio is primarily interest rate risk associated with debt securities. Our exposure to equity price risk is related to our investments in relatively small positions of preferred stocks and mutual funds with an emphasis on dividend income. These investments comprise 1.9% of our investment portfolio.

Our investment philosophy is one of maximizing after-tax earnings and has historically included significant investments in tax-exempt bonds. We continue to increase our holdings of tax-exempt securities based on our desire to maximize after-tax investment income. For our investment portfolio, there were no significant changes in our primary market risk exposures or in how those exposures are managed compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. We do not anticipate significant changes in our primary market risk exposures or in how those exposures are managed in future reporting periods based upon what is known or expected to be in effect.

A sensitivity analysis is defined as the measurement of potential loss in future earnings, fair values, or cash flows of market sensitive instruments resulting from one or more selected hypothetical changes in interest rates and other market rates or prices over a selected period. In our sensitivity analysis model, a hypothetical change in market rates is selected that is expected to reflect reasonable possible near-term changes in those rates. "Near term" means a period of up to one year from the date of the consolidated financial statements. In our sensitivity model, we use a hypothetical change to measure our potential loss in fair value of debt securities assuming an upward and downward parallel shift in interest rates. The table below presents our model's estimate of changes in fair values given a change in interest rates. Dollar values are in thousands.

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	Rates Down 100bps	Rates Unchanged	Rates Up 100bps
Fair Value	\$1,503,807	\$1,437,157	\$1,366,129
Yield to Maturity or Call	1.57%	2.41%	3.40%
Effective Duration	4.7	5.0	5.1

The other financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, equity securities, premium receivables, reinsurance recoverables, line of credit and other assets and liabilities, when included in the sensitivity model, do not produce a material change in fair values.

Our debentures are subject to variable interest rates. Thus, our interest expense on these debentures is directly correlated to market interest rates. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we had outstanding debentures of \$80.9 million. At this level, a 100 basis point (1%) change in market rates would change annual interest expense by \$809,000.

Our term loan is subject to variable interest rates. Thus, our interest expense on our term loan is directly correlated to market interest rates. At March 31, 2012, we had an outstanding balance on our term loan of \$20.2 million. At this level, a 100 basis point (1%) change in market rates would change annual interest expense by \$202,000. At December 31, 2011 we had an outstanding balance on our term loan of \$23.9 million. At this level, a 100 basis point (1%) change in market rates would change annual interest expense by \$239,000.

We have entered into interest rate swap transactions to mitigate our interest rate risk on our existing debt obligations. These interest rate swap transactions have been designated as cash flow hedges and are deemed highly effective hedges. These interest rate swap transactions are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet and the effective portion of the changes in fair value are accounted for within other comprehensive income. The interest differential to be paid or received is accrued and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense. Refer to Note 5 ~ Derivative Instruments for further detail relating to our interest rate swap transactions.

In addition, our revolving line of credit under which we can borrow up to \$35.0 million is subject to variable interest rates. Thus, our interest expense on the revolving line of credit is directly correlated to market interest rates. At March 31, 2012, we had a \$9.5 million outstanding balance on our line of credit. At this level, a 100 basis point (1%) change in market rates would change annual interest expense by \$95,000. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, \$0.5 million in letters of credit had been issued.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the “Exchange Act”), which we refer to as disclosure controls, are controls and procedures that are designed with the objective of ensuring that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Form 10-Q, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls are also designed with the objective of ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any control system. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that its objectives are met. No evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

As of March 31, 2012, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of disclosure controls. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls were effective in recording, processing, summarizing, and reporting, on a timely basis, material information required to be disclosed in the reports we file under the Exchange Act and is accumulated and communicated, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, we implemented a new general ledger system which was integrated into our financial reporting process. The implementation was not made in response to any deficiency in our internal controls. Implementation of this new system involved changes to our financial reporting procedures and controls. Our management believes that appropriate internal controls are in place with the new system. There were no other significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three month period ended March 31, 2012, which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information required by this item is included under Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company's Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2012, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the Risk Factors previously disclosed in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

In October 2011, the Company's Board of Directors authorized management to purchase up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock in market transactions for a period not to exceed twenty-four months.

The following table represents information with respect to repurchases of the Company's common stock for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012:

Period	Total Number of Shares	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that may still be Repurchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1 - January 31, 2012	-	\$-	-	5,000,000
February 1 - February 29, 2012	132,000	9.86	-	4,868,000
March 1 - March 31, 2012	398,000	9.30	-	4,470,000
Total	530,000	\$9.44	-	

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not Applicable

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

Exhibit

No.	Description
<u>31.1</u>	Certification of Robert S. Cubbin, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
<u>31.2</u>	Certification of Karen M. Spaun, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
<u>32.1</u>	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Robert S. Cubbin, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.
<u>32.2</u>	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by Karen M. Spaun, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation.
101	Interactive Data File

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SIGNATURES

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

Meadowbrook Insurance Group, Inc.

By: /s/ Karen M. Spaun
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: May 10, 2012