

Insurance Department Resources Report

September 2023

VOLUME 2

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2022 Insurance Department Resources Report

Volume 2

Introduction

Continued public interest in insurance regulation and interest by the U.S. Congress (Congress) has focused attention on the activities and resources of state insurance departments. In the past decade, state insurance departments have experienced significant changes in available resources and considerable enhancement of their ability to meet the challenges of regulating an increasingly complex and competitive industry.

This report is the 36th in an annual series published by the NAIC. It contains key statistics on the resources and regulatory activities of the NAIC's members, which include the 50 states; Washington, DC; American Samoa; Guam; the Northern Mariana Islands; Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The data presented in the report were obtained primarily through an extensive survey completed by each of the respective insurance departments.

Volume 2 of the Insurance Department Resources Report (IDRR) focuses on premium data. In addition, it provides ratios that demonstrate the relationships between the budget, revenue, and premium data. Unless otherwise indicated, the statistics presented are for calendar year 2022.

For information related to the number of departmental staff, annual budgets, revenues collected, number of insurers and producers, and the number of consumer complaints filed, refer to Volume 1 of the IDRR.

Every effort has been made to compile the statistics on a consistent basis. However, because of differences between state insurance departments, this is not always possible. Where known, these differences are explained in the Technical Notes located at the end of the report. The efforts and cooperation of the insurance commissioners and their staff in providing this information are greatly appreciated.

Please send any questions regarding this report to researchrequest@naic.org. Links to this report and other NAIC reports can be found on the NAIC website.

Overview: Vol. 1 & Vol. 2

Budget levels for the fiscal year 2024 are expected to remain flat from 2023 and increase by 17.09% from 2020. Total projected fiscal year 2024 budgets amount to \$1.9 billion. Thirty-five states reported increased 2024 budget amounts from their 2023 reported budgets.

Revenues collected from the insurance industry increased 9.8% from 2021 to \$32.7 billion in 2022. Total taxes collected increased by 11.2%.

Premiums increased by 6.4% to \$3.1 trillion since 2021. The five states with the most premiums written in all lines were, in order of premium volume: 1) California; 2) New York; 3) Texas; 4) Florida; and 5) Ohio. These five states accounted for 40.2% of all insurance premiums in the U.S.

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Premiums

The statewide figures reported are gross direct written premiums collected on an admitted basis for both domestic and foreign companies. The data were compiled from the state insurance departments and the NAIC database.

In 2011, premium reporting methodology was changed so that premium is now categorized by the actual line of business being written, not by the type of company writing the premium. For example, many life companies are also licensed to write health business. This health premium written by life companies will now be reported as health premium.

Because of this change, there may be a significant shift in some categories from the 2010 to 2011 reporting year, specifically in the life and health totals. In addition, the fraternal category has been removed, as fraternal is representative of a type of company, not a line of business; the fraternal premium has been distributed into the respective lines of the premium being written.

Life/Annuities Premium

Total direct written premium for the life/annuities companies includes deposit-type contracts. According to *Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles (SSAP) No. 52—Deposit-Type Contracts* from the *NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual (AP&P Manual)*, “deposit-type contracts are those contracts that do not subject the reporting entity to any risks arising from policyholder mortality or morbidity.” There are states that hold a significant amount of deposit-type contracts. In those instances, that state’s ranking will be higher than if deposit-type contracts were excluded. The NAIC has created a supplemental report of the total direct written premium for the states and territories, providing separate listings where deposit-type contracts are included and excluded.

Surplus Lines Premium

Starting with the 2010 edition, the NAIC has offered breakouts to the states of surplus lines premium as reported directly to the NAIC by companies, such as Lloyd’s and other syndicates, and compiled them through a manual process. These breakouts may or may not be as complete as surplus lines premium information that brokers reported to state insurance departments. Some states have used the NAIC breakouts, some have decided

to use their own breakouts, and others have used a combination of both.

Captive Premium

Captive insurers are insurance companies that are created and wholly owned by one or more non-insurers to provide owners with coverage. Often, a captive is domiciled in a different state from where it writes its business. Many captive insurers only report premium to their domiciliary state, and it can be difficult, if not impossible, for non-domiciliary states to provide allocations of premium written within their state. Therefore, because of the way captive insurers are regulated and their unique reporting requirements, captive insurers are no longer being reported in Volume 1 with other domestic insurers.

Most captive insurers only report premium to their state of domicile and do not provide information to the state in which the risk is written. Because of this, captive premium may skew total premium for individual states. Therefore, beginning in 2010, captive premium has not been included in the total premium for each state.

The tables showing the relationship between the budget, revenues, and premiums are derived using the fiscal year 2021 budget and revenue numbers, which are found in Volume 1, and may be found in the Appendix of this volume for reference.

Table 1A

Relationship of Budget, Revenues and Premiums 2018-2022

State	Budget as Percentage of Revenues				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alabama	13.18%	10.68%	11.65%	8.99%	8.19%
Alaska	10.14%	10.66%	10.21%	7.99%	10.49%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6.74%	7.30%	6.15%	5.32%	7.37%
Arkansas	3.29%	3.55%	3.99%	4.25%	4.50%
California	6.70%	6.54%	6.92%	7.51%	7.68%
Colorado	4.58%	4.63%	3.67%	4.05%	4.45%
Connecticut	14.01%	12.30%	12.49%	12.16%	12.41%
Delaware	7.95%	8.91%	8.24%	6.88%	7.13%
Dist. of Columbia	7.83%	8.51%	8.14%	8.37%	8.80%
Florida	14.08%	18.38%	21.01%	21.21%	20.80%
Georgia	2.62%	2.04%	1.69%	1.77%	1.85%
Guam	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	7.69%	7.99%	9.91%	7.79%	8.36%
Idaho	6.32%	6.96%	7.31%	8.08%	8.13%
Illinois	9.37%	8.92%	9.86%	9.58%	9.19%
Indiana	4.50%	3.13%	3.15%	2.27%	2.45%
Iowa	11.65%	9.98%	9.30%	8.39%	9.69%
Kansas	3.96%	3.59%	3.24%	3.40%	6.21%
Kentucky	3.52%	3.88%	4.86%	5.81%	5.81%
Louisiana	2.77%	2.86%	3.06%	3.10%	3.09%
Maine	7.55%	10.22%	9.77%	11.88%	11.36%
Maryland	5.04%	5.43%	5.29%	5.71%	5.81%
Massachusetts	2.08%	2.30%	2.26%	2.54%	2.56%
Michigan*	3.91%	4.10%	4.19%	4.53%	5.09%
Minnesota	2.76%	3.13%	3.39%	3.48%	3.11%
Mississippi	2.79%	2.76%	3.20%	3.33%	3.30%
Missouri	3.93%	4.14%	4.63%	4.37%	4.26%
Montana	3.79%	4.53%	5.27%	4.67%	4.55%
Nebraska	9.36%	10.08%	10.40%	10.65%	13.68%
Nevada	22.96%	26.79%	26.52%	42.74%	28.31%
New Hampshire	8.26%	9.34%	9.69%	8.98%	10.46%
New Jersey	6.36%	7.20%	7.20%	8.34%	4.10%
New Mexico	47.75%	33.94%	4.99%	2.82%	2.78%
New York	5.23%	5.66%	5.10%	6.33%	6.12%
North Carolina	6.79%	6.88%	6.91%	8.09%	7.86%
North Dakota	5.28%	5.52%	5.95%	6.32%	7.45%
N. Mariana Islands	-	0.00%	-	-	346.06%
Ohio	5.13%	5.44%	5.88%	5.62%	5.83%
Oklahoma	5.08%	4.25%	4.45%	5.50%	4.59%
Oregon	3.31%	3.16%	3.15%	3.53%	7.48%
Pennsylvania	3.42%	3.30%	3.26%	3.19%	3.04%
Puerto Rico	8.78%	0.00%	-	10.18%	11.77%
Rhode Island	2.95%	3.00%	3.65%	5.17%	6.67%
South Carolina	6.67%	5.31%	6.91%	6.45%	7.24%
South Dakota	3.11%	3.24%	3.22%	3.30%	3.29%
Tennessee	1.58%	1.38%	1.60%	1.59%	1.65%
Texas	3.84%	4.27%	4.22%	4.43%	4.54%
U.S. Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	6.64%	7.65%	7.71%	7.75%	8.28%
Vermont	8.76%	9.88%	10.88%	10.54%	12.55%
Virginia	4.66%	4.87%	4.88%	4.70%	4.61%
Washington	4.18%	5.31%	4.76%	4.93%	4.52%
West Virginia	15.61%	17.33%	15.86%	14.33%	13.81%
Wisconsin	6.52%	7.12%	6.92%	7.39%	7.37%
Wyoming	5.48%	5.48%	7.26%	7.22%	7.55%
Total	5.34%	5.46%	5.54%	5.74%	5.79%

*Revenues were restated for older years. See technical notes

**2018 values are in the technical notes.

Table 1B

Relationship of Budget, Revenues and Premiums 2018-2022

Budget as Percentage of Premiums

State	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alabama	0.25%	0.20%	0.21%	0.16%	0.15%
Alaska	0.19%	0.20%	0.21%	0.19%	0.20%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	0.11%	0.12%	0.09%	0.10%	0.14%
Arkansas	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%
California	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Colorado	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%
Connecticut	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Delaware	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Dist. of Columbia	0.10%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%
Florida	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Georgia	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Guam	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.09%
Hawaii	0.11%	0.11%	0.14%	0.11%	0.11%
Idaho	0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.13%	0.13%
Illinois	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%
Indiana	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%
Iowa	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Kansas	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%
Kentucky	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%
Louisiana	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%
Maine	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%	0.13%	0.13%
Maryland	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%
Massachusetts	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%
Michigan	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Minnesota	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Mississippi	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Missouri	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Montana	0.08%	0.09%	0.11%	0.09%	0.09%
Nebraska	0.07%	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%
Nevada	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.13%	0.06%
New Hampshire	0.10%	0.11%	0.12%	0.11%	0.12%
New Jersey	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.04%
New Mexico	0.11%	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%
New York	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%
North Carolina	0.09%	0.07%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
North Dakota	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%
N. Mariana Islands	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.16%
Ohio	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Oklahoma	0.08%	0.07%	0.08%	0.10%	0.08%
Oregon	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Pennsylvania	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%
Puerto Rico	0.04%	0.00%	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%
Rhode Island	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
South Carolina	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
South Dakota	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Tennessee	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Texas	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
U.S. Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%
Vermont	0.20%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.27%
Virginia	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Washington	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
West Virginia	0.26%	0.28%	0.31%	0.32%	0.32%
Wisconsin	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Wyoming	0.08%	0.09%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Total	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%

Table 1C

Relationship of Budget, Revenues and Premiums 2018-2022

Revenues as Percentage of Premiums					
State	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alabama	1.91%	1.85%	1.82%	1.79%	1.77%
Alaska	1.86%	1.87%	2.09%	2.42%	1.94%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1.60%	1.60%	1.52%	1.83%	1.85%
Arkansas	2.11%	2.04%	2.06%	1.85%	1.98%
California	0.98%	0.88%	0.93%	0.84%	0.83%
Colorado	0.86%	0.75%	0.83%	0.84%	0.86%
Connecticut	0.51%	0.55%	0.55%	0.57%	0.58%
Delaware	0.19%	0.14%	0.18%	0.23%	0.23%
Dist. of Columbia	1.25%	1.32%	1.29%	1.27%	1.24%
Florida	0.24%	0.24%	0.24%	0.24%	0.25%
Georgia	2.01%	2.01%	1.80%	1.84%	1.83%
Guam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hawaii	1.46%	1.41%	1.36%	1.41%	1.33%
Idaho	1.81%	1.58%	1.55%	1.57%	1.54%
Illinois	0.59%	0.58%	0.56%	0.56%	0.63%
Indiana	0.85%	0.83%	0.89%	0.99%	0.99%
Iowa	0.34%	0.40%	0.41%	0.50%	0.45%
Kansas	1.86%	1.84%	1.88%	1.96%	1.03%
Kentucky	1.32%	1.26%	1.31%	1.23%	1.27%
Louisiana	2.69%	2.73%	2.69%	2.73%	2.78%
Maine	1.48%	1.08%	1.23%	1.07%	1.17%
Maryland	1.29%	1.52%	1.50%	1.46%	1.49%
Massachusetts	1.07%	0.99%	1.05%	0.98%	0.99%
Michigan	1.25%	1.24%	1.14%	1.06%	0.94%
Minnesota	1.07%	1.08%	1.10%	1.14%	1.18%
Mississippi	2.14%	2.14%	2.22%	2.17%	2.27%
Missouri	0.86%	0.91%	0.87%	0.94%	0.98%
Montana	2.10%	2.08%	2.15%	2.00%	1.98%
Nebraska	0.78%	0.78%	0.86%	0.85%	0.73%
Nevada	0.29%	0.29%	0.31%	0.30%	0.21%
New Hampshire	1.24%	1.20%	1.25%	1.26%	1.12%
New Jersey	0.84%	0.80%	0.86%	0.76%	0.86%
New Mexico	0.23%	0.21%	1.39%	2.71%	2.84%
New York	1.15%	1.06%	1.28%	1.18%	1.34%
North Carolina	1.32%	1.09%	1.23%	1.05%	1.13%
North Dakota	1.08%	1.24%	1.11%	1.22%	1.06%
N. Mariana Islands	-	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%
Ohio	0.60%	0.65%	0.65%	0.67%	0.70%
Oklahoma	1.66%	1.64%	1.77%	1.75%	1.74%
Oregon	1.44%	1.41%	1.53%	1.43%	0.71%
Pennsylvania	0.66%	0.72%	0.75%	0.76%	0.84%
Puerto Rico	0.49%	0.65%	0.00%	0.56%	0.52%
Rhode Island	2.00%	1.81%	1.75%	1.17%	0.94%
South Carolina	0.90%	1.14%	0.98%	1.06%	0.99%
South Dakota	1.26%	1.28%	1.51%	1.50%	1.59%
Tennessee	2.34%	2.22%	2.20%	2.28%	2.17%
Texas	1.40%	1.46%	1.54%	1.52%	1.53%
U.S. Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	0.89%	0.89%	1.00%	1.04%	1.02%
Vermont	2.30%	2.54%	2.32%	2.38%	2.15%
Virginia	1.04%	0.99%	1.07%	1.12%	1.12%
Washington	1.53%	1.36%	1.54%	1.46%	1.54%
West Virginia	1.66%	1.63%	1.94%	2.21%	2.33%
Wisconsin	0.61%	0.61%	0.65%	0.61%	0.62%
Wyoming	1.51%	1.68%	1.38%	1.34%	1.29%
Total	1.05%	1.01%	1.07%	1.05%	1.06%

Figure 1

Budget as Percentage of Revenues 2013-2022

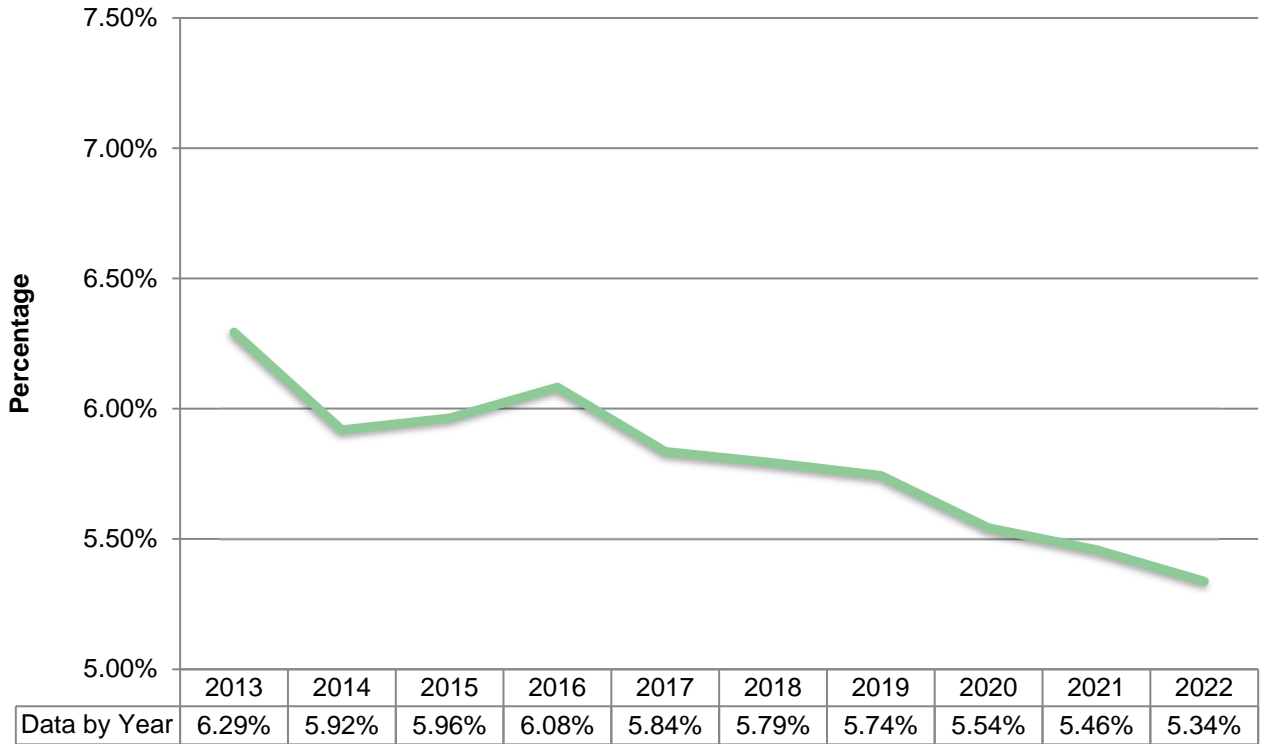
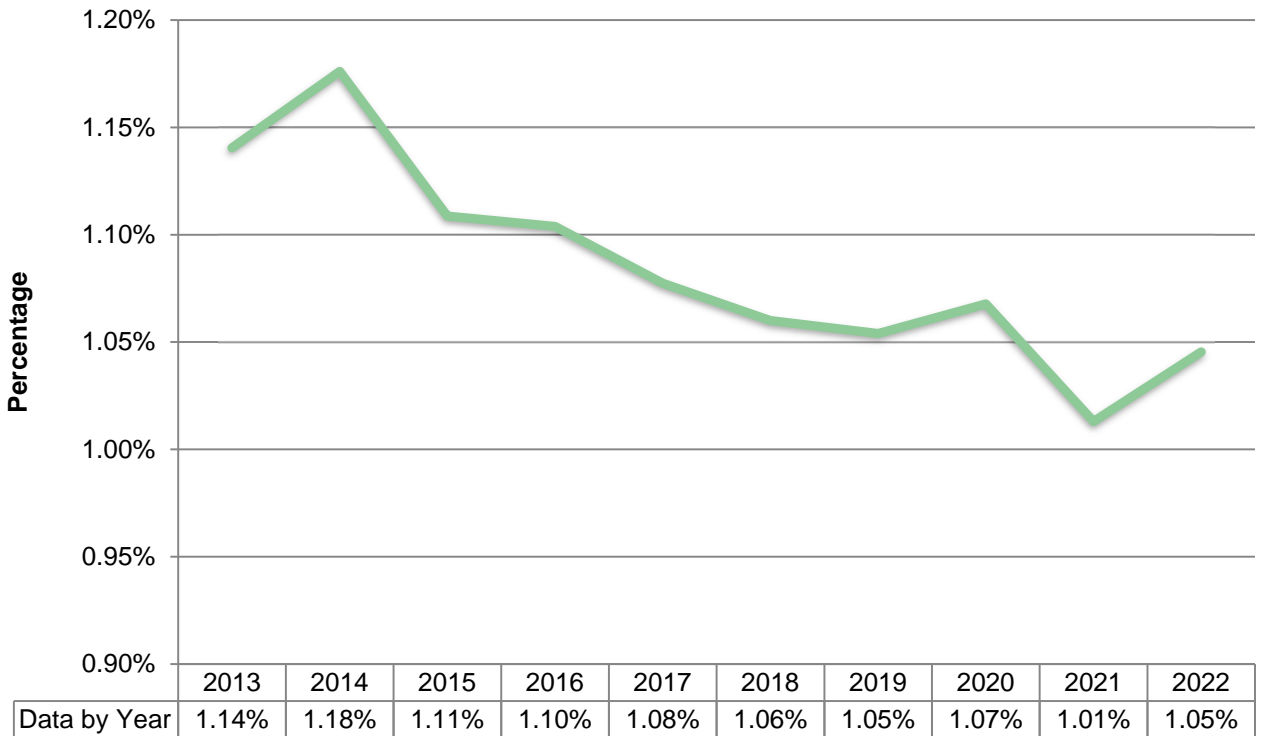


Figure 2

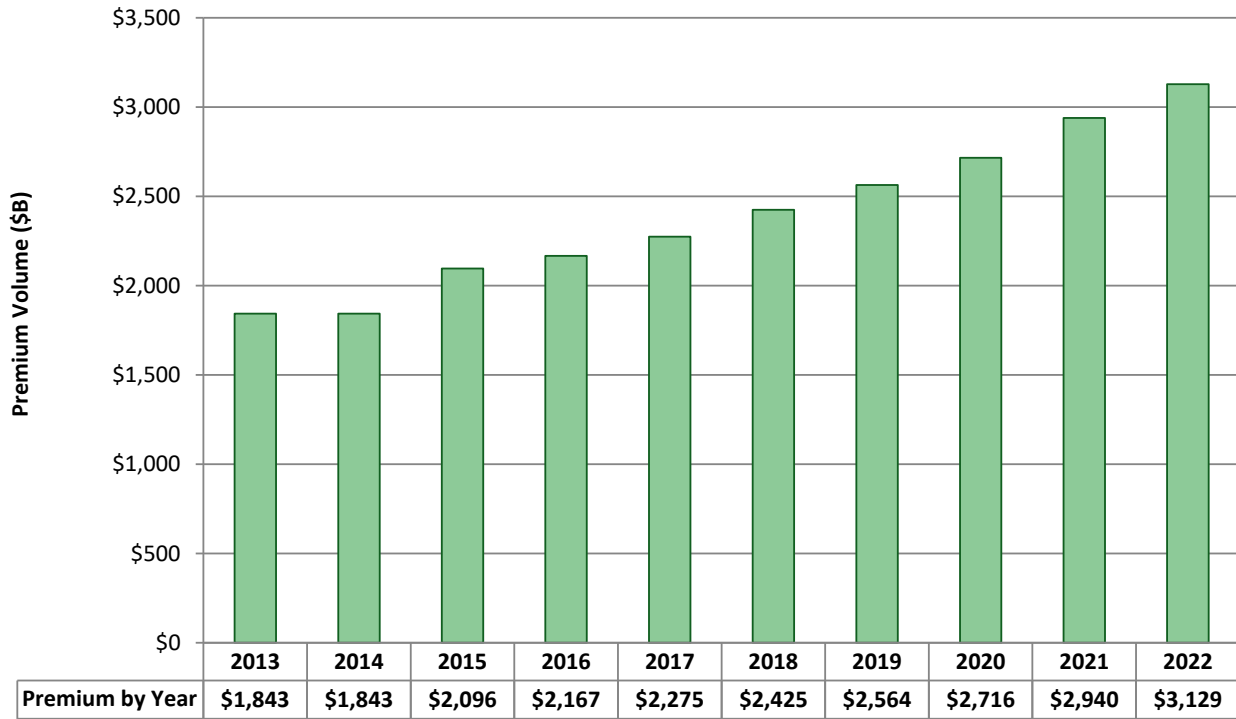
Revenues as Percentage of Premiums 2013-2022



Some prior year values are restated. Differences to reports in prior years are due to corrections in later years.

Figure 3

Aggregate Premium Volume 2013-2022



Some prior year values are restated for corrections made after publication.

Figure 4

Premium Volume by Line of Business - 2022

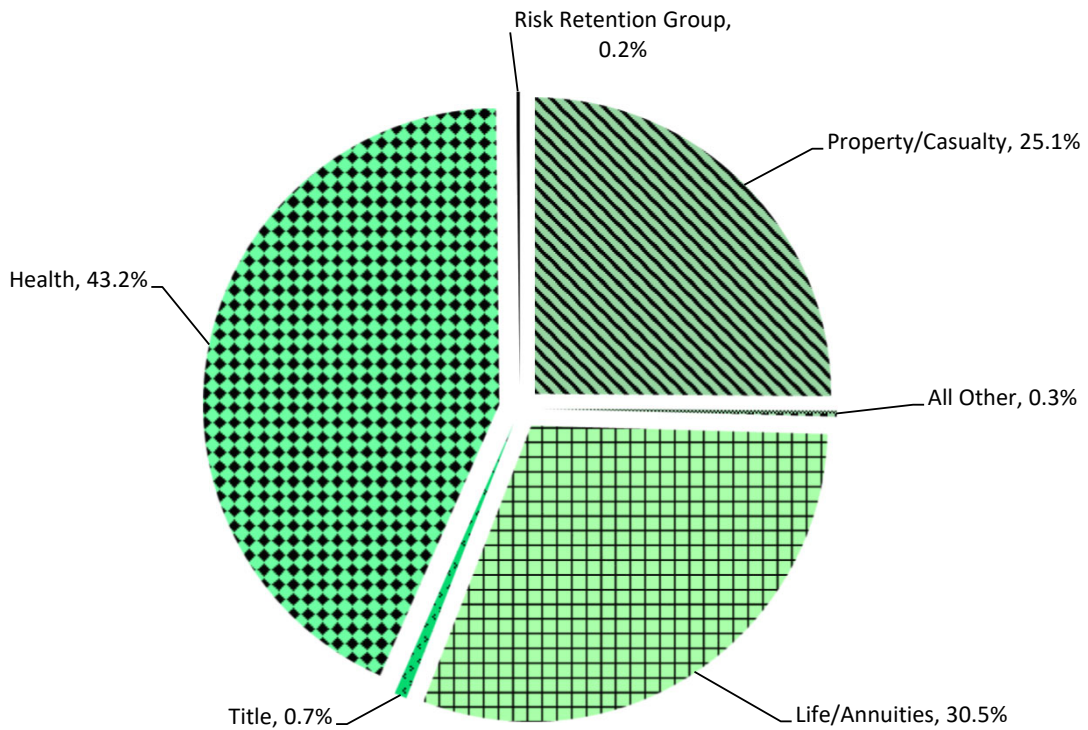


Table 2

Premium Volume by Line of Business - 2022

State	Total	Life/Annuities	Property/Casualty	Health
Alabama	\$31,364,784,429	\$7,075,695,669	\$10,463,647,496	\$13,586,339,988
Alaska	\$4,335,159,729	\$1,173,281,819	\$1,667,747,687	\$1,448,810,126
American Samoa	\$3,082,025	\$3,046,212	\$2,678	\$33,135
Arizona	\$44,587,336,041	\$12,958,450,684	\$14,626,325,437	\$16,217,352,971
Arkansas	\$21,091,294,974	\$5,049,535,251	\$6,603,530,841	\$9,295,688,765
California	\$374,616,357,753	\$70,999,335,093	\$89,024,644,502	\$212,652,024,983
Colorado	\$48,679,581,212	\$16,140,155,078	\$16,141,075,235	\$15,864,528,184
Connecticut	\$43,523,389,253	\$21,449,589,987	\$9,614,681,745	\$11,941,349,568
Delaware	\$87,446,745,000	\$81,173,483,000	\$3,505,963,000	\$2,650,622,000
Dist. of Columbia	\$14,159,514,982	\$3,674,795,778	\$2,543,369,259	\$7,174,391,066
Florida	\$232,209,744,649	\$47,068,797,127	\$65,677,192,746	\$109,147,446,126
Georgia	\$73,776,313,306	\$19,598,071,797	\$26,589,882,705	\$26,922,317,064
Guam	\$634,372,485	\$74,076,055	\$370,518,147	\$180,570,272
Hawaii	\$14,523,854,222	\$3,042,842,152	\$2,774,735,457	\$8,339,209,971
Idaho	\$8,793,964,285	\$2,853,115,953	\$2,659,653,068	\$3,078,938,435
Illinois	\$108,365,798,771	\$29,124,124,526	\$31,404,272,529	\$47,835,923,837
Indiana	\$50,247,449,186	\$10,698,206,926	\$13,621,225,385	\$25,269,271,864
Iowa	\$47,101,230,679	\$21,947,071,268	\$8,636,079,010	\$16,222,605,140
Kansas	\$25,538,733,515	\$12,287,059,768	\$7,225,905,229	\$5,943,868,638
Kentucky	\$35,632,304,079	\$8,106,793,300	\$8,467,788,135	\$18,811,653,264
Louisiana	\$47,060,707,604	\$8,557,646,694	\$12,740,555,157	\$25,134,780,688
Maine	\$10,205,115,313	\$2,226,401,265	\$2,845,364,421	\$5,059,395,082
Maryland	\$50,765,640,873	\$16,800,457,386	\$13,859,575,051	\$19,489,336,931
Massachusetts	\$70,231,483,547	\$28,567,620,567	\$18,183,298,752	\$22,801,563,801
Michigan	\$85,260,731,896	\$20,771,543,810	\$21,536,502,308	\$40,703,037,786
Minnesota	\$58,945,513,817	\$16,700,103,013	\$15,506,977,026	\$26,505,915,543
Mississippi	\$20,040,400,508	\$5,513,743,435	\$6,851,424,502	\$7,583,587,564
Missouri	\$51,419,835,695	\$14,089,496,234	\$14,416,578,754	\$22,519,176,597
Montana	\$7,213,925,652	\$1,296,650,157	\$3,321,873,848	\$2,398,659,704
Nebraska	\$19,456,478,115	\$4,730,064,332	\$6,635,375,670	\$7,993,809,840
Nevada	\$22,973,559,349	\$5,520,382,798	\$7,673,000,293	\$9,475,300,117
New Hampshire	\$12,447,680,941	\$4,352,774,890	\$2,864,081,491	\$5,153,588,681
New Jersey	\$94,876,977,674	\$27,551,301,867	\$24,441,403,684	\$42,093,670,060
New Mexico	\$16,764,337,331	\$2,477,511,389	\$3,757,257,018	\$10,158,083,683
New York	\$265,231,506,061	\$138,419,025,946	\$52,155,376,147	\$72,438,151,396
North Carolina	\$81,002,914,236	\$21,937,010,087	\$20,221,565,297	\$38,431,634,571
North Dakota	\$9,258,903,197	\$2,483,100,746	\$3,826,993,617	\$2,924,799,945
N. Mariana Islands	\$77,652,593	\$8,656,045	\$23,277,997	\$45,382,688
Ohio	\$142,919,476,488	\$63,904,779,276	\$20,893,314,742	\$57,392,709,799
Oklahoma	\$24,770,692,570	\$4,784,614,279	\$9,578,057,814	\$10,222,868,954
Oregon	\$36,090,526,723	\$6,277,819,419	\$9,367,238,152	\$20,133,785,766
Pennsylvania	\$139,314,571,102	\$42,480,130,685	\$30,044,928,819	\$65,142,050,535
Puerto Rico	\$19,098,255,877	\$1,992,462,066	\$2,805,057,192	\$14,280,001,116
Rhode Island	\$10,467,623,094	\$2,907,333,208	\$2,789,077,513	\$4,701,850,836
South Carolina	\$33,686,872,576	\$9,283,796,017	\$12,138,958,476	\$11,670,238,070
South Dakota	\$9,454,597,414	\$3,278,199,557	\$3,576,472,539	\$2,558,346,613
Tennessee	\$54,790,318,501	\$13,359,856,254	\$14,464,259,455	\$26,479,155,525
Texas	\$242,596,011,167	\$47,433,751,584	\$70,380,855,566	\$121,002,640,038
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$389,632,770	\$44,333,508	\$38,831,972	\$303,260,414
Utah	\$24,864,637,505	\$8,334,169,801	\$6,609,328,021	\$9,507,820,286
Vermont	\$4,930,166,927	\$1,883,514,701	\$1,394,498,172	\$1,620,654,814
Virginia	\$70,533,846,685	\$15,892,097,636	\$16,743,650,851	\$37,228,931,250
Washington	\$58,137,068,000	\$18,361,161,000	\$14,957,213,000	\$24,278,048,000
West Virginia	\$13,559,261,044	\$2,700,445,347	\$3,327,197,757	\$7,482,262,310
Wisconsin	\$49,322,705,577	\$12,734,456,320	\$12,749,457,773	\$23,545,735,406
Wyoming	\$3,868,192,182	\$1,072,528,398	\$1,470,373,385	\$1,274,781,248
Total	\$3,128,658,831,179	\$953,226,467,160	\$785,807,492,523	\$1,352,317,961,054

*Premium is reported upon the line of business being written, rather than the type of company writing the business.

Table 2 (continued)

Premium Volume by Line of Business - 2022

State	Title	Risk Retention	
		Group	All Other
Alabama	\$192,617,132	\$46,484,144	\$0
Alaska	\$38,434,173	\$4,698,755	\$2,187,169
American Samoa	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$716,815,951	\$68,390,998	\$0
Arkansas	\$111,326,224	\$19,728,334	\$11,485,559
California	\$1,940,353,175	\$0	\$0
Colorado	\$468,558,495	\$65,264,220	\$0
Connecticut	\$199,009,888	\$176,634,423	\$142,123,642
Delaware	\$107,411,000	\$9,266,000	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$83,883,223	\$683,075,656	\$0
Florida	\$2,754,017,546	\$351,597,018	\$7,210,694,086
Georgia	\$666,041,740	\$0	\$0
Guam	\$9,208,011	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$107,639,110	\$259,427,532	\$0
Idaho	\$194,184,515	\$8,072,314	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$1,477,879	\$0
Indiana	\$186,310,577	\$439,711,049	\$32,723,385
Iowa	\$0	\$38,723,261	\$256,752,000
Kansas	\$68,945,663	\$12,954,217	\$0
Kentucky	\$163,624,762	\$44,134,425	\$38,310,193
Louisiana	\$220,791,321	\$41,702,123	\$365,231,621
Maine	\$65,679,899	\$8,274,646	\$0
Maryland	\$415,000,417	\$201,271,088	\$0
Massachusetts	\$409,128,827	\$269,871,600	\$0
Michigan	\$559,444,160	\$54,195,098	\$1,636,008,734
Minnesota	\$206,598,449	\$25,919,786	\$0
Mississippi	\$91,645,007	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$79,430,025	\$57,476,292	\$257,677,793
Montana	\$91,993,058	\$104,748,885	\$0
Nebraska	\$84,061,593	\$13,166,680	\$0
Nevada	\$261,038,594	\$43,837,547	\$0
New Hampshire	\$61,407,873	\$15,828,006	\$0
New Jersey	\$672,420,422	\$118,181,641	\$0
New Mexico	\$133,296,039	\$27,013,320	\$211,175,882
New York	\$1,363,369,537	\$855,583,035	\$0
North Carolina	\$368,027,108	\$44,677,173	\$0
North Dakota	\$16,914,944	\$7,093,945	\$0
N. Mariana Islands	\$335,863	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$646,391,573	\$82,281,098	\$0
Oklahoma	\$157,120,677	\$28,030,846	\$0
Oregon	\$266,647,632	\$45,035,754	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$912,327,619	\$592,586,830	\$142,546,614
Puerto Rico	\$20,735,503	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	\$52,899,568	\$16,461,969	\$0
South Carolina	\$278,691,124	\$303,912,955	\$11,275,934
South Dakota	\$37,588,563	\$3,990,142	\$0
Tennessee	\$427,959,715	\$53,243,358	\$5,844,194
Texas	\$3,554,659,567	\$217,162,938	\$6,941,474
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$2,966,489	\$240,387	\$0
Utah	\$393,119,185	\$20,200,212	\$0
Vermont	\$24,297,879	\$7,201,361	\$0
Virginia	\$536,152,997	\$65,776,816	\$67,237,135
Washington	\$444,930,000	\$95,716,000	\$0
West Virginia	\$38,144,000	\$11,211,630	\$0
Wisconsin	\$274,345,096	\$18,710,982	\$0
Wyoming	\$45,957,572	\$4,551,579	\$0
Total	\$21,223,899,080	\$5,684,795,947	\$10,398,215,415

*Premium is reported upon the line of business being written, rather than the type of company writing the business.

Table 3

States in Descending Order of 2022 Premium Volume

State	2022	Rank	2021	Rank
California	\$374,616,357,753	1	\$394,783,039,653	1
New York	\$265,231,506,061	2	\$267,801,017,919	2
Texas	\$242,596,011,167	3	\$202,064,318,441	4
Florida	\$232,209,744,649	4	\$202,122,398,069	3
Ohio	\$142,919,476,488	5	\$122,874,419,525	6
Pennsylvania	\$139,314,571,102	6	\$129,631,484,466	5
Illinois	\$108,365,798,771	7	\$108,471,408,364	7
New Jersey	\$94,876,977,674	8	\$88,030,408,416	9
Delaware	\$87,446,745,000	9	\$94,280,340,000	8
Michigan	\$85,260,731,896	10	\$80,198,299,008	10
North Carolina	\$81,002,914,236	11	\$69,284,279,703	11
Georgia	\$73,776,313,306	12	\$66,889,054,056	12
Virginia	\$70,533,846,685	13	\$64,786,979,986	13
Massachusetts	\$70,231,483,547	14	\$64,233,568,974	14
Minnesota	\$58,945,513,817	15	\$53,101,532,303	16
Washington	\$58,137,068,000	16	\$54,651,023,284	15
Tennessee	\$54,790,318,501	17	\$52,092,247,291	17
Missouri	\$51,419,835,695	18	\$46,130,043,558	20
Maryland	\$50,765,640,873	19	\$42,834,428,404	25
Indiana	\$50,247,449,186	20	\$47,919,007,340	19
Wisconsin	\$49,322,705,577	21	\$45,469,026,820	21
Colorado	\$48,679,581,212	22	\$48,008,910,321	18
Iowa	\$47,101,230,679	23	\$45,430,525,151	22
Louisiana	\$47,060,707,604	24	\$43,011,369,992	24
Arizona	\$44,587,336,041	25	\$39,953,670,905	26
Connecticut	\$43,523,389,253	26	\$44,232,332,178	23
Oregon	\$36,090,526,723	27	\$31,754,966,089	28
Kentucky	\$35,632,304,079	28	\$33,814,044,303	27
South Carolina	\$33,686,872,576	29	\$30,002,465,944	29
Alabama	\$31,364,784,429	30	\$28,680,412,578	30
Kansas	\$25,538,733,515	31	\$24,581,356,948	31
Utah	\$24,864,637,505	32	\$22,617,248,887	33
Oklahoma	\$24,770,692,570	33	\$23,528,272,175	32
Nevada	\$22,973,559,349	34	\$20,682,095,087	34
Arkansas	\$21,091,294,974	35	\$19,732,740,349	35
Mississippi	\$20,040,400,508	36	\$18,752,413,038	36
Nebraska	\$19,456,478,115	37	\$18,481,789,162	37
Puerto Rico	\$19,098,255,877	38	\$17,614,044,727	38
New Mexico	\$16,764,337,331	39	\$15,742,807,557	39
Hawaii	\$14,523,854,222	40	\$14,339,389,460	40
Dist. of Columbia	\$14,159,514,982	41	\$12,372,769,478	42
West Virginia	\$13,559,261,044	42	\$12,460,680,951	41
New Hampshire	\$12,447,680,941	43	\$11,590,137,179	43
Rhode Island	\$10,467,623,094	44	\$10,412,361,894	44
Maine	\$10,205,115,313	45	\$9,475,709,355	45
South Dakota	\$9,454,597,414	46	\$8,757,906,241	47
North Dakota	\$9,258,903,197	47	\$7,831,901,863	48
Idaho	\$8,793,964,285	48	\$9,009,491,868	46
Montana	\$7,213,925,652	49	\$6,563,535,962	49
Vermont	\$4,930,166,927	50	\$3,965,921,678	50
Alaska	\$4,335,159,729	51	\$3,929,505,147	51
Wyoming	\$3,868,192,182	52	\$3,469,320,330	52
Guam	\$634,372,485	53	\$620,253,542	53
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$389,632,770	54	\$541,523,049	54
N. Mariana Islands	\$77,652,593	55	\$81,456,723	55
American Samoa	\$3,082,025	56	\$4,298,541	56
Total	\$3,128,658,831,179		\$2,939,695,954,232	

Table 4

Premium Volume 2019-2022

State	2022	2021	2020	2019
Alabama	\$31,364,784,429	\$28,680,412,578	\$26,638,134,055	\$25,541,765,701
Alaska	\$4,335,159,729	\$3,929,505,147	\$3,688,659,252	\$3,758,909,276
American Samoa	\$3,082,025	\$4,298,541	\$3,992,808	\$4,002,041
Arizona	\$44,587,336,041	\$39,953,670,905	\$36,777,728,879	\$35,364,339,558
Arkansas	\$21,091,294,974	\$19,732,740,349	\$17,892,413,085	\$17,173,055,549
California*	\$374,616,357,753	\$394,783,039,653	\$371,617,922,345	\$357,721,936,129
Colorado	\$48,679,581,212	\$48,008,910,321	\$42,515,554,452	\$39,672,951,902
Connecticut	\$43,523,389,253	\$44,232,332,178	\$43,794,724,747	\$39,040,132,344
Delaware	\$87,446,745,000	\$94,280,340,000	\$79,397,976,000	\$64,871,265,000
Dist. of Columbia	\$14,159,514,982	\$12,372,769,478	\$11,524,931,703	\$11,546,046,731
Florida	\$232,209,744,649	\$202,122,398,069	\$181,844,723,166	\$178,131,888,016
Georgia	\$73,776,313,306	\$66,889,054,056	\$72,550,580,469	\$66,790,071,874
Guam	\$634,372,485	\$620,253,542	\$454,941,009	\$577,886,819
Hawaii	\$14,523,854,222	\$14,339,389,460	\$13,489,836,773	\$13,251,800,601
Idaho	\$8,793,964,285	\$9,009,491,868	\$8,622,538,847	\$8,026,802,892
Illinois	\$108,365,798,771	\$108,471,408,364	\$97,914,911,836	\$92,411,893,236
Indiana	\$50,247,449,186	\$47,919,007,340	\$44,528,806,597	\$43,681,713,107
Iowa	\$47,101,230,679	\$45,430,525,151	\$42,639,088,850	\$37,821,832,770
Kansas	\$25,538,733,515	\$24,581,356,948	\$22,225,200,846	\$21,114,100,281
Kentucky	\$35,632,304,079	\$33,814,044,303	\$31,424,638,895	\$31,033,161,100
Louisiana	\$47,060,707,604	\$43,011,369,992	\$39,965,996,901	\$37,625,262,487
Maine	\$10,205,115,313	\$9,475,709,355	\$8,554,466,255	\$8,328,208,618
Maryland	\$50,765,640,873	\$42,834,428,404	\$40,953,740,231	\$39,213,759,690
Massachusetts	\$70,231,483,547	\$64,233,568,974	\$60,098,950,184	\$58,616,364,928
Michigan	\$85,260,731,896	\$80,198,299,008	\$76,767,332,988	\$73,021,788,623
Minnesota	\$58,945,513,817	\$53,101,532,303	\$48,516,180,329	\$46,743,899,739
Mississippi	\$20,040,400,508	\$18,752,413,038	\$17,138,177,757	\$16,485,297,697
Missouri	\$51,419,835,695	\$46,130,043,558	\$41,978,863,251	\$40,536,350,046
Montana	\$7,213,925,652	\$6,563,535,962	\$5,943,632,728	\$5,773,343,681
Nebraska	\$19,456,478,115	\$18,481,789,162	\$16,116,070,359	\$15,939,621,359
Nevada	\$22,973,559,349	\$20,682,095,087	\$18,248,188,945	\$17,528,590,218
New Hampshire	\$12,447,680,941	\$11,590,137,179	\$10,742,650,062	\$10,753,553,862
New Jersey	\$94,876,977,674	\$88,030,408,416	\$82,218,230,358	\$80,528,454,458
New Mexico	\$16,764,337,331	\$15,742,807,557	\$15,132,184,170	\$14,211,706,549
New York	\$265,231,506,061	\$267,801,017,919	\$244,568,766,683	\$210,545,265,664
North Carolina	\$81,002,914,236	\$69,284,279,703	\$59,140,383,915	\$57,277,145,862
North Dakota	\$9,258,903,197	\$7,831,901,863	\$7,074,807,194	\$6,934,010,151
N. Mariana Islands	\$77,652,593	\$81,456,723	\$81,779,406	\$74,721,707
Ohio	\$142,919,476,488	\$122,874,419,525	\$109,679,782,638	\$103,624,299,331
Oklahoma	\$24,770,692,570	\$23,528,272,175	\$21,709,374,349	\$20,753,423,443
Oregon	\$36,090,526,723	\$31,754,966,089	\$27,576,591,150	\$25,276,470,535
Pennsylvania	\$139,314,571,102	\$129,631,484,466	\$122,624,542,146	\$119,479,148,298
Puerto Rico	\$19,098,255,877	\$17,614,044,727	\$16,055,088,823	\$14,305,925,869
Rhode Island	\$10,467,623,094	\$10,412,361,894	\$9,389,152,929	\$9,384,813,431
South Carolina	\$33,686,872,576	\$30,002,465,944	\$26,721,168,182	\$26,295,971,883
South Dakota	\$9,454,597,414	\$8,757,906,241	\$7,070,774,256	\$6,826,439,859
Tennessee	\$54,790,318,501	\$52,092,247,291	\$48,655,502,749	\$44,905,695,839
Texas	\$242,596,011,167	\$202,064,318,441	\$193,518,506,504	\$181,902,001,463
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$389,632,770	\$541,523,049	\$515,978,920	\$503,336,684
Utah	\$24,864,637,505	\$22,617,248,887	\$19,294,584,164	\$17,985,773,190
Vermont	\$4,930,166,927	\$3,965,921,678	\$3,915,601,080	\$3,854,292,583
Virginia	\$70,533,846,685	\$64,786,979,986	\$59,641,625,492	\$56,564,615,130
Washington	\$58,137,068,000	\$54,651,023,284	\$48,712,378,806	\$47,436,624,322
West Virginia	\$13,559,261,044	\$12,460,680,951	\$11,441,379,118	\$10,761,126,238
Wisconsin	\$49,322,705,577	\$45,469,026,820	\$43,753,813,535	\$42,945,463,199
Wyoming	\$3,868,192,182	\$3,469,320,330	\$3,182,341,081	\$3,211,928,961
Total	\$3,128,658,831,179	\$2,939,695,954,232	\$2,716,245,892,252	\$2,563,690,250,524

*Premium was restated for prior years. See technical notes

Table 5

Excess and Surplus Lines Premium Volume - 2022

State	Total*	U.S.	Alien
Alabama	\$1,343,969,054	\$966,184,094	\$377,784,960
Alaska	\$240,108,302	\$168,122,834	\$71,985,468
American Samoa	\$655,634	\$290	\$655,344
Arizona	\$1,353,249,186	\$1,023,090,547	\$330,158,639
Arkansas	\$487,365,317	\$377,558,067	\$109,807,250
California	\$18,118,664,234	\$14,398,203,402	\$3,720,460,832
Colorado	\$1,784,311,207	\$1,439,607,496	\$344,703,711
Connecticut	\$1,038,491,398	\$781,006,668	\$257,484,730
Delaware	\$313,677,000	\$313,677,000	\$0
Dist. of Columbia	\$538,035,365	\$437,887,141	\$100,148,224
Florida	\$12,049,438,140	\$9,215,315,910	\$2,834,122,230
Georgia	\$2,669,857,514	\$2,012,454,242	\$657,403,272
Guam	\$3,548,264	\$1,915,780	\$1,632,484
Hawaii	\$485,201,449	\$485,201,449	\$0
Idaho	\$269,857,747	\$192,955,427	\$76,902,320
Illinois	\$3,640,885,057	\$2,577,919,250	\$1,062,965,807
Indiana	\$1,123,243,743	\$799,068,986	\$324,174,757
Iowa	\$656,325,290	\$469,313,527	\$187,011,763
Kansas	\$521,758,697	\$381,846,251	\$139,912,446
Kentucky	\$561,901,508	\$429,238,968	\$132,662,540
Louisiana	\$2,504,002,526	\$1,941,045,954	\$562,956,572
Maine	\$171,020,931	\$132,561,831	\$38,459,100
Maryland	\$1,004,199,201	\$770,972,373	\$233,226,828
Massachusetts	\$2,237,022,051	\$1,655,866,401	\$581,155,650
Michigan	\$1,249,453,163	\$976,556,068	\$272,897,095
Minnesota	\$1,018,588,776	\$731,416,265	\$287,172,511
Mississippi	\$738,164,931	\$593,943,072	\$144,221,859
Missouri	\$1,301,205,143	\$937,974,340	\$363,230,803
Montana	\$252,047,022	\$198,606,956	\$53,440,066
Nebraska	\$357,222,199	\$275,108,507	\$82,113,692
Nevada	\$785,319,666	\$682,795,461	\$102,524,205
New Hampshire	\$190,145,920	\$147,292,774	\$42,853,146
New Jersey	\$2,694,331,916	\$2,147,082,668	\$547,249,248
New Mexico	\$248,036,782	\$210,316,943	\$37,719,839
New York	\$7,413,809,457	\$5,779,671,501	\$1,634,137,956
North Carolina	\$1,758,156,844	\$1,293,245,184	\$464,911,660
North Dakota	\$196,276,477	\$134,294,442	\$61,982,035
N. Mariana Islands	\$464,581	\$227,624	\$236,957
Ohio	\$1,807,769,056	\$1,300,551,638	\$507,217,418
Oklahoma	\$902,849,129	\$694,998,583	\$207,850,546
Oregon	\$882,991,745	\$661,682,019	\$221,309,726
Pennsylvania	\$2,561,466,303	\$1,952,472,742	\$608,993,561
Puerto Rico	\$66,967,613	\$36,120,948	\$30,846,665
Rhode Island	\$300,980,476	\$209,522,326	\$91,458,150
South Carolina	\$1,406,520,723	\$1,045,783,335	\$360,737,388
South Dakota	\$131,154,645	\$74,595,618	\$56,559,027
Tennessee	\$1,400,264,411	\$1,044,142,541	\$356,121,870
Texas	\$11,587,658,472	\$7,896,382,831	\$3,691,275,641
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$55,513,197	\$10,833,539	\$44,679,658
Utah	\$733,384,272	\$551,506,511	\$181,877,761
Vermont	\$156,279,852	\$98,314,570	\$57,965,282
Virginia	\$1,572,332,804	\$1,105,180,671	\$467,152,133
Washington	\$2,025,426,554	\$1,531,291,000	\$494,135,554
West Virginia	\$201,978,184	\$160,324,901	\$41,653,283
Wisconsin	\$799,096,533	\$584,702,175	\$214,394,358
Wyoming	\$117,454,396	\$92,469,653	\$24,984,743
Total	\$98,030,100,057	\$74,130,421,294	\$23,899,678,763

*Total Excess and Surplus Lines Premium Volume may not equal the sum of U.S. and Alien as some states do not maintain categories of U.S. and Alien.

Table 6

Captive Insurers - 2022

State	Domestic Captive Insurers	Direct Written Premium	Reinsurance Assumed	Total Premium
Alabama	52	\$50,814,206	\$39,854,318	\$90,668,524
Alaska	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
American Samoa*	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	152	\$3,041,591,189	\$7,335,144,198	\$10,376,735,387
Arkansas	14	\$334,797,324	\$21,716,336	\$356,513,660
California	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado	2	\$114,583,594	\$446,013	\$115,029,607
Connecticut	43	\$396,067,902	\$350,993,341	\$747,061,243
Delaware	730	\$703,369,774	\$3,828,139,201	\$4,531,508,975
Dist. of Columbia	148	\$1,160,609,428	\$479,316,615	\$1,639,926,043
Florida	1	\$1,936,500	-	\$1,936,500
Georgia	56	\$2,520,853,341	\$971,273,494	\$3,492,126,835
Guam*	3	\$2,770,876	-	\$2,770,876
Hawaii	239	\$4,057,996,302	\$11,336,895,423	\$15,394,891,725
Idaho	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	2	\$3,675,447	\$16,274,124	\$19,949,571
Indiana	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	8	\$0	\$895,310,836	\$895,310,836
Kansas	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	29	\$39,441,127	\$89,576,101	\$129,017,228
Louisiana	2	\$439,072,016	\$0	\$439,072,016
Maine	3	\$2,160,000	\$0	\$2,160,000
Maryland	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	24	\$1,430,308,026	\$995,010,227	\$2,425,318,253
Minnesota	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	54	\$1,042,087,752	\$2,501,593,568	\$3,543,681,320
Montana	271	\$113,183,172	\$273,841,594	\$387,024,766
Nebraska	4	\$0	\$1,071,685,153	\$1,071,685,153
Nevada	145	\$402,500,598	\$79,792,489	\$482,293,087
New Hampshire	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	18	\$339,984,164	\$139,773,239	\$479,757,403
New Mexico	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	39	\$657,445,493	\$536,867,654	\$1,194,313,147
North Carolina	284	\$951,622,773	\$341,185,196	\$1,292,807,969
North Dakota	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
N. Mariana Islands*	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	7	\$18,099,340	\$1,182,628,667	\$1,200,728,007
Oklahoma	45	\$252,135,575	\$45,477,034	\$297,612,609
Oregon	16	\$2,211,724	\$1,022,307,006	\$1,024,518,730
Pennsylvania	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico*	419	\$5,449,614	\$141,886,130	\$147,335,744
Rhode Island	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	152	\$1,139,699,396	\$1,694,674,928	\$2,834,374,324
South Dakota	19	\$26,549,660	-	\$26,549,660
Tennessee	142	\$1,434,107,951	\$976,895,879	\$2,411,003,830
Texas	72	\$8,942,988,649	\$2,773,965,930	\$11,716,954,579
U.S. Virgin Islands*	0	\$0	-	\$0
Utah	419	\$1,095,229,492	\$1,112,365,551	\$2,207,595,043
Vermont	551	\$14,039,513,528	\$25,070,066,359	\$39,109,579,887
Virginia	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	0	\$156,068,722	-	\$156,068,722
West Virginia	1	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	4,167	\$44,918,924,655	\$65,324,956,604	\$110,243,881,259

*Some data was not available at the time of data collection. See Technical Notes.

Technical Notes to the 2022 Insurance Department Resources Report – Volume 2

Budget and Funding

Table 1

California: The ratios have been restated using updated premium values. See the notes for California in the Premium section below.

Michigan: The ratios for prior years in Table 1A, Table 1B, and Figure 1 were restated with updates to revenues for 2013–2017. Revenues prior to 2013 did not include some tax revenues that are included in 2013 and later.

Northern Mariana Islands: The budget-to-revenue ratio was calculated to be 319.87% in 2017 and 346% in 2018. Years prior to 2017 were not available.

Premium

Tables 2–6

NAIC-provided premium (including excess/surplus premium) is subject to the date the premium was pulled and may not be the most current data available. Amounts pulled from Schedule T include only licensed companies and risk retention groups (RRGs) for admitted premium and surplus line companies for non-admitted premium. They are then sorted by line of business to determine premium totals. Excess and surplus lines premium provided by the NAIC are provided as of July 2023.

Alabama: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.

Alaska: “All Other” refers to automobile service corporations and the Alaska Automobile Insurance Plan (managed by AIPSO). Title figures reflect real estate sales trends. Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.

American Samoa: All premium information was provided by the NAIC. Premium figures reported prior to 2022 included non-admitted amounts in error.

Arkansas: “Other” premium is FMAA. Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.

California: HMO, HDMI, MCO and BC/BS figures for the health premium data was provided by the NAIC. 33% decrease in title premiums reflected the recent economic and macroeconomic factors that attributed to the slowdown in mortgage originations and refinancing. Excess and surplus lines premium was also provided by the NAIC.

Colorado: The decrease in title premiums was caused by increasing interest rates and lower new housing starts which caused a decline in new house sales and refinancing. Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.

Connecticut: RRG premium volume was provided by the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.

Delaware: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC. Numbers for premium volume for captive insurance companies were still being reported at the time of submission, and therefore final figures may be higher.

District of Columbia: Increase in Life insurance premiums can be explained by the premiums doubling. Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC. market share and per policy premium increases.

Georgia: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien was provided by the NAIC. Premium volume for captive insurers excludes RRGs.

Guam: Life/Annuities, Property/Casualty, and Health premium volumes were provided by the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC. There was a Lloyd’s syndicate that had a significant premium decrease and made up most of the PY premiums, which explains the large difference in excess and surplus lines premium.

Idaho: The large difference in Life/Annuities is from deposit type contracts not being captured in prior reports. P&C and Title figures reflect a moderation of growth in Idaho.

Illinois: The 2 captives that are licensed in Illinois are both pure captives that insure the risk of their parent companies. The increased premium volume was due to insuring more risk at these parent companies.

Iowa: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC except in 2021. Surplus figures for 2021 should have been reported as US: \$378,018,914 and Alien: \$115,529,643. All Other represents County and State Mutual Premiums.

Kansas: The 2021 premium amount was written by a captive who ceased to do business in Kansas in the first quarter 2022. A new captive was issued a certificate of authority (COA) in Kansas in December 2022 but had no premium as of December 31, 2022.

Kentucky: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC. Increased excess and surplus lines premiums, particularly in property, due to catastrophic events. The increase in premium volume for captive insurance companies is due to increased writing after pandemic reduction and captives assuming a large block of business.

Louisiana: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.

Maine: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.

- Maryland: Large difference in premium health volume is due to 2021 MCO premium of \$3,599,762,966 inadvertently not being reported last year. Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.
- Massachusetts: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.
- Michigan: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.
- Minnesota: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC. Title premiums decreased due to the change in the housing market. Risk retention premiums increased due to tightening in the standard market and licensure of a few RRG companies.
- Mississippi: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.
- Missouri: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC.
- Montana: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC. The increase in RRG premium and decrease in captive direct written premium amount is due to last year's domestic RRG premium being reported in the captive section.
- Nebraska: Non-captive insurer premium information was provided by the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premiums were also provided by NAIC.
- Nevada: Large direct written premium increase for captive insurance companies can be attributed to two pure captive insurance companies whose combined premium is approximately \$65 million higher than it was in 2021.
- New Hampshire: Non-captive insurer premium information was provided by the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premiums were also provided by NAIC.
- New Jersey: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.
- New Mexico: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.
- North Carolina: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC. There are 14 additional surplus lines insurers included on the department's listing of registered surplus lines insurers as of December 31, 2022, as compared to December 31, 2021.
- Northern Mariana Islands: All premium information was provided by the NAIC. Premium figures reported prior to 2022 included non-admitted amounts in error.
- Ohio: Property/casualty (P/C) premium includes Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) data. Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC. Decrease in reinsurance for captive insurance companies is due to a one-time block reinsurance agreement from a special purpose captive in 2021.
- Oklahoma: Non-captive insurer premium information was provided by the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premiums were also provided by NAIC.
- Oregon: RRG and excess and surplus lines premiums were provided by NAIC. "Health" now includes CCO's/Medicaid lines, which are deemed to not be insurance in Oregon.
- Pennsylvania: Premium amount was not fully completed for 2022 by the time of submission. The "All Other" premium volume is understated by approximately \$95M. Excess and surplus lines alien premium was provided by the NAIC.
- Puerto Rico: Excess and surplus lines premium for alien insurers was provided by the NAIC. Captive figures are estimated for 2022, as some captives from one international insurer decided to wind down.
- Rhode Island: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.
- South Carolina: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.
- South Dakota: Direct Written Premium information for captives in 2021 did not arrive by the time the report was published.
- Tennessee: Non-captive insurer premium information was provided by the NAIC. In years where NAIC non-captive premium was used, the admitted premium does not include the single-state companies (e.g., county mutuals, self-insurers, etc.) that do not file an annual statement with the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premiums were also provided by NAIC.
- Texas: Health for 2021 was reported incorrectly. The significant increase from 2021 to 2022 is due to a combination of the public health emergency where more people were eligible for Medicaid and a growth in Medicare premium from an aging population.
- U.S. Virgin Islands: All premium information was provided by the NAIC. Premium figures reported prior to 2022 included non-admitted amounts in error.
- Utah: Non-captive insurer premium information was provided by the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premiums were also provided by NAIC.
- Vermont: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.
- Washington: Decrease in title premium is due to the increase in interest rates leading to a decline in home sales. Excess and surplus lines alien premium was provided by the NAIC. Captive reinsurance assumed is not collected and is unknown.
- West Virginia: Total reported under "Risk Retention Group" includes total Traditional RRG's (\$3,811,875) and Captive RRG's (\$7,399,755). Decrease underlies industry slowdowns (coal production) and shifts in larger medical malpractice insurers away from RRG's. Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.

Wisconsin: Premium is based on companies licensed (not reported) in the state. RRGs are registered in Wisconsin. Town mutual companies were included in the property/casualty (P/C) premium reported. Wisconsin does not track premium for those insurer types that do not file with the NAIC. Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC. Wisconsin regulations do not allow captive insurers.

Wyoming: Excess and surplus lines premium was provided by the NAIC.

Appendix

Tables included in the Appendix may be found in the Insurance Department Resources Report (IDRR) Volume 1. There are calculations in Volume 2, which use calculations from the tables in Volume 1, and those have been included for reference.

Insurance Department Budgets

Table 7 (Insurance Department Budgets – Fiscal Years 2020–2024) details state fiscal budgets for the most recent five years.

Revenues

Table 10 (Revenues – 2022) includes the breakouts of revenue for each state.

Table 7

Insurance Department Budgets - Fiscal Years 2020-2024

State	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Percent Change 2020-2024
Alabama	\$77,135,968	\$80,947,031	\$78,977,772	\$56,562,486	\$56,426,986	36.70%
Alaska	\$8,561,700	\$8,960,500	\$8,176,500	\$7,832,700	\$7,864,700	8.86%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	\$43,923,243	\$43,268,400	\$48,098,800	\$46,621,200	\$34,402,400	27.67%
Arkansas	\$15,207,333	\$14,641,739	\$14,635,703	\$14,258,746	\$14,706,518	3.41%
California	\$259,319,000	\$259,287,000	\$244,941,000	\$226,996,000	\$240,416,000	7.86%
Colorado	\$19,854,970	\$19,465,657	\$19,058,912	\$16,751,036	\$12,868,552	54.29%
Connecticut	\$36,152,373	\$33,187,088	\$31,268,871	\$29,920,152	\$29,920,152	20.83%
Delaware	\$13,796,600	\$13,140,600	\$13,096,100	\$11,868,700	\$11,664,100	18.28%
Dist. of Columbia	\$15,321,413	\$15,020,300	\$13,889,580	\$13,915,841	\$12,122,340	26.39%
Florida	\$83,377,779	\$81,742,921	\$79,808,964	\$89,480,714	\$90,218,843	-7.58%
Georgia	\$36,325,419	\$36,651,812	\$38,819,395	\$27,384,989	\$22,044,778	64.78%
Guam	\$517,656	\$441,783	\$428,710	-	-	-
Hawaii	\$16,828,838	\$16,819,039	\$16,308,597	\$16,213,950	\$18,213,950	-7.60%
Idaho	\$10,604,100	\$10,341,900	\$10,067,700	\$9,917,800	\$9,777,000	8.46%
Illinois	\$87,328,400	\$67,768,400	\$59,712,700	\$55,811,600	\$54,347,400	60.69%
Indiana	\$23,032,632	\$16,043,435	\$19,343,435	\$12,446,362	\$12,446,362	85.06%
Iowa	\$18,657,459	\$18,457,459	\$18,382,459	\$17,970,265	\$16,427,052	13.58%
Kansas	\$18,665,385	\$18,924,680	\$18,861,120	\$16,194,968	\$13,512,518	38.13%
Kentucky	\$17,209,644	\$16,872,200	\$16,582,500	\$16,587,900	\$20,091,400	-14.34%
Louisiana	\$39,668,168	\$36,969,637	\$35,051,771	\$33,497,842	\$32,829,836	20.83%
Maine	\$12,021,357	\$38,141,643	\$11,438,580	\$10,466,617	\$10,305,169	16.65%
Maryland	\$41,824,410	\$41,210,000	\$33,055,842	\$35,451,763	\$32,530,849	28.57%
Massachusetts	\$19,000,000	\$19,084,948	\$15,636,544	\$14,575,751	\$14,247,935	33.35%
Michigan	\$42,013,000	\$42,127,900	\$41,592,900	\$40,774,500	\$36,787,100	14.21%
Minnesota	\$19,952,000	\$22,393,000	\$17,447,000	\$18,029,000	\$18,170,000	9.81%
Mississippi	\$16,169,614	\$13,078,204	\$11,972,846	\$11,073,566	\$12,213,658	32.39%
Missouri	\$18,740,977	\$17,544,302	\$17,445,811	\$17,313,009	\$16,931,568	10.69%
Montana	\$5,634,182	\$6,624,037	\$5,734,548	\$6,199,596	\$6,728,597	-16.27%
Nebraska	\$14,811,778	\$13,734,740	\$14,175,441	\$14,545,063	\$14,372,938	3.05%
Nevada	\$15,566,501	\$16,140,467	\$15,306,762	\$16,217,072	\$14,800,838	5.17%
New Hampshire	\$13,829,702	\$13,393,487	\$12,792,834	\$12,972,633	\$12,978,062	6.56%
New Jersey	\$76,299,000	\$76,299,000	\$50,799,000	\$50,799,000	\$50,799,000	50.20%
New Mexico	\$13,164,100	\$11,645,655	\$18,483,600	\$11,319,000	\$10,521,800	25.11%
New York	\$184,972,000	\$167,399,000	\$159,923,000	\$159,923,000	\$159,923,000	15.66%
North Carolina	\$54,059,587	\$105,293,045	\$72,620,751	\$51,941,378	\$50,359,160	7.35%
North Dakota	\$7,580,135	\$5,262,182	\$5,283,457	\$5,364,672	\$4,657,515	62.75%
N. Mariana Islands	-	-	\$145,088	-	-	-
Ohio	\$43,316,669	\$44,434,952	\$43,664,045	\$43,464,160	\$42,140,940	2.79%
Oklahoma	\$20,500,000	\$20,888,202	\$20,928,862	\$16,427,536	\$17,109,894	19.81%
Oregon	\$17,800,000	\$17,569,397	\$17,168,268	\$14,164,787	\$13,284,116	33.99%
Pennsylvania	\$35,745,000	\$34,202,000	\$31,649,000	\$30,871,000	\$29,975,000	19.25%
Puerto Rico	\$8,853,000	\$9,069,000	\$8,150,000	\$0	\$8,214,000	7.78%
Rhode Island	\$7,875,000	\$6,900,050	\$6,168,021	\$5,659,855	\$5,996,498	31.33%
South Carolina	\$21,112,614	\$21,112,614	\$20,281,037	\$18,159,863	\$18,174,770	16.16%
South Dakota	\$4,271,148	\$3,873,148	\$3,715,676	\$3,635,118	\$3,426,602	24.65%
Tennessee	\$22,000,000	\$20,892,268	\$20,283,755	\$16,005,775	\$17,055,116	28.99%
Texas	\$138,408,305	\$129,903,120	\$130,399,282	\$125,696,250	\$125,911,907	9.92%
U.S. Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	\$15,410,000	\$15,095,900	\$14,657,000	\$15,444,800	\$14,953,700	3.05%
Vermont	\$11,512,673	\$10,707,214	\$9,941,131	\$9,965,454	\$9,881,794	16.50%
Virginia	\$36,014,231	\$36,014,231	\$34,321,905	\$31,143,677	\$31,107,134	15.77%
Washington	\$42,488,000	\$41,761,853	\$37,082,566	\$39,549,247	\$35,685,152	19.06%
West Virginia	\$36,258,931	\$35,723,819	\$35,129,294	\$35,129,294	\$35,129,294	3.22%
Wisconsin	\$20,567,500	\$19,668,400	\$19,667,900	\$19,756,400	\$19,724,000	4.28%
Wyoming	\$3,138,938	\$3,192,403	\$3,192,403	\$3,192,403	\$3,192,403	-1.67%
Total	\$1,882,398,432	\$1,889,331,762	\$1,745,764,738	\$1,625,464,490	\$1,607,590,396	17.09%

Table 10

Revenues - 2022

State	Calendar/ Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Taxes	Fees and Assessments	Fines and Penalties	Other Revenue
Alabama	Fiscal	\$599,362,181	\$533,435,604	\$65,517,520	\$308,478	\$100,580
Alaska	Fiscal	\$80,638,193	\$70,355,490	\$9,472,245	\$781,604	\$28,854
American Samoa		-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	Fiscal	\$714,005,623	\$689,992,186	\$23,073,717	\$305,583	\$634,137
Arkansas	Fiscal	\$445,153,791	\$352,802,171	\$65,000,923	\$207,735	\$27,142,962
California	Fiscal	\$3,653,577,756	\$3,328,177,819	\$313,427,800	\$7,854,635	\$4,117,502
Colorado	Fiscal	\$416,574,548	\$401,731,831	\$13,022,171	\$782,083	\$1,038,463
Connecticut	Fiscal	\$223,230,509	\$79,205,680	\$140,943,265	\$3,081,564	\$0
Delaware	Calendar	\$164,834,141	\$147,234,743	\$16,035,113	\$1,517,335	\$46,950
Dist. of Columbia	Fiscal	\$177,320,871	\$148,457,317	\$28,821,352	\$42,202	\$0
Florida	Fiscal	\$566,710,695	\$462,561,682	\$94,859,441	\$1,018,526	\$8,271,046
Georgia	Fiscal	\$1,482,558,467	\$643,527,377	\$64,172,549	\$7,818,535	\$767,040,006
Guam	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	Fiscal	\$212,077,724	\$198,478,685	\$12,437,827	\$1,088,329	\$72,883
Idaho	Fiscal	\$159,227,220	\$129,794,700	\$28,079,420	\$877,900	\$475,200
Illinois	Fiscal	\$637,256,720	\$512,588,657	\$117,423,483	\$3,554,478	\$3,690,102
Indiana	Fiscal	\$429,562,223	\$251,857,714	\$22,923,986	\$74,569	\$154,705,954
Iowa	Fiscal	\$157,838,206	\$153,869,684	\$3,632,240	\$336,282	\$0
Kansas	Fiscal	\$475,985,603	\$456,057,373	\$19,377,594	\$198,416	\$352,220
Kentucky	Fiscal	\$471,030,356	\$414,628,739	\$55,890,102	\$483,483	\$28,033
Louisiana	Fiscal	\$1,263,931,553	\$1,126,050,503	\$134,813,653	\$2,419,920	\$647,477
Maine	Fiscal	\$151,475,295	\$107,371,503	\$24,323,022	\$189,800	\$19,590,970
Maryland	Fiscal	\$656,446,967	\$633,714,563	\$21,332,858	\$1,399,546	\$0
Massachusetts	Fiscal	\$752,927,248	\$496,242,752	\$256,624,141	\$60,355	\$0
Michigan	Fiscal	\$1,064,761,701	\$1,029,674,986	\$34,700,166	\$244,619	\$141,931
Minnesota	Fiscal	\$631,562,000	\$602,531,000	\$27,761,000	\$1,270,000	\$0
Mississippi	Fiscal	\$429,413,603	\$391,126,930	\$36,575,920	\$255,990	\$1,454,763
Missouri	Fiscal	\$443,433,331	\$418,307,165	\$23,740,404	\$1,333,735	\$52,027
Montana	Fiscal	\$151,199,199	\$141,171,168	\$9,511,817	\$266,073	\$250,141
Nebraska	Fiscal	\$151,447,194	\$126,146,609	\$22,898,797	\$249,841	\$2,151,947
Nevada	Fiscal	\$66,677,621	\$21,892,937	\$42,777,986	\$466,121	\$1,540,577
New Hampshire	Fiscal	\$154,934,863	\$126,526,378	\$27,949,089	\$459,396	\$0
New Jersey	Fiscal	\$798,193,022	\$703,685,000	\$93,000,178	\$1,507,844	\$0
New Mexico	Fiscal	\$38,710,492	\$0	\$38,041,829	\$537,039	\$131,624
New York	Fiscal	\$3,057,399,000	\$2,425,134,000	\$599,550,000	\$32,715,000	\$0
North Carolina	Fiscal	\$1,069,932,310	\$1,001,625,000	\$66,565,534	\$846,321	\$895,455
North Dakota	Fiscal	\$100,112,601	\$70,071,741	\$10,378,580	\$91,004	\$19,571,276
N. Mariana Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	Fiscal	\$851,240,380	\$798,538,587	\$49,795,593	\$130,906	\$2,775,294
Oklahoma	Fiscal	\$412,052,848	\$342,260,267	\$67,727,209	\$608,961	\$1,456,411
Oregon	Calendar	\$519,439,390	\$101,844,118	\$357,709,770	\$277,935	\$59,607,567
Pennsylvania	Fiscal	\$924,753,629	\$836,500,000	\$86,109,539	\$1,086,452	\$1,057,638
Puerto Rico	Fiscal	\$92,831,997	\$80,684,692	\$11,647,711	\$416,047	\$83,547
Rhode Island	Fiscal	\$209,030,308	\$159,612,298	\$5,524,011	\$171,742	\$43,722,257
South Carolina	Fiscal	\$303,881,164	\$266,067,963	\$37,468,197	\$50,100	\$294,904
South Dakota	Fiscal	\$119,487,839	\$103,284,080	\$15,991,041	\$179,125	\$33,593
Tennessee	Fiscal	\$1,281,998,242	\$1,258,387,292	\$22,772,140	\$838,810	\$0
Texas	Fiscal	3,399,118,619	\$2,975,168,971	\$342,598,526	\$74,555,248	\$6,795,874
U.S. Virgin Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Utah	Fiscal	\$220,843,959	\$202,288,545	\$17,949,964	\$415,150	\$190,300
Vermont	Fiscal	\$113,520,604	\$62,655,983	\$50,545,871	\$318,750	\$0
Virginia	Fiscal	\$736,778,448	\$629,325,489	\$107,129,951	\$323,008	\$0
Washington	Fiscal	\$886,867,689	\$823,877,737	\$58,723,442	\$2,587,247	\$1,679,264
West Virginia	Fiscal	\$225,104,000	\$185,353,000	\$38,566,000	\$894,000	\$291,000
Wisconsin	Fiscal	\$301,653,021	\$248,250,084	\$52,423,911	\$897,185	\$81,841
Wyoming	Calendar	\$58,300,932	\$31,626,424	\$3,019,620	\$333,835	\$23,321,053
Total		\$32,706,405,896	\$27,501,755,217	\$3,890,358,218	\$158,728,842	\$1,155,563,623
Percent of Total		-	84.09%	11.89%	0.49%	3.53%



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Technical Notes to the 2022 Insurance Department Resources Report – Volume One

Budget and Funding

Tables 7–9 – Insurance Department Budgets, Funding and Expenses Tables

Alabama: Budget runs Oct. 1 – Sept. 30. Funding is a combination of dedicated and quasi-dedicated. A portion of the balance remaining at year-end in the partially quasi-dedicated fund is remitted to the state's general fund at the end of each fiscal year. The budget amount reported for 2024 does not contain an amount for carryover, as it is not yet known. Budget revisions during the 2020 fiscal year increased that year's budget. "Other" budget category includes NAIC grant funds.

Alaska: The insurance division has a combination funding type. The division contributes to the General Fund by collecting various fees but operates out of the dedicated Insurance Fund. The "other" funding source includes federal funds. The Department operations and administration and regulation expenses were reversed in 2021.

Arizona: Funding is a combination of quasi-dedicated and other. The "other" is dedicated and non-appropriated. Specific amounts are collected and placed in a separate fund established for the insurance department. The "Other" revenue category includes receivership and guaranty fund recoveries and interest/investment income. As of 2020, the budget is the consolidated figure for the now combined Department of Insurance and Financial Institution.

Arkansas: The Combination funding system allows for the balance in excess of one-year budget returns to the state's General Fund every other year, while the funds are carried over every other year. Expense data is not captured at the level requested; therefore, the figures given are a best estimate based on the categories the state does capture.

California: "Other" funding includes Federal Trust Fund and reimbursement. Budget includes federal and general funds.

Colorado: Colorado has appropriated funding by the General Assembly. All corporate and producer licensing fees go into the cash fund to cover that appropriation. Whatever shortfall there may be is supplemented by an allocation of additional funds from the general funds to make up the difference. Colorado also receives funding from federal grants to cover the Student Health Insurance Plan (SHIP) program and the Rate Review Supplemental Program for the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA). A Medicare Improvement for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) program was added in 2021 due to new legislation. "Other" funding includes federal grants for the SHIP and from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for rate review analysis under the ACA.

Delaware: "Other" funding category includes NAIC grant and zone funds and some federal grand funds.

District of Columbia: The budget runs from Oct. 1 – Sept. 30. Funding is a combination of dedicated used for insurance trust fund and quasi-dedicated used for captive insurance.

Florida: The budget includes the Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR), Fraud, Consumer Assistance, Consumer Advocate, Licensure, and Rehab and Liquidation. A dedicated funding system is used, and all revenue is deposited in the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund which funds all the aforementioned areas included in the budget. "Other" funding includes cost good/services refunds, licenses, and transfer from Workers' Comp to Insurance Fraud. Surplus lines premium tax, risk and retention taxes, and home warranty taxes are included in "Fees and Assessments." Operations expenses include consumer assistance and licensure (agents and agencies). Administration and regulation expenses include OIR, Consumer Advocates, Rehab and Liquidation, and Insurance Fraud.

Georgia: "Other" revenue is collected for processing fees, appointment fees, and safety fire fees. Budget figures for financial year 2023 and 2024 reflect the omission of a new reinsurance program and federal funds for reinsurance added to the state's budget in 2023. The budget figures with these amounts included would be \$524,363,124 and \$509,423,201, respectively.

Guam: The fiscal budget year is Oct. 1 – Sept. 30 (e.g., fiscal year 2021 is Oct. 1, 2020 – Sept. 30, 2021).

Hawaii: "Other" funding includes interest earned and premium tax on captive insurers.

Idaho: "Other" funding includes federal grant funds. Funding is quasi-dedicated.

Illinois: Budget reflects proposed budget submitted to the Illinois State Assembly. "Other" funding includes HHS ACA federal grants. The percentage of the budget will decrease as grants expire.

Indiana: The financial year 2023 budget includes the newly created divisions of All Payer Claims Database (APCD) and Pharmacy Benefits Manager (PBM).

Iowa: Funding includes quasi-dedicated funding. "Other" funding was from appropriations.

Kansas: The 2018 responses incorrectly included the budget for the Kansas Securities Commission, which merged with the Department during 2017. "Other" revenue represents the portion of premium taxes retained by the Department and Recovery of Expenditures.

Kentucky: Funding is a combination of funds that are restricted, but they can be reallocated to a general fund if needed. "Other" funding includes federal grants. The department is mostly funded by fees and assessments.

Louisiana: Funding is a combination of dedicated and quasi-dedicated. "Other" funding includes federal funds, auto theft funds, interest income from the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and auto theft funds.

- Maine: The 2022 budget excluded \$19.5 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and \$548 thousand from a federal grant. The 2023 budget includes \$26 million from ARPA and \$288 thousand from a federal grant. The 2024 budget includes \$13 thousand from ARPA. “Other” includes ARPA and a federal grant.
- Maryland: 2023 Budget changes were due to budget amendments.
- Massachusetts: The legislature appropriates funds; industry assessments are shared between the insurance division and the state general fund. The insurance division receives its budget from the general fund, but it is generated from fees and assessments received.
- Michigan: The budget year runs from Oct. 1 – Sept. 30.
- Minnesota: Funding is a combination of general, quasi-dedicated and dedicated. The 2023 budget increased due to the funds from the prior year carrying forward and the approval of additional staff.
- Missouri: “Other” funding includes federal grants.
- Montana: Budget increases in financial years 2020 and 2021 are due to the creation of the Montana Reinsurance Association in 2019.
- Nevada: “Other” funding includes miscellaneous revenue, treasurer’s interest, and appropriations.
- Nebraska: “Other” includes interest, surplus sales, and federal reimbursement. Fines and penalties collected are not receipted to the Department’s cash fund.
- New Jersey: Funding is quasi-dedicated. Funding and spending governance are part of the general fund but dedicated to the Department. There is no surplus to the general fund; actual expenses equal the assessments. Only assessments support the insurance department’s budget; fees go to the general fund.
- New Mexico: Funding is a combination of dedicated, quasi-dedicated and trust fund. The financial year 2023 and 2024 budgets exclude Health Care Affordability (CHAF) funds. These funds go directly to consumers or businesses to help decrease health insurance premiums and are not used for department operations. All revenues collected are dedicated to the Insurance Operations Fund with the exception of Fraud, Title, and PCF funds. “Other” funding includes New Mexico Health Exchange.
- New York: The budget runs April 1 – March 31.
- North Carolina: The 2022-23 budget includes non-recurring funds of \$36.6 million for grants to volunteer fire departments. “Other” finding includes federal grants.
- North Dakota: The 2024 budget increased due to the impending acquisition of the Fire Marshall Office. One million is carried over, and the remainder is transferred to the general fund. “Other” funding includes federal grants for the State Health Insurance Counseling Program (SHIC).
- Northern Mariana Island: The Insurance Section is only a part of the Department of Commerce’s Budget. The reported figures are estimates based on personnel and operations expenses. Budget year runs Oct. 1 – Sept. 30.
- Ohio: “Other” funding includes federal grants.
- Oklahoma: “Other” funding may include federal grants.
- Oregon: Oregon has a biennial budget from July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2023. The division does not have a legislatively approved budget yet for 2023-25; FY 24 costs are estimated. “Other” funding includes third party reimbursements, interest income, rebates, and miscellaneous revenue. The budget excludes federal grants, Oregon Reinsurance program, and settlement funds.
- Pennsylvania: The passing of the Pennsylvania General Assembly Act of July 2, 2013, provided for dedicated funding to the DOI. At the end of the fiscal year, the fund shall retain an amount equal to not more than 100% of the total expenditures and commitments by the department from the fund in the immediately preceding fiscal year. If the balance in the fund at the end of the fiscal year exceeds the retention amount, then that amount of the fund that exceeds the retention amount shall be lapsed and deposited in the general fund within 30 days of the end of the fiscal year. “Other” funding includes recoupment of costs related to special funds.
- Puerto Rico: In years where reported, “other” funding includes sales of publications, continued education, copies, certifications, and some other miscellaneous services.
- Rhode Island: Funding is a combination of general and dedicated. Taxation no longer collects funds.
- South Carolina: An additional \$2 million was requested for 2022 for Insurance Fraud as no federal budget was expected for 2022. The same budget was requested for 2023 and 2024 as no federal budget was expected for 2023 or 2024. Funding is a combination of earmarked and restricted general funds. “Other” funding includes donations, investment earnings, refunds, and miscellaneous.
- Tennessee: The funding system is 100% of current service revenue beginning in fiscal year 2006. The insurance division does request funds from the state general fund for the operations of the captive section. Those funds generated by the captive section go directly to the state general fund and are then requested back for operations of said section.
- Texas: The budget runs Sept. 1 – Aug. 31. “Other” funding includes federal funds, Texas Sure, Subsequent Injury Fund, interagency contracts, and third-party reimbursements.
- Washington: “Other” funding includes federal grants.
- West Virginia: The budget includes workers’ compensation and the workers’ compensation claims adjudicative process.
- Wisconsin: Wisconsin keeps a cash reserve of 10% of expenditure level; the rest goes to the state’s general fund.

Table 10 – Revenues

Alabama: “Other” Revenue in 2022 consists largely of unpredictable items like department receipts on the sale of salvage property and miscellaneous fees.

Alaska: For consistency purposes, total taxes include retaliatory; although, Alaska considers this a fee. Other revenues are third-party reimbursements and increased in 2022 due to post-pandemic travel. Total fees and assessments increased due to a significant increase in licensees.

California: Penalties and fines decreased in 2022 due largely to the absence of a settlement agreement and a stipulation and waiver received in 2021. Other revenues increased due to more CLO unclaimed properties collected.

Colorado: Premium tax for 2022 reflects all tax collected, including \$11.6 million that was subsequently transferred to the Health Insurance Affordability Enterprise (HIAE). Other revenues in 2022 decreased by expiration of two ACA grants.

Connecticut: Revenues reflect only collected Surplus Lines amounts.

Florida: Licensure fees were originally reported in "Other Revenue" but were moved to "Fees and Assessment" in 2021. Other Revenues include licenses, refunds, cost of goods sold, and the transfer from Workers' Comp to Insurance Fraud.

Illinois: Other revenue includes parity advancement; workers' compensation pool insolvency and federal grants.

Iowa: Revenue includes a large multi-state settlement.

Kansas: Penalties revenue is primarily derived from workers' compensation issues. "Other" revenue is the 1% of the premium taxes paid by insurers that the Department retains. Some revenues (e.g., continuing education fees) categorized as "fines and penalties" in prior years have been moved to the more appropriate category of "fees and assessments." "Other" revenue collected in 2021 reflects proceeds from the sale of the Department's former office building.

Louisiana: The increase in Total Fines and Penalties is due to late premium tax filings and late payments caused by confusion/delays with people working from home due to transition out of COVID-19 Pandemic. The increase in "Other" revenues collected in 2022 is due to carryover of federal monies that were approved for use (in addition to a base grant award) by the State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) through a federal grant received from the Department of Health and Human Services.

Maine: Biennial appointments are in even fiscal years. Other revenues are grant and ARPA funds.

Michigan: "Other" revenue reflects federal revenue received.

Mississippi: All fees and assessments currently collected are deposited into the General Fund.

Nevada: The Division collected premium taxes from surplus lines brokers and captive insurers. Due to the hardening of the market in 2022, premiums written by surplus lines brokers and captive insurers have increased.

New Mexico: The premium tax collection of payments was transferred to another department in 2020.

North Carolina: Tax revenues increased in 2022 due to an increase in the amount of taxable premiums written by insurers, which resulted in an increase in the gross premium tax liability and the amount of installment payments made toward 2022 premium tax liabilities. There was an exceptionally high fine assessed in 2021.

North Dakota: Total fines and penalties increased due to fraud legislation and penalties for not filing.

Northern Mariana Islands: Revenues for 2018 are reported for calendar year. Taxes paid are for surplus lines only.

Oklahoma: Licensing revenue increased due to an increase in appointment renewals. Fine and penalty collections increased due to revenue received from specific settlements.

Oregon: The Health Reinsurance Fund levies a 1.5% assessment on health insurance premiums in accordance with HB 2391 (2017 session). Much of the health premium assessment revenue is transferred to the Oregon Health Authority or paid out to insurance companies participating in the reinsurance program.

Pennsylvania: "Other" revenue is recoupment costs related to special funds.

Rhode Island: The revenues reported in this report are for a fiscal year.

South Carolina: The change in fees and assessments is related to biennial licensing.

South Dakota: Other revenues are investment earnings.

Vermont: Fees and assessments were changed from biannual to annual in 2021.

West Virginia: "Other" revenue continues to decrease due to the elimination of the debt collection surcharge in 2019. The increase in fines and penalties in 2022 is due to the resumption of post-pandemic activities.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) is the U.S. standard-setting and regulatory support organization created and governed by the chief insurance regulators from the 50 states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories. Through the NAIC, state insurance regulators establish standards and best practices, conduct peer review, and coordinate their regulatory oversight. NAIC staff supports these efforts and represents the collective views of state regulators domestically and internationally. NAIC members, together with the central resources of the NAIC, form the national system of state-based insurance regulation in the U.S.

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