

**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 Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2019

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 001-18298

Kemper Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-4255452

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

200 E. Randolph Street, Suite 3300, Chicago, Illinois

(Address of principal executive offices)

60601

(Zip Code)

(312) 661-4600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

64,930,663 shares of common stock, \$0.10 par value, were outstanding as of April 22, 2019.

KEMPER CORPORATION

INDEX

	Page
Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	1
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited).....	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited).....	4
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 (Unaudited).....	5
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited).....	6
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited)	7
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)	8
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.....	34
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	61
Item 4. Controls and Procedures.....	61
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	62
Item 1A. Risk Factors.....	62
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	62
Item 6. Exhibits.....	63
Exhibit Index.....	63
Signatures.....	64

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including, but not limited to, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”), Risk Factors and the accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (including the notes thereto) of Kemper Corporation (“Kemper”) and its subsidiaries (individually and collectively referred to herein as the “Company”) may contain or incorporate by reference information that includes or is based on forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Forward-looking statements give expectations or forecasts of future events. The reader can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as “believe(s),” “goal(s),” “target(s),” “estimate(s),” “anticipate(s),” “forecast(s),” “project(s),” “plan(s),” “intend(s),” “expect(s),” “might,” “may,” “could” and other terms of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements, in particular, include statements relating to future actions, prospective services or products, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, trends in operations and financial results.

Any or all forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong, and, accordingly, Kemper cautions readers not to place undue reliance on such statements. Kemper bases these statements on current expectations and the current economic environment as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. They involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. These statements are not guarantees of future performance; actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties that may be important in determining the Company’s actual future results and financial condition.

In addition to those factors discussed under Item 1A., “Risk Factors,” of Part I of Kemper’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), for the year ended December 31, 2018 (the “2018 Annual Report”) as updated by Item 1A. of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the reader should consider the following list of general factors that, among others, could cause the Company’s actual results and financial condition to differ materially from estimated results and financial condition.

Factors related to the legal and regulatory environment in which Kemper and its subsidiaries operate

- Evolving practices and interpretations by regulators and courts that increase operating costs and potential liabilities, particularly any that involve retroactive application of new requirements, including, but not limited to, state initiatives related to unclaimed property laws or claims handling practices with respect to life insurance policies and the proactive use of death verification databases;
- Adverse outcomes in litigation or other legal or regulatory proceedings involving Kemper or its subsidiaries or affiliates;
- Governmental actions, including, but not limited to, implementation of new federal and state laws and regulations, and court decisions interpreting existing laws and regulations or policy provisions;
- Uncertainties related to regulatory approval of insurance rates, policy forms, insurance products, license applications, dividends from insurance subsidiaries, acquisitions of businesses and other matters within the purview of state insurance regulators;

Factors relating to insurance claims and related reserves in the Company’s insurance businesses

- The incidence, frequency and severity of catastrophes occurring in any particular reporting period or geographic area, including natural disasters, pandemics and terrorist attacks or other man-made events;
- The number and severity of insurance claims (including those associated with catastrophe losses);
- Changes in facts and circumstances affecting assumptions used in determining loss and loss adjustment expenses (“LAE”) reserves, including, but not limited to, the number and severity of insurance claims, changes in claims handling procedures and closure patterns and development patterns;
- The impact of inflation on insurance claims, including, but not limited to, the effects on personal injury claims of increasing medical costs and the effects on property claims attributed to scarcity of resources available to rebuild damaged structures, including labor and materials and the amount of salvage value recovered for damaged property;
- Developments related to insurance policy claims and coverage issues, including, but not limited to, interpretations or decisions by courts or regulators that may govern or influence losses incurred in connection with hurricanes and other catastrophes;
- Orders, interpretations or other actions by regulators that impact the reporting, adjustment and payment of claims;

- Changes in the pricing or availability of reinsurance, or in the financial condition of reinsurers and amounts recoverable therefrom;

Factors related to the Company's ability to compete

- Changes in the ratings by rating agencies of Kemper and/or its insurance company subsidiaries with regard to credit, financial strength, claims paying ability and other areas on which the Company is rated;
- The level of success and costs incurred in realizing or maintaining economies of scale, integrating acquired businesses and implementing significant business initiatives, and the timing of the occurrence or completion of such events, including, but not limited to, those related to expense and claims savings, consolidations, reorganizations and technology;
- Absolute and relative performance of the Company's products and services, including, but not limited to, the level of success achieved in designing and introducing new insurance products;
- The ability of the Company to maintain the availability of critical systems and manage technology initiatives cost-effectively to address insurance industry developments and regulatory requirements;
- Heightened competition, including, with respect to pricing, consolidations of existing competitors or entry of new competitors and alternate distribution channels, introduction of new technologies, emergence of telematics, refinements of existing products and development of new products by current or future competitors;
- Expected benefits and synergies from mergers, acquisitions and/or divestitures that may not be realized to the extent anticipated, within expected time frames or at all, due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, the loss of key agents/brokers, customers or employees, increased costs, fees, expenses and related charges and delays caused by factors outside of the Company's control;

Factors relating to the business environment in which Kemper and its subsidiaries operate

- Changes in general economic conditions, including, but not limited to, performance of financial markets, interest rates, inflation, unemployment rates and fluctuating values of particular investments held by the Company;
- Absolute and relative performance of investments held by the Company;
- Changes in insurance industry trends and significant industry developments;
- Changes in consumer trends and significant consumer or product developments;
- Changes in capital requirements, including the calculations thereof, used by regulators and rating agencies;
- Regulatory, accounting or tax changes that may affect the cost of, or demand for, the Company's products or services or after-tax returns from the Company's investments;
- The impact of required participation in windpools and joint underwriting associations, residual market assessments and assessments for insurance industry insolvencies;
- Changes in distribution channels, methods or costs resulting from changes in laws or regulations, lawsuits or market forces;
- Increased costs and risks related to cybersecurity that could materially affect the Company's operations, including, but not limited to, data breaches, cyber-attacks, virus or malware installation or other system hazards or infiltrations affecting system integrity, availability and performance, and actions taken to minimize and remediate the risks thereof; and

Other risks and uncertainties described from time to time in Kemper's filings with the SEC

Kemper cannot provide any assurances that the results contemplated in any forward-looking statements will be achieved or will be achieved in any particular timetable or that future events or developments will not cause such statements to be inaccurate. Kemper assumes no obligation to correct or update any forward-looking statements publicly for any changes in events or developments or in the Company's expectations or results subsequent to the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Kemper advises the reader, however, to consult any further disclosures Kemper makes on related subjects in its filings with the SEC.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Revenues:		
Earned Premiums	\$ 1,074.8	\$ 609.8
Net Investment Income	82.7	79.2
Other Income	1.9	1.2
Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities	64.4	0.7
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments	16.1	2.6
Other-than-temporary Impairment Losses:		
Total Other-than-temporary Impairment Losses	(3.5)	(0.5)
Portion of Losses Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(0.1)	—
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	(3.6)	(0.5)
Total Revenues	<u>1,236.3</u>	<u>693.0</u>
Expenses:		
Policyholders' Benefits and Incurred Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses	765.4	436.9
Insurance Expenses	234.8	160.1
Interest and Other Expenses	41.4	29.0
Total Expenses	<u>1,041.6</u>	<u>626.0</u>
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes	194.7	67.0
Income Tax Expense	(39.4)	(13.4)
Income from Continuing Operations	155.3	53.6
Income from Discontinued Operations	—	0.2
Net Income	<u>\$ 155.3</u>	<u>\$ 53.8</u>
Income from Continuing Operations Per Unrestricted Share:		
Basic	<u>\$ 2.38</u>	<u>\$ 1.03</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 2.35</u>	<u>\$ 1.02</u>
Net Income Per Unrestricted Share:		
Basic	<u>\$ 2.38</u>	<u>\$ 1.03</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 2.35</u>	<u>\$ 1.02</u>

The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Income	\$ 155.3	\$ 53.8
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes:		
Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	162.8	(121.4)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	—	(0.9)
Decrease in Net Unrecognized Postretirement Benefit Costs	0.6	0.3
Gain on Cash Flow Hedges	0.1	0.9
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	163.5	(121.1)
Other Comprehensive Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	(34.4)	25.4
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	129.1	(95.7)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 284.4</u>	<u>\$ (41.9)</u>

The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Assets:		
Investments:		
Fixed Maturities at Fair Value (Amortized Cost: 2019 - \$6,266.9; 2018 - \$6,284.5).....	\$ 6,573.1	\$ 6,424.2
Equity Securities at Fair Value.....	916.9	684.4
Equity Securities at Modified Cost.....	39.2	41.5
Equity Method Limited Liability Investments at Cost Plus Cumulative Undistributed Earnings.....	197.8	187.0
Convertible Securities at Fair Value.....	33.8	31.5
Short-term Investments at Cost which Approximates Fair Value.....	350.4	286.1
Other Investments.....	425.6	414.8
Total Investments.....	8,536.8	8,069.5
Cash.....	107.0	75.1
Receivables from Policyholders.....	1,048.6	1,007.1
Other Receivables.....	254.6	245.4
Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs.....	499.2	470.0
Goodwill.....	1,111.5	1,112.4
Current Income Tax Assets.....	19.7	38.9
Other Assets.....	604.8	526.5
Total Assets.....	\$ 12,182.2	\$ 11,544.9
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:		
Insurance Reserves:		
Life and Health.....	\$ 3,568.5	\$ 3,558.7
Property and Casualty.....	1,868.7	1,874.9
Total Insurance Reserves.....	5,437.2	5,433.6
Unearned Premiums.....	1,499.5	1,424.3
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities.....	82.6	26.2
Liabilities for Unrecognized Tax Benefits.....	3.9	4.4
Collateralized Investment Borrowings at Cost (Fair Value: 2019 - \$187.7; 2018 - \$10.0).....	187.7	10.0
Long-term Debt, Current and Non-current, at Amortized Cost (Fair Value: 2019 - \$933.8; 2018 - \$911.2).....	908.5	909.0
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities.....	742.7	687.3
Total Liabilities.....	8,862.1	8,494.8
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common Stock, \$0.10 Par Value, 100 Million Shares Authorized; 64,930,663 Shares Issued and Outstanding at March 31, 2019 and 64,756,833 Shares Issued and Outstanding at December 31, 2018.....	6.5	6.5
Paid-in Capital.....	1,673.0	1,666.3
Retained Earnings.....	1,489.7	1,355.5
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.....	150.9	21.8
Total Shareholders' Equity.....	3,320.1	3,050.1
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity.....	\$ 12,182.2	\$ 11,544.9

The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Operating Activities:		
Net Income	\$ 155.3	\$ 53.8
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Increase in Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	(29.2)	(12.7)
Amortization of Intangible Assets Acquired	8.7	0.3
Equity in Earnings of Equity Method Limited Liability Investments	(3.6)	(7.1)
Distribution of Accumulated Earnings of Equity Method Limited Liability Investments	4.3	1.1
Increase in Value of Equity and Convertible Securities at Fair Value	(64.4)	(0.7)
Amortization of Investment Securities and Depreciation of Investment Real Estate.....	1.6	2.3
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments	(16.1)	(2.6)
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	3.6	0.5
Depreciation of Property and Equipment	3.1	5.0
Increase in Receivables.....	(56.1)	(14.5)
Increase in Insurance Reserves	3.8	2.1
Increase in Unearned Premiums	75.2	36.3
Change in Income Taxes	40.1	18.1
Change in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities.....	(42.4)	(13.5)
Other, Net.....	5.1	5.6
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities.....	<u>89.0</u>	<u>74.0</u>
Investing Activities:		
Sales, Paydowns and Maturities of Fixed Maturities	402.6	397.8
Purchases of Fixed Maturities	(368.4)	(408.6)
Sales of Equity and Convertible Securities	39.6	32.4
Purchases of Equity and Convertible Securities	(207.6)	(51.1)
Acquisition and Improvements of Investment Real Estate	(0.4)	(0.7)
Sale of and Return of Investment of Equity Method Limited Liability Investments.....	7.1	1.6
Acquisitions of Equity Method Limited Liability Investments	(18.6)	(3.5)
Decrease (Increase) in Short-term Investments	(53.3)	47.2
Increase (Decrease) in Other Investments.....	(10.6)	2.1
Acquisition and Development of Software	(9.3)	(22.1)
Other, Net	(0.8)	2.9
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	<u>(219.7)</u>	<u>(2.0)</u>
Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from Collateralized Investment Borrowings.....	187.7	10.0
Repayment of Collateralized Investment Borrowings	(10.0)	—
Dividends and Dividend Equivalents Paid.....	(16.4)	(12.5)
Cash Exercise of Stock Options	1.3	0.6
Other, Net	—	(0.4)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Financing Activities.....	<u>162.6</u>	<u>(2.3)</u>
Increase in Cash	31.9	69.7
Cash, Beginning of Year	75.1	45.7
Cash, End of Period	<u>\$ 107.0</u>	<u>\$ 115.4</u>

The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

(Dollars and Shares in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2018	64.7	\$ 6.5	\$1,666.3	\$1,355.5	\$ 21.8	\$ 3,050.1
Net Income	—	—	—	155.3	—	155.3
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 8)	—	—	—	—	129.1	129.1
Cash Dividends and Dividend Equivalents to Shareholders (\$0.25 per share).....	—	—	—	(16.4)	—	(16.4)
Equity-based Compensation Cost.....	—	—	7.6	—	—	7.6
Equity-based Awards, Net of Shares Exchanged	0.2	—	(0.9)	(4.7)	—	(5.6)
Balance, March 31, 2019	<u>64.9</u>	<u>\$ 6.5</u>	<u>\$1,673.0</u>	<u>\$1,489.7</u>	<u>\$ 150.9</u>	<u>\$ 3,320.1</u>

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

(Dollars and Shares in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2017 As Reported	51.5	\$ 5.1	\$ 673.1	\$1,243.0	\$ 194.4	\$ 2,115.6
Cumulative Effect of Adoption of New Accounting Standard	—	—	—	(18.2)	18.2	—
Balance, January 1, 2018 As Adjusted	51.5	\$ 5.1	\$ 673.1	\$1,224.8	\$ 212.6	\$ 2,115.6
Net Income.....	—	—	—	53.8	—	53.8
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 8).....	—	—	—	—	(95.7)	(95.7)
Cash Dividends and Dividend Equivalents to Shareholders (\$0.24 per share).....	—	—	—	(12.5)	—	(12.5)
Equity-based Compensation Cost.....	—	—	3.4	—	—	3.4
Equity-based Awards, Net of Shares Exchanged	—	—	0.4	(1.2)	—	(0.8)
Balance, March 31, 2018	<u>51.5</u>	<u>\$ 5.1</u>	<u>\$ 676.9</u>	<u>\$1,264.9</u>	<u>\$ 116.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,063.8</u>

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC and include the accounts of Kemper Corporation and its subsidiaries and are unaudited. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain financial information that is normally included in annual financial statements, including certain financial statement footnote disclosures, prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) is not required by the rules and regulations of the SEC for interim financial reporting and has been condensed or omitted. In the opinion of the Company’s management, the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation. The preparation of interim financial statements relies heavily on estimates. This factor and other factors, such as the seasonal nature of some portions of the insurance business, as well as market conditions, call for caution in drawing specific conclusions from interim results. The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in the 2018 Annual Report.

Adoption of New Accounting Guidance

Guidance Adopted in 2019

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-02, *Leases—(Topic 842)*. ASU 2016-02 introduced a lessee model that requires the recognition of a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset and a lease liability for all leases with terms greater than twelve months. The Company adopted ASC 842 using the modified retrospective method at the beginning of the period of the adoption and elected the permitted practical expedients to not reassess whether any expired or existing contracts contain leases, the lease classification for any expired or existing leases and initial direct costs for any existing leases. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 had no impact on the Company’s Shareholders’ Equity as of January 1, 2019, but resulted in the establishment of a ROU asset of \$78.0 million, a lease liability of \$82.5 million and an adjustment to deferred rent liability of \$4.5 million. The ROU Asset and related liabilities were reflected in Other Assets and Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities, respectively, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2019.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Derivatives and Hedging Activities*. ASU 2017-12 aligns an entity’s risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. The amendments in ASU 2017-12 expand and refine hedge accounting for both nonfinancial and financial risk components and align the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in the financial statements. Furthermore, the amendments make certain targeted improvements to simplify the application of hedge accounting guidance and ease the administration of hedge documentation requirements and assessing hedge effectiveness. ASU 2017-12 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those annual periods with early adoption permitted. The impact of adoption of ASU 2017-12 on the Company’s consolidated financial position was not material.

Guidance Not Yet Adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. ASU 2016-13 replaces the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that utilizes expected credit losses to provide for an allowance for credit losses for financial instruments and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. The amendments in this ASU require a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset(s) to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. The income statement includes the measurement of credit losses for newly recognized financial assets, as well as the expected increases or decreases of expected credit losses that have taken place during the period. Credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities are measured in a manner similar to current GAAP, although the ASU requires that they be presented as an allowance rather than as a write-down. In situations where the estimate of credit loss on an available-for-sale debt security declines, entities will be able to record the reversal to income in the current period, which GAAP currently prohibits. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2018 and interim periods within such year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its financial statements.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation (continued)

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-12, *Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts*. ASU 2018-12 amends the accounting model for certain long-duration insurance contracts and requires the insurer to provide additional disclosures in annual and interim reporting periods. ASU 2018-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods therein. The amendments in ASU 2018-12 are intended to improve measurement of the liability for future policy benefits related to nonparticipating traditional and limited-payment contracts, measurement and presentation of market risk benefits, amortization of deferred acquisition costs, and enhance presentation and disclosures. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its financial statements.

The Company has adopted all other recently issued accounting pronouncements with effective dates prior to January 1, 2019. Other than the adoption of ASU 2016-02, 2016-02, *Leases—(Topic 842)* there were no adoptions of such accounting pronouncements during the three months ended March 31, 2019 that had a material impact on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. With the possible exceptions of ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, and ASU 2018-12, *Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts*, the Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements with effective dates after March 31, 2019 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and/or disclosures.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 2 - Acquisition of Business

Acquisition of Infinity Property and Casualty Corporation

On July 2, 2018, Kemper acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of Infinity Property and Casualty Corporation (“Infinity”), pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement dated February 13, 2018.

The Company has not yet completed the process of estimating the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including, but not limited to, receivables, intangible assets, unearned premium reserves, certain tax-related balances and certain other asset and liabilities. Accordingly, the Company’s preliminary estimates and the allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed may change as the Company completes the process, which would also likely impact the Company’s allocation of the purchase price to Goodwill. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805, *Business Combinations*, changes if any, to the preliminary estimates and allocation as a result of events or conditions as of the acquisition date, will be reported in the Company’s financial statements as an adjustment to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. During the first quarter of 2019, the Company further refined its estimate of certain bonus accruals, other liabilities and related tax-related balances, decreasing liabilities assumed by \$0.9 million and decreasing goodwill by \$0.9 million. The Company has allocated all of the goodwill associated with the Infinity acquisition to the Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment. The factors that contributed to the recognition of goodwill include synergies from economies of scale within the underwriting and claims operations, acquiring a talented workforce and cost savings opportunities.

Based on the Company’s preliminary allocation of the purchase price as of March 31, 2019, the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were:

(Dollars in Millions)	
Investments	\$ 1,569.3
Short Term Investments	98.8
Cash	4.0
Receivables from Policyholders	583.4
Other Receivables	31.7
Value of Intangible Assets Acquired (Reported in Other Assets)	262.7
Current Income Tax Assets	0.8
Goodwill ¹	788.5
Other Assets	102.1
Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves	(713.6)
Unearned Premiums	(715.6)
Debt	(282.1)
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	(11.7)
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	(169.6)
Total Purchase Price	1,548.7

¹Non-deductible for tax-purposes.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 3 - Investments

Fixed Maturities

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of the Company's Investments in Fixed Maturities at March 31, 2019 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	\$ 845.9	\$ 20.2	\$ (7.7)	\$ 858.4
States and Political Subdivisions	1,582.2	101.4	(1.7)	1,681.9
Foreign Governments.....	5.8	—	(0.6)	5.2
Corporate Securities:				
Bonds and Notes	3,281.5	216.4	(17.8)	3,480.1
Collateralized Loan Obligations	536.8	1.5	(6.8)	531.5
Other Mortgage- and Asset-backed.....	14.7	1.3	—	16.0
Investments in Fixed Maturities.....	<u>\$ 6,266.9</u>	<u>\$ 340.8</u>	<u>\$ (34.6)</u>	<u>\$ 6,573.1</u>

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of the Company's Investments in Fixed Maturities at December 31, 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	\$ 865.9	\$ 14.8	\$ (15.0)	\$ 865.7
States and Political Subdivisions	1,553.7	74.0	(8.6)	1,619.1
Foreign Governments.....	6.5	—	(0.6)	5.9
Corporate Securities:				
Bonds and Notes	3,307.8	135.1	(49.1)	3,393.8
Collateralized Loan Obligations	535.7	1.5	(13.2)	524.0
Other Mortgage- and Asset-backed.....	14.9	0.9	(0.1)	15.7
Investments in Fixed Maturities.....	<u>\$ 6,284.5</u>	<u>\$ 226.3</u>	<u>\$ (86.6)</u>	<u>\$ 6,424.2</u>

Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities included unsettled purchases of Investments in Fixed Maturities of \$15.5 million and \$10.5 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 3 - Investments (continued)

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of the Company's Investments in Fixed Maturities at March 31, 2019 by contractual maturity were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in One Year or Less	\$ 90.1	\$ 90.9
Due after One Year to Five Years	905.9	921.6
Due after Five Years to Ten Years	1,658.4	1,731.8
Due after Ten Years	2,434.4	2,649.2
Mortgage- and Asset-backed Securities Not Due at a Single Maturity Date	1,178.1	1,179.6
Investments in Fixed Maturities	<u>\$ 6,266.9</u>	<u>\$ 6,573.1</u>

The expected maturities of the Company's Investments in Fixed Maturities may differ from the contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Investments in Mortgage- and Asset-backed Securities Not Due at a Single Maturity Date at March 31, 2019 consisted of securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association with a fair value of \$616.4 million, securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association with a fair value of \$8.1 million, securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation with a fair value of \$7.6 million and securities of other non-governmental issuers with a fair value of \$547.5 million.

An aging of unrealized losses on the Company's Investments in Fixed Maturities at March 31, 2019 is presented below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturities:						
U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	\$ 13.2	\$ (0.2)	\$ 262.2	\$ (7.5)	\$ 275.4	\$ (7.7)
States and Political Subdivisions	1.6	(0.3)	77.8	(1.4)	79.4	(1.7)
Foreign Governments	4.4	(0.5)	0.5	(0.1)	4.9	(0.6)
Corporate Securities:						
Bonds and Notes	222.6	(5.2)	321.4	(12.6)	544.0	(17.8)
Collateralized Loan Obligations	406.6	(6.0)	28.7	(0.8)	435.3	(6.8)
Other Mortgage- and Asset-backed	—	—	4.6	—	4.6	—
Total Fixed Maturities	<u>648.4</u>	<u>(12.2)</u>	<u>695.2</u>	<u>(22.4)</u>	<u>1,343.6</u>	<u>(34.6)</u>

The Company regularly reviews its fixed maturity investment portfolio for factors that may indicate that a decline in fair value of an investment is other than temporary. The portions of the declines in the fair values of fixed maturity investments that are determined to be other than temporary are reported as losses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income in the periods when such determinations are made.

Unrealized losses on fixed maturities, which the Company has determined to be temporary at March 31, 2019, were \$34.6 million, of which \$22.4 million was related to fixed maturities that were in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer. There were no unrealized losses at March 31, 2019 related to securities for which the Company has recognized credit losses in earnings in the preceding table under the heading "Less Than 12 Months." There were no unrealized losses at March 31, 2019 related to securities for which the Company has recognized credit losses in earnings in the preceding table under the heading "12 Months or Longer." Investment-grade fixed maturity investments comprised \$23.1 million and below-investment-grade fixed maturity investments comprised \$11.5 million of the unrealized losses on investments in fixed maturities at March 31, 2019. For below-investment-grade fixed maturity investments in an unrealized loss position, the unrealized loss amount, on average, was approximately 4% of the amortized cost basis of the investment. At March 31, 2019, the Company did not have the intent to sell these investments, and it was not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell these investments before it recovered the amortized cost of such investments, which may be at maturity. Based on the Company's

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 3 - Investments (continued)

evaluation of the prospects of the issuers at March 31, 2019, including, but not limited to, the credit ratings of the issuers of the investments in the fixed maturities, and the Company's intention to not sell and its determination that it would not be required to sell before it recovered the amortized cost of such investments, the Company concluded that the declines in the fair values of the Company's investments in fixed maturities presented in the preceding table were temporary at the evaluation date.

An aging of unrealized losses on the Company's Investments in Fixed Maturities at December 31, 2018 is presented below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturities:						
U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities.....	\$ 401.1	\$ (7.6)	\$ 79.0	\$ (7.4)	\$ 480.1	\$ (15.0)
States and Political Subdivisions	299.4	(5.0)	102.6	(3.6)	402.0	(8.6)
Foreign Governments.....	4.9	(0.6)	—	—	4.9	(0.6)
Corporate Securities:						
Bonds and Notes	1,326.0	(38.2)	116.8	(10.9)	1,442.8	(49.1)
Collateralized Loan Obligations	439.2	(13.2)	—	—	439.2	(13.2)
Other Mortgage- and Asset-backed.....	0.2	—	4.5	(0.1)	4.7	(0.1)
Total Fixed Maturities.....	2,470.8	(64.6)	302.9	(22.0)	2,773.7	(86.6)

Unrealized losses on fixed maturities, which the Company determined to be temporary at December 31, 2018, were \$86.6 million, of which \$22.0 million was related to fixed maturities that were in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer. There were no unrealized losses at December 31, 2018 related to securities for which the Company has recognized credit losses in earnings in the preceding table under the heading "Less Than 12 Months." There were no unrealized losses at December 31, 2018 related to securities for which the Company has recognized credit losses in earnings in the preceding table under the heading "12 Months or Longer." Investment-grade fixed maturity investments comprised \$69.5 million and below-investment-grade fixed maturity investments comprised \$17.1 million of the unrealized losses on investments in fixed maturities at December 31, 2018. For below-investment-grade fixed maturity investments in an unrealized loss position, the unrealized loss amount, on average, was approximately 5% of the amortized cost basis of the investment. At December 31, 2018, the Company did not have the intent to sell these investments, and it was not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell these investments before recovery of its amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity. Based on the Company's evaluation at December 31, 2018 of the prospects of the issuers, including, but not limited to, the credit ratings of the issuers of the investments in the fixed maturities, and the Company's intention to not sell and its determination that it would not be required to sell before recovery of the amortized cost of such investments, the Company concluded that the declines in the fair values of the Company's investments in fixed maturities presented in the preceding table were temporary at the evaluation date.

The following table sets forth the pre-tax amount of other than temporary impairment ("OTTI") credit losses recognized in Retained Earnings for Investments in Fixed Maturities held by the Company as of the beginning and end of the periods presented for which a portion of the OTTI loss related to factors other than credit has been recognized in AOCI, and the corresponding changes in such amounts.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 3 - Investments (continued)

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Cumulative Balance of Pre-tax Credit Losses Recognized in Retained Earnings at Beginning of Period.....	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.6
Pre-tax Credit Losses on Fixed Maturities without Pre-tax Credit Losses Included in Cumulative Balance at Beginning of Period.....	0.1	—
Cumulative Balance of Pre-tax Credit Losses Recognized in Retained Earnings at End of Period.....	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.6

Equity Securities

Investments in Equity Securities at Fair Value were \$916.9 million and \$684.4 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. Net unrealized gains arising during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and recognized in earnings, related to such investments still held as of March 31, 2019, were \$63.4 million.

For Equity Securities at Modified Cost, the Company performs a qualitative impairment analysis on a quarterly basis consisting of various factors such as earnings performance, current market conditions, changes in credit ratings, changes in the regulatory environment and other factors. If the qualitative analysis identifies the presence of impairment indicators, the Company estimates the fair value of the investment. If the estimated fair value is below the carrying value, the Company records an other-than-temporary impairment in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income to reduce the carrying value to the estimated fair value. When the Company identifies observable transactions of the same or similar securities to those held by the Company, the Company increases or decreases the carrying value to the observable transaction price. The Company did not recognize any increases or decreases in the carrying value due to observable transactions. The Company recognized an impairment of \$0.2 million on Equity Securities at Modified Cost in other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as a result of the Company's qualitative impairment analysis. The Company has recognized no cumulative increases in the carrying value due to observable transactions, no cumulative decreases in the carrying value due to observable transactions and \$5.1 million of cumulative impairments on Equity Securities at Modified Cost held as of March 31, 2019.

There were no unsettled sales of Investments in Equity Securities at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. There were no unsettled purchases of Investments in Equity Securities at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Equity Method Limited Liability Investments include investments in limited liability investment companies and limited partnerships in which the Company's interests are not deemed minor and are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company's investments in Equity Method Limited Liability Investments are generally of a passive nature in that the Company does not take an active role in the management of the investment entity. The Company's maximum exposure to loss at March 31, 2019 is limited to the total carrying value of \$197.8 million. In addition, the Company had outstanding commitments totaling approximately \$105.2 million to fund Equity Method Limited Liability Investments at March 31, 2019.

Other Investments

The carrying values of the Company's Other Investments at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Loans to Policyholders at Unpaid Principal.....	\$ 301.4	\$ 300.6
Real Estate at Depreciated Cost.....	113.6	114.2
Mortgage Loans.....	10.6	—
Total.....	\$ 425.6	\$ 414.8

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 3 - Investments (continued)

Net Investment Income

Net Investment Income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Investment Income:		
Interest on Fixed Income Securities	\$ 76.4	\$ 62.4
Dividends on Equity Securities Excluding Alternative Investments	2.5	1.9
Alternative Investments:		
Equity Method Limited Liability Investments	(3.6)	7.1
Limited Liability Investments Included in Equity Securities.....	2.6	3.9
Total Alternative Investments.....	(1.0)	11.0
Short-term Investments	1.8	0.8
Loans to Policyholders	5.3	5.5
Real Estate.....	2.5	2.4
Total Investment Income.....	87.5	84.0
Investment Expenses:		
Real Estate.....	2.4	2.3
Other Investment Expenses	2.4	2.5
Total Investment Expenses.....	4.8	4.8
Net Investment Income	\$ 82.7	\$ 79.2

Gross gains and losses on sales of investments in fixed maturities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Fixed Maturities:		
Gains on Sales	\$ 15.1	\$ 4.1
Losses on Sales.....	(2.6)	(2.1)

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 4 - Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves

Property and casualty insurance reserve activity for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves:		
Gross of Reinsurance and Indemnification at Beginning of Year	\$ 1,874.9	\$ 1,016.8
Less Reinsurance and Indemnification Recoverables at Beginning of Year	101.9	53.1
Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves - Net of Reinsurance at Beginning of Year	1,773.0	963.7
Incurred Losses and LAE Related to:		
Current Year:		
Continuing Operations	687.6	339.3
Prior Years:		
Continuing Operations	(21.4)	(1.0)
Discontinued Operations	—	(0.3)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE Related to Prior Years	(21.4)	(1.3)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE	666.2	338.0
Paid Losses and LAE Related to:		
Current Year:		
Continuing Operations	223.5	125.3
Prior Years:		
Continuing Operations	444.5	222.2
Discontinued Operations	0.9	0.7
Total Paid Losses and LAE Related to Prior Years	445.4	222.9
Total Paid Losses and LAE	668.9	348.2
Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves - Net of Reinsurance at End of Period	1,770.3	953.5
Plus Reinsurance Recoverables at End of Period	98.4	51.6
Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves - Gross of Reinsurance at End of Period	<u>\$ 1,868.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,005.1</u>

Property and casualty insurance reserves are estimated based on historical experience patterns and current economic trends. Actual loss experience and loss trends are likely to differ from these historical experience patterns and economic conditions. Loss experience and loss trends emerge over several years from the dates of loss inception. The Company monitors such emerging loss trends on a quarterly basis. Changes in such estimates are included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income in the period of change.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company decreased its property and casualty insurance reserves by \$21.4 million to recognize favorable development of loss and LAE reserves from prior accident years. Preferred Personal automobile insurance loss and LAE reserves developed favorably by \$1.3 million due primarily to the emergence of favorable loss patterns for liability insurance related to 2018 and 2017 accident years. Other personal lines loss and LAE reserves developed favorably by \$1.8 million due primarily to the emergence of more favorable loss patterns than expected for the 2017, 2016 and 2015 accident years. Specialty Personal automobile insurance loss and LAE reserves developed favorably by \$14.3 million due primarily to the emergence of favorable loss patterns for liability insurance related to the 2018 accident year and, to a lesser extent the 2016 and 2015 accident years. Commercial automobile insurance loss and LAE reserves developed favorably by \$3.8 million due primarily to the emergence of favorable loss patterns for liability insurance related to the 2018 accident year.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 4 - Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves (continued)

For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company decreased its property and casualty insurance reserves by \$1.3 million to recognize favorable development of loss and LAE reserves from prior accident years. Preferred Personal automobile insurance loss and LAE reserves developed adversely by \$0.5 million due primarily to the emergence of loss patterns that were worse than expected for liability insurance for the 2016 and prior accident years, partially offset by the emergence of more favorable loss patterns than expected for both physical damage and liability insurance lines for the 2017 accident year. Homeowners insurance non-catastrophe loss and LAE reserves developed adversely by \$5.6 million due primarily to the emergence of loss patterns that were worse than expected for the 2017 and 2016 accident years, partially offset by favorable development on catastrophes of \$5.1 million related to the 2017 accident year. Other personal lines loss and LAE reserves developed favorably by \$1.2 million due primarily to the emergence of more favorable loss patterns than expected for the 2016 and 2015 accident years. Commercial automobile loss and LAE reserves developed favorably by \$0.7 million due primarily to the emergence of loss patterns that were more favorable than expected for the 2014 accident year and, to a lesser extent, the 2017 and 2016 accident years.

The Company cannot predict whether loss and LAE reserves will develop favorably or adversely from the amounts reported in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company believes that any such development will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated shareholders' equity, but could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial results for a given period.

Note 5 - Debt

Amended and Extended Credit Agreement and Term Loan Facility

On June 29, 2018, the Company borrowed \$250.0 million under the delayed draw term loan facility to facilitate the funding of the acquisition of Infinity. The proceeds from the term loan facility, net of debt issuance costs, were \$249.4 million. On December 28, 2018, the Company repaid \$215.0 million of the outstanding term loan facility. There were no outstanding borrowings at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 under the revolving credit agreement.

Infinity Debt

Infinity's liabilities at the acquisition date included \$275.0 million principal amount, 5.0% Senior Notes due September 19, 2022 (the "2022 Senior Notes"). The 2022 Senior Notes were recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date, \$282.1 million, with the \$7.1 million premium being amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining term, resulting in an effective interest rate of 4.36%. On November 30, 2018, 2018 Kemper executed a guarantee to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payment and performance obligations of the 2022 Senior Notes.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 5 - Debt (continued)

Long-term Debt

The Company designates debt obligations as either short-term or long-term based on maturity date at issuance, or in the case of the 2022 Senior Notes, based on the date of assumption. Total amortized cost of Long-term Debt outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was:

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Term Loan due June 29, 2020.....	\$ 34.9	\$ 34.9
5.0% Senior Notes due September 19, 2022.....	281.0	281.5
4.35% Senior Notes due February 15, 2025	448.4	448.4
7.375% Subordinated Debentures due February 27, 2054	144.2	144.2
Total Long-term Debt Outstanding.....	<u>\$ 908.5</u>	<u>\$ 909.0</u>

Collateralized Investment Borrowings

Kemper's subsidiaries, United Insurance Company of America ("United Insurance") and Trinity Universal Insurance Company ("Trinity"), are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of Chicago and Dallas, respectively. As a requirement of membership in the FHLB, United Insurance and Trinity maintain a certain level of investment in FHLB stock and additional amounts based on the level of outstanding borrowings. The Company's investments in FHLB common stock are reported at cost and included in Equity Securities at Modified Cost. The carrying value of FHLB of Chicago common stock was \$3.8 million and \$0.8 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The carrying value of FHLB of Dallas common stock was \$3.3 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

In March of 2018, United Insurance received advances of \$10.0 million from the FHLB of Chicago. These advances, made in connection with the start-up of the Company's collateralized investment borrowings program, were collateralized by U.S Government Agency securities held in a custodial account with the FHLB of Chicago with a fair value of \$15.7 million at December 31, 2018. These advances were repaid in March of 2019.

In March of 2019, United Insurance received advances of \$187.7 million from the FHLB of Chicago. These advances were made in connection with the Company's collateralized investment borrowings program. The proceeds related to these advances were used to purchase fixed maturity securities to earn incremental net investment income. With respect to these advances, United Insurance held pledged municipal securities in a custodial account with the FHLB of Chicago with a fair value of \$198.0 million as of March 31, 2019. The fair value of the collateral pledged must be maintained at certain specified levels above the borrowed amount, which can vary depending on the assets pledged. If the fair value of the collateral declines below these specified levels of the amount borrowed, United Insurance would be required to pledge additional collateral or repay outstanding borrowings.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 5 - Debt (continued)

The following summarizes the terms of the Company's Collateralized Investment Borrowings at March 31, 2019:

(Dollars in Millions)	Principal Borrowings	Weighted-average Interest Rate
Due in One Year or Less	\$ 93.1	2.61%
Due after One Year to Two Years	92.0	2.73%
Due after Two Years to Three Years	2.6	2.71%
	<u>\$ 187.7</u>	

Interest Expense and Interest Paid

Interest Expense, including facility fees, accretion of discount, amortization of premium and amortization of issuance costs, was \$11.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Interest paid, including facility fees, was \$19.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, respectively. Interest Expense, including facility fees, accretion of discount and amortization of issuance costs, was \$8.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Interest paid, including facility fees, was \$12.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Note 6 - Leases

The Company leases certain office space under non-cancelable operating leases, with initial terms typically ranging from one to 10 years, along with options that permit renewals for additional periods. The Company also leases certain equipment under non-cancelable operating leases, with initial terms typically ranging from one to five years. Minimum rent is expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. See Note 1 - Adoption of New Accounting Guidance - New Guidance Adopted in 2019 for additional information regarding the accounting for leases.

Lease expenses are primarily included in insurance expenses in the condensed consolidated statement of income. Additional information regarding the Company's operating leases is presented below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended Mar 31, 2019
Lease Cost:	
Amortization of Right-of-Use Assets	\$ 0.2
Operating Lease Cost	5.7
Short-Term Lease Cost (1)	0.1
Total Expense	<u>6.0</u>
Less: Sublease Income (2)	(0.1)
Total Lease Cost	<u>\$ 5.9</u>

(1) - Leases with an initial term of twelve months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet.

(2) - Sublease income consists of rent from third parties of office space and is recognized as part of other income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 6 - Leases (continued)

Other Information on Operating Leases

Supplemental cash flow information related to the Company's operating leases for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is as follows:

(Dollars in Millions)	
Operating Cash Flows from Operating Lease (Fixed Payments)	\$ 5.2
Operating Cash Flows from Operating Lease (Liability Reduction)	4.7
Financing Cash Flows from Finance Leases.....	0.2
Right-of-Use Assets Obtained in Exchange for New Operating Lease Liabilities	9.1

Significant judgments and assumptions for determining lease asset and liability at March 31, 2019 are presented below.

Weighted-average Remaining Lease Term - Finance Leases	1.9 years
Weighted-average Remaining Lease Term - Operating Leases	6.8 years
Weighted-average Discount Rate - Finance Leases	4.0%
Weighted-average Discount Rate - Operating Leases	4.0%

Most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate. Accordingly, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of its lease payments.

Future minimum lease payments under capital and operating leases at December 31, 2018 are presented below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2019	\$ 0.7	\$ 20.5
2020	0.7	18.4
2021	0.3	16.9
2022	0.2	15.0
2023	—	12.5
2024 and Thereafter	—	27.1
Total Future Payments	<u>\$ 1.9</u>	<u>\$ 110.4</u>
Less Imputed Interest	—	
Present Value of Minimum Capital Lease Payments.....	<u>\$ 1.9</u>	

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 7 - Income from Continuing Operations Per Unrestricted Share

The Company's awards of deferred stock units contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividend equivalents and participate in the undistributed earnings with common shareholders, as did the Company's awards of restricted stock units and performance share units prior to 2018. Accordingly, the Company is required to apply the two-class method of computing basic and diluted earnings per share. A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the calculation of Basic Income from Continuing Operations Per Unrestricted Share and Diluted Income from Continuing Operations Per Unrestricted Share for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is presented below.

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
<u>(Dollars in Millions)</u>		
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 155.3	\$ 53.6
Less Income from Continuing Operations Attributed to Participating Awards	0.7	0.5
Income from Continuing Operations Attributed to Unrestricted Shares.....	154.6	53.1
Diluted Income from Continuing Operations Attributed to Unrestricted Shares.....	\$ 154.6	\$ 53.1
<u>(Number of Shares in Thousands)</u>		
Weighted-average Unrestricted Shares Outstanding.....	64,815.0	51,502.9
Equity-based Compensation Equivalent Shares	791.0	365.3
Weighted-average Unrestricted Shares and Equivalent Shares Outstanding Assuming Dilution.....	65,606.0	51,868.2
<u>(Per Unrestricted Share in Whole Dollars)</u>		
Basic Income from Continuing Operations Per Unrestricted Share	\$ 2.38	\$ 1.03
Diluted Income from Continuing Operations Per Unrestricted Share	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.02

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 7 - Income from Continuing Operations Per Unrestricted Share (continued)

The number of shares of Kemper common stock that were excluded from the calculations of Equity-based Compensation Equivalent Shares and Weighted-average Unrestricted Shares and Equivalent Shares Outstanding Assuming Dilution for the three months and three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, because the effect of inclusion would be anti-dilutive, is presented below.

(Number of Shares in Thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Equity-based Compensation Equivalent Shares	574.5	329.6
Weighted-average Unrestricted Shares and Equivalent Shares Outstanding Assuming Dilution.....	574.5	329.6

Note 8 - Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The components of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes:		
Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses) Arising During the Period Before Reclassification Adjustment	\$ 175.3	\$ (119.5)
Reclassification Adjustment for Amounts Included in Net Income	(12.5)	(1.9)
Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	162.8	(121.4)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments.....	—	(0.9)
Net Unrecognized Postretirement Benefit Costs.....	0.6	0.3
Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedges During the Period Before Reclassification Adjustment	—	0.6
Reclassification Adjustment for Amounts Included in Net Income	0.1	0.3
Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedges.....	0.1	0.9
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	\$ 163.5	\$ (121.1)

The components of Other Comprehensive Income Tax Benefit (Expense) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Other Comprehensive Income Tax Benefit (Expense):		
Unrealized Holding Gains and Losses Arising During the Period Before Reclassification Adjustment.....	\$ (36.8)	\$ 25.0
Reclassification Adjustment for Amounts Included in Net Income	2.6	0.4
Unrealized Holding Gains	(34.2)	25.4
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments Arising During the Period Before Reclassification Adjustment.....	—	0.2
Net Unrecognized Postretirement Benefit Costs Arising During the Period	(0.2)	—
Gain and Loss on Cash Flow Hedges During the Period Before Reclassification Adjustment	—	(0.1)
Reclassification Adjustment for Amounts Included in Net Income	—	(0.1)
Gain and Loss on Cash Flow Hedges.....	—	(0.2)
Other Comprehensive Income Tax Benefit (Expense).....	\$ (34.4)	\$ 25.4

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 8 - Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (continued)

The components of AOCI at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Net Unrealized Gains on Investments, Net of Income Taxes:		
Available for Sale Fixed Maturities with Portion of OTTI Recognized in Earnings.....	\$ —	\$ —
Other Net Unrealized Gains on Investments.....	247.9	119.3
Net Unrecognized Postretirement Benefit Costs, Net of Income Taxes	(94.1)	(94.5)
Loss on Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Income Taxes.....	(2.9)	(3.0)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ 150.9</u>	<u>\$ 21.8</u>

Components of AOCI were reclassified to the following lines of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Reclassification of AOCI from Net Unrealized Gains on Investments to:		
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments	\$ 16.1	\$ 2.4
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	(3.6)	(0.5)
Total Before Income Taxes	12.5	1.9
Income Tax Expense	(2.6)	(0.4)
Reclassification from AOCI, Net of Income Taxes.....	9.9	1.5
Reclassification of AOCI from Unrecognized Postretirement Benefit Costs to:		
Interest and Other Expenses.....	0.6	(0.3)
Income Tax Benefit.....	(0.2)	0.1
Reclassification from AOCI, Net of Income Taxes.....	0.4	(0.2)
Reclassification of AOCI from Loss on Cash Flow Hedges to:		
Interest and Other Expenses.....	0.1	(0.1)
Income Tax Benefit.....	—	0.1
Reclassification from AOCI, Net of Income Taxes.....	0.1	—
Total Reclassification from AOCI to Net Income.....	<u>\$ 10.4</u>	<u>\$ 1.3</u>

Note 9 - Income Taxes

The statute of limitations related to Kemper and its eligible subsidiaries' consolidated Federal income tax returns is closed for all tax years up to and including 2011. As a result of the Company filing amended federal income tax returns resulting from an election to update interest rates used to compute the tax basis of reserves on life insurance contracts issued prior to 2018, tax years 2012 and 2013 are under limited examination with respect to carryback adjustments associated with the amended returns. The statute of limitations related to tax years 2014 and 2015 has been extended to December 31, 2019.

The expiration of the statute of limitations related to the various state income tax returns that Kemper and its subsidiaries file varies by state.

Liabilities for Unrecognized Tax Benefits at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 include \$3.0 million and \$3.7 million, respectively, for tax positions for which the ultimate deductibility is highly certain but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of such deductibility. Because of the impact of deferred income tax accounting, other than for interest and penalties, the disallowance of the shorter deductibility period would not affect the effective income tax rate but would accelerate the payment of cash to the taxing authority to an earlier period.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 9 - Income Taxes (continued)

The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. Liabilities for Unrecognized Tax Benefits included accrued interest of \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Income taxes paid, net of refunds received, were \$0.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Income tax refunds received, were \$4.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Note 10 - Pension Benefits and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

The Company sponsors a qualified defined benefit pension plan (the “Pension Plan”) that covers approximately 8,800 participants and beneficiaries, of which 1,400 are active employees. The Pension Plan is closed to employees newly-hired after January 1, 2006. On May 12, 2016, the Company amended the Pension Plan to freeze benefit accruals, effective June 30, 2016, for substantially all of the participants under the plan. The components of Pension Income for the Pension Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Service Cost.....	\$ —	\$ —
Interest Cost on Projected Benefit Obligation.....	5.5	5.1
Expected Return on Plan Assets.....	(7.6)	(7.2)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss.....	0.7	1.0
Total Pension Benefit Recognized.....	<u>(1.4)</u>	<u>(1.1)</u>

The Company sponsors two other than pension postretirement benefit (“OPEB”) plans (together the “OPEB Plans”) that together provide medical, dental and/or life insurance benefits to approximately 700 retired and 600 active employees. The components of OPEB benefits for the OPEB Plans for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Service Cost.....	\$ 0.1	\$ —
Interest Cost on Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation.....	0.1	0.1
Amortization of Prior Service Credit.....	(0.3)	(0.3)
Amortization of Net Gain.....	(0.5)	(0.4)
Total OPEB Benefit Recognized.....	<u>\$ (0.6)</u>	<u>\$ (0.6)</u>

The non-service cost component of the Pension Plan and OPEB Plans are presented within the Interest and Other Expenses line item in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income.

Note 11 - Business Segments

The Company is engaged, through its subsidiaries, in the property and casualty insurance and life and health insurance businesses. The Company conducts its operations through three operating segments: Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance, Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance and Life & Health Insurance.

The Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance segment’s principal products are preferred automobile insurance, homeowners insurance, other personal insurance. The Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment’s principal products are specialty automobile insurance and commercial automobile insurance. These products are distributed primarily through independent agents and brokers. The Life & Health Insurance segment’s principal products are individual life, accident, supplemental health and property insurance. These products are distributed by career agents employed by the Company and independent agents and brokers.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 11 - Business Segments (continued)

Earned Premiums by product line for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
(Dollars in Millions)		
Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance:		
Personal Automobile.....	\$ 115.4	\$ 104.9
Homeowners	60.3	61.8
Other Personal Lines.....	9.9	10.1
Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance:		
Specialty Automobile.....	669.6	266.2
Commercial Automobile.....	59.7	12.2
Life & Health Insurance:.....		
Life.....	95.8	93.7
Accident and Health	46.9	43.3
Property.....	17.2	17.6
Total Earned Premiums	<u>\$ 1,074.8</u>	<u>\$ 609.8</u>

Segment Revenues, including a reconciliation to Total Revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
(Dollars in Millions)		
Segment Revenues		
Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance		
Earned Premiums	\$ 185.6	\$ 176.8
Net Investment Income	8.3	13.7
Total Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance	<u>193.9</u>	<u>190.5</u>
Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance:		
Earned Premiums	729.3	278.4
Net Investment Income	21.5	9.9
Other Income	0.8	0.3
Total Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance.....	<u>751.6</u>	<u>288.6</u>
Life & Health Insurance:		
Earned Premiums	159.9	154.6
Net Investment Income	51.7	53.7
Other Income.....	1.1	0.8
Total Life & Health Insurance	<u>212.7</u>	<u>209.1</u>
Total Segment Revenues.....	1,158.2	688.2
Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities.....	64.4	0.7
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments	16.1	2.6
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	(3.6)	(0.5)
Other.....	1.2	2.0
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 1,236.3</u>	<u>\$ 693.0</u>

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 11 - Business Segments (continued)

Segment Operating Profit, including a reconciliation to Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Segment Operating Profit :		
Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance.....	\$ 3.3	\$ 16.6
Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance.....	99.4	29.0
Life & Health Insurance	29.3	30.3
Total Segment Operating Profit	<u>132.0</u>	<u>75.9</u>
Corporate and Other Operating Loss	(8.6)	(5.5)
Adjusted Consolidated Operating Profit	<u>123.4</u>	<u>70.4</u>
Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities.....	64.4	0.7
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments	16.1	2.6
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	(3.6)	(0.5)
Acquisition Related Transaction, Integration and Other Costs.....	(5.6)	(6.2)
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes	<u>\$ 194.7</u>	<u>\$ 67.0</u>

Segment Net Operating Income, including a reconciliation to Income from Continuing Operations, for the three months and three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was:

(Dollars in Millions and Net of Income Taxes)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Segment Net Operating Income:		
Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance.....	\$ 2.8	\$ 13.5
Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance.....	79.6	23.4
Life & Health Insurance	23.1	24.1
Total Segment Net Operating Income.....	<u>105.5</u>	<u>61.0</u>
Total Corporate and Other Net Operating Income (Loss).....	(6.6)	(3.5)
Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income	<u>98.9</u>	<u>57.5</u>
Net Income (Loss) From:		
Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities.....	50.9	0.6
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments.....	12.7	2.1
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	(2.8)	(0.4)
Acquisition Related Transaction, Integration and Other Costs	(4.4)	(6.2)
Income from Continuing Operations	<u>\$ 155.3</u>	<u>\$ 53.6</u>

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 12 - Fair Value Measurements

The Company classifies its investments in Fixed Maturities as available for sale and reports these investments at fair value. The Company reports equity investments with readily determinable fair values as Equity Securities at Fair Value. Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value practical expedient are not required to be classified using the fair value hierarchy, but are presented in the following two tables to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The valuation of assets measured at fair value in Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2019 is summarized below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Fair Value Measurements				Total Fair Value
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Measured at Net Asset Value	
Fixed Maturities:					
U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities.....	\$ 154.5	\$ 703.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 858.4
States and Political Subdivisions	—	1,681.9	—	—	1,681.9
Foreign Governments.....	—	5.2	—	—	5.2
Corporate Securities:					
Bonds and Notes.....	—	3,068.2	411.9	—	3,480.1
Collateralized Loan Obligations...	—	3.0	528.5	—	531.5
Other Mortgage- and Asset- backed.....	—	5.7	10.3	—	16.0
Total Investments in Fixed Maturities ...	154.5	5,467.9	950.7	—	6,573.1
Equity Securities at Fair Value:					
Preferred Stocks:					
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	—	42.7	—	—	42.7
Other Industries	0.8	13.3	—	—	14.1
Common Stocks:					
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	11.4	—	—	—	11.4
Other Industries	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.7
Other Equity Interests:					
Exchange Traded Funds	656.0	—	—	—	656.0
Limited Liability Companies and Limited Partnerships.....	—	—	—	192.0	192.0
Total Investments in Equity Securities at Fair Value.....	668.5	56.4	—	192.0	916.9
Convertible Securities at Fair Value	—	33.8	—	—	33.8
Total	\$ 823.0	\$ 5,558.1	\$ 950.7	\$ 192.0	\$ 7,523.8

At March 31, 2019, the Company had unfunded commitments to invest an additional \$138.8 million in certain limited liability investment companies and limited partnerships that will be included in Other Equity Interests if funded.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 12 - Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The valuation of assets measured at fair value in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2018 is summarized below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Fair Value Measurements				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Measured at Net Asset Value	Total Fair Value
Fixed Maturities:					
U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities.....	\$ 156.5	\$ 709.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 865.7
States and Political Subdivisions	—	1,619.1	—	—	1,619.1
Foreign Governments	—	5.9	—	—	5.9
Corporate Securities:					
Bonds and Notes.....	—	3,011.2	382.6	—	3,393.8
Collateralized Loan Obligations...	—	19.1	504.9	—	524.0
Other Mortgage- and Asset- backed	—	5.8	9.9	—	15.7
Total Investments in Fixed Maturities ...	156.5	5,370.3	897.4	—	6,424.2
Equity Securities at Fair Value:					
Preferred Stocks:					
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	—	41.2	—	—	41.2
Other Industries	—	13.0	—	—	13.0
Common Stocks:					
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	10.2	—	—	—	10.2
Other Industries	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.7
Other Equity Interests:					
Exchange Traded Funds	427.3	—	—	—	427.3
Limited Liability Companies and Limited Partnerships	—	—	—	192.0	192.0
Total Investments in Equity Securities at Fair Value.....	437.7	54.7	—	192.0	684.4
Convertible Securities at Fair Value	—	31.5	—	—	31.5
Total	\$ 594.2	\$ 5,456.5	\$ 897.4	\$ 192.0	\$ 7,140.1

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 12 - Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The Company's investments in Fixed Maturities that are classified as Level 1 in the two preceding tables primarily consist of U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes. The Company's investments in Equity Securities at Fair Value that are classified as Level 1 in the two preceding tables consist of either investments in publicly-traded common stocks or exchange traded funds. The Company's investments in Fixed Maturities that are classified as Level 2 in the two preceding tables primarily consist of investments in corporate bonds, obligations of states and political subdivisions, and bonds and mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government agencies. The Company's investments in Equity Securities at Fair Value that are classified as Level 2 in the two preceding tables primarily consist of investments in preferred stocks. The Company uses a leading, nationally recognized provider of market data and analytics to price the vast majority of the Company's Level 2 measurements. The provider utilizes evaluated pricing models that vary by asset class and incorporate available trade, bid and other market information. Because many fixed maturity securities do not trade on a daily basis, the provider's evaluated pricing applications apply available information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings and matrix pricing to prepare evaluations. In addition, the provider uses model processes to develop prepayment and interest rate scenarios. The pricing provider's models and processes also take into account market convention. For each asset class, teams of its evaluators gather information from market sources and integrate relevant credit information, perceived market movements and sector news into the evaluated pricing applications and models. The Company generally validates the measurements obtained from its primary pricing provider by comparing them with measurements obtained from one additional pricing provider that provides either prices from recent market transactions, quotes in inactive markets or evaluations based on its own proprietary models.

The Company investigates significant differences related to the values provided. On completion of its investigation, management exercises judgment to determine the price selected and whether adjustments, if any, to the price obtained from the Company's primary pricing provider would warrant classification of the price as Level 3. In instances where a measurement cannot be obtained from either pricing provider, the Company generally will evaluate bid prices from one or more binding quotes obtained from market makers to value investments in inactive markets and classified by the Company as Level 2. The Company generally classifies securities when it receives non-binding quotes or indications as Level 3 securities unless the Company can validate the quote or indication against recent transactions in the market.

The Company's Investments in Fixed Maturities that are classified as Level 3 in the two preceding tables primarily consist of privately placed securities not rated by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization and are priced primarily using a market yield approach. A market yield approach uses a risk-free rate plus a credit spread depending on the underlying credit profile of the security. For floating rate securities, the risk-free rate used in the market yield is the contractual floating rate of the security. For each individual security, the Company or the Company's third party appraiser gathers information from market sources, relevant credit information, perceived market movements and sector news and determines an appropriate market yield for each security. The market yield selected is then used to discount the estimated future cash flows of the security to determine the fair value. The Company separately evaluates market yields based upon asset class to assess the reasonableness of the recorded fair value. For non-investment-grade Investments in Fixed Maturities that are classified as Level 3, the two primary asset classes are senior debt and junior debt. Senior debt includes those securities that receive first priority in a liquidation and junior debt includes any fixed maturity security with other than first priority in a liquidation.

The table below presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs utilized by the Company in determining fair values for fixed maturity investments in corporate securities classified as Level 3 at March 31, 2019.

(Dollars in Millions)	Unobservable Input	Total Fair Value	Range of Unobservable Inputs	Weighted- average Yield
Investment-grade	Market Yield	\$ 169.6	2.8% - 10.7%	4.6%
Non-investment-grade:				
Senior Debt	Market Yield	124.9	4.6 - 16.4	10.4
Junior Debt	Market Yield	110.5	10.4 - 16.9	13.5
Collateralized Loan Obligations (investment grade and non- investment grade)	Market Yield	528.5	4.3 - 12.5	5.8
Other	Various	17.2		
Total Level 3 Fixed Maturity Investments in Corporate Securities		<u>\$ 950.7</u>		

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 12 - Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The table below presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs utilized by the Company in determining fair values for fixed maturity investments in corporate securities classified as Level 3 at December 31, 2018.

(Dollars in Millions)	Unobservable Input	Total Fair Value	Range of Unobservable Inputs	Weighted- average Yield
Investment-grade	Market Yield	\$ 146.7	3.7% - 10.9%	5.2%
Non-investment-grade:				
Senior Debt	Market Yield	142.3	4.8 - 30.0	11.5
Junior Debt	Market Yield	87.6	11.0 - 28.5	14.2
Collateralized Loan Obligations (investment grade and non- investment grade).....	Market Yield	504.9	4.1 - 13.4	6.1
Other.....	Various	15.9		
Total Level 3 Fixed Maturity Investments in Corporate Securities.....		<u>\$ 897.4</u>		

For an investment in a fixed maturity security, an increase in the yield used to determine the fair value of the security will decrease the fair value of the security. A decrease in the yield used to determine fair value will increase the fair value of the security, but the fair value increase is generally limited to par, unless callable at a premium, if the security is currently callable.

Information by security type pertaining to the changes in the fair value of the Company's investments classified as Level 3 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is presented below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Fixed Maturities			Total
	Corporate Bonds and Notes	Collateralized Loan Obligations	Other Mortgage- and Asset- backed	
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 382.6	\$ 504.9	\$ 9.9	\$ 897.4
Total Gains (Losses):				
Included in Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income.....	(2.5)	(0.3)	—	(2.8)
Included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	5.4	6.0	0.5	11.9
Purchases.....	101.3	3.9	—	105.2
Settlements	(11.5)	—	(0.1)	(11.6)
Sales	(65.9)	—	—	(65.9)
Transfers into Level 3	2.5	14.0	—	16.5
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Balance at End of Period.....	<u>\$ 411.9</u>	<u>\$ 528.5</u>	<u>\$ 10.3</u>	<u>\$ 950.7</u>

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 12 - Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The Company's policy is to recognize transfers between levels as of the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for the three months ended March 31, 2019. There were no transfers out of Level 3 for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The transfers into Level 3 were due to changes in the availability of market observable inputs.

Information by security type pertaining to the changes in the fair value of the Company's investments classified as Level 3 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 is presented below.

(Dollars in Millions)	Fixed Maturities			Equity Securities		Total
	Corporate Bonds and Notes	Redeemable Preferred Stocks	Collateralized Loan Obligations	Preferred and Common Stocks	Other Equity Interests	
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 401.5	\$ 0.1	\$ 93.2	\$ 27.4	\$ 34.4	\$ 556.6
Total Gains (Losses):						
Included in Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income	1.8	(0.1)	0.5	—	—	2.2
Included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(1.6)	—	(0.5)	—	—	(2.1)
Purchases	25.8	—	48.9	—	—	74.7
Settlements	(18.1)	—	(14.0)	—	—	(32.1)
Sales	(13.4)	—	—	—	—	(13.4)
Transfers into Level 3	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3
Transfers out of Level 3	(5.0)	—	—	(27.4)	(34.4)	(66.8)
Balance at End of Period	<u>\$ 391.3</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 128.1</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 519.4</u>

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 12 - Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The Company's policy is to recognize transfers between levels as of the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Transfers out of Level 3 were \$66.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, of which \$61.8 million was transferred into Equity Securities at Modified Cost due to the adoption of ASU 2016-01 and \$5.0 million was transferred into Level 2 due to changes in the availability of market observable inputs.

Presented below are the carrying values and fair value estimates of financial instruments not carried at fair value.

(Dollars in Millions)	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Loans to Policyholders	\$ 301.4	\$ 574.5	\$ 300.6	\$ 542.6
Short-term Investments	350.4	350.4	286.1	286.1
Mortgage Loans.....	10.6	10.6	—	—
Financial Liabilities:				
Debt	\$ 908.5	\$ 933.8	\$ 909.0	\$ 911.2
Collateralized Investment Borrowings.....	187.7	187.7	10.0	10.0

The fair value measurement for loans to policyholders are categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value measurement of Short-term Investments is estimated using inputs that are considered either Level 1 or Level 2 measurements. The fair value measurement of Mortgage Loans is estimated using inputs that are considered Level 2 measurements. The fair value of Debt is estimated using quoted prices for similar liabilities in markets that are not active. The inputs used in the valuation are considered Level 2 measurements. Collateralized Investment Borrowings consist of advances from the FHLB of Chicago, and the inputs used in the valuation are considered Level 2 measurements.

Note 13 - Contingencies

In the ordinary course of its businesses, the Company is involved in legal proceedings, including lawsuits, regulatory examinations, audits and inquiries. Except with regard to the matters discussed below, based on currently available information, the Company does not believe that it is reasonably possible that any of its pending legal proceedings will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Over the last decade, there have been an array of initiatives that seek, in various ways, to impose new duties on life insurance companies to proactively search for information related to the deaths of their insureds. These initiatives, which can include legislation, audits, regulatory examinations and related litigation, could alter the terms of Kemper's life insurance subsidiaries' life insurance contracts by imposing requirements that did not exist and were not contemplated at the time those companies entered into such contracts.

In 2016, the Company voluntarily began implementing a comprehensive process to compare its life insurance records against one or more death verification databases to determine if any of its insureds may be deceased. Any attempt to estimate the ultimate outcomes of the aforementioned initiatives entails uncertainties including, but not limited to (i) the scope and interpretation of pertinent statutes, including the matching criteria and methodologies to be used in comparing policy records against a death verification database, (ii) the universe of policies affected, (iii) the results of audits, examinations and other actions by regulators and (iv) related litigation.

Gain Contingency

In October 2015, Kemper's subsidiary, Kemper Corporate Services, Inc. ("KCSI"), filed a demand for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"), claiming that Computer Sciences Corporation ("CSC") had breached the terms of a master software license and services agreement and related agreements (collectively, the "Agreements") by failing, among other things, to timely produce and deliver certain software to KCSI. CSC denied KCSI's claims and filed a counterclaim. On April 1, 2017, CSC merged with a spin-off of the Enterprise Services business of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company and is now known as DXC Technology Company ("DXC"). Currently, DXC's stock is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

KEMPER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 13 - Contingencies (continued)

In April 2017, the parties participated in an evidentiary hearing in Texas before a AAA-appointed arbitrator. Subsequently, in October 2017, the arbitrator issued a Partial Final Award finding that CSC had breached the Agreements and awarding KCSI direct damages plus pre-judgment interest. KCSI then submitted to the arbitrator a supplemental petition providing pre-judgment interest calculations and seeking an award for certain costs and expenses. In November 2017, the arbitrator issued a Final Award awarding KCSI direct damages against CSC of \$84.3 million, prejudgment interest at the annual rate of 9% and costs and expenses in the amount of \$7.2 million.

KCSI pursued confirmation and enforcement of the Final Award in U.S. District Court in Texas. In December 2017, CSC filed a Petition to Vacate an Arbitration Award in the U.S. District Court in New York and a motion to stay the proceedings in Texas. Following briefing and a hearing, the New York district court denied CSC's motion to stay the Texas action and instead stayed the New York action. In March 2018, the Texas district court denied CSC's motion to transfer venue and the New York district court subsequently transferred the vacatur proceeding to Texas. In April 2018, the Texas district court consolidated the two actions and the parties briefed KCSI's Amended Motion to Confirm Arbitration Award and CSC's motion to vacate the arbitration award.

On September 26, 2018, the Texas district court issued an Amended Final Judgment that (i) confirmed the Arbitration Award in favor of KCSI, (ii) denied CSC's motion to vacate, and (iii) entered judgment against CSC in the total amount of \$141.7 million.

CSC is appealing the district court's ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. In the meantime CSC paid Kemper \$35.7 million in September 2018 in partial satisfaction of the final judgment. The Company recognized such payment as a gain in its consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Subsequent to the date of Company's condensed consolidated statement of income for the three months ended March 31, 2019, CSC paid Kemper an additional \$20.1 million in partial satisfaction of the final judgment. Such payment is treated as a gain contingency for accounting purposes and, accordingly, is not recognized in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, but instead will be recognized in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ending June 30, 2019.

The Company cannot make any assurance as to the additional amounts of the final judgment that will actually be collected or when they may be received. The unpaid balance of the final judgment is treated as a gain contingency for accounting purposes and accordingly, is not recognized in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 14 - Related Parties

Mr. Christopher B. Sarofim, a director of Kemper, is Vice Chairman and a member of the board of directors of Fayed Sarofim & Co. ("FS&C"), a registered investment advisory firm. The Company's defined benefit pension plan had \$143.0 million in assets managed by FS&C at March 31, 2019 under an agreement with FS&C whereby FS&C provides investment management services with respect to certain funds of the plan. Investment expenses incurred in connection with such agreement were \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company believes that the services described above have been provided on terms no less favorable to the Company than could have been negotiated with non-affiliated third parties.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Summary of Results

Net Income was \$155.3 million (\$2.38 per unrestricted common share) for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$53.8 million (\$1.03 per unrestricted common share) for the same period in 2018. Income from Continuing Operations was \$155.3 million (\$2.38 per unrestricted common share) for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$53.6 million (\$1.03 per unrestricted common share) for the same period in 2018.

A reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income (a non-GAAP financial measure) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is presented below.

(Dollars in Millions and Net of Income Taxes)	Three Months Ended		
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018	Increase (Decrease)
Net Income	\$ 155.3	\$ 53.8	\$ 101.5
Income from Discontinued Operations	—	0.2	(0.2)
Income from Continuing Operations	155.3	53.6	101.7
Less:			
Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities	50.9	0.6	50.3
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments	12.7	2.1	10.6
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	(2.8)	(0.4)	(2.4)
Acquisition Related Transaction, Integration and Other Costs	(4.4)	(6.2)	1.8
Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income	<u>\$ 98.9</u>	<u>\$ 57.5</u>	<u>\$ 41.4</u>

Components of Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income:

Segment Net Operating Income:

Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance	2.8	13.5	(10.7)
Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance	79.6	23.4	56.2
Life & Health Insurance	23.1	24.1	(1.0)
Corporate and Other Net Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(6.6)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>	<u>(3.1)</u>
Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income	<u>\$ 98.9</u>	<u>\$ 57.5</u>	<u>\$ 41.4</u>

Net Income

Net Income increased by \$101.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018. In the Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance segment, segment net operating income decreased by \$10.7 million due primarily to higher catastrophe losses in 2019. See MD&A, “Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance,” for additional discussion of the segment’s results. In the Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment, segment net operating income increased by \$56.2 million due primarily to the acquisition of Infinity and favorable loss and LAE reserve development. See MD&A, “Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance,” for additional discussion of the segment’s results. In the Life & Health Insurance segment, segment net operating income decreased by \$1.0 million due primarily due to a reduction in investment income. Higher sales volumes in both the Life and Health business lines resulted in increased earned premiums and corresponding variable compensation expense. The benefits ratio improved relative to the first quarter of 2018 which was negatively impacted by a severe flu season. See MD&A, “Life & Health Insurance,” for discussion of the segment’s results.

Summary of Results (continued)

The Company's results were also favorably impacted in 2019, compared to 2018, by an increase of \$10.6 million in net realized gains on sales of investments, partially offset by an increased level of other than temporary impairment losses on investments, as well as a reduced level of transaction and integration costs associated with the Infinity acquisition. Additionally the Company's investment results were favorably impacted in 2019, compared to 2018, by a \$50.3 million gain from the change in fair value of the equity security portfolio. See MD&A, "Investment Results," and MD&A, "Expenses," for additional discussion.

Revenues

Earned Premiums were \$1,074.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$609.8 million for the same period in 2018, an increase of \$465.0 million. Earned Premiums for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$8.8 million, \$450.9 million and \$5.3 million in the Preferred Property & Casualty, Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment and Life & Health Insurance segment, respectively. Infinity accounted for \$389.4 million of the increase in Earned Premiums in the Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment for the three months ended March 31, 2019. See MD&A, "Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance," MD&A, "Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance," and MD&A, "Life & Health Insurance," for discussion of the changes in each segment's earned premiums.

Net Investment Income increased by \$3.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018, due primarily to a higher level of investments in fixed income securities and common stocks, partially offset by lower returns on alternative investments and slightly lower yields in the fixed income investments. Net Investment Income from alternative investments related to Equity Method Limited Liability Investments decreased by \$10.7 million. Income from limited liability investments included in either Equity Securities at Fair Value or Equity Securities at Modified Cost decreased \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018.

Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments were \$16.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$2.6 million for the same period in 2018. Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings were \$3.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$0.5 million for the same period in 2018. See MD&A, "Investment Results," under the sub-captions "Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments" and "Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings" for additional discussion. The Company cannot predict if or when similar investment gains or losses may occur in the future.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Underlying Losses and LAE and Underlying Combined Ratio

The following discussion of segment uses the non-GAAP financial measures of (i) Underlying Losses and LAE and (ii) Underlying Combined Ratio. Underlying Losses and LAE (also referred to in the discussion as "Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE") exclude the impact of catastrophe losses, and loss and LAE reserve development from prior years from the Company's Incurred Losses and LAE, which is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. The Underlying Combined Ratio is computed by adding the Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio with the Insurance Expense Ratio. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is the Combined Ratio, which is computed by adding total incurred losses and LAE, including the impact of catastrophe losses and loss and LAE reserve development from prior years, with the Insurance Expense Ratio.

The Company believes Underlying Losses and LAE and the Underlying Combined Ratio are useful to investors and uses these financial measures to reveal the trends in the Company's Property & Casualty Insurance segment that may be obscured by catastrophe losses and prior year reserve development. These catastrophe losses may cause the Company's loss trends to vary

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

significantly between periods as a result of their incidence of occurrence and magnitude and can have a significant impact on incurred losses and LAE and the combined ratio. Prior-year reserve developments are caused by unexpected loss development on historical reserves. Because reserve development relates to the re-estimation of losses from earlier periods, it has no bearing on the performance of the Company's insurance products in the current period. The Company believes it is useful for investors to evaluate these components separately and in the aggregate when reviewing the Company's underwriting performance.

Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income

Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income is an after-tax, non-GAAP financial measure and is computed by excluding from Income from Continuing Operations the after-tax impact of:

- (i) Income (Loss) from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities;
- (ii) Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments;
- (iii) Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings related to investments;
- (iv) Acquisition Related Transaction, Integration and Other Costs;
- (v) Loss from Early Extinguishment of Debt; and
- (vi) Significant non-recurring or infrequent items that may not be indicative of ongoing operations.

Significant non-recurring items are excluded when (a) the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably unlikely to recur within two years and (b) there has been no similar charge or gain within the prior two years. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is Income from Continuing Operations. There were no applicable significant non-recurring items that the Company excluded from the calculation of Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 or 2018.

The Company believes that Adjusted Consolidated Net Operating Income provides investors with a valuable measure of its ongoing performance because it reveals underlying operational performance trends that otherwise might be less apparent if the items were not excluded. Income (Loss) from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities, Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments and Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings related to investments included in the Company's results may vary significantly between periods and are generally driven by business decisions and external economic developments such as capital market conditions that impact the values of the Company's investments, the timing of which is unrelated to the insurance underwriting process. Loss from Early Extinguishment of Debt is driven by the Company's financing and refinancing decisions and capital needs, as well as external economic developments such as debt market conditions, the timing of which is unrelated to the insurance underwriting process. Acquisition Related Transaction and Integration Costs may vary significantly between periods and are generally driven by the timing of acquisitions and business decisions which are unrelated to the insurance underwriting process. Significant non-recurring items are excluded because, by their nature, they are not indicative of the Company's business or economic trends.

The preceding non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered a substitute for the comparable GAAP financial measures, as they do not fully recognize the overall profitability of the Company's businesses.

Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance

Selected financial information for the Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance segment follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Premiums Written.....	\$ 179.6	\$ 170.5
Earned Premiums	\$ 185.6	\$ 176.8
Net Investment Income	8.3	13.7
Total Revenues	193.9	190.5
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	120.8	114.2
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	16.6	7.3
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	(5.1)	4.2
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	1.0	(5.4)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE.....	133.3	120.3
Insurance Expenses	57.3	53.6
Operating Profit.....	3.3	16.6
Income Tax Expense	(0.5)	(3.1)
Segment Net Operating Income	\$ 2.8	\$ 13.5
 <u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	65.1%	64.6%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	8.9	4.1
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	(2.7)	2.4
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	0.5	(3.1)
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio	71.8	68.0
Insurance Expense Ratio	30.9	30.3
Combined Ratio	102.7%	98.3%
 <u>Underlying Combined Ratio</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	65.1%	64.6%
Insurance Expense Ratio	30.9	30.3
Underlying Combined Ratio	96.0%	94.9%
 <u>Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliation</u>		
Combined Ratio	102.7%	98.3%
Less:		
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	8.9	4.1
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	(2.7)	2.4
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	0.5	(3.1)
Underlying Combined Ratio	96.0%	94.9%

Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Catastrophe Frequency and Severity

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended			
	Mar 31, 2019		Mar 31, 2018	
	Number of Events	Losses and LAE	Number of Events	Losses and LAE
Range of Losses and LAE Per Event:				
Below \$5.....	9	\$ 4.3	7	\$ 7.3
\$5 - \$10.....	—	—	—	—
\$10 - \$15.....	1	12.3	—	—
\$15 - \$20.....	—	—	—	—
\$20 - \$25.....	—	—	—	—
Greater Than \$25.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	10	\$ 16.6	7	\$ 7.3

Insurance Reserves

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Insurance Reserves:		
Preferred Automobile.....	\$ 268.0	\$ 270.0
Homeowners.....	133.5	147.9
Other.....	34.3	35.0
Insurance Reserves.....	\$ 435.8	\$ 452.9
Insurance Reserves:		
Loss Reserves:		
Case.....	\$ 290.2	\$ 312.5
Incurred But Not Reported.....	113.0	110.0
Total Loss Reserves.....	403.2	422.5
LAE Reserves.....	32.6	30.4
Insurance Reserves.....	\$ 435.8	\$ 452.9

See MD&A, “Critical Accounting Estimates,” of the 2018 Annual Report for additional information pertaining to the Company’s process of estimating property and casualty insurance reserves for losses and LAE, development of property and casualty insurance losses and LAE from prior accident years, also referred to as “reserve development” in the discussion of segment results, estimated variability of property and casualty insurance reserves for losses and LAE, and a discussion of some of the variables that may impact development of property and casualty insurance losses and LAE and the estimated variability of property and casualty insurance reserves for losses and LAE.

Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Overall

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

The Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance segment reported Segment Net Operating Income of \$2.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$13.5 million for the same period in 2018. Segment net operating results decreased by \$10.7 million due primarily to higher incurred catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding loss and LAE reserve development), higher underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums, particularly in the Company's homeowner business, higher insurance expenses as a percentage of earned premiums, lower net investment income, partially offset by favorable change in loss and LAE reserve development.

Earned Premiums in the Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance segment increased by \$8.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 due primarily to higher average rates and higher volume. The higher volume was driven by preferred automobile insurance, which had a volume increase of \$3.7 million, partially offset by volume decreases in homeowners insurance and other insurance of \$2.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. All lines experienced an increase in average earned premium, although the overall impact on Earned Premiums was driven primarily by preferred automobile insurance and homeowners insurance, which had increases due to higher average earned premium of \$6.8 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. Other insurance experienced an increase in average earned premium of \$0.7 million.

Net Investment Income in the Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance segment decreased by \$5.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018, due primarily to lower rates of return from alternative investments, offset by a slightly higher level of investments in fixed income securities.

Underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums were 65.1% in 2019, an increase of 0.5 percentage points, compared to 2018, driven primarily by a deterioration in homeowners insurance, partially offset by an improvement in preferred automobile insurance. Underlying losses and LAE exclude the impact of catastrophes and loss and LAE reserve development. Catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) were \$16.6 million in 2019, compared to \$7.3 million in 2018, a increase of \$9.3 million. This increase was due primarily to one catastrophic event with losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) of greater than \$10 million occurring in 2019, compared to none occurring in 2018. Favorable Loss and LAE reserve development (including catastrophe reserve development) was \$4.1 million in 2019, compared to \$1.2 million in 2018.

Insurance expenses were \$57.3 million, or 30.9% of earned premiums, in 2019, an increase of 0.6 percentage points compared to 2018, driven primarily by homeowners insurance.

The Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance segment's effective income tax rate differs from the federal statutory income tax rate due primarily to tax-exempt investment income and dividends received deductions.

Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Preferred Personal Automobile Insurance

Selected financial information for the preferred personal automobile insurance product line follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Premiums Written	\$ 116.5	\$ 106.2
Earned Premiums.....	\$ 115.4	\$ 104.9
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	80.2	73.6
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	2.5	0.6
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	(1.2)	0.5
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	(0.1)	—
Total Incurred Losses and LAE.....	\$ 81.4	\$ 74.7
<u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	69.4%	70.1%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	2.2	0.6
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	(1.0)	0.5
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	(0.1)	—
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio.....	70.5%	71.2%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned Premiums on preferred automobile insurance increased by \$10.5 million as higher average earned premium accounted for an increase of \$6.8 million, while volume accounted for an increase of \$3.7 million. Incurred losses and LAE were \$81.4 million, or 70.5% of earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$74.7 million, or 71.2% of earned premiums, in 2018. Incurred losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums decreased due primarily to a favorable change in loss and LAE reserve development, lower underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of related earned premiums partially offset by higher incurred catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development). Underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of related earned premiums were 69.4% in 2019, compared to 70.1% in 2018, an improvement of 0.7 percentage points due primarily to lower frequency of claims, lower severity of losses and higher average earned premium. Catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) were \$2.5 million in 2019, compared to \$0.6 million in 2018. Loss and LAE reserve development was favorable by \$1.3 million in 2019, compared to adverse development of \$0.5 million in 2018.

Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Homeowners Insurance

Selected financial information for the homeowners insurance product line follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Premiums Written	\$ 54.1	\$ 55.1
Earned Premiums.....	60.3	\$ 61.8
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	\$ 35.8	\$ 35.2
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	13.8	6.5
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	(1.1)	5.6
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	1.0	(5.1)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE.....	\$ 49.5	\$ 42.2
<u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	59.3%	57.0%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	22.9	10.5
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	(1.8)	9.1
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	1.7	(8.3)
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio.....	82.1%	68.3%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned Premiums in homeowners insurance decreased by \$1.5 million as higher average earned premium accounted for an increase of \$1.0 million, while volume accounted for a decrease of \$2.5 million. Incurred losses and LAE were \$49.5 million, or 82.1% of earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$42.2 million, or 68.3% of earned premiums, in 2018. Incurred losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums increased due primarily to higher incurred catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) and higher underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of related earned premiums. Underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums were 59.3% in 2019, compared to 57.0% in 2018, a deterioration of 2.3 percentage points due primarily to higher severity of losses and higher frequency of claims. Catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) were \$13.8 million in 2019, compared to \$6.5 million in 2018. This increase was due primarily to one catastrophic event with losses and LAE greater than \$10 million occurring in 2019, compared to no catastrophe events greater than \$10 million occurring in 2018. Loss and LAE reserve development was favorable by \$0.1 million in 2019, compared to adverse development of \$0.5 million in 2018.

Preferred Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Other Personal Insurance

Other personal insurance products include umbrella, dwelling fire, inland marine, earthquake, boat owners and other liability coverages. Selected financial information for other personal insurance product lines follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Premiums Written	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.2
Earned Premiums.....	\$ 9.9	\$ 10.1
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.4
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	0.3	0.2
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	(2.8)	(1.9)
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	0.1	(0.3)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE.....	\$ 2.4	\$ 3.4
<u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	48.5%	53.5%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	3.0	2.0
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	(28.3)	(18.8)
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	1.0	(3.0)
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio.....	24.2%	33.7%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned Premiums on other personal insurance decreased by \$0.2 million as lower volume accounted for a decrease of \$0.9 million, while higher average earned premium accounted for an increase of \$0.7 million. Incurred losses and LAE were \$2.4 million, or 24.2% of earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$3.4 million, or 33.7% of earned premiums, in 2018. Incurred losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums decreased due primarily to a higher level of favorable loss and LAE reserve development and lower underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums. Underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums were 48.5% in 2019, compared to 53.5% in 2018, an improvement of 5.0 percentage points due primarily to lower frequency of claims. Catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) were \$0.3 million in 2019, compared to \$0.2 million in 2018. Favorable loss and LAE reserve development was \$2.7 million in 2019, compared to \$2.2 million in 2018.

Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance

Selected financial information for the Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Premiums Written	\$ 809.1	\$ 318.4
Earned Premiums	\$ 729.3	\$ 278.4
Net Investment Income	21.5	9.9
Other Income	0.8	0.3
Total Revenues	751.6	288.6
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	544.3	212.3
Catastrophe Losses and LAE	0.6	0.2
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	(18.3)	(0.5)
Catastrophe Losses and LAE	0.2	(0.3)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE	526.8	211.7
Insurance Expenses	124.8	47.9
Other Expenses	0.6	—
Operating Profit	99.4	29.0
Income Tax Expense	(19.8)	(5.6)
Segment Net Operating Income	\$ 79.6	\$ 23.4
<u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	74.6%	76.2%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	0.1	0.1
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	(2.5)	(0.2)
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	—	(0.1)
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio	72.2	76.0
Insurance Expense Ratio	17.1	17.2
Combined Ratio	89.3%	93.2%
<u>Underlying Combined Ratio</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	74.6%	76.2%
Insurance Expense Ratio	17.1	17.2
Underlying Combined Ratio	91.7%	93.4%
<u>Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliation</u>		
Combined Ratio	89.3%	93.2%
Less:		
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	0.1	0.1
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	(2.5)	(0.2)
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	—	(0.1)
Underlying Combined Ratio	91.7%	93.4%

Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Insurance Reserves

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Insurance Reserves:		
Non-Standard Automobile.....	\$ 1,181.2	\$ 1,177.2
Commercial Automobile	218.4	209.8
Insurance Reserves.....	<u>\$ 1,399.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,387.0</u>
Insurance Reserves:		
Loss Reserves:		
Case	\$ 696.1	\$ 692.8
Incurred But Not Reported	565.6	556.2
Total Loss Reserves.....	<u>1,261.7</u>	<u>1,249.0</u>
LAE Reserves.....	137.9	138.0
Insurance Reserves.....	<u>\$ 1,399.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,387.0</u>

See MD&A, “Critical Accounting Estimates,” of the 2018 Annual Report for additional information pertaining to the Company’s process of estimating property and casualty insurance reserves for losses and LAE, development of property and casualty insurance losses and LAE from prior accident years, also referred to as “reserve development” in the discussion of segment results, estimated variability of property and casualty insurance reserves for losses and LAE, and a discussion of some of the variables that may impact development of property and casualty insurance losses and LAE and the estimated variability of property and casualty insurance reserves for losses and LAE.

Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Overall

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

The Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment reported Segment Net Operating Income of \$79.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$23.4 million for the same period in 2018. Segment net operating results improved by \$56.2 million due primarily to the acquisition of Infinity as well as favorable Loss and LAE reserve development and improved underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums.

Earned Premiums in the Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment increased by \$450.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Infinity accounted for \$389.4 million of the increase, while higher volume and higher average earned premium on Kemper's legacy business accounted for increases of \$49.0 million and \$12.4 million, respectively. Both of the segment's product lines experienced an increase in average earned premium, although the overall impact on Earned Premiums was driven primarily by specialty personal automobile insurance which had increases due to higher average earned premium of \$11.8 million. Kemper's legacy's higher volume was driven by specialty personal automobile insurance, which had a volume increase of \$37.7 million, partially offset by volume decreases in commercial automobile insurance of \$1.7 million.

Net Investment Income in the Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment increased by \$11.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018, due primarily to higher levels of investments resulting from the acquisition of Infinity, partially offset by lower rates of return from alternative investments.

Underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums were 74.6% in 2019, an improvement of 1.6 percentage points, compared to 2018, driven primarily by the inclusion of results from Infinity's personal automobile insurance and an improvement in Kemper's legacy commercial vehicle insurance. Underlying losses and LAE exclude the impact of catastrophes and loss and LAE reserve development. Catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) were \$0.6 million in 2019, compared to \$0.2 million in 2018, a decrease of \$0.4 million. Favorable Loss and LAE reserve development (including catastrophe reserve development) was \$18.1 million in 2019, compared to favorable development of \$0.8 million in 2018.

Insurance expenses were \$124.8 million, or 17.1% of earned premiums, in 2019, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points compared to 2018, driven primarily by the amortization of Infinity purchase accounting adjustments.

The Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance segment's effective income tax rate differs from the federal statutory income tax rate due primarily to tax-exempt investment income and dividends received deductions.

Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Specialty Personal Automobile Insurance

Selected financial information for the specialty personal automobile insurance product line follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Premiums Written	\$ 742.2	\$ 304.9
Earned Premiums.....	\$ 669.6	\$ 266.2
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	\$ 498.8	\$ 202.8
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	0.5	0.2
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	(14.4)	0.2
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	0.1	(0.2)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE.....	\$ 485.0	\$ 203.0
<u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	74.5%	76.2%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	0.1	0.1
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	(2.2)	0.1
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	—	(0.1)
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio.....	72.4%	76.3%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned Premiums on specialty personal automobile insurance increased by \$403.4 million. Infinity accounted for \$340.8 million of the increase, while higher volume and higher average earned premium on Kemper's legacy business accounted for increases of \$50.8 million and \$11.8 million, respectively. Incurred losses and LAE were \$485.0 million, or 72.4% of earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$203.0 million, or 76.3% of earned premiums, in 2018. Incurred losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums decreased due primarily to favorable change in loss and LAE reserve development and, to a lesser extent lower underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums. Underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of related earned premiums were 74.5% in 2019, compared to 76.2% in 2018, an improvement of 1.7 percentage points, due primarily to higher average earned premium in excess of loss trends. Catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding reserve development) were \$0.5 million in 2019, compared to \$0.2 million in 2018. Loss and LAE reserve development was favorable by \$14.3 million in 2019, compared to no development in 2018.

Specialty Property & Casualty Insurance (continued)

Commercial Automobile Insurance

Selected financial information for the commercial automobile insurance product line follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Net Premiums Written.....	\$ 66.9	\$ 13.5
Earned Premiums	\$ 59.7	\$ 12.2
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	\$ 45.5	\$ 9.5
Catastrophe Losses and LAE	0.1	—
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	(3.9)	(0.7)
Catastrophe Losses and LAE	0.1	(0.1)
Total Incurred Losses and LAE.....	\$ 41.8	\$ 8.7
<u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	76.1%	77.8%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	0.2	—
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	(6.5)	(5.7)
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	0.2	(0.8)
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio	70.0%	71.3%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned Premiums on commercial automobile insurance increased by \$47.5 million. Infinity accounted for \$48.6 million of the increase, while higher average earned premium on Kemper’s legacy business accounted for \$0.6 million, partially offset by lower volume of \$1.7 million. Incurred losses and LAE were \$41.8 million, or 70.0% of earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$8.7 million, or 71.3% of earned premiums, in 2018. Incurred losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums decreased due primarily to lower underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums. Underlying losses and LAE as a percentage of earned premiums were 76.1% in 2019, compared to 77.8% in 2018, an improvement of 1.7 percentage points due primarily to lower frequency of claims and higher average earned premiums. Favorable loss and LAE reserve development was \$3.8 million in 2019, compared to favorable development of \$0.8 million in 2018.

Life & Health Insurance

Selected financial information for the Life & Health Insurance segment follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Earned Premiums	\$ 159.9	\$ 154.6
Net Investment Income	51.7	53.7
Other Income	1.1	0.8
Total Revenues	212.7	209.1
Policyholders' Benefits and Incurred Losses and LAE	105.4	104.9
Insurance Expenses	78.0	73.9
Operating Profit	29.3	30.3
Income Tax Expense	(6.2)	(6.2)
Segment Net Operating Income	<u>\$ 23.1</u>	<u>\$ 24.1</u>

Insurance Reserves

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Insurance Reserves:		
Future Policyholder Benefits	\$ 3,412.9	\$ 3,400.4
Incurred Losses and LAE Reserves:		
Life	127.0	130.5
Accident and Health	28.6	27.8
Property	3.6	4.4
Total Incurred Losses and LAE Reserves	159.2	162.7
Insurance Reserves	<u>\$ 3,572.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,563.1</u>

Overall

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned Premiums in the Life & Health Insurance segment increased by \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018, due primarily to higher volume from accident and health insurance products offered by Reserve National Insurance Company ("Reserve National") and higher volume from life products offered by Kemper Home Service Companies ("KHSC").

Net Investment Income decreased by \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period in 2018, due primarily to a lower rate of return from Alternative Investments and, to lesser extent, lower rates from fixed maturities, partially offset by an increased base.

Policyholders' Benefits and Incurred Losses and LAE increased by \$0.5 million in 2019, compared to the same period in 2018. Expenses in the Life & Health Insurance segment increased by \$4.1 million due primarily to higher commissions and fringe benefits for KHSC and growth in Reserve National's accident and health business. Segment Net Operating Income in the Life & Health Insurance segment was \$23.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$24.1 million in 2018.

Life and Health Insurance (continued)

Life Insurance

Selected financial information for the life insurance product line follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Earned Premiums	\$ 95.8	\$ 93.7
Net Investment Income	49.9	51.7
Other Income	1.0	0.7
Total Revenues	146.7	146.1
Policyholders' Benefits and Incurred Losses and LAE	72.8	73.4
Insurance Expenses	49.9	47.4
Operating Profit	24.0	25.3
Income Tax Expense	(5.1)	(5.1)
Total Product Line Net Operating Income	\$ 18.9	\$ 20.2

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned premiums on life insurance increased by \$2.1 million in 2019, compared to 2018, due primarily to higher volume on products offered by KHSC, partially offset by lower volume on products offered by Reserve National. Policyholders' benefits on life insurance were \$72.8 million in 2019, compared to \$73.4 million in 2018, a decrease of \$0.6 million that was due primarily to lower incurred claims on life policies offered by KHSC, partially offset by increased incurred claims on life policies offered by Reserve National. Insurance Expenses increased by \$2.5 million in 2019, compared to 2018, due primarily to higher commissions and fringe benefits for KHSC.

Accident and Health Insurance

Selected financial information for the accident and health insurance product line follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Earned Premiums	\$ 46.9	\$ 43.3
Net Investment Income	1.5	1.5
Other Income	0.1	0.1
Total Revenues	48.5	44.9
Policyholders' Benefits and Incurred Losses and LAE	26.3	25.2
Insurance Expenses	20.8	19.5
Operating Profit	1.4	0.2
Income Tax Expense	(0.3)	(0.1)
Total Product Line Net Operating Income	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.1

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned premiums on accident and health insurance increased by \$3.6 million in 2019, compared to 2018, due primarily to higher volume on accident and health insurance products offered by Reserve National. Incurred accident and health insurance losses were \$26.3 million, or 56.1% of accident and health insurance earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$25.2 million, or 58.2% of accident and health insurance earned premiums, in 2018, a decrease of 2.1 percentage points, due primarily to lower incurred claims on certain health products offered by Reserve National. Insurance Expenses increased by \$1.3 million in 2019, compared to 2018, due primarily to growth in Reserve National's book of business.

Life and Health Insurance (continued)

Property Insurance

Selected financial information for the property insurance product line follows.

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Earned Premiums	\$ 17.2	\$ 17.6
Net Investment Income	0.3	0.5
Total Revenues	17.5	18.1
Incurred Losses and LAE related to:		
Current Year:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	5.1	5.1
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	0.3	0.2
Prior Years:		
Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE	0.6	0.9
Catastrophe Losses and LAE.....	0.3	0.1
Total Incurred Losses and LAE.....	6.3	6.3
Insurance Expenses	7.3	7.0
Operating Profit.....	3.9	4.8
Income Tax Expense	(0.8)	(1.0)
Total Product Line Net Operating Income	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.8
<u>Ratios Based On Earned Premiums</u>		
Current Year Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	29.7%	29.0%
Current Year Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	1.7	1.1
Prior Years Non-catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio	3.5	5.1
Prior Years Catastrophe Losses and LAE Ratio.....	1.7	0.6
Total Incurred Loss and LAE Ratio	36.6%	35.8%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Same Period in 2018

Earned premiums on property insurance decreased by \$0.4 million in 2019, compared to 2018. Incurred losses and LAE on property insurance were \$6.3 million, or 36.6% of property insurance earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$6.3 million, or 35.8% of property insurance earned premiums, in 2018. Current year non-catastrophe losses and LAE on property insurance were \$5.1 million, or 29.7% of property insurance earned premiums, in 2019, compared to \$5.1 million, or 29.0% of property insurance earned premiums, in 2018, an increase of 0.7 percentage points due primarily to higher frequency of claims and severity of losses. Catastrophe losses and LAE (excluding development) were \$0.3 million in 2019, compared to \$0.2 million in 2018. Adverse loss and LAE reserve development was \$0.9 million in 2019, compared to \$1.0 million in 2018.

Investment Results

Investment Income

Net Investment Income

Net Investment Income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Investment Income:		
Interest on Fixed Income Securities	\$ 76.4	\$ 62.4
Dividends on Equity Securities Excluding Alternative Investments	2.5	1.9
Alternative Investments:		
Equity Method Limited Liability Investments	(3.6)	7.1
Limited Liability Investments Included in Equity Securities	2.6	3.9
Total Alternative Investments	<u>(1.0)</u>	<u>11.0</u>
Short-term Investments	1.8	0.8
Loans to Policyholders	5.3	5.5
Real Estate	2.5	2.4
Other	—	—
Total Investment Income	<u>87.5</u>	<u>84.0</u>
Investment Expenses:		
Real Estate	2.4	2.3
Other Investment Expenses	2.4	2.5
Total Investment Expenses	<u>4.8</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Net Investment Income	<u>\$ 82.7</u>	<u>\$ 79.2</u>

Net Investment Income was \$82.7 million and \$79.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Net Investment Income increased by \$3.5 million in 2019 due primarily to higher level of investments in fixed income securities, partially offset by lower investment returns from Alternative Investments and lower yields on fixed income securities.

Total Comprehensive Investment Gains (Losses)

The components of Total Comprehensive Investment Gains (Losses) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Recognized in Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:		
Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities	\$ 64.4	\$ 0.7
Gains on Sales	18.7	4.7
Losses on Sales	(2.6)	(2.1)
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	(3.6)	(0.5)
Net Gain Recognized in Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income	<u>76.9</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	162.8	(122.3)
Total Comprehensive Investment Gains (Losses)	<u>\$ 239.7</u>	<u>\$ (119.5)</u>

Investment Results (continued)***Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities***

The components of Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Preferred Stocks.....	\$ 3.1	\$ (1.6)
Common Stocks.....	1.3	—
Other Equity Interests:		
Exchange Traded Funds.....	56.3	(2.3)
Limited Liability Companies and Limited Partnerships.....	0.7	4.6
Total Other Equity Interests.....	57.0	2.3
Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity Securities.....	61.4	0.7
Income from Change in Fair Value of Convertible Securities.....	3.0	—
Income from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities.....	<u>\$ 64.4</u>	<u>\$ 0.7</u>

Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments

The components of Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Fixed Maturities:		
Gains on Sales.....	\$ 15.1	\$ 4.1
Losses on Sales.....	(2.6)	(2.1)
Equity Securities:		
Gains on Sales.....	3.6	0.6
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments.....	<u>\$ 16.1</u>	<u>\$ 2.6</u>
Gross Gains on Sales.....	\$ 18.7	\$ 4.7
Gross Losses on Sales.....	(2.6)	(2.1)
Net Realized Gains on Sales of Investments.....	<u>\$ 16.1</u>	<u>\$ 2.6</u>

Investment Results (continued)

Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings

The Company regularly reviews its investment portfolio for factors that may indicate that a decline in the fair value of an investment is other than temporary. Losses arising from other-than-temporary declines in fair values are reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income in the period that the declines are determined to be other than temporary. The components of Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended			
	Mar 31, 2019		Mar 31, 2018	
	Amount	Number of Issuers	Amount	Number of Issuers
Fixed Maturities	\$ (3.6)	6	\$ (0.3)	1
Equity Securities	—	—	(0.2)	2
Net Impairment Losses Recognized in Earnings	<u>\$ (3.6)</u>		<u>\$ (0.5)</u>	

Investment Quality and Concentrations

The Company's fixed maturity investment portfolio is comprised primarily of high-grade municipal, corporate and agency bonds. At March 31, 2019, 92% of the Company's fixed maturity investment portfolio was rated investment-grade, which the Company defines as a security issued by a high quality obligor with at least a relatively stable credit profile and where it is highly likely that all contractual payments of principal and interest will timely occur and carry a rating from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") of 1 or 2. Securities with a rating of 1 or 2 from the NAIC typically are rated by one of more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations and either have a rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB from Standard & Poor's ("S&P"); a rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa from Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"); or a rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB from Fitch Ratings.

The following table summarizes the credit quality of the Company's fixed maturity investment portfolio at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

NAIC Rating	Rating	Mar 31, 2019		Dec 31, 2018	
		Fair Value in Millions	Percentage of Total	Fair Value in Millions	Percentage of Total
1	AAA, AA, A	\$ 4,265.1	64.9%	\$ 4,156.6	64.7%
2	BBB	1,767.3	26.9	1,752.6	27.3
3-4	BB, B	363.6	5.5	333.7	5.2
5-6	CCC or Lower	177.1	2.7	181.3	2.8
	Total Investments in Fixed Maturities	<u>\$ 6,573.1</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 6,424.2</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Gross unrealized losses on the Company's investments in below-investment-grade fixed maturities were \$11.5 million and \$17.1 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Investment Quality and Concentrations (continued)

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's investments in governmental fixed maturities at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019		Dec 31, 2018	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	\$ 858.4	10.1%	\$ 865.7	10.7%
States and Political Subdivisions:				
States	515.1	6.0	479.7	5.9
Political Subdivisions.....	143.1	1.7	147.8	1.8
Revenue Bonds	1,023.7	12.0	991.6	12.3
Foreign Governments.....	5.2	0.1	5.9	0.1
Total Investments in Governmental Fixed Maturities	<u>\$ 2,545.5</u>	<u>29.9%</u>	<u>\$ 2,490.7</u>	<u>30.8%</u>

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's investments in non-governmental fixed maturities by industry at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019		Dec 31, 2018	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
Manufacturing	\$ 1,286.2	15.1%	\$ 1,270.0	15.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,270.3	14.9	1,269.3	15.7
Services	554.9	6.5	516.4	6.4
Transportation, Communication and Utilities.....	485.0	5.7	449.0	5.6
Retail Trade.....	163.0	1.9	164.8	2.0
Mining.....	158.9	1.9	158.6	2.0
Wholesale Trade.....	81.6	1.0	78.4	1.0
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....	14.1	0.2	13.7	0.2
Other	13.6	0.2	13.3	0.2
Total Investments in Non-governmental Fixed Maturities	<u>\$ 4,027.6</u>	<u>47.4%</u>	<u>\$ 3,933.5</u>	<u>48.8%</u>

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's investments in non-governmental fixed maturities by range of amount invested at March 31, 2019.

(Dollars in Millions)	Number of Issuers	Aggregate Fair Value
Below \$5	468	\$ 1,043.3
\$5 -\$10	164	1,108.6
\$10 - \$20	104	1,461.3
\$20 - \$30	18	414.4
Total.....	<u>754</u>	<u>\$ 4,027.6</u>

The Company's short-term investments primarily consist of U.S. treasury bills, money market funds and overnight interest bearing accounts. At March 31, 2019, the Company had \$205.2 million invested in U.S. treasury bills, \$121.6 million invested in money market funds which primarily invest in U.S. Treasury securities and \$23.5 million invested in overnight interest bearing accounts with one of the Company's custodial banks.

Investment Quality and Concentrations (continued)

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company’s ten largest investment exposures, excluding investments in U.S. Government and Government Agencies and Authorities and Short-term Investments, at March 31, 2019:

(Dollars in Millions)	Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
Fixed Maturities:		
States including their Political Subdivisions:		
Texas	\$ 136.3	1.6%
Georgia.....	93.6	1.1
Michigan	84.8	1.0
Colorado.....	82.3	1.0
Louisiana.....	76.3	0.9
California	64.6	0.8
Virginia	64.2	0.8
Equity Securities at Fair Value—Other Equity Interests:		
Vanguia Long-Term Corp Bond ETF	95.8	1.1
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF	77.5	0.9
iShares® Core MSCI Total International Stock ETF	76.2	0.9
Total.....	\$ 851.6	10.1%

Investments in Limited Liability Companies and Limited Partnerships

The Company owns investments in various limited liability investment companies and limited partnerships that primarily invest in mezzanine debt, hedge funds and distressed debt. The Company's investments in these limited liability investment companies and limited partnerships are reported either as Equity Method Limited Liability Investments, Other Equity Interests and included in Equity Securities at Fair Value, or Equity Securities at Modified Cost depending on the accounting method used to report the investment. Additional information pertaining to these investments at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is presented below.

Asset Class	Unfunded Commitment in Millions	Reported Value in Millions	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Reported as Equity Method Limited Liability Investments at Cost Plus Cumulative Undistributed Earnings:			
Mezzanine Debt	\$ 65.9	\$ 117.5	\$ 99.6
Senior Debt	19.7	15.7	15.4
Distressed Debt	—	30.1	34.5
Secondary Transactions	19.6	21.4	21.2
Leveraged Buyout	—	0.6	4.2
Growth Equity	—	5.3	5.4
Other	—	7.2	6.7
Total Equity Method Limited Liability Investments	105.2	197.8	187.0
Reported as Other Equity Interests at Fair Value:			
Mezzanine Debt	93.0	117.9	111.7
Senior Debt	24.0	37.6	34.3
Distressed Debt	2.7	12.9	14.5
Secondary Transactions	10.3	6.4	6.7
Hedge Fund	—	6.4	14.7
Leveraged Buyout	2.7	4.6	4.2
Other	6.1	6.2	5.9
Total Reported as Other Equity Interests at Fair Value	138.8	192.0	192.0
Reported as Equity Securities at Modified Cost:			
Mezzanine Debt	—	1.5	1.5
Other	—	17.0	22.1
Total Reported as Equity Securities at Modified Cost	—	18.5	23.6
Total Investments in Limited Liability Companies and Limited Partnerships	\$ 244.0	\$ 408.3	\$ 402.6

The Company expects that it will be required to fund its commitments over the next several years.

Insurance Expenses and Interest and Other Expenses

Insurance Expenses and Interest and Other Expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were:

(Dollars in Millions)	Three Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2018
Insurance Expenses:		
Commissions.....	\$ 174.0	\$ 110.3
General Expenses.....	62.4	45.7
Taxes, Licenses and Fees.....	25.2	14.5
Total Costs Incurred.....	<u>261.6</u>	<u>170.5</u>
Policy Acquisition Costs:		
Deferred.....	(128.8)	(96.5)
Amortized.....	99.8	85.8
Net Policy Acquisition Costs Amortized.....	<u>(29.0)</u>	<u>(10.7)</u>
Amortization of VOBA.....	2.2	0.3
Insurance Expenses.....	<u>234.8</u>	<u>160.1</u>
Interest Expense.....	11.5	7.9
Other Expenses:		
Loss on Cash Flow Hedge.....	—	0.2
Acquisition Related Transaction, Integration and Other Costs.....	5.6	6.2
Other.....	24.3	14.7
Other Expenses.....	<u>29.9</u>	<u>21.1</u>
Interest and Other Expenses.....	<u>41.4</u>	<u>29.0</u>
Total Expenses.....	<u>\$ 276.2</u>	<u>\$ 189.1</u>

Insurance Expenses was \$234.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$160.1 million for the same period in 2018. Insurance Expenses increased by \$74.7 million in 2019, of which \$65.0 million was due to the inclusion of Infinity. Insurance Expenses on Kemper's legacy business increased due primarily to growth in business, partially offset by cost reduction initiatives.

Interest and Other Expenses was \$41.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$29.0 million for the same period in 2018. Interest expense increased by \$3.6 million in 2019 due primarily to the assumption of Infinity's debt. See MD&A, "Liquidity and Capital Resources," and Note 5, "Debt," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of debt activity. Other expenses increased by \$8.8 million in 2019 due primarily to an increase in Other Expenses including compensation related costs and professional fees.

Income Taxes

The federal corporate statutory income tax rate was 21% for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018. The Company's effective income tax rate from continuing operations differs from the federal corporate income tax rate due primarily to tax-exempt investment income, dividends received deductions, a permanent difference between the amount of long-term equity-based equity compensation expense recognized under GAAP and the amount deductible in the computation of Federal taxable income, and a permanent difference associated with nondeductible executive compensation.

Tax-exempt investment income and dividends received deductions collectively were \$5.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$4.8 million for the same period in 2018. The amount of expense recognized for long-term equity-based compensation expense under U.S. GAAP was \$1.0 million lower than the amount that would be deductible under the Internal Revenue Code (the "IRC") for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$2.2 million lower for the same period in 2018. The amount of nondeductible executive compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$1.4 million.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has adopted all recently issued accounting pronouncements with effective dates prior to March 31, 2019. Other than the adoption of ASU 2016-02, 2016-02, *Leases—(Topic 842)*, as discussed in Note 1, "Basis of Presentation," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, the impact of adopting new accounting guidance was not material. With the possible exceptions of ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* and ASU 2018-12, *Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts*, the Company does not expect the adoption of all other recently issued accounting pronouncements with effective dates after March 31, 2019 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and/or disclosures. See Note 1, "Basis of Presentation," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of recently adopted accounting pronouncements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Amended and Extended Credit Agreement and Term-Loan Facility

On June 29, 2018, the Company borrowed \$250.0 million under the delayed draw term loan facility to facilitate the funding of the acquisition of Infinity. The proceeds from the term loan facility, net of debt issuance costs, were \$249.4 million. On December 28, 2018, the Company repaid \$215.0 million of the outstanding term loan facility. There were no outstanding borrowings at either March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018 under Kemper's \$300 million revolving credit agreement.

Long-term Debt

The Company designates debt obligations as either short-term or long-term based on maturity date at issuance, or in the case of the 2022 Senior Notes, based on the date of assumption. Total amortized cost of Long-term Debt outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was:

(Dollars in Millions)	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Term Loan due June 29, 2020.....	\$ 34.9	\$ 34.9
5.0% Senior Notes due September 19, 2022.....	281.0	281.5
4.35% Senior Notes due February 15, 2025	448.4	448.4
7.375% Subordinated Debentures due February 27, 2054	144.2	144.2
Total Long-term Debt Outstanding.....	<u>\$ 908.5</u>	<u>\$ 909.0</u>

The 2022 Seniors Notes were issued by Infinity in September 2012 and were outstanding on the date that Kemper acquired Infinity. On November 30, 2018, 2018 Kemper executed a guarantee to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payment and performance obligations of the 2022 Senior Notes. These notes were issued by In, which had been issued.

See Note 5, "Debt," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

Collateralized Investment Borrowings

Kemper's subsidiaries, United Insurance Company of America ("United Insurance") and Trinity Universal Insurance Company ("Trinity"), are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") of Chicago and Dallas, respectively. As a requirement of membership in the FHLB, United Insurance and Trinity maintain a certain level of investment in FHLB stock and additional amounts based on the level of outstanding borrowings. The investment in FHLB common stock, totaling \$7.1 million and \$4.1 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, has been classified as equity securities at modified cost. The carrying value of FHLB of Chicago common stock was \$3.8 million and \$0.8 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The carrying value of FHLB of Dallas common stock was \$3.3 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

In March of 2018, United Insurance received advances of \$10.0 million from the FHLB of Chicago. These advances, made in connection with the start-up of the Company's collateralized investment borrowing program, were collateralized by U.S Government Agency securities held in a custodial account with the FHLB of Chicago with a fair value of \$15.7 million at December 31, 2018. These advances were repaid in March of 2019.

In March of 2019, United Insurance received advances of \$187.7 million from the FHLB of Chicago. These advances, of which \$93.1 million mature in 12 months or less, and \$94.6 million mature after 12 months, were made in connection with the Company's collateralized investment borrowing program. The proceeds related to these advances were used to purchase fixed maturity securities to earn incremental net investment income. With respect to these advances, United Insurance held pledged municipal securities in a custodial account with the FHLB of Chicago with a fair value of \$198.0 million as of March 31, 2019. The fair value of the collateral pledged must be maintained at certain specified levels above the borrowed amount, which can vary depending on the assets pledged. If the fair value of the collateral declines below these specified levels of the amount borrowed, United Insurance would be required to pledge additional collateral or repay outstanding borrowings.

See Note 5, "Debt," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Subsidiary Dividends and Capital Contributions

Various state insurance laws restrict the ability of Kemper's insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends without regulatory approval. Such insurance laws generally restrict the amount of dividends paid in an annual period to the greater of statutory net income from the previous year or 10% of statutory capital and surplus. Kemper's direct insurance subsidiaries paid \$55 million in dividends to Kemper during the first three months of 2019. Kemper estimates that its direct insurance subsidiaries would be able to pay approximately an additional \$296 million in dividends to Kemper during the remainder of 2019 without prior regulatory approval.

Dividends to Shareholders

Kemper paid a quarterly dividend to shareholders of \$0.25 per common share in the first quarter of 2019. Dividends and dividend equivalents paid were \$16.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Sources and Uses of Funds

Kemper directly held cash and investments totaling \$118.6 million at March 31, 2019, compared to \$100.6 million at December 31, 2018.

Primary sources available for the repayment of indebtedness, repurchases of common stock, future shareholder dividend payments and the payment of interest on Kemper's senior notes, subordinated debentures and term loan, include cash and investments directly held by Kemper, receipt of dividends from Kemper's insurance subsidiaries and borrowings under the credit agreement and from subsidiaries.

The primary sources of funds for Kemper's insurance subsidiaries are premiums, investment income and proceeds from the sales and maturity of investments, advances from the FHLBs of Dallas and Chicago, and capital contributions from Kemper. The primary uses of funds are the payment of policyholder benefits under life insurance contracts, claims under property and casualty insurance contracts and accident and health insurance contracts, the payment of commissions and general expenses, the purchase of investments and repayments of advances from the FHLBs of Dallas and Chicago. Generally, there is a time lag between when premiums are collected and when policyholder benefits and insurance claims are paid.

Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

In 2016, the Company's Life & Health segment voluntarily began implementing a comprehensive process under which it cross-references its life insurance policies against death verification databases to identify potential instances where the beneficiaries may not have filed a claim following the death of an insured and initiate an outreach process to identify and contact beneficiaries and settle claims.

During periods of growth, property and casualty insurance companies typically experience positive operating cash flows and are able to invest a portion of their operating cash flows to fund future policyholder benefits and claims. During periods in which premium revenues decline, insurance companies may experience negative cash flows from operations and may need to sell investments to fund payments to policyholders and claimants. In addition, if the Company's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries experience several significant catastrophic events over a relatively short period of time, investments may have to be sold in advance of their maturity dates to fund payments, which could result in either investment gains or losses. Management believes that its property and casualty insurance subsidiaries maintain adequate levels of liquidity in the event that they were to experience several future catastrophic events over a relatively short period of time.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities was \$89.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$74.0 million for the same period in 2018.

Net Cash provided by Financing Activities was \$162.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to net cash used of \$2.3 million for the same period in 2018. Net proceeds from Collateralized Investment Borrowings provided \$187.7 million of cash for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Kemper used \$16.2 million of cash to pay dividends for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$12.5 million of cash used to pay dividends in the same period of 2018. The quarterly dividend rate was \$0.25 per common share for the first quarter of 2019 and \$0.24 for each quarter of 2018.

Cash available for investment activities in total is dependent on cash flow from Operating Activities and Financing Activities and the level of cash the Company elects to maintain. Net Cash Used by Investing Activities was \$219.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to Net Cash Used by Investing Activities of \$2.0 million for the same period in 2018. Short-term investments investing activities used \$53.3 million of cash for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to providing \$47.2 million of cash for the same period in 2018. Fixed Maturities investing activities provided cash of \$34.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to using \$10.8 million of cash for the same period in 2018. Equity and Convertible Securities investing activities used net cash of \$168.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to net cash used of \$18.7 million for the same period in 2018. Equity Method Limited Liability Investments investing activities used net cash of \$11.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to net cash used of \$1.9 million for the same period in 2018. Net cash used for the acquisition and development of software was \$9.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$22.1 million for the same period in 2018.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Kemper's subsidiaries conduct their operations in two industries: property and casualty insurance and life and health insurance. Accordingly, the Company is subject to several industry-specific accounting principles under GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The process of estimation is inherently uncertain. Accordingly, actual results could ultimately differ materially from the estimated amounts reported in a company's financial statements. Different assumptions are likely to result in different estimates of reported amounts.

The Company's critical accounting policies most sensitive to estimates include the valuation of investments, the valuation of reserves for property and casualty insurance incurred losses and LAE, the assessment of recoverability of goodwill and the valuation of pension benefit obligations. The Company's critical accounting policies are described in the MD&A included in the 2018 Annual Report. There has been no material changes to the information disclosed in the 2018 Annual Report with respect to these critical accounting estimates and the Company's critical accounting policies except for the classification and measurement of equity investments as discussed further below.

Critical Accounting Estimates (continued)

Equity Investments

Equity investments include common stocks, non-redeemable preferred stocks, exchange traded funds, money market mutual funds and limited liability companies and investment partnerships in which the Company's interests are deemed minor. Equity investments with readily determinable fair values are recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheet with changes in fair value reported as Income (Loss) from Change in Fair Value of Equity and Convertible Securities. Dividend income on investments in common and non-redeemable preferred stocks is recognized on the ex-dividend date. The Company holds certain equity investments without readily determinable fair values at cost, less impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transaction for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as Equity Securities at Modified Cost. Changes in carrying value of Modified Cost investments due to observable price changes are recorded as Income (Loss) from Change in Fair Value of Equity Securities.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes to the Company's disclosures about market risk in Item 7, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk of Part II of the 2018 Annual Report. Accordingly, no disclosures about market risk have been made in Item 3 of this Form 10-Q.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

The Company's management, with the participation of Kemper's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, Kemper's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by Kemper in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms, and accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including Kemper's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in internal controls.

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Items not listed here have been omitted because they are inapplicable or the answer is negative.

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information concerning pending legal proceedings is incorporated herein by reference to Note 13, "Contingencies," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I of this Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Except for the deletion in its entirety of the risk factor entitled "*To be successful, the combined company following the Infinity Merger must retain and motivate key employees, including those experienced with post-acquisition integration, and failure to do so could seriously harm the combined company.*" and the addition of a new risk factor below, there were no significant changes in the risk factors included in Item 1A. of Part I of the 2018 Annual Report.

Risk Factor Added

To realize all of the anticipated results contemplated by the Infinity Merger, the combined company must complete the successful integration of the Kemper and Infinity business operations, and failure to do so could prevent the Company from achieving the full benefits it had expected in connection with the Infinity Merger.

The success of the integration, and of the combined company following the Infinity Merger, has been substantially dependent on the skills, experience and efforts of management and other key personnel for each of Kemper and Infinity. Although the dependency on specific individuals, including senior management of Infinity, has decreased since the date of the acquisition as the businesses have been integrated, the Company will need to continue to devote significant management attention and resources to the integration of the operations of the businesses. There is no assurance that key managers will remain with the Company, and it is possible that unforeseen expenses or delays may occur in connection with particular integration efforts. The anticipated benefits, including synergies, cost savings and growth opportunities, may not be achieved within the expected time frames, or at all. As a result, Kemper cannot assure shareholders that the Company will realize the full benefits anticipated from the Infinity Merger.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On August 6, 2014, Kemper's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$300 million of Kemper's common stock. As of March 31, 2019, the remaining share repurchase authorization was \$243.7 million under the repurchase program. The Company did not repurchase any shares during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Item 6. Exhibits

The Exhibit Index that follows has been filed as part of this report. Exhibit numbers correspond to the numbering system in Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit Index

The following exhibits are either filed as a part hereof or are incorporated by reference. Exhibit numbers followed by an asterisk (*) indicate exhibits that are management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)					X
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K)					X
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished pursuant to Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K)					X
101.1	XBRL Instance Document					X
101.2	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X
101.3	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					X
101.4	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					X
101.5	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					X
101.6	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					X

* Schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. A copy of any omitted schedule will be furnished to the SEC upon request.

Signatures

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

Kemper Corporation

Date: April 29, 2019

/S/ JOSEPH P. LACHER, JR.

Joseph P. Lacher, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: April 29, 2019

/S/ JAMES J. MCKINNEY

James J. McKinney
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: April 29, 2019

/S/ RICHARD ROESKE

Richard Roeske
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Joseph P. Lacher, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Kemper Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 29, 2019

/S/ JOSEPH P. LACHER, JR.

Joseph P. Lacher, Jr.

President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, James J. McKinney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Kemper Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 29, 2019

/S/ JAMES J. MCKINNEY

James J. McKinney

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of CEO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Kemper Corporation (the "Company") for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Joseph P. Lacher, Jr., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of his knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/S/ JOSEPH P. LACHER, JR.

Name: Joseph P. Lacher, Jr.
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer
Date: April 29, 2019

**Certification of CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Kemper Corporation (the "Company") for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), James J. McKinney, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of his knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/S/ JAMES J. MCKINNEY

Name: James J. McKinney
Title: Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Date: April 29, 2019