

2

ASSETS

Assets held by life insurers back the companies' life, annuity, and health liabilities. Accumulating these assets—via the collection of premiums from policyholders and earnings on investments—provides the U.S. economy with an important source of investment capital. Life insurers held \$8.3 trillion in assets in 2022 (Table 2.1). Assets of U.S. life insurers fell 4.6 percent during 2022 (Table 2.2).

Financial instruments comprise most life insurance company assets and can generally be classified into:

- Bonds, both corporate and government
- Stocks
- Mortgage and real estate holdings
- Policy loans

A life insurer divides its assets between two accounts that differ largely in the nature of the liabilities or obligations for which the assets are being held and invested. The general account supports contractual obligations for guaranteed, fixed-dollar benefit payments, such as life insurance policies. The separate account supports liabilities associated with investment

risk pass-through products or lines of business, such as variable annuities, variable life insurance, and pension products.

State laws allow assets in separate accounts to be invested without regard to the restrictions usually placed on the general account. A separate account portfolio might comprise only common stocks or bonds or mortgages, or some combination of these and other investments. Separate account assets totaled \$2.8 trillion at the end of 2022—down 17.3 percent from the previous year (Table 2.2). General account assets amounted to \$5.5 trillion in 2022, up 3.4 percent from 2021.

BOND HOLDINGS AND ACQUISITIONS

Bonds are publicly traded debt securities. Often referred to as fixed-income securities, bonds generally offer low risk and a greater certainty of rates of return. Not only does the borrower (seller of the bond) agree to pay a fixed amount of interest periodically and repay a fixed amount of principal at maturity, but the obligation to make payments on the bond takes precedence over other claims of lenders and

stockholders.

At year-end 2022, 50.1 percent of life insurer assets were held in bonds. Total bond holdings of both general and separate accounts amounted to \$4.1 trillion, up \$91 billion from 2021 (Tables 2.1–2.2). Holdings of bonds in separate accounts increased 1.2 percent in 2022 to \$525 billion. Bond holdings in general accounts increased to \$3.6 trillion (Table 2.2).

Bonds are issued by a variety of borrowing organizations, including domestic and foreign corporations, the U.S. government agencies, and state, local, and foreign governments. Long-term U.S. government obligations in the general account totaled \$144 billion, and foreign government bonds \$48 billion (Table 2.3). The largest portion of long-term bonds was in unaffiliated securities, with both U.S. and foreign investments totaling \$2.7 trillion, or three-fourths of all long-term general account bonds (76%). Long-term bonds issued by U.S. states, territories, and political subdivisions came to \$41 billion, while bonds issued for U.S. special revenue and assessment totaled \$184 billion.

Types of Bonds

Corporate Bonds

Life insurers are significant investors in the corporate bond market, having been the largest institutional holder of corporate bonds issued in U.S. markets since the 1930s. Private or direct placements—where the financial institution negotiates directly with the corporation over the terms of the offering—account for a sizable share of life insurer investments in corporate bonds. Life insurance companies are the major lenders in the direct placement market.

Corporate debt issues in 2022 represented the largest component of life insurer assets at 38 percent (Table

2.1). Corporate debt issues totaled \$3.1 trillion by year's end (Table 2.2). These investments have generally increased steadily for many years and have grown at a 5.2 percent annual rate in the last decade.

Government Bonds

Bonds of the U.S. government include U.S. Treasury securities and others issued by federal agencies. Total government securities fell to \$490 billion at the end of 2022, down \$35 billion from the previous year (Tables 2.1–2.2). These holdings include U.S. Treasury and federal agency guaranteed obligations, special revenue, and other issues of the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions and their political subdivisions.

The vast majority of long-term securities were invested in U.S. government securities (\$435 billion) as opposed to those of foreign governments and international agencies (\$54 billion), such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Table 2.1).

Characteristics of Bonds

Maturity

Bonds have limited lives and expire on a given date, called the issue's maturity date. Twenty-six percent of general account bonds held at year-end 2022 had a maturity between five and 10 years. Another 26 percent matured between one and five years, 22 percent had a maturity over 20 years, 19 percent matured between 10 and 20 years, and 7 percent had a maturity of one year or less (Table 2.4).

At the time of purchase, 40 percent of bonds had a maturity date of 20 years or more, while 34 percent had a maturity date of 10 to 20 years (Table 2.5). Bonds with maturity dates of five to 10 years (20%), and less than five years (6%) made up the remainder.

Quality

In purchasing a bond, investors examine its quality. The higher the quality of the bond, the lower the risk, and the higher the degree of assurance that investors will get their money back at maturity. Consequently, high-quality bonds are ideal for long-term capital accumulation.

Bond holdings can be categorized among six quality classes established by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. At year-end 2022, 95 percent of total general account bonds were investment grade, Classes 1 and 2 (Table 2.6). The percentage of total bonds in or near default (Class 6) was 0.1 percent.

Of the \$3.7 trillion in general account bonds held by insurance companies in 2022, \$2.1 trillion was invested in publicly traded bonds and \$1.6 billion in privately traded bonds (Table 2.6). Ninety-seven percent of the publicly traded bonds were investment grade (Classes 1 and 2) compared with 91 percent of the privately traded bonds. Of the publicly traded bonds, 0.02 percent were in or near default (Class 6), compared with 0.1 percent of the privately traded bonds.

STOCK HOLDINGS AND ACQUISITIONS

Life insurers' changing portfolios reflect long-term shifts in investment demand. Since the early 1990s, the share of assets held in stocks has been increasing. The average annual growth in equity holdings was 2 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.2).

Historically, stocks had been a small percentage of total assets for reasons rooted in both the investment

philosophy of the industry and the laws regulating life insurance. Stocks had not been heavily used as a major investment medium for funds backing life insurance policies because of the policies' contractual guarantees for specified dollar amounts.

Part of the investment shift is due to changes in the relative yields of various investment types. Other factors are the introduction of variable life insurance and the growth in funding pension plans with equity securities of life insurers and variable annuities. State laws generally permit certain assets of these and other plans to be maintained in an account separate from a company's other assets, with up to 100 percent invested in stocks or other equities.

Life insurer holdings of corporate stock fell 22 percent between 2021 and 2022 to \$2.1 trillion, accounting for 25 percent of total assets. At year-end 2022, \$2 trillion, or 94 percent, of stock held by life insurance companies was in separate accounts (Table 2.1-2.2).

Common stock accounted for \$2.1 trillion, or 99 percent, of all stock held by life insurers in 2022 (Table 2.1). Holdings of common stock decreased 22.1 percent in 2022, while there was a 15.2 percent decrease in preferred stock holdings (Tables 2.1-2.2).

MORTGAGES

Mortgages generally are considered riskier fixed-income investments than bonds. Over the past few decades, life insurers have slightly reduced the relative size of their mortgage portfolios in favor of other investments, including mortgage-backed securities (MBS). In 2022, mortgages increased 9.5 percent to \$756 billion and accounting for 9.1 percent of combined account assets (Tables 2.1-2.2).

Properties underlying life insurer holdings of non-

farm, nonresidential mortgages cover a broad range of commercial, industrial, and institutional uses. Among them are retail stores and shopping centers, office buildings and factories, hospitals and medical centers, and apartment buildings. Commercial mortgages have grown in importance, representing 87 percent (\$655 billion) of U.S. mortgages held by life insurers at the end of 2022 (Table 2.1). Mortgages for residential properties were \$67 billion, or 9 percent of total mortgages held by life insurers on U.S. properties. Farm mortgages were \$35 billion, accounting for 4 percent of total mortgages in 2022.

Almost all of the mortgages held by life insurers were in good standing (99.3%) in 2022. Of industry-held mortgages, only 0.7 percent were either restructured, overdue, or in foreclosure in 2022 (Table 2.7).

At year-end 2022, \$12 billion (2%) was held in general account mortgages with a loan-to-value ratio above 95 percent, compared with \$610 billion (88%) in mortgages with a loan-to-value ratio below 71 percent (Table 2.8).

REAL ESTATE

U.S. life insurers' holdings of directly owned real estate were \$40 billion at the end of 2022. This represents a 2.5 percent increase from 2021 (Table 2.9).

By the end of 2022, real estate amounted to .5 percent of life insurers' assets (Table 2.1). Real estate holdings in separate accounts increased \$1.3 billion during the year as real estate in general accounts decreased \$274 million (Table 2.2).

Real estate held to produce income totaled \$34 billion, or 85 percent of all real estate owned, while real estate held for sale amounted to \$334 million

(Table 2.9, Figure 2.4). The remainder was in land and property held for company use, primarily home and regional offices.

POLICY LOANS

Life insurance companies can loan money to policyholders up to the cash value of their life insurance. Life insurers must make these policy loans from funds that otherwise would be invested. Since premium rates are based in part on an anticipated investment return, interest must be charged on the loans. Because the amount of a policy's protection is reduced by the amount of the loan, life insurers advise policyholders that an outstanding loan can seriously impair a family's insurance planning. The policy loan amounts shown in Tables 2.1–2.2 do not include loans made to policyholders by banks or other lending institutions holding borrowers' life insurance policies as collateral.

Life insurer loans to policyholders against the cash value of their life insurance amounted to \$131 billion by year-end 2022, down .1 percent from the loans outstanding a year earlier (Tables 2.1–2.2). Policy loans accounted for 1.6 percent of company assets at the end of 2022.

FOREIGN-CONTROLLED ASSETS

Foreign-controlled assets were \$1.7 trillion, or 20.2 percent of total industry assets in 2022 (Table 2.10). Canada, followed by Bermuda, Japan, the Netherlands, and Germany own the most foreign-controlled assets of U.S. life insurers.

Table 2.1

Distribution of Life Insurer Assets, by Account Type, 2022 (millions)

	General account		Separate account		Combined accounts	
	Year's end	Percent distribution	Year's end	Percent distribution	Year's end	Percent distribution
Bonds						
Government securities						
U.S.	\$368,957	6.7	\$66,415	2.4	\$435,372	5.3
Foreign	48,312	0.9	5,844	0.2	54,156	0.7
Total government	417,269	7.6	72,259	2.6	489,528	5.9
Corporate securities	2,805,136	50.9	337,844	12.2	3,142,980	38.0
Mortgage-backed securities ¹	395,761	7.2	114,667	4.1	510,427	6.2
Total long-term bonds	3,618,165	65.7	524,770	19.0	4,142,935	50.1
Stocks						
Common	106,626	1.9	1,971,952	71.2	2,078,578	25.1
Preferred	17,138	0.3	1,308	0.0	18,446	0.2
Total	123,764	2.2	1,973,260	71.3	2,097,024	25.3
Mortgages						
Farm	26,622	0.5	8,038	0.3	34,660	0.4
Residential	59,453	1.1	7,216	0.3	66,668	0.8
Commercial	608,354	11.0	46,503	1.7	654,857	7.9
Total	694,429	12.6	61,757	2.2	756,186	9.1
Real estate	22,563	0.4	17,054	0.6	39,616	0.5
Policy loans	131,374	2.4	-	0.0	131,374	1.6
Short-term investments	37,415	0.7	8,911	0.3	46,326	0.6
Cash & cash equivalents	105,781	1.9	40,589	1.5	146,370	1.8
Derivatives	95,372	1.7	13,013	0.5	108,385	1.3
Other invested assets	367,110	6.7	103,412	3.7	470,522	5.7
Non-invested assets	309,936	5.6	26,245	0.9	336,181	4.1
Aggregate total	5,505,908	100.0	2,769,010	100.0	8,274,918	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data reflect investments held at year's end. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

¹Includes Ginnie Mae (GNMA).

Table 2.2

Distribution of Life Insurer Assets, by Account Type and Year¹

	General account (millions)			Average annual percent change	
	2012	2021	2022	2012/2022	2021/2022
Bonds					
Government	\$391,777	\$430,814	\$417,269	0.6	-3.1
Corporate	1,759,282	2,693,328	2,805,136	4.8	4.2
MBS ¹	485,377	409,489	395,761	-2.0	-3.4
Total	2,636,436	3,533,631	3,618,165	3.2	2.4
Stocks					
Common	74,083	116,960	106,626	3.7	-8.8
Preferred	8,308	20,540	17,138	7.5	-16.6
Total	82,391	137,500	123,764	4.2	-10.0
Mortgages	345,602	639,851	694,429	7.2	8.5
Real estate	21,725	22,837	22,563	0.4	-1.2
Policy loans	130,348	131,482	131,374	0.1	-0.1
Short-term investments	71,544	38,119	37,415	-6.3	-1.8
Cash & cash equivalents	39,558	109,865	105,781	10.3	-3.7
Derivatives	41,577	96,809	95,372	NA	-1.5
Other invested assets	153,431	333,613	367,110	9.1	10.0
Non-invested assets	185,027	278,869	309,936	5.3	11.1
Aggregate total	3,707,639	5,322,576	5,505,908	4.0	3.4

Table 2.2, continued

Distribution of Life Insurer Assets, by Account Type and Year¹, continued

	Separate account (millions)			Average annual percent change	
	2012	2021	2022	2012/2022	2021/2022
Bonds					
Government	\$67,135	\$93,313	\$72,259	0.7	-22.6
Corporate	134,222	314,820	337,844	9.7	7.3
MBS ¹	97,912	110,668	114,667	1.6	3.6
Total	299,269	518,800	524,770	5.8	1.2
Stocks					
Common	1,642,183	2,549,862	1,971,952	1.8	-22.7
Preferred	685	1,201	1,308	6.7	8.9
Total	1,642,868	2,551,063	1,973,260	1.8	-22.6
Mortgages	8,452	50,725	61,757	22.0	21.7
Real estate	8,834	15,795	17,054	6.8	8.0
Policy loans	367	-	-	NA	NA
Short-term investments	19,104	18,395	8,911	-7.3	-51.6
Cash & cash equivalents	19,765	34,314	40,589	7.5	18.3
Derivatives	435	18,276	13,013	NA	-28.8
Other invested assets	49,939	108,399	103,412	7.6	-4.6
Non-invested assets	20,748	32,396	26,245	2.4	-19.0
Aggregate total	2,069,782	3,348,163	2,769,010	3.0	-17.3

Table 2.2, continued

Distribution of Life Insurer Assets, by Account Type and Year, continued

	Combined accounts (millions)			Average annual percent change	
	2012	2021	2022	2012/2022	2021/2022
Bonds					
Government	\$458,912	\$524,127	\$489,528	0.6	-6.6
Corporate	1,893,504	3,008,148	3,142,980	5.2	4.5
MBS ¹	583,289	520,157	510,427	-1.3	-1.9
Total	2,935,705	4,052,432	4,142,935	3.5	2.2
Stocks					
Common	1,716,266	2,666,822	2,078,578	1.9	-22.1
Preferred	8,993	21,742	18,446	7.4	-15.2
Total	1,725,259	2,688,564	2,097,024	2.0	-22.0
Mortgages	354,053	690,577	756,186	7.9	9.5
Real estate	30,559	38,632	39,616	2.6	2.5
Policy loans	130,715	131,482	131,374	0.1	-0.1
Short-term investments	90,648	56,513	46,326	-6.5	-18.0
Cash & cash equivalents	59,324	144,179	146,370	9.5	1.5
Derivatives	42,012	115,085	108,385	NA	-5.8
Other invested assets	203,370	442,011	470,522	8.8	6.5
Non-invested assets	205,775	311,266	336,181	5.0	8.0
Aggregate total	5,777,420	8,670,739	8,274,918	3.7	-4.6

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data reflect investments held at year's end. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

¹Includes Ginnie Mae (GNMA).

NA: Not available.

Table 2.3

Distribution of Long-Term General Account Bond Investments				
	2021		2022	
	Amount (millions)	Percent distribution	Amount (millions)	Percent distribution
U.S. government obligations	\$157,018	4.4	\$143,593	4.0
Foreign government	52,800	1.5	48,312	1.3
U.S. states and territories	18,112	0.5	16,544	0.5
U.S. political subdivisions	24,629	0.7	24,721	0.7
U.S. special revenue and assessment	178,255	5.0	184,098	5.1
Mortgage-backed securities	409,489	11.6	395,761	10.9
Other				
Unaffiliated securities	2,653,478	75.1	2,734,963	75.6
Affiliated securities	39,850	1.1	70,173	1.9
Total	3,533,631	100.0	3,618,165	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 2.4

Distribution of General Account Bonds, by Remaining Maturity, 2018-2022

		Percentage of general account bonds held at year's end					
		1 year or less	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years to 10 years	More than 10 years to 20 years	More than 20 years	Total
Government							
	2018	10.1	19.4	20.3	25.0	25.2	100.0
	2019	11.6	19.2	20.9	24.1	24.3	100.0
	2020	13.7	20.5	21.6	21.2	23.0	100.0
	2021	10.3	20.8	20.8	23.4	24.6	100.0
	2022	9.8	17.0	18.9	28.0	26.2	100.0
Corporate							
	2018	6.0	26.7	33.1	15.2	19.0	100.0
	2019	6.5	26.7	32.0	15.5	19.4	100.0
	2020	6.4	27.3	29.6	16.3	20.5	100.0
	2021	6.2	26.3	28.7	17.2	21.5	100.0
	2022	5.8	27.8	27.8	17.5	21.1	100.0
Total							
	2018	6.9	25.1	30.3	17.3	20.3	100.0
	2019	7.5	25.1	29.7	17.2	20.4	100.0
	2020	7.8	26.0	28.1	17.2	21.0	100.0
	2021	6.9	25.4	27.3	18.3	22.1	100.0
	2022	6.5	26.0	26.3	19.2	22.0	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 2.5

Distribution of General Account Long-Term Bonds, at Time of Purchase, 2022

Maturity	Percent distribution
20 years and over	40.0
10 years to less than 20 years	33.8
5 years to less than 10 years	20.4
Less than 5 years	5.7
Total	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 2.6

Distribution of General Account Bonds, by NAIC Quality Class¹

PUBLIC BONDS	2012		2021		2022	
NAIC quality class	Amount (millions)	Percentage of publicly traded bonds	Amount (millions)	Percentage of publicly traded bonds	Amount (millions)	Percentage of publicly traded bonds
High quality						
Class 1	\$1,382,494	69.6	\$1,326,321	60.9	\$1,302,134	61.5
Class 2	505,955	25.5	775,469	35.6	752,856	35.5
Medium quality						
Class 3	59,181	3.0	58,151	2.7	46,148	2.2
Low quality						
Class 4	28,837	1.5	15,082	0.7	14,135	0.7
Class 5	6,969	0.4	1,834	0.1	2,249	0.1
Class 6	1,556	0.1	553	0.0	381	0.0
Total	1,984,993	100.0	2,177,410	100.0	2,117,903	100.0

Table 2.6, continued

Distribution of General Account Bonds, by NAIC Quality Class¹, continued

PRIVATE BONDS	2012		2021		2022	
	Amount (millions)	Percentage of privately traded bonds	Amount (millions)	Percentage of privately traded bonds	Amount (millions)	Percentage of privately traded bonds
High quality						
Class 1	\$333,781	45.1	\$714,951	50.3	\$814,510	51.9
Class 2	333,675	45.0	570,998	40.1	619,079	39.4
Medium quality						
Class 3	44,070	5.9	78,758	5.5	82,060	5.2
Low quality						
Class 4	19,389	2.6	40,019	2.8	37,400	2.4
Class 5	7,580	1.0	13,012	0.9	15,143	1.0
Class 6	2,203	0.3	4,876	0.3	1,694	0.1
Total	740,699	100.0	1,422,615	100.0	1,569,886	100.0

Table 2.6, continued

Distribution of General Account Bonds, by NAIC Quality Class¹, continued

TOTAL BONDS NAIC quality class	2012		2021		2022	
	Amount (millions)	Percentage of general account bonds	Amount (millions)	Percentage of general account bonds	Amount (millions)	Percentage of general account bonds
High quality						
Class 1	\$1,716,276	63.0	\$2,041,272	56.7	\$2,116,644	57.4
Class 2	839,630	30.8	1,346,467	37.4	1,371,935	37.2
Medium quality						
Class 3	103,251	3.8	136,909	3.8	128,207	3.5
Low quality						
Class 4	48,227	1.8	55,102	1.5	51,535	1.4
Class 5	14,549	0.5	14,847	0.4	17,392	0.5
Class 6	3,759	0.1	5,429	0.2	2,075	0.1
Aggregate total	2,725,691	100.0	3,600,025	100.0	3,687,789	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Figures include both government and corporate bonds held in general accounts of U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

NAIC bond classes are: Class 1--highest quality; Class 2--high quality; Class 3--medium quality; Class 4--low quality; Class 5--lower quality; Class 6--in or near default. Class 1 and Class 2 bonds are investment grade.

¹Includes long-term bonds, short-term investments, and cash equivalents.

Table 2.7

Quality of Mortgages Held by Life Insurers

	2012		2021		2022	
	Amount (millions)	Percent distribution	Amount (millions)	Percent distribution	Amount (millions)	Percent distribution
Farm						
In good standing	\$18,085	99.9	\$31,708	99.3	\$34,482	99.5
Restructured	17	0.1	98	0.3	24	0.1
Overdue	4	0.0	98	0.3	128	0.4
Foreclosed	2	0.0	22	0.1	26	0.1
Total	18,108	100.0	31,926	100.0	34,660	100.0
Residential						
In good standing	4,587	98.6	44,337	93.5	63,963	95.9
Restructured	6	0.1	423	0.9	988	1.5
Overdue	26	0.6	2,405	5.1	1,207	1.8
Foreclosed	31	0.7	236	0.5	510	0.8
Total	4,650	100.0	47,401	100.0	66,668	100.0
Commercial						
In good standing	329,609	99.5	609,927	99.8	652,769	99.7
Restructured	1,234	0.4	999	0.2	1,209	0.2
Overdue	265	0.1	155	0.0	256	0.0
Foreclosed	189	0.1	168	0.0	623	0.1
Total	331,296	100.0	611,250	100.0	654,857	100.0
All categories						
In good standing	352,280	99.5	685,972	99.3	751,214	99.3
Restructured	1,257	0.4	1,520	0.2	2,222	0.3
Overdue	295	0.1	2,659	0.4	1,591	0.2
Foreclosed	222	0.1	426	0.1	1,159	0.2
Aggregate total	354,053	100.0	690,577	100.0	756,186	100.0

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 2.8

General Account Mortgages for Life Insurers, by Type and Loan-to-Value Ratios, 2022 (millions)

Loan-to-value ratio	Farm	Non-Farm	Total
Above 95%	\$99	\$12,246	\$12,346
91 - 95%	-	3,158	3,158
81 - 90%	86	13,321	13,408
71 - 80%	100	55,227	55,327
Below 71 %	26,336	583,854	610,191
Total	26,622	667,807	694,429

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represents U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 2.9

Real Estate Owned by Life Insurers, by Type

	Millions			Average annual percent change	
	2012	2021	2022	2012/2022	2021/2022
Investment property					
Held for income	\$24,244	\$32,199	\$33,629	3.3	4.4
Held for sale	651	414	334	-6.4	-19.2
Total	24,895	32,613	33,963	3.2	4.1
Occupied by company	5,664	6,019	5,653	-0.02	-6.1
Aggregate total	30,559	38,632	39,616	2.6	2.5

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Table 2.10

Foreign-Controlled Assets of U.S. Life Insurers, by Country and Year (millions)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bermuda	\$156,495	\$170,597	\$213,697	\$334,455	\$448,272
Canada	363,099	380,189	436,482	456,066	496,605
Cayman Islands	50,323	58,205	66,627	39,190	42,597
France	197,142	2,177	2,030	1,810	1,919
Germany	170,255	187,702	204,192	205,375	193,171
Japan	154,162	177,179	187,333	200,633	203,187
Netherlands	201,204	214,535	233,783	238,338	196,587
Panama	121	123	131	132	134
Spain	59	59	65	59	58
Switzerland	40,003	37,950	39,157	41,583	40,728
United Kingdom	242,465	283,109	312,476	51,288	51,748
Total	1,575,329	1,511,825	1,695,974	1,568,929	1,675,006
Percentage of industry assets	22.5%	20.0%	20.8%	18.1%	20.2%

Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Companies are defined as foreign controlled if 50 percent or more of stock is owned by a foreign entity or entities.

Table 2.11

Asset Distribution of Life Insurers, by Year (millions)

Year	Bonds	Stocks	Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Miscellaneous assets	Total
1917	\$2,537	\$83	\$2,021	\$179	\$810	\$311	\$5,941
1920	3,298	75	2,442	172	859	474	7,320
1925	4,333	81	4,808	266	1,446	604	11,538
1930	6,431	519	7,598	548	2,807	977	18,880
1935	10,041	583	5,357	1,990	3,540	1,705	23,216
1940	17,092	605	5,972	2,065	3,091	1,977	30,802
1945	32,605	999	6,636	857	1,962	1,738	44,797
1950	39,366	2,103	16,102	1,445	2,413	2,591	64,020
1955	47,741	3,633	29,445	2,581	3,290	3,742	90,432
1960	58,555	4,981	41,771	3,765	5,231	5,273	119,576
1965	70,152	9,126	60,013	4,681	7,678	7,234	158,884
1970	84,166	15,420	74,375	6,320	16,064	10,909	207,254
1975	121,014	28,061	89,167	9,621	24,467	16,974	289,304
1980	212,618	47,366	131,080	15,033	41,411	31,702	479,210
1981	233,308	47,670	137,747	18,278	48,706	40,094	525,803
1982	268,288	55,730	141,989	20,624	52,961	48,571	588,163
1983	308,738	64,868	150,999	22,234	54,063	54,046	654,948
1984	358,897	63,335	156,699	25,767	54,505	63,776	722,979
1985	421,446	77,496	171,797	28,822	54,369	71,971	825,901
1986	486,583	90,864	193,842	31,615	54,055	80,592	937,551
1987	557,110	96,515	213,450	34,172	53,626	89,586	1,044,459
1988	640,094	104,373	232,863	37,371	54,236*	97,933	1,166,870
1989	716,204	125,614	254,215	39,908	57,439	106,376	1,299,756
1990	793,443	128,484	270,109	43,367	62,603	110,202	1,408,208
1991	893,005	164,515	265,258	46,711	66,364	115,348	1,551,201
1992	990,315	192,403	246,702	50,595	72,058	112,458	1,664,531
1993	1,113,853	251,885	229,061	54,249	77,725	112,354	1,839,127
1994	1,186,139	281,816	215,332	53,813	85,499	119,674	1,942,273
1995	1,278,416	371,867	211,815	52,437	95,939	133,070	2,143,544
1996	1,348,425	477,505	207,779	49,484	100,460	139,894	2,323,547
1997	1,451,289	598,358	209,898	46,076	104,549	168,908	2,579,078
1998	1,518,998	757,958	216,336	41,313	104,507	187,410	2,826,522
1999	1,551,618	989,762	229,797	38,186	98,757	162,533	3,070,653
2000	1,605,178	997,329	236,701	36,059	101,978	204,491	3,181,736
2001	1,731,792	909,026	243,596	32,368	104,273	247,966	3,269,019
2002	1,955,548	791,429	250,531	32,848	105,229	244,414	3,380,000

Table 2.11, continued

Asset Distribution of Life Insurers, by Year (millions), continued

Year	Bonds	Stocks	Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Miscellaneous assets	Total
2003	\$2,181,533	\$1,022,071	\$268,986	\$30,673	\$107,007	\$277,921	\$3,888,190
2004	2,347,322	1,179,397	282,534	31,005	108,658	303,470	4,252,385
2005	2,440,412	1,285,468	294,876	32,574	109,500	319,165	4,481,995
2006	2,461,479	1,530,892	313,741	33,096	112,914	370,701	4,822,824
2007	2,571,525	1,670,338	336,150	34,943	116,633	361,997	5,091,586
2008	2,602,753	1,135,797	352,676	32,497	122,485	401,938	4,648,147
2009	2,581,575	1,385,923	336,316	27,714	123,283	503,884	4,958,693
2010	2,744,758	1,570,225	326,988	27,851	126,821	514,561	5,311,204
2011	2,877,492	1,546,085	342,831	28,909	129,333	568,008	5,492,658
2012	2,935,705	1,725,259	354,053	30,559	130,715	601,129	5,777,420
2013	3,000,116	2,003,944	373,716	31,285	131,672	609,567	6,150,300
2014	3,107,150	2,072,474	395,079	31,511	133,350	666,396	6,405,961
2015	3,201,985	2,000,887	437,171	44,471	134,713	658,592	6,477,819
2016	3,347,615	2,055,574	472,104	46,925	134,593	715,205	6,772,014
2017	3,479,586	2,261,700	513,551	42,718	136,542	749,275	7,183,372
2018	3,492,759	1,999,630	564,839	38,551	136,704	760,311	6,992,794
2019	3,637,843	2,297,819	615,383	41,552	133,902	840,699	7,567,199
2020	3,869,897	2,471,287	641,410	40,583	133,302	993,910	8,150,389
2021	4,052,432	2,688,564	690,577	38,632	131,482	1,069,054	8,670,739
2022	4,142,935	2,097,024	756,186	39,616	131,374	1,107,783	8,274,918

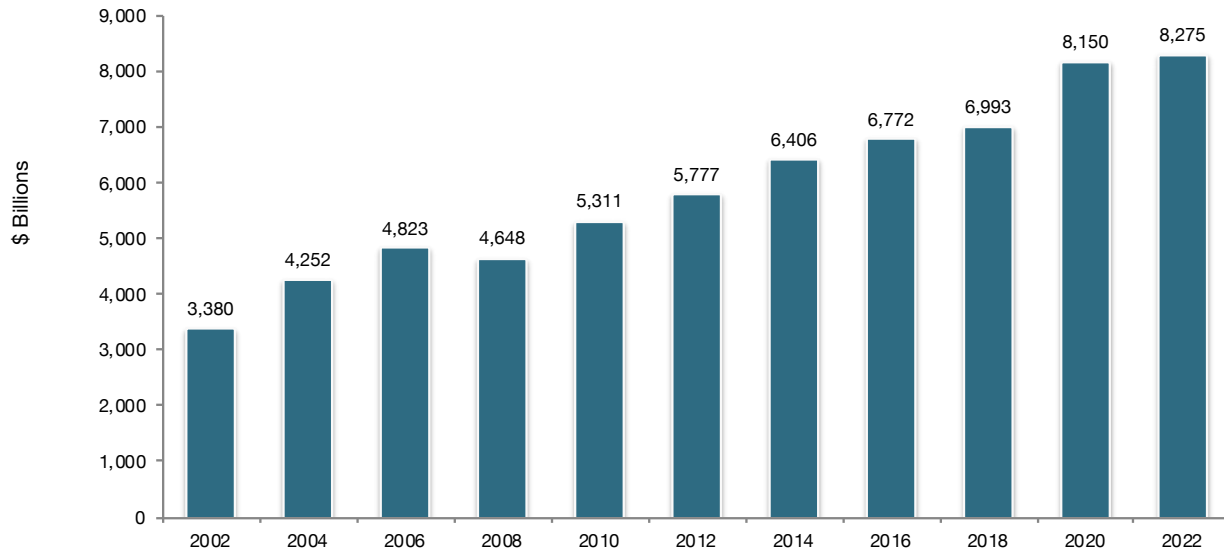
Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Beginning with 1962, data include assets in separate accounts. Data represents U.S. life insurers and, as of 2003, fraternal benefit societies.

*Excludes an estimated \$600 million of securitized policy loans.

Figure 2.1

Growth of Life Insurer Assets

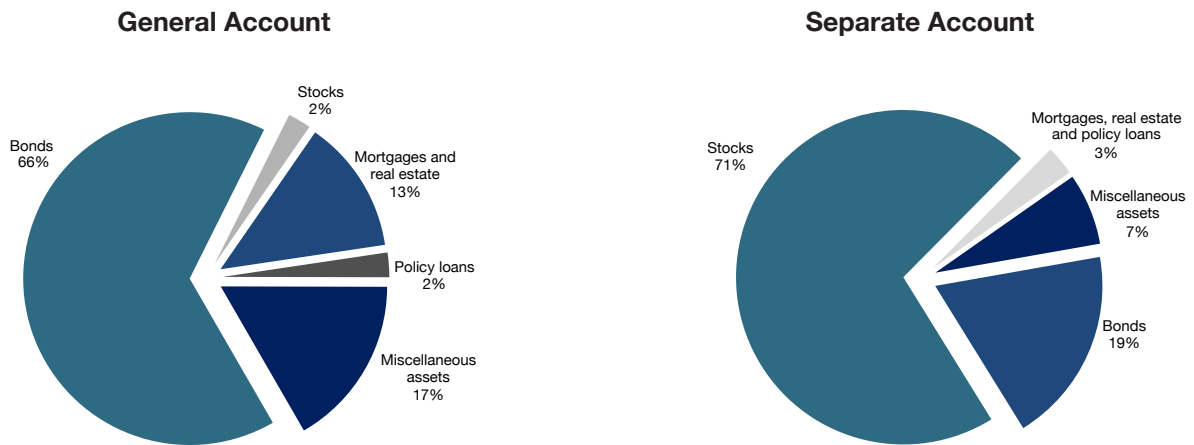


Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and, as of 2003, fraternal benefit societies.

Figure 2.2

Asset Distribution of Life Insurers, 2022

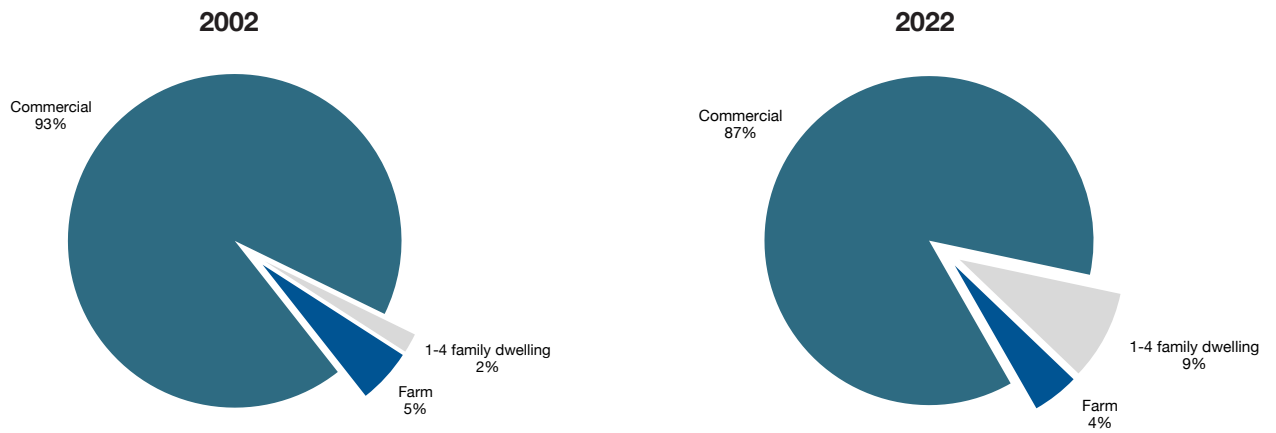


Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.

Figure 2.3

Mortgages Held by Life Insurers, by Type

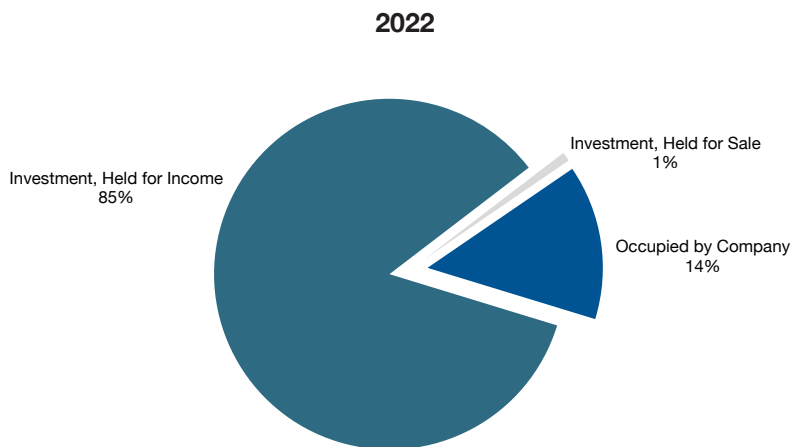


Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers, and fraternal benefit societies for 2022.

Figure 2.4

Real Estate Owned by Life Insurers



Source: ACLI tabulations of National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) data, used by permission.

Notes: NAIC does not endorse any analysis or conclusions based on use of its data. Data represent U.S. life insurers and fraternal benefit societies.