

CITIZENS INC
Form 10-K
March 11, 2011

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010
Commission File Number: 000-16509
CITIZENS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

Colorado

84-0755371

(State of incorporation)

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

400 East Anderson Lane, Austin, Texas

78752

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(512) 837-7100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Class A Common Stock

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 requirement for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). o Yes No
As of June 30, 2010, the aggregate market value of the Class A voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$292,164,100.

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of March 8, 2011:

Class A: 48,686,759

Class B: 1,001,714

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Report incorporates certain portions of the definitive proxy materials of the registrant in respect to its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are not statements of historical fact and constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act (the "Act"), including, without limitation, statements specifically identified as forward-looking statements within this document. Many of these statements contain risk factors as well. In addition, certain statements in future filings by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in press releases, and in oral and written statements made by us or with the approval of the Company, which are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Act. Examples of forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to: (i) projections of revenues, income or loss, earnings or loss per share, the payment or non-payment of dividends, capital structure, and other financial items, (ii) statements of our plans and objectives by our management or Board of Directors including those relating to products or services, (iii) statements of future economic performance and (iv) statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as "believes, anticipates, assumes, estimates, plans, projects, could, "expects, intends, targeted, may, expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the Company's future results to differ materially from expected results include, but are not limited to:

Changes in foreign and U.S. general economic, market, and political conditions, including the performance of financial markets and interest rates;

Changes in consumer behavior, which may affect the Company's ability to sell its products and retain business;

The timely development of and acceptance of new products of the Company and perceived overall value of these products and services by existing potential customers;

Fluctuations in experience regarding current mortality, morbidity, persistency and interest rates relative to expected amounts used in pricing the Company's products;

The performance of our investment portfolio, which may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, adverse developments and ratings of issuers whose debt securities we may hold, and other adverse macroeconomic events;

Results of litigation we may be involved in;

Changes in assumptions related to deferred acquisition costs and the value of any businesses we may acquire;
Regulatory, accounting or tax changes that may affect the cost of, or the demand for, the Company's products or services;

Our concentration of business from persons residing in Latin America and the Pacific Rim;

Our success at managing risks involved in the foregoing;

Changes in tax laws;

Effects of acquisitions and restructuring, including possible difficulties in integrating and realizing the projected results of acquisitions; and

Changes in statutory or U.S. GAAP accounting principles, policies or practices.

Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

We make available, free of charge, through our Internet website (<http://www.citizensinc.com>), our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, Section 16 reports filed by officers and directors, news releases, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports with, or furnish such reports to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. We are not including any of the information contained on our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
PART I**

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Citizens, Inc. is an insurance holding company serving the life insurance needs of individuals in the United States since 1969 and in over 34 countries around the world since 1975. Through our insurance subsidiaries, we pursue a strategy of offering traditional insurance products in niche markets where we believe we are able to achieve competitive advantages. We had approximately \$1.0 billion of assets under management at December 31, 2010 and approximately \$5.1 billion of insurance in force. Our core insurance operations include issuing and servicing:

U.S. Dollar-denominated ordinary whole life insurance and endowment policies predominantly to high net worth, high income foreign residents, principally in Latin America and the Pacific Rim, through independent marketing consultants;
ordinary whole life insurance policies to middle income households concentrated in the midwest and southern United States through independent marketing consultants; and
final expense and limited liability property policies to middle and lower income households in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi through employee and independent agents in our home service distribution channel.

We were formed in 1969 by our Chairman, Harold E. Riley. Prior to our formation, Mr. Riley had many years of experience in the international and domestic life insurance business. Our Company has experienced significant growth through acquisitions in the domestic market and through market expansion in the international market. We capitalize on the experience of our management team in marketing and operations as we seek to generate bottom line return using knowledge of our niche markets and our well-established distribution channels. We believe our underwriting processes, policy terms, pricing practices and proprietary administrative systems enable us to be competitive in our current markets while protecting our shareholders and servicing our policyholders.

Our business has grown, both internationally and domestically, in recent years. Revenues rose from \$154.2 million in 2006 to \$191.2 million in 2010. During the five years ended December 31, 2010, our assets grew from \$711.1 million to \$986.5 million. Total stockholders' equity increased from \$139.6 million at December 31, 2006 to \$227.6 million at December 31, 2010. See Item 6. Selected Financial Data in this Report.

Our Operating Segments

Our business is comprised of three operating business segments, as detailed below.

Life Insurance
Home Service Insurance
Other Non-insurance Enterprises

Our insurance operations are the primary focus of the Company as those segments generate the majority of our income. See Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for operating results of our segments for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Life Insurance

Our Life Insurance segment consists of issuing ordinary whole life insurance domestically and in U.S. Dollar-denominated amounts to foreign residents. These contracts are designed to provide a fixed amount of insurance coverage over the life of the insured. Additionally, endowment contracts are issued by the Company, which are principally accumulation contracts that incorporate an element of life insurance protection. For the majority of our business, we retain only the first \$100,000 of risk on any one life. We operate this segment through our subsidiaries: CICA Life Insurance Company of America (CICA), Citizens National Life Insurance Company, (CNLIC) and Integrity Capital Insurance Company (ICIC).

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES*****International Sales***

We focus our sales of U.S. Dollar-denominated ordinary whole life insurance and endowment policies to high net worth, high income residents in Latin America and the Pacific Rim. We have successfully participated in the foreign marketplace since 1975, and we continue to seek opportunities for expansion of our foreign operations. We believe positive attributes of our international insurance business include:

larger face amount policies typically issued when compared to our U.S. operations, which results in lower underwriting and administrative costs per unit of coverage;

premiums are typically paid annually rather than monthly or quarterly, which saves us administrative expenses, accelerates cash flow and results in lower policy lapse rates than premiums with more frequently scheduled payments;

favorable persistency levels and mortality rates comparable to our U.S. policies.

We have implemented several policies and procedures to reduce the risks of asset and premium loss relating to our international business. Approvals for policy issuance are made in our Austin, Texas office and policies are issued and delivered to our independent consultants, who deliver the policies to the insureds. We have no offices, employees or assets outside of the United States. Insurance policy applications and premium payments are submitted by the independent consultants or customers to us and we review the applications in our home offices in Austin, Texas. Premiums are paid in U.S. Dollars through a U.S. financial institution by check, wire or credit card. The policies we issue contain limitations on benefits for certain causes of death, such as homicide and careless driving. We have also developed disciplined underwriting criteria, which includes medical reviews of applicants as well as background and reference checks. In addition, we have a claims policy that requires investigation of substantially all death claims. Furthermore, we perform background reviews and reference checks of prospective marketing firms and consultants.

Independent marketing firms and consultants specialize in marketing life insurance products and generally have several years of insurance marketing experience. We maintain standard contracts with the independent marketing firms pursuant to which they provide recruitment, training and supervision of their managers and associates in the service and placement of our products; however, all associates of these firms also contract directly with us as independent contractors and receive their compensation directly from us. Accordingly, should an arrangement between any independent marketing firm and us be terminated for any reason, we believe we would continue with the existing marketing arrangements with the associates of these firms without a material loss of sales. Our standard agreement with independent marketing firms and consultants provides they are independent contractors responsible for their own operation, expenses and that they are the representative of the prospective insured. In addition, the marketing firms also guarantee any debts of their associates to us. The marketing firms receive commissions on all new and renewal policies serviced or placed by them or their associates. All of these contracts provide that the independent marketing firms and consultants are aware of and responsible for compliance with local laws.

The following table sets forth, by territory, our total percentages of direct collected premiums from our international life insurance business for the periods indicated. The information is presented in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed by the state of Colorado, the state of domicile of CICA, our subsidiary that writes all of our international business.

Country	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	(In thousands)					
Colombia	\$ 21,622	20.9%	\$ 23,755	23.8%	\$ 19,473	20.6%
Venezuela	16,875	16.3	14,209	14.2	12,594	13.4
Taiwan	15,245	14.7	14,316	14.4	13,793	14.6
Ecuador	12,427	12.0	10,922	11.0	10,889	11.5
Argentina	9,232	8.9	8,669	8.7	9,580	10.2
Other Non-U.S.	28,159	27.2	27,843	27.9	27,988	29.7

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Total	\$ 103,560	100.0%	\$ 99,714	100.0%	\$ 94,317	100.0%
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The ordinary whole life policies issued to residents of foreign countries during 2010 had an average face amount of approximately \$68,000.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

International Products

We offer several ordinary whole life insurance and endowment products designed to meet the needs of our non-U.S. policy owners. These policies have been structured to provide:

- U.S. Dollar-denominated cash values that accumulate, beginning in the first policy year, to a policyholder during his or her lifetime;
- premium rates that are competitive with or better than most foreign local companies;
- a hedge against local currency inflation;
- protection against devaluation of foreign currency;
- capital investment in a more secure economic environment (i.e., the United States); and
- lifetime income guarantees for an insured or for surviving beneficiaries.

Our international products have living benefit features. Every policy contains guaranteed cash values and is participating (i.e., provides for cash dividend as apportioned by CICA's board of directors). The major portion of each premium payment is used to provide insurance protection and build guaranteed cash values, while a lesser portion is used for living benefit accumulation. Once a policy owner pays the annual premium and the policy is issued, we immediately pay a cash dividend to the owner. The policy owner has several options with regard to the dividend, including the right to assign dividends to our stock investment plan, registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act), and administered in the United States by our unaffiliated transfer agent.

International Competition

The life insurance business is highly competitive. We compete with a large number of stock and mutual life companies internationally and domestically, as well as with financial institutions that offer insurance products. There are more than 1,000 life insurance companies in the United States, some of which also provide insurance to foreign residents.

Given the variety of foreign markets in which we provide ordinary whole life insurance, it is not possible to ascertain our competitive position. We face competition primarily from companies formed and operated in the country in which the insureds reside, from companies that operate in the same manner as we do and from companies that are foreign to the countries in which policies are sold, but issue insurance policies denominated in the local currency of those countries. A substantial number of companies may be deemed to have a competitive advantage over us due to their significantly greater financial resources, histories of successful operations and larger marketing forces. We believe that our experience, combined with the special features of our policies, allow us to compete effectively in pursuing new business.

Because premiums on our international policies are paid in U.S. Dollars drawn on U.S. financial institutions, and we pay claims in U.S. Dollars, we provide a product that is different from the products provided by foreign-domiciled companies. Our international policies are usually acquired by significant net worth persons in the top income brackets of their respective countries. The policies sold by our local competitors are generally offered broadly and are priced using the mortality of the entire population of the geographic region. Our mortality charges are therefore typically lower, which provides a competitive advantage. Additionally, the assets backing the reserves for our local competitors policies must be substantially invested in their respective countries and, therefore, are exposed to the inflationary risks and social or economic crises that tend to impact their countries.

Domestic Sales

In the midwest and the southern United States, we seek to serve middle income households through the sale of cash accumulation ordinary whole life insurance products. The majority of our inforce business results from blocks of business of insurance companies we have acquired over the past 15 years.

Our distribution strategy is focused on attracting marketing consultants, comprised primarily of part-time, second-career sales associates (such as teachers, coaches, community leaders and others) in rural and urban areas, although we have seen an increased interest for our products from career distribution networks. In the United States, our domestic sales and marketing is conducted predominantly through independent marketing consultants. Over the past three years, new product sales have trended downward as we have tightened underwriting on business that did not meet our profitability objectives. Our transition strategy focuses on the introduction of our cash accumulation ordinary

whole life products to independent marketing consultants associated with companies we have acquired, while continuing to service the needs of our policyholders.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**

The following table sets forth our direct collected premiums by state for the periods indicated, in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed by the states of domicile of our insurance company subsidiaries.

State	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	(In thousands)					
Texas	\$ 6,284	39.4%	\$ 6,501	37.2%	\$ 7,306	41.6%
Indiana	1,904	11.9	2,125	12.1	99	0.6
Missouri	1,734	10.9	1,877	10.7	2,073	11.8
Kentucky	1,296	8.1	1,525	8.7	1,838	10.5
Mississippi	1,188	7.4	1,308	7.5	1,417	8.1
Other States	3,559	22.3	4,159	23.8	4,819	27.5
Total	\$ 15,965	100.0%	\$ 17,495	100.0%	\$ 17,552	100.0%

The 2009 increase in Indiana resulted from the acquisition of Integrity Capital Insurance Company (ICIC), which is domiciled in Indiana and had year-to-date premiums totaling approximately \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million in 2009 and 2010. The Company completed its acquisition of Integrity Capital Corporation (ICC) in exchange for 1,294,000 shares of Citizens, Inc. Class A common stock. ICC is the parent of ICIC, an Indiana life insurance company that is included in the Life Insurance segment. The transaction was valued at \$9.0 million when the transaction closed on February 27, 2009.

A number of domestic life insurance companies we acquired had blocks of accident and health insurance policies, which we did not consider to be a core part of our business. We have ceded this business under a coinsurance agreement with an unaffiliated insurance company under which it assumes substantially all of our accident and health policies. The premium amounts ceded under the coinsurance agreement in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$5.3 million, \$6.3 million and \$7.5 million, respectively.

Domestic Products

Our domestic life insurance products focus primarily on living needs and provide benefits focused toward accumulating money for the policyowner. The features of our domestic life insurance products include:

- cash accumulation/living benefits;
- tax-deferred interest earnings;
- guaranteed lifetime income options;
- monthly income for surviving family members;
- accidental death benefit coverage options; and
- an option to waive premium payments in the event of disability.

Our life insurance products are principally designed to address the insured's concern about outliving his or her monthly income, while at the same time providing death benefits. The primary purpose of our product portfolio is to help the insured create capital for needs such as retirement income, children's higher education funds, business opportunities, emergencies and health care needs.

Domestic Competition

The U.S. life insurance industry is a mature industry that, in recent years, has experienced little to no growth. Competition is intense because the life insurance industry is consolidating, with larger, more efficient and more effective organizations emerging from consolidation. Additionally, legislation became effective in the United States in 2000 that permits commercial banks, insurance companies and investment banks to combine. These factors have increased competitive pressures in general.

Many domestic life insurance companies have significantly greater financial, marketing forces and other resources, longer business histories and more diversified lines of insurance products than we do. We also face competition from companies marketing in person as well as with direct mail and Internet sales campaigns. Although we may be at a competitive disadvantage to these entities, we believe that our premium rates and policy features are generally competitive with those of other life insurance companies selling similar types of ordinary whole life insurance.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****Home Service Insurance**

We operate in the Home Service market through our subsidiaries Security Plan Life Insurance Company (SPLIC) and Security Plan Fire Insurance Company (SPFIC), and focus on the life insurance needs of the middle and lower income markets, primarily in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Our policies are sold and serviced through a home service marketing distribution system of approximately 330 employee-agents who work full time on a route system and through funeral homes to sell policies, collect premiums and service policyholders.

The following table sets forth our direct collected premiums by state for the periods indicated, in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed by the states of domicile of our insurance company subsidiaries.

State	Years ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	(In thousands)					
Louisiana	\$ 39,920	87.1%	\$ 38,759	86.3%	\$ 37,485	86.0%
Arkansas	4,395	9.6	4,652	10.4	4,584	10.5
Mississippi	333	0.7	330	0.7	359	0.8
Other States	1,167	2.5	1,190	2.6	1,180	2.7
Total	\$ 45,815	100.0%	\$ 44,931	100.0%	\$ 43,608	100.0%

Home Service Products and Competition

Our home service insurance products consist primarily of small face amount ordinary whole life and pre-need policies, which are designed to fund final expenses for the insured, primarily consisting of funeral and burial costs. The average life insurance policy face amount issued was approximately \$7,100 in 2010; therefore, the underwriting performed on these applications is limited. To a much lesser extent, our Home Service Insurance segment sells limited-liability, named peril property policies covering dwellings and contents. We provide \$30,000 maximum coverage on any one dwelling and contents, while content only coverage and dwelling only coverage is limited to \$20,000. We face competition in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas from other companies specializing in home service distribution of insurance. We seek to compete based upon our emphasis on personal service to our customers. We intend to continue premium growth within this segment via direct sales and acquisitions.

The Company completed the acquisition of Ozark National Life Insurance Company (ONLIC) in October of 2008 for a purchase price of \$8.0 million. This entity was merged into SPLIC as of December 31, 2009.

Other Non-Insurance Enterprises

Other Non-insurance Enterprises includes Computing Technology, Inc., which provides data processing services to the Company, and Insurance Investors, Inc., which provides aviation transportation to the Company. This segment also includes the results of Citizens, Inc., the parent Company.

Revenues derived from any single customer did not exceed 10% of consolidated revenues in any of the last three years.

Operations and Technology

Our administrative operations are conducted primarily at our executive offices in Austin, Texas through approximately 105 administrative, operating and underwriting personnel. Our Home Service operations are conducted to a large degree from our district offices in Louisiana and Arkansas, as well as our support center in Donaldsonville, Louisiana through approximately 64 operations personnel, and Little Rock, Arkansas through 2 personnel. At our executive offices, we perform policy design, marketing oversight, underwriting, accounting and reporting, customer service, administration and investing activities.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Our senior management has significant experience in insurance company application system design and implementation. Since the mid-1960 s, our senior management has been leading development of evolving insurance applications. We have a single integrated system for our entire Company, which is a centrally-controlled, mainframe-based administrative system. Functions of our administrative system include policy set up, administration, billing and collections, commission calculation, valuation, automated internal audit functions, storage backup and other related functions. Each company we acquire is ultimately converted onto our administrative system. This system has been in place for many years, and we believe it is a significant asset to us. We update our administrative system on an ongoing basis. This system is also capable of significant expansion without substantial capital outlay or increase in staff. Therefore, we believe we can achieve additional growth without costly administrative system expenditures, delays, failures or the addition of substantial staffing.

Regulation

Our U.S. insurance operations are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations. State insurance laws establish supervisory agencies with broad regulatory authority to regulate most aspects of our U.S. insurance businesses, and our insurance subsidiaries are regulated by the insurance departments of each state in which they are licensed. In addition, U.S. laws, such as the USA Patriot Act of 2001, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, the International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), are examples of U.S. regulation that affect our business. We are subject to comprehensive regulations under the USA Patriot Act with respect to money laundering, as well as federal regulations regarding privacy and confidentiality. Our insurance products and thus our businesses also are affected by U.S. federal, state and local tax laws. The Dodd-Frank Act focuses on financial reform and may result in significant changes to the regulation of institutions operating in the financial services industry, including the Company. Legislative or regulatory requirements imposed by or promulgated in connection with this Act may make it more expensive for the Company to conduct its business, may have a material adverse effect on the overall business climate and could materially affect the profitability of the results of operations and financial condition of financial institutions. The Company is uncertain as to all of the impacts this new legislation will have and cannot provide assurance it will not adversely affect its results of operations and financial condition. In general, government regulation at the federal level may increase and may result in unpredictable consequences for the Company. In addition, other federal laws and regulations apply to us in areas such as pension regulations, privacy, tort reform and taxation.

The purpose of the laws and regulations that affect our insurance business is primarily to protect our insureds and not our stockholders. Many of the laws and regulations to which we are subject are regularly re-examined, and existing or future laws and regulations may become more restrictive or otherwise adversely affect our operations. In addition, insurance regulatory authorities (including state law enforcement agencies and attorneys general) periodically make inquiries and regularly conduct examinations regarding compliance by us and our subsidiaries with insurance, and other laws and regulations regarding the conduct of our insurance businesses. We cooperate with such inquiries and examinations and take corrective action when warranted.

Our insurance subsidiaries are collectively licensed to transact business in 33 states. We have insurance subsidiaries domiciled in the states of Colorado, Louisiana, Indiana and Texas. Our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are licensed and regulated in all U.S. jurisdictions in which they conduct insurance business. The extent of this regulation varies, but most jurisdictions have laws and regulations governing the financial condition of insurers, including standards of solvency, types and concentration of investments, establishment and maintenance of reserves, credit for reinsurance and requirements of capital adequacy, and the business conduct of insurers, including marketing and sales practices and claims handling. In addition, statutes and regulations usually require the licensing of insurers and their agents, the approval of policy forms and related materials and the approval of rates for certain types of insurance products.

All U.S. jurisdictions in which our U.S. insurance subsidiaries conduct insurance business have enacted legislation that requires each U.S. insurance company in a holding company system, except captive insurance companies, to register with the insurance regulatory authority of its jurisdiction of domicile and to furnish that regulatory authority financial and other information concerning the operations of, and the interrelationships and transactions among,

companies within its holding company system that may materially affect the operations, management or financial condition of the insurers within the system. These laws and regulations also regulate transactions between insurance companies and their parents and affiliates. Generally, these laws and regulations require that all transactions within a holding company system between an insurer and its affiliates be fair and reasonable and that the insurer's statutory capital and surplus following any transaction with an affiliate be both reasonable in relation to its outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. Statutory surplus is the excess of admitted assets over the sum of statutory liabilities and capital. For certain types of agreements and transactions between an insurer and its affiliates, these laws and regulations require prior notification to, and non-disapproval or approval by, the insurance regulatory authority of the insurer's jurisdiction of domicile.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**

The payment of dividends or other distributions to us by our insurance subsidiaries is regulated by the insurance laws and regulations of their respective states of domicile. The laws and regulations of some of these jurisdictions also prohibit an insurer from declaring or paying a dividend except out of its earned surplus or require the insurer to obtain regulatory approval before it may do so. In addition, insurance regulators may prohibit the payment of ordinary dividends or other payments by our insurance subsidiaries to us (such as a payment under a tax sharing agreement or for employee or other services) if they determine such payment could be adverse to policyholders or insurance contract holders of the subsidiary.

The laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are domiciled require that a controlling party obtain the approval of the insurance commissioner of the insurance company's jurisdiction of domicile prior to acquiring control of the insurer and may delay, deter or prevent a transaction our shareholders might consider desirable.

Risk-based capital (RBC) requirements are imposed on life and property and casualty insurance companies. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) has established minimum capital requirements in the form of Risk-Based Capital (RBC). Risk-based capital factors the type of business written by an insurance company, the quality of its assets, and various other aspects of an insurance company's business to develop a minimum level of capital called authorized control level risk-based capital and compares this level to adjusted statutory capital that includes capital and surplus as reported under statutory accounting principles, plus certain investment reserves. Should the ratio of adjusted statutory capital to control level risk-based capital fall below 200%, a series of actions by the affected company would begin.

Two of our subsidiaries fell below the minimum RBC threshold at December 31, 2008. A capital contribution of \$1.0 million was made to SPFIC during the first quarter of 2009. An additional \$1.0 million capital contribution was made to SPFIC in the third quarter of 2009. A capital contribution of \$1.0 million was also made to Ozark National Life Insurance Company (ONLIC) during the first quarter of 2009 due to its RBC ratio falling below 200% at December 31, 2008. The decline in SPFIC's capital balance mainly resulted from hurricane losses in 2008 and an increase in operating expenses. The reduction in ONLIC's capital balance resulted from declines in asset values of preferred and common stock holdings. These capital contributions increased the RBC ratios and RBC action plans were submitted to the relevant insurance departments. The capital balance of ONLIC was determined to be at company action level at March 31, 2009 due to continued declines relative to its investment holdings. The capital contributions made in 2009 increased the ratios as anticipated in action plans submitted to the appropriate state insurance departments. The Company received approval from the respective state insurance departments to merge ONLIC into SPLIC as of October 1, 2009. The capital contributions did not impact the overall consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company. All insurance subsidiaries were above the RBC minimums at December 31, 2010.

Effective September 1, 2010, CICA contributed 150,000 shares of Citizens, Inc. Class A common stock, valued at \$1,032,000, to CNLIC as a capital contribution due to surplus issues that arose in Florida and Mississippi where CNLIC was deficient by approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. The contribution corrected the deficiencies in both states. The transaction has been eliminated under consolidation accounting rules. Life premiums collected in 2010 were \$1,200 and \$8,000, and in 2009 were \$2,000 and \$9,800 relating exclusively to policy renewals in Florida and Mississippi, respectively. Management is currently evaluating CNLIC's operations and strategy for the future, but does not anticipate any material change relative to the consolidated financial condition of the Company.

Effective with the annual reporting period ending December 31, 2010, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or the NAIC, adopted revisions to the Annual Financial Reporting Model Regulation, or the Model Audit Rule, related to auditor independence, corporate governance and internal control over financial reporting. The adopted revisions require that we file reports with state insurance departments regarding our assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

In late 2009, the NAIC issued Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles (SSAP) 10R. SSAP 10R increased the amount of deferred tax assets that may be admitted on a statutory basis. The admission criteria for realizing the value

of deferred tax assets was increased from a one year to a three year period. Further, the aggregate cap on deferred tax assets that may be admitted was increased from 10% to 15% of surplus. These changes increased the capital and surplus of our insurance subsidiaries, thereby positively impacting RBC at December 31, 2009 and 2010. To temper this positive RBC impact, and as a temporary measure at December 31, 2009 and 2010, a 5% pre-tax RBC charge must be applied to the additional admitted deferred tax assets generated by SSAP 10R.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****Potential Changes in Regulation**

Government actions in response to the recent financial crisis and market volatility could significantly impact our current regulations. As part of a comprehensive reform of financial services regulation known as H.R. 3173, Congress is considering the creation of an office within the federal government to collect information about the insurance industry, recommend standards, and represent the United States in dealing with foreign insurance regulators.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Company involves certain risks. Set forth below are certain risks with respect to our Company. Readers should carefully review these risks, together with the other information contained in this report. The risks and uncertainties we have described in this report are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently deem not material, may also adversely affect our business. Any of the risks discussed in this report or that are presently unknown or not material, if they were to actually occur, could result in a significant adverse impact on our business, operating results, prospects or financial condition. References in the risk factors below to we, us, our, Citizens and like terms relate to Citizens, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a U.S. GAAP consolidated financial statement basis, unless specifically identified otherwise. We operate our subsidiaries as separate and distinct entities with respect to corporate formalities.

Risks Relating to Our Business

A substantial amount of our revenue comes from foreign residents and is subject to risks associated with foreign insurance laws, political instability and asset transfer restrictions.

A substantial part of our insurance policy sales are from foreign countries, primarily those in Latin America and the Pacific Rim. There is a risk that we may lose a significant portion of these sales should adverse events occur in these countries. We seek to address this risk by, among other things, not accepting insurance applications outside of the U.S., maintaining all of our assets are in the U.S. and requiring all policy premiums must be paid to us in U.S. Dollars drawn on U.S. financial institutions. Accordingly, we have never qualified to do business in any foreign country and have never submitted our insurance policies issued to foreign residents for review by any insurance regulatory agency. We sell our policies to foreign residents using foreign independent marketing firms and independent consultants, and we rely on those persons to comply with applicable laws in marketing our insurance products.

The government of a foreign country could determine that its residents may not buy life insurance from us unless we became qualified to do business in that country or unless our policies purchased by its residents receive prior approval from its insurance regulators. Also, new laws or regulations could be implemented or new applications of existing laws or regulations could occur, which could result in the cessation of marketing activities by our independent marketing firms and consultants. Further, there is no assurance that we would be able to qualify to do business in any foreign country or that its insurance regulatory authorities would approve our policies. We could also face sanctions, including fines and penalties, if a country's authorities determined any failure to qualify or otherwise comply with its laws was willful or ongoing. Any of the foregoing could reduce our revenues and materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, we do not determine whether our independent consultants are required to be licensed to sell insurance in the countries in which they market our policies. If our independent consultants were not in compliance with applicable laws, including licensing laws, they could be required to cease operations, which would reduce our revenues. We have not obtained any advice of counsel in any foreign jurisdictions with respect to these matters. We are unable to quantify the effect of foreign regulation on our business if regulation were to be imposed on us, but we believe we could expend substantial amounts of time and incur substantial expense in complying with any foreign regulation, and we may decide to withdraw from or avoid a market if foreign regulation were imposed. From time to time we have become aware of new foreign laws, regulations or new interpretations of foreign laws or regulations that may have an adverse effect on the marketing efforts of our foreign independent marketing firms and consultants. We cannot assure you that any of these laws, regulations, or application of them by foreign regulatory authorities will not have an adverse effect on the marketing efforts of our independent marketing firms and consultants and, in turn, on our revenues.

Additionally, if economic or political crises were to occur in any of the countries where our foreign policyowners reside, our revenues could be adversely affected. Also, currency control laws, regulations and decrees in foreign

countries, if implemented, could materially adversely affect our revenues by imposing restrictions on asset transfers outside of a country where our insureds reside.

While our management has more than 40 years of experience in writing life insurance policies for foreign residents without any significant legal prohibition, regulatory action, or any lengthy currency controls relating to our foreign resident insureds, there can be no assurance that such situations will not occur and that our revenues, results of operations and financial condition will not be materially, adversely affected if they do occur.

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The majority of our foreign policyholders choose to invest their policy dividends or other cash benefits in our Class A common stock through the Citizens, Inc. Stock Investment Plan (the Plan). If a securities regulatory authority were to deem the Plan s operation contrary to applicable securities laws, we risk facing fines and penalties and cease and desist orders which would create a reduction in the amount of Class A common stock purchased on the open market through the Plan.

The offer and sale of our Class A common stock through the Plan is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, but not under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction. Most all of our foreign policyholders participate in the Plan and choose to invest dividends paid on their insurance policies in our Class A common stock pursuant to the Plan. We have not obtained any advice of counsel in any foreign jurisdiction as to whether such participation by foreign residents in the Plan is subject to foreign securities laws or regulations or whether our independent consultants in these jurisdictions are subject to licensing requirements in connection with foreign policyholder participation in the Plan. If a foreign securities regulatory authority were to determine the offer and sale of our Class A common stock under the Plan were contrary to applicable laws and regulations of its jurisdiction, we could be faced with cease and desist orders, fines and penalties, or reduced participation in the Plan by our foreign policyholders. This also could materially reduce the amount of our Class A common stock purchased and sold in the open market under the Plan, as historically a significant volume of shares have been purchased under the Plan through issuance of policy cash dividends assigned to the Plan. We could also be faced with private disputes relating to the Plan, including the possibility of securities law claims within the United States. In the absence of countervailing considerations, we would expect to defend any such claims and we could incur significant defense costs, including not only attorneys fees and other direct litigation costs, but also the expenditure of substantial amounts of management time that otherwise would be devoted to our business. This could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We face financial and capital market risks in our operations

As an insurance holding company with significant investment exposure, we face material financial and capital markets risk in our operations. Due to the low interest rate environment over the past several years, we experienced significant call activity on our fixed income portfolio which has decreased our investment yields compared to prior years. Also, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) in 2008 and 2009 due to market declines and credit decline. We recognized realized gains due to market appreciation on a significant number of these previously impaired securities that were disposed of in 2009 and 2010. In addition, the significant increase in worldwide economic instability and unemployment rates could result in decreased persistency of our insurance policies in force, as well as reduced new insurance policy sales, which may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in market interest rates may significantly affect our profitability.

Some of our products, principally traditional whole life insurance with annuity riders, expose us to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce our spread, or the difference between the amounts that we are required to pay under our contracts to policyholders and the rate of return we are able to earn on our investments intended to support obligations under the contracts. Our spread is a key component of our net income.

As interest rates decrease or remain at low levels, we may be forced to reinvest proceeds from investments that have matured, prepaid, been sold, or called at lower yields, reducing our investment margin. Our fixed income bond portfolio is exposed to interest rate risk as a significant portion of the portfolio is callable. Lowering interest crediting rates can help offset decreases in investment margins on some of our products. However, our ability to lower these rates could be limited by competition or contractually guaranteed minimum rates, and may not match the timing or magnitude of changes in asset yields. Our expectation of future spreads is an important component in amortization of deferred acquisition costs and significantly lower spreads may result in increasing amortization, thereby reducing net income for the period.

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Our investment portfolio is subject to various risks that may result in realized investment losses. In particular, decreases in the fair value of fixed maturities may significantly reduce the value of our investments, and as a result, our financial condition may suffer.

We are subject to credit risk in our investment portfolio. Defaults by third parties in the payment or performance of their obligations under these securities could reduce our investment income and realized investment gains or result in the recognition of investment losses. The value of our investments may be materially adversely affected by increases in interest rates, downgrades in the bonds included in our portfolio and by other factors that may result in the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments. Each of these events may cause us to reduce the carrying value of our investment portfolio.

In particular, at December 31, 2010, fixed maturities represented \$656 million or 84.6% of our total investments of \$775 million. The fair value of fixed maturities and the related investment income fluctuates depending on general economic and market conditions. The fair value of these investments generally increases or decreases in an inverse relationship with fluctuations in interest rates, while net investment income realized by us will generally increase or decrease in line with changes in market interest rates. In addition, actual net investment income and/or cash flows from investments that carry prepayment risk, such as mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, may differ from those anticipated at the time of investment as a result of interest rate fluctuations. An investment has prepayment risk when there is a risk that the timing of cash flows that result from the repayment of principal might occur earlier than anticipated because of declining interest rates or later than anticipated because of rising interest rates. We experienced significant prepayments of bonds in our investment portfolio in 2010 and 2009. The impact of value fluctuations affects our consolidated financial statements. Because all of our fixed maturities are classified as available for sale, changes in the fair value of our securities are reflected in our stockholders' equity (accumulated other comprehensive income or loss). No similar adjustment is made for liabilities to reflect a change in interest rates. Therefore, interest rate fluctuations and economic conditions could adversely affect our stockholders' equity, total comprehensive income and/or cash flows. For mortgage-backed securities, credit risk exists if mortgagees default on the underlying mortgages. Although at December 31, 2010, approximately 74.4% of our fixed maturities were investment grade and continue to be rated AA or above, all of our fixed maturities are subject to credit risk. If any of the issuers of our fixed maturities suffer financial setbacks, the ratings on the fixed maturities could fall (with a concurrent fall in fair value) and, in a worst case scenario, the issuer could default on its financial obligations. If the issuer defaults, we could have realized losses associated with the impairment of the securities.

A substantial portion of our investment portfolio is concentrated in U.S. Government sponsored corporations and agencies.

At December 31, 2010 we had investments of \$378 million (48.7% of our total investment portfolio) in U.S. Government sponsored corporations and agencies, including the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie). Both Freddie and Fannie are currently in conservatorship and the federal government is considering proposals to phase them out, or allow them to continue as private corporations, among other things. If they are wound down, it is not clear how investments sponsored by them might be affected; however, the direct and indirect impact on our investment portfolio could be material and could be adverse.

Gross unrealized losses on fixed maturity and equity securities may be realized or result in future impairments, resulting in a reduction in our net income.

Fixed maturity and equity securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and are, therefore, excluded from our net income. Our total gross unrealized losses on our available-for-sale securities portfolio at December 31, 2010 were \$13.7 million. The accumulated change in estimated fair value of these securities is recognized in net income when the gain or loss is realized upon sale of the security or in the event that the decline in estimated fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary and an impairment charge to earnings is taken. Realized losses or impairments may have a material adverse effect on our net income in a particular quarterly or annual period.

Our actual claims losses may exceed our reserves for claims and we may be required to establish additional reserves, which in turn may adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

We maintain reserves to cover our estimated exposure for claims relating to our issued insurance policies. Reserves, whether calculated under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) or statutory accounting practices prescribed by various state insurance regulators, do not represent an exact calculation of exposure, but instead represent our best estimates, generally involving actuarial projections, of what we expect claims will be based on mortality assumptions that are determined by various regulatory authorities. Many reserve assumptions are not directly quantifiable, particularly on a prospective basis. In addition, when we acquire other domestic life insurance companies, our assessment of the adequacy of acquired policy liabilities is subject to our estimates and assumptions. Reserve estimates are refined as experience develops, and adjustments to reserves are reflected in our statements of operations for the period in which such estimates are updated. Because establishing reserves is an inherently uncertain process involving estimates of future losses, future developments may require us to increase claims reserves, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition in the periods in which such increases occur.

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We may be required to accelerate the amortization of deferred acquisition costs and the costs of customer relationships acquired, which would increase our expenses and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

At December 31, 2010, we had \$125.7 million of deferred policy acquisition costs, or DAC. DAC represents costs that vary with and are primarily related to the sale and issuance of our insurance policies and are deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the related insurance policies. These costs include commissions in excess of ultimate renewal commissions, solicitation and printing costs, sales material costs and some support costs, such as underwriting and contract and policy issuance expenses. Under U.S. GAAP, DAC is amortized to income over the lives of the underlying policies, in relation to the anticipated recognition of premiums.

In addition, when we acquire a block of insurance policies, we assign a portion of the purchase price to the right to receive future net cash flows from existing insurance and investment contracts and policies. This intangible asset, called the cost of customer relationships acquired, or CCRA, represents the actuarially estimated present value of future cash flows from the acquired policies. At December 31, 2010, we had \$31.6 million of CCRA. We amortize the value of this intangible asset in a manner similar to the amortization of DAC.

Our amortization of DAC and CCRA generally depends upon anticipated profits from investments, surrender and other policy charges, mortality, morbidity, persistency and maintenance expense margins. For example, if our insurance policy lapse and surrender rates were to exceed the assumptions upon which we priced our insurance policies, or if actual persistency proves to be less than our persistency assumptions, especially in the early years of a policy, we would be required to accelerate the amortization of expenses we deferred in connection with the acquisition of the policy. We regularly review the quality of our DAC and CCRA to determine if they are recoverable from future income. If these costs are not recoverable, they are charged to expenses in the financial period in which we make this determination.

Unfavorable experience with regard to expected expenses, investment returns, surrender and other policy changes, mortality, morbidity, lapses or persistency may cause us to increase the amortization of DAC or CCRA, or both, or to record a current period expense to increase benefit reserves, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be required to recognize an impairment on the value of our goodwill, which would increase our expenses and materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Goodwill represents the excess of the amount paid by us to acquire various life insurance companies over the fair value of their net assets at the date of the acquisition. Under U.S. GAAP, we test the carrying value of goodwill for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level, which is either an operating segment or a business that is one level below the operating segment. Goodwill is impaired if its carrying value exceeds its implied fair value. This may occur for various reasons, including changes in actual or expected earnings or cash flows of a reporting unit, generation of earnings by a reporting unit at a lower rate than similar businesses or declines in market prices for publicly traded businesses similar to our reporting units. If any portion of our goodwill becomes impaired, we would be required to recognize the amount of the impairment as a current-period expense, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Goodwill in our consolidated financial statements was \$17,160,000 as of December 31, 2009 and 2010.

We are a defendant in lawsuits, which may adversely affect our financial condition and detract from the time our management is able to devote to our business, and we are subject to risks related to litigation and regulatory matters.

We are a defendant in a lawsuit originally filed on August 6, 1999 in the Texas District Court, Austin, Texas, now styled *Delia Bolanos Andrade, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Citizens Insurance Company of America, et al.*, in which a class was originally certified by the trial court and affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Third District of Texas. We appealed the grant of class status to the Texas Supreme Court, which on March 2, 2007, reversed the Court of Appeals' affirmation of the trial court's class certification order, decertified the class and remanded the case to the trial court for further proceedings consistent with the Texas Supreme Court's opinion. The underlying lawsuit alleged that certain life insurance policies we made available to non-U.S. residents, when combined with a policy feature that allowed certain

cash benefits to be assigned to two non-U.S. trusts for the purpose of accumulating ownership of our Class A common stock, along with allowing the policyholders to make additional contributions to the trusts, were actually offers and sales of securities that occurred in Texas by unregistered dealers in violation of the Texas securities laws. The remedy sought was rescission and return of the insurance premium payments. On November 16, 2009, the trial court conducted further proceedings on the case, in order to determine whether the class should be recertified. On December 9, 2009, the trial court denied the recertification of the class. The remaining plaintiffs must now proceed individually, and not as a class, if they intend to pursue their cases against Citizens. Citizens intends to maintain a vigorous defense in any remaining proceedings.

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In addition to these lawsuits, we may from time to time be subject to a variety of legal and regulatory actions relating to our current and past business operations, including, but not limited to, other possible disputes relating to the non-U.S. trusts or the Plan referred to above and the investment by many of our foreign policyholders in our Class A common stock of certain cash benefits they receive from their insurance policies. If allegations similar to those made in certain of these lawsuits regarding the application of Texas or other securities laws to the assignment of policy benefits were determined to be valid, we could face the possibility of other securities law claims within the United States. Also, we could be faced with contingent liabilities with respect to possible claims for violations of securities laws, the extent of which would be difficult to determine. In the absence of countervailing considerations, we would expect to defend any such claims, and we could incur significant defense costs, including not only attorneys' fees and other direct litigation costs, but also the expenditure of substantial amounts of management time that otherwise would be devoted to our business. This could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Reinsurers with which we do business could increase their premium rates and may not honor their obligations, leaving us liable for the reinsured coverage.

We reinsure certain risks underwritten by our various insurance subsidiaries. Market conditions beyond our control determine the availability and cost of the reinsurance protection we purchase. The high cost of reinsurance or lack of affordable coverage could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our reinsurance facilities are generally subject to annual renewal. We may not be able to maintain our current reinsurance facilities and, even if highly desirable or necessary, we may not be able to obtain replacement reinsurance facilities in adequate amounts or at rates economic to us. If we are unable to renew our expiring facilities or to obtain new reinsurance facilities, either our net exposures would increase or, if we are unwilling or unable to bear an increase in net exposures, we may have to reduce the level of our underwriting commitments. In addition, our reinsurance facilities may be cancelled, pursuant to their terms, upon the occurrence of certain specified events, including a change of control of our Company (generally defined as the acquisition of 10% or more of our voting equity securities) or the failure of our insurance company subsidiaries to maintain the minimum required levels of statutory surplus. Any of these potential developments could materially adversely affect our revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

In 2010, we reinsured \$381 million of face amount of our life insurance policies. Amounts reinsured in 2010 represented 8.6% of the face amount of direct life insurance in force in that year. Although the cost of reinsurance is, in some cases, reflected in premium rates, under certain reinsurance agreements, the reinsurer may increase the rate it charges us for reinsurance. If our cost of reinsurance were to increase, we might not be able to recover these increased costs, and our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. See Note 5 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

We may not be able to continue our past strategy of acquiring other U.S. life insurance companies, and we may not realize improvements to our financial results as a result of our past or any future acquisitions.

We have acquired 16 U.S. life insurance companies since 1987. Our objective in this strategy has been to increase our assets, revenues and capital, improve our competitive position and increase our earnings, in part by realizing certain operating efficiencies associated with economies of scale.

We evaluate possible acquisitions of other insurance companies on an ongoing basis. While our business model is not dependent primarily upon acquisitions, the time frame for achieving or further improving our market positions can be shortened through acquisitions. There can be no assurance that suitable acquisitions presenting opportunities for continued growth and operating efficiencies will be available to us, or that we will realize the anticipated financial results from completed acquisitions. In addition, we face intense competition in seeking to make acquisitions, much of which is from companies with greater financial and human resources than we have.

Even if we identify and complete insurance company acquisitions, we may be unable to integrate them on an economically favorable basis. Implementation of an acquisition strategy entails a number of risks, including, among others, inaccurate assessment of assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities and the failure to achieve anticipated operating efficiencies, revenues, earnings or cash flow. The occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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Our international and domestic operations face significant competition.

Our international marketing plan focuses on making available U.S. Dollar-denominated life insurance products to high net worth, high income individuals residing in more than 30 countries. New competition could increase the supply of available insurance, which could affect our ability to price our products at attractive profitable rates to us, thereby adversely affecting our revenues, results of operations and financial condition. Although there are some impediments facing potential competitors that wish to enter the foreign markets we serve, the entry of new competitors into these markets may occur, affording our customers reason to change to other insurance providers. In connection with our business with foreign nationals, we experience competition primarily from the following sources, many of which have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we have:

Foreign operated companies with U.S. Dollar policies. We face direct competition from companies that operate in the same manner as we operate in our international markets.

Companies foreign to the countries in which their policies are sold but that issue local currency policies.

Another group of our competitors in the international marketplace consists of companies that are foreign to the countries in which their policies are sold but issue life insurance policies denominated in the local currencies of those countries. Local currency policies provide the benefit of assets located in the country of foreign residents, but entail risks of uncertainty due to local currency fluctuations, as well as the perceived instability and weakness of local currencies.

Locally operated companies with local currency policies. We compete with companies formed and operated in the country in which our foreign insureds reside. Generally, these companies are subject to risks of currency fluctuations, and they primarily use mortality tables based on experience of the local population as a whole. These mortality tables are typically based on significantly shorter life spans than those we use. As a result, the cost of insurance from these companies tends to be higher than ours. Although these companies typically market their policies to a broader section of the population than do our independent marketing firms and independent consultants, there can be no assurance that these companies will not endeavor to place a greater emphasis on our target market and compete more directly with us.

In the United States, we compete with more than 1,000 other life insurance companies of various sizes. The life insurance business in the United States is highly competitive, in part because it is a mature industry that, in recent years, has experienced little to no growth in life insurance sales. Many domestic life insurance companies have substantially greater financial resources, longer business histories and more diversified lines of insurance coverage than we do. These companies also have larger sales forces than we have. Competition in the United States has also increased recently because the life insurance industry is consolidating, with larger, more efficient organizations emerging from the consolidation. In addition, legislation became effective in 2000 that permits commercial banks, insurance companies and investment banks to combine. This legislation permits, for instance, a commercial bank to acquire or form an insurance company. We believe these factors have increased competitive pressures in the life insurance market in general.

In addition, from time to time, companies enter and exit the markets in which we operate, thereby increasing competition at times when there are new entrants. We may lose business to competitors offering competitive products at lower prices, or for other reasons.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively in any of our markets. If we do not, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

Sales of our products may be reduced if we are unable to (i) establish and maintain commercial relationships with independent marketing firms and independent consultants (ii) attract and retain employee agents or (iii) develop and maintain our distribution sources.

We distribute our insurance products through several distribution channels, including independent marketing firms and independent consultants and our employee agents. These relationships are significant for both our revenues and our profits. In our life insurance segment, we depend almost exclusively on the services of independent marketing firms and independent consultants. In our home service insurance segment, we depend on employee agents whose role in our distribution process is integral to developing and maintaining relationships with policyholders. Significant

competition exists among insurers in attracting and maintaining marketers of demonstrated ability. Some of our competitors may offer better compensation packages for marketing firms, independent consultants and agents and broader arrays of products and have a greater diversity of distribution resources, better brand recognition, more competitive pricing, lower cost structures and greater financial strength or claims paying ratings than we do. We compete with other insurers for marketing firms, independent consultants and employee agents primarily on the basis of our compensation and support services. Any reduction in our ability to attract and retain effective sales representatives could materially adversely affect our revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

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Loss of the services of our senior management team would likely hinder development of our operating and marketing programs and our strategy for expanding our business.

We rely on the active participation of our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Harold E. Riley (age 82), and our Vice Chairman of the Board and President, Rick D. Riley (age 57), in connection with the development and execution of our operating and marketing plans and strategy for expanding our business. We anticipate that their expertise will continue to be of substantial value in connection with our operations. The loss of the services of either of these individuals could have a significant adverse effect on our business and prospects. We do not have an employment agreement with either of these persons nor do we carry a key-man insurance policy on either of their lives.

We are subject to extensive governmental regulation in the United States, which increases our costs of doing business and could restrict the conduct of our business.

We are subject to extensive regulation and supervision in U.S. jurisdictions wherein we do business, as well as anti-money laundering regulations adopted under the USA Patriot Act. Insurance company regulation is generally designed to protect the interests of policyholders, with substantially lesser protections to shareholders of the regulated insurance companies. To that end, all the states in which we do business have insurance regulatory agencies with broad powers under law with respect to such things as: licensing companies to transact business; mandating capital and surplus requirements; regulating trade and claims practices; approving policy forms; and restricting companies ability to enter and exit markets.

The capacity for an insurance company's growth in premiums is partially a function of its required statutory surplus. Maintaining appropriate levels of statutory surplus, as measured by statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by a company's state of domicile, is considered important by all state insurance regulatory authorities. Failure to maintain required levels of statutory surplus could result in increased regulatory scrutiny and enforcement action by regulatory authorities.

Most insurance regulatory authorities have broad discretion to grant, renew, suspend and revoke licenses and approvals, and could preclude or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities, including acquisitions of other insurance companies, require us to add capital to our insurance company subsidiaries, or fine us. If we are unable to maintain all required licenses and approvals, or if our insurance business is determined not to comply fully with the wide variety of applicable laws and regulations and their interpretations, including the USA Patriot Act, our revenues, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Although the U.S. federal government has not historically regulated the insurance business, the Dodd-Frank Act, enacted in July 2010, expands the federal presence in insurance oversight. The Act's requirements include streamlining the state-based regulation of reinsurance and non-admitted insurance (also known as surplus lines insurance, which is property or casualty insurance written by a company that is not licensed to sell policies of insurance in a given state). This legislation also establishes a new Federal Insurance Office within the U.S. Department of the Treasury with powers over all lines of insurance except health insurance, certain long-term care insurance and crop insurance. The Federal Insurance Office is authorized to, among other things, gather data and information to monitor aspects of the insurance industry, identify issues in the regulation of insurers about insurance matters and preempt state insurance measures under certain circumstances. As this Act calls for numerous studies and contemplates further regulation, the future impact of the Act on our results of operations or our financial condition cannot be determined at this time.

Changes in U.S. regulation may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and limit our prospective growth.

Currently, the U.S. Federal Government does not directly regulate the insurance business, although initiatives for Federal regulation of insurance are proposed by members of the U.S. Congress from time to time. However, Federal legislation and administrative policies in several other areas can materially and adversely affect insurance companies, including our business. These areas include the USA Patriot Act, financial services regulation, securities regulation, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Act, pension regulation, privacy, tort reform legislation and taxation. In addition, various forms of direct federal regulation of insurance have been proposed from time to time.

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Our failure to maintain effective information systems could adversely affect our business.

We must maintain and enhance our existing information systems and develop new information systems in order to keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology, evolving industry and regulatory standards and changing customer preferences. If we do not maintain adequate systems, we could experience adverse consequences, including products acquired through acquisition, inadequate information on which to base pricing, underwriting and reserve decisions, regulatory problems, failure to meet prompt payment obligations, increases in administrative expenses and loss of customers.

Some of our information technology systems and software are mainframe-based, legacy-type systems that require an ongoing commitment of resources to maintain current standards. We continuously enhance and update our systems in seeking to keep pace with changes in our products and business models, information processing technology, evolving industry and regulatory standards and policyholder needs. Our success is dependent, among other things, on maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness of existing systems, as well as continuing to integrate, develop and enhance our information systems to support business processes in a cost-effective manner.

Our failure to maintain effective and efficient information systems, or our failure to efficiently and effectively consolidate our information systems to eliminate redundant or obsolete applications, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our failure to protect confidential information and privacy could result in the loss of customers, subject us to fines and penalties and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to privacy regulations and to confidentiality obligations. We also have legal obligations to protect certain confidential information we obtain from our customers and vendors. Obligations to protect vendors generally include protecting confidential information in the same manner and to the same extent as we protect our own confidential information. The actions we take to protect confidential information include among other things: monitoring our record retention plans and policies and any changes in state or federal privacy and compliance requirements; maintaining secure storage facilities for tangible records; and limiting access to electronic information in order to safeguard certain information.

In addition, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act requires that we deliver a notice regarding our privacy policy both at the delivery of an insurance policy and annually thereafter. Certain exceptions are allowed for sharing of information under joint marketing agreements. However, certain state laws may require us to obtain a policyholder's consent before we share information.

We have a written information security program with appropriate administrative, technical and physical safeguards to protect such confidential information. If we do not comply with privacy regulations and protect confidential information, we could experience adverse consequences, including regulatory sanctions, loss of reputation and litigation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The insurance industry in which we operate may be subject to periodic negative publicity, which may negatively impact our financial results.

We interface with and distribute our products to individual consumers. There may be a perception that these purchasers may be unsophisticated and in need of consumer protection. Accordingly, from time to time, consumer advocate groups or the media may focus attention on our products, thereby subjecting the insurance industry to periodic negative publicity. We may also be negatively impacted if other insurance companies engage in practices resulting in increased public attention to our businesses. Negative publicity may result in lower sales of insurance, lower persistency of our insurance products, increased regulation and legislative scrutiny of industry practices as well as increased litigation, which may further increase our costs of doing business and impede our ability to market our products. As a result, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

General economic, financial market and political conditions may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected from time to time by general economic, financial market and political conditions, both in the United States and in the foreign countries where our policyowners reside. These conditions include economic cycles such as: levels of consumer spending; levels of inflation; movements of the financial markets; availability of credit; fluctuations in interest rates, monetary policy or demographics; and legislative and competitive changes.

During periods of economic downturn, such as the one that occurred in 2008 and 2009, our insureds may choose not to purchase our insurance products, may terminate existing policies, permit policies to lapse or may choose to reduce the amount of coverage purchased, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Also, our sales of new insurance policies might decrease.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**

Our insurance subsidiaries are restricted by applicable laws and regulations in the amounts of fees, dividends and other distributions they may make to us. The inability of our subsidiaries to make payments to us in sufficient amounts for us to conduct our operations could adversely affect our ability to meet our obligations or expand our business.

As a holding company, our principal asset is the stock of our subsidiaries. We rely primarily on statutorily permissible payments from our insurance company subsidiaries, principally through service agreements we have with our subsidiaries, to meet our working capital and other corporate expenses. The ability of our insurance company subsidiaries to make payments to us is subject to regulation by the states in which they are domiciled, and these payments depend primarily on approved service agreements between us and these subsidiaries and, to a lesser extent, the statutory surplus (which is the excess of assets over liabilities as determined under statutory accounting practices prescribed by an insurance company's state of domicile), future statutory earnings (which are earnings as determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices) and regulatory restrictions.

Generally, the net assets of our insurance company subsidiaries available for dividends are limited to either the lesser or greater (depending on the state of domicile) of the subsidiary's net gain from operations during the preceding year and 10% of the subsidiary's net statutory surplus as of the end of the preceding year as determined in accordance with accounting practices prescribed by insurance regulatory authorities.

Except to the extent that we are a creditor with recognized claims against our subsidiaries, claims of our subsidiaries creditors, including policyholders, have priority with respect to the assets and earnings of the subsidiaries over the claims of our creditors and shareholders. If any of our subsidiaries becomes insolvent, liquidates or otherwise reorganizes, our creditors and shareholders will have no right to proceed in their own right against the assets of that subsidiary or to cause the liquidation, bankruptcy or winding-up of the subsidiary under applicable liquidation, bankruptcy or winding-up laws.

Adverse capital and credit market conditions may significantly affect our access to debt and equity capital and our cost of capital in seeking to expand our business.

The capital and credit markets experienced extreme volatility in 2008 continuing through 2008, 2009 and 2010. In some cases, the markets exerted significant downward pressure on availability of debt and equity capital for certain issuers (including short term liquidity and credit capacity). We believe the availability of debt and equity capital has decreased significantly compared to prior years.

The availability of equity and debt financing to us will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the overall availability of credit to the financial services industry, our credit capacity, as well as the possibility that investors or lenders could develop a negative perception of our long- or short-term financial prospects. Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the capital markets may also limit our access to equity capital for us to seek to expand our business. As such, we may be forced to delay raising debt or equity capital, or bear an unattractive cost of capital, which could adversely affect our ability to seek any acquisitions and negatively impact profitability of an acquisition.

There can be no assurance that actions of the U.S. Government, the Federal Reserve and other governmental and regulatory bodies for the purpose of stabilizing the financial markets will achieve the intended effect.

In response to the financial crises affecting the U.S. banking system and financial markets and going concern threats to investment banks and other financial institutions, in October 2008, President Bush signed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "EESA") into law. Pursuant to the EESA, the U.S. Treasury has the authority to, among other things, purchase up to \$700 billion of mortgage-backed and other securities from financial institutions for the purpose of stabilizing the financial markets and invest in financial services companies. The Federal Government, the Federal Reserve and other governmental and regulatory bodies have taken or are considering taking other actions to address the current financial crisis, including purchases of commercial paper or other debt. In February 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which provided for Federal spending and tax cuts, estimated in the aggregate to be approximately \$789 billion, for the purpose of job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, unemployment assistance, state and local government fiscal stabilization and other associated purposes. The positive effect on the U.S. economy is unclear.

There can be no assurance as to what impact such actions and any future U.S. government's purported fiscal stimuli will have on the financial markets, including the high levels of volatility currently being experienced. Such continued volatility could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, or the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES*****Unexpected losses in future reporting periods may require us to adjust the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.***

The Company's valuation allowance of \$2.5 million at December 31, 2009 relative to our deferred tax asset (DTA) was released, and there was no allowance at December 31, 2010. The valuation allowance was previously established based on facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date, which indicated it was more likely than not that some or all of the DTA would not be realized.

Currently, we evaluate our DTA quarterly for recoverability based on available evidence. This process involves management's judgment about assumptions, which are subject to change from period to period due to tax rate changes or variances between our projected operating performance and our actual results. Ultimately, future adjustments to the DTA valuation allowance, if any, will be determined based upon changes in the expected realization of the net deferred tax assets. The realization of the deferred tax assets depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income in either the carry back or carry forward periods under applicable tax law. Due to significant estimates utilized in establishing the valuation allowance and the potential for changes in facts and circumstances, it is reasonably possible that we may be required to record a valuation allowance in future reporting periods. Such an adjustment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operation, financial condition and capital position.

Risks Relating to Our Class A Common Stock***The price of our Class A common stock may be impacted by the level of participation in the Citizens, Inc., Stock Investment Plan (the Plan).***

Most all of our international policyholders participate in the Plan and they invest their policy dividends and benefits in our Class A common stock pursuant to the Plan. Once a policyholder elects to participate in the Plan, his or her policy benefits can be used to purchase Citizens Class A common stock under the Plan. There is a risk our Class A common stock price could be negatively impacted by a decrease in our policyholders' participation in the Plan. If fewer policyholders elect to participate in the Plan, or our international premium collections were to decrease as a result of regulatory, economic, or marketing impediments, the participation in the Plan could decrease and our Class A common stock price could be negatively impacted.

Control of our Company, through the ownership of our Class B Common Stock, may be held by a 501(c)(3) charitable foundation established by our Founder and we cannot determine whether any change in our management, operations, or operating strategies will occur as a result of such an ownership change.

Harold E. Riley, our Founder, Chairman and CEO, is the beneficial owner of 100% of the Citizens Class B common stock, which is held in the name of the Harold E. Riley Trust (Trust), of which he serves as Trustee. Citizens' Class A and Class B common stock are identical in all respects, except the Class B common stock elects a simple majority of the Board and receives one-half of any cash dividends paid on a per share basis as the Class A shares. Therefore, Mr. Riley controls our Company. The Class A common stock elects the remainder of the Board. The Trust documents provide that upon Mr. Riley's death, the Class B common stock will be transferred from the Trust to the Harold E. Riley Foundation, a charitable organization established under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Foundation). In addition, the Trust documents provide that Mr. Riley may at any time transfer the Class B common stock held by the Trust to the Foundation. It is unclear what, if any, changes would occur to our board, management structure, or corporate operating strategies as a result of different ownership of our Class B common stock.

There are a substantial number of our issued shares of Class A common stock eligible for future sale in the public market. The sale of these shares could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to fall.

There were 48,686,759 shares of our Class A common stock issued as of December 31, 2010. Our executive officers, directors and management owned approximately 4,580,000 shares of our Class A common stock as of December 31, 2010, representing approximately 9% of our then outstanding Class A common stock. Almost all of these shares have been registered for public resale and generally may be sold freely. In the event of a sale of some or all of these shares or the perceived sale of these shares, the market price of our Class A common stock could fall substantially.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

The price of our Class A common stock may be volatile and may be affected by market conditions beyond our control.

Our Class A common stock price has historically fluctuated and is likely to fluctuate in the future and could decline materially because of the volatility of the stock market in general, decreased participation in the Plan referred to above or a variety of other factors, many of which are beyond our control, including: quarterly or annual variations in actual or anticipated results of our operations; interest rate fluctuations; changes in financial estimates by securities analysts; competition and other factors affecting the life insurance business generally; and conditions in the U.S. and world economies.

Our Class A common shareholders do not control us and have a limited ability to influence our business policies and corporate actions and are not by themselves able to elect any of our directors.

It is difficult for Class A common shareholders to elect any of our directors or otherwise exert any significant influence over our business. The sole holder of our outstanding Class B common stock is entitled to elect a simple majority of our board of directors and therefore controls us. All of our Class B common stock is currently owned by the Harold E. Riley Trust, of which Harold E. Riley, our founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, is the sole trustee. Additionally, Harold E. Riley beneficially owns approximately 7% of the issued shares of our Class A common stock.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws, as well as applicable state insurance laws, may discourage takeovers and business combinations that our shareholders might consider to be in their best interests.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws, as well as various state insurance laws, may delay, deter, render more difficult or prevent a takeover attempt our shareholders might consider in their best interests. As a result, our shareholders will be prevented from receiving the benefit from any premium to the market price of our Class A common stock that may be offered by a bidder in a takeover context. Even in the absence of a takeover attempt, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the prevailing market price of our Class A common stock if they are viewed as discouraging takeover attempts in the future.

The following provisions in our articles of incorporation and bylaws make it difficult for our Class A shareholders to replace or remove our directors and have other anti-takeover effects that may delay, deter or prevent a takeover attempt:

- holders of shares of our Class B common stock elect a simple majority of our board of directors, and all of these shares are owned by the Harold E. Riley Trust; and
- our board of directors may issue one or more series of preferred stock without the approval of our shareholders.

State insurance laws generally require prior approval of a change in control of an insurance company. Generally, such laws provide that control over an insurer is presumed to exist if any person, directly or indirectly, owns, controls, holds with the power to vote, or holds proxies representing 10% or more of the voting securities of the insurer. In considering an application to acquire control of an insurer, an insurance commissioner generally will consider such factors as the experience, competence and financial strength of the proposed acquirer, the integrity of the proposed acquirer's board of directors and executive officers, the proposed acquirer's plans for the management and operation of the insurer, and any anti-competitive results that may arise from the acquisition. In addition, a person seeking to acquire control of an insurance company is required in some states to make filings prior to completing an acquisition if the acquirer and the target insurance company and their affiliates have sufficiently large market shares in particular lines of insurance in those states. These state insurance requirements may delay, deter or prevent our ability to complete an acquisition.

We have never paid any cash dividends on our Class A common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future.

We have never paid cash dividends on our Class A common stock, as it is our policy to retain earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business. We do not expect to pay cash dividends on our Class A common stock for the foreseeable future.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

We own our principal office in Austin, Texas, consisting of an 80,000 square foot office building in addition to approximately one acre of land nearby that houses storage facilities. Approximately 50,000 square feet is occupied or reserved for our operations. We also own a training facility at Lake Buchanan, Texas. In addition, we own other properties in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana that are incidental to our operations.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a defendant in a lawsuit filed on August 6, 1999 in the Texas District Court, Austin, Texas, now styled *Delia Bolanos Andrade, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Citizens Insurance Company of America, et al., Defendants* in which a class was originally certified by the trial court and reversed by the Texas Supreme Court in 2007 with an order to the trial court to conduct further proceedings consistent with its ruling. The underlying lawsuit alleged that certain life insurance policies CICA made available to non-U.S. residents, when combined with a policy feature that allowed certain cash benefits to be assigned to two non-U.S. trusts for the purpose of accumulating ownership of our Class A common stock, along with allowing the policyholders to make additional contributions to the trusts, were actually offers and sales of securities that occurred in Texas by unregistered dealers in violation of the Texas securities laws. The remedy sought was rescission and return of the insurance premium payments. On December 9, 2009, the trial court denied the recertification of the class after conducting additional proceedings in accordance with the Texas Supreme Court ruling. The remaining plaintiffs must now proceed individually, and not as a class, if they intend to pursue their cases against us. We intend to maintain a vigorous defense in any remaining proceedings.

In addition to the legal proceeding described above, we may from time to time be subject to a variety of legal and regulatory actions relating to our future, current and past business operations, including, but not limited to:

- disputes over insurance coverage or claims adjudication;
- regulatory compliance with insurance and securities laws in the United States and in foreign countries;
- disputes with our marketing firms, consultants and employee agents over compensation and termination of contracts and related claims;
- disputes regarding our tax liabilities;
- disputes relative to reinsurance and coinsurance agreements; and
- disputes relating to businesses acquired and operated by us.

In the absence of countervailing considerations, we would expect to defend any such claims vigorously. However, in doing so, we could incur significant defense costs, including not only attorneys' fees and other direct litigation costs, but also the expenditure of substantial amounts of management time that otherwise would be devoted to our business. If we suffer an adverse judgment as a result of any claim, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Item 4. (Reserved)

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
PART II

**Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS
AND ISSUER PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Market Information

Our Class A common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol CIA. Quarterly high and low closing prices per share of our Class A common stock as reported by the NYSE are shown below.

Quarter Ended	2010		2009	
	High	Low	High	Low
March 31	\$ 7.27	5.90	\$ 9.65	6.32
June 30	7.31	6.43	7.98	6.08
September 30	7.17	6.55	7.20	5.59
December 31	7.59	6.84	6.83	5.80

Equity Security Holders

The number of stockholders on record on March 8, 2011 was as follows:

Class A Common Stock 90,082

Class B Common Stock 1

We have never paid cash dividends on our Class A or B common stock and do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. For restrictions on our present and future ability to pay dividends, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We did not purchase any of our equity securities during any quarter in 2008, 2009 or 2010.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

We do not maintain any equity compensation plans or arrangements. Thus, we do not have any securities authorized for issuance under these types of plans, nor have we issued any options, warrants or similar instruments to purchase any of our equity securities, except for warrants issued in conjunction with the convertible preferred stock issued in 2004 and 2005. See Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected financial data of the Company. This should be read in conjunction with Item 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Form 10-K.

	Years ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Operating items					
Insurance premiums	\$ 152,052	147,280	141,297	136,748	124,626
Net investment income	30,077	29,602	30,478	30,743	26,975
Realized gains (losses)	8,012	8,040	(23,812)	(94)	1,286
Change in fair value of warrants	232	3,154	(2,662)	828	(244)
Total revenues	191,181	188,980	146,673	169,637	154,189
Net income (loss)	15,511	17,340	(15,707)	16,557	8,677
Balance sheet data					
Total assets	986,506	927,326	832,276	787,909	711,184
Total liabilities	758,872	711,251	653,022	597,532	558,690
Total stockholders' equity	227,634	216,075	171,541	176,157	139,611
Life insurance in force	5,115,662	4,997,043	4,666,848	4,538,202	4,382,530
Per share data					

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Book value per share	4.58	4.35	3.68	4.00	3.38
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per Class A share	0.32	0.31	(0.42)	0.35	0.16

See Item 1. Business and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, for information that may affect the comparability of the financial data contained in the above table.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of operations of the Company. It is intended to be a discussion of certain key financial information regarding the Company and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes to this report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We conduct operations as an insurance holding company emphasizing ordinary life insurance products in niche markets where we believe we can achieve competitive advantages. As an insurance provider, we collect premiums on an ongoing basis to pay future benefits to our policy and contract holders. Our core operations include issuing:

whole life insurance;

endowments;

credit insurance;

final expense; and

limited liability property policies.

Life Insurance. For over the past 30 years, CICA and its predecessors have accepted policy applications from foreign nationals for U.S. Dollar-denominated ordinary whole life insurance and endowment policies. We make our insurance products available using third-party marketing organizations and independent marketing consultants.

Through the domestic market of our Life Insurance segment, we provide ordinary whole life, credit life insurance, and final expense policies to middle income families and individuals in certain markets in the mid-west and southern U.S. The majority of our revenues are the result of acquisitions of domestic life insurance companies since 1987.

Home Service Insurance. We provide final expense ordinary life insurance to middle and lower income individuals in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Our policies in this segment are sold and serviced through a home service marketing distribution system utilizing employee-agents who work on a route system to collect premiums and service policyholders, and through networks of funeral homes who collect premiums and provide personal policyholder service.

The Company derives its revenues principally from 1) premiums earned for insurance coverages provided to insureds; 2) net investment income; and 3) net realized capital gains and losses.

Profitability of our operations depends heavily upon the Company's underwriting discipline, which seeks to manage exposure to loss through favorable risk selection and diversification, management of claims, use of reinsurance, the size of our in force block, actual mortality and morbidity experience, and our ability to manage our expense ratio, which we accomplish through economies of scale and management of acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses.

Pricing adequacy depends on a number of factors, including the ability to obtain regulatory approval for rate changes, proper evaluation of underwriting risks, the ability to project future losses based on historical loss experience adjusted for known trends, the Company's response to competitors, and expectations about regulatory and legal developments and expense levels. The Company seeks to price our insurance policies such that insurance premiums and future net investment income earned on premiums received will cover underwriting expenses and the ultimate cost of paying claims reported on the policies and provide for a profit margin. For many of our insurance products, the Company is required to obtain approval for the premium rates from state insurance departments. The profitability of fixed annuities, riders and other spread-based product features depends largely on the Company's ability to earn target spreads between earned investment rates on assets and interest credited to policyholders.

The investment return, or yield, on invested assets is an important element of the Company's earnings since insurance products are priced with the assumption that premiums received can be invested for a period of time before benefits

are paid. The majority of the Company's invested assets have been held in available-for-sale securities, including, among other asset classes, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and government obligation bonds.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

The primary investment objective for the Company is to maximize economic value, consistent with acceptable risk parameters, including the management of credit risk and interest rate sensitivity of invested assets, while generating sufficient after-tax income to meet policyholder and corporate obligations. The Company maintains a conservative investment strategy that may vary based on a variety of factors including business needs, regulatory requirements and tax considerations.

Marketplace Conditions and Trends

Described below are some of the significant trends affecting the life insurance industry and the possible effects they may have on our future operations.

As an increasing percentage of the world population reaches retirement age, we believe we will benefit from increased demand for living products rather than death products, as aging baby boomers will require cash accumulation to pay expenses to meet their lifetime needs. Our ordinary life products are designed to accumulate cash values to provide for living expenses in a policy owner's later years, while continuously providing a death benefit.

We believe there is a trend toward consolidation of domestic life insurance companies, due to significant losses incurred by the life insurance industry as a result of the credit crisis and recent economic pressures, as well as increasing costs of regulatory compliance for domestic life insurance companies. We believe this trend should be a benefit to our acquisition strategy as more complementary acquisition candidates may become available for us to consider.

Many of the events and trends affecting the life insurance industry have had an impact on the life reinsurance industry. These events have led to a decline in the availability of reinsurance. While we currently cede a limited amount of our primary insurance business to reinsurers, we may find it difficult to obtain reinsurance in the future, forcing us to seek reinsurers who are more expensive to us. If we cannot obtain affordable reinsurance coverage, either our net exposures will increase or we will have to reduce our underwriting commitments.

While our management has more than 40 years of experience in writing life insurance policies for foreign residents, changes related to foreign government laws and regulations and application of them, along with currency controls affecting our foreign resident insureds could adversely impact our revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

Recent Acquisitions

In 2008, the Company acquired ONLIC, an Arkansas domiciled life company. This entity provided an Arkansas field force of home service agents and funeral homes selling pre-need and final expense policies and was merged into SPLIC as of December 31, 2009, and is included in the Home Service segment. In the first quarter of 2009, the Company completed its acquisition of Integrity Capital Corporation (ICC). ICC is the parent of Integrity Capital Insurance Company (ICIC), an Indiana life insurance company that is included in the Life Insurance segment.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Results of Operations**

Insurance revenues are primarily generated from premium revenues and investment income. In addition, realized gains and losses on investment holdings can significantly impact revenues from year to year.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Revenues:			
Premiums:			
Life insurance	\$ 145,665	141,001	134,953
Accident and health insurance	1,577	1,531	1,580
Property insurance	4,810	4,748	4,764
Net investment income	30,077	29,602	30,478
Realized gains (losses), net	8,012	8,040	(23,812)
Decrease (increase) in fair value of warrants	232	3,154	(2,662)
Other income	808	904	1,372
Total revenues	191,181	188,980	146,673
Exclude increase (decrease) in fair value of warrants	(232)	(3,154)	2,662
Total revenues excluding fair value adjustments of warrants outstanding	\$ 190,949	185,826	149,335

Premium Income. Premium income derived from life, accident and health, and property insurance sales, increased 3.2% during 2010 to \$152.1 million from \$147.3 million in 2009. The increase resulted primarily from renewal premiums, which totaled \$127.1 million, \$123.2 million and \$116.6 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Endowment sales represent a significant portion of new business sales internationally, as these products have gained in popularity over the past several years. In addition, most of our life insurance policies contain a policy loan provision, which allows the policyholder to use cash value of a policy to pay premiums. The policy loan asset balance increased 10.9% year over year.

Net Investment Income. Net investment income increased \$0.5 million with \$30.1 million in 2010 compared to \$29.6 million in 2009, primarily reflecting higher average invested balances as a result of investment of new premium revenue, partially offset by lower interest rates.

Net investment income performance is summarized as follows.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands, except for %)		
Net investment income	\$ 30,077	29,602	30,478
Average invested assets, at amortized cost	\$ 696,134	622,699	583,286
Yield on average invested assets	4.32%	4.75%	5.23%

Investment yields have declined over the past several years, as the Company experienced significant calls by issuers of fixed maturity securities and those proceeds were reinvested into new securities yielding lower returns as the market rates declined. In the current low yield environment, we anticipate investment income will decline despite the higher invested asset balances.

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We continue to invest in bonds of U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises, such as Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association (FHLMC), due to our conservative investment strategy of investing in high quality issuers. The Company increased holdings in corporate and municipal bonds during the current year and over 87.1% of total investment income in 2010 was attributable to the Company holdings of fixed maturity securities. Policy loan income increased in the current year due to the growth in the asset balance, as policyholders utilized the policy loan feature to pay premiums and keep policies in force.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Gross investment income:			
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 26,829	25,921	27,536
Equity securities	713	1,056	1,027
Mortgage loans	101	50	28
Policy loans	2,704	2,444	2,105
Long-term investments	246	465	39
Other	207	507	357
Total investment income	30,800	30,443	31,092
Less investment expenses	(723)	(841)	(614)
Net investment income	\$ 30,077	29,602	30,478

Income related to equity securities declined in the current year due to the fact the Company disposed of a significant number of these securities during the year, resulting in lower investment income from dividends. The majority of the disposed securities had been previously impaired. Other investment income for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a legal settlement of \$0.2 million in connection with a defaulted bond investment.

Realized Gains (Losses) on Investments. During the current year, the Company realized net gains of \$1.7 million on security sales that were primarily below investment-grade quality and related to assets of an acquired entity. In 2010 and 2009, the Company sold equity mutual funds, which were previously impaired, and realized gains of \$6.4 million and \$4.9 million, respectively. The Company also sold a number of fixed maturity investments in 2009, resulting in a total gain of \$8.0 million.

Included in this component are other-than-temporary impairments on securities recorded related to credit losses. One security which had been previously impaired was written down with a charge to income of \$27,000 during 2010. In 2009, the Company recorded \$0.3 million in realized losses related to other-than-temporary impairments due to market declines and issuer credit deterioration. In 2008, the Company recognized other-than-temporary impairment write-downs of \$23.5 million on its holdings of equity mutual funds. In addition, we also impaired two bonds due to credit quality, recognizing a realized loss of \$0.3 million.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**

Realized gains (losses) are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Realized gains (losses):			
Sales, calls and maturities:			
Fixed maturities	\$ 753	2,705	(2)
Equity securities	7,343	5,292	
Property and equipment	(8)	323	(4)
Other long-term investments	(49)	16	18
Net realized gains (losses)	8,039	8,336	12
Other-than-temporary impairments:			
Fixed maturities	(27)	(103)	(288)
Equity securities		(193)	(23,536)
Realized loss on OTTI	(27)	(296)	(23,824)
Net realized gains (losses)	\$ 8,012	8,040	(23,812)

Decrease (Increase) in Fair Value of Warrants. Because the market value of our Class A common stock decreased during 2010 and 2009, we recognized a gain on the decrease in fair value of warrants of \$0.2 million and \$3.2 million, compared to a loss of \$2.7 million in 2008. The gains in 2010 and 2009 were directly related to the decrease in the price of our Class A common stock. The warrant liability is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which projects the future value of the warrants when they expire in July 2011 and 2012. Current accounting standards require the change in the value of the warrant liability be recorded as a component of revenues. When the liability increases we incur a loss, and when the liability decreases we recognize income. The warrant liability is not anticipated to have an effect on the Company's cash flows, as the Company expects the warrants will either be exercised and converted into our Class A common stock in July 2012, or sooner, at the election of the warrant holders, or expire.

Benefits and expenses are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Benefits and expenses:			
Insurance benefits paid or provided:			
Claims and surrenders	\$ 61,038	59,988	56,253
Increase in future policy benefit reserves	46,420	40,790	37,117
Policyholders' dividends	7,485	6,680	6,865
Total insurance benefits paid or provided	114,943	107,458	100,235
Commissions	36,585	35,536	35,984
Other underwriting, acquisition and insurance expense	27,057	28,340	28,611
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(27,960)	(27,132)	(29,234)

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Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	17,840	20,678	20,775
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	3,086	3,494	2,897
Total benefits and expenses	\$ 171,551	168,374	159,268

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Claims and Surrenders. As noted in the table below, claims and surrenders increased 1.8% from \$60.0 million in 2009 to \$61.0 million in 2010. The 2010 increase primarily related to an increase in endowment benefits, as well as an increase in other policy benefits, which is mostly interest on other policyholder liabilities. These policy related interest bearing liabilities increased \$7.3 million in 2010 over 2009.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Death claims	\$ 22,670	22,494	22,529
Surrender expenses	19,727	19,666	15,222
Endowment benefits	14,499	14,079	13,814
Property claims	1,578	1,590	2,657
Accident and health benefits	608	437	427
Other policy benefits	1,956	1,722	1,604
Total claims and surrenders	\$ 61,038	59,988	56,253

The Company monitors death claims based upon expectations. The claims experience has remained relatively consistent over the last three years. These values may routinely fluctuate from year to year. Policy surrenders increased in 2010 and 2009 compared to 2008, but remained at a level that represents approximately 0.4% of direct insurance inforce. The increase in surrender expense is primarily related to our international business and is expected to increase over time due to the aging of this block of business. A significant portion of surrenders relates to policies that have been in force over fifteen years and no longer have a surrender charge associated with them. Total direct insurance inforce reported in 2010 was \$4.5 billion, and in 2009 was \$4.4 billion compared to \$4.3 billion in 2008.

Endowment benefits increased in each of the last three years. We have a series of international policies that carry an immediate endowment benefit of an amount elected by the policy owner. These benefits have been popular in the Pacific Rim and Latin America, where the Company has experienced increased interest in our guaranteed products in recent years. Like policy dividends, endowments are factored into the premium and, as such, the increase has no impact on profitability. The Company expects these benefits to continue to increase as this block of business increases.

Property claims remained consistent in 2010 with the amount reported for 2009. In 2008, Hurricanes Gustav and Ike swept through Louisiana resulting in an increase in property claims of \$800,000.

Reserves. The change in future policy benefit reserves has increased over the past several years. Sales of certain endowment products, which build reserves at a much higher rate, have gained popularity in our international markets and have contributed to the increasing reserves over the past several years. Endowment sales totaled approximately \$9.4 million, \$8.5 million and \$7.4 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Policyholder Dividends. The Company issues long duration participating policies to foreign residents that are expected to pay dividends to policyholders based upon actual experience. Policyholder dividends are factored into the premiums and have no impact on profitability.

Commissions. Commission expense fluctuates in a direct relationship to new and renewal insurance premiums.

Underwriting, Acquisition and Insurance Expense. Underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses decreased over the past several years as management has eliminated inefficiencies and improved processes. The decrease year to year was primarily related to lower audit and consulting fees.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs. Capitalized deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) were \$28.0 million, \$27.1 million and \$29.2 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008. These costs will vary based upon new and renewal business. Significantly lower amounts are capitalized related to renewal business. Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs has decreased from the 2009 level of \$20.7 million to \$17.8 million in 2010, as policy persistency improved.

Amortization amounts increased in 2009 to \$20.7 million compared to \$20.8 million in 2008 due to policy surrenders the Company experienced in the latter part of 2008 and throughout 2009.

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Cost of Customer Relationships Acquired and Other Intangibles. The 2009 increase related primarily to the ICC acquisition and greater amortization due to the increase in lapses on this new block of business.

Federal Income Tax. Federal income tax expense was \$4.1 million, \$3.3 million and \$3.1 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, resulting in effective tax rates of 20.9%, 15.8% and 24.7%, respectively. The Company established a tax valuation allowance related to other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) losses on its mutual funds of \$6.9 million in 2008. The establishment of the valuation allowance had the effect of increasing tax expense. In 2009, \$2.8 million of this allowance was released as a reduction of tax expense primarily due to the sale of approximately 42% of the mutual fund portfolio in 2009. The remaining \$2.5 million valuation allowance was released in 2010, as the Company sold investments at a gain that enabled it to realize the tax basis losses, thereby making the valuation allowance no longer necessary. In addition, the fair value change related to outstanding warrants of \$0.2 million reported as an increase in revenues in 2010 and \$3.2 million in 2009 compared to a decrease in revenues of \$2.7 million in 2008, which was not taxable and also impacted the corporate tax rate.

Segment Operations

The Company has three reportable segments: Life Insurance, Home Service Insurance and Other Non-Insurance Enterprises. These segments are reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The Company evaluates profit and loss performance based on net income before Federal income taxes.

	Life Insurance	Home Service Insurance	Other Non-Insurance Enterprises	Total
	(In thousands)			
Income (loss) before Federal income tax :				
For the year ended December 31:				
2010	\$ 13,909	6,723	(1,002)	19,630
2009	10,472	9,245	889	20,606
2008	712	(8,955)	(4,352)	(12,595)

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES***Life Insurance*

Our Life Insurance segment consists of issuing primarily ordinary whole life insurance in U.S. Dollar-denominated amounts to foreign residents in approximately 30 countries through over 2,400 independent marketing consultants, and domestically through 275 independent marketing firms and consultants throughout the United States.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Revenue:			
Premiums	\$ 109,985	105,997	102,030
Net investment income	16,523	16,667	17,015
Realized gains (losses), net	6,590	1,100	(13,882)
Other income	650	340	330
Total revenue	133,748	124,104	105,493
Benefits and expenses:			
Insurance benefits paid or provided:			
Claims and surrenders	41,040	41,277	36,241
Increase in future policy benefit reserves	42,619	36,043	34,246
Policyholders dividends	7,414	6,594	6,714
Total insurance benefits paid or provided	91,073	83,914	77,201
Commissions	21,899	21,146	21,589
Other underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses	10,947	10,167	10,866
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(21,398)	(20,975)	(22,922)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	16,185	17,861	17,076
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	1,133	1,519	971
Total benefits and expenses	119,839	113,632	104,781
Income before Federal income tax	\$ 13,909	10,472	712

Premiums. Premium revenues increased for 2010 compared to 2009 and 2008, primarily due to higher renewal premiums, which have been trending up as this block of insurance ages. In addition, sales from Venezuela, Taiwan, Colombia and Ecuador represented the majority of the first year premium increase.

Life Insurance premium breakout is detailed below.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Premiums:			
First year	\$ 16,630	16,294	18,020
Renewal	93,355	89,703	84,010

Total premium	\$ 109,985	105,997	102,030
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Net Investment Income. Net investment income decreased to \$16.5 million in 2010 compared to \$16.7 million and \$17.0 million in 2008. The decrease is related to lower investment rates available in 2010 on new business funds invested, as well as on reinvested funds caused by the significant call activity the Company experienced in the last two years. Approximately \$263.6 million and \$215.0 million in bonds matured or were called by issuers in 2010 and 2009 on a total life segment portfolio of \$346.2 million and \$289.6 million.

Realized Gains (Losses), Net. Realized gains of \$6.6 million were recognized in 2010, due primarily to disposals of previously impaired equity mutual funds. Realized gains totaled \$1.1 million in 2009 resulting from sales of available-for-sale fixed income securities, compared to realized losses of \$13.9 million in 2008, primarily resulting from other-than-temporary impairments recognized on equity mutual fund holdings in 2008.

A breakout of claims and surrender benefits is detailed below:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Death claims	\$ 7,278	7,986	7,147
Surrender expenses	17,354	17,672	13,770
Endowment benefits	14,473	14,051	13,877
Accident and health benefits	443	288	290
Other policy benefits	1,492	1,280	1,157
Total claims and surrenders	\$ 41,040	41,277	36,241

Endowment benefits have increased due to overall increase of endowment product sales in the past several years. Other policy benefits includes most notably interest credited on policy funds and dividends and coupons left on deposit at interest.

Other Underwriting, Acquisition and Insurance Expenses. The operating expenses increased from 2009 to 2010, due to renegotiating our agreement with Texas International Life Insurance Company (TILIC) whereby we paid \$0.2 million, and an increase in credit card processing fees of approximately \$0.2 million, as an increased number of policyholders are using our credit card payment option. The operating expenses have declined from 2008 to 2009 due to lower expenses related to staffing reductions, accountants and other consultants. The Company monitors all operating expenses and continues to seek efficiencies in our operations.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES***Home Service Insurance*

Our Home Service Insurance segment provides pre-need and final expense ordinary life insurance and annuities to middle and lower income individuals primarily in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Our policies in this segment are sold and serviced through funeral homes and a home service marketing distribution system utilizing approximately 600 employee and independent agents.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Revenue:			
Premiums	\$ 42,067	41,283	39,267
Net investment income	13,008	12,680	12,654
Realized gains (losses), net	1,475	6,562	(9,948)
Other income	82	101	273
Total revenue	56,632	60,626	42,246
Benefits and expenses:			
Insurance benefits paid or provided:			
Claims and surrenders	19,998	18,711	20,012
Increase in future policy benefit reserves	3,801	4,747	2,871
Policyholders dividends	71	86	151
Total insurance benefits paid or provided	23,870	23,544	23,034
Commissions	14,686	14,390	14,395
Other underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses	14,307	14,812	14,459
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(6,562)	(6,157)	(6,312)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,655	2,817	3,699
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	1,953	1,975	1,926
Total benefits and expenses	49,909	51,381	51,201
Income (loss) before Federal income tax	\$ 6,723	9,245	(8,955)

Premiums. The premium increases were due to enhanced marketing efforts to promote the Home Service segment, as well as a SPFIC rate increase that was effective in the latter part of 2009. The Company has received approval for an additional rate increase for SPFIC of approximately 5.7% that became effective January 1, 2011.

Net Investment Income. The current year increase was due to the increased size of the asset portfolio provided by new business sales and income earned on the portfolio. The Company experienced significant call activity beginning in the second quarter of 2009, which depressed our investment income and lowered portfolio yields. Call activity was again significant in the latter part of the second quarter of 2010, which resulted in a further reduction of investment income. The 2009 results included a one-time positive adjustment from a legal settlement of \$0.2 million related to a defaulted bond.

Realized Gains (Losses), Net. Gains of \$1.5 million in 2010 relate primarily to sales of below investment grade securities that were added to the portfolio as part of an acquisition and had been previously impaired. Gains reported

in 2009 totaled \$6.6 million compared to losses of \$9.9 million in 2008. The net gains in 2009 related primarily to sales of equity mutual funds that had been previously impaired. The impairments in 2008 relating to equity mutual funds totaled \$9.9 million relative to the Home Service segment. Additional impairments of \$0.3 million were recorded in 2009 due to further declines in fair values relating to credit issues.

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Claims and Surrenders. Death claims vary from year to year, but were within expected actuarial expectations. Surrenders have been increasing as the Home Service block grows. The results in 2008 included incurred claims from Hurricanes Ike and Gustav totaling \$0.8 million.

A breakout of claims and surrender benefits is detailed below.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Death claims	\$ 15,392	14,508	15,382
Surrender expenses	2,374	1,994	1,452
Endowment benefits	26	28	(63)
Property claims	1,578	1,590	2,657
Accident and health benefits	165	149	137
Other policy benefits	463	442	447
Total claims and surrenders	\$ 19,998	18,711	20,012

Increase in Future Policy Benefit Reserves. The reserves in 2009 included a decrease of \$0.4 million resulting from a correction related to Ozark National Life Insurance Company, which was acquired in 2008.

Other Underwriting, Acquisition and Insurance Expenses. The decrease in 2010 was related to a reduction in premium taxes due to the utilization of larger tax credits and a reduction in salary expenses as part of a staff reduction plan.

Other Non-Insurance Enterprises

Overall, other non-insurance operations are relatively immaterial to the consolidated results, except for the fair value adjustment related to the Company's warrants to purchase Class A common stock. The fair value adjustment as of December 31, 2010 was \$0.2 million, which was recorded as revenue, compared to revenue of \$3.2 million recorded for 2009 and a reduction of revenue of \$2.7 million in 2008. These amounts fluctuate due to the movement in our Class A common stock price and fair value calculation using the Black-Scholes valuation model.

Investments

The administration of our investment portfolios is handled by our management, pursuant to board-approved investment guidelines, with all trading activity approved by a committee of the respective boards of directors of our insurance company subsidiaries. The guidelines used require that bonds, both government and corporate, are of high quality, investment grade and comprise a majority of the investment portfolio. State insurance statutes prescribe the quality and percentage of the various types of investments that may be made by insurance companies and generally permit investment in qualified state, municipal, federal and foreign government obligations, high quality corporate bonds, preferred and common stock, real estate, mortgage loans and real estate within certain specified percentages. The assets selected are intended to mature in accordance with the average maturity of the insurance products and to provide the cash flow for our insurance company subsidiaries to meet their respective policyholder obligations.

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The following table shows the carrying value of our investments by investment category and cash and cash equivalents, and the percentage of each to total invested assets.

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Value (In thousands)	Percent of Total Carrying Value	Carrying Value (In thousands)	Percent of Total Carrying Value
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. Government-sponsored corporations and U.S. Government agencies	\$ 378,012	48.7%	\$ 399,626	55.6%
Mortgage-backed (1)	14,808	1.9	19,452	2.7
Corporate	161,298	20.8	116,098	16.1
Municipal bonds (2)	101,719	13.1	57,192	7.9
Foreign governments	132		120	
Total fixed maturity securities	655,969	84.6	592,488	82.3
Cash and cash equivalents	49,723	6.4	48,625	6.8
Short-term investments			2,510	0.3
Other investments:				
Policy loans	35,585	4.6	32,096	4.5
Equity securities	23,304	3.0	33,477	4.6
Mortgage loans	1,489	0.2	1,533	0.2
Real estate and other long-term investments	9,348	1.2	9,216	1.3
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 775,418	100.0%	\$ 719,945	100.0%

(1) Includes \$13.2 million and \$16.2 million of U.S. Government agencies and government-sponsored enterprises in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(2) Includes \$53,979,000 of securities guaranteed by third parties for the year ended December 31, 2010. The current year decline in U.S. government-sponsored securities is due to call activity from this sector and reinvestment into fixed maturity bond categories. The Company has increased investments in the current year in municipals primarily related to Build America taxable bonds and corporate issuer holdings in the utility sector. At December 31, 2010, investments in fixed maturity and equity securities were 87.6% of our total cash, and cash equivalents and investments. All of our fixed maturities were classified as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity securities at December 31, 2010. We had no fixed maturity or equity securities that were classified as trading securities at December 31, 2010 or 2009.

The following table shows the distribution of the credit ratings of our portfolio of fixed maturity securities by carrying value.

December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
Carrying Value	%	Carrying Value	%

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	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
AAA and U.S. Government	\$ 428,194	65.3%	\$ 442,160	74.2%
AA	59,454	9.1	26,613	4.9
A	73,341	11.2	69,934	11.8
BBB	84,489	12.9	48,311	8.2
BB and other	10,491	1.5	5,470	0.9
 Totals	 \$ 655,969	 100.0%	 \$ 592,488	 100.0%

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As noted, the Company held municipal securities with third party guarantees. Detailed below is a presentation by rating.

	December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Value with Third Party Guarantees	Carrying Value without Third Party Guarantees
	(In thousands)	
AAA	\$ 31,974	\$ 19,490
AA	42,602	43,663
A	17,158	26,181
BBB	4,700	6,624
BB and other	5,285	5,761
Totals	\$ 101,719	\$ 101,719

The credit rating distribution has changed in the current year as AAA government-sponsored issues were called during the year and reinvested in municipal and corporate bond holdings with ratings of AA and BBB. The Company purchases exclusively investment grade securities, and the increase in the below investment grade category is due to municipals that were rated investment grade at December 31, 2009 and as of December 31, 2010 were no longer rated. The Company experienced a significant amount of maturities and call activity relative to the fixed income portfolio, with \$387.4 million reported in 2010 compared to \$292.7 million and \$162.3 million in 2009 and 2008. As interest rates declined over the past two years, issuers called those holdings and the Company reinvested into lower yielding securities. The gross investment yield on the fixed maturity securities portfolio dropped approximately 40 basis points from 2009 compared to 2010. We expect lower yields on our investment portfolio due to the current low interest rate environment.

Valuation of Investments in Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

We evaluate the carrying value of our fixed maturity and equity securities at least quarterly. The Company monitors all debt and equity securities on an on-going basis relative to changes in credit ratings, market prices, earnings trends and financial performance, in addition to specific region or industry reviews. The assessment of whether impairments have occurred is based on a case-by-case evaluation of underlying reasons for the decline in fair value. The Company determines other-than-temporary impairment by reviewing all relevant evidence related to the specific security issuer as well as the Company's intent to sell the security, or if it is more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell a security before recovery of its amortized cost.

When an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings depends on whether the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, an other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment's cost and its fair value at the balance sheet date. If the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Company is required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the other-than-temporary impairment will be separated into the following: a) the amount representing the credit loss; and b) the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The previous amortized cost basis less the

other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings becomes the new amortized cost basis of the investment. The new amortized cost is not adjusted for subsequent recoveries in fair value.

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With the exception of SPLIC, virtually all of our subsidiaries fixed maturity investments are in U.S. Government or U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises or U.S. Government instruments. SPLIC has significant investments in corporate and municipal bonds. An additional impairment of \$27,000 was recorded in 2010 to write a security down to zero carrying value. In 2009, the Company impaired three bonds for \$0.1 million and a number of common stocks totaling \$0.2 million. These 2009 impairments resulted from declines due to credit quality of the issuers and have been reflected as a realized loss in the accompanying income statement. The Company impaired two bonds totaling \$0.3 million during 2008, because the Company did not expect these securities to recover in value. The Company recorded other-than-temporary impairment charges on its mutual fund equity securities in 2008 in the amount of \$23.5 million because the Company did not expect these securities to recover in value in the near term. Based upon our emphasis on investing in fixed maturity securities primarily composed of obligations of U.S. Government-sponsored corporations and our analysis of whether declines in fair value below cost are temporary or other-than-temporary, management believes that our investments in fixed maturity investments at December 31, 2010 were not impaired, and no additional other-than-temporary losses need to be recorded.

Gross unrealized losses on fixed maturities available-for-sale amounted to \$13.7 million as of December 31, 2010 and \$9.7 million as of December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily due to a lower interest rate environment, which put downward pricing pressure on the fair values of our U.S. Government, municipal and agency bonds. There were no gross unrealized losses on equity securities as of December 31, 2010. In 2010 and 2009, the Company sold equity mutual fund holdings from the Life and Home Service segments and recorded realized gains of \$6.4 million and \$4.9 million due to market recovery since impairment at December 31, 2008. Information on unrealized gains and losses by category is set forth in our consolidated financial statements, Note 2 Investments, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reinsurance

As is customary among insurance companies, our insurance company subsidiaries reinsure with other companies portions of the life insurance risks they underwrite. A primary purpose of reinsurance agreements is to enable an insurance company to reduce the amount of risk on any particular life and, by reinsuring the amount exceeding the maximum amount the insurance company is willing to retain, to insure individuals in amounts larger than it could without such agreements. Even though a portion of the risk may be reinsured, our insurance company subsidiaries remain liable to perform all the obligations imposed by the policies issued by them and could be liable if their reinsurers were unable to meet their obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

We believe we have established appropriate reinsurance coverage based upon our net retained insured liabilities compared to our surplus.

The effect of reinsurance on premiums is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Direct premiums	\$ 159,119	155,727	151,077
Reinsurance assumed	1,553	1,416	1,459
Reinsurance ceded	(8,620)	(9,863)	(11,239)
Net premiums	\$ 152,052	147,280	141,297

Our insurance subsidiaries monitor the solvency of their reinsurers in seeking to minimize the risk of loss in the event of default by a reinsurer. The primary reinsurers of our insurance subsidiaries are large, well capitalized entities.

The effect of reinsurance on life insurance in force is as follows:

Years ended December 31,

	2010	2009	2008
		(In millions)	
Direct written life insurance inforce	\$ 4,452	4,432	4,322
Reinsurance assumed	1,045	928	647
Reinsurance ceded	(381)	(363)	(302)
Net life insurance inforce	\$ 5,116	4,997	4,667

Virtually all of the Company's non-credit accident and health insurance has been reinsured and is administered by Texas International Life Insurance Company (TILIC), an unaffiliated party. The reinsurance recoverables under this agreement are collateralized by assets held in a trust for the benefit of the reinsured policies.

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The Company monitors the credit ratings of our life and property reinsurers. The ratings by A.M. Best Company range from B+ (Good) to A+ (Superior).

SPFIC elected to increase the amount of first and second event catastrophe reinsurance in 2006 to \$10.0 million per event from \$7.1 million and raise its retention level to \$500,000 per event from \$250,000, after the negative effects from Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Thus, the first \$500,000 of incurred claims and any claims in excess of \$10.0 million were SPLIC's responsibility. The same reinsurance levels were in place for 2008 through 2010. The reinsurance premium for first event catastrophe reinsurance was \$1,130,000, \$1,075,000 and \$750,000 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In 2008, SPFIC also paid reinsurance premiums in the amount of \$478,000 for second and third event coverage due to Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity refers to a company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the needs of its operations. Liquidity is managed on insurance operations to ensure stable and reliable sources of cash flows to meet obligations and is provided by a variety of sources.

Our liquidity requirements are met primarily by funds provided from operations. Premium deposits and revenues, investment income and investment maturities are the primary sources of funds, while investment purchases, policy benefits, and operating expenses are the primary uses of funds. We historically have not had to liquidate investments to provide cash flow, but in 2008 SPFIC needed to sell \$237,000 of bonds because of liquidity needs as a result of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. There were no such liquidity issues in 2010 or 2009. Our investments consist primarily of marketable debt securities that could be readily converted to cash for liquidity needs. See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a table disclosing our contractual obligations.

A primary liquidity concern is the risk of an extraordinary level of early policyholder withdrawals. We include provisions within our insurance policies, such as surrender charges, that help limit and discourage early withdrawals. Since these contractual withdrawals, as well as the level of surrenders experienced, have been largely consistent with our assumptions in asset liability management, our associated cash outflows have, historically, not had an adverse impact on our overall liquidity. Individual life insurance policies are less susceptible to withdrawal than annuity reserves and deposit liabilities because policyholders may incur surrender charges and undergo a new underwriting process in order to obtain a new insurance policy. Cash flow projections and cash flow tests under various market interest rate scenarios are also performed annually to assist in evaluating liquidity needs and adequacy. We currently anticipate that available liquidity sources and future cash flows will be adequate to meet our needs for funds.

Cash flows from our insurance operations historically have been sufficient to meet current needs. Cash flows from operating activities were \$60.5 million, \$52.1 million and \$46.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. We have traditionally also had significant cash flows from both scheduled and unscheduled investment security maturities, redemptions, and prepayments, which totaled \$387.4 million, \$292.7 million and \$162.3 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008. These cash flows, for the most part, are reinvested in fixed income securities. Net cash outflows from investment activity totaled \$62.1 million, \$68.8 million and \$14.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The outflows from investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily related to the investment of excess cash and cash equivalents generated from operations during 2010. The Company's cash flows from financing activities were \$2.6 million in 2010, \$1.5 million in 2009 and \$10.6 million in 2008. In 2008, the Company received \$9.4 million from capital contributions relating to our Series A-1 preferred stock.

Stockholders' equity at December 31, 2010 was \$227.6 million compared to \$216.1 million at December 31, 2009. The 2010 increase was largely due to income earned during the period offset by a decrease in net unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale.

Investments increased to \$725.7 million at December 31, 2010 from \$671.3 million at December 31, 2009, resulting in an 8.1% increase, mainly due to the increase in fixed income holdings in the Company's portfolio. The asset increased primarily from new and renewal premium income. Fixed maturities are categorized as fixed maturities available-for-sale, which are carried in our consolidated financial statements at fair value and held-to-maturity, which are carried at amortized cost. Fixed maturities available-for-sale were 79.3% of investments at December 31, 2010,

and fixed maturities held-to-maturity were 11.1% of investments at December 31, 2010.

Policy loans comprised 4.9% of invested assets at December 31, 2010 compared to 4.8% at December 31, 2009. These loans, which are secured by the underlying policy values, have yields ranging from 5% to 12% and maturities that are related to the maturity or termination of the applicable policies. Management believes we maintain adequate liquidity despite the uncertain maturities of these loans.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**

Our cash balances at our primary depositories were significantly in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation coverage at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Management monitors the solvency of all financial institutions in which we have funds to minimize the exposure for loss. Management does not believe we are at significant risk for such a loss.

The NAIC has established minimum capital requirements in the form of Risk-Based Capital (RBC). Risk-based capital factors the type of business written by an insurance company, the quality of its assets, and various other aspects of an insurance company s business to develop a minimum level of capital called Authorized Control Level Risk-based Capital and compares this level to an adjusted statutory capital that includes capital and surplus as reported under statutory accounting principles, plus certain investment reserves. Should the ratio of adjusted statutory capital to control level risk-based capital fall below 200%, a series of actions by the affected company would begin. At December 31, 2010, all of our insurance subsidiaries were above the required minimum levels.

Two of our subsidiaries fell below the minimum RBC threshold at December 31, 2008. A capital contribution of \$1.0 million was made to SPFIC during the first quarter of 2009. An additional \$1.0 million capital contribution was made to SPFIC in the third quarter of 2009. A capital contribution of \$1.0 million was also made to Ozark National Life Insurance Company (ONLIC) during the first quarter of 2009 due to its RBC ratio falling below 200% at December 31, 2008. The decline in SPFIC s capital balance mainly resulted from hurricane losses in 2008 and an increase in operating expenses. The reduction in ONLIC s capital balance resulted from declines in asset values of preferred and common stock holdings. These capital contributions increased the RBC ratios and RBC action plans were submitted to the relevant insurance departments. The capital balance of ONLIC was determined to be at the Company Action Level at March 31, 2009 due to continued declines relative to its investment holdings. The capital contributions made in 2009 increased the ratios as anticipated in action plans submitted to the appropriate state insurance departments. The Company received approval from the respective state insurance departments to merge ONLIC into SPLIC as of October 1, 2009. The capital contributions did not impact the overall consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company. All insurance subsidiaries were above the RBC minimums at December 31, 2010.

Due to a decline in statutory surplus, CNLIC no longer met minimum capital and surplus requirements as of June 30, 2010 in two states it is licensed in, Florida, deficient by approximately \$0.4 million, and Mississippi, deficient by approximately \$0.5 million. CNLIC currently maintains its Certificate of Authority, but voluntarily suspended sales in these states and its licenses were suspended. Life premiums collected in 2009 were \$2,000 and \$9,800 and in 2010 were \$1,200 and \$8,000 relating exclusively to policy renewals in Florida and Mississippi, respectively.

Effective September 1, 2010, CICA contributed 150,000 shares of Citizens, Inc. Class A common stock to CNLIC as a capital contribution. The contributed shares had a fair market contributed value of \$1,032,000. These shares were subsequently purchased by Citizens, Inc., the ultimate parent, on September 13, 2010 for \$1,041,000 cash. The transaction has been eliminated under consolidation accounting rules. Management is currently evaluating CNLIC s operations and strategy for the future, but does not anticipate any material change relative to the consolidated financial condition of the Company.

Contractual Obligations and Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have off-balance sheet arrangements at December 31, 2010 and, therefore, does not expect any future effects on the Company s financial condition related to any such arrangements. We do not utilize special purpose entities as investment vehicles, nor are there any such entities in which we have an investment that engages in speculative activities of any nature, and we do not use such investments to hedge our investment positions.

Parent Company Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are a holding company and have had minimal operations of our own. Our assets primarily consist of the capital stock of our subsidiaries. Accordingly, our cash flows depend upon the availability of statutorily permissible payments, primarily payments under management agreements from our two primary life insurance subsidiaries, CICA and SPLIC. The ability to make payments is limited by applicable laws and regulations of Colorado, CICA s state of domicile, and Louisiana, SPLIC s state of domicile, which subject insurance operations to significant regulatory restrictions. These laws and regulations require, among other things, that these insurance subsidiaries maintain

minimum solvency requirements and limit the amount of dividends these subsidiaries can pay to the holding company. We historically have not relied upon dividends from subsidiaries for our cash flow needs and we do not intend to do so in the future.

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Additionally, a substantial portion of our international policyholders invest their policy cash dividends in our Class A common stock through our Stock Investment Plan (the Plan). Once a policyholder elects to participate in the Plan, their policy dividends are assigned to purchase Citizens Class A common stock. In 2010, this represented stock investment in the Company of approximately \$23 million. If fewer policyholders elect to participate in the Plan, or if our international premium collections were to decrease as a result of regulatory or marketing impediments, the trading volume of our Class A stock may decline from its present levels.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our critical accounting policies are as follows:

Policy Liabilities

Future policy benefit reserves have been computed by the net level premium method with assumptions as to investment yields, dividends on participating business, mortality and withdrawals based upon our experience. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of policy liabilities and the increase in future policy benefit reserves. Management's judgments and estimates for future policy benefit reserves provide for possible unfavorable deviation.

We continue to use the original assumptions (including a provision for the risk of adverse deviation) in subsequent periods to determine the changes in the liability for future policy benefits (the lock-in concept) unless a premium deficiency exists. Management monitors these assumptions and has determined that a premium deficiency did not exist as of December 31, 2010. Management believes that our policy liabilities and increase in future policy benefit reserves as of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are based upon assumptions, including a provision for the risk of adverse deviation, that do not warrant revision. The relative stability of these assumptions and management's analysis is discussed below.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs, consisting of commissions and policy issuance, underwriting and agency expenses that relate to and vary with the production of new business, are deferred. These deferred policy acquisition costs are amortized primarily over the estimated premium paying period of the related policies in proportion to the ratio of the annual premium recognized to the total premium revenue anticipated, using the same assumptions as were used in computing liabilities for future policy benefits.

We utilize the factor method to determine the amount of costs to be capitalized and the ending asset balance. The factor method is based on the ratio of premium revenue recognized for the policies in force at the end of each reporting period compared to the premium revenue recognized for policies in force at the beginning of the reporting period. The factor method ensures that policies that lapsed or surrendered during the reporting period are no longer included in the deferred policy acquisition costs calculation. The factor method limits the amount of deferred costs to its estimated realizable value, provided actual experience is comparable to that contemplated in the factors.

Inherent in the capitalization and amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs are certain management judgments about what acquisition costs are deferred, the ending asset balance and the annual amortization. Approximately 80% of our capitalized deferred acquisition costs are attributed to first year excess commissions. The remaining 20% are attributed to costs that vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of new insurance business. Those costs generally include costs related to the production, underwriting and issuance of new business.

A recoverability test that considers, among other things, actual experience and projected future experience is performed at least annually. These annual recoverability tests initially calculate the available premium (gross premium less benefit and expense portion of premium) for the next 30 years. The available premium per policy and the deferred policy acquisition costs per policy are then calculated. The deferred policy acquisition costs are then evaluated over two methods utilizing reasonable assumptions and two other methods using pessimistic assumptions. The two methods using reasonable assumptions illustrate an early-deferred policy acquisition recoverability period. The two methods utilizing pessimistic assumptions still support early recoverability of our aggregate deferred policy acquisition costs. Management believes that our deferred policy acquisition costs and related amortization for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 limits the amount of deferred costs to its estimated realizable value. This belief is based upon the analysis performed on capitalized expenses that vary with and are primarily related to the

acquisition of new and renewal insurance business, utilization of the factor method and annual recoverability testing.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Cost of Customer Relationships Acquired

Cost of Customer Relationships Acquired (CCRA) is established when we purchase a block of insurance. CCRA is amortized primarily over the emerging profit of the related policies using the same assumptions as were used in computing liabilities for future policy benefits. We utilize various methods to determine the amount of the ending asset balance, including a static model and a dynamic model. Inherent in the amortization of CCRA are certain management judgments about the ending asset balance and the annual amortization. The assumptions used are based upon interest, mortality and lapses at the time of purchase.

A recoverability test that considers, among other things, actual experience and projected future experience is performed at least annually. These annual recoverability tests initially calculate the available premium (gross premium less benefit and expense portion of premium) for the next thirty years. The CCRA is then evaluated utilizing reasonable assumptions. Management believes that our CCRA and related amortization is recoverable for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. This belief is based upon the analysis performed on estimated future results of the block and our annual recoverability testing.

Goodwill

Current accounting guidance requires that goodwill balances be review for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events occur or circumstances change that would indicate that a triggering event has occurred. A reporting unit is defined as an operating segment on one level below an operating segment. Most of the Company s reporting units, for which goodwill has been allocated, are equivalent to the Company s operating segment, as there is no discrete financial information available for the separate components of the segment or all of the components of the segment have similar economic characteristics.

The goodwill impairment test follows a two step process as defined under current accounting guidance. In the first step, the fair value of a reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test is performed for purposes of measuring the impairment. In the second step, the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit to determine an implied goodwill value. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied goodwill value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

Management s determination of the fair value of each reporting unit incorporates multiple inputs including discounted cash flow calculations, peer company price to earnings multiples, the level of the Company s Class A common stock price and assumptions that market participants would make in valuing the reporting unit. Other assumptions can include levels of economic capital, future business growth, and earnings projections.

Valuation of Investments in Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

The evaluation of securities for impairments is a quantitative and qualitative process, which is subject to risks and uncertainties and is intended to determine whether declines in the fair value of investments should be recognized in current period earnings. The risks and uncertainties include changes in general economic conditions, the issuer s financial condition or future prospects, the effects of changes in interest rates or credit spreads and the expected recovery period.

Based upon current accounting guidance, investment securities must be classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or trading. Management determines the appropriate classification at the time of purchase. The classification of securities is significant since it directly impacts the accounting for unrealized gains and losses on securities. Fixed maturity securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and the Company has the ability to hold the securities to maturity. Securities not classified as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, with the unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, reported in other comprehensive income and do not affect earnings until realized.

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The Company evaluates all securities on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic conditions warrant additional evaluations, for determining if an OTTI exists pursuant to the accounting guidelines. In evaluating the possible impairment of securities, consideration is given to the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial conditions and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the ability and intent of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, the Company may consider whether the securities are issued by the Federal government or its agencies, by government-sponsored agencies, or whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and reviews of the issuer's financial condition.

If management determines that an investment experienced an OTTI, management must then determine the amount of OTTI to be recognized in earnings. If management does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period loss, the OTTI will be separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of OTTI related to the credit loss is determined based on the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and is recognized in earnings. The amount of OTTI related to other factors will be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The previous amortized cost basis less the OTTI recognized in earnings will become the new amortized cost basis of the investment. If management intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period credit loss, the OTTI will be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date. Any recoveries related to the value of these securities are recorded as an unrealized gain (as other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity) and not recognized in income until the security is ultimately sold.

The Company from time to time may dispose of an impaired security in response to asset/liability management decisions, future market movements, business plan changes, or if the net proceeds can be reinvested at a rate of return that is expected to recover the loss within a reasonable period of time.

Premium Revenue and Related Expenses

Premiums on life and accident and health policies are reported as earned when due or, for short duration contracts, over the contract period on a pro rata basis. Benefits and expenses are associated with earned premiums so as to result in recognition of profits over the estimated life of the contracts. This matching is accomplished by means of provisions for future benefits and the capitalization and amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs.

Annuities are accounted for in a manner consistent with accounting for interest bearing financial instruments. Our primary annuity products do not include fees or other such charges.

Tax Accounting

A deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability is recorded only if a determination is made that is more-likely-than-not that the tax treatment on which the deferred tax item depends will be sustained in the event of an audit. These determinations inherently involve management's judgment. In addition, the Company must record a tax valuation allowance with respect to deferred tax assets if it is more-likely-than-not that the tax benefit will not be realized. This valuation allowance is in essence a contra account to the deferred tax asset. Management must determine the portion of the deferred tax asset and resulting tax benefit that may not be realized based upon judgment of expected outcomes. Due to significant estimates utilized in establishing the valuation allowance and the potential for changes in facts and circumstances, it is reasonably possible that we will be required to record a valuation allowance in future reporting periods. Such a charge could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and capital position.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 1. Accounting Pronouncements.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK***General*

The nature of our business exposes us to investment market risk. Market risk is the risk of loss that may occur when changes in interest rates and public equity prices adversely affect the value of our invested assets. Interest rate risk is our primary market risk exposure. Substantial and sustained increases and decreases in market interest rates can affect the fair value of our investments. The fair value of our fixed maturity portfolio generally increases when interest rates decrease and decreases when interest rates increase.

Market Risk Related to Interest Rates

Our exposure to interest rate changes results from our significant holdings of fixed maturity investments, policy loans and mortgage loans on real estate, all of which comprised over 89.4% of our cash and investment portfolio as of December 31, 2010. These investments are mainly exposed to changes in U.S. Treasury rates. Our fixed maturities investments include U.S. Government-sponsored corporations, U.S. Government bonds, securities issued by government agencies, and corporate bonds. Approximately 60.0% of the fixed maturities we owned at December 31, 2010 are instruments of U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises, or are backed by U.S. Government agencies.

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) (In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	\$ 578,412	575,737	(2,675)	389,195	385,579	(3,616)
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	80,232	79,103	(1,129)	206,909	199,676	(7,233)
Total fixed maturities	\$ 658,644	654,840	(3,804)	596,104	585,255	(10,849)
Total equity securities	\$ 19,844	23,304	3,460	25,899	33,477	7,578

To manage interest rate risk, we perform periodic projections of asset and liability cash flows to evaluate the potential sensitivity of our investments and liabilities. We assess interest rate sensitivity with respect to our fixed maturities investments using hypothetical test scenarios that assume either upward or downward 100 basis point shifts in the prevailing interest rates.

The Company performs an analysis of fair values using 100 basis point upward and downward shifts in interest rates. The following table sets forth the potential amount of unrealized losses that could be caused by 100 basis point upward shifts on our fixed maturities investments as of the dates indicated. Declining interest rate scenarios are not reported due to the fact that current rates are low and we believe further declines are not probable. The Company's portfolio has substantially been reinvested at the current lower rates due to the significant call activity experienced over the last several years.

Increases in Interest Rates
(In thousands)

	100 Basis Points	200 Basis Points	300 Basis Points
December 31, 2010	\$ (68,765)	(101,755)	(135,085)

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

There are no fixed maturities or other investments that we classify as trading instruments. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had no investments in derivative instruments, nor does the Company have any subprime or CDO (collateralized debt obligation) risk.

Market Risk Related to Equity Prices

Changes in the level or volatility of equity prices affect the value of equity securities we hold as investments. However, our equity investments portfolio was less than 5% of our total investments at December 31, 2010. Thus, we believe significant decreases in the equity markets would have an immaterial impact on our total investment portfolio. (See also Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reference is made to the financial statements, the notes thereto, and the report of our independent registered public accounting firm, as listed on the table of contents.

All other schedules have been omitted as the required information is inapplicable or the information required is presented in the financial statements or the notes thereto filed elsewhere herein.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There was no change in or disagreement with our accountants related to our accounting and financial disclosures.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure, among other things, material information relating to our Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to our officers who certify our financial reports and to the other members of our senior management and the Board of Directors.

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are responsible for establishing and maintaining our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)). Based upon an evaluation at the end of the period, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

(b) Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of our Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Management assessed our internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. The report is included in item 9A(d) of this annual report.

(c) Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During 2010, there have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that materially affect or are reasonably likely to affect the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

(d) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Citizens, Inc.:

We have audited Citizens, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Citizens, Inc. and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Citizens, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 of Citizens, Inc. and subsidiaries and our report dated March 11, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Austin, Texas

March 11, 2011

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION**

On March 10, 2011, the Company issued a news release (the Release) reporting, among other things, results for its fourth quarter 2010 earnings. A copy of the Release is furnished as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Citizens also announced that it would hold a conference call to discuss its financial results at 10:00 a.m. Central Standard Time on Friday, March 11, 2011.

PART III

Items **10, 11, 12, 13** and **14** of this Report incorporate by reference the information in our definitive proxy material under the headings Election of Directors, Executive Officers, Executive Officer and Director Compensation, Stock and Principal Stockholders, Control of the Company, and Principal Accounting Fees and Services, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2010.

PART IV**Item 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES****(a) (1) and (2) Filings as Part of this Report**

The financial statements and schedules listed on the following index to financial statements and financial statement schedules are filed under Item 8 as part of this Form 10-K.

(b) (3) Exhibits See the Exhibit Index**Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules**

	Page Reference
<u>Report of independent registered public accounting firm</u>	46
<u>Consolidated statements of financial position at December 31, 2010 and 2009</u>	47
<u>Consolidated statements of operations - years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	49
<u>Consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income - years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	50
<u>Consolidated statements of cash flows - years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	52
<u>Notes to consolidated financial statements</u>	54
<u>Schedule II Condensed Financial Information of Registrant</u>	91
<u>Schedule III Supplementary Insurance Information</u>	94
<u>Schedule IV Reinsurance</u>	95
All other schedules have been omitted because the required information is inapplicable or the information required is presented in the financial statements or the notes thereto filed elsewhere herein.	

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**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Citizens, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Citizens, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audit also included the financial statement schedules II, III, and IV under Item 15 of the Index. These financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Citizens, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Citizens, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 11, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Austin, Texas

March 11, 2011

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31
(In thousands)

Assets	2010	2009
Investments:		
Fixed maturities available-for-sale, at fair value (cost: \$578,412 in 2010 and \$389,195 in 2009)	\$ 575,737	385,579
Fixed maturities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value: \$79,103 in 2010 and \$199,676 in 2009)	80,232	206,909
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value (cost: \$19,844 in 2010 and \$25,899 in 2009)	23,304	33,477
Mortgage loans on real estate	1,489	1,533
Policy loans	35,585	32,096
Real estate held for investment (less \$1,017 and \$913 accumulated depreciation in 2010 and 2009, respectively)	9,200	9,032
Other long-term investments	148	184
Short-term investments		2,510
 Total investments	 725,695	 671,320
 Cash and cash equivalents	 49,723	 48,625
Accrued investment income	7,433	7,455
Reinsurance recoverable	9,729	11,587
Deferred policy acquisition costs	125,684	115,570
Cost of customer relationships acquired	31,631	34,728
Goodwill	17,160	17,160
Other intangible assets	1,019	1,046
Federal income tax receivable	1,914	4,023
Property and equipment, net	7,101	6,018
Due premiums, net (less \$1,568 and \$1,644 allowance for doubtful accounts in 2010 and 2009, respectively)	8,537	8,960
Prepaid expenses	474	288
Other assets	406	546
 Total assets	 \$ 986,506	 927,326

(Continued)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, (Continued)**December 31****(In thousands, except share amounts)**

Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	2010	2009
Liabilities:		
Future policy benefit reserves:		
Life insurance	\$ 637,140	592,358
Annuities	42,096	37,882
Accident and health	5,910	6,399
Dividend accumulations	9,498	5,621
Premiums paid in advance	23,675	20,373
Policy claims payable	10,540	10,222
Other policyholders funds	8,191	8,105
Total policy liabilities	737,050	680,960
Commissions payable	2,538	2,434
Deferred federal and state income taxes	9,410	8,052
Payable for securities in process of settlement		6,000
Warrants outstanding	1,587	1,819
Other liabilities	8,287	11,986
Total liabilities	758,872	711,251
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5 and 8)		
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock:		
Class A, no par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 51,822,497 shares issued and outstanding in 2010 and 2009, including shares in treasury of 3,135,738 in 2010 and 2009	256,703	256,703
Class B, no par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized, 1,001,714 shares issued and outstanding in 2010 and 2009	3,184	3,184
Accumulated deficit	(22,581)	(38,092)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	1,339	5,291
Treasury stock, at cost	238,645	227,086
	(11,011)	(11,011)
Total stockholders equity	227,634	216,075
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 986,506	927,326

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations
For the Years ended December 31
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	2010	2009	2008
Revenues:			
Premiums:			
Life insurance	\$ 145,665	141,001	134,953
Accident and health insurance	1,577	1,531	1,580
Property insurance	4,810	4,748	4,764
Net investment income	30,077	29,602	30,478
Realized gains (losses), net	8,012	8,040	(23,812)
Decrease (increase) in fair value of warrants	232	3,154	(2,662)
Other income	808	904	1,372
Total revenues	191,181	188,980	146,673
Benefits and expenses:			
Insurance benefits paid or provided:			
Claims and surrenders	61,038	59,988	56,253
Increase in future policy benefit reserves	46,420	40,790	37,117
Policyholders dividends	7,485	6,680	6,865
Total insurance benefits paid or provided	114,943	107,458	100,235
Commissions	36,585	35,536	35,984
Other underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses	27,057	28,340	28,611
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(27,960)	(27,132)	(29,234)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	17,840	20,678	20,775
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	3,086	3,494	2,897
Total benefits and expenses	171,551	168,374	159,268
Income (loss) before income tax expense	19,630	20,606	(12,595)
Income tax expense	4,119	3,266	3,112
Net income (loss)	\$ 15,511	17,340	(15,707)
Net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders	\$ 15,511	14,835	(18,263)
Per Share Amounts:			
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock	\$ 0.32	0.31	(0.42)

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Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class B common stock	\$	0.16	0.15	(0.21)
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income
For the Years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands)**

	Common Stock		Accumulated	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock	Total Stockholders equity
	Class A	Class B	deficit			
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 225,812	3,184	(39,725)	(2,103)	(11,011)	176,157
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss			(15,707)			(15,707)
Unrealized investment losses, net				(3,608)		(3,608)
Total comprehensive loss			(15,707)	(3,608)		(19,315)
Accretion of deferred issuance costs and discounts on preferred stock	(1,905)					(1,905)
Beneficial conversion feature and warrant discounts on preferred stock capital contribution	854					854
Preferred stock conversions	15,625					15,625
Warrants exercised	125					125
Balance at December 31, 2008	240,511	3,184	(55,432)	(5,711)	(11,011)	171,541
Comprehensive income:						
Net income			17,340			17,340
Unrealized investment gains, net				11,002		11,002
Total comprehensive income			17,340	11,002		28,342
Accretion of deferred issuance costs and discounts on preferred stock	(2,289)					(2,289)
Acquisition of Integrity Capital	8,410					8,410

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Preferred stock redemption	10,001					10,001
Warrants exercised	70					70
Balance at December 31, 2009	256,703	3,184	(38,092)	5,291	(11,011)	216,075
Comprehensive income:						
Net income			15,511			15,511
Unrealized investment losses, net				(3,952)		(3,952)
Total comprehensive income (loss)			15,511	(3,952)		11,559
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 256,703	3,184	(22,581)	1,339	(11,011)	227,634

(Continued)

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income,
Continued****For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008****(In thousands)**

A summary of the number of shares of common stock of Class A, Class B and treasury stock issued is as follows:

	Common Stock Class A	Common Stock Class B	Treasury Stock
Balance at January 1, 2008	46,206	1,002	(3,136)
Stock dividends	90		
Warrants exercised	18		
Preferred stock conversions	2,468		
Total stock issued in 2008	2,576		
Balance at December 31, 2008	48,782	1,002	(3,136)
Stock dividends	32		
Warrants exercised	10		
Preferred stock redemption	1,704		
Acquisition of Integrity Capital	1,294		
Total stock issued in 2009	3,040		
Balance at December 31, 2009	51,822	1,002	(3,136)
Total stock issued in 2010			
Balance at December 31, 2010	51,822	1,002	(3,136)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years ended December 31
(In thousands)

	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 15,511	17,340	(15,707)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net realized losses (gains) on sale of investments and other assets and other-than-temporary impairment charges	(8,012)	(8,040)	23,812
Net deferred policy acquisition costs	(10,120)	(6,454)	(8,459)
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	3,086	3,494	2,897
Increase (decrease) in fair value of warrants	(232)	(3,154)	2,662
Depreciation	1,048	1,171	1,116
Amortization of premiums and discounts on fixed maturities	4,381	2,043	354
Deferred federal income tax expense	627	2,329	496
Change in:			
Accrued investment income	22	15	(127)
Reinsurance recoverable	1,858	1,729	275
Due premiums and other receivables	423	47	(1,227)
Future policy benefit reserves	45,896	40,477	36,100
Other policy liabilities	7,583	2,477	5,412
Federal income tax	2,109	(1,922)	(1,474)
Commissions payable and other liabilities	(3,594)	(62)	637
Other, net	(47)	603	(335)
Net cash provided by operating activities	60,539	52,093	46,432
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	(71,452)	(207,052)	
Maturities and calls of fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	197,600		
Sale of fixed maturities, available-for-sale	8,029	74,181	237
Maturities and calls of fixed maturities, available-for-sale	189,826	292,706	162,337
Purchase of fixed maturities, available-for-sale	(396,188)	(255,251)	(156,055)
Sale of equity securities, available-for-sale	22,822	22,745	
Calls of equity securities, available-for-sale	243		
Purchase of equity securities, available-for-sale	(9,668)	(637)	(24,439)
Principal payments on mortgage loans	45	31	97
Mortgage loans funded			(115)
Sale of other long-term investments and property and equipment	46	933	185

(Continued)

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued
For the Years ended December 31
(In thousands)

	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from investing activities (continued):			
Purchase of other long-term investments and property and equipment	\$ (2,366)	(2,735)	(1,110)
Increase in policy loans, net	(3,489)	(3,141)	(3,062)
Maturity of short-term investments	2,500	2,250	26,000
Purchase of short-term investments		(2,605)	(10,173)
Cash acquired from (paid for) acquisitions, net		9,770	(8,242)
Net cash used in investing activities	(62,052)	(68,805)	(14,340)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Series A-1 preferred stock capital contributions			9,375
Warrants exercised		70	125
Annuity and universal life deposits	5,775	3,990	2,848
Annuity and universal life withdrawals	(3,164)	(2,515)	(1,771)
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,611	1,545	10,577
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,098	(15,167)	42,669
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	48,625	63,792	21,123
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 49,723	48,625	63,792
Supplemental Disclosure of Operating Activities			
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	\$ 1,382	2,876	4,090

Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing Activities:

On February 27, 2009, the Company acquired Integrity Capital Corporation (ICC) for 1,294,000 shares of Class A common stock with a fair value of \$8.4 million. CICA Life Insurance Company of America held a 13% interest in ICC prior to the acquisition with a carrying value of \$551,000, making the total non-cash acquisition price approximately \$9.0 million.

In 2010, the Company sold a parcel of real estate and issued a mortgage loan for \$102,000. This same loan was foreclosed on and the real estate was transferred to the other long-term investments category in the amount of \$101,000.

In 2009, the Company sold four parcels of real estate and issued mortgage loans totaling \$1.2 million. In 2008, the Company sold real estate and issued a mortgage loan for \$115,000.

Supplemental Disclosures of Non-Cash Financing Activities:

Dividends on the Company's Series A-1 Convertible Preferred Stock, issued in 2004, and Series A-2 Convertible Preferred Stock, issued in 2005, were paid by the Company through the issuance of Class A common stock to the preferred shareholders in the amounts of \$216,000 and \$651,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Accretion of deferred issuance costs and discounts on the Convertible Preferred Stock recorded as a deduction to Class A common stock during 2009 and 2008 was \$2.3 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. On July 13, 2009, the Company converted all

of its outstanding Series A-1 and Series A-2 Convertible Preferred Stock into Class A common shares in accordance with the mandatory redemption provision of the preferred shareholder agreement dated July 12, 2004. The total amount of Class A common shares issued as part of the conversion was 1,704,446, with a value of \$10,001,404. See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*****Basis of Presentation and Consolidation***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries have been prepared in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP).

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of Citizens, Inc. (Citizens), a Colorado company, and its wholly owned subsidiaries, CICA Life Insurance Company of America (CICA), Computing Technology, Inc. (CTI), Insurance Investors, Inc. (III), Citizens National Life Insurance Company (CNLIC), Integrity Capital Corporation (ICC), Integrity Capital Life Insurance Company (ICIC), Security Plan Life Insurance Company (SPLIC) and Security Plan Fire Insurance Company (SPFIC). All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Citizens and its wholly owned consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the Company, we, or our.

Ozark National Life Insurance Company (ONLIC) was acquired for \$8.0 million in cash on October 27, 2008. As of October 1, 2009, ONLIC was merged into SPLIC. The Company completed its acquisition of ICC in exchange for 1,294,000 shares of its Class A common stock in the first quarter of 2009. ICC is the parent of ICIC, an Indiana life insurance company. The transaction was valued at \$9.0 million on the closing date of February 27, 2009. Funeral Homes of America (FHA) was a funeral home operator that in 2009 completed the sale of its funeral home assets in a transaction valued at approximately \$600,000. FHA was dissolved in December of 2010.

We provide life and health insurance policies through four of our subsidiaries CICA, SPLIC, CNLIC and ICIC. CICA, CNLIC and ICIC issue ordinary whole-life policies, burial insurance, pre-need policies, and accident and health related policies, throughout the midwest and southern United States. CICA also issued ordinary whole-life policies internationally. SPLIC offers final expense and home service life insurance in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and SPFIC, a wholly owned subsidiary of SPLIC, writes a limited amount of property insurance in Louisiana.

CTI provides data processing systems and services as well as furniture and equipment to the Company. III provides aviation transportation to the Company.

Significant Accounting Policies***Investments***

Based upon current accounting guidance, investment securities must be classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or trading. Management determines the appropriate classification at the time of purchase. The classification of securities is significant since it directly impacts the accounting for unrealized gains and losses on securities. Fixed maturity securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and the Company has the ability to hold the securities to maturity. Securities not classified as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value, with the unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax, reported in other comprehensive income and do not affect earnings until realized. Fixed maturities consist primarily of bonds classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. The Company does not classify any fixed maturities as trading. Equity securities (including non-redeemable preferred stock) are considered available-for-sale and are reported at fair value.

Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of equity securities and fixed maturities held as available-for-sale is shown as a separate component of stockholders equity, net of tax, and is a separate component of comprehensive income.

The Company evaluates all securities on a quarterly basis, and more frequently when economic conditions warrant additional evaluations, for determining if an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) exists pursuant to the accounting guidelines. In evaluating the possible impairment of securities, consideration is given to the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial conditions and near-term prospects of the issuer, and the ability and intent of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. In analyzing an issuer s financial condition, the Company may consider whether the securities are issued by the Federal government or its agencies, by government-sponsored

agencies, or whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and reviews of the issuer's financial condition.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**

If management determines that an investment experienced an OTTI, management must then determine the amount of OTTI to be recognized in earnings. If management does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period loss, the OTTI will be separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The amount of OTTI related to the credit loss is determined based on the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and is recognized in earnings. The amount of OTTI related to other factors will be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. The previous amortized cost basis less the OTTI recognized in earnings will become the new amortized cost basis of the investment. If management intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period credit loss, the OTTI will be recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date. Any recoveries related to the value of these securities are recorded as an unrealized gain (as other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity) and not recognized in income until the security is ultimately sold.

The Company from time to time may dispose of an impaired security in response to asset/liability management decisions, future market movements, business plan changes, or if the net proceeds can be reinvested at a rate of return that is expected to recover the loss within a reasonable period of time.

Mortgage loans on real estate and policy loans are reported at unpaid principal balances.

Real estate and other long-term investments consist primarily of land and buildings that are recorded at depreciated cost. If the fair value of the real estate is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized and charged to earnings.

Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the related security as an adjustment to yield using the effective interest method. Dividend and interest income is recognized when earned. Realized gains and losses are included in earnings and are derived using the specific identification method for determining the cost of securities sold.

The Company had cash equivalents and fixed maturities with an aggregate fair value of \$11,122,000 and \$9,947,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, on deposit with various state regulatory authorities to fulfill statutory requirements.

Premium Revenue and Related Expenses

Premiums on life policies are recognized as earned when due. Due premiums on the balance sheet are net of allowances. Accident and health policies are recognized as revenue over the contract period on a pro rata basis. Benefits and expenses are associated with earned premiums so as to result in the recognition of profits over the estimated lives of the contracts. This matching is accomplished by means of a provision for future policy benefits and the capitalization and amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs.

Annuity policies, primarily flexible premium fixed annuity products, are accounted for in a manner consistent with accounting for interest bearing financial instruments. Premium receipts are not reported as revenue, rather as deposit liabilities to annuity contracts. The annuity products issued do not include fees or other such charges.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Cost of Customer Relationships Acquired

Acquisition costs, consisting of commissions and policy issuance, underwriting and agency expenses that are primarily related to and vary with the production of new and renewal business, have been deferred. These deferred amounts, referred to as deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC), are recorded as an asset on the balance sheet and amortized to income in a systematic manner, based on related contract revenues or gross profits as appropriate.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Traditional life insurance and accident and health insurance acquisition costs are being amortized over the premium paying period of the related policies using assumptions consistent with those used in computing future policy benefit liabilities. For universal life type contracts and investment contracts that include significant surrender charges or that yield significant revenues from sources other than the investment contract holders' funds, the deferred contract acquisition cost amortization is matched to the recognition of gross profit. The effect on the DAC asset that would result from realization of unrealized gains or losses is recognized with an offset to accumulated other comprehensive income in consolidated stockholders' equity. If an internal replacement of insurance or investment contract modification substantially changes a contract as defined in current accounting guidance, then the DAC is written off immediately through income and any new deferrable costs associated with the new replacement are deferred. If a contract modification does not substantially change the contract, the DAC amortization on the original contract will continue and any acquisition costs associated with the related modification are immediately expensed.

We utilize the factor method to determine the amount of costs to be capitalized and the ending asset balance. The factor method is based on the ratio of premium revenue recognized for the policies in force at the end of each reporting period compared to the premium revenue recognized for policies in force at the beginning of the reporting period. The factor method ensures that policies lapsed or surrendered during the reporting period are no longer included in the deferred policy acquisition costs calculation. The factor method limits the amount of deferred costs to its estimated realizable value, provided actual experience is comparable to that contemplated in the factors.

Inherent in the capitalization and amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs are certain management judgments about what acquisition costs are deferred, the ending asset balance and the annual amortization. Approximately 80% of our capitalized deferred acquisition costs are attributed to first year excess commissions. The remaining 20% are attributed to costs that vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of new insurance business. Those costs generally include costs related to the production, underwriting and issuance of new business.

A recoverability test that considers, among other things, actual experience and projected future experience is performed at least annually. These annual recoverability tests initially calculate the available premium (gross premium less the benefit and expense portion of premium) for the next 30 years. The available premium per policy and the deferred policy acquisition costs per policy are then calculated. The deferred policy acquisition costs are then evaluated over two methods utilizing reasonable assumptions and two other methods using pessimistic assumptions. Management believes that our deferred policy acquisition costs and related amortization for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 limits the amount of deferred costs to its estimated realizable value. This belief is based upon the analysis performed on capitalized expenses that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance business, utilization of the factor method and annual recoverability testing.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Deferred acquisition costs is summarized as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 115,570	109,114	100,655
Capitalized	27,960	27,132	29,234
Amortized	(17,840)	(20,678)	(20,775)
Effects of unrealized gains (losses)	(6)	2	
 Balance at end of period	 \$ 125,684	 115,570	 109,114

Cost of customer relationships acquired (CCRA) is established when we purchase a block of insurance. CCRA is amortized primarily over the emerging profit of the related policies using the same assumptions as were used in computing liabilities for future policy benefits. We utilize various methods to determine the amount of the ending asset balance, including a static model and a dynamic model. Inherent in the amortization of CCRA are certain management judgments about the ending asset balance and the annual amortization. The assumptions used are based upon interest, mortality and lapses at the time of purchase.

A recoverability test that considers, among other things, actual experience and projected future experience is performed at least annually. These annual recoverability tests initially calculate the available premium (gross premium less the benefit and expense portion of premium) for the next thirty years. The CCRA is then evaluated utilizing reasonable assumptions. Management believes that our CCRA and related amortization is recoverable for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. This belief is based upon the analysis performed on estimated future results of the block and our annual recoverability testing.

Cost of customer relationships acquired relative to purchased blocks of insurance is summarized as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 34,728	33,805	31,636
Acquisitions		4,006	5,038
Amortization	(3,059)	(3,432)	(2,869)
Adjustment		326	
Effects of unrealized gains (losses) on CCRA	(38)	23	
 Balance at end of period	 \$ 31,631	 34,728	 33,805

Estimated amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired in each of the next five years and thereafter is as follows. Actual future amortization will differ from these estimates due to variances from estimated future withdrawal assumptions.

Year	Amount
	(In thousands)
2011	\$ 2,251
2012	2,251

2013	2,109
2014	1,954
2015	1,811
Thereafter	21,255

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The value of CCRA in our various acquisitions, which is included in cost of customer relationships acquired in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, was determined based on the present value of future profits discounted at annual rates ranging from 4.5% to 8.5%.

Future Policy Benefits and Expenses

Future policy benefit reserves for traditional life insurance and accident and health insurance contract benefits and expenses are computed using a net level premium method, with assumptions as to investment yields, dividends on participating business, mortality and withdrawals based upon our experience, modified as necessary to reflect anticipated trends and to include provisions for possible unfavorable deviations.

The accrued account balance for non-traditional life insurance and investment contracts is computed as deposits net of withdrawals made by the contract holder, plus amounts credited based on contract specifications, less contract fees and charges assessed, plus any additional interest. Annuity interest crediting rates range from 3.0% to 5.5% annually. Benefits and expenses are charged against the account balance to recognize costs as incurred over the estimated lives of the contracts. Expenses include interest credited to contract account balances and benefits paid in excess of contract account balances.

Unpaid claims on accident and health policies represent the estimated liability for benefit expenses, both reported but not paid and incurred but not reported to the Company. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using individual case basis valuations and statistical analyses. Those estimates are subject to the effects of trends in claim severity and frequency.

Anticipated investment income is not considered in determining whether a premium deficiency exists with respect to short-duration contracts. Premium deposits accrue interest at rates ranging from 4.0% to 8.25% per annum. The cost of insurance is included in the premium when collected and interest is credited annually to deposit accounts.

The development of liabilities for future policy benefits requires management to make estimates and assumptions regarding mortality, morbidity, lapse, expense, and investment experience. These estimates are based primarily on historical experience and future expectations of mortality, morbidity, expense, persistency, and investment assumptions. Actual results could differ materially from estimates. We monitor actual experience and revise assumptions as necessary.

At December 31, 2007, the SPLIC premium paying in force policies were converted to the Company's mainframe policy administration system and SPLIC's original computer system was discontinued, except for providing access to certain historical information. All in force amounts were reconciled between systems, but certain records within the paid-up block were not converted until the third quarter of 2008. The conversion of these paid-up records resulted in an increase in future policy benefit reserves of approximately \$700,000 over the reserves that were being carried prior to conversion. This resulted in a decrease to 2008 net income of approximately \$455,000.

During the first quarter of 2008, the Company discovered a \$796,000 overstatement of life reserves, due to the use of an incorrect reserve factor going back several years. The error was corrected during the first quarter of 2008, resulting in an increase to net income of \$517,000.

The Company corrected two valuation database discrepancies in 2010 that resulted in a decrease to reserves of \$559,000. There was a value per unit error related to fully paid up policies under one plan in duration twenty-one resulting in a reserve overstatement amounting to \$508,000, with approximately \$475,000 related to prior years, and another plan where surrender charges were not properly recorded, which also overstated reserves by \$51,000, with approximately \$48,000 related to prior years. The correction of these errors resulted in an increase of 2010 pre-tax income of \$523,000 and \$339,950 increase in net income.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the difference between the purchase price in a business combination and the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired, and is not amortized. Other intangible assets include various state insurance licenses, which have been determined to have indefinite useful lives and, therefore, are not amortized. Both goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are subject to annual impairment analyses.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The goodwill impairment test uses a two step process as set forth under current accounting guidance. In the first step, the fair value of a reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test is performed for purposes of measuring the impairment. In the second step, the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit to determine an implied goodwill value. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied goodwill value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

Management's determination of the fair value of each reporting unit incorporates multiple inputs including discounted cash flow calculations, peer company price to earnings multiples, the level of the Company's Class A common stock price and assumptions that market participants would make in valuing the reporting unit. Other assumptions can include levels of economic capital, future business growth, and earnings projections.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had goodwill of \$12.6 million allocated to the Life Insurance segment and \$4.5 million allocated to the Home Service Insurance segment. The Company completes its annual goodwill assessment for the individual reporting units within the Life Insurance segment and Home Service Insurance segment as of December 31 each year. There was no impairment of goodwill in 2010, 2009 or 2008.

Goodwill is summarized as follows:

	Gross	Accumulated amortization (In thousands)	Net
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 16,454	(5,068)	11,386
Acquisition	4,301		4,301
Balance at December 31, 2008	20,755	(5,068)	15,687
Acquisition	1,238		1,238
Adjustments	235		235
Balance at December 31, 2009	22,228	(5,068)	17,160
Adjustments			
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 22,228	(5,068)	17,160

Goodwill increased by \$1.2 million in 2009 due to the acquisition of ICC. Additional goodwill in the amount of \$254,000 was recorded in 2009 related to the acquisition of ONLIC in 2008. This arose from an additional tax valuation allowance related to impairments on investments that existed at the acquisition dates but were not identified and recorded until 2009, within the measurement period for purchase accounting adjustments. In addition, goodwill was decreased by \$19,000 in 2009 as a result of a policy reserve omission at the purchase date of ONLIC, which was discovered and recorded in 2009. This adjustment was comprised of an increase in CCRA of \$326,000 and an increase in policy reserves of \$307,000.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company added \$4.3 million of goodwill related to the acquisition of ONLIC. The purchase price was allocated to identifiable assets of \$21.4 million (excluding goodwill) and liabilities of \$16.9 million based on management's estimate, resulting in goodwill of \$4.3 million. Adjustments to ONLIC goodwill in 2009 of \$235,000 increased total goodwill from the ONLIC acquisition to \$4.5 million. The purchase price we paid for the acquisition was \$8.0 million, plus acquisition related expenses of \$900,000.

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Participating Policies

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, participating business approximated 58.7% and 58.5%, respectively, of direct life insurance in force.

Future policy benefits on participating policies are estimated based on net level premium reserves for death and endowment policy benefits ranging from 3% to 8%, and the cash surrender values described in such contracts. The scaling rate used for the 2010 portfolio ranged between 3.6% up to 5.7% over 15 years. The average annual rate of investment yields used in the determination of expected gross margin was 4.5% in 2009 and 6.0% in 2008. Earnings and dividends on participating policies are allocated based on policies in force.

Policyholder dividends are determined based on the discretion of the Board of Directors of the policy issuing subsidiary. Policyholder dividends are accrued over the premium paying periods of the insurance contract.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share are computed under the if-converted method for convertible securities and the treasury stock method for warrants, giving effect to all potential dilutive common stock, including options, warrants and convertible/redeemable preferred stock. The basic and diluted earnings per share of Class B common stock are one half the earnings per share of the Class A common stock.

In 2009, we issued 1.7 million Class A common shares for the mandatory redemption of our Company Series A Preferred Stock. Additionally, 10,000 shares of Class A common stock were issued upon one exercise of warrants. During 2009, the Company also issued 1.3 million shares of Class A common stock for the acquisition of ICC.

In 2008, we issued 2.5 million shares of our Class A common stock for the redemption of part of our outstanding Series A Preferred Stock. Additionally, 18,000 shares of Class A common stock were issued upon the exercise of warrants.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 15,511	17,340	(15,707)
Less: Preferred stock dividends		(216)	(651)
Accretion of deferred issuance costs and discounts on preferred stock		(2,289)	(1,905)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 15,511	14,835	(18,263)
Net income (loss) allocated to Class A common stock	\$ 15,353	14,680	(18,054)
Net income (loss) allocated to Class B common stock	158	155	(209)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 15,511	14,835	(18,263)
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares of Class A outstanding basic	48,687	47,554	43,365
Weighted average shares of Class B outstanding basic and diluted	1,002	1,002	1,002
Total weighted average shares outstanding basic	49,689	48,556	44,367
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock	\$ 0.32	0.31	(0.42)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class B common stock	\$ 0.16	0.15	(0.21)

In 2010 and 2009, certain warrants associated with our Convertible Preferred Stock became dilutive. As a result, the diluted weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding for 2010 were 48,688,000 and for 2009 were 47,556,000. Total diluted weighted average shares were 49,690,000 and 48,558,000 for 2010 and 2009, respectively. Diluted earnings per Class A share were unchanged from basic at \$0.32.

In 2008, the warrants associated with our Convertible Preferred Stock were anti-dilutive. Total weighted average shares outstanding for 2008 were 44,367,000.

The Series A-1 and A-2 Convertible Preferred Stock that was outstanding during 2009 and 2008 was anti-dilutive because the amount of the dividend and accretion of deferred issuance costs and discounts for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 per Class A common stock share obtainable on conversion exceeds basic income per share available to common stockholders.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered.

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A deferred tax asset is recorded only if a determination is made that it is more-likely-than-not that the tax treatment on which the deferred tax asset depends will be sustained in the event of an audit. These determinations inherently involve management's judgment. In addition, the Company must record a tax valuation allowance with respect to deferred tax assets if it is more-likely-than-not that the tax benefit will not be realized. This valuation allowance is in essence a contra account to the deferred tax asset. Management must determine the portion of the deferred tax asset and resulting tax benefit that may not be realized based upon judgment of expected outcomes. Due to significant estimates utilized in establishing the valuation allowance and the potential for changes in facts and circumstances, it is reasonably possible that we will be required to record adjustments to the valuation allowance in future reporting periods. Such a charge could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and capital position.

The table below details the Company's tax valuation allowance in deferred income taxes payable.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Valuation Allowance:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (2,462)	(7,704)	
Tax benefit (expense) in income tax expense	2,462	2,795	(6,900)
Tax benefit (expense) in other comprehensive income		2,701	
Adjustment to goodwill		(254)	(804)
Balance at end of period	\$	(2,462)	(7,704)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets, ranging from three to thirty years. We amortize leasehold improvements over the shorter of the related lease term or the estimated life of the improvements. The Company has no capital leases.

Following is a summary of property and equipment:

	At December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Property and equipment:		
Home office land and buildings	\$ 8,136	6,551
Furniture and equipment	2,216	2,191
Electronic data processing equipment	3,687	3,483
Automobiles and marine assets	356	345
Airplane	3,282	3,282
Total property and equipment	17,677	15,852
Accumulated depreciation	(10,576)	(9,834)
Net property and equipment	\$ 7,101	6,018

Reinsurance Recoverable

Reinsurance recoverable includes expected reimbursements for policyholder claim amounts in excess of the Company's retention, as well as profit sharing and experience refund accruals. Reinsurance recoverable is reduced for estimated uncollectible amounts, if any.

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Reinsurance premiums, losses and adjustment expenses are accounted for on a basis consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts. The cost of reinsurance related to long duration contracts is accounted for over the life of the underlying reinsured policies using assumptions consistent with those used to account for the underlying policies. The cost of reinsurance related to short duration contracts is accounted for over the coverage period. Profit-sharing and similar adjustable provisions are accrued based on the experience of the underlying policies.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers as cash equivalents all securities whose duration does not exceed 90 days at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation

Depreciation on most property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives ranging from three to ten years. Building improvements are depreciated over the estimated lives of thirty years.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and 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. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Reclassification

The Company recorded reclassifications related to DAC amounts capitalized and amortized to properly reflect the amount used to develop the DAC asset balance and to provide consistent presentation with the current year. We recorded an increase to DAC capitalized of \$3.5 million and \$5.1 million and an increase in amortization for the same amount for 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Accounting Pronouncements***Adoption of New Accounting Standards***

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) updated Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, requiring additional disclosures about fair value measurements regarding transfers between fair value categories as well as purchases, sales, issuances and settlements related to fair value measurements of financial instruments with non-observable inputs. This update was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009 except for disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements of financial instruments with non-observable inputs, which are effective for years beginning after December 15, 2010. The additional disclosures required by this update are included herein in the note on fair value measurements upon adoption. The additional disclosures did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

On September 29, 2010, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force's (EITF) final consensus on EITF Issue No. 09-G, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts* (Issue 09-G). Issue 09-G clarifies what costs should be deferred by insurance companies when issuing or renewing insurance contracts. The EITF concluded that only costs incurred in the acquisition of new and renewal contracts that are: 1) incremental direct costs of a successful contract acquisition, 2) portions of employees' salaries and benefits directly related to time spent performing specified acquisition activities for a contract that has actually been acquired, 3) other costs directly related to the specified acquisition activities that would not have occurred otherwise, and 4) advertising costs that meet the capitalization criteria in other issued accounting guidance would be capitalizable as deferred acquisition costs. Issue 09-G will be effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2011. The Company is currently reviewing this guidance and our current deferral policies to determine the impact this consensus may have on our consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Effective July 1, 2009, the FASB's ASC became the single official source of authoritative, nongovernmental generally accepted accounting principles. The historical U.S. GAAP hierarchy was eliminated and the ASC became the only level of authoritative U.S. GAAP, other than guidance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our accounting policies were not affected by the conversion to ASC. However, references to specific accounting standards in the footnotes to our consolidated financial statements have been changed to refer to the appropriate section of ASC. As of January 1, 2008, the Company adopted Fair Value Measurement Accounting. This guidance defined fair value, established a framework for measuring fair value and expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. The adoption of this Fair Value guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Additionally, on January 1, 2008, the Company elected the partial adoption of accounting guidance that amended the Fair Value guidance to allow an entity to delay the application of this Statement until January 1, 2009 for certain non-financial assets and liabilities. Under the provisions of the guidance, we delayed the application for fair value measurements used in the impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets and eligible non-financial assets and liabilities included within a business combination. On October 10, 2008, new accounting guidance was issued to clarify the application of fair value measurements of a financial asset when the market for that asset is not active. This clarifying guidance became effective upon issuance. The adoption had no impact on our results of operations or financial position.

On January 1, 2009, we adopted, without material impact on our consolidated financial statements, the provisions of the fair value measurement accounting standard related to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis, which include those measured at fair value in goodwill impairment testing, indefinite-lived intangible assets measured at fair value for impairment assessment, nonfinancial long-lived assets measured at fair value for impairment assessment, asset retirement obligations initially measured at fair value, and those initially measured at fair value in a business combination.

In April 2009, the FASB further updated the fair value measurement standard to provide additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This update re-emphasizes that, regardless of market conditions, the fair value measurement is an exit price concept as defined in the original standard. It clarifies and includes additional factors to consider in determining whether there has been a significant decrease in market activity for an asset or liability and provides additional clarification on estimating fair value when the market activity for an asset or liability has declined significantly. The scope of this update does not include assets and liabilities measured under Level 1 inputs. We adopted this update on June 30, 2009 prospectively to all fair value measurements as appropriate without material impact on our consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 for additional disclosures about fair value measurement.

In August 2009, the FASB further updated the fair value measurement guidance to clarify how an entity should measure liabilities at fair value. The update reaffirms fair value is based on an orderly transaction between market participants, even though liabilities are infrequently transferred due to contractual or other legal restrictions. However, quoted prices for identical liabilities traded in the active market should be used when available. When quoted prices are not available, the quoted price of the identical liability traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities traded as an asset, or another valuation approach should be used. This update also clarifies that restrictions preventing the transfer of a liability should not be considered as a separate input or adjustment in the measurement of fair value. We adopted the provisions of this update for fair value measurements of liabilities effective October 1, 2009, and its adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

As of January 1, 2008, the Company adopted new accounting guidance that provided an option, on specified election dates, to report selected financial assets and liabilities, including insurance contracts, at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value for designated items are reported in income in the current period. The adoption did not impact our consolidated financial statements, as no items were elected for measurement at fair value upon initial adoption. We continue to evaluate eligible financial assets and liabilities on their election dates. Any future elections will be disclosed in accordance with the provisions outlined in the accounting guidance.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**

On June 30, 2009, in our consolidated financial statements, we adopted the provisions of a new accounting standard relating to subsequent events, which establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The standard defines two types of subsequent events: recognized subsequent events, which provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, and nonrecognized subsequent events, which provide evidence about conditions that did not exist as of the balance sheet date, but arose after that date. Recognized subsequent events are required to be recognized in the financial statements, and certain nonrecognized subsequent events are required to be disclosed. The Standard also requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events. (See Note 15 for disclosure of subsequent events.)

On June 30, 2009, we adopted an update to accounting standards for disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments, which requires publicly-traded companies to provide disclosures on the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements.

On January 1, 2009, we adopted an update to existing accounting standards for business combinations. The update, which retains the underlying concepts of the original standard in that all business combinations are still required to be accounted for at fair value under the acquisition method of accounting, changes the method of applying the acquisition method in a number of ways. Acquisition costs are no longer considered part of the fair value of an acquisition and will generally be expensed as incurred, noncontrolling interests are valued at fair value at the acquisition date, in-process research and development is recorded at fair value as an indefinite-lived intangible asset at the acquisition date, restructuring costs associated with a business combination are generally expensed subsequent to the acquisition date, and changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and income tax uncertainties after the acquisition date generally will affect income tax expense. In April 2009, the FASB issued a further update in relation to accounting for assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies, which amends the previous guidance to require contingent assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination to be recognized at fair value on the acquisition date if fair value can be reasonably estimated during the measurement period. If fair value cannot be reasonably estimated during the measurement period, the contingent asset or liability would be recognized in accordance with standards and guidance on accounting for contingencies and reasonable estimation of the amount of a loss. Further, this update eliminated the specific subsequent accounting guidance for contingent assets and liabilities, without significantly revising the original guidance. However, contingent consideration arrangements of an acquiree assumed by the acquirer in a business combination would still be initially and subsequently measured at fair value. These updates are effective for all business acquisitions occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. We adopted the provisions of these updates for business combinations with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2009 and these adoptions did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. There were no noncontrolling interests acquired in the ICC acquisition.

Health Care Reform

The Company has assessed, based upon the information available, the Affordable Care Act, as passed by the U.S. Congress in the first quarter of 2010. The Company has considered its medical and dental plans provided for employees, agents and retirees. While the Company will incur additional costs associated with the implementation of this Act, it does not believe these costs or ongoing costs associated with this Act will have a material impact to the consolidated financial statements. The Company does not provide a separate prescription drug plan to its retirees. In addition, the Company does not sell any medical insurance or prescription drug coverage. However, the Company does sell dental and vision insurance but believes that the impact of this Act is immaterial to these products. The Company will continue to assess the information contained in this Act as additional guidance becomes available and as additional implications are understood or clarified.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Financial Reform

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was passed by the U.S. Congress in July of 2010. This Act focuses on financial reform, specifically changes to derivative regulation, regulatory framework for executive pay, corporate governance, investor protection, bonus clawback provisions, mortgage reform, and numerous other issues. The Company will continue to assess the information contained in this Act as additional guidance becomes available and as additional implications are clarified. The Company expects that additional disclosures may be required and additional costs may be associated with this Act. However, the Company does not believe they will have a material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2: Investments

Financial stability and the prevention of capital erosion are important investment considerations for the Company. A primary investment goal is the conservation of assets due to the long-term nature of a significant portion of our liabilities. The Company invests primarily in fixed maturity securities, which totaled 84.6% of total investments and cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2010. Holdings in high quality fixed maturity securities rated A or higher by Standard & Poor's, Inc. totaled 85.6% of investment holdings in this category, reflecting the conservative investment philosophy of the Company.

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying	Percent of	Carrying	Percent of
	Value	Total	Value	Total
	(In	Carrying	(In	Carrying
	thousands)	Value	thousands)	Value
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 655,969	84.6%	\$ 592,488	82.3%
Equity securities	23,304	3.0	33,477	4.6
Mortgage loans	1,489	0.2	1,533	0.2
Policy loans	35,585	4.6	32,096	4.5
Real estate and other long-term investments	9,348	1.2	9,216	1.3
Short-term investments		0.0	2,510	0.3
Cash and cash equivalents	49,723	6.4	48,625	6.8
 Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	 \$ 775,418	 100.0%	 \$ 719,945	 100.0%

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value of investments in fixed maturities and equity securities, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

	Cost or Amortized Cost	December 31, 2010 Gross Unrealized Gains (In thousands)	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Maturities Available-for-Sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 10,908	1,917		12,825
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises States of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	290,904	441	6,390	284,955
Foreign governments	107,214	539	6,034	101,719
Corporate	106	26		132
Securities not due at a single maturity date	155,277	7,237	1,216	161,298
	14,003	833	28	14,808
Total fixed maturities available-for-sale	578,412	10,993	13,668	575,737
Fixed Maturities Held-to-Maturity:				
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	80,232	272	1,401	79,103
Total Fixed Maturities	\$ 658,644	11,265	15,069	654,840
Total Equity Securities	\$ 19,844	3,460		23,304

	Cost or Amortized Cost	December 31, 2009 Gross Unrealized Gains (In thousands)	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Maturities Available-for-Sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 11,110	1,324		12,434
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises States of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	184,797	96	4,610	180,283
Foreign governments	60,070	321	3,199	57,192
Corporate	105	15		120
Securities not due at a single maturity date	114,175	3,726	1,803	116,098
	18,938	556	42	19,452
Total fixed maturities available-for-sale	389,195	6,038	9,654	385,579
Fixed Maturities Held-to-Maturity:				
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	206,909	18	7,251	199,676
Total Fixed Securities	\$ 596,104	6,056	16,905	585,255
Total Equity Securities	\$ 25,899	7,578		33,477

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

For investments of available-for-sale fixed maturities that have unrealized losses as of December 31, 2010, the cost, gross unrealized losses that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months, gross unrealized losses that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer and fair value are as follows:

	December 31, 2010								
	Less than 12 months			Greater than 12 months			Total		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
	(In thousands, except for # of securities)								
Available-for-sale securities:									
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 234,994	6,390	170				234,994	6,390	170
States of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	66,836	3,270	60	9,626	2,764	8	76,462	6,034	68
Corporate	28,072	1,040	21	2,443	176	7	30,515	1,216	28
Securities not due at a single maturity date	569	8	2	201	20	5	770	28	7
Total available-for-sale	330,471	10,708	253	12,270	2,960	20	342,741	13,668	273
Held-to-maturity securities:									
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	45,699	1,402	18				45,699	1,401	18
Total fixed maturities	\$ 376,170	12,110	271	12,270	2,960	20	388,440	15,069	291

As of December 31, 2010, there are no unrealized losses on the Company's equity securities.

The largest group of available-for-sale fixed maturities in a gross unrealized loss position for more than 12 months is primarily the municipal bonds acquired in the acquisition of SPLIC in 2004, and under purchase GAAP accounting, have a higher cost basis than historical cost. These premiums are being amortized to net investment income. Management has completed its assessment of other-than-temporary impairment of these securities. Based on our evaluation of the credit worthiness of the issuers and because we do not intend to sell the investments, nor is it likely that we would be required to sell these investments, before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, none of the unrealized losses are considered to be other-than-temporary.

We monitor all debt and equity securities on an on-going basis relative to changes in credit ratings, market prices, earnings trends and financial performance, in addition to specific region or industry reviews. Our impairment review, in accordance with current guidance, is performed by the Company at each reporting date and management uses its best judgment to decide if impairment is other-than-temporary. We determine other-than-temporary impairment by reviewing relevant evidence related to the specific security issuer, as well as our intent to sell the security or whether we more likely than not will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. All fixed maturity securities sold in 2010 were sold at a gain or a minimal loss. All securities with a market price below 90% of par were segregated and reviewed as of December 31, 2010 based upon the items above for other-than-temporary impairment.

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For investments of available-for-sale fixed maturities and equity securities that have unrealized losses as of December 31, 2009, the cost, gross unrealized losses that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months, gross unrealized losses that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer and fair value are as follows:

	December 31, 2009								
	Less than 12 months			Greater than 12 months			Total		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
	(In thousands, except for # of securities)								
Available-for-sale securities:									
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 169,514	4,610	213				169,514	4,610	213
States of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	19,055	343	19	14,995	(2,856)	15	34,050	3,199	34
Corporate	36,342	541	21	12,857	(1,261)	12	49,199	1,802	33
Securities not due at a single maturity date	179	1	1	637	(42)	8	816	43	9
Total available-for-sale	225,090	5,495	254	28,489	(4,159)	35	253,579	9,654	289
Held-to-maturity securities:									
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	185,659	7,251	81				185,659	7,251	81
Total fixed maturities	\$ 410,749	12,746	335	28,489	(4,159)	35	439,238	16,905	370

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities at December 31, 2010 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Cost or Amortized	
	Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Available-for-sale securities:		
Due in one year or less	\$ 4,700	4,833
Due after one year through five years	30,972	32,349
Due after five years through ten years	120,894	121,910
Due after ten years	407,843	401,837
Total available-for-sale securities	564,409	560,929
Held-to-maturity securities:		
Due after five years through ten years	6,040	6,045
Due after ten years	74,192	73,058

Total held-to-maturity securities	80,232	79,103
Securities not due at a single maturity date	14,003	14,808
Total fixed maturities	\$ 658,644	654,840

The securities not due at a single maturity date include mortgage-backed obligations of U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises and corporate securities.

The Company had no investments in any one entity, excluding U.S. Government agencies, that exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity at December 31, 2010. In addition, there were no investments that were non-income producing for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Major categories of net investment income are summarized as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Investment income on:			
Fixed maturities	\$ 26,829	25,921	27,536
Equity securities	713	1,056	1,027
Mortgage loans on real estate	101	50	28
Policy loans	2,704	2,444	2,105
Long-term investments	246	465	39
Other	207	507	357
	30,800	30,443	31,092
Investment expenses	(723)	(841)	(614)
Net investment income	\$ 30,077	29,602	30,478

Proceeds and gross realized gains and losses from sales of fixed maturities available-for-sale for 2010, 2009 and 2008 are summarized as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Proceeds	\$ 8,029	74,181	237
Gross realized gains	\$ 912	2,752	5
Gross realized losses	\$ 25		

Certain securities were sold during 2010 from a tax planning perspective and due to statutory reporting considerations related to non-rated securities.

In 2009, the Company sold bonds to capture realized gains and reinvest in higher yielding securities of the same quality based upon market changes. During 2008, the Company sold three fixed maturity securities in SPFIC to fund payment of claims related to Hurricane Gustav. No securities were sold from the held-to-maturity portfolio in 2010, 2009 or 2008.

Proceeds and gross realized gains and losses from sales of equity securities for 2010, 2009 and 2008 are summarized as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Proceeds	\$ 22,822	22,745	

Gross realized gains	\$	7,254	5,292
Gross realized losses	\$	11	

In 2010 and 2009, the Company sold holdings of equity mutual funds that were previously impaired in 2008, generating realized capital gains for financial reporting purposes, of \$6.4 million and \$4.9 million, respectively, but realized losses for tax purposes. The tax losses will be carried back to recover taxes paid on gains in prior years.

Table of Contents**CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued**

Realized gains (losses) are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Realized gains (losses):			
Sales, calls and maturities:			
Fixed maturities	\$ 753	2,705	(2)
Equity securities	7,343	5,292	
Property and equipment	(8)	323	(4)
Other long-term investments	(49)	16	18
Net realized gains (losses)	8,039	8,336	12
Other-than-temporary impairments:			
Fixed maturities	(27)	(103)	(288)
Equity securities		(193)	(23,536)
Realized loss on OTTI	(27)	(296)	(23,824)
Net realized gains (losses)	\$ 8,012	8,040	(23,812)

Note 3: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We hold fixed maturity and equity securities that are carried at fair value.

Fair value measurements are generally based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our view of market assumptions in the absence of observable market information. We utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities carried at fair value are required to be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1 Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations whose inputs or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 Instruments whose significant value drivers are unobservable.

Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments whose value is based on quoted market prices such as U.S. Treasury securities and publicly traded mutual fund investments.

Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued by independent pricing services or broker quotes. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various inputs, such as interest rates, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates for the underlying financial instruments. All significant inputs are observable, or derived from observable information in the marketplace or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Financial instruments in this category primarily include corporate fixed maturity securities, U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise securities, municipal securities and certain mortgage and asset-backed securities.

Level 3 is comprised of financial instruments whose fair value is estimated based on non-binding broker prices utilizing significant inputs not based on, or corroborated by, readily available market information. This category consists of two private placement mortgage-backed securities where we cannot corroborate the significant valuation inputs with market observable data.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The following table sets forth our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of the date indicated:

	Fair Value Measurements			Total Fair Value
	December 31, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	(In thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Fixed maturities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 12,825	284,955		297,780
Corporate		161,298		161,298
Municipal bonds		101,719		101,719
Mortgage-backed		14,289	519	14,808
Foreign governments		132		132
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	12,825	562,393	519	575,737
Total equity securities, available-for-sale	23,304			23,304
Total financial assets	\$ 36,129	562,393	519	599,041
Financial liabilities:				
Warrants outstanding	\$	1,587		1,587

	Fair Value Measurements			Total Fair Value
	December 31, 2009			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	(In thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Fixed maturities available-for-sale:				
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 12,434	180,283		192,717
Corporate		116,098		116,098
Municipal bonds		57,192		57,192
Mortgage-backed		18,875	577	19,452
Foreign governments		120		120
Short-term investments		2,510		2,510
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale	12,434	375,078	577	388,089
Total equity securities, available-for-sale	33,477			33,477
Total financial assets	\$ 45,911	375,078	577	421,566
Financial liabilities:				

Warrants outstanding	\$	1,819	1,819
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Financial Instruments Valuation

Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale. At December 31, 2010, the fixed maturities, valued using a third-party pricing source, totaled \$562.4 million for Level 2 assets and comprised 97.7% of total reported fair value. Fair values for Level 3 assets are based upon unadjusted broker quotes that are non-binding. The valuations are reviewed and validated quarterly through random testing by comparisons to separate pricing models, other third party pricing services, and back tested to recent trades. For the period ended December 31, 2010, there were no material changes to the valuation methods or assumptions used to determine fair values, and no broker or third party prices were changed from the values received.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Equity securities, available-for-sale. Fair values of these securities are based upon quoted market price and are classified as Level 1 assets.

Short-term investments. The fair values for short-term investments are determined using a third-party pricing source. These assets are classified as Level 2.

Warrants outstanding. Fair value of our warrants are based upon industry standard models that consider various observable inputs and are classified as Level 2.

The following table presents additional information about fixed maturity securities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which we have utilized significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs to determine fair value:

	December 31, 2010 (In thousands)	
Ending Balance at December 31, 2009	\$	577
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses):		
Included in net income		(6)
Included in other comprehensive income		(52)
Principal paydowns		
Transfer in and (out) of Level 3		
Ending Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	519

We review the fair value hierarchy classifications each reporting period. Changes in the observability of the valuation attributes may result in a reclassification of certain financial assets. Such reclassifications, if any, are reported as transfers in and out of Level 3 at the beginning fair value for the reporting period in which the changes occur.

Financial Instruments not Carried at Fair Value

Estimates of fair values are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market prices and information about the financial instrument. The estimated fair values of financial instruments presented below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company might realize in actual market transactions. The carrying amount and fair value for the financial assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets at each year-end were as follows:

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	\$ 80,232	79,103	206,909	199,676
Mortgage loans	1,489	1,433	1,533	1,484
Policy loans	35,585	35,585	32,096	32,096
Cash and cash equivalents	49,723	49,723	48,625	48,625
Financial liabilities:				
Annuities	42,096	38,619	37,882	33,980

Fair values for fixed income securities are based on quoted market prices. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other assumptions, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows.

Mortgage loans are secured principally by residential properties and commercial properties. Weighted average interest rates for these loans were approximately 6.7% per year, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, with maturities ranging from one to thirty years. Management estimated the fair value using an annual interest rate of 6.25% at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The fair value of the Company's liabilities under annuity contract policies were estimated using discounted cash flows at a risk free rate plus a component for non-performance risk and interest rate risk. The fair value of liabilities under all insurance contracts are taken into consideration in the overall management of interest rate risk, which seeks to minimize exposure to changing interest rates through the matching of investment maturities with amounts due under insurance contracts.

Policy loans have a weighted average annual interest rate of 7.7% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and have no specified maturity dates. The aggregate fair value of policy loans approximates the carrying value reflected on the consolidated balance sheet. These loans typically carry an interest rate that is tied to the crediting rate applied to the related policy and contract reserves. Policy loans are an integral part of the life insurance policies that we have in force and cannot be valued separately and are not marketable; therefore, a fair value is not calculated.

For cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, reinsurance recoverable, other assets, federal income tax payable and receivable, dividend accumulations, commissions payable, amounts held on deposit, and other liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of such financial instruments.

Note 4: Policy Liabilities

Various assumptions used to determine the future policy benefit reserves of life insurance include the following: a) valuation interest rates from 4% to 9% per year; b) mortality assumptions are from the 1955 to 1960, 1965 to 1970, 1975 to 1980 and 2001 Select and Ultimate mortality tables; and c) withdrawals are based primarily on actual historical termination rates.

The following table presents information on changes in the liability for life, accident and health and property policy and contract claims for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Policy claims payable at January 1	\$ 10,222	9,318	6,908
Less: reinsurance recoverable	2,455	2,706	1,918
Net balance at January 1	7,767	6,612	4,990
Acquisition of ONLIC and ICIC, gross and net		6	140
Add claims incurred, related to:			
Current year	26,043	25,077	25,308
Prior years	(1,187)	(556)	305
	24,856	24,521	25,613
Deduct claims paid, related to:			
Current year	18,072	18,386	19,735
Prior years	5,199	4,986	4,396
	23,271	23,372	24,131
Net balance December 31	9,352	7,767	6,612
Plus: reinsurance recoverable	1,188	2,455	2,706

Policy claims payable, December 31	\$ 10,540	10,222	9,318
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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The favorable development in 2010 of \$1,187,000 was primarily related to SPLIC incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims at December 31, 2009, which was over accrued by approximately \$979,000. The IBNR going forward has been adjusted to account for the better claims experience trending.

The favorable development in 2009 for prior year claims was primarily from SPLIC and SPFIC. SPLIC s IBNR claims were greater at December 31, 2008 than claims incurred during 2009. On prior year claims, SPFIC had favorable development on Hurricane Ike, which occurred in 2008, and litigation from Hurricane Katrina, which occurred in 2005.

SPLIC had higher death claims in 2008 than in prior years, which caused the adverse development. The unfavorable claims development of \$305,000 in 2008 was primarily the result of SPLIC receiving prior year claims in excess of liabilities established.

Note 5: Reinsurance

In the normal course of business, the Company reinsures portions of certain policies that we underwrite to limit disproportionate risks. During 2010 and 2009, we retained varying amounts of individual insurance up to a maximum retention of \$100,000 on any life. The Company also reinsures 100% of our accidental death benefit rider coverage. Catastrophe reinsurance is in place for our property policies. In 2010 and 2009, this reinsurance provided \$10,000,000 of coverage above a \$500,000 deductible. Our health insurance policies are substantially all reinsured on a 100% coinsurance basis. We remain contingently liable to the extent that the reinsuring companies cannot meet their obligations under these reinsurance treaties.

Our amounts recoverable from reinsurers represent receivables from and reserves ceded to reinsurers. We obtain reinsurance from multiple reinsurers, and we monitor concentration as well as financial strength ratings of our principal reinsurers. The ratings by A.M. Best Company range from B+ (Good) to A+ (Superior). To protect our position, we have established and funded a trust to cover the contingent liabilities related to accident and health reinsurance ceded to Texas International Life Insurance Company, which represents \$5.1 million of the \$9.7 million of reinsurance recoverable at December 31, 2010.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Assumed and ceded life reinsurance activity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 is summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Aggregate assumed life insurance in force	\$ 1,044,759	927,917
Aggregate ceded life insurance in force	\$ (381,076)	(362,891)
Net life insurance in force	\$ 5,115,662	4,997,043

The Company's reinsurance recoveries on ceded reinsurance were \$9.7 million in 2010 and \$11.6 million in 2009. Premiums and claims and surrenders assumed and ceded for all lines of business for these years are summarized as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Premiums from short-duration contracts:			
Direct	\$ 6,994	6,834	6,856
Assumed			
Ceded	(1,131)	(1,066)	(1,202)
Net premiums earned	5,863	5,768	5,654
Premiums from long-duration contracts:			
Direct	152,125	148,893	144,221
Assumed	1,553	1,416	1,459
Ceded	(7,489)	(8,797)	(10,037)
Net premiums earned	146,189	141,512	135,643
Total premiums earned	\$ 152,052	147,280	141,297
Claims and surrenders assumed	\$ 1,549	1,434	1,429
Claims and surrenders ceded	\$ (5,341)	(5,649)	(9,982)

SPFIC has catastrophe reinsurance that covers the first event in excess of a \$500,000 deductible up to \$10.0 million. In consideration for a reinstatement premium, second event coverage is provided in excess of a \$500,000 deductible up to \$10.0 million. The annual premium was \$1,130,000, \$1,075,000 and \$750,000 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Also in 2008, SPFIC paid \$478,000 in second and third event coverage because of the occurrence of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

Note 6: Stockholders Equity and Restrictions

The two classes of our common stock are equal in all respects, except (a) each Class A share receives twice the cash dividends paid on a per share basis to the Class B common stock; and (b) the Class B common stock elects a simple majority of the Board of Directors of Citizens and the Class A common stock elects the remaining directors.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The table below shows the combined total of all of our insurance subsidiaries' capital and surplus and net income (loss) for life insurance operations and property insurance operations, although these amounts are not all available as dividends to Citizens, Inc., because only CICA is directly owned by Citizens, Inc. All other subsidiaries are owned by CICA.

	At December 31,		
	2010	2009	
	(In thousands)		
	(Unaudited)		
Combined Statutory Stockholders' Equity			
Life insurance operations	\$ 98,261		106,688
Property insurance operations	4,646		4,655
 Total statutory capital and surplus	 \$ 102,907		 111,343

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
	(Unaudited)		
Combined Statutory Net Income (Loss)			
Life insurance operations	\$ 7,534	15,546	(11,839)
Property insurance operations	(7)	(444)	(1,436)
 Total statutory net income (loss)	 \$ 7,527	 15,102	 (13,275)

Generally, the net assets of the insurance subsidiaries available for transfer to their immediate parent are limited to the greater of the subsidiary net gain from operations during the preceding year or 10% of the subsidiary net statutory surplus as of the end of the preceding year as determined in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities. Under these practices, total surplus at December 31, 2010 was \$47.5 million and net gain from operations was \$7.4 million for CICA. Based upon statutory net gain from operations and surplus of CICA as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, a dividend of approximately \$7.4 million could be paid to the Company without prior regulatory approval in 2011. Payments of dividends in excess of such amounts would generally require approval by regulatory authorities.

CICA, CNLIC, SPLIC, SPFIC, and ICIC have calculated their risk based capital (RBC) in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Model Rule and the RBC rules as adopted by their respective states of domicile. All insurance subsidiaries exceeded RBC minimum levels at December 31, 2010.

Note 7: Convertible Preferred Stock

In July 2004, the Company completed a private placement of Series A-1 Convertible Preferred Stock (Series A-1 Preferred) to four unaffiliated institutional investors. We also issued to the investors warrants to purchase shares of our Class A common stock, at an exercise price of \$6.95 per share, and unit warrants to purchase Series A-2 Convertible Preferred Stock (Series A-2 Preferred). The conversion, exercise and redemption prices, along with the number of shares and warrants, were adjusted for stock dividends paid on December 31, 2004 and on December 30, 2005.

On July 13, 2009, the Company converted all of its outstanding Series A-1 and Series A-2 Convertible Preferred Stock into Class A common shares in accordance with the mandatory redemption provision of the preferred shareholder agreement dated July 12, 2004. The total amount of Class A common shares issued as part of the

conversion was 1,706,682, inclusive of pro rata dividends due through the conversion date.

There are outstanding warrants to purchase the Company's stock at prices ranging from \$6.95 to \$7.93, which were issued to investors of the Class A-1 and A-2 preferred stock. There are 1,022,471 warrants to purchase stock that expire, if not exercised, on July 12, 2011 and 178,969 that expire, if not exercised, in the third quarter of 2012. The fair value of the warrants is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is classified as a liability on the balance sheet in the amount of \$1.6 million and \$1.8 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The change in fair value of warrants is reported as a component of revenue in the income statement. The change in fair value of warrants caused an increase in revenues of \$0.2 million and \$3.2 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively, and a decrease in revenue of \$2.7 million in 2008.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Note 8: Commitments and Contingencies

We have committed to the following contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010 with the payments due by the period indicated below:

Contractual Obligation	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years (In thousands)	3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Operating leases	\$ 747	347	384	16	
Future policy benefit reserves:					
Life insurance	637,140	237	1,329	12,476	623,098
Annuities	42,096	22,021	9,870	4,255	5,950
Accident and health	5,910	5,910			
Total future policy benefit reserves	685,146	28,168	11,199	16,731	629,048
Policy claims payable:					
Life insurance	9,528	9,528			
Accident and health	521	521			
Casualty	491	491			
Total policy claims payable	10,540	10,540			
Total contractual obligations	\$ 696,433	39,055	11,583	16,747	629,048

Operating lease expense was \$542,000, \$591,000 and \$628,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The payments related to the future policy benefits and policy claims payable reflected in the table above have been projected utilizing assumptions based upon our historical experience and anticipated future experience.

We are a defendant in a lawsuit filed on August 6, 1999 in the Texas District Court, Austin, Texas, now styled *Delia Bolanos Andrade, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Citizens Insurance Company of America, et al., Defendants* in which a class was originally certified by the trial court and reversed by the Texas Supreme Court in 2007 with an order to the trial court to conduct further proceedings consistent with its ruling. The underlying lawsuit alleged that certain life insurance policies CICA made available to non-U.S. residents, when combined with a policy feature that allowed certain cash benefits to be assigned to two non-U.S. trusts for the purpose of accumulating ownership of our Class A common stock, along with allowing the policyholders to make additional contributions to the trusts, were actually offers and sales of securities that occurred in Texas by unregistered dealers in violation of the Texas securities laws. The remedy sought was rescission and return of the insurance premium payments. On December 9, 2009, the trial court denied the recertification of the class after conducting additional proceedings in accordance with the Texas Supreme Court's ruling. The remaining plaintiffs must now proceed individually, and not as a class, if they intend to pursue their cases against us. We intend to maintain a vigorous defense in any remaining proceedings.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

In addition to the legal proceeding described above, we may from time to time be subject to a variety of legal and regulatory actions relating to our future, current and past business operations, including, but not limited to:

disputes over insurance coverage or claims adjudication;

regulatory compliance with insurance and securities laws in the United States and in foreign countries;

disputes with our marketing firms, consultants and employee agents over compensation and termination of contracts and related claims;

disputes regarding our tax liabilities;

disputes relative to reinsurance and coinsurance agreements; and

disputes relating to businesses acquired and operated by us.

In the absence of countervailing considerations, we would expect to defend any such claims vigorously. However, in doing so, we could incur significant defense costs, including not only attorneys' fees and other direct litigation costs, but also the expenditure of substantial amounts of management time that otherwise would be devoted to our business. If we suffer an adverse judgment as a result of any claim, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Note 9: Segment and Other Operating Information***Operating Segment Information***

The Company has three reportable segments: Life Insurance, Home Service Insurance, and Other Non-Insurance Enterprises. The accounting policies of the segments are in accordance with U.S. GAAP and are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. We evaluate profit and loss performance based on U.S. GAAP net income before federal income taxes for its three reportable segments.

The measurement of segment profit and loss and segment assets do not include material transactions between segments. The Company has no reportable differences between segments and consolidated operations.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Life Insurance	Home Service	Other Non-Insurance Enterprises	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 109,985	42,067		152,052
Net investment income	16,523	13,008	546	30,077
Realized gains, net	6,590	1,475	(53)	8,012
Decrease in fair value of warrants			232	232
Other income	650	82	76	808
Total revenue	133,748	56,632	801	191,181
Benefits and expenses:				
Insurance benefits paid or provided:				
Claims and surrenders	41,040	19,998		61,038
Increase in future policy benefit reserves	42,619	3,801		46,420
Policyholders dividends	7,414	71		7,485
Total insurance benefits paid or provided	91,073	23,870		114,943
Commissions	21,899	14,686		36,585
Other underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses	10,947	14,307	1,803	27,057
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(21,398)	(6,562)		(27,960)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	16,185	1,655		17,840
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	1,133	1,953		3,086
Total benefits and expenses	119,839	49,909	1,803	171,551
Income before income tax expense	\$ 13,909	6,723	(1,002)	19,630

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Life Insurance	Home Service	Other Non-Insurance Enterprises	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 105,997	41,283		147,280
Net investment income	16,667	12,680	255	29,602
Realized gains (losses), net	1,100	6,562	378	8,040
Increase in fair value of warrants			3,154	3,154
Other income	340	101	463	904
Total revenue	124,104	60,626	4,250	188,980
Benefits and expenses:				
Insurance benefits paid or provided:				
Claims and surrenders	41,277	18,711		59,988
Increase in future policy benefit reserves	36,043	4,747		40,790
Policyholders' dividends	6,594	86		6,680
Total insurance benefits paid or provided	83,914	23,544		107,458
Commissions	21,146	14,390		35,536
Other underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses	10,167	14,812	3,361	28,340
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(20,975)	(6,157)		(27,132)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	17,861	2,817		20,678
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	1,519	1,975		3,494
Total benefits and expenses	113,632	51,381	3,361	168,374
Income (loss) before income tax expense	\$ 10,472	9,245	889	20,606

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Life Insurance	Home Service	Other Non-Insurance Enterprises	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 102,030	39,267		141,297
Net investment income	17,015	12,654	809	30,478
Realized gains (losses), net	(13,882)	(9,948)	18	(23,812)
Decrease in fair value of warrants			(2,662)	(2,662)
Other income	330	273	769	1,372
Total revenue	105,493	42,246	(1,066)	146,673
Benefits and expenses:				
Insurance benefits paid or provided:				
Claims and surrenders	36,241	20,012		56,253
Increase in future policy benefit reserves	34,246	2,871		37,117
Policyholders dividends	6,714	151		6,865
Total insurance benefits paid or provided	77,201	23,034		100,235
Commissions	21,589	14,395		35,984
Other underwriting, acquisition and insurance expenses	10,866	14,459	3,286	28,611
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(22,922)	(6,312)		(29,234)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	17,076	3,699		20,775
Amortization of cost of customer relationships acquired and other intangibles	971	1,926		2,897
Total benefits and expenses	104,781	51,201	3,286	159,268
Income (loss) before income tax expense	\$ 712	(8,955)	(4,352)	(12,595)

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The table below summarizes assets by segment.

	At December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Assets:		
Life Insurance	\$ 582,143	547,775
Home Service Insurance	348,635	341,920
Other Non-Insurance Enterprises	55,728	37,631
Total	986,506	927,326

Major categories of earned premiums are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Premium income:			
Ordinary life	\$ 144,350	139,843	133,775
Group life	1,315	1,158	1,178
Accident and health	1,577	1,531	1,580
Property	4,810	4,748	4,764
Total premium income	\$ 152,052	147,280	141,297

Geographic Information

The following table sets forth the Company's total yearly earned premium from geographic area for the years indicated:

Area	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
United States	\$ 53,189	53,741	51,616
Colombia	21,377	23,254	19,476
Taiwan	14,270	13,629	13,797
Venezuela	16,655	13,845	12,531
Ecuador	12,278	10,737	10,899
Argentina	9,134	8,535	9,596
Other foreign countries	32,216	31,986	33,162
Net reinsurance	(7,067)	(8,447)	(9,780)
Total	\$ 152,052	147,280	141,297

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Note 10: Income Taxes

Our federal income tax expense was \$4.1 million, \$3.3 million and \$3.1 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This represents effective tax rates of 20.9%, 15.8% and 24.7%, respectively. In 2009, \$2.8 million of the valuation allowance established in 2008 for the OTTI on mutual funds was released as a reduction in tax expense. This release related to the mutual funds that were sold in 2009 and generated realized capital gains in 2009. Additionally, \$2.7 million of the valuation allowance established in 2008 was released as an increase to other comprehensive income (OCI). This release was related to the increase in the fair value during 2009 of the mutual funds still owned at December 31, 2009. An additional valuation allowance was set up for \$254,000 related to additional declines in ONLIC investments. This amount was added to goodwill. During 2010, most of the mutual funds owned at December 31, 2009 were sold. Primarily due to this event, a tax valuation allowance was no longer required at December 31, 2010 and the \$2.5 million allowance was released as a reduction in tax expense. Additionally, \$1.9 million of the valuation allowance in OCI was released as a reduction in income tax expense, since the mutual funds that the allowance related to had been sold. The total tax expense reduction from the release of the valuation allowances in 2010 was \$4.3 million. In 2008, a valuation allowance of \$6.9 million was established for the OTTI recorded in 2008 related to the Company's stock mutual funds. Additionally, a valuation allowance of \$804,000 was established for securities acquired in the ONLIC acquisition.

The table below summarizes the changes in the valuation allowance.

	Deferred Tax Liability	Other Comprehensive Income	Goodwill	Income Tax Expense
	(In thousands)			
Established on 2008 OTTI s	\$ (6,900)			6,900
Established on securities acquired in Ozark acquisition	(804)		804	
Balance at December 31, 2008	(7,704)		804	6,900
Release of valuation allowance in 2009	5,242	(2,701)	254	(2,795)
Balance at December 31, 2009	(2,462)	(2,701)	1,058	4,105
Release of valuation allowance in 2010	2,462	1,858		(4,320)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	(843)	1,058	(215)

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

A reconciliation of federal income tax expense computed by applying the federal income tax rate of 35% in 2010, 2009 and 2008 to income (loss) before federal income tax expense is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Expected tax expense (benefit)	\$ 6,870	7,212	(4,408)
Change in valuation allowance	(2,462)	(2,795)	6,900
Release of valuation allowance previously held in other comprehensive income	(1,858)		
Taxable intercompany stock sales	1,369		
Tax-exempt interest	(203)	(196)	(234)
Change in fair value of options and warrants	(81)	(1,104)	932
Adjustment of prior year taxes	566	36	23
Effect of graduated rates		25	(62)
Other	(82)	88	(39)
 Total income tax expense	 \$ 4,119	 3,266	 3,112

Income tax expense consists of:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Current	\$ 3,492	937	2,616
Deferred	627	2,329	496
 Total income tax expense	 \$ 4,119	 3,266	 3,112

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

A summary of the changes in the components of deferred federal income taxes is as follows:

	At December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Future policy benefit reserves	\$ 26,699	23,636
Net operating and capital loss carryforwards	4,249	5,324
Due and accrued dividends and expenses	1,247	1,246
Investments available-for-sale	1,233	4,459
State income tax credits	138	142
Other	251	1,130
 Total gross deferred tax assets	 33,817	 35,937
Valuation allowance		(2,462)
 Total gross deferred tax assets net of valuation allowance	 33,817	 33,475
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred policy acquisition costs, cost of customer relationships acquired and intangible assets	(42,088)	(40,285)
Other	(1,139)	(1,242)
 Total gross deferred tax liabilities	 (43,227)	 (41,527)
 Net deferred tax liability	 \$ (9,410)	 (8,052)

Some prior year balances were reclassified to conform to the groupings presented in 2010.

A summary of the changes in the components of deferred federal and state income taxes is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Deferred federal and state income taxes:		
Balance January 1	\$ (8,052)	(3,951)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	(4,947)	(5,113)
Change in valuation allowance	2,462	2,795
Acquisition of ICIC		241
Charge to ONLIC goodwill		(254)
Investments available-for-sale	1,112	(1,762)
Effects of unrealized gains on CCRA and DAC	15	(8)
 Balance December 31	 \$ (9,410)	 (8,052)

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The Company and our subsidiaries had net operating losses at December 31, 2010 available to offset future taxable income of approximately \$12.2 million, expiring at various times through 2029. A portion of the net operating loss carryforward is subject to limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we determined that as a result of our income, projected future income, tax planning strategies, and the nature of the items from which the deferred tax assets are derived, other than assets for which OTTI was recorded, it was more likely than not that the deferred tax assets would be realized.

At December 31, 2010, the Company had accumulated approximately \$3,291,000 in our policyholders surplus account. This is a special memorandum tax account into which certain amounts not previously taxed, under prior tax laws, were accumulated. No new additions are expected to be made to this account. Federal income taxes will become payable thereon at the then current tax rate (a) when and if distributions to shareholders, other than stock dividends and other limited exceptions, are made in excess of the accumulated previously taxed income; or (b) when a company ceases to be a life insurance company as defined by the Internal Revenue Code and such termination is not due to another life insurance company acquiring its assets in a nontaxable transaction. We do not anticipate any transactions that would cause any part of this amount to become taxable. However, should the balance at December 31, 2010 become taxable, the tax computed at present rates would be approximately \$1,152,000.

There are no uncertain tax positions for the year ended December 31, 2010; therefore, we did not accrue any interest or penalties related to these items.

The Company's Federal income tax return is filed on a consolidated basis with the following entities:

Citizens, Inc.

CICA Life Insurance Company of America

Security Plan Life Insurance Company

Security Plan Fire Insurance Company

Computing Technologies, Inc.

Insurance Investors, Inc.

Integrity Capital Corporation

Funeral Homes of America, Inc.

Citizens National Life Insurance Company

Security Plan Life Insurance Company and Security Plan Fire Insurance Company will be included in the consolidated return for the first time in 2010. Integrity Capital Insurance Company files a separate return.

The method of allocation among companies is subject to a written tax sharing agreement, approved by the Board of Directors, whereby allocation is made primarily on a separate return basis with current credit for any net operating losses or other items utilized in the consolidated tax return. Intercompany tax balances are settled quarterly.

The Company and our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various U.S. states. Most of our subsidiaries are not subject to examination by U.S. tax authorities for years prior to 2007. Some of our subsidiaries have open tax years going back as far as 1995 due to net operating loss carry-forwards.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Note 11: Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The changes in the components of other comprehensive income (loss) are reported net of the effects of income taxes of 35% in 2010, 2009 and 2008, as indicated below:

	Pre-tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net Amount
	(In thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2010			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	\$ 4,891	(1,712)	3,179
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(8,069)	2,824	(5,245)
Effects on DAC and CCRA	(43)	15	(28)
Change in tax valuation allowance		(1,858)	(1,858)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (3,221)	\$ (731)	\$ (3,952)
Year ended December 31, 2009			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	\$ 20,449	(7,158)	13,291
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(7,701)	2,695	(5,006)
Effects on DAC and CCRA	24	(8)	16
Change in tax valuation allowance		2,701	2,701
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 12,772	\$ (1,770)	\$ 11,002
Year ended December 31, 2008			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	\$ (29,377)	10,283	(19,094)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	23,826	(8,340)	15,486
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (5,551)	1,943	(3,608)

Note 12: Profit-Sharing Plan

The Company sponsors a defined contribution profit-sharing plan. Employees with one year of service can participate. Contributions are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors and are subject to a tiered vesting schedule. Employer contributions to the plan were \$1,000,000 in 2010 and \$700,000 in 2009 and 2008. The plan does not permit employee contributions.

Note 13: Related Party Transactions

The Company sponsors the Citizens, Inc. Stock Investment Plan (the Plan), which is administered by an independent third party. The Plan is a means for new and existing investors in our Class A Common Stock to purchase and sell shares at market prices. Each share purchased through the Plan is registered in the name of the investing shareholder. The Company offers the Plan to our policyholders for automatic investment of policy benefits, including policyholder dividends. We do not have possession of, or control over, any amounts invested through the Plan.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Citizens, Inc. purchased Class A common shares during 2010 that were held by subsidiaries at market value as of the transaction dates, which approximated \$4.3 million. These transactions were eliminated for financial reporting purposes in accordance with consolidation accounting, but generated a tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaling approximately \$1.4 million.

In 2010, CICA paid a dividend of \$9.3 million to Citizens, Inc. and SPLIC paid a dividend to CICA in the amount of \$2.6 million. In 2009, CICA declared a dividend to Citizens, Inc. of \$10.5 million that was paid in January 2010 and SPLIC paid a dividend to CICA of \$1.4 million.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Note 14: Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

The following table contains selected unaudited financial data for each quarter.

2010	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Revenues	\$ 55,734	45,455	46,160	43,832
Benefits and expenses	45,817	42,476	41,798	41,460
Federal income tax expense	862	1,313	1,177	767
Net income	9,055	1,666	3,185	1,605
Net income available to common shareholders	9,055	1,666	3,185	1,605
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class A common stock	0.19	0.03	0.07	0.03
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class B common stock	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.02

2009	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Revenues	\$ 54,049	44,844	45,429	44,658
Benefits and expenses	45,918	41,776	41,808	38,872
Federal income tax expense as reported		820	905	1,409
Federal income tax expense as adjusted	504	1,033	320	1,409
Net income as reported		2,248	2,716	4,377
Net income as adjusted	7,627	2,035	3,301	4,377
Net income available to common shareholders as reported		2,091	1,546	3,199
Net income available to common shareholders as adjusted	7,627	1,878	2,131	3,199
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class A common stock as reported		0.04	0.03	0.07
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class A common stock as adjusted	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.07
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class B common stock as reported		0.02	0.02	0.03
Basic and diluted earnings per share of Class B common stock as adjusted	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.03

Tax expense has been reclassified in the second and third quarters of 2009 from amounts previously reported of \$905,000 and \$820,000, respectively, for a release of a tax valuation allowance related to ONLIC. The release of the allowance was originally recorded as an adjustment to ONLIC goodwill, but should have been recorded as tax expense.

Note 15: Subsequent Events

We have evaluated for subsequent events as defined by the accounting guidance through the date of financial statement issuance. No items were identified in this period subsequent to the financial statement date that required adjustment or disclosure.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Financial Schedules
Schedule II
Condensed Financial Information of Registrant
CITIZENS, INC. (Parent Company)
Balance Sheet

	At December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Assets		
Investment in subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	\$ 180,015	185,775
Fixed maturities available-for-sale, at fair value	18,453	1,715
Mortgage loans on real estate	492	500
Real estate and other long-term investments	6,513	6,360
Cash	23,508	21,202
Accrued investment income	174	10
Accounts receivable from subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	2,436	3,988
Other assets	865	734
Total assets	\$ 232,456	220,284
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Accrued expense and other liabilities	\$ 3,235	2,390
Liabilities for options and warrants	1,587	1,819
Total liabilities	4,822	4,209
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock:		
Class A	256,703	256,703
Class B	3,184	3,184
Retained deficit	(22,581)	(38,092)
Unrealized investment gains (losses) on securities held by parent and subsidiaries, net of tax	1,339	5,291
Treasury stock	(11,011)	(11,011)
Total stockholders' equity	227,634	216,075
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 232,456	220,284

⁽¹⁾ Eliminated in consolidation.

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Financial Schedules
Schedule II, Continued
Condensed Financial Information of Registrant
CITIZENS, INC. (Parent Company)
Statements of Operations

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Revenues:			
Management service fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 29,153	29,885	29,764
Investment income	423	164	808
Decrease (increase) in fair value of warrants	232	3,154	(2,662)
Other		2	11
Realized gains (losses)	(53)	40	18
Total revenues	29,755	33,245	27,939
Expenses:			
General	26,529	27,907	27,791
Taxes	1,608	1,363	1,186
Total expenses	28,137	29,270	28,977
Income (loss) before equity in income (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries	1,618	3,975	(1,038)
Equity in income (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries	13,893	13,365	(14,669)
Net income (loss)	\$ 15,511	17,340	(15,707)

⁽¹⁾ Eliminated in consolidation.

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Financial Schedules
Schedule II, Continued
Condensed Financial Information of Registrant
CITIZENS, INC. (Parent Company)
Statements of Cash Flows

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 15,511	17,340	(15,707)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Realized losses (gains)	53	(40)	(18)
Equity in net (income) loss of consolidated subsidiaries	(13,893)	(13,365)	14,669
Increase (decrease) in fair value of options and warrants	(232)	(3,154)	2,662
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	845	(204)	1,006
Amortization of discounts on short-term investments			(428)
Depreciation	227	252	126
Change in accrued investment income	(164)	48	21
Increase (decrease) in receivable from subsidiaries	1,552	758	(2,457)
Other	(199)	868	(1,379)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,700	2,503	(1,505)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed maturities, available-for-sale	(18,254)	(3,000)	(1,000)
Maturities of fixed maturities, available-for-sale	1,750	5,550	2,700
Sale of real estate and other long-term investments	61	212	58
Purchase of other long-term investments and property and equipment	(437)	(2,021)	(806)
Maturity of short-term investments		2,250	26,000
Purchase of short-term investments			(10,173)
Capital contribution to subsidiary		(1,000)	
Cash paid for acquisition, net			(8,242)
Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities	(16,880)	1,991	8,537
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividend from subsidiary	19,800		
Warrants exercised		70	125
Purchase of the Company's stock from affiliates	(4,314)		
Series A-1 preferred stock capital contributions			9,375
Net cash provided by financing activities	15,486	70	9,500
Net increase in cash	2,306	4,564	16,532
Cash at beginning of year	21,202	16,638	106

Cash at end of year	\$	23,508	21,202	16,638
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See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Financial Schedules
Schedule III
Supplementary Insurance Information

	At December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Deferred policy acquisition cost:		
Life Insurance	\$ 104,433	99,220
Home Service Insurance	21,251	16,350
Other Non-Insurance Enterprises		
 Total consolidated deferred policy acquisition costs:	 \$ 125,684	 115,570
 Future policy benefit reserves and policy claims payable:		
Life Insurance	\$ 462,354	419,766
Home Service Insurance	233,332	227,095
Other Non-Insurance Enterprises		
 Total consolidated future policy benefit reserves and policy claims payable	 \$ 695,686	 646,861
 Unearned premiums:		
Life Insurance	\$ 1,373	1,270
Home Service Insurance	193	179
Other Non-Insurance Enterprises		
 Total consolidated unearned premiums	 \$ 1,566	 1,449
 Other policy claims and benefits payable:		
Life Insurance	\$ 34,999	27,942
Home Service Insurance	4,799	4,708
Other Non-Insurance Enterprises		
 Total consolidated other policy claims and benefits payable	 \$ 39,798	 32,650

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

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CITIZENS, INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
Financial Schedules

For the Company's short duration premiums (property), written premium is not materially different from earned premium, therefore only earned premiums are detailed in Schedule IV.

Schedule IV
Reinsurance

	Direct Amount	Ceded to Other Companies (In thousands)	Assumed From Other Companies	Net Amount	% of Amount Assumed to Net
Year ended December 31, 2010					
Life insurance in force	\$ 4,451,979	381,076	1,044,759	5,115,662	20.4%
Premiums:					
Life insurance	146,331	2,219	1,553	145,665	
Accident and health insurance	6,847	5,270		1,577	
Property insurance	5,941	1,131		4,810	
Total premiums	\$ 159,119	8,620	1,553	152,052	1.0%
Year ended December 31, 2009					
Life insurance in force	\$ 4,432,017	362,891	927,917	4,997,043	18.6%
Premiums:					
Life insurance	142,098	2,513	1,416	141,001	
Accident and health insurance	7,815	6,284		1,531	
Property insurance	5,814	1,066		4,748	
Total premiums	\$ 155,727	9,863	1,416	147,280	1.0%
Year ended December 31, 2008					
Life insurance in force	\$ 4,322,060	302,253	647,041	4,666,848	13.9%
Premiums:					
Life insurance	136,016	2,522	1,459	134,953	
Accident and health insurance	9,095	7,515		1,580	
Property insurance	5,966	1,202		4,764	
Total premiums	\$ 151,077	11,239	1,459	141,297	1.0%

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, hereunto duly authorized.

CITIZENS, INC.

Date: March 11, 2011

By: /s/ Harold E. Riley
Harold E. Riley
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Kay E. Osbourn
Kay E. Osbourn
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer,
Principal Accounting Officer and Treasurer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Rick D. Riley and Geoffrey M. Kolander or any one of them, as his or her attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, hereby giving and granting to said attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises as fully, to all intents and purposes, as he might or could do if personally present at the doing thereof, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agent may or shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in connection with the proposed filing by Citizens, Inc., with the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, of an annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, including but not limited to, such full power and authority to do the following: (i) execute and file such annual report; (ii) execute and file any amendment or amendments thereto; (iii) receive and respond to comments from the Securities and Exchange Commission related in any way to such annual report or any amendment or amendments thereto; and (iv) execute and deliver any and all certificates, instruments or other documents related to the matters enumerated above, as the attorney-in-fact in his sole discretion deems appropriate.

Dated: March 11, 2011

/s/ Harold E. Riley

Harold E. Riley, Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ E. Dean Gage

Dr. E. Dean Gage, Director

/s/ Terry S. Maness

Dr. Terry S. Maness, Director

/s/ Dottie S. Riley

Dottie S. Riley, Director

/s/ Rick D. Riley

Rick D. Riley, Vice Chairman, President and
Chief Corporate Officer

/s/ Robert B. Sloan, Jr.

Dr. Robert B. Sloan, Jr., Director

/s/ Grant G. Teaff

Grant G. Teaff, Director

/s/ Timothy T. Timmerman

Timothy T. Timmerman, Director

/s/ Steven F. Shelton

Steven F. Shelton, Director

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EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	The following exhibits are filed herewith:
3.1	Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation (a)
3.2	Bylaws (b)
4.1	Amendment to State Series A-1 and A-2 Senior Convertible Preferred Stock (c)
10.1	Self-Administered Automatic Reinsurance Agreement Citizens Insurance Company of America and Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta, S.p.A. (d)
10.2	Bulk Accidental Death Benefit Reinsurance Agreement between Connecticut General Life Insurance Company and Citizens Insurance Company of America, as amended (e)
10.3	Coinsurance Reinsurance Agreement, Assumption Reinsurance Agreement, Administrative Services Agreement dated March 9, 2004, between Citizens Insurance Company of America and Texas International Life Insurance Company, Reinsurance Trust Agreement dated March 9, 2004, by and among Citizens Insurance Company of America, Texas International Life Insurance Company and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (f)
10.4	Coinsurance Reinsurance Agreement, Assumption Reinsurance Agreement, Administrative Services Agreement dated March 9, 2004, between Combined Underwriters Life Insurance Company and Texas International Life Insurance Company, Reinsurance Trust Agreement dated March 9, 2004, by and among Combined Underwriters Life Insurance Company, Texas International Life Insurance Company and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (g)
10.5(a)	Securities Purchase Agreement dated July 12, 2004 among Citizens, Inc., Mainfield Enterprises, Inc., Steelhead Investments Ltd., Portside Growth and Opportunity Fund, and Smithfield Fiduciary LLC (h)
10.5(b)	Registration Rights Agreement dated July 12, 2004 among Citizens, Inc., Mainfield Enterprises, Inc., Steelhead Investments Ltd., Portside Growth and Opportunity Fund, and Smithfield Fiduciary LLC (h)
10.5(c)	Unit Warrant dated July 12, 2004, to Mainfield Enterprises, Inc. (h)
10.5(d)	Unit Warrant dated July 12, 2004, to Steelhead Investments Ltd. (h)
10.5(e)	Unit Warrant dated July 12, 2004, to Portside Growth and Opportunity Fund (h)
10.5(f)	Unit Warrant dated July 12, 2004, to Smithfield Fiduciary LLC (h)
10.5(g)	Warrant to Purchase Class A Common Stock to Mainfield Enterprises, Inc. (h)
10.5(h)	Warrant to Purchase Class A Common Stock to Steelhead Investments Ltd. (h)
10.5(i)	Warrant to Purchase Class A Common Stock to Portside Growth and Opportunity Fund (h)

- 10.5(j) Warrant to Purchase Class A Common Stock to Smithfield Fiduciary LLC (h)
- 10.5(k) Subordination Agreement among Regions Bank, the Purchasers and Citizens, Inc. dated July 12, 2004 (h)
- 10.5(l) Non-Exclusive Finder's Agreement dated September 29, 2003, between Citizens, Inc. and the Shemano Group, Inc. (h)

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Exhibit Number	The following exhibits are filed herewith:	
10.6	Self-Administered Automatic Reinsurance Agreement between Citizens Insurance Company of America and Converium Reinsurance (Germany) Ltd.(i)	
10.7	Self-Administered Automatic Reinsurance Agreement between Citizens Insurance Company of America and Scottish Re Worldwide (England) (j)	
10.8	Self-Administered Automatic Reinsurance Agreement	CICA Life Insurance Company of America and Scor Global Life U.S. Re Insurance Company (k)
10.9	Self-Administered Automatic Reinsurance Agreement	CICA Life Insurance Company of America and Mapfre Re Compania de Reaseguros, S.A. (l)
11	Statement re: Computation of per share earnings (see financial statements)	
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant*	
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Ernst & Young LLP*
24	Power of Attorney (m)	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act*	
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act*	
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act*	
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act*	
99.1	New Release reporting fourth quarter results issued on March 10, 2011 (furnished herewith).	

* **Filed herewith.**

- (a) Filed on March 15, 2004 with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2003 as Exhibit 3.1, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (b) Filed on March 31, 1999 with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 1998, as Exhibit 3.2, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (c) Filed on July 15, 2004, with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as Exhibit 4.1, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (d) Filed as Exhibit 10.8 with the Registration Statement on Form S-4, SEC File No. 333-16163, on November 14, 1996 and incorporated herein by reference.

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- (e) Filed on April 9, 1997 as Exhibit 10.9 with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 1996, Amendment No. 1, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (f) Filed on March 22, 2004 as Exhibit 10.8 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (g) Filed on March 22, 2004 as Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (h) Filed on July 15, 2004 as part of Exhibit 10.12 with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (i) Filed on March 31, 2005, with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2004, as Exhibit 10.10(m), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (j) Filed on March 31, 2005, with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Year Ended December 31, 2004, as Exhibit 10.10(n), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (k) Filed on November 6, 2009, with the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2009, as Exhibit 10.8(k), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (l) Filed on November 6, 2009, with the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2009, as Exhibit 10.9(l), and incorporated herein by reference.
- (m) The Power of Attorney is incorporated in the signature page enclosed herein.