The PMI Group, Inc.
Supplemental Portfolio Information

As of December 31, 2007

Forward-Looking Statement

Cautionary Statement: Statements in this presentation that are not historical facts or that relate to future plans, events or performance are "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements in this presentation include our discussion and estimate of future captive reinsurance claim payments to us by captive reinsurers. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, the following factors: changes in economic conditions, economic recession or slowdowns, adverse changes in consumer confidence, declining housing values, higher unemployment, deteriorating borrower credit, changes in interest rates, changes in housing demand or mortgage originations, changes in credit spreads, credit market disruptions including further deterioration in the housing, mortgage and related credit markets, the loss of a key customer, increased severity or frequency of losses associated with our mortgage insurance and other credit enhancement products, losses associated with the aging of our mortgage insurance portfolio, ratings actions with respect to our or our subsidiaries' credit ratings or insurer financial strength ratings assigned by the major ratings agencies, heightened competition from other insurance providers, federal and state governmental or quasi-governmental entities, and from alternative products to private mortgage insurance and financial guaranty insurance, changes in the charters or business practices of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, changes in political and regulatory environments and the application of consumer, lending, insurance and other applicable laws and regulations, the possibility that we may fail to estimate accurately the likelihood, magnitude and timing of losses in connection with establishing loss reserves for our mortgage insurance or financial guaranty businesses or to estimate accurately the fair value amounts of derivative contracts in determining gains and losses on these contracts, limitations on the amount of dividends that The PMI Group may receive from its insurance subsidiaries, or a combination of these and other factors. Other risks and uncertainties are discussed in our SEC filings, including our Annual Report Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (in Item 1A). We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

Definition of Terms

2/28s – refers to loans with interest rates that are fixed for two years and reset to a new interest rate at the end of year two for the remaining term of the loan.

ARMs – refers to loans with adjustable interest rates. We consider a loan an ARM if its interest rate may be adjusted prior to the loan's fifth anniversary.

A Quality Loans – we define A quality to include loans with credit scores of 620 and greater.

Alt-A Loans – we consider a loan Alt-A if it has a credit score of 620 or greater and the borrower requests and is given the option of providing reduced documentation verifying income, assets, deposit information and/or employment.

Captive Reinsurance – refers to agreements in which a portion of risk insured by PMI is reinsured by a captive reinsurance company affiliated with the mortgage originator or investor.

Defaults – our primary mortgage insurance master policy defines "default" as the borrower's failure to pay when due an amount equal to the scheduled monthly mortgage payment under the terms of the mortgage. Generally, the master policies require an insured to notify PMI of a default no later than the last business day of the month following the month in which the borrower becomes three monthly payments in default. For reporting purposes and internal tracking purposes, we do not consider a loan to be in default until the borrower has missed to consecutive payments. Depending upon its scheduled payment date, a loan delinquent for two consecutive monthly payments could be reported to PMI between the 31st and the 60th day after a missed payment.

Flow – generally refers to mortgage insurance offered on a loan-by-loan basis to lenders.

GSE Pool – refers to a traditional pool product for mortgage loans sold by PMI's customers to the GSEs. This product was available from 1997 to 2001.

Interest Only Loans – refers to loans that do not reduce principal during the initial deferral period (usually between two and ten years) and therefore do not accumulate equity through loan amortization during the initial deferral period. Approximately 91% of our interest only loans have an initial deferral period of 5 years or greater. The average initial deferral period for loans insured in 2007 was 9 years.

Insurance in Force (IIF) – refers to the current principal balance of all outstanding mortgage loans with insurance coverage as of a given date.

Less-than-A Quality Loans – we define less-than-A credit quality loans to include loans with credit scores of 619 or below. The majority of our less-than-A-quality loans have credit scores above 575.

Definition of Terms

Modified Pool Insurance – modified pool insurance may be used in addition to primary mortgage insurance or may be placed on loans that do not require primary insurance. Coverage of modified pool products varies. Some products provide first loss protection by covering a percentage of the losses on individual loans held within the pool of insured loans up to a stated aggregate loss limit ("stop loss limit") for the entire pool. Some modified pool products offer mezzanine-level coverage by providing for claims payments only after a predetermined cumulative claims level, or deductible, is reached.

New Insurance Written (NIW) – refers to the original principal balance of all loans that receive new primary mortgage insurance coverage during a given period.

New Risk Written (NRW) – refers to the aggregate dollar amount of each insured mortgage loan's current principal balance multiplied by the insurance coverage percentage specified in the policy for all loans that receive new primary mortgage insurance coverage during a given period.

Old Pool – refers to a traditional pool product for mortgage loans sold by PMI's customers to capital market participants.

Payment Option ARMs – generally refers to loans that provide the borrower an option every month to make a payment consisting of principal and interest, interest only, or an amount established by the lender that may be less than the interest owed.

Primary Insurance – refers to mortgage insurance placed on a loan-by-loan basis through our "flow" channel and mortgage insurance issued for mortgage-backed securities and portfolio investors through our "structured transactions" channel. Primary information does not include pool or modified pool information.

Primary Risk in Force – refers to the aggregate dollar amount of each insured mortgage loan's current principal balance multiplied by the insurance coverage percentage specified in the policy for insurance policies issued through our "flow" and "structured transactions" channels only.

Risk in Force (RIF) – refers to the aggregate dollar amount of each insured mortgage loan's current principal balance multiplied by the insurance coverage percentage specified in the policy.

Structured – generally refers to mortgage insurance offered by PMI that covers large portfolios of mortgage loans and is provided to issuers of mortgage backed securities ("MBS") and portfolio investors.

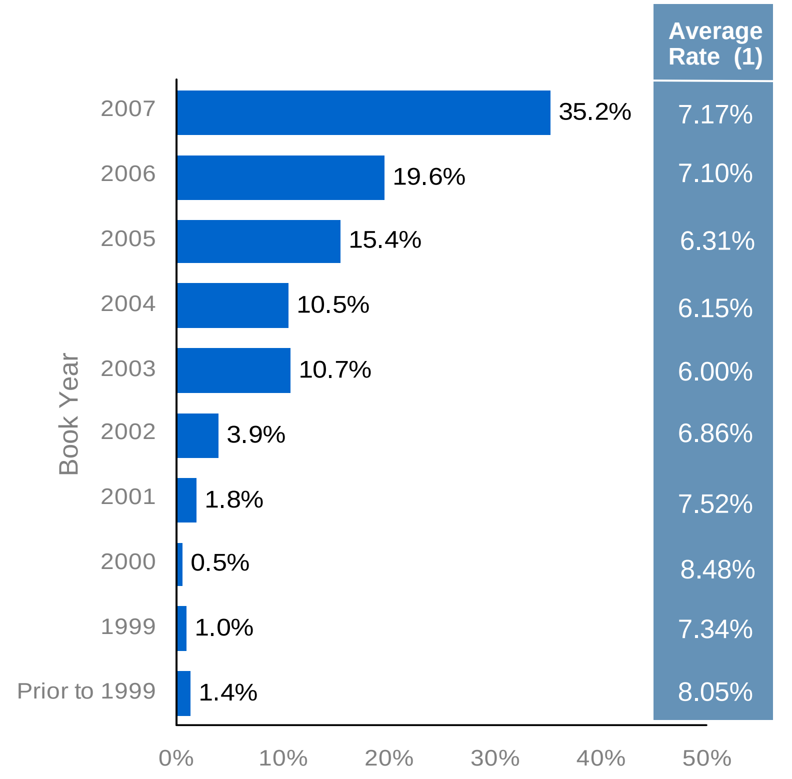
Traditional Pool – covers the entire loss on a defaulted mortgage loan that exceeds the claim payment under any primary insurance coverage, up to a stated aggregate loss limit, or stop loss, for all of the loans in a pool. PMI is not currently offering traditional pool insurance to its customers.

Contents of Presentation

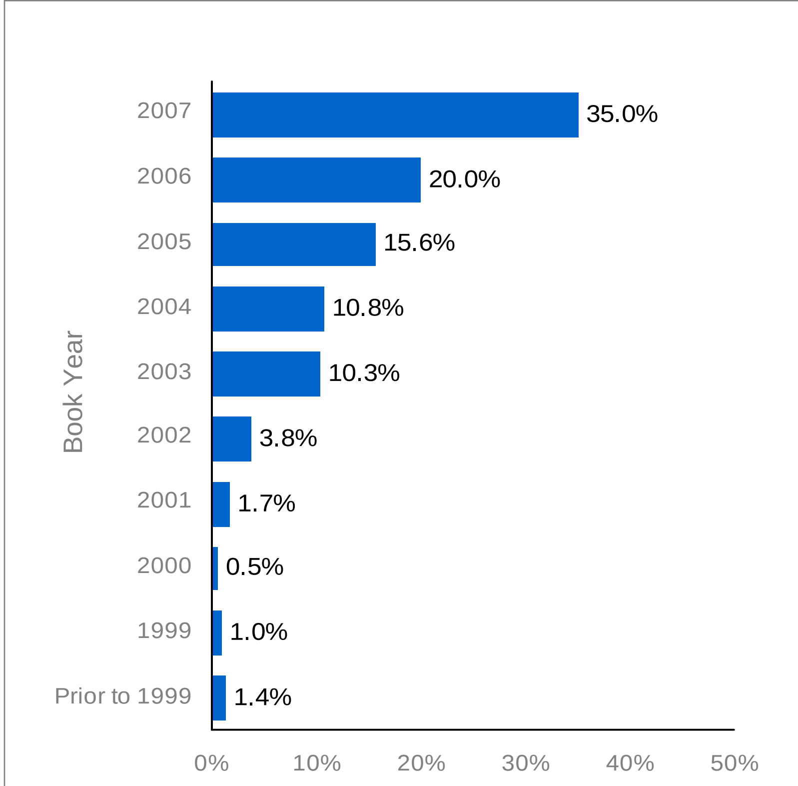
Primary Portfolio Characteristics

U.S. Portfolio Age Distribution

$123.6 Billion Primary IIF



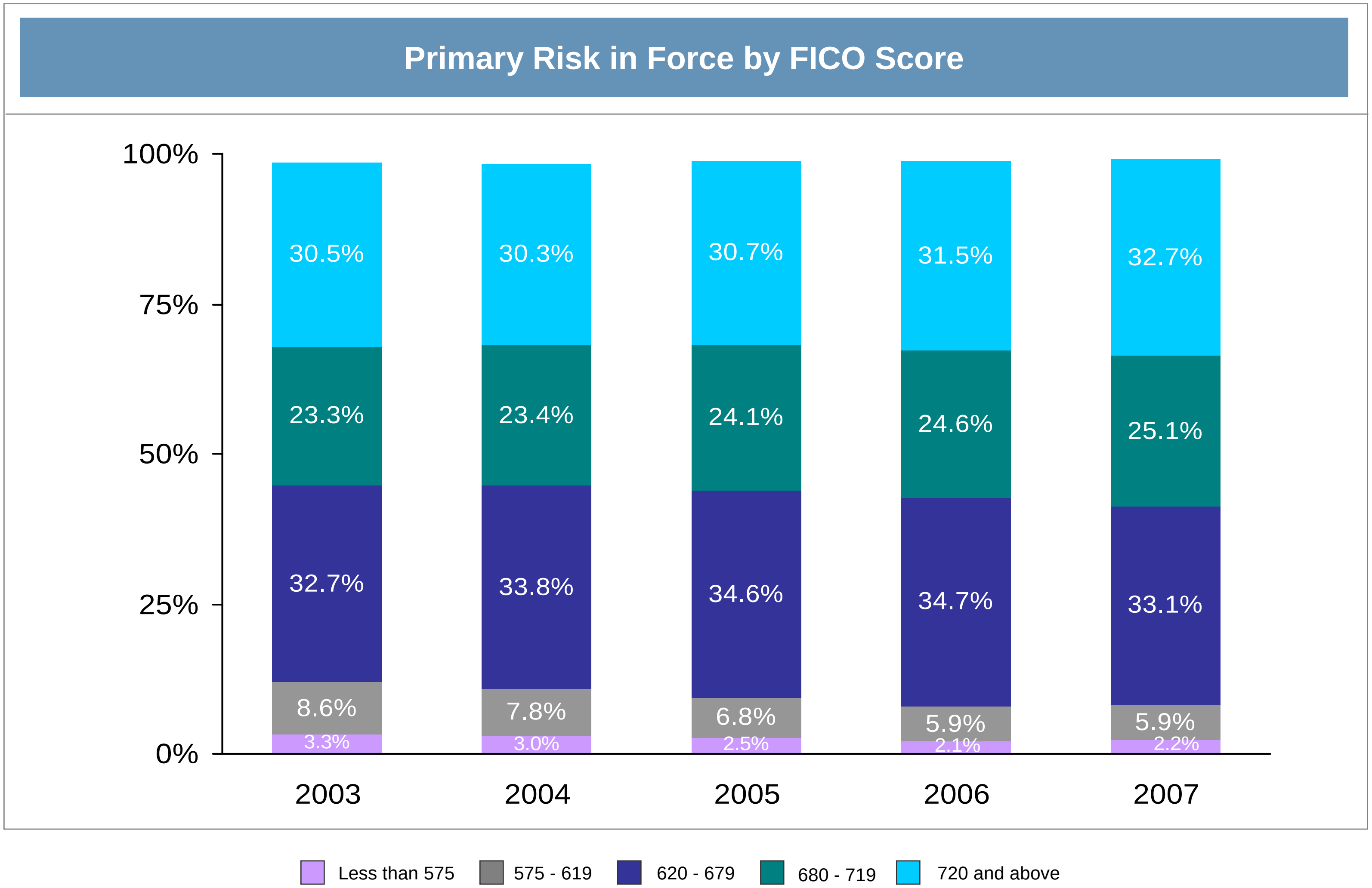
$31.0 Billion Primary RIF



(1) Average PMI fixed annual mortgage interest rate

Note: Due to rounding, the sum of percentages may not total 100%

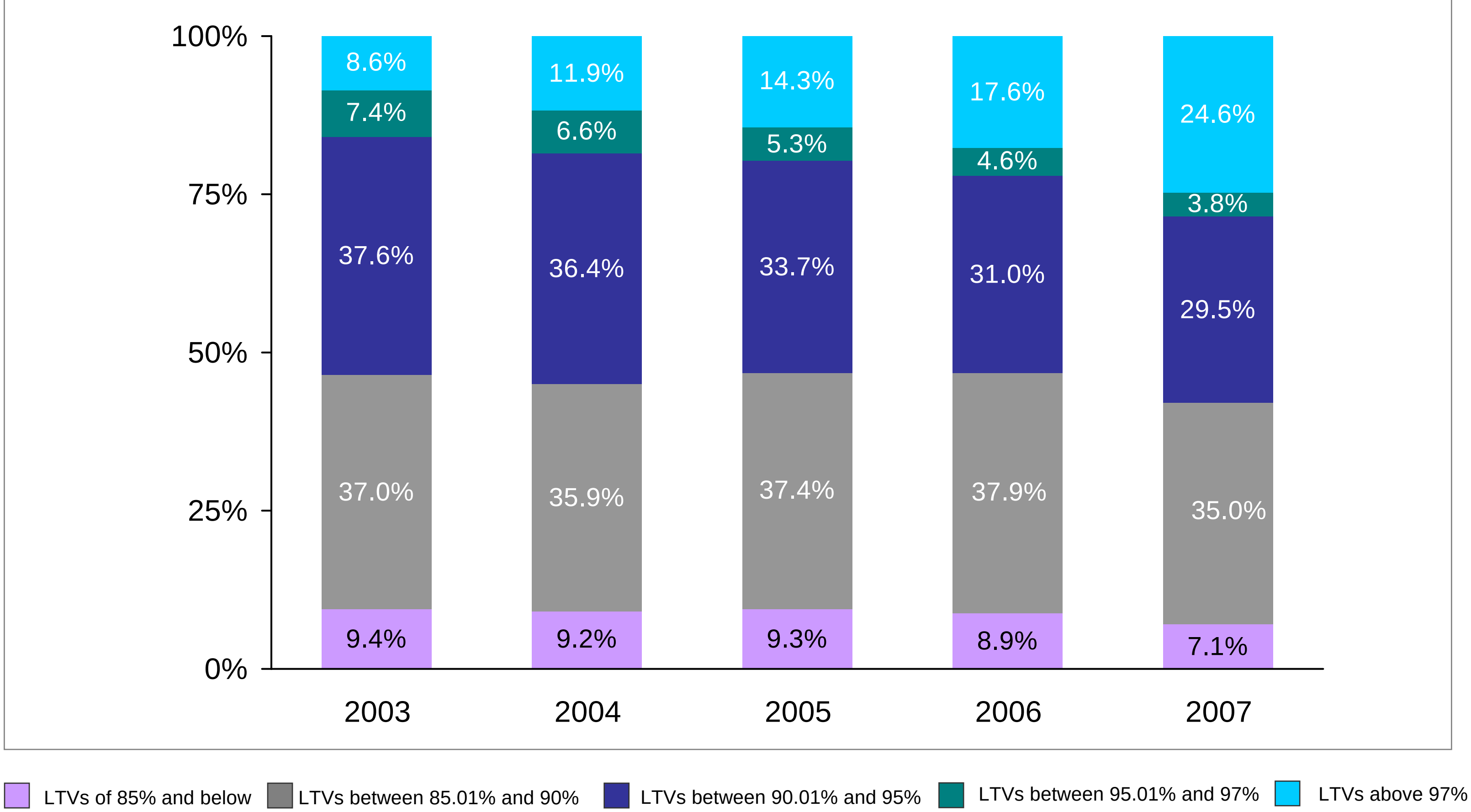
U.S. Portfolio Credit Score Distribution



Excludes unreported FICO scores

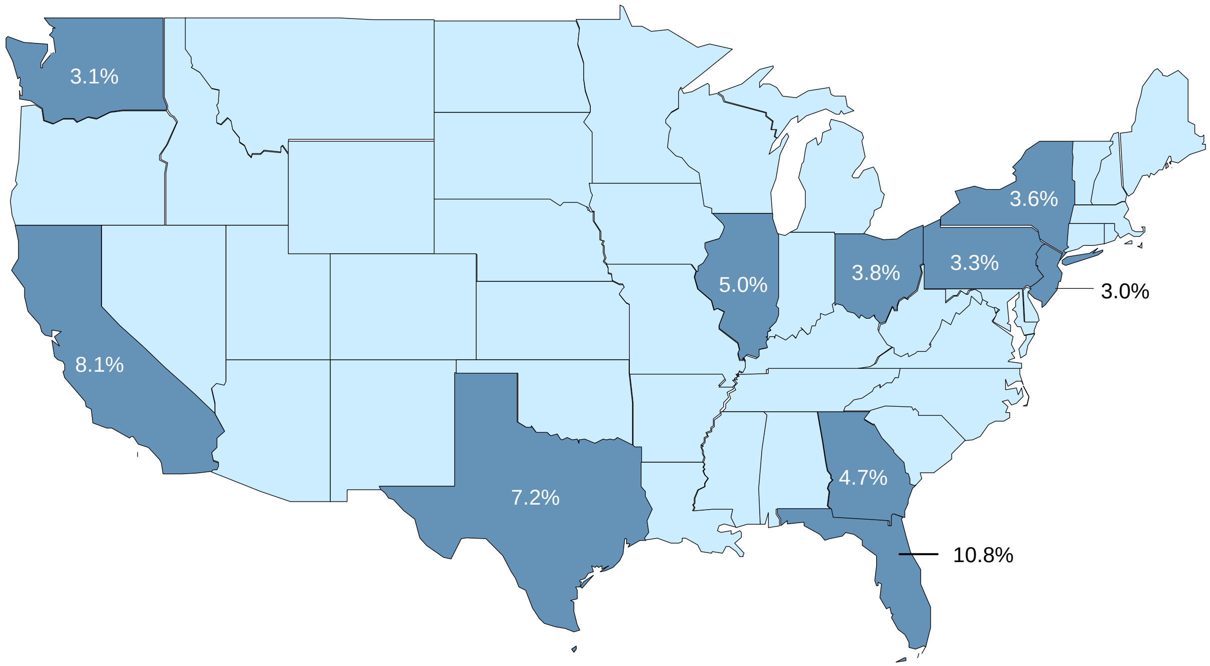
U.S. Portfolio Loan to Value Distribution

Primary Risk in Force by Loan to Value



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of percentages may not total 100%

U.S. Portfolio Geographic Distribution



Top Ten States – Percent of Primary Risk in Force and Default Rates

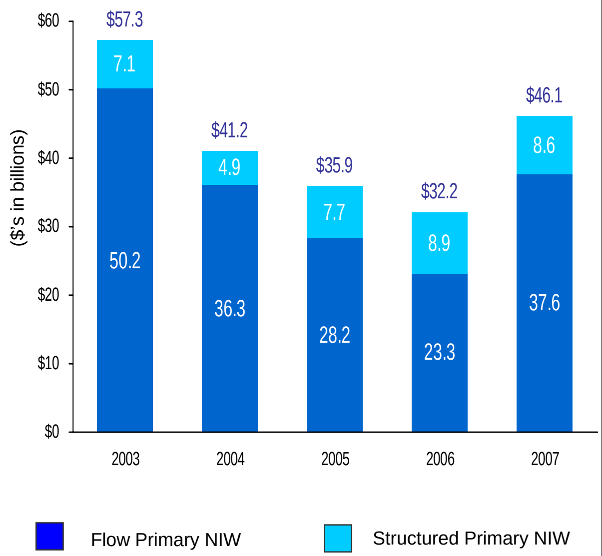
	% of RIF[1]	Primary Default Rates 2007	2006	2005
Florida	10.8%	10.56%	3.44%	3.91%
California	8.1%	10.92%	3.56%	2.34%
Texas	7.2%	6.03%	5.63%	6.47%
Illinois	5.0%	8.19%	5.58%	5.41%
Georgia	4.7%	9.50%	7.86%	8.16%

	% of RIF[1]	Primary Default Rates 2007	2006	2005
Ohio	3.8%	10.83%	8.79%	7.68%
New York	3.6%	6.78%	5.40%	4.93%
Pennsylvania	3.3%	7.47%	6.00%	5.93%
Washington	3.1%	3.58%	2.76%	2.99%
New Jersey	3.0%	7.53%	4.62%	4.74%

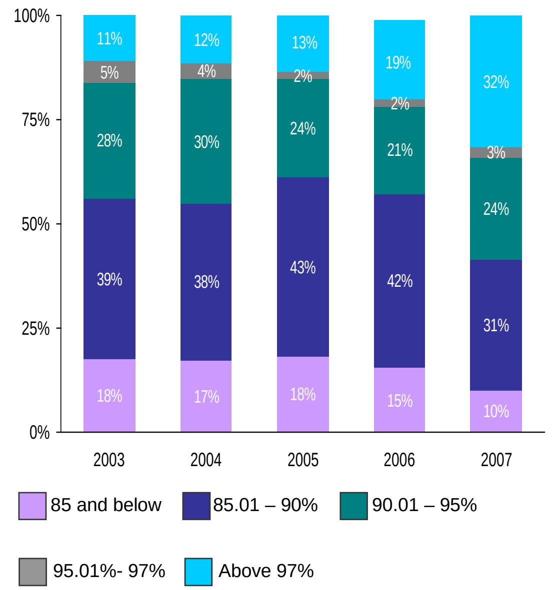
[1] Top ten states as determined by primary RIF on December 31, 2007

U.S. Portfolio Primary NIW Characteristics

Flow and Structured Primary NIW



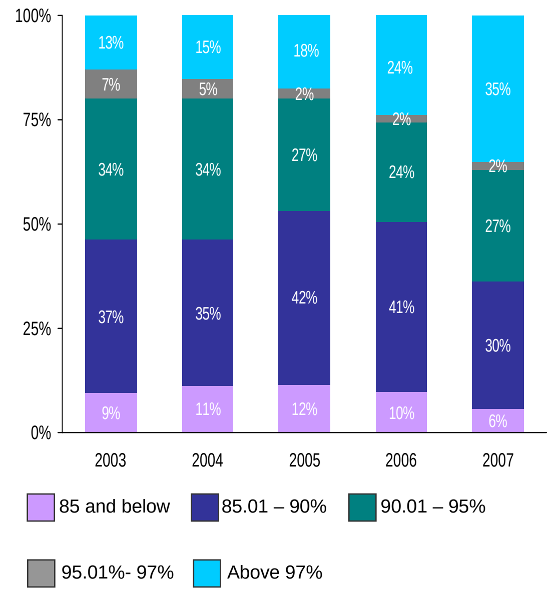
New Insurance Written by LTV



The increased percentage of above 97% LTV loans in 2007 is due to the reduced availability of alternative mortgage products including piggyback loans and increased activity by the GSEs.

Effective March 1, 2008, PMI will no longer insure loans with LTV ratios above 97%.

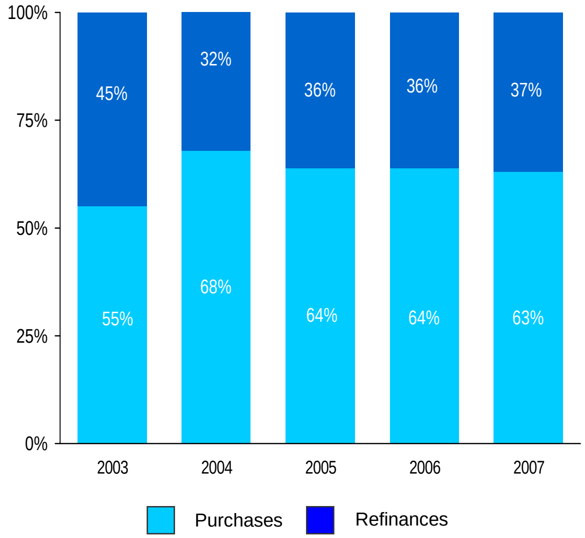
New Risk Written by LTV



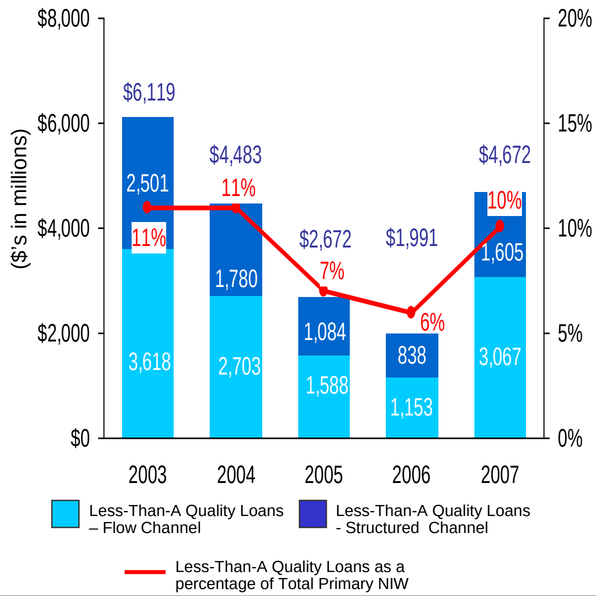
Note: Due to rounding, the sum of percentages may not total 100%

U.S. Portfolio Primary NIW Characteristics

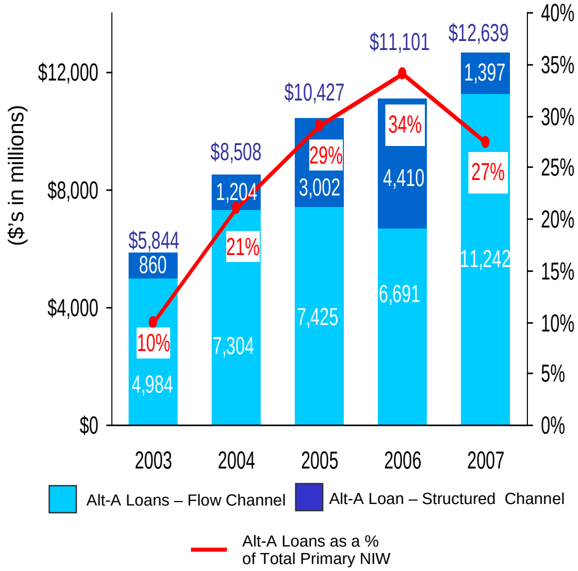
Refinances and Purchases as a % of Primary NIW



Less-Than-A Quality Loans - NIW



Alt-A Loans – NIW



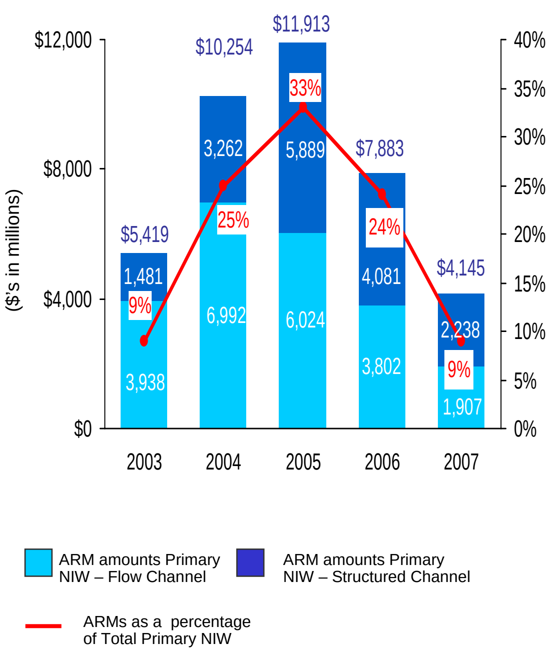
The increase in less-than-A quality loans as a percentage of total primary NIW is due to the GSEs' expansion of high-LTV, lower FICO programs.

Effective October 1, 2007, PMI discontinued insuring loans with LTVs above 95% and FICO scores below 620.

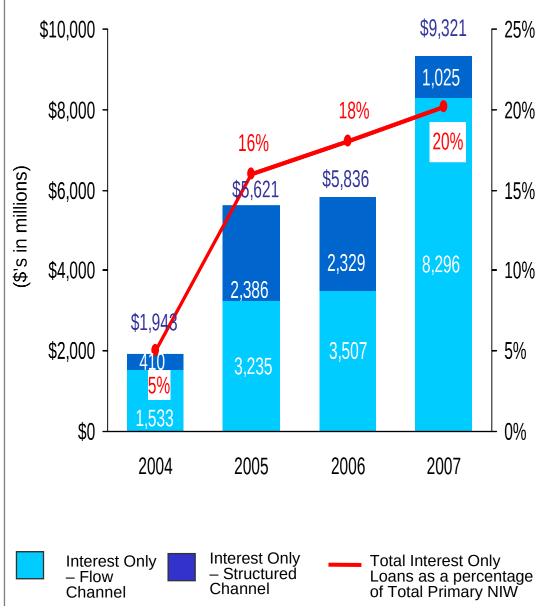
Note: Due to rounding, the sum of percentages may not total 100%

U.S. Portfolio Primary NIW Characteristics

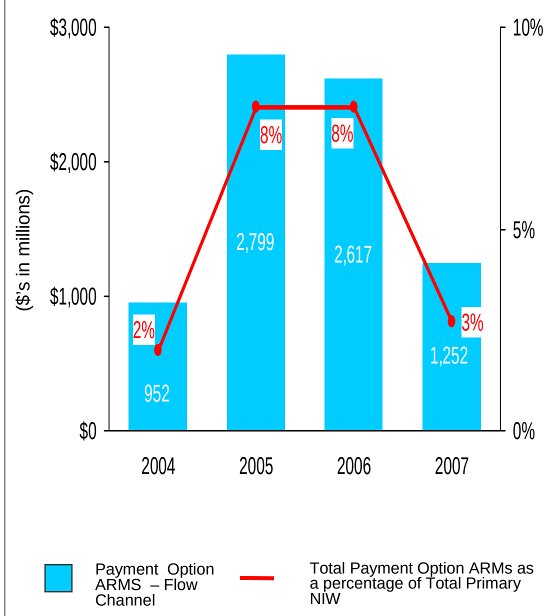
ARMs - NIW



Interest Only Loans - NIW



Payment Option ARMs - NIW



Approximately 3% of Total Primary RIF is subject to rate adjustment in 2008. Approximately 1% is subject to adjustment in 2009.

Approximately 98% of interest only loans written in 2007 have an initial deferral period of 5 years or greater and 85% have an initial deferral period of 7 years or greater. For 2006 NIW, initial deferral periods of 5 and 7 years or greater were 89% and 62%, respectively.

Focus on Particular Portfolio Segments

Summary of Underwriting Guideline Changes

High LTV

- PMI no longer insures loans with the following characteristics:
  - LTVs and combined LTVs of 97.01% and above
  - LTVs greater than 95 percent and FICO scores below 620
- PMI will insure interest-only loans with LTVs of 95.01% to 97% that are:
  - Originated in compliance with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac product or programs, and
  - Have a minimum interest-only term of five years, and
  - The borrower is qualified at the fully amortizing payment rate.

Alt-A

- Maximum LTV of 90% (further reduced by 5% in distressed markets)
- Minimum FICO score of 680
- No investment properties allowed
- No payment option ARMs allowed
- At least 50% of qualifying income must come from non-salaried sources

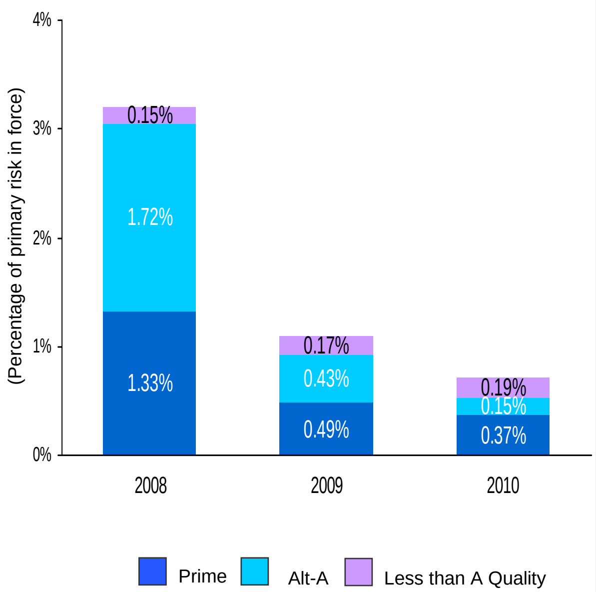
Distressed Markets

- In distressed markets, PMI no longer insures loans with the following characteristics:
  - LTV or combined LTV greater than 90 percent
  - Payment option ARMS or A-minus (FICO scores of 575-619) loans
- For products or programs with a minimum LTV of 90%, a further 5 percentage point reduction is required
  - For example, PMI no longer insures limited documentation loans with an LTV greater than 85% in distressed markets

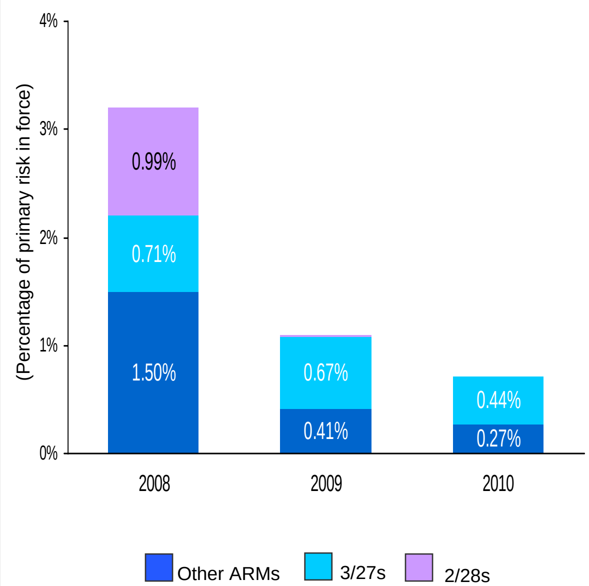
U.S. Portfolio Interest Rate Adjustments

	2008	2009	2010
Total interest rate adjustments as a percentage of primary risk in force:	3.2%	1.1%	0.7%

Rate Adjustments by Credit Quality

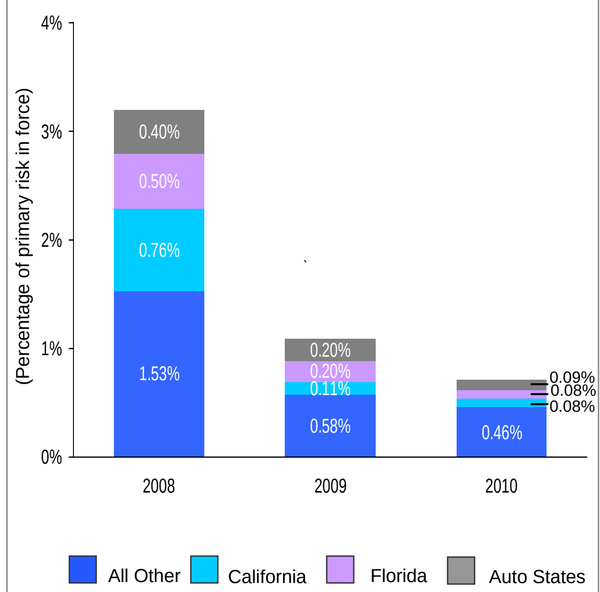


Rate Adjustments of Hybrid Loans and Other ARMs



Note: 2/28s resets in 2009 and 2010 are 0.01% and 0.00%, respectively

Rate Adjustments in Distressed Geographic Regions



Note: Auto states include Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana

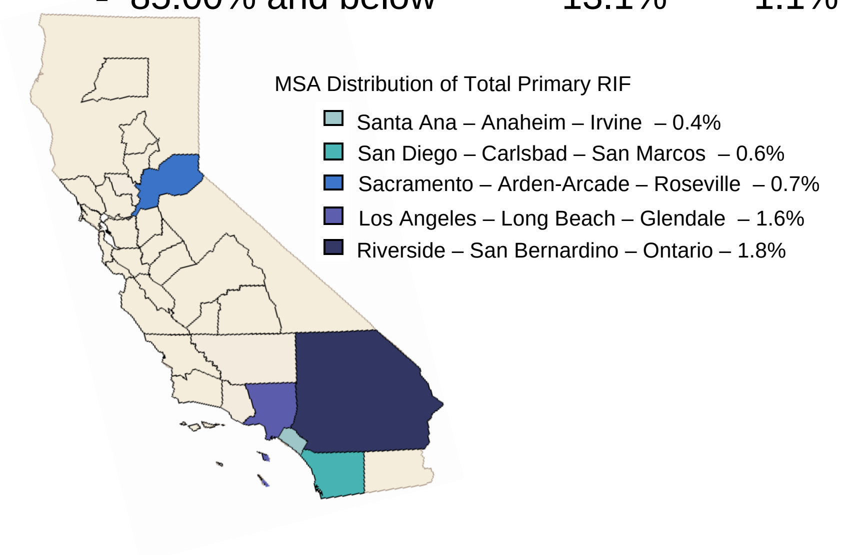
Note: Percentages are of total Primary RIF at December 31, 2007

California at December 31, 2007

- **$2.5 Billion of Total Risk in Force**
- **8.1% of PMI's Primary Risk in Force**
- **$301,386 Average Loan Size**

	% of CA RIF	% of Total RIF
Loan Type		
Fixed Rate	66.9%	5.4%
ARM	33.1%	2.7%
Property Type[1]		
Single Family	82.2%	6.7%
Condominium	13.2%	1.1%
Multi-Family and other	4.6%	0.4%
Occupancy		
Primary Residence	90.9%	7.4%
Second Home	2.6%	0.2%
Non-owner occupied	6.5%	0.5%
Alt-A	44.1%	3.6%

	% of CA RIF	% of Total RIF
FICO Scores[2]		
720 and above	32.3%	2.6%
680-719	31.1%	2.5%
620-679	33.0%	2.7%
575-619	2.7%	0.2%
Less than 575	0.7%	0.1%
Loan to Value		
Above 97.00%	17.2%	1.4%
95.01% to 97.00%	1.8%	0.1%
90.01% to 95.00%	23.8%	1.9%
85.01% to 90.00%	44.0%	3.6%
85.00% and below	13.1%	1.1%



1 Condominium includes Townhouses and Cooperatives

2 Excludes unreported FICO scores

Florida at December 31, 2007

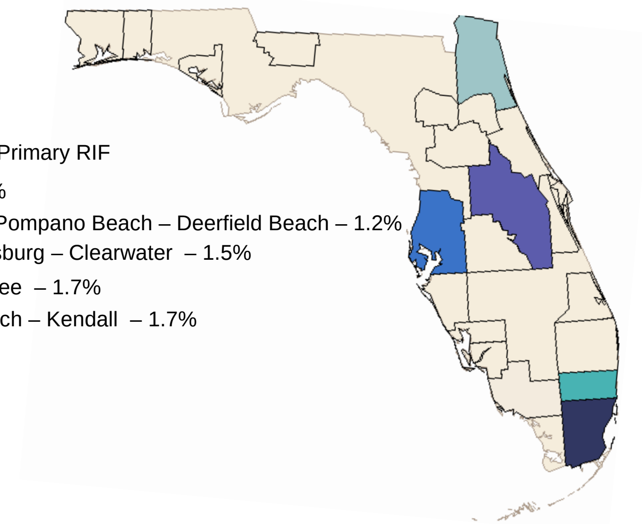
- **$3.3 Billion of Total Risk in Force**
- **10.8% of PMI's Primary Risk in Force**
- **$177,999 Average Loan Size**

	% of FL RIF	% of Total RIF
Loan Type		
▪ Fixed Rate	82.5%	8.9%
▪ ARM	17.5%	1.9%
Property Type[1]		
▪ Single Family	71.8%	7.7%
▪ Condominium	25.9%	2.8%
▪ Multi-Family and other	2.2%	0.2%
Occupancy		
▪ Primary Residence	77.8%	8.4%
▪ Second Home	12.2%	1.3%
▪ Non-owner occupied	10.0%	1.1%
Alt-A	39.2%	4.2%

	% of FL RIF	% of Total RIF
FICO Scores[2]		
▪ 720 and above	34.3%	3.7%
▪ 680-719	28.1%	3.0%
▪ 620-679	31.7%	3.4%
▪ 575-619	4.2%	.5%
▪ Less than 575	1.3%	.1%
Loan to Value		
▪ Above 97.00%	21.8%	2.3%
▪ 95.01% to 97.00%	2.5%	0.3%
▪ 90.01% to 95.00%	30.9%	3.3%
▪ 85.01% to 90.00%	38.5%	4.2%
▪ 85.00% and below	6.3%	0.7%

MSA Distribution of Total Primary RIF

- Jacksonville – 0.7%
- Fort Lauderdale – Pompano Beach – Deerfield Beach – 1.2%
- Tampa – St. Petersburg – Clearwater – 1.5%
- Orlando – Kissimmee – 1.7%
- Miami – Miami Beach – Kendall – 1.7%



1 Condominium includes Townhouses and Cooperatives

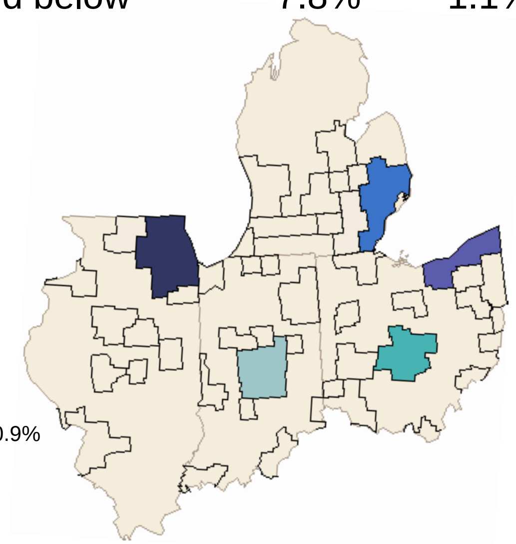
2 Excludes unreported FICO scores

Auto States (Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana) at December 31, 2007

- **$4.2 Billion of Total Risk in Force**
- **13.6% of PMI's Primary Risk in Force**
- **$132,202 Average Loan Size**

	% of Auto States RIF	% of Total RIF
Loan Type		
Fixed Rate	87.2%	11.9%
ARM	12.8%	1.7%
Property Type[1]		
Single Family	83.6%	11.4%
Condominium	11.8%	1.6%
Multi-Family and other	4.5%	0.6%
Occupancy		
Primary Residence	91.8%	12.5%
Second Home	1.3%	0.2%
Non-owner occupied	6.9%	0.9%
Alt-A	15.5%	2.1%

	% of Auto States RIF	% of Total RIF
FICO Scores[2]		
720 and above	30.6%	4.2%
680-719	23.3%	3.2%
620-679	34.9%	4.7%
575-619	7.2%	1.0%
Less than 575	3.4%	0.5%
Loan to Value		
Above 97.00%	22.7%	3.1%
95.01% to 97.00%	5.1%	0.7%
90.01% to 95.00%	30.5%	4.2%
85.01% to 90.00%	33.8%	4.6%
85.00% and below	7.8%	1.1%



MSA Distribution of Total Primary RIF
- Indianapolis – Carmel, IN – 0.7%
- Columbus, OH – 0.8%
- Warren – Troy – Farmington Hills, MI – 0.9%
- Cleveland – Elyria – Mentor, OH – 1.0%
- Chicago – Naperville – Joliet, IL – 3.8%

1 Condominium includes Townhouses and Cooperatives

2 Excludes unreported FICO scores

2/28 Hybrid ARMS at December 31, 2007

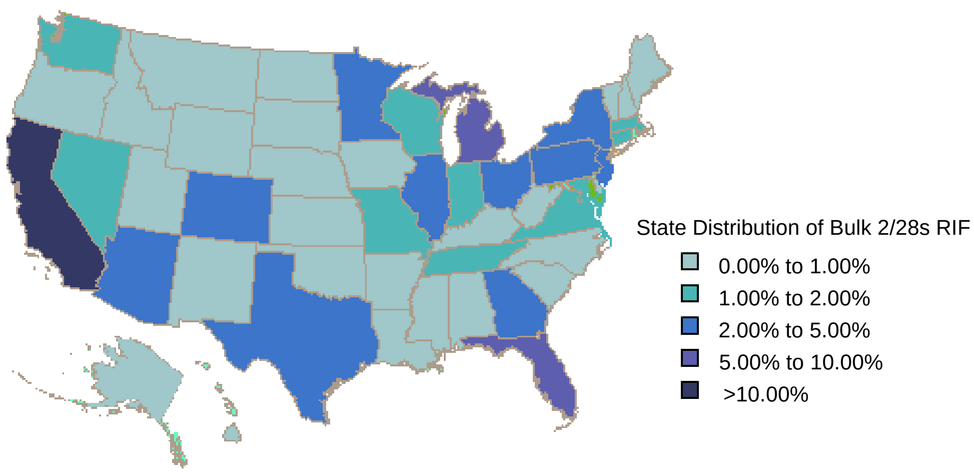
- $1 Billion of Total Risk in Force
- 3.3% of PMI's Primary Risk in Force
- $184,442 Average Loan Size

Property Type[1]	% of 2/28 RIF	% of Total RIF
Single Family	80.6%	2.7%
Condominium	6.8%	0.2%
Multi-Family and other	12.6%	0.4%
Occupancy		
Primary Residence	74.6%	2.5%
Second Home	2.3%	0.1%
Non-owner occupied	23.1%	0.8%
Alt-A	45.5%	1.5%

FICO Scores[2]	% of 2/28 RIF	% of Total RIF
720 and above	12.6%	0.4%
680-719	22.4%	0.7%
620-679	51.3%	1.7%
575-619	8.8%	0.3%
Less than 575	4.9%	0.2%
Loan to Value		
Above 97.00%	10.1%	0.3%
95.01% to 97.00%	0.1%	0.0%
90.01% to 95.00%	21.8%	0.7%
85.01% to 90.00%	37.7%	1.3%
85.00% and below	30.3%	1.0%

Notes

- 2/28 Hybrid ARMs that are subject to reset in 2008 represent approximately 1% of Total Primary RIF.
- 2/28 hybrid ARMs monthly reported notices of default peaked in late 2007.



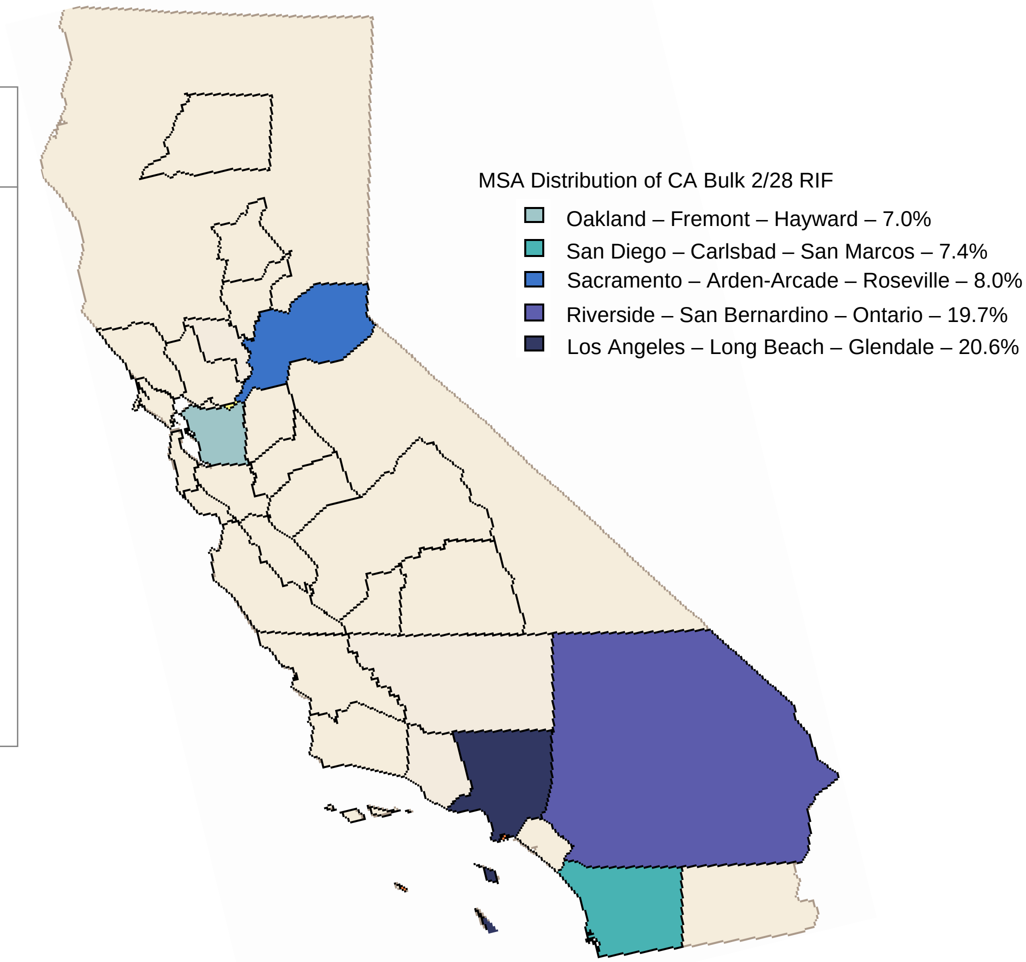
1Condominium includes Townhouses and Cooperatives

2 Excludes unreported FICO scores

2/28 Hybrid ARMS at December 31, 2007

Top States[1]

	% Total 2/28 RIF	% Total RIF
California	29.9%	1.0%
Florida	8.7%	0.3%
Michigan	5.7%	0.2%
Illinois	4.9%	0.1%
New York	4.2%	0.1%
Ohio	3.5%	0.1%
Texas	3.4%	0.1%
Arizona	3.4%	0.1%
Minnesota	2.6%	0.1%
Pennsylvania	2.4%	0.1%



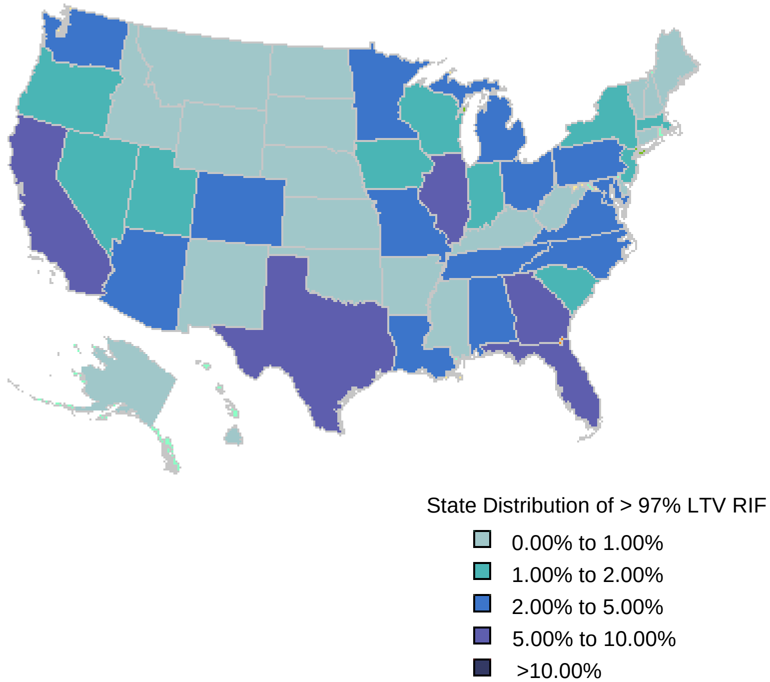
[1] Top ten states as determined by Primary RIF on December 31, 2007

Greater Than 97% LTV at December 31, 2007

- $7.6 Billion of Total Risk in Force
- 24.6% of PMI's Primary Risk in Force
- $152,016 Average Loan Size

Loan Type	% of >97 RIF	% of Total RIF
Fixed Rate	94.1%	23.1%
ARM	5.9%	1.4%
Property Type[1]		
Single Family	85.6%	21.0%
Condominium	12.3%	3.0%
Multi-Family and other	2.1%	0.5%
Occupancy		
Primary Residence	94.2%	23.1%
Second Home	1.4%	0.3%
Non-owner occupied	4.4%	1.1%
Alt-A	16.1%	4.0%

FICO Scores[2]	% of >97 RIF	% of Total RIF
720 and above	27.9%	6.8%
680-719	22.7%	5.6%
620-679	36.3%	8.9%
575-619	8.9%	2.2%
Less than 575	2.9%	0.7%



Guideline Changes

- Effective March 1, 2008, PMI will no longer insure loans with LTV ratios above 97%

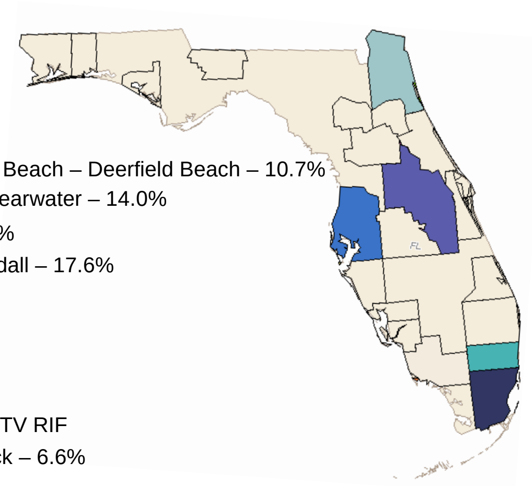
1 Condominium includes Townhouses and Cooperatives

2 Excludes unreported FICO scores

Greater Than 97% LTV at December 31, 2007

MSA Distribution of FL > 97% LTV RIF

- Jacksonville – 8.8%
- Fort Lauderdale – Pompano Beach – Deerfield Beach – 10.7%
- Tampa – St. Petersburg – Clearwater – 14.0%
- Orlando – Kissimmee – 17.2%
- Miami – Miami Beach – Kendall – 17.6%

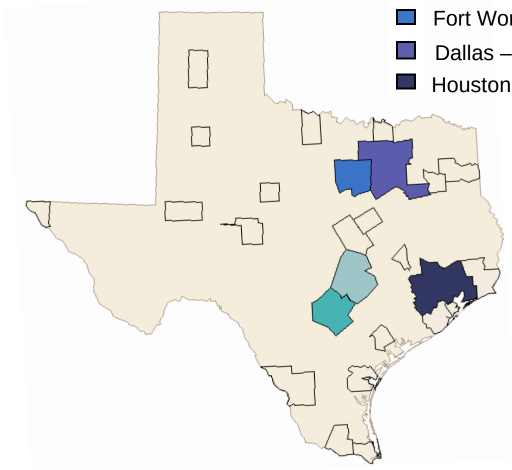


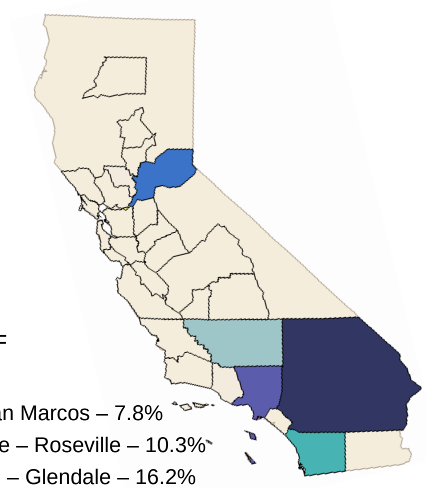
Top States[1]

	% Total > 97% RIF	% Total RIF
Florida	9.6%	2.3%
Texas	9.3%	2.2%
California	5.7%	1.4%
Georgia	5.4%	1.3%
Illinois	5.0%	1.2%
Virginia	3.7%	0.9%
Arizona	3.6%	0.9%
Washington	3.5%	0.8%
Maryland	3.4%	0.8%
North Carolina	3.0%	0.7%

MSA Distribution of TX > 97% LTV RIF

- Austin – Round Rock – 6.6%
- San Antonio – 6.8%
- Fort Worth – Arlington – 10.8%
- Dallas – Plano – Irving – 20.7%
- Houston – Sugar Land – Baytown – 30.7%





MSA Distribution of CA > 97% LTV RIF

- Bakersfield – 5.6%
- San Diego – Carlsbad – San Marcos – 7.8%
- Sacramento – Arden-Arcade – Roseville – 10.3%
- Los Angeles – Long Beach – Glendale – 16.2%
- Riverside – San Bernardino – Ontario – 25.1%

[1] Top ten states as determined by Primary RIF on December 31, 2007

Alt-A at December 31, 2007

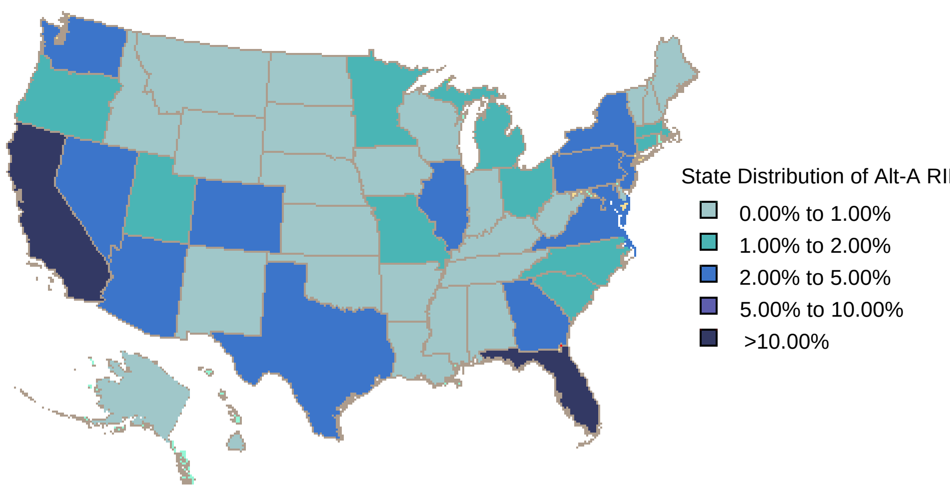
- **$7.1 Billion of Total Risk in Force**
- **22.8% of PMI's Primary Risk in Force**
- **$214,694 Average Loan Size**

	% of Alt-A RIF	% of Total RIF
Loan Type		
Fixed Rate	74.8%	17.0%
ARM	25.2%	5.7%
Property Type[1]		
Single Family	78.2%	17.8%
Condominium	14.7%	3.3%
Multi-Family and other	7.1%	1.6%
Occupancy		
Primary Residence	79.1%	18.0%
Second Home	6.9%	1.6%
Non-owner occupied	14.1%	3.2%

Guideline Changes

- Maximum LTV is 90%
- Minimum FICO score of 680
- At least 50% of qualifying income must come from non-salaried sources

	% of Alt-A RIF	% of Total RIF
720 and above	36.8%	8.4%
680-719	35.1%	8.0%
620-679	28.1%	6.4%
575-619	0.0%	0.0%
Less than 575	0.0%	0.0%
Above 97.00%	17.3%	4.0%
95.01% to 97.00%	0.2%	0.0%
90.01% to 95.00%	27.0%	6.1%
85.01% to 90.00%	46.2%	10.5%
85.00% and below	9.3%	2.1%



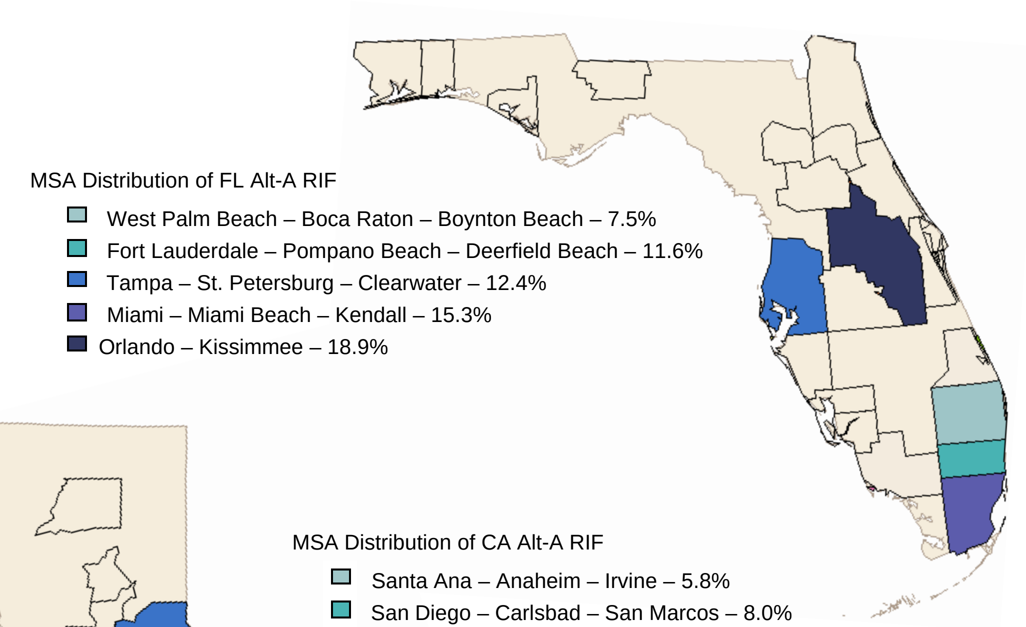
1 Condominium includes Townhouses and Cooperatives

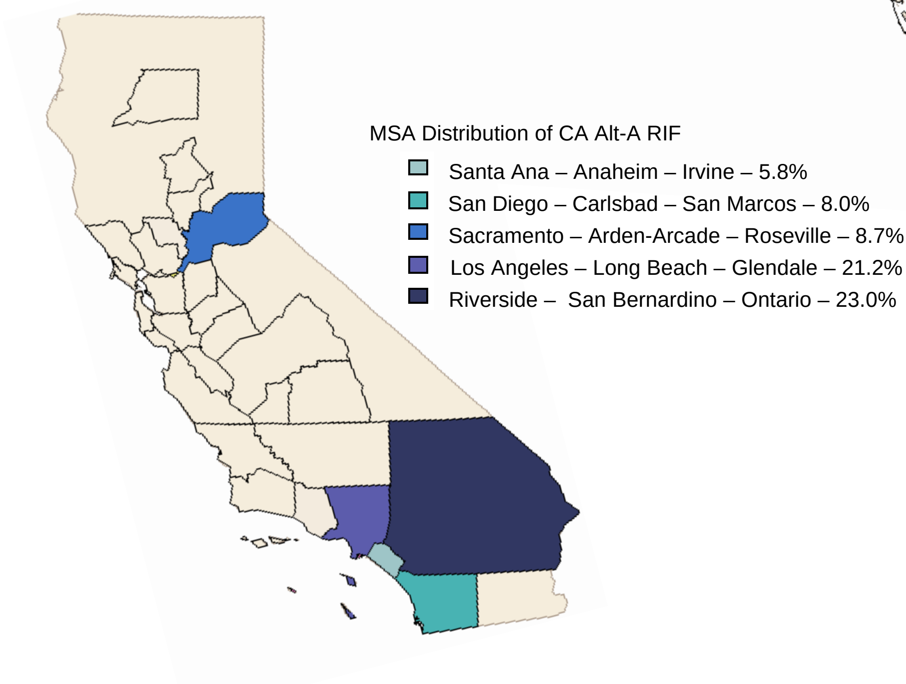
2 Excludes unreported FICO scores

Alt-A at December 31, 2007

Top States[1]

	% Total Alt-A RIF	% Total RIF
Florida	18.5%	4.2%
California	15.7%	3.6%
Illinois	5.0%	1.1%
New York	4.6%	1.1%
Texas	4.5%	1.0%
New Jersey	4.3%	1.0%
Arizona	3.8%	0.9%
Virginia	3.3%	0.8%
Maryland	3.2%	0.7%
Nevada	3.1%	0.7%



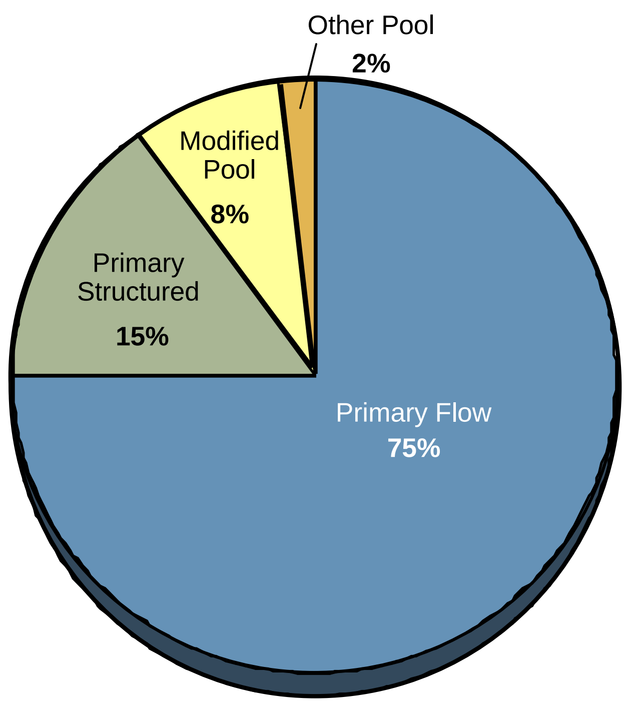


[1] Top ten states as determined by Primary RIF on December 31, 2007

Primary Portfolio Characteristics by Vintage

General Portfolio Categories

$31.0 Billion Primary Risk in Force and $3.5 Billion Pool Risk in Force*



Primary Flow Insurance

- $25.9 billion of risk in force
- Primary mortgage insurance offered to lenders on a loan-by-loan basis

Primary Structured Insurance

- $5.1 billion of risk in force
- Credit enhancement solutions offered across the credit spectrum to agency and non-agency MBS issuers as well as portfolio investors

Modified Pool Risk in Force

- $2.9 billion of risk in force
- Insurance offered to agency and non-agency MBS issuers and investors

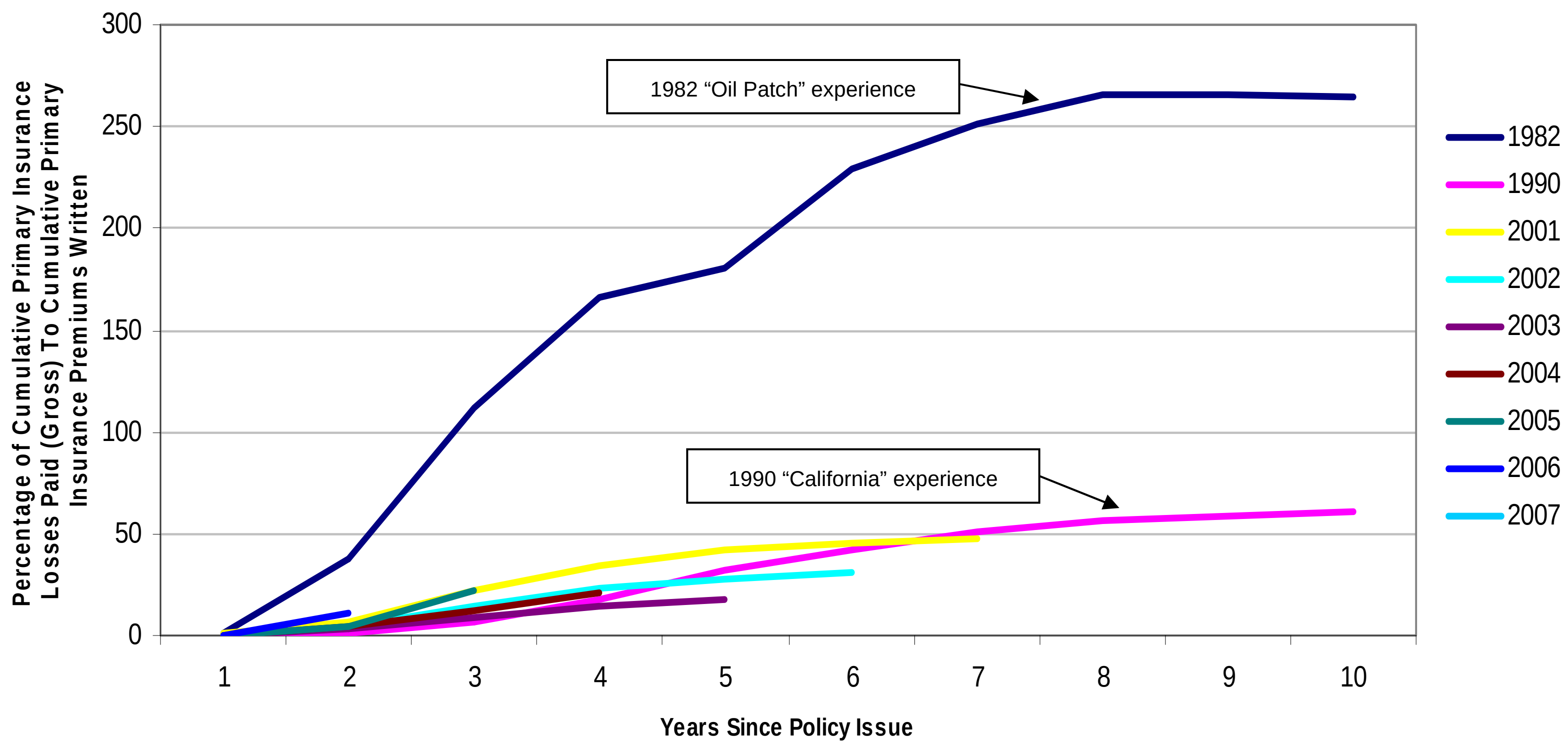
Other Pool

- $0.6 billion of risk in force
- Prior to 2002, PMI offered certain pool insurance products, referred to principally as GSE or Old Pool, to lenders, the GSEs and non-agency market

* At December 31, 2007

U.S. Portfolio – **Policy Year Loan Performance**

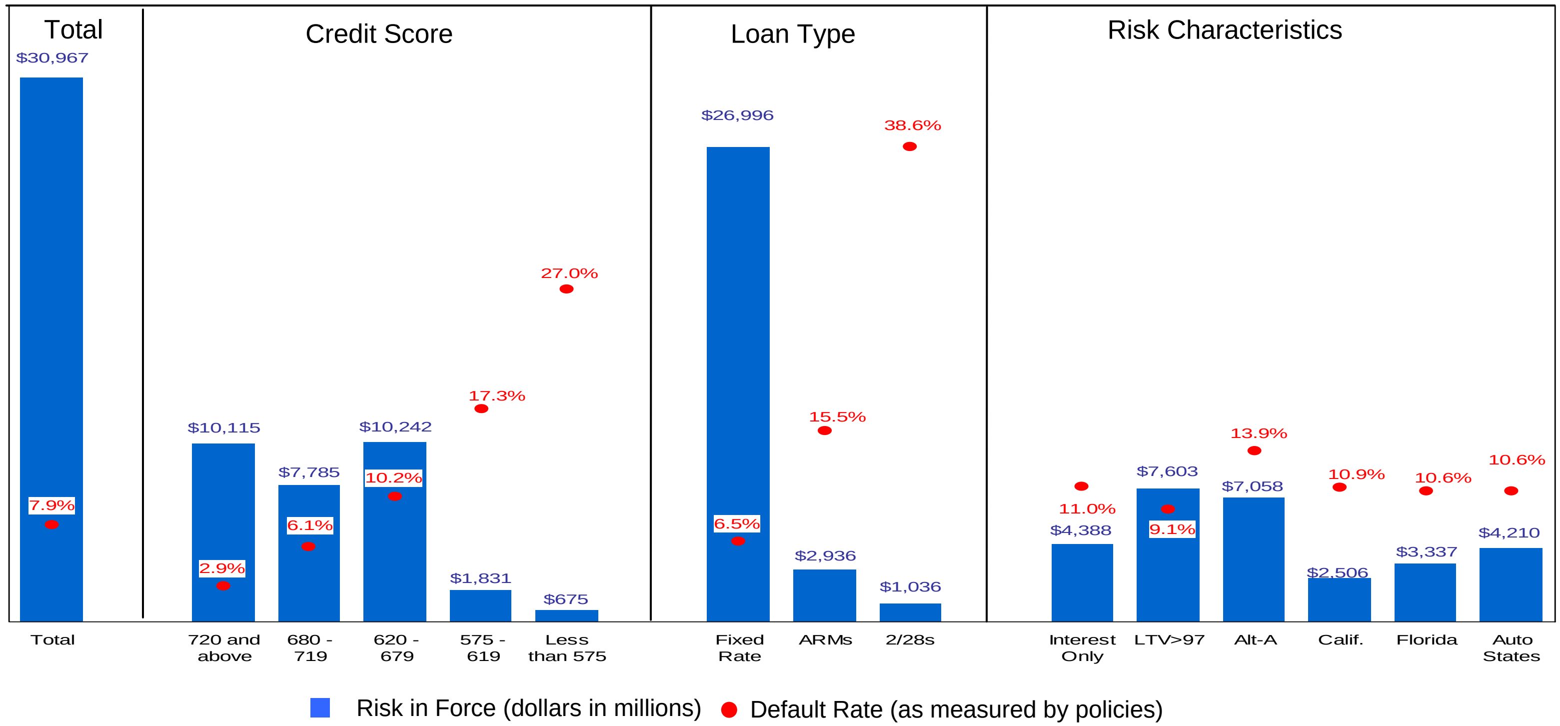
Percentage of Cumulative Primary Insurance Losses Paid (Gross) To Cumulative Primary Insurance Premiums Written (Gross)*



*Gross premiums written include ceded and refunded premiums.

Risk Characteristics: Total Primary Portfolio

Total Primary Risk in Force as of December 31, 2007



Total Primary Portfolio:

- PMI's total primary book is primarily driven by the flow channel
- Loans are primarily fixed rate and owner occupied with FICO scores greater than 620
- Certain geographies and select products have exhibited heightened levels of defaults

Primary Portfolio Characteristics

Primary RIF as of December 31, 2007

All $ in Millions, except for Average Loan Size

		Credit Score[1]					Loan Type		
	Total	Less than 575	575 - 619	620 - 679	680 - 719	720 and above	Fixed Rate	ARM	2/28s
Total Portfolio	$30,967.1	$674.7	$1,830.5	$10,242.4	$7,785.1	$10,115.1	$26,996.2	$2,935.5	$1,035.5
Default Rate	7.9%	27.0%	17.3%	10.2%	6.1%	2.9%	6.5%	15.5%	38.6%
2007 Vintage	$10,824.8	$277.6	$682.4	$3,247.7	$2,837.0	$3,750.6	$10,054.4	$698.4	$72.0
Default Rate	5.1%	17.1%	9.7%	5.7%	4.1%	2.4%	4.8%	8.5%	16.8%
2006 Vintage	$6,191.1	$82.5	$269.2	$2,190.8	$1,615.2	$2,001.3	$4,805.2	$867.4	$518.5
Default Rate	10.8%	35.5%	22.0%	14.4%	9.4%	4.4%	8.1%	17.7%	37.7%
2005 Vintage	$4,829.0	$65.1	$218.3	$1,757.0	$1,239.1	$1,513.8	$3,660.1	$790.8	$378.1
Default Rate	9.6%	36.3%	23.2%	13.1%	7.6%	3.5%	6.5%	16.9%	40.7%
2004 Vintage and Prior	$9,122.3	$249.5	$660.6	$3,047.0	$2,093.8	$2,849.3	$8,476.5	$578.9	$66.9
Default Rate	8.0%	31.7%	20.3%	10.2%	5.3%	2.4%	7.2%	18.7%	46.9%

Specific Portfolio Characteristics

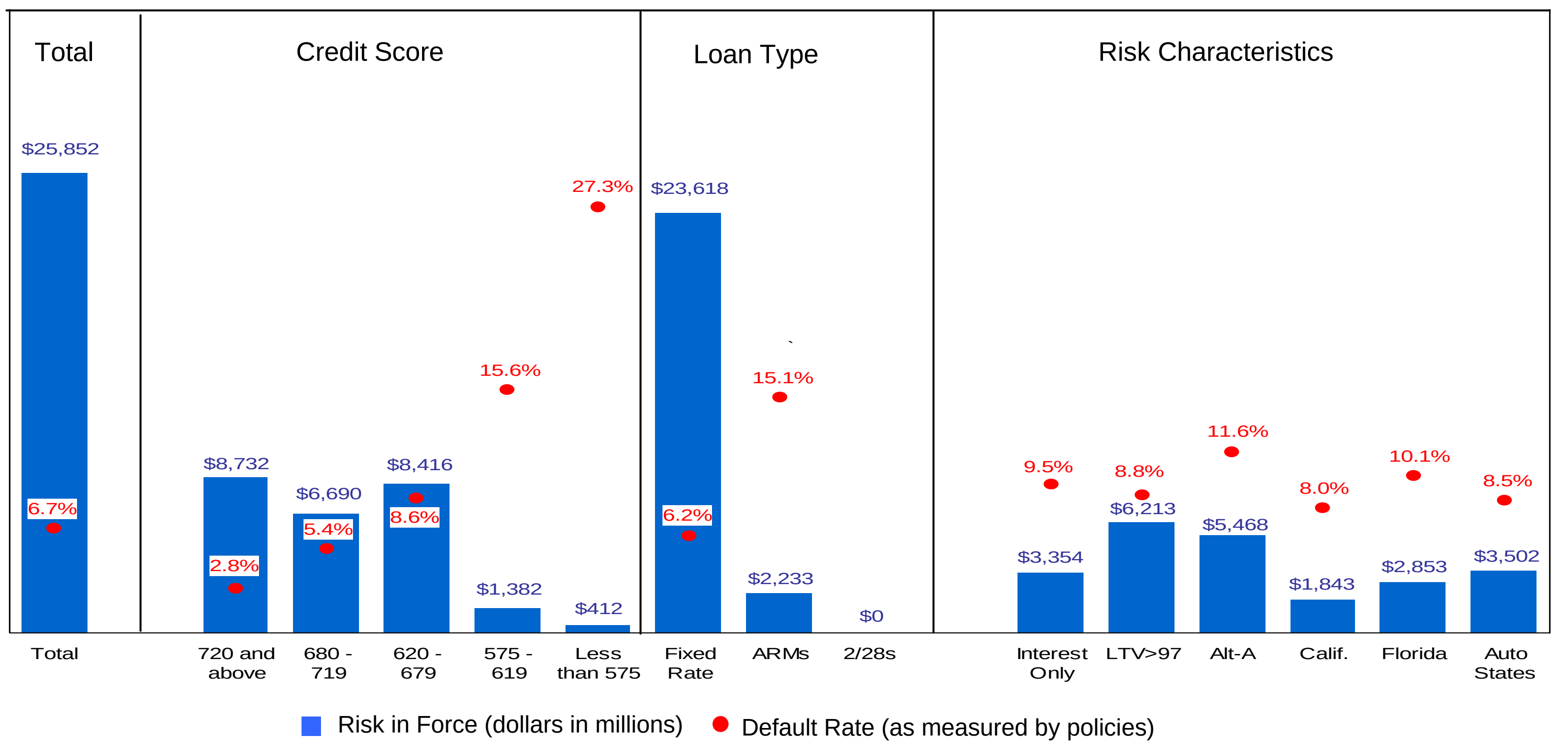
	Interest Only	LTV > 97%	Alt-A	California	Florida	Auto States	Avg Loan Size	Avg LTV[2]	Avg FICO
Total Portfolio	$4,388.0	$7,603.0	$7,058.1	$2,505.5	$3,336.9	$4,209.9	$155,029	93%	689
Default Rate	11.0%	9.1%	13.9%	10.9%	10.6%	10.6%			
2007 Vintage	$2,428.2	$3,820.2	$3,189.2	$1,157.9	$1,167.1	$1,193.0	$194,313	94%	687
Default Rate	7.9%	7.1%	9.7%	6.2%	8.8%	5.6%			
2006 Vintage	$1,177.0	$1,610.9	$2,108.6	$584.1	$873.6	$807.4	$176,811	93%	692
Default Rate	14.2%	10.4%	18.3%	22.4%	16.8%	13.9%			
2005 Vintage	$671.1	$911.8	$1,093.7	$441.2	$628.9	$707.1	$160,175	92%	693
Default Rate	15.1%	11.6%	17.7%	19.2%	12.6%	12.5%			
2004 Vintage and Prior	$111.7	$1,260.1	$666.5	$322.2	$667.2	$1,502.3	$115,947	92%	688
Default Rate	10.7%	10.7%	11.0%	4.5%	6.7%	11.4%			

[1] Excludes unreported FICO scores
[2] At origination

Note:
- Interest rate adjustments as a percentage of Total Risk in Force are approximately 3% and 1% in 2008 and 2009, respectively.
- Categories are not mutually exclusive except for Credit Score and Loan Type

Risk Characteristics: Flow

Flow Risk in Force as of December 31, 2007



Primary Flow Portfolio:

- PMI's primary flow book represents 83% of primary insurance and is primarily owner occupied, fixed rate loans with FICO scores greater than 620
- Approximately 77% of flow risk in force has a GSE as the coverage beneficiary
- Approximately 62% of flow risk in force is in captive reinsurance agreements

Flow Portfolio Characteristics

Flow RIF as of December 31, 2007

All $ in Millions, except for Average Loan Size

		Credit Score[1]					Loan Type		
	Total	Less than 575	575 - 619	620 - 679	680 - 719	720 and above	Fixed Rate	ARM	2/28s
Total Portfolio	$25,851.6	$412.0	$1,381.6	$8,416.3	$6,689.5	$8,732.0	$23,618.3	$2,233.3	$0.0
Default Rate	6.7%	27.3%	15.6%	8.6%	5.4%	2.8%	6.2%	15.1%	-
2007 Vintage	$9,129.9	$204.1	$556.3	$2,808.9	$2,454.1	$3,077.1	$8,688.8	$441.1	$0.0
Default Rate	5.2%	21.0%	10.3%	5.6%	4.2%	2.5%	5.0%	9.2%	-
2006 Vintage	$4,490.5	$34.8	$176.0	$1,461.4	$1,218.1	$1,567.9	$3,804.0	$686.4	$0.0
Default Rate	7.9%	36.8%	18.5%	9.7%	7.4%	3.8%	6.9%	16.9%	-
2005 Vintage	$4,004.5	$28.5	$150.5	$1,367.2	$1,049.2	$1,373.5	$3,391.3	$613.2	$0.0
Default Rate	7.2%	34.0%	18.2%	9.8%	6.1%	3.1%	6.0%	16.7%	-
2004 Vintage and Prior	$8,226.7	$144.6	$498.8	$2,778.8	$1,968.1	$2,713.5	$7,734.2	$492.5	$0.0
Default Rate	7.2%	30.4%	18.3%	9.6%	5.2%	2.4%	6.8%	14.9%	-

Specific Portfolio Characteristics

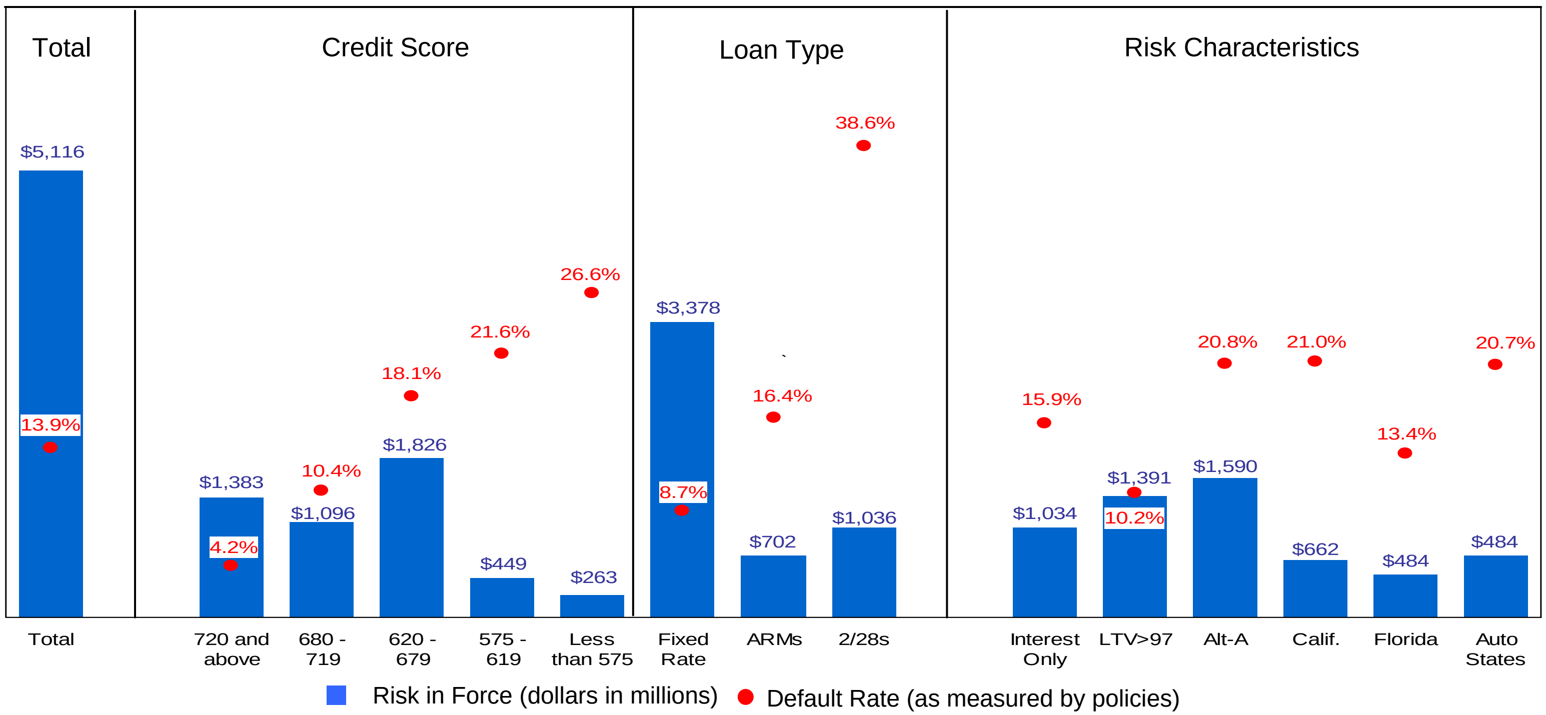
	Interest Only	LTV > 97%	Alt-A	California	Florida	Auto States	Avg Loan Size	Avg LTV[2]	Avg FICO
Total Portfolio	$3,353.9	$6,212.5	$5,468.2	$1,843.2	$2,853.4	$3,501.5	$153,720	93%	693
Default Rate	9.6%	8.8%	11.6%	8.0%	10.1%	8.5%			
2007 Vintage	$2,152.8	$3,271.7	$2,835.5	$1,024.0	$993.8	$1,007.2	$197,124	94%	689
Default Rate	8.1%	7.6%	9.7%	6.2%	9.5%	5.4%			
2006 Vintage	$700.5	$1,196.4	$1,296.6	$301.7	$686.0	$555.9	$176,383	93%	697
Default Rate	12.5%	10.2%	15.0%	16.2%	15.4%	7.8%			
2005 Vintage	$403.2	$790.7	$775.6	$240.6	$574.6	$563.0	$157,512	92%	697
Default Rate	10.9%	10.0%	13.8%	14.1%	11.7%	8.9%			
2004 Vintage and Prior	$97.4	$953.6	$560.6	$276.9	$599.0	$1,375.3	$116,373	92%	692
Default Rate	9.5%	9.6%	9.7%	3.8%	6.3%	10.2%			

1 Excludes unreported FICO scores
2 At origination

Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive except for Credit Score and Loan Type

Risk Characteristics: Structured Transactions

Structured Transactions Risk in Force as of December 31, 2007



Primary Structured Portfolio:

- PMI's primary structured book represents approximately 17% of total primary insurance
- Highest defaults are reported in the 2/28 hybrid ARMs product, in which:
  - Approximately 71% of 2/28 hybrid ARM risk in force has passed the interest rate reset date
  - Monthly reporting of notices of default began to decline in late 2007

Structured Portfolio Characteristics

Structured RIF as of December 31, 2007

All $ in Millions, except for Average Loan Size

		Credit Score[1]					Loan Type		
	Total	Less than 575	575 - 619	620 - 679	680 - 719	720 and above	Fixed Rate	ARM	2/28s
Total Portfolio	$5,115.6	$262.7	$448.9	$1,826.1	$1,095.5	$1,383.1	$3,377.8	$702.3	$1,035.5
Default Rate	13.9%	26.6%	21.6%	18.1%	10.4%	4.2%	8.7%	16.4%	38.6%
2007 Vintage	$1,694.8	$73.5	$126.1	$438.8	$382.9	$673.6	$1,365.6	$257.2	$72.0
Default Rate	4.9%	10.6%	8.1%	6.0%	3.5%	1.7%	3.6%	8.1%	16.8%
2006 Vintage	$1,700.6	$47.7	$93.2	$729.4	$397.0	$433.3	$1,001.2	$180.9	$518.5
Default Rate	19.5%	34.4%	29.1%	25.6%	16.1%	7.1%	12.7%	19.9%	37.7%
2005 Vintage	$824.5	$36.6	$67.8	$389.7	$189.9	$140.3	$268.8	$177.7	$378.1
Default Rate	24.1%	38.4%	36.7%	28.2%	18.8%	8.3%	12.5%	17.8%	40.7%
2004 Vintage and Prior	$895.6	$104.9	$161.8	$268.2	$125.7	$135.9	$742.3	$86.4	$66.9
Default Rate	14.7%	33.6%	26.3%	15.6%	7.4%	3.0%	10.5%	36.1%	46.9%

Specific Portfolio Characteristics

	Interest Only	LTV > 97%	Alt-A	California	Florida	Auto States	Avg Loan Size	Avg LTV[2]	Avg FICO
Total Portfolio	$1,034.1	$1,390.6	$1,589.9	$662.3	$483.5	$708.4	$161,679	92%	669
Default Rate	15.9%	10.2%	20.8%	21.0%	13.4%	20.7%			
2007 Vintage	$275.4	$548.5	$353.7	$133.9	$173.4	$185.8	$182,765	94%	677
Default Rate	6.9%	5.0%	10.1%	6.6%	5.7%	6.4%			
2006 Vintage	$476.5	$414.5	$812.0	$282.4	$187.6	$251.5	$178,075	91%	678
Default Rate	16.9%	11.4%	22.9%	30.8%	21.8%	27.4%			
2005 Vintage	$267.9	$121.1	$318.1	$200.7	$54.3	$144.1	$175,842	89%	667
Default Rate	24.1%	24.9%	29.0%	27.5%	22.3%	26.9%			
2004 Vintage and Prior	$14.3	$306.4	$106.0	$45.3	$68.3	$126.9	$112,549	91%	648
Default Rate	18.0%	13.3%	17.0%	9.0%	10.0%	23.0%			

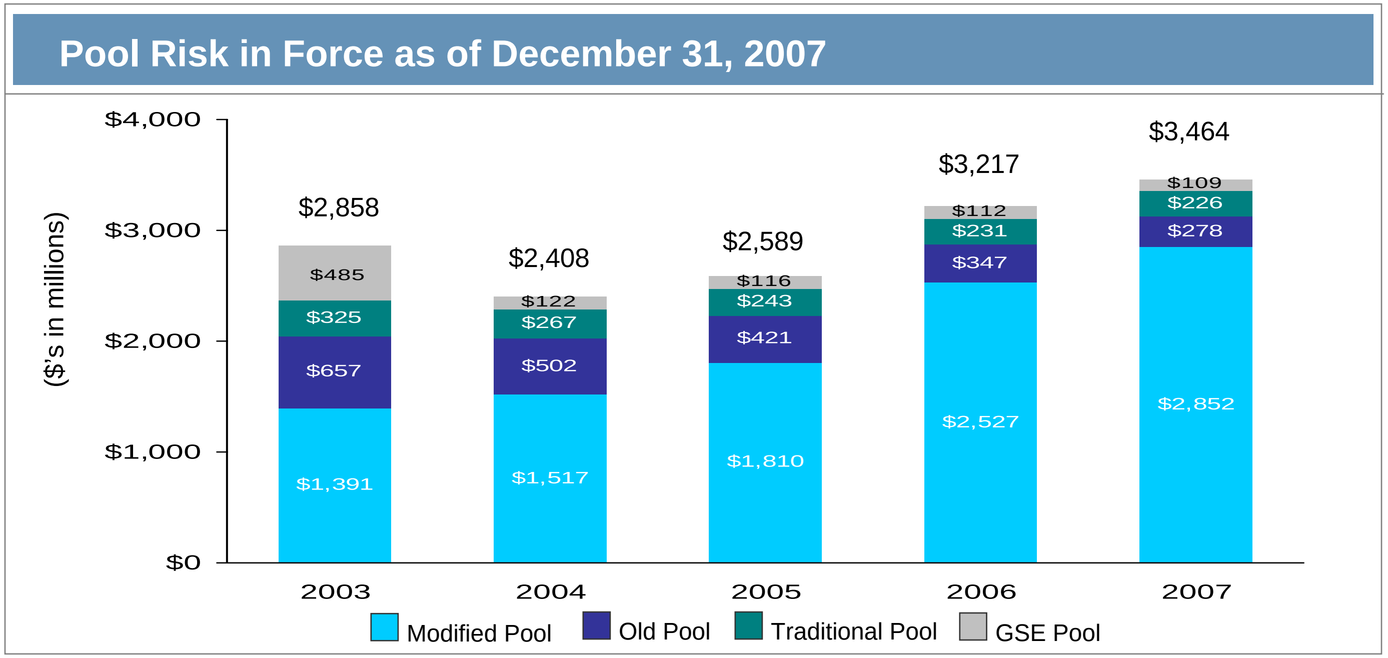
[1] Excludes unreported FICO scores

[2] At origination

Note:

- Approximately 3% of Total Primary RIF is subject to a rate adjustment in 2008. 2/28 Hybrid ARMs that are subject to a rate reset in 2008 represent approximately 1% of Total Primary RIF.
- 2/28 hybrid ARMs monthly reported notices of default peaked in late 2007.
- Categories are not mutually exclusive except for Credit Score and Loan Type

Risk Characteristics: Pool



Modified Pool Insurance:

- Modified pool insurance may be used in tandem with primary mortgage insurance or may be placed on loans that do not require mortgage insurance.
- The extent of coverage of modified pool products varies.
- Some products provide first loss protection by covering a percentage of the losses on individual loans held within the pool of loans up to a stated aggregate loss limit (“stop loss limit”) for the entire pool.
- Some modified pool products offer mezzanine-level coverage by providing for claims payments only after a predetermined cumulative claims level, or deductible, is reached.

Other Pool Insurance:

- Prior to 2002, PMI offered certain pool insurance products, referred to principally as GSE or Old Pool, to lenders, the GSEs and non-agency markets.

Modified Pool Portfolio Characteristics

Modified Pool:

- Data shown in this exhibit is an aggregation of unique pools into book years
- Risk reduction features of modified pool, which may include deductibles and stop loss limits, mitigate risk of loss from loans insured
- Modified pool has performed very well and PMI's actual claims paid or losses to date have been minimal

Modified Pool with Deductibles

All $ in Millions

	2004 and Prior	2005	2006	2007
Original Insured Balance	$35,500	$13,234	$18,913	$8,782
Insurance in Force	$8,953	$7,839	$15,301	$8,325
Original Stop Loss Amount (a)	$1,315	$367	$643	$265
Original Deductible Amount (b)	$266	$78	$136	$77
Original Risk in Force (a-b)	$1,049	$289	$507	$188
Losses Applicable to Deductible (c)	$82	$5	$2	$0
PMI's Claims Paid to Date (d)	$0	$0	$0	$0
Deductible Balance (b-c)	$184	$73	$134	$77
Risk in Force (a-b-d)	$1,049	$289	$507	$188
Average Loan Level Coverage Percent	24.9%	25.2%	24.1%	24.0%

Modified Pool without Deductibles

	2004 and Prior	2005	2006	2007
Original Insured Balance	$16,375	$2,577	$8,442	$0
Insurance in Force	$2,774	$1,604	$5,798	$0
Original Stop Loss Amount	$483	$54	$317	$0
PMI's Claims Paid to Date	$31	$2	$2	$0
Stop Loss Balance (Remaining RIF)	$452	$52	$315	$0
Average Loan Level Coverage Percent	26.1%	24.6%	27.2%	0.0%

Modified Pool Portfolio Characteristics

Modified Pool IIF as of December 31, 2007

All $ in Millions, except for Average Loan Size

Deductible

		Credit Score[1]					Loan Type[2]		
	Total	Less than 575	575 - 619	620 - 679	680 - 719	720 and above	Fixed Rate	ARM	2/28s
Total Portfolio	$40,418	$601	$1,350	$12,737	$12,161	$13,556	$37,768	$2,460	$3
2007 Vintage	$8,325	$138	$292	$2,892	$2,846	$2,156	$7,912	$412	$0
2006 Vintage	$15,301	$83	$180	$5,797	$5,138	$4,102	$15,095	$203	$2
2005 Vintage	$7,839	$7	$62	$1,886	$2,485	$3,398	$6,302	$1,535	$1
2004 Vintage and Prior	$8,953	$373	$815	$2,162	$1,692	$3,901	$8,458	$310	$0

	Specific Portfolio Characteristics								
	Interest Only	LTV > 97%	Alt-A	California	Florida	Auto States	Avg Loan Size	Avg LTV[3]	Avg FICO
Total Portfolio	$13,271	$802	$25,902	$6,656	$4,068	$4,134	$172,215	78	694
2007 Vintage	$3,668	$617	$5,686	$1,608	$792	$767	$207,481	81	688
2006 Vintage	$5,744	$63	$11,139	$2,485	$1,750	$1,452	$189,907	79	693
2005 Vintage	$2,969	$45	$5,445	$1,406	$966	$740	$177,194	79	709
2004 Vintage and Prior	$890	$78	$3,632	$1,157	$559	$1,174	$128,341	75	690

Non Deductible

		Credit Score[1]					Loan Type[2]		
	Total	Less than 575	575 - 619	620 - 679	680 - 719	720 and above	Fixed Rate	ARM	2/28s
Total Portfolio	$10,176	$469	$1,042	$3,787	$2,415	$2,230	$6,056	$4,024	$31
2007 Vintage	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2006 Vintage	$5,798	$457	$991	$2,521	$1,173	$655	$2,023	$3,743	$31
2005 Vintage	$1,604	$0	$7	$330	$479	$769	$1,579	$26	$0
2004 Vintage and Prior	$2,774	$12	$45	$936	$764	$805	$2,454	$255	$0

	Specific Portfolio Characteristics								
	Interest Only	LTV > 97%	Alt-A	California	Florida	Auto States	Avg Loan Size	Avg LTV[3]	Avg FICO
Total Portfolio	$1,323	$2,171	$3,628	$1,512	$853	$1,157	$153,208	86	672
2007 Vintage	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	N/A	N/A
2006 Vintage	$391	$2,093	$439	$606	$524	$911	$156,958	93	651
2005 Vintage	$746	$1	$1,140	$337	$121	$69	$198,959	76	718
2004 Vintage and Prior	$186	$77	$2,049	$568	$209	$177	$129,516	78	694

[1] Excludes unreported FICO scores
[2] Excludes Balloon, Buy Down, and Other
[3] At origination
Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive except for Credit Score and Loan Type

Captive Reinsurance

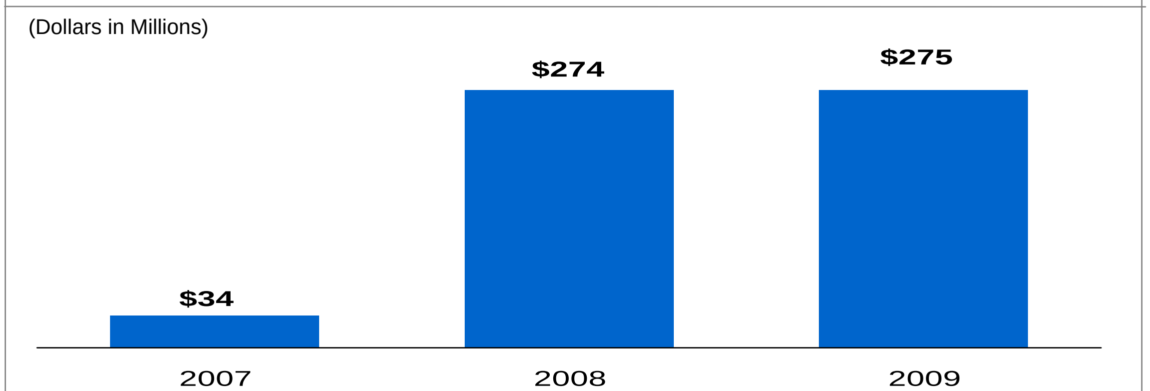
PMI's Captive Reinsurance Agreements

- Captive reinsurers are wholly-owned, bankruptcy remote subsidiaries of originators that provide mezzanine level reinsurance for loans for which PMI has provided primary mortgage insurance coverage.
- PMI is the named beneficiary on captive trust balances totaling approximately $703 million as of December 31, 2007.
- At December 31, 2007, approximately 62% of flow risk in force was covered by captive reinsurance agreements, including:

Flow Risk in Force Covered by Captives	
~ 65% of prime	~ 48% of Alt-A
~ 65% of less-than-A quality	~ 55% of LTVs >97%*

- Captive trust balances will continue to grow with new insurance written in the flow channel. Future ceded premiums can be used to meet capital adequacy for existing book years.
- Based on current expectations of defaults, PMI forecasts approximately the following reductions to total incurred losses as a result of captive reinsurance agreements in 2008 and 2009:

Expected Benefit from Captive Reinsurance Agreements

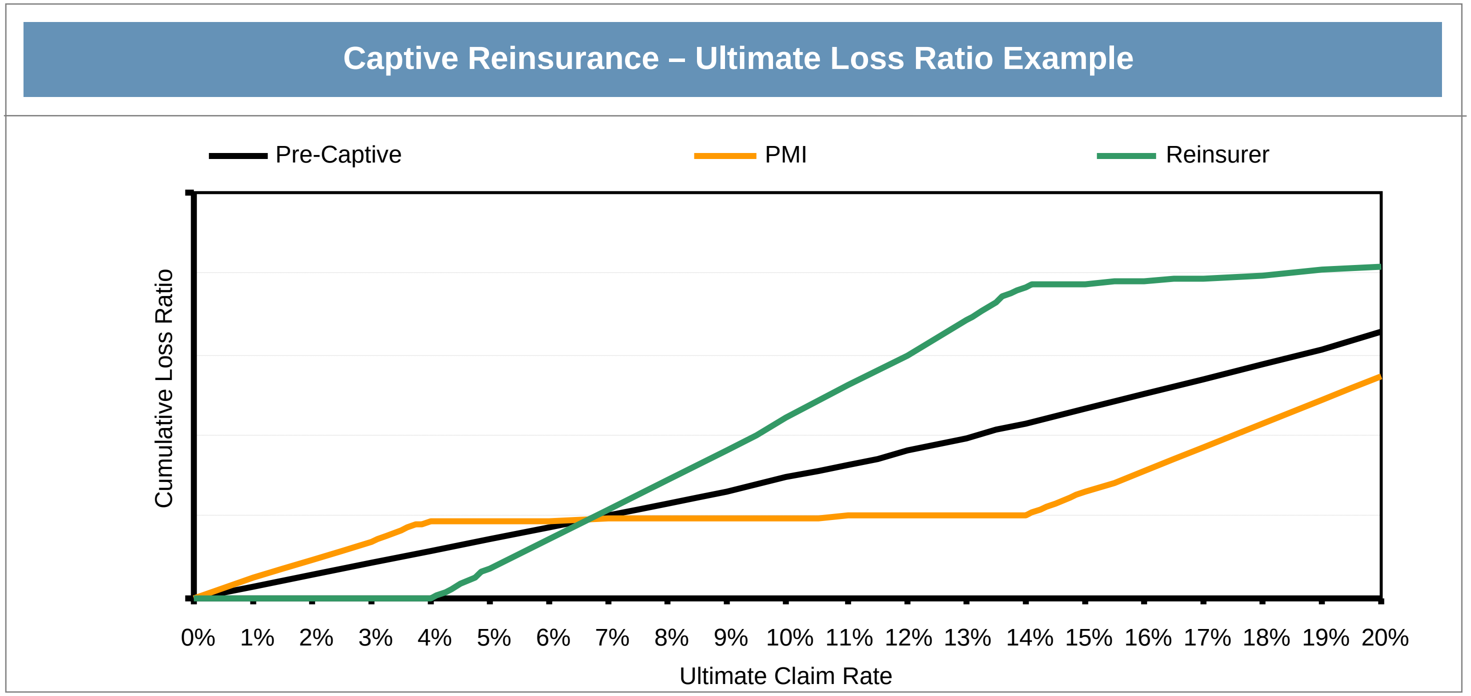


* Captive coverage for LTVs greater than 97% may overlap with other listed categories

Example of a Captive Reinsurance Structure

Example of a 4-10-40 XOL Reinsurance Structure

- A sample portfolio of insured mortgage loans total $100 million with an average mortgage insurance coverage rate of 25%. PMI, the primary mortgage insurer, would insure $25 million in gross risk.
- PMI will cede 40% of the gross written premium to the reinsurer to reinsure a percentage of the original risk insured.
- PMI would pay losses up to the first loss attachment layer of 4% of gross risk, or $1,000,000 (i.e. 4% x $25MM).
- The reinsurer will pay losses in excess of $1,000,000 up to $3.5 million for a maximum exposure of $2.5 million (i.e. 10% x $25MM).
- All losses in excess of $3.5 million are the responsibility of PMI.



Contractual and Capital Requirements

A Reinsurance Agreement and related Trust Agreement must be negotiated and executed by all parties.

Captive trust accounts are regulated by Arizona and New York State insurance regulations, as well as GSE guidelines.

Trust assets must be invested in eligible securities to ensure the security of the trust assets, including:

- Conservative investment standards as defined by New York statute.
- Assets must be readily marketable and investment-grade securities.

A trust account is established at an independent trustee bank with PMI as the named beneficiary.

- PMI, as beneficiary, shall have the sole right to withdraw trust assets at any time without notice to Grantor (lender).

The lender must fund the trust account with a minimum 10% of first year's risk ceded irrespective of any premiums ceded into the trust.

- Failure to contribute initial capital or any portion thereof results in reinsurance agreement termination.
- Reinsurer loses these deposits and any other trust balances if it fails to make any subsequent required deposits.

100% of ceded premiums are deposited into the trust account

- At all times, the minimum trust balance must be the greater of 10% of reinsured risk and 102% of required reserves.
- Failure to maintain minimum capital levels results in reinsurance agreement termination.
- Terminations result in all trust assets being transferred to PMI, reassumption of all ceded business and cancellation of rights and obligations under reinsurance agreement.

Reinsurance agreements are usually written for more than one policy, and the policies are "cross-collateralized', meaning that the total risk assumed by the captive across all policy years is compared to the total capital in the trust account for calculating capital adequacy.

Captive Reinsurance Regulatory Requirements

Captive reinsurance in the mortgage insurance industry is highly regulated:

State Departments of Insurance:

- Arizona – Captive reinsurance agreements must meet certain statutory and regulatory requirements for PMI to receive credit for reinsurance. This includes the requirement for the captive insurer to hold contingency, loss and unearned premium reserves in investment restricted trust accounts of which a mortgage insurer is the sole beneficiary.
- NY, CA – Impose their regulations on credit for reinsurance to both domestic and foreign insurers.
- Reinsurer's state of domicile – Financial statements, actuarial opinions on loss reserves must be filed annually.

HUD: HUD has, by letter, set certain standards that are used to evaluate whether captive reinsurance programs may violate the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA).

OCC/OTS/Federal Reserve: Oversee the activities of captive reinsurance subsidiaries of banks they regulate.

Captive Review: Each captive program structure is reviewed by an independent auditor or consultant and the transfer of risk requirements in accordance with SFAS 113 are verified before PMI enters into the program structure.

Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae (GSEs): In an effort to control counterparty risk, GSEs have issued MI Eligibility/Qualified Requirements. These requirements set strict standards around captive reinsurance arrangements with lenders, including:

- Reinsurance agreements must be eligible for reinsurance accounting and must constitute a risk transfer as defined by SFAS 113.
- The imposition of minimum and dividend capital levels.
- Requiring a minimum restricted asset balance not less than $35 million in aggregate for all in force agreements in order for a captive reinsurer to assume a premium cede greater than 25%.

Freddie Mac announced that effective June 1, 2008 the portion of the premiums that Freddie Mac approved mortgage insurers may pay to captive reinsurers will be limited to 25 percent.

PMI Australia
Portfolio Characteristics

Australian Portfolio Geographic Distribution

Risk in Force by State[1]

New South Wales	33.9 %
Queensland	22.2%
Victoria	18.4%
Western Australia	12.4%
South Australia	7.0%
New Zealand	3.0%
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	1.7%
Tasmania	0.9%
Northern Territory	0.5%

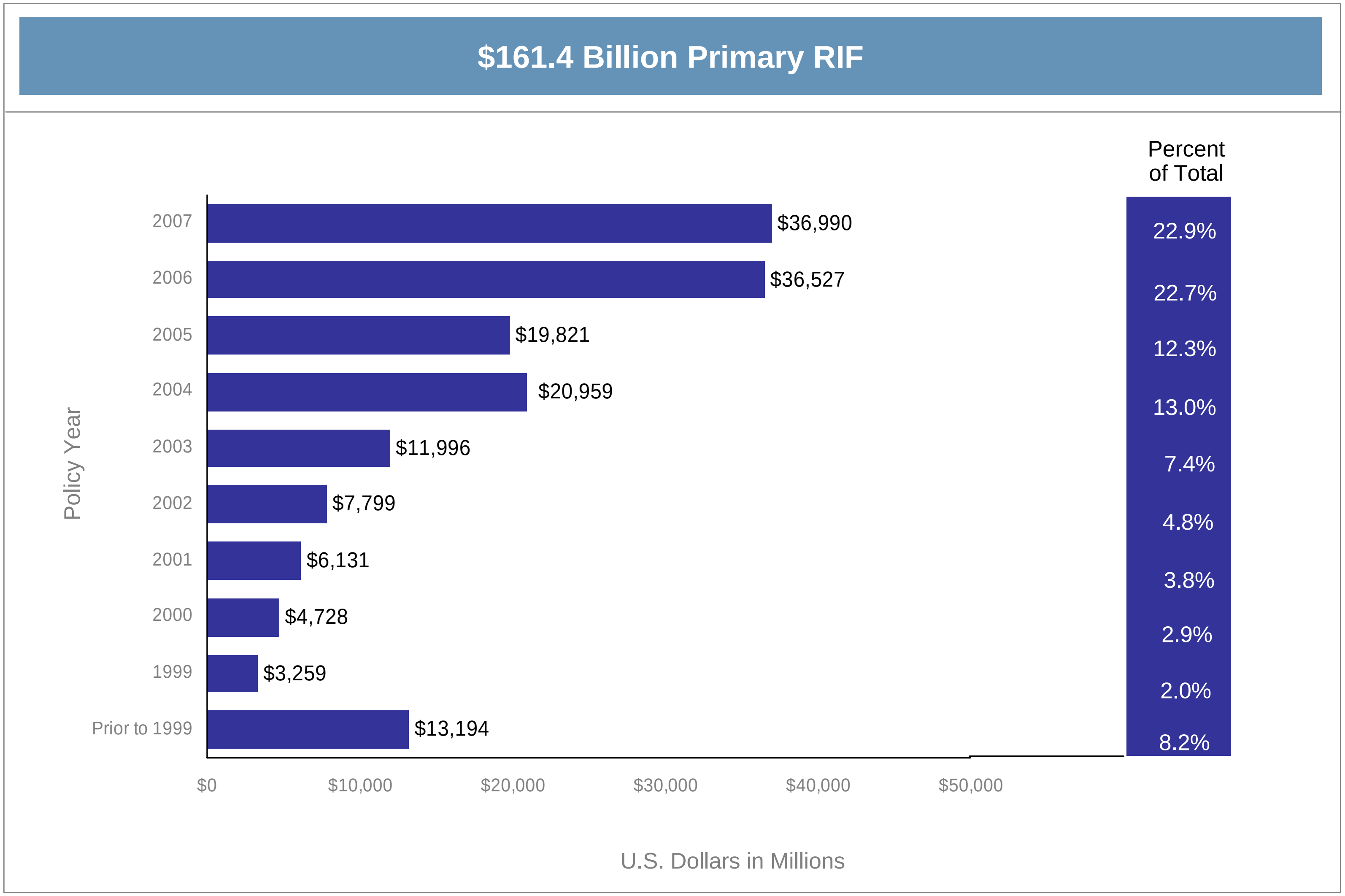
Australian Population by State[2]

New South Wales	6,854,800	32.9%
Victoria	5,165,400	24.8%
Queensland	4,132,000	19.8%
Western Australia	2,081,000	10.0%
South Australia	1,575,700	7.5%
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	336,400	1.6%
Tasmania	491,700	2.4%
Northern Territory	212,600	1.0%
	20,852,000	**100.0%**

[1] Risk in force as of December 31, 2007

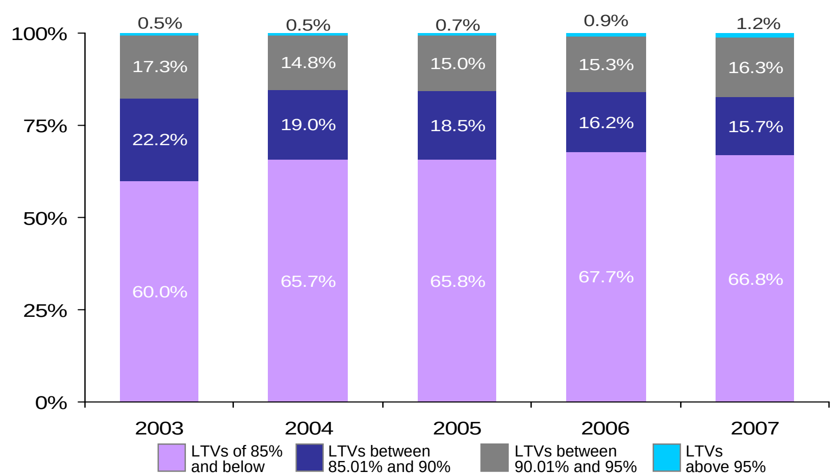
[2] Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, December 2006 (Does not add due to rounding)

Australian Portfolio Age Distribution

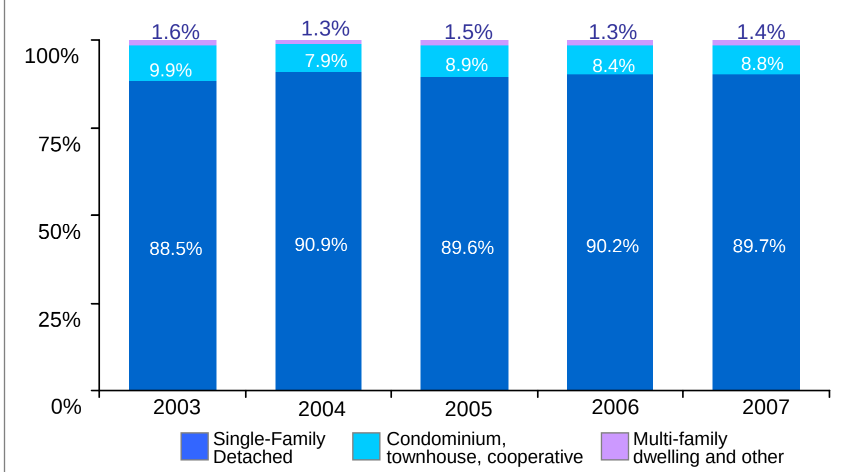


Australian Portfolio Characteristics

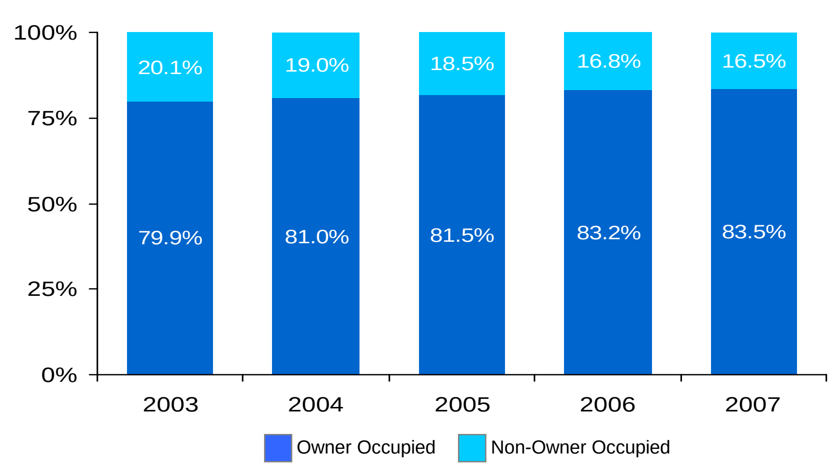
LTVs as a % of RIF



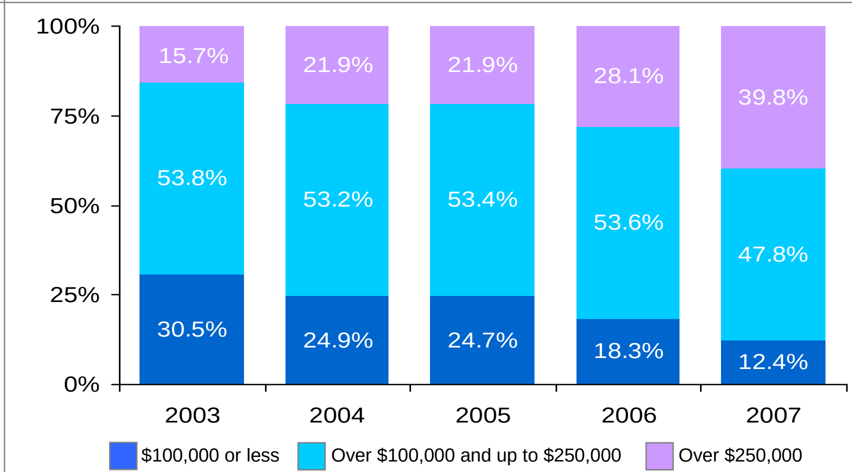
Property Type as a % of RIF



Occupancy Status as a % of RIF



Loan Amount as a % of RIF

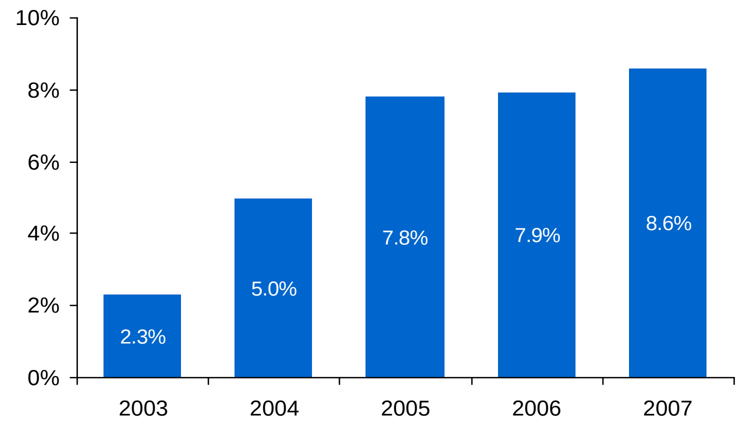


The increase in loan size in Australia reflects the combination of higher property prices for newer policies and lower loan sizes on terminating policies.

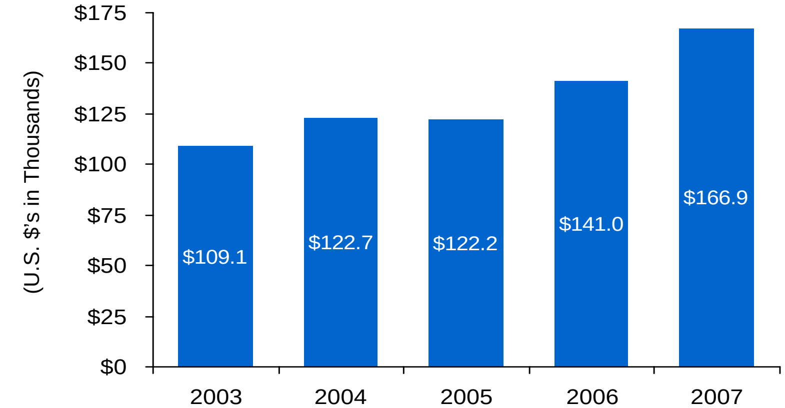
Note: Due to rounding, the sum of percentages may not total 100%

Australian Portfolio Characteristics

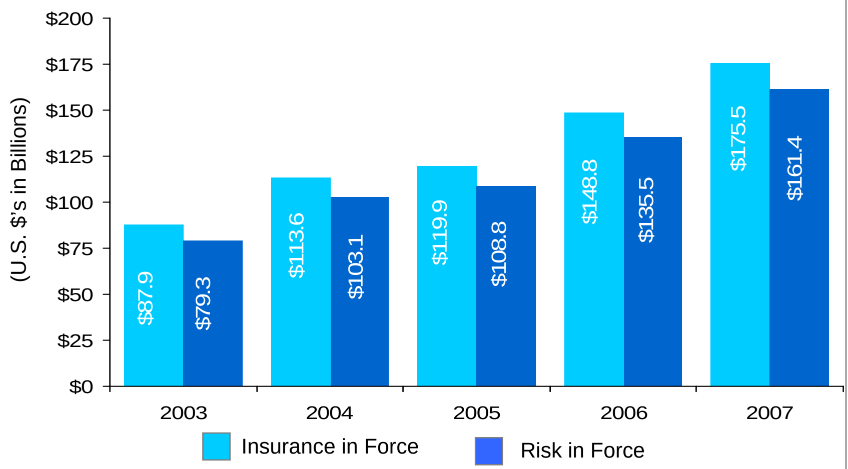
Low Documentation Loans as a % of RIF



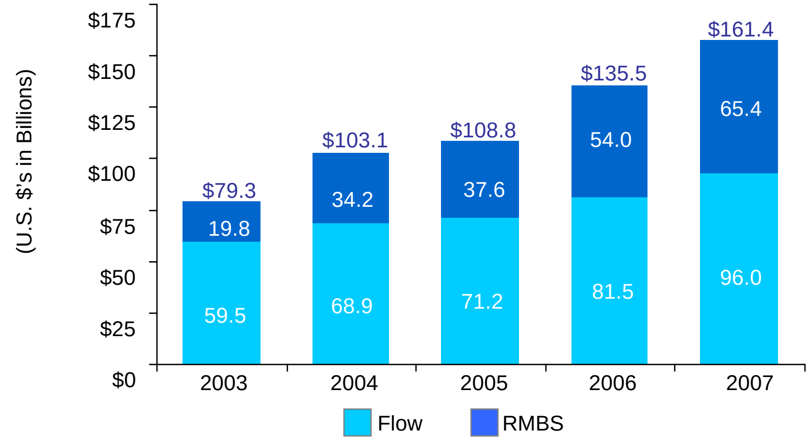
Average Primary Loan Size



IIF and RIF



Flow and RMBS RIF



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of percentages may not total 100%

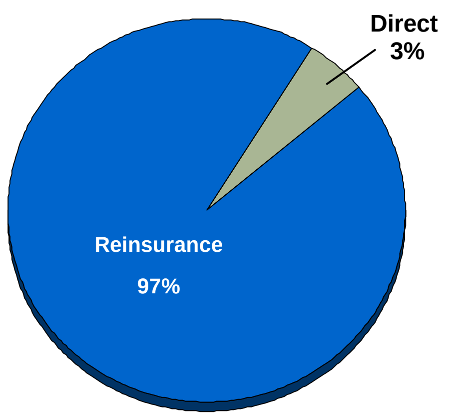
PMI Guaranty

Portfolio Characteristics

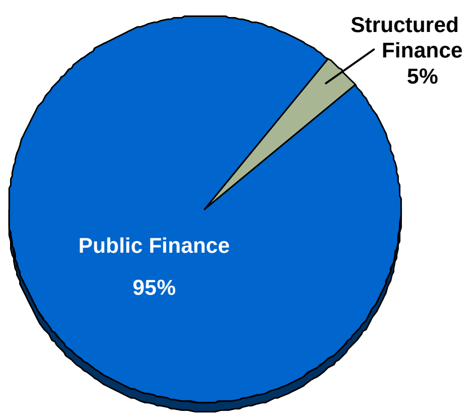
PMI Guaranty Portfolio

as of December 31, 2007

Portfolio by Source
(by par)



Segment Distribution
(by par)



Net Par in Force of $963 million

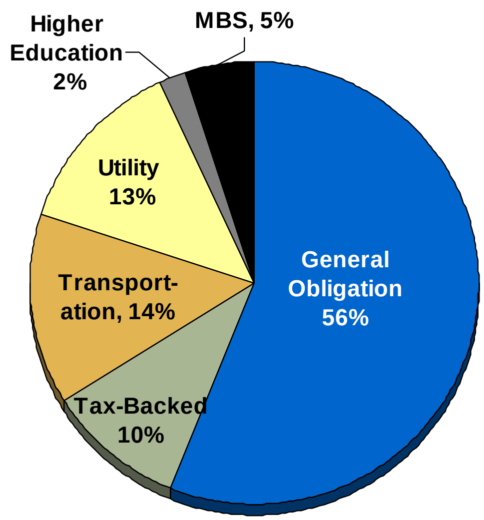
- PMI Guaranty was formed in 2006 and is a wholly-owned surety company based in New Jersey
- Reinsurance to primary financial guarantors represents the major source of PMI Guaranty's business
- By providing reinsurance to financial guarantors, PMI Guaranty can reduce the amount of total capital required to be held by financial guarantors

- Public finance reinsurance is the largest segment of PMI Guaranty's portfolio
- Structured finance obligations are all mortgage related
- PMI Guaranty stopped insuring new structured transactions after the first quarter of 2007

PMI Guaranty Portfolio

$ millions, as of December 31, 2007

Portfolio Profile by Sector



Net Par In Force

Public Finance:		
G.O.	$544	56%
Tax-Backed	$ 98	10%
Transportation	$132	14%
Utility	$125	13%
Higher Education	$ 15	2%
Total Public Finance:	**$914**	**95%**
MBS:	**$ 49**	**5%**
Total Par Outstanding:	**$963**	**100%**

- PMI Guaranty's portfolio is well diversified
- Two MBS transactions represent the structured finance sector, providing excess-of-loss coverage – not first loss
- At the time of MBS origination, 90% of the original collateral represented first liens and 10% represented closed-end, fixed-rate second liens

PMI®

Making Risk Rewarding℠