

ALLSTATE CORP

Form 10-Q

May 04, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-11840

THE ALLSTATE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

36-3871531

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2775 Sanders Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(847) 402-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of April 19, 2016, the registrant had 374,367,234 common shares, \$.01 par value, outstanding.

THE ALLSTATE CORPORATION
INDEX TO QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
March 31, 2016

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	PAGE
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)</u>	1
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)</u>	2
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2016 (unaudited) and December 31, 2015</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (unaudited)</u>	5
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	6
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	42
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	
<u>Highlights</u>	43
<u>Consolidated Net Income</u>	44
<u>Property-Liability Highlights</u>	45
<u>Allstate Protection Segment</u>	48
<u>Discontinued Lines and Coverages Segment</u>	58
<u>Property-Liability Investment Results</u>	59
<u>Allstate Financial Highlights</u>	60
<u>Allstate Financial Segment</u>	60
<u>Investments Highlights</u>	67
<u>Investments</u>	67
<u>Capital Resources and Liquidity Highlights</u>	77
<u>Capital Resources and Liquidity</u>	77
<u>Recent Developments</u>	80
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	81
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	81
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	82
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	82
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	82
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	83

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THE ALLSTATE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	Three months ended March 31, 2016 2015 (unaudited)	
Revenues		
Property-liability insurance premiums	\$7,723	\$7,426
Life and annuity premiums and contract charges	566	537
Net investment income	731	850
Realized capital gains and losses:		
Total other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) losses	(91)	(53)
OTTI losses reclassified to (from) other comprehensive income	10	4
Net OTTI losses recognized in earnings	(81)	(49)
Sales and other realized capital gains and losses	(68)	188
Total realized capital gains and losses	(149)	139
	8,871	8,952
Costs and expenses		
Property-liability insurance claims and claims expense	5,684	4,993
Life and annuity contract benefits	455	441
Interest credited to contractholder funds	190	199
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,129	1,070
Operating costs and expenses	982	1,090
Restructuring and related charges	5	4
Interest expense	73	73
	8,518	7,870
Gain (loss) on disposition of operations	2	(1)
Income from operations before income tax expense	355	1,081
Income tax expense	109	404
Net income	246	677
Preferred stock dividends	29	29
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$217	\$648
Earnings per common share:		
Net income applicable to common shareholders per common share - Basic	\$0.57	\$1.56
Weighted average common shares - Basic	378.1	415.8
Net income applicable to common shareholders per common share - Diluted	\$0.57	\$1.53
Weighted average common shares - Diluted	382.9	422.6
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$0.33	\$0.30

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

1

THE ALLSTATE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2016 2015 (unaudited)	
Net income	\$246	\$677
Other comprehensive income, after-tax Changes in:		
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	580	211
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	14	(27)
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement benefit cost	11	29
Other comprehensive income, after-tax	605	213
Comprehensive income	\$851	\$890

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

2

THE ALLSTATE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(\$ in millions, except par value data)	March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Investments		
Fixed income securities, at fair value (amortized cost \$55,627 and \$57,201)	\$ 57,291	\$ 57,948
Equity securities, at fair value (cost \$4,792 and \$4,806)	5,117	5,082
Mortgage loans	4,302	4,338
Limited partnership interests	5,091	4,874
Short-term, at fair value (amortized cost \$3,526 and \$2,122)	3,526	2,122
Other	3,550	3,394
Total investments	78,877	77,758
Cash	531	495
Premium installment receivables, net	5,558	5,544
Deferred policy acquisition costs	3,807	3,861
Reinsurance recoverables, net	8,573	8,518
Accrued investment income	567	569
Property and equipment, net	1,011	1,024
Goodwill	1,219	1,219
Other assets	2,297	2,010
Separate Accounts	3,507	3,658
Total assets	\$ 105,947	\$ 104,656
Liabilities		
Reserve for property-liability insurance claims and claims expense	\$ 24,605	\$ 23,869
Reserve for life-contingent contract benefits	12,224	12,247
Contractholder funds	21,092	21,295
Unearned premiums	12,036	12,202
Claim payments outstanding	852	842
Deferred income taxes	479	90
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	5,704	5,304
Long-term debt	5,108	5,124
Separate Accounts	3,507	3,658
Total liabilities	85,607	84,631
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Note 10)		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock and additional capital paid-in, \$1 par value, 25 million shares authorized, 72.2 thousand shares issued and outstanding, and \$1,805 aggregate liquidation preference	1,746	1,746
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 2.0 billion shares authorized and 900 million issued, 375 million and 381 million shares outstanding	9	9
Additional capital paid-in	3,237	3,245
Retained income	39,505	39,413
Deferred ESOP expense	(13	) (13
Treasury stock, at cost (525 million and 519 million shares)	(23,994	) (23,620
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized net capital gains and losses:		
Unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities with OTTI	31	56
Other unrealized net capital gains and losses	1,259	608
Unrealized adjustment to DAC, DSI and insurance reserves	(90	) (44
Total unrealized net capital gains and losses	1,200	620

Edgar Filing: ALLSTATE CORP - Form 10-Q

Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	(46	)	(60)
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement benefit cost	(1,304	)	(1,315)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(150	)	(755)
Total shareholders' equity	20,340		20,025	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 105,947		\$ 104,656	

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

3

THE ALLSTATE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(unaudited)	
Preferred stock par value	\$—	\$—
Preferred stock additional capital paid-in	1,746	1,746
Common stock	9	9
Additional capital paid-in		
Balance, beginning of period	3,245	3,199
Forward contract on accelerated share repurchase agreement	—	(75)
Equity incentive plans activity	(8)	(15)
Balance, end of period	3,237	3,109
Retained income		
Balance, beginning of period	39,413	37,842
Net income	246	677
Dividends on common stock	(125)	(127)
Dividends on preferred stock	(29)	(29)
Balance, end of period	39,505	38,363
Deferred ESOP expense		
Balance, beginning of period	(13)	(23)
Payments	—	—
Balance, end of period	(13)	(23)
Treasury stock		
Balance, beginning of period	(23,620)	(21,030)
Shares acquired	(450)	(915)
Shares reissued under equity incentive plans, net	76	146
Balance, end of period	(23,994)	(21,799)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income		
Balance, beginning of period	(755)	561
Change in unrealized net capital gains and losses	580	211
Change in unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	14	(27)
Change in unrecognized pension and other postretirement benefit cost	11	29
Balance, end of period	(150)	774
Total shareholders' equity	\$20,340	\$22,179

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

4

THE ALLSTATE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities	\$246	\$677
Net income		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items	91	87
Realized capital gains and losses	149	(139)
(Gain) loss on disposition of operations	(2)	1
Interest credited to contractholder funds	190	199
Changes in:		
Policy benefits and other insurance reserves	459	115
Unearned premiums	(205)	(117)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(7)	(35)
Premium installment receivables, net	11	(66)
Reinsurance recoverables, net	(40)	(24)
Income taxes	(26)	59
Other operating assets and liabilities	(152)	(191)
Net cash provided by operating activities	714	566
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sales		
Fixed income securities	6,216	9,453
Equity securities	1,664	1,152
Limited partnership interests	180	296
Other investments	94	47
Investment collections		
Fixed income securities	949	1,213
Mortgage loans	79	114
Other investments	43	60
Investment purchases		
Fixed income securities	(5,401)	(9,210)
Equity securities	(1,733)	(1,172)
Limited partnership interests	(270)	(365)
Mortgage loans	(44)	(202)
Other investments	(253)	(193)
Change in short-term investments, net	(1,357)	(63)
Change in other investments, net	(19)	2
Purchases of property and equipment, net	(52)	(59)
Net cash provided by investing activities	96	1,073
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments of long-term debt	(16)	—
Contractholder fund deposits	261	261
Contractholder fund withdrawals	(492)	(572)
Dividends paid on common stock	(115)	(118)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(29)	(29)
Treasury stock purchases	(456)	(1,010)
Shares reissued under equity incentive plans, net	30	64

Edgar Filing: ALLSTATE CORP - Form 10-Q

Excess tax benefits on share-based payment arrangements	12	26
Other	31	(2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(774)	(1,380)
Net increase in cash	36	259
Cash at beginning of period	495	657
Cash at end of period	\$531	\$916

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

5

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

1. General

Basis of presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The Allstate Corporation (the “Corporation”) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, primarily Allstate Insurance Company (“AIC”), a property-liability insurance company with various property-liability and life and investment subsidiaries, including Allstate Life Insurance Company (“ALIC”) (collectively referred to as the “Company” or “Allstate”). These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

The condensed consolidated financial statements and notes as of March 31, 2016 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are unaudited. The condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods. These condensed consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. The results of operations for the interim periods should not be considered indicative of results to be expected for the full year. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Adopted accounting standards

Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period

In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance which clarifies that a performance target that affects vesting and could be achieved after the requisite service period should be treated as a performance condition and not reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation costs should reflect the amount attributable to the periods for which the requisite service has been rendered. Total compensation expense recognized during and after the requisite service period (which may differ from the vesting period) should reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and should be adjusted to reflect the number of awards that ultimately vest. The Company’s existing accounting policy for performance targets that affect the vesting of share-based payment awards is consistent with the new guidance and as such, the adoption as of January 1, 2016 had no impact on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis

In February 2015, the FASB issued guidance affecting the consolidation evaluation for limited partnerships and similar entities, fees paid to a decision maker or service provider, and variable interests in a variable interest entity held by related parties of the reporting enterprise. The adoption of this guidance as of January 1, 2016 did not have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

Pending accounting standards

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance which revises the criteria for revenue recognition. Insurance contracts are excluded from the scope of the new guidance. Under the guidance, the transaction price is attributed to underlying performance obligations in the contract and revenue is recognized as the entity satisfies the performance obligations and transfers control of a good or service to the customer. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract may be capitalized to the extent the entity expects to recover those costs. The guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and is to be applied retrospectively. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption, which is not expected to be material to the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

Disclosures about Short-Duration Contracts

In May 2015, the FASB issued guidance requiring expanded disclosures for insurance entities that issue short-duration contracts. The expanded disclosures are designed to provide additional insight into an insurance entity’s significant estimates made in measuring the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses. The disclosures include

information about incurred and paid claims development by accident year, on a net basis after reinsurance, for the number of years claims incurred typically remain outstanding, not to exceed ten years. Each period presented in the disclosure about claims development that precedes the current reporting period is considered required supplementary information. The expanded disclosures also include information about significant changes in methodologies and assumptions, a reconciliation of incurred and paid claims development to the carrying amount of the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses, the total amount of incurred but not reported liabilities plus expected development, claims frequency information including the methodology used to determine claim

frequency and claim duration. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and is to be applied retrospectively. The new guidance affects disclosures only and will have no impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance requiring equity investments, including equity securities and limited partnership interests, that are not accounted for under the equity method of accounting or result in consolidation to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. Equity investments without readily determinable fair values may be measured at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer. When a qualitative assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values indicates that impairment exists, the carrying value is required to be adjusted to fair value, if lower. The guidance clarifies that an entity should evaluate the realizability of a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale fixed income securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets. The guidance also changes certain disclosure requirements. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and is to be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment to beginning retained income as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The new guidance related to equity investments without readily determinable fair values is to be applied prospectively as of the date of adoption. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption. The most significant impacts, using values as of March 31, 2016, are expected to be the change in accounting for equity securities where \$325 million of pre-tax unrealized net capital gains would be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained income and cost method limited partnership interests (excluding limited partnership interests accounted for on a cost recovery basis) where the carrying value would increase by approximately \$240 million, pre-tax, with the adjustment recorded in retained income.

Accounting for Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance that revises the accounting for leases. Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases other than those that meet the definition of a short-term lease. The lease liability will be equal to the present value of lease payments. A right-of-use asset will be based on the lease liability adjusted for qualifying initial direct costs. The expense of operating leases under the new guidance will be recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis after combining the lease expense components (interest expense on the lease liability and amortization of the right-of-use asset) over the term of the lease. For finance leases, the expense components will be computed separately thereby producing greater up-front expense as interest expense on the lease liability is higher in early years and the right-of-use asset is amortized on a straight-line basis. Lease classification will be based on criteria similar to those currently applied. The accounting model for lessors will be similar to the current model with modifications to reflect definition changes for components such as initial direct costs. Lessors will continue to classify leases as operating, direct financing, or sales-type. The guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 using a modified retrospective approach applied at the beginning of the earliest period presented. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption, which is not expected to be material to the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance to amend the accounting for share-based payments. Under the new guidance, reporting entities will be required to recognize all tax effects related to share-based payments at settlement (or expiration) through the income statement and will no longer be permitted to recognize excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies in additional paid in capital. The change will be applied on a modified retrospective basis, with a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning retained income. In addition, all tax-related cash flows resulting from share-based payments will be reported as operating activities on the statement of cash flows, with either prospective or retrospective transition permitted. The new guidance will permit employers to withhold shares upon settlement of an award to satisfy the employer's tax withholding requirement (up to the employee's maximum individual statutory tax rate) without causing liability classification of the award. The new guidance clarifies that all cash payments made to taxing authorities on an employee's behalf for withheld shares should be presented as financing activities on the statement of cash flows. Also under the new guidance, reporting entities are permitted to make an accounting policy

election to estimate forfeitures or recognize them when they occur. If elected, the change to recognize forfeitures when they occur must be adopted using a modified retrospective approach, with a cumulative effect adjustment recorded to beginning retained income. The new guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption, which is not expected to be material to the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Transition to Equity Method Accounting

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance amending the accounting requirements for transitioning to the equity method of accounting ("EMA"), including a transition from the cost method. The guidance requires the cost of acquiring an additional interest in an investee to be added to the existing carrying value to establish the initial basis of the EMA investment. Under the new guidance, no retroactive adjustment is required when an investment initially qualifies for EMA treatment. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and is to be applied prospectively. The guidance will

principally affect the future accounting for investments that qualify for EMA after application of the cost method of accounting. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption, which is not expected to be material to the Company's results of operations or financial position.

2. Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, including vested unissued participating restricted stock units. Diluted earnings per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding. For the Company, dilutive potential common shares consist of outstanding stock options and unvested non-participating restricted stock units and contingently issuable performance stock awards.

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share is presented in the following table.

(\$ in millions, except per share data)	Three months ended March 31, 2016 2015	
Numerator:		
Net income	\$246	\$677
Less: Preferred stock dividends	29	29
Net income applicable to common shareholders ⁽¹⁾	\$217	\$648
Denominator:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	378.1	415.8
Effect of dilutive potential common shares:		
Stock options	3.4	4.9
Restricted stock units (non-participating) and performance stock awards	1.4	1.9
Weighted average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	382.9	422.6
Earnings per common share - Basic	\$0.57	\$1.56
Earnings per common share - Diluted	\$0.57	\$1.53

⁽¹⁾ Net income applicable to common shareholders is net income less preferred stock dividends.

The effect of dilutive potential common shares does not include the effect of options with an anti-dilutive effect on earnings per common share because their exercise prices exceed the average market price of Allstate common shares during the period or for which the unrecognized compensation cost would have an anti-dilutive effect. Options to purchase 5.0 million and 2.1 million Allstate common shares, with exercise prices ranging from \$52.18 to \$71.29 and \$60.81 to \$70.91, were outstanding for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share in those periods.

3. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash investing activities include \$7 million and \$12 million related to mergers completed with equity securities and modifications of other investments for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Non-cash financing activities include \$37 million and \$68 million related to the issuance of Allstate common shares for vested equity awards for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Non-cash financing activities also include \$34 million related to debt acquired in conjunction with the purchase of an investment for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Liabilities for collateral received in conjunction with the Company's securities lending program and over-the-counter ("OTC") and cleared derivatives are reported in other liabilities and accrued expenses or other investments. The accompanying cash flows are included in cash flows from operating activities in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows along with the activities resulting from management of the proceeds, which are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net change in proceeds managed		
Net change in short-term investments	\$(34)	\$27
Operating cash flow (used) provided	(34)	27
Net change in cash	—	—
Net change in proceeds managed	\$(34)	\$27

Net change in liabilities

Liabilities for collateral, beginning of period	\$(840)	\$(782)
Liabilities for collateral, end of period	(874)	(755)
Operating cash flow provided (used)	\$34	\$(27)

4. Investments

Fair values

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value for fixed income securities are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		Gains	Losses	
March 31, 2016				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 3,390	\$ 114	\$—	\$ 3,504
Municipal	7,174	457	(15)	7,616
Corporate	40,283	1,496	(507)	41,272
Foreign government	999	55	—	1,054
Asset-backed securities ("ABS")	2,526	12	(39)	2,499
Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")	807	80	(12)	875
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS")	427	27	(7)	447
Redeemable preferred stock	21	3	—	24
Total fixed income securities	\$ 55,627	\$ 2,244	\$(580)	\$ 57,291
December 31, 2015				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 3,836	\$ 90	\$(4)	\$ 3,922
Municipal	7,032	389	(20)	7,401
Corporate	41,674	1,032	(879)	41,827
Foreign government	983	50	—	1,033
ABS	2,359	11	(43)	2,327
RMBS	857	100	(10)	947

Edgar Filing: ALLSTATE CORP - Form 10-Q

CMBS	438	32	(4	)	466
Redeemable preferred stock	22	3	—		25
Total fixed income securities	\$ 57,201	\$ 1,707	\$(960)		\$ 57,948

9

Scheduled maturities

The scheduled maturities for fixed income securities are as follows as of March 31, 2016:

(\$ in millions)	Amortized Fair	
	cost	value
Due in one year or less	\$ 4,206	\$4,226
Due after one year through five years	26,150	26,792
Due after five years through ten years	16,030	16,384
Due after ten years	5,481	6,068
	51,867	53,470
ABS, RMBS and CMBS	3,760	3,821
Total	\$ 55,627	\$57,291

Actual maturities may differ from those scheduled as a result of calls and make-whole payments by the issuers. ABS, RMBS and CMBS are shown separately because of the potential for prepayment of principal prior to contractual maturity dates.

Net investment income

Net investment income is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Fixed income securities	\$518	\$568
Equity securities	28	23
Mortgage loans	53	55
Limited partnership interests	121	198
Short-term investments	4	1
Other	51	45
Investment income, before expense	775	890
Investment expense	(44)	(40)
Net investment income	\$731	\$850

Realized capital gains and losses

Realized capital gains and losses by asset type are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Fixed income securities	\$(71)	\$80
Equity securities	(90)	78
Limited partnership interests	26	6
Derivatives	(9)	(25)
Other	(5)	—
Realized capital gains and losses	\$(149)	\$139

Realized capital gains and losses by transaction type are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Impairment write-downs	\$(59)	\$(19)
Change in intent write-downs	(22)	(30)
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings	(81)	(49)

Edgar Filing: ALLSTATE CORP - Form 10-Q

Sales and other	(59)	216
Valuation and settlements of derivative instruments	(9)	(28)
Realized capital gains and losses	\$(149)	\$139

Gross gains of \$143 million and \$277 million and gross losses of \$211 million and \$75 million were realized on sales of fixed income and equity securities during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Other-than-temporary impairment losses by asset type are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2016			Three months ended March 31, 2015		
	Gross	Included in OCI	Net	Gross	Included in OCI	Net
Fixed income securities:						
Municipal	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$(4)	\$ 4	\$—
Corporate	(16)	7	(9)	(5)	—	(5)
ABS	(6)	1	(5)	(1)	1	—
RMBS	—	—	—	1	(1)	—
CMBS	(4)	2	(2)	—	—	—
Total fixed income securities	(26)	10	(16)	(9)	4	(5)
Equity securities	(77)	—	(77)	(39)	—	(39)
Limited partnership interests	13	—	13	(5)	—	(5)
Other	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—
Other-than-temporary impairment losses	\$(91)	\$ 10	\$(81)	\$(53)	\$ 4	\$(49)

The total amount of other-than-temporary impairment losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income at the time of impairment for fixed income securities, which were not included in earnings, are presented in the following table. The amounts exclude \$200 million and \$233 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, of net unrealized gains related to changes in valuation of the fixed income securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Municipal	\$ (8)	\$ (9)
Corporate	(15)	(7)
ABS	(24)	(23)
RMBS	(98)	(102)
CMBS	(7)	(6)
Total	\$ (152)	\$ (147)

Rollforwards of the cumulative credit losses recognized in earnings for fixed income securities held as of the end of the period are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$(392)	\$(380)
Additional credit loss for securities previously other-than-temporarily impaired	(8)	(1)
Additional credit loss for securities not previously other-than-temporarily impaired	(8)	(4)
Reduction in credit loss for securities disposed or collected	58	6
Change in credit loss due to accretion of increase in cash flows	—	1
Ending balance	\$(350)	\$(378)

The Company uses its best estimate of future cash flows expected to be collected from the fixed income security, discounted at the security's original or current effective rate, as appropriate, to calculate a recovery value and determine whether a credit loss exists. The determination of cash flow estimates is inherently subjective and methodologies may vary depending on facts and circumstances specific to the security. All reasonably available information relevant to the collectability of the security, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable assumptions and forecasts, are considered when developing the estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. That information generally includes, but is not limited to, the remaining payment terms of the security, prepayment speeds, foreign exchange rates, the financial condition and future earnings potential of the issue or issuer,

expected defaults, expected recoveries, the value of underlying collateral, vintage, geographic concentration of underlying collateral, available reserves or escrows, current subordination levels, third party guarantees and other credit enhancements. Other information, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings, financial condition of the bond insurer for insured fixed income securities, and other market data relevant to the realizability of contractual cash flows, may also be considered. The estimated fair value of collateral will be used to estimate recovery value if the Company determines that the security is dependent on the liquidation of collateral for ultimate settlement. If the estimated recovery value is less than the amortized cost of the security, a credit loss exists and an other-than-temporary impairment for the difference between the estimated recovery value and amortized cost is recorded in earnings. The portion of the unrealized loss related to factors other than credit remains classified in accumulated other comprehensive income. If the Company determines that the fixed income security does not have sufficient cash flow or

other information to estimate a recovery value for the security, the Company may conclude that the entire decline in fair value is deemed to be credit related and the loss is recorded in earnings.

Unrealized net capital gains and losses

Unrealized net capital gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized Gains	Unrealized net Losses	Unrealized net gains (losses)
March 31, 2016				
Fixed income securities	\$57,291	\$2,244	\$(580)	\$1,664
Equity securities	5,117	475	(150)	325
Short-term investments	3,526	—	—	—
Derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾	7	7	(3)	4
Equity method (“EMA”) limited partnership ⁽²⁾				(5)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, pre-tax				1,988
Amounts recognized for:				
Insurance reserves ⁽³⁾				—
DAC and DSI ⁽⁴⁾				(138)
Amounts recognized				(138)
Deferred income taxes				(650)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, after-tax				\$1,200

(1) Included in the fair value of derivative instruments are \$3 million classified as assets and \$(4) million classified as liabilities.

Unrealized net capital gains and losses for limited partnership interests represent the Company’s share of EMA

(2) limited partnerships’ other comprehensive income. Fair value and gross unrealized gains and losses are not applicable.

The insurance reserves adjustment represents the amount by which the reserve balance would increase if the net unrealized gains in the applicable product portfolios were realized and reinvested at current lower interest rates,

(3) resulting in a premium deficiency. Although the Company evaluates premium deficiencies on the combined performance of life insurance and immediate annuities with life contingencies, the adjustment, if any, primarily relates to structured settlement annuities with life contingencies, in addition to annuity buy-outs and certain payout annuities with life contingencies.

(4) The DAC and DSI adjustment balance represents the amount by which the amortization of DAC and DSI would increase or decrease if the unrealized gains or losses in the respective product portfolios were realized.

(\$ in millions)	Fair value	Gross unrealized Gains	Unrealized net Losses	Unrealized net gains (losses)
December 31, 2015				
Fixed income securities	\$57,948	\$1,707	\$(960)	\$747
Equity securities	5,082	415	(139)	276
Short-term investments	2,122	—	—	—
Derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾	10	10	(4)	6
EMA limited partnerships				(4)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, pre-tax				1,025
Amounts recognized for:				
Insurance reserves				—
DAC and DSI				(67)
Amounts recognized				(67)
Deferred income taxes				(338)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, after-tax				\$620

(1) Included in the fair value of derivative instruments are \$6 million classified as assets and \$(4) million classified as liabilities.

Change in unrealized net capital gains and losses

The change in unrealized net capital gains and losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 is as follows:
(\$ in millions)

Fixed income securities	\$917
Equity securities	49
Derivative instruments	(2)
EMA limited partnerships	(1)
Total	963
Amounts recognized for:	
Insurance reserves	—
DAC and DSI	(71)
Amounts recognized	(71)
Deferred income taxes	(312)
Increase in unrealized net capital gains and losses, after-tax	\$580

Portfolio monitoring

The Company has a comprehensive portfolio monitoring process to identify and evaluate each fixed income and equity security whose carrying value may be other-than-temporarily impaired.

For each fixed income security in an unrealized loss position, the Company assesses whether management with the appropriate authority has made the decision to sell or whether it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of the amortized cost basis for reasons such as liquidity, contractual or regulatory purposes. If a security meets either of these criteria, the security's decline in fair value is considered other than temporary and is recorded in earnings.

If the Company has not made the decision to sell the fixed income security and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the fixed income security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the Company evaluates whether it expects to receive cash flows sufficient to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. The Company calculates the estimated recovery value by discounting the best estimate of future cash flows at the security's original or current effective rate, as appropriate, and compares this to the amortized cost of the security. If the Company does not expect to receive cash flows sufficient to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the fixed income security, the credit loss component of the impairment is recorded in earnings, with the remaining amount of the unrealized loss related to other factors recognized in other comprehensive income.

For equity securities, the Company considers various factors, including whether it has the intent and ability to hold the equity security for a period of time sufficient to recover its cost basis. Where the Company lacks the intent and ability to hold to recovery, or believes the recovery period is extended, the equity security's decline in fair value is considered other than temporary and is recorded in earnings.

For fixed income and equity securities managed by third parties, either the Company has contractually retained its decision making authority as it pertains to selling securities that are in an unrealized loss position or it recognizes any unrealized loss at the end of the period through a charge to earnings.

The Company's portfolio monitoring process includes a quarterly review of all securities to identify instances where the fair value of a security compared to its amortized cost (for fixed income securities) or cost (for equity securities) is below established thresholds. The process also includes the monitoring of other impairment indicators such as ratings, ratings downgrades and payment defaults. The securities identified, in addition to other securities for which the Company may have a concern, are evaluated for potential other-than-temporary impairment using all reasonably available information relevant to the collectability or recovery of the security. Inherent in the Company's evaluation of other-than-temporary impairment for these fixed income and equity securities are assumptions and estimates about the financial condition and future earnings potential of the issue or issuer. Some of the factors that may be considered in evaluating whether a decline in fair value is other than temporary are: 1) the financial condition, near-term and long-term prospects of the issue or issuer, including relevant industry specific market conditions and trends, geographic location and implications of rating agency actions and offering prices; 2) the specific reasons that a security is in an unrealized loss position, including overall market conditions which could affect liquidity; and 3) the

length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than amortized cost or cost.

13

The following table summarizes the gross unrealized losses and fair value of fixed income and equity securities by the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

(\$ in millions)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total unrealized losses
	Number of issues	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Number of issues	Fair value	Unrealized losses	
March 31, 2016							
Fixed income securities							
U.S. government and agencies	10	\$307	\$ —	—	\$—	\$ —	\$—
Municipal	132	351	(3)	7	32	(12)	(15)
Corporate	632	7,101	(332)	124	1,126	(175)	(507)
Foreign government	11	29	—	1	3	—	—
ABS	76	836	(16)	22	320	(23)	(39)
RMBS	79	54	(1)	174	119	(11)	(12)
CMBS	14	120	(6)	1	3	(1)	(7)
Total fixed income securities	954	8,798	(358)	329	1,603	(222)	(580)
Equity securities	242	1,165	(121)	43	159	(29)	(150)
Total fixed income and equity securities	1,196	\$9,963	\$ (479)	372	\$1,762	\$ (251)	\$ (730)
Investment grade fixed income securities	620	\$5,727	\$ (131)	223	\$979	\$ (93)	\$ (224)
Below investment grade fixed income securities	334	3,071	(227)	106	624	(129)	(356)
Total fixed income securities	954	\$8,798	\$ (358)	329	\$1,603	\$ (222)	\$ (580)

December 31, 2015

Fixed income securities							
U.S. government and agencies	53	\$1,874	\$ (4)	—	\$—	\$ —	\$ (4)
Municipal	222	810	(6)	9	36	(14)	(20)
Corporate	1,361	17,915	(696)	111	1,024	(183)	(879)
Foreign government	9	44	—	—	—	—	—
ABS	133	1,733	(24)	20	324	(19)	(43)
RMBS	88	69	—	176	125	(10)	(10)
CMBS	13	75	(2)	1	2	(2)	(4)
Total fixed income securities	1,879	22,520	(732)	317	1,511	(228)	(960)
Equity securities	265	1,397	(107)	37	143	(32)	(139)
Total fixed income and equity securities	2,144	\$23,917	\$ (839)	354	\$1,654	\$ (260)	\$ (1,099)
Investment grade fixed income securities	1,405	\$17,521	\$ (362)	225	\$972	\$ (105)	\$ (467)
Below investment grade fixed income securities	474	4,999	(370)	92	539	(123)	(493)
Total fixed income securities	1,879	\$22,520	\$ (732)	317	\$1,511	\$ (228)	\$ (960)

As of March 31, 2016, \$445 million of the \$730 million unrealized losses are related to securities with an unrealized loss position less than 20% of amortized cost or cost, the degree of which suggests that these securities do not pose a high risk of being other-than-temporarily impaired. Of the \$445 million, \$156 million are related to unrealized losses on investment grade fixed income securities and \$111 million are related to equity securities. Of the remaining \$178 million, \$132 million have been in an unrealized loss position for less than 12 months. Investment grade is defined as a security having a rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa from Moody's, a rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB from Standard and Poor's ("S&P"), Fitch, Dominion, Kroll or Realpoint, a rating of aaa, aa, a or bbb from A.M. Best, or a comparable internal rating if an externally provided rating is not available. Market prices for certain securities may have credit spreads which imply higher or lower credit quality than the current third party rating. Unrealized losses on investment grade securities are principally related to an increase in market yields which may include increased risk-free interest rates and/or wider credit spreads since the time of initial purchase.

As of March 31, 2016, the remaining \$285 million of unrealized losses are related to securities in unrealized loss positions greater than or equal to 20% of amortized cost or cost. Investment grade fixed income securities comprising

\$68 million of these unrealized losses were evaluated based on factors such as discounted cash flows and the financial condition and near-term and long-term prospects of the issue or issuer and were determined to have adequate resources to fulfill contractual obligations. Of the \$285 million, \$178 million are related to below investment grade fixed income securities and \$39 million are related to equity securities. Of these amounts, \$18 million are related to below investment grade fixed income securities that had been in an unrealized loss position greater than or equal to 20% of amortized cost for a period of twelve or more consecutive months as of March 31, 2016.

ABS, RMBS and CMBS in an unrealized loss position were evaluated based on actual and projected collateral losses relative to the securities' positions in the respective securitization trusts, security specific expectations of cash flows, and credit ratings.

This evaluation also takes into consideration credit enhancement, measured in terms of (i) subordination from other classes of securities in the trust that are contractually obligated to absorb losses before the class of security the Company owns, (ii) the expected impact of other structural features embedded in the securitization trust beneficial to the class of securities the Company owns, such as overcollateralization and excess spread, and (iii) for ABS and RMBS in an unrealized loss position, credit enhancements from reliable bond insurers, where applicable. Municipal bonds in an unrealized loss position were evaluated based on the underlying credit quality of the primary obligor, obligation type and quality of the underlying assets. Unrealized losses on equity securities are primarily related to temporary equity market fluctuations of securities that are expected to recover.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company has not made the decision to sell and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell fixed income securities with unrealized losses before recovery of the amortized cost basis. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had the intent and ability to hold equity securities with unrealized losses for a period of time sufficient for them to recover.

Limited partnerships

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying value of equity method limited partnerships totaled \$3.90 billion and \$3.72 billion, respectively. The Company recognizes an impairment loss for equity method limited partnerships when evidence demonstrates that the loss is other than temporary. Evidence of a loss in value that is other than temporary may include the absence of an ability to recover the carrying amount of the investment or the inability of the investee to sustain a level of earnings that would justify the carrying amount of the investment.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying value for cost method limited partnerships was \$1.19 billion and \$1.15 billion, respectively. To determine if an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred, the Company evaluates whether an impairment indicator has occurred in the period that may have a significant adverse effect on the carrying value of the investment. Impairment indicators may include: significantly reduced valuations of the investments held by the limited partnerships; actual recent cash flows received being significantly less than expected cash flows; reduced valuations based on financing completed at a lower value; completed sale of a material underlying investment at a price significantly lower than expected; or any other adverse events since the last financial statements received that might affect the fair value of the investee's capital. Additionally, the Company's portfolio monitoring process includes a quarterly review of all cost method limited partnerships to identify instances where the net asset value is below established thresholds for certain periods of time, as well as investments that are performing below expectations, for further impairment consideration. If a cost method limited partnership is other-than-temporarily impaired, the carrying value is written down to fair value, generally estimated to be equivalent to the reported net asset value.

Mortgage loans

Mortgage loans are evaluated for impairment on a specific loan basis through a quarterly credit monitoring process and review of key credit quality indicators. Mortgage loans are considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will not collect the contractual principal and interest. Valuation allowances are established for impaired loans to reduce the carrying value to the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell or the present value of the loan's expected future repayment cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. Impaired mortgage loans may not have a valuation allowance when the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell is higher than the carrying value. Valuation allowances are adjusted for subsequent changes in the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell or present value of the loan's expected future repayment cash flows. Mortgage loans are charged off against their corresponding valuation allowances when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The impairment evaluation is non-statistical in respect to the aggregate portfolio but considers facts and circumstances attributable to each loan. It is not considered probable that additional impairment losses, beyond those identified on a specific loan basis, have been incurred as of March 31, 2016.

Accrual of income is suspended for mortgage loans that are in default or when full and timely collection of principal and interest payments is not probable. Cash receipts on mortgage loans on nonaccrual status are generally recorded as a reduction of carrying value.

Debt service coverage ratio is considered a key credit quality indicator when mortgage loans are evaluated for impairment. Debt service coverage ratio represents the amount of estimated cash flows from the property available to

the borrower to meet principal and interest payment obligations. Debt service coverage ratio estimates are updated annually or more frequently if conditions are warranted based on the Company's credit monitoring process.

The following table reflects the carrying value of non-impaired fixed rate mortgage loans summarized by debt service coverage ratio distribution.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Below 1.0	\$62	\$ 64
1.0 - 1.25	344	382
1.26 - 1.50	1,222	1,219
Above 1.50	2,668	2,667
Total non-impaired mortgage loans	\$4,296	\$ 4,332

Mortgage loans with a debt service coverage ratio below 1.0 that are not considered impaired primarily relate to instances where the borrower has the financial capacity to fund the revenue shortfalls from the properties for the foreseeable term, the decrease in cash flows from the properties is considered temporary, or there are other risk mitigating circumstances such as additional collateral, escrow balances or borrower guarantees.

The net carrying value of impaired mortgage loans is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Impaired mortgage loans with a valuation allowance	\$ 6	\$ 6
Impaired mortgage loans without a valuation allowance	—	—
Total impaired mortgage loans	\$ 6	\$ 6
Valuation allowance on impaired mortgage loans	\$ 3	\$ 3

The average balance of impaired loans was \$6 million and \$16 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The rollforward of the valuation allowance on impaired mortgage loans is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2016		2015
Beginning balance	\$ 3	\$ 8	
Net decrease in valuation allowance	—	—	
Charge offs	—	—	
Ending balance	\$ 3	\$ 8	

Payments on all mortgage loans were current as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

5. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is defined as 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. The hierarchy for inputs used in determining fair value maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Assets and liabilities recorded on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value are categorized in the fair value hierarchy based on the observability of inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company can access.

Level 2: Assets and liabilities whose values are based on the following:

(a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;

(b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or

(c) Valuation models whose inputs are observable, directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the assets and liabilities.

The availability of observable inputs varies by instrument. In situations where fair value is based on internally developed pricing models or inputs that are unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. The degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is typically greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In many instances, valuation inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. The category level in the fair value hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market disruption. In periods of market disruption, the ability to observe prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments.

The Company is responsible for the determination of fair value and the supporting assumptions and methodologies.

The Company gains assurance that assets and liabilities are appropriately valued through the execution of various processes and controls designed to ensure the overall reasonableness and consistent application of valuation methodologies, including inputs and assumptions, and compliance with accounting standards. For fair values received from third parties or internally estimated, the Company's processes and controls are designed to ensure that the valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistently applied, the inputs and assumptions are reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value, and the fair values are accurately recorded. For example, on a continuing basis, the Company assesses the reasonableness of individual fair values that have stale security prices or that exceed certain thresholds as compared to previous fair values received from valuation service providers or brokers or derived from internal models. The Company performs procedures to understand and assess the methodologies, processes and controls of valuation service providers. In addition, the Company may validate the reasonableness of fair values by comparing information obtained from valuation service providers or brokers to other third party valuation sources for selected securities. The Company performs ongoing price validation procedures such as back-testing of actual sales, which corroborate the various inputs used in internal models to market observable data. When fair value determinations are expected to be more variable, the Company validates them through reviews by members of management who have relevant expertise and who are independent of those charged with executing investment transactions.

The Company has two types of situations where investments are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The first is where specific inputs significant to the fair value estimation models are not market observable. This primarily occurs in the Company's use of broker quotes to value certain securities where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable, and the use of valuation models that use significant non-market observable inputs.

The second situation where the Company classifies securities in Level 3 is where quotes continue to be received from independent third-party valuation service providers and all significant inputs are market observable; however, there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset when compared to normal market

activity such that the degree of market observability has declined to a point where categorization as a Level 3 measurement is considered appropriate. The indicators considered in determining whether a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for a specific asset has occurred include the level of new issuances in the primary market, trading volume in the secondary market, the level of credit spreads over historical levels, applicable bid-ask spreads, and price consensus among market participants and other pricing sources.

Certain assets are not carried at fair value on a recurring basis, including investments such as mortgage loans, limited partnership interests, bank loans and policy loans. Accordingly, such investments are only included in the fair value hierarchy disclosure when the investment is subject to remeasurement at fair value after initial recognition and the resulting remeasurement is reflected in

the condensed consolidated financial statements. In addition, derivatives embedded in fixed income securities are not disclosed in the hierarchy as free-standing derivatives since they are presented with the host contracts in fixed income securities.

In determining fair value, the Company principally uses the market approach which generally utilizes market transaction data for the same or similar instruments. To a lesser extent, the Company uses the income approach which involves determining fair values from discounted cash flow methodologies. For the majority of Level 2 and Level 3 valuations, a combination of the market and income approaches is used.

Summary of significant valuation techniques for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Level 1 measurements

• **Fixed income securities:** Comprise certain U.S. Treasury fixed income securities. Valuation is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the Company can access.

• **Equity securities:** Comprise actively traded, exchange-listed equity securities. Valuation is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the Company can access.

• **Short-term:** Comprise U.S. Treasury bills valued based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the Company can access and actively traded money market funds that have daily quoted net asset values for identical assets that the Company can access.

• **Separate account assets:** Comprise actively traded mutual funds that have daily quoted net asset values for identical assets that the Company can access. Net asset values for the actively traded mutual funds in which the separate account assets are invested are obtained daily from the fund managers.

Level 2 measurements

Fixed income securities:

• **U.S. government and agencies:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

• **Municipal:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

• **Corporate - public:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

• **Corporate - privately placed:** Valued using a discounted cash flow model that is widely accepted in the financial services industry and uses market observable inputs and inputs derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data. The primary inputs to the discounted cash flow model include an interest rate yield curve, as well as published credit spreads for similar assets in markets that are not active that incorporate the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer.

• **Foreign government:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

• **ABS - collateralized debt obligations ("CDO") and ABS - consumer and other:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, prepayment speeds, collateral performance and credit spreads. Certain ABS - CDO and ABS - consumer and other are valued based on non-binding broker quotes whose inputs have been corroborated to be market observable.

• **RMBS:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, prepayment speeds, collateral performance and credit spreads.

• **CMBS:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, collateral performance and credit spreads.

• **Redeemable preferred stock:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, underlying stock prices and credit spreads.

• **Equity securities:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices or quoted net asset values for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active.

• **Short-term:** The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads. For certain short-term investments, amortized cost is used as the best estimate of fair value.

Other investments: Free-standing exchange listed derivatives that are not actively traded are valued based on quoted prices for identical instruments in markets that are not active.

OTC derivatives, including interest rate swaps, foreign currency swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts, certain options and certain credit default swaps, are valued using models that rely on inputs such as interest rate yield curves, currency rates, and counterparty credit spreads that are observable for substantially the full term of the contract. The valuation techniques underlying the models are widely accepted in the financial services industry and do not involve significant judgment.

Level 3 measurements

Fixed income securities:

Municipal: Comprise municipal bonds that are not rated by third party credit rating agencies but are rated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (“NAIC”). The primary inputs to the valuation of these municipal bonds include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that exhibit less liquidity relative to those markets supporting Level 2 fair value measurements, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads. Also included are municipal bonds valued based on non-binding broker quotes where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable and municipal bonds in default valued based on the present value of expected cash flows. Also includes auction rate securities (“ARS”) primarily backed by student loans that have become illiquid due to failures in the auction market and are valued using a discounted cash flow model that is widely accepted in the financial services industry and uses significant non-market observable inputs, including the anticipated date liquidity will return to the market.

Corporate - public and Corporate - privately placed: Primarily valued based on non-binding broker quotes where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable. Other inputs include an interest rate yield curve, as well as published credit spreads for similar assets that incorporate the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer.

ABS - CDO, ABS - consumer and other, RMBS and CMBS: Valued based on non-binding broker quotes received from brokers who are familiar with the investments and where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable.

Equity securities: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices or quoted net asset values for identical or similar assets in markets that exhibit less liquidity relative to those markets supporting Level 2 fair value measurements.

Other investments: Certain OTC derivatives, such as interest rate caps, certain credit default swaps and certain options (including swaptions), are valued using models that are widely accepted in the financial services industry. These are categorized as Level 3 as a result of the significance of non-market observable inputs such as volatility.

Other primary inputs include interest rate yield curves and credit spreads.

Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in certain life and annuity contracts are valued internally using models widely accepted in the financial services industry that determine a single best estimate of fair value for the embedded derivatives within a block of contractholder liabilities. The models primarily use stochastically determined cash flows based on the contractual elements of embedded derivatives, projected option cost and applicable market data, such as interest rate yield curves and equity index volatility assumptions. These are categorized as Level 3 as a result of the significance of non-market observable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

Mortgage loans written-down to fair value in connection with recognizing impairments are valued based on the fair value of the underlying collateral less costs to sell. Limited partnership interests written-down to fair value in connection with recognizing other-than-temporary impairments are generally valued using net asset values.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2016.

(\$ in millions)	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and cash collateral netting	Balance as of March 31, 2016
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 2,641	\$ 859	\$ 4		\$3,504
Municipal	—	7,470	146		7,616
Corporate - public	—	30,081	63		30,144
Corporate - privately placed	—	10,579	549		11,128
Foreign government	—	1,054	—		1,054
ABS - CDO	—	687	58		745
ABS - consumer and other	—	1,710	44		1,754
RMBS	—	874	1		875
CMBS	—	427	20		447
Redeemable preferred stock	—	24	—		24
Total fixed income securities	2,641	53,765	885		57,291
Equity securities	4,821	171	125		5,117
Short-term investments	786	2,740	—		3,526
Other investments: Free-standing derivatives	—	72	1	\$ (15)	58
Separate account assets	3,507	—	—		3,507
Other assets	—	—	1		1
Total recurring basis assets	11,755	56,748	1,012	(15)	69,500
Non-recurring basis ⁽¹⁾	—	—	38		38
Total assets at fair value	\$ 11,755	\$ 56,748	\$ 1,050	\$ (15)	\$ 69,538
% of total assets at fair value	16.9	% 81.6	% 1.5	% —	% 100
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (313)		\$(313)
Other liabilities: Free-standing derivatives	—	(36)	(9)	\$ 16	(29)
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ —	\$(36)	\$(322)	\$ 16	\$(342)
% of total liabilities at fair value	—	% 10.5	% 94.2	% (4.7)	% 100

(1) Includes \$27 million of limited partnership interests and \$11 million of other investments written-down to fair value in connection with recognizing other-than-temporary impairments.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2015.

(\$ in millions)	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and cash collateral netting	Balance as of December 31, 2015
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 3,056	\$ 861	\$ 5		\$ 3,922
Municipal	—	7,240	161		7,401
Corporate - public	—	30,356	46		30,402
Corporate - privately placed	—	10,923	502		11,425
Foreign government	—	1,033	—		1,033
ABS - CDO	—	716	61		777
ABS - consumer and other	—	1,500	50		1,550
RMBS	—	946	1		947
CMBS	—	446	20		466
Redeemable preferred stock	—	25	—		25
Total fixed income securities	3,056	54,046	846		57,948
Equity securities	4,786	163	133		5,082
Short-term investments	615	1,507	—		2,122
Other investments: Free-standing derivatives	—	65	1	\$ (13)	53
Separate account assets	3,658	—	—		3,658
Other assets	2	—	1		3
Total recurring basis assets	12,117	55,781	981	(13)	68,866
Non-recurring basis ⁽¹⁾	—	—	55		55
Total assets at fair value	\$ 12,117	\$ 55,781	\$ 1,036	\$ (13)	\$ 68,921
% of total assets at fair value	17.6	% 80.9	% 1.5	% —	% 100
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (299)		\$(299)
Other liabilities: Free-standing derivatives	(1)	(23)	(8)	\$ 7	(25)
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ (1)	\$ (23)	\$ (307)	\$ 7	\$(324)
% of total liabilities at fair value	0.3	% 7.1	% 94.8	% (2.2)	% 100

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$42 million of limited partnership interests and \$13 million of other investments written-down to fair value in connection with recognizing other-than-temporary impairments.

The following table summarizes quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements.

(\$ in millions)	Fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range	Weighted average
March 31, 2016					
Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts – Equity-indexed and forward starting options	\$(245)	Stochastic cash flow model	Projected option cost	1.0 - 2.2%	1.75%
December 31, 2015					
Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts – Equity-indexed and forward starting options	\$(247)	Stochastic cash flow model	Projected option cost	1.0 - 2.2%	1.76%

The embedded derivatives are equity-indexed and forward starting options in certain life and annuity products that provide customers with interest crediting rates based on the performance of the S&P 500. If the projected option cost increased (decreased), it would result in a higher (lower) liability fair value.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, Level 3 fair value measurements of fixed income securities total \$885 million and \$846 million, respectively, and include \$616 million and \$625 million, respectively, of securities valued based on non-binding broker quotes where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable and \$85 million and \$96 million, respectively, of municipal fixed income securities that are not rated by third party credit rating agencies. The Company does not develop the

unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value; therefore, these are not included in the table above. However, an increase (decrease) in credit spreads for fixed income securities valued based on non-binding broker quotes would result in a lower (higher) fair value, and an increase (decrease) in the credit rating of municipal bonds that are not rated by third party credit rating agencies would result in a higher (lower) fair value.

The following table presents the rollforward of Level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value on a recurring basis during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

(\$ in millions)	Balance as of December 31, 2015	Total gains (losses) included in:			
		Net income ⁽¹⁾	OCI	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Municipal	161	10	(8)	—	—
Corporate - public	46	—	1	25	(7)
Corporate - privately placed	502	1	5	—	(14)
ABS - CDO	61	—	(1)	4	—
ABS - consumer and other	50	—	(1)	—	—
RMBS	1	—	—	—	—
CMBS	20	—	—	—	—
Total fixed income securities	846	11	(4)	29	(21)
Equity securities	133	(24)	7	—	—
Free-standing derivatives, net	(7)	(1)	—	—	—
Other assets	1	—	—	—	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 973	\$ (14)	\$ 3	\$ 29	\$ (21)
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds:					
Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ (299)	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ (299)	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Balance as of March 31, 2016
Assets					

Fixed income securities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 4
Municipal	—	(16)	—	(1)	146
Corporate - public	—	—	—	(2)	63
Corporate - privately placed	63	—	—	(8)	549
ABS - CDO	—	(2)	—	(4)	58
ABS - consumer and other	—	(5)	—	—	44
RMBS	—	—	—	—	1
CMBS	2	—	—	(2)	20
Total fixed income securities	65	(23)	—	(18)	885
Equity securities	9	—	—	—	125
Free-standing derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	(8) (2)
Other assets	—	—	—	—	1
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 74	\$ (23)	\$ —	\$ (18)	\$ 1,003
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds:					
Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ (313)
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ (313)

The effect to net income totals \$(29) million and is reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of

(1) Operations as follows: \$(16) million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income, \$1 million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$(16) million in life and annuity contract benefits.

(2) Comprises \$1 million of assets and \$9 million of liabilities.

The following table presents the rollforward of Level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value on a recurring basis during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

(\$ in millions)

	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Total gains (losses) included in:			Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3
		Net income ⁽¹⁾	OCI			
Assets						
Fixed income securities:						
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Municipal	270	—	2	—	—	
Corporate	891	(3)	(8)	5	—	
ABS	196	(1)	—	12	(73)	
RMBS	1	—	—	—	—	
CMBS	23	—	—	—	—	
Total fixed income securities	1,387	(4)	(6)	17	(73)	
Equity securities	83	—	2	—	—	
Short-term investments	5	—	—	—	—	
Free-standing derivatives, net	(7)	—	—	—	—	
Other assets	1	—	—	—	—	
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 1,469	\$ (4)	\$ (4)	\$ 17	\$ (73)	
Liabilities						
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ (323)	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ (323)	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
		Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Balance as of March 31, 2015
Assets						
Fixed income securities:						
U.S. government and agencies	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 5
Municipal	—	(33)	—	—	(1)	238
Corporate	60	(46)	—	—	(21)	878
ABS	10	—	—	—	(7)	137
RMBS	—	—	—	—	—	1
CMBS	5	—	—	—	—	28
Total fixed income securities	75	(79)	—	—	(30)	1,287
Equity securities	8	—	—	—	—	93
Short-term investments	5	—	—	—	—	10
Free-standing derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	—	(7)
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 88	\$ (79)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (30)	\$ 1,384
Liabilities						
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ (326)
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 2	\$ (326)

The effect to net income totals \$(8) million and is reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of

(1) Operations as follows: \$(6) million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income and \$(4) million in interest credited to contractholder funds.

(2) Comprises \$2 million of assets and \$9 million of liabilities.

Transfers between level categorizations may occur due to changes in the availability of market observable inputs, which generally are caused by changes in market conditions such as liquidity, trading volume or bid-ask spreads. Transfers between level categorizations may also occur due to changes in the valuation source. For example, in situations where a fair value quote is not provided by the Company's independent third-party valuation service provider and as a result the price is stale or has been replaced with a broker quote whose inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable, the security is transferred into Level 3. Transfers in and out of level categorizations are reported as having occurred at the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurred. Therefore, for all transfers into Level 3, all realized and changes in unrealized gains and losses in the quarter of transfer are reflected in the Level 3 rollforward table.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2016 or 2015.

Transfers into Level 3 during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 included situations where a fair value quote was not provided by the Company's independent third-party valuation service provider and as a result the price was stale or had been replaced with a broker quote where the inputs had not been corroborated to be market observable resulting in the security being classified as Level 3. Transfers out of Level 3 during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 included situations where a broker quote was used in the prior period and a fair value quote became available from the Company's independent third-party valuation service provider in the current period. A quote utilizing the new pricing source was not available as of the prior period, and any gains or losses related to the change in valuation source for individual securities were not significant.

The following table provides the change in unrealized gains and losses included in net income for Level 3 assets and liabilities held as of March 31.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2016 2015	
Assets		
Fixed income securities:		
Corporate	\$(2)	\$ 1
ABS	—	(1)
Total fixed income securities	(2)	—
Equity securities	(24)	—
Free-standing derivatives, net	(1)	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$(27)	\$—
Liabilities		
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$(15)	\$(4)
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$(15)	\$(4)

The amounts in the table above represent the change in unrealized gains and losses included in net income for the period of time that the asset or liability was determined to be in Level 3. These gains and losses total \$(42) million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and are reported as follows: \$(29) million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income, \$1 million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$(16) million in life and annuity contract benefits. These gains and losses total \$(4) million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and are reported as follows: \$(2) million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income and \$(4) million in interest credited to contractholder funds.

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

(\$ in millions)	March 31,		December 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Mortgage loans	\$4,302	\$4,506	\$4,338	\$4,489
Cost method limited partnerships	1,193	1,466	1,154	1,450
Bank loans	1,613	1,578	1,565	1,527
Agent loans	437	427	422	408

The fair value of mortgage loans is based on discounted contractual cash flows or, if the loans are impaired due to credit reasons, the fair value of collateral less costs to sell. Risk adjusted discount rates are selected using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar characteristics, using similar types of properties as collateral. The fair value of cost method limited partnerships is determined using reported net asset values. The fair value of bank loans, which are reported in other investments, is based on broker quotes from brokers familiar with the loans and current market conditions. The fair value of agent loans, which are reported in other investments, is based

on discounted cash flow calculations that use discount rates with a spread over U.S. Treasury rates. Assumptions used in developing estimated cash flows and discount rates consider the loan's credit and liquidity risks. The fair value measurements for mortgage loans, cost method limited partnerships, bank loans and agent loans are categorized as Level 3.

Financial liabilities

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Contractholder funds on investment contracts	\$12,190	\$12,621	\$12,424	\$12,874
Long-term debt	5,108	5,746	5,124	5,648
Liability for collateral	874	874	840	840

The fair value of contractholder funds on investment contracts is based on the terms of the underlying contracts incorporating current market-based crediting rates for similar contracts that reflect the Company's own credit risk. Deferred annuities classified in contractholder funds are valued based on discounted cash flow models that incorporate current market based margins and reflect the Company's own credit risk. Immediate annuities without life contingencies and funding agreements are valued based on discounted cash flow models that incorporate current market-based implied interest rates and reflect the Company's own credit risk. The fair value measurement for contractholder funds on investment contracts is categorized as Level 3.

The fair value of long-term debt is based on market observable data (such as the fair value of the debt when traded as an asset) or, in certain cases, is determined using discounted cash flow calculations based on current interest rates for instruments with comparable terms and considers the Company's own credit risk. The liability for collateral is valued at carrying value due to its short-term nature. The fair value measurements for long-term debt and liability for collateral are categorized as Level 2.

6. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivatives for risk reduction and to increase investment portfolio returns through asset replication. Risk reduction activity is focused on managing the risks with certain assets and liabilities arising from the potential adverse impacts from changes in risk-free interest rates, changes in equity market valuations, increases in credit spreads and foreign currency fluctuations.

Property-Liability may use interest rate swaps, swaptions, futures and options to manage the interest rate risks of existing investments. These instruments are utilized to change the duration of the portfolio in order to offset the economic effect that interest rates would otherwise have on the fair value of its fixed income securities. Credit default swaps are typically used to mitigate the credit risk within the Property-Liability fixed income portfolio. Equity index futures and options are used by Property-Liability to offset valuation losses in the equity portfolio during periods of declining equity market values. In addition, equity futures are used to hedge the market risk related to deferred compensation liability contracts. Forward contracts are primarily used by Property-Liability to hedge foreign currency risk associated with holding foreign currency denominated investments and foreign operations.

Allstate Financial utilizes several derivative strategies to manage risk. Asset-liability management is a risk management strategy that is principally employed by Allstate Financial to balance the respective interest-rate sensitivities of its assets and liabilities. Depending upon the attributes of the assets acquired and liabilities issued, derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps, swaptions and futures are utilized to change the interest rate characteristics of existing assets and liabilities to ensure the relationship is maintained within specified ranges and to reduce exposure to rising or falling interest rates. Credit default swaps are typically used to mitigate the credit risk within the Allstate Financial fixed income portfolio. Futures and options are used for hedging the equity exposure contained in Allstate Financial's equity indexed life and annuity product contracts that offer equity returns to contractholders. In addition, Allstate Financial uses equity index futures to offset valuation losses in the equity portfolio during periods of declining equity market values. Interest rate swaps are used to hedge interest rate risk inherent in funding agreements. Foreign currency swaps and forwards are primarily used by Allstate Financial to reduce the foreign currency risk associated with holding foreign currency denominated investments.

Asset replication refers to the "synthetic" creation of assets through the use of derivatives. The Company replicates fixed income securities using a combination of a credit default swap or a foreign currency forward contract and one or more highly rated fixed income securities, primarily investment grade host bonds, to synthetically replicate the economic characteristics of one or more cash market securities. The Company replicates equity securities using futures to

increase equity exposure.

The Company also has derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are required to be separated from the host contracts and accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value of embedded derivatives reported in net income. The Company's primary embedded derivatives are equity options in life and annuity product contracts, which provide equity returns to contractholders, and conversion options in fixed income securities, which provide the Company with the right to convert the instrument into a predetermined number of shares of common stock.

When derivatives meet specific criteria, they may be designated as accounting hedges and accounted for as fair value, cash flow, foreign currency fair value or foreign currency cash flow hedges. Allstate Financial designates certain investment risk transfer reinsurance agreements as fair value hedges when the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting the risk of

25

changes in the fair value of the hedged item. Allstate Financial designates certain of its foreign currency swap contracts as cash flow hedges when the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting the exposure of variations in cash flows for the hedged risk that could affect net income. Amounts are reclassified to net investment income or realized capital gains and losses as the hedged item affects net income.

The notional amounts specified in the contracts are used to calculate the exchange of contractual payments under the agreements and are generally not representative of the potential for gain or loss on these agreements. However, the notional amounts specified in credit default swaps where the Company has sold credit protection represent the maximum amount of potential loss, assuming no recoveries.

Fair value, which is equal to the carrying value, is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the derivative contracts at the reporting date. The carrying value amounts for OTC derivatives are further adjusted for the effects, if any, of enforceable master netting agreements and are presented on a net basis, by counterparty agreement, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. For certain exchange traded and cleared derivatives, margin deposits are required as well as daily cash settlements of margin accounts. As of March 31, 2016, the Company pledged \$12 million of cash in the form of margin deposits.

For those derivatives which qualify for fair value hedge accounting, net income includes the changes in the fair value of both the derivative instrument and the hedged risk, and therefore reflects any hedging ineffectiveness. For cash flow hedges, gains and losses are amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income and are reported in net income in the same period the forecasted transactions being hedged impact net income.

Non-hedge accounting is generally used for “portfolio” level hedging strategies where the terms of the individual hedged items do not meet the strict homogeneity requirements to permit the application of hedge accounting. For non-hedge derivatives, net income includes changes in fair value and accrued periodic settlements, when applicable. With the exception of non-hedge derivatives used for asset replication and non-hedge embedded derivatives, all of the Company’s derivatives are evaluated for their ongoing effectiveness as either accounting hedge or non-hedge derivative financial instruments on at least a quarterly basis.

The following table provides a summary of the volume and fair value positions of derivative instruments as well as their reporting location in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2016. (\$ in millions, except number of contracts)

	Balance sheet location	Volume ⁽¹⁾		Fair value, net	Gross asset	Gross liability
		Notional amount	Number of contracts			
Asset derivatives						
Derivatives designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Foreign currency swap agreements	Other investments	\$15	n/a	\$3	\$3	\$—
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate cap agreements	Other investments	24	n/a	—	—	—
Equity and index contracts						
Options and warrants ⁽²⁾	Other investments	—	3,771	51	51	—
Financial futures contracts	Other assets	—	2,157	—	—	—
Foreign currency contracts						
Foreign currency forwards	Other investments	391	n/a	(3)	8	(11)
Embedded derivative financial instruments						
Other embedded derivative financial instruments	Other investments	1,000	n/a	—	—	—
Credit default contracts						
Credit default swaps – buying protection	Other investments	97	n/a	—	1	(1)
Credit default swaps – selling protection	Other investments	95	n/a	1	1	—
Other contracts						
Other contracts	Other assets	3	n/a	1	1	—
Subtotal		1,610	5,928	50	62	(12)
Total asset derivatives		\$1,625	5,928	\$53	\$65	\$(12)
Liability derivatives						
Derivatives designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Foreign currency swap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	\$49	n/a	\$4	\$4	\$—
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate swap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	85	n/a	—	—	—
Interest rate cap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	66	n/a	1	1	—
Equity and index contracts						
Options and futures	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	—	4,045	(11)	—	(11)
Foreign currency contracts						
Foreign currency forwards	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	240	n/a	(7)	2	(9)
Embedded derivative financial instruments						
Guaranteed accumulation benefits	Contractholder funds	423	n/a	(49)	—	(49)
Guaranteed withdrawal benefits	Contractholder funds	292	n/a	(19)	—	(19)
Equity-indexed and forward starting options in life and annuity product contracts	Contractholder funds	1,769	n/a	(245)	—	(245)
Other embedded derivative financial instruments	Contractholder funds	85	n/a	—	—	—

Credit default contracts							
Credit default swaps – buying protection	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	181	n/a	(3	) 1	(4)
Credit default swaps – selling protection	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	160	n/a	(8	) 1	(9)
Subtotal		3,301	4,045	(341	) 5	(346)
Total liability derivatives		3,350	4,045	(337	) \$ 9	\$(346)
Total derivatives		\$4,975	9,973	\$(284)			

Volume for OTC and cleared derivative contracts is represented by their notional amounts. Volume for exchange (1) traded derivatives is represented by the number of contracts, which is the basis on which they are traded. (n/a = not applicable)

In addition to the number of contracts presented in the table, the Company held 220 stock rights and warrants. (2) Stock rights and warrants can be converted to cash upon sale of those instruments or exercised for shares of common stock.

The following table provides a summary of the volume and fair value positions of derivative instruments as well as their reporting location in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2015. (\$ in millions, except number of contracts)

	Balance sheet location	Volume ⁽¹⁾ Notional amount	Number of contracts	Fair value, net	Gross asset	Gross liability
Asset derivatives						
Derivatives designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Foreign currency swap agreements	Other investments	\$45	n/a	\$6	\$6	\$—
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate cap agreements	Other investments	42	n/a	—	—	—
Equity and index contracts						
Options and warrants ⁽²⁾	Other investments	—	3,730	44	44	—
Financial futures contracts	Other assets	—	1,897	2	2	—
Foreign currency contracts						
Foreign currency forwards	Other investments	185	n/a	1	2	(1)
Embedded derivative financial instruments						
Other embedded derivative financial instruments	Other investments	1,000	n/a	—	—	—
Credit default contracts						
Credit default swaps – buying protection	Other investments	112	n/a	4	5	(1)
Credit default swaps – selling protection	Other investments	150	n/a	2	2	—
Other contracts						
Other contracts	Other investments	31	n/a	1	1	—
Other contracts	Other assets	3	n/a	1	1	—
Subtotal		1,523	5,627	55	57	(2)
Total asset derivatives		\$1,568	5,627	\$61	\$63	\$(2)
Liability derivatives						
Derivatives designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Foreign currency swap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	\$19	n/a	\$4	\$4	\$—
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate swap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	85	n/a	—	—	—
Interest rate cap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	72	n/a	1	1	—
Equity and index contracts						
Options and futures	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	—	4,406	(7)	—	(7)
Foreign currency contracts						
Foreign currency forwards	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	361	n/a	(12)	1	(13)
Embedded derivative financial instruments						
Guaranteed accumulation benefits	Contractholder funds	481	n/a	(38)	—	(38)
Guaranteed withdrawal benefits	Contractholder funds	332	n/a	(14)	—	(14)
Equity-indexed and forward starting options in life and annuity product contracts	Contractholder funds	1,781	n/a	(247)	—	(247)

Edgar Filing: ALLSTATE CORP - Form 10-Q

Other embedded derivative financial instruments	Contractholder funds	85	n/a	—	—	—
Credit default contracts						
Credit default swaps – buying protection	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	88	n/a	(2)	—	(2)
Credit default swaps – selling protection	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	105	n/a	(8)	—	(8)
Subtotal		3,390	4,406	(327)	2	(329)
Total liability derivatives		3,409	4,406	(323)	\$ 6	\$(329)
Total derivatives		\$4,977	10,033	\$(262)		

Volume for OTC and cleared derivative contracts is represented by their notional amounts. Volume for exchange (1) traded derivatives is represented by the number of contracts, which is the basis on which they are traded. (n/a = not applicable)

In addition to the number of contracts presented in the table, the Company held 220 stock rights and warrants. (2) Stock rights and warrants can be converted to cash upon sale of those instruments or exercised for shares of common stock.

The following table provides gross and net amounts for the Company's OTC derivatives, all of which are subject to enforceable master netting agreements.

(\$ in millions)	Offsets					Net amount
	Gross amount	Counterparty netting	Cash collateral (received) pledged	Net amount on balance sheet	Securities collateral (received) pledged	
March 31, 2016						
Asset derivatives	\$ 21	\$(21)	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 6
Liability derivatives	\$(34)	21	\$(5)	\$(18)	10	\$(8)

December 31, 2015

Asset derivatives	\$ 21	\$(8)	\$(5)	\$ 8	\$(4)	\$ 4
Liability derivatives	\$(25)	8	\$(1)	\$(18)	9	\$(9)

The following table provides a summary of the impacts of the Company's foreign currency contracts in cash flow hedging relationships. Amortization of net gains from accumulated other comprehensive income related to cash flow hedges is expected to be a gain of \$1 million during the next twelve months. There was no hedge ineffectiveness reported in realized gains and losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 or 2015.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2016	2015
(Loss) gain recognized in OCI on derivatives during the period	\$(2)	\$ 8
Gain recognized in OCI on derivatives during the term of the hedging relationship	4	3
Gain reclassified from AOCI into income (realized capital gains and losses)	—	3

The following tables present gains and losses from valuation and settlements reported on derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no derivatives used in fair value hedging relationships.

(\$ in millions)	Realized capital gains and losses	Life and annuity contract benefits	Interest credited to contractholder funds	Operating costs and expenses	Total gain (loss) recognized in net income on derivatives
Three months ended March 31, 2016					
Equity and index contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$(7)
Embedded derivative financial instruments	—	(16)	2	—	(14)
Foreign currency contracts	(5)	—	—	(5)	(10)
Credit default contracts	(4)	—	—	—	(4)
Total	\$(9)	\$(16)	\$(5)	\$(5)	\$(35)
Three months ended March 31, 2015					
Equity and index contracts	\$(5)	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 2
Embedded derivative financial instruments	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Foreign currency contracts	(23)	—	—	(9)	(32)
Total	\$(28)	\$ —	\$ 1	\$(6)	\$(33)

The Company manages its exposure to credit risk by utilizing highly rated counterparties, establishing risk control limits, executing legally enforceable master netting agreements (“MNAs”) and obtaining collateral where appropriate. The Company uses MNAs for OTC derivative transactions that permit either party to net payments due for transactions and collateral is either pledged or obtained when certain predetermined exposure limits are exceeded. As of March 31, 2016, counterparties pledged \$9 million in cash and securities to the Company, and the Company pledged \$20 million in cash and securities to counterparties which includes \$10 million of collateral posted under MNAs for contracts containing credit-risk-contingent provisions that are in a liability position and \$10 million of collateral posted under MNAs for contracts without credit-risk-contingent features. The Company has not incurred any losses on derivative financial instruments due to counterparty nonperformance. Other derivatives, including futures and certain option contracts, are traded on organized exchanges which require margin deposits and guarantee the execution of trades, thereby mitigating any potential credit risk.

Counterparty credit exposure represents the Company’s potential loss if all of the counterparties concurrently fail to perform under the contractual terms of the contracts and all collateral, if any, becomes worthless. This exposure is measured by the fair

value of OTC derivative contracts with a positive fair value at the reporting date reduced by the effect, if any, of legally enforceable master netting agreements.

The following table summarizes the counterparty credit exposure by counterparty credit rating as it relates to the Company's OTC derivatives.

Rating ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Number of Notional counterparties ⁽²⁾	Credit exposure ⁽²⁾	Exposure, net of collateral ⁽²⁾	Number of Notional counterparties ⁽²⁾	Credit exposure ⁽²⁾	Exposure, net of collateral ⁽²⁾
AA-	2	\$ 90	\$ 3	—	\$ —	\$ —
A+	1	196	5	1	82	5
A	4	140	2	5	375	9
A-	1	16	3	1	41	3
BBB+	1	33	—	2	49	—
Total	9	\$ 475	\$ 13	9	\$ 547	\$ 17

⁽¹⁾ Rating is the lower of S&P or Moody's ratings.

⁽²⁾ Only OTC derivatives with a net positive fair value are included for each counterparty.

Market risk is the risk that the Company will incur losses due to adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk exists for all of the derivative financial instruments the Company currently holds, as these instruments may become less valuable due to adverse changes in market conditions. To limit this risk, the Company's senior management has established risk control limits. In addition, changes in fair value of the derivative financial instruments that the Company uses for risk management purposes are generally offset by the change in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged risk component of the related assets, liabilities or forecasted transactions.

Certain of the Company's derivative instruments contain credit-risk-contingent termination events, cross-default provisions and credit support annex agreements. Credit-risk-contingent termination events allow the counterparties to terminate the derivative agreement or a specific trade on certain dates if AIC's, ALIC's or Allstate Life Insurance Company of New York's ("ALNY") financial strength credit ratings by Moody's or S&P fall below a certain level. Credit-risk-contingent cross-default provisions allow the counterparties to terminate the derivative agreement if the Company defaults by pre-determined threshold amounts on certain debt instruments. Credit-risk-contingent credit support annex agreements specify the amount of collateral the Company must post to counterparties based on AIC's, ALIC's or ALNY's financial strength credit ratings by Moody's or S&P, or in the event AIC, ALIC or ALNY are no longer rated by either Moody's or S&P.

The following summarizes the fair value of derivative instruments with termination, cross-default or collateral credit-risk-contingent features that are in a liability position, as well as the fair value of assets and collateral that are netted against the liability in accordance with provisions within legally enforceable MNAs.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Gross liability fair value of contracts containing credit-risk-contingent features	\$ 24	\$ 21
Gross asset fair value of contracts containing credit-risk-contingent features and subject to MNAs	(8)	(3)
Collateral posted under MNAs for contracts containing credit-risk-contingent features	(10)	(13)
Maximum amount of additional exposure for contracts with credit-risk-contingent features if all features were triggered concurrently	\$ 6	\$ 5

Credit derivatives - selling protection

Free-standing credit default swaps ("CDS") are utilized for selling credit protection against a specified credit event. A credit default swap is a derivative instrument, representing an agreement between two parties to exchange the credit risk of a specified entity (or a group of entities), or an index based on the credit risk of a group of entities (all commonly referred to as the "reference entity" or a portfolio of "reference entities"), in return for a periodic premium. In

selling protection, CDS are used to replicate fixed income securities and to complement the cash market when credit exposure to certain issuers is not available or when the derivative alternative is less expensive than the cash market alternative. CDS typically have a five-year term.

The following table shows the CDS notional amounts by credit rating and fair value of protection sold.

(\$ in millions)	Notional amount				Total	Fair value
	AA	A	BBB	BB and lower		
March 31, 2016						
Single name						
Corporate debt	\$20	\$10	\$45	\$ —	\$75	\$ 1
First-to-default Basket						
Municipal	—	—	100	—	100	(9)
Index						
Corporate debt	1	20	50	9	80	1
Total	\$21	\$30	\$195	\$ 9	\$255	\$(7)

December 31, 2015

Single name						
Corporate debt	\$20	\$10	\$45	\$ —	\$75	\$ 1
First-to-default Basket						
Municipal	—	—	100	—	100	(8)
Index						
Corporate debt	1	20	52	7	80	1
Total	\$21	\$30	\$197	\$ 7	\$255	\$(6)

In selling protection with CDS, the Company sells credit protection on an identified single name, a basket of names in a first-to-default (“FTD”) structure or credit derivative index (“CDX”) that is generally investment grade, and in return receives periodic premiums through expiration or termination of the agreement. With single name CDS, this premium or credit spread generally corresponds to the difference between the yield on the reference entity’s public fixed maturity cash instruments and swap rates at the time the agreement is executed. With a FTD basket, because of the additional credit risk inherent in a basket of named reference entities, the premium generally corresponds to a high proportion of the sum of the credit spreads of the names in the basket and the correlation between the names. CDX is utilized to take a position on multiple (generally 125) reference entities. Credit events are typically defined as bankruptcy, failure to pay, or restructuring, depending on the nature of the reference entities. If a credit event occurs, the Company settles with the counterparty, either through physical settlement or cash settlement. In a physical settlement, a reference asset is delivered by the buyer of protection to the Company, in exchange for cash payment at par, whereas in a cash settlement, the Company pays the difference between par and the prescribed value of the reference asset. When a credit event occurs in a single name or FTD basket (for FTD, the first credit event occurring for any one name in the basket), the contract terminates at the time of settlement. For CDX, the reference entity’s name incurring the credit event is removed from the index while the contract continues until expiration. The maximum payout on a CDS is the contract notional amount. A physical settlement may afford the Company with recovery rights as the new owner of the asset.

The Company monitors risk associated with credit derivatives through individual name credit limits at both a credit derivative and a combined cash instrument/credit derivative level. The ratings of individual names for which protection has been sold are also monitored.

7. Reserve for Property-Liability Insurance Claims and Claims Expense

The Company establishes reserves for claims and claims expense on reported and unreported claims of insured losses. The Company’s reserving process takes into account known facts and interpretations of circumstances and factors including the Company’s experience with similar cases, actual claims paid, historical trends involving claim payment patterns and pending levels of unpaid claims, loss management programs, product mix and contractual terms, changes in law and regulation, judicial decisions, and economic conditions. In the normal course of business, the Company may also supplement its claims processes by utilizing third party adjusters, appraisers, engineers, inspectors, and other

professionals and information sources to assess and settle catastrophe and non-catastrophe related claims. The effects of inflation are implicitly considered in the reserving process.

Because reserves are estimates of unpaid portions of losses that have occurred, including incurred but not reported (“IBNR”) losses, the establishment of appropriate reserves, including reserves for catastrophes, is an inherently uncertain and complex process. The ultimate cost of losses may vary materially from recorded amounts, which are based on management’s best estimates. The highest degree of uncertainty is associated with reserves for losses incurred in the current reporting period as it contains the greatest proportion of losses that have not been reported or settled. The Company regularly updates its reserve estimates as new information becomes available and as events unfold that may affect the resolution of unsettled claims. Changes in prior year reserve estimates, which may be material, are reported in property-liability insurance claims and claims expense in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations in the period such changes are determined.

Management believes that the reserve for property-liability insurance claims and claims expense, net of reinsurance recoverables, is appropriately established in the aggregate and adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of reported and unreported claims arising from losses which had occurred by the date of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position based on available facts, technology, laws and regulations.

8. Reinsurance

Property-liability insurance premiums earned and life and annuity premiums and contract charges have been reduced by reinsurance ceded amounts shown in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Property-liability insurance premiums earned	\$249	\$260
Life and annuity premiums and contract charges	74	85

Property-liability insurance claims and claims expense, life and annuity contract benefits and interest credited to contractholder funds have been reduced by the reinsurance ceded amounts shown in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Property-liability insurance claims and claims expense	\$161	\$105
Life and annuity contract benefits	67	77
Interest credited to contractholder funds	5	6

9. Company Restructuring

The Company undertakes various programs to reduce expenses. These programs generally involve a reduction in staffing levels, and in certain cases, office closures. Restructuring and related charges primarily include employee termination and relocation benefits, and post-exit rent expenses in connection with these programs, and non-cash charges resulting from pension benefit payments made to agents and certain legal expenses incurred in connection with the 1999 reorganization of Allstate's multiple agency programs to a single exclusive agency program. The expenses related to these activities are included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as restructuring and related charges, and totaled \$5 million and \$4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The following table presents changes in the restructuring liability during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

(\$ in millions)	Employee costs	Exit costs	Total liability
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2
Expense incurred	1	—	1
Adjustments to liability	1	—	1
Payments applied against liability	(2)	(1)	(3)
Balance as of March 31, 2016	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1

The payments applied against the liability for employee costs primarily reflect severance costs, and the payments for exit costs generally consist of post-exit rent expenses and contract termination penalties. As of March 31, 2016, the cumulative amount incurred to date for active programs totaled \$72 million for employee costs and \$60 million for exit costs.

10. Guarantees and Contingent Liabilities

Shared markets and state facility assessments

The Company is required to participate in assigned risk plans, reinsurance facilities and joint underwriting associations in various states that provide insurance coverage to individuals or entities that otherwise are unable to

purchase such coverage from private insurers. Underwriting results related to these arrangements, which tend to be adverse, have been immaterial to the Company's results of operations. Because of the Company's participation, it may be exposed to losses that surpass the capitalization of these facilities and/or assessments from these facilities.

Guarantees

The Company provides residual value guarantees on Company leased automobiles. If all outstanding leases were terminated effective March 31, 2016, the Company's maximum obligation pursuant to these guarantees, assuming the automobiles have no residual value, would be \$48 million as of March 31, 2016. The remaining term of each residual value guarantee is equal to the

term of the underlying lease that ranges from less than one year to four years. Historically, the Company has not made any material payments pursuant to these guarantees.

The Company owns certain investments that obligate the Company to exchange credit risk or to forfeit principal due, depending on the nature or occurrence of specified credit events for the reference entities. In the event all such specified credit events were to occur, the Company's maximum amount at risk on these investments, as measured by the amount of the aggregate initial investment, was \$4 million as of March 31, 2016. The obligations associated with these investments expire at various dates on or before March 11, 2018.

In the normal course of business, the Company provides standard indemnifications to contractual counterparties in connection with numerous transactions, including acquisitions and divestitures. The types of indemnifications typically provided include indemnifications for breaches of representations and warranties, taxes and certain other liabilities, such as third party lawsuits. The indemnification clauses are often standard contractual terms and are entered into in the normal course of business based on an assessment that the risk of loss would be remote. The terms of the indemnifications vary in duration and nature. In many cases, the maximum obligation is not explicitly stated and the contingencies triggering the obligation to indemnify have not occurred and are not expected to occur. Consequently, the maximum amount of the obligation under such indemnifications is not determinable. Historically, the Company has not made any material payments pursuant to these obligations.

Related to the sale of LBL on April 1, 2014, ALIC agreed to indemnify Resolution Life Holdings, Inc. in connection with certain representations, warranties and covenants of ALIC, and certain liabilities specifically excluded from the transaction, subject to specific contractual limitations regarding ALIC's maximum obligation. Management does not believe these indemnifications will have a material effect on results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company.

Related to the disposal through reinsurance of substantially all of Allstate Financial's variable annuity business to Prudential in 2006, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, ALIC and ALNY, have agreed to indemnify Prudential for certain pre-closing contingent liabilities (including extra-contractual liabilities of ALIC and ALNY and liabilities specifically excluded from the transaction) that ALIC and ALNY have agreed to retain. In addition, the Company, ALIC and ALNY will each indemnify Prudential for certain post-closing liabilities that may arise from the acts of ALIC, ALNY and their agents, including certain liabilities arising from ALIC's and ALNY's provision of transition services. The reinsurance agreements contain no limitations or indemnifications with regard to insurance risk transfer, and transferred all of the future risks and responsibilities for performance on the underlying variable annuity contracts to Prudential, including those related to benefit guarantees. Management does not believe this agreement will have a material effect on results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company.

The aggregate liability balance related to all guarantees was not material as of March 31, 2016.

Regulation and Compliance

The Company is subject to extensive laws, regulations, administrative directives, and regulatory actions. From time to time, regulatory authorities or legislative bodies seek to influence and restrict premium rates, require premium refunds to policyholders, require reinstatement of terminated policies, restrict the ability of insurers to cancel or non-renew policies, require insurers to continue to write new policies or limit their ability to write new policies, limit insurers' ability to change coverage terms or to impose underwriting standards, impose additional regulations regarding agent and broker compensation, regulate the nature of and amount of investments, impose fines and penalties for unintended errors or mistakes, and otherwise expand overall regulation of insurance products and the insurance industry. In addition, the Company is subject to laws and regulations administered and enforced by federal agencies and other organizations, including but not limited to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the Department of Labor, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the U.S. Department of Justice. The Company has established procedures and policies to facilitate compliance with laws and regulations, to foster prudent business operations, and to support financial reporting. The Company routinely reviews its practices to validate compliance with laws and regulations and with internal procedures and policies. As a result of these reviews, from time to time the Company may decide to modify some of its procedures and policies. Such modifications, and the reviews that led to them, may be accompanied by payments being made and costs being incurred. The ultimate changes and eventual effects of these actions on the Company's business, if any, are uncertain.

Legal and regulatory proceedings and inquiries

The Company and certain subsidiaries are involved in a number of lawsuits, regulatory inquiries, and other legal proceedings arising out of various aspects of its business.

Background

These matters raise difficult and complicated factual and legal issues and are subject to many uncertainties and complexities, including the underlying facts of each matter; novel legal issues; variations between jurisdictions in which matters are being litigated, heard, or investigated; changes in assigned judges; differences or developments in applicable laws and judicial interpretations; judges reconsidering prior rulings; the length of time before many of these matters might be resolved by settlement,

through litigation, or otherwise; adjustments with respect to anticipated trial schedules and other proceedings; developments in similar actions against other companies; the fact that some of the lawsuits are putative class actions in which a class has not been certified and in which the purported class may not be clearly defined; the fact that some of the lawsuits involve multi-state class actions in which the applicable law(s) for the claims at issue is in dispute and therefore unclear; and the current challenging legal environment faced by corporations and insurance companies. The outcome of these matters may be affected by decisions, verdicts, and settlements, and the timing of such decisions, verdicts, and settlements, in other individual and class action lawsuits that involve the Company, other insurers, or other entities and by other legal, governmental, and regulatory actions that involve the Company, other insurers, or other entities. The outcome may also be affected by future state or federal legislation, the timing or substance of which cannot be predicted.

In the lawsuits, plaintiffs seek a variety of remedies which may include equitable relief in the form of injunctive and other remedies and monetary relief in the form of contractual and extra-contractual damages. In some cases, the monetary damages sought may include punitive or treble damages. Often specific information about the relief sought, such as the amount of damages, is not available because plaintiffs have not requested specific relief in their pleadings. When specific monetary demands are made, they are often set just below a state court jurisdictional limit in order to seek the maximum amount available in state court, regardless of the specifics of the case, while still avoiding the risk of removal to federal court. In Allstate's experience, monetary demands in pleadings bear little relation to the ultimate loss, if any, to the Company.

In connection with regulatory examinations and proceedings, government authorities may seek various forms of relief, including penalties, restitution, and changes in business practices. The Company may not be advised of the nature and extent of relief sought until the final stages of the examination or proceeding.

Accrual and disclosure policy

The Company reviews its lawsuits, regulatory inquiries, and other legal proceedings on an ongoing basis and follows appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. The Company establishes accruals for such matters at management's best estimate when the Company assesses that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company does not establish accruals for such matters when the Company does not believe both that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company's assessment of whether a loss is reasonably possible or probable is based on its assessment of the ultimate outcome of the matter following all appeals. The Company does not include potential recoveries in its estimates of reasonably possible or probable losses. Legal fees are expensed as incurred.

The Company continues to monitor its lawsuits, regulatory inquiries, and other legal proceedings for further developments that would make the loss contingency both probable and estimable, and accordingly accruable, or that could affect the amount of accruals that have been previously established. There may continue to be exposure to loss in excess of any amount accrued. Disclosure of the nature and amount of an accrual is made when there have been sufficient legal and factual developments such that the Company's ability to resolve the matter would not be impaired by the disclosure of the amount of accrual.

When the Company assesses it is reasonably possible or probable that a loss has been incurred, it discloses the matter. When it is possible to estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss above the amount accrued, if any, for the matters disclosed, that estimate is aggregated and disclosed. Disclosure is not required when an estimate of the reasonably possible loss or range of loss cannot be made.

For certain of the matters described below in the "Claims related proceedings" and "Other proceedings" subsections, the Company is able to estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss above the amount accrued, if any. In determining whether it is possible to estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss, the Company reviews and evaluates the disclosed matters, in conjunction with counsel, in light of potentially relevant factual and legal developments.

These developments may include information learned through the discovery process, rulings on dispositive motions, settlement discussions, information obtained from other sources, experience from managing these and other matters, and other rulings by courts, arbitrators or others. When the Company possesses sufficient appropriate information to develop an estimate of the reasonably possible loss or range of loss above the amount accrued, if any, that estimate is

aggregated and disclosed below. There may be other disclosed matters for which a loss is probable or reasonably possible but such an estimate is not possible. Disclosure of the estimate of the reasonably possible loss or range of loss above the amount accrued, if any, for any individual matter would only be considered when there have been sufficient legal and factual developments such that the Company's ability to resolve the matter would not be impaired by the disclosure of the individual estimate.

The Company currently estimates that the aggregate range of reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if any, for the disclosed matters where such an estimate is possible is zero to \$875 million, pre-tax. This disclosure is not an indication of expected loss, if any. Under accounting guidance, an event is "reasonably possible" if "the chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely" and an event is "remote" if "the chance of the future event or events occurring is slight." This estimate is based upon currently available information and is subject to significant judgment and a variety of

assumptions, and known and unknown uncertainties. The matters underlying the estimate will change from time to time, and actual results may vary significantly from the current estimate. The estimate does not include matters or losses for which an estimate is not possible. Therefore, this estimate represents an estimate of possible loss only for certain matters meeting these criteria. It does not represent the Company's maximum possible loss exposure. Information is provided below regarding the nature of all of the disclosed matters and, where specified, the amount, if any, of plaintiff claims associated with these loss contingencies.

Due to the complexity and scope of the matters disclosed in the "Claims related proceedings" and "Other proceedings" subsections below and the many uncertainties that exist, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted. In the event of an unfavorable outcome in one or more of these matters, the ultimate liability may be in excess of amounts currently accrued, if any, and may be material to the Company's operating results or cash flows for a particular quarterly or annual period. However, based on information currently known to it, management believes that the ultimate outcome of all matters described below, as they are resolved over time, is not likely to have a material effect on the financial position of the Company.

Claims related proceedings

The Company is litigating two class action cases in California in which the plaintiffs allege off-the-clock wage and hour claims. Plaintiffs in both cases seek recovery of unpaid compensation, liquidated damages, penalties, and attorneys' fees and costs.

The first case, is Christopher Williams, et al. v. Allstate Insurance Company. The Williams case is pending in Los Angeles Superior Court and was filed in December 2007. The case involves two classes. The first class includes auto field physical damage adjusters employed in the state of California from January 1, 2005 to the date of final judgment, to the extent the Company failed to pay for off-the-clock work to those adjusters who performed certain duties prior to their first assignments. The other class includes all non-exempt employees in California from December 19, 2006 until June 2011 who received pay statements from Allstate which allegedly did not comply with California law. On April 13, 2016, the court granted the Company's motion to decertify both classes; both classes are thus dissolved unless and until the appellate court orders the classes recertified. Plaintiffs have announced their intention to file an appeal.

The second case is Jack Jimenez, et al. v. Allstate Insurance Company. Jimenez was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California in September 2010. The plaintiffs allege that they worked off the clock; they also allege other California Labor Code violations resulting from purported unpaid overtime. In April 2012, the court certified a class that includes all adjusters in the state of California, except auto field adjusters, from September 29, 2006 to final judgment. In April 2012, the trial court certified the class, Allstate appealed the court's decision to certify the class, first to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and then to the U.S. Supreme Court. On June 15, 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Allstate's petition for a writ of certiorari. The case is scheduled for trial on September 27, 2016, which may be vacated because the court has not approved a trial plan.

In addition to the California class actions, the case of Maria Victoria Perez and Kaela Brown, et al. v. Allstate Insurance Company was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. Plaintiffs allege that no-fault claim adjusters have been improperly classified as exempt employees under New York Labor Law and the Fair Labor Standards Act. The case was filed in April 2011, and the plaintiffs are seeking unpaid wages, liquidated damages, injunctive relief, compensatory and punitive damages, and attorneys' fees. On September 16, 2014, the court certified a class of no-fault adjusters under New York Labor Law and refused to decertify a Fair Labor Standards Act class of no-fault adjusters. Notice to the class was issued in December 2015 and no opt outs were received.

In the Company's judgment, a loss is not probable in these three cases.

The Florida personal injury protection statute permits insurers to pay personal injury protection benefits for reasonable medical expenses based on certain benefit reimbursement limitations which are authorized by the personal injury protection statute (generally referred to as "fee schedules") resulting from automobile accidents. The Company is involved in litigation challenging whether the Company's personal injury protection policies include sufficient language providing notice of the Company's election to apply the fee schedules.

The Company is litigating one class action, Randy Rosenberg, et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company and Allstate Insurance Company, in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This case is brought on behalf of health care providers and insureds who submitted claims for no-fault benefits under personal injury

protection policies which were in effect from 2008 through 2012, and were reimbursed based on the fee schedules. They seek a declaratory judgment that Allstate could not properly apply the fee schedules and seek damages for the difference between what they allege are the reasonable medical expenses payable under the personal injury protection coverage and the fee schedule amounts Allstate actually paid. They also seek recovery of attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Florida statutes. This case has been stayed by the Illinois federal court pending the outcome of several Florida state court appeals and a decision on this issue by the Florida Supreme Court.

This fee schedule issue has also been the subject of thousands of individual lawsuits filed against Allstate in Florida. On March 18, 2015, in *Stand-Up MRI of Tallahassee, et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company*, the District Court of Appeal for

the First District unanimously reversed a summary judgment that had been entered against Allstate. The court held that Allstate's language was clear and unambiguous and provided adequate notice of its intent to use the fee schedules. The plaintiff's appeal to the Florida Supreme Court was stayed.

On August 19, 2015, in *Orthopedic Specialists, et al. v. Allstate Insurance Company*, the District Court of Appeal for the Fourth District issued a divided decision (three separate opinions, two against Allstate and one dissenting opinion deeming Allstate's language sufficient), holding that Allstate's language was not sufficient. Allstate's motion for rehearing was denied. The court certified that its decision is in direct conflict with the District Court of Appeal for the First District's decision. Allstate's notice to the Florida Supreme Court seeking to invoke the discretionary jurisdiction of that court was accepted on January 20, 2016. The parties have completed the originally scheduled briefing. On May 2, 2016, the plaintiff filed a motion requesting leave to file a sur-reply brief, on which the court has yet to rule. The Florida Supreme Court set this matter for oral argument on August 30, 2016. The plaintiff has filed a motion requesting the court to change the oral argument date to September 1, 2016. The Florida Medical Association was granted leave to file an amicus brief in support of the plaintiff.

On February 3, 2016, in *Florida Wellness & Rehabilitation Center of Hialeah, et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company*, the District Court of Appeal for the Third District heard oral argument and has taken the matter under advisement.

On March 30, 2016, in *Markley Chiropractic & Acupuncture v. Allstate Indemnity Insurance Company*, the District Court of Appeal for the Second District, unanimously reversed a summary judgment that had been entered against Allstate. The court held that Allstate's language gave legally sufficient notice of its election to use the fee schedules. The plaintiff has moved for rehearing and Allstate responded. The parties await the court's ruling.

In the Company's judgment, a loss is not probable in any of these cases.

Other proceedings

The Company is defending certain matters in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania relating to the Company's agency program reorganization announced in 1999. The principal focus in these matters to date related to a release of claims signed by the vast majority of the former agents whose employment contracts were terminated in the reorganization program. These matters include the following:

Romero I: In 2001, approximately 32 former employee agents, on behalf of a putative class of approximately 6,300 former employee agents, filed a putative class action alleging claims for age discrimination under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act ("ADEA"), interference with benefits under ERISA, breach of contract, and breach of fiduciary duty. Plaintiffs also assert a claim for a declaratory judgment that the release of claims constitutes unlawful retaliation and should be set aside. Plaintiffs seek broad but unspecified "make whole relief," including back pay, compensatory and punitive damages, liquidated damages, lost investment capital, attorneys' fees and costs, and equitable relief, including reinstatement to employee agent status with all attendant benefits.

Romero II: A putative nationwide class action was also filed in 2001 by former employee agents alleging various violations of ERISA ("Romero II"). This action has been consolidated with Romero I. The Romero II plaintiffs, most of whom are also plaintiffs in Romero I, are challenging certain amendments to the Agents Pension Plan and seek to have service as exclusive agent independent contractors count toward eligibility for benefits under the Agents Pension Plan. Plaintiffs seek broad but unspecified "make whole" or other equitable relief, including loss of benefits as a result of their conversion to exclusive agent independent contractor status or retirement from the Company between November 1, 1999 and December 31, 2000. They also seek repeal of the challenged amendments to the Agents Pension Plan with all attendant benefits revised and recalculated for thousands of former employee agents, and attorneys' fees and costs. The court granted the Company's initial motion to dismiss the complaint. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals reversed that dismissal and remanded for further proceedings.

Romero I and II consolidated proceedings: In 2004, the court ruled that the release was voidable and certified classes of agents, including a mandatory class of agents who had signed the release, for purposes of effectuating the court's declaratory judgment that the release was voidable. In 2007, the court vacated its ruling and granted the Company's motion for summary judgment on all claims. Plaintiffs appealed and in July 2009, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit vacated the trial court's entry of summary judgment in the Company's favor, remanded the case to the trial court for additional discovery, and instructed the trial court to address the validity of the release after additional

discovery. Following the completion of discovery limited to the validity of the release, the parties filed cross motions for summary judgment with respect to the validity of the release. On February 28, 2014, the trial court denied plaintiffs' and the Company's motions for summary judgment, concluding that the question of whether the releases were knowingly and voluntarily signed under a totality of circumstances test raised disputed issues of fact to be resolved at trial. Among other things, the court also held that the release, if valid, would bar all claims in Romero I and II. On May 23, 2014, plaintiffs moved to certify a class as to certain issues relating to the validity of the release. The court denied plaintiffs' class certification motion on October 6, 2014, stating, among other things, that individual factors and circumstances must be considered to determine whether each release signer entered into the release knowingly and voluntarily. The court entered an order on December 11, 2014, (a) stating that the court's October 6, 2014 denial of class certification as to

release-related issues did not resolve whether issues relating to the merits of plaintiffs' claims may be subject to class certification at a later time, and (b) holding that the court's October 6, 2014 order restarted the running of the statute of limitation for any former employee agent who wished to challenge the validity of the release. In an order entered January 7, 2015, the court denied reconsideration of its December 11, 2014 order and clarified that all statutes of limitations to challenge the release would resume running on March 2, 2015. Since the Court's January 7, 2015 order, a total of 459 additional individual plaintiffs have filed separate lawsuits similar to Romero I or sought to intervene in the Romero I action. Trial proceedings commenced to determine the question of whether the releases of the original named plaintiffs in Romero I and II were knowingly and voluntarily signed. Additionally, plaintiffs asserted two equitable defenses to the release which were to be determined by the court and not the jury. As to the first trial proceeding involving ten plaintiffs, the jury reached verdicts on June 17, 2015 finding that two plaintiffs signed their releases knowingly and voluntarily and eight plaintiffs did not sign their releases knowingly and voluntarily. On January 28, 2016, the court entered its opinion and judgment finding in Allstate's favor as to all ten plaintiffs on the two equitable defenses to the release. The trial result is not yet final and may be subject to further proceedings. The remaining two trials for the original Romero I and II plaintiffs were scheduled to commence in the fourth quarter of 2015; however, the order setting these trials was subsequently vacated.

On February 1, 2016, these cases were reassigned to a new judge who initially entered orders addressing pending motions for reconsideration of the dismissal of plaintiffs' state law claims, but then vacated those orders. On April 12, 2016, these cases were again reassigned to a new judge. On May 2, 2016, the new judge entered an order vacating the setting of additional release trials, consolidating all of the original and intervening plaintiffs' claims, and granting leave to file a Consolidated Amended Complaint by May 20, 2016. The court entered a second order on May 2, 2016, scheduling deadlines for completion of discovery and filing of summary judgment motions on the merits of plaintiffs' ERISA and ADEA claims, and setting a non-jury ERISA trial to occur in December 2016. The court's order also sets deadlines for completion of discovery and summary judgment motions with regard to the remaining claims and defenses by the first quarter of 2017, with a jury trial on those claims and defenses to occur in May 2017.

Under its May 2, 2016 orders, the court's focus has turned to the merits of plaintiffs' claims rather than to continuing the proceedings begun in 2009 to determine the validity of plaintiffs' releases. Based on the trial court's February 28, 2014 order in Romero I and II, if the validity of the release is decided in favor of the Company for any plaintiff, that would preclude any damages or other relief being awarded to that plaintiff. The final resolution of these matters is subject to various uncertainties and complexities including how trials, post trial motions, possible appeals with respect to the validity of the release, and any rulings on the merits will be resolved.

In the Company's judgment, a loss is not probable.

Asbestos and environmental

Allstate's reserves for asbestos claims were \$907 million and \$960 million, net of reinsurance recoverables of \$450 million and \$458 million, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Reserves for environmental claims were \$178 million and \$179 million, net of reinsurance recoverables of \$43 million and \$43 million, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Approximately 58% and 57% of the total net asbestos and environmental reserves as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, were for incurred but not reported estimated losses.

Management believes its net loss reserves for asbestos, environmental and other discontinued lines exposures are appropriately established based on available facts, technology, laws and regulations. However, establishing net loss reserves for asbestos, environmental and other discontinued lines claims is subject to uncertainties that are much greater than those presented by other types of claims. The ultimate cost of losses may vary materially from recorded amounts, which are based on management's best estimate. Among the complications are lack of historical data, long reporting delays, uncertainty as to the number and identity of insureds with potential exposure and unresolved legal issues regarding policy coverage; unresolved legal issues regarding the determination, availability and timing of exhaustion of policy limits; plaintiffs' evolving and expanding theories of liability; availability and collectability of recoveries from reinsurance; retrospectively determined premiums and other contractual agreements; estimates of the extent and timing of any contractual liability; the impact of bankruptcy protection sought by various asbestos producers and other asbestos defendants; and other uncertainties. There are also complex legal issues concerning the

interpretation of various insurance policy provisions and whether those losses are covered, or were ever intended to be covered, and could be recoverable through retrospectively determined premium, reinsurance or other contractual agreements. Courts have reached different and sometimes inconsistent conclusions as to when losses are deemed to have occurred and which policies provide coverage; what types of losses are covered; whether there is an insurer obligation to defend; how policy limits are determined; how policy exclusions and conditions are applied and interpreted; and whether clean-up costs represent insured property damage. Further, insurers and claims administrators acting on behalf of insurers are increasingly pursuing evolving and expanding theories of reinsurance coverage for asbestos and environmental losses. Adjudication of reinsurance coverage is predominately decided in confidential arbitration proceedings which may have limited precedential or predictive value further complicating management's ability to estimate probable loss for reinsured asbestos and environmental claims. Management believes these issues are not likely to be resolved in the near future, and the ultimate costs may vary materially from the amounts

currently recorded resulting in material changes in loss reserves. In addition, while the Company believes that improved actuarial techniques and databases have assisted in its ability to estimate asbestos, environmental, and other discontinued lines net loss reserves, these refinements may subsequently prove to be inadequate indicators of the extent of probable losses. Due to the uncertainties and factors described above, management believes it is not practicable to develop a meaningful range for any such additional net loss reserves that may be required.

11. Benefit Plans

The components of net periodic cost for the Company's pension and postretirement benefit plans are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2016 2015	
Pension benefits		
Service cost	\$28	\$29
Interest cost	71	64
Expected return on plan assets	(99)	(106)
Amortization of:		
Prior service credit	(14)	(14)
Net actuarial loss	43	48
Settlement loss	8	6
Net periodic pension cost	\$37	\$27
Postretirement benefits		
Service cost	\$2	\$3
Interest cost	4	6
Amortization of:		
Prior service credit	(5)	(6)
Net actuarial gain	(8)	(2)
Net periodic postretirement (credit) cost	\$(7)	\$1

12. Reporting Segments

Summarized revenue data for each of the Company's reportable segments are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Property-Liability		
Property-liability insurance premiums		
Auto	\$5,220	\$4,979
Homeowners	1,810	1,761
Other personal lines	421	420
Commercial lines	129	125
Other business lines	143	141
Total property-liability insurance premiums	7,723	7,426
Net investment income	302	358
Realized capital gains and losses	(99	) 28
Total Property-Liability	7,926	7,812
Allstate Financial		
Life and annuity premiums and contract charges		
Life and annuity premiums		
Traditional life insurance	138	132
Accident and health insurance	216	196
Total life and annuity premiums	354	328
Contract charges		
Interest-sensitive life insurance	209	206
Fixed annuities	3	3
Total contract charges	212	209
Total life and annuity premiums and contract charges	566	537
Net investment income	419	484
Realized capital gains and losses	(49	) 111
Total Allstate Financial	936	1,132
Corporate and Other		
Service fees	1	1
Net investment income	10	8
Realized capital gains and losses	(1) —
Total Corporate and Other before reclassification of service fees	10	9
Reclassification of service fees ⁽¹⁾	(1	) (1
Total Corporate and Other	9	8
Consolidated revenues	\$8,871	\$8,952

(1) For presentation in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, service fees of the Corporate and Other segment are reclassified to operating costs and expenses.

Summarized financial performance data for each of the Company's reportable segments are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Property-Liability		
Underwriting income		
Allstate Protection	\$127	\$469
Discontinued Lines and Coverages	(2)	(2)
Total underwriting income	125	467
Net investment income	302	358
Income tax expense on operations ⁽¹⁾	(141)	(305)
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	(64)	18
Property-Liability net income applicable to common shareholders	222	538
Allstate Financial		
Life and annuity premiums and contract charges	566	537
Net investment income	419	484
Contract benefits and interest credited to contractholder funds	(639)	(633)
Operating costs and expenses and amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(194)	(192)
Income tax expense on operations	(48)	(62)
Operating income	104	134
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	(32)	72
Valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	(4)	(5)
DAC and DSI amortization related to realized capital gains and losses and valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	(1)	—
Gain (loss) on disposition of operations, after-tax	1	(1)
Change in accounting for investments in qualified affordable housing projects, after-tax	—	(17)
Allstate Financial net income applicable to common shareholders	68	183
Corporate and Other		
Service fees ⁽²⁾	1	1
Net investment income	10	8
Operating costs and expenses ⁽²⁾	(80)	(79)
Income tax benefit on operations	25	26
Preferred stock dividends	(29)	(29)
Operating loss	(73)	(73)
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	—	—
Corporate and Other net loss applicable to common shareholders	(73)	(73)
Consolidated net income applicable to common shareholders	\$217	\$648

(1) Income tax on operations for the Property-Liability segment includes \$28 million of expense related to the change in accounting guidance for investments in qualified affordable housing projects adopted in 2015.

(2) For presentation in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, service fees of the Corporate and Other segment are reclassified to operating costs and expenses.

13. Other Comprehensive Income

The components of other comprehensive income on a pre-tax and after-tax basis are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,					
	2016		2015			
	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax
Unrealized net holding gains and losses arising during the period, net of related offsets	\$ 753	\$(263)	\$ 490	\$ 486	\$(170)	\$ 316
Less: reclassification adjustment of realized capital gains and losses	(139)	49	(90)	162	(57)	105
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	892	(312)	580	324	(113)	211
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	22	(8)	14	(42)	15	(27)
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement benefit cost arising during the period	(8)	3	(5)	11	(3)	8
Less: reclassification adjustment of net periodic cost recognized in operating costs and expenses	(24)	8	(16)	(32)	11	(21)
Unrecognized pension and other postretirement benefit cost	16	(5)	11	43	(14)	29
Other comprehensive income	\$ 930	\$(325)	\$ 605	\$ 325	\$(112)	\$ 213

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
The Allstate Corporation
Northbrook, Illinois 60062

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position of The Allstate Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2016, and the related condensed consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole.

Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statement of financial position of The Allstate Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 19, 2016, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated statement of financial position from which it has been derived.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chicago, Illinois

May 4, 2016

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015
OVERVIEW

The following discussion highlights significant factors influencing the consolidated financial position and results of operations of The Allstate Corporation (referred to in this document as "we," "our," "us," the "Company" or "Allstate"). It should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto found under Part I. Item 1. contained herein, and with the discussion, analysis, consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in Part I. Item 1. and Part II. Item 7. and Item 8. of The Allstate Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2015. Further analysis of our insurance segments is provided in the Property-Liability Operations (which includes the Allstate Protection and the Discontinued Lines and Coverages segments) and in the Allstate Financial Segment sections of Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"). The segments are consistent with the way in which we use financial information to evaluate business performance and to determine the allocation of resources. Resources are allocated by the chief operating decision maker and performance is assessed for Allstate Protection, Discontinued Lines and Coverages and Allstate Financial. Allstate Protection and Allstate Financial performance and resources are managed by committees of senior officers of the respective segments.

Allstate is focused on the following priorities:

- better serve our customers through innovation, effectiveness and efficiency;
- achieve target economic returns on capital;
- grow insurance policies in force;
- proactively manage investments; and
- build and acquire long-term growth platforms.

HIGHLIGHTS

Consolidated net income applicable to common shareholders was \$217 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$648 million in the first quarter of 2015. Net income applicable to common shareholders per diluted common share was \$0.57 in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$1.53 in the first quarter of 2015.

• Property-Liability net income applicable to common shareholders was \$222 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$538 million in the first quarter of 2015.

• The Property-Liability combined ratio was 98.4 in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 93.7 in the first quarter of 2015.

• Allstate Financial net income applicable to common shareholders was \$68 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$183 million in the first quarter of 2015.

• Total revenues were \$8.87 billion in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$8.95 billion in the first quarter of 2015.

• Property-Liability premiums earned totaled \$7.72 billion in the first quarter of 2016, an increase of 4.0% from \$7.43 billion in the first quarter of 2015.

Investments totaled \$78.88 billion as of March 31, 2016, increasing from \$77.76 billion as of December 31, 2015. Net investment income was \$731 million in the first quarter of 2016, a decrease of 14.0% from \$850 million in the first quarter of 2015.

• Net realized capital losses were \$149 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to net realized capital gains of \$139 million in the first quarter of 2015.

Book value per diluted common share (ratio of common shareholders' equity to total common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares outstanding) was \$48.89 as of March 31, 2016, a decrease of 0.6% from \$49.19 as of March 31, 2015, and an increase of 3.3% from \$47.34 as of December 31, 2015.

• For the twelve months ended March 31, 2016, return on the average of beginning and ending period common shareholders' equity of 8.3% decreased by 5.4 points from 13.7% for the twelve months ended March 31, 2015.

• As of March 31, 2016, shareholders' equity was \$20.34 billion. This total included \$2.93 billion in deployable assets at the parent holding company level comprising cash and investments that are generally saleable within one quarter.

CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues		
Property-liability insurance premiums	\$7,723	\$7,426
Life and annuity premiums and contract charges	566	537
Net investment income	731	850
Realized capital gains and losses:		
Total other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) losses	(91)	(53)
OTTI losses reclassified to (from) other comprehensive income	10	4
Net OTTI losses recognized in earnings	(81)	(49)
Sales and other realized capital gains and losses	(68)	188
Total realized capital gains and losses	(149)	139
Total revenues	8,871	8,952
Costs and expenses		
Property-liability insurance claims and claims expense	(5,684)	(4,993)
Life and annuity contract benefits	(455)	(441)
Interest credited to contractholder funds	(190)	(199)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(1,129)	(1,070)
Operating costs and expenses	(982)	(1,090)
Restructuring and related charges	(5)	(4)
Interest expense	(73)	(73)
Total costs and expenses	(8,518)	(7,870)
Gain (loss) on disposition of operations	2	(1)
Income tax expense	(109)	(404)
Net income	246	677
Preferred stock dividends	(29)	(29)
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$217	\$648
Property-Liability	\$222	\$538
Allstate Financial	68	183
Corporate and Other	(73)	(73)
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$217	\$648

PROPERTY-LIABILITY HIGHLIGHTS

- Net income applicable to common shareholders was \$222 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$538 million in the first quarter of 2015.
- Premiums written totaled \$7.52 billion in the first quarter of 2016, an increase of 2.9% from \$7.31 billion in the first quarter of 2015.
- Premiums earned totaled \$7.72 billion in the first quarter of 2016, an increase of 4.0% from \$7.43 billion in the first quarter of 2015.
- The loss ratio was 73.6 in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 67.2 in the first quarter of 2015.
- Catastrophe losses were \$827 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$294 million in the first quarter of 2015.
- The effect of catastrophes on the combined ratio was 10.7 in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 4.0 in the first quarter of 2015.
- Prior year reserve reestimates totaled \$24 million unfavorable in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$37 million unfavorable in the first quarter of 2015.
- Underwriting income was \$125 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$467 million in the first quarter of 2015. Underwriting income, a measure not based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), is defined below.
- Investments were \$38.74 billion as of March 31, 2016, an increase of 0.7% from \$38.48 billion as of December 31, 2015. Net investment income was \$302 million in the first quarter of 2016, a decrease of 15.6% from \$358 million in the first quarter of 2015.
- Net realized capital losses were \$99 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to net realized capital gains of \$28 million in the first quarter of 2015.

PROPERTY-LIABILITY OPERATIONS

Overview Our Property-Liability operations consist of two reporting segments: Allstate Protection and Discontinued Lines and Coverages. Allstate Protection comprises three brands where we accept underwriting risk: Allstate, Esurance and Encompass. Allstate Protection is principally engaged in the sale of personal property and casualty insurance, primarily private passenger auto and homeowners insurance, to individuals in the United States and Canada. Discontinued Lines and Coverages includes results from property-liability insurance coverage that we no longer write and results for certain commercial and other businesses in run-off. These segments are consistent with the groupings of financial information that management uses to evaluate performance and to determine the allocation of resources.

Underwriting income, a measure that is not based on GAAP and is reconciled to net income applicable to common shareholders below, is calculated as premiums earned, less claims and claims expense (“losses”), amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs (“DAC”), operating costs and expenses and restructuring and related charges, as determined using GAAP. We use this measure in our evaluation of results of operations to analyze the profitability of the Property-Liability insurance operations separately from investment results. It is also an integral component of incentive compensation. It is useful for investors to evaluate the components of income separately and in the aggregate when reviewing performance. Net income applicable to common shareholders is the GAAP measure most directly comparable to underwriting income. Underwriting income should not be considered as a substitute for net income applicable to common shareholders and does not reflect the overall profitability of the business.

The table below includes GAAP operating ratios we use to measure our profitability. We believe that they enhance an investor’s understanding of our profitability. They are calculated as follows:

• Claims and claims expense (“loss”) ratio - the ratio of claims and claims expense to premiums earned. Loss ratios include the impact of catastrophe losses.

• Expense ratio - the ratio of amortization of DAC, operating costs and expenses, and restructuring and related charges to premiums earned.

• Combined ratio - the ratio of claims and claims expense, amortization of DAC, operating costs and expenses, and restructuring and related charges to premiums earned. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and the expense ratio. The difference between 100% and the combined ratio represents underwriting income as a percentage of premiums earned, or underwriting margin.

We have also calculated the following impacts of specific items on the GAAP operating ratios because of the volatility of these items between fiscal periods.

• Effect of catastrophe losses on combined ratio - the percentage of catastrophe losses included in claims and claims expense to premiums earned. This ratio includes prior year reserve reestimates of catastrophe losses.

• Effect of prior year reserve reestimates on combined ratio - the percentage of prior year reserve reestimates included in claims and claims expense to premiums earned. This ratio includes prior year reserve reestimates of catastrophe losses.

• Effect of amortization of purchased intangible assets on combined and expense ratio - the percentage of amortization of purchased intangible assets to premiums earned.

• Effect of restructuring and related charges on combined ratio - the percentage of restructuring and related charges to premiums earned.

• Effect of Discontinued Lines and Coverages on combined ratio - the ratio of claims and claims expense and operating costs and expenses in the Discontinued Lines and Coverages segment to Property-Liability premiums earned. The sum of the effect of Discontinued Lines and Coverages on the combined ratio and the Allstate Protection combined ratio is equal to the Property-Liability combined ratio.

Summarized financial data, a reconciliation of underwriting income to net income applicable to common shareholders, and GAAP operating ratios for our Property-Liability operations are presented in the following table.

(\$ in millions, except ratios)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Premiums written	\$7,515	\$7,306
Revenues		
Premiums earned	\$7,723	\$7,426
Net investment income	302	358
Realized capital gains and losses	(99)	28
Total revenues	7,926	7,812
Costs and expenses		
Claims and claims expense	(5,684)	(4,993)
Amortization of DAC	(1,056)	(1,000)
Operating costs and expenses	(853)	(962)
Restructuring and related charges	(5)	(4)
Total costs and expenses	(7,598)	(6,959)
Gain on disposition of operations	—	1
Income tax expense	(106)	(316)
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$222	\$538
Underwriting income	\$125	\$467
Net investment income	302	358
Income tax expense on operations	(141)	(305)
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	(64)	18
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$222	\$538
Catastrophe losses ⁽¹⁾	\$827	\$294
GAAP operating ratios		
Claims and claims expense ratio	73.6	67.2
Expense ratio	24.8	26.5
Combined ratio	98.4	93.7
Effect of catastrophe losses on combined ratio ⁽¹⁾	10.7	4.0
Effect of prior year reserve reestimates on combined ratio ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.5
Effect of amortization of purchased intangible assets on combined ratio	0.1	0.1
Effect of restructuring and related charges on combined ratio	0.1	0.1
Effect of Discontinued Lines and Coverages on combined ratio	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Prior year reserve reestimates included in catastrophe losses totaled \$3 million and \$5 million favorable in the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The effect of catastrophe losses included in prior year reserve reestimates on the combined ratio totaled 0.1 point favorable for both the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Premiums written is the amount of premiums charged for policies issued during a fiscal period. Premiums are considered earned and are included in the financial results on a pro-rata basis over the policy period. The portion of premiums written applicable to the unexpired term of the policies is recorded as unearned premiums on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

A reconciliation of premiums written to premiums earned is shown in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Premiums written:		
Allstate Protection	\$7,515	\$7,306
Discontinued Lines and Coverages	—	—
Property-Liability premiums written	7,515	7,306
Decrease in unearned premiums	166	166
Other	42	(46)
Property-Liability premiums earned	\$7,723	\$7,426

Premiums earned:		
Allstate Protection	\$7,723	\$7,426
Discontinued Lines and Coverages	—	—
Property-Liability	\$7,723	\$7,426

ALLSTATE PROTECTION SEGMENT

Premiums written by brand are shown in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,							
	Allstate brand		Esurance brand		Encompass brand		Allstate Protection	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Auto	\$4,746	\$4,535	\$439	\$434	\$138	\$147	\$5,323	\$5,116
Homeowners	1,392	1,379	11	5	104	111	1,507	1,495
Other personal lines ⁽¹⁾	353	357	2	2	21	24	376	383
Subtotal – Personal lines	6,491	6,271	452	441	263	282	7,206	6,994
Commercial lines	126	128	—	—	—	—	126	128
Other business lines ⁽²⁾	183	184	—	—	—	—	183	184
Total	\$6,800	\$6,583	\$452	\$441	\$263	\$282	\$7,515	\$7,306

⁽¹⁾ Other personal lines include renter, condominium, landlord and other personal lines products.

⁽²⁾ Other business lines include Allstate Roadside Services, Allstate Dealer Services and other business lines.

Premiums earned by brand are shown in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,							
	Allstate brand		Esurance brand		Encompass brand		Allstate Protection	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Auto	\$4,667	\$4,432	\$394	\$382	\$159	\$165	\$5,220	\$4,979