The Allstate Corporation

Definitions and Reconciliations of Non-GAAP Measures

Third Quarter 2014

This document sets forth definitions and reconciliations of performance measures that are not based on GAAP ("non-GAAP"). We believe that investors' understanding of Allstate's performance is enhanced by the disclosure of the following non-GAAP measures:

Our methods for calculating these measures may differ from those used by other companies and therefore comparability may be limited.

Operating revenues is the total revenues excluding realized capital gains and losses. Total revenues is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to operating revenues. We use operating revenues as an important measure to evaluate our results of operations. We believe that the measure provides investors with a valuable measure of the company's ongoing performance because it reveals trends in our insurance and financial services business that may be obscured by the net effect of realized capital gains and losses. Operating revenues should not be considered a substitute for total revenues and does not reflect the overall profitability of our business.

The following table reconciles operating revenues and total revenues.

($ in millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2014	Three months ended September 30, 2013	Nine months ended September 30, 2014	Nine months ended September 30, 2013
Property-liability insurance premiums	$ 7,307	$ 6,972	$ 21,575	$ 20,604
Life and annuity premiums and contract charges	512	584	1,637	1,742
Net investment income	823	950	2,680	2,917
Operating revenues	8,642	8,506	25,892	25,263
Realized capital gains and losses	294	(41)	588	452
Total revenues	$ 8,936	$ 8,465	$ 26,480	$ 25,715

Operating income is net income available to common shareholders, excluding:

- realized capital gains and losses, after-tax, except for periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivative instruments, which are reported with realized capital gains and losses but included in operating income,
- valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax,
- amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC") and deferred sales inducements ("DSI"), to the extent they resulted from the recognition of certain realized capital gains and losses or valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax,
- amortization of purchased intangible assets, after-tax,
- gain (loss) on disposition of operations, after-tax, and
- adjustments for other significant non-recurring, infrequent or unusual items, when (a) the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably unlikely to recur within two years, or (b) there has been no similar charge or gain within the prior two years.

Net income available to common shareholders is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to operating income.

We use operating income as an important measure to evaluate our results of operations. We believe that the measure provides investors with a valuable measure of the company's ongoing performance because it reveals trends in our insurance and financial services business that may be obscured by the net effect of realized capital gains and losses, valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, amortization of purchased intangible assets, gain (loss) on disposition of operations and adjustments for other significant non-recurring, infrequent or unusual items. Realized capital gains and losses, valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged and gain (loss) on disposition of operations may vary significantly between periods and are generally driven by business decisions and external economic developments such as capital market conditions, the timing of which is unrelated to the insurance underwriting process. Consistent with our intent to protect results or earn additional income, operating income includes periodic settlements and accruals on certain derivative instruments that are reported in realized capital gains and losses because they do not qualify for hedge accounting or are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes. These instruments are used for economic hedges and to replicate fixed income securities, and by including them in operating income, we are appropriately reflecting their trends in our performance and in a manner consistent with the economically hedged investments, product attributes (e.g. net investment income and interest credited to contractholder funds) or replicated investments. Amortization of purchased intangible assets is excluded because it relates to the acquisition purchase price and is not indicative of our underlying insurance business results or trends. Non-recurring items are excluded because, by their nature, they are not indicative of our business or economic trends. Accordingly, operating income excludes the effect of items that tend to be highly variable from period to period and highlights the results from ongoing operations and the underlying profitability of our business. A byproduct of excluding these items to determine operating income is the transparency and understanding of their significance to net income variability and profitability while recognizing these or similar items may recur in subsequent periods. Operating income is used by management along with the other components of net income available to common shareholders to assess our performance. We use adjusted measures of operating income and operating income per diluted common share in incentive compensation. Therefore, we believe it is useful for investors to evaluate net income available to common shareholders, operating income and their components separately and in the aggregate when reviewing and evaluating our performance. We note that investors, financial analysts, financial and business media organizations and rating agencies utilize operating income results in their evaluation of our and our industry's financial performance and in their investment decisions, recommendations and communications as it represents a reliable, representative and consistent measurement of the industry and the company and management's performance. We note that the price to earnings multiple commonly used by insurance investors as a forward-looking valuation technique uses operating income as the denominator. Operating income should not be considered a substitute for net income available to common shareholders and does not reflect the overall profitability of our business.

The following tables reconcile operating income and net income available to common shareholders.

($ in millions, except per share data)

	For the three months ended September 30,							
	Property-Liability		Allstate Financial		Consolidated		Per diluted common share	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating income	$ 553	$ 685	$ 125	$ 127	$ 598	$ 713	$ 1.39	$ 1.53
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	173	(17)	19	(12)	192	(28)	0.45	(0.06)
Valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	2	(10)	2	(10)	--	(0.02)
DAC and DSI amortization relating to realized capital gains and losses and valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	(3)	1	(3)	1	(0.01)	--
DAC and DSI unlocking relating to realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	--	--	--	7	--	7	--	0.01
Reclassification of periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivative instruments, after-tax	--	1	--	(1)	--	--	--	--
Amortization of purchased intangible assets, after-tax	(11)	(13)	--	--	(11)	(13)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Loss on disposition of operations, after-tax	(1)	--	(27)	(472)	(28)	(472)	(0.06)	(1.01)
Loss on extinguishment of debt, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	(6)	--	(0.01)
Postretirement benefits curtailment gain, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	118	--	0.25
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 714	$ 656	$ 116	$ (360)	$ 750	$ 310	$ 1.74	$ 0.66

	For the nine months ended September 30,							
	Property-Liability		Allstate Financial		Consolidated		Per diluted common share	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating income	$ 1,385	$ 1,674	$ 479	$ 428	$ 1,631	$ 1,889	$ 3.69	$ 3.99
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	368	253	13	37	381	291	0.86	0.61
Valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	(12)	(13)	(12)	(13)	(0.03)	(0.03)
DAC and DSI amortization relating to realized capital gains and losses and valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	--	--
DAC and DSI unlocking relating to realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	--	--	--	7	--	7	--	0.01
Reclassification of periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivative instruments, after-tax	4	3	1	(11)	5	(8)	0.01	(0.02)
Amortization of purchased intangible assets, after-tax	(33)	(40)	--	--	(33)	(40)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Gain (loss) on disposition of operations, after-tax	37	(1)	(55)	(470)	(18)	(471)	(0.04)	(0.99)
Loss on extinguishment of debt, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	(318)	--	(0.67)
Postretirement benefits curtailment gain, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	118	--	0.25
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 1,761	$ 1,889	$ 423	$ (24)	$ 1,951	$ 1,453	$ 4.42	$ 3.07

Underlying operating income is net income, excluding:

- catastrophe losses, after-tax,
- prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates, after-tax,
- realized capital gains and losses, after-tax, except for periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivative instruments, which are reported with realized capital gains and losses but included in operating income,
- valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax,
- amortization of DAC and DSI, to the extent they resulted from the recognition of certain realized capital gains and losses or valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax,
- amortization of purchased intangible assets, after-tax,
- gain (loss) on disposition of operations, after-tax, and
- adjustments for other significant non-recurring, infrequent or unusual items, when (a) the nature of the charge or gain is such that it is reasonably unlikely to recur within two years, or (b) there has been no similar charge or gain within the prior two years.

Net income available to common shareholders is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to underlying operating income.

We use underlying operating income as a measure to analyze and evaluate our results of operations. We believe that the measure provides investors with a valuable measure of the company's ongoing performance because it reveals trends in our insurance and financial services business that may be obscured by the net effect of catastrophe losses, prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates, realized capital gains and losses, valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, amortization of purchased intangible assets, gain (loss) on disposition of operations and adjustments for other significant non-recurring, infrequent or unusual items. Catastrophe losses cause our loss trends to vary significantly between periods as a result of their incidence of occurrence and magnitude, and can have a significant impact on the combined ratio. Prior year reserve reestimates are caused by unexpected loss development on historical reserves. Realized capital gains and losses, valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged and gain (loss) on disposition of operations may vary significantly between periods and are generally driven by business decisions and external economic developments such as capital market conditions, the timing of which is unrelated to the insurance underwriting process. Consistent with our intent to protect results or earn additional income, underlying operating income includes periodic settlements and accruals on certain derivative instruments that are reported in realized capital gains and losses because they do not qualify for hedge accounting or are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes. These instruments are used for economic hedges and to replicate fixed income securities, and by including them in underlying operating income, we are appropriately reflecting their trends in our performance and in a manner consistent with the economically hedged investments, product attributes (e.g. net investment income and interest credited to contractholder funds) or replicated investments. Amortization of purchased intangible assets is excluded because it relates to the acquisition purchase price and is not indicative of our underlying insurance business results or trends. Non-recurring items are excluded because, by their nature, they are not indicative of our business or economic trends. Accordingly, underlying operating income excludes the effect of items that tend to be highly variable from period to period. A byproduct of excluding these items to determine underlying operating income is the transparency and understanding of their significance to net income available to common shareholders variability and profitability while recognizing these or similar items may recur in subsequent periods. We believe it is useful for investors to evaluate net income available to common shareholders, operating income, underlying operating income and their components separately and in the aggregate when reviewing and evaluating our performance. We provide it to facilitate a comparison to our outlook on the combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophe losses and prior year reserve reestimates. Underlying operating income should not be considered a substitute for net income available to common shareholders and does not reflect the overall profitability of our business.

The following tables reconcile underlying operating income and net income available to common shareholders.

($ in millions, except per share data)	For the three months ended September 30,							
	Property-Liability		Allstate Financial		Consolidated		Per diluted common share	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying operating income	$ 892	$ 812	$ 125	$ 127	$ 937	$ 840	$ 2.17	$ 1.80
Catastrophe losses, after-tax	(336)	(83)	--	--	(336)	(83)	(0.78)	(0.18)
Prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates, after-tax	(3)	(44)	--	--	(3)	(44)	--	(0.09)
Operating income	$ 553	$ 685	$ 125	$ 127	$ 598	$ 713	$ 1.39	$ 1.53
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	173	(17)	19	(12)	192	(28)	0.45	(0.06)
Valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	2	(10)	2	(10)	--	(0.02)
DAC and DSI amortization relating to realized capital gains and losses and valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	(3)	1	(3)	1	(0.01)	--
DAC and DSI unlocking relating to realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	--	--	--	7	--	7	--	0.01
Reclassification of periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivative instruments, after-tax	--	1	--	(1)	--	--	--	--
Amortization of purchased intangible assets, after-tax	(11)	(13)	--	--	(11)	(13)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Loss on disposition of operations, after-tax	(1)	--	(27)	(472)	(28)	(472)	(0.06)	(1.01)
Loss on extinguishment of debt, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	(6)	--	(0.01)
Postretirement benefits curtailment gain, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	118	--	0.25
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 714	$ 656	$ 116	$ (360)	$ 750	$ 310	$ 1.74	$ 0.66

($ in millions, except per share data)	For the nine months ended September 30,							
	Property-Liability		Allstate Financial		Consolidated		Per diluted common share	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying operating income	$ 2,585	$ 2,427	$ 479	$ 428	$ 2,831	$ 2,642	$ 6.41	$ 5.58
Catastrophe losses, after-tax	(1,234)	(737)	--	--	(1,234)	(737)	(2.79)	(1.56)
Prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates, after-tax	34	(16)	--	--	34	(16)	0.07	(0.03)
Operating income	$ 1,385	$ 1,674	$ 479	$ 428	$ 1,631	$ 1,889	$ 3.69	$ 3.99
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	368	253	13	37	381	291	0.86	0.61
Valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	(12)	(13)	(12)	(13)	(0.03)	(0.03)
DAC and DSI amortization relating to realized capital gains and losses and valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax	--	--	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	--	--
DAC and DSI unlocking relating to realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	--	--	--	7	--	7	--	0.01
Reclassification of periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivative instruments, after-tax	4	3	1	(11)	5	(8)	0.01	(0.02)
Amortization of purchased intangible assets, after-tax	(33)	(40)	--	--	(33)	(40)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Gain (loss) on disposition of operations, after-tax	37	(1)	(55)	(470)	(18)	(471)	(0.04)	(0.99)
Loss on extinguishment of debt, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	(318)	--	(0.67)
Postretirement benefits curtailment gain, after-tax	--	--	--	--	--	118	--	0.25
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 1,761	$ 1,889	$ 423	$ (24)	$ 1,951	$ 1,453	$ 4.42	$ 3.07

Underwriting income is calculated as premiums earned, less claims and claims expense ("losses"), amortization of DAC, operating costs and expenses and restructuring and related charges as determined using GAAP. Management uses this measure in its evaluation of the results of operations to analyze the profitability of our 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 available to common shareholders is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Underwriting income should not be considered a substitute for net income available to common shareholders and does not reflect the overall profitability of our business. The following table reconciles Property-Liability underwriting income to Property-Liability net income available to common shareholders.

($ in millions)	**Three months ended September 30,**		**Nine months ended September 30,**	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Premiums earned	$ 7,307	$ 6,972	$ 21,575	$ 20,604
Claims and claims expense	(4,909)	(4,427)	(14,810)	(13,628)
Amortization of DAC	(972)	(929)	(2,902)	(2,690)
Operating costs and expenses	(948)	(910)	(2,817)	(2,810)
Restructuring and related charges	(4)	(9)	(11)	(52)
Underwriting income	474	697	1,035	1,424
Net investment income	344	309	1,007	993
Realized capital gains and losses	266	(26)	569	391
(Loss) gain on disposition of operations	(1)	--	16	(1)
Income tax expense	(369)	(324)	(866)	(918)
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 714	$ 656	$ 1,761	$ 1,889

Combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes is a non-GAAP ratio, which is computed as the difference between two GAAP operating ratios: the combined ratio and the effect of catastrophes on the combined ratio. The most directly comparable GAAP measure is the combined ratio. We believe that this ratio is useful to investors and it is used by management to reveal the trends in our Property-Liability business that may be obscured by catastrophe losses. These catastrophe losses cause our loss trends to vary significantly between periods as a result of their incidence of occurrence and magnitude and can have a significant impact on the combined ratio. We believe it is useful for investors to evaluate these components separately and in the aggregate when reviewing our underwriting performance. The combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes should not be considered a substitute for the combined ratio and does not reflect the overall underwriting profitability of our business. The following table reconciles the Property-Liability combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes to the Property-Liability combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		**Nine months ended September 30,**	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes	86.4	88.2	86.4	87.6
Effect of catastrophe losses	7.1	1.8	8.8	5.5
Combined ratio	93.5	90.0	95.2	93.1

The following table reconciles the Allstate brand homeowners combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes to the Allstate brand homeowners combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		**Nine months ended September 30,**	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes	59.2	60.6	61.7	63.2
Effect of catastrophe losses	22.0	4.7	27.3	18.5
Combined ratio	81.2	65.3	89.0	81.7

Combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes, prior year reserve reestimates and amortization of purchased intangible assets ("underlying combined ratio") is a non-GAAP ratio, which is computed as the difference between four GAAP operating ratios: the combined ratio, the effect of catastrophes on the combined ratio, the effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates on the combined ratio, and the effect of amortization of purchased intangible assets on the combined ratio. We believe that this ratio is useful to investors and it is used by management to reveal the trends in our Property-Liability business that may be obscured by catastrophe losses, prior year reserve reestimates and amortization of purchased intangible assets. Catastrophe losses cause our loss trends to vary significantly between periods as a result of their incidence of occurrence and magnitude, and can have a significant impact on the combined ratio. Prior year reserve reestimates are caused by unexpected loss development on historical reserves. Amortization of purchased intangible assets relates to the acquisition purchase price and is not indicative of our underlying insurance business results or trends. We believe it is useful for investors to evaluate these components separately and in the aggregate when reviewing our underwriting performance. We also provide it to facilitate a comparison to our outlook on the underlying combined ratio. The most directly comparable GAAP measure is the combined ratio. The underlying combined ratio should not be considered a substitute for the combined ratio and does not reflect the overall underwriting profitability of our business.

The following table reconciles the Property-Liability underlying combined ratio to the Property-Liability combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Combined ratio excluding the effect of catastrophes, prior year reserve reestimates and amortization of purchased intangible assets ("underlying combined ratio")	86.1	86.9	86.4	87.2
Effect of catastrophe losses	7.1	1.8	8.8	5.5
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	0.1	1.0	(0.2)	0.1
Effect of amortization of purchased intangible assets	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Combined ratio	93.5	90.0	95.2	93.1
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	--	(0.5)	0.2	(0.4)

Underwriting margin is calculated as 100% minus the combined ratio.

The following table reconciles the Allstate brand underlying combined ratio to the Allstate brand combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Underlying combined ratio	84.2	85.4	84.5	85.7
Effect of catastrophe losses	6.9	1.7	8.8	5.7
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Combined ratio	89.8	86.3	92.6	90.8
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	--	(0.6)	0.2	(0.4)

The following table reconciles the Allstate brand auto underlying combined ratio to the Allstate brand auto combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
Underlying combined ratio	92.9	94.3	92.8	93.8
Effect of catastrophe losses	1.8	0.8	2.1	1.3
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(1.6)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Combined ratio	93.1	94.2	94.0	94.2
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	(0.2)	0.1	(0.2)	(0.5)

The following table reconciles the Allstate brand homeowners underlying combined ratio to the Allstate brand homeowners combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying combined ratio	60.0	61.8	62.0	63.4
Effect of catastrophe losses	22.0	4.7	27.3	18.5
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Combined ratio	81.2	65.3	89.0	81.7
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	0.7	(2.1)	1.2	0.3

The following table reconciles the Allstate brand other personal lines underlying combined ratio to the Allstate brand other personal lines combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying combined ratio	77.6	81.8	79.1	82.5
Effect of catastrophe losses	4.9	(0.3)	10.0	4.4
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	2.8	4.2	1.3	4.4
Combined ratio	85.3	85.7	90.4	91.3
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	(0.2)	(1.6)	(0.3)	(2.0)

The following table reconciles the Encompass brand underlying combined ratio to the Encompass brand combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying combined ratio	95.6	92.5	94.1	94.3
Effect of catastrophe losses	16.4	5.8	17.1	6.8
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(2.3)	(4.7)	(0.7)	(1.8)
Combined ratio	109.7	93.6	110.5	99.3
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	0.4	(0.4)	0.2	(0.6)

The following table reconciles the Encompass brand auto underlying combined ratio to the Encompass brand auto combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying combined ratio	104.2	106.3	105.3	107.2
Effect of catastrophe losses	3.0	1.9	4.3	0.6
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	0.5	(7.6)	(2.3)	(4.2)
Combined ratio	107.7	100.6	107.3	103.6
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	--	--	(0.2)	(0.7)

Esurance brand underlying loss ratio is a non-GAAP ratio, which is computed as the difference between three GAAP operating ratios: the loss ratio, the effect of catastrophes on the combined ratio and the effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates on the combined ratio. We believe that this ratio is useful to investors and it is used by management to reveal the trends in the Esurance business that may be obscured by catastrophe losses and prior year reserve reestimates. Catastrophe losses cause our loss trends to vary significantly between periods as a result of their incidence of occurrence and magnitude, and can have a significant impact on the combined ratio. Prior year reserve reestimates are caused by unexpected loss development on historical reserves. We believe it is useful for investors to evaluate these components separately and in the aggregate when reviewing our underwriting performance. The most directly comparable GAAP measure is the loss ratio. The underlying loss ratio should not be considered a substitute for the loss ratio and does not reflect the overall loss ratio of our business.

The following table reconciles the Esurance brand underlying loss ratio and underlying combined ratio to the Esurance brand combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying loss ratio	75.3	77.4	75.2	77.1
Expense ratio, excluding the effect of amortization of purchased intangible assets	37.0	34.1	39.3	34.6
Underlying combined ratio	112.3	111.5	114.5	111.7
Effect of catastrophe losses	1.9	0.6	1.7	1.1
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(0.8)	--	(1.0)	--
Effect of amortization of purchased intangible assets	3.2	4.7	3.3	5.0
Combined ratio	116.6	116.8	118.5	117.8

The following table reconciles the Esurance brand auto underlying combined ratio to the Esurance brand auto combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying combined ratio	112.2	111.5	114.4	111.6
Effect of catastrophe losses	1.9	0.6	1.7	1.1
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(0.8)	--	(1.0)	--
Effect of amortization of purchased intangible assets	3.2	4.7	3.3	5.0
Combined ratio	116.5	116.8	118.4	117.7

The following table reconciles the Allstate Protection auto underlying combined ratio to the Allstate Protection auto combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying combined ratio	95.0	96.2	95.1	95.8
Effect of catastrophe losses	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.2
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.9)
Combined ratio	95.4	96.0	96.3	96.1
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	(0.5)

The following table reconciles the Allstate Protection homeowners underlying combined ratio to the Allstate Protection homeowners combined ratio.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Underlying combined ratio	61.7	62.5	63.1	64.2
Effect of catastrophe losses	23.0	5.3	27.9	18.4
Effect of prior year non-catastrophe reserve reestimates	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Combined ratio	83.5	66.8	90.8	82.4
Effect of prior year catastrophe reserve reestimates	0.7	(2.0)	1.2	0.3

Average underlying loss and expense is calculated as the underlying combined ratio (a non-GAAP measure) multiplied by the GAAP average annualized earned premium ("average premium"). We believe that this measure is useful to investors and it is used by management for the same reasons noted above for the underlying combined ratio. The reconciliations of the underlying combined ratio to the comparable GAAP measure are above.

The following table presents the average underlying loss and expense calculation for Allstate brand auto.

	Three months ended			
	Sept. 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	Mar. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
Average premium	$ 881	$ 877	$ 867	$ 865
Underlying ratio	92.9	91.8	93.8	95.9
Average underlying loss (incurred pure premium) and expense	$ 818	$ 805	$ 813	$ 830

	Three months ended			
	Sept. 30, 2013	June 30, 2013	Mar. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Average premium	$ 866	$ 863	$ 861	$ 858
Underlying ratio	94.3	94.1	93.2	94.0
Average underlying loss (incurred pure premium) and expense	$ 817	$ 812	$ 802	$ 807

	Three months ended			
	Sept. 30, 2012	June 30, 2012	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Average premium	$ 855	$ 852	$ 849	$ 845
Underlying ratio	93.3	93.0	94.8	98.1
Average underlying loss (incurred pure premium) and expense	$ 798	$ 792	$ 805	$ 829

The following table presents the average underlying loss and expenses calculation for Allstate brand homeowners.

	Three months ended			
	Sept. 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	Mar. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
Average premium	$ 1,063	$ 1,051	$ 1,042	$ 1,036
Underlying ratio	60.0	60.2	65.8	60.7
Average underlying loss (incurred pure premium) and expense	$ 638	$ 633	$ 686	$ 629

	Three months ended			
	Sept. 30, 2013	June 30, 2013	Mar. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
Average premium	$ 1,032	$ 1,000	$ 988	$ 975
Underlying ratio	61.8	62.7	65.8	62.4
Average underlying loss (incurred pure premium) and expense	$ 638	$ 627	$ 650	$ 608

	Three months ended			
	Sept. 30, 2012	June 30, 2012	Mar. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Average premium	$ 955	$ 932	$ 912	$ 890
Underlying ratio	66.2	64.6	67.0	67.0
Average underlying loss (incurred pure premium) and expense	$ 632	$ 602	$ 611	$ 596

Operating income return on common shareholders' equity is a ratio that uses a non-GAAP measure. It is calculated by dividing the rolling 12-month operating income by the average of common shareholders' equity at the beginning and at the end of the 12-months, after excluding the effect of unrealized net capital gains and losses. Return on common shareholders' equity is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. We use operating income as the numerator for the same reasons we use operating income, as discussed above. We use average common shareholders' equity excluding the effect of unrealized net capital gains and losses for the denominator as a representation of common shareholders' equity primarily attributable to the company's earned and realized business operations because it eliminates the effect of items that are unrealized and vary significantly between periods due to external economic developments such as capital market conditions like changes in equity prices and interest rates, the amount and timing of which are unrelated to the insurance underwriting process. We use it to supplement our evaluation of net income available to common shareholders and return on common shareholders' equity because it excludes the effect of items that tend to be highly variable from period to period. We believe that this measure is useful to investors and that it provides a valuable tool for investors when considered along with return on common shareholders' equity because it eliminates the after-tax effects of realized and unrealized net capital gains and losses that can fluctuate significantly from period to period and that are driven by economic developments, the magnitude and timing of which are generally not influenced by management. In addition, it eliminates non-recurring items that are not indicative of our ongoing business or economic trends. A byproduct of excluding the items noted above to determine operating income return on common shareholders' equity from return on common shareholders' equity is the transparency and understanding of their significance to return on common shareholders' equity variability and profitability while recognizing these or similar items may recur in subsequent periods. Therefore, we believe it is useful for investors to have operating income return on common shareholders' equity and return on common shareholders' equity when evaluating our performance. We note that investors, financial analysts, financial and business media organizations and rating agencies utilize operating income return on common shareholders' equity results in their evaluation of our and our industry's financial performance and in their investment decisions, recommendations and communications as it represents a reliable, representative and consistent measurement of the industry and the company and management's utilization of capital. Operating income return on common shareholders' equity should not be considered a substitute for return on common shareholders' equity and does not reflect the overall profitability of our business.

The following tables reconcile return on common shareholders' equity and operating income return on common shareholders' equity.

($ in millions)	For the twelve months ended September 30, 2014	2013
Return on common shareholders' equity		
Numerator:		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 2,761	$ 1,847
Denominator:		
Beginning common shareholders' equity [(1)]	$ 20,130	$ 20,837
Ending common shareholders' equity [(1)]	20,583	20,130
Average common shareholders' equity	$ 20,357	$ 20,484
Return on common shareholders' equity	13.6%	9.0%

	For the twelve months ended September 30, 2014	2013
Operating income return on common shareholders' equity		
Numerator:		
Operating income	$ 2,412	$ 2,178
Denominator:		
Beginning common shareholders' equity	$ 20,130	$ 20,837
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	1,714	2,880
Adjusted beginning common shareholders' equity	18,416	17,957
Ending common shareholders' equity	20,583	20,130
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	1,827	1,714
Adjusted ending common shareholders' equity	18,756	18,416
Average adjusted common shareholders' equity	$ 18,586	$ 18,187
Operating income return on common shareholders' equity	13.0%	12.0%

(1) Excludes equity related to preferred stock of $1,746 million and $650 million as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following tables reconcile Allstate Financial segment return on attributed equity and operating income return on attributed equity, including a reconciliation of Allstate Financial segment attributed equity to The Allstate Corporation common shareholders' equity.

($ in millions)	For the twelve months ended September 30, 2014	2013
Allstate Financial segment return on attributed equity		
Numerator:		
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 542	$ 142
Denominator:		
Beginning attributed equity [1]	$ 7,819	$ 8,291
Ending attributed equity	7,356	7,819
Average attributed equity	$ 7,588	$ 8,055
Return on attributed equity	7.1%	1.8%

	For the twelve months ended September 30, 2014	2013
Allstate Financial segment operating income return on attributed equity		
Numerator:		
Operating income	$ 639	$ 572
Denominator:		
Beginning attributed equity	$ 7,819	$ 8,291
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	1,076	1,666
Adjusted beginning attributed equity	6,743	6,625
Ending attributed equity	7,356	7,819
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	1,305	1,076
Adjusted ending attributed equity	6,051	6,743
Average adjusted attributed equity	$ 6,397	$ 6,684
Operating income return on attributed equity	10.0%	8.6%

Reconciliation of beginning and ending Allstate Financial segment attributed equity and The Allstate Corporation beginning and ending common shareholders' equity	For the twelve months ended September 30, 2014	2013
Beginning Allstate Financial segment attributed equity	$ 7,819	$ 8,291
Beginning all other equity	12,311	12,546
Beginning Allstate Corporation common shareholders' equity	$ 20,130	$ 20,837
Ending Allstate Financial segment attributed equity	$ 7,356	$ 7,819
Ending all other equity	13,227	12,311
Ending Allstate Corporation common shareholders' equity	$ 20,583	$ 20,130

[1] Allstate Financial attributed equity is the sum of equity for Allstate Life Insurance Company and the applicable equity for Allstate Financial Insurance Holdings Corporation.

Book value per common share, excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities, is a ratio that uses a non-GAAP measure. It is calculated by dividing common shareholders' equity after excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities and related DAC, DSI and life insurance reserves by total common shares outstanding plus dilutive potential common shares outstanding. We use the trend in book value per common share, excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities, in conjunction with book value per common share to identify and analyze the change in net worth attributable to management efforts between periods. We believe the non-GAAP ratio is useful to investors because it eliminates the effect of items that can fluctuate significantly from period to period and are generally driven by economic developments, primarily capital market conditions, the magnitude and timing of which are generally not influenced by management, and we believe it enhances understanding and comparability of performance by highlighting underlying business activity and profitability drivers. We note that book value per common share, excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities, is a measure commonly used by insurance investors as a valuation technique. Book value per common share is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Book value per common share, excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities, should not be considered a substitute for book value per common share, and does not reflect the recorded net worth of our business.

The following table reconciles book value per share and book value per share, excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities.

($ in millions, except per share data)	**As of September 30,**	
	2014	**2013**
Book value per common share		
Numerator:		
Common shareholders' equity	$ 20,583	$ 20,130
Denominator:		
Common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	426.3	462.9
Book value per common share	$ 48.28	$ 43.49
Book value per common share, excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities		
Numerator:		
Common shareholders' equity	$ 20,583	$ 20,130
Unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities	1,541	1,445
Adjusted common shareholders' equity	$ 19,042	$ 18,685
Denominator:		
Common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	426.3	462.9
Book value per common share, excluding the impact of unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities	$ 44.67	$ 40.37