UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

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

Date of report (Date of earliest event reported) February 11, 2013

Allstate Life Insurance Company

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Illinois (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) **0-31248** (Commission File Number) **36-2554642** (IRS Employer Identification No.)

3100 Sanders Road, Northbrook, Illinois (Address of principal executive offices)

60062 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (847) 402-5000

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

o Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

o Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

o Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Section 2 - Financial Information

Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

The registrant furnishes below its Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 and Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and certain non-GAAP measures:

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(\$ in millions)		Year Ended December 31,							
		2012	2011	2010					
Revenues									
Premiums	\$	593 \$	624 \$	592					
Contract charges		1,029	1,008	991					
Net investment income		2,597	2,637	2,760					
Realized capital gains and losses:									
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses		(60)	(279)	(591)					
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income		(8)	(14)	(45)					
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings		(68)	(293)	(636)					
Sales and other realized capital gains and losses		52	683	123					
Total realized capital gains and losses		(16)	390	(513)					
		4,203	4,659	3,830					
Costs and expenses									
Contract benefits		1,521	1,502	1,496					
Interest credited to contractholder funds		1,289	1,608	1,764					
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs		324	430	220					
Operating costs and expenses		437	394	408					
Restructuring and related charges			1	(3)					
Interest expense		45	45	44					
		3,616	3,980	3,929					

Gain on disposition of operations	18	15	14
Income (loss) from operations before income tax expense (benefit)	605	694	(85)
Income tax expense (benefit)	179	225	(45)
Net income (loss)	\$426	\$ \$	(40)
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ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December	· 31,	
2012	2011	
ue (amortized cost \$41,194 and \$43,481) \$ 44,876 \$	45,428	
5,943	6,546	
st \$310 and \$143) 345	179	
1,924	1,612	
d cost \$875 and \$593) 875	593	
836	833	
1,067	1,086	
55,866	56,277	
341	310	
1,834	2,165	
4,570	4,457	
489	520	
401	406	
6,610	6,984	
\$ \$	71,119	
\$ 38,634 \$	41,669	
nefits 14,117	13,666	
20	23	
111	97	
1,286	1,092	
1,524	821	
496	700	
6,610	6,984	
62,798	65,052	
A, \$100 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized, none issued		
s, \$100 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized, none issued		
0 shares authorized and outstanding 5	5	
3,190	3,190	
2,485	2,060	
ome:		
ses: (5)	(103)	
s and losses 2,405	1.380	
SI and insurance reserves (766)	(464)	
ns and losses 1,634	813	
lation adjustments (1)	(1)	
sive income 1,633	812	
7.313	6,067	
	71,119	
	\$	

Definitions of Non-GAAP Measures

We believe that investors' understanding of our performance is enhanced by our 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 income (loss) is net income (loss), 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 (loss),
- · 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, and the derivatives of dependence of de
- 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 (loss) is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to operating income (loss).

We use operating income (loss) 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, 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 (loss) includes periodic settlements and accruals on certain derivative instruments that are reported in realized capital gains and losses because they do not gualify 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 (loss), 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. Non-recurring items are excluded because, by their nature, they are not indicative of our business or economic trends. Accordingly, operating income (loss) 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 (loss) 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 (loss) is used by management along with the other components of net income (loss) to assess our performance. We use adjusted measures of operating income (loss) in incentive compensation. Therefore, we believe it is useful for investors to evaluate net income (loss), operating income (loss) 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 (loss) 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 (loss) as the denominator. Operating income (loss) should not be considered as a substitute for net income (loss) and does not reflect the overall profitability of our business.

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The following table reconciles operating income and net income (loss).

(\$ in millions)			Year Ended December 31,					
		2012		2011		2010		
Operating income	\$	416	\$	370	\$	359		
Realized capital gains and losses		(16)		390		(513)		
Income tax benefit (expense)		6		(139)		179		
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax		(10)		251		(334)		
Valuation changes on embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax		82		(12)				
DAC and DSI amortization relating to realized capital gains and losses and valuation changes on								
embedded derivatives that are not hedged, after-tax		(42)		(108)		(29)		
DAC and DSI unlocking relating to realized capital gains and losses, after-tax		4		3		(12)		
Reclassification of periodic settlements and accruals on non-hedge derivative instruments, after-tax		(36)		(45)		(33)		
Gain on disposition of operations, after-tax		12		10		9		
Net income (loss)	\$	426	\$	469	\$	(40)		

Operating income return on shareholder's 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 shareholder's 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 shareholder's 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 shareholder's equity excluding the effect of unrealized net capital gains and losses for the denominator as a representation of shareholder's 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 and return on shareholder's 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 net income return on shareholder's 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 shareholder's equity from return on shareholder's equity is the transparency and understanding of their significance to return on shareholder's 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 shareholder's equity and return on shareholder's equity when evaluating our performance. We note that investors, financial analysts, financial and business media organizations and rating agencies utilize operating income return on shareholder's 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 shareholder's equity should not be considered as a substitute for return on shareholder's equity and does not reflect the overall profitability of our business.

The following table reconciles return on shareholder's equity and operating income return on shareholder's equity.

For the twelve months ended December 31,

	 2012		2011
Return on shareholder's equity			
Numerator: Net income	\$ 426	\$	469
Denominator: Beginning shareholder's equity Ending shareholder's equity	\$ 6,067 7,313	\$	5,319 6,067
Average shareholder's equity	\$ 6,690	\$	5,693
Return on shareholder's equity	 6.4%		8.2%
Operating income return on shareholder's equity			
Numerator: Operating income	\$ 416	\$	370
Denominator: Beginning shareholder's equity Unrealized net capital gains and losses Adjusted beginning shareholder's equity	\$ 6,067 813 5,254	\$	5,319 538 4,781
Ending shareholder's equity Unrealized net capital gains and losses Adjusted ending shareholder's equity	 7,313 1,634 5,679	<u> </u>	6,067 813 5,254
Average adjusted shareholder's equity	\$ 5,467	\$	5,018
Average adjusted shareholder's equity			

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, hereunto duly authorized.

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ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

By /s/ Samuel H. Pilch

Name: Samuel H. Pilch Title: Senior Group Vice President and Controller

Date: February 11, 2013