

RENT A CENTER INC DE
Form 10-K/A
April 20, 2012
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K/A

Amendment No. 1

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

or

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

Commission File No. 0-25370

Rent-A-Center, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

45-0491516
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

5501 Headquarters Drive

Plano, Texas 75024

(Address, including zip code of registrant's

principal executive offices)

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Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 972-801-1100

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	The Nasdaq Global Select Market, Inc.
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See 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 Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a 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

Aggregate market value of the 59,889,243 shares of Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant at the closing sales price as reported on The Nasdaq Global Select Market, Inc. on June 30, 2011

\$ 1,830,215,266

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of the close of business on February 17, 2012:

59,299,369

Documents incorporated by reference:

Portions of the definitive proxy statement relating to the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Rent-A-Center, Inc. are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

We are filing this Form 10-K/A Amendment No. 1 (this Amendment) solely to file corrected Section 906 Certifications (Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2) to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2011 as filed on February 28, 2012 (the Original Filing). The certifications previously filed as Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 to the Original Filing erroneously referred to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q rather than Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition, as required by Rule 12b-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, new Section 302 Certifications by our principal executive officer and principal financial officer are filed as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Amendment.

Except as described above, no other changes have been made to the Original Filing, and this Amendment does not otherwise amend, update or change the financial statements or disclosures in the Original Filing.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They often include words such as believes, expects, anticipates, estimates, intends, plans, seeks or words of similar meaning, or future or conditional verbs such as will, should, could, may, aims, intends, or projects. A forward-looking statement is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of future circumstances, and those future events or circumstances may not occur. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These forward-looking statements are all based on currently available operating, financial and competitive information and are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results and trends may differ materially depending on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties discussed under Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not rely on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. Any or all of the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and any other public statement made by us, including by our management, may turn out to be incorrect. We are including this cautionary note to make applicable and take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for forward-looking statements. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.
History of Rent-A-Center

Unless the context indicates otherwise, references to we, us and our refers to the consolidated business operations of Rent-A-Center, Inc., the parent, and any or all of its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

We are the largest rent-to-own operator in North America, focused on improving the quality of life for our customers by providing them the opportunity to obtain ownership of high-quality durable products, such as consumer electronics, appliances, computers, furniture and accessories, under flexible rental purchase agreements with no long-term obligation.

We were incorporated in Delaware in 1986. From 1993 to 2006, we pursued an aggressive growth strategy in which we opened new stores and sought to acquire underperforming rent-to-own stores to which we could apply our operating model. As a result of this strategy, the number of our locations grew from 27 to over 3,400 in 2006, primarily through acquisitions. We acquired over 3,300 stores during this period, including approximately 390 of our franchised stores. These acquisitions occurred in approximately 200 separate transactions, including ten transactions in each of which we acquired in excess of 50 locations. In addition, we strategically opened or acquired stores near market areas served by our existing stores (cannibalized) to enhance service levels, gain incremental sales and increase market penetration.

As our U.S. store base matured, we began to focus on acquiring new customers through sources other than our existing U.S. rent-to-own store locations and to seek additional distribution channels for our products and services. One of our current growth strategies is our RAC Acceptance model. With this model, we operate kiosks within various traditional retailers' locations where we generally offer the rent-to-own transaction to consumers who do not qualify for financing from such retailers. The number of RAC Acceptance locations increased by 95% from 2010 to 2011 and we intend to continue growing the RAC Acceptance segment by expanding the number of our retail partners. In addition, we are expanding our rent-to-own store operations in Canada and Mexico and seeking to identify other international markets in which we believe our products and services would be in demand.

Throughout our history, our operations have generated strong cash flow, averaging \$280.2 million in operating cash flow per year since 2002. As a result, we have been able to invest in new business opportunities, execute strategic acquisitions, expand into different markets, as well as make ongoing improvements in our support infrastructure, while maintaining a strong balance sheet.

Our principal executive offices are located at 5501 Headquarters Drive, Plano, Texas 75024. Our telephone number is (972) 801-1100 and our company website is www.rentacenter.com. We do not intend for information contained on our website to be part of this Form 10-K. We make available free of charge on or through our website our annual report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Additionally, we provide electronic or paper copies of our filings free of charge upon request.

The Rental Purchase Transaction

The rental purchase transaction is a flexible alternative for consumers to obtain use and enjoyment of brand name merchandise with no long-term obligation. Key features of the rental purchase transaction include:

Brand name merchandise. We offer well known brands such as Sony, Philips, LG, Panasonic, Toshiba and Mitsubishi home electronics; Whirlpool appliances; Toshiba, Sony, Hewlett-Packard, Dell, Acer, Compaq and Apple computers; and Ashley, England, Standard, Albany and Klaussner furniture.

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Convenient payment options. Our customers may make weekly, semi-monthly or monthly payments, in our stores, kiosks, online or by telephone. We accept cash and credit or debit cards. Approximately 78% of our agreements are on a weekly term.

No negative consequences. A customer may terminate a rental purchase agreement at any time without penalty.

No credit needed. Generally, we do not conduct a formal credit investigation of our customers. We verify a customer's residence and sources of income. References provided by the customer are also contacted to verify the information contained in the rental purchase order form.

Delivery & set-up included. We generally offer same day or 24-hour delivery and installation of our merchandise at no additional cost to the customer.

Product maintenance & replacement. We provide any required service or repair without additional charge, except for damage in excess of normal wear and tear. Repair services are provided through our network of service centers, the cost of which may be reimbursed by the vendor if the item is still under factory warranty. If the product cannot be repaired at the customer's residence, we provide a temporary replacement while the product is being repaired. If the product cannot be repaired, we will replace it with a product of comparable quality, age and condition.

Lifetime reinstatement. If a customer is temporarily unable to make payments on a piece of rental merchandise and must return the merchandise, that customer generally may later re-rent the same piece of merchandise (or if unavailable, a substitute of comparable quality, age and condition) on the terms that existed at the time the merchandise was returned, and pick up payments where they left off without losing what they previously paid. We estimate that approximately 77% of our business in our Core U.S. segment (see below) is from repeat customers.

Flexible options to obtain ownership. Ownership of the merchandise generally transfers to the customer if the customer has continuously renewed the rental purchase agreement for a period of seven to 24 months, depending upon the product type, or exercises a specified early purchase option.

Our Operating Segments

We report four operating segments: Core U.S., RAC Acceptance, International, and ColorTyme. Additional information regarding our operating segments is presented in *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* contained in this report, and financial information regarding these segments is provided in Note R in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this report.

Core U.S.

Our Core U.S. segment, consisting of our company-owned stores located in the United States and Puerto Rico, is our largest operating segment, comprising approximately 91% of our consolidated net revenues and substantially all of our net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2011. We continue to believe there are attractive opportunities to expand our presence in the U.S. rent-to-own industry. We plan to continue opening new stores in targeted markets and acquiring existing rent-to-own stores and store account portfolios. We will focus new market penetration in adjacent areas or regions that we believe are underserved by the rent-to-own industry. In addition, we intend to pursue our acquisition strategy of targeting under-performing and under-capitalized rent-to-own stores. Periodically, we critically evaluate the markets in which we operate and will close, sell or merge underperforming stores.

Our strategy to grow further the Core U.S. segment is focused on providing compelling product values for our customers through the use of strategic merchandise purchases. In addition, we seek to expand the offering of

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product lines to appeal to more customers, thus growing our customer base. At December 31, 2011, we operated 2,994 company-owned stores nationwide and in Puerto Rico, including 39 retail installment sales stores under the names Get It Now and Home Choice.

RAC Acceptance

Through our RAC Acceptance segment, we generally provide an onsite rent-to-own option at a third-party retailer's location. In the event a retail purchase credit application is declined, the customer can be introduced to an in-store RAC Acceptance representative who explains an alternative transaction for acquiring the use and ownership of the merchandise. Because we neither require nor perform a credit check for the approval of the rental purchase transaction, applicants who meet the basic criteria are generally approved. We believe our RAC Acceptance program is beneficial for both the retailer and the consumer. The retailer captures more sales because we buy the inventory item directly from it and future rental payments are generally made at the retailer's location. We believe consumers also benefit from our RAC Acceptance program because they are able to obtain the products they want and need without the necessity of credit.

Each RAC Acceptance kiosk location typically consists of an area with a computer, desk and chairs. We occupy the space without charge by agreement with each retailer. Accordingly, start-up costs with respect to a new RAC Acceptance location are minimal. Likewise, any exit costs associated with the closure of a RAC Acceptance location would also be immaterial on an individual basis.

We rely on our third-party retail partners to deliver merchandise rented by the customer. Such third-party retail partners typically charge us a fee for delivery, which we pass on to the customer. In the event the customer returns rented merchandise, we pick it up at no additional charge. Merchandise returned from a RAC Acceptance kiosk location is offered for rent at one of our Core U.S. store locations.

We intend to grow the RAC Acceptance segment by increasing the number of our retail partners. In addition, our strategy includes expanding customer awareness of the rent-to-own transaction by implementing joint marketing efforts with our retail partners. As of December 31, 2011, we operated 750 kiosk locations inside furniture and electronics retailers located in 34 states and Puerto Rico. We expect to add approximately 200 kiosk locations during 2012.

International

Our International segment currently consists of company-owned store locations in Canada and Mexico. We are expanding our operations in Canada and Mexico and seeking to identify other international markets in which we believe our products and services would be in demand. We believe there are numerous opportunities to extend the rent-to-own transaction internationally.

In Canada, we are focusing on improving operational efficiencies in our existing stores. At December 31, 2011, we operated 28 stores and expect to add approximately ten rent-to-own store locations in 2012.

In Mexico, our strategy includes entering complementary new market areas, while expanding our presence in currently existing market areas. At December 31, 2011, we operated 52 stores and expect to add approximately 60 rent-to-own store locations in 2012.

ColorTyme

ColorTyme is our nationwide franchisor of rent-to-own stores. At December 31, 2011, ColorTyme franchised 216 stores in 33 states. These rent-to-own stores primarily offer high quality durable products such as consumer electronics, appliances, computers, furniture and accessories. During 2011, ten new franchise locations were added, three locations were acquired, three locations were sold (all of which we purchased) and three locations were closed.

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All of the ColorTyme franchised stores use ColorTyme's trade names, service marks, trademarks and logos. All stores operate under distinctive operating procedures and standards. ColorTyme's primary source of revenue is the sale of rental merchandise to its franchisees who, in turn, offer the merchandise to the general public for rent or purchase under a rent-to-own transaction. Because ColorTyme franchisees generally offer a product selection similar to ours, ColorTyme is able to offer franchisees the benefit of our combined purchasing power.

As franchisor, ColorTyme receives royalties of 2.0% to 4.0% of the franchisees' monthly gross revenue and, generally, an initial fee up to \$20,000 per new location.

Some of ColorTyme's franchisees may be in locations where they directly compete with our company-owned stores, which could negatively impact the business, financial condition and operating results of our company-owned stores.

The following table summarizes our locations allocated among these operating segments as of December 31:

	2011	2010	2009
Core U.S.	2,994	2,985	2,989
RAC Acceptance	750	384	82
International			
Canada	28	18	18
Mexico	52	5	
ColorTyme	216	209	210
Total locations	4,040	3,601	3,299

The following discussion applies generally to all of our operating segments, unless otherwise noted.

Rent-A-Center Store Operations***Store Design***

Our Core U.S. stores average approximately 4,700 square feet and are located primarily in strip centers. Because we utilize just in time inventory strategies in our Core U.S. stores, receiving merchandise shipments in relatively small quantities directly from vendors, we are able to dedicate approximately 75% of the store space to showroom floor, and also eliminate warehousing costs. We continually evaluate store design in an effort to improve our customers' in-store experience. Stores are remodeled approximately every five years.

RAC Acceptance kiosks are located within the premises of third-party retailers. Each kiosk typically consists of an area with a computer, desk and chairs. We occupy the space without charge by agreement with each retailer.

Our International stores are generally similar to those in the Core U.S., although there may be differences attributable to the country in which such store is located.

Product Selection

Our Core U.S. and International stores generally offer merchandise from four basic product categories: consumer electronics, appliances, computers, furniture and accessories. Although we seek to maintain sufficient inventory in our stores to offer customers a wide variety of models, styles and brands, we generally limit merchandise to prescribed levels to maintain strict inventory controls. We seek to provide a wide variety of high quality merchandise to our customers, and we emphasize high-end products from name-brand manufacturers. Customers may request either new merchandise or previously rented merchandise. Previously rented merchandise is generally offered at the same weekly or monthly rental rate as is offered for new merchandise, but with an opportunity to obtain ownership of the merchandise after fewer rental payments.

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Consumer electronic products offered by our stores include high definition televisions, home theatre systems, video game consoles and stereos from top name-brand manufacturers such as Sony, Philips, LG, Panasonic, Toshiba, Mitsubishi and Microsoft. We offer major appliances manufactured by Whirlpool, including refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, dryers, and ranges. We offer desktop, laptop and tablet computers from Toshiba, Sony, Hewlett-Packard, Dell, Acer, Compaq and Apple. We offer a variety of furniture products, including dining room, living room and bedroom furniture featuring a number of styles, materials and colors. We offer furniture made by Ashley, England, Standard, Albany, Klaussner and other top name-brand manufacturers. Accessories include lamps and tables and are typically rented as part of a package of items, such as a complete room of furniture. Showroom displays enable customers to visualize how the product will look in their homes and provide a showcase for accessories.

The merchandise assortment may vary in our International stores according to market characteristics and consumer demand unique to the particular country in which we are operating. For example, in Mexico, the appliances we offer are sourced locally, providing our customers in Mexico the look and feel to which they are accustomed in that product category.

RAC Acceptance locations offer the merchandise as available at the applicable third-party retailer.

For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, furniture and accessories accounted for approximately 34% of our consolidated store rental revenue, consumer electronic products for 32%, and appliances and computers for 17% each.

Product Turnover

On average, a minimum rental term of 15 months or exercising an early purchase option is generally required to obtain ownership of new merchandise. A product's initial rental period and each re-rental period is considered product turnover. On average, a product is rented (turned over) three times before a customer acquires ownership. Ownership is attained in approximately 25% of rental purchase agreements in the Core U.S. segment. The average total life for each product in our system is approximately 16 months, which includes the initial rental period, all re-rental periods and idle time in our system. To cover the higher operating expenses generated by product turnover and the key features of rental purchase transactions, rental purchase agreements require higher aggregate payments than are generally charged under other types of purchase plans, such as installment purchase or credit plans.

Collections

Store managers use our management information system to track collections on a daily basis. Generally, our goal is to have no more than 5.99% of our rental agreements past due one day or more each Saturday evening. For fiscal years 2011, 2010, and 2009, the average week ending past due percentages in our Core U.S. stores were 7.07%, 6.90% and 6.50%, respectively. If a customer fails to make a rental payment when due, store personnel will attempt to contact the customer to obtain payment and reinstate the agreement, or will terminate the account and arrange to regain possession of the merchandise. We attempt to recover the rental items as soon as possible following termination or default of a rental purchase agreement, generally by the seventh day. Collection efforts are enhanced by the personal and job-related references required of customers, the personal nature of the relationships between our employees and customers, and the availability of lifetime reinstatement.

If a customer in a Core U.S. store does not return the merchandise or make payment, the remaining book value of the rental merchandise associated with delinquent accounts is generally charged off on or before the 90th day following the time the account became past due. Charge offs due to customer stolen merchandise in our Core U.S. stores, expressed as a percentage of rental store revenues, were approximately 2.5% in 2011, and 2.3% in each of 2010 and 2009.

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Management

Our executive management team averages over 20 years of rent-to-own or similar retail experience and has demonstrated the ability to grow and manage our business through their operational leadership and strategic vision. In addition, our regional and district managers have long tenures with us, and we have a history of promoting management personnel from within. We believe this extensive industry and company experience will allow us to effectively execute our domestic and international growth strategies.

Purchasing and Distribution

We utilize a centralized inventory management system that includes automated merchandise replenishment. Our automated replenishment system uses perpetual inventory records to analyze individual store requirements, as well as other pertinent information such as delivery and return forecasts, blanket orders, predetermined inventory levels, and vendor performance, to generate recommended merchandise order information. These recommended orders are reviewed by the store manager and delivered electronically to our vendors. The stores also have online access to determine whether other stores in their market may have merchandise available. This centralized inventory management system allows us to retain tight control over our inventory, improve the diversity and assortment of merchandise in our stores, and assist us in having the right products available at the right time. In addition, this centralized inventory management system requires less involvement by our store employees resulting in more time available for customer service and sales activities.

All merchandise is shipped by vendors directly to each Core U.S. and Canadian store, where it is held for rent. We do not utilize any distribution centers in the United States or Canada. In Mexico, we are using distribution centers to manage inventory flow among stores.

In our Core U.S. and International segments, we purchase our rental merchandise from a variety of manufacturers and distributors. In 2011, approximately 12.3% and 11.7%, respectively, of merchandise purchases were attributable to Ashley and Whirlpool. No other brand accounted for more than 10% of merchandise purchased during this period. We do not generally enter into written contracts with our suppliers that obligate us to meet certain minimum purchasing levels. Although we expect to continue relationships with our existing suppliers, we believe there are numerous sources of products available, and we do not believe the success of our operations is dependent on any one or more of our present suppliers.

In our RAC Acceptance segment, we purchase the merchandise selected by the customer from the applicable third-party retailer at the time such customer enters into a rental purchase agreement with us.

With respect to our ColorTyme segment, the franchise agreement requires the franchised stores to exclusively offer for rent or sale only those brands, types and models of products that ColorTyme has approved. The franchised stores are required to maintain an adequate mix of inventory that consists of approved products for rent as dictated by ColorTyme policy manuals. ColorTyme negotiates purchase arrangements with various suppliers it has approved. ColorTyme's largest suppliers are Ashley and Whirlpool, which accounted for approximately 19.3% and 12.6% of merchandise purchased by ColorTyme in 2011, respectively.

Marketing

We promote our products and services through television and radio commercials, print advertisements, Internet sites, direct response and store signage, all of which are designed to increase our name recognition among our customers and potential customers. Our advertisements emphasize such features as product and name-brand selection, prompt delivery, price match, service at no extra cost, lifetime reinstatement and the absence of initial deposits, credit investigations or long-term obligations. In addition, we promote the RAC Worry-Free Guarantee® to further highlight these aspects of the rent-to-own transaction. We believe that as the Rent-A-Center name gains familiarity and national recognition through our advertising efforts, we will continue to educate our customers and potential customers about the rent-to-own alternative to credit as well as solidify our reputation as a leading provider of high quality branded merchandise and services.

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Advertising expense as a percentage of store revenue for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was 2.7%, 2.9% and 2.9%. As we obtain new stores in our existing market areas, the advertising expenses of each store in the market can generally be reduced by listing all stores in the same market-wide advertisement.

ColorTyme has established national advertising funds for the franchised stores, whereby ColorTyme has the right to collect up to 3% of the monthly gross revenue from each franchisee as contributions to the fund. Currently, ColorTyme has set the monthly franchisee contribution at \$250 per store per month. ColorTyme directs the advertising programs of the fund, generally consisting of advertising in print, television and radio. ColorTyme also has the right to require franchisees to expend up to 3% of their monthly gross revenue on local advertising.

Industry & Competition

According to the Association of Progressive Rental Organizations (APRO), the rent-to-own industry in the United States and Canada consists of approximately 8,600 stores and serves approximately 4.1 million households. We estimate that the two largest rent-to-own industry participants account for approximately 4,900 of the total number of stores, and the majority of the remainder of the industry consists of operations with fewer than 50 stores. The rent-to-own industry is highly fragmented and has experienced significant consolidation. We believe this consolidation trend in the industry will continue, presenting opportunities for us to continue to acquire additional stores or customer accounts on favorable terms.

The rent-to-own industry serves a highly diverse customer base. According to APRO, approximately 83% of rent-to-own customers have household incomes between \$15,000 and \$50,000 per year. The rent-to-own industry serves a wide variety of customers by allowing them to obtain merchandise that they might otherwise be unable to obtain due to insufficient cash resources or a lack of access to credit. We believe the number of consumers lacking access to credit is increasing. According to a report issued by the Fair Isaac Corporation on July 13, 2010, consumers in the subprime category (those with credit scores below 650) made up 35% of the United States population.

The rent-to-own industry is highly competitive. Our stores compete with other national, regional and local rent-to-own businesses, as well as with rental stores that do not offer their customers a purchase option. With respect to customers desiring to purchase merchandise for cash or on credit, we also compete with retail stores. Competition is based primarily on store location, product selection and availability, customer service, and rental rates and terms.

Seasonality

Our revenue mix is moderately seasonal, with the first quarter of each fiscal year generally providing higher merchandise sales than any other quarter during a fiscal year, primarily related to federal income tax refunds. Generally, our customers will more frequently exercise the early purchase option on their existing rental purchase agreements or purchase pre-leased merchandise off the showroom floor during the first quarter of each fiscal year. Furthermore, we tend to experience slower growth in the number of rental purchase agreements in the third quarter of each fiscal year when compared to other quarters throughout the year. We expect these trends to continue in the future.

Trademarks

We own various trademarks and service marks, including Rent-A-Center® and RAC Worry-Free Guarantee® that are used in connection with our operations and have been registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The duration of our trademarks is unlimited, subject to periodic renewal and continued use. In addition, we have obtained trademark registrations in Canada, Mexico, and certain other foreign jurisdictions. We believe we hold the necessary rights for protection of the trademarks and service marks essential to our business. The products held for rent in our stores also bear trademarks and service marks held by their respective manufacturers.

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ColorTyme licenses the use of its trademarks and service marks to its franchisees under the franchise agreement. ColorTyme owns various trademarks and service marks, including ColorTyme®, RimTyme®, and Your Hometown ColorTyme®, that are used in connection with its operations and have been registered with the United States Patent and Trademark office. The duration of these marks is unlimited, subject to periodic renewal and continued use.

Employees

As of February 17, 2012, we had approximately 19,700 employees, of whom 694 are assigned to our headquarters and the remainder of whom are directly involved in the management and operation of our stores and service centers. The employees of the ColorTyme franchisees are not employed by us. While we have experienced limited union activity in the past, none of our employees are currently covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We believe relationships with our employees are generally good.

Government Regulation

Core U.S. & RAC Acceptance

State Regulation. Currently, 46 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have rental purchase statutes that recognize and regulate rental purchase transactions as separate and distinct from credit sales. We believe this existing legislation is generally favorable to us, as it defines and clarifies the various disclosures, procedures and transaction structures related to the rent-to-own business with which we must comply. With some variations in individual states, most related state legislation requires the lessor to make prescribed disclosures to customers about the rental purchase agreement and transaction, and provides time periods during which customers may reinstate agreements despite having failed to make a timely payment. Some state rental purchase laws prescribe grace periods for non-payment, prohibit or limit certain types of collection or other practices, and limit certain fees that may be charged. Ten states limit the total rental payments that can be charged to amounts ranging from 2.0 times to 2.4 times the disclosed cash price or the retail value of the rental product. Four states limit the cash price of merchandise to amounts ranging from 1.56 to 2.5 times our cost for each item.

Although Minnesota has a rental purchase statute, the rental purchase transaction is also treated as a credit sale subject to consumer lending restrictions pursuant to judicial decision. Therefore, we offer our customers in Minnesota an opportunity to purchase our merchandise through an installment sale transaction in our Home Choice stores. We operate 13 Home Choice stores in Minnesota.

North Carolina has no rental purchase legislation. However, the retail installment sales statute in North Carolina expressly provides that lease transactions which provide for more than a nominal purchase price at the end of the agreed rental period are not credit sales under the statute. We operate 125 rent-to-own stores and 38 RAC Acceptance locations in North Carolina.

Courts in Wisconsin and New Jersey, which do not have rental purchase statutes, have rendered decisions which classify rental purchase transactions as credit sales subject to consumer lending restrictions. Accordingly, in Wisconsin, we offer our customers an opportunity to purchase our merchandise through an installment sale transaction in our Get It Now stores. In New Jersey, we have modified our typical rental purchase agreements to provide disclosures, grace periods, and pricing that we believe conform with the retail installment sales act. We operate 26 Get It Now stores in Wisconsin and 44 Rent-A-Center stores in New Jersey.

Federal Regulation. To date, no comprehensive federal legislation has been enacted regulating or otherwise impacting the rental purchase transaction. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) does not regulate leases with terms of 90 days or less. Because the rent-to-own transaction is for a term of week to week, or at most, month to month, it is not covered by the Dodd-Frank Act. Established federal law deems the term of a lease to be its minimum term regardless of extensions or renewals, if any. We do, however, comply with the Federal Trade Commission recommendations for disclosure in rental purchase transactions.

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In certain states, we utilize a form of consumer lease rather than our typical rental purchase agreement. Our consumer lease differs from a rental purchase agreement primarily in that it has an initial lease term exceeding four months. As a result of this difference, our consumer lease is governed by federal and state laws and regulations other than the applicable state rental purchase statute. The federal regulations applicable to the consumer lease require certain disclosures similar to the rent-to-own statutes, but are generally less restrictive as to pricing and other charges. Since the initial term of our consumer lease exceeds 90 days, this consumer lease is subject to regulation by the Consumer Financial Protection Agency established under the Dodd-Frank Act. We currently utilize this consumer lease in two states.

From time to time, we have supported legislation introduced in Congress that would regulate the rental purchase transaction. While both beneficial and adverse legislation may be introduced in Congress in the future, any adverse federal legislation, if enacted, could have a material and adverse effect on us.

There can be no assurance as to whether new or revised rental purchase laws will be enacted or whether, if enacted, the laws would not have a material and adverse effect on us.

International

No comprehensive legislation regulating the rent-to-own transaction has been enacted in Canada or Mexico. We use substantially the same rental purchase transaction in those countries as in the Core U.S. stores, but with such additional provisions as we believe may be necessary to comply with such country s specific laws and customs.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. We believe these are all the material risks currently facing our business. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by these risks. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment. You should also refer to the other information included in this report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

Future revenue and earnings growth depends on our ability to execute our growth strategies.

Our Core U.S. store base is mature. As a result, our same store sales have increased more slowly than in historical periods, or in some cases, decreased. Accordingly, we are focused on acquiring new customers through sources other than our existing U.S. rent-to-own stores, as well as seeking additional distribution channels for our products and services. Our primary growth strategies are our RAC Acceptance and International segments. Effectively managing growth can be challenging, particularly as we continue to expand into channels outside our traditional rent-to-own store model and expand internationally. This growth places significant demands on management and operational systems. If we are unable to successfully execute these growth strategies, our revenue and earnings may grow more slowly or even decrease.

We are highly dependent on the financial performance of our Core U.S. operating segment.

Our financial performance is highly dependent on our Core U.S. segment, which comprised approximately 91% of our consolidated net revenues and substantially all of our net earnings for the year ended December 31, 2011. Any significant decrease in the financial performance of the Core U.S. segment may also have a material adverse impact on our ability to implement our growth strategies.

Our RAC Acceptance segment depends on the success of our third-party retail partners and our continued relationship with them.

Our RAC Acceptance segment revenues depend in part on the ability of unaffiliated third-party retailers to attract customers. In addition, in most cases, our agreements with such third-party retailers may be terminated at the retailer's election. The failure of our third-party retail partners to maintain quality and consistency in their operations and their ability to continue to provide products and services, or the loss of the relationship with any of these third-party retailers and an inability to replace them, could cause our RAC Acceptance segment to lose customers, substantially decreasing the revenues and earnings of our RAC Acceptance segment. This could adversely affect our financial results and slow our overall growth. In 2011, approximately 28.9% of the total revenue of the RAC Acceptance segment originated at our RAC Acceptance kiosks located in stores operated by a nationwide furniture retailer and 68 of its licensees, collectively. An additional approximately 37.3% of the total revenues in the RAC Acceptance segment in 2011 was generated by our RAC Acceptance kiosks located in stores operated by three of our other third-party retail partners. We may be unable to continue growing the RAC Acceptance segment if we are unable to find third-party retailers willing to partner with us or if we are unable to enter into agreements with third-party retailers acceptable to us.

Our operations in Canada and Mexico are subject to political or regulatory changes and significant changes in the economic environment and other concerns.

We entered the Canadian market in 2004 and operated 28 stores in Canada as of December 31, 2011. We opened our first store in Mexico in October 2010, and operated 52 stores in Mexico as of December 31, 2011. Our growth plans include significant expansion in our International segment. Changes in the business, regulatory or political climate in Canada or Mexico could adversely affect our operations in those countries, which could negatively impact our growth plans. Mexico is also subject to other potential risks and uncertainties that are beyond our control, such as violence, social unrest, enforcement of property rights and public safety and security that could restrict or eliminate our ability to open new or operate some or all of our locations in Mexico, or significantly reduce customer traffic or demand.

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A significant change in foreign currency exchange rates could adversely affect our cash flow or financial performance.

We have operations in Canada and Mexico. Our assets, investments in, earnings from and dividends from each of these must be translated to U.S. dollars from their respective functional currencies of the Canadian dollar and Mexican peso. Accordingly, we are exposed to risks associated with the fluctuations of these foreign currencies. Such foreign currency exchange rates and fluctuations may have an impact on our future costs or on future cash flows from our international operations, and could adversely affect our financial performance.

Our continued expansion into international markets presents unique challenges which may subject us to risks associated with the legislative, judicial, accounting, regulatory, political, cultural and economic factors specific to the countries or regions in which we may operate in the future, which could adversely affect our anticipated growth.

Expansion of our International segment, including into new international markets, is one of our primary growth objectives. As these operations grow, they may require greater management and financial resources. International operations require the integration of personnel with varying cultural and business backgrounds and an understanding of the relevant differences in the cultural, legal and regulatory environments. In addition, these operations are subject to the potential risks of changing economic and financial conditions in each of its markets, exchange rate fluctuations, legal and regulatory requirements in local jurisdictions, tariffs and trade barriers, difficulties in staffing and managing local operations, failure to understand the local culture and market, difficulties in protecting intellectual property, the burden of complying with foreign laws, including tax laws and financial accounting standards, and adverse local economic, political and social conditions in certain countries.

Our transactions are regulated by and subject to the requirements of various federal and state laws and regulations, which may require significant compliance costs and expose us to litigation. Any negative change in these laws or the passage of unfavorable new laws could require us to alter our business practices in a manner that may be materially adverse to us.

Currently, 46 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have passed laws that regulate rental purchase transactions as separate and distinct from credit sales. One additional state has a retail installment sales statute that excludes leases, including rent-to-own transactions, from its coverage if the lease provides for more than a nominal purchase price at the end of the rental period. The specific rental purchase laws generally require certain contractual and advertising disclosures. They also provide varying levels of substantive consumer protection, such as requiring a grace period for late fees and contract reinstatement rights in the event the rental purchase agreement is terminated. The rental purchase laws of ten states limit the total amount that may be charged over the life of a rental purchase agreement and the laws of four states limit the cash prices for which we may offer merchandise.

Our consumer lease is governed by federal and state laws and regulations other than the applicable state rental purchase statute. The federal regulations applicable to the consumer lease require certain disclosures similar to the rent-to-own statutes, but are generally less restrictive as to pricing and other charges. Since the initial term of our consumer lease exceeds 90 days, this consumer lease is subject to regulation by the Consumer Financial Protection Agency established under the Dodd-Frank Act. We currently utilize this consumer lease in two states.

Similar to other consumer transactions, our rental purchase and consumer lease transactions are also governed by various federal and state consumer protection statutes. These consumer protection statutes, as well as the rental purchase statutes under which we operate, provide various consumer remedies, including monetary penalties, for violations. In our history, we have been the subject of litigation alleging that we have violated some of these statutory provisions.

Although there is currently no comprehensive federal legislation regulating rental purchase transactions, adverse federal legislation may be enacted in the future. From time to time, both favorable and adverse

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legislation seeking to regulate our business has been introduced in Congress. In addition, various legislatures in the states where we currently do business may adopt new legislation or amend existing legislation that could require us to alter our business practices in a manner that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to legal proceedings from time to time which seek material damages. The costs we incur in defending ourselves or associated with settling any of these proceedings, as well as a material final judgment or decree against us, could materially adversely affect our financial condition by requiring the payment of the settlement amount, a judgment or the posting of a bond.

In our history, we have defended class action lawsuits alleging various regulatory violations and have paid material amounts to settle such claims. Significant settlement amounts or final judgments could materially and adversely affect our liquidity. The failure to pay any material judgment would be a default under our senior credit facilities and the indenture governing our outstanding senior unsecured notes.

Our operations are dependent on effective management information systems. Failure of these systems could negatively impact our ability to manage store operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We utilize integrated management information and control systems. The efficient operation of our business is dependent on these systems to effectively manage our financial and operational data. The failure of our information systems to perform as designed, loss of data or any interruption of our information systems for a significant period of time could disrupt our business. If the information systems sustain repeated failures, we may not be able to manage our store operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are currently investing in the development of new point of sale systems and processes to further enhance our management information system. Such enhancements to or replacement of our management information system could have a significant impact on our ability to conduct our core business operations and increase our risk of loss resulting from disruptions of normal operating processes and procedures that may occur during the implementation of new technology. We can make no assurances that the costs of investments in our new point of sale systems and processes will not exceed estimates, that such systems and processes will be implemented without material disruption, or that such systems and processes will be as beneficial as predicted. If any of these events occur, our results of operations could be harmed.

If we fail to protect the integrity and security of customer and employee information, we could be exposed to litigation or regulatory enforcement and our business could be adversely impacted.

We collect and store certain personal information provided to us by our customers and employees in the ordinary course of our business. Despite instituted safeguards for the protection of such information, we cannot be certain that all of our systems are entirely free from vulnerability to attack. Computer hackers may attempt to penetrate our network security and, if successful, misappropriate confidential customer or employee information. In addition, one of our employees, contractors or other third party with whom we do business may attempt to circumvent our security measures in order to obtain such information, or inadvertently cause a breach involving such information. Loss of customer or employee information could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation, and expose us to claims from customers, employees, regulators and other persons, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the costs associated with information security, such as increased investment in technology, the costs of compliance with privacy laws, and costs incurred to prevent or remediate information security breaches, could adversely impact our business.

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Our debt agreements impose restrictions on us which may limit or prohibit us from engaging in certain transactions. If a default were to occur, our lenders could accelerate the amounts of debt outstanding, and holders of our secured indebtedness could force us to sell our assets to satisfy all or a part of what is owed.

Covenants under our senior credit facilities and the indenture governing our outstanding senior unsecured notes restrict our ability to pay dividends and engage in various operational matters. In addition, covenants under our senior credit facilities require us to maintain specified financial ratios. Our ability to meet these financial ratios may be affected by events beyond our control. These restrictions could limit our ability to obtain future financing, make needed capital expenditures or other investments, repurchase our outstanding debt or equity, pay dividends, withstand a future downturn in our business or in the economy, dispose of operations, engage in mergers, acquire additional stores or otherwise conduct necessary corporate activities. Various transactions that we may view as important opportunities, such as specified acquisitions, are also subject to the consent of lenders under the senior credit facilities, which may be withheld or granted subject to conditions specified at the time that may affect the attractiveness or viability of the transaction.

If a default were to occur, the lenders under our senior credit facilities could accelerate the amounts outstanding under the credit facilities. In addition, the lenders under these agreements could terminate their commitments to lend to us. If the lenders under these agreements accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we may not have sufficient liquid assets at that time to repay the amounts then outstanding under our indebtedness or be able to find additional alternative financing. Even if we could obtain additional alternative financing, the terms of the financing may not be favorable or acceptable to us.

The existing indebtedness under our senior credit facilities is secured by substantially all of our assets. Should a default or acceleration of this indebtedness occur, the holders of this indebtedness could sell the assets to satisfy all or a part of what is owed.

A change of control could accelerate our obligation to pay our outstanding indebtedness, and we may not have sufficient liquid assets at that time to repay these amounts.

Under our senior credit facilities, an event of default would result if a third party became the beneficial owner of 35.0% or more of our voting stock or upon certain changes in the constitution of Rent-A-Center's Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2011, \$422.5 million was outstanding under our senior credit facilities.

Under the indenture governing our outstanding senior unsecured notes, in the event of a change in control, we may be required to offer to purchase all of our outstanding senior unsecured notes at 101% of their original aggregate principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of repurchase. A change in control also would result in an event of default under our senior credit facilities, which would allow our lenders to accelerate indebtedness owed to them.

If a specified change in control occurs and the lenders under our debt instruments accelerate these obligations, we may not have sufficient liquid assets to repay amounts outstanding under these agreements.

Rent-A-Center's organizational documents and our debt instruments contain provisions that may prevent or deter another group from paying a premium over the market price to Rent-A-Center's stockholders to acquire its stock.

Rent-A-Center's organizational documents contain provisions that classify its Board of Directors, authorize its Board of Directors to issue blank check preferred stock and establish advance notice requirements on its stockholders for director nominations and actions to be taken at meetings of the stockholders. In addition, as a Delaware corporation, Rent-A-Center is subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law relating to business combinations. Our senior credit facilities and the indenture governing our senior unsecured notes each contain various change of control provisions which, in the event of a change of control, would cause a default under those provisions. These provisions and arrangements could delay, deter or prevent a merger,

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consolidation, tender offer or other business combination or change of control involving us that could include a premium over the market price of Rent-A-Center's common stock that some or a majority of Rent-A-Center's stockholders might consider to be in their best interests.

Rent-A-Center is a holding company and is dependent on the operations and funds of its subsidiaries.

Rent-A-Center is a holding company, with no revenue generating operations and no assets other than its ownership interests in its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Accordingly, Rent-A-Center is dependent on the cash flow generated by its direct and indirect operating subsidiaries and must rely on dividends or other intercompany transfers from its operating subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet its obligations, including the obligations under the senior credit facilities. The ability of Rent-A-Center's subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments to it is subject to applicable state laws. Should one or more of Rent-A-Center's subsidiaries be unable to pay dividends or make distributions, its ability to meet its ongoing obligations could be materially and adversely impacted.

Our stock price is volatile, and you may not be able to recover your investment if our stock price declines.

The price of our common stock has been volatile and can be expected to be significantly affected by factors such as:

our ability to meet market expectations with respect to the growth and profitability of the RAC Acceptance and International segments;

quarterly variations in our results of operations, which may be impacted by, among other things, changes in same store sales or when and how many locations we acquire or open;

quarterly variations in our competitors' results of operations;

changes in earnings estimates or buy/sell recommendations by financial analysts; and

the stock price performance of comparable companies.

In addition, the stock market as a whole has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many specialty retailers in ways that may have been unrelated to these companies' operating performance.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports, our brand and operating results could be harmed. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

While we continue to evaluate and improve our internal controls, we cannot be certain that these measures will ensure that we implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations.

If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

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Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments.*

None.

Item 2. *Properties.*

We lease space for substantially all of our Core U.S. and International stores and certain support facilities under operating leases expiring at various times through 2021. Most of our store leases are five year leases and contain renewal options for additional periods ranging from three to five years at rental rates adjusted according to agreed-upon formulas. Store sizes range from approximately 1,000 to 24,000 square feet, and average approximately 4,700 square feet. Approximately 75% of each store's space is generally used for showroom space and 25% for offices and storage space.

We believe suitable store space generally is available for lease and we would be able to relocate any of our stores without significant difficulty should we be unable to renew a particular lease. We also expect additional space is readily available at competitive rates to open new stores.

We own the land and building at 5501 Headquarters Drive, Plano, Texas, in which our corporate headquarters are located. The land and improvements are pledged as collateral under our senior credit facilities.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings.*

From time to time, we, along with our subsidiaries, are party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In our history, we have defended class action lawsuits alleging various regulatory violations and have paid material amounts to settle such claims. We reserve for litigation loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable. Legal fees and expenses associated with the defense of all of our litigation are expensed as such fees and expenses are incurred. As of December 31, 2011, we had no reserves relating to probable losses for our outstanding litigation.

We continue to monitor our litigation exposure, and will review the adequacy of our legal reserves on a quarterly basis in accordance with applicable accounting rules. Please refer to *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies Involving Critical Estimates, Uncertainties or Assessments in Our Financial Statements* regarding our process for evaluating our litigation reserves.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures.*

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

Our common stock has been listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market® and its predecessors under the symbol RCII since January 25, 1995, the date we commenced our initial public offering. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales price per share of our common stock as reported, and the quarterly cash dividend declared per share on our common stock.

	High	Low	Cash Dividends Declared
2011			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 38.26	\$ 25.82	\$ 0.16
Third Quarter	32.22	21.30	0.16
Second Quarter	36.53	27.66	0.16
First Quarter	35.39	28.58	0.06
2010			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 33.05	\$ 21.97	\$ 0.12
Third Quarter	23.44	19.44	0.06
Second Quarter	28.72	20.25	
First Quarter	24.10	17.23	

As of February 17, 2012, there were approximately 69 record holders of our common stock.

Future decisions to pay cash dividends on our common stock continue to be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, financial condition, future prospects and any other factors our Board of Directors may deem relevant. While cash dividend payments are subject to certain restrictions in our debt agreements, these restrictions do not currently prohibit the payment of cash dividends. Please see the section entitled *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Senior Credit Facilities and 8% Senior Notes* on pages 33 and 35 of this report for further discussion of such restrictions.

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Stock Performance Graph

The following chart represents a comparison of the five year total return of our common stock to the NASDAQ Market Index and a peer group index selected by us. The peer group index consisted of Aaron's, Inc., Family Dollar Stores, Inc., 99¢ Only Stores, Dollar Tree Stores, Inc., and Dollar General Corp. The graph assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2006 and dividends, if any, were reinvested for all years ending December 31.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The selected financial data presented below for the five years ended December 31, 2011 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements as audited by Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The historical financial data are qualified in their entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, the section entitled *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and other financial information included in this report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Earnings					
Revenues					
Store					
Rentals and fees	\$ 2,496,863	\$ 2,335,496	\$ 2,346,849	\$ 2,505,268	\$ 2,594,061
Merchandise sales	259,796	220,329	261,631	256,731	208,989
Installment sales	68,617	63,833	53,035	41,193	34,576
Other	17,925	76,542	57,601	42,759	25,482
Franchise					
Merchandise sales	33,972	30,575	28,065	33,283	34,229
Royalty income and fees	5,011	4,857	4,775	4,938	8,784 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	2,882,184	2,731,632	2,751,956	2,884,172	2,906,121
Cost of revenues					
Store					
Cost of rentals and fees	570,493	519,282	530,018	572,900	574,013
Cost of merchandise sold	201,854	164,133	188,433	194,595	156,503
Cost of installment sales	24,834	23,303	18,687	16,620	13,270
Franchise cost of merchandise sold	32,487	29,242	26,820	31,705	32,733
	829,668	735,960	763,958	815,820	776,519
Gross profit	2,052,516	1,995,672	1,987,998	2,068,352	2,129,602
Operating expenses					
Salaries and other expenses	1,594,480	1,543,391	1,556,074	1,651,805	1,684,965
General and administrative expenses	136,141	126,319	137,626	125,632	123,703
Amortization and write-down of intangibles	4,675	3,254	2,843	16,637	15,734
Impairment charge	7,320 ⁽¹⁾	18,939 ⁽⁴⁾			
Restructuring charge	13,943 ⁽²⁾			4,497 ⁽⁷⁾	38,713 ⁽¹¹⁾
Litigation expense (credit)	2,800 ⁽³⁾		(4,869) ⁽⁶⁾	(4,607) ⁽⁸⁾	62,250 ⁽¹²⁾
	1,759,359	1,691,903	1,691,674	1,793,964	1,925,365
Operating profit	293,157	303,769	296,324	274,388	204,237
Finance charges from refinancing		3,100 ⁽⁵⁾			
Gain on extinguishment of debt				(4,335) ⁽⁹⁾	
Interest expense, net	36,607	25,912	25,954	57,381	87,951
Earnings before income taxes	256,550	274,757	270,370	221,342	116,286
Income tax expense	91,913	103,115	102,515	81,718	40,018
NET EARNINGS	\$ 164,637	\$ 171,642	\$ 167,855	\$ 139,624	\$ 76,268
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.11
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.08	\$ 1.10
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.12	\$	\$	\$

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data Continued**

	2011	2010	December 31, 2009	2008	2007
(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Rental merchandise, net	\$ 953,193	\$ 836,854	\$ 749,998	\$ 819,054	\$ 937,970
Intangible assets, net	1,350,855	1,326,091	1,269,457	1,266,953	1,269,094
Total assets	2,801,378	2,688,331	2,443,997	2,496,702	2,626,943
Total debt	740,675	701,114	711,158	947,087	1,259,335
Total liabilities	1,442,169	1,334,532	1,196,483	1,417,500	1,679,852
Stockholders' equity	1,359,209	1,353,799	1,247,514	1,079,202	947,091
Operating Data (Unaudited)					
Core U.S. and International stores open at end of period	3,074	3,008	3,007	3,037	3,081
Same store revenue growth (decrease) ⁽¹³⁾	0.8%	(0.4)% ⁽¹⁴⁾	(3.5)%	2.3%	2.1%
Weighted average number of stores	3,022	3,003	3,021	3,056	3,376
RAC Acceptance locations open at end of period	750	384	82	56	30
Franchise stores open at end of period	216	209	210	222	227

- (1) Includes the effects of a \$7.3 million pre-tax impairment charge in the first quarter of 2011 related to the discontinuation of the financial services business.
- (2) Includes the effects of a \$1.4 million pre-tax restructuring charge in the fourth quarter of 2011 in connection with the acquisition in November 2011 of 58 rent-to-own stores; a \$7.6 million pre-tax restructuring charge in the third quarter of 2011 related to the closure of eight Home Choice stores in Illinois and 24 RAC Limited locations within third party grocery stores, as well as the closure of 26 core rent-to-own stores following the sale of all customer accounts at these locations; and a \$4.9 million pre-tax restructuring charge in the second quarter of 2011 for lease terminations related to The Rental Store acquisition.
- (3) Includes the effects of a \$2.8 million pre-tax litigation expense in the first quarter of 2011 related to the settlement of various California claims, including wage and hour violations.
- (4) Includes the effects of an \$18.9 million pre-tax impairment charge in the fourth quarter of 2010 related to the discontinuation of our financial services business.
- (5) Includes the effects of a \$3.1 million pre-tax financing expense in the fourth quarter of 2010 related to the write-off of unamortized financing costs.
- (6) Includes the effects of \$4.9 million in pre-tax litigation credits recorded in the first quarter and second quarter of 2009 related to the *Hilda Perez* matter.
- (7) Includes the effects of a \$4.5 million pre-tax restructuring expense as part of the store consolidation plan and other restructuring items announced December 3, 2007.
- (8) Includes the effects of \$4.6 million in pre-tax litigation credits recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008 related to the *Perez* matter and the *Shafer/Johnson* matter.

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- (9) Includes the effects of a \$4.3 million pre-tax gain on the extinguishment of debt recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008.
- (10) Includes the effects of a \$3.9 million pre-tax benefit recorded in the third quarter of 2007 as a result of the receipt of accelerated royalty payments from franchisees in consideration of the termination of their franchise agreements.
- (11) Includes the effects of a \$38.7 million pre-tax restructuring expense recorded in the fourth quarter of 2007 related to the store consolidation plan and other restructuring items announced December 3, 2007.
- (12) Includes the effects of a \$51.3 million pre-tax litigation expense recorded in the first quarter of 2007 related to the *Perez* matter and the effects of an \$11.0 million pre-tax litigation expense recorded in the fourth quarter of 2007 related to the *Shafer/Johnson* matter.
- (13) Same store revenue growth or decrease for each period presented includes revenues only of stores open throughout the full period and the comparable prior period.
- (14) Excludes financial services revenue.

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Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.*
Business

We are the largest rent-to-own operator in North America, focused on improving the quality of life for our customers by providing them the opportunity to obtain ownership of high-quality durable products, such as consumer electronics, appliances, computers, furniture and accessories, under flexible rental purchase agreements with no long-term obligation.

We were incorporated in Delaware in 1986. From 1993 to 2006, we pursued an aggressive growth strategy in which we opened new stores and sought to acquire underperforming rent-to-own stores to which we could apply our operating model. As a result of this strategy, the number of our locations grew from 27 to over 3,400 in 2006, primarily through acquisitions. We acquired over 3,300 stores during this period, including approximately 390 of our franchised stores. These acquisitions occurred in approximately 200 separate transactions, including ten transactions in each of which we acquired in excess of 50 locations.

Total financing requirements of a typical new Core U.S. store approximate \$625,000, with roughly 65% of that amount relating to the purchase of rental merchandise inventory. A newly opened Core U.S. store is typically profitable on a monthly basis in the 10th to 14th month after its initial opening. Historically, a typical Core U.S. store has achieved cumulative break-even profitability in 24 to 28 months after its initial opening and has achieved results consistent with other Core U.S. stores that have been operating within the system for greater than two years by the end of its third year of operation. As a result, our quarterly earnings are impacted by how many new stores we opened during a particular quarter and the quarters preceding it. Historically, we achieved growth in our Core U.S. segment by opening new stores and acquiring underperforming rent-to-own stores to which we could apply our operating model. As a result, the acquired stores have generally experienced more significant revenue growth during the initial periods following their acquisition than in subsequent periods. Although we continue to believe there are attractive opportunities to expand our presence in the U.S. rent-to-own industry and we intend to continue our acquisition strategy of targeting under-performing and under-capitalized rent-to-own stores, the consolidation opportunities in the U.S. rent-to-own industry are more limited than in previous periods during which we experienced significant growth through acquisitions. Therefore, our historical results of operations and period to period comparisons of such results and other financial data, including the rate of earnings growth, may not be meaningful or indicative of future results.

In addition, we strategically open or acquire stores near market areas served by existing stores (cannibalize) to enhance service levels, gain incremental sales and increase market penetration. This planned cannibalization may negatively impact our same store revenue and cause us to grow at a slower rate. There can be no assurance we will open or acquire any new rent-to-own stores in the future, or as to the number, location or profitability thereof.

As our U.S. store base matured, we began to focus on acquiring new customers through sources other than our existing U.S. rent-to-own store locations and to seek additional distribution channels for our products and services. One of our current growth strategies is our RAC Acceptance model. With this model, we operate kiosks within various traditional retailers' locations where we generally offer the rent-to-own transaction to consumers who do not qualify for financing from such retailers. The number of RAC Acceptance locations increased by 95% from 2010 to 2011 and we intend to continue growing the RAC Acceptance segment by expanding the number of our retail partners. In addition, we are expanding our rent-to-own store operations in Canada and Mexico and seeking to identify other international markets in which we believe our products and services would be in demand.

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The Rental Purchase Transaction

The rental purchase transaction is a flexible alternative for consumers to obtain use and enjoyment of brand name merchandise with no long-term obligation. Key features of the rental purchase transaction include:

Brand name merchandise. We offer well known brands such as Sony, Philips, LG, Panasonic, Toshiba and Mitsubishi home electronics; Whirlpool appliances; Toshiba, Sony, Hewlett-Packard, Dell, Acer, Compaq and Apple computers; and Ashley, England, Standard, Albany and Klaussner furniture.

Convenient payment options. Our customers may make weekly, semi-monthly or monthly payments, in our stores, kiosks, online or by telephone. We accept cash and credit or debit cards. Approximately 78% of our agreements are on a weekly term.

No negative consequences. A customer may terminate a rental purchase agreement at any time without penalty.

No credit needed. Generally, we do not conduct a formal credit investigation of our customers. We verify a customer's residence and sources of income. References provided by the customer are also contacted to verify the information contained in the rental purchase order form.

Delivery & set-up included. We generally offer same day or 24-hour delivery and installation of our merchandise at no additional cost to the customer.

Product maintenance & replacement. We provide any required service or repair without additional charge, except for damage in excess of normal wear and tear. Repair services are provided through our network of service centers, the cost of which may be reimbursed by the vendor if the item is still under factory warranty. If the product cannot be repaired at the customer's residence, we provide a temporary replacement while the product is being repaired. If the product cannot be repaired, we will replace it with a product of comparable quality, age and condition.

Lifetime reinstatement. If a customer is temporarily unable to make payments on a piece of rental merchandise and must return the merchandise, that customer generally may later re-rent the same piece of merchandise (or if unavailable, a substitute of comparable quality, age and condition) on the terms that existed at the time the merchandise was returned, and pick up payments where they left off without losing what they previously paid. We estimate that approximately 77% of our business in our Core U.S. segment is from repeat customers.

Flexible options to obtain ownership. Ownership of the merchandise generally transfers to the customer if the customer has continuously renewed the rental purchase agreement for a period of seven to 24 months, depending upon the product type, or exercises a specified early purchase option.

Rental payments are generally made in advance on a weekly basis in our Core U.S. and International segments and monthly in our RAC Acceptance segment and, together with applicable fees, constitute our primary revenue source.

Our expenses primarily relate to merchandise costs and the operations of our stores, including salaries and benefits for our employees, occupancy expense for our leased real estate, advertising expenses, lost, damaged, or stolen merchandise, fixed asset depreciation, and corporate and other expenses.

The following discussion focuses on our results of operations, and issues related to our liquidity and capital resources. You should read this discussion in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

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Forward-Looking Statements

The statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this report are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, would, expect, intend, could, estimate, anticipate or believe. We believe the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are accurate. However, we cannot assure you that these expectations will occur. Our actual future performance could differ materially from such statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to:

uncertainties regarding the ability to open new locations;

our ability to acquire additional stores or customer accounts on favorable terms;

our ability to control costs and increase profitability;

our ability to enhance the performance of acquired stores;

our ability to retain the revenue associated with acquired customer accounts;

our ability to identify and successfully market products and services that appeal to our customer demographic;

our ability to enter into new and collect on our rental or lease purchase agreements;

the passage of legislation adversely affecting the rent-to-own industry;

our failure to comply with applicable statutes or regulations governing our transactions;

interest rates;

changes in the unemployment rate;

economic pressures, such as high fuel costs, affecting the disposable income available to our current and potential customers;

conditions affecting consumer spending and the impact, depth, and duration of current economic conditions;

changes in our stock price, the number of shares of common stock that we may or may not repurchase, and future dividends, if any;

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changes in estimates relating to self-insurance liabilities and income tax and litigation reserves;

changes in our effective tax rate;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

our ability to maintain an effective system of internal controls;

changes in the number of share-based compensation grants, methods used to value future share-based payments and changes in estimated forfeiture rates with respect to share-based compensation;

the resolution of our litigation; and

the other risks detailed from time to time in our SEC reports.

Additional important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our expectations are discussed under the section *Risk Factors* and elsewhere in this report. You should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Except as required by law, we are not obligated to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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Critical Accounting Policies Involving Critical Estimates, Uncertainties or Assessments in Our Financial Statements

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent losses and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. In applying accounting principles, we must often make individual estimates and assumptions regarding expected outcomes or uncertainties. Our estimates, judgments and assumptions are continually evaluated based on available information and experience. Because of the use of estimates inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. We believe the following are areas where the degree of judgment and complexity in determining amounts recorded in our consolidated financial statements make the accounting policies critical.

Self-Insurance Liabilities. We have self-insured retentions with respect to losses under our workers' compensation, general liability and vehicle liability insurance policies. We establish reserves for our liabilities associated with these losses by obtaining forecasts for the ultimate expected losses and estimating amounts needed to pay losses within our self-insured retentions.

We continually institute procedures to manage our loss exposure and increases in health care costs associated with our insurance claims through our risk management function, including a transitional duty program for injured workers, ongoing safety and accident prevention training, and various other programs designed to minimize losses and improve our loss experience in our store locations. We make assumptions on our liabilities within our self-insured retentions using actuarial loss forecasts, company-specific development factors, general industry loss development factors, and third-party claim administrator loss estimates which are based on known facts surrounding individual claims. These assumptions incorporate expected increases in health care costs. Periodically, we reevaluate our estimate of liability within our self-insured retentions. At that time, we evaluate the adequacy of our reserves by comparing amounts reserved on our balance sheet for anticipated losses to our updated actuarial loss forecasts and third party claim administrator loss estimates, and make adjustments to our reserves as needed.

As of December 31, 2011, the amount reserved for losses within our self-insured retentions with respect to workers' compensation, general liability and vehicle liability insurance was \$114.2 million, as compared to \$130.3 million at December 31, 2010. However, if any of the factors that contribute to the overall cost of insurance claims were to change, the actual amount incurred for our self-insurance liabilities could be more or less than the amounts currently reserved.

Litigation Reserves. We are the subject of litigation in the ordinary course of our business. Historically, our litigation has involved lawsuits alleging various regulatory violations. In preparing our financial statements at a given point in time, we reserve for loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable.

Each quarter, we make estimates of our probable losses, if reasonably estimable, and record such amounts in our consolidated financial statements. These amounts represent our best estimate, or may be the minimum range of probable loss when no single best estimate is determinable. We, together with our counsel, monitor developments related to these legal matters and, when appropriate, adjustments are made to reflect current facts and circumstances. Legal fees and expenses associated with the defense of all of our litigation are expensed as such fees and expenses are incurred. At December 31, 2011, and 2010, we had no reserves relating to probable losses for our outstanding litigation.

Income Taxes. Our annual tax rate is affected by many factors, including the mix of our earnings, legislation and acquisitions, and is based on our income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available to us in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Tax laws are complex and subject to differing

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interpretations between the taxpayer and the taxing authorities. Significant judgment is required in determining our tax expense, evaluating our tax positions and evaluating uncertainties. Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable in future years. Such assets arise because of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We evaluate the recoverability of these future tax deductions and credits by assessing the future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies. These sources of income rely heavily on estimates. We use our historical experience and our short and long-range business forecasts to provide insight and assist us in determining recoverability. We recognize the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon the ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. A number of years may elapse before a particular matter, for which we have recorded a liability, is audited and effectively settled. We review our tax positions quarterly and adjust our liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the period in which we determine the issue is effectively settled with the tax authorities, the statute of limitations expires for the relevant taxing authority to examine the tax position or when more information becomes available.

If we make changes to our reserves in accordance with the policies described above, our earnings would be impacted. Increases to our reserves would reduce earnings and, similarly, reductions to our reserves would increase our earnings. A pre-tax change of approximately \$1.0 million in our estimates would result in a corresponding \$0.01 change in our earnings per common share.

Based on an assessment of our accounting policies and the underlying judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of those policies, we believe our consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of our company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report. However, we do not suggest that other general risk factors, such as those discussed elsewhere in this report as well as changes in our growth objectives or performance of new or acquired stores, could not adversely impact our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in future periods.

Significant Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are summarized below and in Note A to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Revenue. Merchandise is rented to customers pursuant to rental purchase agreements which provide for weekly, semi-monthly or monthly rental terms with non-refundable rental payments. Generally, the customer has the right to acquire title either through a purchase option or through payment of all required rentals. Rental revenue and fees are recognized over the rental term and merchandise sales revenue is recognized when the customer exercises the purchase option and pays the cash price due. Cash received prior to the period in which it should be recognized is deferred and recognized according to the rental term. Revenue is accrued for uncollected amounts due based on historical collection experience. However, the total amount of the rental purchase agreement is not accrued because the customer can terminate the rental agreement at any time and we cannot enforce collection for non-payment of future rents.

Revenue from the sale of merchandise in our retail installment stores is recognized when the installment note is signed, the customer has taken possession of the merchandise and collectability is reasonably assured.

Prior to 2011, revenue from financial services was recognized depending on the type of transaction. Fees collected on loans were recognized ratably over the term of the loan. For money orders, wire transfers, check cashing and other customer service type transactions, fee revenue was recognized at the time the service was performed.

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Franchise Revenue. Revenue from the sale of rental merchandise is recognized upon shipment of the merchandise to the franchisee. Franchise royalty income and fee revenue is recognized upon completion of substantially all services and satisfaction of all material conditions required under the terms of the franchise agreement.

Depreciation of Rental Merchandise. Depreciation of rental merchandise is included in the cost of rentals and fees on our statement of earnings. Generally, we depreciate our rental merchandise using the income forecasting method. Under the income forecasting method, merchandise held for rent is not depreciated and merchandise on rent is depreciated in the proportion of rents received to total rents provided in the rental contract, which is an activity-based method similar to the units of production method. We depreciate merchandise held for rent (except for computers and tablets) that is at least 270 days old and held for rent for at least 180 consecutive days using the straight-line method for a period generally not to exceed 20 months.

On computers and tablets that are 24 months old or older and which have become idle, depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method for a period of at least six months, generally not to exceed an aggregate depreciation period of 30 months.

Cost of Merchandise Sold. Cost of merchandise sold represents the net book value of rental merchandise at time of sale.

Salaries and Other Expenses. Salaries and other expenses include all salaries and wages paid to store level employees, together with district managers' salaries, payroll taxes and benefits, and travel, as well as all store level general and administrative expenses and selling, advertising, insurance, occupancy, delivery, fixed asset depreciation and other operating expenses.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses include all corporate overhead expenses related to our headquarters such as salaries, payroll taxes and benefits, occupancy, administrative and other operating expenses.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense. We recognize share-based payment awards to our employees and directors at the estimated fair value on the grant date. Determining the fair value of any share-based award requires information about several variables that could include, but are not limited to, expected stock volatility over the terms of the award, expected dividend yields and the predicted employee exercise behavior. We base expected life on historical exercise and post-vesting employment-termination experience, and expected volatility on historical realized volatility trends. In addition, all stock-based compensation expense is recorded net of an estimated forfeiture rate. The forfeiture rate is based upon historical activity and is analyzed at least quarterly as actual forfeitures occur. Stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2011, were valued using the binomial method pricing model with the following assumptions for employee options: an expected volatility of 33.42% to 50.12%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.12% to 1.78%, an expected dividend yield of 0.70% to 2.30%, and an expected life of 6.05 years. Restricted stock units are valued using the last trade before the day of the grant. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized \$4.5 million in pre-tax compensation expense related to stock options and restricted stock units granted.

Comparison of the Years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

Store Revenue. Total store revenue increased by \$147.0 million, or 5.5%, to \$2,843.2 million in 2011 from \$2,696.2 million in 2010. This increase was primarily due to the revenue growth of the RAC Acceptance segment, partially offset by a reduction in revenues related to the discontinuation of our financial services business.

Same store revenues represent those revenues earned in 2,604 locations that were operated by us for each of the entire twelve month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. Same store revenues increased by \$17.5 million, or 0.8%, to \$2,277.0 million in 2011 as compared to \$2,259.5 million in 2010. This increase was primarily due to an increase in units on rent.

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Franchise Revenue. Total franchise revenue increased by \$3.6 million, or 10.0%, to \$39.0 million in 2011 as compared to \$35.4 million in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of products sold to franchisees in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Cost of Rentals and Fees. Cost of rentals and fees consists primarily of depreciation of rental merchandise. Cost of rentals and fees for 2011 increased by \$51.2 million, or 9.9%, to \$570.5 million as compared to \$519.3 million in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in rental and fee revenue in 2011 as compared to 2010. Cost of rentals and fees expressed as a percentage of store rentals and fees revenue increased slightly to 22.8% in 2011 as compared to 22.2% in 2010, driven by a change in sales strategies in the Core U.S. segment and higher merchandise costs in the RAC Acceptance segment.

Cost of Merchandise Sold. Cost of merchandise sold increased by \$37.8 million, or 23.0%, to \$201.9 million in 2011 from \$164.1 million in 2010. The increase was due primarily to the expansion of our RAC Acceptance segment. The gross margin percent of merchandise sales decreased to 22.3% in 2011 from 25.5% in 2010. This decrease was primarily the result of higher merchandise costs in the RAC Acceptance segment.

Franchise Cost of Merchandise Sold. Franchise cost of merchandise sold increased by \$3.3 million, or 11.1%, to \$32.5 million in 2011 as compared to \$29.2 million in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of products sold to franchisees in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased by \$56.8 million, or 2.8%, to \$2,052.5 million in 2011 as compared to \$1,995.7 million in 2010, primarily due to increased revenue in the RAC Acceptance segment, partially offset by decreased revenue as a result of the discontinuation of the financial services business, which was reported in the Core U.S. segment. Gross profit as a percentage of total revenue decreased to 71.2% in 2011 from 73.1% for 2010 due to the discontinuation of the financial services business in the Core U.S. segment and lower margins as a percentage of revenue in the RAC Acceptance segment.

Salaries and Other Expenses. Salaries and other expenses increased by \$51.1 million, or 3.3%, to \$1,594.5 million in 2011 as compared to \$1,543.4 million in 2010. This increase was attributable to increased expenses associated with the expansion of our RAC Acceptance and International segments. Charge offs in our rental stores due to customer stolen merchandise, expressed as a percentage of rental store revenues, were approximately 2.6% in 2011 as compared to 2.3% in 2010. Salaries and other expenses expressed as a percentage of total store revenue decreased to 56.1% in 2011 from 57.2% in 2010 due to continued efforts to decrease labor and other store-related expenses.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by \$9.8 million, or 7.8%, to \$136.1 million in 2011 as compared to \$126.3 million in 2010. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in expenses associated with the expansion of our RAC Acceptance and International segments. General and administrative expenses expressed as a percentage of total revenue increased slightly to 4.7% in 2011 from 4.6% in 2010.

Amortization and Write-Down of Intangibles. Amortization of intangibles increased by \$1.4 million, or 43.7%, to \$4.7 million in 2011 from \$3.3 million in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in amortization of vendor relationships and customer contracts recorded as a result of the 2010 acquisition of The Rental Store, Inc., partially offset by a decrease in the write-down of goodwill for stores sold or closed in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Operating Profit. Operating profit decreased by \$10.6 million, or 3.5%, to \$293.2 million in 2011 as compared to \$303.8 million in 2010. Operating profit as a percentage of total revenue decreased to 10.2% in 2011 from 11.1% for 2010. These decreases were primarily attributable to \$13.9 million of restructuring charges in 2011 for the closure of eight Home Choice stores in Illinois and 24 RAC Limited locations within third party grocery stores, the closure of 26 core rent-to-own stores following the sale of all customer accounts at those locations, post-acquisition lease terminations related to the acquisitions of The Rental Store, Inc. and 58 rent-to-own stores, and an increase in expenses associated with our 2011 expansion of the RAC Acceptance and International segments. Operating profit was favorably impacted by increased gross profit as discussed above.

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Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by \$10.4 million, or 39.1%, to \$37.2 million in 2011 as compared to \$26.8 million in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to the interest associated with our senior notes issued in the fourth quarter of 2010 and an increase in our weighted average interest rate to 5.41% in 2011 from 4.62% in 2010 due to an increase in the Eurodollar rate in 2011 as compared to 2010, partially offset by a decrease in our senior term loans outstanding in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Income Tax Expense. Our effective income tax rate was 35.8% and 37.5% for 2011 and 2010, respectively. The 2011 provision for income taxes was less than 2010 due primarily to our evaluation of the realizability of certain deferred tax assets and adjustments to our liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

Net Earnings and Earnings per Share. Net earnings decreased by \$7.0 million, or 4.1%, to \$164.6 million in 2011 as compared to \$171.6 million in 2010. This decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in operating profit and an increase in interest expense, partially offset by a decrease in income tax expense in 2011 as compared to 2010. Diluted earnings per share in 2011 were \$2.66 compared to \$2.60 in 2010. The increase was due primarily to a decrease in the share base driven by the repurchase of approximately 5.9 million shares throughout 2011.

Comparison of the Years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Store Revenue. Total store revenue decreased by \$22.9 million, or 0.8%, to \$2,696.2 million in 2010 from \$2,719.1 million in 2009. This decrease in total store revenue was primarily the result of the November 2009 divestiture of our subsidiary engaged in the prepaid telecommunications and energy business, which contributed approximately \$50.5 million in merchandise sales in 2009, offset by an increase in installment sales and other revenue.

Same store revenues represent those revenues earned in 2,627 stores that were operated by us for each of the entire twelve month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Same store revenues decreased by \$9.6 million, or 0.4%, to \$2,262.0 million in 2010 as compared to \$2,271.6 million in 2009. This decrease in same store revenues was primarily attributable to a lower average revenue per agreement in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Franchise Revenue. Total franchise revenue increased by \$2.6 million, or 7.9%, to \$35.4 million in 2010 as compared to \$32.8 million in 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of products sold to franchisees in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Cost of Rentals and Fees. Cost of rentals and fees consists of depreciation of rental merchandise and the costs associated with our membership programs. Cost of rentals and fees for 2010 decreased by \$10.7 million, or 2.0%, to \$519.3 million as compared to \$530.0 million in 2009. This decrease in cost of rentals and fees was primarily the result of a lower average cost per unit in 2010 as compared to 2009. Cost of rentals and fees expressed as a percentage of store rentals and fees revenue decreased slightly to 22.2% in 2010 as compared to 22.6% in 2009.

Cost of Merchandise Sold. Cost of merchandise sold decreased by \$24.3 million, or 12.9%, to \$164.1 million in 2010 from \$188.4 million in 2009. The gross margin percent of merchandise sales decreased to 25.5% in 2010 from 28.0% in 2009. These decreases were primarily the result of the November 2009 divestiture of our subsidiary engaged in the prepaid telecommunications and energy business.

Franchise Cost of Merchandise Sold. Franchise cost of merchandise sold increased by \$2.4 million, or 9.0%, to \$29.2 million in 2010 as compared to \$26.8 million in 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of products sold to franchisees in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Salaries and Other Expenses. Salaries and other expenses decreased by \$12.7 million, or 0.8%, to \$1,543.4 million in 2010 as compared to \$1,556.1 million in 2009. This decrease was attributable to a decrease in store level expenses due to our cost control initiatives, primarily in the management of labor expense. Charge

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offs in our rental stores due to customer stolen merchandise, expressed as a percentage of rental store revenues, remained unchanged at approximately 2.3% in 2010 and 2009. Salaries and other expenses expressed as a percentage of total store revenue remained unchanged at 57.2% in 2010 and 2009.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by \$11.3 million, or 8.2%, to \$126.3 million in 2010 as compared to \$137.6 million in 2009. This decrease was primarily the result of the November 2009 divestiture of our subsidiary engaged in the prepaid telecommunications and energy business. General and administrative expenses expressed as a percentage of total revenue decreased to 4.6% in 2010 from 5.0% in 2009.

Amortization and Write-Down of Intangibles. Amortization of intangibles increased by \$411,000, or 14.5%, to \$3.3 million in 2010 from \$2.8 million in 2009. This increase was due to the write-down of goodwill associated with stores sold or closed in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Operating Profit. Operating profit increased by \$7.5 million, or 2.5%, to \$303.8 million in 2010 as compared to \$296.3 million in 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to a reduction in expenses, offset by an \$18.9 million impairment charge related to the discontinuation of our financial services business in 2010 as compared to 2009. Operating profit as a percentage of total revenue increased to 11.1% in 2010 from 10.8% for 2009.

Interest Expense. Interest expense remained unchanged at \$26.8 million in 2010 and 2009. Interest expense was not impacted by the increase in our weighted average interest rate to 4.62% in 2010 from 3.37% in 2009 due to a decrease in our outstanding debt in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased slightly by \$600,000, or 0.6%, to \$103.1 million in 2010 as compared to \$102.5 million in 2009.

Net Earnings. Net earnings increased by \$3.7 million, or 2.3%, to \$171.6 million in 2010 as compared to \$167.9 million in 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in operating profit, offset by the \$3.1 million financing expense related to the write-off of unamortized financing costs in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Quarterly Results

The following table contains certain unaudited historical financial information for the quarters indicated.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Year Ended December 31, 2011				
Revenues	\$ 742,178	\$ 698,253	\$ 704,271	\$ 737,482
Gross profit	523,148	506,355	505,724	517,289
Operating profit	80,419	73,152	57,796	81,790
Net earnings	44,230	39,888	31,224	49,295
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.84
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.83
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16
Year Ended December 31, 2010				
Revenues	\$ 718,419	\$ 671,543	\$ 664,580	\$ 677,090
Gross profit	513,000	497,665	490,013	494,994
Operating profit	88,703	82,831	69,393	62,842
Net earnings	51,461	47,830	40,497	31,854
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.50
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.49
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$	\$	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06

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	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Year Ended December 31, 2009				
Revenues	\$ 728,183	\$ 679,609	\$ 671,251	\$ 672,913
Gross profit	515,212	494,422	487,239	491,125
Operating profit	82,092	75,283	64,367	74,582
Net earnings	45,376	41,945	36,840	43,694
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.66
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.66

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	(As a percentage of revenues)			
Year Ended December 31, 2011				
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit	70.5	72.5	71.8	70.1
Operating profit	10.8	10.5	8.2	11.1
Net earnings	6.0	5.7	4.4	6.7
Year Ended December 31, 2010				
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit	71.4	74.1	73.7	73.1
Operating profit	12.3	12.3	10.4	9.3
Net earnings	7.2	7.1	6.1	4.7
Year Ended December 31, 2009				
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit	70.8	72.8	72.6	73.0
Operating profit	11.3	11.1	9.6	11.1
Net earnings	6.2	6.2	5.5	6.5

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we generated \$286.6 million in operating cash flow. In addition to funding operating expenses, we used \$132.7 million in cash for capital expenditures, \$26.7 million for acquisitions, \$164.3 million for common stock repurchases, and paid cash dividends of \$26.9 million. We ended the year with \$88.1 million in cash and cash equivalents.

Analysis of Cash Flow. Cash provided by operating activities increased by \$70.1 million to \$286.6 million in 2011 from \$216.5 million in 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to the receipt of approximately \$113.0 million in tax refunds in 2011 that were paid in 2010 prior to the enactment of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (the 2010 Jobs Act).

Cash used in investing activities decreased by \$8.0 million to \$159.2 million in 2011 from \$167.2 million in 2010. This decrease in 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily attributable to a decrease in acquisitions of businesses, partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures as discussed below.

Cash used in financing activities increased by \$28.5 million to \$109.8 million in 2011 from \$81.3 million in 2010. This increase in 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily related to increased repurchases of our common stock and payment of dividends in 2011, partially offset by net cash provided through debt refinancing and an increase in stock option exercises in 2011.

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Liquidity Requirements. Our primary liquidity requirements are for rental merchandise purchases, implementation of our growth strategies, capital expenditures and debt service. Our primary sources of liquidity have been cash provided by operations and borrowings. In the future, to provide any additional funds necessary for the continued operations and expansion of our business, we may incur from time to time additional short-term or long-term bank indebtedness and may issue, in public or private transactions, equity and debt securities. The availability and attractiveness of any outside sources of financing will depend on a number of factors, some of which relate to our financial condition and performance, and some of which are beyond our control, such as prevailing interest rates and general financing and economic conditions. The global financial markets continue to experience volatility and adverse conditions and such conditions in the capital markets may affect our ability to access additional sources of financing. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available, or if available, that it will be on terms we find acceptable.

We believe the cash flow generated from operations, together with amounts available under our senior credit facilities, will be sufficient to fund our liquidity requirements as discussed above during the next twelve months. Our revolving credit facilities, including our \$20 million line of credit at Intrust Bank, provide us with revolving loans in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$520.0 million, of which \$218.8 million was available at February 17, 2012. At February 17, 2012, we had \$83.6 million in cash. To the extent we have available cash that is not necessary to fund the items listed above, we may repurchase additional shares of our common stock, declare and pay dividends on our common stock, or make additional payments to service our existing debt. While our operating cash flow has been strong and we expect this strength to continue, our liquidity could be negatively impacted if we do not remain as profitable as we expect.

A change in control would result in an event of default under our senior credit facilities which would allow our lenders to accelerate the indebtedness owed to them. In addition, if a change in control occurs, we may be required to offer to repurchase all of our outstanding senior unsecured notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of repurchase. Our senior credit facilities restrict our ability to repurchase the senior unsecured notes, including in the event of a change in control. In the event a change in control occurs, we cannot be sure we would have enough funds to immediately pay our accelerated senior credit facility and senior note obligations or that we would be able to obtain financing to do so on favorable terms, if at all.

Litigation. In our history, we have defended class action lawsuits alleging various regulatory violations and have paid material amounts to settle such claims. Significant settlement amounts or final judgments could materially and adversely affect our liquidity. Please refer to *Legal Proceedings* elsewhere in this report.

Deferred Taxes. On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the 2009 Recovery Act) which extended the bonus depreciation provision of the 2008 Stimulus Act by continuing the bonus first-year depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis of qualified property placed in service during 2009. On September 27, 2010, President Obama signed into law the 2010 Jobs Act, which again extended the bonus depreciation provision of the 2009 Recovery Act by continuing the bonus first-year depreciation deduction of 50% of the adjusted basis of qualified property placed in service during 2010. On December 17, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010 (the 2010 Tax Relief Act), which enacted 100% bonus depreciation on assets purchased after September 8, 2010 and before January 1, 2012. This act also provided 50% bonus depreciation on assets purchased between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

Accordingly, our cash flow again benefited in 2011 from having a lower cash tax obligation which, in turn, provided additional cash flow from operations. We estimate that the tax acts discussed above resulted in a net benefit of \$104.0 million, \$50.0 million of which is deferred, resulting in a 2011 cash flow benefit of \$54.0 million. We estimate that the remaining tax deferral associated with these acts approximates \$266.0 million at December 31, 2011, of which approximately 72%, or \$192.0 million will reverse in 2012 and the remainder will reverse between 2013 and 2014.

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Merchandise Inventory. A reconciliation of merchandise inventory, which includes purchases, follows:

	2011	December 31, 2010 (In thousands)	2009
Beginning merchandise value	\$ 842,271	\$ 754,067	\$ 822,487
Inventory additions through acquisitions	6,023	27,325	1,813
Purchases	993,598	848,004	719,209
Depreciation of rental merchandise	(556,945)	(506,854)	(519,103)
Cost of goods sold	(226,688)	(187,436)	(173,951)
Skips and stolens	(76,286)	(62,983)	(60,860)
Other inventory deletions ⁽¹⁾	(24,683)	(29,852)	(35,528)
Ending merchandise value	\$ 957,290	\$ 842,271	\$ 754,067

⁽¹⁾ Other inventory deletions include loss/damage waiver claims and unrepairable and missing merchandise, as well as acquisition write-offs.

Capital Expenditures. We make capital expenditures in order to maintain our existing operations as well as for new capital assets in new and acquired stores. We spent \$132.7 million, \$93.0 million and \$68.8 million on capital expenditures in the years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and expect to spend approximately \$105.0 million in 2012. The increase in capital expenditures for 2011 is primarily related to our investment in the development of new point of sale systems and processes designed to further enhance our management information system, our international and domestic expansion and costs associated with store reimagining.

Acquisitions and New Location Openings. During 2011, we used approximately \$26.7 million in cash acquiring locations and accounts in 19 separate transactions.

The table below summarizes the location activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011				Total
	Core U.S.	RAC Acceptance	International	ColorTyme	
Locations at beginning of period	2,985	384	23	209	3,601
New location openings	52	445	57	10	564
Acquired locations remaining open	26	5		3	34
Closed locations					
Merged with existing locations	28	63			91
Sold or closed with no surviving location	41	21		6	68
Locations at end of period	2,994	750	80	216	4,040
Acquired locations closed and accounts merged with existing locations	71				
Total approximate purchase price (<i>in millions</i>)	\$ 26.4	\$ 0.3	\$	\$	\$

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	Year Ended December 31, 2010				
	Core U.S.	RAC Acceptance	International	ColorTyme	Total
Locations at beginning of period	2,989	82	18	210	3,299
New location openings	29	160	5	12	206
Acquired locations remaining open	3	158		1	162
Closed locations					
Merged with existing locations	26	1			27
Sold or closed with no surviving location	10	15		14	39
Locations at end of period	2,985	384	23	209	3,601
Acquired locations closed and accounts merged with existing locations	14				
Total approximate purchase price (<i>in millions</i>)	\$ 3.4	\$ 71.0	\$	\$	\$

	Year Ended December 31, 2009				
	Core U.S.	RAC Acceptance	International	ColorTyme	Total
Locations at beginning of period	3,029	56	8	222	3,315
New location openings	30	38	10	12	90
Acquired locations remaining open	1				1
Closed locations					
Merged with existing locations	59				59
Sold or closed with no surviving location	12	12		24	48
Locations at end of period	2,989	82	18	210	3,299
Acquired locations closed and accounts merged with existing locations	26				
Total approximate purchase price (<i>in millions</i>)	\$ 7.2	\$	\$	\$	\$

The profitability of our Core U.S. stores tends to grow at a slower rate approximately five years after entering our system. As a result of the increasing maturity of our store base, in order for us to show improvements in our profitability, it is important for us to open stores in new locations as well as increase revenue in our existing stores. We intend to accomplish such revenue growth by acquiring customer accounts on favorable terms, and seeking additional distribution channels for our products and services. We cannot assure you that we will be able to acquire customer accounts on favorable terms, or at all, or that we will be able to maintain the revenue from any such acquired customer accounts at the rates we expect, or at all. We also cannot assure you that we will be successful in identifying additional distribution channels for our products and services, or that such operations will be as profitable as we expect, or at all.

Senior Credit Facilities. Our \$750.0 million senior credit facilities consist of a \$250.0 million, five-year term loan and a \$500.0 million, five-year revolving credit facility.

The table below shows the scheduled maturity dates of our senior term loan outstanding at December 31, 2011.

Year Ending December 31,	(In thousands)
2012	\$ 25,000
2013	25,000
2014	25,000
2015	25,000
2016	137,500
	\$ 237,500

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The full amount of the revolving credit facility may be used for the issuance of letters of credit, of which \$116.2 million had been utilized as of February 17, 2012. As of February 17, 2012, \$198.8 million was available under our revolving facility. The revolving credit facility and the term loan expire on July 14, 2016.

Borrowings under our senior credit facility accrue interest at varying rates equal to, at our election, either (y) the prime rate plus 0.50% to 1.50%; or (z) the Eurodollar rate plus 1.50% to 2.50%. Interest periods range from seven days (for borrowings under the revolving credit facility only) to one, two, three or six months, at our election. The weighted average Eurodollar rate on our outstanding debt was 0.27% at February 17, 2012. The margins on the Eurodollar rate and on the prime rate, which were 2.00% and 1.00%, respectively, at December 31, 2011, may fluctuate dependent upon an increase or decrease in our consolidated leverage ratio as defined by a pricing grid included in the amended credit agreement. We have not entered into any interest rate protection agreements with respect to term loans under our senior credit facilities. A commitment fee equal to 0.30% to 0.50% of the average daily amount of the available revolving commitment is payable quarterly.

Our senior credit facilities are secured by a security interest in substantially all of our tangible and intangible assets, including intellectual property. Our senior credit facilities are also secured by a pledge of the capital stock of our wholly-owned U.S. subsidiaries (other than certain specified subsidiaries).

Our senior credit facilities contain, without limitation, covenants that generally limit our ability to:

incur additional debt in excess of \$250.0 million at any one time outstanding (other than subordinated debt, which is generally permitted if the maturity date is later than July 14, 2017);

repurchase our capital stock and 6⁵/₈% notes and pay cash dividends in the event the pro forma senior leverage ratio is greater than 2.50x;

incur liens or other encumbrances;

merge, consolidate or sell substantially all our property or business;

sell assets, other than inventory, in the ordinary course of business;

make investments or acquisitions unless we meet financial tests and other requirements;

make capital expenditures; or

enter into an unrelated line of business.

Our senior credit facilities require us to comply with several financial covenants. The table below shows the required and actual ratios under our credit facilities calculated as of December 31, 2011:

	Required Ratio	Actual Ratio
Maximum consolidated leverage ratio	No greater than 3.25:1	1.70:1
Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio	No less than 1.35:1	1.58:1

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These financial covenants, as well as the related components of their computation, are defined in the amended and restated credit agreement governing our senior credit facility, which is included as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of July 14, 2011. In accordance with the credit agreement, the maximum consolidated leverage ratio was calculated by dividing the consolidated funded debt outstanding at December 31, 2011 (\$659.5 million) by consolidated EBITDA for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2011 (\$387.1 million). For purposes of the covenant calculation, (i) consolidated funded debt is defined as outstanding indebtedness less cash in excess of \$25.0 million, and (ii) consolidated EBITDA is generally defined as consolidated net income (a) plus the sum of income taxes, interest expense, depreciation and amortization expense, extraordinary non-cash expenses or losses, and other non-cash charges, and (b) minus the sum of interest income, extraordinary income or gains, other non-cash income, and cash payments with respect to

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extraordinary non-cash expenses or losses recorded in prior fiscal quarters. Consolidated EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure that is presented not as a measure of operating results, but rather as a measure used to determine covenant compliance under our senior credit facilities.

The minimum fixed charge coverage ratio was calculated pursuant to the credit agreement by dividing consolidated EBITDA for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2011, as adjusted for certain capital expenditures (\$514.6 million), by consolidated fixed charges for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2011 (\$325.1 million). For purposes of the covenant calculation, consolidated fixed charges is defined as the sum of interest expense, lease expense, cash dividends, and mandatory debt repayments.

Events of default under our senior credit facilities include customary events, such as a cross-acceleration provision in the event that we default on other debt. In addition, an event of default under the senior credit facility would occur if a change of control occurs. This is defined to include the case where a third party becomes the beneficial owner of 35% or more of our voting stock or certain changes in Rent-A-Center's Board of Directors occurs. An event of default would also occur if one or more judgments were entered against us of \$50.0 million or more and such judgments were not satisfied or bonded pending appeal within 30 days after entry.

We utilize our revolving credit facility for the issuance of letters of credit, as well as to manage normal fluctuations in operational cash flow caused by the timing of cash receipts. In that regard, we may from time to time draw funds under the revolving credit facility for general corporate purposes. The funds drawn on individual occasions have varied in amounts of up to \$100.0 million, which occurred at the date we refinanced our senior secured debt, with total amounts outstanding ranging up to \$186.5 million. Amounts are drawn as needed due to the timing of cash flows and are generally paid down as cash is generated by our operating activities.

6 5/8% Senior Notes. On November 2, 2010, we issued \$300.0 million in senior unsecured notes due November 2020, bearing interest at 6 5/8%, pursuant to an indenture dated November 2, 2010, among Rent-A-Center, Inc., its subsidiary guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, as trustee. A portion of the proceeds of this offering were used to repay approximately \$200.0 million of outstanding term debt under our senior credit facility. The remaining net proceeds were used to repurchase shares of our common stock.

The 2010 indenture contains covenants that limit our ability to:

incur additional debt;

sell assets or our subsidiaries;

grant liens to third parties;

pay cash dividends or repurchase stock; and

engage in a merger or sell substantially all of our assets.

Events of default under the 2010 indenture include customary events, such as a cross-acceleration provision in the event that we default in the payment of other debt due at maturity or upon acceleration for default in an amount exceeding \$50.0 million, as well as in the event a judgment is entered against us in excess of \$50.0 million that is not discharged, bonded or insured.

The 6 5/8% notes may be redeemed on or after November 15, 2015, at our option, in whole or in part, at a premium declining from 103.313%. The 6 5/8% notes may be redeemed on or after November 15, 2018, at our option, in whole or in part, at par. The 6 5/8% notes also require that upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the 2010 indenture), the holders of the notes have the right to require us to repurchase the notes at a price equal to 101% of the original aggregate principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. This would trigger an event of default under our senior credit facilities. We are not required to maintain any financial ratios under the 2010 indenture.

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Store Leases. We lease space for substantially all of our Core U.S. and International stores and certain support facilities under operating leases expiring at various times through 2021. Most of our store leases are five year leases and contain renewal options for additional periods ranging from three to five years at rental rates adjusted according to agreed-upon formulas.

ColorTyme Guarantees. Our subsidiary, ColorTyme Finance, Inc., is a party to an agreement with Citibank, N.A., pursuant to which Citibank provides up to \$25.0 million in aggregate financing to qualifying franchisees of ColorTyme. Under the Citibank agreement, upon an event of default by the franchisee under agreements governing this financing and upon the occurrence of certain other events, Citibank can assign the loans and the collateral securing such loans to ColorTyme Finance, with ColorTyme Finance paying or causing to be paid the outstanding debt to Citibank and then succeeding to the rights of Citibank under the debt agreements, including the right to foreclose on the collateral. Rent-A-Center and ColorTyme Finance guarantee the obligations of the franchise borrowers under the Citibank facility. An additional \$20.0 million of financing is provided by Texas Capital Bank under an agreement similar to the Citibank financing, which is guaranteed by Rent-A-Center East, Inc., a subsidiary of Rent-A-Center. The maximum guarantee obligations under these agreements, excluding the effects of any amounts that could be recovered under collateralization provisions, is \$45.0 million, of which \$21.9 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

Contractual Cash Commitments. The table below summarizes debt, lease and other minimum cash obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2011:

Contractual Cash Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			Thereafter
		2012	2013-2014 (In thousands)	2015-2016	
Senior Debt (including current portion) 6 ⁵ /8% Senior Notes ⁽²⁾	\$ 440,675 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 43,175	\$ 50,000	\$ 347,500	\$ 379,498
Operating Leases	582,308	185,394	267,784	122,459	6,671
Total ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,501,857	\$ 248,445	\$ 357,534	\$ 509,709	\$ 386,169

⁽¹⁾ Amount referenced does not include interest payments. Our new senior credit facilities bear interest at varying rates equal to the Eurodollar rate plus 1.5% to 2.5% or the prime rate plus 0.5% to 1.5% at our election. The weighted average Eurodollar rate on our outstanding debt at December 31, 2011 was 0.38%.

⁽²⁾ Includes interest payments of \$9.9 million on each of May 15 and November 15 of each year.

⁽³⁾ As of December 31, 2011, we have \$9.7 million in uncertain tax positions. Because of the uncertainty of the amounts to be ultimately paid as well as the timing of such payments, uncertain tax positions are not reflected in the contractual obligations table.

Repurchases of Outstanding Securities. Under our current common stock repurchase program, our Board of Directors has authorized the purchase, from time to time, in the open market and privately negotiated transactions, up to an aggregate of \$800.0 million of Rent-A-Center common stock. As of December 31, 2011, we had purchased a total of 29,322,753 shares of Rent-A-Center common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$715.5 million under this common stock repurchase program. Through the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, we repurchased a total of 5,852,408 shares for approximately \$164.3 million in cash.

Economic Conditions. Although our performance has not suffered in previous economic downturns, we cannot assure you that demand for our products, particularly in higher price ranges, will not significantly decrease in the event of a prolonged recession. Fluctuations in our targeted customers' monthly disposable income or high levels of unemployment could adversely impact our results of operations.

Seasonality. Our revenue mix is moderately seasonal, with the first quarter of each fiscal year generally providing higher merchandise sales than any other quarter during a fiscal year, primarily related to federal income tax refunds. Generally, our customers will more frequently exercise the early purchase option on their

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existing rental purchase agreements or purchase pre-leased merchandise off the showroom floor during the first quarter of each fiscal year. Furthermore, we tend to experience slower growth in the number of rental purchase agreements in the third quarter of each fiscal year when compared to other quarters throughout the year. We expect these trends to continue in the future.

Effect of New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-08, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Goodwill for Impairment*, (ASU 2011-08), which allows companies to waive comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount in assessing the recoverability of goodwill if, based on qualitative factors, it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. ASU 2011-08 will be effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permissible. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated statement of earnings, financial condition, statement of cash flows or earnings per share.

In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2011-05), which allows an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments to the Codification in the ASU do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income and are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permissible. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 will not have a financial impact on our consolidated statement of earnings, financial condition, statement of cash flows or earnings per share.

In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs* (ASU 2011-04). The amendments in this ASU generally represent clarification of Topic 820, but also include instances where a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or disclosing information about fair value measurements has changed. This update results in common principles and requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The amendments are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and are to be applied prospectively. Early application is not permitted. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 will not have a material impact on our consolidated statement of earnings, financial condition, statement of cash flows or earnings per share.

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the FASB or other standards setting bodies that we adopt as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, we believe the impact of any other recently issued standards that are not yet effective are either not applicable to us at this time or will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

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Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.*

Interest Rate Sensitivity

As of December 31, 2011, we had \$300.0 million in senior notes outstanding at a fixed interest rate of 6⁵/₈%, \$237.5 million outstanding in term loans, \$185.0 million outstanding on our revolving credit facility and \$18.2 million outstanding on our Intrust line of credit at interest rates indexed to the Eurodollar rate. The fair value of the 6⁵/₈% senior notes, based on the closing price at December 29, 2011, was \$302.3 million. Carrying value approximates fair value for all other indebtedness.

Market Risk

Market risk is the potential change in an instrument's value caused by fluctuations in interest rates. Our primary market risk exposure is fluctuations in interest rates. Monitoring and managing this risk is a continual process carried out by our senior management. We manage our market risk based on an ongoing assessment of trends in interest rates and economic developments, giving consideration to possible effects on both total return and reported earnings. As a result of such assessment, we may enter into swap contracts or other interest rate protection agreements from time to time to mitigate this risk.

Interest Rate Risk

We have senior credit facilities with variable interest rates indexed to prime or Eurodollar rates that exposes us to the risk of increased interest costs if interest rates rise. As of December 31, 2011, we have not entered into any interest rate swap agreements. The credit markets have experienced adverse conditions, including wide fluctuations in rates. Such volatility in the credit markets could increase the costs associated with our existing long-term debt. Based on our overall interest rate exposure at December 31, 2011, a hypothetical 1.0% increase or decrease in interest rates would have the effect of causing a \$4.3 million additional pre-tax charge or credit to our statement of earnings.

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Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.*

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Rent-A-Center, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Rent-A-Center, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Rent-A-Center, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Rent-A-Center, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated February 27, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 27, 2012

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Rent-A-Center, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited Rent-A-Center, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Rent-A-Center, Inc. and Subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, and our report dated February 27, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP
Dallas, Texas
February 27, 2012

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MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Company, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Company's Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. A system of internal control may become inadequate over time because of changes in conditions, or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2011, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles based on such criteria.

Grant Thornton LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an audit report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 41.

Table of Contents**Rent-A-center, Inc. And Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Revenues			
Store			
Rentals and fees	\$ 2,496,863	\$ 2,335,496	\$ 2,346,849
Merchandise sales	259,796	220,329	261,631
Installment sales	68,617	63,833	53,035
Other	17,925	76,542	57,601
Franchise			
Merchandise sales	33,972	30,575	28,065
Royalty income and fees	5,011	4,857	4,775
	2,882,184	2,731,632	2,751,956
Cost of revenues			
Store			
Cost of rentals and fees	570,493	519,282	530,018
Cost of merchandise sold	201,854	164,133	188,433
Cost of installment sales	24,834	23,303	18,687
Franchise cost of merchandise sold	32,487	29,242	26,820
	829,668	735,960	763,958
Gross profit	2,052,516	1,995,672	1,987,998
Operating expenses			
Salaries and other expenses	1,594,480	1,543,391	1,556,074
General and administrative expenses	136,141	126,319	137,626
Amortization and write-down of intangibles	4,675	3,254	2,843
Impairment charge	7,320	18,939	
Restructuring charge	13,943		
Litigation expense (credit)	2,800		(4,869)
	1,759,359	1,691,903	1,691,674
Operating profit	293,157	303,769	296,324
Finance charges from refinancing		3,100	
Interest expense	37,234	26,766	26,791
Interest income	(627)	(854)	(837)
Earnings before income taxes	256,550	274,757	270,370
Income tax expense	91,913	103,115	102,515
NET EARNINGS	\$ 164,637	\$ 171,642	\$ 167,855
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.54
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.52
Cash dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.12	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Rent-A-center, Inc. And Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except share and par value data)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 88,065	\$ 70,727
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8,100 in 2011 and \$8,673 in 2010	48,221	53,890
Prepaid expenses and other assets	69,326	170,713
Rental merchandise, net		
On rent	766,425	655,248
Held for rent	186,768	181,606
Merchandise held for installment sale	4,097	5,417
Property assets, net	287,621	224,639
Goodwill, net	1,339,125	1,320,467
Other intangible assets, net	11,730	5,624
	\$ 2,801,378	\$ 2,688,331
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable trade	\$ 105,064	\$ 126,051
Accrued liabilities	298,719	288,415
Deferred income taxes	297,711	218,952
Senior debt	440,675	401,114
Senior notes	300,000	300,000
	1,442,169	1,334,532
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized; 107,799,899 and 105,990,704 shares issued in 2011 and 2010, respectively	1,077	1,060
Additional paid-in capital	757,933	712,600
Retained earnings	1,669,389	1,541,168
Treasury stock, 48,697,852 and 42,845,444 shares at cost in 2011 and 2010, respectively	(1,068,443)	(904,274)
Cumulative translation adjustment	(747)	3,245
	1,359,209	1,353,799
	\$ 2,801,378	\$ 2,688,331

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Rent-A-center, Inc. And Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

For the three years ended December 31, 2011

(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Treasury	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Earnings	Stock	
Balance at January 1, 2009	104,769	\$ 1,047	\$ 681,067	\$ 1,208,009	\$ (810,921)	\$ 1,079,202
Net earnings				167,855		167,855
Other comprehensive income:						
Foreign currency translation adjustment				2,295		2,295
Comprehensive income						170,150
Purchase of treasury stock (472 shares)			(13)		(8,833)	(8,846)
Exercise of stock options	142	2	1,535			1,537
Tax benefits related to exercise of stock options			270			270
Stock-based compensation			3,731			3,731
Other			2	1,468		1,470
Balance at December 31, 2009	104,911	1,049	686,592	1,379,627	(819,754)	1,247,514
Net earnings				171,642		171,642
Other comprehensive income:						
Foreign currency translation adjustment				950		950
Comprehensive income						172,592
Purchase of treasury stock (3,585 shares)			(72)		(84,520)	(84,592)
Exercise of stock options	1,080	11	19,029			19,040
Tax benefits related to exercise of stock options			2,974			2,974
Stock-based compensation			4,123			4,123
Dividends paid				(7,804)		(7,804)
Other			(46)	(2)		(48)
Balance at December 31, 2010	105,991	1,060	712,600	1,544,413	(904,274)	1,353,799
Net earnings				164,637		164,637
Other comprehensive income:						
Foreign currency translation adjustment				(3,992)		(3,992)
Comprehensive income						160,645
Purchase of treasury stock (5,852 shares)			(116)		(164,169)	(164,285)
Exercise of stock options	1,809	17	34,893			34,910
Tax benefits related to exercise of stock options			7,036			7,036
Stock-based compensation			4,471			4,471
Dividends declared				(36,357)		(36,357)
Other			(951)	(59)		(1,010)
Balance at December 31, 2011	107,800	\$ 1,077	\$ 757,933	\$ 1,668,642	\$ (1,068,443)	\$ 1,359,209

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Rent-A-center, Inc. And Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net earnings	\$ 164,637	\$ 171,642	\$ 167,855
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation of rental merchandise	556,945	506,854	519,103
Bad debt expense	3,407	16,168	17,395
Stock-based compensation expense	4,471	4,123	3,731
Depreciation of property assets	65,214	63,410	65,788
Loss on sale or disposal of property assets	2,237	13,599	5,856
Amortization of intangibles	4,285	701	1,291
Amortization of financing fees	2,344	2,047	1,970
Finance charges from refinancing		3,100	
Deferred income taxes	78,759	95,837	35,899
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises	(7,036)	(2,974)	(270)
Impairment charge	7,320	18,939	
Restructuring charge	13,943		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions			
Rental merchandise	(670,347)	(567,733)	(449,128)
Receivables	2,262	(6,620)	(34,781)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	99,114	(123,649)	(9,421)
Accounts payable trade	(20,987)	25,467	16,367
Accrued liabilities	(19,942)	(4,422)	(11,534)
Net cash provided by operating activities	286,626	216,489	330,121
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property assets	(132,710)	(93,007)	(68,841)
Proceeds from sale of property assets	208	203	3,122
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(26,747)	(74,378)	(7,221)
Net cash used in investing activities	(159,249)	(167,182)	(72,940)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Purchase of treasury stock	(164,169)	(84,520)	(8,833)
Exercise of stock options	34,910	19,040	1,537
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises	7,036	2,974	270
Payments on capital leases	(285)	(979)	(2,100)
Issuance of senior notes		300,000	
Proceeds from debt	982,825	92,230	186,100
Repayments of debt	(943,264)	(402,274)	(196,654)
Repurchase of subordinated notes			(225,375)
Dividends paid	(26,891)	(7,804)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(109,838)	(81,333)	(245,055)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(201)	950	2,295
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	17,338	(31,076)	14,421
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	70,727	101,803	87,382
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 88,065	\$ 70,727	\$ 101,803

Supplemental cash flow information

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Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 35,609	\$ 20,569	\$ 27,920
Income taxes (excludes \$113,202, \$330 and \$1,380 of income taxes refunded in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	\$ 10,522	\$ 124,065	\$ 69,312

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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RENT-A-CENTER, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note A Summary of Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements follows:

Principles of Consolidation and Nature of Operations

These financial statements include the accounts of Rent-A-Center, Inc., and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. We report four operating segments: Core U.S., RAC Acceptance, International and ColorTyme. Unless the context indicates otherwise, references to Rent-A-Center refer only to Rent-A-Center, Inc., the parent, and references to we, us and our refer to the consolidated business operations of Rent-A-Center and any or all of its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

Our Core U.S. segment consists of leasing household durable goods to customers on a rent-to-own basis. We also offer merchandise on an installment sales basis in certain of our stores. At December 31, 2011, we operated 2,994 company-owned stores nationwide and in Puerto Rico, including 39 retail installment sales stores under the names Get It Now and Home Choice.

Our RAC Acceptance segment generally offers the rent-to-own transaction to consumers who do not qualify for financing from the traditional retailer through kiosks located within such retailer's store locations. At December 31, 2011, we operated 750 RAC Acceptance locations.

Our International segment consists of our company-owned store locations in Canada and Mexico that lease household durable goods to customers on a rent-to-own basis. At December 31, 2011, we operated 28 stores in Canada under the name Rent-A-Centre and 52 stores in Mexico.

ColorTyme, Inc., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Rent-A-Center, is a nationwide franchisor of rent-to-own stores. At December 31, 2011, ColorTyme had 216 franchised stores operating in 33 states. Our ColorTyme segment's primary source of revenue is the sale of rental merchandise to its franchisees, w