

JEFFERIES GROUP INC /DE/

Form 10-K

February 26, 2010

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 1-14947

JEFFERIES GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

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

95-4719745

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**520 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York**

(Address of principal executive offices)

10022

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(212) 284-2550

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

Title of Each Class:

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered:

Common Stock, \$.0001 par value

New York Stock Exchange

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 (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated
filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting
company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. \$2,375,273,819 as of June 30, 2009.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's class of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. 171,528,479 shares as of the close of business February 4, 2010.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Information from the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement with respect to the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 18, 2009 to be filed with the SEC is incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

LOCATION OF EXHIBIT INDEX

The index of exhibits is contained in Part IV herein on page 109.

JEFFERIES GROUP, INC.

2009 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT

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PART I

Item 1. *Business.*

Introduction

Jefferies Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (we or us) operate as a major global securities and investment banking firm serving companies and their investors. We provide investors fundamental research and trade execution in equity, equity-linked and fixed income securities, including investment grade corporate bonds, high yield and distressed securities, government and agency securities, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, municipal securities, bank loans, leveraged loans, and emerging markets debt, as well as derivatives and engage in securities financing and commodities derivative trading activities. We offer companies capital markets, merger and acquisition, restructuring and other financial advisory services. We also provide certain asset management services and products to institutions and other investors.

Our principal operating subsidiary, Jefferies & Company, Inc. (Jefferies), was founded in the U.S. in 1962 and our principal international operating subsidiary, Jefferies International Limited, was established in the U.K. in 1986. Since 2000, we have pursued a strategy of continued growth and diversification, whereby we have sought to increase our share of the business in each of the markets we serve, while at the same time expanding the breadth of our activities in an effort to mitigate the cyclical nature of the financial markets in which we operate. Our growth plan has been achieved through internal growth supported by the ongoing addition of experienced personnel in targeted areas, as well as the acquisition from time to time of complementary businesses.

As of December 31, 2009, we had 2,628 employees. We maintain offices in more than 25 cities throughout the world and have our executive offices located at 520 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Our telephone number is (212) 284-2550 and our Internet address is jefferies.com.

We make available free of charge on our Internet website the following documents and reports:

Code of Ethics;

Reportable waivers, if any, from our Code of Ethics by our executive officers;

Board of Directors Corporate Governance Guidelines;

Charter of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors;

Charter of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee of the Board of Directors;

Charter of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors;

Annual reports on Form 10-K;

Quarterly reports on Form 10-Q;

Current reports on Form 8-K; and

Beneficial ownership reports on Forms 3, 4 and 5.

Shareholders may also obtain free of charge a printed copy of any of these documents or reports by sending a request to Investor Relations, Jefferies & Company, Inc., 520 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, by calling 203-708-5975 or by sending an email to info@jefferies.com.

Business Segments

We currently operate in two business segments, Capital Markets and Asset Management. The Capital Markets reportable segment includes our securities trading (including the results of our partially-owned subsidiary, Jefferies High Yield Trading, LLC) and investment banking activities. The Capital Markets reportable segment is managed as a single operating segment that provides the research, sales, trading and origination effort for various equity, fixed income and advisory products and services. The Capital Markets segment comprises many businesses, with many

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interactions among them. The Asset Management segment is primarily comprised of operating activities related to our asset management businesses.

Financial information regarding our reportable business segments as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is set forth in note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, titled "Segment Reporting" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Our Businesses

Capital Markets

Our Capital Markets activity includes our securities execution activities, including sales, trading and research in equities, equity-linked, and fixed income securities, including investment grade corporate bonds, high yield and distressed securities, government and agency securities, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, municipal securities, bank loans, leveraged loans, and emerging markets debt. Additionally, we provide prime brokerage services, and investment banking advisory services, which include debt, equity, and equity-linked capital raising services and advisory services with respect to merger, acquisition and restructuring transactions and fund placement activities. In addition, our Capital Markets activities include securities financing and certain limited proprietary trading activities, as well as commodities derivative trading. We are primarily focused on serving institutional investors and corporations.

Equities

Our Equities business consists of equity research, cash equity sales and trading, electronic trading execution services, equity derivatives, prime brokerage services and securities lending.

Equity Sales and Trading

Our equity research, sales and trading unit is one of the primary foundations of our platform. We engage in listed block trades, NASDAQ market making, bulletin board trading, capital markets/origination, risk arbitrage, statistical arbitrage, special situations, pair trades, relative value, and portfolio, algorithmic and other electronic trading, as well as trading in American Depository Receipts (ADR) and Ordinary Shares. Our clients include domestic and international investors such as investment advisors, banks, mutual funds, insurance companies, hedge funds, and pension and profit sharing plans. We operate a Wealth Management group that focuses on serving smaller institutions, family offices and high net worth individuals. Through our Jefferies Execution Services subsidiary, we provide to our institutional customers agency-only execution services for stocks and options listed on the NYSE, AMEX, and all other major exchanges, as well as execution services for over-the-counter securities.

Equity Research

Encompassed within equity sales and trading is equity research and research sales. We provide long- and short-term investment ideas. Our analysts use a variety of quantitative and qualitative tools, integrating field analysis, proprietary channel checks and ongoing dialogue with the managements of the companies they cover.

Equity Derivatives

We offer equity derivatives for investors seeking to manage risk and optimize returns within the equities market. Our professionals have expertise in listed and over-the-counter transactions and products. We focus on serving the diverse needs of our institutional, corporate and wealth management base across multiple product lines, offering listed

options, exchange-traded funds, and over-the-counter options and swaps.

Prime Brokerage Services

We offer prime brokerage services to hedge funds, money managers, and registered investment advisors.

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Securities Lending

In connection with both trading and brokerage activities, we borrow securities to cover short sales, both in connection with our own trading activities and in connection with prime brokerage services, and to complete transactions in which customers have failed to deliver securities by the required settlement date, and lend securities to other brokers and dealers for similar purposes. We have an active securities borrowed and lending matched book business in which we borrow securities from one party and lend them to another party. When we borrow securities, we generally provide cash to the lender as collateral, which is reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as Securities borrowed. We earn interest revenues on this cash collateral. Similarly, when we lend securities to another party, that party generally provides cash to us as collateral, which is reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as Securities loaned. We pay interest expense on the cash collateral received from the party borrowing the securities. A substantial portion of our interest revenues and interest expenses results from this matched book activity. The initial collateral advanced or received approximates or is greater than the fair value of the securities borrowed or loaned. We monitor the fair value of the securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis and request additional collateral or return excess collateral, as appropriate.

Fixed Income and Commodities

Our Fixed Income and Commodities business consists of fixed income sales and trading , fixed income research and commodities derivative trading activities.

Fixed Income Sales and Trading

We provide fixed income transaction execution for institutions. In 2009, we continued to strengthen and significantly expand our fixed income sales and trading platform. Our fixed income effort now encompasses the sales and trading of investment grade corporate bonds, government and agency securities, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, municipal bonds, convertible securities and emerging markets debt. In 2009 Jefferies was designated as a Primary Dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Jefferies International Limited, our U.K. regulated broker-dealer, received similar designations in Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Portugal.

Fixed Income Research

We have expanded our research platform over the last few years and provide long- and short-term investment ideas. Our analysts use a variety of quantitative and qualitative tools, integrating field analysis, proprietary channel checks and ongoing dialogue with the managements of the companies they cover.

Convertibles

Our personnel in the U.S., London, and Zurich serve the global convertible markets. We offer sales, trading and analysis of U.S. domestic and international convertible bonds, convertible preferred shares, closed-end funds, warrants, and equity-linked products.

Commodities Derivative Trading

Our commodities group, Jefferies Financial Products, LLC (JFP), offers swaps, options and other derivatives typically linked to various commodity indexes and is a significant provider of liquidity in exchange-traded commodity index contracts. JFP provides financial products and commodity index knowledge to pension funds, mutual funds, sovereigns, foundations, endowments and other institutional investors seeking exposure to commodities as an asset class. In addition, JFP offers proprietary commodity indexes, such as the Jefferies Commodity Performance Index,

which are designed to outperform standard benchmark indexes.

High Yield

Our High Yield business consists of sales and trading activities in both the U.S. and Europe in high yield and distressed securities, bank loans, trade claims and other financial instruments and provides research coverage on

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these types of securities. Within the U.S., our high yield activities are primarily conducted through Jefferies High Yield Trading, LLC, which is a register broker-dealer and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jefferies High Yield Holdings, LLC (JHYH).

We own voting and non-voting interests in JHYH and have entered into management, clearing, and other services agreements with JHYH. We and Leucadia National Corporation (Leucadia) each have the right to nominate two of a total of four directors to JHYH s board of directors. Two funds managed by us, Jefferies Special Opportunities Fund (JSOP) and Jefferies Employees Special Opportunities Fund (JESOP), are also investors in JHYH. The arrangement term is through April 2013, with an option to extend. As a result of agreements entered into with Leucadia in April 2008, any request to Leucadia for additional capital investment in JHYH requires the unanimous consent of our Board of Directors, including the consent of any Leucadia designees to our board.

Investment Banking

Our Investment Banking Division offers our clients a full range of financial advisory services, as well as equity, debt, and equity-linked capital raising services and encompasses both U.S. and international capabilities.

Capital Markets

Equity and Equity-Linked Financing We offer direct placements, private equity, private placements, initial public offerings, and follow-on offerings of equity and equity-linked convertible securities.

Debt Capital Markets We offer a range of debt financing for companies and financial sponsors. We focus on structuring and distributing public and private debt in leveraged finance transactions, including leveraged buy-outs, acquisitions, growth capital financings, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, municipal securities, public finance, recapitalizations, and Chapter 11 exit financings. Our joint venture loan finance company, Jefferies Finance LLC, has the ability to commit capital for transactions that range between \$50 million and \$500 million.

Advisory Services

Mergers & Acquisitions We advise buyers and sellers on sales, divestitures, acquisitions, mergers, tender offers, joint ventures, strategic alliances and takeover defenses. We can facilitate and finance acquisitions and recapitalizations on both buy-side and sell-side mandates. Our service to our clients includes leveraging our industry knowledge, extensive relationships, and capital markets and restructuring expertise.

Recapitalization & Restructuring We offer advisory services in connection with exchange offers, consent solicitations, capital raising, and distressed mergers and acquisitions. We provide advice and support in the structuring, valuation and placement of securities issued in recapitalizations and restructurings. We represent issuers, bondholders and creditors, as well as buyers and sellers of assets.

Fund Placement We act as a placement agent for private equity fund sponsors, arranging investments from sophisticated investors throughout North America, Europe, the Middle East, Japan, Singapore and Australia.

Our over 600 investment banking professionals operate in the United States, Europe and Asia, and are organized into industry, product and geographic coverage groups. Industry coverage groups include Aerospace and Defense, CleanTech, Consumer, Energy, Financial Institutions, Gaming, Healthcare, Industrial, Maritime, Technology, Media and Telecommunications, as well as Financial Sponsor Coverage.

Asset Management

We provide investment management services to various private investment funds. In the United States, investment management services are provided through Jefferies Asset Management, LLC (JAM) and Jefferies Capital Management, Inc. (JCM). Each of JAM and JCM is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Our private fund products consist of long-short equity and fixed income funds, including CLOs, that focus on specific strategies. These funds are not registered under federal or state securities laws, are made available only to certain sophisticated investors and are not offered or sold to the general public. In addition, JAM manages certain portfolios as mandated by client arrangements and management fees are assessed based on an agreed upon notional account

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value. In Europe, we offer long-only investment solutions in global convertible bonds to pension funds, insurance companies and private banking clients.

Our Sources of Revenues

Commissions

We derive a portion of our revenues from customer commissions and commission equivalents. We charge fees for assisting our domestic and international clients with purchasing and selling securities and other similar products.

Principal Transactions

In the regular course of our business, we take securities positions as a market maker to facilitate customer transactions and for proprietary risk trading. Trading profits or losses and changes in the fair value of our trading inventory are recorded as Principal transactions revenues.

Investment Banking

Investment banking revenues are generated by fees from underwriting revenues and capital markets activities, which include debt, equity, and equity-linked underwriting and placement services, and fees from financial advisory services including advisory assignments on mergers and acquisitions and restructuring transactions.

Interest

We derive a substantial portion of our interest revenues in connection with our securities borrowed / securities lending and repo activity. We also earn interest on our securities portfolio, on our operating and segregated balances, on our margin lending activity and on certain of our investments, including our investment in short-term bond funds.

Competition

As a global securities firm and investment bank, all aspects of our business are intensely competitive. We compete directly with numerous domestic and international competitors, including firms listed in the AMEX Securities Broker/Dealer Index and with other brokers and dealers, investment banking firms, investment advisors, mutual funds, hedge funds, commercial banks and bank holding companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater capital and resources than we do. We believe that the principal factors affecting competition involve market focus, reputation, the abilities of professional personnel, the ability to execute the transaction, the relative price of the service and products being offered, bundling of products and services and the quality of service.

Regulation

Regulation In the United States. The securities industry in the United States is subject to extensive regulation under both federal and state laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission is the federal agency responsible for the administration of federal securities laws. In addition, self-regulatory organizations, principally Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), are actively involved in the regulation of broker-dealers. These self-regulatory organizations conduct periodic examinations of member broker-dealers in accordance with rules they have adopted and amended from time to time, subject to approval by the SEC. Securities firms are also subject to regulation by foreign regulatory bodies, state securities commissions and state attorneys general in those foreign jurisdictions and states in which they do business.

Broker-dealers are subject to regulations which cover all aspects of the securities business, including sales and trading methods, trade practices among broker-dealers, use and safekeeping of customers' funds and securities, capital structure of securities firms, anti-money laundering, record-keeping and the conduct of directors, officers and employees. Additional legislation, changes in rules promulgated by the SEC and self-regulatory organizations, or changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules, may directly affect the mode of operation and profitability of broker-dealers. Broker-dealers that engage in commodities and futures transactions are also subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the National Futures Association (NFA). The SEC, self-regulatory organizations, state securities commissions, state attorneys general,

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the CFTC and the NFA may conduct administrative proceedings which can result in censure, fine, suspension, expulsion of a broker-dealer, its officers or employees, or revocation of broker-dealer licenses. The principal purpose of regulation and discipline of broker-dealers is the protection of customers and the securities markets, rather than protection of creditors and stockholders of broker-dealers.

As registered broker-dealers, Jefferies, JHYT and Jefferies Execution are required by law to belong to the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). In the event of a member's insolvency, the SIPC fund provides protection for customer accounts up to \$500,000 per customer, with a limitation of \$100,000 on claims for cash balances. We carry an excess policy that provides additional protection for securities of up to \$24.5 million per customer with an aggregate limit of \$100 million for all accounts.

The events of 2008 and 2009 have led to various suggestions for an overhaul in financial regulation. We continuously monitor these proposed changes in order to assess the potential impact on our business, results and prospects.

Net Capital Requirements. U.S. registered broker-dealers are subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule (the Rule), which specifies minimum net capital requirements. Jefferies Group is not a registered broker-dealer and is therefore not subject to the Rule; however, its United States broker-dealer subsidiaries are registered and are subject to the Rule.

The Rule provides that a broker-dealer shall not permit its aggregate indebtedness to exceed 15 times its net capital (the basic method) or, alternatively, that it not permit its net capital to be less than the greater of 2% of its aggregate debit balances (primarily receivables from customers and broker-dealers) or \$250,000 (\$1.5 million for prime brokers) computed in accordance with such Rule (the alternative method). Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and JHYT use the alternative method of calculation.

Compliance with applicable net capital rules could limit operations of our broker-dealers, such as underwriting and trading activities, that require the use of significant amounts of capital, and may also restrict loans, advances, dividends and other payments by Jefferies, Jefferies Execution, or JHYT to us.

As of December 31, 2009, Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and JHYT's net capital and excess net capital were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Net Capital	Excess Net Capital
Jefferies	\$ 826,438	\$ 777,316
Jefferies Execution	\$ 9,357	\$ 9,107
Jefferies High Yield Trading	\$ 503,666	\$ 503,416

NYSE Regulations. Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). As a listed company, we are required to comply with the NYSE's rules and regulations, including rules pertaining to corporate governance matters. As required by the NYSE on an annual basis, in 2009 our Chief Executive Officer, Richard Handler, certified to the NYSE that he was not aware of any violation by us of the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards.

Regulation Outside the United States. We are an active participant in the international fixed income and equity markets and also provide investment banking services outside of the United States. Many of our principal subsidiaries that participate in these markets and provide these services are subject to comprehensive regulations in the United States, the United Kingdom and elsewhere that include some form of capital adequacy rules, other customer protection rules and compliance with other applicable regulations. We provide investment services in and from the

United Kingdom under the regulation of the Financial Services Authority.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors.*

Factors Affecting Our Business

The following factors describe some of the assumptions, risks, uncertainties and other factors that could adversely affect our business or that could otherwise result in changes that differ materially from our expectations.

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In addition to the factors mentioned in this report, we may also be affected by changes in general economic and business conditions, acts of war, terrorism and natural disasters.

Changing conditions in financial markets and the economy could result in decreased revenues, losses or other adverse consequences.

Our net revenues and profits were adversely affected in 2008 by the equity and credit market turmoil. As a global securities and investment banking firm, changes in the financial markets or economic conditions in the United States and elsewhere in the world could adversely affect our business in many ways, including the following:

A market downturn could lead to a decline in the volume of transactions executed for customers and, therefore, to a decline in the revenues we receive from commissions and spreads.

Unfavorable financial or economic conditions could reduce the number and size of transactions in which we provide underwriting, financial advisory and other services. Our investment banking revenues, in the form of financial advisory and underwriting or placement fees, are directly related to the number and size of the transactions in which we participate and could therefore be adversely affected by unfavorable financial or economic conditions.

Adverse changes in the market could lead to losses from principal transactions.

Adverse changes in the market could also lead to a reduction in revenues from asset management fees and investment income from managed funds and losses on our own capital invested in managed funds. Even in the absence of a market downturn, below-market investment performance by our funds and portfolio managers could reduce asset management revenues and assets under management and result in reputational damage that might make it more difficult to attract new investors.

Increases in credit spreads, as well as limitations on the availability of credit, such as occurred during 2008, can affect our ability to borrow on a secured or unsecured basis, which may adversely affect our liquidity and results of operations.

New or increased taxes on compensation payments such as bonuses or on balance sheet items may adversely affect our profits.

Our principal trading and investments expose us to risk of loss.

A considerable portion of our revenues is derived from trading in which we act as principal. Although a significant portion of our principal trading is riskless principal in nature, we may incur trading losses relating to the purchase, sale or short sale of high yield, international, convertible, and equity securities and futures and commodities for our own account. In any period, we may experience losses as a result of price declines, lack of trading volume, and illiquidity. From time to time, we may engage in a large block trade in a single security or maintain large position concentrations in a single security, securities of a single issuer, or securities of issuers engaged in a specific industry. In general, because our inventory is marked to market on a daily basis, any downward price movement in these securities could result in a reduction of our revenues and profits. In addition, we may engage in hedging transactions that if not successful, could result in losses.

Increased competition may adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

All aspects of our business are intensely competitive. We compete directly with numerous other brokers and dealers, investment banking firms and commercial banks. In addition to competition from firms currently in the securities business, there has been increasing competition from others offering financial services, including automated trading and other services based on technological innovations. Recent changes, such as financial institution consolidations and the government's involvement with financial institutions through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 and other transactions, may provide a competitive advantage for some of our competitors. We believe that the principal factors affecting competition involve market focus, reputation, the abilities of professional personnel, the ability to execute the transaction, relative price of the service and products being offered, bundling of products and services and the quality of service. Increased competition or an adverse

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change in our competitive position could lead to a reduction of business and therefore a reduction of revenues and profits. Competition also extends to the hiring and retention of highly skilled employees. A competitor may be successful in hiring away an employee or group of employees, which may result in our losing business formerly serviced by such employee or employees. Competition can also raise our costs of hiring and retaining the key employees we need to effectively execute our business plan.

Operational risks may disrupt our business, result in regulatory action against us or limit our growth.

Our businesses are highly dependent on our ability to process, on a daily basis, a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies, and the transactions we process have become increasingly complex. If any of our financial, accounting or other data processing systems do not operate properly or are disabled or if there are other shortcomings or failures in our internal processes, people or systems, we could suffer an impairment to our liquidity, financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, liability to clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. These systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, including a disruption of electrical or communications services or our inability to occupy one or more of our buildings. The inability of our systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions could also constrain our ability to expand our businesses.

We also face the risk of operational failure or termination of any of the clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries we use to facilitate our securities transactions. Any such failure or termination could adversely affect our ability to effect transactions and manage our exposure to risk.

In addition, despite the contingency plans we have in place, our ability to conduct business may be adversely impacted by a disruption in the infrastructure that supports our businesses and the communities in which they are located. This may include a disruption involving electrical, communications, transportation or other services used by us or third parties with which we conduct business.

Our operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in our computer systems and networks. Although we take protective measures and endeavor to modify them as circumstances warrant, our computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code, and other events that could have a security impact. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize our or our clients' or counterparties' confidential and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our, our clients', our counterparties' or third parties' operations. We may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures, and we may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured against or not fully covered through any insurance maintained by us.

Asset management revenue is subject to variability based on market and economic factors and the amount of assets under management.

Asset management revenue includes revenues we receive from management, administrative and performance fees from funds managed by us, revenues from asset management and performance fees we receive from third-party managed funds, and investment income from our investments in these funds. These revenues are dependent upon the amount of assets under management and the performance of the funds. If these funds do not perform as well as our asset management clients expect, our clients may withdraw their assets from these funds, which would reduce our revenues. Some of our revenues are derived from our own investments in these funds. We experience significant fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to the nature of our asset management business and therefore may fail to meet revenue expectations. Even in the absence of a market downturn, below-market investment performance

by our funds and portfolio managers could reduce asset management revenues and assets under management and result in reputational damage that might make it more difficult to attract new investors.

We face numerous risks and uncertainties as we expand our business.

We expect the growth of our business to come primarily from internal expansion and through acquisitions and strategic partnering. As we expand our business, there can be no assurance that our financial controls, the level and

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knowledge of our personnel, our operational abilities, our legal and compliance controls and our other corporate support systems will be adequate to manage our business and our growth. The ineffectiveness of any of these controls or systems could adversely affect our business and prospects. In addition, as we acquire new businesses, we face numerous risks and uncertainties integrating their controls and systems into ours, including financial controls, accounting and data processing systems, management controls and other operations. A failure to integrate these systems and controls, and even an inefficient integration of these systems and controls, could adversely affect our business and prospects.

Extensive regulation of our business limits our activities, and, if we violate these regulations, we may be subject to significant penalties.

The securities industry in the United States is subject to extensive regulation under both federal and state laws. The SEC is the federal agency responsible for the administration of federal securities laws. In addition, self-regulatory organizations, principally FINRA and the securities exchanges, are actively involved in the regulation of broker-dealers. Securities firms are also subject to regulation by regulatory bodies, state securities commissions and state attorneys general in those foreign jurisdictions and states in which they do business. Broker-dealers are subject to regulations which cover all aspects of the securities business, including sales and trading methods, trade practices among broker-dealers, use and safekeeping of customers' funds and securities, capital structure of securities firms, anti-money laundering, record-keeping and the conduct of directors, officers and employees. Broker-dealers that engage in commodities and futures transactions are also subject to regulation by the CFTC and the NFA. The SEC, self-regulatory organizations, state securities commissions, state attorneys general, the CFTC and the NFA may conduct administrative proceedings which can result in censure, fine, suspension, expulsion of a broker-dealer or its officers or employees, or revocation of broker-dealer licenses. The events of the past few years have led to various suggestions for an overhaul in financial regulation. Additional legislation, changes in rules, changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules, or the entering into businesses that subject us to new rules and regulations may directly affect our mode of operation and our profitability. Furthermore, legislative or regulatory changes that increase capitalization requirements or impose leverage ratio requirements may adversely affect our ability to maintain or grow our business. Continued efforts by market regulators to increase transparency and reduce the transaction costs for investors, such as decimalization and FINRA's Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine, or TRACE, has affected and could continue to affect our trading revenue.

Legal liability may harm our business.

Many aspects of our business involve substantial risks of liability, and in the normal course of business, we have been named as a defendant or co-defendant in lawsuits involving primarily claims for damages. The risks associated with potential legal liabilities often may be difficult to assess or quantify and their existence and magnitude often remain unknown for substantial periods of time. Private Client Services involves an aspect of the business that has historically had more risk of litigation than our institutional business. Additionally, the expansion of our business, including increases in the number and size of investment banking transactions and our expansion into new areas, such as the municipal securities business, imposes greater risks of liability. In addition, unauthorized or illegal acts of our employees could result in substantial liability to us. Substantial legal liability could have a material adverse financial effect or cause us significant reputational harm, which in turn could seriously harm our business and our prospects.

Our business is subject to significant credit risk.

In the normal course of our businesses, we are involved in the execution, settlement and financing of various customer and principal securities and derivative transactions. These activities are transacted on a cash, margin or delivery-versus-payment basis and are subject to the risk of counterparty or customer nonperformance. Although transactions are generally collateralized by the underlying security or other securities, we still face the risks associated

with changes in the market value of the collateral through settlement date or during the time when margin is extended and the risk of counterparty nonperformance to the extent collateral has not been secured or the counterparty defaults before collateral or margin can be adjusted. We may also incur credit risk in our derivative transactions to the extent such transactions result in uncollateralized credit exposure to our counterparties.

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We seek to control the risk associated with these transactions by establishing and monitoring credit limits and by monitoring collateral and transaction levels daily. We may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged. In the case of aged securities failed to receive, we may, under industry regulations, purchase the underlying securities in the market and seek reimbursement for any losses from the counterparty.

Derivative transactions may expose us to unexpected risk and potential losses.

We are party to a large number of derivative transactions that require us to deliver to the counterparty the underlying security, loan or other obligation in order to receive payment. In a number of cases, we do not hold the underlying security, loan or other obligation and may have difficulty obtaining, or be unable to obtain, the underlying security, loan or other obligation through the physical settlement of other transactions. As a result, we are subject to the risk that we may not be able to obtain the security, loan or other obligation within the required contractual time frame for delivery, particularly if default rates increase as we have seen through 2008. This could cause us to forfeit the payments due to us under these contracts or result in settlement delays with the attendant credit and operational risk as well as increased costs to the firm.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments.*

None.

Item 2. *Properties.*

Our executive offices and principal administrative offices are located at 520 Madison Avenue, New York, New York under an operating lease arrangement. We maintain offices throughout the world including New York, Stamford, Jersey City, London, and Los Angeles. In addition, we maintain back-up facilities with redundant technologies in Dallas. We lease all of our office space, which management believes is adequate for our business. For information concerning leasehold improvements and rental expense, see notes 1 and 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings.*

Many aspects of our business involve substantial risks of legal liability. In the normal course of business, we have been named as defendants or co-defendants in lawsuits involving primarily claims for damages. We are also involved in a number of judicial and regulatory matters arising out of the conduct of our business. Based on currently available information, we do not believe that any matter will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, although, depending on our results for a particular period, an adverse determination could be material for a particular period.

Prior to February 2008, we bought and sold auction rate securities (ARS) for PCS clients and institutional customers that used our cash management desk. We did not underwrite or act as an auction agent for any issuer of auction rate securities. A number of firms that underwrote ARS have entered into settlements with various regulators to, among other measures, purchase at par ARS sold to retail customers. We have provided information on our ARS transactions to the New York Attorney General, SEC and FINRA. FINRA is currently conducting an investigation of our activities relating to ARS.

The enforcement division of FINRA has advised us that it has made a preliminary determination to bring an enforcement action against us alleging a number of violations of FINRA and SEC rules relating to our activities in ARS. In accordance with FINRA procedures, we have an opportunity to explain why we believe an action is not appropriate. If we are unable to explain why no such action should be brought or otherwise to reach a satisfactory resolution with FINRA, we intend to vigorously defend our position.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.*

None.

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 trades on the NYSE under the symbol JEF. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the range of high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported by the NYSE.

	High	Low
2009		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 30.99	\$ 22.12
Third Quarter	27.60	17.82
Second Quarter	22.63	13.28
First Quarter	15.28	8.04
2008		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 22.60	\$ 7.97
Third Quarter	29.00	13.19
Second Quarter	20.58	14.06
First Quarter	23.08	13.68

There were approximately 1,425 holders of record of our common stock at February 16, 2010. Our transfer agent is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC and their address is 59 Maiden Lane, Plaza Level, New York, NY 10038.

The only restrictions on our present ability to pay dividends on our common stock are the dividend preference terms of our Series A convertible preferred stock and the governing provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

Cash dividends per share of common stock (declared and paid):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2009				
2008	\$ 0.125	\$ 0.125		

On January 19, 2010, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.075 in cash per share of common stock payable on March 15, 2010 to stockholders of record as of February 16, 2010.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

(a) Total	(b)	(c) Total Number of	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May
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Period	Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs(2)(3)	Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 - October 31, 2009	1,324,456	21.24	850,000	6,150,000
November 1 - November 30, 2009	1,754,317	25.16	1,750,000	4,400,000
December 1 - December 31, 2009	1,400,265	23.64	1,400,000	15,000,000
Total	4,479,038		4,000,000	

- (1) We repurchased an aggregate of 479,038 shares other than as part of a publicly announced plan or program. We repurchased these securities in connection with our stock compensation plans which allow participants to use shares to pay the exercise price of certain options exercised and to use shares to satisfy certain tax liabilities arising from the exercise of options or the vesting of restricted stock. The number above does not include unvested shares forfeited back to us pursuant to the terms of our stock compensation plans.
- (2) On January 23, 2008, we announced the authorization by our Board of Directors of the repurchase, from time to time, of up to an additional 15,000,000 shares of our common stock.
- (3) On December 14, 2009 we announced the authorization by our Board of Directors of the repurchase, from time to time, of up to an aggregate of 15,000,000 shares of our common stock, inclusive of prior authorizations.

Table of Contents**Shareholder Return Performance Presentation**

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the yearly change in the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock, after consideration of all relevant stock splits during the period, against the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's 500 and Standard & Poor's 500 Financials Indices for the period of five fiscal years, commencing January 1, 2005 (based on prices at December 31, 2004), and ending December 31, 2009 (normalized so that the value of our common stock and each index was \$100 on December 31, 2004).

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jefferies Group, Inc.	100	113	137	120	74	125
S&P 500	100	105	121	128	81	102
S&P 500 Financials	100	107	127	103	46	54

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

The selected data presented below as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2009, are derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements of Jefferies Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries. The data should be read in connection with the Consolidated Financial Statements including the related notes included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. On April 18, 2006, we declared a 2-for-1 split of all outstanding shares of common stock, payable May 15, 2006 to stockholders of record as of April 28, 2006. The stock split was effected as a stock dividend of one share for each one share outstanding on the record date. All share, share price and per share information has been restated to retroactively reflect the effect of the two-for-one stock split. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period amounts to conform to the current period's presentation.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Earnings Statement Data					
Revenues:					
Commissions	\$ 512,293	\$ 611,823	\$ 524,716	\$ 439,456	\$ 403,766
Principal transactions	843,851	(80,192)	221,259	309,227	192,666
Investment banking	474,315	425,887	750,192	540,596	495,014
Asset management fees and investment income (loss) from managed funds	35,887	(52,929)	23,534	109,550	82,052
Interest	567,438	749,577	1,174,883	528,882	304,053
Other	38,918	28,573	24,311	35,497	20,322
Total revenues	2,472,702	1,682,739	2,718,895	1,963,208	1,497,873
Interest expense	301,925	660,964	1,150,805	505,606	293,173
Net revenues	2,170,777	1,021,775	1,568,090	1,457,602	1,204,700
Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	37,248	(69,077)	4,257		
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	2,133,529	1,090,852	1,563,833	1,457,602	1,204,700
Non-interest expenses:					
Compensation and benefits	1,195,971	1,522,157	946,309	791,255	669,957
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	89,337	69,444	71,851	62,564	46,644
Technology and communications	141,233	127,357	103,763	80,840	67,666
Occupancy and equipment rental	72,824	76,255	76,765	59,792	47,040
Business development	37,614	49,376	56,594	48,634	42,512
Other	80,929	126,524	67,074	65,863	62,474
Total non-interest expenses	1,617,908	1,971,113	1,322,356	1,108,948	936,293
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in	515,621	(880,261)	241,477	348,654	268,407

accounting principle						
Income taxes	199,041	(290,249)	93,178	137,541	104,089	
Earnings (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net	316,580	(590,012)	148,299	211,113	164,318	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net				1,606		
Net earnings (loss)	316,580	(590,012)	148,299	212,719	164,318	
Net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling interest	36,537	(53,884)	3,634	6,969	6,875	
Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders	\$ 280,043	\$ (536,128)	\$ 144,665	\$ 205,750	\$ 157,443	
Earnings per common share:						
Basic						
Earnings (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net	\$ 1.39	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.12	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net				0.01		
Net earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 1.39	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.12	
Diluted						
Earnings (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net	\$ 1.38	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.92	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.10	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net				0.01		
Net earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 1.38	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.92	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.10	
Weighted average common shares:						
Basic	200,446	166,163	141,515	133,898	123,646	
Diluted	204,572	166,163	141,903	138,670	126,392	
Cash dividends per common share		\$ 0.25	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.26	

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Selected Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	\$ 28,189,271	\$ 19,978,685	\$ 29,793,817	\$ 17,825,457	\$ 12,780,931
Long-term debt	\$ 2,729,117	\$ 1,764,274	\$ 1,764,067	\$ 1,168,562	\$ 779,873
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	
Mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	\$ 318,047	\$ 280,923	\$ 354,316		
Total common stockholders equity	\$ 2,308,589	\$ 2,121,271	\$ 1,761,554	\$ 1,581,087	\$ 1,286,850
Shares outstanding	165,638	163,216	124,453	119,547	116,220
Other Data (Unaudited)					
Common book value per share(1)	\$ 13.94	\$ 13.00	\$ 14.15	\$ 13.23	\$ 11.07

(1) See Analysis of Financial Condition and Capital Resources in Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding our book value and stockholders equity.

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

This report contains or incorporates by reference forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements include statements about our future and statements that are not historical facts. These forward-looking statements are usually preceded by the words believe, intend, may, will, or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements may contain expectations regarding revenues, earnings, operations and other financial projections, and may include statements of future performance, plans and objectives. Forward-looking statements also include statements pertaining to our strategies for future development of our business and products. Forward-looking statements represent only our belief regarding future events, many of which by their nature are inherently uncertain. It is possible that the actual results may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results indicated in these forward-looking statements. Information regarding important factors that could cause actual results to differ, perhaps materially, from those in our forward-looking statements is contained in this report and other documents we file. You should read and interpret any forward-looking statement together with these documents, including the following:

the description of our business contained in this report under the caption Business ;

the risk factors contained in this report under the caption Risk Factors ;

the discussion of our analysis of financial condition and results of operations contained in this report under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ;

the discussion of our risk management policies, procedures and methodologies contained in this report under the caption Risk Management included within Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations;

the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this report; and

cautionary statements we make in our public documents, reports and announcements.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which that statement is made. We will not update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date on which the statement is made.

Critical Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Actual results can and will differ from estimates. These differences could be material to the financial statements. Current economic conditions increased the risks and complexity of the judgments in these estimates.

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We believe our application of accounting policies and the estimates required therein are reasonable. These accounting policies and estimates are constantly re-evaluated, and adjustments are made when facts and circumstances dictate a change. Historically, we have found our application of accounting policies to be appropriate, and actual results have not differed materially from those determined using necessary estimates.

Our management believes our critical accounting policies (policies that are both material to the financial condition and results of operations and require management's most subjective or complex judgments) are our valuation of financial instruments, goodwill and our use of estimates related to compensation and benefits during the year. For further discussion of these and other significant accounting policies, see Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in our consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased are recorded at fair value. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price). Unrealized gains or losses are generally recognized in Principal transactions in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The following is a summary of the fair value of major categories of financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands of dollars):

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,500,042	\$ 1,360,528	\$ 945,747	\$ 739,166
Corporate debt securities	2,421,704	1,909,781	1,851,216	1,578,395
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations	1,762,643	1,735,861	447,233	211,045
Mortgage and asset backed securities(1)	3,079,865	21,474	1,035,996	
Loans and other receivables	591,208	363,080	34,407	
Derivatives	62,117	18,427	298,144	220,738
Investments	70,156		75,059	
Other				223
	\$ 9,487,735	\$ 5,409,151	\$ 4,687,802	\$ 2,749,567

(1) A portion of our mortgage- and asset-backed securities inventory has been economically hedged through the forward sale of such securities with the execution of to-be-announced (TBA) securities with a notional amount outstanding of \$1,983.6 million and \$534.0 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. TBA securities had a net asset fair value of \$27.7 million and \$1.7 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are included in Mortgage- and asset-backed securities in our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Fair Value Hierarchy In determining fair value, we maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect our assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. We apply a hierarchy to categorize our fair value measurements broken down into three levels based on the transparency of inputs as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date.

Level 2: Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these financial instruments include cash

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instruments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, derivative instruments whose fair value have been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level 3: Instruments that have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These financial instruments do not have two-way markets and are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

The availability of observable inputs can vary for different products. Fair value is a market-based measure; therefore, when market observable inputs are not available, our judgment is applied to reflect those judgments that a market participant would use in valuing the same asset or liability. We use prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date even in periods of market disruption or illiquidity. Greater judgment in valuation is required when inputs are less observable or unobservable in the marketplace and judgment must be applied in determining the appropriateness of available prices, particularly in assessing whether available data reflects current prices and/or reflects the results of recent market transactions. The valuation of financial instruments classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy involves the greatest amount of management judgment.

Greater use of management judgment is required in determining fair value when the volume or level of trading activity for a financial instrument has decreased and when certain factors suggest that observed transactions may not be reflective of orderly market transactions. Prices or quotes are weighed when estimating fair value with greater reliability placed on information from transactions that are considered to be representative of orderly market transactions.

Valuation Process for Financial Instruments Financial instruments are valued at quoted market prices, if available. For financial instruments that do not have readily determinable fair values through quoted market prices, the determination of fair value is based upon consideration of available information, including current financial information, restrictions on dispositions, fair values of underlying financial instruments and quotations for similar instruments. Certain financial instruments have bid and ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. For financial instruments whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, mid-market pricing is applied and adjusted to the point within the bid-ask range that meets our best estimate of fair value. For offsetting positions in the same financial instrument, the same price within the bid-ask spread is used to measure both the long and short positions.

The valuation process for financial instruments may include the use of valuation models and other techniques. Adjustments to valuations derived from valuation models may be made when, in management's judgment, either the size of the position in the financial instrument in a non-active market or other features of the financial instrument such as its complexity, or the market in which the financial instrument is traded require that an adjustment be made to the value derived from the models. An adjustment may be made if a financial instrument is subject to sales restrictions that would result in a price less than the quoted market price. Adjustments from the price derived from a valuation model reflect management's judgment that other participants in the market for the financial instrument being measured at fair value would also consider in valuing that same financial instrument and are adjusted for assumptions about risk uncertainties and market conditions. Results from valuation models and valuation techniques in one period may not be indicative of future period fair value measurements.

Cash products Where quoted prices are available in an active market, cash products are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and valued based on the quoted exchange price, which is generally obtained from pricing services. Level 1 cash products are highly liquid instruments and include listed equity and money market securities and G-7 government and agency securities. Cash products classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are based primarily on broker quotations, pricing service data from external providers and prices observed for recently executed

market transactions. If quoted market prices are not available for the specific security, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of cash products with similar characteristics or discounted cash flow models. Examples of cash products classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are corporate, convertible and municipal bonds, agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities and to-be-announced (TBA) securities. If there is limited transaction activity or less transparency to observe market-based inputs to valuation models, cash products presented at fair value are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Fair values of cash products classified in Level 3 are generally based on an assessment of each underlying investment, cash flow models, market data of any recent comparable company transactions and trading multiples of companies

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considered comparable to the instrument being valued and incorporate assumptions regarding market outlook, among other factors. Additionally, investments in entities that have the characteristic of an investment company are valued based on the investments' net asset value calculated based on the fair value of an entity's underlying assets and liabilities unless the investment is held in a trading portfolio. Cash products in this category include illiquid equity securities, equity interests in private companies, auction rate securities, commercial loans, private equity and hedge fund investments, distressed debt instruments and certain mortgage-backed securities as little external price information is currently available for these products. For distressed debt instruments and commercial loans, loss assumptions must be made based on default scenarios and market liquidity and prepayment assumptions must be made for mortgage-backed securities.

Derivative products Exchange-traded derivatives are valued using quoted market prices, which are generally obtained from pricing services, and are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivative products are generally valued using models, whose inputs reflect assumptions that we believe market participants would use in valuing the derivative in a current period transaction. Inputs to valuation models are appropriately calibrated to market data, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity, debt and commodity prices and credit curves. Fair value can be modeled using a series of techniques, including the Black-Scholes option pricing model and other comparable simulation models. For certain OTC derivative contracts, inputs to valuation models do not involve a high degree of subjectivity as the valuation model inputs are readily observable or can be derived from actively quoted markets. OTC derivative contracts classified in Level 2 include credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign currency forwards, commodity swaps and option contracts, and debt and equity option contracts. Derivative products that are valued based on models with significant unobservable market inputs are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 derivative products include total return swaps and equity warrant and option contracts where the volatility of the underlying equity securities is not observable due to the terms of the contracts and the correlation sensitivity to market indices is not transparent for the term of the derivatives.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the measurements of our cash products and derivative products at fair value were based on the following:

Valuation Basis at	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased
December 31, 2009		
Exchange closing prices	15%	25%
Recently observed transaction prices	2%	2%
Data providers/pricing services	55%	48%
Broker quotes	12%	23%
Valuation techniques	16%	2%
	100%	100%
Valuation Basis at	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased
December 31, 2008		

Exchange closing prices	14%	21%
Recently observed transaction prices	1%	7%
Data providers/pricing services	70%	68%
Broker quotes	2%	1%
Valuation techniques	13%	3%
	100%	100%

Pricing information obtained from external data providers may incorporate a range of market quotes from dealers, recent market transactions and benchmarking model derived prices to quoted market prices and trade data for comparable securities. External pricing data is subject to evaluation for reasonableness using a variety of means including comparisons of prices to those of similar product types, quality and maturities, consideration of the

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narrowness or wideness of the range of prices obtained, knowledge of recent market transactions and an assessment of the similarity in prices to comparable dealer offerings in a recent time period.

Certain cash products and derivative products trade infrequently and therefore have little price transparency. As a result, we may use alternative valuation techniques or valuation models as methods for determining fair value. When using alternative valuation techniques or valuation models, the following techniques are applied to different financial instruments classes:

Financial Instrument Classes

Valuation Techniques

Equity securities and convertible bonds

Valuations based on pending transactions involving the issuer or comparable companies, subsequent financings or recapitalizations, changes in financial ratios and cash flows of the underlying issuer and prices of comparable securities

High-yield corporate bonds

Valuations based on pending transactions involving the issuer or comparable companies, subsequent financings or recapitalizations, changes in financial ratios and cash flows of the underlying issuer and prices of comparable securities

Non-agency mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities

Benchmarked to yields from market prices for comparable securities and calibrated based on expected cash flow characteristics of the underlying assets

Auction rate securities

Benchmarked to transactions and market prices of comparable securities and adjusted for projected cash flows and security structure, where appropriate *

Corporate bank and other commercial loans and other receivables

References to prices for other debt instruments of the same issuer; estimates of expected future cash flows incorporating assumptions regarding creditor default and/or recovery

Investments in hedge funds, funds of funds and certain private equity funds

Net asset values**

Investments in certain private equity funds

Discounted cash flow techniques

OTC equity and commodity options and equity warrants

Black-Scholes and comparable simulation models

Interest rate, credit default, commodity and total return swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts

Modeling, primarily involving discounted cash flows, which incorporate observable inputs related to interest rate curves, commodity indices, equity prices and volatilities, foreign currency spot curves and credit spreads of the underlying credit

* Prior to the second quarter of 2009, a valuation technique utilizing an internal methodology based on projected cash flows discounted for lack of liquidity was applied in determining fair value.

** Prior to the fourth quarter of 2009, net asset values of investments used for determining fair value were adjusted for redemption restrictions where appropriate. Upon the adoption of Accounting Standard Update 2009-12 on October 1, 2009, no adjustments are made to reported net asset values for these investments. The impact of this change was not material to the valuation of this asset class on October 1, 2009.

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Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Total level 3 assets were \$883.7 million and \$469.4 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and represented approximately 9% and 10%, respectively, of total assets measured at fair value. Level 3 assets, for which the firm bears no economic exposure, were \$504.6 million and \$323.1 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Level 3 liabilities were \$357.3 million and \$11.7 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and represented approximately 7% and 0.4%, respectively, of total liabilities measured at fair value. While our financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, which are included within liabilities on our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, are accounted for at fair value, we do not account for any of our other liabilities at fair value. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, Level 3 financial instruments were comprised of the following asset and liability classes:

	Financial Instruments Owned		Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased	
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In thousands)			
Loans and other receivables	\$ 506,542	\$ 107,929	\$ 352,420	\$
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	139,821	65,154		
Corporate debt securities	66,728	165,248		3,515
Investments	65,564	75,059		
Auction rate securities	50,340	10,579		
Corporate equity securities	43,042	43,227		
Collateralized debt obligations	9,570	2,179		
Derivatives	1,909		4,926	8,197
Foreign government issued securities	196			
Total Level 3 financial instruments	883,712	469,375	357,346	11,712
Level 3 financial instruments for which the firm bears no economic exposure	(379,153)	(146,244)		
Level 3 financial instruments for which the firm bears economic exposure	\$ 504,559	\$ 323,131	\$ 357,346	\$ 11,712

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we had transfers of assets of \$143.8 million from Level 2 to Level 3 and transfers of \$126.1 million from Level 3 to Level 2. Transfers of assets from Level 2 to Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2009 were primarily related to corporate debt securities where observable transaction data became less available for the specific class of securities in inventory that were transferred, some high yield corporate bond positions as market quotes became less observable as of the third quarter due to less frequent or nominal market activity and the opaqueness of observable credit spreads, and residential mortgage-backed securities where observable transaction data became less observable. Transfers of assets from Level 3 to Level 2 for the year ended December 31, 2009 were primarily related to high yield corporate bonds for which pricing information, including observed trading activity and recently executed transactions, provided transparency for purposes of determining fair values, and residential mortgage-backed securities and government-insured mortgage loans. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we had transfers of liabilities of \$3.0 million from Level 2 to Level 3 and transfers of liabilities of \$5.1 million from Level 3 to Level 2. Net gains on Level 3 assets of \$43.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 are

attributed primarily to increases in the fair value of certain mortgage-backed securities, partially offset by equity warrants and certain equity securities due to declining underlying equity prices and increased market volatility, declines in the pricing for certain corporate debt securities and net writedowns on auction rate securities as market-based pricing levels and redemptions dampened in the second quarter of 2009. Net gains on Level 3 liabilities were \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Level 3 cash instruments are frequently hedged with instruments classified within Level 1 and Level 2, and accordingly, gains or losses that have been reported in Level 3 are frequently offset by gains or losses attributable to instruments classified within Level 1 or Level 2 or by gains or losses on derivative contracts classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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See Note 3, Financial Instruments, to the consolidated financial statements for information regarding the classification of our assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Controls Over the Valuation Process for Financial Instruments Our valuation team, independent of the trading function, plays an important role in determining that our financial instruments are appropriately valued and that fair value measurements are reliable. This is particularly important where prices or valuations that require inputs are less observable. In the event that observable inputs are not available, the control processes are designed to assure that the valuation approach utilized is appropriate and consistently applied and that the assumptions are reasonable. Where a pricing model is used to determine fair value, these control processes include reviews of the pricing model's theoretical soundness and appropriateness by risk management personnel with relevant expertise who are independent from the trading desks. In addition, recently executed comparable transactions and other observable market data are considered for purposes of validating assumptions underlying the model.

Goodwill

As a result of acquisitions, we have acquired goodwill. Our goodwill balance of \$364.8 million at December 31, 2009 is wholly attributed to our Capital Markets segment, which is our reporting unit. At least annually, we are required to assess goodwill for impairment by comparing the estimated fair value of the operating segment with its net book value. Periodically estimating the fair value of the Capital Markets segment requires significant judgment. We estimate the fair value of the operating segment based on valuation methodologies we believe market participants would use, including consideration of control premiums for recent acquisitions observed in the marketplace. We completed our annual impairment test as of September 30, 2009 and no impairment was identified.

Compensation and Benefits

The use of estimates is important in determining compensation and benefits expenses for interim periods. A portion of our compensation and benefits represents discretionary bonuses, which are finalized at year end. In addition to the level of net revenues, our overall compensation expense in any given year is influenced by prevailing labor markets, revenue mix, profitability, individual and business performance metrics, and our use of share-based compensation programs. We believe the most appropriate way to allocate estimated annual total compensation among interim periods is in proportion to projected net revenues earned. Consequently, during the year we accrue compensation and benefits based on annual targeted compensation ratios, taking into account the timing of expense recognition. Our fourth quarter of 2009 reflects the actual total compensation and benefits we expect to pay for the full year.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table provides an overview of our consolidated results of operations:

	2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands, except for per share amounts)		
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	\$ 2,133,529	\$ 1,090,852	\$ 1,563,833
Non-interest expenses	1,617,908	1,971,113	1,322,356
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	515,621	(880,261)	241,477
Income tax expense (benefit)	199,041	(290,249)	93,178

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Net earnings (loss)	316,580	(590,012)	148,299
Net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling interests	36,537	(53,884)	3,634
Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders	280,043	(536,128)	144,665
Earnings (loss) per diluted common share	\$ 1.38	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.92
Effective tax rate	39%	33%	39%

Our consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 include the effect of the adoption of the provisions of accounting described in ASC 810, Consolidation Topic and ASC 260, Earnings per Share Topic on January 1, 2009. The results of operations and earnings per share information for 2008 and 2007 have been retrospectively adjusted to conform with these new accounting pronouncements. For further

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discussion, see Note 11, Noncontrolling Interest and Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Interests of Consolidated Subsidiaries, and Note 14, Earnings Per Share, in our consolidated financial statements.

Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest, for 2009 increased 96% to a record \$2,133.5 million as compared to \$1,090.9 million for 2008 due to substantial increases in revenues across almost all product areas. Non-interest expenses of \$1,617.9 million for 2009 reflected a decrease of 18% over the comparable 2008 period primarily attributable to decreases in compensation and benefit costs and other expenses, which included certain significant items in 2008, partially offset by increases in floor brokerage and clearing fees and technology and communications expenses.

Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest, for 2008 declined 30% from \$1,563.8 million in 2007 to \$1,090.9 million as challenging market conditions negatively affected our operations. Non-interest expenses of \$1,971.1 million for 2008 increased 49% from \$1,322.4 million in 2007 primarily due to increased compensation and benefit costs, including certain significant items, increased technology and communication costs and losses incurred due to the bankruptcies of Lehman Brothers and Landsbankinn and other bad debt expenses.

The effective tax rate was 39% for 2009, an increase in comparison to an effective tax rate of 33% for 2008. The increase in our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008 is attributable to a marginally higher increase in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits coupled with the 2008 effective tax rate having been driven down by a loss to non-controlling interests in 2008. The effective tax rate for 2007 was 39%.

On March 27, 2009, we acquired 100% of the membership interests of Depfa First Albany Securities LLC (Depfa), a leading New York City-based municipal securities broker-dealer that provides integrated investment banking, advisory, and sales and trading services. As of March 31, 2009, Depfa was merged into Jefferies & Company and our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 include these municipal securities activities since the date of acquisition. See Note 7, Acquisitions, in our consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the acquisition of Depfa.

Effective June 18, 2009, Jefferies & Company, our wholly-owned subsidiary and a U.S. regulated broker-dealer, was designated a Primary Dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY). As a Primary Dealer, Jefferies & Company, is a counterparty to FRBNY in its open market operations, participates directly in U.S. Treasury auctions and provides market information and analysis to the trading desks at the FRBNY. Similarly, during the second half of 2009 and early 2010, Jefferies International Limited, our wholly-owned subsidiary and a U.K. regulated broker-dealer, was designated in similar capacities for government bond issues in the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Portugal, further expanding our global rates business.

At December 31, 2009, we had 2,628 employees globally compared to 2,270 at December 31, 2008 and 2,568 employees at December 31, 2007.

Our business, by its nature, does not produce predictable earnings. Our results in any given period can be materially affected by conditions in global financial markets, economic conditions generally and our own activities and positions. For a further discussion of the factors that may affect our future operating results, see Risk Factors in Part I, Item IA of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Revenues by Source

The Capital Markets reportable segment includes our traditional securities trading activities and our investment banking and capital raising activities. The Capital Markets reportable segment is managed as a single operating segment that provides the sales, trading and origination effort for various equity, fixed income, and high yield

products and advisory services. The Capital Markets segment comprises many businesses, with many interactions among them. In addition, we choose to voluntarily disclose the Asset Management segment, even though it is currently an immaterial non-reportable segment.

For presentation purposes, the remainder of Results of Operations is presented on a detailed product and expense basis rather than on a business segment basis because the Asset Management segment is immaterial as compared to the consolidated Results of Operations. Beginning with the first quarter of 2009, the net revenues presented for our equity, fixed income and high yield businesses include allocations of interest income and interest

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expense as we assess the profitability of these businesses inclusive of the net interest revenue or expense generated by the respective sales and trading activities, which is a function of the mix of each business assets and liabilities and the underlying funding requirements of such positions. Reclassifications have been made to our previous presentation of Revenues by Source for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 to conform to the current presentation.

The composition of our net revenues has varied over time as financial markets and the scope of our operations have changed. The composition of net revenues can also vary over the shorter term due to fluctuations in economic and market conditions. The following provides a summary of Revenues by Source for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	2009		2008		2007	
	Amount	% of Net Revenues	Amount (In thousands)	% of Net Revenues	Amount	% of Net Revenues
Equities	\$ 468,161	22%	\$ 529,709	52%	\$ 639,058	41%
Fixed income and commodities(1)	978,011	45	289,823	28	128,091	8
High yield(2)	206,731	9	(170,715)	(17)	27,215	2
Other	7,672	1				
Total	1,660,575	77	648,817	63	794,364	51
Investment banking	474,315	22	425,887	42	750,192	48
Asset management fees and investment income from managed funds(3):						
Asset management fees	28,512	1	19,612	2	28,533	2
Investment income (loss) from managed funds	7,375		(72,541)	(7)	(4,999)	
Total	35,887	1	(52,929)	(5)	23,534	2
Net revenues	2,170,777	100%	1,021,775	100%	1,568,090	100%
Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	37,248		(69,077)		4,257	
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	\$ 2,133,529		\$ 1,090,852		\$ 1,563,833	

(1) Fixed income and commodities revenues is primarily comprised of investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, government and agency securities, municipal bonds, emerging markets debt, convertible securities and commodities product revenues.

(2) High yield revenues is comprised of revenue generated by our high yield secondary market trading activities during 2008 and the second, third, and fourth quarter of 2007 and revenue generated by our pari passu share of

high yield revenue during the first quarter of 2007.

- (3) First quarter 2007 amounts include asset management revenue from high yield funds. Effective April 2, 2007, we do not record asset management revenue associated with these activities.

Net Revenues

2009 v. 2008 Net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 were a record \$2,170.8 million, more than double 2008 net revenues of \$1,021.8 million. The increase was primarily due to increases of 237% in fixed income and commodities revenues, 11% in investment banking revenues and 168% in asset management revenues and an increase in high yield revenues to \$206.7 million in 2009 from negative revenues of \$170.7 million in 2008 as we enhanced and developed our diversified businesses throughout 2009, partially offset by a 12% decline in equities revenues as compared with the prior year.

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2008 v. 2007 Net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$1,021.8 million, a decrease of 35%, as compared to net revenues of \$1,568.1 million for 2007. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in equities revenues of \$109.3 million, investment banking revenues of \$324.3 million, high yield revenues of \$197.9 million and asset management revenues of \$76.5 million as we experienced significantly unfavorable market conditions as compared with the prior year; partially offset by an increase in fixed income and commodities revenues of \$161.7 million due to continued expansion of our fixed income business throughout 2008.

Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interests represents the allocation of earnings and losses from our consolidated high yield business to third party noncontrolling interest holders invested in that business through mandatorily redeemable preferred securities.

Equities Revenues

Equities revenues are comprised of equity commissions and principal transactions revenue, correspondent clearing, prime brokerage services, electronic trading and execution product revenues and alternative investment revenues.

2009 v. 2008 Total equities revenues were \$468.2 million and \$529.7 million, respectively, in 2009 and 2008, representing a 12% decrease from 2008. The decrease in 2009 equities revenues as compared to 2008 was primarily driven by declines in revenues from our U.S. cash equities and securities lending businesses and declines in the trading results from certain principal equity trading strategies, which performed particularly well given market volatility in 2008. The decrease in revenues generated by our cash equities business is reflective of a decrease in customer trading volume, some of which reflects the direction of customer flow to electronic trading activities, and the decline in revenues generated by our securities lending business is primarily attributed to the low short-term interest rates prevailing throughout the year. Revenues from prime brokerage services and electronic trading activities were up as compared to 2008 as market share and customer balances continued to grow. Equities revenues in 2008 were negatively impacted by writedowns on certain equity block trading activities due to the sharp overall decline in the equity markets and losses on our equity method investment in Jefferies Finance, LLC, which performed markedly better in 2009.

2008 v. 2007 Total equities revenue was \$529.7 million and \$639.1 million, respectively, in 2008 and 2007, representing a 17% decrease from 2007, primarily driven by principal transaction losses due to trading volatility and net write downs in equity trading, partially offset by an increase in our cash equity customer sales and trading and securities lending businesses. Equities revenues generated in our customer businesses in 2008 were reflective of higher trading volumes, including better contributions from derivative equity products. Increased volatility in the global equity markets and higher frequency trading resulted in increased principal transaction revenues in 2008 for certain trading strategies, which was offset by principal transaction losses on certain equity investments and block trading activities due to the sharp overall declines in the equity markets, including losses on our equity method investment in Jefferies Finance, LLC.

Fixed Income and Commodities Revenues

Fixed income and commodities revenues are primarily comprised of commissions, principal transactions and net interest revenue from investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, government and agency securities, municipal bonds, emerging markets debt, convertible securities, and commodities trading activities.

2009 v. 2008 Fixed income and commodities revenues were a record \$978.0 million, up from revenues of \$289.8 million in 2008. The significantly higher revenues for 2009 reflected the continued growth of our fixed income businesses with strong contributions from our corporate bond, mortgage-backed securities, government and agencies, emerging markets, and convertible debt trading businesses and the addition of municipal bond trading activities as a

result of our acquisition of Depfa in March 2009, nominally offset by lower commodities revenues. Corporate bond revenues were up substantially over the prior comparable period benefiting from continued growth in market share and record volume for the year. This resulted in increased principal transactions trading revenues, predominantly arising from customer flow business, partially muted by tightening credit spreads in the latter part of 2009. Significant increases in mortgage-backed securities revenues were driven by higher levels of customer

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trading volume, contributions from the ramp up of our international mortgage trading efforts and certain exceptional trading opportunities, as well as net interest revenue contributions from the yield on mortgage-backed securities trading inventory throughout the greater part of 2009. Increases in revenues from our government and agencies business also were driven by greater volumes with the expansion of our platform, including in connection with our role as a U.S. Primary Dealer beginning in June 2009. Emerging markets revenues included strong profits from its principal transactions activities, as both volumes and market share grew, assisted by trading opportunities from new issuances and sovereign debt restructurings, partly impacted by tightening yields during the year and reduced trading flows in the fourth quarter for particular issues due to specific country events. Growth in convertible securities commissions and principal trading revenues for 2009 as compared to 2008 is partly a result of expanding market share and the addition of sales and trading personnel and is reflective of improved results from 2008, which was characterized by net principal transaction losses given the difficult market conditions and high market volatility for the sector in 2008.

2008 v. 2007 Fixed income and commodities revenues were \$289.8 million, more than double from revenues of \$128.1 million for 2007. The increased revenues for 2008 reflected the continued growth of our fixed income businesses due to increased customer flow in our corporate bond, emerging markets, government and agencies, and mortgage-backed securities trading businesses, in part due to declining competition and our focused efforts to grow our business in certain fixed income asset classes that have strong client demand. Fixed income customer trading revenues were partially offset by net principal transaction losses from our convertibles and commodities trading activities given the difficult market conditions and the high market volatility in those sectors for the year and writedowns recognized on our shares in certain commodity exchanges.

High Yield Revenues

High yield revenues are primarily comprised of commissions, principal transactions and net interest revenues from secondary market trading activities in high yield and distressed securities and bank loans.

2009 v. 2008 High yield revenues were \$206.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to negative revenues of \$170.7 million for 2008. The increase in revenues was driven primarily by an increase in sales volumes generating higher commission revenue, as well as significant net principal transaction gains, given certain exceptional trading opportunities and overall improved markets. High yield revenues also reflected the expansion of our bank loan trading business throughout 2009, which benefited from increased trading volume as well as favorable market opportunities, partially offset by losses on credit hedges. Considerably higher revenues in 2009 is also reflective of the significant impact of principal transaction losses in 2008 as asset values declined in a severely unfavorable market.

2008 v. 2007 High yield recognized a loss of \$170.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to high yield revenues of \$27.2 million for 2007, which is attributed primarily to unrealized principal transaction losses due to deteriorating market conditions, partially offset by increased commission revenues as sales production increased given the market dislocation affecting competitors.

Of the results recognized in Jefferies High Yield Holdings, LLC (our high yield and distressed securities and bank loan trading and investment business), approximately 66%, 63% and 50% of such results for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, are allocated to the minority investors and are presented within interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interests and net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling interests in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Investment Banking Revenues

Our investment banking division provides a full range of financial advisory services to our clients across nearly all industry sectors, as well as debt, equity and equity-linked capital raising services, and encompasses both U.S. and international capabilities. Capital markets revenues include underwriting revenues related to debt, equity and convertible financing services. Advisory revenues are generated from our business advisory services with

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respect to merger, acquisition and restructuring transactions and fund placement activities. The following table sets forth our investment banking revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,			%	%
	2009	2008	2007	Change	Change
	(In thousands)			2009/2008	2008/2007
Capital markets	\$ 282,994	\$ 117,662	\$ 388,675	141%	(70)%
Advisory	191,321	308,225	361,517	(38)%	(15)%
Total	\$ 474,315	\$ 425,887	\$ 750,192	11%	(43)%

2009 v. 2008 Capital markets revenues totaled \$283.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$117.7 million for 2008, reflecting an overall improvement in the capital markets in the second half of 2009 for both debt and equity underwritings, the contribution of our mortgage securities origination platform, the addition of our municipal securities underwriting capabilities during the current year and a meaningful increase in our healthcare investment banking capabilities as of the third quarter of 2009. Revenues from our advisory business of \$191.3 million for 2009 were down compared to the prior year revenues of \$308.2 million, reflective of the overall decline in closed mergers and transaction volume for these comparative periods as experienced by the investment banking advisory sector as a whole and as compared to strong advisory revenue performance in the first part of 2008. The decline in mergers and acquisition revenues was partially offset by consistently solid revenues generated by our restructuring advisory practice throughout 2009.

2008 v. 2007 Capital markets revenues totaled \$117.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$388.7 million for 2007, a decrease of 70% reflecting the overall deterioration in market activity for both equity and debt underwritings as credit spreads reached historically wide levels in the fourth quarter of 2008. Revenues from our advisory business of \$308.2 million for 2008 declined only 15% compared to the prior year revenues of \$361.5 million, reflecting the continuing strength of our franchise given the general industry-wide decrease in advisory activity for 2008 versus the relatively robust market for the investment banking advisory sector as a whole in 2007.

Asset Management Fees and Investment Income (Loss) from Managed Funds

Asset management revenues include revenues from management, administrative and performance fees from funds and accounts managed by us, revenues from asset management and performance fees from third-party managed funds and investment income (loss) from our investments in these funds. The following summarizes revenues from asset management fees and investment income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Asset management fees:			
Fixed Income	\$ 6,740	\$ 8,548	\$ 12,129
Equities	2,912	1,430	4,140
Convertibles	17,808	9,619	12,264

Commodities/Real Assets	1,052	15	
	28,512	19,612	28,533
Investment income (loss) from managed funds(1)	7,375	(72,541)	(4,999)
Total(2)	\$ 35,887	\$ (52,929)	\$ 23,534

- (1) Of the total investment income (loss) from managed funds, \$45,000, \$1.7 million and \$1.3 million is attributed to noncontrolling interest holders for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.
- (2) With the reorganization of our high yield secondary market trading activities, we no longer record asset management fees and investment income from managed funds related to these activities as of April 2, 2007. Asset management fees and investment income from managed funds related to our high yield funds of \$3.9 million for the first quarter of 2007 are included within these results.

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2009 v. 2008 Asset management fees increased to \$28.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to asset management fees of \$19.6 million for 2008, primarily as a result of strong performance fee revenue generated by our global convertible bond fund business, solid results from our managed equity funds in the financial services and technology sectors and from fee revenue generated on new commodity managed accounts opened during 2009. Investment income from managed funds totaled \$7.4 million for 2009 as compared to an investment loss of \$72.5 million for 2008 primarily due to investment revenues generated from portfolio strategies in our convertible bond fund business and improved asset valuations for our managed collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) as compared to 2008, partially offset by investment losses in certain private equity funds in 2009. Investments results in 2008 were also negatively impacted by the liquidation of several of our managed funds during 2008.

2008 v. 2007 Asset management fees declined to \$19.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to asset management fees of \$28.5 million for 2007, primarily as a result of the liquidation and closure of certain funds managed by us, as well as limited fee revenue generation from other managed funds due to declines in assets under management, partially offset by increased fee income from our managed CLOs. In addition, asset management fees in 2008 reflect a decrease from 2007 as performance from our high yield funds is no longer included within asset management as of April 2, 2007. Investment loss from managed funds totaled \$72.5 million for 2008 as compared to an investment loss of \$5.0 million for 2007 primarily due to declines in asset valuations experienced by several of our managed funds, particularly within the retail and credit sectors, partially offset by investment revenues generated from portfolio strategies in our managed technology and financial services funds.

Assets under Management

Period end assets under management (based on the fair value of the assets) by predominant asset strategy were as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Assets under management(1):		
Fixed Income	\$ 1,607	\$ 1,136
Equities	80	85
Convertibles	1,737	1,670
	3,424	2,891
Assets under management by third parties(2):		
Private Equity	600	600
	600	600
Total	\$ 4,024	\$ 3,491

(1) Assets under management include assets actively managed by us and third parties including hedge funds, CLOs, managed accounts and other private investment funds. Assets under management do not include the assets of funds that are consolidated due to the level or nature of our investment in such funds.

- (2) Third party managed funds in which we have a 50% or less interest in the entities that manage these assets or otherwise receive a portion of the management fees.

On January 29, 2010, contracts to manage CLOs with an asset balance of \$1.6 billion as of December 31, 2009, which are included as fixed income assets under management, were sold to Babson Capital Management, LLC. In connection with the sale, we no longer manage the CLOs, but are entitled to receive a portion of the asset management fees for the remaining life of the contracts.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	% Change
	(In millions)		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 3,491	\$ 5,575	(37)%
Net cash flow out	(468)	(983)	
Net market appreciation (depreciation)	1,001	(1,101)	
	533	(2,084)	
Balance, end of period	\$ 4,024	\$ 3,491	15%

The net increase in assets under management of \$533 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 is primarily attributable to market appreciation of the underlying assets in our global convertible bond funds and in our managed CLOs, partially offset by redemptions from our global convertible bond funds. The decline in assets under management for the year ended December 31, 2008 is primarily due to customer redemptions from our global convertible bond funds and net market depreciation in our managed CLOs and other fixed income funds and our global convertible bond funds due to the deteriorating credit market conditions experienced in 2008.

We manage certain portfolios as mandated by client arrangements and management fees are assessed based upon an agreed upon notional account value. Managed accounts based on this measure by predominant asset strategy were as follows (in millions):

(Notional Account Value)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Managed Accounts:		
Equities	\$ 51	\$
Commodities	509	
	\$ 560	\$

Change in Managed Accounts

(Notional Account Value)	Year Ended December 31, 2009	
	(In millions)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$	
Net account additions		534

Net account appreciation		26
Balance, end of period	\$	560

The change in the notional account value of managed accounts for the year ended December 31, 2009 is primarily attributed to the additions of new equity and commodity accounts where the management fees are assessed on the agreed upon notional account value. There was no notional on managed accounts for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

The following table presents our invested capital in managed funds at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Unconsolidated funds(1)	\$ 115,009	\$ 95,728
Consolidated funds(2)	44,441	70,465
Total	\$ 159,450	\$ 166,193

(1) Our invested capital in unconsolidated funds is reported within Investments in managed funds on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

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- (2) Assets under management include assets actively managed by us and third parties including hedge funds, CLOs, managed accounts and other private investment funds. Due to the level or nature of our investment in such funds, certain funds are consolidated and the assets and liabilities of these funds are reflected in our consolidated financial statements primarily within financial instruments owned or financial instruments sold, not yet purchased. We do not recognize asset management fees for funds that we have consolidated.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits totaled \$1,196.0 million, \$1,522.2 million and \$946.3 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Compensation and benefits expense consists primarily of salaries, benefits, cash bonuses, commissions and the amortization of share-based compensation to employees. Employees totaled approximately 2,628, 2,270 and 2,568 at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In December 2008, we implemented a new overall compensation strategy that modified the terms of all then outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock unit (RSUs) awards of active employees and of future restricted stock and RSUs granted as part of year-end bonus compensation. We modified all then outstanding awards such that employees who terminate their employment or are terminated without cause may continue to vest, so long as the awards are not forfeited as a result of other forfeiture provisions of those awards. Under the approved compensation strategy, our practice is that all awards granted as part of year-end compensation contain these provisions. We believe these provisions incorporated in our share-based compensation better manage our employee compensation expense with the related production of revenues by our businesses.

2009 v. 2008 Compensation and benefits expense totaled \$1,196.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, a ratio of compensation and benefits to net revenues of 55%. This is in comparison to compensation and benefits expense of \$1,522.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, with a ratio of compensation and benefits to net revenues of 149%. The decrease in compensation and benefits expense in 2009 as compared to 2008 is primarily the result of expensing in 2008 share-based compensation awarded to employees in previous years of approximately \$302.6 million, expenses associated with share-based compensation awards granted to employees in December 2008 of approximately \$74.0 million, expenses in 2008 associated with the modification of outstanding employee loans of approximately \$33.0 million, and severance costs incurred during 2008 of \$71.0 million. These factors that contributed to the net decline in compensation and benefits expense in 2009 as compared to 2008 are partially offset by increases in compensation and benefits expense during 2009 due to added revenue from our expanding fixed income and equity businesses and increased staffing levels both domestically and internationally in connection with our business growth. Compensation and benefits expense in 2009 includes the cost of 100% of the fair value of restricted stock and RSUs granted to employees (other than our two most senior executive officers) as part of year-end bonus compensation. The impact of bank payroll tax legislation proposed by the U.K. and other foreign governments has not been accrued for in 2009, but rather will be expensed in 2010, if enacted; however, our 2009 compensation levels were lowered to absorb this potential future cost.

2008 v. 2007 Compensation and benefits expense of \$1,522.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes the cost of expensing in 2008 share-based compensation awarded to employees in previous years of approximately \$302.6 million, expenses associated with share-based compensation awards granted to employees in December 2008 of approximately \$74.0 million, expenses associated with the modification of outstanding employee loans of approximately \$33.0 million, and severance costs incurred during 2008 of \$71.0 million. Excluding these items, compensation and benefits expense totaled \$1,041.6 million for 2008. Compensation and benefits expense of \$946.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 includes amortization expense associated with share-based compensation awards of \$144.4 million, which relates to share-based compensation awards granted in 2007 and previous years. As a result of the removal of the service requirements in connection with the approval of our overall compensation strategy, we accelerated the expensing of any remaining unamortized share-based compensation costs in December 2008 with respect to previously granted awards on the modification date, with a total compensation cost of

\$302.6 million. Prior to this modification, restricted stock and RSUs awarded to employees were generally subject to continued service and employment requirements with the grant date fair value of these awards amortized as compensation expense over the required service period, which was typically five years. As part of our annual compensation process, we granted approximately 5.9 million shares of restricted stock and RSUs to employees in December 2008. As these year-end awards contain termination provisions comparable to

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the terms of the overall approved compensation strategy, we recognized the full grant date fair value expense associated with these restricted stock and RSUs awards of \$74.0 million immediately upon grant date in the current year.

Excluding the impact of modifications to our share-based compensation awards and severance costs, the higher ratio of compensation expense to net revenues for 2008 as compared to 2007 results primarily from weaker than anticipated revenue production from certain business lines in which a minimum level of compensation costs are necessary in order to maintain appropriate personnel levels for competitiveness, as well as commission-based compensation paid in respect of revenue production in certain divisions where revenues include substantial trading losses. Additionally, while we sizably reduced our employee headcount as of December 31, 2008 as compared to the beginning of 2008, during 2008 we made significant hires both domestically and internationally in connection with expanding our mortgage, corporate bond and international equity trading capabilities, which temporarily increases compensation costs as production revenues build.

Additional information relating to issuances pursuant to our employee share-based compensation plans is contained in Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, Share-Based Compensation included in Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and Compensation Plans included in Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-Compensation Expenses

2009 v. 2008 Non-compensation expenses were \$421.9 million for 2009, a 6% decrease as compared to 2008, which reflects an increase in floor brokerage and clearing fees due to the level of trading volume throughout most of 2009 and increased technology and communications costs as the expansion of our personnel and business platforms has increased the demand for market data and technology connections. Increases in floor brokerage and clearing fees and technology and communication costs are offset by lower business development expenses and other expenses as a result of the cost-reduction initiatives enacted at the end of 2008. Additionally, the decline in other expenses in comparing 2009 to 2008 is primarily attributed to losses within other expenses in the second half of 2008 incurred in connection with unwinding certain securities lending transactions with Lehman Brothers and Landsbankinn as counterparties and other credit losses attributed to exposures from Lehman Brothers.

2008 v. 2007 Non-compensation expenses were \$449.0 million for 2008, a 19% increase as compared to 2007, which reflects increased technology and communications costs consistent with our expanding business activities and trading platforms, as well as other significant costs incurred in 2008. Included within other expenses are \$8 million in non-recoverable legal fees for investment banking transactions that did not close and other bad debt expense items for which were fully reserved at December 31, 2008. Additionally, during 2008 we recognized costs incurred in the unwinding of securities lending transactions with Lehman Brothers and Landsbankinn as counterparties and other credit losses attributed to exposures from Lehman Brothers totaling approximately \$20.7 million and we recognized reorganization costs for fixed asset write-offs and lease exit costs of \$0.7 million as part of our announced office closings and other structural changes.

Earnings /(Loss) before Income Taxes

Earnings before income taxes was \$515.6 million for 2009 up from a (loss) before income taxes of \$(880.3) million and earnings before income taxes of \$241.5 million for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was a tax expense of \$199.0 million, a tax benefit of \$290.2 million and a tax expense of \$93.2 million for 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The provision for income taxes resulted in effective tax rates of 39%, 33% and 39%, respectively. The increase in our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2009 is attributable to a marginally higher increase in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits coupled with the 2008 effective tax rate having been driven down by a loss to non-controlling interests in 2008. The decrease in our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to 2007 was as a result of the net loss for the year.

Table of Contents***Earnings /(Loss) per Common Share***

Diluted net earnings per common share was \$1.38 for 2009 on 204,572,000 shares compared to diluted (loss) earnings per common share of \$(3.27) for 2008 on 166,163,000 shares and diluted net earnings per common share of \$0.92 on 141,903,000 shares for 2007. Convertible preferred stock dividends were not included in the calculation of diluted (loss) earnings per common share for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 due to their anti-dilutive effect on (loss) earnings per common share. See Note 14, Earnings Per Share, in our consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the calculation of earnings (loss) per common share.

Mortgage and Loan Inventory Exposures

We have exposure to residential mortgage-backed securities through our fixed income mortgage- and asset-backed sales and trading business and exposure to other credit products through our corporate lending and investing activities.

The following table provides a summary of these exposures as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Residential mortgage-backed agency securities(1)	\$ 2,579	\$ 952
TBA securities(2)	(1,984)	(534)
Net agency mortgage-backed security exposure(2)	595	418
Prime mortgage-backed securities(3)	66	20
Alt-A mortgage-backed securities(4)	239	74
Subprime mortgage-backed securities(4)	50	30
Commercial mortgage-backed securities(5)	85	
Other mortgage- and asset-backed securities	60	3
Total nonagency mortgage- and asset-backed security exposure	500	127
Total net mortgage- and asset-backed security exposure	\$ 1,095	\$ 545
Mortgage loans and mortgage participation certificates(6)	\$ 66.1	\$
Corporate loans(7)	\$ 508.5	\$ 95.2
Collateralized loan obligation (CLOs) certificates(8)	\$ 16.8	\$ 6.3

Additionally, we have executed interest rate derivatives to reduce certain interest rate risk exposure arising from the above instruments.

(1) Residential mortgage-backed agency securities are represented at fair value and classified within Financial Instruments Owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and represent securities issued by government sponsored entities backed by mortgage loans with an implicit guarantee from the U.S. government as to payment of principal and interest. These assets are classified primarily within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(2)

Our exposure to mortgage-backed agency securities is reduced through the forward sale of such loans and securities as represented by the notional amount of outstanding TBA securities at December 31, 2009 and 2008. Such contracts are accounted for at a net fair value of \$27.7 million and \$1.7 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which are included in Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

- (3) Prime mortgage-backed securities are presented at fair value, are primarily classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and included within Financial Instruments Owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.
- (4) Alt-A mortgage-backed securities are backed by mortgage loans which are categorized between prime mortgage loans and subprime mortgage loans due to certain underwriting and other loan characteristics.

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Subprime mortgage-backed securities are backed by mortgage loans secured by real property made to a borrower with diminished, impaired or limited credit history. Amounts at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are presented at their fair value, are generally classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and included within Financial Instruments Owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

- (5) Commercial mortgage-backed securities are presented at fair value, are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and included within Financial Instruments Owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.
- (6) Mortgage loans and mortgage participation certificates are presented at fair value, are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and included within Financial Instruments Owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. A portion of the participation certificates represent interests in mortgage loans that are U.S. government agency insured.
- (7) Corporate loans represent primarily senior unsecured bank loans purchased or issued in connection with our trading and investing activities are presented at fair value as included within Financial Instruments Owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and are primarily classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.
- (8) We own interests consisting of various classes of senior, mezzanine and subordinated notes in CLO vehicles which are comprised of corporate senior secured loans, unsecured loans and high yield bonds, of which \$9.6 million and \$2.1 million are reported at fair value and included within Financial Instruments Owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$7.3 million and \$4.2 million are accounted for at fair value and included in Investments in Managed Funds in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Of our prime, Alt-A and subprime mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities at December 31, 2009, the following table provides further information regarding the credit ratings of the securities and the issue date of the securities:

Vintage Year	Credit Ratings at December 31, 2009						
	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	Below Investment Grade	Private Placement	Total Fair Value
2009						3.0	3.0
2008	13.1	10.4					23.5
2007	8.0	0.2	9.0	1.5	42.3		61.0
2006	37.8	0.7	1.8	2.6	110.0		152.9
2005 and prior	44.6	36.0	27.7	65.5	85.6	0.6	260.0
Total	\$ 103.5	\$ 47.3	\$ 38.5	\$ 69.6	\$ 237.9	\$ 3.6	\$ 500.4

Liquidity, Financial Condition and Capital Resources

Our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer are responsible for developing and implementing our liquidity, funding and capital management strategies. These policies are determined by the nature and needs of our day to day business operations, business opportunities, regulatory obligations, and liquidity requirements.

Market conditions, which had been volatile throughout 2008, began to stabilize in the second quarter of 2009, resulting in some tightening of credit spreads and improvements in market liquidity. The availability of financing sources improved as 2009 progressed. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we issued \$700 million in ten-year notes and \$345 million in convertible senior debentures. Our long-term debt has an average tenor of 11.5 years; we have no scheduled debt maturities until 2012; and we have no short-term borrowings and significant cash balances on hand. We continue to actively manage our liquidity profile and counterparty relationships to ensure ongoing access to both short and longer-term funding.

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Our actual level of capital, total assets, and financial leverage are a function of a number of factors, including, asset composition, business initiatives and opportunities, regulatory requirements and cost availability of both long term and short term funding. We have historically maintained a highly liquid balance sheet, with a substantial portion of our total assets consisting of cash, liquid marketable securities and short-term receivables, arising principally from traditional securities brokerage activity. The liquid nature of these assets provides us with flexibility in financing and managing our business.

Liquidity

The following are financial instruments that are cash and cash equivalents or are deemed by management to be generally readily convertible into cash, marginable or accessible for liquidity purposes within a relatively short period of time (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in banks	\$ 196,189	\$ 765,056
Money market investments	1,656,978	529,273
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,853,167	1,294,329
Cash and securities segregated(1)	1,089,803	1,151,522
	 \$ 2,942,970	 \$ 2,445,851

- (1) Consists of deposits at exchanges and clearing organizations, as well as deposits in accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which subjects Jefferies, as a broker dealer carrying client accounts, to requirements related to maintaining cash or qualified securities in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of its clients.

A substantial portion of our assets are liquid, consisting of cash or assets readily convertible into cash. The majority of securities positions (both long and short) in our trading accounts are readily marketable and actively traded. In addition, receivables from brokers and dealers are primarily current open transactions, margin deposits or securities borrowed transactions, which are typically settled or closed out within a few days. Receivable from customers includes margin balances and amounts due on transactions in the process of settlement. Most of our receivables are secured by marketable securities.

Our assets are funded by equity capital, senior debt, convertible debt, mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock, mandatorily redeemable preferred interests, securities loaned, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, customer free credit balances, bank loans and other payables. Bank loans represent temporary (usually overnight) secured and unsecured short-term borrowings, which are generally payable on demand and generally bear interest at a spread over the federal funds rate. Unsecured bank loans are typically overnight loans used to finance financial instruments owned or clearing related balances. We had no outstanding secured or unsecured bank loans as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. Average daily bank loans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$24.2 million, \$94.9 million and \$267.1 million, respectively. We have arrangements with various banks for financing of up to \$1,000.3 million, including \$975.0 million of bank loans and \$25.3 million of letters of credit. Of the

\$1,000.3 million of uncommitted lines of credit, \$200.3 million is unsecured and \$800.0 million is secured. Secured amounts are collateralized by a combination of customer, non-customer and firm securities. Letters of credit are used in the normal course of business mostly to satisfy various collateral requirements in lieu of depositing cash or securities.

Liquidity Management Policies

The primary goal of our liquidity management activities is to ensure adequate funding over a range of market environments. The key objectives of the liquidity management framework are to support the successful execution of our business strategies while ensuring sufficient liquidity through the business cycle and during periods of financial

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distress. Our liquidity management policies are designed to mitigate the potential risk that we may be unable to access adequate financing to service our financial obligations without material franchise or business impact.

The principal elements of our liquidity management framework are the Funding Action Plan and the Cash Capital Policy.

Funding Action Plan. The Funding Action Plan models a potential liquidity contraction over a one-year time period. Our funding action plan model scenarios incorporate potential cash outflows during a liquidity stress event, including, but not limited to, the following: (a) repayment of all unsecured debt maturing within one year and no incremental unsecured debt issuance; (b) maturity roll-off of outstanding letters of credit with no further issuance and replacement with cash collateral; (c) higher margin requirements on or lower availability of secured funding; (d) client cash withdrawals; (e) the anticipated funding of outstanding investment commitments and (f) certain accrued expenses and other liabilities and fixed costs.

Cash Capital Policy. We maintain a cash capital model that measures long-term funding sources against requirements. Sources of cash capital include our equity, preferred stock and the non-current portion of long-term borrowings. Uses of cash capital include the following: (a) illiquid assets such as buildings, equipment, goodwill, net intangible assets, exchange memberships, deferred tax assets and certain investments; (b) a portion of securities inventory that is not expected to be financed on a secured basis in a credit-stressed environment (i.e., margin requirements) and (c) drawdowns of unfunded commitments. We seek to maintain a surplus cash capital position. Our equity capital of \$2,630.1 million, mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock of \$125.0 million, mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries of \$318.0 million, and long-term borrowings (debt obligations scheduled to mature in more than 12 months) of \$2,729.1 million comprise our total capital of \$5,802.2 million as of December 31, 2009, which exceeded cash capital requirements.

Analysis of Financial Condition and Capital Resources

Financial Condition

As previously discussed, we have historically maintained a highly liquid balance sheet, with a substantial portion of our total assets consisting of cash, highly liquid marketable securities and short-term receivables, arising principally from traditional securities brokerage activity. As our government and agencies fixed income business has expanded during 2009, a greater portion of our securities inventory is comprised of U.S. government and agency securities, for which there is a deep and liquid market. Total assets increased to \$28,189.3 million at December 31, 2009 or by 41%, from \$19,978.7 million at December 31, 2008 primarily due to an increase in the level of our financial instruments owned inventory, a net increase in our collateralized transaction activity and receivables associated with principal and agency transactions consistent with the higher level of financial instruments owned inventory. The inventory level of our financial instruments owned, including securities pledged to creditors, doubled to \$9,487.7 million at December 31, 2009 from \$4,687.8 million at December 31, 2008, while our financial instruments sold, not yet purchased also commensurately increased to \$5,409.2 million at December 31, 2009 from \$2,749.6 million at December 31, 2008. Our securities borrowed and securities purchased under agreements to resell increased on a net basis to \$11,753.2 million at December 31, 2009, or by 15%, while our securities loaned and securities sold under agreements to repurchase increased on a net basis to \$11,832.0 million at December 31, 2009, or by 18%. During 2009, we issued 8.5% senior unsecured notes, maturing 2019, with an aggregate principal amount of \$700 million and received net cash proceeds of \$714.9 million. On October 26, 2009, we issued 3.875% convertible senior debentures, maturing in 2029, with an aggregate principal amount of \$345 million, each \$1,000 debenture convertible into 25.5076 shares of our common stock and received net cash proceeds of \$339.6 million.

Common stockholders' equity increased to \$2,308.6 million at December 31, 2009 from \$2,121.3 million at December 31, 2008. The increase in our common stockholders' equity is principally attributed to net earnings to common shareholders of \$280.0 million in 2009, net currency translation adjustments as the British pound strengthened against the U.S. dollar in the first half of 2009 and the equity component of our issuance of convertible senior debentures in October 2009, partially offset by repurchases of approximately 14.1 million shares of our common stock during 2009, which increased our treasury stock by \$263.8 million, and the impact of a tax deficiency on the deductibility of employee share-based awards upon distribution of the awards to employees,

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which occurred in the first quarter of 2009 as a result of our stock price being lower at the distribution date than at the initial grant date.

The following table sets forth book value, pro forma book value, tangible book value and pro forma tangible book value per share (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Common stockholders' equity	\$ 2,308,589	\$ 2,121,271
Less: Goodwill	(364,795)	(358,837)
Tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 1,943,794	\$ 1,762,434
Shares outstanding	165,637,554	163,216,038
Outstanding restricted stock units(5)	27,404,347	34,260,077
Adjusted shares outstanding	193,041,901	197,476,115
Common book value per share(1)	\$ 13.94	\$ 13.00
Adjusted common book value per share(2)	\$ 11.96	\$ 10.74
Tangible common book value per share(3)	\$ 11.74	\$ 10.80
Adjusted tangible common book value per share(4)	\$ 10.07	\$ 8.92

- (1) Common book value per share equals common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding.
- (2) Adjusted common book value per share equals common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding adjusted for outstanding restricted stock units.
- (3) Tangible common book value per share equals tangible common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding.
- (4) Adjusted common tangible book value per share equals tangible common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding adjusted for outstanding restricted stock units.
- (5) Outstanding restricted stock units, which give the recipient the right to receive common shares at the end of a specified deferral period, are granted in connection with our share-based employee incentive plans and include both awards that contain future service requirements and awards for which the future service requirements have been met.

Tangible common stockholders' equity, tangible common book value per share, adjusted common book value per share and adjusted tangible common book value per share are non-GAAP financial measures. A non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of financial performance that includes adjustments to the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, or for which there is no specific GAAP guidance. We calculate tangible common stockholders' equity as common stockholders' equity less intangible assets, specifically

goodwill. Goodwill is subtracted from common stockholders' equity in determining tangible common stockholders' equity as we believe that goodwill does not constitute an operating asset, which can be deployed in a liquid manner. We calculate tangible common book value per share by dividing tangible common stockholders' equity by common stock outstanding. We calculate adjusted common book value per share as common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding adjusted for outstanding restricted stock units. We calculate adjusted tangible common book value per share by dividing tangible common stockholders' equity by common shares outstanding adjusted for outstanding restricted stock units. We believe the adjustment to shares outstanding for outstanding restricted stock units reflects potential economic claims on our net assets enabling shareholders to better assess their standing with respect to our financial condition. Valuations of financial companies are often measured as a multiple of tangible common stockholders' equity, inclusive of any dilutive effects, making these ratios, and changes in these ratios, a meaningful measurement for investors.

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During 2009, we issued approximately 5.1 million of the granted shares of restricted stock associated with 2008 year-end compensation awards granted on December 31, 2008. This increase in shares outstanding during 2009 was offset by the repurchase of approximately 6.0 million shares at an average price of \$12.61 per share, approximately 72,000 shares at an average price of \$20.29 per share, approximately 3.5 million shares at an average price of \$23.05 per share, and approximately 4.5 million shares at an average price of \$23.53 per share during the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2009, respectively.

On December 30, 2009 we granted 5,384,000 shares of restricted stock as part of year-end compensation. The closing price of our common stock was \$23.77 on December 30, 2009. These shares will be issued in the first quarter of 2010 and will increase shares outstanding. On January 19, 2010, we granted 232,288 shares of restricted stock and 2,990,708 restricted stock units to senior executives as part of year-end and future compensation arrangements and for which no compensation expense has been recognized in the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009. The shares of restricted stock will be issued in the first quarter of 2010 and will increase shares outstanding. Shares underlying the restricted stock units will be issued in 2013, but will be included in outstanding restricted stock units in the first quarter of 2010 and will increase adjusted shares outstanding.

At December 31, 2009, we have \$125.0 million of Series A convertible preferred stock outstanding, which is convertible into 4,105,138 shares of our common stock at an effective conversion price of approximately \$30.45 per share and \$345 million of convertible senior debentures outstanding, which is convertible into 8,800,122 shares of our common stock at an effective conversion price of approximately \$39.20 per share.

Leverage Ratios

The following table presents total assets, adjusted assets, total stockholders' equity and tangible stockholders' equity with the resulting leverage ratios as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Total assets	\$ 28,189,271	\$ 19,978,685
Deduct: Securities borrowed	(8,237,998)	(9,011,903)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(3,515,247)	(1,247,002)
Add: Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	5,409,151	2,749,567
Less derivative liabilities	(18,427)	(220,738)
Subtotal	5,390,724	2,528,829
Deduct: Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	(1,089,803)	(1,151,522)
Goodwill	(364,795)	(358,837)
Adjusted assets	\$ 20,372,152	\$ 10,738,250
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,630,127	\$ 2,409,076
Deduct: Goodwill	(364,795)	(358,837)
Tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 2,265,332	\$ 2,050,239
Leverage ratio(1)	10.7	8.3

Adjusted leverage ratio(2)	9.0	5.2
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(1) Leverage ratio equals total assets divided by total stockholders' equity.

(2) Adjusted leverage ratio equals adjusted assets divided by tangible stockholders' equity.

Adjusted assets is a non-GAAP financial measure and excludes certain assets that are considered self-funded and, therefore, of lower risk, which are generally financed by customer liabilities through our securities lending activities. We view the resulting measure of adjusted leverage also a non-GAAP financial measure as a more relevant measure of financial risk when comparing financial services companies. Our leverage ratio and adjusted

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leverage ratio increased from 2008 to 2009 commensurate with the increase in our trading inventory consistent with growth and expansion of our trading business year over year. A significant portion of the increase in our trading inventory is due to the expansion of our government and agencies business which trades in highly liquid U.S. government and agency securities.

Capital Resources

We had total long-term capital of \$5.8 billion and \$4.6 billion resulting in a long-term debt to equity capital ratio of 121% and 90%, at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our total capital base as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Long-Term Debt	\$ 2,729,117	\$ 1,764,274
Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	125,000	125,000
Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Interest of Consolidated Subsidiaries	318,047	280,923
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,630,127	2,409,076
 Total Capital	 \$ 5,802,291	 \$ 4,579,273

Our ability to support increases in total assets is largely a function of our ability to obtain short-term secured and unsecured funding, primarily through securities lending, and through our \$1,000.3 million of uncommitted secured and unsecured bank lines. Our ability is further enhanced by the cash proceeds from our \$700 million senior unsecured debt issuances in 2009, and our issuance of \$345 million convertible senior debentures in October 2009 further demonstrates our access to long-term funding in the capital markets. We had no outstanding bank loans as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. We did not declare dividends on our common stock to be paid during the third or fourth quarter of 2008 or during 2009. On January 19, 2010, we declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.075 in cash per share of common stock payable on March 15, 2010 to stockholders of record as of February 16, 2010.

At December 31, 2009, our senior long-term debt, net of unamortized discounts and premiums, consisted of contractual principal payments (adjusted for amortization) of \$306.8 million, \$248.8 million, \$348.8 million, \$709.2 million, \$346.4 million, \$276.4 million and \$492.5 million due in 2012, 2014, 2016, 2019, 2027, 2029 and 2036, respectively. At December 31, 2009, contractual interest payment obligations related to our senior long-term debt are \$137.9 million for 2009, \$184.2 million for 2010 and 2011, \$165.6 million for 2012, \$160.6 million for 2013, and \$1,384.2 million for all of the remaining periods after 2013.

We rely upon our cash holdings and external sources to finance a significant portion of our day-to-day operations. Access to these external sources, as well as the cost of that financing, is dependent upon various factors, including our debt ratings. Our current debt ratings are dependent upon many factors, including industry dynamics, operating and economic environment, operating results, operating margins, earnings trend and volatility, balance sheet composition, liquidity and liquidity management, our capital structure, our overall risk management, business diversification and our market share and competitive position in the markets in which we operate. Deteriorations in any of these factors could impact our credit ratings thereby increasing the cost of obtaining funding and impacting certain trading revenues, particularly where collateral agreements are referenced to our external credit ratings. On June 17, 2009, Fitch Ratings affirmed our long-term and short-term ratings at BBB and F2, respectively, and retained its outlook of negative for all ratings. On October 19, 2009, Standard and Poor's affirmed our long-term debt ratings at BBB and

revised its outlook to stable from negative. On December 18, 2009, Moody's Investors Service affirmed our senior unsecured rating at Baa2 and revised its rating outlook to stable from negative. Our long-term debt ratings are as follows:

	Rating
Moody's Investors Service	Baa2
Standard and Poor's	BBB
Fitch Ratings	BBB

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Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and Jefferies High Yield Trading are subject to the net capital requirements of the SEC and other regulators, which are designed to measure the general financial soundness and liquidity of broker-dealers. Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and Jefferies High Yield Trading use the alternative method of calculation.

As of December 31, 2009, Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and Jefferies High Yield Trading's net capital and excess net capital were as follows (in thousands):

	Net Capital	Excess Net Capital
Jefferies	\$ 826,438	\$ 777,316
Jefferies Execution	\$ 9,357	\$ 9,107
Jefferies High Yield Trading	\$ 503,666	\$ 503,416

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The tables below provide information about our commitments related to debt obligations, leases, and investments and guarantees as of December 31, 2009. For debt obligations, leases and investments, the table presents principal cash flows with expected maturity dates (in millions of dollars).

	Expected Maturity Date					After 2014	Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Debt obligations:							
Senior notes			307		249	2,173	2,729
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock						125	125
Leases:							
Gross lease commitments	48	43	40	39	33	104	307
Sub-leases	5	5	5	5	4	4	28
Net lease commitments	43	38	35	34	29	100	279
Bank credit	18		18				36
Equity commitments	250	1		2	17	146	416
Loan commitments	159						159
Derivative contracts - non credit related	30,437	5,224	5	3			35,669
Derivative contracts - credit related					75	30	105

Certain of our derivative contracts meet the definition of a guarantee and are therefore included in the above table. For additional information on these commitments, see Note 16, Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees, to the consolidated financial statements.

In the normal course of business we engage in other off-balance sheet arrangements, including derivative contracts. Neither derivatives' notional amounts nor underlying instrument values are reflected as assets or liabilities in our consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Rather, the fair value of derivative contracts are reported in the consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as Financial instruments owned' derivative contracts or Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased' derivative contracts as applicable. Derivative contracts are reflected net of cash paid or received pursuant to credit support agreements and are reported on a net-by-counterparty basis when a legal right of offset exists under an enforceable master netting agreement. For additional information about our accounting policies and our derivative activities see Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 3, Financial Instruments, to the consolidated financial statements.

We are routinely involved with variable interest entities (VIEs) and qualifying special purpose entities (QSPEs) in connection with our mortgage-backed securities securitization activities. As December 31, 2009, we did not have any ongoing involvement with or commitments to purchase assets from QSPEs. For additional

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information regarding our involvement with VIEs, see Note 5, Securitization Activities and Variable Interest Entities, to the consolidated financial statements.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the timing and amounts that will ultimately be paid, our liability for unrecognized tax benefits has been excluded from the above contractual obligations table. See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Risk Management

Risk is an inherent part of our business and activities. The extent to which we properly and effectively identify, assess, monitor and manage each of the various types of risk involved in our activities is critical to our financial soundness and profitability. We seek to identify, assess, monitor and manage the following principal risks involved in our business activities: market, credit, operational, legal and compliance, new business, reputational and other. Risk management is a multi-faceted process that requires communication, judgment and knowledge of financial products and markets. Senior management takes an active role in the risk management process and requires specific administrative and business functions to assist in the identification, assessment and control of various risks. Our risk management policies, procedures and methodologies are fluid in nature and are subject to ongoing review and modification.

Market Risk. The potential for changes in the value of financial instruments is referred to as market risk. Our market risk generally represents the risk of loss that may result from a change in the value of a financial instrument as a result of fluctuations in interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices, commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, along with the level of volatility. Interest rate risks result primarily from exposure to changes in the yield curve, the volatility of interest rates, and credit spreads. Equity price risks result from exposure to changes in prices and volatilities of individual equities, equity baskets and equity indices. Commodity price risks result from exposure to the changes in prices and volatilities of individual commodities, commodity baskets and commodity indices. Market risk arises from market-making, proprietary trading, underwriting, specialist and investing activities. We seek to manage our exposure to market risk by diversifying exposures, controlling position sizes, and establishing economic hedges in related securities or derivatives. Due to imperfections in correlations, gains and losses can occur even for positions that are hedged. Position limits in trading and inventory accounts are established and monitored on an ongoing basis. Each day, consolidated position and exposure reports are prepared and distributed to various levels of management, which enable management to monitor inventory levels and results of the trading groups.

Credit Risk. Credit risk represents the loss that we would incur if a client, counterparty or issuer of financial instruments, such as securities and derivatives, held by us fails to perform its contractual obligations. We follow industry practices to reduce credit risk related to various trading, investing and financing activities by obtaining and maintaining collateral. We adjust margin requirements if we believe the risk exposure is not appropriate based on market conditions. Liabilities to other brokers and dealers related to unsettled transactions (i.e., securities failed-to-receive) are recorded at the amount for which the securities were purchased, and are paid upon receipt of the securities from other brokers or dealers. In the case of aged securities failed-to-receive, we may purchase the underlying security in the market and seek reimbursement for losses from the counterparty in accordance with standard industry practices.

Operational Risk. Operational risk generally refers to the risk of loss resulting from our operations, including, but not limited to, improper or unauthorized execution and processing of transactions, deficiencies in our operating systems, business disruptions and inadequacies or breaches in our internal control processes. Our businesses are highly dependent on our ability to process, on a daily basis, a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies. In addition, the transactions we process have become increasingly complex. If any of our financial, accounting or other data processing systems do not operate properly or are disabled or if there are other

shortcomings or failures in our internal processes, people or systems, we could suffer an impairment to our liquidity, financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, liability to clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. These systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, including a disruption of electrical or communications

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services or our inability to occupy one or more of our buildings. The inability of our systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions could also constrain our ability to expand our businesses.

We also face the risk of operational failure or termination of any of the clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries we use to facilitate our securities transactions. Any such failure or termination could adversely affect our ability to effect transactions and manage our exposure to risk.

In addition, despite the contingency plans we have in place, our ability to conduct business may be adversely impacted by a disruption in the infrastructure that supports our businesses and the communities in which they are located. This may include a disruption involving electrical, communications, transportation or other services used by us or third parties with which we conduct business.

Our operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in our computer systems and networks. Although we take protective measures and endeavor to modify them as circumstances warrant, our computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code, and other events that could have a security impact. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize our or our clients' or counterparties' confidential and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our, our clients', our counterparties' or third parties' operations. We may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures, and we may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured against or not fully covered through any insurance maintained by us.

Legal and Compliance Risk. Legal and compliance risk includes the risk of non-compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. We are subject to extensive regulation in the different jurisdictions in which we conduct our business. We have various procedures addressing issues such as regulatory capital requirements, sales and trading practices, use of and safekeeping of customer funds, credit granting, collection activities, anti-money laundering and record keeping. We also maintain an anonymous hotline for employees or others to report suspected inappropriate actions by us or by our employees or agents.

New Business Risk. New business risk refers to the risks of entering into a new line of business or offering a new product. By entering a new line of business or offering a new product, we may face risks that we are unaccustomed to dealing with and may increase the magnitude of the risks we currently face. We review proposals for new businesses and new products to determine if we are prepared to handle the additional or increased risks associated with entering into such activities.

Reputational Risk. We recognize that maintaining our reputation among clients, investors, regulators and the general public is an important aspect of minimizing legal and operational risks. Maintaining our reputation depends on a large number of factors, including the selection of our clients and the conduct of our business activities. We seek to maintain our reputation by screening potential clients and by conducting our business activities in accordance with high ethical standards.

Other Risk. Other risks encountered by us include political, regulatory and tax risks. These risks reflect the potential impact that changes in local and international laws and tax statutes have on the economics and viability of current or future transactions. In an effort to mitigate these risks, we continuously review new and pending regulations and legislation and participate in various industry interest groups.

Accounting and Regulatory Developments

The following is a summary of ASC Topics that have or will impact our disclosures and/or accounting policies for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods:

Earnings per Share

We adopted accounting changes described in ASC 260, Earnings per Share Topic, on January 1, 2009 which addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, are included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class

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method described in ASC 260. Unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method. Accordingly, all prior-period EPS data presented has been adjusted to comply with the provisions of ASC 260. The adoption of accounting changes described in ASC 260 reduced previously reported Basic and Diluted EPS from a loss of \$3.23 to a loss of \$3.27 for the year ended December 31, 2008, and reduced Basic EPS from earnings of \$1.02 to earnings of \$0.93 and Diluted EPS from earnings of \$0.97 to earnings of \$0.92 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Debt

We apply the provisions of accounting updates described in ASC 470, Debt Topic, effective January 1, 2009, which clarifies that convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) were not previously addressed by ASC 470 and specifies that issuers of such instruments should separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that will reflect the entity's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized in subsequent periods. This is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2008. Adoption of this accounting update did not affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Business Combinations

We apply the provisions of accounting described in ASC 805, Business Combinations Topic, to business combinations occurring after January 1, 2009. This requires an entity to recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, contractual contingencies and contingent consideration measured at their fair value at the acquisition date for any business combination consummated after the effective date. It further requires that acquisition-related costs are to be recognized separately from the acquisition and expensed as incurred. Adoption of this accounting change did not affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows, but may have an effect on accounting for future business combinations.

Consolidation

We adopted the provisions of accounting described in ASC 810, Consolidation Topic, on January 1, 2009, which requires an entity to clearly identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the entity in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the entity's equity. It also requires the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; changes in ownership interest be accounted for similarly, as equity transactions; and when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary and the gain or loss on the deconsolidation of the subsidiary be measured at fair value. Refer to Note 11 for further discussion on the adoption of the changes described in ASC 810.

We have adopted further accounting changes described in ASC 810, Consolidation Topic, as of January 1, 2010, which require that the party who has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and who has an obligation to absorb losses of the entity or a right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity consolidate the variable interest entity. The changes to ASC 810, effective as of January 1, 2010, eliminate the quantitative approach previously applied to assessing the consolidation of a variable interest entity and require ongoing reassessments for consolidation. Upon adoption of these accounting changes on January 1, 2010, we consolidated certain managed collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and other investment vehicles. The consolidation of these entities resulted in an increase in total assets of \$1,606.8 million, an increase in total liabilities of \$1,603.8 million and an increase to stockholders' equity of \$3.0 million on January 1, 2010. In January 2010, we sold and assigned our management

agreements for the CLOs to a third party; thus we no longer have the power to direct the most significant activities of the CLOs. Upon the assignment of the management agreements in the first quarter of 2010, we deconsolidated the CLOs and account for our remaining interests in the CLOs at fair value.

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Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

We adopted accounting updates included in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic, as of April 1, 2009, which provide additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. ASC 820 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The adoption of these updates did not have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In August 2009, the FASB issued accounting updates to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value, which provides clarifying guidance for determining the fair value of a liability. We adopted this accounting update on October 1, 2009, which did not have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

On October 1, 2009, we adopted the accounting updates to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). Accordingly, investments that have the characteristics of an investment company and have no readily determinable fair value are measured based on the net asset value per share of the investment. The accounting updates also require disclosure by major category of investment about the attributes of the investment, the nature of any redemption restrictions on the investment, any unfunded commitments we have pertaining to the investment and the investment strategies of the underlying investees. There was no material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows as a result of this adoption.

Transfers and Servicing

We adopted accounting updates included in ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing Topic, effective January 1, 2009, which require an initial transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase financing that was entered into contemporaneously or in contemplation of the initial transfer to be evaluated as a linked transaction unless certain criteria are met. The updates to ASC 860 are to be applied prospectively for new transactions entered into after the adoption date. The adoption did not have a material effect on financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

We adopted further accounting changes described in ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing Topic, as of January 1, 2010, which eliminate the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity, require that a transferor consider all arrangements made contemporaneously with, or in contemplation of, a transfer of assets when determining whether derecognition of a financial asset is appropriate, clarify the requirement that a transferred financial asset be legally isolated from the transferor and any of its consolidated affiliates, stipulate that constraints on a transferee's ability to freely pledge or exchange transferred assets causes the transfer to fail sale accounting, and define participating interests and provides guidance on derecognizing participating interests. The adoption did not have an effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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

In addition to applying business judgment, we use a number of quantitative tools to manage our exposure to market risk. These tools include:

inventory position and exposure limits, on a gross and net basis, for selected business units;

scenario analyses, stress tests and other analytical tools that measure the potential effects on our trading net revenues of various market events, including, but not limited to, a large widening of credit spreads, a substantial decline in equities markets and significant moves in selected emerging markets; and

risk limits based on a summary measure of risk exposure referred to as Value-at-Risk.

Value-at Risk

Jefferies estimates Value-at-Risk (VaR) using a model that simulates revenue and loss distributions on all financial instruments by applying historical market changes to the current portfolio. Using the results of this simulation, VaR measures potential loss of trading revenues at a given confidence level over a specified time horizon. We calculate VaR over a one day holding period measured at a 95% confidence level which implies that, on

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average, we expect to realize a loss of daily trading revenue at least as large as the VaR amount on one out of every twenty trading days.

VaR is one measurement of potential loss in trading revenues that may result from adverse market movements over a specified period of time with a selected likelihood of occurrence. As with all measures of VaR, our estimate has substantial limitations due to our reliance on historical performance, which is not necessarily a predictor of the future. Consequently, this VaR estimate is only one of a number of tools we use in our daily risk management activities.

VaR is a model that predicts the future risk based on historical data. We could incur losses greater than the reported VaR because the historical market prices and rates changes may not be an accurate measure of future market events and conditions. In addition, the VaR model measures the risk of a current static position over a one-day horizon and might not predict the future position. When comparing our VaR numbers to those of other firms, it is important to remember that different methodologies could produce significantly different results.

The VaR numbers below are shown separately for interest rate, equity, currency and commodity products, as well as for our overall trading positions, excluding corporate investments in asset management positions, using a historical simulation approach. The aggregated VaR presented here is less than the sum of the individual components (i.e., interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk, equity risk and commodity price risk) due to the benefit of diversification among the risk categories. Diversification benefit equals the difference between aggregated VaR and the sum of VaRs for the four risk categories. The following table illustrates the VaR for each component of market risk.

Risk Categories	Daily VaR(1) Value at Risk in Trading Portfolios							
	At 12-31		Year ending 12-31-2009			Year ending 12-31-2008		
	2009	2008	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	(In millions)							
Interest Rates	\$ 2.66	\$ 3.70	\$ 5.32	\$ 10.55	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.57	\$ 4.66	\$ 1.13
Equity Prices	\$ 4.33	\$ 2.31	\$ 3.81	\$ 10.69	\$ 1.13	\$ 7.12	\$ 24.01	\$ 2.16
Currency Rates	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.60	\$ 3.89	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.09
Commodity Prices	\$ 1.91	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.17	\$ 3.50	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.10	\$ 3.21	\$ 0.23
Diversification Effect	\$ (2.83)	\$ (2.55)	\$ (4.76)			\$ (4.32)		
Firmwide	\$ 6.93	\$ 4.16	\$ 6.14	\$ 11.54	\$ 3.48	\$ 7.00	\$ 23.35	\$ 3.31

- (1) VaR is the potential loss in value of our trading positions due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specific confidence level. For the VaR numbers reported above, a one-day time horizon and 95% confidence level were used.

Average VaR of \$6.14 million during 2009 decreased from the \$7.00 million average during 2008 due mainly to a decrease in exposure to Equity Prices, partially offset by an increase in exposure to Interest Rates. The decrease in our exposure to Equity Prices in comparing average VaR for 2009 to average VaR for 2008 is attributed primarily to elevated VaR levels for a period of time in 2008 after we acquired 10 million common shares of Leucadia National Corporation in April 2008. The increase in our exposure to Interest Rates for 2009 is due to the growth of our fixed income business throughout 2009 and the related inventory levels of that business.

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The following table presents our daily VaR over the last four quarters:

VaR trended higher during the third quarter of 2009 as we continued to expand fixed income trading activity. This was offset during the fourth quarter of 2009 as our inventory mix created a greater diversification effect on overall VaR.

VaR Back-Testing

The comparison of daily actual revenue fluctuations with the daily VaR estimate is the primary method used to test the efficacy of the VaR model. Back testing is performed at various levels of the trading portfolio, from the holding company level down to specific business lines. A back-testing exception occurs when the daily loss exceeds the daily VaR estimate. Results of the process at the aggregate level demonstrated no outliers when comparing the 95% one-day VaR with the back-testing profit and loss in 2009. A 95% confidence one-day VaR model usually should not have more than twelve (1 out of 20 days) back-testing exceptions on an annual basis. Back-testing profit and loss is a subset of actual trading revenue, excluding fees, commissions, and certain provisions. We compare the trading revenue with VaR for back-testing purposes because VaR assesses only the potential change in position value due to overnight movements in financial market variables such as prices, interest rates and volatilities under

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normal market conditions. The graph below illustrates the relationship between daily back-testing trading profit and loss and daily VaR for us in 2009.

During the third quarter of 2009, we benefited from certain exceptional fixed income and high yield trading opportunities, which is reflected in the relationship between our back-testing revenues and VaR estimates for 2009.

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Daily Trading Net Revenue
(\$ in millions)

Trading revenue used in the histogram below entitled 2009 vs. 2008 Distribution of Daily Trading Revenue is the actual daily trading revenue which is excluding fees, commissions and certain provisions. The histogram below shows the distribution of daily trading revenue for substantially all of our trading activities.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2009, we changed the groupings of the Daily Trading Revenue histogram. Previously, daily trading revenue was grouped in \$1.0 million increments ranging from \$(2.0) million to \$4 million. As of September 30, 2009, the grouping is presented in \$2.0 million increments ranging from \$(4.0) million to \$10.0 million. This presentation provides more information across the distribution by reducing the maximum number of days in any single grouping.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.*

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Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. 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 pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; 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 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.

Management evaluated our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. As a result of this assessment and based on the criteria in this framework, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Jefferies Group, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Jefferies Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, changes in stockholders' equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 Jefferies Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2009 the Company retrospectively changed its method of accounting for noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries and earnings per share due to the adoption of new accounting requirements issued by the FASB.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Jefferies Group, Inc.'s and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, 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 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

New York, New York
February 26, 2010

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Jefferies Group, Inc.:

We have audited Jefferies Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, 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 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, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included 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, Jefferies Group, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial condition of Jefferies Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, changes in stockholders' equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

New York, New York
February 26, 2010

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition
December 31, 2009 and 2008**

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,853,167	\$ 1,294,329
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	1,089,803	1,151,522
Financial instruments owned, at fair value, including securities pledged to creditors of \$5,623,345 and \$361,765 in 2009 and 2008, respectively:		
Corporate equity securities	1,500,042	945,747
Corporate debt securities	2,421,704	1,851,216
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations	1,762,643	447,233
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	3,079,865	1,035,996
Loans and other receivables	591,208	34,407
Derivatives	62,117	298,144
Investments, at fair value	70,156	75,059
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value	9,487,735	4,687,802
Investments in managed funds	115,774	100,245
Other investments	193,628	140,012
Securities borrowed	8,237,998	9,011,903
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,515,247	1,247,002
Securities received as collateral	68,494	
Receivables:		
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	1,504,480	732,073
Customers	1,020,480	507,292
Fees, interest and other	108,749	87,151
Premises and equipment	140,132	139,390
Goodwill	364,795	358,837
Other assets	488,789	521,127
Total assets	\$ 28,189,271	\$ 19,978,685

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value:		
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,360,528	\$ 739,166
Corporate debt securities	1,909,781	1,578,395
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations	1,735,861	211,045
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	21,474	
Loans	363,080	
Derivatives	18,427	220,738

Other		223
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	5,409,151	2,749,567
Securities loaned	3,592,836	3,259,575
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	8,239,117	6,727,390
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	68,494	
Payables:		
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	889,687	383,363
Customers	3,246,485	1,736,971
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	941,210	542,546
	22,386,980	15,399,412
Long-term debt	2,729,117	1,764,274
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock	125,000	125,000
Mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	318,047	280,923
Total liabilities	25,559,144	17,569,609
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common stock, \$.0001 par value. Authorized 500,000,000 shares; issued 187,855,347 shares in 2009 and 171,167,666 shares in 2008	19	17
Additional paid-in capital	2,036,087	1,870,120
Retained earnings	698,488	418,445
Less:		
Treasury stock, at cost, 22,217,793 shares in 2009 and 7,951,628 shares in 2008	(384,379)	(115,190)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		
Currency translation adjustments	(34,369)	(43,675)
Additional minimum pension liability	(7,257)	(8,446)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(41,626)	(52,121)
Total common stockholders equity	2,308,589	2,121,271
Noncontrolling interests	321,538	287,805
Total stockholders equity	2,630,127	2,409,076
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 28,189,271	\$ 19,978,685

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Earnings**
For each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues:			
Commissions	\$ 512,293	\$ 611,823	\$ 524,716
Principal transactions	843,851	(80,192)	221,259
Investment banking	474,315	425,887	750,192
Asset management fees and investment income (loss) from managed funds	35,887	(52,929)	23,534
Interest	567,438	749,577	1,174,883
Other	38,918	28,573	24,311
Total revenues	2,472,702	1,682,739	2,718,895
Interest expense	301,925	660,964	1,150,805
Net revenues	2,170,777	1,021,775	1,568,090
Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	37,248	(69,077)	4,257
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	2,133,529	1,090,852	1,563,833
Non-interest expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	1,195,971	1,522,157	946,309
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	89,337	69,444	71,851
Technology and communications	141,233	127,357	103,763
Occupancy and equipment rental	72,824	76,255	76,765
Business development	37,614	49,376	56,594
Other	80,929	126,524	67,074
Total non-interest expenses	1,617,908	1,971,113	1,322,356
	515,621	(880,261)	241,477
Earnings (loss) before income taxes			
Income tax expense (benefit)	199,041	(290,249)	93,178
Net earnings (loss)	316,580	(590,012)	148,299
Net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling interests	36,537	(53,884)	3,634
Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders	\$ 280,043	\$ (536,128)	\$ 144,665
Earnings (loss) per common share:			
Basic	\$ 1.39	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.93

Diluted	\$	1.38	\$	(3.27)	\$	0.92
Weighted average common shares:						
Basic		200,446		166,163		141,515
Diluted		204,572		166,163		141,903

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
For each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 17	\$ 16	\$ 14
Issued	2	1	2
Balance, end of year	19	17	16
Additional paid-in capital			
Balance, beginning of year	1,870,120	1,115,011	876,393
Benefit plan share activity(1)	16,499	52,912	38,053
Share-based expense, net of forfeitures and clawbacks	125,127	561,661	144,382
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	69	840	5,233
Acquisitions and contingent consideration	(2,710)	5,647	9,240
Tax (deficiency) benefit for issuance of share-based awards	(14,606)	6,233	41,710
Equity component of convertible debt issuance, net of tax	41,588		
Issuance of treasury stock		90,160	
Dividend equivalents on restricted stock units		37,656	
Balance, end of year	2,036,087	1,870,120	1,115,011
Retained earnings			
Balance, beginning of year	418,445	1,031,764	952,263
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle			(410)
Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders	280,043	(536,128)	144,665
Dividends		(76,477)	(64,754)
Acquisition adjustments		(714)	
Balance, end of year	698,488	418,445	1,031,764
Treasury stock, at cost			
Balance, beginning of year	(115,190)	(394,406)	(254,437)
Purchases	(263,794)	(21,765)	(147,809)
Returns/forfeitures	(8,105)	(42,438)	(7,785)
Issued	2,710	343,419	15,625
Balance, end of year	(384,379)	(115,190)	(394,406)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income			
Balance, beginning of year	(52,121)	9,159	6,854

Currency adjustment	9,306	(54,661)	1,222
Pension adjustment, net of tax	1,189	(6,619)	1,083
Balance, end of year	(41,626)	(52,121)	9,159
Total common stockholders equity	2,308,589	2,121,271	1,761,544
Noncontrolling interests			
Balance, beginning of year	287,805	249,380	31,911
Net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling interests	36,537	(53,884)	3,634
Contributions	2,860	99,725	226,022
Distributions	(5,664)	(11,553)	(12,187)
Consolidation of asset management entity		4,137	
Balance, end of year	321,538	287,805	249,380
Total stockholders equity	\$ 2,630,127	\$ 2,409,076	\$ 2,010,924

(1) Includes grants related to the Incentive Plan, Deferred Compensation Plan, and Director Plan.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders	\$ 280,043	\$ (536,128)	\$ 144,665
Other comprehensive earnings (loss) net of tax:			
Currency translation adjustments	9,306	(54,661)	1,222
Minimum pension liability adjustments, net of tax(1)	1,189	(6,619)	1,083
Total other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of tax(2)	10,495	(61,280)	2,305
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 290,538	\$ (597,408)	\$ 146,970

(1) Includes income tax expense (benefit) of \$0.8 million, \$(4.3) million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(2) Total other comprehensive income, net of tax, is attributable to Jefferies Group. No other comprehensive income is attributable to noncontrolling interests.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Three years ended December 31, 2009**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 316,580	\$ (590,012)	\$ 148,299
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	40,662	29,482	27,863
Gain on repurchase of long-term debt	(7,673)		
Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interests of consolidated subsidiaries	37,248	(69,077)	4,257
Accruals related to various benefit plans, stock issuances, net of forfeitures	133,523	572,136	174,652
Deferred income taxes	10,393	(180,706)	(6,269)
Decrease (increase) in cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	61,620	(535,091)	(285,852)
(Increase) decrease in receivables:			
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(752,108)	(248,967)	(114,466)
Customers	(474,181)	256,920	(101,017)
Fees, interest and other	(21,566)	66,118	(49,858)
Decrease (increase) in securities borrowed	764,577	7,395,756	(6,710,158)
(Increase) decrease in financial instruments owned	(4,781,858)	987,021	(637,471)
Increase in other investments	(53,616)	(61,297)	(35,955)
(Increase) decrease in investments in managed funds	(15,529)	196,691	20,653
(Increase) decrease in securities purchased under agreements to resell	(2,268,338)	2,125,292	(3,146,118)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	22,516	169,348	(170,353)
Increase (decrease) in payables:			
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	498,232	(478,815)	301,450
Customers	1,476,096	337,771	405,368
Increase (decrease) in securities loaned	333,261	(4,421,889)	920,290
Increase (decrease) in financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	2,664,934	(567,777)	(343,998)
Increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,511,871	(4,598,172)	9,232,724
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	376,436	(37,104)	(63,618)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(126,920)	347,628	(429,577)
Cash flows from investing activities:			

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Purchase of premises and equipment	(37,483)	(35,957)	(76,893)
Deconsolidation of asset management entity		(63,665)	
Business acquisition	(38,760)		(33,437)
Purchase of mortgage servicing rights	(8,628)		
Cash paid for contingent consideration	(28,653)	(37,670)	(25,720)
Net cash used in investing activities	(113,524)	(137,292)	(136,050)

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Excess tax benefits from the issuance of share-based awards	\$ 12,408	\$ 11,887	\$ 41,710
Proceeds from reorganization of high yield secondary market trading			361,735
Redemptions and distributions related to our reorganization of high yield secondary market trading			(31,858)
Net proceeds from (payments on):			
Equity financing		433,579	
Issuance of senior notes, net of issuance costs	1,053,092		593,176
Repayment of long-term debt			(100,000)
Repurchase of long-term debt	(12,796)		
Bank loans		(283,033)	280,386
Termination of interest rate swaps			8,452
Mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	(124)	(4,257)	
Noncontrolling interest	(2,804)	89,540	3,849
Repurchase of treasury stock	(263,794)	(21,765)	(147,809)
Dividends		(38,821)	(64,754)
Exercise of stock options, not including tax benefits	69	840	5,233
Net cash provided by financing activities	786,051	187,970	950,120
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	13,231	(1,849)	338
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	558,838	396,457	384,831
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,294,329	897,872	513,041
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,853,167	\$ 1,294,329	\$ 897,872
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid (received) during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 268,854	\$ 695,177	\$ 1,133,861
Income taxes, net	(27,106)	(23,753)	69,973
Acquisitions:			
Fair value of assets acquired, including goodwill	53,104		61,999
Liabilities assumed	(14,344)		(6,150)
Stock issued			(22,412)
Cash paid for acquisition	38,760		33,437

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities:

Non-cash proceeds from reorganization of high yield secondary
market trading

230,169

In 2009, the additional minimum pension liability included in stockholders' equity of \$7,257 resulted from a decrease of \$1,189 to accrued expenses and other liabilities and an offsetting increase in stockholders' equity. In 2008, the additional minimum pension liability included in stockholders' equity of \$8,446 resulted from an increase of \$6,619 to accrued expenses and other liabilities and an offsetting decrease in stockholders' equity. In 2007, the

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

additional minimum pension liability included in stockholders' equity of \$1,827 resulted from a decrease of \$1,083 to accrued expenses and other liabilities and an offsetting increase in stockholders' equity.

On April 21, 2008, we issued 26,585,310 shares of common stock and made a cash payment to Leucadia National Corporation (Leucadia) of approximately \$100 million. In exchange, we received from Leucadia 10,000,000 common shares of Leucadia. During 2008, we sold the 10,000,000 common shares of Leucadia and thus realized approximately \$433.6 million in net cash from the issuance of our shares.

In September 2008, we deconsolidated an entity related to our asset management activities due to changes in the nature and level of our investment in the entity. Prior to deconsolidation, total assets (including cash and cash equivalents) and total liabilities of the entity were \$79.6 million and \$22.8 million, respectively, and noncontrolling interest related to the entity was \$0.7 million. Upon deconsolidation, we recorded an investment in this entity of \$56.1 million, which is included in investments in managed funds on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2009 and 2008

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2009 and 2008**

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

The accompanying audited Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Jefferies Group, Inc. and all its subsidiaries (together, we or us), including Jefferies & Company, Inc. (Jefferies), Jefferies Execution Services, Inc., (Jefferies Execution), Jefferies International Limited, Jefferies Asset Management, LLC, Jefferies Financial Products, LLC and all other entities in which we have a controlling financial interest or are the primary beneficiary, including Jefferies High Yield Holdings, LLC (JHYH), Jefferies Special Opportunities Partners, LLC and Jefferies Employees Special Opportunities Partners, LLC. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-K.

On April 21, 2008, we issued 26,585,310 shares of common stock and made a cash payment of approximately \$100 million to Leucadia National Corporation (Leucadia). In exchange, we received from Leucadia 10,000,000 common shares of Leucadia. During the second quarter of 2008, we sold the 10,000,000 common shares of Leucadia and thus realized approximately \$433.6 million in net cash from the issuance of our shares.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to previously reported balances to conform to the current presentation. As of the quarter ended September 30, 2009, we classified certain amounts within Receivables on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition that previously were classified within Other assets. Approximately \$117.0 million has been reclassified from Other assets to Receivables at December 31, 2008 to conform with the current presentation.

Prior to October 1, 2009, commissions and commission equivalents earned on certain over-the-counter equity securities trades were reported within Principal transactions revenue. As of October 1, 2009, these revenues are included within Commission revenue on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Previously presented financial statements have been adjusted to change these revenues from Principal transactions revenue to Commissions revenue. The impact of these changes is to increase Commissions revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 by \$96.5 million from \$298.6 million to \$395.1 million and conversely to decrease Principal transactions by \$96.5 million from \$807.6 million to \$711.1 million for transactions during the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 previously presented in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed on November 5, 2009. Additionally, these changes increased Commissions revenue for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 by \$167.5 million from \$444.3 million to \$611.8 million and by \$169.1 million from \$355.6 million to \$524.7 million, respectively, and conversely decreased Principal transactions revenue by \$167.5 million from \$87.3 million to \$(80.2) million and by \$169.1 million from \$390.4 million to \$221.3 million, respectively. There was no impact on Total revenues, Net revenues, Net earnings (loss) or Earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 or 2007 due to these changes.

Impact of Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements on Prior Periods

Prior to January 1, 2009, we reported minority interest within liabilities on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and in earnings (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries in the determination of net earnings (loss). We now present noncontrolling interests within stockholders' equity, separately from our own equity. We have recast certain prior financial statements to retrospectively reflect noncontrolling interest within stockholders' equity and to allocate net (earnings) loss to noncontrolling interests and to common shareholders. See Note 11 for further discussion.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In addition, as of January 1, 2009, net earnings are allocated among common shareholders and participating securities based on their right to share in earnings. These financial statements have been recast to retrospectively apply this accounting policy. This reduced previously reported Basic and Diluted EPS. See Note 14 to these financial statements for an explanation of the calculation of earnings per share.

Starting in the third quarter of 2007, we include Investments and Investments in managed funds as a component of cash flows from operating activities rather than cash flows from investing activities and accordingly have reclassified the prior period to be consistent with the current presentation. We believe that a change in classification of a cash flow item represents a reclassification of information and not a change in accounting principle. The amounts involved are immaterial to the Consolidated Financial Statements taken as a whole. In addition, the change only affects the presentation within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and does not impact the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition or the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, debt balances or compliance with debt covenants.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting Standards Codification

The FASB established the Accounting Standards Codificationtm (ASC) on July 1, 2009 as the single source of authoritative GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. The ASC supersedes all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other nongrandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the ASC is no longer authoritative.

Following the ASC, the FASB no longer issues new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it issues Accounting Standards Updates, which serve to update the ASC, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis for conclusions on the changes to the ASC. GAAP was not changed as a result of the FASB's codification project, but the codification project changes the way the guidance is organized and presented. As a result, these changes have a significant impact on how we reference GAAP in our financial statements and in our accounting policies for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods.

Principles of Consolidation

Our policy is to consolidate all entities in which we own more than 50% of the outstanding voting stock and have control. In addition, we consolidate entities which lack characteristics of an operating entity or business for which we are the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected residual returns, or both, as a result of holding variable interests, direct or implied. In situations where we have significant influence but not control of an entity that does not qualify as a variable interest entity, we apply the equity method of accounting or fair value accounting. We also have formed nonconsolidated investment vehicles with third-party investors that are typically organized as partnerships or limited liability companies. We act as general partner or managing member for these investment vehicles and have generally provided the third-party investors with termination or "kick-out" rights.

All material intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Revenue Recognition Policies

Commissions. All customer securities transactions are reported on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition on a settlement date basis with related income reported on a trade-date basis. Under clearing agreements, we clear trades for unaffiliated correspondent brokers and retain a portion of commissions as a fee for our services. Correspondent clearing revenues are included in Other revenue. We permit institutional customers to allocate a portion of their gross commissions to pay for research products and other services provided by third parties. The amounts allocated for those purposes are commonly referred to as soft dollar arrangements. Soft dollar expenses

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

amounted to \$32.5 million, \$42.9 million and \$39.3 million for 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We account for the cost of these arrangements on an accrual basis. As we are not the primary obligor for these arrangements, expenses relating to soft dollars are netted against the commission revenues.

Principal Transactions. Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased (all of which are recorded on a trade-date basis) are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings on a trade date basis, except for unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments held by consolidated asset management entities, which are presented in Asset management fees and investment income (loss) from managed funds.

Investment Banking. Underwriting revenues and fees from mergers and acquisitions, restructuring and other investment banking advisory assignments are recorded when the services related to the underlying transaction are completed under the terms of the assignment or engagement. Expenses associated with such assignments are deferred until reimbursed by the client, the related revenue is recognized or the engagement is otherwise concluded. Expenses are recorded net of client reimbursements. Revenues are presented net of related unreimbursed expenses. Unreimbursed expenses with no related revenues are included in business development in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Reimbursed expenses totaled approximately \$12.2 million, \$14.3 million and \$11.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Asset Management Fees and Investment Income (Loss) From Managed Funds. Asset management fees and investment income (loss) from managed funds include revenues we receive from management, administrative and performance fees from funds managed by us, revenues from management and performance fees we receive from third-party managed funds and investment income (loss) from our investments in these funds. We receive fees in connection with management and investment advisory services performed for various funds and managed accounts. These fees are based on the value of assets under management and may include performance fees based upon the performance of the funds. Management and administrative fees are generally recognized over the period that the related service is provided based upon the beginning or ending net asset value of the relevant period. Generally, performance fees are earned when the return on assets under management exceeds certain benchmark returns, high-water marks or other performance targets. Performance fees are accrued on a monthly basis based on measuring performance to date versus the performance benchmark in the management agreement.

Interest Revenue and Expense. We recognize contractual interest on financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, on an accrual basis as a component of interest revenue and expense. Interest flows on derivative trading transactions and dividends are included as part of the fair valuation of these contracts in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and are not recognized as a component of interest revenue or expense. We account for our short-term, long-term borrowings and our mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock on an accrual basis with related interest recorded as Interest expense. In addition, we recognize interest revenue related to our securities borrowed and securities purchased under agreements to resell activities and interest expense related to our securities loaned and securities sold under agreements to repurchase activities on an accrual basis.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments not held for resale with original maturities of three months or less.

Cash and Securities Segregated and on Deposit for Regulatory Purposes or Deposited With Clearing and Depository Organizations

In accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Jefferies & Company, Inc., as a broker-dealer carrying client accounts, is subject to requirements related to maintaining cash or qualified securities

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of its clients. In addition, certain financial instruments used for initial and variation margin purposes with clearing and depository organizations are recorded in this caption.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries having non-U.S. dollar functional currencies are translated at exchange rates at the end of a period. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the period. The gains or losses resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements into U.S. dollars, net of hedging gains or losses and taxes, if any, are included in Other comprehensive income (loss). Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased are recorded at fair value, either through the fair value option election or as required by other accounting pronouncements. These instruments primarily represent our trading activities and include both cash and derivative products. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in Principal transactions in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price).

Fair Value Hierarchy

In determining fair value, we maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect our assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. We apply a hierarchy to categorize our fair value measurements broken down into three levels based on the transparency of inputs as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reported date.

Level 2: Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reported date. The nature of these financial instruments include cash instruments for which quoted prices are available but traded less frequently, derivative instruments whose fair value have been derived using a model where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, and instruments that are fair valued using other financial instruments, the parameters of which can be directly observed.

Level 3: Instruments that have little to no pricing observability as of the reported date. These financial instruments are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

Valuation Process for Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are valued at quoted market prices, if available. For financial instruments that do not have readily determinable fair values through quoted market prices, the determination of fair value is based upon consideration of available information, including types of financial instruments, current financial information, restrictions on dispositions, fair values of underlying financial instruments and quotations for similar instruments. Certain financial instruments have bid and ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. For financial instruments whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, mid-market pricing is applied and adjusted to the point within the bid-ask range that meets our best estimate of fair value. For offsetting positions in the same financial instrument, the same price within the bid-ask spread is used to measure both the long and short positions.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The valuation process for financial instruments may include the use of valuation models and other techniques. Adjustments to valuations (such as counterparty, credit, concentration or liquidity) derived from valuation models may be made when, in management's judgment, either the size of the position in the financial instrument in a nonactive market or other features of the financial instrument such as its complexity, or the market in which the financial instrument is traded require that an adjustment be made to the value derived from the models. An adjustment may be made if a financial instrument is subject to sales restrictions that would result in a price less than the quoted market price. Adjustments from the price derived from a valuation model reflect management's judgment that other participants in the market for the financial instrument being measured at fair value would also consider in valuing that same financial instrument and are adjusted for assumptions about risk uncertainties and market conditions. Results from valuation models and valuation techniques in one period may not be indicative of future period fair value measurements.

Cash products Where quoted prices are available in an active market, cash products are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and valued based on the quoted price, primarily quoted exchange prices. Level 1 cash products are highly liquid instruments and include listed equity and money market securities and G-7 government and agency securities. Cash products classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are based primarily on broker quotations, pricing service data from external providers and prices for actual executed market transactions. If quoted market prices are not available for the specific security then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of cash products with similar characteristics or discounted cash flow models. Examples of cash products classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are corporate, convertible and municipal bonds, agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities and to-be-announced (TBA) securities. If there is limited transaction activity or less transparency to observe market-based inputs to valuation models, cash products presented at fair value are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Fair values of cash products classified in Level 3 are generally based on an assessment of each underlying investment, cash flow models, market data of any recent comparable company transactions and trading multiples of companies considered comparable to the instrument being valued and incorporate assumptions regarding market outlook, among other factors. Additionally, investments in entities that have the characteristics of an investment company are valued based on the investment's net asset value calculated based on the fair value of an entity's underlying assets and liabilities unless the investment is held in a trading portfolio. Cash products in this category include illiquid equity securities, equity interests in private companies, auction rate securities, commercial loans, private equity and hedge fund investments, distressed debt instruments and Alt-A and subprime non-agency mortgage-backed securities as little external price information is currently available for these products. For distressed debt instruments, commercial loans and loan commitments, loss assumptions must be made based on default scenarios and market liquidity and prepayment assumptions must be made for mortgage-backed securities.

Derivative products Exchange-traded derivatives are valued using quoted market prices and are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivative products are generally valued using models, whose inputs reflect assumptions that we believe market participants would use in valuing the derivative in a current period transaction. Inputs to valuation models are appropriately calibrated to market data, including but not limited to yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity, debt and commodity prices and credit curves. Fair value can be modeled using a series of techniques, including the Black-Scholes option pricing model and simulation models. For certain OTC derivative contracts, inputs to valuation models do not involve a high degree of subjectivity as the valuation model inputs are readily observable or can be derived from actively quoted markets. OTC derivative contracts thus classified in Level 2 include certain credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, commodity swaps, and

debt and equity option contracts. Derivative products that are valued based on models with significant unobservable market inputs are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 derivative products include total return swaps and equity warrant and option contracts where the volatility of the underlying equity securities are not observable due to the terms of the contracts and correlation sensitivity to market indices is not transparent for the term of the derivatives.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Investments in Managed Funds

Investments in managed funds include our investments in funds managed by us and our investments in third-party managed funds in which we are entitled to a portion of the management and/or performance fees. Investments in nonconsolidated managed funds are accounted for on the equity method. Gains or losses on our investments in managed funds are included in Asset management fees and investment income (loss) from managed funds in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Other Investments

Other investments includes investments entered into where we exercise significant influence over operating and capital decisions in private equity and other operating entities in connection with our capital market activities and loans issued in connection with such activities. Other investments are accounted for on the equity method or at cost, as appropriate.

Receivable from, and Payable to, Customers

Receivable from and Payable to customers includes amounts receivable and payable on cash and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers and held as collateral for these receivables are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed and Securities loaned are carried at cost. In connection with both trading and brokerage activities, we borrow securities to cover short sales and to complete transactions in which customers have failed to deliver securities by the required settlement date, and lend securities to other brokers and dealers for similar purposes. We have an active securities borrowed and lending matched book business in which we borrow securities from one party and lend them to another party. When we borrow securities, we generally provide cash to the lender as collateral, which is reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as Securities borrowed. We earn interest revenues on this cash collateral. Similarly, when we lend securities to another party, that party generally provides cash to us as collateral, which is reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as Securities loaned. We pay interest expense on the cash collateral received from the party borrowing the securities. A substantial portion of our interest revenues and interest expenses results from this matched book activity. The initial collateral advanced or received approximates or is greater than the fair value of the securities borrowed or loaned. We monitor the fair value of the securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis and request additional collateral or return excess collateral, as appropriate.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (collectively repos) are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at their contracted repurchase amount. Such amounts include accrued interest and the net interest revenues from this activity are reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

We monitor the fair value of the underlying securities daily versus the related receivable or payable balances. Should the fair value of the underlying securities decline or increase, additional collateral is requested or excess collateral is returned, as appropriate. We carry repos on a net basis by counterparty, when appropriate.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets (generally three to ten years). Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the related leases or the estimated useful lives of the assets, whichever is shorter. As of

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2009 and 2008 furniture, fixtures and equipment amounted to \$245.4 million and \$218.8 million, respectively, and leasehold improvements amounted to \$108.3 million and \$104.7 million, respectively. Accumulated depreciation and amortization was \$213.5 million and \$184.1 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$39.8 million, \$29.3 million, and \$27.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Goodwill

At least annually, and more frequently if warranted, we assess whether goodwill has been impaired by comparing the estimated fair value, calculated based on earnings and book value multiples, of each reporting unit with its estimated net book value, by estimating the amount of stockholders' equity required to support each reporting unit. We have two reporting units, Capital Markets and Asset Management. Periodically estimating the fair value of a reporting unit requires significant judgment and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could have a significant effect on whether or not an impairment charge is recorded and the magnitude of such a charge. We completed our annual assessment of goodwill as of September 30, 2009 and no impairment has been identified.

Income Taxes

We file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return, which includes all of our qualifying subsidiaries. We also are subject to income tax in various states and municipalities and those foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. Amounts provided for income taxes are based on income reported for financial statement purposes and do not necessarily represent amounts currently payable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and for tax loss carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences in reporting certain items, principally, share-based compensation, deferred compensation, unrealized gains and losses on investments and tax amortization on intangible assets. The realization of deferred tax assets is assessed and a valuation allowance is recorded to the extent that it is more likely than not that any portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The tax benefit related to dividends and dividend equivalents paid on nonvested share based payment awards and outstanding equity options is recognized as an increase to Additional paid in capital. Prior to January 1, 2008, such income tax benefit was recognized as a reduction of Income tax expense. These amounts are included in tax benefits for issuance of share-based awards on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

Legal Reserves

We recognize a liability for a contingency when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and when the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a range of probable loss can be estimated, we accrue the most likely amount of such loss, and if such amount is not determinable, then we accrue the minimum of the range of probable

loss.

We record reserves related to legal proceedings in Accrued expenses and other liabilities to the extent such losses are probable and can be estimated. The determination of these reserve amounts requires significant judgment on the part of management. We consider many factors including, but not limited to: the amount of the claim; the basis and validity of the claim; previous results in similar cases; and legal precedents and case law. Each legal proceeding is reviewed with counsel in each accounting period and the reserve is adjusted as deemed appropriate by management.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Share-based Compensation

Share-based awards are measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award and recognized over the period from the service inception date through the date the employee is no longer required to provide service to earn the award. Expected forfeitures are included in determining share-based compensation expense.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and certain other shares committed to be, but not yet issued. Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders represent Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders reduced by the allocation of earnings to participating securities. Losses are not allocated to participating securities. Common shares outstanding and certain other shares committed to be, but not yet issued, include restricted stock and restricted stock units for which no future service is required. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net earnings available to common shareholders plus dividends on dilutive mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and certain other shares committed to be, but not yet issued, plus all dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding during the period.

As of January 1, 2009, unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and, therefore, are included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method of earning per share. We grant restricted stock and restricted stock units as part of our share-based compensation that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends and dividend equivalents, respectively, and therefore, prior to the requisite service being rendered for the right to retain the award, restricted stock and restricted stock units meet the definition of a participating security. As such, we calculate Basic and Diluted earnings per share under the two-class method. All prior-period earnings per share data presented have been adjusted to include participating securities in the earnings per share computation using the two-class method.

Securitization Activities

We engage in securitization activities related to residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. Such transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when we have relinquished control over the transferred assets. The gain or loss on sale of such financial assets depends, in part, on the previous carrying amount of the assets involved in the transfer allocated between the assets sold and the retained interests, if any, based upon their respective fair values at the date of sale. We may retain interests in the securitized financial assets as one or more tranches of the securitization. These retained interests are included with Mortgage- and asset-backed securities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at fair value. Any changes in the fair value of such retained interests are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Accounting and Regulatory Developments

The following is a summary of ASC Topics that have impacted or will impact our disclosures and/or accounting policies for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods:

Earnings per Share

We adopted accounting changes described in ASC 260, Earnings per Share Topic, on January 1, 2009 which addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, are included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method described in ASC 260. Unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method. Accordingly, all prior-period EPS data presented has

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

been adjusted to comply with the provisions of ASC 260. The adoption of accounting changes described in ASC 260 reduced previously reported Basic and Diluted EPS from a loss of \$3.23 to a loss of \$3.27 for the year ended December 31, 2008, and reduced Basic EPS from earnings of \$1.02 to earnings of \$0.93 and Diluted EPS from earnings of \$0.97 to earnings of \$0.92 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Debt

We apply the provisions of accounting updates described in ASC 470, Debt Topic, effective January 1, 2009, which clarifies that convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) were not previously addressed ASC 470 and specifies that issuers of such instruments should separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that will reflect the entity's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized in subsequent periods. This is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2008. Adoption of this accounting update did not affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Business Combinations

We apply the provisions of accounting described in ASC 805, Business Combinations Topic, to business combinations occurring after January 1, 2009. This requires an entity to recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, contractual contingencies and contingent consideration measured at their fair value at the acquisition date for any business combination consummated after the effective date. It further requires that acquisition-related costs are to be recognized separately from the acquisition and expensed as incurred. Adoption of this accounting change did not affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows, but may have an effect on accounting for future business combinations.

Consolidation

We adopted the provisions of accounting described in ASC 810, Consolidation Topic, on January 1, 2009, which requires an entity to clearly identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the entity in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the entity's equity. It also requires the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; changes in ownership interest be accounted for similarly, as equity transactions; and when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary and the gain or loss on the deconsolidation of the subsidiary be measured at fair value. Refer to Note 11 for further discussion on the adoption of the changes described in ASC 810.

We have adopted further accounting changes described in ASC 810, Consolidation Topic, as of January 1, 2010, which require that the party who has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and who has an obligation to absorb losses of the entity or a right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity consolidate the variable interest entity. The changes to ASC 810, effective as of January 1, 2010, eliminate the quantitative approach previously applied to assessing the consolidation of a variable interest entity and require ongoing reassessments for consolidation. Upon adoption of these accounting changes on January 1, 2010, we consolidated certain CLOs and other investment vehicles. The consolidation of these entities resulted in an increase in total assets of \$1,606.8 million,

an increase in total liabilities of \$1,603.8 million and an increase to total stockholders' equity of \$3.0 million on January 1, 2010. In January 2010, we sold and assigned our management agreements for the CLOs to a third party; thus we no longer have the power to direct the most significant activities of the CLOs. Upon the assignment of the management agreements in the first quarter of 2010, we deconsolidated the CLOs and account for our remaining interests in the CLOs at fair value.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Derivatives and Hedging

We adopted certain accounting disclosures described in ASC 815, Derivative and Hedging Topic, for our year end consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2008. This requires enhanced disclosures by sellers of credit derivatives, including credit derivatives embedded in a hybrid instrument, and require additional disclosure about the current status of the payment/performance risk of a guarantee. The adoption did not have an effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We adopted accounting changes described in ASC 815, Derivative and Hedging Topic, effective January 1, 2009, requiring qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair values and amounts of gains and losses on derivative contracts and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. Since changes required as of January 1, 2009 required only additional disclosures concerning derivatives and hedging activities, adoption did not affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

We adopted accounting updates included in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic, as of April 1, 2009, which provide additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. ASC 820 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The adoption of these updates did not have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In August 2009, the FASB issued accounting updates to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value, which provides clarifying guidance for determining the fair value of a liability. We adopted this accounting update on October 1, 2009, which did not have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

On October 1, 2009, we adopted the accounting updates to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent). Accordingly, investments in entities that have the characteristics of an investment company and have no readily determinable fair value are measured based on the net asset value per share of the investment. The accounting updates also require disclosure by major category of investment about the attributes of the investment, the nature of any redemption restrictions on the investment, any unfunded commitments we have pertaining to the investment and the investment strategies of the underlying investees. There was no material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows as a result of this adoption.

Subsequent Events

We adopted accounting described in ASC 855, Subsequent Events Topic, as of our financial period ended June 30, 2009, requiring that management evaluate events and transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements after the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements are issued and determining the circumstances under which such events or transactions must be recognized in the financial statements. The adoption did not have an effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Transfers and Servicing

We adopted accounting updates included in ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing Topic, effective January 1, 2009, which require an initial transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase financing that was entered into contemporaneously or in contemplation of the initial transfer to be evaluated as a linked transaction unless certain criteria are met. The updates to ASC 860 are to be applied prospectively for new transactions entered into after the adoption date. The adoption did not have a material effect on financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

We adopted further accounting changes described in ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing Topic, as of January 1, 2010, which eliminate the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity, require that a transferor consider all arrangements made contemporaneously with, or in contemplation of, a transfer of assets when determining whether derecognition of a financial asset is appropriate, clarify the requirement that a transferred financial asset be legally isolated from the transferor and any of its consolidated affiliates, stipulate that constraints on a transferee's ability to freely pledge or exchange transferred assets causes the transfer to fail sale accounting, and define participating interests and provides guidance on derecognizing participating interests. The adoption did not have an effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Use of Estimates

Our management has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The most important of these estimates and assumptions relate to fair value measurements and compensation and benefits. Although these and other estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, actual results could be materially different from these estimates. Current economic conditions increased the risks and complexity of the judgments in these estimates.

(2) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

We generally invest our excess cash in money market funds and other short-term investments. Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments not held for resale with original maturities of three months or less. The following are financial instruments that are cash and cash equivalents or are deemed by us to be generally readily convertible into cash as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands of dollars):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in banks	\$ 196,189	\$ 765,056
Money market investments	1,656,978	529,273
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,853,167	1,294,329
Cash and securities segregated(1)	1,089,803	1,151,522
	\$ 2,942,970	\$ 2,445,851

- (1) Consists of deposits at exchanges and clearing organizations, as well as deposits in accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which subjects Jefferies, as a broker dealer carrying client accounts, to requirements related to maintaining cash or qualified securities in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of its clients.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(3) Financial Instruments**

The following is a summary of the fair value of major categories of financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands of dollars):

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,500,042	\$ 1,360,528	\$ 945,747	\$ 739,166
Corporate debt securities	2,421,704	1,909,781	1,851,216	1,578,395
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations	1,762,643	1,735,861	447,233	211,045
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	3,079,865	21,474	1,035,996	
Loans and other receivables	591,208	363,080	34,407	
Derivatives	62,117	18,427	298,144	220,738
Investments	70,156		75,059	
Other				223
	\$ 9,487,735	\$ 5,409,151	\$ 4,687,802	\$ 2,749,567

We elected to apply the fair value option to loans and loan commitments made in connection with our investment banking and sales and trading activities and certain investments held by subsidiaries that are not registered broker-dealers. Loans and investments at fair value are included in financial instruments owned and loan commitments are included in financial instruments sold, not yet purchased derivatives on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The fair value option was elected for loans and loan commitments and investments held by subsidiaries that are not registered broker-dealers because they are risk managed by us on a fair value basis.

Cash and cash equivalents, the cash component of cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations, receivables brokers, dealings and clearing organizations, receivables customers, receivables fees, interest and other, payables brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and payables customers, are not accounted for at fair value; however, the recorded amounts approximate fair value due to their liquid or short-term nature.

Financial instruments owned includes securities pledged to creditors. The following is a summary of the fair value of major categories of securities pledged to creditors as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Equity securities	\$ 658,959	\$ 360,356
Fixed income securities	4,964,386	1,409
	\$ 5,623,345	\$ 361,765

Counterparties generally have the right to sell or repledge the collateral. Additionally, we receive securities as collateral in connection with certain securities for securities transactions in which we are the lender of other securities. In instances where we are permitted to sell or repledge these securities, we report the fair value of the collateral received and the related obligation to return the collateral in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, \$68.5 million and \$-0-, respectively, were reported as Securities received as collateral and as Obligation to return securities received as collateral.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the approximate fair value of collateral received by us that may be sold or repledged by us was \$11.6 billion and \$9.7 billion, respectively. This collateral was received in connection with resale agreements and securities borrowings. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, a substantial portion of this collateral received by us had been sold or repledged.

The following is a summary of our financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2009				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting	Total
Assets:					
Financial instruments owned:					
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,419,019	\$ 37,981	\$ 43,042	\$	\$ 1,500,042
Corporate debt securities		2,295,486	116,648		2,412,134
Collateralized debt obligations			9,570		9,570
U.S. government and federal agency securities	821,323	367,642			1,188,965
U.S. issued municipal securities		127,346	420		127,766
Foreign government issued securities	71,199	374,517	196		445,912
Residential mortgage-backed securities		2,578,796	136,496		2,715,292
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		307,068	3,215		310,283
Other asset-backed securities		54,180	110		54,290
Loans and other receivables		84,666	506,542		591,208
Derivatives	219,067	102,357	1,909	(261,216)	62,117
Investments at fair value		4,592	65,564		70,156
Total financial instruments owned	\$ 2,530,608	\$ 6,334,631	883,712	\$ (261,216)	\$ 9,487,735
Level 3 assets for which the firm does not bear economic exposure(1)			(379,153)		
Level 3 assets for which the firm bears economic exposure			\$ 504,559		

Liabilities:

Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:					
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,350,125	\$ 10,403	\$	\$	\$ 1,360,528
Corporate debt securities		1,909,781			1,909,781
U.S. government and federal agency securities	1,350,155	1,911			1,352,066
U.S. issued municipal securities		10			10
Foreign government issued securities	150,684	233,101			383,785
Residential mortgage-backed securities		21,474			21,474
Loans		10,660	352,420		363,080
Derivatives	225,203	100,731	4,926	(312,433)	18,427
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 3,076,167	\$ 2,288,071	\$ 357,346	\$ (312,433)	\$ 5,409,151

(1) Consists of Level 3 assets which are attributable to third party and employee noncontrolling interests in certain consolidated entities.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

As of December 31, 2008

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting	Total
Assets:					
Financial instruments owned:					
Securities	\$ 1,125,752	\$ 2,782,707	\$ 286,287	\$	\$ 4,194,746
Loans		11,824	108,029		119,853
Derivative instruments	258,827	920,687		(881,370)	298,144
Investments			75,059		75,059
Total financial instruments owned	\$ 1,384,579	\$ 3,715,218	469,375	\$ (881,370)	\$ 4,687,802
Level 3 assets for which the firm does not bear economic exposure(1)			(146,244)		
Level 3 assets for which the firm bears economic exposure			\$ 323,131		
Liabilities:					
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:					
Securities	\$ 757,260	\$ 1,768,054	\$ 3,515	\$	\$ 2,528,829
Derivative instruments	187,806	491,876	8,197	(467,141)	220,738
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 945,066	\$ 2,259,930	\$ 11,712	\$ (467,141)	\$ 2,749,567

(1) Consists of Level 3 assets which are attributable to third party and employee noncontrolling interests in certain consolidated entities.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following is a summary of changes in fair value of our financial assets and liabilities that have been classified as Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands of dollars):

Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Balance, December 31, 2008	Total gains/ losses (realized and unrealized) (1)	Purchases, sales, settlements, and issuances	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance, December 31, 2009	Change in unrealized gains/ (losses) relating to instruments still held at December 31, 2009 (1)
Assets:							
Financial instruments owned:							
Corporate equity securities	\$ 41,351	\$ (17,010)	\$ 18,430	\$ 7,179	\$ (6,908)	\$ 43,042	\$ (13,704)
Corporate debt securities	177,603	(44,975)(2)	20,183	38,424	(74,587)	116,648	(37,140)
Collateralized debt obligations	2,179	7,391				9,570	7,391
U.S. issued municipal securities		(63)(2)	483			420	(14)
Foreign government issued securities		112	107	123	(146)	196	33
Residential mortgage-backed securities	63,065	75,161	(77,047)	97,082	(21,765)	136,496	4,010
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		(125)	2,737	925	(322)	3,215	(19)

Other asset-backed securities	2,089	(583)	485		(1,881)	110	
Derivatives		10,065	(8,156)			1,909	4,342
Loans and other receivables	108,029	15,215	395,745	15	(12,462)	506,542	(5,641)
Investments at fair value	75,059	(1,871)(3)	387	6	(8,017)	65,564	(2,243)
	\$ 469,375	\$ 43,317	\$ 353,354	\$ 143,754	\$ (126,088)	\$ 883,712	\$ (42,985)

Liabilities:

Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:							
Corporate equity securities	\$	\$	\$	\$ 38	\$ (38)	\$	\$
Corporate debt securities	3,515	739	(2,104)	2,952	(5,102)		
Derivatives	8,197	(3,271)				4,926	(839)
Loans			352,420			352,420	
Other		225	(225)				
	\$ 11,712	\$ (2,307)	\$ 350,091	\$ 2,990	\$ (5,140)	\$ 357,346	\$ (839)

- (1) Realized and unrealized gains/ (losses) are reported in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.
- (2) During the quarter ended June 30, 2009, we changed our valuation methodology for auction rate securities, which are included within corporate debt securities and U.S. issued municipal securities. Previously, auction rate securities were valued based on an internal model based on projected cash flows for the securities discounted for lack of liquidity. As of June 30, 2009, auction rate securities are valued using a valuation

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technique that benchmarks the securities to transactions and market prices of comparable securities, adjusting for projected cash flows and security structure, where appropriate.

- (3) Prior to the fourth quarter of 2009, net asset values of investments used for determining fair value were adjusted for redemption restrictions, where appropriate. As of October 1, 2009, in connection with the adoption of ASU 2009-12, no adjustments were made to reported net asset values for these investments.

	Year Ended December 31, 2008				Investments
	Non-derivative instruments- Assets	Non-derivative instruments- Liabilities	Derivative instruments- Assets	Derivative instruments- Liabilities	
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 248,397	\$ 8,703	\$	\$ 12,929	\$ 104,199
Total gains/(losses) (realized and unrealized)(1)	(102,313)	(1,610)	184	(18,635)	(21,133)
Purchases, sales, settlements, and issuances	169,892	(2,049)	(727)	(8,577)	(8,007)
Net transfers into Level 3	221,866	63	543	22,480	
Net transfers out of Level 3	(143,526)	(1,592)			
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 394,316	\$ 3,515	\$	\$ 8,197	\$ 75,059
Change in unrealized gains/(losses) relating to instruments still held at December 31, 2008(1)	\$ (89,235)	\$ 1,187	\$	\$ 14,592	\$ (16,283)

- (1) Realized and unrealized gains/ (losses) are reported in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Level 3 cash instruments are frequently hedged with instruments classified within Level 1 and Level 2, and accordingly, gains or losses that have been reported in Level 3 are frequently offset by gains or losses attributable to instruments classified within Level 1 or Level 2 or by gains or losses on derivative contracts classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Of our investments at fair value at December 31, 2009, approximately \$47.4 million represents investments in entities that have the characteristics of an investment company. The following table provides further information about those investments at December 31, 2009:

December 31, 2009

	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments (In thousands)	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds(a)(i)	\$ 16,210	\$	Quarterly, Semiannually
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds International(b)(i)	71		
High Yield Hedge Funds(c)(i)	1,022		
High Yield Hedge Funds International(d)(i)	1,114		At Will
Fund of Funds(e)(i)	6,497	166	Annually, GP Consent Required
Private Equity Funds(f)(i)	10,407	3,150	
Private Equity Funds International(g)	6,979	5,081	
Other Investments(h)	5,113		At Will
Total(j)	\$ 47,413	\$ 8,397	

- (a) This category includes investments in hedge funds that invest in both long and short equity securities in both domestic and international markets. These hedge funds may invest in securities in both public and private sectors. Investments representing approximately 2% of fair value cannot be redeemed as they are in liquidation

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

and distributions will be received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the funds. We are unable to estimate when the underlying assets will be liquidated. Investments representing approximately 31% of fair value cannot be redeemed until the lock-up period expires on December 31, 2010. Investments representing approximately 67% of the fair value in this category are redeemable with 60-90 days prior written notice.

- (b) This category includes an investment in a hedge fund that invests in foreign technology equity securities, which has no redemption provisions. Distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund, which is estimated to be within one to two years.
- (c) This category includes investments in funds that invest in U.S. public high yield debt, private high yield investments, senior bank loans, public leveraged equities, distressed debt, private equity investments and emerging markets debt. There are no redemption provisions and distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the funds. These funds are currently in liquidation; however, we are unable to estimate when the underlying assets will be fully liquidated.
- (d) This category includes an investment in a hedge fund that invests in Russian fixed income instruments. The fair value of this investment was measured based on recent observable transaction prices as this investment is part of a management trading strategy.
- (e) This category includes investments in funds of funds that invest in various private equity funds. Approximately 40% of the fair value of the investments is managed by Jefferies and has no redemption provisions. Distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund of funds, which are estimated to be liquidated in one to three years. Investments representing approximately 60% of the fair value of the investments in this category have been approved for redemption and the funds' net asset value is expected to be received within the first quarter of 2010.
- (f) This category includes investments in private equity funds that invest in the equity of various U.S. private companies in the energy, technology, internet service and telecommunication service industries including acquired or restructured companies. These investments can never be redeemed; distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the funds. Investments representing approximately 94% of fair value are expected to liquidate in one to eleven years. An investment representing approximately 6% of the total fair value in this category is currently in liquidation; however, we are unable to estimate when the underlying assets will be fully liquidated.
- (g) This category includes investments in private equity funds that invest in the equity of foreign private companies. Investments representing approximately 74% of fair value are Israeli private equity funds that invest in service companies. The fair values of these investments have been estimated using the net asset value derived from each of the funds' partner capital statements. These investments can never be redeemed; distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund, which are estimated to be liquidated in two to five years. The fair value of investments representing approximately 26% of the fair value are private equity funds that invest in Croatian and Vietnamese companies. The fair values of these investments were measured based on recent observable transaction prices as these investments are part of a management trading strategy.

(h)

Investments representing approximately 67% of the fair value of investments are held on behalf of a Jefferies deferred compensation plan measured at net asset value. Investments representing approximately 33% of fair value are closed-ended funds that invest in Vietnamese equity and debt instruments and are measured based on recent observable transaction prices as these investments are part of a management trading strategy.

- (i) Fair value has been estimated using the net asset value derived from each of the funds partner capital statements.
- (j) The Investments line item in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes \$22.7 million of direct investments which are not investment companies and therefore are not part of this disclosure table.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(4) Derivative Financial Instruments

Off-Balance Sheet Risk

We have contractual commitments arising in the ordinary course of business for securities loaned or purchased under agreements to resell, repurchase agreements, future purchases and sales of foreign currencies, securities transactions on a when-issued basis and underwriting. Each of these financial instruments and activities contains varying degrees of off-balance sheet risk whereby the fair values of the securities underlying the financial instruments may be in excess of, or less than, the contract amount. The settlement of these transactions is not expected to have a material effect upon our consolidated financial statements.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Our derivative activities are recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, with realized and unrealized gains and losses recognized in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings on a trade date basis and as a component of cash flows from operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Acting in a trading capacity, we may enter into derivative transactions to satisfy the needs of our clients and to manage our own exposure to market and credit risks resulting from our trading activities.

Derivatives are subject to various risks similar to other financial instruments, including market, credit and operational risk. In addition, we may be exposed to legal risks related to derivative activities. The risks of derivatives should not be viewed in isolation, but rather should be considered on an aggregate basis along with our other trading-related activities. We manage the risks associated with derivatives on an aggregate basis along with the risks associated with proprietary trading as part of our firmwide risk management policies. In connection with our derivative activities, we may enter into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. These agreements provide us with the ability to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations, request additional collateral when necessary or liquidate the collateral in the event of counterparty default.

A portion of our derivative activities are performed by Jefferies Financial Products, LLC (JFP). JFP is a market maker in commodity index products and a trader in commodity futures and options. Where appropriate, JFP utilizes various credit enhancements, including guarantees, collateral, margin and master netting agreements to mitigate the credit exposure relating to these swaps and options. JFP establishes credit limits based on, among other things, the creditworthiness of the counterparties, the transaction's size and tenor, and estimated potential exposure. JFP maintains a credit intermediation facility with a highly rated European bank (the Bank), which allow JFP customers that require a counterparty with a high credit rating for commodity index transactions to transact with the Banks. The Banks simultaneously enter into offsetting transactions with JFP and receive a fee from JFP for providing credit support.

The fair value of derivative assets and derivative liabilities are presented on the Consolidated Statements on Financial Condition in Financial Instruments Owned Derivatives and Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased Derivatives net of cash paid or received under credit support agreements and on a net counterparty basis when a legal right to offset exists under a master netting agreement. Net unrealized and realized gains and losses on derivative contracts are recognized within Principal transactions revenue in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings. (See Notes 3 and 16 for additional disclosures about derivative instruments.)

The following table presents the fair value and related notional amounts of derivative contracts at December 31, 2009 categorized by predominant risk exposure. The fair value of assets/liabilities related to derivative contracts

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represents our receivable/payable for derivative financial instruments, gross of counterparty netting and cash collateral received and pledged:

	December 31, 2009			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount
	(In thousands)			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 27,415	\$ 1,259,014	\$ 24,068	\$ 1,910,832
Foreign exchange contracts	2,637	291,812	7,470	281,246
Equity contracts	222,311	3,580,416	228,403	8,958,430
Commodity contracts	54,257	4,882,782	57,237	2,683,425
Credit contracts	16,713	217,441	13,682	135,000
Total	323,333	\$ 10,231,465	330,860	\$ 13,968,933
Counterparty/cash-collateral netting	(261,216)		(312,433)	
Total per consolidated statement of financial position	\$ 62,117		\$ 18,427	

The following table presents net unrealized and realized gains and losses on derivative contracts for the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 (Losses) Gains (In thousands)
Interest rate contracts	\$ (11,581)
Foreign exchange contracts	663
Equity contracts	(202,091)
Commodity contracts	(2,571)
Credit contracts	3,057
Total	\$ (212,523)

The following tables set forth the remaining contract maturity of the fair value of OTC derivative assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009. Derivative fair values include counterparty netting and are gross of cash collateral received and pledged:

	OTC Derivative Assets(1)(2)					Total
	0 - 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years (In thousands)	Cross-Maturity Netting(3)		
Commodity swaps	\$ 10,832	\$ 153	\$	\$ (153)	\$ 10,832	
Commodity options	18,705	8,301			27,006	
Total return swaps	2,273	2,447			4,720	
Credit default swaps		315	13,600		13,915	
Foreign exchange forwards and swaps	2,637			(22)	2,615	
Interest rate swaps			6,554	(460)	6,094	
Total	\$ 34,447	\$ 11,216	\$ 20,154	\$ (635)	\$ 65,182	

(1) At December 31, 2009, we held exchange-traded derivative assets of \$8.0 million.

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- (2) Option and swap contracts in the table above are gross of collateral received. Option and swap contracts are recorded net of collateral received on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. At December 31, 2009, collateral received was \$11.1 million.
- (3) Amounts represent the netting of receivable balances with payable balances for the same counterparty across maturity categories.

	OTC derivative liabilities(1)(2)				Total
	0 - 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years (In thousands)	Cross-Maturity Netting(3)	
Commodity swaps	\$ 17,106	\$	\$	\$ (153)	\$ 16,953
Commodity options	9,758	15,053			24,811
Total return swaps	278	256			534
Credit default swaps		304	12,489		12,793
Equity options		4,926			4,926
Foreign exchange forwards and swaps	3,077	4,394		(22)	7,449
Interest rate swaps		493	8,444	(460)	8,477
Total	\$ 30,219	\$ 25,426	\$ 20,933	\$ (635)	\$ 75,943

- (1) At December 31, 2009, we held exchange-traded derivative liabilities of \$4.9 million.
- (2) Option and swap contracts in the table above are gross of collateral pledged. Option and swap contracts are recorded net of collateral pledged on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. At December 31, 2009, collateral pledged was \$62.4 million.
- (3) Amounts represent the netting of receivable balances with payable balances for the same counterparty across maturity categories.

At December 31, 2009, the counterparty credit quality with respect to the fair value of our OTC derivatives assets was as follows (in thousands). Derivative fair values include counterparty netting and are gross of cash collateral received:

Total Pre-Credit Enhancement Netting	Credit Enhancement Netting(1)	Total Post-Credit Enhancement Netting
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Counterparty credit quality:				
A or higher	\$	63,203	\$ (832)	\$ 62,371
B to BBB		228		228
Unrated		2,583		2,583
Total	\$	66,014	\$ (832)	\$ 65,182

(1) Credit enhancement netting relates to JFP credit intermediation facilities with AA-rated European banks.

Contingent Features

Certain of our derivative instruments contain provisions that require our debt to maintain an investment grade credit rating from each of the major credit rating agencies. If our debt were to fall below investment grade, it would be in violation of these provisions, and the counterparties to the derivative instruments could request immediate payment or demand immediate and ongoing full overnight collateralization on our derivative instruments in liability positions. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with such credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position at December 31, 2009 is \$12.2 million for which we have posted collateral of

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

\$18.9 million in the normal course of business. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on December 31, 2009, we would be required to post an additional \$4.6 million of collateral to our counterparties.

(5) Securitization Activities and Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)*Securitization Activities*

We engage in securitization activities related to residential and commercial mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. In our securitization activities, we use special purpose entities (SPEs). We do not consolidate certain securitization vehicles, commonly known as qualifying special purpose entities (QSPEs), if they meet certain criteria regarding the types of assets and derivatives they may hold, the types of sales they may engage in and the range of discretion they may exercise in connection with the assets they hold. The determination of whether a SPE meets the criteria to be a QSPE requires considerable judgment, particularly in evaluating whether the permitted activities of the SPE are significantly limited and in determining whether derivatives held by the SPE are passive and non-excessive.

We derecognize financial assets transferred in securitizations when we have relinquished control over such assets. Transferred assets are carried at fair value prior to securitization, with unrealized gains and losses reflected in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. We act as placement or structuring agent in connection with the beneficial interests issued by securitization vehicles. Net revenues are recognized in connection with these activities.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 we transferred assets of \$11,284.1 million and \$177.1 million, respectively, as part of our securitization activities, received proceeds of \$11,308.5 million and \$178.2 million, respectively, and recognized net revenues of \$47.8 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. These transfers were accounted for as sales of assets.

The following table presents the total assets (unpaid principal amount) of, and retained interests in, QSPEs at December 31, 2009 to which we, acting as transferor, have transferred assets and for which we received sale accounting treatment (in millions):

Securitization Type	Total QSPE Assets	Retained Interests(1)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,483.5	\$ 104.8
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	641.7	9.2

(1) At December 31, 2009, 100% of our retained interests in these securitizations are AAA-rated.

The following table presents cash flows received on retained interests during the year ended December 31, 2009 (in millions):

	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities
Cash flows received on retained interests	\$ 2.7	\$ (0.2)

We have not provided financial or other support to these QSPEs during the year ended December 31 2009. We have no explicit or implicit arrangements to provide additional financial support to these QSPEs and have no liabilities related to these QSPEs at December 31 2009. Although not obligated, we may make a market in the securities issued by the QSPEs. In these market-making transactions, we buy these securities from and sell these securities to investors. Securities purchased through these market-making activities are not considered to be retained interests, although the securities are included in Financial instruments owned mortgage- and asset-backed securities.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*****Variable Interest Entities***

Variable interest entities (VIEs) are entities in which equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. VIEs are consolidated by the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected residual returns, or both, as a result of holding variable interests, direct or implied.

VIEs Where We Are The Primary Beneficiary

We conduct our high yield secondary market trading activities through Jefferies High Yield Trading, LLC (JHYT). JHYT is a registered broker-dealer engaged in the secondary sales and trading of high yield and distressed securities, bank loans and other financial instruments. JHYT makes markets in high yield and distressed securities and provides research coverage on these types of securities. JHYT is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jefferies High Yield Holdings, LLC (JHYH).

We own voting and non-voting interests in JHYH and have entered into management, clearing, and other services agreements with JHYH. We and Leucadia National Corporation (Leucadia) each have the right to nominate two of a total of four directors to JHYH's board of directors. Two funds managed by us, Jefferies Special Opportunities Fund (JSOP) and Jefferies Employees Special Opportunities Fund (JESOP), are also investors in JHYH. The arrangement term is through April 2013, with an option to extend. As a result of agreements entered into with Leucadia in April 2008, any request to Leucadia for additional capital investment in JHYH requires the unanimous consent of our Board of Directors, including the consent of any Leucadia designees to our board. (See Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, herein for additional discussion of agreements entered into with Leucadia.)

We determined that JHYH and JESOP each meet the definition of a variable interest entity. We are the primary beneficiary of JHYH and JESOP and accordingly consolidate JHYH (and the assets, liabilities and results of operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary JHYT) and JESOP.

The following tables present information about the assets and liabilities of our consolidated VIEs which are presented within our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in the respective asset and liability categories, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in millions):

	VIE Assets	
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Cash	\$ 190.9	\$ 277.1
Financial instruments owned	1,100.1	546.9
Securities borrowed	559.9	242.7
Receivable from brokers and dealers	340.5	
Other	47.0	49.3

	\$	2,238.4	\$	1,116.0
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	VIE Liabilities	
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 893.2	\$ 230.8
Payable to brokers and dealers	326.5	
Mandatorily redeemable interests(1)	964.2	854.0
Other	9.8	31.4
	\$ 2,193.7	\$ 1,116.2

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

- (1) After consolidation, which eliminates our interests and the interests of our consolidated subsidiaries, JSOP and JESOP, the carrying amount of the mandatorily redeemable financial interests pertaining to the above VIEs included within Mandatorily redeemable preferred interests of consolidated subsidiaries in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition was approximately \$318.2 million and \$280.9 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The assets of these VIEs are available for the benefit of the mandatorily redeemable interest holders.

Our maximum exposure to loss at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$329.8 million and \$291.2 million, respectively, which consist of our debt, equity and partnership interests in JHYH and JESOP which are eliminated in consolidation.

JHYH's net revenue and formula-determined non-interest expenses amounted \$186.9 million and \$73.7 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009. JHYH's net revenue and formula-determined non-interest expenses amounted to \$(145.2) million and \$48.7 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$52.8 million and \$49.5 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2007 (April 2, 2007, date of commencement). These revenues and expenses are included in commissions and principal transactions and in our non-interest expenses. These formula-determined non-interest expenses do not necessarily reflect the actual expenses of operating JHYH. Based on the terms of our interests in JHYH and JESOP, percentages of JHYH and JESOP's net revenue and non-interest expenses are allocated to us and to third party interest holders.

There have been no changes in our conclusion to consolidate JHYH and JESOP since formation.

VIEs Where We Have a Significant Variable Interest

We also hold significant variable interests in VIEs in which we are not the primary beneficiary and accordingly do not consolidate. Determining whether an interest in a VIE is significant is a matter of judgment and is based on an assessment of our exposure to the overall assets and liabilities of a VIE. We do not consolidate these VIEs as we do not absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses or receive a majority of its expected residual returns as a result of holding these variable interests. We have not provided financial or other support to these VIEs during the year ended December 31, 2009. We have no explicit or implicit arrangements to provide additional financial support to these VIEs and have no liabilities related to these VIEs at December 31, 2009.

The following table presents total assets in these nonconsolidated VIEs and our maximum exposure to loss associated with these non-consolidated VIEs in which we hold significant variable interests at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in millions):

	December 31, 2009	
	Maximum	
	Exposure	
	to Loss in Non-	Carrying
VIE Assets	Consolidated VIEs	Amount

Managed CLOs	\$ 1,310.0	\$ 7.3(2)	\$ 7.3
Third Party Managed CLO	552.6	14.4(2)	14.4
Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Vehicles(1)	123,560.0	488.7(2)	488.7
Private Equity Vehicle	52.3	50.0(3)	45.7
Total	\$ 125,474.9	\$ 560.4	\$ 556.1

(1) VIE assets represent the unpaid principal balance of the assets in these vehicles at December 31, 2009.

(2) Our maximum exposure to loss in these non-consolidated VIEs is limited to our investment.

(3) Our maximum exposure to loss in this non-consolidated VIE is limited to our loan commitment.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	VIE Assets	December 31, 2008 Maximum Exposure to Loss in Non- Consolidated VIEs (2)	Carrying Amount
Managed CLOs	\$ 925.0	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.1
Third Party Managed CLO	390.2	3.3	3.3
Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Vehicles(1)	19,274.9	86.8	86.8
Total	\$ 20,590.1	\$ 94.2	\$ 94.2

(1) VIE assets represent the unpaid principal balance of the assets in these vehicles at December 31, 2008.

(2) Our maximum exposure to loss in non-consolidated VIEs is limited to our investment.

Managed CLOs. We own significant variable interests in various managed collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) for which we are not the primary beneficiary, and therefore, do not consolidate these entities. We also receive management fees in connection with managing these CLOs. Our exposure to loss is limited to our capital contributions. Our investments in these VIEs consists of securities and are accounted for at fair value and are included in investments in managed funds on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Effective with the adoption of accounting changes to ASC 810, Consolidation Topics, on January 1, 2010, we have consolidated assets of \$1.6 billion and liabilities of \$1.6 billion related to these managed CLOs as we have concluded that we are the primary beneficiary on January 1, 2010 given our management rights over and capital interests in the CLOs. In January 2010, we sold and assigned our management agreements for the CLOs to a third party; thus we no longer have the power to direct the most significant activities of the CLOs. Upon the assignment of the management agreements in the first quarter of 2010, we deconsolidated the CLOs and account for our remaining interests in the CLOs at fair value.

Third Party Managed CLO. We have significant variable interests in Babson Loan Opportunity CLO, Ltd., a third party managed CLO. This VIE has assets consisting primarily of senior secured loans, unsecured loans and high yield bonds. Our variable interests in this VIE consists of debt securities. The fair value of our interests in this VIE consist of a direct interest and an indirect interest via Jefferies Finance, LLC. The direct investment is accounted for at fair value and included in Financial instruments owned in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Mortgage and Asset-Backed Vehicles. We purchase and sell variable interests in VIEs, which primarily issue mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, in connection with our trading and market-making activities. Our variable interests in these VIEs consist of mortgage and asset-backed securities and are accounted for at fair value and

included in Financial instruments owned on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Private Equity Vehicle. We entered into a Credit Agreement with JCP Fund V Bridge Partners, LLC (the Borrower or JCP V), pursuant to which we may make loans to the Borrower in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$50.0 million. As of December 31, 2009, we have funded approximately \$45.7 million of the aggregate principal balance leaving approximately \$4.3 million unfunded. Our loan to the Borrower is recorded in other investments on the consolidated statements of financial condition. (See Note 19 for additional discussion of the credit agreement with JCP V.)

(6) Jefferies Finance LLC

On October 7, 2004, we entered into an agreement with Babson Capital and MassMutual to form Jefferies Finance, LLC (JFIN), a joint venture entity created for the purpose of offering senior loans to middle market and growth companies. JFIN is a commercial finance company whose primary focus is the origination and syndication of senior secured debt in the form of term and revolving loans. JFIN can also originate various other debt products such as second lien term, bridge and mezzanine loans as well as related equity co-investments. JFIN also purchases syndicated loans in the secondary market, including loans that are performing, stressed and distressed loan obligations.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

In February 2006, we and MassMutual reached an agreement to double our equity commitments to JFIN. With an incremental \$125 million from each partner, the new total committed equity capitalization of JFIN is \$500 million. Loans are originated primarily through the investment banking efforts of Jefferies with Babson Capital providing primary credit analytics and portfolio management services. As of December 31, 2009, we have funded \$107.5 million of our aggregate \$250.0 million commitment leaving \$142.5 million unfunded. Our investment in JFIN is accounted for under the equity method of accounting and is included in Other investments in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Equity method gains and losses on JFIN are included in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The following is a summary of selected financial information for JFIN as of and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 (in millions):

	2009	2008	2007
Total assets	\$ 944.1	\$ 1,075.4	\$ 1,007.5
Total liabilities	691.2	890.5	884.1
Total equity	252.9	184.9	123.4
Our total equity balance	126.4	92.4	61.7
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 67.5	\$ (43.9)	\$ 15.5

(7) Acquisitions***Depfa***

On March 27, 2009, we acquired 100% of the membership interests of Depfa First Albany Securities LLC (Depfa), a leading New York City-based municipal securities broker-dealer that provides integrated investment banking, advisory, and sales and trading services. As of March 31, 2009, Depfa has been merged into Jefferies.

The Depfa acquisition is being accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the purchase price is allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values at acquisition date as summarized in the following table. Goodwill of \$568,000 is measured as the excess of the cash consideration over fair value of net assets acquired, including identified intangible assets, and represents the value expected from the synergies and economies of scale created from combining Depfa's municipal securities business with our full-service sales and trading, and investment banking capabilities. All goodwill is assigned to our capital markets segment and is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table presents the consideration paid for Depfa and the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date (in thousands):

Cash consideration	\$ 38,760
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Recognized assets and assumed liabilities:

Cash	\$ 300
Financial instruments owned	31,458
Receivable from broker	16,691
Premises and equipment	155
Intangible assets	1,151
Other assets	2,781
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	(1,084)
Other liabilities	(13,260)
Total identifiable net assets	\$ 38,192

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*****Goodwill***

The following is a summary of goodwill activity for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Balance, at beginning of period	\$ 358,837	\$ 344,063
Add: Contingent Consideration	10,038	16,498
Add: Acquisition	568	
Less: Acquisition adjustment		(1,724)
Less: Translation adjustments	(4,648)	
Balance, at end of period	\$ 364,795	\$ 358,837

Acquisitions of LongAcre Partners Limited, Helix Associates, and Randall & Dewey executed in prior years each contain a five-year contingency for additional consideration to the selling owners, based on future revenues. This additional consideration is paid in cash annually. There is no contractual dollar limit to the potential of additional consideration. The last contingency period of these acquisitions expires in 2012. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we paid approximately \$28.7 million in cash related to contingent consideration that had been earned during the current year or prior periods.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

In December 2009, we acquired servicing rights to certain military housing mortgage loans, which are accounted for as an intangible asset and included within Other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The mortgage servicing rights are amortized over the period of the estimated net servicing income, which is reported in Other income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. We provide no credit support in connection with the servicing of these loans and are not required to make servicing advances on the loans in the underlying portfolio. The following presents information about these servicing rights at December 31, 2009 (in millions):

Carrying Amount	Fair Value
\$8.5	\$ 8.5

We have determined that the servicing rights acquired in December 2009 represent one class of servicing rights based on the availability of market inputs to measure the fair value of the asset and our treatment of the asset as one aggregate pool for risk management purposes. The fair value of servicing rights is estimated at December 31, 2009

based on the recent transaction price.

(8) Short-Term Borrowings

Bank loans represent short-term borrowings that are payable on demand and generally bear interest at a spread over the federal funds rate. Unsecured bank loans are typically overnight loans used to finance securities owned or clearing related balances. We had no outstanding unsecured or secured bank loans as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. Average daily bank loans for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$24.2 million and \$94.9 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(9) Long-Term Debt**

The following summarizes our long-term debt carrying values (including unamortized discounts and premiums) at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
7.75% Senior Notes, due 2012	\$ 306,811	\$ 328,215
5.875% Senior Notes, due 2014	248,831	248,608
5.5% Senior Notes, due 2016	348,865	348,683
8.5% Senior Notes, due 2019	709,193	
6.45% Senior Debentures, due 2027	346,439	346,333
3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures, due, 2029	276,433	
6.25% Senior Debentures, due 2036	492,545	492,435
	\$ 2,729,117	\$ 1,764,274

In June and September 2009, we issued 8.5% Senior Notes, due in 2019, with a par amount of \$400 million and \$300 million, respectively, and received proceeds of \$393.9 million and \$321.0 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased approximately \$20.3 million of our outstanding long-term debt, resulting in a gain on debt extinguishment of \$7.7 million, which is recognized in Other income on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

On October 26, 2009, we issued 3.875% convertible senior debentures (the debentures), maturing in 2029, with an aggregate principal amount of \$345.0 million, each \$1,000 debenture convertible into 25.5076 shares of our common stock (equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$39.20 per share of common stock). We received net proceeds of \$339.6 million in connection with the offering. Approximately \$275.0 million of the net proceeds was allocated to Long-term debt, approximately \$5.0 million was allocated to Other assets as debt issuance costs and approximately \$42.0 million was allocated to Additional paid-in capital, net of deferred taxes of \$27.0 million, on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. In addition to ordinary interest, beginning on November 1, 2017, contingent interest will accrue at 0.375% if the average trading price of a debenture for 5 trading days ending on and including the third trading day immediately preceding a six-month interest period equals or exceeds \$1,200 per \$1,000 debenture. The debentures are convertible at the holders' option any time beginning on August 1, 2029 and convertible at any time if 1) our common stock price is greater than 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days; 2) if the trading price per debenture is less than 95% of the price of our common stock times the conversion ratio for any 10 consecutive trading days; 3) if the debentures are called for redemption; or 4) upon the occurrence of specific corporate actions. We may redeem the debentures for par, plus accrued interest, on or after November 1, 2012 if the price of our common stock is greater than 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days and we may redeem the debentures for par, plus accrued interest, at our election any time on or after November 1, 2017. Holders may require us to repurchase

the debentures for par, plus accrued interest, on November 1, 2017, 2019 and 2024.

We previously entered into a fair value hedge with no ineffectiveness using interest rate swaps in order to convert \$200 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured 7.75% senior notes due March 15, 2012 into floating rates based upon LIBOR. During the third quarter of 2007, we terminated these interest rate swaps and received cash consideration less accrued interest of \$8.5 million. The \$8.5 million basis difference related to the fair value of the interest rate swaps at the time of the termination is being amortized as a reduction in Interest expense of approximately \$1.9 million per year over the remaining life of the notes through March 2012.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(10) Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock**

In February 2006, MassMutual purchased in a private placement \$125.0 million of our Series A convertible preferred stock. Our Series A convertible preferred stock has a 3.25% annual, cumulative cash dividend and is currently convertible into 4,105,138 shares of our common stock at an effective conversion price of approximately \$30.45 per share. The preferred stock is callable beginning in 2016 and will mature in 2036. As of December 31, 2008, 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock were authorized and 125,000 shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding. The dividend is recorded as a component of Interest expense as the Series A convertible preferred stock is treated as debt for accounting purposes. The dividend is not deductible for tax purposes because the Series A convertible preferred stock is considered equity for tax purposes.

(11) Noncontrolling Interest and Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Interests of Consolidated Subsidiaries***Noncontrolling Interest***

Noncontrolling interest represents equity interests in consolidated subsidiaries that are not attributable, either directly or indirectly, to us (i.e., minority interests). Noncontrolling interest includes the minority equity holders proportionate share of the equity of JSOP, JESOP and our consolidated asset management entities. The following table presents our noncontrolling interests at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
JSOP	\$ 282.7	\$ 252.3
JESOP	33.2	29.4
Consolidated asset management entities	5.6	6.1
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 321.5	\$ 287.8

Prior to January 1, 2009, we reported minority interests within liabilities on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. As of January 1, 2009, we identify and present ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than our common shareholders as noncontrolling interests within stockholders equity, separately from our own equity. This change in presentation resulted in an increase to total stockholders equity of \$287.8 million and a decrease to total liabilities of \$287.8 million on our Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2008. Previously reported balances have been reclassified.

Revenues, expenses, net income or loss, and other comprehensive income or loss are reported in the consolidated financial statements at the consolidated amounts, which includes amounts attributable to both owners of the parent and noncontrolling interests. Net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss is then attributed to the parent and noncontrolling interest. Prior to January 1, 2009, we recorded minority interest in earnings (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries in the determination of net earnings (loss). As of January 1, 2009, Net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling

interests is deducted from Net earnings (loss) to determine Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders. This change in presentation resulted in a decrease to Net loss of approximately \$53.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and an increase to Net earnings of approximately \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. There has been no impact on Other comprehensive income or loss because all other comprehensive income or loss is attributable to us.

Mandatorily Redeemable Interests of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Certain interests in consolidated subsidiaries meet the definition of a mandatorily redeemable financial instrument and require liability classification and remeasurement at the estimated amount of cash that would be due and payable to settle such interests under the applicable entity's organization agreement. These mandatorily redeemable financial instruments represent interests held in Jefferies High Yield Holdings, LLC (JHYH), which

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

are entitled to a pro rata share of the profits and losses of JHYH and are scheduled to terminate in 2013, with an option to extend up to three additional one-year periods. We previously reported these mandatorily redeemable financial instruments within minority interest. Financial instruments issued by a subsidiary that are classified as equity in the subsidiary's financial statements are treated as noncontrolling interests in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, these mandatorily redeemable financial instruments are reported within liabilities as Mandatorily redeemable preferred interests of consolidated subsidiaries on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. In addition, changes to these mandatorily redeemable financial instruments of JHYH were previously reflected as minority interest in earnings (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries. As of January 1, 2009, we reclassified these changes to be part of net revenues and are reflected as Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries on our Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The reclassification did not impact Net earnings (loss), but resulted in an increase to Net revenues of \$69.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and a decrease to Net revenues of \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The carrying amount of the mandatorily redeemable interests of consolidated subsidiaries was approximately \$318.0 million and \$280.9 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(12) Benefit Plans*Pension Plan*

We have a defined benefit pension plan, Jefferies Employees' Pension Plan, which covers certain of our employees. The plan is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Benefits are based on years of service and the employee's career average pay. Our funding policy is to contribute to the plan at least the minimum amount required for funding purposes under the Internal Revenue Code. Differences in each year, if any, between expected and actual returns in excess of a 10% corridor are amortized in net periodic pension calculations. Effective December 31, 2005, benefits under the pension plan have been frozen. Accordingly, there are no further benefit accruals for future service after December 31, 2005.

The following tables set forth the plan's funded status and amounts recognized in our accompanying Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and Consolidated Statements of Earnings (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 43,750	\$ 41,492
Projected benefit obligation for service rendered to date	43,750	41,492
Plan assets, at fair value	35,892	33,731
Funded status	(7,858)	(7,761)
Unrecognized net loss	12,005	14,017
Prepaid benefit cost	4,147	6,256
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, before taxes	(12,005)	(14,017)

Pension liability	\$ (7,858)	\$ (7,761)
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Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2009	2008	2007
Net pension cost included the following components:			
Service cost – benefits earned during the period	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 275
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	2,586	2,531	2,378
Expected return on plan assets	(2,417)	(3,113)	(2,923)
Net amortization	906		
Settlement losses(1)	835		
Net periodic pension cost (income)	\$ 2,110	\$ (382)	\$ (270)

(1) Of the \$2.1 million in pension cost, \$0.8 million is due to previously unrecognized losses associated with the projected pension obligation as the cost of all settlements in 2009 for terminated employees exceeded current year interest and service costs.

	Year Ended December 31	
	2009	2008
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 41,492	\$ 40,828
Service cost	200	200
Interest cost	2,586	2,531
Actuarial losses	3,132	(366)
Administrative expenses paid	(180)	(209)
Benefits paid	(438)	(1,492)
Settlements	(3,042)	
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 43,750	\$ 41,492

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Fair value of assets, beginning of year	\$ 33,731	\$ 41,634
Employer contributions		2,000
Benefit payments made	(438)	(1,492)
Administrative expenses paid	(180)	(209)
Total investment return	5,821	(8,202)

Settlements	(3,042)	
Fair value of assets, end of year	\$ 35,892	\$ 33,731

We did not contribute to our pension plan during the year ended December 31, 2009. The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost include \$12.0 million and \$14.0 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. During 2010, we expect to recognize an amortization of net loss of \$0.7 million as a component of net periodic benefit cost.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Expected benefit payments through December 31, 2019 are as follows (in thousands):

2010	\$ 1,783.4
2011	1,158.2
2012	2,723.6
2013	1,700.1
2014	1,904.1
2015 through 2019	13,664.4

The following is a summary of the fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2009 by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2009		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Plan assets(1):			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,169	\$	\$ 1,169
Listed equity securities(2)	17,999		17,999
Fixed income securities:			
Corporate debt securities		7,874	7,874
Foreign corporate debt securities		497	497
U.S. government securities		3,750	3,750
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		1,207	1,207
Agency mortgage-backed securities		2,511	2,511
Asset-backed securities		391	391
Other		494	494
	\$ 19,168	\$ 16,724	\$ 35,892

(1) There are no plan assets classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(2) Listed equity securities are diversified across a spectrum of primarily U.S. large-cap companies.

Assets in the plan are invested under guidelines adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Plan. Because the Plan exists to provide a vehicle for funding future benefit obligations, the investment objectives of the portfolio takes into account the nature and timing of future plan liabilities. The policy recognizes that the portfolio's long-term investment performance and its ability to meet the plan's overall objectives are dependent on the strategic asset allocation which includes adequate diversification among assets classes.

The target allocation of plan assets for 2010 is approximately 60% equities and 40% fixed income securities. The target asset allocation was determined based on the risk tolerance characteristics of the plan and, at times, may be adjusted to achieve the plan's investment objective and to minimize any concentration of investment risk. The Administrative Committee evaluates the asset allocation strategy and adjusts the allocation if warranted based upon market conditions and the impact of the investment strategy on future contribution requirements. The expected long-term rate of return assumption is based on an analysis of historical experience of the portfolio and the summation of prospective returns for each asset class in proportion to the fund's current asset allocation.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

On a weighted average basis, the following are assumptions used to determine the actuarial present value of the projected benefit obligation:

	2009	2008	2007
Discount rates	5.75%	6.50%	6.25%
Rate of compensation increase	%	%	%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%

The equity portfolio may invest up to 5% of the market value of the portfolio in any one company and may invest up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio in any one sector or up to two times the percentage weighting of any one sector as defined by the S&P 500 or the Russell 1000 Value indices, whichever is higher. Permissible investments specified under the equity portfolio of the plan include equity securities of U.S. and non-U.S. incorporated entities and private placement securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A. At least 75% of the market value of the fixed income portfolio must be invested in investment grade securities rated BBB-/Baa3, including cash and cash equivalents. Permissible investments specified under the fixed income portfolio of the plan include: public or private debt obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. or foreign issuers; preferred, hybrid, mortgage or asset-backed securities; senior loans; and derivatives and foreign currency exchange contracts.

(13) Compensation Plans

We sponsor the following share-based compensation plans: incentive compensation plan, director plan, employee stock purchase plan and the deferred compensation plan. The fair value of share based awards is estimated on the date of grant based on the market price of our common stock less the impact of selling restrictions subsequent to vesting, if any, and is amortized as compensation expense over the related requisite service periods.

Total compensation cost related to share-based compensation plans amounted to \$125.7 million, \$562.6 million and \$145.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The net tax (deficiency) benefit related to share-based compensation plans recognized in additional paid-in capital during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was (\$14.6) million, \$6.2 million and \$41.7 million, respectively. Cash flows resulting from tax deductions in excess of the grant-date fair value of share-based awards are included in cash flows from financing activities; accordingly, we reflected the excess tax benefit of \$12.4 million, \$11.9 million and \$41.7 million related to share-based compensation in cash flows from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$53.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share based awards, which is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted-average vesting period of approximately 5.2 years. We have historically and generally expect to issue new shares of common stock when satisfying our issuance obligations pursuant to share based awards, as opposed to reissuing shares from our treasury stock.

In addition, we sponsor non-share based compensation plans. Non-share based compensation plans sponsored by us include an employee stock ownership plan and a profit sharing plan.

The following are descriptions of the compensation plans sponsored by us and the activity of such plans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

Incentive Compensation Plan. We have an Incentive Compensation Plan (Incentive Plan) which allows awards in the form of incentive stock options (within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code), nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, unrestricted stock, performance awards, restricted stock units, dividend equivalents or other share-based awards. The plan imposes a limit on the number of shares of our common stock that may be subject to awards. An award relating to shares may be granted if the aggregate number of shares subject to then-outstanding awards (as defined in the Incentive Plan) plus the number of shares subject to the award being granted do not exceed 30% of the number of shares issued and outstanding immediately prior to the grant.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*****Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units***

The Incentive Plan allows for grants of restricted stock awards, whereby employees are granted restricted shares of common stock subject to forfeiture. The Incentive Plan also allows for grants of restricted stock units. Restricted stock units give a participant the right to receive fully vested shares at the end of a specified deferral period. One advantage of restricted stock units, as compared to restricted stock, is that the period during which the award is deferred as to settlement can be extended past the date the award becomes non-forfeitable, allowing a participant to hold an interest tied to common stock on a tax deferred basis. Prior to settlement, restricted stock units carry no voting or dividend rights associated with the stock ownership, but dividend equivalents are accrued to the extent there are dividends declared on our common stock.

On December 2, 2008, we approved an overall compensation strategy that modified the terms of all outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock units of active employees and addressed the terms of future restricted stock and restricted stock units granted as part of year-end compensation. We modified these awards by removing the service requirement employees must fulfill in exchange for the right to those awards. As such, employees who terminate their employment or are terminated without cause may continue to vest, so long as the awards are not forfeited as a result of the other forfeiture provisions of those awards (e.g. competition). Prior to the modifications, these awards were generally subject to annual ratable vesting upon a five year service requirement, with provisions related to retirement eligibility. As a result of the removal of the service requirements, we accelerated the remaining compensation cost of the outstanding awards of \$302.6 million which was recognized on the modification date and recognized compensation expense of \$74.0 million associated with 2008 year-end compensation awards on the date of grant (December 30, 2008).

Upon approval of the overall compensation strategy, we determined that the service inception date precedes the grant date for future restricted stock and restricted stock units granted as part of year-end compensation, and, as such, the compensation expense associated with these awards is accrued over the one-year period prior to the grant date. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recognized compensation expense of \$126.5 million related to restricted stock and restricted stock units of approximately 5,384,000 and 215,000, respectively, granted as part of our 2009 year-end compensation.

In addition to year-end compensation awards, we may grant restricted stock and restricted stock units to new employees as sign-on awards. Sign-on awards are generally subject to annual ratable vesting upon a four year service requirement and are amortized as compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the related four years.

The total compensation cost associated with restricted stock and restricted stock units amounted to \$125.1 million, \$561.7 million and \$144.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Total compensation cost includes 2009 year-end compensation and the amortization of sign-on awards, less forfeitures and clawbacks.

The following table details the activity of restricted stock:

Period Ended	Weighted Average Grant
---------------------	-----------------------------------

	December 31, 2009 (Shares in 000s)	Date Fair Value
Restricted stock		
Balance, beginning of year		\$
Grants	8,136(1)	\$ 21.41
Fulfillment of service requirement	(5,920)(1)	\$ 21.94
Balance, end of year	2,216(2)	\$ 20.01

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

- (1) Includes approximately 5.9 million shares of restricted stock granted with no future service requirement during the year ended December 31, 2009. As such, these shares are shown as granted and vested in the year ended December 31, 2009.
- (2) Represents restricted stock with a future service requirement.

The following table details the activity of restricted stock units:

	Period Ended December 31, 2009		Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	
	Future Service Required (Shares in 000s)	No Future Service Required	Future Service Required	No Future Service Required
Restricted stock units				
Balance, beginning of year		34,262	\$	\$ 14.78
Grants	936	351	\$ 17.07	\$ 20.34
Distribution of underlying shares		(7,725)	\$	\$ 14.51
Forfeited		(420)	\$	\$ 20.39
Balance, end of year	936	26,468	\$ 17.07	\$ 14.84

The aggregate fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units upon the awards vesting during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$129.9 million, \$563.1 million and \$182.9 million, respectively. In addition, we granted restricted stock units with no future service period during 2009 with an aggregate fair value of \$7.1 million.

Stock Options

The fair value of all option grants are estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for all fixed option grants in 2004: dividend yield of 0.9%; expected volatility of 32.6%; risk-free interest rates of 3.0%; and expected lives of 4.8 years. There are no option grants subsequent to 2004. A summary of our stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2009 is presented below (amounts in thousands, except per share data):

**Year Ended
December 31, 2009
Weighted
Average**

	Options	Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	60	\$ 7.24
Exercised	(12)	\$ 5.64
Outstanding at end of year	48	\$ 7.65
Options exercisable at year-end	48	\$ 7.65

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$94,000, \$775,000 and \$8,226,000, respectively. Cash received from the exercise of stock options during 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$69,000, \$840,000 and \$5,233,000, respectively, and the tax benefit realized from stock options exercised during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$38,000, \$305,000 and \$3,326,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The table below provides additional information related to stock options outstanding at December 31, 2009:

December 31, 2009	Outstanding, Net of Expected Forfeitures Options Exercisable Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data	
Number of options	48	48
Weighted-average exercise price	7.65	7.65
Aggregate intrinsic value	756	756
Weighted-average remaining contractual term, in years	4.35	4.35

At December 31, 2009, the intrinsic value of vested options was approximately \$756,000 for which tax benefits expected to be recognized in equity upon exercise are approximately \$310,000.

Directors Plan. We have a Directors Stock Compensation Plan (Directors Plan) which provides for an annual grant to each non-employee director of \$100,000 of restricted stock or deferred shares (which are similar to restricted stock units). These grants are made automatically on the date directors are elected or reelected at our annual shareholders meeting. These grants vest three years after the date of grant and are expensed over the requisite service period.

Additionally, the Directors Plan permits each non-employee director to elect to be paid annual retainer fees, meeting fees and fees for service as chairman of a Board committee in the form of cash, deferred cash or deferred shares. If deferred cash is elected, interest is credited to such deferred cash at the prime interest rate in effect at the date of each annual meeting of stockholders. If deferred shares are elected, dividend equivalents equal to dividends declared and paid on our common stock are credited to a Director s account and reinvested as additional deferred shares.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan. We also have an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) which we consider non-compensatory effective January 1, 2007. All regular full-time employees and employees who work part-time over 20 hours per week are eligible for the ESPP. Annual employee contributions are limited to \$21,250, are voluntary and are made via payroll deduction. The employee contributions are used to purchase our common stock. The stock price used is 95% of the closing price of our common stock on the last day of the applicable session (monthly).

Deferred Compensation Plan. We also have a Deferred Compensation Plan, which was established in 2001. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, employees with annual compensation of \$200,000 or more were eligible to defer compensation on a pre-tax basis by investing it in our common stock at a discount (DCP shares) and/or stock options (prior to 2004) or by specifying the return in other alternative investments. We often invest directly, as a principal, in such investment alternatives related to our obligations to perform under the Deferred Compensation Plan. The compensation deferred by our employees is expensed in the period earned. As of the third quarter of 2008, the change in fair value of the specified other alternative investments are recognized in Investment income and changes in the corresponding deferral compensation liability are reflected as Compensation and benefits expense in our Consolidated Statements of

Earnings. Prior financial statement periods have not been adjusted for this change in presentation as the impact of such change does not have a material impact on the related line items within the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for each of the periods presented.

Additionally, we recognize compensation cost related to the discount provided to employees in electing to defer compensation in DCP shares. This compensation cost was \$0.6 million, \$0.9 million and \$1.5 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, there were 3,449,000 DCP shares issuable under the Plan.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan. We have an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) which was established in 1988. We had no contributions and no compensation cost related to the ESOP during 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Profit Sharing Plan. We have a profit sharing plan, covering substantially all employees, which includes a salary reduction feature designed to qualify under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The compensation cost related to this plan was \$4.5 million, \$9.1 million and \$8.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(14) Earnings per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the Basic and Diluted earnings per common share computations for the years 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Earnings for basic earnings per common share:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 316,580	\$ (590,012)	\$ 148,299
Net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling interests	36,537	(53,884)	3,634
Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders	280,043	(536,128)	144,665
Less: Allocation of earnings to participating securities(1)	2,311	6,831	13,573
Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 277,732	\$ (542,959)	\$ 131,092
Earnings for diluted earnings per common share:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 316,580	\$ (590,012)	\$ 148,299
Net earnings (loss) to noncontrolling interests	36,537	(53,884)	3,634
Net earnings (loss) to common shareholders	280,043	(536,128)	144,665
Add: Convertible preferred stock dividends	4,063		
Less: Allocation of earnings to participating securities(1)	2,299	6,831	13,549
Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 281,807	\$ (542,959)	\$ 131,116
Shares:			
Average common shares used in basic computation	200,446	166,163	141,515
Stock options	21		388
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock	4,105		
Average common shares used in diluted computation	204,572	166,163	141,903
Earnings (loss) per common share:			
Basic	\$ 1.39	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.93
Diluted	\$ 1.38	\$ (3.27)	\$ 0.92

- (1) Represents dividends declared during the period on participating securities plus an allocation of undistributed earnings to participating securities. Losses are not allocated to participating securities. Participating securities represent restricted stock and restricted stock units for which requisite service has not yet been rendered and amounted to weighted average shares of 1,668,000, 27,310,000 and 21,345,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. No dividends were declared during 2009. Dividends declared on participating securities during 2008 and 2007 amounted to approximately \$6.8 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. Undistributed earnings are allocated to participating securities based upon their right to share in earnings if all earnings for the period had been distributed.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following securities were considered antidilutive and, therefore, not included in the computation of Diluted earnings per share:

	Number of Securities Outstanding at December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Stock options		59,720	
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock		4,105,138	4,082,538

The only restrictions on our present ability to pay dividends on our common stock are the dividend preference terms of our Series A convertible preferred stock and the governing provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

Dividends per Common Share (declared and paid):

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2009				
2008	\$ 0.125	\$ 0.125		

On January 19, 2010, a quarterly dividend was declared of \$0.075 per share of common stock payable on March 15, 2010 to stockholders of record as of February 16, 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we recognized dividend equivalents of \$34.4 million distributed on restricted stock units that were granted in prior periods, but which had not previously been charged against retained earnings.

(15) Income Taxes

Total income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were allocated as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Earnings/(loss)	\$ 199,041	\$ (290,249)	\$ 93,178
Stockholders' equity, for compensation expense for tax purposes less than/(in excess of) amounts recognized for financial reporting purposes	14,606	(6,233)	(41,710)

\$ 213,647 \$ (296,482) \$ 51,468

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consists of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Current:			
Federal	\$ 130,729	\$ (110,458)	\$ 78,715
State and local	34,835	5,949	9,379
Foreign	23,084	(5,034)	11,353
	188,648	(109,543)	99,447
Deferred:			
Federal	17,032	(101,482)	(13,030)
State and local	8,018	(38,575)	4,218
Foreign	(14,657)	(40,649)	2,543
	10,393	(180,706)	(6,269)
	\$ 199,041	\$ (290,249)	\$ 93,178

Income taxes differed from the amounts computed by applying the Federal statutory income tax rate of 35% for 2009, 2008 and 2007 as a result of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2009		2008		2007	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Computed expected income taxes	\$ 180,467	35.0%	\$ (308,091)	35.0%	\$ 84,517	35.0%
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:						
State and city income taxes, net of Federal income tax benefit	27,855	5.4	(21,207)	2.4	8,838	3.6
Noncontrolling interest, not subject to tax	(12,788)	(2.5)	18,859	(2.1)	(1,272)	(0.5)
Foreign income	326	0.1	16,948	(1.9)	2,593	1.1
Other, net	3,181	0.6	3,243	(0.4)	(1,498)	(0.6)
Total income taxes	\$ 199,041	38.6%	\$ (290,248)	33.0%	\$ 93,178	38.6%

The following table presents a reconciliation of gross unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Balance at January 1,	\$ 13,485	\$ 8,825	\$ 5,114
Increases based on tax positions related to the current period	10,769	2,395	2,167
Decreases based on tax positions related to the current period		(145)	
Increases based on tax positions related to prior periods	1,136	3,372	2,839
Decreases based on tax positions related to prior periods		(265)	(153)
Decreases related to settlements with taxing authorities	(969)	(697)	(1,142)
Decreases related to a lapse of applicable statute of limitations	(268)		
Balance at December 31,	\$ 24,153	\$ 13,485	\$ 8,825

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The total amount of unrecognized benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate was \$15.7 million, \$8.8 million and \$5.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Interest related to income tax liabilities is recognized in Interest expense. Penalties, if any, are recognized in other expenses. Net, pretax interest expense related to income tax liabilities was \$0.7 million in 2009. In addition to the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, we had interest accrued of approximately \$4.4 million, \$3.7 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, included in Accrued expenses and other liabilities. No material penalties were accrued.

We are currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service and other major tax jurisdictions. We do not expect that resolution of these examinations will have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, but could have a material impact on the consolidated results of operations for the period in which resolution occurs. It is reasonably possible that, within the next twelve months, various tax examinations will be concluded and statutes of limitation will expire. These events will have the combined effect of reducing the December 31, 2009 balance of unrecognized tax benefits by \$4.2 million, whether resolution results in payment or recognition. It is also reasonably possible that the balance of unrecognized tax benefits will increase significantly during the next twelve months for tax positions related to that period.

We are subject to U.S. Federal income tax as well as income tax in multiple state and foreign jurisdictions. The table below summarizes the earliest tax years that are subject to examination in the major tax jurisdictions in which we operate:

Jurisdiction	Tax Year
United States	2006
United Kingdom	2007
New Jersey	2005
New York State	2001
New York City	2003

The cumulative tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are presented below (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Compensation	\$ 325,995	\$ 350,742
Net operating loss	29,861	44,117
Investments	34,975	10,729
Other	31,309	12,204
Sub-total	422,140	417,792

Valuation allowance	(6,980)	(3,390)
Total deferred tax assets	415,160	414,402
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Long-term debt	28,673	3,301
Amortization of intangibles	34,112	22,513
Other	8,713	7,622
Total deferred tax liabilities	71,498	33,436
Net deferred tax asset, included in other assets	\$ 343,662	\$ 380,966

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

A valuation allowance of \$7.0 million and \$3.4 million was recorded at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and represents the portion of our deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that the benefit of such items will not be realized. Such valuation allowance increased by approximately \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. We believe that the realization of the net deferred tax asset of \$343.7 million is more likely than not based on expectations of future taxable income in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

At December 31, 2009, we had United Kingdom loss carryforwards of approximately \$77.0 million. The United Kingdom loss carryforwards have an unlimited carryforward period. A tax benefit has been recorded for the associated deferred tax assets with no valuation allowance. At December 31, 2009, we had loss carryforwards and other deductible temporary differences in other countries in which we operate of approximately \$17.7 million. The losses begin to expire in the year 2013 and the deferred tax assets related to these temporary differences have been fully offset by a valuation allowance.

There is a current tax payable of \$94.8 million at December 31, 2009 and a current tax receivable of \$130.5 million as of December 31, 2008.

To the extent the non-U.S. subsidiaries have future earnings, no U.S. Federal income tax will be provided for the undistributed earnings because we intend to permanently reinvest these earnings in such operations.

(16) Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

The following table summarizes other commitments and guarantees at December 31, 2009:

	Notional/ Maximum Payout	2010	2011	Maturity Date		
				2012 and 2013	2014 and 2015	2016 and Later
				(Dollars in millions)		
Bank credit	\$ 36.0	\$ 18.0		\$ 18.0		
Equity commitments	\$ 415.7	\$ 250.0	\$ 0.6	\$ 2.3	\$ 16.6	\$ 146.2
Loan commitments	\$ 159.4	\$ 159.3		\$ 0.1		
Derivative contracts-non-credit related	\$ 35,668.9	\$ 30,437.4	\$ 5,223.4	\$ 8.1		
Derivative contracts-credit related:						
Index credit default swaps	\$ 105.0				\$ 75.0	\$ 30.0

The following table summarizes the external credit ratings of the underlyings or referenced assets for credit related guarantees and derivatives:

Notional/	External Credit Rating
-----------	------------------------

	Maximum Payout	AAA/ Aaa	AA/Aa	Unrated
	(Dollars in millions)			
Bank credit	\$ 36.0			\$ 36.0
Loan commitments	\$ 159.4			\$ 159.4
Derivative contract-credit related:				
Index credit default swaps	\$ 105.0	\$ 20.0	\$ 10.0	\$ 75.0

Bank Credit. As of December 31, 2009, we had outstanding guarantees of \$36.0 million relating to bank credit obligations (\$1.5 million of which is undrawn) of associated investment vehicles in which we have an interest.

Equity Commitments. On October 7, 2004, we entered into an agreement with Babson Capital and MassMutual to form Jefferies Finance LLC, a joint venture entity created for the purpose of offering senior loans to middle market and growth companies. The total committed equity capitalization by the partners to Jefferies

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Finance LLC is \$500 million as of December 31, 2009. Loans are originated primarily through the investment banking efforts of Jefferies with Babson Capital providing primary credit analytics and portfolio management services. As of December 31, 2009, we have funded \$107.5 million of our aggregate \$250.0 million commitment leaving \$142.5 million unfunded.

As of December 31, 2009, we have an aggregate commitment to invest equity of approximately \$14.3 million in Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P. and its related parallel fund, a private equity fund managed by a team led by Brian P. Friedman (one of our directors and Chairman, Executive Committee).

We have an aggregate commitment to fund JHYH of \$600.0 million and have funded approximately \$350.0 million as of December 31, 2009, leaving \$250.0 million unfunded.

As of December 31, 2009, we had other equity commitments to invest up to \$8.9 million in various other investments.

Loan Commitments. From time to time we make commitments to extend credit to investment-banking and other clients in loan syndication, acquisition-finance and securities transactions. These commitments and any related drawdowns of these facilities typically have fixed maturity dates and are contingent on certain representations, warranties and contractual conditions applicable to the borrower. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$155.1 million of loan commitments outstanding to clients.

On August 11, 2008, we entered into a Credit Agreement with JCP Fund V Bridge Partners, LLC (the Borrower or JCP V), pursuant to which we may make loans to the Borrower in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$50.0 million. As of December 31, 2009, we have funded approximately \$45.7 million of the aggregate principal balance leaving approximately \$4.3 million unfunded. (See Note 19 for additional discussion of the credit agreement with JCP V.)

Derivative Contracts. We disclose certain derivative contracts meeting the definition of a guarantee under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Such derivative contracts include credit default swaps (whereby a default or significant change in the credit quality of the underlying financial instrument may obligate us to make a payment) and written equity put options. At December 31, 2009, the maximum payout value of derivative contracts deemed to meet the definition of a guarantee was approximately \$35,773.9 million. For purposes of determining maximum payout, notional values are used; however, we believe the fair value of these contracts is a more relevant measure of these obligations because we believe the notional amounts overstate our expected payout. At December 31, 2009, the fair value of such derivative contracts approximated \$(53.6) million. In addition, the derivative contracts deemed to meet the definition of a guarantee under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles are before consideration of hedging transactions. We substantially mitigate our risk on these contracts through hedges, such as other derivative contracts and/or cash instruments. We manage risk associated with derivative contracts meeting the definition of a guarantee consistent with our risk management policies.

Jefferies Financial Products, LLC. JFP maintains a credit intermediation facility with a highly rated European bank (the Bank), which allow JFP customers that require a counterparty with a high credit rating for commodity index transactions to transact with the Bank. The Bank simultaneously enter into offsetting transactions with JFP and receive a fee from JFP for providing credit support.

Other Guarantees. In the normal course of business we provide guarantees to securities clearinghouses and exchanges. These guarantees generally are required under the standard membership agreements, such that members are required to guarantee the performance of other members. To mitigate these performance risks, the exchanges and clearinghouses often require members to post collateral. Our obligations under such guarantees could exceed the collateral amounts posted; however, the potential for us to be required to make payments under such guarantees is deemed remote.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Leases. As lessee, we lease certain premises and equipment under noncancelable agreements expiring at various dates through 2022 which are operating leases. Future minimum lease payments for all noncancelable operating leases at December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Gross	Sub-leases	Net
2010	48,256	5,152	43,104
2011	43,246	5,048	38,198
2012	39,666	4,987	34,679
2013	38,519	5,033	33,486
2014	33,104	4,469	28,635
Thereafter	103,799	4,430	99,369

Rental expense amounted to \$50,942,000, \$50,529,000 and \$50,443,000, in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(17) Net Capital Requirements

As registered broker-dealers, Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and Jefferies High Yield Trading are subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and Jefferies High Yield Trading have elected to use the alternative method permitted by the Rule.

As of December 31, 2009, Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and Jefferies High Yield Trading's net capital and excess net capital were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Net Capital	Excess Net Capital
Jefferies	\$ 826,438	\$ 777,316
Jefferies Execution	\$ 9,357	\$ 9,107
Jefferies High Yield Trading	\$ 503,666	\$ 503,416

(18) Segment Reporting

The Capital Markets reportable segment includes our traditional securities brokerage trading activities, including the results of our high yield secondary market trading activities, and investment banking activities. The Capital Markets reportable segment is managed as a single operating segment that provides the sales, trading and origination effort for various fixed income, equity and advisory products and services. The Capital Markets segment comprises a number of interrelated divisions. In addition, we choose to voluntarily disclose the Asset Management segment even though it is currently an immaterial non-reportable segment.

Our reportable business segment information is prepared using the following methodologies:

Net revenues and expenses directly associated with each reportable business segment are included in determining earnings before taxes.

Net revenues and expenses not directly associated with specific reportable business segments are allocated based on the most relevant measures applicable, including each reportable business segment's net revenues, headcount and other factors.

Reportable business segment assets include an allocation of indirect corporate assets that have been fully allocated to our reportable business segments, generally based on each reportable business segment's capital utilization.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Our net revenues, expenses, and total assets by segment are summarized below (amounts in millions):

	Capital Markets	Asset Management	Eliminating Items	Total
Year ended December 31, 2009				
Net revenues	\$ 2,134.9	\$ 35.9	\$	\$ 2,170.8
Expenses	\$ 1,587.1	\$ 30.8	\$	\$ 1,617.9
Segment assets	\$ 28,015.6	\$ 173.7	\$	\$ 28,189.3
Year ended December 31, 2008				
Net revenues	\$ 1,074.7	\$ (52.9)	\$	\$ 1,021.8
Expenses	\$ 1,926.1	\$ 45.0	\$	\$ 1,971.1
Segment assets	\$ 19,843.7	\$ 135.0	\$	\$ 19,978.7
Year ended December 31, 2007				
Net revenues	\$ 1,547.5	\$ 20.6	\$	\$ 1,568.1
Expenses	\$ 1,301.7(1)	\$ 46.7	\$ (26.0)(1)	\$ 1,322.4
Segment assets	\$ 29,417.2(1)	\$ 350.6	\$ 26.0(1)	\$ 29,793.8

(1) Our Jefferies Execution subsidiary recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$26 million during the fourth quarter of 2007. Jefferies Execution is a registered broker-dealer. Therefore, goodwill relating to the acquisition of Jefferies Execution in 2001, formerly Helfant Group, Inc., was pushed down from us to Jefferies Execution. Jefferies Execution is not one of our reporting units, and therefore we have not recorded this \$26 million goodwill impairment charge in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Revenues by Geographic Region

Net revenues are recorded in the geographic region in which the senior coverage banker is located in the case of investment banking, or where the position was risk-managed within Capital Markets or the location of the investment advisor in the case of Asset Management. In addition, certain revenues associated with U.S. financial instruments and services that result from relationships with non-U.S. clients have been classified as non-U.S. revenues using an allocation consistent with our internal reporting. The following table presents net revenues by geographic region for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Americas(1)	\$ 1,900,948	\$ 812,567	\$ 1,357,991
Europe	268,487	191,850	194,034
Asia (including Middle East)	1,342	17,358	16,065
Net Revenues	\$ 2,170,777	\$ 1,021,775	\$ 1,568,090

(1) Substantially all relates to U.S. results.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(19) Related Party Transactions**

On August 11, 2008, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the Credit Facility) with JCP Fund V Bridge Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the Borrower), pursuant to which we may make loans to the Borrower in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$50.0 million. The Borrower is owned by its two managing members, including Brian P. Friedman, one of our directors and executive officers. The loan proceeds may be used by the Borrower to make investments that are expected to be sold to Jefferies Capital Partners V, L.P. (Fund V) upon its capitalization by third party investors. Fund V will be managed by a team led by Mr. Friedman.

In July of 2009, the Borrower exercised its right to extend the final maturity date of the Credit Facility from August 12, 2009 to January 11, 2010; and in October 2009, we and the Borrower agreed to extend the final maturity date to June 30, 2010. The interest rate on any loans made under the Credit Facility is the Prime Rate (as defined in the Credit Facility) plus 200 basis points, payable at the final maturity date, or upon repayment of any principal amounts, as applicable. The obligations of the Borrower under the Credit Facility are secured by its interests in each investment. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, loans in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$45.7 million and \$31.3 million, respectively, were outstanding under the Credit Facility and recorded in other investments on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

At December 31, 2009, we have commitments to purchase \$53.4 million in agency commercial mortgage-backed securities from Berkadia Commercial Mortgage, LLC, which is partially owned by Leucadia.

(20) Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following is a summary of unaudited quarterly statements of earnings for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts):

	March	June	September	December	Year
2009					
Total revenues	\$ 405,904	\$ 667,576	\$ 777,177	\$ 622,045	\$ 2,472,702
Earnings before income taxes	49,182	122,328	175,030	169,081	515,621
Net earnings to common shareholders	38,337	61,900	86,286	93,520	280,043
Net earnings per common share:					
Basic	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.39
Diluted	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.38
2008					
Total revenues	\$ 396,487	\$ 584,025	\$ 453,251	\$ 248,976	\$ 1,682,739
(Loss)/earnings before income taxes	(132,306)	5,469	(53,656)	(699,768)	(880,261)
Net (loss) to common shareholders	(60,537)	(4,385)	(31,304)	(439,902)	(536,128)
Net (loss) per common share:					

Basic	\$	(0.45)	\$	(0.05)	\$	(0.18)	\$	(2.39)	\$	(3.27)
Diluted	\$	(0.45)	\$	(0.05)	\$	(0.18)	\$	(2.39)	\$	(3.27)

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we recognized compensation expense of \$302.6 million associated with the removal of service requirements on outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock units. For further discussion, refer to Note 13, Compensation Plans, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(21) Subsequent Events

We have evaluated whether events or transactions have occurred after December 31, 2009 that would require recognition or disclosure in these consolidated financial statements through February 26, 2010, which is the date of issuance of these financial statements.

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Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.*

None

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures.*

Our management, under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2009. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2009 are functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. A controls system cannot provide absolute assurance, however, that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fourth quarter of 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting is contained in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer filed with the SEC as exhibits to our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and are filing as exhibits to this report, the certifications required by Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) and 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Item 9B. *Other Information.*

None

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.*

Information with respect to this item will be contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation.*

Information with respect to this item will be contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.*

Information with respect to this item will be contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.*

Information with respect to this item will be contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services.*

Information with respect to this item will be contained in the Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.****(a)1. Financial Statements**

	Pages
Included in Part II of this report:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	48
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	50
Consolidated Statements of Earnings	51
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	52
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	53
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	54
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	57

(a)2. Financial Statement Schedules

All Schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or because the required information is shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

(a)3. Exhibits

- 3.1 Registrant's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 of Registrant's Form 8-K filed on May 26, 2004.
- 3.2 Registrant's Certificate of Designations of 3.25% Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Registrant's Form 8-K filed on February 21, 2006.
- 3.3 Registrant's By-Laws as amended and restated on December 3, 2007 are incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 of Registrant's Form 8-K filed on December 4, 2007.
- 4 Instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt securities of the Registrant and its subsidiaries are omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K. Registrant hereby agrees to furnish copies of these instruments to the Commission upon request.
- 10.1 Jefferies Group, Inc. 2003 Incentive Compensation Plan, as Amended and Restated as of May 19, 2008 is incorporated herein by reference to Appendix 1 of Registrant's proxy statement filed on April 16, 2008.
- 10.2 Jefferies Group, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, as Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2009 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Registrant's Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2009.
- 10.3 Jefferies Group, Inc. 1999 Directors' Stock Compensation Plan, as Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2009 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Registrant's Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2009.
- 10.4 Summary of the 2010, 2011 and 2012 Executive Compensation Program for Messrs. Handler and Friedman is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 of Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 20, 2010.
- 10.5* Summary of the 2010 Executive Compensation Program for Messrs. Broadbent, Feller and Hendrickson.
- 10.6 Standstill Agreement by and between Leucadia National Corporation and Jefferies Group, Inc. dated as of April 20, 2008 is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Registrant's Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2008.

- 10.7 Purchase Agreement dated June 25, 2009 among Jefferies Group, Inc., Jefferies & Company, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, Banc of America Securities LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2009.

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- 10.10 Purchase Agreement, dated September 22, 2009, by and among Jefferies Group, Inc., Jefferies & Company, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., BNY Mellon Capital Markets, Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on September 24, 2009.
- 10.11 Purchase Agreement, dated October 21, 2009, by and among Jefferies Group, Inc., Jefferies & Company, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., BNY Mellon Capital Markets, Inc., U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on October 22, 2009.
- 21* List of Subsidiaries.
- 23* Consent of KPMG LLP.
- 31.1* Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by Chief Financial Officer.
- 31.2* Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by Chief Executive Officer.
- 32* Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) and Section 1350 of Title 18 U.S.C. Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

* Filed herewith.

Exhibits 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, and 10.5 are management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

JEFFERIES GROUP, INC.

/s/ RICHARD B. HANDLER
Richard B. Handler
Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 26, 2010

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ RICHARD B. HANDLER Richard B. Handler	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer	February 26, 2010
/s/ PEREGRINE C. BROADBENT Peregrine C. Broadbent	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal accounting officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ BRIAN P. FRIEDMAN Brian P. Friedman	Director and Chairman, Executive Committee	February 26, 2010
/s/ W. PATRICK CAMPBELL W. Patrick Campbell	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ IAN M. CUMMING Ian M. Cumming	Director	February 23, 2010
/s/ RICHARD G. DOOLEY Richard G. Dooley	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ ROBERT E. JOYAL Robert E. Joyal	Director	February 25, 2010

/s/ MICHAEL T. O KANE

Director

February 26, 2010

Michael T. O Kane

/s/ JOSEPH S. STEINBERG

Director

February 26, 2010

Joseph S. Steinberg