

JEFFERIES GROUP INC /DE/

Form 10-Q

April 06, 2011

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended February 28, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to

Commission file number 1-14947

JEFFERIES GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

95-4719745

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

520 Madison Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, New
York

10022

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 284-2550

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated
filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting
company)

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

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's class of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.
177,328,702 shares as of the close of business on March 30, 2011.

**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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FEBRUARY 28, 2011**

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements
JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (UNAUDITED)
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (including \$282,491 and \$202,565 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	\$ 1,164,333	\$ 2,188,998
Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	1,794,503	1,636,755
Financial instruments owned, at fair value, including securities pledged of \$15,024,808 and \$12,338,728 in 2011 and 2010, respectively:		
Corporate equity securities (including \$176,815 and \$120,606 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	2,173,967	1,565,793
Corporate debt securities (including \$360,868 and \$462,462 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	4,236,560	3,630,616
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations	5,875,860	5,191,973
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities (including \$40,372 and \$43,355 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	5,371,708	4,921,565
Loans and other receivables (including \$297,398 and \$362,465 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	444,205	434,573
Derivatives (including \$16,274 and \$7,579 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	82,608	119,268
Investments, at fair value (including \$17,478 and \$15,612 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	68,291	77,784
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value (including \$909,205 and \$1,012,079 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	18,253,199	15,941,572
Investments in managed funds	136,727	131,585
Other investments	387,288	220,323
Securities borrowed	8,137,278	8,152,678
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,402,301	3,252,322
Securities received as collateral	30,768	48,616
Receivables:		
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations (including \$91,806 and \$195,485 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	3,694,820	2,550,234
Customers	1,868,021	1,328,365
Fees, interest and other (including \$6,655 and \$127 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	240,819	165,603
Premises and equipment	146,683	142,729
Goodwill	366,500	364,964
Other assets (including \$212 and \$370 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	804,910	601,799
	\$ 40,428,150	\$ 36,726,543

Total assets (including \$1,290,369 and \$1,410,626 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (UNAUDITED) CONTINUED
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value:		
Corporate equity securities (including \$1,121 and \$2,708 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	\$ 1,989,199	\$ 1,638,372
Corporate debt securities (including \$366,331 and \$443,100 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	2,295,374	2,375,925
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations	5,510,010	4,735,288
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	119,849	129,384
Loans (including \$59,826 and \$150,100 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	70,062	171,278
Derivatives (including \$-0- and \$136 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	71,263	59,552
 Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value (including \$427,278 and \$596,044 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	 10,055,757	 9,109,799
Securities loaned	3,030,690	3,108,977
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	11,940,684	10,684,056
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	30,768	48,616
Payables:		
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations (including \$68,799 and \$157,134 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	3,076,859	1,885,357
Customers	4,263,789	3,716,357
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (including \$121,046 and \$94,402 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	865,730	1,142,850
Long-term debt	3,780,304	3,778,681
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock	125,000	125,000
Mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries (including \$332,258 and \$315,885 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	332,258	315,885
 Total liabilities (including \$949,381 and \$1,163,465 at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively, from VIEs)	 37,501,839	 33,915,578
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common stock, \$.0001 par value. Authorized 500,000,000 shares; issued 207,386,635 shares in 2011 and 200,301,656 shares in 2010	21	20
Additional paid-in capital	2,275,107	2,218,123
Retained earnings	922,478	850,654
Less:		
Treasury stock, at cost, 30,318,925 shares in 2011 and 28,607,510 shares in 2010	(583,137)	(539,530)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		

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Currency translation adjustments	(28,347)	(42,859)
Additional minimum pension liability	(8,419)	(8,419)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(36,766)	(51,278)
Total common stockholders' equity	2,577,703	2,477,989
Noncontrolling interests	348,608	332,976
Total stockholders' equity	2,926,311	2,810,965
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 40,428,150	\$ 36,726,543

See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Revenues:		
Commissions	\$ 119,921	\$ 134,438
Principal transactions	290,151	150,380
Investment banking	239,059	198,337
Asset management fees and investment income from managed funds	23,868	6,599
Interest	273,216	218,935
Other	20,461	16,679
Total revenues	966,676	725,368
Interest expense	208,294	145,313
Net revenues	758,382	580,055
Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	16,438	2,048
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	741,944	578,007
Non-interest expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	442,892	319,801
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	28,132	30,729
Technology and communications	43,675	40,209
Occupancy and equipment rental	17,979	19,706
Business development	19,938	13,361
Professional services	13,276	14,423
Other	13,121	17,322
Total non-interest expenses	579,013	455,551
Earnings before income taxes	162,931	122,456
Income tax expense	60,886	46,369
Net earnings	102,045	76,087
Net earnings to noncontrolling interests	14,704	3,943
Net earnings to common shareholders	\$ 87,341	\$ 72,144
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.35
Diluted	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.35

Weighted average common share:

Basic	199,141	198,507
Diluted	203,257	202,630

See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011	Eleven Months Ended November 30, 2010
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 20	\$ 19
Issued	1	1
Balance, end of period	21	20
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance, beginning of period	2,218,123	2,036,087
Benefit plan share activity (1)	6,648	19,230
Share-based expense, net of forfeitures and clawbacks	15,427	149,799
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		108
Acquisitions and contingent consideration	419	419
Tax benefit for issuance of share-based awards	32,368	2,965
Dividend equivalents on share-based plans	2,122	9,515
Balance, end of period	2,275,107	2,218,123
Retained earnings		
Balance, beginning of period	850,654	688,039
Net earnings to common shareholders	87,341	223,666
Dividends	(15,517)	(61,051)
Balance, end of period	922,478	850,654
Treasury stock, at cost		
Balance, beginning of period	(539,530)	(384,379)
Purchases	(37,761)	(140,071)
Returns / forfeitures	(5,846)	(15,080)
Balance, end of period	(583,137)	(539,530)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income		
Balance, beginning of period	(51,278)	(41,626)
Currency adjustment	14,512	(8,490)
Pension adjustment, net of tax		(1,162)

Balance, end of period	(36,766)	(51,278)
Total common stockholders equity	2,577,703	2,477,989
Noncontrolling interests		
Balance, beginning of period	332,976	321,538
Net earnings to noncontrolling interests	14,704	16,601
Contributions	1,013	12,433
Distributions	(85)	(15,177)
Deconsolidation of asset management entity		(5,477)
Adoption of accounting changes to ASC 810		3,058
Balance, end of period	348,608	332,976
Total stockholders equity	\$ 2,926,311	\$ 2,810,965

(1) Includes grants related to the Incentive Plan, Deferred Compensation Plan and Directors Plan.
See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Net earnings to common shareholders	\$ 87,341	\$ 72,144
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Currency translation adjustment	14,512	(18,118)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) (1)	14,512	(18,118)
Comprehensive income	\$ 101,853	\$ 54,026

(1) Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, is attributable to common shareholders. No other comprehensive income (loss) is attributable to noncontrolling interests.

See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	February	March 31,
	28, 2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 102,045	\$ 76,087
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	12,841	7,859
Fees related to assigned management agreements	(740)	(920)
Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interests of consolidated subsidiaries	16,438	2,048
Accruals related to various benefit plans and stock issuances, net of estimated forfeitures	16,230	10,129
Increase in cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	(157,690)	(241,158)
Increase in receivables:		
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(1,110,309)	(594,811)
Customers	(537,179)	(226,101)
Fees, interest and other	(73,977)	(3,029)
Decrease (increase) in securities borrowed	43,413	(1,201,770)
Increase in financial instruments owned	(2,198,779)	(3,454,521)
Increase in other investments	(167,169)	(12,635)
Increase in investments in managed funds	(5,142)	(5,406)
Increase in securities purchased under agreements to resell	(130,021)	(1,121,664)
Increase in other assets	(195,096)	(36,032)
Increase in payables:		
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	1,179,043	970,374
Customers	546,704	135,803
(Decrease) increase in securities loaned	(101,186)	1,009,884
Increase in financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	834,651	1,977,040
Increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,232,264	2,272,072
Decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(306,560)	(318,300)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,000,219)	(755,051)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net payments on premises and equipment	(14,104)	(4,474)
Cash received from contingent consideration	748	656
Cash paid for contingent consideration		(6,997)
Net cash used in investing activities	(13,356)	(10,815)

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS CONTINUED (Unaudited)
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	February	March 31,
	28, 2011	2010
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Excess tax benefits from the issuance of share-based awards	\$ 33,763	\$ 18,475
Gross proceeds from short-term borrowings	907,000	1,099,000
Gross payments on short-term borrowings	(907,000)	(1,099,000)
Net (payments on) proceeds from:		
Mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	(65)	(37)
Noncontrolling interest	928	(199)
Repurchase of common stock	(37,761)	(63,220)
Dividends	(13,395)	(12,957)
Exercise of stock options, not including tax benefits		56
Net cash used in financing activities	(16,530)	(57,882)
Effect of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents	5,440	(4,031)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,024,665)	(827,779)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,188,998	1,853,167
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,164,333	\$ 1,025,388
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 195,739	\$ 153,855
Income taxes, net	55,263	59,791

See accompanying unaudited notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

The accompanying unaudited 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 Hong Kong 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 (JSOP) and Jefferies Employees Special Opportunities Partners, LLC (JESOP).

We operate in two business segments, Capital Markets and Asset Management. Capital Markets includes our securities trading (including the results of our indirectly partially-owned subsidiary, Jefferies High Yield Trading, LLC) and investment banking activities, which provides the research, sales, trading and origination effort for various equity, fixed income and advisory products and services. Asset Management provides investment management services to various private investment funds, separate accounts and mutual funds.

Change in Year End

On April 19, 2010, our Board of Directors approved a change to our fiscal year end from a calendar year basis to a fiscal year ending on November 30. As such, the first quarter represents the three months ended February 28, 2011 and has been reported on the basis of the new fiscal year. The prior year quarter ended March 31, 2010 is reported on the basis of the previous calendar year cycle.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. All adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for fair presentation have been included. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our Transition Report on Form 10-K for the eleven months ended November 30, 2010.

We have 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 GAAP. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions relate to fair value measurements, compensation and benefits, legal reserves and the realizability of deferred tax assets. Although these and other estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, actual results could be materially different from these estimates.

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 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. 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.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

Intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Immaterial Restatements

As indicated in our Transition Report on Form 10-K for the eleven months ended November 30, 2010, we made correcting adjustments (hereafter in this Note referred to as adjustments) to our financial statements for the first quarter of 2010 relating to the netting of interest income and interest expense, differences with our former clearing bank, and certain other immaterial adjustments. We do not believe that these adjustments are material to our financial statements for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010. For additional information on these adjustments, see Note 1, Organization and Basis of Presentation, and Note 23, Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited), of the Consolidated Financial Statements of our Transition Report on Form 10-K for the eleven months ended November 30, 2010.

The following table sets forth the effects of the adjustments on Net earnings, on an after tax basis, for the three months ended March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

Decrease in Net earnings to common shareholders

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Previously reported Net earnings to common shareholders	\$ 74,066
Netting of interest revenues and expense	
Differences with clearing bank	(1,288)
Other items (1)	(634)
Total adjustments	(1,922)
Adjusted Net earnings to common shareholders	\$ 72,144

(1) Other items Includes the effect of certain other immaterial adjustments.

The following table sets forth the effects of the adjustments on major caption items within our Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2010 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010	
	As Previously Reported	Adjusted
Principal transactions	\$ 152,546	\$ 150,380
Interest	150,020	218,935
Total revenues	658,619	725,368
Interest expense	75,377	145,313
Net revenues	583,242	580,055
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	581,194	578,007
Floor brokerage and clearing fees	30,730	30,729
Total non-interest expenses	455,644	455,551
Earnings before income taxes	125,550	122,456
Income tax expense	47,541	46,369
Net earnings	78,009	76,087
Net earnings to common shareholders	74,066	72,144
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.35
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.35

These adjustments affected certain line items within cash flows from operating activities on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2010, with no net effect on net cash used in operating activities. In addition, supplemental disclosures for cash paid for interest were also adjusted.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**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. 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 amounted to \$10.5 million and \$8.8 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, 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 commission revenues.

Principal Transactions. Financial instruments owned, securities pledged and Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased (all of which are recorded on a trade-date basis) are carried at fair value with gains and losses reflected in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings on a trade date basis.

Investment Banking. Underwriting revenues and fees from mergers and acquisitions, restructuring and other investment banking advisory assignments or engagements are recorded when the services related to the underlying transactions 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. Out-of-pocket expenses are recorded net of client reimbursements. Revenues are presented net of related out-of-pocket unreimbursed expenses. Unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses with no related revenues are included in Business development and Professional services expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Asset Management Fees and Investment Income From Managed Funds. Asset management fees and investment income from managed funds include revenues we earn from management, administrative and performance fees from

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

funds managed by us, revenues from management and performance fees we earn from related-party managed funds and investment income from our investments in these funds. We earn fees in connection with management and investment advisory services performed for various funds and managed accounts. These fees are based on assets under management or an agreed upon notional amount 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. 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 and are not subject to adjustment once the measurement period ends (generally annual periods) and performance fees have been realized.

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, including money market funds, 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 as a broker-dealer carrying client accounts, is subject to requirements related to maintaining cash or qualified securities 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. 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 as required by accounting pronouncements or through the fair value option election. These instruments primarily represent our trading activities and include both cash and derivative products. 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).

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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.

The availability of observable inputs can vary and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of financial instrument and market conditions. To the extent that valuation is based on models or input that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

We use prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date. As the observability of prices and inputs may change for a financial instrument from period to period, this condition may cause a transfer of an instrument among the fair value hierarchy levels. Transfers among the levels are recognized at the beginning of each period.

Valuation Process for Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are valued at quoted market prices, if available. 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, we allow for mid-market pricing and adjust 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.

For financial instruments that do not have readily determinable fair values using 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. 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

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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.

See Note 4, Financial Instruments, for a description of valuation techniques applied to the classes of financial instruments at fair value.

Investments in Managed Funds

Investments in managed funds include our investments in funds managed by us and our investments in related-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 or fair value. Gains or losses on our investments in managed funds are included in Asset management fees and investment income from managed funds in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Other Investments

Other investments includes investments and loans 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. Revenues on Other investments are included in Other income in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

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. Receivable from officers and directors included within this financial statement line item represents balances arising from their individual security transactions. These transactions are subject to the same regulations as customer transactions and are provided on substantially the same terms.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced and received in connection with the transactions and accounted for as collateralized financing transactions. 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 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. 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. We earn and incur interest from this activity which is 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

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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.

Goodwill

At least annually, and more frequently if warranted, we assess whether goodwill has been impaired by comparing the estimated fair value of each reporting unit with its estimated net book value. 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 June 1, 2010 and no impairment was identified. (Refer to Note 9, Acquisitions, for further details on our annual assessment of goodwill.)

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. These amounts are included in tax benefits for issuance of share-based awards on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

Legal Reserves

In the normal course of business, we have been named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions and other litigation, arising in connection with our activities as a global securities and investment banking firm. We are also involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings (both formal and informal) by governmental and self-regulatory agencies regarding our businesses, certain of which may result in judgments, settlements, fines, penalties or other injunctions.

We recognize a liability for a contingency in Accrued expenses and other liabilities 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. The determination of the outcome and loss estimates requires significant judgment on the part of management.

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In many instances, it is not possible to determine whether any loss is probable or even possible or to estimate the amount of any loss or the size of any range of loss. We believe that, in the aggregate, the pending legal actions or proceedings should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial condition. In addition, we believe that any amount that could be reasonably estimated of potential loss or range of potential loss in excess of what has been provided in the consolidated financial statements is not material.

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 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 available to common shareholders represent net earnings 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.

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 commercial mortgage loans and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. Such transfers of financial assets are generally 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 within Financial instruments owned in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at fair value. Any changes in the fair value of such retained interests are recognized within Principal transactions revenues in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

When a transfer of assets does not meet the criteria of a sale, that transfer is treated as a secured borrowing. We continue to recognize the assets of a secured borrowing in Financial instruments owned and recognize the associated financing in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

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Note 3. 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 that are deemed by us to be generally readily convertible into cash as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in banks	\$ 406,048	\$ 325,227
Money market investments	758,285	1,863,771
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,164,333	\$ 2,188,998
Cash and securities segregated (1)	\$ 1,794,503	\$ 1,636,755

- (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.

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Note 4. Financial Instruments

The following is a summary of our financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 by level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	As of February 28, 2011				
	Level 1 (3)	Level 2 (3)	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (2)	Total
Assets:					
Financial instruments owned:					
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,790,938	\$ 349,748	\$ 33,281	\$	\$ 2,173,967
Corporate debt securities	6,011	4,155,565	74,984		4,236,560
Collateralized debt obligations		79,276	102,946		182,222
U.S. government and federal agency securities	1,762,559	251,107			2,013,666
Municipal securities		469,006	799		469,805
Sovereign obligations	2,442,345	950,044			3,392,389
Residential mortgage-backed securities		4,439,890	97,109		4,536,999
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		430,879	6,301		437,180
Other asset-backed securities		203,855	11,452		215,307
Loans and other receivables		226,454	217,751		444,205
Derivatives	208,432	163,593		(289,417)	82,608
Investments at fair value	457		67,834		68,291
Total financial instruments owned	\$ 6,210,742	\$ 11,719,417	612,457	\$ (289,417)	\$ 18,253,199
 Level 3 assets for which the firm does not bear economic exposure (1)			 (209,843)		
 Level 3 assets for which the firm bears economic exposure			 \$ 402,614		
Liabilities:					
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:					
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,747,182	\$ 241,979	\$ 38	\$	\$ 1,989,199
Corporate debt securities	2,823	2,292,551			2,295,374
U.S. government and federal agency securities	1,688,584	7,278			1,695,862
Municipal securities		35			35

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Sovereign obligations	2,635,744	1,178,369			3,814,113
Residential mortgage-backed securities		119,439			119,439
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		389			389
Other asset-backed securities		21			21
Loans		52,286	17,776		70,062
Derivatives	194,648	286,078	4,957	(414,420)	71,263
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 6,268,981	\$ 4,178,425	\$ 22,771	\$ (414,420)	\$ 10,055,757

- (1) Consists of Level 3 assets which are either financed by nonrecourse secured financings or attributable to third party or employee noncontrolling interests in certain consolidated entities.
- (2) Represents counterparty and cash collateral netting across the levels of the fair value hierarchy for positions with the same counterparty.
- (3) There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the three-months ended February 28, 2011.

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As of November 30, 2010

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (2)	Total
Assets:					
Financial instruments owned:					
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,453,744	\$ 89,430	\$ 22,619	\$	\$ 1,565,793
Corporate debt securities	25	3,557,183	73,408		3,630,616
Collateralized debt obligations		27,863	31,121		58,984
U.S. government and federal agency securities	2,322,204	210,422			2,532,626
Municipal securities		477,462	472		477,934
Sovereign obligations	1,600,762	580,651			2,181,413
Residential mortgage-backed securities		3,912,708	132,359		4,045,067
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		524,614	6,004		530,618
Other asset-backed securities		286,329	567		286,896
Loans and other receivables		206,977	227,596		434,573
Derivatives	279,811	176,069		(336,612)	119,268
Investments at fair value			77,784		77,784
Total financial instruments owned	\$ 5,656,546	\$ 10,049,708	571,930	\$ (336,612)	\$ 15,941,572
Level 3 assets for which the firm does not bear economic exposure (1)			(204,139)		
Level 3 assets for which the firm bears economic exposure			\$ 367,791		
Liabilities:					
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:					
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,554,489	\$ 83,845	\$ 38	\$	\$ 1,638,372
Corporate debt securities		2,375,925			2,375,925
U.S. government and federal agency securities	1,688,684	51,604			1,740,288
Municipal securities		170			170
Sovereign obligations	2,180,667	814,163			2,994,830
Residential mortgage-backed securities		127,547			127,547
		1,837			1,837

Commerical mortgage-backed securities					
Loans		124,050	47,228		171,278
Derivatives	241,860	240,866	2,346	(425,520)	59,552
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 5,665,700	\$ 3,820,007	\$ 49,612	\$ (425,520)	\$ 9,109,799

- (1) Consists of Level 3 assets which are either financed by nonrecourse secured financings or attributable to third party or employee noncontrolling interests in certain consolidated entities.
- (2) Represents counterparty and cash collateral netting across the levels of the fair value hierarchy for positions with the same counterparty.

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. We have elected to

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apply the fair value option to certain secured financings that arise in connection with our securitization activities. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, \$97.7 million and \$85.7 million, respectively, in secured financings, are included within Other liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, are accounted for at fair value and are classified as Level 3 liabilities. 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, dealers 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. The following is a description of the valuation basis, including valuation techniques and inputs, used in measuring our financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis:

Corporate Equity Securities

Exchange Traded Equity Securities: Exchange-traded equity securities are measured based on quoted exchange prices, which are generally obtained from pricing services, and are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Non-exchange Traded Equity Securities: Non-exchange traded equity securities are measured primarily using broker quotations, pricing service data from external providers and prices observed for recently executed market transactions and are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Where such information is not available, non-exchange traded equity securities are categorized as Level 3 financial instruments and measured using valuation techniques involving quoted prices of or market data for comparable companies, similar company ratios and multiples (e.g., price/EBITDA, price/book value), discounted cash flow analyses and transaction prices observed for subsequent financing or capital issuance by the company. When using pricing data of comparable companies, judgment must be applied to adjust the pricing data to account for differences between the measured security and the comparable security (e.g., issuer market capitalization, yield, dividend rate, geographical concentration).

Equity warrants: Non-exchange traded equity warrants are generally classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and are measured using the Black-Scholes model with key inputs impacting the valuation including the underlying security price, implied volatility, dividend yield, interest rate curve, strike price and maturity date.

Corporate Debt Securities

Corporate Bonds: Corporate bonds are measured primarily using broker quotations and pricing service data from external providers, where available, prices observed for recently executed market transactions of comparable size, and bond spreads or credit default swap spreads of the issuer adjusted for basis differences between the swap curve and the bond curve. Corporate bonds measured using these valuation methods are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. If broker quotes, pricing data or spread data is not available, alternative valuation techniques are used including cash flow models incorporating interest rate curves, single name or index credit default swap curves for comparable issuers and recovery rate assumptions. Corporate bonds measured using alternative valuation techniques are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and comprise a limited portion of our corporate bonds.

High Yield Corporate and Convertible Bonds: A significant portion of our high yield corporate and convertible bonds are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are measured primarily using broker quotations and pricing service data from external providers, where available, and prices observed for recently executed market transactions of comparable size. Where pricing data is less observable, valuations are classified in Level 3 and are based on pending transactions involving the issuer or comparable issuers, prices implied from an issuer's subsequent financings or recapitalizations, models incorporating financial ratios and projected cash flows of the issuer and market prices for comparable issuers.

Auction Rate Securities: Auction rate securities (ARS) included within corporate debt securities include ARS backed by pools of student loans and auction rate preferred securities issued by closed end mutual funds. ARS are measured using market data provided by external service providers, as available. The fair value of ARS is

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also determined by benchmarking to independent market data and adjusting for projected cash flows, level of seniority in the capital structure, leverage, liquidity and credit rating, as appropriate. ARS are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on our assessment of the transparency of the external market data received.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

Collateralized debt obligations measured using prices observed for recently executed market transactions are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. When measured based on valuations received from third party brokers, collateralized debt obligations are classified within Level 3 due to the unobservable nature of the pricing inputs underlying the broker valuations.

U.S. Government and Federal Agency Securities

U.S. Treasury Securities: U.S. Treasury securities are measured based on quoted market prices and categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. Agency Issued Debt Securities: Callable and non-callable U.S. agency issued debt securities are measured primarily based on quoted market prices obtained from external pricing services. Non-callable U.S. agency securities are generally classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and callable U.S. agency securities are classified within Level 2.

Municipal Securities

Municipal securities are measured based on quoted prices obtained from external data providers and generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Sovereign Obligations

G-7 Government and non-G-7 Government Bonds: G-7 government and non-G-7 government bonds are measured based on quoted market prices obtained from external pricing services. G-7 government bonds are categorized within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and non-G-7 government bonds are categorized within Level 2.

Emerging Market Sovereign Debt Securities: Valuations are primarily based on market price quotations from external data providers, where available, or recently executed independent transactions of comparable size. To the extent market price quotations are not available or recent transactions have not been observed, valuation techniques incorporating foreign currency curves, interest rate yield curves and country spreads for bonds of similar issuers, seniority and maturity are used to determine fair value. Emerging market sovereign debt securities are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities

Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities: Agency residential mortgage-backed securities include mortgage pass-through securities (fixed and adjustable rate), collateralized mortgage obligations, interest-only and principal-only securities and to-be-announced securities and are generally measured using market price quotations from external data providers and categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Agency Residential Inverse Interest-Only Securities (Agency Inverse IOs): The fair value of agency inverse IOs is estimated using expected future cash flow techniques that incorporate prepayment models and other prepayment assumptions to amortize the underlying mortgage loan collateral. We use prices observed for recently executed transactions to develop market-clearing spread and yield curve assumptions. Valuation inputs with regard to underlying collateral incorporate weighted average coupon, loan-to-value, credit scores, geographic location, maximum and average loan size, originator, servicer, and weighted average loan age. Agency inverse

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IOs are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. We also use vendor data in developing assumptions, as appropriate.

Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities: Fair values are determined primarily using discounted cash flow methodologies and securities are categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the observability of the pricing inputs used. Performance attributes of the underlying mortgage loans are evaluated to estimate pricing inputs, such as prepayment rates, default rates and the severity of credit losses. Attributes of the underlying mortgage loans that affect the pricing inputs include, but are not limited to, weighted average coupon; average and maximum loan size; loan-to-value; credit scores; documentation type; geographic location; weighted average loan age; originator; servicer; historical prepayment, default and loss severity experience of the mortgage loan pool; and delinquency rate. Yield curves used in the discounted cash flow models are based on observed market prices for comparable securities and published interest rate data to estimate market yields.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities: GNMA project loan bonds and FNMA DUS mortgage-backed securities are generally measured by using prices observed for recently executed market transactions to estimate market-clearing spread levels for purposes of estimating fair value. GNMA project loan bonds and FNMA DUS mortgage-backed securities are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities: Non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities are measured using pricing data obtained from third party services and prices observed for recently executed market transactions and are categorized within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other Asset-Backed Securities

Other asset-backed securities include, but are not limited to, securities backed by auto loans, credit card receivables and student loans and are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Valuations are determined using pricing data obtained from third party services and prices observed for recently executed market transactions.

Loans and Other Receivables

Corporate Loans: Corporate loans categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are measured based on market price quotations from external data providers where sufficient observability exists as to the extent of market transaction data supporting the pricing data. Corporate loans categorized within Level 3 are measured based on market price quotations that are considered to be less transparent, market prices for debt securities of the same creditor, and estimates of future cash flow incorporating assumptions regarding creditor default and recovery rates and consideration of the issuer's capital structure.

Participation Certificates in GNMA Project and Construction Loans: Valuations of participation certificates in GNMA project and construction loans are based on observed market prices of recently executed purchases of similar loans which are then used to derive a market implied spread. The market implied spread is used as the primary input in estimating the fair value of loans at the measurement date. The loan participation certificates are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy given the observability and volume of recently executed transactions.

Project Loans: Valuation of project loans are based on bench marks of prices for recently executed transactions of related realized collateralized securities and are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Escrow and Trade Claim Receivables: Escrow and trade claim receivables are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy with fair value estimated based on reference to market prices and implied yields of debt securities of the same or similar issuers.

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Derivatives

Listed Derivative Contracts: Listed derivative contracts are measured based on quoted exchange prices, which are generally obtained from pricing services, and are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

OTC Derivative Contracts: OTC derivative contracts 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. For many OTC derivative contracts, the valuation models do not involve material subjectivity as the methodologies do not entail significant judgment and the 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 are primarily categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy given the observability of the inputs to the valuation models.

OTC options include OTC equity and commodity options measured using Black-Scholes models with key inputs impacting the valuation including the underlying security or commodity price, implied volatility, dividend yield, interest rate curve, strike price and maturity date. Discounted cash flow models are utilized to measure certain OTC derivative contracts including the valuations of our interest rate swaps, which incorporate observable inputs related to interest rate curves, and valuations of our foreign exchange forwards and swaps, which incorporate observable inputs related to foreign currency spot rates and forward curves. Credit defaults swaps include both index and single-name credit default swaps. External prices are available as inputs in measuring index credit default swaps. For single-name credit default swaps, fair value is determined based on valuation statements provided by the counterparty. For commodity and equity total return swaps, market prices are observable for the underlying asset and used as the basis for measuring the fair value of the derivative contracts. Total return swaps executed on other underlyings are measured based on valuations received from third parties.

Investments at Fair Value

Investments at fair value include primarily investments in hedge funds, fund of funds and private equity funds, which are measured based on the net asset value of the funds provided by the fund managers and categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Additionally, investments at fair value include direct equity investments in private companies, which are measured using valuation techniques involving quoted prices of or market data for comparable companies, similar company ratios and multiples (e.g., price/EBITDA, price/book value), discounted cash flow analyses and transaction prices observed for subsequent financing or capital issuance by the company. Direct equity investments in private companies are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The following tables provide further information about our investments in entities that have the characteristics of an investment company at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

		February 28, 2011	
	Fair Value (f)	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if currently eligible) Quarterly, Semiannually
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds (a)	\$ 22,318	\$ 10,000	
High Yield Hedge Funds(b)	1,545		
Fund of Funds(c)	1,195	129	Annually
Private Equity Funds(d)	23,167	6,651	
Other Investments(e)	37		At Will
Total(g)	\$ 48,263	\$ 16,780	

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	Fair Value (f)	November 30, 2010 Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if currently eligible) Quarterly, Semiannually
Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds (a)	\$ 19,865	\$	
High Yield Hedge Funds(b)	1,561		
Fund of Funds(c)	2,622	131	Annually
Private Equity Funds(d)	26,567	6,792	
Other Investments(e)	287		At Will
Total(g)	\$ 50,902	\$ 6,923	

- (a) This category includes investments in hedge funds that invest in both long and short equity securities in domestic and international markets in both public and private sectors. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, investments representing approximately 97% and 67%, respectively, of the fair value in this category are redeemable with 60 – 90 days prior written notice. At November 30, 2010, investments representing approximately 30% of fair value cannot be redeemed until the lock-up period expired on December 31, 2010. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, investments representing approximately 3% of fair value cannot be redeemed as they are in liquidation 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. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, an investment representing less than 1% of fair value 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.
- (b) This category includes investments in funds that invest in domestic and international public high yield debt, private high yield investments, senior bank loans, public leveraged equities, distressed debt, and private equity investments. There are no redemption provisions and distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the funds. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, these investments are currently in liquidation and we are unable to estimate when the underlying assets will be fully liquidated.
- (c) This category includes investments in fund of funds that invest in various private equity funds. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, approximately 95% and 41%, respectively, of the fair value of investments in this category is managed by us 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. At February 28, 2011 we requested redemption for investments representing approximately 5% of fair value at February 28, 2011, however we are unable to estimate when these funds will be returned. At November 30, 2010, investments representing approximately 59% of the fair value were approved for redemption and the funds' net asset values were received in the first quarter of 2011.
- (d) At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, investments representing approximately 81% and 74% respectively, include investments in private equity funds that invest in the equity of various private companies in

the energy, technology, internet service and telecommunication service industries including acquired or restructured companies. These investments cannot be redeemed; distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the funds and are expected to liquidate in one to eleven years. Investments in this category at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, representing approximately 19% and 26%, respectively, are investments in closed-ended funds that invest in Croatian and Vietnamese companies.

- (e) This category includes investments in closed-ended funds that invest in Vietnamese equity and debt instruments.
- (f) Fair value has been estimated using the net asset value derived from each of the funds partner capital statements.
- (g) Investments at fair value, in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 include \$20.0 million and \$26.9 million, respectively, 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
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(Unaudited)

At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, our Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased are measured using different valuation basis as follows:

	February 28, 2011		November 30, 2010	
	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased
Exchange closing prices	10%	17%	9%	17%
Recently observed transaction prices	1%	0%	5%	2%
Data providers/pricing services	67%	65%	65%	60%
Broker quotes	8%	16%	12%	19%
Valuation techniques	14%	2%	9%	2%
	100%	100%	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 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.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(Unaudited)

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 three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011					Balance, February 28, 2011	Change in unrealized gains/ (losses) relating to instruments still held at February 28, 2011 (1)
	Balance, November 30, 2010	Total gains/ losses (realized and unrealized) (1)	Purchases, sales, settlements, and issuances, net	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3		
Assets:							
Financial instruments owned:							
Corporate equity securities	\$ 22,619	\$ 5,167	\$ 6,772	\$	\$(1,277)	\$ 33,281	\$ 4,581
Corporate debt securities	73,408	2,283	(293)	106	(520)	74,984	816
Collateralized debt obligations	31,121	10,310	60,299	1,216		102,946	10,087
U.S. issued municipal securities	472	19	308			799	19
Residential mortgage-backed securities	132,359	16,205	(64,301)	12,886	(40)	97,109	(2,745)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	6,004	222	2,804		(2,729)	6,301	(824)
Other asset-backed securities	567	(215)	617	11,050	(567)	11,452	(469)
Loans and other receivables	227,596	5,974	(17,025)	1,574	(368)	217,751	3,021
Investments at fair value	77,784	108	(7,010)		(3,048)	67,834	626
Liabilities:							
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:							
Corporate equity securities	\$ 38	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 38	\$
Net derivatives (2)	2,346	2,611				4,957	2,611
Loans	47,228		(29,452)			17,776	

- (1) Realized and unrealized gains/ losses are reported in Principal transactions in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.
- (2) Net derivatives represent Financial instruments owned Derivatives and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased Derivatives.

Analysis of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities for the Three Months Ended February 28, 2011

During the three months ended February 28, 2011, transfers of assets of \$26.8 million from Level 2 to Level 3 are primarily attributed to:

Non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities for which no recent trade activity was observed for purposes of determining observable inputs.

During the three months ended February 28, 2011, transfers of assets of \$8.5 million from Level 3 to Level 2 are primarily attributed to:

Commercial mortgage-backed securities, for which market trades were observed in the period for either identical or similar securities; and

Corporate equity securities, for which market transactions were announced or market data on comparable securities used as a benchmark became more observable.

During the three months ended February 28, 2011 there were no transfers of liabilities from Level 2 to Level 3 or from Level 3 to Level 2.

Net gains on Level 3 assets were \$40.1 million and net losses on Level 3 liabilities were \$2.6 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011. Net gains on Level 3 assets were primarily due to increased valuations of various collateralized debt obligations, loans and other receivables and corporate equity securities and sales of certain residential mortgage-backed securities.

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2010

	Balance, December 31, 2009	Total gains/ losses (realized and unrealized) (1)	Purchases, sales, settlements, and issuances, net	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance, March 31, 2010	Change in unrealized gains/ (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2010 (1)
Assets:							
Financial instruments owned:							
Corporate equity securities	\$ 43,042	\$ (6,605)	\$ 3,361	\$ 71	\$ (2,803)	\$ 37,066	\$ (6,378)
Corporate debt securities	116,648	(1,318)	(5,163)	50	(753)	109,464	937
Collateralized debt obligations	9,570	3,935				13,505	3,935
U.S. issued municipal securities	420	5				425	5
Sovereign obligations	196				(196)		
Residential mortgage-backed securities	136,496	5,345	23,248	5,397	(3,950)	166,536	392
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,215	(226)	12,450	858	(1,331)	14,966	(303)
Other asset-backed securities	110					110	
Loans and other receivables	506,542	6,735	(44,488)		(232,559)	236,230	4,025
Investments at fair value	65,564	282	38	4,285		70,169	(313)
Investments in managed funds		1,106	7,272			8,378	1,106
Liabilities:							
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:							

Corporate equity securities	\$	\$	\$	\$ 38	\$	\$ 38	\$
Corporate debt securities		(6)	230			224	(5)
Net Derivatives (2)	3,017	(3,409)			1,909	1,517	(3,409)
Loans	352,420		(48,282)		(127,841)	176,297	

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

(2) Net derivatives represent Financial instruments owned Derivatives and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased Derivatives.

During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we had transfers of assets of \$10.7 million from Level 2 to Level 3, which are primarily attributed to transfers of non-agency mortgage-backed securities for which no recent trade activity was observed for purposes of determining observable inputs. Additionally, transfers of assets from Level 2 to Level 3 are attributed to certain investments at fair value, which have little to no transparency as to trade activity. Transfers of assets from Level 3 to Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2010 were \$241.6 million primarily attributed to corporate loans, for which we obtained additional market pricing data from third party sources during the quarter that provided additional transparency into the valuation process for these assets.

Transfers of liabilities from Level 2 to Level 3 were \$0.04 million and transfers of liabilities from Level 3 to Level 2 were \$129.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Transfers of liabilities from Level 3 to Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2010 are primarily due to transfers of short corporate loans, for which we obtained additional market pricing data from third party sources during the quarter that provided additional transparency into the valuation process for these liabilities.

Net gains on Level 3 assets, excluding investments in managed funds, were \$8.2 million and net gains on Level 3 liabilities were \$3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

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Level 3 cash instruments are frequently hedged with instruments classified within Level 1 and Level 2, and accordingly, gains and 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.

Note 5. 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 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 realized and unrealized gains and losses are 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. (See Notes 4 and 18 for additional disclosures about derivative instruments.)

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 is performed by Jefferies Financial Products, LLC (JFP), a market maker in commodity index products and a trader in commodity futures and options. JFP maintains credit intermediation facilities 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 enters into offsetting transactions with JFP and receives a fee from JFP for providing credit support.

The following table presents the fair value and related number of derivative contracts at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 categorized by predominant risk exposure. The fair value of assets/liabilities related to derivative contracts represents our receivable/payable for derivative financial instruments, gross of counterparty netting and cash collateral received and pledged (dollars in thousands):

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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	February 28, 2011			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Number of Contracts	Fair Value	Number of Contracts
Interest rate contracts	\$ 95,383	42,887	\$ 117,146	59,632
Foreign exchange contracts	8,421	1,038	19,953	510
Equity contracts	205,186	6,463,270	209,540	7,535,954
Commodity contracts	33,906	78,097	108,843	37,263
Credit contracts	29,129	21	30,201	23
Total	372,025	6,585,313	485,683	7,633,382
Counterparty/cash-collateral netting	(289,417)		(414,420)	
Total per Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	\$ 82,608		\$ 71,263	

	November 30, 2010			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Number of Contracts	Fair Value	Number of Contracts
Interest rate contracts	\$ 77,295	41,166	\$ 126,281	43,243
Foreign exchange contracts	20,263	1,165	17,004	290
Equity contracts	275,760	1,226,025	249,229	2,333,252
Commodity contracts	62,727	103,562	76,911	35,071
Credit contracts	19,835	18	15,647	15
Total	455,880	1,371,936	485,072	2,411,871
Counterparty/cash-collateral netting	(336,612)		(425,520)	
Total per Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	\$ 119,268		\$ 59,552	

The following table presents unrealized and realized gains and (losses) on derivative contracts for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Interest rate contracts	\$ 6,808	\$ 21,257
Foreign exchange contracts	(5,025)	(871)
Equity contracts	(60,917)	(5,936)

Commodity contracts	20,531	(2,845)
Credit contracts	(2,441)	(19,048)
Total	\$ (41,044)	\$ (7,443)

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The following tables set forth the remaining contract maturity of the fair value of OTC derivative assets and liabilities as of February 28, 2011 (in thousands):

	OTC derivative assets (1) (2) (4)					Total
	0 12 Months	1 5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years	Cross-Maturity Netting (3)		
Commodity swaps	\$ 513	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 513
Commodity options	21,776					21,776
Equity options	10,719					10,719
Credit default swaps		21,125	5,614	(1,000)		25,739
Total return swaps	602	1,389				1,991
Foreign currency forwards and swaps	3,374	53				3,427
Fixed income forwards	92					92
Interest rate swaps and caps	360	11,966	31,434	(362)		43,398
Total	\$ 37,436	\$ 34,533	\$ 37,048	\$ (1,362)		107,655
Cross product counterparty netting						(25,236)
Total OTC derivative assets included in Financial instruments owned						\$ 82,419

- (1) At February 28, 2011, we held exchange traded derivative assets and other credit enhancements of \$12.4 million.
- (2) OTC derivative assets in the table above are gross of collateral received. OTC derivative assets are recorded net of collateral received on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At February 28, 2011, cash collateral received was \$12.2 million.
- (3) Amounts represent the netting of receivable balances with payable balances within product category for the same counterparty across maturity categories.
- (4) Derivative fair values include counterparty netting within product category.

	OTC derivative liabilities (1) (2) (4)					Total
	0 12 Months	1 5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years	Cross-Maturity Netting (3)		
Commodity swaps	\$ 61,576	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 61,576
Commodity options	40,496					40,496
Equity options	7,971	3,418				11,389

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Credit default swaps	1,862	19,773	6,026	(1,000)	26,661
Total return swaps	6	12			18
Foreign currency forwards and swaps	14,821	137			14,958
Interest rate swaps and caps	847	38,332	31,931	(362)	70,748
Total	\$ 127,579	\$ 61,672	\$ 37,957	\$ (1,362)	225,846
Cross product counterparty netting					(25,236)
Total OTC derivative liabilities included in Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased					\$ 200,610

(1) At February 28, 2011, we held exchange traded derivative liabilities and other credit enhancements of \$7.9 million.

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- (2) OTC derivative liabilities in the table above are gross of collateral pledged. OTC derivative liabilities are recorded net of collateral pledged on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At February 28, 2011, cash collateral pledged was \$137.2 million.
- (3) Amounts represent the netting of receivable balances with payable balances within product category for the same counterparty across maturity categories.
- (4) Derivative fair values include counterparty netting within product category. At February 28, 2011, the counterparty credit quality with respect to the fair value of our OTC derivatives assets was as follows (in thousands):

Counterparty credit quality:	
A or higher	\$ 68,989
B to BBB	1
Unrated	13,429
 Total	 \$ 82,419

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 February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, is \$84.4 million and \$51.8 million, respectively, for which we have posted collateral of \$76.6 million and \$44.9 million, respectively, in the normal course of business. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, we would have been required to post an additional \$12.5 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, of collateral to our counterparties.

Note 6. Collateralized Transactions

We pledge securities in connection with repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and other secured arrangements, including clearing arrangements. The pledge of our securities is in connection with our mortgage-backed securities, corporate bond, government and agency securities and equities businesses. Counterparties generally have the right to sell or repledge the collateral. Pledged securities that can be sold or repledged by the counterparty are included within Financial instruments owned and noted as Securities pledged on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

We receive securities in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowings and customer margin loans. In many instances, we are permitted by contract or custom to rehypothecate securities received as collateral. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, the approximate fair value of securities received related to resale agreements, securities borrowings and customer margin loans that may be sold or repledged by us was approximately \$23.0 billion and \$22.3 billion, respectively. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, a substantial portion of the securities received by us had been sold or repledged.

We also receive securities as collateral in connection with derivative transactions and in connection with certain securities for securities transactions in which we are the lender of 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 February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, \$30.8 million and \$48.6 million, respectively, were reported as Securities received as collateral and as Obligation to return securities received as collateral.

We engage in securities for securities transactions in which we are the borrower of securities and provide other

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securities as collateral rather than cash. As no cash is provided under these types of transactions, we, as borrower, should treat these as noncash transactions and should not recognize assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The securities pledged as collateral under these transactions are included within the total amount of Financial instruments owned and noted as Securities pledged on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At February 28, 2011, we have appropriately not recognized these transactions on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Note 7. Securitization Activities and Variable Interest Entities***Securitization Activities***

We engage in securitization activities related to mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities. In our securitization activities, we use special purpose entities (SPEs). Our securitization vehicles generally meet the criteria of variable interest entities; however we do not consolidate our securitization vehicles as we do not meet the characteristics of the primary beneficiary for these vehicles. See *Variable Interest Entities* in this footnote for further discussion on variable interest entities and our determination of the primary beneficiary.

We derecognize financial assets transferred in securitizations when we have relinquished control over such assets. If we have not relinquished control over transferred assets, the financial assets continue to be recognized in Financial instruments owned and a corresponding secured borrowing is recognized in Other liabilities. 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.

Our continuing involvement in securitization vehicles to which we have transferred assets is limited to holding beneficial interests in these vehicles (i.e., securities issued by these vehicles), which are included within Financial instruments owned on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, and servicing rights over certain transferred assets (i.e., project loans), which are included within Other assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. We apply fair value accounting to the securities and the servicing rights are amortized over the period of the estimated net servicing income. We have not provided financial or other support to these securitization vehicles during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010. We have no explicit or implicit arrangements to provide additional financial support to these securitization vehicles and have no liabilities related to these securitization vehicles at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010. Although not obligated, we may make a market in the securities issued by these securitization vehicles. 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 continuing involvement in these vehicles, although the securities are included in Financial instruments owned mortgage- and asset-backed securities.

During the three months ended February 28, 2011, we transferred assets of \$2,141.7 million as part of our securitization activities in which we had continuing involvement, received cash proceeds of \$1,635.4 million, beneficial interests of \$517.9 million, and recognized Net revenues of \$8.3 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we transferred assets of \$3,130.5 million as part of our securitization activities in which we had continuing involvement, received cash proceeds of \$2,457.0 million, beneficial interests of \$729.7 million, and recognized Net revenues of \$29.0 million. These transfers were accounted for as sales of assets. Assets received in the form of securities issued in these transfers were initially categorized as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. For further information on fair value measurements and the fair value hierarchy, refer to Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, and Note 4, Financial Instruments.

The following tables present the total information regarding securitization vehicles to which we, acting as transferor, have transferred assets and for which we received sale accounting treatment at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in millions):

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Securitization Type	Assets obtained	As of February 28, 2011	
	as proceeds	Total Assets (6)	Assets Retained
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 455.2 (3)	\$5,753.7	\$ 657.0 (1)(2)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	62.6 (3)	2,798.7	71.3 (1)(2)
Project loans	0.1 (4)	107.8	0.1 (5)

- (1) At February 28, 2011, the securities issued in these securitizations are comprised of government agency-backed securities.
- (2) A significant portion of these securities have been subsequently sold in secondary-market transactions to third parties. As of April 4, 2011, we continue to hold approximately \$541.9 million and \$42.9 million of these Residential mortgage-backed securities and Commercial mortgage-backed securities, respectively, in inventory.
- (3) Initial fair value of securities received on date of asset transfer that were issued by securitization vehicles.
- (4) Initial fair value of servicing rights received on transferred project loans.
- (5) Represents amortized servicing rights on transferred project loans.
- (6) Represents unpaid principal amount of assets in the securitization vehicles.

Securitization Type	Assets obtained	As of November 30, 2010	
	as proceeds	Total Assets (6)	Assets Retained
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$ 2,203.1 (3)	\$6,549.5	\$ 684.7 (1)(2)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	105.7 (3)	2,005.4	40.4 (1)(2)
Project loans	0.1 (4)	107.8	0.1 (5)

- (1) At November 30, 2010, the securities issued in these securitizations are comprised of government agency-backed securities.
- (2) A significant portion of these securities have been subsequently sold in secondary-market transactions to third parties. As of April 4, 2011, we continue to hold approximately \$225.8 million and \$29.6 million of these Residential mortgage-backed securities and Commercial mortgage-backed securities, respectively, in inventory.
- (3) Initial fair value of securities received on date of asset transfer that were issued by securitization vehicles.
- (4) Initial fair value of servicing rights received on transferred project loans.
- (5) Represents amortized servicing rights on transferred project loans.
- (6) Represents unpaid principal amount of assets in the securitization vehicles.

The following table presents cash flows received on retained interests during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 related to securitization vehicles to which we have transferred assets and received sale accounting (in millions):

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011 (1)	March 31, 2010 (1)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	\$17.4	\$6.2
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2.0	

(1) Cash flows received on beneficial interests in securitization vehicles of project loans were de minimus for the three months ended February 28, 2011. No project loans were held during the three months ended March 31, 2010.

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 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.

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We initially determine whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon our initial involvement with the VIE. We reassess whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis rather than upon the occurrence of certain events. Our determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE is based upon the facts and circumstances for each VIE and requires significant judgment. In determining whether we are the party with the power to direct the VIE's most significant activities, we first identify the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance. Our considerations in determining the VIE's most significant activities primarily include, but are not limited to, the VIE's purpose and design and the risks passed through to investors. We then assess whether we have the power to direct those significant activities. Our considerations in determining whether we have the power to direct the VIE's most significant activities include, but are not limited to, voting interests of the VIE, management, service and/ or other agreements of the VIE, involvement in the VIE's initial design and the existence of explicit or implicit financial guarantees. In situations where we have determined that the power over the VIE's most significant activities is shared, we assess whether we are the party with the power over the majority of the significant activities. If we are the party with the power over the majority of the significant activities, we meet the power criteria of the primary beneficiary. If we do not have the power over a majority of the significant activities or we determine that decisions require consent of each sharing party, we do not meet the power criteria of the primary beneficiary. We assess our variable interests in a VIE both individually and in aggregate to determine whether we have an obligation to absorb losses of or a right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The determination of whether our variable interest is significant to the VIE requires significant judgment. In determining the significance of our variable interest, we consider the terms, characteristics and size of the variable interests, the design and characteristics of the VIE, our involvement in the VIE and our market-making activities related to the variable interests.

VIEs Where We Are The Primary Beneficiary

The following tables present information about the assets and liabilities of our consolidated VIEs which are presented within our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition in the respective asset and liability categories, as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in millions). The assets and liabilities in the tables below are presented prior to consolidation and thus a portion of these assets and liabilities are eliminated in consolidation. We have aggregated our consolidated VIEs based upon principal business activity.

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	February 28, 2011			November 30, 2010		
	Mortgage- and Asset-backed			Mortgage- and Asset-backed		
	High Yield	Securitizations	Other	High Yield	Securitizations	Other
Cash	\$ 282.5	\$	\$	\$ 202.6	\$	\$
Financial instruments owned	782.3	104.0	22.9	889.8	101.4	21.0
Securities borrowed	391.0			455.8		
Receivable from brokers and dealers	91.8			195.5		
Other	17.5	0.2		11.6	0.1	
	\$ 1,565.1	\$ 104.2	\$ 22.9	\$ 1,755.3	\$ 101.5	\$ 21.0
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 442.4	\$	\$	\$ 602.6	\$	\$
Payable to brokers and dealers	68.8			157.1		
Mandatorily redeemable interests (1)	1,010.1			1,047.9		
Promissory note (2)			4.1			4.4
Secured financing (3)		104.0			101.4	
Other	44.9	0.2		36.3	0.1	
	\$ 1,566.2	\$ 104.2	\$ 4.1	\$ 1,843.9	\$ 101.5	\$ 4.4

(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 \$332.3 million and \$315.9 million at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively.

(2) The promissory note represents an amount due to us and is eliminated in consolidation.

(3) Secured financing is included within Accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Approximately \$6.3 million and \$15.7 million of the secured financing represents an amount held by us in inventory and is eliminated in consolidation at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively.

High Yield. We conduct our high yield secondary market trading activities through Jefferies High Yield Trading, LLC (JHYT), Jefferies High Yield Finance, LLC (JHYF), and Jefferies Leveraged Credit Products, LLC (JLCP). JHYT is a registered broker-dealer engaged in the secondary sales and trading of high yield securities and special situation

securities, including bank debt, post-reorganization equity, public and private equity, equity derivatives and other financial instruments. JHYT makes markets in high yield and distressed securities and provides research coverage on these types of securities. JHYF is engaged in the trading of total return swaps. JLCP is engaged in the trading of bank debt, credit default swaps and trade claims. JHYT, JHYF and JLCP are wholly owned subsidiaries of 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), a significant holder of our common stock, each have the right to nominate two of a total of four directors to JHYH's board of directors. Two funds managed by us, JSOP and 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. We have determined that JHYH, JSOP and JESOP meet the definition of a variable interest entity. We are the primary beneficiary of JHYH, JSOP and JESOP and accordingly consolidate JHYH (and the assets, liabilities and results of operations of its wholly owned subsidiaries JHYT, JHYF and JLCP), JSOP and JESOP.

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At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, the carrying amount of our variable interests was \$347.6 million and \$328.2 million, respectively, which consist of our debt, equity and partnership interests in JHYH, JSOP and JESOP, which are eliminated in consolidation. In addition, the secondary market trading activity conducted through JHYT, JHYF and JLCP is a significant component of our overall brokerage platform, and while not contractually obligated, could require us to provide additional financial support and/ or expose us to further losses of JHYH, JSOP and JESOP. The assets of these VIEs are available for the benefit of the mandatorily redeemable interest holders and equity holders. The creditors of these VIEs do not have recourse to our general credit.

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

Mortgage and asset-backed securitizations. We are the primary beneficiary of a mortgage-backed securitization vehicle to which we transferred a project loan and retained servicing rights over the loan as well as retained a portion of the beneficial interests (i.e., securities) issued by the securitization vehicle. Our variable interests in this vehicle consist of beneficial interests and a contractual servicing fee. The asset of this VIE consists of a project loan, which is available for the benefit of the vehicles beneficial interest holders. The creditors of this VIE do not have recourse to our general credit.

Other. We are the primary beneficiary of certain investment vehicles set up for the benefit of our employees or clients. We manage and invest alongside our employees or clients in these vehicles. The assets of these VIEs consist of private equity and debt securities, and are available for the benefit of the entities' debt and equity holders. Our variable interests in these vehicles consist of equity securities and promissory notes. The creditors of these VIEs do not have recourse to our general credit.

VIEs Where We Have a Variable Interest

We also hold variable interests in VIEs in which we are not the primary beneficiary and accordingly do not consolidate. We do not consolidate these VIEs as we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact their economic performance. Other than Jefferies Employees Partners IV, LLC, as discussed below, we have not provided financial or other support to these VIEs during the three months ended February 28, 2011 or eleven months ended November 30, 2010 and we have no explicit or implicit arrangements to provide additional financial support to these VIEs and have no liabilities related to these VIEs at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010.

We have aggregated certain nonconsolidated VIEs based upon principal business activity. The following tables present the total assets of nonconsolidated VIEs in which we hold variable interests, our maximum exposure to loss from these nonconsolidated VIEs, and the carrying amount of our interests in these nonconsolidated VIEs at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in millions):

		February 28, 2011		
		Maximum		
		exposure to		
		loss in non-		
		VIE		Carrying
		Assets	consolidated VIEs	Amount
Collateralized loan obligations		\$ 1,982.3	\$ 44.7 ⁽²⁾	\$ 44.7
Mortgage- and asset-backed vehicles	Non-agency (1)	78,713.7	1,138.9 ⁽²⁾	1,138.9
Mortgage- and asset-backed vehicles	Agency (1)	2,104.1	479.0 ⁽²⁾	479.0
Asset management vehicle		1,112.3	20.2 ⁽²⁾	20.2
Private equity vehicles		73.3	131.0	53.5
Total		\$ 83,985.7	\$ 1,813.8	\$ 1,736.3

- (1) VIE assets represent the unpaid principal balance of the assets in these vehicles at February 28, 2011.
- (2) Our maximum exposure to loss in these non-consolidated VIEs is limited to our investment.

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		November 30, 2010		
		Maximum exposure to loss in non-		
		VIE Assets	consolidated VIEs	Carrying Amount
Collateralized loan obligations		\$ 1,937.8	\$ 35.3 ⁽²⁾	\$ 35.3
Mortgage- and asset-backed vehicles	Non-agency (1)	91,285.1	852.1 ⁽²⁾	852.1
Mortgage- and asset-backed vehicles	Agency (1)	7,464.8	1,840.9 ⁽²⁾	1,840.9
Asset management vehicle		760.4	18.1 ⁽²⁾	18.1
Private equity vehicles		63.9	131.0	49.7
Total		\$ 101,512.0	\$ 2,877.4	\$ 2,796.1

(1) VIE assets represent the unpaid principal balance of the assets in these vehicles at November 30, 2010.

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

Collateralized Loan Obligations. We own variable interests in collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) previously managed by us. These CLOs have assets consisting primarily of senior secured loans, unsecured loans and high yield bonds. No gain or loss was recognized upon the initial consolidation of these CLOs. Subsequently, 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. Our remaining variable interests in the CLOs subsequent to the assignment of our management agreement consist of debt securities and a right to a portion of the CLOs' management and incentive fees. The debt securities are accounted for at fair value and are included in Financial instruments owned at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The carrying amount of the debt securities was \$13.4 million and \$8.8 million at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively. The management and incentives fees are accrued as the amounts become realizable. Our exposure to loss in these CLOs is limited to our investments in the debt securities.

In addition, we have 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 consist 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. Our exposure to loss is limited to our investments in the debt securities.

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. We include our variable interests in agency mortgage and asset-backed vehicles in the disclosure of our variable interests in VIEs.

Asset Management Vehicle. We manage the Jefferies Umbrella Fund, an umbrella structure company that enables investors to choose between one or more investment objectives by investing in one or more sub-funds within the same structure. The assets of the Jefferies Umbrella Fund primarily consist of convertible bonds. Accounting changes to consolidation standards under generally accepted accounting principles have been deferred for entities that are

considered to be investment companies; accordingly, consolidation continues to be determined under a risk and reward model. The Jefferies Umbrella Fund is subject to the deferral guidance and we are not the primary beneficiary as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 under the risk and reward model. Our variable interests in the Jefferies Umbrella Fund consist of equity interests, management fees and performance fees. The equity interests are accounted for on the equity method and included in Investments in managed funds on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

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Private Equity Vehicles. On July 26, 2010, we committed to invest equity of up to \$75.0 million in Jefferies SBI USA Fund L.P. (the USA Fund). As of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, we funded approximately \$10.9 million and \$9.3 million, respectively, of our commitment. The USA Fund has assets consisting primarily of private equity and equity related investments. Our investment in the USA Fund is accounted for on the equity method and included in Investments in managed funds in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The carrying amount of our equity investment was \$10.5 million and \$9.1 million at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively. Our exposure to loss is limited to our equity commitment.

We have variable interests in Jefferies Employees Partners IV, LLC (JEP IV). JEP IV has assets consisting primarily of private equity and equity related investments. Our variable interests in JEP IV consist of an equity investment and a loan commitment. Our equity investment in JEP IV is accounted for on the equity method and included in Investments in managed funds in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The carrying amount of our equity investment was \$2.4 million and \$1.8 million at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively. During the fourth quarter of 2010, we repaid outstanding debt of JEP IV on its behalf and committed to make loans to JEP IV in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$54.0 million. As of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, we funded approximately \$40.6 million and \$38.8 million, respectively, of the aggregate principal balance, which is included in Other investments in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Our exposure to loss is limited to our equity investment and the aggregate amount of our loan commitment.

Note 8. 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. Loans are originated primarily through the investment banking efforts of Jefferies, with Babson Capital providing primary credit analytics and portfolio management services. 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.

On February 25, 2011, we and MassMutual increased our equity commitments to JFIN, with an incremental \$250 million committed by each partner. With the incremental \$250 million from each partner, the new total committed equity capitalization of JFIN is \$1.0 billion. As of February 28, 2011, we have funded \$142.5 million of our aggregate \$500 million commitment, leaving \$357.5 million unfunded. In addition, on February 25, 2011, we and MassMutual entered into a \$1.0 billion Secured Revolving Credit Facility, to be funded equally, to support the large loan underwritings by JFIN at an interest rate of USD LIBOR plus 1.50%, scheduled to mature on March 1, 2014 with an automatic extension subject to a 60 day termination notice by either party. Our total commitment under the revolving line of credit, increased from \$150 million at November 30, 2010 to \$500 million at February 28, 2011. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, the amount outstanding under the revolving line of credit was \$150 million and \$0-, respectively.

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 Other income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

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The following is a summary of selected financial information for JFIN as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in millions):

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Total assets	\$1,043.5	\$ 890.4
Total liabilities	691.8	566.4
Total equity	351.7	324.0
Our total equity balance	175.9	162.0

JFIN's net earnings for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 were \$26.4 million and \$19.0 million, respectively.

During the three months ended February 28, 2011, we purchased participation certificates in loans originated by JFIN of \$477.2 million, which were subsequently redeemed in full during the same period.

We engage in debt capital markets transactions with JFIN. In connection with such transactions, during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, we paid fees to JFIN related to originations of loans by JFIN of \$16.0 million and \$6.3 million, respectively.

Note 9. Acquisitions*Goodwill*

All goodwill is assigned to our capital markets segment and is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The following is a summary of goodwill activity for the three months ended February 28, 2011:

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011
Balance, at beginning of period	\$ 364,964
Add: Contingent consideration	825
Add: Translation adjustments	711
Balance, at end of period	\$ 366,500

Acquisitions of LongAcre Partners, Helix Associates, and Randall & Dewey executed in prior years, each contained a five-year contingency for additional consideration to the selling owners, based on future revenues. This additional consideration was paid annually. There was no contractual dollar limit to the potential of additional consideration except for LongAcre Partners which is a fixed sum. The last period for additional contingent consideration based upon revenue performance has expired. We made no payments related to contingent consideration during the three months ended February 28, 2011.

At least annually, and more frequently if warranted, we assess whether goodwill has been impaired by comparing the estimated fair value of each reporting unit with its estimated net book value. 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

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magnitude of such a charge. We completed our annual test of goodwill impairment as of June 1, 2010. No impairment was identified.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

We hold 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. We determined that the servicing rights 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. We earned \$0.9 million and \$0.9 million in fees related to these servicing rights during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. The following presents the activity in the balance of these servicing rights for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and eleven months ended November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011	Eleven Months Ended November 30, 2010
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 8,263	\$ 8,500
Add: Acquisition	68	87
Less: Amortization	(91)	(324)
Balance, end of period	\$ 8,240	\$ 8,263

We estimate the fair value of these servicing rights was \$16.1 million and \$16.1 million at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively. Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily observable prices. Accordingly, the fair value of servicing rights is estimated using a discounted cash flow model, which projects future cash flows discounted at a risk-adjusted rate based on recently observed transactions for interest-only bonds backed by military housing mortgages. Estimated future cash flows consider contracted servicing fees and costs to service. Given the underlying asset class, assumptions regarding repayment and delinquencies are not significant to the fair value.

Note 10. 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 February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010. Average daily bank loans for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and the eleven months ended November 30, 2010 were \$36.3 million and \$23.8 million, respectively.

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Note 11. Long-Term Debt

The following summarizes our long-term debt carrying values (including unamortized discounts and premiums) at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
7.75% Senior Notes, due 2012 (effective interest rate of 8.08%)	\$ 305,728	\$ 305,969
5.875% Senior Notes, due 2014 (effective interest rate of 6.00%)	249,109	249,048
3.875% Senior Note, due 2015 (effective interest rate of 3.92%)	499,046	499,000
5.5% Senior Notes, due 2016 (effective interest rate of 5.57%)	348,901	348,854
8.5% Senior Notes, due 2019 (effective interest rate of 8.31%)	708,348	708,529
6.875% Senior Note, due 2021 (effective interest rate of 6.99%)	545,584	545,510
6.45% Senior Debentures, due 2027 (effective interest rate of 6.55%)	346,573	346,544
3.875% Convertible Senior Debentures, due, 2029 (effective interest rate of 7.20%)	284,335	282,577
6.25% Senior Debentures, due 2036 (effective interest rate of 6.37%)	492,680	492,650
	\$ 3,780,304	\$ 3,778,681

On November 2, 2010, we issued 3.875% Senior Notes, due in 2015, with a principal amount of \$500.0 million and received proceeds of \$497.7 million. On June 24, 2010 and July 15, 2010, we issued 6.875% Senior Notes, due in 2021, with a principal amount of \$400.0 million and \$150.0 million, respectively, and received proceeds of \$394.2 million and \$148.7 million, respectively.

We previously issued 3.875% convertible senior debentures (the debentures), due 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). 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 of \$8.5 million, net of accrued interest. The \$8.5 million basis 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.

Note 12. Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

In February 2006, MassMutual purchased \$125.0 million of our Series A convertible preferred stock in a private placement. 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

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share. The preferred stock is callable beginning in 2016 and will mature in 2036. As of February 28, 2011, 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.

Note 13. Noncontrolling Interests and Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Interests of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests represents equity interests in consolidated subsidiaries that are not attributable, either directly or indirectly, to us (i.e., minority interests). Noncontrolling interests includes the minority equity holders proportionate share of the equity of JSOP, JESOP and other consolidated entities. The following table presents our noncontrolling interests at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in millions):

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
JSOP	\$ 295.0	\$ 282.5
JESOP	34.2	32.6
Other (1)	19.4	17.9
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 348.6	\$ 333.0

(1) Other includes consolidated asset management entities and investment vehicles set up for the benefit of our employees or clients.

Ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than our common shareholders are presented as noncontrolling interests within stockholders' equity, separately from our own equity. Revenues, expenses, net earnings 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 earnings or loss and other comprehensive income or loss is then attributed to the parent and noncontrolling interests. Net earnings to noncontrolling interests is deducted from Net earnings to determine Net earnings to common shareholders. There has been no other comprehensive income or loss attributed to noncontrolling interests for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 because all other comprehensive income or loss is attributed to us.

Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred 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 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. 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 are reported in Net revenues and are reflected as Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries on our Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The carrying amount of the Mandatorily redeemable preferred interests of consolidated subsidiaries was

approximately \$332.3 million and \$315.9 million at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively.

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Note 14. Benefit Plans

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 summarizes the net periodic pension cost for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Net pension cost included the following components:		
Service cost (1)	\$ 50	\$ 50
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	590	616
Expected return on plan assets	(647)	(656)
Net amortization	216	176
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 209	\$ 186

(1) Service cost relates to administrative expenses incurred during the periods.

We did not contribute to our pension plan during the three months ended February 28, 2011, however, we anticipate contributing approximately \$2.0 million during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Note 15. 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 \$58.2 million and \$34.0 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. The net tax benefit related to share-based compensation plans recognized in additional paid-in capital was \$32.4 million and \$18.0 million during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, 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 \$33.8 million and \$18.5 million related to share-based compensation in cash flows from financing activities for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. Effective for the year ended November 30, 2010, we changed our tax year end to coincide with the recent change in our fiscal year end. As a result of this change, the timing of certain deductions related to share-based compensation plans have changed in certain jurisdictions. Consequently, approximately \$20.9 million of the net tax benefit recognized in additional paid-in capital during the three months ended February 28, 2011 relates to share-based compensation awards that vested during the eleven months ended November 30, 2010; including \$15.4 million of net tax benefit related to share-based compensation initially recorded to additional paid-in capital in the three months ended March 31, 2010 and reversed upon our change in fiscal year end in the second quarter 2010.

Additionally, we expect to recognize a net tax benefit of \$18.7 million related to share-based compensation awards that vested during January and February 2011 in additional paid-in capital during the three month period ending February 29, 2012.

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As of February 28, 2011, we had \$159.5 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 3.4 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 nonshare-based compensation plans. Nonshare-based compensation plans sponsored by us include an employee stock ownership plan, a profit sharing plan, and other forms of deferred cash awards.

The following are descriptions of the compensation plans sponsored by us and the activity of such plans for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010:

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.

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 nonforfeitable, 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.

We grant restricted stock and restricted stock units as part of year-end compensation. Restricted stock and restricted stock units granted as part of year-end compensation are not subject to service requirements that 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 in year-end compensation awards, so long as the awards are not forfeited as a result of the other forfeiture provisions of those awards (e.g. competition). We determined that the service inception date precedes the grant date for 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. We accrued compensation expense of approximately \$42.6 million and \$24.7 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively, related to restricted stock and restricted stock units expected to be granted as part of our year-end compensation.

In addition to year end compensation awards, we grant restricted stock and restricted stock units to new employees as sign-on awards, to existing employees as retention awards and to certain senior executives. Sign-on and retention 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. Restricted stock and restricted stock units are granted to certain senior executives with both performance and service conditions. We amortize these awards granted to senior executives over the service period as we have determined it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved.

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The total compensation cost associated with restricted stock and restricted stock units amounted to \$58.0 million and \$33.9 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. Total compensation cost includes estimated year-end compensation and the amortization of sign-on, retention and senior executive awards, less forfeitures and clawbacks.

The following table details the activity of restricted stock:

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011 (Shares in 000s)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted stock		
Balance, beginning of period	4,918	\$ 22.82
Grants (1)	607	\$ 24.78
Forfeited	(10)	\$ 24.25
Fulfillment of service requirement (1)	(513)	\$ 22.31
Balance, end of period (2)	5,002	\$ 23.11

(1) Includes approximately 164,000 shares of restricted stock granted with no future service requirements during the three months ended February 28, 2011. These shares are shown as granted and vested during the period. The weighted average grant date fair value of these shares was approximately \$25.27.

(2) Represents restricted stock with a future service requirement.

The following table details the activity of restricted stock units:

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011 (Shares in 000s)		Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	
	Future Service Required	No Future Service Required	Future Service Required	No Future Service Required
Restricted stock units				
Balance, beginning of period	3,998	24,730	\$24.04	\$14.74
Grants	201	81 (1)	\$20.57	\$24.26
Distribution of underlying shares		(970)	\$	\$ 3.87
Forfeited	(7)	(55)	\$18.44	\$15.56
Fulfillment of service requirement	(190)	190	\$21.54	\$21.54
Balance, end of period	4,002	23,976	\$23.99	\$15.26

(1)

Includes approximately 81,000 dividend equivalents declared on restricted stock units during the three months ended February 28, 2011. The weighted average grant date fair value of these dividend equivalents was approximately \$24.27.

The aggregate fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units granted with a service requirement that vested during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 was \$14.0 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. In addition, we granted restricted stock and restricted stock units with no future service requirements (excluding dividend equivalents) with an aggregate fair value of \$4.2 million and \$0.3 million during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively.

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Stock Options

The fair value of all option grants were 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 three months ended February 28, 2011 is presented below (amounts in thousands, except per share data):

(Shares in 000s)	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	26	\$ 9.89
Outstanding at end of period	26	9.89
Options exercisable at end of period	26	9.89

There were no stock option exercises during the three months ended February 28, 2011. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2010 was \$242,000, and cash received from the exercise of stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2010 totaled \$56,000. During the three months ended February 28, 2011, we realized a tax benefit of \$181,000 related to stock options exercises that occurred during the eleven months ended November 30, 2010; including \$99,000 of tax benefits related to stock options exercises initially recorded to additional paid-in capital during the three months ended March 31, 2010 and reversed upon our change in fiscal year end in the second quarter 2010 (see above for discussion on the timing of certain deductions as a result of our change in year end).

The table below provides additional information related to stock options outstanding at February 28, 2011:

Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data	Outstanding, Net of	
	Expected Forfeitures	Options Exercisable
February 28, 2011		
Number of options	26	26
Weighted-average exercise price	\$ 9.89	\$ 9.89
Aggregate intrinsic value	\$ 366	\$ 366
Weighted-average remaining contractual term, in years	1.00	1.00

At February 28, 2011, tax benefits expected to be recognized in equity upon exercise of vested options are approximately \$148,000.

Directors Plan. We have a Directors Stock Compensation Plan (Directors Plan) which provides for an annual grant to each nonemployee 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 nonemployee 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. The cost related to this plan was \$133,000 and \$77,000 for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010,

respectively, and is included within Other expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

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Employee Stock Purchase Plan. We also have an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) which we consider noncompensatory 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, are made via payroll deduction and 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 2011 and 2010, employees with annual compensation of \$200,000 or more were eligible to defer compensation on a pre-tax basis by investing 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. The change in fair value of the specified other alternative investments are recognized in Principal transactions and changes in the corresponding deferral compensation liability are reflected as Compensation and benefits expense in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Additionally, we recognize compensation cost related to the discount provided to employees in electing to defer compensation in DCP shares. This compensation cost was approximately \$42,000 and \$50,000 for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. As of February 28, 2011, there were approximately 2,293,000 shares issuable under the DCP 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 the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010.

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 \$3.2 million and \$2.8 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively.

Deferred Cash Awards. We provide compensation to new and existing employees in the form of loans and/or other cash awards which are subject to ratable vesting terms with service requirements ranging from one to four years. We amortize these awards to compensation expense over the relevant service period. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, the remaining unamortized amount of these awards was \$233.7 million and \$104.1 million, respectively.

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Note 16. 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 three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Earnings for basic earnings per common share:		
Net earnings	\$ 102,045	\$ 76,087
Net earnings to noncontrolling interests	14,704	3,943
Net earnings to common shareholders	87,341	72,144
Less: Allocation of earnings to participating securities (1)	3,925	2,108
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 83,416	\$ 70,036
Earnings for diluted earnings per common share:		
Net earnings	\$ 102,045	\$ 76,087
Net earnings to noncontrolling interests	14,704	3,943
Net earnings to common shareholders	87,341	72,144
Add: Convertible preferred stock dividends	1,016	1,016
Less: Allocation of earnings to participating securities (1)	3,907	2,104
Net earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 84,450	\$ 71,056
Shares:		
Average common shares used in basic computation	199,141	198,507
Stock options	11	18
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock	4,105	4,105
Convertible debt		
Average common shares used in diluted computation	203,257	202,630
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.35
Diluted	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.35

- (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 9,403,000 and 5,815,000 for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. Dividends declared on participating securities during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 amounted to approximately \$686,000 and \$494,000, respectively. Undistributed earnings are allocated to participating securities based upon their right to share in earnings as if all

earnings for the period had been distributed.

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):

	1 st Quarter
2011	\$0.075
2010	\$0.075

On March 21, 2011, a quarterly dividend was declared of \$0.075 per share of common stock payable on May 16, 2011 to stockholders of record as of April 15, 2011.

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Note 17. Income Taxes

As of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, we had approximately \$58.0 million and \$52.9 million, respectively, of total gross unrecognized tax benefits. The total amount of unrecognized benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate in future periods was \$37.7 million and \$34.3 million (net of federal benefit of state taxes) at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively.

We are currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service and other major tax jurisdictions. We do not expect that conclusion of these examinations will have a material effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, but could have a material impact on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings for the period in which resolution occurs. 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	2008
New Jersey	2006
New York State	2001
New York City	2003

We recognize interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense. Penalties, if any, are recognized in other expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. As of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, we have accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$7.0 million and \$6.4 million, respectively. No material penalties were required to be accrued at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010.

Note 18. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

The following table summarizes our commitments and guarantees at February 28, 2011 (in millions):

	Expected Maturity Date					Notional/ Maximum Payout
	2011	2012	2013 and 2014	2015 and 2016	2017 and Later	
Equity commitments	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 3.2	\$ 731.9	\$ 744.5
Loan commitments		12.8	83.6	30.2	350.0	476.6
Mortgage-related commitments	881.9	214.2	129.5			1,225.6
Forward starting repos	676.5					676.5
Derivative contracts:						
Derivative contracts non credit related	40,525.7	10,534.0	8.7		1.7	51,070.1
Derivative contracts credit related			37.6	163.4	40.0	241.0
Total derivative contracts	40,525.7	10,534.0	46.3	163.4	41.7	51,311.1
	\$ 42,084.6	\$ 10,761.2	\$ 268.1	\$ 196.8	\$ 1,123.6	\$ 54,434.3

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

	External Credit Rating					
	AAA/ Aaa	AA/Aa	BBB/Baa	Below Investment Grade	Unrated	Notional/ Maximum Payout
Loan commitments	\$	\$	\$ 78.0	\$	\$ 398.6	\$ 476.6
Derivative contracts- credit related:						
Single name credit default swaps				5.0		5.0
Index credit default swaps	20.0	10.0	10.0	196.0		236.0
Total derivative contracts credit related	20.0	10.0	10.0	201.0		241.0
Total credit related commitments	\$ 20.0	\$ 10.0	\$ 88.0	\$ 201.0	\$ 398.6	\$ 717.6

The table below shows our credit exposure from our lending commitments, including funded amounts, as of February 28, 2011. Since commitments associated with these business activities may expire unused, they do not necessarily reflect the actual future cash funding requirements (in millions):

Corporate Lending Commitments and Funded Loans at February 28, 2011

Credit Ratings	Greater Than		Total Corporate Lending Exposure	Corporate Lending Exposure at Fair Value	Corporate Lending Commitments
	1-5 Years	5 Years	(1)	(2)	(3)
BBB	\$ 76.6	\$	\$ 76.6	\$ (1.4)	\$ 78.0
Unrated	126.1	500.0	626.1	227.5	398.6
Total	\$ 202.7	\$ 500.0	\$ 702.7	\$ 226.1	\$ 476.6

(1) Total corporate lending exposure represents the potential loss assuming the fair value of funded loans and lending commitments were zero.

(2) The corporate lending exposure carried at fair value includes \$227.6 million of funded loans included in Financial instruments owned Loans and \$(1.5) million of lending commitments recorded in Financial instruments sold Derivatives in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of February 28, 2011.

(3)

Amounts represent the notional amount of lending commitments less the amount of funded commitments reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

Equity Commitments. On October 7, 2004, we entered into an agreement with Babson Capital and MassMutual to form JFIN, 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 JFIN was \$500 million as of November 30, 2010. On February 25, 2011, we and MassMutual increased our equity commitments to JFIN, with an incremental \$250 million from each partner. As a result, the new total committed equity capitalization to JFIN is \$1.0 billion as of February 28, 2011. Loans are originated primarily through the investment banking efforts of Jefferies with Babson Capital providing primary credit analytics and portfolio management services. As of February 28, 2011, we have funded \$142.5 million of our aggregate \$500 million commitment leaving \$357.5 million unfunded.

As of February 28, 2011, we have an aggregate commitment to invest additional equity of approximately \$6.8 million in Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P. and its related parallel fund, and an aggregate commitment to invest an additional \$72.6 million in Jefferies Capital Partners V L.P. and its related parallel funds.

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On February 23, 2011, we entered an agreement with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC) and LoanCore LLC to form Jefferies LoanCore LLC, a new joint venture commercial real estate finance company with \$600 million in initial equity commitments. Jefferies LoanCore LLC will originate commercial real estate debt. As of February 28, 2011, we have not funded our \$291 million commitment. As of April 4, 2011, we have funded \$1 million of our aggregate \$291 million commitment leaving \$290 million unfunded.

As of February 28, 2011, we had other equity commitments to invest up to \$16.6 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 February 28, 2011, we had \$111.1 million of loan commitments outstanding to clients. The fair value of loan commitments recorded as derivatives in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition was \$(1.5) million and \$0.1 million at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively.

On February 25, 2011, we entered into a \$1.0 billion secured revolving credit facility with JFIN to be funded equally by us and MassMutual to support large loan underwritings by JFIN. As a result, our total commitment under the revolving line of credit increased from \$150 million at November 30, 2010 to \$500 million at February 28, 2011. As of February 28, 2011, we have funded \$150 million of the aggregate principal balance and \$350 million of our commitment remained unfunded.

We entered into a credit agreement with Jefferies Employee Partners IV, LLC, a related party, whereby we are committed to extend loans up to the maximum aggregate principal amount of \$54.0 million. As of February 28, 2011, we funded approximately \$40.6 million of the aggregate principal balance, which is included in Other investments in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and \$13.4 million of our commitment remained unfunded.

Mortgage-Related Commitments. We enter into forward contracts to purchase mortgage participation certificates and mortgage-backed securities. The mortgage participation certificates evidence interests in mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the mortgage-backed securities are insured or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) or the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae). We frequently securitize the mortgage participation certificates and mortgage-backed securities. The fair value of mortgage-related commitments recorded as derivatives in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition was \$0.9 million at February 28, 2011.

Forward Starting Repos. We enter into commitments to sell securities with agreements to repurchase on a forward starting basis that are primarily secured by U.S. government, agency and municipal securities.

Derivative Contracts. We disclose certain derivative contracts meeting the definition of a guarantee under GAAP. Such derivative contracts include credit default swaps and written equity put options. At February 28, 2011, the maximum payout value of derivative contracts deemed to meet the definition of a guarantee was approximately \$51,311.1 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 February 28, 2011, the fair value of such derivative contracts approximated \$(71.9) million. In addition, the derivative contracts deemed to meet the definition of a guarantee under GAAP 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 allows JFP customers that require a counterparty with a high credit rating for commodity index

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

transactions to transact with the Bank. The Bank simultaneously enters into offsetting transactions with JFP and receives fees from JFP for providing credit support.

Other Guarantees. We are members of various exchanges and clearing houses. 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. Additionally, if a member becomes unable to satisfy its obligations to the clearinghouse, other members would be required to meet these shortfalls. 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. Our maximum potential liability under these arrangements cannot be quantified; however, the potential for us to be required to make payments under such guarantees is deemed remote.

Note 19. Net Capital Requirements

As broker-dealers registered with the SEC and member firms of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), 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 and which may limit distributions from the broker-dealers. Jefferies, Jefferies Execution and Jefferies High Yield Trading have elected to use the alternative method permitted by the Rule. FINRA serves as our primary self-regulatory organization.

As of February 28, 2011, 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	\$514,817	\$ 426,180
Jefferies Execution	\$ 13,852	\$ 13,602
Jefferies High Yield Trading	\$528,793	\$ 528,543

Certain other U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries are subject to capital adequacy requirements as prescribed by the regulatory authorities in their respective jurisdictions, including Jefferies International Limited which is subject to the regulatory supervision and requirements of the Financial Services Authority in the United Kingdom. The subsidiaries consistently operate in excess of the net capital requirements.

The regulatory capital requirements referred to above may restrict our ability to withdraw capital from our subsidiaries.

Note 20. Segment Reporting

The Capital Markets reportable segment includes our traditional securities brokerage 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. In addition, we separately disclose the Asset Management 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.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

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.

Our net revenues, expenses, and total assets by segment are summarized below for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (in millions):

	Capital Markets	Asset Management	Total
Three months ended February 28, 2011			
Net revenues	\$ 734.5	\$ 23.9	\$ 758.4
Expenses	\$ 569.6	\$ 9.4	\$ 579.0
Segment assets	\$ 40,208.1	\$ 220.1	\$ 40,428.2
Three months ended March 31, 2010			
Net revenues	\$ 573.5	\$ 6.6	\$ 580.1
Expenses	\$ 446.1	\$ 9.5	\$ 455.6
Segment assets	\$ 33,898.4	\$ 125.0	\$ 34,023.4

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, within Capital Markets or the location of the investment advisor in the case of Asset Management. The following table presents net revenues by geographic region for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Americas (1)	\$ 653,896	\$ 490,711
Europe (2)	110,225	90,107
Asia (including Middle East)	(5,739)	(763)

Net Revenues	\$ 758,382	\$ 580,055
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(1) Substantially all relates to U.S. results.

(2) Substantially all relates to U.K. results.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED
(Unaudited)

Note 21. Related Party Transactions

We have committed to invest an aggregate of up to \$85.0 million in Jefferies Capital Partners V L.P. and its related parallel funds (collectively, Fund V). Fund V is a private equity fund managed by a team led by Brian P. Friedman, one of our directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee. On July 26, 2010, we entered into a Subscription Agreement and agreed to commit up to \$75.0 million in The USA Fund, a parallel fund within Fund V. As of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, we have funded approximately \$10.9 million and \$9.3 million, respectively, of our commitment to The USA Fund. On August 12, 2010, we entered into a Subscription Agreement and agreed to commit up to \$10.0 million in Jefferies Capital Partners V L.P. As of February 28, 2011, we have funded approximately \$1.5 million of this commitment.

At February 28, 2011, we have commitments to purchase \$257.2 million in agency commercial mortgage-backed securities from Berkadia Commercial Mortgage, LLC, which is partially owned by Leucadia.

At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, we had \$72.1 million and \$76.5 million, respectively, of loans outstanding to certain of our employees that are included in Other assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. At February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, receivables from officers and directors included within Customer receivables was \$16.2 million and \$9.1 million, which represents standard margin loan balances arising from individual security transactions. Employees, officers and directors may maintain brokerage accounts with Jefferies. Transactions within these accounts are subject to the same terms and conditions as customer transactions.

In February 2011, we entered into a joint venture with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation and formed Jefferies LoanCore LLC, a commercial real estate finance company. Total initial equity commitments to Jefferies LoanCore LLC approximate \$600 million, with our commitment comprising \$291 million of the total commitment. As of February 28, 2011, our commitment had not yet been funded. As of April 4, 2011, we have funded approximately \$1.0 million of our equity commitment.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. 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 and outside of our control. 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 and risk factors contained in our Transition Report on Form 10-K for the transition period from January 1, 2010 to November 30, 2010 and filed with the SEC on February 2, 2011;

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 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.

Consolidated Results of Operations

On April 19, 2010, our Board of Directors approved a change to our fiscal year end from a calendar year basis to a fiscal year ending on November 30. As such, the first quarter ended February 28, 2011 has been reported on the basis of the new fiscal year. The comparable prior year quarter ended March 31, 2010 is reported on the basis of the former calendar year cycle.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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

(Dollars in thousands, except for per share amounts)	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	\$ 741,944	\$ 578,007
Non-interest expenses	579,013	455,551
Earnings before income taxes	162,931	122,456
Income tax expense	60,886	46,369
Net earnings	102,045	76,087
Net earnings to noncontrolling interests	14,704	3,943
Net earnings to common shareholders	87,341	72,144
Earnings per diluted common share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.35
Effective tax rate	37%	38%

Immaterial Restatements

As indicated in our Transition Report on Form 10-K for the eleven months ended November 30, 2010, we made correcting adjustments to our financial statements for the first quarter of 2010 relating to the netting of interest income and interest expense, differences with our former clearing bank, and certain other immaterial adjustments. We do not believe that these adjustments are material to our financial statements for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010. For additional information on these adjustments, see Note 1, Organization and Basis of Presentation, in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Executive Summary

Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest, for the three months ended February 28, 2011 increased 28% to a record \$741.9 million as compared to \$578.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 primarily due to robust fixed income revenue and solid investment banking results. Non-interest expenses of \$579.0 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 reflected a 27% increase over the comparable 2010 period primarily attributable to increased compensation and benefits costs consistent with our increased revenue. Compensation costs for the three month period ended February 28, 2011 were 58% of net revenues as compared to 55% for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Our effective tax rate was 37% for the first quarter ended February 28, 2011, a decrease in comparison to an effective tax rate of 38% for the first quarter of 2010. The slight decrease in our effective tax rate for the three months ended February 28, 2011 over the comparable three month period ended March 31, 2010 is attributable to differences in the business mix of earnings between the two quarters.

At February 28, 2011, we had 3,082 employees globally, compared to 2,729 at March 31, 2010.

Our business, by its nature, does not produce predictable or necessarily recurring earnings. Our results in any given period can be materially affected by conditions in the 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 our Transition Report on Form 10-K for the eleven months ended November 30, 2010.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Revenues by Source**

The Capital Markets reportable segment includes our 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 advisory services. The Capital Markets segment comprises many businesses, with many interactions among them. In addition, we separately discuss our Asset Management business.

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. Net revenues presented for our equity and fixed income businesses include allocations of interest income and interest expense as we assess the profitability of these businesses inclusive of the net interest revenue or expense associated with the respective sales and trading activities, which is a function of the mix of each business associated assets and liabilities and the related funding costs.

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 from period to period due to fluctuations in economic and market conditions and our own performance. The following provides a summary of Revenues by Source for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended			
	February 28, 2011		March 31, 2010	
	Amount	% of Net Revenues	Amount	% of Net Revenues
Equities	\$ 177,358	23%	\$ 174,299	30%
Fixed income	318,097	42	200,820	35
Total sales and trading	495,455	65	375,119	65
Equity	49,684	7	34,217	6
Debt	62,967	8	101,846	18
Capital markets	112,651	15	136,063	23
Advisory	126,408	17	62,274	11
Investment banking	239,059	32	198,337	34
Asset management fees and investment income from managed funds:				
Asset management fees	16,117	2	4,017	1
Investment income from managed funds	7,751	1	2,582	
Total	23,868	3	6,599	1
Net revenues	758,382	100%	580,055	100%
Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interest of consolidated subsidiaries	16,438		2,048	
Net revenues, less mandatorily redeemable preferred interest	\$ 741,944		\$ 578,007	

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***Net Revenues*

Net revenues, before mandatorily redeemable preferred interest, for the three months ended February 28, 2011 were \$758.4 million, an increase of 31%, as compared to net revenues of \$580.1 million for the first quarter of 2010. The considerable increase was primarily due to strong revenue contributions from fixed income activities of \$318 million, a 58% increase over the comparable prior quarter, and investment banking revenues of \$239 million, a 21% increase over the first quarter of 2010.

Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interests of consolidated subsidiaries 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.

The following reflects the number of trading days in the respective operational periods:

Three Months Ended February 28, 2011 61 days	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 61 days
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Equities Revenue

Equities revenue is comprised of equity commissions, principal transactions and net interest revenue relating to cash equity securities, correspondent clearing, convertible securities, prime brokerage services, equity derivatives, electronic trading and execution product revenues and alternative investment revenues. Equity revenues also include revenue from our investment in the JFIN joint venture which is accounted for under the equity method and revenues are included in Other income on our Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Total equities revenue was \$177.4 million and \$174.3 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively, representing a 2% increase from the first quarter of 2010, driven by steady results of our cash equity securities business and strong performance of certain quantitative strategies, offset by reduced block trading opportunities that occurred in the first quarter of 2010.

Equity market conditions during the three month period ended February, 28, 2011 were mainly characterized by rising equity prices and lower stock market volumes. Equity market volatility fell to 2-year lows before rising at the end of the quarter. This is compared with market conditions for the three months ended March 31, 2010, of uneven equity prices, higher stock market volumes and falling equity market volatility.

Fixed Income Revenue

Fixed income revenue primarily includes 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, high yield and distressed securities, bank loans and commodities trading activities.

Fixed income revenue was \$318.1 million for the first quarter of 2011, up 58% from revenue of \$200.8 million for the first quarter of 2010. The increase in revenue for the first quarter of 2011 reflects the continued growth of our fixed income platform, with stronger performance from our government and agency, mortgage and asset-backed, municipal, high yield, bank loan and commodity trading businesses.

Fixed income market conditions during the three month period ended February, 28, 2011 were mainly characterized by reasonable customer flow, tighter bid-offer spreads, ample liquidity and rising commodity prices. This is compared with fixed income market conditions for the three months ended March 31, 2010 of wider bid-offer spreads, muted customer flows and more stagnant commodity prices.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Our government and agency sales and trading revenues increased significantly compared to the first quarter of 2010 due to increased customer flow from ample liquidity and to a lesser extent inventory appreciation as spreads tightened. Revenues from our mortgage- and asset backed securities business was significantly higher due to strong customer flow and growth in our European platform. Municipals revenue increased significantly, benefiting from the recent strengthening of our trading effort and new products offered. High Yield revenues significantly increased due to robust customer flow, the strong market rally and to a lesser extent appreciation in strategic positions. Bank loan trading revenues also increased significantly primarily due to the continued build-out of the platform and the absence of losses on credit hedges that occurred in the first quarter of 2010. Additionally, commodities revenues improved as a result of wider energy and agriculture spreads.

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% of such results for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively, are allocated to the minority investors and are presented within interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred interests and net earnings to noncontrolling interests in our Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Investment Banking Revenue

We provide a full range of capital markets and financial advisory services to our clients across nearly all industry sectors in both the U.S. and various international markets. Capital markets revenue includes underwriting revenue related to debt and equity convertible financing services. Advisory revenue is generated from our advisory services with respect to merger, acquisition and restructuring transactions and fund placement activities. The following table sets forth our investment banking revenue (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		% Change
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010	
Equity	\$ 49,684	\$ 34,217	45%
Debt	62,967	101,846	-38%
Capital markets	112,651	136,063	-17%
Advisory	126,408	62,274	103%
Total	\$ 239,059	\$ 198,337	21%

Investment banking revenues were \$239.1 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 compared to revenues of \$198.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Capital markets origination efforts produced revenue of \$112.7 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011, compared to \$136.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Revenue from our advisory business of \$126.4 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 doubled as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010 revenue of \$62.3 million and is reflective of our increasing market share in mergers and acquisitions advisory work.

Asset Management Fees and Investment Income 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 related party managed funds and investment income from our investments in these funds. The following summarizes revenue from asset management fees and investment income for the three months ended February 28, 2011, and March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Asset management fees:		
Fixed Income	\$ 740	\$ 920
Equities	1,850	466
Convertibles	10,825	1,806
Commodities	2,702	825
	16,117	4,017
Investment income from managed funds (1)	7,751	2,582
Total	\$ 23,868	\$ 6,599

(1) Of the total investment income from managed funds, \$0.07 million and \$(0.2) million is attributed to noncontrolling interest holders for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. Asset management fees increased to \$16.1 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 as compared to asset management fees of \$4.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010, primarily as a result of increased assets under management and strong performance of our global convertible bond fund and to a lesser extent strong performance of our commodity managed accounts. Investment income from managed funds totaled \$7.8 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 as compared to \$2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 primarily due to increased revenues generated from portfolio strategies in our global convertible bond fund business as well as improved asset appreciation of our private equity investment in Jefferies Capital Partners IV L.P. and to a lesser extent improved asset valuations across our other managed funds.

Assets under Management

Period end assets under management by predominant asset strategy were as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Assets under management (1)(3):		
Equities	\$ 88	\$ 79
Convertibles	2,376	1,760
Real Assets	76	
	2,540	1,839
Assets under management by related parties (2):		
Private Equity (4)	624	600
	624	600
Total	\$ 3,164	\$ 2,439

- (1) Assets under management include assets actively managed by us including hedge funds and managed accounts. 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) Related 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.
- (3) Assets under management are based on the fair value of the assets.
- (4) Assets under management represent either the capital commitment to a fund or carrying value of a fund depending on how management fees are calculated as governed by the partnership or management agreement.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***Change in Assets under Management*

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		%
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,556	\$ 4,024	-36%
Net cash flow in (out)	361	(1,684)	
Net market appreciation	247	99	
	608	(1,585)	
Balance, end of period	\$ 3,164	\$ 2,439	30%

The net increase in assets under management of \$608.0 million during the three months ended February 28, 2011 is primarily attributable to new customer investments in our global convertible bond fund as well as market appreciation of the underlying assets and to a lesser extent new investments in our commodities mutual fund.

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:

(notional account value)

(in millions)	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Managed Accounts:		
Equities	\$ 148	\$ 100
Commodities	916	492
	\$ 1,064	\$ 592

Change in Managed Accounts

(notional account value)

(in millions)	Three Months Ended	
	February 28, 2011	March 31, 2010
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 949	\$ 560
Net account (deletions) additions	(12)	49
Net account appreciation (depreciation)	127	(17)
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,064	\$ 592

The change in the notional account value of managed accounts for the three months ended February 28, 2011 is primarily attributed to market appreciation of the underlying assets of existing equity and commodity accounts where the management fees are assessed on the agreed upon notional account value.

The following table presents our invested capital in managed funds at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011	Eleven Months Ended November 30, 2010
Unconsolidated funds (1)	\$ 136,211	\$ 131,024
Consolidated funds (2)	55,426	53,843
Total	\$ 191,637	\$ 184,867

- (1) Our invested capital in unconsolidated funds is reported within Investments in managed funds on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.
- (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. We do not recognize asset management fees for funds that we have consolidated.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits expense consists primarily of salaries, benefits, cash bonuses, commissions, annual share-based compensation awards, the amortization of certain nonannual share-based and cash compensation to employees. Annual share-based awards to employees as a part of year end compensation contain provisions such that employees who terminate their employment or are terminated without cause may continue to vest in their awards, so long as those awards are not forfeited as a result of other forfeiture provisions of those awards. Accordingly, the compensation expense for share-based awards granted at year end as part of annual compensation is fully recorded in the year of the award.

Compensation and benefits totaled \$442.9 million and \$319.8 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. Our ratio of compensation and benefits to net revenues for the first quarter of 2011 was 58% as compared to 55% for the first quarter of 2010, respectively. Employee headcount increased to 3,082 total global employees at February 28, 2011 as compared to 2,729 employees at March 31, 2010. The increase in compensation and benefits expense for the three months ended February 28, 2011 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010 is commensurate with our increased revenues as well as increased headcount as we continue to expand our sales and trading, investment banking and support groups, both in the U.S. and internationally. The compensation ratio for the three months ended February 28, 2011 is identical to the compensation ratio for the fiscal year ended 2010 and also includes share-based amortization expense for senior executive awards granted in January 2010 and non-annual share-based awards to other employees.

On March 30, 2010, the President signed the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, which is a reconciliation bill that amends the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that was signed by the President on March 23, 2010 (collectively the Acts). Jefferies currently provides its employees and their eligible dependants with health insurance. Our insurance plan is self-insured (with stop-loss coverage for large claims). CIGNA administers our plan. Former employees who meet age and service criteria are eligible for retiree coverage both before and after age 65. Jefferies does not subsidize any medical benefits for such former employees and therefore receives no Medicare Part D subsidy to help pay for prescription drug coverage. Because we never received the subsidy, the elimination of such subsidy will have no impact on us. Other health care mandated provisions under the Acts, such as dependant coverage to age 26 and elimination of waiting periods and lifetime benefit limits are not expected to have a material effect on the cost of the health plan.

Non-Compensation Expenses

Non-compensation expenses were \$136.1 million and \$135.8 million for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively, an increase of 0.2%, reflecting an increase in technology and communications costs as the expansion of our personnel and business platforms has increased the demand for market data, technology connections and applications. In addition, business development expenses increased commensurate with our focused efforts of strengthening our presence in Europe and Asia and our continued efforts to broaden our client base. These

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

increases were offset by a reduction in contributions in the first quarter of 2011 as compared to the first quarter of 2010, which included included our \$6.8 million donation to Haitian earthquake related charities.

Earnings Before Income Taxes

Earnings before income taxes were \$162.9 million for the first quarter of 2011, up from earnings before income taxes of \$122.5 million for the first quarter of 2010.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was a tax expense of \$60.9 million and \$46.4 million and the effective tax rate was 37% and 38% for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively. The slight decrease in our effective tax rate for the three months ended February 28, 2011 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010 is attributable to differences in the business mix of earnings between the two quarters.

Earnings per Common Share

Diluted net earnings per common share was \$.42 for the three months ended February 28, 2011 on 203,257,000 shares compared to diluted earnings per common share of \$0.35 for the three months ended March 31, 2010 on 202,630,000 shares. See Note 16, Earnings Per Share, in our consolidated financial statements for further information regarding the calculation of earnings per common share.

Critical Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), 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 may differ from estimates. These differences could be material to the financial statements.

We believe our application of GAAP and the associated estimates are reasonable. Our accounting policies and estimates are constantly reevaluated, 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.

We believe our critical accounting policies (policies that are both material to the financial condition and results of operations and require our most subjective or complex judgments) are our valuation of financial instruments, assessment of 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 2, 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.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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 February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	February 28, 2011		November 30, 2010	
	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased	Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased
Corporate equity securities	\$ 2,173,967	\$ 1,989,199	\$ 1,565,793	\$ 1,638,372
Corporate debt securities	4,236,560	2,295,374	3,630,616	2,375,925
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations	5,875,860	5,510,010	5,191,973	4,735,288
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	5,371,708	119,849	4,921,565	129,384
Loans and other receivables	444,205	70,062	434,573	171,278
Derivatives	82,608	71,263	119,268	59,552
Investments	68,291		77,784	
	\$ 18,253,199	\$ 10,055,757	\$ 15,941,572	\$ 9,109,799

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, where Level 1 uses observable prices in active markets and Level 3 uses valuation techniques that incorporate significant unobservable inputs and broker quotes that are considered less observable. Greater use of management judgment is required in determining fair value when inputs are less observable or unobservable in the marketplace, such as 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. 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. 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.

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. The availability of observable inputs can vary for different products. We use prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date even in periods of market disruption or illiquidity. The valuation of financial instruments classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy involves the greatest amount of management judgment. For further information on the fair value definition, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and related valuation techniques, see Notes 2 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities The following table reflects the composition of our Level 3 assets and Level 3 liabilities by asset class (in thousands):

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	Financial Instruments Owned		Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased	
	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Loans and other receivables	\$ 217,751	\$ 227,596	\$ 17,776	\$ 47,228
Collateralized debt obligations	102,946	31,121		
Residential mortgage-backed securities	97,109	132,359		
Corporate debt securities	74,984	73,408		
Investments	67,834	77,784		
Corporate equity securities	33,281	22,619	38	38
Other asset-backed securities	11,452	567		
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	6,301	6,004		
U.S. issued municipal securities	799	472		
Derivatives			4,957	2,346
Total Level 3 assets	612,457	571,930	22,771	49,612
Level 3 assets for which the firm bears no economic exposure (1)	(209,843)	(204,139)		
Level 3 assets for which the firm bears economic exposure	\$ 402,614	\$ 367,791	\$ 22,771	\$ 49,612
Total Level 3 as a percentage of Total financial instruments	3%	4%	0.2%	0.5%

(1) Consists of Level 3 assets which are financed by nonrecourse secured financing or attributable to third party or employee noncontrolling interests in certain consolidated entities.

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, except for certain secured financings that arise in connection with our securitization activities included within Other liabilities of approximately \$97.7 million at February 28, 2011 and \$85.7 million at November 30, 2010. The following table reflects activity with respect to our Level 3 assets and liabilities (in millions):

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Assets:		
Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2	\$ 8.5	\$ 241.6
Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3	26.8	10.7
Net gains	40.1	9.3

Liabilities:

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Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2	\$	\$ 129.8
Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3		0.04
Net (losses) gains	(2.6)	3.4

See Note 4, Financial Instruments, in the consolidated financial statements for additional discussion on transfers of assets and liabilities among the fair value hierarchy levels.

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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.

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

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 market place. We completed our annual test of goodwill impairment as of June 1, 2010. No impairment was identified.

Compensation and Benefits

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 mix of our revenues and the timing of expense recognition.

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.

During the first quarter 2011, market conditions remained relatively strong and we continue to have ample access to liquidity providers and funding. We expect significant liquidity in the short term part of the market (one year and less) to continue and enable us to maintain funding in multiple asset classes. Additionally, the growth in our customer liquidity pools made available to us have corresponded with the growth of our business activity. In 2009, Jefferies & Company, our U.S. registered broker-dealer, was named as a Primary Dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Jefferies International, Ltd., our U.K. regulated broker-dealer, has been designated in a similar capacity in five countries in Europe. These designations have allowed access to additional funding in the U.S. and certain regions of Europe.

Our actual levels 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 and availability of both long term and short term funding. We have historically maintained a balance sheet consisting of a large portion of our total assets in cash and liquid marketable securities, arising principally from traditional securities brokerage activity. The liquid nature of these assets provides us with flexibility in financing and managing our business.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***Liquidity*

We continue to maintain significant cash balances on hand. 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):

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in banks	\$ 406,048	\$ 325,227
Money market investments	758,285	1,863,771
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,164,333	\$ 2,188,998

The majority of financial instruments (both long and short) in our trading accounts are actively traded and readily marketable. We have the ability to readily obtain repurchase financing for a large portion of our inventory at haircuts of 10% or less, which reflects the marketability of our inventory. We continually assess the liquidity of our inventory based on the level at which we could obtain financing in the market place for a given asset. Assets are considered to be liquid if financing can be obtained in the repurchase market or the securities lending market at the collateral haircut levels of 10% or less. Additionally, agency mortgage-backed securities, which are eligible to be delivered to and cleared by the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, are considered to be liquid. The following summarizes our financial instruments by asset class that we consider to be of a liquid nature and the amount of such assets that have not been pledged as collateral at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	February 28, 2011		November 30, 2010	
	Liquid Financial Instruments	Unencumbered Liquid Financial Instruments	Liquid Financial Instruments	Unencumbered Liquid Financial Instruments
Corporate equity securities	\$ 1,790,938	\$ 273,295	\$ 1,453,744	\$ 264,603
Corporate debt securities	3,327,097	68,251	2,813,465	223,455
Government, federal agency and other sovereign obligation	5,875,878	376,670	5,159,605	168,523
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	3,994,113	14,286	3,607,895	
	\$ 14,988,026	\$ 732,502	\$ 13,034,709	\$ 656,581

In addition to being able to be readily financed at modest haircut levels, we estimate that each of the individual securities within each asset class could be sold into the market and converted into cash within three business days under normal market conditions, assuming that the entire portfolio of a given asset class was not simultaneously liquidated.

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Liquidity Management Policies

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 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 our Contingency Funding Plan and our Cash Capital Policy.

Contingency Funding Plan. Our Contingency Funding Plan is designed based on a model of a potential liquidity contraction over a one year time period. This incorporates 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 rolloff of outstanding letters of credit with no further issuance and replacement with cash collateral; (c) higher margin requirements than currently existing on assets in securities financing activity, including repurchase agreements, (d) lower availability of secured funding; (e) client cash withdrawals; (f) the anticipated funding of outstanding investment commitments and (g) 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 noncurrent portion of long-term borrowings. Uses of cash capital include the following: (a) illiquid assets such as 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. To ensure that we do not need to liquidate inventory in the event of a funding crisis, we seek to maintain surplus cash capital, which is reflected in the leverage ratios we maintain. Our total capital of \$7.2 billion as of February 28, 2011 exceeded our cash capital requirements.

Financial Condition and Capital Management.

A business unit level balance sheet and cash capital analysis is prepared and reviewed with senior management on a weekly basis. As a part of this balance sheet review process, capital is allocated to all assets and gross and adjusted balance sheet limits are established. This process ensures that the allocation of capital and costs of capital are incorporated into business decisions. The goals of this process are to protect the firm's platform, enable our businesses to remain competitive, maintain the ability to manage capital proactively and hold businesses accountable for both balance sheet and capital usage.

Analysis of Financial Condition and Capital Resources

We actively monitor and evaluate our financial condition and the composition of our assets and liabilities. Substantially all of our Financial instruments owned and Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased are valued on a daily basis and we monitor and employ balance sheet limits for our various businesses. As our government and agencies fixed income business has expanded throughout 2010 and 2011 both domestically and internationally, a significant portion of our securities inventory is comprised of U.S. government and agency securities and other G-7 government securities, for which there is a deep and liquid market. While our balance sheet may fluctuate given our continued expansion into new business areas and the need to maintain inventory to serve growing client activity, our overall balance sheet during the reported periods remained materially consistent with the balances at the end of each reporting period. During the three months ended February 28, 2011 and eleven months ended November 30, 2010, average total assets were approximately 5% and 2% higher than at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively.

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The following table provides detail on key balance sheet asset and liability line items (in millions):

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010	% Change
Total assets	\$ 40,428.2	\$ 36,726.5	10%
Financial instruments owned	18,253.2	15,941.6	15%
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	10,055.8	9,109.8	10%
Total Level 3 assets	612.5	571.9	7%
Level 3 assets for which we have economic exposure	402.6	367.8	9%
Securities borrowed	8,137.3	8,152.7	0%
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,402.3	3,252.3	5%
Total securities borrowed and securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ 11,539.6	\$ 11,405.0	1%
Securities loaned	\$ 3,030.7	\$ 3,109.0	-3%
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	11,940.7	10,684.1	12%
Total securities loaned and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 14,971.4	\$ 13,793.1	9%

The increase in total assets at February 28, 2011 from November 30, 2010 is primarily due to an increase in the level of our financial instruments owned inventory and trade related receivables. The increase in our inventory level of financial instruments owned, including securities pledged to creditors, is coupled with a commensurate increase in the level of our financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, over this time period.

A portion of the increase in our total financial instruments owned inventory is increased holdings of government and agency securities. Our inventory of government, federal agency and other sovereign obligations increased from \$5.2 billion at November 30, 2010 to \$5.9 billion at February 28, 2011. This net increase in our inventory positions (long and short inventory) is primarily attributed to the continued development of our U.S. government and agencies and other sovereign debt trading businesses, in the U.S. and Europe, as we were designated a Primary Dealer in the U.S. during 2009 and in similar capacities in several European jurisdictions as well during the latter part of 2009 and 2010. These inventory positions are substantially comprised of the most liquid securities in the asset class with a significant portion in holdings of securities of G-7 countries. Our market risk exposure to Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain was small at February 28, 2011. Our net inventory positions also increased as of February 28, 2011 from November 30, 2010 due to growth across fixed income and equities. Our corporate debt securities inventory increased by 17%, from \$3,631 million at November 30, 2010 to \$4,237 million at February 28, 2011; our corporate equities securities inventory increased by 39%, from \$1,566 million at November 30, 2010 to \$2,174 million at February 28, 2011; and our mortgage- and asset-backed securities inventory increased by 9%, from \$4,922 million at November 30, 2010 to \$5,372 million at February 28, 2011. We continually monitor our overall mortgage- and asset-backed securities exposure, including the inventory turnover rate, which confirms the liquidity of the overall asset class.

Of our total Financial instruments owned, approximately 84% are readily and consistently financeable at haircuts of 10% or less. In addition, as a matter of our policy, a portion of these assets have capital assessed, which is in addition to the funding haircuts provided in the securities finance markets. In addition, our Financial instruments owned

consists of high yield bonds, bank loans, investments and non-agency mortgage-backed securities that are predominantly funded by long term capital. Under our cash capital policy, we model capital allocation levels that are more stringent than the haircuts used in the market for secured funding; and we maintain surplus capital at these modeled levels.

At February 28, 2011, our Level 3 assets for which we have economic exposure was 2% of our total assets at fair value as compared to 2% at November 30, 2010. During the quarter we purchased certain collateralized debt securities and transferred certain residential mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities to level 3 from level 2 due to the lack of trading activity. These increases were offset by sales of level 3 loans and residential mortgage-

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backed securities. Level 3 mortgage and asset backed securities represent 4.1% of total mortgage- and asset backed securities inventory at February 28, 2011 and 3.5% at November 30, 2010 and represent 35.6% and 29.7% of total Level 3 assets at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively.

Securities financing assets and liabilities include both financing for our financial instruments trading activity and matched book transactions. Matched book transactions accommodate customers, as well as obtain securities for the settlement and financing of inventory positions. The outstanding balance of our securities borrowed and securities purchased under agreements to resell increased by 1% from November 30, 2010 to February 28, 2011 due to continued management of the matched booked activity for our securities financing business given reduced market opportunities for returns on this activity in the low interest rate environment. This was offset by growth in our government and agencies and mortgage-backed securities business, which utilize securities financing activity to support inventory balances. These assets are turned over on a frequent basis. The average difference in our securities financing assets and liabilities was 19% and -8%, respectively, higher (lower) than month end balances for the three months ended February 28, 2011.

The following table presents our period end balance, average balance and maximum balance at any month end within the period for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and the eleven months ended November 30, 2010 for Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (in millions):

	Three Months Ended February 28, 2011	Eleven Months Ended November 30, 2010
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell		
Period end	3,402	3,252
Period average	3,949	3,769
Maximum month end	5,038	4,983
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase		
Period end	11,941	10,684
Period average	12,398	11,464
Maximum month end	14,957	14,447

Fluctuations in the balance of our repurchase agreements from period to period and intraperiod are dependent on business activity in those periods. The general growth in outstanding repo activity from early 2009 through 2011 is reflective of supporting our overall business growth, particularly the continued expansion of our mortgage-backed securities sales and trading platform, our appointment as a U.S. Federal Reserve Primary Dealer in June 2009 and our appointment in similar capacities in various European jurisdictions. Additionally, the fluctuations in the balances of our securities purchased under agreements to resell over the periods presented is impacted in any given period by our clients' balances and our clients' desires to execute collateralized financing arrangements via the repurchase market or via other financing products.

Average balances and period end balances will fluctuate based on market and liquidity conditions and we consider the fluctuations intraperiod to be typical for the repurchase market. As reflected above, month end balances may be higher or lower than average period balances.

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The following table presents total assets, adjusted assets, total stockholders' equity and tangible stockholders' equity with the resulting leverage ratios as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Total assets	\$ 40,428,150	\$ 36,726,543
Deduct: Securities borrowed	(8,137,278)	(8,152,678)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(3,402,301)	(3,252,322)
Add: Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	10,055,757	9,109,799
Less derivative liabilities	(71,263)	(59,552)
 Subtotal	 9,984,494	 9,050,247
Deduct: Cash and securities segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing and depository organizations	(1,794,503)	(1,636,755)
Goodwill and intangible assets	(369,414)	(368,078)
 Adjusted assets	 \$ 36,709,148	 \$ 32,366,957
 Total stockholders' equity	 \$ 2,926,311	 \$ 2,810,965
Deduct: Goodwill and intangible assets	(369,414)	(368,078)
 Tangible stockholders' equity	 \$ 2,556,897	 \$ 2,442,887
 Leverage ratio (1)	 13.8	 13.1
 Adjusted leverage ratio (2)	 14.4	 13.2

(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 of lower risk as they are generally self 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 relevant measure of financial risk when comparing financial services companies. Our leverage ratio and adjusted leverage ratio increased from November 30, 2010 to February 28, 2011 commensurate with the increase in our trading inventory and consistent with growth and expansion of our trading business year over year.

Capital Resources

We had total long-term capital of \$7.2 billion and \$7.0 billion resulting in a long-term debt to equity capital ratio of 1.45:1 and 1.50:1, at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010, respectively. Our total capital base as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

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	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Long-Term Debt	\$ 3,780,304	\$ 3,778,681
Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	125,000	125,000
Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Interest of Consolidated Subsidiaries	332,258	315,885
Total Stockholders Equity	2,926,311	2,810,965
 Total Capital	 \$ 7,163,873	 \$ 7,030,531

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. 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 financing transactions. This is also augmented by our \$1,057.2 million of uncommitted secured and unsecured bank lines, including \$1,025 million of bank loans and \$32.2 million of letters of credit. Of the \$1,057.2 million of uncommitted lines of credit, \$257.2 million is unsecured and \$800 million is secured. Secured amounts are collateralized by a combination of customer and firm securities. Letters of credit are used in the normal course of business mostly to satisfy various collateral requirements in favor of exchanges in lieu of depositing cash or securities. 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. Bank loans that are unsecured 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 February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010. Average daily bank loans for the three months ended February 28, 2011 and the eleven months ended November 30, 2010 were \$36.3 million and \$23.8 million, respectively.

We issued \$400 million and \$150 million in unsecured senior notes in June and July 2010 with maturities of approximately 11 years and \$500 million in unsecured senior notes in November 2010 with a maturity of 5 years which further demonstrates our access to long-term funding in the capital markets. As of February 28, 2011, our long-term debt has a weighted average maturity of 9.6 years, we have no scheduled debt maturities until March of 2012.

Our long-term debt ratings are as follows:

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

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.

There were no changes to our long-term debt ratings from the previous quarter.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES***Contractual Obligations and Commitments*

The tables below provide information about our commitments related to debt obligations, investments and derivative contracts as of February 28, 2011. The table presents principal cash flows with expected maturity dates (in millions):

	2011	Expected Maturity Date			2017 and Later	Total
		2012	2013 and 2014	2015 and 2016		
Debt obligations:						
Senior notes (contractual principal payments net of unamortized discounts and premiums)	\$	\$ 305.7	\$ 249.1	\$ 847.9	\$ 2,377.6	\$ 3,780.3
Interest payment obligations on senior notes	241.4	224.7	428.6	372.1	1,169.1	2,435.9
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock					125.0	125.0
Interest payment obligations on Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock	4.1	4.1	8.1	8.1	77.7	102.1
	245.5	534.5	685.8	1,228.1	3,749.4	6,443.3
Commitments and guarantees:						
Equity commitments	0.5	0.2	8.7	3.2	731.9	744.5
Loan commitments		12.8	83.6	30.2	350.0	476.6
Mortgage-related commitments	881.9	214.2	129.5			1,225.6
Forward starting repos	676.5					676.5
Derivative contracts:						
Derivative contracts non credit related	40,525.7	10,534.0	8.7		1.7	51,070.1
Derivative contracts credit related			37.6	163.4	40.0	241.0
	42,084.6	10,761.2	268.1	196.8	1,123.6	54,434.3
	\$ 42,330.1	\$ 11,295.7	\$ 953.9	\$ 1,424.9	\$ 4,873.0	\$ 60,877.6

Certain of our derivative contracts meet the definition of a guarantee and are therefore included in the above table. For additional information on commitments, see Note 18, 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 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 4, Financial Instruments, and Note 5, Derivative Financial Instruments, to the consolidated financial statements.

We are routinely involved with variable interest entities (VIEs) in connection with our mortgage-backed securities securitization activities. At February 28, 2011, we did not have any commitments to purchase assets from our securitization vehicles. At February 28, 2011, we held \$728.3 million of mortgage-backed securities issued by VIEs for which we were initially involved as transferor and placement agent, which are accounted for at fair value and recorded within Financial instruments owned on our consolidated Statement of Financial Condition in the same manner as our other financial instruments. For additional information regarding our involvement with VIEs, see Note 7, Securitization Activities and Variable Interest Entities, to the consolidated financial statements.

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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 17, Income Taxes, to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Equity Capital

Common stockholders' equity increased to \$2,577.7 million at February 28, 2011 from \$2,478.0 million at November 30, 2010. The increase in our common stockholders' equity during the three months ended February 28, 2011 is principally attributed to net earnings to common shareholders, tax benefits for issuance of share-based awards, currency translation adjustment and share-based compensation. This increase in our common stockholders' equity is partially offset by dividend and dividend equivalents paid during the three months ended February 28, 2011 and repurchases of approximately 1.5 million shares of our common stock during the period, which increased our treasury stock by \$37.8 million.

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

	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Common stockholders' equity	\$ 2,577,703	\$ 2,477,989
Less: Goodwill and intangible assets	(369,414)	(368,078)
Tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 2,208,289	\$ 2,109,911
Common stockholders' equity	\$ 2,577,703	\$ 2,477,989
Add: Unrecognized compensation (6)	159,508	160,960
Adjusted common stockholders' equity	\$ 2,737,211	\$ 2,638,949
Tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 2,208,289	\$ 2,109,911
Add: Unrecognized compensation (6)	159,508	160,960
Adjusted tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 2,367,797	\$ 2,270,871
Shares outstanding	177,067,710	171,694,146
Outstanding restricted stock units (5)	27,978,062	28,734,563
Adjusted shares outstanding	205,045,772	200,428,709
Common book value per share (1)	\$ 14.56	\$ 14.43
Adjusted common book value per share (2)	\$ 13.35	\$ 13.17
Tangible common book value per share (3)	\$ 12.47	\$ 12.29
Adjusted tangible common book value per share (4)	\$ 11.55	\$ 11.33

(1) Common book value per share equals common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding.

(2)

Adjusted common book value per share equals adjusted common stockholders' equity divided by adjusted shares outstanding.

- (3) Tangible common book value per share equals tangible common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding.
- (4) Adjusted tangible common book value per share equals adjusted tangible common stockholders' equity divided by adjusted shares outstanding.
- (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.

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- (6) Unrecognized compensation relates to granted restricted stock and restricted stock units which contain future service requirements.

Tangible common stockholders' equity, adjusted common stockholders' equity, adjusted tangible common stockholders' equity, adjusted common book value per share, tangible 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. Goodwill and other intangible assets are subtracted from common stockholders' equity in determining tangible common stockholders' equity as we believe that goodwill and other intangible assets do not constitute operating assets, which can be deployed in a liquid manner. The cost of restricted stock and restricted stock units that have been granted but for which the costs will be recognized in the future with the related service requirements is added to common stockholders' equity and tangible common stockholders' equity in determining adjusted common stockholders' equity and adjusted tangible common stockholders' equity, respectively, as we believe that this is reflective of current capital outstanding and of the capital that would be required to be paid out at the balance sheet date. We calculate adjusted common book value per share as adjusted common stockholders' equity divided by adjusted shares outstanding. We believe the adjustment to shares outstanding for outstanding restricted stock units reflects potential economic claims on our net assets enabling shareholders to further 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.

On November 29, 2010, we granted 5,062,000 shares of restricted stock and 127,000 restricted stock units as part of year end compensation. The closing price of our common stock was \$24.28 on November 29, 2010. The shares of restricted stock were issued in the first quarter of 2011 and increase shares outstanding at February 28, 2011. Shares underlying the restricted stock units will be issued in future periods, but are included in outstanding restricted stock units as of February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010. The increase in shares outstanding is offset by repurchases of 1.5 million shares at an average price of \$25.47 during the three months ended February 28, 2011.

At November 30, 2010, we had \$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 \$345.0 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.

On March 21, 2011, a quarterly dividend was declared of \$0.075 per share of common stock payable on May 16, 2011 to stockholders of record as of April 15, 2011.

Net Capital

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 February 28, 2011, 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	\$514,817	\$426,180
Jefferies Execution	\$ 13,852	\$ 13,602
Jefferies High Yield Trading	\$528,793	\$528,543

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Certain non-U.S. subsidiaries are subject to capital adequacy requirements as prescribed by the regulatory authorities in their respective jurisdictions, including Jefferies International Limited which is subject to the regulatory supervision and requirements of the Financial Services Authority in the United Kingdom. The subsidiaries consistently operate in excess of the net capital requirements.

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 multifaceted 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 marketmaking, 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 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.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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 noncompliance 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, antimoney 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.

Table of Contents**JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

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;

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

We estimate 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 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⁾					
	(In Millions)					
	Value-at-Risk in trading portfolios					
	VaR at			Average VaR Three Months Ended		
	2/28/11	11/30/10	8/31/10	2/28/11	11/30/10	8/31/10
Interest Rates	\$ 7.81	\$ 4.24	\$ 7.85	\$ 6.32	\$ 5.75	\$ 6.03
Equity Prices	\$ 3.18	\$ 3.38	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.55	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.26
Currency Rates	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.36
Commodity Prices	\$ 2.04	\$ 2.20	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.56
Diversification Effect ²	\$ -4.14	\$ -2.94	\$ -7.46	\$ -3.37	\$ -4.48	\$ -3.57
Firmwide	\$ 9.39	\$ 7.27	\$ 7.69	\$ 10.51	\$ 6.45	\$ 8.64

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Risk Categories	Daily VaR ⁽¹⁾					
	(In Millions)					
	Value-at-Risk Highs and Lows for Three Months Ended					
	2/28/11		11/30/10		8/31/10	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Interest Rates	\$ 9.99	\$3.26	\$8.99	\$2.90	\$ 8.39	\$4.46
Equity Prices	\$ 9.36	\$3.13	\$5.61	\$2.38	\$ 7.76	\$2.90
Currency Rates	\$ 1.20	\$0.10	\$0.74	\$0.18	\$ 0.79	\$0.09
Commodity Prices	\$ 2.90	\$0.53	\$2.35	\$0.64	\$ 2.48	\$0.82
Firmwide	\$13.56	\$7.65	\$9.02	\$4.05	\$13.42	\$5.90

(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.

(2) Equals the difference between firmwide VaR and the sum of the VaRs by risk categories. This effect is due to the market categories not being perfectly correlated.

Average VaR of \$10.51 million during the three months ended February 28, 2011 increased from the \$6.45 million average during the three months ended November 30, 2010 due mainly to higher equity and fixed income exposure, and decreased cross-asset diversification.

The following table presents our daily VaR over the last periods:

Daily VaR Trend (\$MM)

The comparison of actual daily net revenue fluctuations with the daily VaR estimate is the primary method used to test the efficacy of the VaR model. This is performed at various levels of the trading portfolio, from the holding company level down to specific business lines. At a 95% confidence one-day VaR model, net trading losses would not be expected to exceed VaR estimates more than twelve times (1 out of 20 days) on an annual basis. Fees, commissions, and certain provisions are excluded for the purpose of this comparison. Results of the process at the aggregate level demonstrated no days when the net trading loss exceeded the 95% one-day VaR in the three months ended February 28, 2011. The graph below illustrates the relationship between daily net trading revenue and daily VaR for us in the three months ended February 28, 2011.

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Daily Net Trading Revenue

The table below shows the distribution of daily net trading revenue for substantially all of our trading activities.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of February 28, 2011. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of February 28, 2011 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 quarter ended February 28, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. 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. 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 with respect to our corporate cash management activities within our private wealth management division. We have come to an agreement in principle with FINRA to settle this matter without admitting or denying certain allegations regarding the sale and marketing of ARS. The proposed sanctions will not have an adverse material effect on our financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Information regarding our risk factors appears in Item 1A. of our Transition Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010 filed with the SEC on February 2, 2011. These risk 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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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
December 1 December 31, 2010	11,409	\$ 26.51		10,000,000
January 1 January 31, 2011	43,690	26.50		10,000,000
February 1 February 28, 2011	1,427,380	25.43	340,560	9,659,440
Total	1,482,479		340,560	

(1) We repurchased an aggregate of 1,141,919 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 satisfy certain tax liabilities arising from the vesting of restricted stock or the distribution of restricted stock units. The number above does not include unvested shares forfeited back to us pursuant to the terms of our stock compensation plans.

(2) 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.

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JEFFERIES GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Jefferies Group, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on May 26, 2004.
- 3.2 Certificate of Designations of 3.25% Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on February 21, 2006.
- 3.3 By-Laws of Jefferies Group, Inc are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 of Registrant's Form 8-K filed on December 4, 2007.
- 10.1 Summary of 2011 and 2012 executive compensation program for Messrs. Handler and Friedman is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 of Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 20, 2010.
- 10.2* Summary of the 2011 Executive Compensation Program for Messrs. Broadbent and Hendrickson
- 10.3
- 10.4 Agreement between Jefferies Group, Inc. and Michael J. Sharp dated July 12, 2010 is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of Registrant's Form 10-K filed on February 2, 2011.
- 31.1* Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by the Chief Financial Officer.
- 31.2* Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by the 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.
- 101** Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at February 28, 2011 and November 30, 2010 (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the Three Months Ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010 (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Three Months Ended February 28, 2011 and the Eleven Months Ended November 30, 2010, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Three Months Ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended February 28, 2011 and March 31, 2010, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

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SIGNATURE

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

JEFFERIES GROUP, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: April 6, 2011

By: /s/ Peregrine C. Broadbent
Peregrine C. Broadbent
Chief Financial Officer
(duly authorized officer)

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