

2008 was an extraordinary year,

RAYMOND JAMES[®]
FINANCIAL, INC.

a test that proved too difficult for many.

The subprime crisis catalyzed a frozen banking system and a widespread market meltdown. Proven securities vehicles suffered major losses in value or became illiquid. Financial services firms that had stood for more than a century waived, then failed as losses were magnified by their leveraged capital structures.

But Raymond James stands apart.

While our company did not fully escape the fallout from upheavals in the markets and the economy, our adherence to fundamental values enabled us to avoid major write-offs and to maintain profitability in 2008.

Yet our growth is not about reacting only to the here and now. It's about learning from past lessons while preparing for the future.

Remaining committed to the **principles** on which our firm was built ...

... and applying those standards to every situation.

Emphasizing the importance of **PROCESS** in decision making ...

... and adjusting our methodology for current conditions.

Focusing on the **people** who are our clients, our associates, our investors ...

... and embracing our role in helping them achieve their individual goals.

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2008 was challenging,

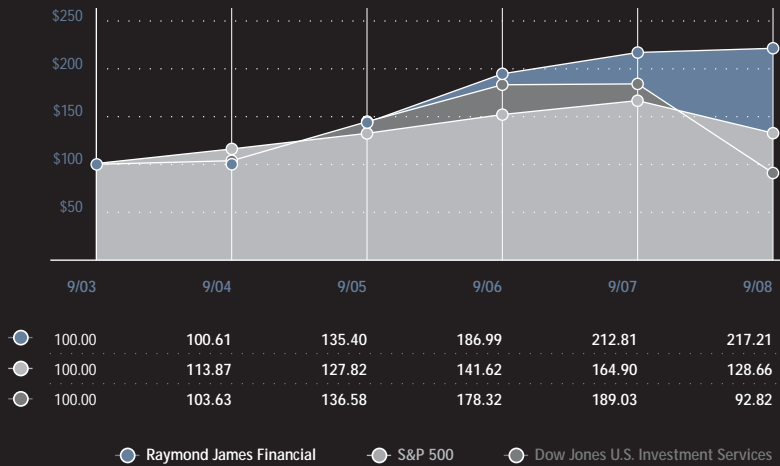
but Raymond James is resilient and confident that the power of our principles, process and people will guide our way to continued success.

Dear fellow

Five-Year Relative Stock Performance

A \$100 investment in Raymond James Financial stock in 2003 would have increased to \$217 in 2008, outperforming both our peers and the S&P 500.

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Year-End Financial Highlights

	2007	2008	Change
Total Revenues	\$3,109,579,000	\$3,204,932,000	3%
Net Revenues	\$2,609,915,000	\$2,812,703,000	8%
Net Income	\$250,430,000	\$235,078,000	(6%)
Earnings per Share (Diluted)	\$2.11	\$1.97	(7%)
Shareholders' Equity	\$1,757,814,000	\$1,883,905,000	7%
Shares Outstanding	116,649,000	116,434,000	
Shareholders' Equity per Share	\$15.07	\$16.18	

shareholders,

In fiscal 2008, the very foundation of the global financial system was shaken to the core. The rapid rise in the issuance of subprime mortgages from 2005 to 2007, with inadequate equity down payments, loose or non-existent underwriting standards, variable interest rates with low initial teaser rates, and an absence of normal terms and conditions, initiated the process. A combination of poor management practices by the issuers of securitized mortgage pools, insatiable demand by institutional investors without adequate due diligence, mortgage brokers who stretched borrowers' qualifications and prospective home buyers, eager to own homes they couldn't afford, drove the whole process. Ratings agencies, mortgage insurers and government agencies, which somehow benefited from the activity and/or vigorously supported the notion of more home ownership, aided and abetted the process. In short, there are plenty of parties to blame for contributing to the conflagration.

Many of the aftereffects are now well known, although as the original infection is now spreading throughout the world's general economy, additional manifestations are surfacing as the risks associated with too much leverage are being exposed. The financial services industry's devastation has already resulted in the acquisitions of Countrywide, Bear Stearns, Merrill Lynch and others at fractions of their year-earlier market values; the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers; and the assumption of the liabilities of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the federal government. Furthermore, the United States Treasury, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. have had to guarantee loans of, or invest in, a vast number of financial institutions, as well as flood the system with liquidity and lower interest rates to virtually zero.

The resultant inability of the financial system to function normally and provide lines of credit to worthy corporations and individuals, the concomitant lack of ability to raise equity capital at anything resembling normal prices, and the inability of investors to ascertain the values of opaque securitized asset pools of all types (or even value stocks and bonds because of the uncertain outlook for earnings of corporations) have generated massive price declines and volatility for securities of all types, as well as frozen markets for auction rate securities and commercial paper. Needless to say, the investment and consumption behavior of all Americans has been impacted, resulting in reduced corporate earnings, growing unemployment and reduced capital expenditures. In fact, the country has been sinking into a deeper and more prolonged recession than the typical variety.

I have several reasons for beginning my shareholder letter with this dismal portrayal of the past year and immediate future. First, I want you to understand the challenges that the financial and economic systems have faced in 2008 and will face in 2009. Second, I want you to appreciate why I am proud of the results that Raymond James Financial has achieved in light of the "perfect financial storm." Finally, I want to deliver a message of hope vis-à-vis the future of the financial and economic system of the United States, and the opportunities for Raymond James arising from this cataclysm.

In spite of some criticism leveled at Treasury Secretary Paulson and Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke for their actions to save the financial system, I give them high marks for their swift responses to the individual corporate crises, which, while extremely expensive to the



shareholders of those institutions, shouldn't be very costly to the U.S. taxpayer. Furthermore, they recognized that a systemic solution was necessary and injected capital and liquidity into the financial system generally. Their knowledge of prior financial catastrophes was invaluable. As financial institutions and American corporations are both still trying to adopt more conservative business practices, the liquidity will take time to course through the system and to engender the desired response. Nonetheless, I believe they have limited the damage to the economy through preserving the payments and lending capabilities of our banking system.

In light of the dire description above and the dismal performance of many of our peers, it's a pleasure to report that 2008 net revenues grew 8% to \$2.8 billion. More impressively, even though our results were buffeted by a difficult trading environment, a reduction in assets under management due to market losses and an absence of underwriting activity, net income of \$235 million only declined by 6% from last year's record results. Remarkably stable results in the Private Client Group and the growth in earnings contributed by Raymond James Bank mitigated the decline. Diluted earnings per share were \$1.97, as contrasted to the last year's record of \$2.11. Accordingly, on September 30, 2008, the book value per share was \$16.18. The rate of return on average equity was 13%. Achieving these results in this environment was extraordinary and far more difficult than the record attained in fiscal 2007, thanks to the efforts of all our associates.

Significant events, accomplishments and undertakings:

- Raymond James Financial survived the challenging environment of fiscal 2008 without suffering any major write-offs and maintained earnings at almost the record levels attained in 2007.
- Raymond James Trust Company was converted to a Federal charter, which facilitates nationwide service, and now operates under a new name, Raymond James Trust, N.A.
- Raymond James officially closed NYSE floor operations on January 31, 2008, in recognition of the technological advances at the exchange that have automated most trade executions.
- Three new outside directors – Bob Saltzman, retired CEO of Jackson National Life Insurance, Shelley Broader, COO of Michaels Stores, and Susan Story, CEO of Gulf Power Company – were elected.
- In January, *CPA Wealth Provider* named Raymond James Financial Services as one of the Top Brokers/Dealers in its "5th Annual Financial Planning Awards."
- In March, Forbes.com published "America's Most Trustworthy Companies" in three categories. Raymond James Financial was 32nd on the list of 35 mid-cap companies, the only firm in the "investment services" category.
- July 5 occasioned Raymond James Financial's 25th year as a public company.
- Raymond James Financial climbed 54 spots to 658 in the "Fortune 1000," *Fortune* magazine's list of top revenue-producing corporations in the United States (published in the May 5 edition).
- Raymond James was chosen first in *SmartMoney's* annual "America's Best and Worst" Broker Survey from among eight national full-service brokerage firms, including Merrill Lynch and Edward Jones.
- Ten Raymond James equity research analysts received top honors in the "7th Annual *Financial Times/StarMine* Analyst Awards," which highlights the year's best performances based on the return of stock recommendations and accuracy of earnings estimates for calendar year 2007. Raymond James finished ninth among all firms in the industry, with 10 analysts receiving awards in 13 categories.

- | Raymond James Equity Research's *Focus List* was recently recognized in *Barron's* ranking of brokers' stock recommendations as the only list to show a positive return during the recent six months of difficulty in the stock market. The firm ranked first in the 12-month period that ended June 30.
- | Raymond James received a perfect 100% score in the 2009 Human Rights Campaign Corporate Equality Index. This index, created by the nation's largest human rights foundation, ranks hundreds of companies based on their diversity policies.
- | Raymond James recently closed its Turkish subsidiary.
- | Last but not least, Raymond James ranked "Highest in Investor Satisfaction With Full Service Brokerage Firms," according to J.D. Power and Associates. Raymond James & Associates was also recognized by J.D. Power and Associates as "Highest in Employee Advisor Satisfaction Among Financial Investment Firms" in a survey of financial advisors representing 19 investment firms.

As you can tell from my earlier comments, I expect that fiscal 2009 will be an extremely difficult environment. There is no question that economic conditions are continuing to worsen. October and November's market declines and economic deterioration confirmed the negative outlook. However, the injections of liquidity into the system and the anticipated fiscal stimulus package to be provided by the Obama administration should begin to impact the economy by mid- to late-2009. Moreover, the current negative outlook should be replaced by a confirmation that the system has survived and the light at the end of the tunnel is becoming visible. In the meantime, I expect more volatility in the price of securities, even though markets generally improve before the economy does. I also anticipate the bottoming-out process to take longer than in a normal recession.

At the same time, I expect Raymond James' normal investment business to be weak until the rebound begins as investors and issuers have to regain confidence. Raymond James Bank is projected to pick up part of the shortfall. Our recruiting continues to be vibrant as financial advisors immigrate from less stable and unprofitable homes to Raymond James. Since the number of our competitors has been reduced, the opportunities in equity and institutional capital markets should be enormous. The quality of our research, trading and institutional sales efforts should garner larger market shares. The outstanding relative performance of our asset managers will attract larger net inflows as markets improve. Furthermore, there will be other opportunities for well-capitalized firms to seize.

Best wishes for a happy, healthy and more prosperous New Year!



Thomas A. James
Chairman and CEO
December 18, 2008

Net Revenues

2008	\$2.81 billion
2007	\$2.61 billion
2006	\$2.35 billion
2005	\$2.05 billion
2004	\$1.78 billion
2003	\$1.45 billion

FIVE-YEAR GROWTH RATE: 14%

Net Income

2008	\$235 million
2007	\$250 million
2006	\$214 million
2005	\$151 million
2004	\$128 million
2003	\$86 million

FIVE-YEAR GROWTH RATE: 22%

Return on Equity

2008	13.0%
2007	15.6%
2006	15.7%
2005	13.1%
2004	12.8%
2003	9.7%

Market Capitalization

2008	\$3.97 billion
2007	\$3.95 billion
2006	\$3.41 billion
2005	\$2.43 billion
2004	\$1.76 billion
2003	\$1.74 billion

FIVE-YEAR GROWTH RATE: 18%

Financial Advisors

2008	5,045
2007	4,758
2006	4,843
2005	4,886
2004	4,799
2003	4,996

Average Production per Advisor

Raymond James & Associates

2008	\$515,000
2007	\$493,000
2006	\$404,000
2005	\$370,000
2004	\$337,000
2003	\$237,000

Raymond James Financial Services

2008	\$330,000
2007	\$316,000
2006	\$273,000
2005	\$236,000
2004	\$221,000
2003	\$188,000

In the midst of an extremely difficult year for the securities industry, Raymond James – while obviously affected by market declines – was relatively successful in 2008. What do you believe has been the key difference for the firm?

There's a long history of financial planning at this firm. The philosophy behind that – getting to know each client, understanding individual circumstances and goals, and following a planning process that takes the emotion out of decision making – is a fairly straightforward formula, one that permeates all areas of the firm.

I'd argue that if you take the subprime debacle down to its simplest levels, lenders didn't bother really understanding their customers – or ignored what they did know. Institutions repackaged and resold the loans in a way that made determining true risk of the resultant securities almost impossible. Finally, most people followed the lure of quick profits and let their emotions take control. In short, the subprime situation was a recipe for disastrous consequences.

Raymond James avoided much of that because of our commitment to our core values. When you know your client, when you are aware of the risks involved with each investment decision, when you and your client can determine if those risks are appropriate for the client's ultimate goals, you're already ahead of others who are focused simply on selling. Using a disciplined process helps lessen emotional responses and adds an extra layer of professionalism to the advisor-client relationship. Raymond James strongly advocates this approach and I believe it's one reason advisors, associates, clients and shareholders have confidence in the firm.

In fact, in certain areas it seems the firm has benefited somewhat from the turmoil, especially in terms of recruiting. Why do you think industry professionals are attracted to Raymond James?

In a year where many firms have failed and others have been teetering on the edge, I think many people are looking for stability. In this annual report, we talk about how Raymond James hasn't always had the most dramatic story. But ours is one that speaks to the stability and steady growth they want.

Our efforts have been recognized this year; for instance, we were the only major investment services firm named to *Forbes* magazine's list of "America's Most Trustworthy Companies." And our intense focus on service has earned us recognition for "Highest in Investor Satisfaction With Full Service Brokerage Firms" as well as "Highest in Employee Advisor Satisfaction Among Financial Investment Firms" in J.D. Power and Associates' 2008 rankings.

Our service commitment and reputation as a conservatively managed, client-focused firm have helped existing advisors attract new clients, while also resulting in record recruiting activity. That is true not only with our broker/dealers, but also in our Capital Markets business, where we've been able to take advantage of the layoffs of high-quality professionals by major institutions. And recent surveys have told us that not only are we attracting new people, but our advisors are significantly less likely than others to be searching for a new firm to do business with, so we're also keeping current advisors satisfied.

Given the current financial markets and economic situation, what is your outlook for Raymond James in 2009?

It appears that the global economy and corporate earnings could continue to struggle through most, if not all, of the coming year. Meanwhile, most analysts are predicting at least some degree of continued uncertainty in the markets. So, we know that 2009 will be challenging. However, since our approach is to avoid being overzealous in good markets, we may have less belt-tightening to do than many of our competitors, though we've already taken steps to cut expenses where it makes sense to do so.

On the positive side, I think in many ways the environment offers a significant opportunity for Raymond James. Advisors have done a very good job of staying in close contact with their clients – not only reacting to issues but proactively providing information – so many clients are more confident in their advisors than ever. We believe their loyalty will likely translate into increased assets at Raymond James, as well as referrals to friends and family looking for new advisors.

In addition, we'll be introducing significant changes in 2009 – such as Capital Access, our new cash management account, greater statement choice, including increased alternatives for paper suppression, and a revised fee policy that offers benefits to clients with larger asset values held at Raymond James. These will provide some appropriate cost savings to the firm, but most important, they are designed to give clients an even wider range of solutions through their financial advisors. That's an additional competitive advantage for our affiliated advisors especially when combined with the solid reputation Raymond James has continued to reinforce over the past year.

Chet Helck
President and COO



Client Accounts

2008	1,819,000
2007	1,606,000
2006	1,537,000
2005	1,354,000
2004	1,321,000
2003	1,210,000

Client Assets

2008	\$196.7 billion
2007	\$214.8 billion
2006	\$182.3 billion
2005	\$150.6 billion
2004	\$124.2 billion
2003	\$96.1 billion

2008 Total Revenues

\$3,204,932,000



Private Client Group

Securities transaction, investment advisory and financial planning services are provided to approximately 1.8 million client accounts through Raymond James & Associates and Raymond James Financial Services in the United States, Raymond James Ltd. in Canada, and Raymond James Investment Services in the United Kingdom. More than 5,000 financial advisors are affiliated as traditional employees, independent employees, independent contractors, independent registered investment advisors, or employees in local banks or credit unions.

Equity & Fixed Income Capital Markets

Institutional Sales, Investment Banking, Syndicate and Public Finance serve more than 1,800 U.S., Canadian and European corporations, institutions, pension funds and municipalities. This group also provides research on approximately 1,100 U.S. and international companies; market-making in more than 680 common stocks; and trading in corporate, municipal, government agency and mortgage-backed bonds. In addition, Raymond James Tax Credit Funds syndicates investments in low-income housing.

Asset Management Group

This business unit manages \$33 billion through proprietary asset management operations, internally sponsored mutual funds, nonaffiliated private account portfolio management alternatives and several non-discretionary fee-based programs. Also included in this segment is Raymond James Trust N.A.

Raymond James Bank

A federally chartered savings bank, Raymond James Bank provides residential, consumer and commercial loans, as well as FDIC-insured deposit accounts that serve as a primary sweep option for brokerage accounts. The bank also purchases residential whole loans and is an active participant in corporate loan syndications. Raymond James Bank has total assets of more than \$9 billion (excluding proceeds from the point-in-time borrowing from the Federal Home Loan Bank that was repaid October 1, 2008).

Other

This category includes the firm's proprietary capital operations, as well as international joint-venture operations in emerging markets, stock loan/borrow and miscellaneous other corporate activities.

2008 Total Pre-Tax Earnings

\$386,854,000



Raymond James has always valued

principles.
process.
people.

Bank Assets

2008	\$9.46 billion*
2007	\$6.31 billion
2006	\$3.07 billion
2005	\$1.33 billion
2004	\$.97 billion
2003	\$.91 billion

*Excludes \$1.9 billion in cash, raised by an equal amount in overnight borrowing to meet point-in-time regulatory balance sheet requirements related to Raymond James Bank qualifying as a thrift institution. The \$1.9 billion advance was repaid October 1, 2008.

principles.

It may not be the most dramatic growth story,

but our continued commitment to deeply embedded principles and applying those tenets to every aspect of corporate management proved to be a compelling formula for 2008.

OUR MISSION

Provide high levels of service.

Raymond James & Associates President Dennis Zank and Raymond James Financial Services Chairman and CEO Dick Averitt proudly accepted J.D. Power awards in 2008 for "Highest in Investor Satisfaction With Full Service Brokerage Firms" and "Highest in Employee Advisor Satisfaction Among Financial Investment Firms" on behalf of advisors and associates throughout the firm.





As the real estate boom turned bust,

taking many financial services firms down in the ripples of its collapse, Raymond James' conservative management enabled the firm to stay largely removed from the fray.

Raymond James Bank's discerning lending is one example of the rigorous standards that sets Raymond James apart. Even with the substantial growth in loan originations and purchases from other institutions – represented by a 53% increase in the portfolio year over year – loan quality has remained high.

Non-performing loans represented 0.82% percent of net loans at year-end, compared to an average of over 2.30% for other federally insured institutions. Raymond James Bank's residential delinquency rate as of September 30, 2008, was 1.02% compared to Federal Reserve data on delinquent residential loans of 5.00%.

Our principled avoidance of aggressive lending wasn't the only way Raymond James averted many of the direct effects of the subprime crisis. The firm's Fixed Income area was largely unexposed to the types of securities that packaged and segmented low-quality debt, since having a clear picture of an investment's characteristics and risk profile is critical to the group's assessment process.

That adherence to strong risk management practices flows directly from how the firm is managed overall. An area where this became abundantly clear in 2008 is leverage. Many financial services companies utilized leverage ratios of 20 or 30 to 1 to magnify profits, but instead multiplied their mistakes. Even with the leverage added by the growth of Raymond James Bank, the company's ratio at fiscal year-end was less than 10 to 1.

This attention to a strong, stable balance sheet, along with an aversion to dealing in riskier asset classes, has been critical to the firm's ability to withstand unprecedented volatility and extraordinarily tight credit conditions.

OUR MISSION

Excel in our industry.

Raymond James Bank President Steve Raney and Chief Financial Officer Ann Roberts have a shared objective: Grow the bank, but never sacrifice quality for quantity or a strong balance sheet for incremental returns. They've kept that discipline in 2008, while increasing contributions to RJF earnings by 316% and providing a counterbalance to areas of the firm that have suffered from substantial market declines and investors' concerns.

In a recent outside survey, Raymond James was
named a leader in client brand loyalty,

recognition we attribute to our tradition of dedication to clients and commitment not only to associates, advisors and shareholders, but to the communities in which we live and work.

Clients come first.

Margaret Chow Starner, a CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ with Raymond James & Associates, is a well-recognized, 30-year veteran of the financial services industry. Her successful philosophy? Keeping her team small, limiting the number of clients she serves and following a process similar to the one she learned from Raymond James founder, Bob James, to ensure each client's specific needs are met.



process.

Without professional guidance, investing can be very much about emotion. Desire for returns competes with fear – even panic – when downturns threaten to take away basic financial security.

Discipline is critical to counteracting emotional responses ... and one key to discipline is following a detailed planning process.

With the firm's core principles as a base, the Raymond James Private Client Group provides strategic guidance so investor clients can plan effectively for their futures while resisting imprudent reactions to current market movements. All advisors – no matter their business model – have access to extensive planning support that assists with designing investment plans that align with personal goals and individual risk tolerance. In 2008, Raymond James introduced a resource center that includes a customizable, easy-to-implement model advisory process, as well as best practices from some of the firm's most successful financial advisors.

But the importance of process goes beyond individual plans for retail clients. Raymond James' Asset Management Group uses a detailed methodology to create blends of portfolio objectives to address specific needs. Eleven of 13 major objectives performed in the top quartile of their peer groups for both one- and three-year returns. Conjoining investment design with excellent portfolio management results helps to ensure the achievement of investor objectives.

Staying true to founding principles and applying a thoughtful process for decision making not only kept Raymond James as a whole on a steady path in the past, but has helped the firm excel in the present and remain on a
steady course for the future.

In fact, the company's commitment to controlled growth, balanced with a conservative, long-term view, earned it significant recognition in 2008. The only major investment services firm in *Forbes* magazine's list of the "100 Most Trustworthy Companies in America," with a nod for accounting transparency, Raymond James also earned the top spot in *SmartMoney's* ranking of the country's best full-service broker/dealers.



OUR MISSION

Acquire necessary knowledge.

In a challenging economic environment, our advisors utilized continuing education to stay on top of new products and strategies, changing trends and legislation. Specialists at our corporate headquarters – Asset Management's Daren Easterling, Financial Planning's Patrick Daxon and Raymond James Trust's Dave Ness – deliver timely, in-depth training that supports our advisors in providing valuable advice.

OUR MISSION

Sustain a
quality work
environment.

Angela Biever joined Raymond James as its first chief administrative officer this year after spending almost a decade on the Raymond James board of directors. Among her first priorities: ensuring the associates who are key to the firm's quality service also benefit from a performance-based culture in which they are rewarded for their achievements, an initiative led by Melissa Keiser of Human Resources.

The risk-managed approach to which Raymond James has remained committed isn't always the most popular during upswings, but in times when trust is in short supply and reassurance is needed in abundance, stability is rewarded and relationships are reinforced. That's why, during a year of significant unrest, Raymond James has been able

to maintain its focus on superior

people.



Communicate clearly and frequently.

Calming investor concerns wasn't easy during this difficult year, but Raymond James' leadership acted on the firm's long-standing commitment to clear and frequent communication. CEO Tom James has been front and center, recording frequent audio and video messages, personally writing a letter that was sent to every client, and representing both the firm and the industry on national news programs.

execution and long-term growth,

most notably by recruiting independent-minded professionals who share the firm's commitment to integrity ... as well as clients who appreciate those traits in their financial services provider.

Recruiting in fiscal 2008 benefited from other firms' instability as financial advisors turned away from failing or consolidating firms in search of consistency and support. While the aggregate advisor count across Raymond James grew more than 6%, the recruitment of 582 new advisors during the year represented \$176 million in incremental revenue, a new annual recruitment record for the firm, and a nearly 42% increase over the number of advisors recruited the prior year.

There was also a significant amplification of interest from less-traditional areas. Raymond James Financial Services' Financial Institutions Division, which partners with community banks to provide investment services through independent financial advisors, benefited from increasingly larger banks searching for greater reliability from their broker/dealer affiliation. In fact, just one new relationship – with a \$6 billion bank – represented more than \$1.5 billion in assets to the firm.

The firm's Capital Markets division also grew as a result of industry consolidation, selectively recruiting associates who fit well with the company's conservative culture. In total, 34 professionals joined this business unit in fiscal 2008, adding expertise in fixed income sales, trading and analysis, as well as equity investment banking.

OUR MISSION

Attain each client's financial objectives.

Helping clients meet their financial objectives extends beyond traditional investing, an idea Investment Banker Gary Downing and Financial Advisor Howard Stange fully embrace. In his branch's second investment banking referral in less than nine months, Howard partnered with Gary and Raymond James' Middle Market Mergers and Acquisitions team to successfully find an equity partner for a client's company.



Raymond James:

Committed to principles, process
and people that provide the
foundation for ongoing success.

10-Year Financial Summary

		1999	2000	2001 ^(b,c)	2002
RESULTS	Total Revenues	\$ 1,232,206,000	\$ 1,707,441,000	\$ 1,670,990,000	\$ 1,517,423,000
	Net Revenues	1,082,712,000	1,478,789,000	1,442,639,000	1,441,088,000
	Net Income	85,090,000	125,195,000	96,410,000	79,303,000
	Net Income per Share ^(a)				
	Basic	.79	1.20	.90	.72
	Diluted	.78	1.19	.88	.71
	Weighted Average Common Shares				
	Outstanding – Basic ^(a)	107,114,000	104,156,000	107,243,000	109,517,000
	Weighted Average Common and Common Equivalent Shares				
	Outstanding – Diluted ^(a)	109,010,000	105,452,000	109,799,000	111,666,000
Cash Dividends per Common Share ^(a)	.12	.13	.16	.16	
FINANCIAL CONDITION	Total Assets	5,030,715,000	6,308,816,000	6,372,054,000	6,040,303,000
	Long-Term Debt	44,183,000	98,555,000	147,879,000	147,153,000
	Shareholders' Equity	558,486,000	650,518,000	770,876,000	839,636,000
	Shares Outstanding ^(a)	106,295,000	104,147,000	108,482,000	109,517,000
	Shareholder's Equity per Share at End of Period ^(a)	5.25	6.25	7.11	7.67
		YEAR ENDED 9-24-99	YEAR ENDED 9-29-00	YEAR ENDED 9-28-01	YEAR ENDED 9-27-02

(a) Gives effect to the three-for-two stock splits paid on March 22, 2006, and March 24, 2004. (b) Amounts include a \$16 million reversal of a legal reserve related to the settlement of the Corporex case. Excluding this reversal, net income was \$87,678,000 for the year and basic and diluted net income per share were \$0.82 and \$0.80, respectively. (c) Includes revenues of \$65 million from Raymond James Ltd., which was acquired January 1, 2001. Inclusive of amortization of goodwill, expense related to an employee retention fund, amortization of a noncompete agreement and interest, the

Give back.

This year, associates proved that even in uncertain times, they're willing to open their hearts – and wallets – to help those in need. Led by Tarek Helal, along with Tonya Wright and Dena Butler, the firm's 2008 United Way campaign successfully surpassed an aggressive goal, with up to \$5,000 per associate matched by the firm. Raymond James' total contributions to the organization in the past decade have reached more than \$20.6 million.



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	\$ 1,497,571,000	\$ 1,829,776,000	\$ 2,168,196,000	\$ 2,645,578,000	\$ 3,109,579,000	\$ 3,204,932,000
	1,451,960,000	1,781,259,000	2,050,407,000	2,348,908,000	2,609,915,000	2,812,703,000
	86,317,000	127,575,000	151,046,000	214,342,000	250,430,000	235,078,000
	.79	1.16	1.37	1.90	2.17	2.02
	.78	1.14	1.33	1.85	2.11	1.97
	109,236,000	110,093,000	110,217,000	112,614,000	115,608,000	116,383,000
	110,624,000	111,603,000	113,048,000	115,738,000	118,693,000	119,059,000
	.16	.17	.21	.32	.40	.44
	6,911,638,000	7,621,846,000	8,369,256,000	11,516,650,000	16,254,168,000	20,731,859,000 ^(e)
	167,013,000	174,223,000	280,784,000 ^(d)	286,712,000 ^(d)	214,864,000 ^(d)	197,910,000 ^(d)
	924,735,000	1,065,213,000	1,241,823,000	1,463,869,000	1,757,814,000	1,883,905,000
	109,148,000	110,769,000	113,394,000	114,064,000	116,649,000	116,434,000
	8.47	9.62	10.95	12.83	15.07	16.18
	YEAR ENDED 9-26-03	YEAR ENDED 9-24-04	YEAR ENDED 9-30-05	YEAR ENDED 9-30-06	YEAR ENDED 9-30-07	YEAR ENDED 9-30-08

acquisition had a negative impact of \$.04 per share diluted. (d) Amount includes mortgage notes payable, Federal Home Loan Bank advances and loans related to real estate owned by variable interest entities that are nonrecourse to the Company. (e) Total assets include \$1.9 billion in cash, offset by an equal amount in overnight borrowing to meet point-in-time regulatory balance sheet composition requirements related to RJ Bank qualifying as a thrift institution. The \$1.9 billion advance was repaid October 1, 2008.

Raymond James Financial, Inc. Board of Directors

Left to right: Susan N. Story, H. William Habermeyer, Jr., Chet Helck, Francis S. Godbold, Wick Simmons, Thomas A. James, Robert P. Saltzman, Paul C. Reilly, Shelley G. Broader, Kenneth A. Shields



Raymond James Financial, Inc. Board of Directors

Shelley G. Broader
President and COO,
Michaels Stores, Inc.,
A specialty retailer

Francis S. Godbold
Vice Chairman,
Raymond James Financial

H. William Habermeyer Jr.
Retired; Former President and CEO,
Progress Energy Florida

Chet Helck
President and COO,
Raymond James Financial

Thomas A. James
Chairman of the Board and CEO,
Raymond James Financial

Paul C. Reilly
Chairman, Korn/Ferry International,
Executive recruiting

Robert P. Saltzman
Retired; Former President and CEO,
Jackson National Life Insurance Company

Kenneth A. Shields
Chairman and CEO, Confex, Inc.,
A Canadian forest products company

Wick Simmons
Retired securities industry executive

Susan N. Story
President and CEO,
Gulf Power Company

Raymond James Financial, Inc. Operating Committee

Paul Allison
President and CEO,¹
Raymond James Ltd.

Richard G. Averitt III
Chairman and CEO,
Raymond James
Financial Services

Peter Bailey²
Co-President and Co-CEO,
Raymond James Ltd.

Angela Biever
Chief Administrative Officer,
Raymond James Financial

Timothy Eitel
Chief Information Officer,
Raymond James Financial

Chet Helck
President and COO,
Raymond James Financial

Thomas A. James
Chairman of the Board and CEO,
Raymond James Financial

Jeffrey P. Julien
Senior Vice President, Finance,
and Chief Financial Officer,
Raymond James Financial

Steve Raney
President and CEO,
Raymond James Bank

Richard K. Riess
Executive Vice President and
Managing Director, Asset Management,
Raymond James Financial

Van C. Saylor
Head of Fixed Income Capital Markets,
Raymond James & Associates

Thomas R. Tremaine
Executive Vice President,
Operations and Administration,
Raymond James & Associates

Jeffrey E. Trocin
Head of Equity Capital Markets,
Raymond James & Associates

Dennis W. Zank
President,
Raymond James & Associates

¹Effective January 1, 2009

²Retiring December 31, 2008

Other Executive Officers

Jennifer C. Ackart
Controller and Chief Accounting Officer,
Raymond James Financial

George Catanese
Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer,
Raymond James Financial

Paul L. Matecki
General Counsel/Director of Compliance,
Corporate Secretary,
Raymond James Financial

Number of Shareholders

At December 24, 2008, there were approximately 18,000 shareholders of record.

10-K; Certifications

A copy of the annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission on form 10-K is available, without charge, upon request in writing to Investor Relations Department, Raymond James Financial, Inc., 880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, Florida 33716, or by emailing investor.relations@raymondjames.com.

Raymond James has included, as exhibits to its 2008 Annual Report on form 10-K, certifications of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer as to the quality of the company's public disclosure. Raymond James' chief executive officer has also submitted to the New York Stock Exchange a certification that he is not aware of any violations by the company of the NYSE corporate listing standards.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of shareholders will be conducted at Raymond James Financial's headquarters in The Raymond James Financial Center, 880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, Florida, on February 19, 2009, at 4:30 p.m.

The meeting will be broadcast live via streaming audio on raymondjames.com.

Notice of the annual meeting, proxy statement and proxy voting instructions accompany this report to shareholders. Quarterly reports are mailed to shareholders in February, May, August and November.

Electronic Delivery

If you are interested in electronic delivery of future copies of this report, please see the proxy voting instructions.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Mellon Investor Services LLC
P.O. Box 358015
Pittsburgh, PA 15252
800-837-7596
bnymellon.com/shareowner/isd

Independent Auditors

KPMG LLP

New York Stock Exchange Symbol

RJF

Covering Analysts

Devin Ryan
Sandler O'Neill + Partners, L.P.

Joel Jeffrey
Keefe, Bruyette and Woods

Douglas Sipkin
Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC

David Trone
Fox-Pitt Kelton Cochran Caronia Waller

Principal Subsidiaries

Raymond James & Associates, Inc.
Securities broker/dealer
Member New York Stock Exchange

Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.
Securities broker/dealer
Member Financial Industry Regulatory Authority

Raymond James Ltd.
Canadian securities broker/dealer
Member Toronto Stock Exchange

Eagle Asset Management, Inc.
Asset and mutual fund management

Raymond James Bank, FSB
Federally chartered savings and loan

Raymond James Trust, National Association
Trust Services

Financial Report

**MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS
AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

The Company's common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol "RJF". At November 19, 2008 there were approximately 18,000 holders of the Company's common stock. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low trades for the common stock:

	Fiscal Year 2008		Fiscal Year 2007	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 37.60	\$ 28.04	\$ 33.63	\$ 28.53
Second Quarter	32.73	19.38	32.52	27.38
Third Quarter	31.36	21.76	34.62	29.10
Fourth Quarter	38.25	22.60	36.00	28.65

See Quarterly Financial Information on page 93 of this report for the amount of the quarterly dividends paid.

See Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the Company's intentions for paying cash dividends and the related capital restrictions.

See Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding repurchased shares of the Company's common stock.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Factors Affecting "Forward-Looking Statements"

From time to time, the Company may publish "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or make oral statements that constitute forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements may relate to such matters as anticipated financial performance, future revenues or earnings, business prospects, projected ventures, new products, anticipated market performance, and similar matters. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. In order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor, the Company cautions readers that a variety of factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control, are discussed in the section entitled Risk Factors on page 30 of this report. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Overview

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and the financial condition of the Company. Management's Discussion and Analysis is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's results continue to be correlated to the direction of the U.S. equity markets and are subject to volatility due to changes in interest rates, valuation of financial instruments, economic and political trends and industry competition. During 2008, the market was impacted by volatile energy prices, a housing market slowdown, the subprime lending collapse that led to an overall credit crisis, a weakening U.S. dollar and declining interest rates. The Company's Private Client Group's recruitment and retention of Financial Advisors was positively impacted by industry consolidation. RJBank benefited from the widening interest rate spreads and what management feels are quality loans available for purchase that resulted from a desire for liquidity in the markets in response to the credit crisis.

Results of Operations - Total Company

The Company currently operates through the following eight business segments: Private Client Group; Capital Markets; Asset Management; RJBank; Emerging Markets; Stock Loan/Borrow; Proprietary Capital and certain corporate activities in the Other segment.

The following table presents consolidated and segment financial information for the Company for the years indicated:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Total Company			
Revenues	\$ 3,204,932	\$ 3,109,579	\$ 2,645,578
Pre-tax Earnings	386,854	392,224	342,066
Private Client Group			
Revenues	1,950,292	1,938,154	1,679,813
Pre-tax Earnings	177,696	219,864	168,519
Capital Markets			
Revenues	506,007	506,498	487,419
Pre-tax Earnings	50,169	68,966	78,221
Asset Management			
Revenues	236,928	234,875	207,821
Pre-tax Earnings	58,865	60,517	48,749
RJBank			
Revenues	405,304	279,572	114,692
Pre-tax Earnings	112,282	27,005	16,003
Emerging Markets			
Revenues	41,269	59,083	55,263
Pre-tax (Loss) Earnings	(3,260)	3,640	2,857
Stock Loan/Borrow			
Revenues	36,843	68,685	59,947
Pre-tax Earnings	7,034	5,003	8,001
Proprietary Capital			
Revenues	22,775	8,280	17,312
Pre-tax Earnings	7,341	3,577	8,468
Other			
Revenues	5,514	14,432	23,311
Pre-tax (Loss) Earnings	(23,273)	3,652	11,248

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Total Company

The Company had record annual gross and net revenues for the year, exceeding the prior year by 3% and 8%, respectively. Gross revenues were fueled by strong institutional sales commissions offset by trading losses, while net revenues also benefited from record net interest earnings. Non-interest expenses grew by 9%, thus net income declined 6% from the prior year. Three of the Company's four major segments experienced increases in revenues, but only RJBank generated an increase in pre-tax income.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Total Company

The Company had record earnings for the fourth consecutive year, with 2007 total revenues surpassing \$3 billion and net income surpassing \$250 million. Revenues exceeded the prior year by 18% while net income exceeded the prior year by 17%. Net revenues were \$2.6 billion, or up 11% over the prior year, thus positive operating leverage was realized. Non-interest expenses also rose by 11%. Once again, results were driven by an increase in net interest earnings, which were up 31%. All of the Company's four major segments had higher revenues and three of the four had higher pre-tax income than in the prior year.

Net Interest Analysis

The following table presents average balance data and interest income and expense data for the Company, as well as the related net interest income:

	Year Ended								
	September 30, 2008			September 30, 2007			September 30, 2006		
	Average	Operating	Average	Average	Operating	Average	Average	Operating	Average
	Balance	Interest	Yield/	Balance	Interest	Yield/	Balance	Interest	Yield/
		Inc./Exp.	Cost		Inc./Exp.	Cost		Inc./Exp.	Cost
	(\$ in 000's)								
Interest-Earning Assets:									
Margin Balances	\$1,559,305	\$ 83,856	5.38%	\$1,401,931	\$ 108,368	7.73%	\$1,327,121	\$ 98,417	7.42%
Assets Segregated Pursuant to Regulations and Other Segregated Assets	4,264,868	126,556	2.97%	3,738,106	195,356	5.23%	2,983,853	141,741	4.75%
Interest-Earning Assets of RJBank (1)	7,740,036	407,123	5.26%	4,544,875	278,248	6.12%	1,967,225	114,065	5.80%
Stock Borrow		36,843			68,685			59,947	
Interest Earnings of Variable Interest Entities		657			955			1,008	
Other		69,028			75,380			54,803	
Total Interest Income		724,063			726,992			469,981	
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:									
Client Interest Program	\$5,412,303	137,511	2.54%	\$4,619,292	204,158	4.42%	\$3,793,570	143,428	3.78%
Interest-Bearing Liabilities of RJBank (1)	7,279,182	191,537	2.63%	4,187,365	193,747	4.63%	1,796,481	73,529	4.09%
Stock Loan		26,552			59,276			47,593	
Interest Expense of Variable Interest Entities		5,604			6,972			8,368	
Other		31,025			35,511			23,752	
Total Interest Expense		392,229			499,664			296,670	
Net Interest Income		\$ 331,834			\$ 227,328			\$ 173,311	

(1) See Results of Operations - RJBank for details.

Net interest income at RJBank increased over 155%, representing greater than 100% all of the \$105 million increase in the Company's net interest earnings. Average interest-earning assets at RJBank increased 70% over the prior year. Average bank loan balances increased 93% from \$3.2 billion to \$6.1 billion. This increase was funded by the growth in new client cash balances which are a result of the positive recruiting results and the third bulk transfer of client cash deposits of \$550 million in March 2008 as well as clients raising cash to historically high levels in their accounts.

Average customer margin balances grew only modestly during 2008, thus the increased client cash balances in the firm's Client Interest Program led to an increase in assets segregated pursuant to regulations. Net interest on the stock loan/borrow business increased 9%, due to increased spreads primarily on hard-to-locate securities. Other interest revenue and expense include earnings on corporate cash, inventory balances, interest on overnight borrowings and the mortgage on the headquarters facility.

Results of Operations - Private Client Group

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Private Client Group segment for the years indicated:

	Year Ended				
	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006
(\$ in 000's)					
Revenues:					
Securities Commissions And Fees	\$ 1,520,337	5%	\$ 1,451,899	15%	\$ 1,262,751
Interest	233,796	(26%)	317,378	28%	248,709
Financial Service Fees	91,042	7%	85,018	(9%)	93,421
Other	105,117	25%	83,859	12%	74,932
Total Revenues	1,950,292	1%	1,938,154	15%	1,679,813
Interest Expense	140,952	(27%)	192,722	38%	139,593
Net Revenues	1,809,340	4%	1,745,432	13%	1,540,220
Non-Interest Expenses:					
Sales Commissions	1,132,191	6%	1,070,479	14%	940,567
Admin & Incentive Comp and Benefit Costs	295,851	12%	265,038	13%	233,684
Communications and Information Processing	59,150	7%	55,224	4%	53,064
Occupancy and Equipment	69,503	21%	57,310	12%	51,101
Business Development	64,391	13%	57,216	13%	50,555
Clearance and Other	10,434	(49%)	20,449	(52%)	42,836
Total Non-Interest Expenses	1,631,520	7%	1,525,716	11%	1,371,807
Income Before Taxes and Minority Interest	177,820	(19%)	219,716	30%	168,413
Minority Interest	124		(148)		(106)
Pre-tax Earnings	\$ 177,696	(19%)	\$ 219,864	30%	\$ 168,519
Margin on Net Revenues	9.8%		12.6%		10.9%

The following table presents a summary of Private Client Group Financial Advisors as of the periods indicated:

	Employee	Independent Contractors	2008 Total	2007 Total
Private Client Group - Financial Advisors:				
RJA	1,180	-	1,180	1,087
RJFS	-	3,149	3,149	3,068
RJ Ltd	202	189	391	325
RJIS	-	89	89	81
Total Financial Advisors	1,382	3,427	4,809	4,561

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Private Client Group

The Private Client Group ("PCG") revenues continue to benefit from the successful recruiting of employee Financial Advisors, however this has been offset by the impact of the uncertain market conditions on investor confidence. As a result, commission revenue increased \$68 million, only 5% over the prior year, with \$56 million of that increase in RJA due to the recruitment of 184 employee Financial Advisors in fiscal 2008 (for a net increase of 93) and 153 in fiscal 2007 (for a net increase of 59). It generally takes newly recruited Financial Advisors two years to reach their previous production levels. Average production per employee Financial Advisor increased to \$515,000 in fiscal 2008 driven by the recruiting of above-average producers.

RJFS recruited 398 independent contractor Financial Advisors in fiscal 2008 (for a net increase of 81). Independent contractor Financial Advisor average production increased from \$316,000 in fiscal 2007 to \$330,000 in fiscal 2008, again driven by recruiting above average producers. As a result of these two factors, RJFS's securities commissions and fees increased \$10 million despite the difficult market environment.

Offsetting this modest increase in securities commissions and fees was a 26% decrease in gross and net interest from the prior year as interest rates declined and spreads narrowed. Sales commission expense increased 6% in comparison to the 5% increase in commission revenue as it includes the increased expenses associated with recruiting such as hiring bonuses and guaranteed payout amounts. Total non-interest expenses increased 7% as a result of company growth. Administrative expense includes the compensation for additional support personnel, primarily in branch offices. Business development expense includes transition expense (i.e. account transfer fees) and the direct expenses associated with recruiting such as bringing Financial Advisors to the corporate headquarters. Occupancy expense includes the expenses associated with the opening of new branch offices. RJA added 19 offices during fiscal 2008 and 14 during fiscal 2007.

The 7% increase in non-interest expense exceeded the 4% increase in net revenues, resulting in a 19% decline in pre-tax earnings from the prior year. Overall PCG margins decreased from 12.6% to 9.8%. While over half of the Private Client Group's revenues are recurring in nature, much of that is asset based. With the decline in the equity markets, client assets have declined and revenues based on these balances will be lower until the market values recover. Historically, in uncertain markets individual investors within PCG execute fewer transactions as they often prefer to wait and see, hoping for positive market movement. Both of these factors will have a negative impact on PCG revenues in the near term. Meanwhile the turmoil within the financial services industry has led to increased opportunities to recruit successful Financial Advisors.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Private Client Group

The Private Client Group was significantly impacted by the successful recruiting of employee Financial Advisors and increased productivity throughout domestic PCG. RJA added a net 59 employee Financial Advisors and increased average production per Financial Advisor 22% to \$493,000, resulting in a 31% increase in RJA PCG securities commissions and fees. Average assets under management per RJA Financial Advisor increased 24% to \$72 million. RJA continues to benefit from the industry consolidation and the resultant unrest and Financial Advisor turnover. Securities commissions and fees increased 10% in RJFS despite a 6% decline in the number of Financial Advisors, most of which was by design in the strategic upgrading initiative. The increased commission and fee revenue is the result of a 16% increase in average production to \$316,000 per Financial Advisor. RJ Ltd's 4% increase in number of Financial Advisors generated a 6.5% increase in securities commissions and fees.

Financial service fees in the prior year included a one-time adjustment of approximately \$10 million related to the change in accounting for IRA fees. Excluding this adjustment, financial service fees increased modestly over the prior year. Other revenue increased \$9 million, or 12% over the prior year, as a result of increased mutual fund networking and educational and marketing support fees from mutual fund companies.

Commission expense within PCG was up 14%, relatively proportional to the increase in commission revenues and fees of 15%. Administrative compensation, occupancy and business development expenses increased proportionately to net revenues. These increases include expenses associated with new branches, sales support staff, home office visits and account transfer fees. Information processing expenses rose only 4% and reflect the benefit of operating leverage despite continued investment in systems upgrades. The decrease in other expense is the result of lower legal costs and settlements as the last of the outstanding large cases related to the 2000 - 2002 market decline were settled in the prior year.

Overall PCG margins increased by 16% over the prior year, reaching 12.6%.

Results of Operations - Capital Markets

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Capital Markets segment for the years indicated:

	Year Ended				
	September 30, 2008	% <i>Incr.</i> <i>(Decr.)</i>	September 30, 2007	% <i>Incr.</i> <i>(Decr.)</i>	September 30, 2006
(\$ in 000's)					
Revenues:					
Institutional Sales Commissions:					
Equity	\$ 237,920	13%	\$ 210,343	(3%)	\$ 217,840
Fixed Income	99,870	125%	44,454	6%	41,830
Underwriting Fees	80,400	(33%)	120,205	14%	105,429
Mergers & Acquisitions Fees	38,385	(36%)	59,929	34%	44,693
Private Placement Fees	2,536	12%	2,262	(3%)	2,334
Trading Profits	(3,503)	(138%)	9,262	(58%)	21,876
Interest	33,032	(32%)	48,275	27%	38,090
Other	17,367	48%	11,768	(23%)	15,327
Total Revenue	<u>506,007</u>	-	<u>506,498</u>	4%	<u>487,419</u>
Interest Expense	<u>31,692</u>	(44%)	<u>56,841</u>	23%	<u>46,126</u>
Net Revenues	<u>474,315</u>	5%	<u>449,657</u>	2%	<u>441,293</u>
Non-Interest Expenses					
Sales Commissions	111,448	13%	98,903	2%	96,649
Admin & Incentive Comp and Benefit Costs	221,905	9%	204,512	2%	200,453
Communications and Information Processing	35,981	11%	32,366	20%	27,084
Occupancy and Equipment	18,271	38%	13,196	9%	12,073
Business Development	23,511	-	23,468	6%	22,177
Clearance and Other	26,605	15%	23,054	16%	19,907
Total Non-Interest Expense	<u>437,721</u>	11%	<u>395,499</u>	5%	<u>378,343</u>
Income Before Taxes and Minority Interest	36,594	(32%)	54,158	(14%)	62,950
Minority Interest	<u>(13,575)</u>		<u>(14,808)</u>		<u>(15,271)</u>
Pre-tax Earnings	<u>\$ 50,169</u>	(27%)	<u>\$ 68,966</u>	(12%)	<u>\$ 78,221</u>

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Capital Markets

Capital Markets net revenues increased 5% compared to the prior year due to record equity and fixed income institutional sales commissions, which increased 13% and 125%, respectively, compared to the prior year. Equity institutional sales commissions were higher both domestically and in Canada as volatile market conditions generated increased activity. The equally volatile fixed income markets produced an even greater increase in commission revenue as institutions sought expertise on various products, and many altered their weighting in fixed income products.

These increases were offset by reduced investment banking fee revenue compared to the prior year. Equity underwriting fees were \$26 million and \$3 million below the prior year in the U.S. and Canada, respectively. This was attributable to the lack of underwritings due to the uncertain market conditions. During the year Capital Markets managed or co-managed 82 transactions in the U.S. and Canada, compared to 108 transactions in the prior year. In addition, the prior year was a record year for mergers and acquisition fees. RJTCF saw a dramatic decrease of \$15 million in deal related fee revenue (included in underwriting fees) as several of its major clients are no longer in the market.

Total Company trading profits declined \$18 million (over 100%) with \$12.8 million of that decline in the Capital Markets segment. While domestic equity facilitation losses remained consistent at \$8 million, overall fixed income trading profits increased from \$11 million in fiscal 2007 to \$15 million in fiscal 2008. This included a particularly difficult fixed income trading environment due to a flight to quality, especially during the fourth quarter. RJ Ltd.'s trading profits reversed from a \$2.8 million profit in fiscal 2007 to a \$6 million loss in fiscal 2008. This was a combined result of an increase in facilitation losses of \$6.6 million and a \$2.6 million decline in proprietary trading gains.

Gross revenues were flat with the prior year and net revenues were up 5%. However, due to the \$42 million increase in non-interest expense, pre-tax earnings were down 27% from the prior year. Commission expense increased in line with commission revenues. The other compensation expenses, occupancy and communications and information processing expenses increased due to growth as the Company has taken advantage of the opportunity to add quality Capital Markets teams. Equity Capital Markets has added a net seven professionals in Investment Banking over the past year, as well as additional Sales and Research personnel. This segment moved or substantially renovated several of its larger offices this year, including offices in New York, Atlanta and Chicago, and opened one new office in San Francisco. Fixed Income has taken advantage of market conditions in the taxable fixed income institutional sales area and in Public Finance to recruit a combined 49 additional professionals, representing a 20% increase in its producing professionals. These hires were accomplished at lower costs than possible in recent years.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Capital Markets

The Capital Markets segment pre-tax earnings declined 12% despite a 2% increase in net revenues. Commission revenue was down slightly, the net of a decline in equity commissions related to the decline in commissions generated by underwriting transactions, and an increase in fixed income commissions, a result of the increased volatility. Commissions generated by underwriting transactions reached a record \$41 million in the prior year and were only \$22 million in the current year.

The increase in underwriting fees included increases of \$3 million at RJA, despite a decline in the number of deals from 97 to 78, and \$3 million at RJ Ltd. on 30 deals versus 29 in the prior year. Merger and acquisition fees were up \$15 million, reaching an all time record level of \$60 million for the year. During fiscal 2007, RJA closed 15 individual merger and acquisition transactions with fees in excess of \$1 million. Trading profits were down 58% from the prior year, reflecting a particularly difficult fixed income trading environment during the fourth quarter. As credit issues drove fixed income product values down there was a flight to quality and the firm's economic hedges (short positions in US Treasuries) contributed additional losses. Meanwhile, there were also increased losses in equity customer facilitations and OTC market making. Raymond James Tax Credit Fund ("RJTCF") revenues increased 11% as they invested \$375 million for institutional investors versus \$277 million in the prior year. Interest revenue increased related to higher average fixed income inventory levels.

Expenses were generally in line with revenue growth with two exceptions. Communications and information processing increased predominantly due to increased costs associated with market information systems and software development costs. Other expense reflects a shift to the use of electronic and other non-exchange clearing methods and includes transaction related underwriting expenses incurred by RJTCF.

Results of Operations - Asset Management

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Asset Management segment for the years indicated:

	Year Ended				
	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006
	(\$ in 000's)				
Revenues					
Investment Advisory Fees	\$ 195,884	2%	\$ 192,763	14%	\$ 169,055
Other	41,044	(3%)	42,112	9%	38,766
Total Revenues	<u>236,928</u>	1%	<u>234,875</u>	13%	<u>207,821</u>
Expenses					
Admin & Incentive Comp and Benefit Costs	74,392	2%	72,887	9%	66,689
Communications and Information Processing	18,902	3%	18,360	11%	16,523
Occupancy and Equipment	4,228	(2%)	4,296	3%	4,163
Business Development	8,898	-	8,876	6%	8,379
Investment Advisory Fees	46,788	1%	46,368	18%	39,281
Other	24,435	6%	22,945	(3%)	23,588
Total Expenses	<u>177,643</u>	2%	<u>173,732</u>	10%	<u>158,623</u>
Income Before Taxes And Minority Interest	59,285	(3%)	61,143	24%	49,198
Minority Interest	420		626		449
Pre-tax Earnings	<u>\$ 58,865</u>	(3%)	<u>\$ 60,517</u>	24%	<u>\$ 48,749</u>

The following table presents assets under management and a portion of the Company's non-managed fee based assets at the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006
		(\$ in 000's)			
Assets Under Management:					
Eagle Asset Mgmt., Inc.					
Retail	\$ 5,852,904	(15%)	\$ 6,925,930	24%	\$ 5,600,806
Institutional	6,753,282	(11%)	7,601,374	11%	6,862,611
Total Eagle	<u>12,606,186</u>	(13%)	<u>14,527,304</u>	17%	<u>12,463,417</u>
Heritage Family of Mutual Funds					
Money Market	6,108,327	11%	5,524,598	(12%)	6,306,508
Other	3,043,460	(23%)	3,956,677	32%	3,004,816
Total Heritage	<u>9,151,787</u>	(3%)	<u>9,481,275</u>	2%	<u>9,311,324</u>
Raymond James Consulting Services ("RJCS")	7,989,510	(17%)	9,638,691	22%	7,915,168
Eagle Boston Investment Management, Inc.	633,646	2%	622,860	(37%)	996,353
Freedom Accounts	7,603,840	(7%)	8,144,920	59%	5,122,733
Total Assets Under Management	37,984,969	(10%)	42,415,050	18%	35,808,995
Less: Assets Managed for Affiliated Entities	<u>(4,675,129)</u>	(12%)	<u>(5,305,506)</u>	33%	<u>(3,991,281)</u>
Third Party Assets Under Management	<u>\$ 33,309,840</u>	(10%)	<u>\$ 37,109,544</u>	17%	<u>\$ 31,817,714</u>
Non-Managed Fee Based Assets:					
Passport	\$ 17,681,201	(11%)	\$ 19,945,507	21%	\$ 16,514,313
IMPAC	8,436,116	(12%)	9,565,051	20%	7,966,313
Total	<u>\$ 26,117,317</u>	(11%)	<u>\$ 29,510,558</u>	21%	<u>\$ 24,480,626</u>

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Asset Management

Asset Management revenues increased modestly despite a 10% decline in assets under management as most of this decline occurred in the last few weeks of the fiscal year. Expenses were well controlled, thus pre-tax income declined only 3%. Assets under management declined by 10% or \$3.8 billion during the year as positive net sales did not offset a significant decline in the market value of portfolios. Portfolios managed by Eagle experienced approximately \$1.9 billion in market depreciation in 2008 compared to \$2.1 billion in appreciation during the prior year. Market depreciation of RJCS/Freedom portfolios was approximately \$4.0 billion compared to appreciation of \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2007. Other fee based programs (non-managed) witnessed a decline in market values in the amount of \$5.9 billion in 2008 as compared to a gain of \$1.4 billion in the prior year. Despite adverse market conditions, net inflows for the segment amounted to approximately \$7 billion in 2008. This included approximately \$2.3 billion in managed accounts (including Eagle) and \$4.7 billion in non-managed fee based accounts. Money market fund assets increased despite the transfer of \$550 million to RJBank in March 2008. Performance results were very good, as 87% of the investment managers participating in the Raymond James Consulting Services program outperformed their indices for the five year period ended September 30, 2008. Of Eagle's 11 principal investment programs, 10 outperformed their indices during the same period. At September 30, 2008, five of the eight funds managed by Heritage had earned a four-star overall rating from Morningstar.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Asset Management

The Asset Management segment has benefited significantly from the successful recruiting in PCG. New Financial Advisors bring additional client assets, a portion of which is often directed into an asset management alternative. In addition, both Eagle and Heritage have been successful in their efforts to increase their presence on outside broker-dealer platforms. Eagle's retail sales to outside broker-dealers were 33% of their total 2007 sales, while Heritage's were 78% of their total sales. Revenues in this segment increased 13% on a 17% increase in assets under management, as there continues to be some fee compression. Expenses increased only 10%, generating a 24% increase in pre-tax earnings and a 26% margin as a result of operating leverage. Money market fund balances declined as a result of the transfer of \$1.3 billion to RJBank in March 2007.

Results of Operations - RJBank

The following table presents consolidated financial information for RJBank for the years indicated:

	Year Ended				
	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006
	(\$ in 000's)				
Interest Earnings					
Interest Income	\$ 407,123	46%	\$ 278,248	144%	\$ 114,065
Interest Expense	191,537	(1%)	193,747	163%	73,529
Net Interest Income	<u>215,586</u>	155%	<u>84,501</u>	108%	<u>40,536</u>
Other Income	(1,819)	(237%)	1,324	111%	627
Net Revenues	<u>213,767</u>	149%	<u>85,825</u>	109%	<u>41,163</u>
Non-Interest Expense					
Employee Compensation and Benefits	10,091	30%	7,778	27%	6,135
Communications and Information Processing	1,130	7%	1,052	16%	907
Occupancy and Equipment	721	-	719	14%	629
Provision for Loan Losses and Unfunded Commitments	57,127	78%	32,150	134%	13,760
Other	32,416	89%	17,121	359%	3,729
Total Non-Interest Expense	<u>101,485</u>	73%	<u>58,820</u>	134%	<u>25,160</u>
Pre-tax Earnings	<u>\$ 112,282</u>	316%	<u>\$ 27,005</u>	69%	<u>\$ 16,003</u>

The tables below present certain credit quality trends for corporate loans and residential/consumer loans:

	Fiscal Year		
	September 30, 2008	September 30 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Net Loan Charge-offs:			
Corporate Loans	\$ (10,169)	\$ (629)	\$ -
Residential/Consumer Loans	(3,447)	(453)	(52)
Total	\$ (13,616)	\$ (1,082)	\$ (52)
Allowance for Loan Loss:			
Corporate Loans	\$ 79,404	\$ 42,358	\$ 14,814
Residential/Consumer Loans	8,751	4,664	3,880
Total	\$ 88,155	\$ 47,022	\$ 18,694
	(in 000's)		
Nonperforming Assets:			
Corporate	\$ 39,390	\$ 682	\$ -
Residential/Consumer	22,918	5,036	2,091
Total	\$ 62,308	\$ 5,718	\$ 2,091
Total Loans (1):			
Corporate Loans (1)	\$ 4,563,065	\$ 2,769,517	\$ 956,038
Residential/Consumer Loans (1)	2,620,317	1,941,714	1,325,488
Total	\$ 7,183,382	\$ 4,711,231	\$ 2,281,526

(1) Net of unearned income and deferred expenses.

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - RJBank

Net interest income increased 155% and pre-tax profits at RJBank more than quadrupled during the fiscal year compared to the prior year. Interest revenue at RJBank increased 46% despite falling rates, with the loan balances increasing from \$4.7 billion to \$7.1 billion. The loan increase consisted primarily of 24% purchased residential mortgage pools and 73% corporate loans, with 97% of the latter purchased or originated participations in syndicated loans. As a result, total assets increased from \$6.3 billion to \$9.4 billion, adjusted to exclude the investment of the \$1.9 billion FHLB advance repaid on October 1, 2008. Corporate loans increased from \$2.8 billion to \$4.6 billion, while retail and residential loans increased from \$1.9 billion to \$2.6 billion. The growth in loans was funded by the growth in customer deposits. The influx of client cash balances into the RJBank Deposit Program (reaching historically high levels), generated by a combination of new clients bringing cash to the firm, clients raising cash, and clients electing to hold their cash in FDIC insured accounts, plus the bulk transfer of \$550 million in cash balances in March 2008, resulted in a \$3.2 billion increase in deposit balances from \$5.6 billion to \$8.8 billion. As a result of the falling interest rate environment, interest expense fell 1% despite the higher balances. RJBank has benefited from the declining interest rate environment as the rates on the interest earning assets have declined at a slower pace than the rates paid on deposits. In addition, RJBank's corporate loan portfolio is predominantly LIBOR based and LIBOR was unusually high in comparison to other rates for a period of time during the year, generating particularly good spreads. The growth in loan balances at RJBank gave rise to an attendant increase in loan loss provisions; the provisions for loan loss and unfunded lending commitments were \$57.1 million compared to \$32.1 million in the prior year. Net loan charge-offs for the year were \$13.6 million compared to \$1.1 million in the prior year. RJBank has no exposure to subprime loans.

In addition to the increase in the allowance for loan loss, charge-offs and nonperforming assets have increased as the loan portfolio has grown and aged. The Company does not believe that this is related to a significant decline in the loan credit quality other than for loans to borrowers in the Residential Acquisition and Development/Homebuilder industry. During the year ended September 30, 2008, RJBANK experienced some credit quality deterioration in corporate credits in this industry segment. Four credits in this segment account for approximately \$35.7 million in nonaccrual loans (91% of the nonperforming corporate assets above) and three of those credits contributed \$8.5 million in net charge-offs (83% of the corporate loan charge-offs above) for the year ended September 30, 2008. Total loans outstanding and commitments in this industry segment are \$98 million and \$116 million, respectively. Committed exposures to this industry segment have been reduced by more than 40% over the past year. Credit trends in other segments of our corporate loan portfolio have remained relatively stable to date.

RJBANK does not own any payment option ARM loans or subprime mortgage loans. Shared National Credits (“SNCs”), large syndicated corporate loans that are reviewed under a common program in which several bank regulatory agencies participate, comprise approximately 90% of RJBANK’s corporate loan portfolio. RJBANK’s residential loan portfolio consists of 76% in interest-only mortgages. 7% of the residential loan portfolio was originated under a streamlined documentation feature for high net worth clients or with reduced documentation, which may be considered Alt A. However, for streamlined documentation, very strict standards must be met including a minimum \$1.0 million account relationship, maximum loan-to-value (“LTV”) of 70%, and minimum credit score of 720. In addition, the streamlined documentation feature is only available for purchases and is not available for cash out refinance transactions.

As of October 31, 2008, the unrealized loss on the Company’s available for sale securities portfolio was \$114.4 million, compared to \$89.0 million as of September 30, 2008, a decrease in value of \$25.4 million. The decline in value was due to a significant widening of interest rate spreads across market sectors related to the continued illiquidity and uncertainty in the markets. No factors were identified that would indicate additional securities were considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired and therefore had no impact on earnings.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - RJBANK

The Company completed its second bulk transfer of cash balances into the RJBANK Deposit Program in March 2007, moving another \$1.3 billion. This, combined with organic growth from the influx of new client assets, resulted in a \$2.6 billion increase in average deposit balances. This increase in average deposit balances provided the funding for the \$1.6 billion increase in average loan balances. This increase was 38% purchased residential mortgage pools and 62% corporate loans, 98% of which are purchased interests in corporate loan syndications with the remainder originated by RJBANK. As a result of this growth, RJBANK net interest income increased 108% to \$84.5 million. Due to robust loan growth, the associated allowance for loan losses that are established upon recording a new loan and making new unfunded commitments required a provision of over \$32 million in 2007. Accordingly, RJBANK’s pre-tax income increased only 69%. During periods of growth when new loans are originated or purchased, an allowance for loan losses is established for potential losses inherent in those new loans. Accordingly, a robust period of growth generally results in charges to earnings in that period, while the benefits of higher interest earnings are realized in later periods.

The following table presents average balance data and operating interest income and expense data for the Company's banking operations, as well as the related interest yields and rates and interest spread for the years indicated:

	Year Ended								
	September 30, 2008			September 30, 2007			September 30, 2006		
	Average Balance	Operating Interest Inc./Exp.	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Operating Interest Inc./Exp.	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Operating Interest Inc./Exp.	Average Yield/Cost
(\$ in 000's)									
(continued on next page)									
Interest-Earning Banking Assets:									
Loans, Net of Unearned Income (1)	\$ 6,144,131	\$346,560	5.64%	\$ 3,180,331	\$204,959	6.44%	\$ 1,601,708	\$ 95,366	5.95%
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	786,598	22,839	2.90%	878,822	46,438	5.28%	122,301	6,497	5.31%
Agency Mortgage backed Securities	225,935	8,226	3.64%	199,514	11,086	5.56%	157,454	7,833	4.97%
Non-agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	379,979	23,474	6.18%	229,108	12,808	5.59%	21,204	1,151	5.43%
Other Government Agency Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,314	404	4.86%
Corporate Debt and Asset Backed Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,839	499	5.65%
Money Market Funds, Cash and Cash Equivalents	190,954	5,416	2.84%	49,979	2,533	5.07%	34,469	1,607	4.66%
FHLB Stock and Other	12,439	608	4.89%	7,121	424	5.95%	12,936	708	5.47%
Total Interest-Earning Banking Assets	<u>7,740,036</u>	<u>407,123</u>	5.26%	<u>4,544,875</u>	<u>278,248</u>	6.12%	<u>1,967,225</u>	<u>114,065</u>	5.80%
Non-Interest-Earning Banking Assets	<u>24,835</u>			<u>16,410</u>			<u>13,329</u>		
Total Banking Assets	<u>\$ 7,764,871</u>			<u>\$ 4,561,285</u>			<u>\$ 1,980,554</u>		
Interest-Bearing Banking Liabilities:									
Retail Deposits:									
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 242,058	\$ 10,780	4.45%	\$ 239,478	\$ 11,021	4.60%	\$ 269,949	\$ 10,872	4.03%
Money Market, Savings, and NOW Accounts (2)	6,895,785	174,252	2.53%	3,890,955	179,741	4.62%	1,293,104	51,313	3.97%
FHLB Advances and Other	141,339	6,505	4.60%	56,932	2,985	5.24%	233,428	11,344	4.86%
Total Interest-Bearing Banking Liabilities	<u>7,279,182</u>	<u>191,537</u>	2.63%	<u>4,187,365</u>	<u>193,747</u>	4.63%	<u>1,796,481</u>	<u>73,529</u>	4.09%
Non-Interest-Bearing Banking Liabilities	<u>20,630</u>			<u>98,117</u>			<u>11,781</u>		
Total Banking Liabilities	<u>7,299,812</u>			<u>4,285,482</u>			<u>1,808,262</u>		
Total Banking Shareholder's Equity	<u>465,059</u>			<u>275,803</u>			<u>172,292</u>		
Total Banking Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	<u>\$ 7,764,871</u>			<u>\$ 4,561,285</u>			<u>\$ 1,980,554</u>		

	Year Ended								
	September 30, 2008			September 30, 2007			September 30, 2006		
	Average Balance	Operating Interest Inc./Exp.	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Operating Interest Inc./Exp.	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Operating Interest Inc./Exp.	Average Yield/ Cost
(\$ in 000's)									
(continued)									
Excess of Interest- Earning Banking Assets Over Interest- Bearing Banking Liabilities/Net Operating Interest Income	<u>\$ 460,854</u>	<u>\$ 215,586</u>		<u>\$ 357,510</u>	<u>\$ 84,501</u>		<u>\$ 170,744</u>	<u>\$ 40,536</u>	
Bank Net Interest (3): Spread			2.63%			1.49%			1.71%
Margin (Net Yield on Interest- Earning Bank Assets)			2.79%			1.86%			2.06%
Ratio of Interest Earning Banking Assets to Interest- Bearing Banking Liabilities			106.33%			108.54%			109.50%
Return On Average (4): Total Banking Assets			0.91%			0.38%			0.48%
Total Banking Shareholder's Equity			15.18%			6.27%			5.54%
Average Equity to Average Total Banking Assets			5.99%			6.05%			8.70%

- (1) Nonaccrual loans are included in the average loan balances. Payment or income received on impaired nonaccrual loans are applied to principal. Income on other nonaccrual loans is recognized on a cash basis. Fee income on loans included in interest income for the years ended September 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively was \$15.1 million, \$8.1 million, and \$3.5 million.
- (2) Negotiable Order of Withdrawal ("NOW") account.
- (3) The increase in interest spreads is due to a rapid decline in short-term interest rates, which led to a decline in RJBank's cost of funds.
- (4) RJBank has gone through a period of rapid loan growth and accordingly established allowances for loan losses for potential losses inherent in the loan portfolios. These charges to earnings have a negative impact on returns during periods of loan growth.

Increases and decreases in interest income and operating interest expense result from changes in average balances (volume) of interest-earning banking assets and liabilities, as well as changes in average interest rates. The following table shows the effect that these factors had on the interest earned on RJBank's interest-earning assets and the interest incurred on its interest-bearing liabilities. The effect of changes in volume is determined by multiplying the change in volume by the previous year's average yield/cost. Similarly, the effect of rate changes is calculated by multiplying the change in average yield/cost by the previous year's volume. Changes applicable to both volume and rate have been allocated proportionately.

	2008 Compared to 2007			2007 Compared to 2006		
	Increase (Decrease) Due To			Increase (Decrease) Due To		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
	(in 000's)					
Interest Revenue						
Interest-Earning Banking Assets:						
Loans, Net of Unearned Income	\$ 191,005	\$ (49,404)	\$141,601	\$ 93,992	\$ 15,601	\$ 109,593
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	(4,873)	(18,726)	(23,599)	40,189	(248)	39,941
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	1,468	(4,328)	(2,860)	2,092	1,161	3,253
Non-agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	8,435	2,231	10,666	11,285	372	11,657
Other Government Agency Obligations	-	-	-	(404)	-	(404)
Corporate Debt and Asset Backed Securities	-	-	-	(499)	-	(499)
Money Market Funds, Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,145	(4,262)	2,883	723	203	926
FHLB Stock and Other	317	(133)	184	(318)	34	(284)
Total Interest-Earning Banking Assets	\$ 203,497	\$ (74,622)	\$ 128,875	\$ 147,060	\$ 17,123	\$ 164,183
Interest Expense						
Interest-Bearing Banking Liabilities:						
Retail Deposits:						
Certificates Of Deposit	\$ 119	\$ (360)	\$ (241)	\$ (1,227)	\$ 1,376	\$ 149
Money Market, Savings and NOW Accounts	138,808	(144,297)	(5,489)	103,372	25,056	128,428
FHLB Advances and Other	4,426	(906)	3,520	(8,577)	218	(8,359)
Total Interest-Bearing Banking Liabilities	143,353	(145,563)	(2,210)	93,568	26,650	120,218
Change in Net Operating Interest Income	\$ 60,144	\$ 70,941	\$ 131,085	\$ 53,492	\$ (9,527)	\$ 43,965

Results of Operations - Emerging Markets

	Year Ended					
	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006	
	(\$ in 000's)					
Revenues						
Securities Commissions and Investment Banking Fees	\$ 32,292	(23%)	\$ 41,879	(4%)	\$ 43,703	
Investment Advisory Fees	3,326	17%	2,846	48%	1,919	
Interest Income	3,649	(10%)	4,042	11%	3,647	
Trading Profits	1,027	(80%)	5,254	41%	3,720	
Other	975	(81%)	5,062	123%	2,274	
Total Revenues	41,269	(30%)	59,083	7%	55,263	
Interest Expense	1,235	15%	1,075	(27%)	1,467	
Net Revenues	40,034	(31%)	58,008	8%	53,796	
Non-Interest Expense						
Compensation Expense	25,917	(8%)	28,071	(4%)	29,185	
Other Expense	17,504	(25%)	23,302	17%	19,867	
Total Non-Interest Expense	43,421	(15%)	51,373	5%	49,052	
Minority Interest	(127)		2,995		1,887	
Pre-tax (Loss) Earnings	\$ (3,260)	(190%)	\$ 3,640	27%	\$ 2,857	

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Emerging Markets

Emerging markets consists of the results of the Company's joint ventures in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Turkey. The results in the emerging market segment declined from a \$3.6 million profit in the prior year to a \$3.3 million loss in fiscal 2008. This decline was a result of a greater decline in revenues than an increase in expenses. Expenses were impacted by the Company's investment in Brazil. The global economic slowdown and credit crisis significantly impacted emerging markets in all business lines. Commission revenue declined 23% as the economic slowdown and a series of political crises in Turkey and Argentina severely undermined investors' confidence in these countries. Trading profits declined due to losses taken in proprietary positions in Turkey. The commission expense portion of compensation expense declined in proportion to the decline in commission revenue. Other expenses in the prior year were unusually high due to the accrual of tax liabilities and the related legal expenses. The Company is still awaiting the final outcome of the court case in Turkey, and in light of the suspension of the entity's license, its ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain. The Company has fully reserved for its investment in the Turkish joint venture. Accordingly, pre-tax earnings do not include any net impact of the Turkish joint venture.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Emerging Markets

This segment consists of the results of the Company's joint ventures in Argentina, Uruguay and Turkey. Securities commissions declined in Turkey, increased in Argentina, and the joint venture in India generated \$2 million in commissions in fiscal 2006 whereas none were included in fiscal 2007 due to the Company's sale of its interest in this joint venture early in 2007. Investment banking revenues were flat. Trading profits increased \$3.5 million in Argentina, stemming from a large volume of ADR trades. Other income includes the \$2.5 million gain on the sale of the Company's interest in its joint venture in India.

The \$2 million increase in expense is predominantly related to the accrual of estimated tax liabilities in Turkey.

Results of Operations - Stock Loan/Borrow

	Year Ended				
	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006
	(\$ in 000's)				
Interest Income and Expense					
Interest Income	\$ 36,843	(46%)	\$ 68,685	15%	\$ 59,947
Interest Expense	26,552	(55%)	59,276	25%	47,593
Net Interest Income	<u>10,291</u>	9%	<u>9,409</u>	(24%)	<u>12,354</u>
Non-Interest Expenses	3,257	(26%)	4,406	1%	4,353
Pre-tax Earnings	<u>\$ 7,034</u>	41%	<u>\$ 5,003</u>	(37%)	<u>\$ 8,001</u>

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Stock Loan/Borrow

Despite an approximately 15% decline in average stock borrow balances from the prior year, net interest in this segment increased 9%. The vast majority of the balances continue to be matched book business with similar asset and liability balances. Average spreads on the matched book business increased from 0.5% to 0.65%, resulting in the increased net interest. Expenses were lower than in the prior year resulting in a 41% increase in pre-tax profits.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Stock Loan/Borrow

The Company's stock borrow balances averaged \$1.1 billion during fiscal year 2007 vs. \$1.0 billion in fiscal 2006. The Company's stock loan balances are predominantly the result of a matched-book however, box loan/borrow balances are also carried. As the Company's stock loan business is predominantly a matched-book business, stock borrow balances were similar. Average spreads decreased from 2.0% in fiscal 2006 to 0.5% in 2007, resulting in a 24% decrease in net interest income and a 37% decrease in pre-tax profits.

Results of Operations - Proprietary Capital

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Proprietary Capital segment for the years indicated:

	Year Ended				
	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006
(\$ in 000's)					
Revenues					
Investment Advisory Fees	\$ 749	-	\$ 746	(54%)	\$ 1,625
Other	22,026	192%	7,534	(52%)	15,687
Total Revenues	22,775	175%	8,280	(52%)	17,312
Expenses					
Compensation Expense	3,759	60%	2,348	(21%)	2,959
Other Expenses	2,823	278%	747	(26%)	1,003
Total Expenses	6,582	113%	3,095	(22%)	3,962
Minority Interest	8,852		1,608		4,882
Pre-tax Earnings	\$ 7,341	105%	\$ 3,577	(58%)	\$ 8,468

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Proprietary Capital

Proprietary Capital results are driven by the valuations made within Raymond James Capital Partners, L.P., Ballast Point Ventures I and II, L.P., the EIF Funds, the Company's direct merchant banking investments managed by Raymond James Capital, Inc. and the third party private equity funds in which RJF is invested. During fiscal 2008 the Company's direct merchant banking investments, Raymond James Capital Partners LP and RJF private equity investment portfolio increased in value by \$3.0 million, \$8.2 million and \$4.0 million, respectively.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Proprietary Capital

Proprietary Capital results are driven by the valuations made within Raymond James Capital Partners, L.P., Ballast Point Ventures, L.P., the EIF Funds and the third party private equity funds in which RJF is invested. Fiscal 2006 included write-ups within Ballast Point of \$3.6 million versus a write-down of \$1 million in fiscal 2007. Fiscal 2007 included valuation adjustments to the RJF private equity investment portfolio.

Results of Operations - Other

The following table presents consolidated financial information for the Other segment for the years indicated:

	Year Ended				
	September 30, 2008	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2007	% Incr. (Decr.)	September 30, 2006
(\$ in 000's)					
Revenues					
Interest Income	\$ 7,076	(9%)	\$ 7,773	89%	\$ 4,114
Other	(1,562)	(123%)	6,659	(65%)	19,197
Total Revenues	5,514	(62%)	14,432	(38%)	23,311
Other Expense					
	28,787	167%	10,780	(11%)	12,063
Pre-tax (Loss) Earnings	\$ (23,273)	(737%)	\$ 3,652	(68%)	\$ 11,248

Year ended September 30, 2008 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2007 - Other

Revenue in the Other segment includes interest earnings on available corporate cash balances and gains/losses on corporate investments, including company-owned life insurance used as a funding vehicle for non-qualified deferred compensation programs. Expenses in this segment are predominantly executive compensation and certain compensation accruals related to the Company's benefit plans as a result of increased profitability at RJBANK.

Year ended September 30, 2007 Compared with the Year ended September 30, 2006 - Other

Revenue in the Other segment includes \$1 million in gains on corporate investments, including Eagle asset managed accounts, and nearly \$3 million in proceeds from company owned life insurance. Interest income represents earnings on available corporate cash balances. Expenses in this segment are predominantly executive compensation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's senior management establishes the liquidity and capital policies of the Company. These policies include senior management's review of short- and long-term cash flow forecasts, review of monthly capital expenditures, the monitoring of the availability of alternative sources of financing, and the daily monitoring of liquidity in the Company's significant subsidiaries. Decisions on the allocation of capital to business units considers, among other factors, projected profitability and cash flow, risk and impact on future liquidity needs. The Company's Treasury Department assists in evaluating, monitoring and controlling the impact that the Company's business activities have on its financial condition, liquidity and capital structure as well as maintains the relationships the Company has with various lenders. The objectives of these policies are to support the successful execution of the Company's business strategies while ensuring ongoing and sufficient liquidity.

The unprecedented volatility of the financial markets, accompanied by a severe deterioration of economic conditions worldwide, has had a pronounced adverse affect on the availability of credit through traditional sources. As a result of concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically, many lenders have reduced and, in some cases, ceased to provide funding to the Company. See Sources of Liquidity-Borrowings section below for additional information. Further, the current environment is not conducive to most types of financings.

Liquidity is provided primarily through the Company's business operations and financing activities.

Cash provided by operating activities during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 was approximately \$81.0 million, primarily attributable to the decrease in stock borrowed receivables, the modest increases in brokerage client deposits (directly correlated to the increase in segregated assets) and payables to broker-dealers and clearing organizations. This was partially offset by the decrease in stock loaned payables and modest increases in segregated assets.

Investing activities used \$2.7 billion, which is primarily due to activity at RJBANK, including loans originated and purchased and purchases of available for sale securities. This was partially offset by loan repayments, the reduction in securities purchased under agreements to resell and maturations and repayments of available for sale securities at RJBANK.

Financing activities provided \$5.2 billion, the result of an increase in deposits at RJBANK, proceeds from borrowed funds, which includes a \$1.9 billion overnight borrowing to meet point-in-time regulatory balance sheet composition requirements related to RJBANK's qualifying as a thrift institution, and cash provided from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases. This was partially offset by the purchase of treasury stock, including the open market purchase of 2.7 million shares during the fiscal year, and the payment of cash dividends.

The Company believes its existing assets, most of which are liquid in nature, together with funds generated from operations and potential external financing, should provide adequate funds for continuing operations at current levels of activity.

Sources of Liquidity

In addition to the liquidity provided through the Company's business operations, the Company has various potential sources of capital.

Liquidity Available from Subsidiaries

The Company's two principal domestic broker-dealer subsidiaries are required to maintain net capital equal to the greater of \$250,000 or 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions. At September 30, 2008, both of these brokerage subsidiaries far exceeded their minimum net capital requirements. At that date, these subsidiaries had excess net capital of \$324.1 million, of which approximately \$150 to \$200 million is available for dividend (subject to cash availability and possibly to regulatory approval) while still maintaining a capital level well above regulatory "early warning" guidelines.

Subject to notification and in some cases approval by the OTS, RJBank may dividend to the Company as long as RJBank maintains its "well capitalized" status under bank regulatory capital guidelines.

Liquidity available to the Company from its subsidiaries, other than its broker-dealer subsidiaries and RJBank, is not limited by regulatory requirements.

Borrowings and Financing Arrangements

The following table presents the Company's financial arrangements as of September 30, 2008:

	Committed Unsecured	Committed Secured	Uncommitted Secured	Uncommitted Unsecured	Total Financing Arrangements
	(in 000's)				
RJA (with third party lenders)	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ 835,100	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,185,100
RJA (with related parties)	-	-	360,000	-	360,000
RJF	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Total Company	\$ 200,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 1,195,100	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,745,100

At September 30, 2008, the Company maintained three 364-day committed and several uncommitted financing arrangements denominated in U.S. dollars and one uncommitted line of credit denominated in Canadian dollars ("CDN"). At September 30, 2008, the aggregate domestic facilities were \$1.4 billion and the Canadian line of credit was CDN \$40 million with third party lenders. Shortly before the fiscal year end, the lender in RJA's \$600 million uncommitted tri-party repurchase arrangement notified RJA that this facility was on hold and financing was not available until further notice, pending the completion of the lender's acquisition by a new parent. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, \$50 million of RJA's uncommitted, unsecured lines of credit were cancelled. Lenders are under no obligation to lend to the Company under uncommitted lines and there have been several recent instances where they were unwilling to do so. RJF maintained a \$200 million committed unsecured revolving line of credit which was fully drawn at September 30, 2008. RJF's committed line of credit is subject to a 0.125% per annum facility fee. Upon expiration in October 2008, RJF extended \$100 million of its 364-day, unsecured revolving credit agreement to January 2009, subject to modification or renewal. The extended fully drawn facility amortizes 25% after one month, another 25% after two months, and the remaining 50% at the maturity date. RJA maintains a \$50 million committed secured line of credit and a \$100 million committed tri-party repurchase arrangement. There were collateralized financings of \$80 million outstanding under the \$100 million tri-party repurchase arrangement at September 30, 2008, which are included in Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. RJA's committed facilities are subject to 0.15% and 0.125% per annum facility fees, respectively. In addition, RJA maintains \$235 million in uncommitted secured facilities. RJA also maintains \$360 million in uncommitted tri-party repurchase arrangements with related parties. RJBank has provided \$300 million of those uncommitted arrangements to RJA, which is guaranteed by RJF. Approximately \$240 million is only available until January 30, 2009 under an exception from affiliate lending regulations granted by the OTS, unless the exemption is extended. Collateral for loans under secured lines of credit and securities sold under repurchase agreements (collectively "collateral") are Company owned and/or client margin securities, as permitted by regulatory requirements. The required market value of the collateral ranges from 102% to 125% of the cash provided. At September 30, 2008, the \$80 million outstanding is collateralized by company-owned securities with a market value of \$89.4 million. Although the Company has \$510 million committed or related party collateralized financing arrangements available, the Company's inventory levels, which could serve as collateral, are substantially less. RJA supplements its secured lines of credit and repurchase arrangements with \$200 million of uncommitted unsecured lines of credit. The interest rates for all of the Company's financing facilities are variable and are based on the Fed Funds rate, LIBOR, or Canadian prime rate as applicable. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008, interest rates on the financing facilities ranged from 1.58% to 7.75%.

On September 30, 2008, RJBank had advances outstanding at the FHLB of \$1.95 billion, which included \$1.9 billion in overnight advances to meet point in time regulatory balance sheet composition requirements related to its qualifying as a thrift institution. The latter action was discussed well in advance with the OTS. These borrowed funds were invested in qualifying assets and the necessary qualification was met. Prior to the advance, the Company infused \$120 million of additional capital into RJBank to ensure RJBank retained its “well capitalized” status as of September 30, 2008, under bank regulatory capital guidelines. After the \$1.9 billion advance was repaid on October 1, 2008, RJBank made a return of capital distribution of \$60 million back to RJF on October 2, 2008, to return a portion of the excess capital above the amount necessary to meet all regulatory capital requirements for “well capitalized” status. Due to its outstanding overnight advances, RJBank had no immediate credit available from the FHLB at September 30, 2008 but had total available credit of \$1.38 billion with the pledging of additional collateral to the FHLB. Following the repayment of the \$1.9 billion overnight advance on October 1, 2008, RJBank had \$1.71 billion in immediate credit available from the FHLB and total available credit of \$3.29 billion with the pledging of additional collateral to the FHLB.

The Company’s joint ventures in Turkey and Argentina have settlement lines of credit. The Company has guaranteed certain of these settlement lines of credit as follows: one in Turkey totaling \$8 million and one in Argentina for \$9 million. At September 30, 2008, there were no outstanding balances on the settlement lines in Argentina or Turkey. At September 30, 2008, these joint ventures had aggregate unsecured settlement lines of credit available of \$40.5 million, and there were no outstanding balances on these lines. The interest rates for these lines of credit ranged from 9% to 18%. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, the Company’s Turkish joint venture has had to halt all trading activities due to a technical capital inadequacy. See Legal and Regulatory section below for additional information.

At September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, the Company had loans payable of \$2.2 billion and \$122.6 million, respectively. The balance at September 30, 2008 is comprised of a \$62.2 million loan for its home-office complex, \$1.95 billion in FHLB advances (RJBANK), and \$200 million outstanding on its committed line of credit.

Other Sources of Liquidity

The Company is pursuing eligibility for the FDIC’s Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (“TLGP”). Participation in the TLGP would be expected to assist the Company in obtaining up to \$250 million of senior unsecured debt financing at the holding company level. The Company is pursuing several alternative forms of debt financing that could utilize the TLGP, if eligibility is obtained. It is also pursuing other forms of debt financing that would not benefit from the TLGP. There is no assurance that either form of financing will be obtained.

The Company believes that it qualifies to participate in the U.S. Treasury’s Capital Purchase Program (“CPP”) and submitted an application through its primary regulator in November 2008. While there is no guarantee that the Company will be approved, the Company estimates that this program could provide up to approximately \$300 million in new preferred equity, at rates substantially discounted to current market rates. While the Company views additional capital as beneficial in the current environment, it would also have the potential to significantly improve the Company’s liquidity position, which would be important in the event that TLGP eligibility is not obtained.

If the Company were unable to obtain external financing, it may be necessary to reduce cash contributions to its subsidiaries, extract capital from its subsidiaries to the extent permitted to maintain continued compliance with regulatory requirements or reduce investments in private equity and venture capital endeavors. Those courses of action could result in foregoing opportunities to recruit additional financial advisors or acquire new business operations, reducing inventory levels of carried securities or scaling back of current business operations. A consequence of any of those courses of action would likely have a negative impact on near term earnings.

Statement of Financial Condition Analysis

The Company’s statement of financial condition consists primarily of cash and cash equivalents (a large portion of which are segregated for the benefit of customers), receivables and payables. Total assets of \$18.8 billion (excluding the cash received from the \$1.9 billion overnight borrowing at RJBank) at September 30, 2008 were up approximately 16% over September 30, 2007. Most of this increase is due to the growth of RJBank, with the increased loan balances being funded by increased deposits. RJBank loan balances increased significantly as the Company took advantage of quality loans available for purchase at attractive prices resulting from a desire for liquidity in the markets in response to the credit crisis. Significant decreases in assets were in securities purchased under agreements to resell and stock borrowed receivables (stock loaned payables experienced a similar decrease on the liability side). The broker-dealer gross assets and liabilities, including trading inventory, stock loan/borrow, receivables and payables from/to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and clients fluctuate with the Company’s business levels and overall market conditions.

As of September 30, 2008, the Company's liabilities were comprised primarily of deposits of \$8.8 billion at RJBank and brokerage client payables of \$5.8 billion at the broker-dealer subsidiaries, as well as loans payable of \$312 million (excluding \$1.9 billion in overnight borrowings at RJBank, which were repaid on October 1, 2008). The Company primarily acts as an intermediary in stock loan/borrow transactions. As a result, the liability of \$696 million associated with the stock loan transactions is related to the \$675 million receivable comprised of the Company's cash deposits for stock borrowed transactions. To meet its obligations to clients and operating needs, the Company has approximately \$1.3 billion in cash (excluding the cash received from the \$1.9 billion overnight borrowing at RJBank) and \$4.3 billion in assets segregated pursuant to regulations. The Company also has client brokerage receivables of \$1.9 billion and \$7.1 billion in loans at RJBank.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has contractual obligations to make future payments in connection with its short and long-term debt, non-cancelable lease agreements, partnership investments, commitments to extend credit, loans purchased but not settled, underwriting commitments and a naming rights agreement. The following table sets forth these contractual obligations by fiscal year:

	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter
	(in 000's)						
Long-Term Debt	\$ 112,224	\$ 2,891	\$ 23,060	\$ 33,239	\$ 3,429	\$ 3,630	\$ 45,975
Variable Interest Entities' Loans Payable ⁽¹⁾	102,564	13,987	12,489	12,967	13,030	13,425	36,666
Short-Term Debt ⁽²⁾	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Leases	200,262	36,345	33,534	29,510	25,228	20,655	54,990
Investments - Private Equity Partnerships ⁽³⁾	48,700	48,700	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	248,207	129,974	54,264	34,559	11,295	18,115	-
Commitments to Extend Credit - RJBank ⁽⁴⁾	2,727,493	2,727,493	-	-	-	-	-
RJBank Loans Purchased, Not Yet Settled	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-
Commitments to Real Estate Partnerships ⁽⁵⁾	60,800	60,800	-	-	-	-	-
RJ Multi-Family Finance Loan Commitments	26,038	20,176	5,862	-	-	-	-
Commitments to Unsold RJTCF Fund Interests ⁽⁵⁾	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriting Commitments	8,669	8,669	-	-	-	-	-
Naming Rights for Raymond James Stadium	26,937	3,278	3,409	3,545	3,687	3,835	9,183
Total	\$5,745,394	\$5,235,813	\$ 132,618	\$ 113,820	\$ 56,669	\$ 59,660	\$ 146,814

- (1) Loans which are non-recourse to the Company. See Notes 6 and 9 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.
- (2) Includes \$1.9 billion in overnight borrowing to meet point-in-time regulatory balance sheet composition requirements related to RJBank's qualifying as a thrift institution. This borrowing was repaid on October 1, 2008.
- (3) The Company has committed a total of \$56.3 million, in amounts ranging from \$200,000 to \$5 million, to 42 different independent venture capital or private equity partnerships. As of September 30, 2008, the Company has invested \$36.3 million of that amount and has received \$30.2 million in distributions. Additionally, the Company is the general partner in two internally sponsored private equity limited partnerships to which it has committed \$14 million. Of that amount, the Company has invested \$13.0 million and has received \$9.2 million in distributions as of September 30, 2008. The Company is not the controlling general partner in another internally sponsored private equity limited partnership to which it has committed \$30 million. As of September 30, 2008, the Company has invested \$2.3 million of that amount and has not received any distributions. Although the combined remaining balance of \$48.7 million has been included in fiscal year 2009 above, the contributions to the partnerships may occur after that time and are dependent upon the timing of the capital calls by the general partners.
- (4) Because many commitments expire without being funded in whole or part, the contract amounts are not estimates of future liquidity requirements.
- (5) RJTCF is committed to additional future fundings related to real estate partnerships.

The Company's Board of Directors approved up to \$200 million in short-term or mezzanine financing investments, primarily related to investment banking transactions. As of September 30, 2008, the Company did not have any such investments. The Board of Directors has approved the use of up to \$75 million for investment in proprietary merchant banking opportunities. As of September 30, 2008, the Company has invested \$32.3 million. The use of this capital is subject to availability of funds.

The Company is authorized by the Board of Directors to repurchase its common stock for general corporate purposes. There is no formal stock repurchase plan at this time. In May 2004 the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$75 million of shares. During March 2008, the Company exhausted this authorization. On March 11, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized an additional \$75 million for repurchases at the discretion of the Board's Share Repurchase Committee. As of September 30, 2008 the unused portion of this authorization was \$72.1 million.

RJBank provides to its affiliate, Raymond James Capital Services, Inc. (RJCS), on behalf of certain corporate borrowers, a guarantee of payment in the event of the borrower's default for exposure under interest rate swaps entered into with RJCS. At September 30, 2008, the aggregate exposure under these guarantees was \$2.5 million, which was underwritten as part of the larger corporate credit relationships. There was no aggregate exposure at September 30, 2007. The estimated total potential exposure under these guarantees is \$12.1 million.

RJBank has outstanding at any time a significant number of commitments to extend credit, and other credit-related off balance sheet financial instruments such as standby letters of credit and loan purchases. Because many loan commitments expire without being funded in whole or part, the contract amounts are not estimates of the Company's future liquidity requirements. Based on the underlying terms and conditions of these loans, management believes it is highly unlikely that a material percentage of these commitments would be drawn. Many of these loan commitments have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and, historically, a large percentage of the letters of credit expire without being funded.

As of September 30, 2008, RJBank had entered into overnight reverse repurchase agreements totaling \$705 million with three counterparties, with individual exposures of \$350 million, \$305 million and \$50 million. Although RJBank is exposed to risk that these counterparties may not fulfill their contractual obligations, the Company believes the risk of default is minimal due to the creditworthiness of these counterparties, which is closely monitored, collateral received and the short duration of these agreements.

The Company has also committed to lend to RJTCF, or guarantee obligations in connection with RJTCF's low income housing development/rehabilitation and syndication activities, aggregating up to \$125 million upon request, subject to certain limitations as well as annual review and renewal. RJTCF borrows in order to invest in partnerships that purchase and develop properties qualifying for tax credits. These investments in project partnerships are then sold to various tax credit funds, which have third party investors, and for which RJTCF serves as the managing member or general partner. RJTCF typically sells these investments within 90 days of their acquisition, and the proceeds from the sales are used to repay RJTCF's borrowings. During the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the Company made a commitment to purchase and potentially hold up to \$75 million of unsold interests in one of RJTCF's current fund offerings. In such an event, the Company would expect to resell these interests to other investors, however the holding period of these interests could be much longer than 90 days. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, RJTCF closed this fund offering and purchased \$58 million of the unsold interests. In addition to the interests purchased, RJTCF provided certain specific performance guarantees to the investors of the fund. The Company has guaranteed RJTCF's \$58 million capital contribution obligation as well as the specified performance guarantees provided to the fund's investors. Additionally, RJTCF may make short-term loans or advances to project partnerships on behalf of the tax credit funds in which it serves as managing member or general partner. At September 30, 2008, cash funded to invest in either loans or investments in project partnerships was \$30.3 million. At September 30, 2008, RJTCF is also committed to additional future fundings of \$45.9 million related to project partnerships that have not yet been sold to various tax credit funds (including the fund offering mentioned previously that the Company made a commitment to purchase and potentially hold up to \$75 million of unsold interests). The Company and RJTCF also issue certain guarantees to various third parties related to project partnerships, interests in which have been or are expected to be sold to one or more tax credit funds under RJTCF's management. In some instances, RJTCF is not the primary guarantor of these obligations which aggregate to a cumulative maximum obligation of approximately \$14.9 million as of September 30, 2008. Through RJTCF's wholly owned lending subsidiary, Raymond James Multi-Family Finance, Inc., certain construction loans or loans of longer duration ("permanent loans") may be made directly to certain project partnerships. As of September 30, 2008, nine such construction loans are outstanding with an unfunded balance of \$20.2 million available for future draws on such loans. Similarly, five permanent loan commitments are outstanding as of September 30, 2008. Each of these commitments will only be funded if certain conditions are achieved by the project partnership and in the event such conditions are not met, generally expire two years after their issuance. The total amount of such unfunded permanent loan commitments as of September 30, 2008 is \$5.9 million.

The Company is the lessor in a leveraged commercial aircraft transaction with Continental Airlines, Inc. (“Continental”). The Company's ability to realize its expected return is dependent upon this airline's ability to fulfill its lease obligation. In the event that this airline defaults on its lease commitment and the Trustee for the debt holders is unable to re-lease or sell the plane with adequate terms, the Company would suffer a loss of some or all of its investment. The value of the Company's leveraged lease with Continental was approximately \$8.8 million as of September 30, 2008. The Company's equity investment represented 20% of the aggregate purchase price; the remaining 80% was funded by public debt issued in the form of equipment trust certificates. The residual value of the aircraft at the end of the lease term of approximately 17 years is projected to be 15% of the original cost. This lease expires in May 2014. Although Continental remains current on its lease payments to the Company, the inability of Continental to make its lease payments, or the termination or modification of the lease through a bankruptcy proceeding, could result in the write-down of the Company's investment and the acceleration of certain income tax payments. The Company continues to monitor this lessee for specific events or circumstances that would increase the likelihood of a default on Continental's obligations under this lease.

The Company utilizes client marginable securities to satisfy deposits with clearing organizations. At September 30, 2008, the Company had client margin securities valued at \$210.0 million pledged with a clearing organization to meet the point in time requirement of \$139.9 million. At September 30, 2007, the Company had client margin securities valued at \$135.7 million pledged with a clearing organization to meet the point in time requirement of \$67.5 million.

In the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of the Company act as general partner and may be contingently liable for activities of various limited partnerships. These partnerships engaged primarily in real estate activities. In the opinion of the Company, such liabilities, if any, for the obligations of the partnerships will not in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

See Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company's commitments and contingencies.

Regulatory

The Company's broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to requirements of the SEC in the United States and the IIROC in Canada relating to liquidity and capital standards. The domestic broker-dealer subsidiaries of the Company are subject to the requirements of the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. RJA, a member firm of FINRA, is also subject to the rules of FINRA, whose requirements are substantially the same. Rule 15c3-1 requires that aggregate indebtedness, as defined, not exceed 15 times net capital, as defined. Rule 15c3-1 also provides for an “alternative net capital requirement”, which RJA, RJFS, HFD and Raymond James (USA) Ltd. have elected. It requires that minimum net capital, as defined, be equal to the greater of \$250,000 or 2% of Aggregate Debit Items arising from client transactions. FINRA may require a member firm to reduce its business if its net capital is less than four percent of Aggregate Debit Items and may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business and declaring cash dividends if its net capital is less than 5% of Aggregate Debit Items. RJA, RJFS, HFD, Raymond James (USA) Ltd. all had net capital in excess of minimum requirements as of September 30, 2008.

RJ Ltd. is subject to the Minimum Capital Rule (By-Law No. 17 of the IIROC) and the Early Warning System (By-Law No. 30 of the IIROC). The Minimum Capital Rule requires that every member shall have and maintain at all times Risk Adjusted Capital greater than zero calculated in accordance with Form 1 (Joint Regulatory Financial Questionnaire and Report) and with such requirements as the Board of Directors of the IIROC may from time to time prescribe. Insufficient Risk Adjusted Capital may result in suspension from membership in the stock exchanges or the IIROC. The Early Warning System is designed to provide advance warning that a member firm is encountering financial difficulties. This system imposes certain sanctions on members who are designated in Early Warning Level 1 or Level 2 according to its capital, profitability, liquidity position, frequency of designation or at the discretion of the IIROC. Restrictions on business activities and capital transactions, early filing requirements, and mandated corrective measures are sanctions that may be imposed as part of the Early Warning System. RJ Ltd. was not in Early Warning Level 1 or Level 2 during fiscal 2008 or 2007.

RJBank is subject to various regulatory and capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly, additional discretionary actions by regulators. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, RJBank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of RJBank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. RJBank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require RJBank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total and Tier I Capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined). Management believes, as of September 30, 2008, that RJBank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

See Notes 13 and 18 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company's legal matters and regulatory environment.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The following is a summary of the Company's critical accounting policies. For a full description of these and other accounting policies, see Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company believes that its significant accounting policies described below involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity. These critical accounting policies require estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses reported in the consolidated financial statements. Due to their nature, estimates involve judgments based upon available information. Actual results or amounts could differ from estimates and the difference could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, understanding these policies is important in understanding the reported results of operations and the financial position of the Company.

Valuation of Financial Instruments and Other Assets

"Trading instruments" and "Available for sale securities" are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at fair value or amounts that approximate fair value. In accordance with SFAS 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities", unrealized gains and losses related to these financial instruments are reflected in net income or other comprehensive income, depending on the underlying purpose of the instrument. See Notes 2, 3, and 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information. The following table presents the Company's trading instruments and available for sale securities segregated into trading securities (i.e., non-derivative), derivative contracts, and available for sale securities:

	September 30, 2008	
	Financial Instruments Owned at Fair Value	Financial Instruments Sold but not yet Purchased at Fair Value
	(in 000's)	
Trading Securities	\$ 278,693	\$ 104,454
Derivative Contracts	46,393	30,250
Available for Sale Securities	577,933	-
Total	\$ 903,019	\$ 134,704

Trading Securities, Derivative Contracts and Available for Sale Securities

Trading securities are valued at fair market value, and securities which are not readily marketable are carried at estimated fair value as determined by management with changes recognized in current earnings. To corroborate management's estimated valuation, the Company uses prices from independent sources, which include pricing services. Depending upon the type of security, the pricing service may provide a listed price or a matrix price. If listed market prices are unavailable to the pricing service, then it may use other methods including broker or dealer price quotations, or spread-based models periodically re-calibrated to market trades in similar securities in order to derive the fair value of the instruments. For positions in securities that do not have available determinable fair values, the Company uses estimated fair values. Estimated fair values are determined by management based upon consideration of available information, including trading levels of similar securities, standard spread-based pricing models re-calibrated from time to time to trade activity in similar assets, the coupon level and possible early redemption features of the security, and current financial information regarding the issuer. Fair values for derivative contracts are obtained from pricing models that consider current market trading levels and the contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments, as well as time value and yield curve or other volatility factors underlying the positions. Changes in fair value of derivative contracts are recognized into current earnings. The fair value of available for sale securities is based on bid quotations received from a pricing service or securities dealers with changes to fair value being recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Positions valued in this manner represent approximately 98% of the available for sale portfolio. If these sources are not available or are deemed unreliable when an active market does not exist, then the fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities, pricing models, or discounted cash flow analyses, using observable market data where available. Unrealized losses deemed to be other-than-temporary for available for sale securities are included in current period earnings within Other Revenue and a new cost basis for the security is established. In order to evaluate the Company's risk exposure and any potential impairment of these securities, characteristics of each security owned such as collateral type, delinquency and foreclosure levels, credit enhancement, projected loan losses and collateral coverage are reviewed monthly by management. These factors, in addition to the Company's intent and ability to hold the investment for a time period sufficient to allow for the anticipated valuation recovery to the Company's cost basis, are also considered in determining whether these securities are other-than-temporarily impaired. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year-end, and forecasted performance of the security.

The following table presents the carrying value of trading securities, derivative contracts and available for sale securities for which fair value is measured based on quoted prices or other independent sources versus those for which fair value is determined by management:

	September 30, 2008	
	Financial Instruments Owned at Fair Value	Financial Instruments Sold but not yet Purchased at Fair Value
	(in 000's)	
Fair Value Based on Quoted Prices and Independent Sources	\$ 833,795	\$ 104,454
Fair Value Determined by Management (1)	69,224	30,250
Total	<u>\$ 903,019</u>	<u>\$ 134,704</u>

(1) Includes trading securities which are not readily marketable and derivative contracts.

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "Act") was signed into law on October 3, 2008. The Act grants the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury authority to purchase debt securities from and make capital injections into financial institutions. The Act was a significant change in circumstances that occurred after September 30, 2008, that has not been considered in the Company's assessment of whether securities are other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2008.

Private Equity Investments

Private equity investments, held primarily by the Company's Proprietary Capital segment, are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at management's estimate of fair value. The valuation of these investments requires significant management judgment due to the absence of quoted market prices, inherent lack of liquidity and long-term nature of these assets. Direct private equity investments are valued initially at transaction price until significant transactions or developments indicate that a change in the carrying values of these investments is appropriate. Generally, the carrying values of these investments will be adjusted based on financial performance, investment-specific events, financing and sales transactions with third parties and changes in market outlook. Investments in funds structured as limited partnerships are generally valued using similar methodologies. As of September 30, 2008, the Company had \$169.7 million in direct and third party private equity investments, which represented less than 1% of its total assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill is related to the acquisitions of Roney & Co. (now part of RJA) and Goepel McDermid, Inc. (now called Raymond James Ltd.). This goodwill, totaling \$63 million, was allocated to the reporting units within the Private Client Group and Capital Markets segments pursuant to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". Goodwill represents the excess cost of a business acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. In accordance with this pronouncement, indefinite-life intangible assets and goodwill are not amortized. Rather, they are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be impairment. This test involves assigning tangible assets and liabilities, identified intangible assets and goodwill to reporting units and comparing the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount, a further test is required to measure the amount of the impairment.

When available, the Company uses recent, comparable transactions to estimate the fair value of the respective reporting units. The Company calculates an estimated fair value based on multiples of revenues, earnings, and book value of comparable transactions. However, when such comparable transactions are not available or have become outdated, the Company uses discounted cash flow scenarios to estimate the fair value of the reporting units. As of September 30, 2008, goodwill had been allocated to the Private Client Group of RJA, and both the Private Client Group and Capital Markets segments of Raymond James Limited ("RJ Ltd."). As of the most recent impairment test performed in March 2008, the Company determined that the carrying value of the goodwill for each reporting unit had not been impaired. However, changes in current circumstances or business conditions could result in an impairment of goodwill. As required, the Company will continue to perform impairment testing on an annual basis or when an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, stocks at financial institutions, including the Company's, are experiencing significant downward pressure in connection with the current economic downturn. As a result, the Company will evaluate whether it needs to perform an impairment test during the quarter ending December 31, 2008.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Other Provisions

The Company recognizes liabilities for contingencies when there is an exposure that, when fully analyzed, indicates it is both probable that a liability has been incurred or an asset has been impaired and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a range of probable loss can be estimated, the Company accrues the most likely amount; if not determinable, the Company accrues at least the minimum of the range of probable loss.

The Company records reserves related to legal proceedings in Trade and Other Payables. Such reserves are established and maintained in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), and Financial Interpretation No. 14, "Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss" ("FIN 14"). The determination of these reserve amounts requires significant judgment on the part of management. Management considers many factors including, but not limited to: the amount of the claim; the amount of the loss in the client's account; the basis and validity of the claim; the possibility of wrongdoing on the part of an employee of the Company; previous results in similar cases; and legal precedents and case law. Each legal proceeding is reviewed with counsel in each accounting period and the reserve is adjusted as deemed appropriate by management. Lastly, each case is reviewed to determine if it is probable that insurance coverage will apply, in which case the reserve is reduced accordingly. Any change in the reserve amount is recorded in the consolidated financial statements and is recognized as a charge/credit to earnings in that period.

The Company also records reserves or allowances for doubtful accounts related to client receivables and loans. Client receivables at the broker-dealers are generally collateralized by securities owned by the brokerage clients. Therefore, when a receivable is considered to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is generally measured based on the fair value of the securities acting as collateral, which is measured based on current prices from independent sources such as listed market prices or broker-dealer price quotations.

Client loans at RJBank are generally collateralized by real estate or other property. RJBank provides for both an allowance for losses in accordance with SFAS 5, and a reserve for individually impaired loans in accordance with SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by a Creditor for Impairment of a Loan." The calculation of the SFAS 5 allowance is subjective as management segregates the loan portfolio into different homogeneous classes and assigns each class an allowance percentage based on the perceived risk associated with that class of loans. The factors taken into consideration when assigning the reserve percentage to each reserve category include estimates of borrower default probabilities and collateral values; trends in delinquencies; volume and terms; changes in geographic distribution, lending policies, local, regional, and national economic conditions; concentrations of credit risk and past loss history. In addition, the Company provides for potential losses inherent in RJBank's unfunded lending commitments using the criteria above, further adjusted for an estimated probability of funding. A commercial loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. For individual loans identified as impaired, RJBank measures impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is supported by collateral. At September 30, 2008, the amortized cost of all RJBank loans was \$7.2 billion and an allowance for loan losses of \$88.2 million was recorded against that balance. The total allowance for loan losses, including \$9.2 million in reserves for off-balance sheet exposures maintained in Trade and Other Payables, is equal to 1.35% of the amortized cost of the loan portfolio.

The following table allocates RJBank's allowance for loan losses by loan category:

	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2007		September 30, 2006	
	Allowance	Loan Category as a % of Total Loans Receivable	Allowance	Loan Category as a % of Total Loans Receivable	Allowance	Loan Category as a % of Total Loans Receivable
(\$ in 000's)						
Commercial Loans (1)	\$10,147	10%	\$ 4,471	7%	\$ 3,663	12%
Real Estate Construction Loans	7,061	5%	2,121	3%	548	2%
Commercial Real Estate Loans (2)	62,197	49%	35,766	49%	10,603	28%
Residential Mortgage Loans	8,589	36%	4,659	41%	3,878	58%
Consumer Loans	161	-	5	-	2	-
Total	\$88,155	100%	\$47,022	100%	\$18,694	100%

(1) Loans not secured by real estate.

(2) Loans wholly or partially secured by real estate.

	September 30, 2005		September 24, 2004	
	Allowance	Loan Category as a % of Total Loans Receivable	Allowance	Loan Category as a % of Total Loans Receivable
	(\$ in 000's)			
Commercial Loans (1)	\$1,574	14%	\$1,372	18%
Real Estate Construction Loans	567	3%	383	5%
Commercial Real Estate Loans (2)	2,878	14%	826	11%
Residential Mortgage Loans	2,537	69%	5,044	66%
Consumer Loans	37	-	17	-
Total	\$7,593	100%	\$7,642	100%

(1) Loans not secured by real estate.

(2) Loans wholly or partially secured by real estate.

The Company also makes loans or pays advances to Financial Advisors, primarily for recruiting and retention purposes. The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on an evaluation of the Company's ability to collect such receivables. The Company's ongoing evaluation includes the review of specific accounts of Financial Advisors no longer associated with the Company and the Company's historical collection experience. At September 30, 2008 the receivable from Financial Advisors was \$176.1 million, which is net of an allowance of \$2.0 million for estimated uncollectibility.

Income Taxes

SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", as interpreted by FIN 48, establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effect of income taxes. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. FIN No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". FIN 48 establishes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Under FIN 48, evaluation of income tax benefits is a two-step process. First, income tax benefits can be recognized in financial statements for a tax position if it is considered "more likely not" (as defined in SFAS 5, "Accounting for Contingencies") of being sustained on audit based solely on the technical merits of the income tax position. Second, if the recognition criteria are met, the amount of income tax benefits to be recognized is measured based on the largest income tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized on ultimate resolution of the tax position. This interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim period, disclosure, and transition. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Variations in the actual outcome of these future tax consequences could materially impact the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company recognizes the accrual of interest and penalties related to income tax matters in interest expense and other expense, respectively. See Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company's income taxes.

Effects of recently issued accounting standards, not yet adopted

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements required under other accounting pronouncements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 (October 1, 2008 for the Company), and interim periods within those fiscal years. Although the Company will have to comply with the additional disclosure requirements of this pronouncement, it does not expect SFAS 157 to have a material impact on the financial position or operating results of the Company.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 allows companies to elect to follow fair value accounting for certain financial assets and liabilities on an instrument by instrument basis. SFAS 159 is applicable only to certain financial instruments and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 (October 1, 2008 for the Company). The Company does not expect SFAS 159 to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and elected not to adopt the fair value option for any recognized financial assets and liabilities as permitted by SFAS 159.

In April 2007, the FASB issued Staff Position ("FSP") FIN No. 39-1, "Amendment of FASB Interpretation No. 39" ("FSP FIN No. 39-1"). FSP FIN No. 39-1 defines "right of setoff" and specifies what conditions must be met for a derivative contract to qualify for this right of setoff. FSP FIN No. 39-1 also addresses the applicability of a right of setoff to derivative instruments and clarifies the circumstances in which it is appropriate to offset amounts recognized for those instruments in the statement of financial position. In addition, this FSP permits offsetting of fair value amounts recognized for multiple derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement and fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) arising from the same master netting arrangement as the derivative instruments. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 (October 1, 2008 for the Company), with early application permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FIN No. 39-1 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2007, the FASB issued FSP FIN No. 46R-7, "Application of FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) to Investment Companies". FSP FIN No. 46R-7 amends the scope of the exception to FIN 46R to state that investments accounted for at fair value in accordance with the specialized accounting guidance in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") Audit and Accounting Guide, Investment Companies, (the "Guide") are not subject to consolidation under FIN 46R. This FSP remains effective only upon initial adoption of Statement of Position ("SOP") 07-1, "Clarification of the Scope of the Audit and Accounting Guide Investment Companies and Accounting by Parent Companies and Equity Method Investors for Investments in Investment Companies" ("SOP 07-1"). The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FIN No. 46R-7 to have a material impact on the consolidated financials.

In June 2007, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee of the AICPA issued SOP 07-1. This SOP provides guidance for determining whether an entity is within the scope of the Guide. Additionally, it provides guidance as to whether a parent company or an equity method investor can apply the specialized industry accounting principles of the Guide (referred to as investment company accounting). In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP SOP 07-1-1, "Effective Date of AICPA Statement of Position 07-1", which delays indefinitely the effective date of SOP 07-1.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141R"). SFAS 141R provides new guidance on accounting for business combinations which includes the fundamental principle of recording the acquired business at fair value. In addition, this statement requires extensive disclosures about the acquisition's quantitative and qualitative effects including validation of the fair value of goodwill. This statement is effective for all business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008 (October 1, 2009 for the Company). Earlier application is prohibited.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 requires noncontrolling interests to be treated as a separate component of equity, not as a liability or other item outside of permanent equity. This statement is applicable to the accounting for noncontrolling interests and transactions with noncontrolling interest holders in consolidated financial statements and is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 (October 1, 2009 for the Company).

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157" ("FSP SFAS No. 157-2"). FSP SFAS No. 157-2 delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are not remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually) until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 (October 1, 2009 for the Company), and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP SFAS No. 157-2 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active" ("FSP SFAS No. 157-3"). FSP SFAS No. 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS 157 in a market that is not active and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. This statement is effective upon issuance, but will be adopted once SFAS 157 is effective for the Company (October 1, 2008 for the Company). The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP SFAS No. 157-3 will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 140-3, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets and Repurchase Financing Transactions" ("FSP SFAS No. 140-3"). FSP SFAS No. 140-3 addresses the issue of whether these transactions should be viewed as two separate transactions or as one "linked" transaction. The FSP includes a "rebuttable presumption" that presumes linkage of the two transactions unless the presumption can be overcome by meeting certain criteria. The FSP will be effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 (October 1, 2009 for the Company) and will apply only to original transfers made after that date; early adoption will not be allowed. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of FSP SFAS No. 140-3 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 161"). SFAS 161 requires companies to expand its disclosures regarding derivative instruments and hedging activities to include how and why an entity is using a derivative instrument or hedging activity, an explanation of its accounting under SFAS 133, and how this instrument affects the entity's financial position and performance as well as cash flows. SFAS 161 also clarifies that derivative instruments are subject to concentration-of-credit-risk disclosures which amends SFAS 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments". This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008 (March 31, 2009 for the Company) with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 161 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities" ("FSP EITF 03-6-1"). FSP EITF 03-6-1 requires unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents to be treated as participating securities as defined in EITF Issue No. 03-6, "Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128," and, therefore, included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method described in FASB Statement No. 128, "Earnings per Share". This FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 (October 1, 2009 for the Company), and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Information concerning the Company's off balance sheet arrangements is included in Note 19 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Such information is hereby incorporated by reference.

Effects of Inflation

The Company's assets are primarily liquid in nature and are not significantly affected by inflation. However, the rate of inflation affects the Company's expenses, including employee compensation, communications and occupancy, which may not be readily recoverable through charges for services provided by the Company.

RISK FACTORS

The Company's operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described below, that could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of its common stock.

The Company is Affected by Difficult Conditions in the Global Financial Markets and Economic and Political Conditions Generally

The Company is engaged in various financial services businesses. As such, the Company is affected by economic and political conditions. These conditions may directly and indirectly impact a number of factors that may be detrimental to the operating results of the company, including the inflation rate and the related impact on the securities markets, fluctuations in interest and currency rates, reduced investor confidence, a slowdown in economic activity, and changes in volume and price levels of the securities markets. These conditions historically have reduced the Company's trading volume and net revenues and adversely affected its profitability. Additionally, a decline in the strength of the U.S. economy can lead to deterioration in credit quality and decreased loan demand. Continued or further credit dislocations or sustained market downturns may result in a decrease in the volume of trades the Company executes for its clients, a decline in the value of securities it holds in inventory as assets, and reduced investment banking revenues given that associated fees are directly related to the number and size of transactions in which the Company participates. In addition, declines in the market value of securities generally result in a decline in revenues from fees based on the asset values of client portfolios, in the failure of buyers and sellers of securities to fulfill their settlement obligations, and in the failure of the Company's clients to fulfill their credit and settlement obligations. During market downturns, the Company's counterparties may be less likely to complete transactions. Also, the Company permits its clients to purchase securities on margin. During periods of steep declines in securities prices, the value of the collateral securing client accounts margin purchases may drop below the amount of the purchaser's indebtedness. If the clients are unable to provide additional collateral for these loans, the Company may lose money on these margin transactions. This may cause the Company to incur additional expenses defending or pursuing claims or litigation related to counterparty or client defaults. Dramatic declines in the housing market over the past year, with increasing foreclosures and unemployment, have resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by other financial institutions, including government-sponsored entities as well as major commercial and investment banks. These write-downs, initially of mortgage-backed securities but spreading to credit default swaps and other derivative securities, in turn have caused many financial institutions to seek additional capital, to merge with larger and stronger institutions and, in some cases, to fail. Reflecting concern about the stability of the financial markets generally and the strength of counterparties, many lenders and institutional investors have ceased to provide funding to even the most credit-worthy borrowers. These lender concerns are particularly severe with respect to financial institution borrowers. As described in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources" in this report, the resulting lack of available credit and lack of confidence in the financial markets could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations as well as its access to capital.

Lack of Liquidity or Access to Capital Could Impair the Company's Business and Financial Condition

Liquidity, or ready access to funds, is essential to the Company's business. A compromise to the Company's liquidity could have a significant negative effect on the Company. Some potential conditions that could negatively affect the Company's liquidity include illiquid or volatile markets, diminished access to debt or capital markets, unforeseen cash or capital requirements and adverse legal settlements or judgments (including, among others, risks associated with auction rate securities). The Company's largest subsidiaries operate in highly regulated industries. These subsidiaries require access to funds in order to maintain certain net capital requirements. If existing internal sources of liquidity resources do not satisfy the Company's needs, it may have to seek outside financing or scale back or curtail its operations, including limiting its efforts to recruit additional Financial Advisors, selling assets at prices that may be less favorable to the Company, cutting or eliminating the dividends it pays to its shareholders and reducing its operating expenses. The availability of outside financing, including access to the capital markets and bank lending, depends on a variety of factors, such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the volume of trading activities, the overall availability of credit to the financial services sector and the Company's credit ratings. The Company's cost and availability of funding have been and may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. In addition, a reduction in the Company's credit ratings could adversely affect its liquidity and competitive position, increase its borrowing costs, limit its access to the capital markets or trigger its obligations under certain financial agreements. As a result of concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically, many lenders have reduced, and in some cases, ceased to provide funding to borrowers, including the Company. As such, the Company may not be able to successfully obtain outside financing to fund its operations on favorable terms, or at all. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations- Liquidity and Capital Resources" in this report for additional information on liquidity and how the Company manages its liquidity risk.

The Company is Exposed to Market Risk

The Company, directly and indirectly, is affected by changes in market conditions. Market risk generally represents the risk that values of assets and liabilities or revenues will be adversely affected by changes in market conditions. For example, changes in interest rates could adversely affect the Company's net interest spread - the difference between the yield the Company earns on its assets and the interest rate the Company pays for deposits and other sources of funding - which could in turn affect the Company's net interest income and earnings. Market risk is inherent in the financial instruments associated with the Company's operations and activities including loans, deposits, securities, short-term borrowings, long-term debt, trading account assets and liabilities, and derivatives. Market conditions that may shift from time to time, thereby exposing the Company to market risk, include fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, and price deterioration or changes in value due to changes in market perception or actual credit quality of an issuer. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in this report for additional information regarding the Company's exposure to and approaches to managing market risk.

The Company Is Exposed to Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that third parties that owe it money, securities or other assets will not perform their obligations. These parties may default in their obligations to the Company due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons. Deterioration in the credit quality of third parties who are indebted to the Company could result in losses. In addition, the credit quality of the Company's loan and investment portfolios can have a significant impact on earnings. Due to the growth in RJBank's loan portfolio, credit risk at RJBank has become more significant. Continued declines in the housing market or a sustained economic downturn may cause the Company to have to write-down the value of some of the loans in RJBank's portfolio. Credit quality generally may also be affected by adverse changes in the financial performance or condition of the Company's debtors or deterioration in the strength of the U.S. economy, such as the U.S. is currently experiencing. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in this report for additional information regarding the Company's exposure to and approaches to managing credit risk.

The Market Price of the Company's Common Stock May Continue to be Volatile

The market price of the Company's common stock has been, and is likely to continue to be more volatile than in prior years and subject to fluctuations. Stocks of financial institutions have experienced significant downward pressure in connection with the current economic downturn and may continue to experience such pressures in the future. Significant declines in the market price of the Company's common stock or failure of the market price to increase could harm its ability to recruit and retain key employees, reduce its access to debt or equity capital and otherwise harm the Company's business or financial condition.

The Company's Business Depends on Fees Generated from the Distribution of Financial Products and on Fees Earned from the Management of Client Accounts By the Company's Asset Management Subsidiaries

A large portion of the Company's revenues are derived from fees generated from the distribution of financial products such as mutual funds and variable annuities. Changes in the structure or amount of the fees paid by the sponsors of these products could directly affect the Company's revenues, business and financial condition. In addition, if these products experience losses, or increased investor redemptions, the Company may receive reduced fees from the investment management and distribution services it provides on behalf of the mutual funds and annuities. The investment management fees the Company is paid may also decline over time due to factors such as increased competition, renegotiation of contracts and the introduction of new, lower-priced investment products and services. In addition, changes in market values or in the fee structure of asset management accounts would affect the Company's revenues, business and financial condition. Asset management fees often are comprised of base management and incentive fees. Management fees are primarily based on assets under management. If the Company experiences losses in its managed accounts, its fees will decline. In addition, the relative investment performance of these accounts could affect the Company's ability to attract and retain clients and thus affect the Company's revenues, business and financial condition.

The Company Faces Intense Competition

The Company is engaged in intensely competitive businesses. The Company competes on the basis of a number of factors, including the quality of its Financial Advisors and associates, its products and services and location and reputation in local markets. Over time there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in the financial services industry which has significantly increased the capital base and geographic reach of the Company's competitors. Because of recent market unrest and increased government intervention, this trend toward consolidation has intensified. The Company's ability to develop and retain its client base depends on the reputation, judgment, business generation capabilities and skills of its employees and Financial Advisors. As such, to compete effectively, the Company must attract, retain, and motivate qualified associates, including successful Financial Advisors, investment bankers, trading professionals, portfolio managers and other revenue-producing or specialized personnel. Competitive pressures experienced by the Company could have an adverse affect on its business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Regulatory and Legal Developments Could Adversely Affect the Company's Business and Financial Condition

The securities industry is subject to extensive regulation and broker-dealers and investment advisors are subject to regulations covering all aspects of the securities business. The Company could be subject to civil liability, criminal liability, or sanctions, including revocation of its subsidiaries' registrations as investment advisors or broker-dealers, revocation of the licenses of its Financial Advisors, censures, fines, or a temporary suspension or permanent bar from conducting business, if it violates such laws or regulations. Any such liability or sanction could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and prospects. The Company's banking operations also expose it to a risk of loss resulting from failure to comply with banking laws. In light of current conditions in the U.S. financial markets and the economy, regulators have increased their focus on the regulation of the financial services industry, including by introducing proposals for new legislation. The Company is unable to predict whether any of these proposals will be implemented and in what form, or whether any additional or similar changes to statutes or regulations, including the interpretation or implementation thereof, will occur in the future. Any such action could affect the Company in substantial and unpredictable ways and could have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company also may be adversely affected as a result of changes in federal, state or foreign tax laws, or by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations. See the section entitled "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in this report regarding the Company's approaches to managing regulatory risk. Legal actions brought against the Company may result in judgments, settlements, fines, penalties or other results adverse to the Company, which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or results of operation, or cause it serious reputational harm.

In turbulent times such as these, the volume of claims and amount of damages sought in litigation and regulatory proceedings against financial institutions have historically increased. These risks include potential liability under securities or other laws for alleged materially false or misleading statements made in connection with securities offerings and other transactions, issues related to the suitability of its investment advice based on the Company's clients' investment objectives (including auction rate securities), the ability to sell or redeem securities in a timely manner during adverse market conditions, contractual issues, employment claims, and potential liability for other advice it provides to participants in strategic transactions. The Company has received inquiries from the SEC, the FINRA and several state regulatory authorities requesting information concerning auction rate securities. The Company has also been named in a civil class action lawsuit relating to sales of auction rate securities. The Company is working with other industry participants in order to resolve issues relating to auction rate securities and is exploring a range of potential solutions. If the Company were to determine, in order to resolve pending claims, inquiries or investigations, to repurchase at par value auction rate securities from certain of its clients, the Company would be required to assess whether it has sufficient regulatory capital and cash or borrowing capacity to do so, and there can be no assurance that the Company would have such capacity. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in this report regarding the Company's approaches to managing legal risk.

The Company's Risk Management Policies and Procedures May Leave it Exposed to Unidentified or Unanticipated Risk

The Company seeks to manage, monitor and control its operational, legal and regulatory risk through operational and compliance reporting systems, internal controls, management review processes and other mechanisms, however, there can be no assurance that its procedures will be fully effective. Further, the Company's risk management methods may not effectively predict future risk exposures, which could be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate. In addition, some of the Company's risk management methods are based on an evaluation of information regarding markets, clients and other matters that are based on assumptions that may no longer be accurate. In addition, RJBank has undergone significant growth in recent years. A failure to adequately manage the growth of RJBank, or to effectively manage the Company's risk, could materially and adversely affect its business and financial condition. The Company must also address potential conflicts of interest that arise in its business. The Company has procedures and controls in place to address conflicts of interest, but identifying and managing potential conflicts of interest can be complex and difficult and the Company's reputation could be damaged if its fails, or appears to fail, to deal appropriately with conflicts of interest. For more information on how the Company monitors and manages market and certain other risks, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in this report.

The Company Is Exposed to Operational Risk

The Company's diverse operations are exposed to risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Company's business depends on its ability to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a large number of transactions. The Company's financial, accounting, data processing or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond its control, adversely affecting its ability to process these transactions or provide these services. Operational risk exists in every activity, function, or unit of the Company, and can take the form of internal or external fraud, employment and hiring practices, an error in meeting a professional obligation, business disruption or system failures, and failed transaction processing. Also, increasing use of automated technology has the potential to amplify risks from manual or system processing errors, including outsourced operations. The Company also faces the risk of operational failure, termination or capacity constraints of any of the clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries that it uses to facilitate its securities transactions. In recent years there has been significant consolidation among clearing agents, exchanges and clearing houses, which has increased the Company's exposure to certain financial intermediaries the Company uses and could affect its ability to find adequate and cost-effective alternatives in such events. Any such failure, termination or constraint could adversely affect the Company's ability to effect transactions, service its clients and manage its exposure to risk. In addition, significant operational loss could damage the Company's reputation. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in this report for additional information regarding the Company's exposure to and approaches to managing operational risk.

The Company's Business Depends on Technology

The Company's businesses rely extensively on electronic data processing and communications systems. In addition to better serving clients, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables firms to reduce costs. The Company's continued success will depend, in part, upon its ability to successfully maintain and upgrade the capability of its systems, its ability to address the needs of its clients by using technology to provide products and services that satisfy their demands and its ability to retain skilled information technology employees. Failure of its systems, which could result from events beyond the Company's control, or an inability to effectively upgrade those systems or implement new technology-driven products or services, could result in financial losses, liability to clients and damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in its computer systems and networks. Although the Company takes protective measures and endeavors to modify them as circumstances warrant, the 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 these events occur, this could jeopardize the Company's or its clients' or counterparties' confidential and other information processed, stored in and transmitted through its computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Company's, its clients', its counterparties' or third parties' operations. The Company may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify its protective measures, to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures or to make required notifications, and it may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured or not fully covered through any insurance it maintains. See "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in this report for additional information regarding the Company's exposure to and approaches to managing this type of operational risk.

The Company's Business and Financial Condition Could be Adversely Affected by New Regulations to Which It Expects to Become Subject as a Result of Becoming a Financial Holding Company

In September 2008, the Company announced that it will seek approval from the Federal Reserve Board to become a bank holding company and subsequently elect to become a financial holding company. Although the Company has a statutory grace period of two years, with the possibility of three one-year extensions for a total grace period of five years, to conform existing activities and investments to the restrictions on nonbanking activities that apply to financial holding companies, and although it expects to be able to continue to engage in the vast majority of the activities in which it currently engages after such time, it is possible that certain of the Company's existing activities will not be deemed to be permissible under applicable regulations. In addition, as a financial holding company, the Company will become subject to the comprehensive, consolidated supervision and regulation of the Federal Reserve Board, including risk-based and leverage capital requirements and information reporting requirements, and, as a nationally-chartered commercial bank, RJBank will be subject to the functional supervision and regulation of the OCC.

The Company's Operations Could Be Adversely Affected By Serious Weather Conditions

The Company's principal operations are located in St. Petersburg, Florida. While the Company has a business continuity plan that permits significant operations to be conducted from its Southfield, Michigan location, the Company's operations could be adversely affected by hurricanes or other serious weather conditions that could affect processing of transactions and communications. For the past several years, the Company has been unable to obtain meaningful hurricane-related insurance coverage at a reasonable cost for its headquarters complex in St. Petersburg, Florida. Due to the modest hurricane activity during the past three seasons, such coverage has become more readily available and, effective May 15, 2008, the Company has increased its limits to levels management considers adequate for such a catastrophe. Notwithstanding this coverage, the Company's business continuity plan continues to be enhanced and tested to allow for continuous business processing in the event of weather-related or other interruptions of operations at the headquarters complex. The Company has also developed a business continuity plan for its Private Client Group branches in the event these branches are impacted by severe weather. Each branch is assigned a "contingency branch" in another part of the country that allows the impacted branch the ability to communicate through the contingency branch.

Insurance Risks

The Company's operations and financial results are subject to risks and uncertainties related to its use of a combination of insurance, self-insured retention and self-insurance for a number of risks, including, without limitation, property and casualty, workers' compensation, general liability, and the Company-funded portion of employee-related health care benefits.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risks are an inherent part of the Company's business and activities. Management of these risks is critical to the Company's fiscal soundness and profitability. Risk management at the Company is a multi-faceted process that requires communication, judgment and knowledge of financial products and markets. The Company's senior management takes an active role in the risk management process and requires specific administrative and business functions to assist in the identification, assessment, monitoring and control of various risks. The principal risks involved in the Company's business activities are market, credit, liquidity, operational, and regulatory and legal.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss to the Company resulting from changes in interest rates and security prices. The Company has exposure to market risk primarily through its broker-dealer and banking operations. The Company's broker-dealer subsidiaries, primarily RJA, trade tax exempt and taxable debt obligations and act as an active market maker in approximately 678 listed and over-the-counter equity securities. In connection with these activities, the Company maintains inventories in order to ensure availability of securities and to facilitate client transactions. Additionally, the Company, primarily within its Canadian broker-dealer subsidiary, invests for its own proprietary equity investment account.

See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the fair value of trading inventories associated with the Company's broker-dealer facilitation, market-making and proprietary trading activities.

Changes in value of the Company's trading inventory may result from fluctuations in interest rates, credit ratings of the issuer, equity prices and the correlation among these factors. The Company manages its trading inventory by product type and has established trading divisions that have responsibility for each product type. The Company's primary method of controlling risk in its trading inventory is through the establishment and monitoring of limits on the dollar amount of securities positions that can be entered into and other risk-based limits. Limits are established both for categories of securities (e.g., OTC equities, corporate bonds, municipal bonds) and for individual traders. As of September 30, 2008, the absolute fixed income and equity inventory limits excluding contractual underwriting commitments for the Company's domestic subsidiaries, were \$1.98 billion and \$59.8 million, respectively. These same inventory limits for RJ Ltd. as of September 30, 2008, were \$46.3 million and \$62.5 million, respectively. The Company's trading activities in the aggregate were significantly below these limits at September 30, 2008. Position limits in trading inventory accounts are monitored on a daily basis. Consolidated position and exposure reports are prepared and distributed to senior management. Limit violations are carefully monitored. Management also monitors inventory levels and trading results, as well as inventory aging, pricing, concentration and securities ratings. For derivatives, primarily interest rate swaps, the Company monitors exposure in its derivatives subsidiary daily based on established limits with respect to a number of factors, including interest rate, spread, ratio, basis, and volatility risk. These exposures are monitored both on a total portfolio basis and separately for selected maturity periods.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. RJ Ltd., as a lead, co-lead or syndicate member in the underwriting deal, may commit to purchase a specified amount of the shares issued in the offering. A management committee reviews each proposed underwriting commitment to assess the quality of the offering and the adequacy of due diligence investigation. In addition, this committee ensures RJ Ltd. maintains sufficient regulatory capital to meet its underwriting obligations. Maximum risk exposure limits are maintained by limiting deal size or through the syndication process. Capital commitments of \$7 million or greater are approved by one of RJ Ltd.'s Co-Presidents.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of maintaining trading inventories of fixed income instruments and actively manages this risk using hedging techniques that involve swaps, futures, and U.S. Treasury obligations. The Company monitors, on a daily basis, the Value-at-Risk ("VaR") in its institutional Fixed Income trading portfolios (cash instruments and interest rate derivatives). VaR is an appropriate statistical technique for estimating the potential loss in trading portfolios due to typical adverse market movements over a specified time horizon with a suitable confidence level.

To calculate VaR, the Company uses historical simulation. This approach assumes that historical changes in market conditions are representative of future changes. The simulation is based upon daily market data for the previous twelve months. VaR is reported at a 99% confidence level, based on a one-day time horizon. This means that the Company could expect to incur losses greater than those predicted by the VaR estimates only once in every 100 trading days, or about 2.5 times a year on average over the course of time. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008, the reported daily loss in the institutional Fixed Income trading portfolio exceeded the predicted VaR nine times, due in part, to greater volatility in interest rates and in bond prices experienced during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the previous reporting period.

However, trading losses on a single day could exceed the reported VaR by significant amounts in unusually volatile markets and might accumulate over a longer time horizon, such as a number of consecutive trading days. Accordingly, management employs additional interest rate risk controls including position limits, a daily review of trading results, review of the status of aged inventory, independent controls on pricing, monitoring of concentration risk, and review of issuer ratings.

The following tables set forth the high, low, and daily average VaR for the Company's overall institutional portfolio during the twelve months ended September 30, 2008, with the corresponding dollar value of the Company's portfolio:

	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2008			VaR at	
	High	Low	Daily Average	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(\$ in 000's)				
Daily VaR	\$ 1,368	\$ 166	\$ 617	\$ 586	\$ 232
Related Portfolio Value (Net) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 321,520	\$ 344,824	\$ 262,987	\$ 103,047	\$ 278,605
VaR as a Percent of Portfolio Value	0.43%	0.05%	0.32%	0.57%	0.08%

(1) Portfolio value achieved on the day of the VaR calculation.

The modeling of the risk characteristics of trading positions involves a number of assumptions and approximations. While management believes that its assumptions and approximations are reasonable, there is no uniform industry methodology for estimating VaR, and different assumptions or approximations could produce materially different VaR estimates. As a result, VaR statistics are more reliable when used as indicators of risk levels and trends within a firm than as a basis for inferring differences in risk-taking across firms.

Additional information is discussed under Derivative Financial Instruments in Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

RJ Ltd.'s net income is sensitive to changes in interest rate conditions. Assuming a shift of 100 basis points in interest rates and using interest-bearing asset and liability balances as of September 30, 2008, RJ Ltd.'s sensitivity analysis indicates that an upward movement would increase RJ Ltd.'s net income by CDN\$0.4 million, whereas a downward shift of the same magnitude would decrease RJ Ltd.'s net income by CDN\$1.9 million. This sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that all other variables remain constant.

RJBank maintains an earning asset portfolio that is comprised of mortgage, corporate and consumer loans, as well as mortgage backed securities, securities purchased under resale agreements, deposits at other banks and other investments. Those earning assets are funded in part by: its obligations to clients, including NOW accounts, demand deposits, money market accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit; and FHLB advances. Based on the current earning asset portfolio of RJBank, market risk for RJBank is limited primarily to interest rate risk. In the current market and economic environment, short term interest rate risk has been severely impacted as credit conditions have rapidly deteriorated and financial markets have experienced widespread illiquidity and elevated levels of volatility. RJBank analyzes interest rate risk based on forecasted net interest income, which is the net amount of interest received and interest paid, and the net portfolio valuation, both in a range of interest rate scenarios. The following table represents the carrying value of RJBank's assets and liabilities that are subject to market risk. This table does not include financial instruments with limited market risk exposure due to offsetting asset and liability positions, short holding periods or short periods of time until the interest rate resets.

RJBank Financial Instruments with Market Risk (as described above):

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ 301,329	\$ 382,455
Loans Receivable, Net	2,314,884	2,020,530
Total Assets with Market Risk	\$ 2,616,213	\$ 2,402,985
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 118,233	\$ 185,729
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	50,000	50,000
Total Liabilities with Market Risk	\$ 168,233	\$ 235,729

The following table shows the distribution of those RJBank loans that mature in more than one year between fixed and adjustable interest rate loans at September 30, 2008:

	Interest Rate Type		
	Fixed	Adjustable	Total
	(in 000's)		
Commercial Loans (1)	\$ 1,440	\$ 721,923	\$ 723,363
Real Estate Construction Loans	-	272,708	272,708
Commercial Real Estate Loans (2)	8,874	3,348,589	3,357,463
Residential Mortgage Loans	21,843	2,576,377	2,598,220
Consumer Loans	-	1,154	1,154
Total Loans	\$ 32,157	\$ 6,920,751	\$ 6,952,908

(1) Loans not secured by real estate.

(2) Loans wholly or partially secured by real estate. Of this amount, \$546.7 million is wholly or substantially secured by lien(s) on real estate. The remainder is partially secured by real estate, the majority of which are also secured by other assets of the borrower, and includes loans to certain real estate investment trusts.

One of the core objectives of RJBank's Asset/Liability Management Committee is to manage the sensitivity of net interest income to changes in market interest rates. The Asset/Liability Management Committee uses several measures to monitor and limit RJBank's interest rate risk including scenario analysis, interest repricing gap analysis and limits, and net portfolio value limits. Simulation models and estimation techniques are used to assess the sensitivity of the net interest income stream to movements in interest rates. Assumptions about consumer behavior play an important role in these calculations; this is particularly relevant for loans such as mortgages where the client has the right, but not the obligation, to repay before the scheduled maturity.

The sensitivity of net interest income to interest rate conditions is estimated for a variety of scenarios. Assuming an immediate and lasting shift of 100 basis points in the term structure of interest rates, RJBank's sensitivity analysis indicates that an upward movement would decrease RJBank's net interest income by 4.30% in the first year after the rate increase, whereas a downward shift of the same magnitude would increase RJBank's net interest income by 3.91%. These sensitivity figures are based on positions as of September 30, 2008, and are subject to certain simplifying assumptions, including that management takes no corrective action.

To mitigate interest rate risk in a significantly rising rate environment, RJBank purchased three year term interest rate caps with high strike rates (more than 300 basis points higher than current rates) during the year ended September 30, 2008 that will increase in value if interest rates rise and entitle RJBank to cash flows if interest rates rise above strike rates. RJBank minimizes the credit or repayment risk of derivative instruments by entering into transactions only with high-quality counterparties whose credit rating is investment grade. See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Equity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a consequence of making markets in equity securities and the investment activities of RJA and RJ Ltd. The U.S. broker-dealer activities are primarily client-driven, with the objective of meeting clients' needs while earning a trading profit to compensate for the risk associated with carrying inventory. The Company attempts to reduce the risk of loss inherent in its inventory of equity securities by monitoring those security positions constantly throughout each day and establishing position limits. The Company's Canadian broker-dealer has a proprietary trading business with 26 traders. The average aggregate inventory held for proprietary trading during the year ended September 30, 2008 was CDN\$9.6 million. The Company's equity securities inventories are priced on a regular basis and there are no material unrecorded gains or losses.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in a borrower's, issuer's or counterparty's ability to meet its financial obligations under contractual or agreed upon terms. The nature and amount of credit risk depends on the type of transaction, the structure of that transaction and the parties involved. Credit risk is an integral component of the profit assessment of lending and other financing activities.

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities whose counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions. The Company is exposed to risk that these counterparties may not fulfill their obligations. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty and/or the issuer of the instrument. The Company manages this risk by imposing and monitoring individual and aggregate position limits within each business segment for each counterparty, conducting regular credit reviews of financial counterparties, reviewing security and loan concentrations, holding and marking to market collateral on certain transactions and conducting business through clearing organizations, which guarantee performance.

The Company's client activities involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various transactions on behalf of its clients. Client activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis. Credit exposure associated with the Company's Private Client Group results primarily from customer margin accounts, which are monitored daily and are collateralized. When clients execute a purchase, the Company is at some risk that the client will renege on the trade. If this occurs, the Company may have to liquidate the position at a loss. However, most private clients have available funds in the account before the trade is executed. The Company monitors exposure to industry sectors and individual securities and performs analysis on a regular basis in connection with its margin lending activities. The Company adjusts its margin requirements if it believes its risk exposure is not appropriate based on market conditions.

The Company is subject to concentration risk if it holds large positions, extends large loans to, or has large commitments with a single counterparty, borrower, or group of similar counterparties or borrowers (e.g. in the same industry). Securities purchased under agreements to resell consist primarily of securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. Receivables from and payables to clients and stock borrow and lending activities are conducted with a large number of clients and counterparties and potential concentration is carefully monitored. Inventory and investment positions taken and commitments made, including underwritings, may involve exposure to individual issuers and businesses. The Company seeks to limit this risk through careful review of the underlying business and the use of limits established by senior management, taking into consideration factors including the financial strength of the counterparty, the size of the position or commitment, the expected duration of the position or commitment and other positions or commitments outstanding.

The Company is also the lessor in a leveraged commercial aircraft transaction with Continental. The Company's ability to realize its expected return is dependent upon the airline's ability to fulfill its lease obligation. In the event that the airline defaults on its lease commitments and the Trustee for the debt holders is unable to re-lease or sell the plane with adequate terms, the Company would suffer a loss of some or all of its investment. Although Continental remains current on its lease payments to the Company, the inability of Continental to make its lease payments, or the termination or modification of the lease through a bankruptcy proceeding, could result in the write-down of the Company's investment and the acceleration of certain income tax payments. The Company continues to monitor this lessee for specific events or circumstances that would increase the likelihood of a default on Continental's obligations under this lease.

RJBank manages risks inherent in its lending activities through policies and procedures which incorporate strong lending standards and management oversight. The underwriting policies are described in the section below.

Loan Underwriting Policies

The Company's credit risk is managed through its policies and procedures. There have been no material changes in the Company's underwriting policies during the year ended September 30, 2008. RJBank's underwriting policies for the major types of loans are discussed below.

Residential Loan Portfolio

RJBank's residential loan portfolio consists of first mortgage loans originated by RJBank via referrals from the Company's Private Client Group Financial Advisors, and first mortgage loans purchased by RJBank originated by select large financial institutions. These purchased mortgage loans represent over 90% of RJBank's residential loan portfolio. All of RJBank's residential loans adhere to strict underwriting parameters pertaining to credit score and credit history, debt-to-income ratio of the borrower, loan-to-value ("LTV"), and combined LTV (including second mortgage/ home equity loans). Interest-only adjustable rate mortgages represent the majority of first mortgages in the residential portfolio. On average, three-fourths of the purchased residential loans are re-underwritten with updated borrower credit information and valuations, if warranted, by RJBank staff prior to purchase, with the remainder coming from long-standing sources and meeting high credit criteria. Approximately 90% of the residential loans are fully documented loans to owner-occupant borrowers. RJBank does not originate or purchase option ARM loans with negative amortization, reverse mortgages, or other types of exotic loan products. Loans with deeply discounted teaser rates are not originated or purchased. Originated 15 or 30-year fixed rate mortgages are typically sold to correspondents and only retained on an exception basis. All of RJBank's first mortgage loans are serviced by the seller or by third parties.

Corporate Loan Portfolio

RJBank's corporate loan portfolio is diversified among a number of industries and comprised of project finance real estate loans, commercial lines of credit and term loans, the majority of which (approximately 90%), are Shared National Credits ("SNC"). These SNCs are agented by approximately 30 different financial institutions with whom RJBank has a relationship. RJBank is sometimes involved in the initial syndication of the loan at inception and some of these loans have been purchased in secondary trading markets. The remainder of the corporate loan portfolio is comprised of smaller "club" transactions which do not fall under the definition of a SNC, and direct loans. Regardless of the source, all loans are independently underwritten to RJBank credit policies, are subject to loan committee approval, and credit quality is continually monitored by RJBank's corporate lending staff. RJBank credit policies include criteria related to LTV limits based upon property type, single borrower loan limits, loan term and structure parameters (including guidance on leverage and debt service coverage ratios), industry concentration limits, secondary sources of repayment and other criteria. A large portion of RJBank's corporate loans are to borrowers in industries in which the Company has expertise, through coverage provided by the Company's Capital Markets research analysts. More than half of RJBank's corporate borrowers are public companies and nearly two-thirds have annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") of greater than \$50 million. RJBank's corporate loans are generally secured by all assets of the borrower and in some instances are secured by mortgages on specific real estate. In a limited number of transactions, loans in the portfolio are extended on an unsecured basis to very creditworthy borrowers. There are no subordinated loans or mezzanine financings in the corporate loan portfolio.

Loan Portfolio

The Company tracks and reviews many factors to monitor credit risk in RJBank's loan portfolios. These factors include, but are not limited to: loan performance trends, loan product parameters and qualification requirements, geographic and industry concentrations, borrower credit scores, LTV ratios, occupancy (i.e. owner occupied, second home or investment property), collateral value trends, level of documentation, loan purpose, industry performance trends, average loan size, and policy exceptions.

The LTV/FICO scores of RJBank's residential first mortgage loan portfolio are as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007(1)
Residential First Mortgage Loan Weighted Average LTV/FICO (2)	64% / 750	69% / 748

(1) LTV/FICO averages presented are for interest only residential loans.

(2) At origination. Small group of local loans representing less than 0.5% of residential portfolio excluded.

The geographic concentrations (top five states) of RJBank's one-to-four family residential mortgage loans are as follows:

September 30, 2008 (1)	September 30, 2007
(\$ outstanding as a % of RJBank total assets)	
5.2% CA	5.5% CA
3.3% NY	3.9% FL
3.0% FL	1.9% NJ
2.1% NJ	1.9% NY
1.3% VA	1.8% VA

- (1) Concentration ratios are presented as a percentage of adjusted RJBank total assets of \$9.4 billion. Adjusted RJBank total assets (non-GAAP) at September 30, 2008 exclude the \$1.9 billion FHLB advance repaid on October 1, 2008 and the \$60 million return of capital to RJF on October 2, 2008.

The industry concentrations (top five categories) of RJBank's corporate loans are as follows:

September 30, 2008 (1)	September 30, 2007
(\$ outstanding as a % of RJBank total assets)	
3.3% Telecom	3.6% Media Communications
3.2% Retail Real Estate	3.2% Industrial Manufacturing
3.2% Consumer Products/Services	3.1% Consumer Products/Services
3.1% Industrial Manufacturing	2.9% Gaming
3.0% Healthcare (excluding hospitals)	2.6% Retail Real Estate

- (1) Concentration ratios are presented as a percentage of adjusted RJBank total assets of \$9.4 billion. Adjusted RJBank total assets (non-GAAP) at September 30, 2008 exclude the \$1.9 billion FHLB advance repaid on October 1, 2008 and the \$60 million return of capital to RJF on October 2, 2008.

To manage and limit credit losses, the Company maintains a rigorous process to manage its loan delinquencies. With all whole loans purchased on a servicing-retained basis and all originated first mortgages serviced by a third party, the primary collection effort resides with the servicer. RJBank personnel direct and actively monitor the servicers' efforts through extensive communications regarding individual loan status changes and requirements of timely and appropriate collection or property management actions and reporting, including management of other third parties used in the collection process (appraisers, attorneys, etc.). Additionally, every residential and consumer loan over 60 days past due is reviewed by RJBank personnel monthly and documented in a written report detailing delinquency information, balances, collection status, appraised value, and other data points. RJBank senior management meets monthly to discuss the status, collection strategy and charge-off/write-down recommendations on every residential or consumer loan over 60 days past due.

See Note 5 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Liquidity Risk

See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources," in this report for more information regarding the Company's liquidity and how it manages its liquidity risk.

Operational Risk

Operational risk generally refers to the risk of loss resulting from the Company's operations, including, but not limited to, business disruptions, improper or unauthorized execution and processing of transactions, deficiencies in the Company's technology or financial operating systems and inadequacies or breaches in the Company's control processes. The Company operates different businesses in diverse markets and is reliant on the ability of its employees and systems to process a large number of transactions. These risks are less direct than credit and market risk, but managing them is critical, particularly in a rapidly changing environment with increasing transaction volumes. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of systems or improper action by employees, the Company could suffer financial loss, regulatory sanctions and damage to its reputation. In order to mitigate and control operational risk, the Company has developed and continues to enhance specific policies and procedures that are designed to identify and manage operational risk at appropriate levels throughout the organization and within such departments as Accounting, Operations, Information Technology, Legal, Compliance and Internal Audit. These control mechanisms attempt to ensure that operational policies and procedures are being followed and that the Company's various businesses are operating within established corporate policies and limits. Business continuity plans exist for critical systems, and redundancies are built into the systems as deemed appropriate.

A Compliance and Standards Committee comprised of senior executives meets monthly to consider policy issues. The Committee reviews material customer complaints and litigation, as well as issues in operating departments, for the purpose of identifying issues that present risk exposure to customers or to the Company. The Committee adopts policies to deal with these issues, which are then disseminated throughout the Company.

The Company has established a Quality of Markets Committee that meets regularly to monitor the best execution activities of the trading departments within the Company as they relate to customer orders. This Committee is comprised of representatives from the OTC Trading, Listed Trading, Options, Municipal Trading, Taxable Trading, Compliance and Legal Departments and is under the direction of a senior officer of the Company. This Committee reviews reports from the respective departments listed above and recommends action for improvement when necessary.

Regulatory and Legal Risk

Legal risk includes the risk of Private Client Group customer claims, the possibility of sizable adverse legal judgments and non-compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Company is generally subject to extensive regulation in the different jurisdictions in which it conducts business. Regulatory oversight of the securities industry has become increasingly demanding over the past several years and the Company, as well as others in the industry, has been directly affected by this increased regulatory scrutiny.

The Company has comprehensive procedures addressing issues such as regulatory capital requirements, sales and trading practices, use of and safekeeping of customer funds, extension of credit, collection activities, money-laundering and record keeping. The Company and its subsidiaries have designated Anti-money Laundering Compliance Officers who monitor compliance with regulations adopted under the U.S.A. Patriot Act. The Company acts as an underwriter or selling group member in both equity and fixed income product offerings. Particularly when acting as lead or co-lead manager, the Company has financial and legal exposure. To manage this exposure, a committee of senior executives review proposed underwriting commitments to assess the quality of the offering and the adequacy of due diligence investigation.

The Company's banking activities are highly regulated and subject to impact from changes in banking laws and regulations, including unanticipated rulings. The current economic environment has led to rapid introduction of significant regulatory programs or changes which may continue. Regulations and related requirements including the Bank Secrecy Act and U.S.A. Patriot Act, as well as new regulatory or government programs, are closely monitored and acted upon to ensure a timely response.

The Company's major business units have compliance departments that are responsible for regularly reviewing and revising compliance and supervisory procedures to conform to changes in applicable regulations.

The Company has experienced an increase in the number of claims as a result of the market downturn and the illiquidity of auction rate securities. While these claims may not be the result of any wrongdoing, the Company does, at a minimum, incur costs associated with investigating and defending against such claims.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls are procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this report, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls are also designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, as the Company's are designed to do, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the Company's transactions; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of its financial statements; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of Company assets are made in accordance with management authorization; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of the Company's financial statements would be prevented or detected.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)*. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 30, 2008. KPMG LLP, who audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of the Company included in this report, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008 (included below).

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Raymond James Financial, Inc.:

We have audited Raymond James Financial, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Raymond James Financial, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Raymond James Financial, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial condition of Raymond James Financial, Inc. and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended September 30, 2008, and our report dated November 26, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

KPMG LLP

November 26, 2008
Tampa, Florida
Certified Public Accountants

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Raymond James Financial, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Raymond James Financial, Inc. and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended September 30, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Raymond James Financial, Inc. and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended September 30, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Raymond James Financial, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated November 26, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG LLP

November 26, 2008
Tampa, Florida
Certified Public Accountants

RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(\$ in 000's)	
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,207,493	\$ 644,943
Assets Segregated Pursuant to Regulations and Other Segregated Assets	4,311,933	4,127,667
Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell and Other Collateralized Financings	950,546	1,295,004
Financial Instruments, at fair value:		
Trading Instruments	325,086	467,761
Available for Sale Securities	577,933	569,952
Other Investments	52,691	90,637
Receivables:		
Brokerage Clients, Net	1,850,464	1,704,300
Stock Borrowed	675,080	1,292,265
Bank Loans, Net	7,095,227	4,664,209
Brokers-Dealers and Clearing Organizations	198,006	228,865
Other	344,594	315,227
Investments in Real Estate Partnerships - Held by Variable Interest Entities	239,714	221,147
Property and Equipment, Net	192,450	166,963
Deferred Income Taxes, Net	108,765	107,922
Deposits With Clearing Organizations	94,242	36,416
Goodwill	62,575	62,575
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	445,060	258,315
	<u>\$ 20,731,859</u>	<u>\$ 16,254,168</u>
Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity		
Loans Payable	\$ 2,212,224	\$ 122,640
Loans Payable Related to Investments by Variable Interest Entities in Real Estate Partnerships Payables:	102,564	116,479
Brokerage Clients	5,789,952	5,675,860
Stock Loaned	695,739	1,280,747
Bank Deposits	8,774,457	5,585,259
Brokers-Dealers and Clearing Organizations	277,567	128,298
Trade and Other	154,915	450,008
Trading Instruments Sold but Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value	134,704	149,729
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	122,728	393,282
Accrued Compensation, Commissions and Benefits	345,782	356,627
Income Taxes Payable	-	7,755
	<u>18,610,632</u>	<u>14,266,684</u>
Minority Interests	237,322	229,670
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock; \$.10 Par Value; Authorized 10,000,000 Shares; Issued and Outstanding -0- Shares	-	-
Common Stock; \$.01 Par Value; Authorized 350,000,000 Shares; Issued 124,078,129 at September 30, 2008 and 120,903,331 at September 30, 2007	1,202	1,176
Shares Exchangeable into Common Stock; 273,042 at September 30, 2008 and at September 30, 2007	3,504	3,504
Additional Paid-In Capital	355,274	277,095
Retained Earnings	1,639,662	1,461,898
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(33,976)	30,191
	<u>1,965,666</u>	<u>1,773,864</u>
Less: 3,825,619 and 1,005,668 Common Shares in Treasury, at Cost	(81,761)	(16,050)
	<u>1,883,905</u>	<u>1,757,814</u>
	<u>\$ 20,731,859</u>	<u>\$ 16,254,168</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in 000's, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
Revenues:			
Securities Commissions and Fees	\$ 1,888,745	\$ 1,740,717	\$ 1,561,504
Investment Banking	124,062	192,114	158,598
Investment Advisory Fees	212,478	206,076	179,366
Interest	724,063	726,992	469,981
Net Trading Profits	(1,691)	16,476	27,156
Financial Service Fees	130,569	125,214	128,811
Other	126,706	101,990	120,162
Total Revenues	3,204,932	3,109,579	2,645,578
Interest Expense	392,229	499,664	296,670
Net Revenues	2,812,703	2,609,915	2,348,908
Non-Interest Expenses:			
Compensation, Commissions and Benefits	1,906,366	1,766,690	1,601,037
Communications and Information Processing	123,578	114,161	103,576
Occupancy and Equipment Costs	97,613	79,881	72,593
Clearance and Floor Brokerage	31,346	30,746	28,329
Business Development	95,750	88,067	78,579
Investment Advisory Fees	50,764	47,452	40,524
Bank Loan Loss Provision	54,749	29,410	11,153
Other	69,989	71,011	79,210
Total Non-Interest Expenses	2,430,155	2,227,418	2,015,001
Minority Interest in Earnings of Subsidiaries	(4,306)	(9,727)	(8,159)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	386,854	392,224	342,066
Provision for Income Taxes	151,776	141,794	127,724
Net Income	\$ 235,078	\$ 250,430	\$ 214,342
Net Income per Share-Basic	\$ 2.02	\$ 2.17	\$ 1.90
Net Income per Share-Diluted	\$ 1.97	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.85
Weighted Average Common Shares			
Outstanding-Basic	116,383	115,608	112,614
Weighted Average Common and Common			
Equivalent Shares Outstanding-Diluted	119,059	118,693	115,738
Cash Dividends per Common Share	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.32
Net Income	\$ 235,078	\$ 250,430	\$ 214,342
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Change in Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Available for Sale Securities, Net of Tax	(54,377)	(2,150)	217
Change in Unrealized Gain on Interest Rate Swaps Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Tax	-	-	44
Change in Currency Translations	(9,790)	20,246	2,202
Comprehensive Income	\$ 170,911	\$ 268,526	\$ 216,805

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in 000's, except per share amounts)

	Shares Exchangeable into				Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Stock		Total Shareholders' Equity
	Common Stock		Common Stock					Shares	Amount	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
Balances at September 30, 2005	76,567	\$ 765	285	\$5,493	\$165,074	\$1,082,063	\$ 9,632	(1,256)	\$(21,204)	\$1,241,823
Net Income Fiscal 2006						214,342				214,342
Cash Dividends - Common Stock (\$0.32 per Share) ⁽¹⁾						(37,570)				(37,570)
Purchase of Treasury Shares 3-For-2 Stock Split	38,945	389	129			(389)		(126)	(5,580)	(5,580)
Employee Stock Purchases Exchangeable Shares	321	3			10,710			(426)		10,713
Exchangeable Shares	52		(52)	(844)	844					
Exercise of Stock Options	987	10			19,721			290	4,761	24,492
Grant of Restricted Shares	784	8						248	4,354	4,362
Restricted Stock Expense					11,308					11,308
Stock Option Expense					13,773					13,773
Restricted Stock Units					1,584					1,584
APIC Reclass Related to Unvested Restricted Stock Grants		(25)			(17,816)					(17,841)
Net Unrealized Gain on Available for Sale Securities ⁽²⁾							217			217
Net Unrealized Gain on Interest Rate Swaps Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges ⁽²⁾							44			44
Net Change in Currency Translations							2,202			2,202
Balances at September 30, 2006	117,656	\$1,150	362	\$4,649	\$205,198	\$1,258,446	\$12,095	(1,270)	\$(17,669)	\$1,463,869
Net Income Fiscal 2007						250,430				250,430
Cash Dividends - Common Stock (\$0.40 per Share)						(48,488)				(48,488)
Purchase of Treasury Shares								(70)	(2,208)	(2,208)
Employee Stock Purchases	445	4			14,096				(7)	14,093
Exchangeable Shares	89		(89)	(1,145)	1,145					
Exercise of Stock Options	1,734	17			25,098			125	1,839	26,954
Grant of Restricted Shares	979	5			(2,000)			209	1,995	
Restricted Stock Expense					19,321					19,321
Stock Option Expense					12,361					12,361
Restricted Stock Unit Expense					1,828					1,828
APIC Reclass Related to Unvested Independent Contractor Stock Options					48					48
Net Unrealized Loss on Available for Sale Securities ⁽²⁾							(2,150)			(2,150)
Net Change in Currency Translations Other ⁽²⁾						1,510	20,246			20,246
Balances at September 30, 2007	120,903	\$1,176	273	\$3,504	\$277,095	\$1,461,898	\$30,191	(1,006)	\$(16,050)	\$1,757,814
Net Income Fiscal 2008						235,078				235,078
Cash Dividends - Common Stock (\$0.44 per Share)						(53,151)				(53,151)
Purchase of Treasury Shares								(2,911)	(68,322)	(68,322)
Employee Stock Purchases	725	7			19,057				(5)	19,059
Exercise of Stock Options	1,166	12			16,628			39	832	17,472
Grant of Restricted Shares	1,284	7			2,680			(95)	(2,687)	
Restricted Stock Expense					25,766					25,766
Stock Option Expense					10,027					10,027
Restricted Stock Unit Expense					4,169					4,169
Vesting of Restricted Stock Units					(4,471)			147	4,471	
APIC Reclass Related to Unvested Independent Contractor Stock Options					(151)					(151)
Net Unrealized Loss on Available for Sale Securities ⁽²⁾							(54,377)			(54,377)
Net Change in Currency Translations							(9,790)			(9,790)
Excess Tax Benefit from Share-Based Payments					4,460					4,460
Adoption of FIN 48						(4,163)				(4,163)
Other ⁽²⁾					14					14
Balances at September 30, 2008	124,078	\$1,202	273	\$3,504	\$355,274	\$1,639,662	\$(33,976)	(3,826)	\$(81,761)	\$1,883,905

(1) Adjusted to reflect 3-for-2 stock split paid on March 22, 2006.

(2) Net of tax See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in 000's)

(continued on next page)

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$ 235,078	\$ 250,430	\$ 214,342
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	27,982	22,631	19,173
Excess Tax Benefits from Stock-Based Payment Arrangements	(4,460)	-	-
Deferred Income Taxes	32,422	(11,515)	(6,097)
Premium and Discount Amortization on Available for Sale Securities and Unrealized Gain on Other Investments	(132)	790	196
Other-than-temporary Impairment on Available for Sale Securities	4,868	-	-
Loss on Sale of Property and Equipment	36	20	143
Gain on Sale of Loans Available for Sale	(364)	(518)	(413)
Gain on Sale of Joint Venture Interest	-	(2,559)	-
Provision for Loan Loss, Legal Proceedings, Bad Debts and Other Accruals	68,764	37,138	31,011
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	42,127	36,563	29,820
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:			
Assets Segregated Pursuant to Regulations and Other Segregated Assets	(184,266)	(739,025)	(868,505)
Receivables:			
Brokerage Clients, Net	(149,780)	(179,030)	(78,980)
Stock Borrowed	617,185	(224,163)	11,747
Brokers-Dealers and Clearing Organizations	30,859	(9,301)	(99,683)
Other	(45,584)	(122,198)	(39,084)
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Other Collateralized Financings, Net of Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	(126,096)	100,708	132,979
Trading Instruments, Net	127,650	74,770	(166,678)
Proceeds from Sale of Loans Available for Sale	34,933	39,778	15,875
Origination of Loans Available for Sale	(30,029)	(39,695)	(14,349)
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	(242,354)	(2,451)	(32,171)
Minority Interest	(4,306)	(9,727)	(8,159)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Payables:			
Brokerage Clients	114,092	1,062,194	784,692
Stock Loaned	(585,008)	45,643	119,509
Brokers-Dealers and Clearing Organizations	149,269	46,751	(66,623)
Trade and Other	(12,553)	54,379	(3,179)
Accrued Compensation, Commissions and Benefits	(10,288)	33,086	20,016
Income Taxes Payable	(9,011)	(27,516)	2,681
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	81,034	437,183	(1,737)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in 000's)
(continued)

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Additions to Property and Equipment, Net	(51,043)	(46,081)	(27,280)
Proceeds from Sale of Joint Venture Interest, Net of Cash Disposed	-	3,514	-
Bank Loan Originations and Purchases	(5,504,009)	(4,133,345)	(2,318,831)
Bank Loan Repayments and Increase in Unearned Fees, net	2,716,410	1,997,824	1,044,015
Purchases of Other Investments, Net	38,282	(15,639)	(66,726)
Investments in Real Estate Partnerships-Held by Variable Interest Entities	(18,567)	(18,078)	(89,735)
Loans to Investor Members of Variable Interest Entities Related to Investments in Real Estate Partnerships	-	-	(42,715)
Repayments of Loans by Investor Members of Variable Interest Entities Related to Investments in Real Estate Partnerships	7,320	16,619	10,898
Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Net	200,000	(445,000)	(460,000)
Sale of Available for Sale Securities	-	81	252
Purchases of Available for Sale Securities	(209,546)	(396,450)	(1,180,414)
Available for Sale Securities Maturations and Repayments	110,385	102,700	1,087,624
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(2,710,768)</u>	<u>(2,933,855)</u>	<u>(2,042,912)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Borrowed Funds, Net	2,095,000	-	8,464
Repayments of Mortgage and Borrowings, Net	(5,416)	(18,872)	(13,288)
Proceeds from Borrowed Funds Related to Investments by Variable Interest Entities in Real Estate Partnerships	5,604	6,744	54,249
Repayments of Borrowed Funds Related to Investments by Variable Interest Entities in Real Estate Partnerships	(19,519)	(36,339)	(5,382)
Proceeds from Capital Contributed to Variable Interest Entities Related to Investments in Real Estate Partnerships	31,185	66,201	83,215
Minority Interest	(19,227)	(42,659)	(11,176)
Exercise of Stock Options and Employee Stock Purchases	32,594	38,076	33,120
Increase in Bank Deposits	3,189,198	2,778,379	1,730,860
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(67,243)	(578)	(5,100)
Dividends on Common Stock	(53,151)	(48,488)	(37,570)
Excess Tax Benefits from Stock-Based Payment Arrangements	4,460	-	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>5,193,485</u>	<u>2,742,464</u>	<u>1,837,392</u>
Currency Adjustment:			
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(1,201)	3,079	2,202
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>2,562,550</u>	<u>248,871</u>	<u>(205,055)</u>
Cash Resulting from Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities Related to Investments in Real Estate Partnerships	-	(291)	-
Cash Resulting from Consolidation of Limited Partnerships	-	3,945	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>644,943</u>	<u>392,418</u>	<u>597,473</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 3,207,493</u>	<u>\$ 644,943</u>	<u>\$ 392,418</u>
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash Paid for Interest	<u>\$ 396,693</u>	<u>\$ 498,175</u>	<u>\$ 294,215</u>
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	<u>\$ 134,783</u>	<u>\$ 177,087</u>	<u>\$ 129,480</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Description of Business

Raymond James Financial, Inc. (“RJF”) is a holding company headquartered in Florida whose subsidiaries are engaged in various financial services businesses, including the underwriting, distribution, trading and brokerage of equity and debt securities and the sale of mutual funds and other investment products. In addition, some of these subsidiaries provide investment management services for retail and institutional clients and banking and trust services. The accounting and reporting policies of Raymond James Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S.”), the more significant of which are summarized below:

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of RJF and its consolidated subsidiaries that are generally controlled through a majority voting interest. All material consolidated subsidiaries are 100% owned by the Company. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 46R, “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities” (“FIN 46R”), the Company also consolidates any variable interest entity (“VIE”) of which it is the primary beneficiary, as defined. Additional information is provided in Note 6 below. When the Company does not have a controlling interest in an entity, but exerts significant influence over the entity, the Company applies the equity method of accounting. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

During the three months ended March 31, 2008, the Company consolidated two additional partnerships under Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue 04-5, “Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights.” As of September 30, 2008, these consolidated partnerships had assets of approximately \$7.3 million.

Management Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Reporting Period

The Company’s quarters end on the last day of each calendar quarter.

Recognition of Revenues

Securities transactions and related commission revenues and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis.

Insurance and annuity commissions are comprised of those commissions resulting from the sale of life, disability and long-term care insurance policies issued by unrelated insurance carriers and from the sale of variable and fixed annuities. Insurance commission revenue and expense are recognized when the contract is signed and the premium is remitted to the insurance company. Annuity commission revenue and expense is recognized when the signed contract is accepted by the insurance carrier. Insurance and annuity trail commission revenue and expense are recorded ratably over the period earned.

Investment banking revenues are recorded at the time a transaction is completed and the related income is reasonably determinable. Investment banking revenues include management fees and underwriting fees, net of reimbursable expenses, earned in connection with the distribution of the underwritten securities, merger and acquisition fees, private placement fees and limited partnership distributions. Securities received in connection with investment banking transactions are carried at estimated fair value as determined by management.

The Company earns investment advisory fees based on the value of clients' portfolios. These fees are recorded ratably over the period earned.

Financial service fees include per account fees such as IRA fees, transaction fees on fee based accounts, and servicing fees. The IRA, other annual account fees, and distribution fees are recognized into income as earned over the term of the contract. The transaction fees are collected from clients as trades are executed and are recognized into income. Servicing fees are collected from investment companies and partnerships for marketing services and are recorded as earned.

Under clearing agreements, the Company clears trades for unaffiliated correspondent brokers and retains a portion of commissions as a fee for its services. Correspondent clearing revenues are recorded net of commissions remitted and included in other revenue. Total commissions generated by correspondents were \$39.7 million, \$39.6 million, and \$30.0 million and commissions remitted totaled \$36.2 million, \$34.0 million, and \$25.1 million for the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, other than those used for trading purposes.

Assets Segregated Pursuant to Regulations and Other Segregated Assets

In accordance with Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Raymond James & Associates (“RJA”), 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, Raymond James Limited (“RJ Ltd.”) is required to hold client Registered Retirement Savings Plan funds in trust. Segregated assets at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 consist of cash and cash equivalents. Raymond James Bank (“RJBANK”) maintains interest-bearing bank deposits that are restricted for pre-funding letter of credit draws related to certain syndicated borrowing relationships in which RJBANK is involved and occasionally pledged as collateral for Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (“FHLB”) advances.

Repurchase Agreements and Other Collateralized Financings

The Company purchases short-term securities under agreements to resell (“reverse repurchase agreements”). Additionally, the Company sells securities under agreements to repurchase (“repurchase agreements”). Both reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financings and are carried at contractual amounts plus accrued interest. Other than RJBANK’s policy described below, it is the Company’s policy to obtain possession of collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under the reverse repurchase agreements. To ensure that the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, the collateral is valued daily, and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral (or may return collateral to counterparties) when appropriate. Other collateralized financings include secured call loans receivable held by RJ Ltd. These financings represent loans of excess cash to financial institutions which are fully collateralized by treasury bills and bear interest at call loan rates.

RJBANK’s reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at the amounts at which the securities were acquired plus accrued interest. Securities obtained under the resale agreements have a market value exceeding the principal amount of the resale agreements. The securities are held by third party custodians and are segregated under written agreements that recognize RJBANK’s interest in the securities. One custodian is a national bank affiliate of the repurchase agreement counterparty. The securities purchased are primarily mortgage backed securities or collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) issued by U.S. agencies. The fair value of securities purchased is monitored and collateral is obtained from or returned to the counterparty when appropriate. These reverse repurchase agreements generally mature on the next business day, and may result in credit exposure in the event the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. RJBANK has the right to sell, transfer or pledge the securities purchased under agreements to resell.

Financial Instruments

Trading Instruments

Trading instruments are comprised primarily of the financial instruments held by the Company's broker-dealer subsidiaries. These instruments are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in current period earnings. Trading securities are valued at fair value, and securities which are not readily marketable are carried at estimated fair value as determined by management. When available, the Company uses prices from independent sources, which include pricing services. Depending upon the type of security, the pricing service may provide a listed price or a matrix price. If listed market prices are unavailable to the pricing service, then it may use other methods including broker dealer price quotations, or spread-based models periodically re-calibrated to market trades in similar securities in order to derive the fair value of the instruments. For positions in illiquid securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, the Company uses estimated fair values. Estimated fair values are determined by management based upon consideration of available information, including trading levels of similar securities in liquid markets, standard spread-based pricing models re-calibrated from time to time to trade activity in similar assets, the coupon level and possible early redemption features of the security, and current financial information regarding the issuer. Fair values for derivative contracts are obtained from pricing models that consider current market trading levels and the contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments, as well as time value and yield curve or other volatility factors underlying the positions.

Available for Sale

Available for sale securities are comprised primarily of collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and mortgage related debt securities. Debt and equity securities classified as available for sale are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, reported in shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The fair value of available for sale securities is based primarily on bid quotations received from a pricing service or independent securities dealers. Positions valued in this manner represent approximately 98% of the portfolio as of September 30, 2008. If these sources are not available or are deemed unreliable when an active market does not exist, then the fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities, pricing models, or discounted cash flow analyses, using observable market data where available.

Interest on securities is recognized in interest income on an accrual basis. Discounts are accreted and premiums are amortized as an adjustment to yield over the contractual term of the security. A combination of the level factor and straight-line methods is used, the effect of which does not differ materially from the effective interest method. When a principal reduction occurs on a security, any related premium or discount is recognized as an adjustment to yield in the results of operations in the period in which the principal reduction occurs. Realized gains and losses on sales of such securities are recognized using the specific identification method.

On a quarterly basis, the Company makes an assessment to determine whether there have been any events or economic circumstances to indicate that a security on which there is an unrealized loss is impaired on an other-than-temporary basis. In order to evaluate the Company's risk exposure and any potential impairment of these securities, characteristics of each security owned such as collateral type, delinquency and foreclosure levels, credit enhancement, projected loan losses and collateral coverage are reviewed monthly by management. Many additional factors are considered to determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, including whether the Company has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year-end, recent events specific to the issuer or industry, forecasted performance of the security; and for debt securities, external credit ratings and recent downgrades. Securities on which there is an unrealized loss that is deemed to be other-than-temporary are written down to fair value with the write-down recorded as a realized loss in securities gains (losses), and a new cost basis for the security is established.

The Company assesses at the date of acquisition whether a security is within the scope of FASB's EITF Issue 99-20, "Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment of Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interest in Securitized Financial Assets."

Brokerage Client Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Brokerage client receivables include receivables of the Company's asset management and broker-dealer subsidiaries. The receivables from asset management clients are primarily for accrued asset management service fees, while the receivables from broker-dealer clients are principally for amounts due on cash and margin transactions and are generally collateralized by securities owned by the clients. Both the receivables from the asset management and broker-dealer clients are reported at their outstanding principal balance, adjusted for any allowance for doubtful accounts. When a broker-dealer receivable is considered to be impaired, the amount of the impairment is generally measured based on the fair value of the securities acting as collateral, which is measured based on current prices from independent sources such as listed market prices or broker-dealer price quotations. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, are not reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

The Company also makes loans or pays advances to Financial Advisors, primarily for recruiting and retention purposes. The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on an evaluation of the Company's ability to collect such receivables. The Company's ongoing evaluation includes the review of specific accounts of Financial Advisors no longer associated with the Company and the Company's historical collection experience. When the review of these accounts indicates that further collection activity is highly unlikely, the loans are written-off and the corresponding allowance for doubtful accounts is reversed.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions are reported as collateralized financings and recorded at the amount of collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions generally require the Company to deposit cash with the lender. With respect to securities loaned, the Company generally receives collateral in the form of cash in an amount in excess of the market value of securities loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as necessary.

Bank Loans and Allowances for Losses

Bank loans are primarily comprised of loans originated or purchased by RJBank and include commercial and residential mortgage loans, as well as non-real estate commercial and consumer loans. Those loans which the Company has the intent and the ability to hold until maturity or payoff are recorded at their unpaid principal balance plus any premium paid in connection with the purchase of the loan, less the allowance for loan losses and discounts received in connection with the purchase of the loan and net of deferred fees and costs on originated loans. Syndicated loans purchased are recognized as of the earlier of the settlement date or the delayed settlement compensation commencement date. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Loan origination fees and direct costs as well as premiums and discounts on loans that are not revolving, tranche-based or pooled, are capitalized and recognized in interest income using the interest method. For revolving or tranche-based loans, the straight-line method is used based on the contractual term, the effect of which does not differ materially from the effective interest method. Monthly premium amortization or discount accretion on pools of residential mortgages is calculated to be proportionate to the amount of the monthly principal payments. Loan commitment fees are generally deferred and accreted on a straight-line basis over the commitment period, the effect of which does not differ materially from the effective interest method.

Residential mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. Gains and losses on sales of these assets are included as a component of other income, while interest collected on these assets is included in interest income. Net unrealized losses are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to income as a component of Other Revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. Corporate loans are designated as held for investment upon inception and recognized in loans receivable. If the Company subsequently designates a corporate loan as held for sale, then the Company writes down the carrying value of the loan with a partial charge-off, if necessary, to carry it at the lower of cost or estimated fair value on an individual asset basis.

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when the loan becomes 90 days past due as to contractual interest or principal and the collection of interest is not probable, or when the full timely collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, the accrued and unpaid interest receivable is written-off against interest income and accretion of the net deferred loan origination fees cease. The loan is accounted for on the cash or cost recovery method thereafter until qualifying for return to accrual status. If contractual terms on commercial loans have been restructured to grant a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties, and the Company does not receive adequate compensation, the restructuring is considered a troubled debt restructuring. When the uncollectibility of a loan balance is believed to be confirmed, loan losses are charged against the allowance and subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

Real estate acquired in the settlement of loans, including through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure, is initially recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less estimated selling costs, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, as determined by a current appraisal, or valuation less estimated costs to sell and are classified as other assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Costs relating to development and improvement of the property are capitalized, whereas those relating to holding the property are charged to operations.

Client loans at RJBank are generally collateralized by real estate or other property. RJBank provides for both an allowance for losses in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" ("SFAS 5"), and a reserve for individually impaired loans in accordance with SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by a Creditor for Impairment of a Loan". The calculation of the SFAS 5 allowance is subjective as management segregates the loan portfolio into different homogeneous classes and assigns each class an allowance percentage based on the perceived risk associated with that class of loans. The factors taken into consideration when assigning the reserve percentage to each reserve category include estimates of borrower default probabilities and collateral values; trends in delinquencies; volume and terms; changes in geographic distribution, lending policies, local, regional, and national economic conditions; concentrations of credit risk and past loss history. In addition, the Company provides for potential losses inherent in RJBank's unfunded lending commitments using the criteria above, further adjusted for an estimated probability of funding. A commercial loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. For individual loans identified as impaired, RJBank measures impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is supported by collateral.

Investments in Real Estate Partnerships Held by Variable Interest Entities

A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company is the managing member or general partner in several separate tax credit housing funds. Additional information is presented in Note 6 below. These funds invest in limited partnerships which purchase and develop affordable housing properties qualifying for federal and state tax credits.

Property and Equipment

Property, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of assets is primarily provided for using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from two to seven years for software, two to five for furniture and equipment and 10 to 31 years for buildings and land improvements. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Additions, improvements and expenditures for repairs and maintenance that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to operations in the period incurred. Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are reflected in income in the period realized.

Goodwill

Goodwill is related to the acquisitions of Roney & Co. (now part of RJA) and Goepel McDermid, Inc. (now called Raymond James Ltd.). This goodwill, totaling \$63 million, was allocated to the reporting units within the Private Client Group and Capital Markets segments pursuant to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". Goodwill represents the excess cost of a business acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. In accordance with this pronouncement, indefinite-life intangible assets and goodwill are not amortized. Rather, they are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be impairment. This test involves assigning tangible assets and liabilities, identified intangible assets and goodwill to reporting units and comparing the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount, a further test is required to measure the amount of the impairment.

When available, the Company uses recent, comparable transactions to estimate the fair value of the respective reporting units. The Company calculates an estimated fair value based on multiples of revenues, earnings, and book value of comparable transactions. However, when such comparable transactions are not available or have become outdated, the Company uses discounted cash flow scenarios to estimate the fair value of the reporting units. As of September 30, 2008, goodwill had been allocated to the Private Client Group of RJA, and both the Private Client Group and Capital Markets segments of RJ Ltd. As of the most recent impairment test, the Company determined that the carrying value of the goodwill for each reporting unit had not been impaired. However, changes in current circumstances or business conditions could result in an impairment of goodwill. As required, the Company will continue to perform impairment testing on an annual basis or when an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount.

Investment Accounting

Investments in the Company's proprietary capital investment portfolio are measured at fair value with any changes recognized in earnings. The valuation of these investments requires significant management judgment due to the absence of quoted market prices, inherent lack of liquidity and long-term nature of these assets. Direct private equity investments are valued initially at transaction price until significant transactions or developments indicate that a change in the carrying values of these investments is appropriate. Generally, the carrying values of these investments will be adjusted based on financial performance, investment-specific events, financing and sales transactions with third parties and changes in market outlook. Investments in funds structured as limited partnerships are generally valued using similar methodologies.

Legal Reserves

The Company recognizes liabilities for contingencies when there is an exposure that, when fully analyzed, indicates it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a range of probable loss can be estimated, the Company accrues the most likely amount; if not determinable, the Company accrues at least the minimum of the range of probable loss.

The Company records reserves related to legal proceedings in Trade and Other Payables. Such reserves are established and maintained in accordance with SFAS 5 and FIN No. 14, "Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss". The determination of these reserve amounts requires significant judgment on the part of management. Management considers many factors including, but not limited to: the amount of the claim; the amount of the loss in the client's account; the basis and validity of the claim; the possibility of wrongdoing on the part of an employee of the Company; previous results in similar cases; and legal precedents and case law. Each legal proceeding is reviewed with counsel in each accounting period and the reserve is adjusted as deemed appropriate by management. Lastly, each case is reviewed to determine if it is probable that insurance coverage will apply, in which case the reserve is reduced accordingly. Any change in the reserve amount is recorded in the consolidated financial statements and is recognized as a charge/credit to earnings in that period.

Stock Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based awards in accordance with SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment", which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors based on estimated fair values. See Note 16 below for additional information. In addition, the Company accounts for share-based awards to its independent contractor Financial Advisors in accordance with EITF No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments."

That are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services” and EITF 00-19, “Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company’s Own Stock”. As a result, these awards are revalued at each reporting date for purposes of measuring compensation expense associated with these awards. See Note 17 below for additional information. Compensation expense is recognized for all stock-based compensation with future service requirements over the relevant vesting periods using the straight-line method.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities in accordance with SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as subsequently amended by SFAS No. 137, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statements No. 133", SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities", and SFAS No. 149, "Amendments of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivatives and hedging activities. These statements establish standards for designating a derivative as a hedge. Derivatives in a broker-dealer or those that do not meet the criteria for designation as a hedge are accounted for as trading account assets and liabilities, and recorded at fair value in the statement of financial condition with the realized and unrealized gains or losses recorded in the consolidated statement of income for that period.

Under FIN 39, “Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts”, the Company elects to net-by-counterparty the fair value of interest rate swap contracts entered into by the Fixed Income Trading group. Certain contracts contain a legally enforceable master netting arrangement and therefore, the fair value of those swap contracts are netted by counterparty in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

The Company uses interest rate swaps as well as futures contracts as part of its fixed income business. In addition, the Company enters into interest rate swaps which are, in turn, substantially economically hedged with counterparties. These positions are marked to market with the gain or loss and the related interest recorded in Net Trading Profits within the Consolidated Statements of Income for the period. Any collateral exchanged as part of the swap agreement is recorded in broker receivables and payables in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition for the period.

The Company uses interest caps to mitigate interest rate risk within RJBANK. These positions are recorded at fair value with any changes in fair value recorded in Other Revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the respective period.

Leases

The Company leases office space and equipment under operating leases. The Company recognizes rent expense related to these operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease term commences on the earlier of the date when the Company becomes legally obligated for the rent payments or the date on which the Company takes possession of the property. For tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays, the Company records a deferred rent liability in other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and amortizes the deferred rent over the lease term as a reduction to rent expense in the consolidated statement of income.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company consolidates its foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures. The statement of financial condition of the subsidiaries and joint ventures are translated at exchange rates as of the period end. The statements of income are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. The gains or losses resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements into U.S. dollars are included in shareholders' equity as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

Income Taxes

SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", as interpreted by FIN 48, establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effect of income taxes. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. FIN No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". FIN 48 establishes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Variations in the actual outcome of these future tax consequences could materially impact the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company recognizes the accrual of interest and penalties related to income tax matters in interest expense and other expense, respectively. See Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company's income taxes.

Earnings per Share ("EPS")

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS, but adjusts for the effect of the potential issuance of common shares by application of the treasury stock method.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts from prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The effect of these reclassifications on the Company's previously reported annual consolidated financial statements was not material.

NOTE 2 - TRADING INSTRUMENTS AND TRADING INSTRUMENTS SOLD BUT NOT YET PURCHASED:

	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2007	
	Trading Instruments	Instruments Sold but Not Yet Purchased	Trading Instruments	Instruments Sold but Not Yet Purchased
	(in 000's)			
Marketable:				
Municipal Obligations	\$ 101,748	\$ 79	\$ 200,024	\$ 54
Corporate Obligations	43,738	-	56,069	952
Government Obligations Agencies	28,896	82,062	83,322	45,275
	60,950	25	47,123	60,829
Total Debt Securities	235,332	82,166	386,538	107,110
Derivative Contracts	46,393	30,250	30,603	8,445
Equity Securities	42,391	22,288	46,913	34,174
Other Securities	970	-	3,707	-
Total	\$ 325,086	\$ 134,704	\$ 467,761	\$ 149,729

Trading securities are valued at fair value, and securities which are not readily marketable are carried at estimated fair value as determined by management. To corroborate management's estimated valuation, the Company uses prices from independent sources, which include pricing services. Depending upon the type of security, the pricing service may provide a listed price or a matrix price. If listed market prices are unavailable to the pricing service, then it may use other methods including broker or dealer price quotations, or spread-based models periodically re-calibrated to market trades in similar securities in order to derive the fair value of the instruments. For positions in securities that do not have readily available fair values, the Company uses estimated fair values. Estimated fair values are determined by management based upon consideration of available information, including trading levels of similar securities, standard spread-based pricing models re-calibrated from time to time to trade activity in similar assets, the coupon level and possible early redemption features of the security, and current financial information regarding the issuer. Fair values for derivative contracts are obtained from pricing models that consider current market trading levels and the contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments, as well as time value and yield curve or other volatility factors underlying the positions.

Mortgage backed securities of \$70.1 million and \$48.9 million at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively, are included in Corporate Obligations and Agencies in the table above. There were no material mortgage backed securities sold but not yet purchased at September 30, 2008, and \$60.8 million at September 30, 2007, which are included in Agencies in the table above. Net unrealized (losses) gains related to open trading positions at September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006 were (\$14.6) million, (\$0.7) million and \$4.4 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2008, auction rate securities totaling \$16.8 million are included in Municipal Obligations in the table above. As of September 30, 2008 these securities were carried at par, which is management's estimate of fair value. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, approximately \$2.9 million of these securities were redeemed at par. The Company believes most of the remainder of these securities will be redeemed at par, within a reasonable time period, by virtue of call provisions, as issuers refinance their bonds to reduce the higher levels of debt service resulting from recent failed auctions. There are no auction rate securities sold but not yet purchased as of September 30, 2008.

NOTE 3 - AVAILABLE FOR SALE SECURITIES:

Available for sale securities are comprised primarily of collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and other mortgage related debt securities, owned by RJBank, and certain equity securities owned by the Company's non-broker-dealer subsidiaries. There were no proceeds from the sale of available for sale securities for the year ended September 30, 2008. There were proceeds of \$81,000 for the year ended September 30, 2007 and \$252,000 for the year ended September 30, 2006. The realized gains and losses related to the sale of available for sale securities were immaterial to the consolidated financial statements for all years presented.

The fair value of available for sale securities is based primarily on bid quotations received from a pricing service or independent securities dealers. Positions valued in this manner represent 98% of the portfolio. If these sources are not available or are deemed unreliable when an active market does not exist, then the fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities, pricing models, or discounted cash flow analyses, using observable market data where available. The amortized cost and estimated market values of securities available for sale at September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 are as follows:

	September 30, 2008			Fair Value
	Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
	(in 000's)			
Available for Sale Securities:				
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ 262,823	\$ 82	\$ (3,907)	\$ 258,998
Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	404,044	-	(85,116)	318,928
Total RJBank Available for Sale Securities	666,867	82	(89,023)	577,926
Other Securities	3	4	-	7
Total Available for Sale Securities	\$ 666,870	\$ 86	\$ (89,023)	\$ 577,933
	September 30, 2007			
	Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(in 000's)			
Available for Sale Securities:				
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ 189,816	\$ 283	\$ (404)	\$ 189,695
Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	382,980	239	(3,003)	380,216
Total RJBank Available for Sale Securities	572,796	522	(3,407)	569,911
Other Securities	3	38	-	41
Total Available for Sale Securities	\$ 572,799	\$ 560	\$ (3,407)	\$ 569,952

	September 30, 2006			
	Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(in 000's)		
Available for Sale Securities:				
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ 142,084	\$ 495	\$ (27)	\$ 142,552
Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	137,753	363	(156)	137,960
Total RJBANK Available for Sale Securities	279,837	858	(183)	280,512
Other Securities	110	-	(42)	68
Total Available for Sale Securities	\$ 279,947	\$ 858	\$ (225)	\$ 280,580

The following table shows the contractual maturities, carrying values and current yields for RJBANK's available for sale securities at September 30, 2008. Since RJBANK's available for sale securities are backed by mortgages, actual maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

	Within One Year		After One But Within Five Years		After Five But Within Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Balance Due	Weighted Average Yield	Balance Due	Weighted Average Yield	Balance Due	Weighted Average Yield	Balance Due	Weighted Average Yield	Balance Due	Weighted Average Yield
	(\$ in 000's)									
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ -	-	\$19,640	5.36%	\$82,955	5.18%	\$156,403	5.29%	\$258,998	5.26%
Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,928	12.16%	318,928	12.16%
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$19,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$82,955</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$475,331</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$577,926</u>	<u>-</u>

The following table shows RJBANK's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at September 30, 2008:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(in 000's)					
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ 154,797	\$ (2,053)	\$ 93,308	\$ (1,854)	\$ 248,105	\$ (3,907)
Non-Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	119,547	(17,236)	197,774	(67,880)	317,321	(85,116)
Total Temporarily Impaired Securities	\$ 274,344	\$ (19,289)	\$ 291,082	\$ (69,734)	\$ 565,426	\$ (89,023)

At September 30, 2008, of the 98 U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities in a continuous unrealized loss position, 62 were in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and 36 for 12 months or more. Of the 28 non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations in a continuous unrealized loss position, eight were in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and 20 for 12 months or more.

The reference point for determining when securities are in a loss position is fiscal year-end. As such, it is possible that a security had a fair value that exceeded its amortized cost on other days during the past twelve-month period. The unrealized losses at September 30, 2008, were primarily caused by interest rate and market changes. The Federal National Mortgage Association or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, both of which were placed under the conservatorship of the U.S. Government on September 7, 2008, guarantees the contractual cash flows of the agency mortgage backed securities. As of September 30, 2008 and including subsequent ratings changes, \$272 million of the non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations were rated AAA by two rating agencies, \$28 million were rated AAA by one rating agency, and \$17 million were rated below AAA by two rating agencies. All of the non-agency securities carry various amounts of credit enhancement, and none are collateralized with subprime loans. These securities were purchased based on the underlying loan characteristics such as loan to value (“LTV”) ratio, credit scores, property type, location and the current level of credit enhancement. Current characteristics of each security owned such as delinquency and foreclosure levels, credit enhancement, projected losses and coverage are reviewed monthly by management. The Company has reviewed these securities in accordance with its accounting policy for other-than-temporary impairment, which is described in Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and since the decline in fair value of the securities presented in the table above is attributable to changes in interest rates and illiquidity in the credit markets and not credit quality and because the Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a fair value recovery or maturity, it does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2008. The Company determined that two securities in the portfolio were other-than-temporarily impaired and recognized a loss of \$4.9 million in income for the year ended September 30, 2008. No securities were identified as other-than-temporarily impaired during the years ended September 30, 2007 or 2006.

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the “Act”) was signed into law on October 3, 2008. The Act grants the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury authority to purchase debt securities from and make capital injections into financial institutions. The Act was a significant change in circumstances that occurred after September 30, 2008, that has not been considered in the Company’s assessment of whether securities are other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2008.

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES FROM AND PAYABLES TO BROKERAGE CLIENTS:

Receivables from Brokerage Clients

Receivables from brokerage clients include amounts arising from normal cash and margin transactions and fees receivable. Margin receivables are collateralized by securities owned by brokerage clients. Such collateral is not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The amount receivable from clients at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 is as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Brokerage Client Receivables	\$ 1,853,953	\$ 1,704,944
Allowance For Doubtful Accounts	(3,489)	(644)
Brokerage Client Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 1,850,464</u>	<u>\$ 1,704,300</u>

Payables to Brokerage Clients

Payables to brokerage clients include brokerage client funds on deposit awaiting reinvestment. The following table presents a summary of such payables at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Brokerage Client Payables:		
Interest Bearing	\$ 5,396,765	\$ 5,115,215
Non-Interest Bearing	393,187	560,645
Total Brokerage Client Payables	<u>\$ 5,789,952</u>	<u>\$ 5,675,860</u>

Interest expense on brokerage client payables for the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006 was \$137.5 million, \$204.2 million, and \$143.4 million, respectively.

NOTE 5 - BANK LOANS, NET:

Bank client receivables are primarily comprised of loans originated or purchased by RJBank and include commercial and residential real estate loans, as well as commercial and consumer loans. These receivables are collateralized by first or second mortgages on residential or other real property, by other assets of the borrower, or are unsecured. The following table presents the balance and associated percentage of each major loan category in RJBank's portfolio, including loans receivable and loans available for sale:

	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2007		September 30, 2006		September 30, 2005		September 24, 2004	
	Balance	%	Balance	%	Balance	%	Balance	%	Balance	%
(\$ in 000's)										
Commercial Loans (1)	\$ 725,997	10%	\$ 343,783	7%	\$ 272,957	12%	\$ 144,254	14%	\$ 124,243	18%
Real Estate Construction Loans	346,691	5%	123,664	3%	34,325	2%	32,563	3%	34,838	5%
Commercial Real Estate Loans (2)	3,528,732	49%	2,317,840	49%	653,695	28%	136,375	14%	75,632	11%
Residential Mortgage Loans	2,599,567	36%	1,934,645	41%	1,322,908	58%	690,242	69%	457,921	66%
Consumer Loans	23,778	-	4,541	-	1,917	-	2,752	-	1,568	-
Total Loans	7,224,765	100%	4,724,473	100%	2,285,802	100%	1,006,186	100%	694,202	100%
Net Unearned Income and Deferred Expenses (3)	(41,383)		(13,242)		(4,276)		1,688		112	
Allowance for Loan Losses	(88,155)		(47,022)		(18,694)		(7,593)		(7,642)	
	(129,538)		(60,264)		(22,970)		(5,905)		(7,530)	
Loans, Net	\$7,095,227		\$ 4,664,209		\$ 2,262,832		\$ 1,000,281		\$ 686,672	

(1) Loans not secured by real estate.

(2) Loans wholly or partially secured by real estate. Of this amount, \$546.7 million is wholly or substantially secured by lien(s) on real estate. The remainder is partially secured by real estate, the majority of which are also secured by other assets of the borrower, and includes loans to certain real estate investment trusts.

(3) Includes purchase premiums, purchase discounts, and net deferred origination fees and costs.

At September 30, 2008 and 2007, \$1.7 billion and \$55.0 million in FHLB advances, respectively, were secured by a blanket lien on RJBank's residential mortgage loan portfolio. The remaining \$226.8 million in FHLB advances were secured by pledged cash deposits at the FHLB. See Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the FHLB advances.

At September 30, 2008 and 2007, RJBank had \$524,000 and \$5.1 million in loans available for sale, respectively. RJBank's gain from the sale of originated residential loans available for sale was \$364,000, \$518,000, and \$413,000 for the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006, respectively.

Certain officers, directors, and affiliates, and their related interests were indebted to RJBank for \$1.9 million and \$999,000 at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively. All such loans were made in the ordinary course of business.

Loan interest and fee income for the years ended September 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was \$346.6 million, \$205.0 million, and \$95.4 million, respectively.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of RJBank's loan portfolio at September 30, 2008, including contractual principal repayments. This table does not, however, include any estimates of prepayments. These prepayments could significantly shorten the average loan lives and cause the actual timing of the loan repayments to differ from those shown in the following table:

	Due in			Total
	1 Year or Less	1 Year - 5 Years	>5 Years	
	(in 000's)			
Commercial Loans (1)	\$ 2,634	\$ 392,797	\$ 330,566	\$ 725,997
Real Estate Construction Loans	73,983	245,195	27,513	346,691
Commercial Real Estate Loans (2)	171,269	2,702,653	654,810	3,528,732
Residential Mortgage Loans	1,347	4,557	2,593,663	2,599,567
Consumer Loans	22,624	1,129	25	23,778
Total Loans	\$ 271,857	\$ 3,346,331	\$ 3,606,577	\$ 7,224,765

(1) Loans not secured by real estate.

(2) Loans wholly or partially secured by real estate. Of this amount, \$546.7 million is wholly or substantially secured by lien(s) on real estate. The remainder is partially secured by real estate, the majority of which are also secured by other assets of the borrower, and includes loans to certain real estate investment trusts.

RJBank classifies loans as nonperforming when full and timely collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain or when they are 90 days past due. The following table shows the comparative data for nonperforming loans and assets:

	Sept. 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2007	Sept. 30, 2006	Sept. 30, 2005	Sept. 24, 2004
	(\$ in 000's)				
Nonaccrual Loans	\$ 52,033	\$ 1,391	\$ 2,091	\$ 117	\$ 801
Accruing Loans Which are 90 Days Past Due	6,131	2,674	-	1,200	125
Total Nonperforming Loans	58,164	4,065	2,091	1,317	926
Real Estate Owned and Other Repossessed Assets, Net	4,144	1,653	-	-	-
Total Nonperforming Assets, Net	\$ 62,308	\$ 5,718	\$ 2,091	\$ 1,317	\$ 926
Total Nonperforming Assets as a % of Total Loans, Net and Other Real Estate Owned, Net	0.88%	0.12%	0.09%	0.13%	0.13%

As of September 30, 2008, RJBank had commitments to lend \$1.9 million to borrowers whose loans were classified as nonperforming.

The gross interest income related to non-performing loans, which would have been recorded had these loans been current in accordance with their original terms totaled \$1.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2008 or \$1.6 million since origination. The interest income recognized on nonaccrual loans for the year ended September 30, 2008 was \$231,000. As of September 30, 2008, there were five loans which RJBank considers to be impaired in the corporate loan portfolio for which \$37.5 million is included in nonaccrual loans. The Company has established reserves totaling \$5.0 million against these five loans. The average balance of the impaired loans was \$15.9 million for the 12 months ending September 30, 2008. RJBank considers a loan to be impaired when it is probable that it will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the terms of the loan agreement. Of the \$10.2 million in charge-offs related to corporate loans, \$8.5 million in charge-offs related to these impaired loans, \$781,000 related to a loan that was sold during the year and \$866,000 related to a loan secured by property that was subsequently foreclosed and carried in other real estate owned. As of September 30, 2008, two of these impaired loans totaling \$14.5 million were classified as troubled debt restructurings. At the time of the restructuring, RJBank increased its commitment to one borrower by \$894,000. As of September 30, 2008 RJBank had commitments to lend \$1.9 million to borrowers whose loans were classified as troubled debt restructurings.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses at RJBank were as follows:

	Year Ended				
	Sept. 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2007	Sept. 30, 2006	Sept. 30, 2005	Sept. 30, 2004
	(\$ in 000's)				
Allowance for Loan Losses,					
Beginning of Period	\$ 47,022	\$ 18,694	\$ 7,593	\$ 7,642	\$ 5,910
Provision For Loan Losses	54,749	29,410	11,153	1,037	1,732
Transfer to Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	-	-	-	(1,086)	-
Charge-Offs:					
Real Estate Construction Loans		(629)			
Commercial Real Estate Loans	(10,169)	-	-	-	-
Residential Mortgage Loans	(3,745)	(454)	(61)	-	-
Total Charge-Offs	(13,914)	(1,083)	(61)	-	-
Recoveries:					
Residential Mortgage Loans	298	1	9	-	-
Total Recoveries	298	1	9	-	-
Net Charge-Offs	(13,616)	(1,082)	(52)	-	-
Allowance for Loan Losses,					
End of Period	\$ 88,155	\$ 47,022	\$ 18,694	\$ 7,593	\$ 7,642
Net Charge-Offs to Average Bank Loans, Net Outstanding	0.22%	0.03%	-	-	-

The calculation of the allowance is subjective as management segregates the loan portfolio into different homogeneous classes and assigns each class an allowance percentage based on the perceived risk associated with that class of loans. The factors taken into consideration when assigning the reserve percentage to each reserve category include: estimates of borrower default probabilities and collateral values; trends in delinquencies; volume and terms; changes in geographic distribution, lending policies, local, regional, and national economic conditions; concentrations of credit risk and past loss history. In addition, the Company provides for potential losses inherent in RJBank's unfunded lending commitments using the criteria above, further adjusted for an estimated probability of funding. The provision for loan loss is included in other expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

In addition to the allowance for loan losses shown net of Bank Loans, Net, RJBank had reserves for unfunded lending commitments included in Trade and Other Payables of \$9.2 million and \$6.8 million for the years ended September 30, 2008 and 2007.

RJBANK's net interest income after provision for loan losses for the years ended September 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was \$160.8 million, \$55.1 million, and \$29.4 million, respectively.

RJBANK originates and purchases portfolios of loans that may or may not include interest only loans that subject the borrower to payment increases over the life of the loan. RJBank does not originate or purchase residential loans that have terms that permit negative amortization features or are option adjustable rate mortgages. RJBank also does not originate or purchase loans with deeply discounted teaser rates.

Loans where borrowers may be subject to payment increases include adjustable rate mortgage loans with terms that initially require payment of interest only; payments may increase significantly when the interest-only period ends and the loan principal begins to amortize. At September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, these loans totaled \$2.0 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively. These loans are underwritten based on a variety of factors including the borrower's credit history, debt to income ratio, employment, the loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio, and the borrower's disposable income and cash reserves. In instances where the borrower is of lower credit standing, the loans are typically underwritten to have a lower LTV ratio and/or other mitigating factors. Loans with aggregate balances totaling \$166 million at September 30, 2008 were scheduled to re-price within the next six months. A large percentage of these loans were projected to adjust to a lower payment than the current payment, and this percentage is likely to increase in a falling rate environment.

Management does not believe these loans represent an unusual concentration of risk, as evidenced by low net charge-offs and past due loans. All of these loans are secured by mortgages on one-to-four family residential real estate and are diversified geographically. Interest-only loans are underwritten at the time of application or purchased based on the amortizing payment amount, and borrowers are required to meet stringent parameters regarding debt ratios, LTV levels, and credit score.

High LTV loans include all mortgage loans where the LTV is greater than or equal to 90% and the borrower has not provided other credit support or purchased private mortgage insurance ("PMI"). At September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, RJBank held \$472,000 and \$734,000, respectively, in total outstanding balances for these loans.

NOTE 6 - VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES:

Under the provisions of FIN 46R the Company has determined that Raymond James Employee Investment Funds I and II (the "EIF Funds"), certain entities in which Raymond James Tax Credit Funds, Inc. ("RJTCF") owns variable interests, various partnerships involving real estate, and a trust fund established for employee retention purposes are VIEs. Of these, the Company has determined that the EIF Funds, certain tax credit fund partnerships/LLCs, and the trust fund should be consolidated in the financial statements as the Company is the primary beneficiary.

The following table summarizes the balance sheets of the variable interest entities consolidated by the Company:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 15,636	\$ 6,406
Receivables, Other	4,627	32,675
Investments in Real Estate Partnerships - Held by Variable Interest Entities	239,714	221,147
Trust Fund Investment in Parent Company Common Stock ⁽¹⁾	9,777	6,450
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	17,547	24,894
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets	\$ 287,301	\$ 291,572
Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity:		
Loans Payable Related to Investments by Variable Interest Entities in Real Estate Partnerships	\$ 102,564	\$ 116,479
Trade and Other Payable	2,395	849
Intercompany Payable	21,829	8,203
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	126,788	125,531
Minority Interests	155,027	162,319
Shareholders' Equity	5,486	3,722
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 287,301	\$ 291,572

(1) Included in common shares in treasury in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

The following table summarizes the statements of income of the variable interest entities consolidated by the Company:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
(in 000's)			
Revenues:			
Interest	\$ 657	\$ 955	\$ 1,009
Other	7,229	2,580	4,397
Total Revenues	7,886	3,535	5,406
Interest Expense	5,604	6,972	8,368
Net Revenues	2,282	(3,437)	(2,962)
Non-Interest Expenses	11,900	10,430	9,246
Minority Interest in Earnings of Subsidiaries	(10,506)	(13,858)	(12,245)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	888	(9)	37
Provision for Income Taxes	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 888	\$ (9)	\$ 37

The EIF Funds are limited partnerships, for which the Company is the general partner, that invest in the merchant banking and private equity activities of the Company and other unaffiliated venture capital limited partnerships. The EIF Funds were established as compensation and retention measures for certain qualified key employees of the Company. The Company made non-recourse loans to these employees for two-thirds of the purchase price per unit. The loans and applicable interest are to be repaid based on the earnings of the EIF Funds. The Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, and accordingly, consolidates the EIF Funds, which have combined assets of approximately \$19.8 million at September 30, 2008. None of those assets act as collateral for any obligations of the EIF Funds. The Company's exposure to loss is limited to its contributions and the non-recourse loans funded to the employee investors, for which their partnership interests serve as collateral. At September 30, 2008 that exposure is approximately \$4.0 million.

RJTCF is a wholly owned subsidiary of RJF and is the managing member or general partner in approximately 53 separate tax credit housing funds having one or more investor members or limited partners. These tax credit housing funds are organized as limited liability companies or limited partnerships for the purpose of investing in limited partnerships which purchase and develop low income housing properties qualifying for tax credits. As of September 30, 2008, 50 of these tax credit housing funds are VIEs as defined by FIN 46R, and RJTCF's interest in these tax credit housing funds which are VIEs range from .01% to 1.00%.

RJTCF has concluded that it is the primary beneficiary in approximately one fifth of the tax credit housing funds determined to be VIEs, and accordingly, consolidates these funds, which have combined assets of approximately \$241.1 million at September 30, 2008. None of those assets act as collateral for any obligations of these funds. The Company's exposure to loss is limited to its investments in, advances to, and receivables due from these funds and at September 30, 2008, that exposure is approximately \$2.8 million.

RJTCF is not the primary beneficiary of the remaining tax credit housing funds it determined to be VIEs and accordingly the Company does not consolidate these funds. The Company's exposure to loss is limited to its investments in, advances to, and receivables due from these funds and at September 30, 2008, that exposure is approximately \$5.7 million.

The three remaining tax credit housing funds that have been determined not to be VIEs are wholly owned by RJTCF and are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. At September 30, 2008, only two of these funds had any material activity. These funds typically hold interests in certain tax credit limited partnerships for less than 90 days, or until beneficial interest in the fund is sold to third-parties. These funds had assets of approximately \$15.9 million at September 30, 2008, which is also the Company's exposure to losses of September 30, 2008. See Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the Company's commitments related to RJTCF.

As of September 30, 2008, the Company has a variable interest in several limited partnerships involved in various real estate activities, in which a subsidiary is the general partner. The Company is not the primary beneficiary of these partnerships and accordingly the Company does not consolidate these partnerships. These partnerships have assets of approximately \$12 million at September 30, 2008. The Company's exposure to loss is limited to its capital contributions. The carrying value of the Company's investment in these partnerships is not material at September 30, 2008.

One of the Company's restricted stock plans is associated with a trust fund which was established through the Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary. This trust fund was established and funded to enable the trust fund to acquire Company common stock in the open market to be used to settle restricted stock units granted as a retention vehicle for certain employees of the Canadian subsidiary. For financial statement purposes, the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary in accordance with FIN 46R, and accordingly, consolidates this trust fund, which has assets of approximately \$9.9 million at September 30, 2008. None of those assets are specifically pledged as collateral for any obligations of the trust fund. The Company's exposure to loss is limited to its contributions to the trust fund and at September 30, 2008, that exposure is approximately \$9.9 million.

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Land	\$ 18,644	\$ 18,644
Construction in Process	4,866	1,621
Software Development	13,281	7,573
Buildings, Leasehold and Land Improvements	158,615	142,329
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	190,435	182,851
	<u>385,841</u>	<u>353,018</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(193,391)	(186,055)
	<u>\$ 192,450</u>	<u>\$ 166,963</u>

NOTE 8 - BANK DEPOSITS:

Bank deposits include Negotiable Order of Withdrawal ("NOW") accounts, demand deposits, savings and money market accounts and certificates of deposit. The following table presents a summary of bank deposits at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007:

	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2007	
	Weighted		Weighted	
	Average		Average	
	Rate (1)	Balance	Rate (1)	Balance
	(\$ in 000's)			
Bank Deposits:				
NOW Accounts	0.30%	\$ 3,402	1.57%	\$ 4,493
Demand Deposits (Non-Interest Bearing)	-	2,727	-	3,645
Savings and Money Market Accounts	1.58%	8,520,121	4.59%	5,337,587
Certificates of Deposit	4.12%	248,207	4.75%	239,534
Total Bank Deposits	<u>1.65%</u>	<u>\$8,774,457</u>	<u>4.59%</u>	<u>\$5,585,259</u>

(1) Weighted average rate calculation is based on the actual deposit balances at September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

RJBank had deposits from RJF executive officers and directors of \$401,000 and \$444,000 at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively.

Scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit and brokered certificates of deposit at September 30, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	September 30, 2008		September 30, 2007	
	Denominations Greater than or Equal to \$100,000	Denominations Less than \$100,000	Denominations Greater than or Equal to \$100,000	Denominations Less than \$100,000
	(in 000's)			
Three Months or Less	\$ 12,068	\$ 25,820	\$ 14,386	\$ 23,922
Over Three Through Six Months	12,971	27,996	10,949	28,980
Over Six Through Twelve Months	12,336	38,783	11,790	38,005
Over One Through Two Years	14,592	39,672	14,706	36,997
Over Two Through Three Years	11,520	23,039	7,978	22,345
Over Three Through Four Years	2,442	8,853	7,857	14,103
Over Four Years	8,145	9,970	1,802	5,714
Total	\$ 74,074	\$ 174,133	\$ 69,468	\$ 170,066

Interest expense on deposits is summarized as follows:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 10,781	\$ 11,021	\$ 10,872
Money Market, Savings and NOW Accounts	174,252	179,741	51,313
Total Interest Expense on Deposits	\$ 185,033	\$ 190,762	\$ 62,185

NOTE 9 - LOANS PAYABLE:

Loans Payable

Loans payable at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 are presented below:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Short-Term Borrowings:		
Borrowings on Lines of Credit ⁽¹⁾	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,685
Current Portion of Mortgage Notes Payable	2,891	2,731
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances ⁽²⁾	1,900,000	5,000
Total Short-Term Borrowings	2,102,891	10,416
Long-Term Borrowings:		
Mortgage Notes Payable ⁽³⁾	59,333	62,224
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances ⁽²⁾	50,000	50,000
Total Long-Term Borrowings	109,333	112,224
Total Loans Payable	\$ 2,212,224	\$ 122,640

- (1) At September 30, 2008, the Company maintained three 364-day committed and several uncommitted financing arrangements denominated in U.S. dollars and one uncommitted line of credit denominated in Canadian dollars (“CDN”). At September 30, 2008, the aggregate domestic facilities were \$1.385 billion and the Canadian line of credit was CDN \$40 million with third party lenders. Shortly before the fiscal year end, the lender in RJA’s \$600 million uncommitted tri-party repurchase arrangement notified RJA that this facility was on hold and financing was not available until further notice, pending the completion of the lender’s acquisition by a new parent. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, \$50 million of RJA’s uncommitted, unsecured lines of credit were cancelled. Lenders are under no obligation to lend to the Company under uncommitted lines and there have been several recent instances where they were unwilling to do so. RJF maintained a \$200 million committed unsecured revolving line of credit which was fully drawn at September 30, 2008. RJF’s committed line of credit is subject to a 0.125% per annum facility fee. Upon expiration in October 2008, RJF extended \$100 million of its 364-day, committed, unsecured revolving credit agreement to January 2009, subject to modification or renewal. The extended fully drawn facility amortizes 25% after one month, another 25% after two months, and the remaining 50% at the maturity date. RJA maintains a \$50 million committed secured line of credit and a \$100 million committed tri-party repurchase arrangement. There were collateralized financings of \$80 million outstanding under the \$100 million tri-party repurchase arrangement at September 30, 2008, which are included in Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and is collateralized by company-owned securities with a market value of \$89.4 million. RJA’s committed facilities are subject to 0.15% and 0.125% per annum facility fees, respectively. In addition, RJA maintains \$235 million in uncommitted secured facilities. RJA also maintains \$360 million in uncommitted tri-party repurchase arrangements with related parties. RJBank has provided \$300 million of those uncommitted arrangements to RJA, which is guaranteed by RJF. Approximately \$240 million is only available until January 30, 2009 under an exception from affiliate lending regulations granted by the OTS, unless the exemption is extended. Collateral for loans under secured lines of credit and securities sold under repurchase agreements (collectively “collateral”) are Company owned and/or client margin securities, as permitted by regulatory requirements. The required market value of the collateral ranges from 102% to 125% of the cash provided. Although the Company has \$510 million committed or related party collateralized financing arrangements available, the Company’s inventory levels, which could serve as collateral, are substantially less. RJA supplements its secured lines of credit and repurchase arrangements with \$200 million of uncommitted unsecured lines of credit. The interest rates for all of the Company’s financing facilities are variable and are based on the Fed Funds rate, LIBOR, or Canadian prime rate as applicable. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008, interest rates on the financing facilities ranged from 1.58% to 7.75%. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, those interest rates ranged from 5.00% to 6.70%.

In addition, the Company’s joint ventures in Turkey and Argentina have settlement lines of credit. The Company has guaranteed certain of these settlement lines of credit as follows: one in Turkey totaling \$8 million and one in Argentina for \$9 million. On September 30, 2008, there were no outstanding balances on the settlement lines in Argentina and Turkey. At September 30, 2008 these joint ventures had aggregate unsecured settlement lines of credit available of \$40.5 million, and there were no outstanding balances on these lines. The interest rates for these lines of credit ranged from 9% to 18%. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, the Company’s Turkish joint venture has had to halt all trading activities due to a technical capital inadequacy. See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

- (2) RJBank has \$1.95 billion, \$55 million, and \$60 million in FHLB advances outstanding at September 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively, which are comprised of one short-term overnight rate advance and several long-term fixed rate advances. The September 30, 2008 FHLB advances included \$1.9 billion in overnight advances to meet point in time regulatory balance sheet composition requirements related to its qualifying as a thrift institution. The latter action was discussed well in advance with the Office of Thrift Supervision (“OTS”). These borrowed funds were invested in qualifying assets and the necessary qualification was met. The weighted average interest rates on the \$50 million in fixed rate advances at September 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were 5.19%, 5.23%, and 4.69%, respectively. The outstanding fixed FHLB advances mature between September 2010 and February 2011. The maximum amount of FHLB advances outstanding at any month-end during the years ended September 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was \$1.95 billion, \$70 million, and \$47 million, respectively. The average amounts of FHLB advances outstanding and the weighted average interest rate thereon for the years ended September 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$60 million at a rate of 5.07%, \$57 million at a rate of 5.24% and \$233 million at a rate of 4.86%, respectively. These advances are secured by a blanket lien on RJBank’s residential loan portfolio granted to FHLB and cash deposits of \$226.8 million as of September 30, 2008. The FHLB has the right to convert advances totaling \$35 million at both September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, to a floating rate at one or more future dates. RJBank has the right to prepay these advances without penalty if the FHLB exercises its right.

- (3) Mortgage notes payable evidences a mortgage loan for the financing of the Company's home office complex. The mortgage loan bears interest at 5.7% and is secured by land, buildings, and improvements with a net book value of \$67.8 million at September 30, 2008.

Long-term borrowings at September 30, 2008, based on their contractual terms, mature as follows (in 000's):

2010	\$ 23,060
2011	33,239
2012	3,429
2013	3,630
2014 and Thereafter	45,975
Total	<u>\$109,333</u>

Loans Payable Related to Investments by Variable Interest Entities in Real Estate Partnerships

The borrowings of certain VIEs' are comprised of several loans, which are non-recourse to the Company. See Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the entities deemed to be variable interest entities under FIN 46R, which are consolidated by the Company.

VIEs' loans payable at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 are presented below:

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2007</u>
	(in 000's)	
Current Portion of Loans Payable	\$ 13,987	\$ 13,839
Long-Term Portion of Loans Payable	88,577	102,640
Total Loans Payable	<u>\$102,564</u>	<u>\$116,479</u>

VIEs' long-term borrowings at September 30, 2008, based on their contractual terms, mature as follows (in 000's):

2010	\$ 12,489
2011	12,967
2012	13,030
2013	13,425
2014 and Thereafter	36,666
Total	<u>\$ 88,577</u>

NOTE 10 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

The Company enters into interest rate swaps and futures contracts as part of its fixed income business to facilitate customer transactions and to hedge a portion of the Company's trading inventory. These positions are marked to market with the gain or loss and the related interest recorded in Net Trading Profits within the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the period. Any collateral exchanged as part of the swap agreement is recorded in Broker Receivables and Payables in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition for the period. The Company had outstanding interest rate derivative contracts with notional amounts of \$3.7 billion and \$3.5 billion at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007. The notional amount of a derivative contract does not change hands; it is simply used as a reference to calculate payments. Accordingly, the notional amount of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding at September 30, 2008 greatly exceeds the possible losses that could arise from such transactions. The net market value of all open derivative positions at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 was \$16.1 million and \$22.2 million, respectively.

To mitigate interest rate risk in a significantly rising rate environment, RJBank purchased three year term interest rate caps with high strike rates (more than 300 basis points higher than current rates) during the year ended September 30, 2008 that will increase in value if interest rates rise and entitle RJBank to cash flows if interest rates rise above strike rates. These positions are recorded at fair value with any changes in fair value recorded in Other Revenue within the Statement of Income for the period. At September 30, 2008, the notional amount of the interest rate caps held by RJBank was \$1.5 billion and the fair value was \$1.3 million. The Company's maximum loss exposure under these interest rate cap contracts is \$1.8 million.

The Company is exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to its interest rate derivative agreements. The Company performs a credit evaluation of counterparties prior to entering into derivative transactions and monitors their credit standings. Currently, the Company anticipates that all counterparties will be able to fully satisfy their obligations under those agreements. The Company may require collateral from counterparties to support these obligations as established by the credit threshold specified by the agreement and/or as a result of monitoring the credit standing of the counterparties. The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk related to its interest rate swap agreements. The Company monitors exposure in its derivatives subsidiary daily based on established limits with respect to a number of factors, including interest rate, spread, ratio and basis, and volatility risks. These exposures are monitored both on a total portfolio basis and separately for selected maturity periods.

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES:

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ 110,001	\$ 142,531	\$ 102,665
State	12,860	17,098	16,844
Foreign	(1,221)	(5,813)	13,379
	<u>121,640</u>	<u>153,816</u>	<u>132,888</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	21,250	(26,132)	(3,742)
State	2,509	(1,463)	(495)
Foreign	6,377	15,573	(927)
	<u>30,136</u>	<u>(12,022)</u>	<u>(5,164)</u>
	<u>\$ 151,776</u>	<u>\$ 141,794</u>	<u>\$ 127,724</u>

The Company's income tax expense differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate due to the following:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Provision Calculated at Statutory Rates	\$ 135,399	\$ 137,279	\$ 119,723
State Income Taxes, Net of Federal Benefit	9,990	10,163	10,627
Other	6,387	(5,648)	(2,626)
	<u>\$ 151,776</u>	<u>\$ 141,794</u>	<u>\$ 127,724</u>

U.S. and foreign components of income before income taxes were as follows:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
U.S.	\$ 371,118	\$ 356,591	\$ 308,003
Foreign	15,736	35,633	34,063
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	<u>\$ 386,854</u>	<u>\$ 392,224</u>	<u>\$ 342,066</u>

The major deferred tax asset (liability) items, as computed under SFAS 109, are as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Deferred Compensation	\$ 35,620	\$ 65,392
Allowances for Loan Losses	36,811	20,293
Unrealized Loss	35,999	3,035
Accrued Expenses	20,089	28,743
Capitalized Expenditures	6,768	10,812
Net Operating Loss Carryforward	142	5,259
Other	12,672	-
Total Gross Deferred Tax Assets	148,101	133,534
Less Valuation Allowance	(3,599)	-
Total Deferred Tax Assets	144,502	133,534
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Aircraft Leases	(9,194)	(10,420)
Undistributed Earnings of foreign subsidiaries	(15,663)	(11,562)
Other	(10,880)	(3,630)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(35,737)	(25,612)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	\$ 108,765	\$ 107,922

The Company has recorded a deferred tax asset at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007. A deferred tax asset has also been recognized for net operating loss carryforwards that will expire between 2009 and 2017. A valuation allowance for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 has been established for state net operating losses and foreign tax credit carryforwards due to management's belief that, based on the Company's historical operating income, projection of future taxable income, scheduled reversal of taxable temporary differences, and tax planning strategies, it is more likely than not that the tax carryforwards will expire unutilized.

The "American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" provides for a one-time deduction for qualifying repatriations of foreign earnings in either fiscal year 2005 or 2006. The 85% dividends received deduction can result in a lower tax rate if the eligible dividends are reinvested within the limitations and requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 965. During fiscal year 2006, the Company repatriated \$1.9 million in extraordinary dividends and recorded a tax liability of \$102,000. To the degree that the cumulative undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries were permanently invested, no deferred U.S. federal income taxes have been provided. The Company has provided for U.S. deferred income taxes in the amount of \$15.6 million on undistributed earnings not considered permanently reinvested in its non-U.S. subsidiaries.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on October 1, 2007. The impact of the adoption of FIN 48 resulted in a decrease to beginning retained earnings and an increase to the liability for unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$4.2 million.

The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of the date of adoption was approximately \$8.6 million. Of this total, approximately \$6.9 million (net of the federal benefit on state issues) represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate in future periods. At September 30, 2008 our liability for unrecognized tax benefits decreased to \$4.9 million and the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate for income from continuing operations decreased to \$3.5 million. Approximately \$2.8 million of the decrease in unrecognized tax benefits was the result of the conclusion of various state tax audits.

The Company recognizes the accrual of interest and penalties related to income tax matters in interest expense and other expense, respectively. Interest and penalties accrued as of the beginning of the year was \$1.6 million. During the twelve months ended September 30, 2008, accrued interest expense related to unrecognized tax benefits decreased by approximately \$65,000. During the twelve months ended September 30, 2008, penalty expense related to unrecognized tax benefits decreased by approximately \$35,000. Interest and penalties accrued as of September 30, 2008 was \$1.5 million.

The aggregate changes in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits were as follows:

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2008</u> (in 000's)
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 8,579
Increases for tax positions related to the current year	932
Increases for tax positions related to prior years	80
Decreases for tax positions related to prior years	(3,516)
Reductions due to lapsed statute of limitations	(814)
Decreases related to settlements	(399)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 4,862</u>

The Company's tax liability does not include any accrual for potential taxes, interest or penalties related to tax assessments of the Company's Turkish joint venture. The Company has fully reserved for its equity interest in this joint venture (see Note 13 below for additional information).

The Company files income tax returns in the U. S. federal jurisdiction and various states, local and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or foreign income tax examination by tax authorities for years prior to 2008 for federal tax returns, 2004 for state and local tax returns and 2000 for foreign tax returns. During the second quarter, the Company settled the Limited Issue Focused Examinations by the Internal Revenue Service for fiscal years 2005 and 2006. As a result, the Company paid \$163,000 that was previously provided for under FIN 48 as an unrecognized tax benefit. During the fourth quarter, the fiscal year 2007 federal income tax return examined under the IRS Compliance Assurance Program was accepted as filed. The 2008 federal income tax return is currently being examined under the IRS Compliance Assurance Program. This program accelerates the examination of key issues in an attempt to resolve them before the tax return is filed. Certain state and local returns are also currently under various stages of audit. The 2008 IRS audit and state audits in process are expected to be completed in fiscal year ending 2009. It is anticipated that the unrecognized tax benefits may increase by an estimated \$0.3 million over the next 12 months.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Long-term lease agreements expire at various times through 2020. Minimum annual rentals under such agreements for the succeeding five fiscal years are approximately: \$36.3 million in 2009, \$33.5 million in 2010, \$29.5 million in 2011, \$25.2 million in 2012, \$20.7 million in 2013 and \$55.0 million thereafter. Rental expense incurred under all leases, including equipment under short-term agreements, aggregated \$50.1 million, \$40 million and \$34.3 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Company is the lessor in a leveraged commercial aircraft transaction with Continental Airlines, Inc. ("Continental"). The Company's ability to realize its expected return is dependent upon this airline's ability to fulfill its lease obligation. In the event that this airline defaults on its lease commitment and the Trustee for the debt holders is unable to re-lease or sell the plane with adequate terms, the Company would suffer a loss of some or all of its investment. The carrying amount of this leveraged lease with Continental was approximately \$8.8 million as of September 30, 2008. The Company's equity investment represented 20% of the aggregate purchase price; the remaining 80% was funded by public debt issued in the form of equipment trust certificates. The residual value of the aircraft at the end of the lease term of approximately 17 years was originally projected to be 15% of the original cost and has not been adjusted since inception. This lease expires in May 2014.

Although Continental remains current on its lease payments to the Company, the inability of Continental to make its lease payments, or the termination or modification of the lease through a bankruptcy proceeding, could result in the write-down of the Company's investment and the acceleration of certain income tax payments. The Company continues to monitor this lessee for specific events or circumstances that would increase the likelihood of a default on Continental's obligations under this lease.

On September 30, 2008, RJBank had advances outstanding at the FHLB of \$1.95 billion, which included \$1.9 billion in overnight advances to meet point in time regulatory balance sheet composition requirements related to its qualifying as a thrift institution. The latter action was discussed in advance with the OTS. These borrowed funds were invested in qualifying assets and the necessary qualification was met. Prior to the advance, the Company infused \$120 million of additional capital into RJBank to ensure RJBank retained its “well capitalized” status as of September 30, 2008, under bank regulatory capital guidelines. After the \$1.9 billion advance was repaid on October 1, 2008, RJBank made a return of capital distribution of \$60 million back to RJF on October 2, 2008, to return a portion of the excess capital above the amount necessary to meet all regulatory capital requirements for “well capitalized” status. Due to its outstanding overnight advance, RJBank had no immediate credit available from the FHLB at September 30, 2008 but total available credit of \$1.38 billion would become available with the pledging of additional collateral to the FHLB. Following the repayment of the \$1.9 billion overnight advance on October 1, 2008, RJBank had \$1.71 billion in immediate credit available from the FHLB but total available credit of \$3.29 billion would become available with the pledging of additional collateral to the FHLB. At September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, no securities other than FHLB stock were pledged by RJBank as collateral with the FHLB for advances. See Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

As of September 30, 2008, RJBank had entered into overnight reverse repurchase agreements totaling \$705 million with three counterparties, with individual exposures of \$350 million, \$305 million and \$50 million. Although RJBank is exposed to risk that these counterparties may not fulfill their contractual obligations, the Company believes the risk of default is minimal due to the creditworthiness of these counterparties, which is closely monitored, collateral received and the short duration of these agreements.

As of September 30, 2008, RJBank had not settled the purchases of \$8.5 million in syndicated loans (included in Bank Loans, Net) due to sellers’ delays in finalizing settlement. These loans are expected to be settled during the three months ended December 31, 2008. As of September 30, 2007, RJBank had not settled purchases of \$300.6 million in syndicated loans, all of which had settled prior to March 31, 2008.

RJBANK provides to its affiliate, Raymond James Capital Services, Inc. (RJCS), on behalf of certain corporate borrowers, a guarantee of payment in the event of the borrower’s default for exposure under interest rate swaps entered into with RJCS. At September 30, 2008, the aggregate exposure under these guarantees was \$2.5 million, which was underwritten as part of the larger corporate credit relationships. There was no aggregate exposure at September 30, 2007. The estimated total potential exposure under these guarantees is \$12.1 million.

See Note 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to RJBank’s and Raymond James Multi-Family Finance, Inc.’s commitments to extend credit and other RJBank credit-related off balance sheet financial instruments such as standby letters of credit and loan purchases.

As part of an effort to increase brand awareness, the Company entered into a stadium naming rights contract in July 1998. The contract expires in 2016 and has a 4% annual escalator. Annual payments under this agreement for the succeeding five fiscal years are approximately: \$3.3 million in 2009, \$3.4 million in 2010, \$3.5 million in 2011, \$3.7 million in 2012, \$3.8 million in 2013 and \$9.2 million thereafter. Expenses of \$3.1 million, \$3.0 million and \$2.9 million were recognized in the fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. Transactions relating to such commitments of RJA that were open at September 30, 2008 and were subsequently settled had no material effect on the consolidated financial statements as of that date. Transactions relating to such commitments of RJ Ltd. that were recorded and open at September 30, 2008 were approximately CDN \$8.7 million.

The Company utilizes client marginable securities to satisfy deposits with clearing organizations. At September 30, 2008, the Company had client margin securities valued at \$210.0 million pledged with a clearing organization to meet the point in time requirement of \$139.9 million. At September 30, 2007, the Company had client margin securities valued at \$135.7 million pledged with a clearing organization to meet the point in time requirement of \$67.5 million.

In January 2008, Sirchie Acquisition Company, LLC (“SAC”), a 80% owned indirect unconsolidated subsidiary of the Company, acquired substantially all of the business, assets, and properties of Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Inc. (“Sirchie”), the assets or stock of several other companies and certain real estate. The Company’s equity investment in SAC was approximately \$20 million. SAC also acquired 51% of the common stock of Law Enforcement Associates Corporation as part of the transaction. This acquisition is one of the Company’s recent merchant banking initiatives.

SAC has been advised by the Commerce and Justice Departments that they intend to seek civil and criminal sanctions against it, as the purported successor in interest to Sirchie, based upon alleged breaches of Department of Commerce suspension orders by Sirchie and its former majority shareholder that occurred prior to the acquisition. Discussions are ongoing and the impact, if any, on the value of this investment is indeterminate at this time.

The Company has committed a total of \$56.3 million, in amounts ranging from \$200,000 to \$5 million, to 42 different independent venture capital or private equity partnerships. As of September 30, 2008, the Company has invested \$36.3 million of that amount and has received \$30.2 million in distributions. Additionally, the Company controls the general partner in two internally sponsored private equity limited partnerships to which it has committed \$14 million. Of that amount, the Company has invested \$13.0 million and has received \$9.2 million in distributions as of September 30, 2008. The Company is not the controlling general partner in another internally sponsored private equity limited partnership to which it has committed \$30 million. As of September 30, 2008, the Company has invested \$2.3 million of that amount and has not received any distributions.

The Company is the general partner in EIF Funds. These limited partnerships invest in the merchant banking and private equity activities of the Company and other unaffiliated venture capital limited partnerships. The EIF Funds were established as compensation and retention measures for certain qualified key employees of the Company. At September 30, 2008, the funds have unfunded commitments of \$2.4 million.

In the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of the Company act as general partner and may be contingently liable for activities of various limited partnerships. These partnerships engaged primarily in real estate activities. In the opinion of the Company, such liabilities, if any, for the obligations of the partnerships will not in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

At September 30, 2008, the approximate market values of collateral received that can be repledged by the Company, were:

Sources of Collateral (In 000's):

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Other	
Collateralized Financings	\$ 963,618
Securities Received in Securities Borrowed Vs. Cash Transactions	651,201
Collateral Received for Margin Loans	1,448,858
Total	<u>\$ 3,063,677</u>

During the year certain collateral was repledged. At September 30, 2008, the approximate market values of this portion of collateral and financial instruments owned that were repledged by the Company, were:

Uses of Collateral and Trading Securities (In 000's):

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Other	
Collateralized Financings	\$ 76,585
Securities Received in Securities Borrowed Vs. Cash Transactions	602,955
Collateral Received for Margin Loans	210,003
Total	<u>\$ 889,543</u>

The Company has from time to time authorized performance guarantees for the completion of trades with counterparties in Argentina and Turkey. At September 30, 2008, there were no outstanding performance guarantees in Argentina or Turkey.

See Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financials Statements for information regarding the Company's other financing arrangements.

The Company guarantees the existing mortgage debt of RJA of approximately \$62 million. The Company guarantees interest rate swap obligations of RJ Capital Services, Inc. The Company has also committed to lend to RJTCF, or guarantee obligations in connection with RJTCF's low income housing development/rehabilitation and syndication activities, aggregating up to \$125 million upon request, subject to certain limitations as well as annual review and renewal. RJTCF borrows in order to invest in partnerships which purchase and develop properties qualifying for tax credits ("project partnerships"). These investments in project partnerships are then sold to various tax credit funds, which have third party investors, and for which RJTCF serves as the managing member or general partner. RJTCF typically sells these investments within 90 days of their acquisition, and the proceeds from the sales are used to repay RJTCF's borrowings. The Company has committed to purchase and potentially hold up to \$75 million of unsold interests in one of RJTCF's current fund offerings. In such an event, the Company would expect to resell these interests to other investors, however the holding period of these interests could be much longer than 90 days. Subsequent to September 30, 2008, RJTCF closed this fund offering and purchased \$58 million of the unsold interests. In addition to the interests purchased, RJTCF provided certain specific performance guarantees to the investors of the fund. The Company has guaranteed RJTCF's \$58 million capital contribution obligation as well as the specified performance guarantees provided to the fund's investors. Additionally, RJTCF may make short-term loans or advances to project partnerships on behalf of the tax credit funds in which it serves as managing member or general partner. At September 30, 2008, cash funded to invest in either loans or investments in project partnerships was \$30.3 million. In addition, at September 30, 2008, RJTCF is committed to additional future fundings of \$45.9 million related to project partnerships that have not yet been sold to various tax credit funds (including the fund offering mentioned previously that the Company made a commitment to purchase and potentially hold up to \$75 million of unsold interests). The Company and RJTCF also issue certain guarantees to various third parties related to project partnerships, interests in which have been or are expected to be sold to one or more tax credit funds under RJTCF's management. In some instances, RJTCF is not the primary guarantor of these obligations which aggregate to a cumulative maximum obligation of approximately \$14.9 million as of September 30, 2008. Through RJTCF's wholly owned lending subsidiary, Raymond James Multi-Family Finance, Inc., certain construction loans or loans of longer duration ("permanent loans") may be made directly to certain project partnerships. As of September 30, 2008, nine such construction loans are outstanding with an unfunded balance of \$20.2 million available for future draws on such loans. Similarly, five permanent loan commitments are outstanding as of September 30, 2008. Each of these commitments will only be funded if certain conditions are achieved by the project partnership and in the event such conditions are not met, generally expire two years after their issuance. The total amount of such unfunded permanent loan commitments as of September 30, 2008 is \$5.9 million.

The Company was required to enter into two agreements, one with Raymond James Trust, N.A. and one with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"), as a condition to the conversion of Raymond James Trust Company, now known as Raymond James Trust, N.A., ("RJT") from a state to a federally chartered institution. The conversion was effective January 1, 2008. Effective July 1, 2008, the Company merged its second state-chartered trust company, Raymond James Trust Company West, into RJT. Under those agreements, the Company is obligated to provide RJT with sufficient capital in a form acceptable to the OCC to meet and maintain the capital and liquidity requirements commensurate with RJT's risk profile for its conversion and any subsequent requirements of the OCC. The conversion expands RJT's market nationwide, while substituting federal for multiple state regulatory oversight. RJT's federal charter limits it to fiduciary activities. Thus, capital requirements are not expected to be significant. Based on current projections, RJT's existing capital is expected to be sufficient for the foreseeable future.

NOTE 13 - LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS:

As a result of the extensive regulation of the securities industry, the Company's broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to regular reviews and inspections by regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations, which can result in the imposition of sanctions for regulatory violations, ranging from non-monetary censure to fines and, in serious cases, temporary or permanent suspension from business. In addition, from time to time regulatory agencies and self-regulatory organizations institute investigations into industry practices, which can also result in the imposition of such sanctions.

Raymond James Yatrym Menkul Kyymetler A. S., ("RJY"), the Company's Turkish affiliate, was assessed for the year 2001 approximately \$6.8 million by the Turkish tax authorities. The authorities applied a significantly different methodology than in the prior year's audit which the Turkish tax court and Council of State affirmed. RJY is vigorously contesting most aspects of this assessment and has sought reconsideration of the Turkish Council of State. The Turkish tax authorities, utilizing the 2001 methodology, assessed RJY \$5.7 million for 2002, which is also being challenged. Audits of 2003 and 2004 are anticipated and their outcome is unknown in light of the change in methodology and the pending litigation. Subsequent to the fiscal year end, RJY was notified by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey that the technical capital inadequacy resulting from RJY's provision for this case required an additional capital contribution, and as a result, RJY has had to halt all trading activities until the capital requirements are met. The Company has recorded a provision for loss in its consolidated financial statements for its full equity interest in this joint venture. As of September 30, 2008, RJY had total capital of approximately \$8.1 million, of which the Company owns approximately 50%.

SAC, an 80% owned indirect unconsolidated subsidiary acquired as a merchant banking investment, has been advised by the Commerce and Justice Departments that they intend to seek civil and criminal sanctions against it, as the purported successor in interest to Sirchie, based upon alleged breaches of Department of Commerce suspension orders by Sirchie and its former majority shareholder that occurred prior to the acquisition. Discussions are ongoing and the impact, if any, on the value of this investment is indeterminate at this time.

In connection with auction rate securities (“ARS”), the Company's broker dealers, RJA and RJFS, have been subject to ongoing investigations, with which they are cooperating fully, by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) the New York Attorney General's Office and Florida’s Office of Financial Regulation. The Company is also named in a class action similar to that filed against a number of brokerage firms alleging various securities law violations, which it is vigorously defending.

Several large banks and brokerage firms, most of who were the primary underwriters of and supported the auctions for, ARS have announced agreements, usually as part of a regulatory settlement, to repurchase ARS at par from some of their clients. Other brokerage firms have entered into similar agreements. The Company, in conjunction with other industry participants is actively seeking a solution to ARS’ illiquidity. This includes issuers restructuring and refinancing the ARS, which has met with some success. Should these restructurings and refinancings continue, then clients’ holdings could be reduced further, however, there can be no assurance these events will continue. If the Company were to consider resolving pending claims, inquiries or investigations by offering to repurchase all or some portion of these ARS from certain clients, it would have to have sufficient regulatory capital and cash or borrowing power to do so, and at present it does not have such capacity. Further, if such repurchases were made at par value there could be a market loss if the underlying securities’ value is less than par and any such loss could adversely affect the results of operations.

The Company is a defendant or co-defendant in various lawsuits and arbitrations incidental to its securities business. The Company is contesting the allegations in these cases and believes that there are meritorious defenses in each of these lawsuits and arbitrations. In view of the number and diversity of claims against the Company, the number of jurisdictions in which litigation is pending and the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of litigation and other claims, the Company cannot state with certainty what the eventual outcome of pending litigation or other claims will be. In the opinion of the Company's management, based on current available information, review with outside legal counsel, and consideration of amounts provided for in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to these matters, ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. However, resolution of one or more of these matters may have a material effect on the results of operations in any future period, depending upon the ultimate resolution of those matters and upon the level of income for such period.

NOTE 14 - CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS:

The following table presents information on a monthly basis for purchases of the Company’s stock for the quarter ended September 30, 2008:

Period	Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Per Share
July 1, 2008 - July 31, 2008	-	\$ -
August 1, 2008 - August 31, 2008	868	31.19
September 1, 2008 - September 30, 2008	15,511	30.90
Total	16,379	\$ 30.91

- (1) The Company does not have a formal stock repurchase plan. On May 20, 2004, the Board of Directors authorized \$75 million for repurchases pursuant to prior authorization from the Board of Directors. During March 2008, the Company exhausted this authorization. On March 11, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized an additional \$75 million for repurchases at the discretion of the Board’s Share Repurchase Committee. Since May 2004, 3,372,340 shares have been repurchased for a total of \$77.9 million, leaving \$72.1 million available to repurchase shares. Historically the Company has considered such purchases when the price of its stock approaches 1.5 times book value or when employees surrender shares as payment for option exercises. The decision to repurchase shares is subject to cash availability and other factors. Accordingly, the Company purchased 2,634,833 shares in open market transactions for the year ended September 30, 2008. During the year ended September 30, 2008, 241,614 shares were purchased for the trust fund that was established and funded to acquire Company common stock in the open market to be used to settle restricted stock units granted as a retention vehicle for certain employees of the Company’s wholly owned Canadian subsidiary (see Note 16 below for more information on this trust fund). The Company also purchased 34,393 shares that were surrendered by employees as payment for option exercises during the year ended September 30, 2008.

NOTE 15 - OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:

The activity in other comprehensive income and related tax effects are as follows:

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2006</u>
	(in 000's)		
Net Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Available for Sale Securities, Net Of Tax Effect Of (\$31,716) in 2008, (\$1,217) in 2007, and \$129 in 2006	\$ (54,377)	\$ (2,150)	\$ 217
Net Unrealized Gain on Interest Rate Swaps Accounted for as Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Tax Effect of \$0 in 2008, \$0 in 2007, and \$28 in 2006	-	-	44
Net Change in Currency Translations	(9,790)	20,246	2,202
Other Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ (64,167)</u>	<u>\$ 18,096</u>	<u>\$ 2,463</u>

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income taxes:

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2007</u>
	(in 000's)	
Net Unrealized Loss on Securities Available for Sale, Net of Tax Effect of (\$32,701) in 2008 and (\$998) in 2007	\$ (56,124)	\$ (1,747)
Net Currency Translations	22,148	31,938
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ (33,976)</u>	<u>\$ 30,191</u>

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The Company's profit sharing plan and employee stock ownership plan provide certain death, disability or retirement benefits for all employees who meet certain service requirements. The plans are noncontributory. Contributions by the Company, if any, are determined annually by the Company's Board of Directors on a discretionary basis and are recognized as compensation cost throughout the year. Benefits become fully vested after six years of qualified service. All shares owned by the ESOP are included in earnings per share calculations. Cash dividends paid to the ESOP are reflected as a reduction of retained earnings. The number of shares of RJF common stock held by the ESOP at September 30, 2008 and 2007 was approximately 5,468,000 and 5,538,000, respectively. The Company also offers a plan pursuant to section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides for the Company to match 100% of the first \$500 and 50% of the next \$500 of compensation deferred by each participant annually. The Company's Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") is a non-qualified deferred compensation plan that provides benefits to employees who meet certain compensation or production requirements. The Company has purchased and holds life insurance on the lives of most of those employees participating in the LTIP, to earn a competitive rate of return for participants and to provide a source of funds available to satisfy its obligations under this plan. Contributions to the qualified plans and the LTIP contribution for management are made in amounts approved annually by the Board of Directors and management. Compensation expense includes aggregate contributions to these plans of \$43.3 million, \$40.5 million, and \$36.9 million for fiscal years 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

At September 30, 2008, the Company had multiple stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described below. The Company issues new shares under all plans approved by shareholders. Effective October 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment". The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements given that it adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 effective September 28, 2002 using the modified prospective application transition method within the provisions of SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure".

Fixed Stock Option Plans

The Company has one qualified and two non-qualified fixed stock option plans available for grants to employees and members of the Company's Board of Directors. Under the 2002 Incentive Stock Option Plan, the Company's qualified plan, the Company may grant options to its management personnel for up to 9,000,000 shares of common stock. Options are granted to key administrative employees and Financial Advisors of RJA who achieve certain gross commission levels. Options are exercisable in the 36th to 72nd months following the date of grant and only in the event that the grantee is an employee of the Company at that time, disabled, deceased or recently retired.

As noted above, the Company has two non-qualified fixed stock option plans. Under the first of those plans, the Company may grant up to 854,298 shares of common stock to the Company's outside directors. Options vest over a three year period from grant date provided that the director is still serving on the Board of the Company. Under the Company's second non-qualified stock option plan, the Company may grant up to 2,531,250 shares of common stock to key management personnel. Option terms are specified in individual agreements and expire on a date no later than the tenth anniversary of the grant date. Under all fixed stock option plans, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant.

The Company's net income for the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006 includes \$6.6 million \$5.9 million, and \$5.6 million, respectively, of compensation costs and \$273,000, \$212,000, and \$281,000, respectively of income tax benefits related to the Company's three fixed stock option plans available for grants to employees and members of its Board of Directors.

These amounts may not be representative of future stock-based compensation expense since the estimated fair value of stock options is amortized over the applicable vesting period using the straight-line method and additional options may be granted in future years. The fair value of each fixed option grant for these plans is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for stock option grants in years ended 2008, 2007, and 2006:

	2008	2007	2006
Dividend Yield	1.36%	1.32%	1.19%
Expected Volatility	29.55%	29.44%	29.38%
Risk-free Interest Rate	3.44%	4.68%	4.41%
Expected Lives	4.7 yrs	4.8 yrs	4.9 yrs

The dividend yield assumption is based on the Company's current declared dividend as a percentage of the stock price. The expected volatility assumption is based on the Company's historical stock price and is a weighted average combining (1) the volatility of the most recent year, (2) the volatility of the most recent time period equal to the expected lives assumption, and (3) the annualized volatility of the price of the Company's stock since the late 1980's. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant of the options. The expected lives assumption is based on the average of (1) the assumption that all outstanding options will be exercised at the midpoint between their vesting date and full contractual term and (2) the assumption that all outstanding options will be exercised at their full contractual term.

A summary of option activity of the Company's three fixed stock option plans available for grants to employees and members of its Board of Directors for the year ended September 30, 2008 is presented below:

	Options For Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$)
Outstanding at October 1, 2007	3,985,626	\$ 20.19	-	\$ -
Granted	1,505,299	30.36	-	-
Exercised	(913,127)	14.79	-	-
Canceled	(112,800)	24.66	-	-
Expired	(11,025)	25.47	-	-
Outstanding at September 30, 2008	<u>4,453,973</u>	\$ 24.64	2.85	\$ 37,145,192
Exercisable at September 30, 2008	<u>743,157</u>	\$ 17.15	0.52	\$ 11,766,458

As of September 30, 2008, there was \$14.0 million of total unrecognized pre-tax compensation cost related to stock options for these plans. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3.3 years. The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted under these plans during the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 was \$8.23 per share, \$9.37 per share and \$7.36 per share, respectively. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised for these plans during the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 was \$14.0 million, \$25.0 million and \$15.3 million, respectively. The total grant date fair value of stock options vested for these plans during the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 was \$3.8 million, \$8.0 million and \$5.4 million, respectively.

Cash received from stock option exercises for these plans for the year ended September 30, 2008 was \$12.4 million. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from option exercise for these stock option plans was \$1.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2008.

Restricted Stock Plan

Under the 2005 Restricted Stock Plan the Company is authorized to issue up to 4,250,000 restricted stock units or restricted shares of common stock to employees and independent contractors. Restricted stock grants under the 2005 Plan are limited to 1,350,000 shares per fiscal year. The 2005 Plan was established to replace, on substantially the same terms and conditions, the 1999 Plan. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, this plan was amended to allow the issuance of restricted stock units as retention measures for certain employees of the Company's Canadian subsidiary. In addition, the Company, through that Canadian subsidiary, established a trust fund which is associated with the 2005 Plan. This trust fund was established and funded to enable the trust fund to acquire Company common stock in the open market to be used to settle restricted stock units granted as a retention vehicle for certain employees of the Canadian subsidiary. Awards under this plan may be granted by the Company in connection with initial employment or under various retention plans for individuals who are responsible for a contribution to the management, growth, and/or profitability of the Company. These awards are forfeitable in the event of termination other than for death, disability or retirement. The compensation cost is recognized over the applicable vesting period of the awards and is calculated as the market value of the awards on the date of grant. The following employee related activity occurred during the year ended September 30, 2008:

	Shares/Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (\$)
Nonvested at October 1, 2007	2,550,668	\$ 25.30
Granted	1,073,511	29.61
Vested	(379,887)	23.13
Canceled	(95,940)	28.02
Nonvested at September 30, 2008	<u>3,148,352</u>	\$ 27.23

The Company's net income for the year ended September 30, 2008 includes \$17.5 million of compensation costs and \$6.6 million of income tax benefits related to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan. The Company's net income for the years ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 includes \$11.7 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, of compensation costs and \$4.5 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, of income tax benefits related to this plan.

As of September 30, 2008, there was \$52.9 million of total unrecognized pre-tax compensation cost related to grants under the Company's Restricted Stock Plan. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3.8 years. The total fair value of shares vested under this plan during the year ended September 30, 2008 was \$8.8 million.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the 2003 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, the Company is authorized to issue up to 3,375,000 shares of common stock to its full-time employees, nearly all of whom are eligible to participate. Under the terms of the Plan, employees can choose each year to have up to 20% of their annual compensation specified to purchase the Company's common stock. Share purchases in any calendar year are limited to the lesser of 1,000 shares or shares with a fair market value of \$25,000. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the market price on the day prior to the purchase date. Under the Plan the Company sold approximately 725,000, 444,000 and 379,000 shares to employees during the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively. The compensation cost is calculated as the value of the 15% discount from market value and was \$2.9 million, \$2.1 million and \$1.6 million during the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively.

Stock Bonus Plan

The Company's 2007 Stock Bonus Plan authorizes the Company to issue up to 3,000,000 restricted shares to officers and certain other employees in lieu of cash for 10% to 20% of annual bonus amounts in excess of \$250,000. Restricted stock grants under the 2007 Plan are limited to 750,000 shares per fiscal year. The 2007 Plan was established to replace, on substantially the same terms and conditions, the 1999 Plan. The determination of the number of shares to be granted may encompass a discount from market value at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Under the plan the shares are generally restricted for a three year period, during which time the shares are forfeitable in the event of voluntary termination other than for death, disability or retirement. The compensation cost is recognized over the three year vesting period based on the market value of the shares on the date of grant. The following activity occurred during the year ended September 30, 2008:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (\$)
Nonvested at		
October 1, 2007	1,095,781	\$ 25.24
Granted	376,961	33.31
Vested	(370,062)	20.53
Canceled	(3,315)	31.42
Nonvested at		
September 30, 2008	<u>1,099,365</u>	\$ 29.64

The Company's net income for the year ended September 30, 2008 includes \$11.7 million of compensation costs and \$4.4 million of income tax benefits related to the Company's Stock Bonus Plan. The Company's net income for the years ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 includes \$9.1 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, of compensation costs and \$3.5 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, of income tax benefits related to this plan.

As of September 30, 2008, there was \$10.3 million of total unrecognized pre-tax compensation cost related to grants under the Company's Stock Bonus Plan. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.8 years. The total fair value of shares vested under this plan during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 was \$7.6 million.

Employee Investment Funds

Certain key employees of the Company participate in the Raymond James Employee Investment Funds I and II, which are limited partnerships that invest in the merchant banking and venture capital activities of the Company and other unaffiliated venture capital limited partnerships. The Company made non-recourse loans to these employees for two thirds of the purchase price per unit. The loans and applicable interest are to be repaid based solely on the distributions from the funds.

NOTE 17 - NON-EMPLOYEE STOCK-BASED AND OTHER COMPENSATION:

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Fixed Stock Option Plan

Under one of its non-qualified fixed stock option plans, the Company may grant stock options to its independent contractor Financial Advisors. The Company issues new shares under this plan as it was approved by shareholders. Under the 2007 Stock Option Plan for Independent Contractors, the Company may grant up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock to independent contractor Financial Advisors. The 2007 Plan was established to replace, on substantially the same terms and conditions, the 1990 Plan. As of September 30, 2008, the 1990 Plan still has options outstanding. Options are exercisable five years after grant date provided that the Financial Advisors are still associated with the Company, disabled, deceased or recently retired. Option terms are specified in individual agreements and expire on a date no later than the sixth anniversary of the grant date. Under these fixed stock option plans, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant.

The Company accounts for share-based awards to its independent contractor Financial Advisors in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services." Absent a specific performance commitment, these grants are measured at their vesting date fair value and their fair value estimated at reporting dates prior to that time. The compensation expense recognized each period is based on the most recent estimated value. Further, in accordance with EITF 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock," the Company classifies these non-employee awards as liabilities at fair value upon vesting, with changes in fair value reported in earnings until these awards are exercised or forfeited.

The Company's net income for the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007, and September 30, 2006 includes \$2.8 million, \$7.0 million, and \$9.7 million, respectively, of compensation costs and \$1.0 million, \$2.7 million, and \$3.7 million, respectively, of income tax benefits related to option grants to its independent contractor Financial Advisors.

The fair value of each fixed option grant awarded to an independent contractor Financial Advisor is estimated on the date of grant and periodically revalued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for fiscal years ended 2008, 2007, and 2006:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Dividend Yield	1.49%	1.27%	1.11%
Expected Volatility	30.38%	29.65%	30.89%
Risk-free Interest Rate	2.85%	4.70%	4.62%
Expected Lives	2.62 yrs	2.92 yrs	2.76 yrs

The dividend yield assumption is based on the Company's current declared dividend as a percentage of the stock price. The expected volatility assumption is based on the Company's historical stock price and is a weighted average combining (1) the volatility of the most recent year, (2) the volatility of the most recent time period equal to the expected lives assumption, and (3) the annualized volatility of the price of the Company's stock since the late 1980's. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at each point in time the options are valued. The expected lives assumption is based on the difference between the option's vesting date plus 90 days (the average exercise period) and the date of the current reporting period.

A summary of option activity of the Company's fixed stock option plans under which awards are granted to its independent contractor Financial Advisors for the year ended September 30, 2008 is presented below:

	Options For Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$)
Outstanding at October 1, 2007	1,567,966	\$ 20.25	-	-
Granted	39,699	30.44	-	-
Exercised	(291,950)	13.59	-	-
Canceled	(28,113)	19.71	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at September 30, 2008	<u>1,287,602</u>	\$ 22.15	2.74	\$ 13,947,534
Exercisable at September 30, 2008	<u>77,175</u>	\$ 13.95	0.45	\$ 1,468,447

As of September 30, 2008, there was \$4.3 million of total unrecognized pre-tax compensation cost related to unvested stock options granted to its independent contractor Financial Advisors based on an estimated weighted average fair value of \$12.76 per share at that date. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.3 years. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised for these plans during the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 was \$4.6 million, \$6.1 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. The total estimated fair value of stock options vested for these plans during the years ended September 30, 2008, September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 was \$4.7 million, \$6.2 million and \$4.1 million, respectively.

Cash received from stock option exercises for these plans for the year ended September 30, 2008 was \$4.0 million. There were no actual tax benefits realized for the tax deductions from option exercise of awards to its independent contractor Financial Advisors for the year ended September 30, 2008.

Restricted Stock Plan

Under the 2005 Restricted Stock Plan the Company may grant restricted shares of common stock or restricted stock units to employees and independent contractor Financial Advisors. The Company issues new shares under this plan as it was approved by shareholders. These awards are forfeitable in the event the independent contractor Financial Advisors are no longer associated with the Company, other than for death, disability or retirement. The compensation cost is recognized over the vesting period of the awards. The following activity for independent contractor Financial Advisors occurred during the year ended September 30, 2008:

	Shares	Weighted Average Reporting Date Fair Value (\$)
Nonvested at October 1, 2007	74,401	\$32.85
Granted	94,671	-
Vested	(2,433)	-
Canceled	(1,200)	-
Nonvested at September 30, 2008	<u>165,439</u>	\$32.98

The weighted average fair value of shares vested for this plan during the year ended September 30, 2008 was \$28.75 per share. The weighted average fair value of shares canceled for this plan during the year ended September 30, 2008 was \$25.32 per share.

The Company's net income for the years ended September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 includes \$774,000 and \$276,000, respectively, of compensation costs and \$294,000 and \$105,000, respectively, of income tax benefits related to restricted shares granted to its independent contractor Financial Advisors.

As of September 30, 2008, there was \$4.0 million of total unrecognized pre-tax compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock granted to its independent contractor Financial Advisors based on an estimated fair value of \$32.98 per share at that date. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 4.3 years. The total fair value of shares vested under this plan during the years ended September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 was \$70,000 and \$18,000, respectively.

Other Compensation

The Company's Wealth Accumulation Plan ("WAP") is a non-qualified deferred compensation plan that provides benefits to the Company's independent contractor Financial Advisors who meet certain production requirements. The Company has purchased and holds life insurance on employees, to earn a competitive rate of return for participants and to provide the source of funds available to satisfy its obligations under this plan. The WAP contribution is made in amounts approved annually by management.

NOTE 18 - REGULATIONS AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS:

Certain broker-dealer subsidiaries of the Company are subject to the requirements of the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. RJA, a member firm of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), is also subject to the rules of FINRA, whose requirements are substantially the same. Rule 15c3-1 requires that aggregate indebtedness, as defined, not exceed 15 times net capital, as defined. Rule 15c3-1 also provides for an "alternative net capital requirement", which RJA, Raymond James Financial Services, Inc. ("RJFS"), Heritage Fund Distributors, Inc. ("HFD"), and Raymond James (USA) Ltd. ("RJ(USA)") have elected. It requires that minimum net capital, as defined, be equal to the greater of \$250,000 or two percent of Aggregate Debit Items arising from client transactions. FINRA may require a member firm to reduce its business if its net capital is less than four percent of Aggregate Debit Items and may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business and declaring cash dividends if its net capital is less than five percent of Aggregate Debit Items. The net capital position of RJA at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 was as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(\$ in 000's)	
Raymond James & Associates, Inc.: (Alternative Method Elected)		
Net Capital as a Percent of Aggregate Debit Items	18.32%	21.94%
Net Capital	\$ 303,192	\$ 332,873
Less: Required Net Capital	(33,096)	(30,344)
Excess Net Capital	<u>\$ 270,096</u>	<u>\$ 302,529</u>

At September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, RJFS had no Aggregate Debit Items and therefore the minimum net capital of \$250,000 was applicable. The net capital position of RJFS at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 was as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.: (Alternative Method Elected)		
Net Capital	\$ 54,225	\$ 70,583
Less: Required Net Capital	(250)	(250)
Excess Net Capital	<u>\$ 53,975</u>	<u>\$ 70,333</u>

At September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, HFD had no Aggregate Debit Items and therefore the minimum net capital of \$250,000 was applicable. The net capital position of HFD at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 was as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Heritage Fund Distributors, Inc. (Alternative Method Elected)		
Net Capital	\$ 2,326	\$ 6,039
Less: Required Net Capital	(250)	(250)
Excess Net Capital	<u>\$ 2,076</u>	<u>\$ 5,789</u>

The net capital position of RJ(USA) at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 was as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
(\$ in 000's)		
Raymond James (USA) Ltd.:		
(Alternative Method Elected)		
Net Capital as a Percent of Aggregate		
Debit Items	749.6%	22.8%
Net Capital	\$ 4,507	\$ 3,418
Less: Required Net Capital	(250)	(299)
Excess Net Capital	<u>\$ 4,257</u>	<u>\$ 3,119</u>

RJ Ltd. is subject to the Minimum Capital Rule (Dealer Member Rule No. 17 of the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada ("IIROC")) and the Early Warning System (Dealer Member Rule No. 30 of the IIROC). The Minimum Capital Rule requires that every member shall have and maintain at all times Risk Adjusted Capital greater than zero calculated in accordance with Form 1 (Joint Regulatory Financial Questionnaire and Report) and with such requirements as the Board of Directors of the IIROC may from time to time prescribe. Insufficient Risk Adjusted Capital may result in suspension from membership in the stock exchanges or the IIROC.

The Early Warning System is designed to provide advance warning that a member firm is encountering financial difficulties. This system imposes certain sanctions on members who are designated in Early Warning Level 1 or Level 2 according to their capital, profitability, liquidity position, frequency of designation or at the discretion of the IIROC. Restrictions on business activities and capital transactions, early filing requirements, and mandated corrective measures are sanctions that may be imposed as part of the Early Warning System. The Company was not in Early Warning Level 1 or Level 2 at September 30, 2008 or September 30, 2007. The Risk Adjusted Capital of RJ Ltd. was at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 was as follows (in Canadian dollars):

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
(in 000's)		
Raymond James Ltd.:		
Risk Adjusted Capital before minimum	\$ 48,520	\$ 47,974
Less: Required Minimum Capital	(250)	(250)
Risk Adjusted Capital	<u>\$ 48,270</u>	<u>\$ 47,724</u>

At September 30, 2008, the Company's other domestic and international broker-dealers were in compliance with and met all net capital requirements. Subsequent to the fiscal year end the Company's Turkish affiliate, RJY, had been notified by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey that the additional letter of guarantee RJF provided to counterbalance the technical capital inadequacy resulting from RJY's provision for the pending court case, was no longer an acceptable alternative for an additional capital contribution. As a result, RJY no longer meets the capital requirements and has had to halt all trading activities until the capital requirements can be met. See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the legal proceeding.

RJBank is subject to various regulatory and capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory - and possibly additional discretionary - actions by regulators. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, RJBank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of RJBank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. RJBank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require RJBank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I Capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined). Management believes that, as of September 30, 2008, RJBank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of September 30, 2008, the most recent notification from the Office of Thrift Supervision categorized RJBANK as “well capitalized” under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as “well capitalized”, RJBANK must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed RJBANK's category.

	Actual		Requirement for capital adequacy purposes		To be well capitalized under prompt corrective action provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
(\$ in 000's)						
As of September 30, 2008:						
Total Capital (to						
Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 778,624	10.9%	\$ 571,793	8.0%	\$ 714,741	10.0%
Tier I Capital (to						
Risk-Weighted Assets)	689,281	9.6%	285,896	4.0%	428,844	6.0%
Tier I Capital (to						
Adjusted Assets)	689,281	6.0%	457,633	4.0%	572,042	5.0%
As of September 30, 2007:						
Total Capital (to						
Risk-Weighted Assets)	\$ 420,704	10.1%	\$ 332,832	8.0%	\$ 416,040	10.0%
Tier I Capital (to						
Risk-Weighted Assets)	368,699	8.9%	166,416	4.0%	249,624	6.0%
Tier I Capital (to						
Adjusted Assets)	368,699	5.8%	253,048	4.0%	316,309	5.0%

Raymond James Trust, N.A., is regulated by the OCC and is required to maintain sufficient capital and meet capital and liquidity requirements. As of September 30, 2008, RJT met the requirements.

The Company expects to continue paying cash dividends. However, the payment and rate of dividends on the Company's common stock is subject to several factors including operating results, financial requirements of the Company, and the availability of funds from the Company's subsidiaries, including the broker-dealer and bank subsidiaries, which may be subject to restrictions under the net capital rules of the SEC, FINRA and the IROC; and RJBANK, which may be subject to restrictions by federal banking agencies. Such restrictions have never limited the Company's dividend payments.

NOTE 19 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK:

In the normal course of business, the Company purchases and sells securities as either principal or agent on behalf of its clients. If either the client or counterparty fails to perform, the Company may be required to discharge the obligations of the nonperforming party. In such circumstances, the Company may sustain a loss if the market value of the security or futures contract is different from the contract value of the transaction.

The Company also acts as an intermediary between broker-dealers and other financial institutions whereby the Company borrows securities from one broker-dealer and then lends them to another. Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced and received in connection with the transactions. The Company measures the market value of the securities borrowed and loaned against the cash collateral on a daily basis. The market value of securities borrowed was \$647.9 million and securities loaned was \$639.6 million at September 30, 2008 and \$1.2 billion for both at September 30, 2007. The contract value of securities borrowed and securities loaned was \$675.1 million and \$695.7 million, respectively, at September 30, 2008 and \$1.3 billion for both at September 30, 2007. Additional cash is obtained as necessary to ensure such transactions are adequately collateralized. If another party to the transaction fails to perform as agreed (for example failure to deliver a security or failure to pay for a security), the Company may incur a loss if the market value of the security is different from the contract amount of the transaction.

The Company has also loaned, to brokers-dealers and other financial institutions, securities owned by clients and others for which it has received cash or other collateral. The market value of securities loaned was \$56.0 million at September 30, 2008. The contract value of securities loaned was \$53.8 million at September 30, 2008. If a borrowing institution or broker-dealer does not return a security, the Company may be obligated to purchase the security in order to return it to the owner. In such circumstances, the Company may incur a loss equal to the amount by which the market value of the security on the date of nonperformance exceeds the value of the collateral received from the financial institution or the broker-dealer.

The Company has sold securities that it does not currently own, and will therefore, be obligated to purchase such securities at a future date. The Company has recorded \$134.7 million and \$149.7 million at September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively, which represents the market value of such securities. The Company is subject to loss if the market price of those securities not covered by a hedged position increases subsequent to fiscal year end. The Company utilizes short government obligations and equity securities to economically hedge long proprietary inventory positions. At September 30, 2008, the Company had \$82.5 million in short government obligations and \$14.5 million in short equity securities, which represented economic hedge positions. At September 30, 2007, the Company had \$106 million in short government obligations and \$11 million in short equity securities, which represented hedge positions.

The Company enters into security transactions involving forward settlement. Forward contracts provide for the delayed delivery of the underlying instrument. The Company has entered into transactions with both contract and market values of \$1.7 billion and \$2.0 billion as of September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007, respectively. The contractual amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume and activity and do not reflect the amounts at risk. The gain or loss on these transactions is recognized on a trade date basis. Transactions involving future settlement give rise to market risk, which represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of a particular financial instrument. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the duration, size, composition and diversification of positions held, the absolute and relative levels of interest rates, and market volatility. The credit risk for these transactions is limited to the unrealized market valuation gains recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

The majority of the Company's transactions, and consequently, the concentration of its credit exposure is with clients, broker-dealers and other financial institutions in the U.S. These activities primarily involve collateralized arrangements and may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk can be directly impacted by volatile securities markets, which may impair the ability of counterparties to satisfy their contractual obligations. The Company seeks to control its credit risk through a variety of reporting and control procedures, including establishing credit limits based upon a review of the counterparties' financial condition and credit ratings. The Company monitors collateral levels on a daily basis for compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines and requests changes in collateral levels as appropriate.

The Company, through RJTCF's wholly owned lending subsidiary, Raymond James Multi-Family Finance, Inc., may have at any time unfunded commitments to extend credit to certain project partnerships for either construction or permanent loans. At September 30, 2008, the unfunded portion of executed commitments to extend credit was \$26 million. See Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding these commitments.

RJ Ltd. is subject to foreign exchange risk primarily due to financial instruments held in U.S. dollars that may be impacted by fluctuation in foreign exchange rates. In order to mitigate this risk, RJ Ltd. enters into forward foreign exchange contracts. The fair value of these contracts is nominal. As of September 30, 2008, forward contracts outstanding to buy and sell U.S. dollars totaled CDN \$12.0 million and CDN \$2.9 million, respectively.

RJBank has outstanding at any time a significant number of commitments to extend credit and other credit-related off balance sheet financial instruments such as standby letters of credit and loan purchases. These arrangements are subject to strict credit control assessments and each customer's credit worthiness is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. A summary of commitments to extend credit and other credit-related off balance sheet financial instruments outstanding at September 30, 2008 and 2007, is as follows:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Standby Letters of Credit	\$ 239,317	\$ 100,397
Open End Consumer Lines of Credit	43,544	27,871
Commercial Lines of Credit	1,384,941	1,218,690
Unfunded Loan Commitments - Variable Rate (1)	1,055,686	397,752
Unfunded Loan Commitments - Fixed Rate	4,005	12,831

(1) Includes commitments to purchase pools of adjustable rate whole first mortgage loans.

Because many loan commitments expire without being funded in whole or part, the contract amounts are not estimates of the Company's future liquidity requirements.

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted. The credit risk amounts are equal to the contractual amounts, assuming that the amounts are fully advanced and that the collateral or other security is of no value. RJBank uses the same credit approval and monitoring process in extending loan commitments and other credit-related off balance sheet instruments as it does in making loans.

RJBank's policy is generally to require customers to provide collateral at the time of closing. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by RJBank upon extension of credit, is based on RJBank's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, real estate, and income producing commercial properties.

In the normal course of business, RJBank issues, or participates in the issuance of, financial standby letters of credit whereby it provides an irrevocable guarantee of payment in the event the letter of credit is drawn down by the beneficiary. As of September 30, 2008, \$239.3 million of such letters of credit were outstanding. Of the letters of credit outstanding, \$236.9 million are underwritten as part of a larger corporate credit relationship. In the event that a letter of credit is drawn down, RJBank would pursue repayment from the account party under the existing borrowing relationship, or would liquidate collateral, or both. The proceeds from repayment or liquidation of collateral are expected to satisfy the maximum potential future amount of any payments of amounts drawn down under the existing letters of credit. At September 30, 2008, RJBank had no unearned fees related to these instruments. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved with extending loan commitments to clients, and accordingly, RJBank uses a credit evaluation process and collateral requirements similar to those for loan commitments.

NOTE 20 - EARNINGS PER SHARE:

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's, except per share amounts)		
Net Income	\$ 235,078	\$ 250,430	\$ 214,342
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding During the Period	116,383	115,608	112,614
Dilutive Effect of Stock Options and Awards (1)	2,676	3,085	3,124
Weighted Average Diluted Common Shares (1)	119,059	118,693	115,738
Net Income per Share - Basic	\$ 2.02	\$ 2.17	\$ 1.90
Net Income per Share - Diluted (1)	\$ 1.97	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.85
Securities Excluded from Weighted Average Diluted Common Shares Because Their Effect Would Be Antidilutive	2,542	1,321	-

(1) Diluted earnings per share is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of shares of common stock plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method. Dilutive potential common shares include stock options, units and awards.

NOTE 21 - SEGMENT ANALYSIS:

SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company currently operates through the following eight business segments: Private Client Group; Capital Markets; Asset Management; RJBank; Emerging Markets; Stock Loan/Borrow; Proprietary Capital and various corporate activities combined in the "Other" segment. The business segments are based upon factors such as the services provided and the distribution channels served and are consistent with how the Company assesses performance and determines how to allocate resources throughout the Company and its subsidiaries. The financial results of the Company's segments are presented using the same policies as those described in Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies". Segment data includes charges allocating corporate overhead and benefits to each segment. Intersegment revenues, charges, receivables and payables are eliminated between segments upon consolidation.

The Private Client Group segment includes the retail branches of the Company's broker-dealer subsidiaries located throughout the U.S., Canada and the United Kingdom. These branches provide securities brokerage services including the sale of equities, mutual funds, fixed income products and insurance products to their individual clients. The segment includes net interest earnings on client margin loans and cash balances. Additionally, this segment includes the correspondent clearing services that the Company provides to other broker-dealer firms.

The Capital Markets segment includes institutional sales and trading in the U.S., Canada and Europe. It provides securities brokerage, trading, and research services to institutions with an emphasis on the sale of U.S. and Canadian equities and fixed income products. This segment also includes the Company's management of and participation in underwritings, merger and acquisition services, public finance activities, and the operations of Raymond James Tax Credit Funds.

The Asset Management segment includes investment portfolio management services of Eagle Asset Management, Inc., Eagle Boston Investment Management, Inc., and Raymond James Consulting Services (RJA's asset management services division), mutual fund management by Heritage Asset Management, Inc., and trust services of Raymond James Trust, National Association. In addition to the asset management services noted above, this segment also offers fee-based programs to clients who have contracted for portfolio management services from outside money managers.

RJBank is a separate segment, which provides consumer, residential, and commercial loans, as well as FDIC-insured deposit accounts to clients of the Company's broker-dealer subsidiaries and to the general public.

The Emerging Markets segment includes various joint ventures in Turkey and Latin America. These joint ventures operate in securities brokerage, investment banking and asset management.

The Stock Loan/Borrow segment involves the borrowing and lending of securities from and to other broker-dealers, financial institutions and other counterparties, generally as an intermediary.

The Proprietary Capital segment consists of the Company's principal capital and private equity activities including: various direct and third party private equity and merchant banking investments (including Raymond James Capital, Inc. a captive private equity business), short-term special situation mezzanine and bridge investments, the EIF Funds, and three private equity funds sponsored by the Company: Raymond James Capital Partners, L.P., Ballast Point Ventures, L.P, and Ballast Point Ventures II, L.P.

The Other segment includes certain corporate activities of the Company.

Information concerning operations in these segments of business is as follows:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Revenues:			
Private Client Group	\$ 1,950,292	\$ 1,938,154	\$ 1,679,813
Capital Markets	506,007	506,498	487,419
Asset Management	236,928	234,875	207,821
RJBank	405,304	279,572	114,692
Emerging Markets	41,269	59,083	55,263
Stock Loan/Borrow	36,843	68,685	59,947
Proprietary Capital	22,775	8,280	17,312
Other	5,514	14,432	23,311
Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,204,932	\$ 3,109,579	\$ 2,645,578
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes:			
Private Client Group	\$ 177,696	\$ 219,864	\$ 168,519
Capital Markets	50,169	68,966	78,221
Asset Management	58,865	60,517	48,749
RJBank	112,282	27,005	16,003
Emerging Markets	(3,260)	3,640	2,857
Stock Loan/Borrow	7,034	5,003	8,001
Proprietary Capital	7,341	3,577	8,468
Other	(23,273)	3,652	11,248
Pre-Tax Income	\$ 386,854	\$ 392,224	\$ 342,066

(1) No individual client accounted for more than 10 percent of total revenues in fiscal year 2008, 2007 or 2006.

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Net Interest Income (Expense):			
Private Client Group	\$ 92,844	\$ 124,656	\$ 109,116
Capital Markets	1,340	(8,566)	(8,036)
Asset Management	1,094	1,535	1,096
RJBank	215,586	84,501	40,536
Emerging Markets	2,414	2,967	2,180
Stock Loan/Borrow	10,291	9,409	12,354
Proprietary Capital	1,432	1,122	290
Other	6,833	11,704	15,775
Net Interest Income	\$ 331,834	\$ 227,328	\$ 173,311

The following table presents the Company's total assets on a segment basis:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
	(in 000's)	
Total Assets:		
Private Client Group ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,861,688	\$ 6,608,059
Capital Markets ⁽²⁾	1,422,901	1,533,273
Asset Management	75,339	95,894
RJBank	11,356,939	6,312,966
Emerging Markets	52,786	104,238
Stock Loan/Borrow	698,926	1,302,937
Proprietary Capital	169,652	115,062
Other	93,628	181,739
Total	\$ 20,731,859	\$ 16,254,168

(1) Includes \$46 million of goodwill allocated pursuant to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets".

(2) Includes \$17 million of goodwill allocated pursuant to SFAS No. 142.

The Company has operations in the U.S., Canada, Europe and joint ventures in Turkey and Latin America. Substantially all long-lived assets are located in the U.S. The percentage of total assets associated with foreign activities is 5.5%. The percentages of pre-tax income and net income associated with foreign activities are 6.4% and 6.9%, respectively. Revenues, classified by the major geographic areas in which they are earned, were as follows:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Revenues:			
United States	\$ 2,852,634	\$ 2,757,314	\$ 2,322,518
Canada	254,483	249,372	222,365
Europe	60,042	52,156	52,489
Other	37,773	50,737	48,206
Total	\$ 3,204,932	\$ 3,109,579	\$ 2,645,578

The Company has \$8.7 million invested, net of a \$4.1 million reserve for its Turkish joint venture interest, in emerging market joint ventures, which carry greater risk than amounts invested in developed markets.

NOTE 22 - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (PARENT COMPANY ONLY):

RJF is a holding company headquartered in Florida whose subsidiaries are engaged in various financial services businesses, including the underwriting, distribution, trading and brokerage of equity and debt securities and the sale of mutual funds and other investment products. RJF's primary activities include investments in subsidiaries and corporate investments, including cash management and private equity investments. See Notes 9 and 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding RJF's obligations, contingencies and guarantees.

The following table presents RJF's condensed statement of financial condition:

	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007
		(in 000's)
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,033	\$ -
Property and Equipment, Net	10,077	10,037
Goodwill	29,538	29,538
Investments in Consolidated Subsidiaries	1,776,186	1,429,938
Intercompany Receivables	157,740	147,725
Other Assets	183,350	207,959
Total Assets	\$ 2,160,924	\$ 1,825,197
Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity:		
Loan Payable	\$ 200,000	\$ -
Trade and Other	12,393	9,186
Accrued Compensation and Benefits	64,375	56,890
Intercompany Payables	251	1,307
Total Liabilities	277,019	67,383
Shareholders' Equity	1,883,905	1,757,814
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 2,160,924	\$ 1,825,197

The following table presents RJF's condensed statement of income:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
(in 000's)			
Revenues:			
Dividends from Subsidiaries	\$ 118,043	\$ 104,464	\$ 125,862
Interest from Subsidiaries	5,346	10,129	8,806
Interest, Other	827	545	608
Other	4,705	7,651	9,792
Total Revenues	128,921	122,789	145,068
Expenses:			
Compensation and Benefits	27,421	13,075	18,444
Communications and Information Processing	4,872	4,399	3,674
Occupancy and Equipment Costs	1,471	1,509	1,309
Business Development	9,859	10,482	7,939
Interest	3,748	900	62
Other	5,800	4,309	3,900
Intercompany Allocations and Charges	(23,298)	(24,397)	(19,194)
Total Expenses	29,873	10,277	16,134
Income Before Income Tax (Benefits) Expense and Equity in Undistributed Net Income of Subsidiaries	99,048	112,512	128,934
Income Tax (Benefits) Expense	(2,447)	525	(1,258)
Income Before Equity in Undistributed Net Income of Subsidiaries	101,495	111,987	130,192
Equity in Undistributed Net Income of Subsidiaries	133,583	138,443	84,150
Net Income	\$ 235,078	\$ 250,430	\$ 214,342

The following table presents RJF's condensed statement of cash flows:

	Year Ended		
	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
	(in 000's)		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$ 235,078	\$ 250,430	\$ 214,342
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Gain on Investments	(2,560)	(3,103)	(9,250)
Equity in Undistributed Net Income of Subsidiaries	(133,583)	(138,443)	(84,150)
Other, Net	54,681	19,744	21,644
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:			
Intercompany Receivables	(10,015)	93,182	(120,037)
Other	30,140	(38,126)	(4,355)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Intercompany Payables	(1,056)	1,165	(328)
Trade and Other	3,207	5,240	(1,412)
Accrued Compensation and Benefits	7,485	(6,133)	8,645
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>183,377</u>	<u>183,956</u>	<u>25,099</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Investments in Subsidiaries, Net	(284,580)	(188,093)	(25,755)
Purchases of Investments, Net	(6,964)	10,756	3,334
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(291,544)</u>	<u>(177,337)</u>	<u>(22,421)</u>
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Borrowed Funds, Net	200,000	-	-
Exercise of Stock Options and Employee Stock Purchases	32,594	38,076	33,120
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(67,243)	(578)	(5,100)
Dividends on Common Stock	(53,151)	(48,488)	(37,570)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	<u>112,200</u>	<u>(10,990)</u>	<u>(9,550)</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,033	(4,371)	(6,872)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	-	4,371	11,243
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 4,033</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,371</u>
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash Paid for Interest	<u>\$ 2,695</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Cash (Received) Paid for Income Taxes	<u>\$ (2,447)</u>	<u>\$ 525</u>	<u>\$ (1,258)</u>

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(unaudited)

2008	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
	(in 000's, except per share data)			
Revenues	\$ 829,191	\$ 807,134	\$ 808,748	\$ 759,859
Net Revenues	685,827	691,687	742,024	693,165
Non-Interest Expenses	594,525	597,093	627,331	611,206
Income Before Income Taxes	90,757	97,818	115,118	83,161
Net Income	56,242	59,790	69,938	49,108
Net Income per Share - Basic ⁽¹⁾	0.48	0.51	0.60	0.42
Net Income per Share - Diluted	0.47	0.50	0.59	0.41
Dividends Declared per Share	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
2007	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
	(in 000's, except per share data)			
Revenues	\$ 709,629	\$ 738,271	\$ 822,753	\$ 838,926
Net Revenues	603,900	625,719	688,660	691,636
Non-Interest Expenses	513,109	530,764	583,133	600,412
Income Before Income Taxes	93,766	92,955	109,898	95,605
Net Income	59,395	59,715	68,353	62,967
Net Income per Share - Basic	0.52	0.52	0.59	0.54
Net Income per Share - Diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.53
Dividends Declared per Share	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

(1) Due to rounding the quarterly results do not add to the total for the year.

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