

SEI INVESTMENTS CO
Form 10-K
February 27, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 0 - 10200

SEI INVESTMENTS COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

23-1707341
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

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1 Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

19456-1100
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 610-676-1000

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

(The NASDAQ Global Select Market®)

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

None

(Title of class)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$3.2 billion based on the closing price of \$22.51 as reported by NASDAQ on June 30, 2011 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter). For purposes of making this calculation only, the registrant has defined affiliates as including all executive officers, directors and beneficial owners of more than ten percent of the common stock of the registrant.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, as of the close of business on January 31, 2012:

Common Stock, \$.01 par value	176,591,930
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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following documents are incorporated by reference herein:

1. The definitive proxy statement relating to the registrant's 2012 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report, is incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

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SEI Investments Company

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

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PART I

Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, and are not limited to those discussed in Item 1A, Risk Factors. All statements that do not relate to historical or current facts are forward-looking statements. These statements may include words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, plan, believe, words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to present or anticipated products and markets, future revenues, capital expenditures, expansion plans, future financing and liquidity, personnel, and other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts or statements of current condition.

Any or all forward-looking statements contained within this Annual Report on Form 10-K may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make, or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many factors mentioned in the discussion below will be important in determining future results. Consequently, we cannot guarantee any forward-looking statements. Actual future results may vary materially.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Item 1. Business.

Overview

SEI (NASDAQ: SEIC) is a leading global provider of investment processing, investment management, and investment operations solutions. We help corporations, financial institutions, financial advisors, and ultra-high-net-worth families create and manage wealth by providing comprehensive, innovative, investment and investment-business solutions. As of December 31, 2011, through its subsidiaries and partnerships in which the company has a significant interest, SEI manages or administers \$403.6 billion in mutual fund and pooled or separately managed assets, including \$172.0 billion in assets under management and \$231.6 billion in client assets under administration.

Our wealth management business solutions include:

Investment processing outsourcing solutions for banks, trust companies, independent wealth advisers, and investment managers;

Investment management programs for affluent individual investors and for institutional investors, including retirement plan sponsors, and not-for-profit organizations; and

Investment operations outsourcing solutions for investment management firms, banks and investment companies that sponsor and distribute mutual funds, hedge funds, and alternative investments.

General Development of the Business

For over 40 years, SEI has been a leading provider of wealth management business solutions for the financial services industry.

We began doing business in 1968 by providing computer-based training simulations to instruct bank loan officers in credit lending practices. We developed an investment accounting system for bank trust departments in 1972, and became a leading provider of investment processing outsourcing services to banks and trust institutions.

SEI became a public company in 1981. In the 1980s, we entered the asset management business and launched a series of money market mutual funds. We also expanded our business processing outsourcing services to bank clients by providing mutual fund accounting services, and

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investment operations outsourcing services.

In the 1990s, we introduced our Manager-of-Managers investment process, and delivered these programs to investment advisors who manage wealth for their high-net-worth clients. We also began to provide asset

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management services to retirement plan sponsors and institutional investors in selected global markets, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, continental Europe, South Africa and East Asia.

We have continued to deliver broader, more strategic solutions for clients and markets including a complete life and wealth platform for operating an investment advisory business, a total operational outsourcing solution for investment managers, a fully-integrated pension management system for retirement plan sponsors, and a complete life and wealth solution for ultra-high-net-worth families. Recently, we introduced Global Wealth Services, a next generation business solution integrating investment processing technology, operating processes, and investment management programs.

Strategy

We seek to achieve growth in earnings and shareholder value by strengthening our position as a provider of global wealth management solutions. To achieve this objective, we have implemented these strategies:

Create broader solutions for wealth service firms. Banks, investment managers and financial advisors seek to enter new markets, expand their service offerings, provide a differentiated experience to their clients, improve efficiencies, reduce risks, and better manage their businesses. We have developed and continue to develop next generation business solutions integrating technology, operating processes, and financial products designed to help these institutions better serve their clients and provide opportunities to improve their business success.

Help institutional investors manage retirement plans and operating capital. Retirement plan sponsors, not-for-profit organizations, and other institutional investors strive to meet their financial objectives while reducing business risk. We deliver customized investment management solutions, as part of a complete solution offering, that enable investors to make better decisions about their investments and to manage their assets more effectively.

Help affluent individual investors manage their life and wealth goals. These investors demand a holistic wealth management experience that focuses on their life goals and provides them with an integrated array of financial services that includes substantially more than traditional wealth management offerings. We help these investors identify their goals and offer comprehensive life and wealth advisory services including life planning, investments, and other financial services.

Expand globally. Global markets are large and present significant opportunities for growth. We have evolved U.S. business models for the global wealth management marketplace, focusing on the needs of institutional investors, private banks, independent wealth advisers, investment managers, investment advisors, and affluent individual investors.

Fundamental Principles

We are guided by these fundamental principles in managing the business and adopting these growth strategies:

Achieve organic growth in revenue and earnings. We seek to grow the business by providing additional services to clients, adding new clients, introducing new products, and adapting products for new markets.

Forge long-term client relationships. We strive to achieve high levels of customer satisfaction and to forge close and long lasting client relationships. We believe these relationships enable us to market additional services, and acquire knowledge and insights that fuel the product development process.

Invest in product development. We continually enhance products and services to keep pace with industry developments, regulatory requirements, and the emerging needs of markets and clients. We believe ongoing investments in research and development give us a competitive advantage in our markets.

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Maintain financial strength. We adopt business models that generate recurring revenues and positive cash flows. Predictable cash flows serve as a source of funds for continuing operations, investments in new products, common stock repurchases, and dividend payments.

Leverage investments across the business. We create scalable, enterprise-wide solutions designed to serve the needs of multiple markets, potentially offering operating efficiencies that can benefit corporate profitability.

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Create value for shareholders. The objective of achieving long-term sustainable growth in revenues and earnings strongly influences the management of the business. This philosophy guides corporate management practices, strategic planning activities, and employee compensation practices.

Products and Services

Investment Processing

Investment processing solutions consist of application and business process outsourcing services, professional services and transaction-based services. We deliver these solutions to providers of institutional and private client wealth management services, including banks, trust companies, independent wealth advisers, and other financial services firms. We also deliver these solutions, combined with our investment management programs, to investment advisory firms and other financial services firms that provide wealth management services to their advisory clients.

Our investment processing solutions are enabled through two platforms, TRUST 3000® and the Global Wealth Platform. TRUST 3000® is a comprehensive trust accounting and investment system that provides securities processing and investment accounting for all types of domestic and global securities, and support for multiple account types, including personal trust, corporate trust, institutional trust, and non-trust investment accounts. The Global Wealth Platform is an investment accounting and securities processing system with capabilities that include global securities processing, trade-date and multi-currency accounting and reporting. The platform is designed around the client and portfolio management processes. This enables financial firms to institutionalize their client processes around an investor's investment objectives, facilitating a transition to model-based portfolio management, providing an improved client experience, while minimizing the expense and risk associated with investment operations. The Global Wealth Platform also offers enhanced client experience capabilities and improved operating efficiencies. We began delivering the Global Wealth Platform to private banks and independent wealth advisers in the United Kingdom in 2007 and are currently preparing to deliver the platform to private banks and wealth managers in the United States.

Application and business process outsourcing revenues from investment processing services are earned as monthly fees from contracted services including software licenses, information processing, and investment operations. These revenues are recognized in Information processing and software servicing fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations, and are primarily earned based upon the type and number of investor accounts serviced. Investment processing revenues may also be earned as a percentage of the clients' assets processed on the platforms. Professional services revenues are earned from contracted, project-oriented services, including client implementations, and are recognized in Information processing and software servicing fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Transaction-based revenues are earned from trade execution services and are recognized as Transaction-based and trade execution fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Investment Management Programs

Investment management programs consist of money market, fixed-income and equity mutual funds and other collective investment products, alternative investment portfolios, and separately managed accounts. We serve as the sponsor, administrator and investment advisor for many of these products. We distribute these programs primarily through investment advisory firms, including investment advisors and banks, and directly to institutional or individual investors.

We have expanded these investment management programs to include other consultative, operational, and technology components, and have created comprehensive solutions tailored to the needs of a specific market. These components may include investment strategies, consulting services, administrative and processing services, and technology tools.

Investors in our investment programs typically follow an investment strategy constructed according to our disciplined investment process and invest in a globally diversified portfolio that consists of multiple classes and investment styles. Our investment process is based on five principles: asset allocation and appropriate diversification, both of which are important to investment performance; a portfolio design process that identifies the drivers of investment returns for each asset class; manager selection, where we act as a manager-of-managers, selecting style-specific managers from a global network of money managers; a portfolio construction process implemented through selected managers, and properly diversified among asset classes and drivers of investment returns; and risk management processes that monitor portfolios to ensure risk objectives are met.

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As of December 31, 2011, we managed \$118.3 billion in assets including: \$92.7 billion invested in fixed-income and equity funds, or through separately managed account programs; \$12.1 billion invested in liquidity or money market funds; and \$13.5 billion invested in collective trust fund programs. An additional \$53.7 billion in assets is managed by our unconsolidated affiliate LSV Asset Management (LSV), a registered investment advisor that specializes in value equity management for their institutional clients.

Revenues from investment management programs are primarily earned as a contractual percentage of net assets under management. These revenues are recognized in Asset management, administration and distribution fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Our interest in the earnings of LSV is recognized in Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Investment Operations

Investment operations outsourcing solutions consist of accounting and administration services, and distribution support services. We deliver these solutions to investment management firms that offer traditional and alternative products. We support traditional managers who advise a variety of investment products including mutual funds, UCITS schemes, collective investment trusts (CITs), exchange-traded funds (ETFs), institutional accounts and separately managed accounts. We also provide comprehensive solutions to investment managers worldwide that sponsor and distribute alternative investments such as hedge funds, funds of hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds, across both registered and partnership structures.

Accounting and administration services include account and fund administration, investment portfolio and fund accounting; cash administration and treasury services; trade capture, settlement and reconciliation; trustee and custodial services; legal, audit and tax support; and investor services. Distribution support services may include access to distribution platforms and market and industry analyses to identify specific product distribution opportunities. These solutions are delivered by utilizing a highly integrated, robust, and scalable technology platform adapted to fit the specific business needs of our investment manager clients.

As of December 31, 2011, we administered \$231.6 billion in assets for traditional and alternative investment fund products, including mutual funds, CITs, hedge funds, and private equity funds. Revenues from these products are primarily earned based on a contractual percentage of net assets under administration.

Revenues for the processing of institutional separate accounts and separately managed accounts are generally earned on the number of investor accounts serviced. Assets associated with this separate account processing are not included in reported assets under administration. Both revenue categories are recognized in Asset management, administration and distribution fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Business Segments

Business segments are generally organized around our target markets. Financial information about each business segment is contained in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our business segments are:

Private Banks provides investment processing and investment management programs to banks and trust institutions worldwide, independent wealth advisers located in the United Kingdom, and financial advisors in Canada;

Investment Advisors provides investment management programs to affluent investors through a network of independent registered investment advisors, financial planners, and other investment professionals in the United States;

Institutional Investors provides investment management programs and administrative outsourcing solutions to retirement plan sponsors, hospitals, and not-for-profit organizations worldwide;

Investment Managers provides investment operations outsourcing solutions to investment managers, fund companies and banking institutions located in the United States, and to investment managers worldwide of alternative asset classes such as hedge funds, funds of hedge funds, and private equity funds across both registered and partnership structures; and

Investments in New Businesses provides investment management programs to ultra-high-net-worth families residing in the United States through the SEI Wealth Network® and conducts other research and development activities.

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The percentage of consolidated revenues generated by each business segment for the last three years was:

	2011	2010	2009
Private Banks	37%	38%	34%
Investment Advisors	20%	20%	16%
Institutional Investors	23%	23%	16%
Investment Managers	19%	18%	13%
Investments in New Businesses	1%	1%	1%
LSV (1)	N/A	N/A	20%
	100%	100%	100%

- (1) Beginning in 2010, we deconsolidated the assets, liabilities and operations of LSV Asset Management in our financial statements. As a result, LSV is no longer considered a reportable business segment.

Private Banks

The Private Banks segment delivers a comprehensive outsourcing solution integrating investment processing services, investment management and distribution programs, and business expertise to banks and trust institutions worldwide, independent wealth advisers and other wealth managers located in the United Kingdom, and financial advisors in Canada. Our investment processing solutions are provided to private banks and trust organizations in the United States through our TRUST 3000® platform and to private banks, independent wealth advisers and other wealth managers located in the United Kingdom through our Global Wealth Platform. We intend to provide investment processing solutions enabled by the Global Wealth Platform to private banks and wealth managers in the United States. We own, maintain and operate the software applications and information processing facilities for all of our investment processing solutions.

Private banks and other trust organizations in the United States who utilize our TRUST 3000® application solution outsource investment processing technology software and computer processing, but retain responsibility for investment operations, client administration, and investment management. These clients operate our TRUST 3000® application remotely while fully supported by our data center using dedicated telecommunications networks. The TRUST 3000® application solution includes a dedicated relationship team that supports our client's business. We assist our clients by strategically evaluating their systems and process needs as their businesses change.

Our TRUST 3000® business solution was designed for private banks and other trust organizations in the United States that prefer to outsource their entire investment operation. With the TRUST 3000® business solution, we assume the entire back-office processing function. This comprehensive solution includes: investment processing; account access and reporting; audit, compliance and regulatory support data generation; custody and safekeeping of assets; income collections; securities settlement; and other related trust activities.

New clients undergo a business transformation process which can take a few months for smaller institutions and up to 15 months or more for larger institutions. During the transformation process, we collaborate with new clients to understand their strategic business goals and objectives. During this transformation, systems, operations, and business processes are evaluated and optimized to meet client objectives. We typically earn a one-time implementation fee for these business transformation services.

Client contracts for investment processing solutions offered through TRUST 3000® have initial terms that are generally three to seven years in length. At December 31, 2011, we had significant relationships with 113 banks and trust institutions in the United States. Our principal competitors for this business are: Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.; SunGard Data Systems Inc.; State Street Corporation; Fi-Tek LLC; and Pershing LLC, a subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. Many large financial institutions develop, operate and maintain proprietary investment and trust accounting systems. We consider these in-house solutions to be a form of competition.

Investment processing solutions enabled by the Global Wealth Platform provide an integrated, scalable operating infrastructure allowing our clients to better adjust to the changing needs of their clients and their business by offering advanced global processing capabilities, client and portfolio management processes, an open-architecture, modular design, and continuous worldwide operation. The implementation of new clients onto the platform follows either a conversion of existing client assets or a business transition process which moves new client assets onto the platform as the client grows their business with a contractual minimum fee in place. Currently,

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these investment processing solutions offered through the Global Wealth Platform are only available to private banks, independent wealth advisers and other wealth managers located in the United Kingdom.

At December 31, 2011, we had significant relationships with 15 banks, independent wealth advisers and other wealth managers located in the United Kingdom. Our principal competitors for this business are: Temenos Group AG; FNZ UK Ltd.; Avaloq; TD Direct Investing (Europe) Ltd., and smaller technology firms. We also consider in-house solutions to be a form of competition.

Our investment management programs for banks and distribution partners are offered worldwide. At December 31, 2011, there were approximately 325 investment management clients worldwide. We also had single-product relationships with approximately 85 additional banks and trust institutions. The principal competitors for this business are: Federated Investors, Inc.; Russell Investment Group, a subsidiary of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Fidelity Investments; Franklin Templeton Investments; discretionary portfolio managers and various multi-manager investment programs offered by other firms. We also consider in-house internal asset management capabilities to be a form of competition.

Investment Advisors

The Investment Advisors segment offers wealth management solutions to registered investment advisors, many of whom are affiliated with or are registered as independent broker-dealers, financial planners, and life insurance agents located throughout the United States. These wealth management solutions include our investment management programs and back-office investment processing outsourcing services and are usually offered on a bundled basis. We also help advisors manage and grow their businesses by giving them access to our marketing support programs, business assessment assistance and recommended management practices. Our solutions aim to help investment advisors reduce risk, improve quality, and gain operational efficiency to devote more of their resources to servicing their clients and acquiring new clients.

Advisors are responsible for the investor relationship which includes creating financial plans, implementing investment strategies and educating and servicing their customers. Advisors may customize portfolios to include separate account managers provided through our programs as well as SEI-sponsored mutual funds. Our wealth and investment programs are designed to be attractive to affluent or high-net-worth individual investors with over \$250 thousand of investable assets and small to medium-sized institutional plans.

We continually enhance our offering to meet the emerging needs of our advisors and their end clients. For example, in September 2011, we converted a small, select group of advisors onto the Global Wealth Platform. We expect to continue the rollout in 2012 and 2013. We anticipate the enhanced service offerings enabled through the Global Wealth Platform will provide a more diverse range of back-office investment processing outsourcing services and investment management solutions.

We estimate we have business relationships with over 4,900 financial advisors at December 31, 2011. In 2011, we modified our definition of a client for this segment and only include financial advisors who have exceeded a minimal level of customer assets invested in our investment products. Our business is primarily based on approximately 1,000 investment advisors who, at December 31, 2011, had at least \$5.0 million each in customer assets invested in our mutual funds and separately managed accounts. Revenues are earned largely as a percentage of average assets under management.

The principal competition for our investment management products is from other money managers, other turnkey asset management providers, mutual fund companies and custody service providers. In the advisor distributor channel, the principal competitors include AssetMark Investment Services Inc., Brinker Capital, EnvestNet Asset Management, Inc., Fidelity Investments, Lockwood Advisors, Inc., a subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., and other broker-dealers. As we introduce the Global Wealth Platform, we expect to more directly compete with custody service providers.

Institutional Investors

The Institutional Investors segment offers investment management programs and administrative outsourcing solutions for retirement plan sponsors, hospitals, and not-for-profit organizations globally. Clients can outsource their investment management needs and the administration for defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans, endowments, foundations and other balance sheet assets, as well as the administration of endowment and foundation asset pools.

The fiduciary management outsourcing program provides a strategic platform integrating the Manager-of-Managers investment process, plan administration services, and consulting services. Plan administration services include trustee, custodial, benefit payment services, record-keeping services, and donor administration.

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Consulting services include actuarial services, asset liability modeling, and the customization of an asset allocation plan that is designed to meet long-term objectives.

By outsourcing retirement plan services, we believe clients benefit from an investment approach built around an investment strategy designed to meet the client's long-term business and plan objectives and an investment process that removes the responsibility of manager selection, ongoing monitoring and termination. This approach is designed to reduce business risk, provide ongoing due diligence, and increase operational efficiency. Nonprofit organizations can manage volatility through more diversified portfolios and focus more resources on achieving their overall mission. Healthcare organizations benefit from customized asset allocations that help provide improved balance sheet protection and overall financial risk management.

Fees are primarily earned as a percentage of average assets under management. At December 31, 2011, we had relationships with approximately 475 investment management clients. In 2011, we modified our definition of a client for this segment and no longer include relationships which solely consist of our liquidity management products. The principal competitors for this segment are Frank Russell Company, a subsidiary of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Northern Trust Corporation, and investment consultants. We also consider consulting firms with investment advisory or actuarial capabilities who offer discretionary management services to be competitors.

Investment Managers

The Investment Managers segment provides comprehensive investment operations outsourcing solutions to investment managers globally. This array of front-, middle- and back-office investment processing services integrate best-in-class industry tools and technology to support a manager's diverse business needs across multiple products and asset classes. We offer managers a diverse suite of services for traditional investment products such as mutual funds, collective investment trusts, exchange-traded funds, and institutional and separate accounts, by providing outsourcing services including fund and investment accounting, administration, reconciliation, investor servicing and client reporting. We also provide comprehensive solutions to managers focused on alternative investments who manage hedge funds, funds of hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds, across registered, partnership and separate account structures domiciled in the United States and overseas.

Over the past few years, investors have had to face multiple market crises and rising volatility. Fund managers have responded with a range of innovative products designed to better manage volatility and offer alternatives to pure long-only investing historically used in traditional markets. The clear line that had once separated traditional and alternative investment products has blurred significantly. Anticipating this long-term trend and that of an increasingly empowered investor base, we have focused on the needs of the investor and manager rather than provide services aligned to specific products or asset classes. We also continually enhance our solutions to anticipate and adapt to economic, regulatory and industry changes.

By applying operating services, market-leading technologies, and business and regulatory knowledge, our comprehensive array of investment operations solutions help investment managers focus on their core competencies of portfolio management and client service. We provide managers with more than just the required data they need to run their investment products successfully; we also strive to deliver the information and insight necessary to allow them to better manage their business.

Contracts for our investment operations outsourcing services generally have terms ranging from three to five years. Fees for the business segment are primarily earned as a percentage of average assets under management and administration. A portion of the revenues for this segment are earned as account servicing fees. At December 31, 2011, we had relationships with approximately 200 investment management companies and alternative investment managers. Our competitors vary according to the asset class or solution provided and include large global custodian banks such as State Street Bank and Trust Company, Citicorp and BNY Mellon and smaller more specialized firms.

Investments in New Businesses

The Investments in New Businesses segment represents other business ventures or research and development activities intended to expand our solutions to new or existing markets including ultra-high-net-worth families who reside in the United States. This segment includes the costs associated with business development in the Middle East through our Dubai office and the development of a new internet-based investment management application. The family wealth management solution offers flexible family-office type services through a highly personalized solution while utilizing the Manager-of-Managers investment process.

The principal competitors for the family wealth solution are diversified financial services providers focused on the ultra-high-net-worth market.

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Research and Development

We are devoting significant resources to research and development, including expenditures for new technology platforms, enhancements to existing technology platforms, and new investment products and services. We spent approximately \$118.6 million in 2011, \$105.6 million in 2010, and \$103.9 million in 2009, of which we capitalized approximately \$41.0 million in 2011, \$38.7 million in 2010, and \$43.9 million in 2009 relating to the development of new technology platforms. Total research and development expenditures as a percentage of revenues were 12.8 percent in 2011, 11.7 percent in 2010, and 12.2 percent in 2009. All percentages exclude the revenues of LSV.

The majority of our research and development spending is related to building our Global Wealth Platform (GWP). GWP combines business service processing with asset management and distribution services. The platform offers to our customers a client-centric, rather than an account-centric, process with model-based portfolio management services through a single platform. The platform utilizes our proprietary applications with those built by third-party providers, and integrates them into a single technology solution, providing a common user experience. This integration supports straight-through business processing and enables the transformation of our clients' trust services from operational investment processing services to client value-added services.

The solution will serve markets in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada and continental European markets. GWP provides the technology platform for the business solutions now being marketed to private banks and independent wealth adviser organizations in the United Kingdom. In U.S. markets, we believe the demand for the advanced capabilities of the new platform will enable us to market our services to global wealth managers and existing clients in the Private Banks segment and significantly extend, expand and improve the services we offer in the Investment Advisors segment. We have implemented a small, select group of advisors in the United States onto the platform and plan to provide a new suite of services not previously offered to an additional select group in 2012. This new suite of services also positions us to start the implementation of our first U.S. bank client.

GWP will eventually be used at some level by all business segments representing a significant upgrade to our infrastructure. The platform will enable both SEI and our clients to manage the entire lifecycle of wealth services through a single solution. The workflow automation, firm's business rules and straight through processing to the street will dramatically change the client experience, help firms manage risk and allow for total transparency.

Marketing and Sales

Our business solutions are directly marketed to potential clients in our target markets. We employ approximately 90 sales representatives who operate from offices located throughout the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, continental Europe, South Africa, Asia and other locations.

Customers

In 2011, no single customer accounted for more than ten percent of revenues in any business segment.

Personnel

At January 31, 2012, we had approximately 2,365 full-time and 65 part-time employees. None of our employees is unionized. Management considers employee relations to be generally good.

Regulatory Considerations

SEI is a savings and loan holding company subject to supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve. SEI is not subject to specific statutory capital requirements. However, SEI is required to maintain capital that is sufficient to support the holding company and its subsidiaries' business activities, and the risks inherent in those activities. To manage capital adequacy, SEI currently utilizes a target Tier 1 Leverage Ratio as defined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Our principal, regulated wholly-owned subsidiaries are SEI Investments Distribution Co., or SIDCO, SEI Investments Management Corporation, or SIMC, SEI Private Trust Company, or SPTC, SEI Trust Company, or STC, and SEI Investments (Europe) Limited, or SIEL. SIDCO is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). SIMC is an investment advisor registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. SPTC is a limited purpose federal thrift chartered and regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. STC is a Pennsylvania trust company, regulated by the Pennsylvania Department of Banking. SIEL is an investment manager and financial institution subject to regulation by the Financial

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Services Authority of the United Kingdom. In addition, various SEI subsidiaries are subject to the jurisdiction of regulatory authorities in Canada, the Republic of Ireland and other foreign countries. The Company has a minority ownership interest in LSV, which is also an investment advisor registered with the SEC.

The Company, its regulated subsidiaries, their regulated services and solutions and their customers are all subject to extensive legislation, regulation and supervision that recently has been subject to, and continues to experience, significant change and increased regulatory activity. These changes and regulatory activities could have a material adverse affect on us and our clients.

The various governmental agencies and self-regulatory authorities that regulate or supervise the Company and various of its subsidiaries have broad administrative powers. In the event of a failure to comply with laws, regulations and requirements of these agencies and authorities, the possible sanctions that may be imposed include the suspension of individual employees, limitations on our ability to engage in business for specified periods of time, the revocation of applicable registration as a broker-dealer, investment advisor or other regulated entity, and, as the case may be, censures and fines. Additionally, certain securities and banking laws applicable to us and our subsidiaries provide for certain private rights of action that could give rise to civil litigation. Any litigation could have significant financial and non-financial consequences including monetary judgments and the requirement to take action or limit activities that could ultimately affect our business.

Governmental scrutiny from regulators, legislative bodies and law enforcement agencies with respect to matters relating to our regulated subsidiaries and their activities, services and solutions, our business practices, our past actions and other matters has increased dramatically in the past several years. Responding to these examinations, investigations, actions and lawsuits, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the proceeding, is time consuming and expensive and can divert the time and effort of our senior management from our business. Penalties and fines sought by regulatory authorities have increased substantially over the last several years, and certain regulators have been more likely in recent years to commence enforcement actions or to advance or support legislation targeted at the financial services industry. Governmental scrutiny and legal and enforcement proceedings can also have a negative impact on our reputation and on the morale and performance of our employees, which could adversely affect our businesses and results of operations.

We are subject to the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, which contains anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and requires implementation of regulations applicable to financial services companies, including standards for verifying client identification and monitoring client transactions and detecting and reporting suspicious activities. Anti-money laundering laws outside the United States contain similar requirements.

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We offer investment and banking solutions that also are subject to regulation by the federal and state securities and banking authorities, as well as foreign regulatory authorities, where applicable. Existing or future regulations that affect these solutions could lead to a reduction in sales of these solutions or require modifications of these solutions.

Compliance with existing and future regulations and responding to and complying with recent increased regulatory activity affecting broker-dealers, investment advisors, investment companies, financial institutions and their service providers could have a significant impact on us. We periodically undergo regulatory examinations and respond to regulatory inquiries and document requests. In addition, recent legislative activity in the United States (including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and attendant rule making activities) and in other jurisdictions (including the European Union and the United Kingdom) have made and continue to make, extensive changes to the laws regulating financial services firms. As a result of these examinations, inquiries and requests, as a result of increased civil litigation activity, and as a result of these new laws and regulations, we engage legal counsel, review our compliance procedures, solution and service offerings, and business operations, and make changes as we deem necessary. These additional activities and required changes may result in increased expense or may reduce revenues.

Our bank clients are subject to supervision by federal and state banking authorities concerning the manner in which such clients purchase and receive our products and services. Our plan sponsor clients and our subsidiaries providing services to those clients are subject to supervision by the Department of Labor and compliance with employee benefit regulations. Investment advisor and broker-dealer clients are regulated by the SEC, state securities authorities, or FINRA. Existing or future regulations applicable to our clients may affect our clients' purchase of our products and services.

In addition, see the discussion of governmental regulations in Item 1A Risk Factors for a description of the risks that proposed regulatory changes may present for our business.

Available Information

We maintain a website at www.seic.com and make available free of charge through the Investors section of this website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all

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amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. We include our website in this Annual Report on Form 10-K only as an inactive textual reference and do not intend it to be an active link to our website. The material on our website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

We believe that the risks and uncertainties described below are those that impose the greatest threat to the sustainability of our business. However, there are other risks and uncertainties that exist that may be unknown to us or, in the present opinion of our management, do not currently pose a material risk of harm to us. The risk and uncertainties facing our business, including those described below, could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Our revenues and earnings are affected by changes in capital markets. A majority of our revenues are earned based on the value of assets invested in investment products that we manage or administer. Significant fluctuations in securities prices may materially affect the value of these assets and may also influence an investor's decision to invest in and maintain an investment in a mutual fund or other investment product. As a result, our revenues and earnings derived from assets under management and administration could be adversely affected.

A majority of the securities held by our investment products are valued using quoted prices from active markets gathered by external pricing services. Securities for which market prices are not readily available are valued in accordance with procedures applicable to that investment product. These procedures may utilize unobservable inputs that are not gathered from any active markets and involve considerable judgment. If these valuations prove to be inaccurate, our revenues and earnings from assets under management could be adversely affected.

We are exposed to product development risk. We continually strive to increase revenues and meet our customers' needs by introducing new products and services. As a result, we are subject to product development risk, which may result in loss if we are unable to develop and deliver fully functional products to our target markets that address our clients' needs and that are developed on a timely basis and reflect an attractive value proposition. New product development is primarily for the purpose of enhancing our competitive position in the industry. In the event that we fail to develop products or services at an acceptable cost or on a timely basis or if we fail to deliver functional products and services which are of sound, economic value to our clients and our target markets, or an inability to support the product in a cost-effective manner, we could suffer significant financial loss.

Consolidation within our target markets may affect our business. Merger and acquisition activity between banks and other financial institutions could reduce the number of existing and prospective clients or reduce the amount of revenue we receive from retained clients. Consolidation activities may also cause larger institutions to internalize some or all of our services. These factors may negatively impact our ability to generate future growth in revenues and earnings.

We are dependent upon third-party service providers in our operations. We utilize numerous third-party service providers located in the United States and offshore locations in our operations, in the development of new products, and in the maintenance of our proprietary systems. A failure by a third-party service provider could expose us to an inability to provide contractual services to our clients in a timely basis. Additionally, if a third-party service provider is unable to provide these services, we may incur significant costs to either internalize some of these services or find a suitable alternative.

We serve as the investment advisor for many of the products offered through our investment management programs and utilize the services of investment sub-advisers to manage the majority of these assets. A failure in the performance of our due diligence processes and controls related to the supervision and oversight of these firms in detecting and addressing conflicts of interest, fraudulent activity, noncompliance with relevant securities and other laws could cause us to suffer financial loss, regulatory sanctions or damage to our reputation.

Poor fund performance may affect our revenues and earnings. Our ability to maintain our existing clients and attract new clients may be negatively affected if the performance of our mutual funds and other investment products, relative to market conditions and other comparable competitive investment products, is lower. Investors may decide to place their investable funds elsewhere which would reduce the amount of assets we manage resulting in a decrease in our revenues.

Our Company and our clients are subject to extensive governmental regulation. Our various business activities are conducted through entities which may be registered with or regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment advisor, a broker-dealer, a transfer agent, or an investment company, with

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federal or state banking authorities as a trust company, or with federal banking authorities as a savings association holding company. Our broker-dealer is also a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and is subject to its rules and oversight. In addition, some of our foreign subsidiaries are registered with, and subject to the oversight of, regulatory authorities primarily in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland and Canada. Many of our clients are subject to substantial regulation by federal and state banking, securities or insurance authorities or the Department of Labor. Compliance with existing and future regulations, responding to and complying with recent regulatory activity affecting broker-dealers, investment advisors, investment companies and their service providers and financial institutions, and examination or other supervisory activities of our regulators or of the regulators of our clients, could have a significant impact on our operations or business.

We offer investment and banking products that also are subject to regulation by the federal and state securities and banking authorities, as well as foreign regulatory authorities, where applicable. Existing or future regulations that affect these products could lead to a reduction in sales of these products or an increase in the cost of providing these products.

The fees and assessments imposed on our regulated subsidiaries by federal, state and foreign regulatory authorities could have a significant impact on us. In the current regulatory environment, the frequency and scope of regulatory reform may lead to an increase in fees and assessments resulting in increased expense, or an increase or change in regulatory requirements which could affect our operations and business.

We are exposed to systems and technology risks. Through our proprietary systems, we maintain and process data for our clients that is critical to their business operations. An unanticipated interruption of service may have significant ramifications, such as lost data, damaged software codes, or inaccurate processing of transactions. As a result, the costs necessary to rectify these problems may be substantial.

We are exposed to data security risks. A failure to safeguard the integrity and confidentiality of client data and our proprietary data from the infiltration by an unauthorized user that is either stored on or transmitted between our proprietary systems or to other third party service provider systems may lead to modifications or theft of critical and sensitive data pertaining to us or our clients. The costs incurred to correct client data and prevent further unauthorized access to our data or client data could be extensive.

We are dependent upon third party approvals. Many of the investment advisors through which we distribute our investment offerings are affiliated with independent broker-dealers or other networks, which have regulatory responsibility for the advisor's practice. As part of the regulatory oversight, these broker-dealers or networks must approve the use of our investment products by affiliated advisors within their networks. Failure to receive such approval, or the withdrawal of such approval, could adversely affect the marketing of our investment products.

We are exposed to operational risks. Operational risk generally refers to the risk of loss resulting from our operations, including, but not limited to, improper or unauthorized execution and processing of transactions, deficiencies in our operating systems, inefficiencies in our operational business units, business disruptions and inadequacies or breaches in our internal control processes. We operate different businesses in diverse markets and are reliant on the ability of our employees and systems to process large volumes of transactions often within short time frames. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of systems, human error or improper action by employees, we could suffer financial loss, regulatory sanctions or damage to our reputation. In order to mitigate and control operational risk, we continue to enhance policies and procedures that are designed to identify and manage operational risk.

Changes in, or interpretation of, accounting principles could affect our revenues and earnings. We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A change in these principles can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even retrospectively affect previously reported results.

Changes in, or interpretations of, tax rules and regulations may adversely affect our effective tax rates. Unanticipated changes in our tax rates could affect our future results of operations. Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in tax laws or the interpretation of tax laws. We are subject to possible examinations of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and state and foreign tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes, however, there can be no assurance that the final determination of any examination will not have an adverse effect on our operating results or financial position.

Currency fluctuations could negatively affect our future revenues and earnings as our business grows globally. We operate and invest globally to expand our business into foreign markets. Our foreign subsidiaries use the

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local currency as the functional currency. As these businesses evolve, our exposure to changes in currency exchange rates may increase. Adverse movements in currency exchange rates may negatively affect our operating results, liquidity and financial condition.

We rely on our executive officers and senior management. Most of our executive officers and senior management personnel do not have employment agreements with us. The loss of these individuals may have a material adverse affect on our future operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters is located in Oaks, Pennsylvania and consists of nine buildings situated on approximately 90 acres. We own and operate the land and buildings, which encompass approximately 486,000 square feet of office space and 34,000 square feet of data center space. We lease other offices which aggregate 58,000 square feet. We also own a 3,400 square foot condominium that is used for business purposes in New York, New York.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

One of SEI's principal subsidiaries, SIDCO, has been named as a defendant in certain putative class action complaints (the Complaints) related to leveraged exchange traded funds (ETFs) advised by ProShares Advisors, LLC. The first complaint was filed on August 5, 2009. To date, the Complaints have been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. The three complaints filed in the District of Maryland have been voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiffs. Two of them were subsequently re-filed in the Southern District of New York. Two of the complaints filed in the Southern District of New York have also been voluntarily dismissed by plaintiffs. The Complaints are purportedly made on behalf of all persons that purchased or otherwise acquired shares in various ProShares leveraged ETFs pursuant or traceable to allegedly false and misleading registration statements, prospectuses and statements of additional information. The Complaints name as defendants ProShares Advisors, LLC; ProShares Trust; ProShares Trust II, SIDCO, and various officers and trustees to ProShares Advisors, LLC; ProShares Trust and ProShares Trust II. The Complaints allege that SIDCO was the distributor and principal underwriter for the various ProShares leveraged ETFs that were distributed to authorized participants and ultimately shareholders. The complaints allege that the registration statements for the ProShares ETFs were materially false and misleading because they failed adequately to describe the nature and risks of the investments. The Complaints allege that SIDCO is liable for these purportedly material misstatements and omissions under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933. The Complaints seek unspecified compensatory and other damages, reasonable costs and other relief. Defendants have moved to consolidate the complaints, which motion has been granted. The Court appointed lead plaintiff on July 13, 2010, and an amended consolidated class action complaint was filed on September 25, 2010 asserting substantially the same claims. Defendants moved to dismiss on November 15, 2010. On December 16, 2010, lead plaintiff informed the Court and Defendants that lead plaintiff elected to file a second amended consolidated complaint, which was filed on January 31, 2011. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the second complaint on March 17, 2011. Oral argument on this motion was held on February 2, 2012. While the outcome of this litigation is uncertain given its early phase, SEI believes that it has valid defenses to plaintiffs' claims and intends to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

SEI has been named in six lawsuits filed in Louisiana. Five lawsuits were filed in the 19th Judicial District Court for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana. One of the five actions purports to set forth claims on behalf of a class and also names SPTC as a defendant. Two of the other actions also name SPTC as a defendant. All five actions name various defendants in addition to SEI, and, in all five actions, the plaintiffs purport to bring a cause of action under the Louisiana Securities Act. The putative class action originally included a claim against SEI and SPTC for an alleged violation of the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices Act. Two of the other five actions include claims for violations of the Louisiana Racketeering Act and possibly conspiracy. In addition, another group of plaintiffs have filed a lawsuit in the 23rd Judicial District Court for the Parish of Ascension, State of Louisiana, against SEI and SPTC and other defendants asserting claims of negligence, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, violations of the uniform fiduciaries law, negligent misrepresentation, detrimental reliance, violations of the Louisiana Securities Act and Louisiana Racketeering Act and conspiracy. The underlying allegations in all the actions are purportedly related to the role of SPTC in providing back-office services to Stanford Trust Company. The petitions allege that SEI and SPTC aided and abetted or otherwise participated in the sale of certificates of deposit issued by Stanford International Bank. Two of the five actions filed in East Baton Rouge have been removed to federal court, and plaintiffs' motions to remand are pending. These two cases have been transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. On August 31, 2011, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas issued an order and judgment that the causes of action alleged against SEI and SPTC in the two remanded actions were preempted by federal law and the Court dismissed these cases with prejudice. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has granted an expedited appeal of the United States District Court's order and judgment. The appeal has been fully briefed, and oral argument was held on February 7, 2012. The case filed in Ascension was also removed to federal court and transferred by the Judicial Panel on

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Multidistrict Litigation to the Northern District of Texas. The schedule for responding to that complaint has not yet been established. The plaintiffs in the remaining two cases in East Baton Rouge have granted SEI an extension to respond to the filings. SEI and SPTC filed exceptions in the putative class action pending in East Baton Rouge, which the Court granted in part and dismissed the claims under the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices Act and denied in part as to the other

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exceptions. SEI and SPTC filed an answer to the East Baton Rouge putative class action; plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification; and SEI and SPTC also filed a motion for summary judgment against certain named plaintiffs which the Court stated will not be set for hearing until after the hearing on the class certification motion. Following the decision by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, the Court in the East Baton Rouge action issued an order staying the proceedings in the East Baton Rouge class action pending the outcome of the appeal of the order and judgment of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. While the outcome of this litigation is uncertain given its early phase, SEI and SPTC believe that they have valid defenses to plaintiffs' claims and intend to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

Because of the uncertainty of the make-up of the classes, the specific theories of liability that may survive a motion to dismiss, the lack of discovery regarding damages, causation, mitigation and other aspects that may ultimately bear upon loss, the Company is not reasonably able to provide an estimate of loss, if any, with respect to the foregoing lawsuits.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Information about our executive officers is contained in Item 10 of this report and is incorporated by reference into this Part I.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

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

Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market® (NASDAQ) under the symbol SEIC. The following table shows the high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported by NASDAQ and the dividends declared on our common stock for the last two years. Our Board of Directors intends to declare future dividends on a semiannual basis.

2011	High	Low	Dividends
First Quarter	\$ 24.87	\$ 21.64	\$
Second Quarter	24.24	21.19	.12
Third Quarter	23.11	14.63	
Fourth Quarter	17.52	13.73	.15
2010	High	Low	Dividends
First Quarter	\$ 22.12	\$ 16.77	\$
Second Quarter	24.41	19.93	.10
Third Quarter	22.14	17.35	
Fourth Quarter	24.28	20.07	.10

As of January 31, 2012, we estimate that we had approximately 400 shareholders of record.

For information on our equity compensation plans, refer to Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return of Common Stock, Industry Index and Nasdaq Market Index:

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities:**

Our Board of Directors has authorized, under multiple authorizations, the repurchase of up to \$1.928 billion of our common stock. Currently, there is no expiration date for our common stock repurchase program.

Information regarding the repurchase of common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2011 is:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
October 1 31, 2011	850,000	\$ 16.09	850,000	\$ 35,079,000
November 1 30, 2011	1,400,000	16.09	1,400,000	12,559,000
December 1 31, 2011	975,000	16.70	975,000	96,276,000
Total	3,225,000	\$ 16.27	3,225,000	

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

(In thousands, except per-share data)

This table presents selected consolidated financial information for the five-year period ended December 31, 2011. This data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010 (A)	2009	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 929,727	\$ 900,835	\$ 1,060,548	\$ 1,247,919	\$ 1,369,028
Total expenses	725,662	683,302	696,841	751,570	775,053
Income from operations	204,065	217,533	363,707	496,349	593,975
Other income (expense)	114,422	152,248	(1,389)	(142,119)	(8,556)
Income before income taxes	318,487	369,781	362,318	354,230	585,419
Income taxes	111,837	136,461	89,886	86,703	151,182
Net income	206,650	233,320	272,432	267,527	434,237
Less: Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(1,691)	(1,633)	(98,097)	(128,273)	(174,428)
Net income attributable to SEI Investments	204,959	231,687	174,335	139,254	259,809
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.32
Shares used to calculate basic earnings per common share	182,547	188,468	190,821	192,057	196,120
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.71	\$ 1.28
Shares used to calculate diluted earnings per common share	184,127	190,321	191,783	195,233	202,231
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$.27	\$.20	\$.17	\$.16	\$.14
Financial Position as of December 31,					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 420,986	\$ 496,292	\$ 590,877	\$ 416,643	\$ 360,921
Total assets	\$ 1,294,559	\$ 1,377,223	\$ 1,533,808	\$ 1,341,715	\$ 1,252,365
Long-term debt (including current portion)	\$ 0	\$ 95,000	\$ 253,552	\$ 31,532	\$ 51,971
SEI Investments Shareholders' equity	\$ 1,025,316	\$ 1,041,570	\$ 909,723	\$ 769,152	\$ 756,383

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- (A) Beginning in 2010, we discontinued consolidating the accounts and operations of LSV and LSV Employee Group in our financial statements (See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding LSV and LSV Employee Group).

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

(In thousands, except per-share data)

This discussion reviews and analyzes the consolidated financial condition at December 31, 2011 and 2010, the consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, and other factors that may affect future financial performance. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Selected Financial Data included in Item 6 of this Annual Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report.

Overview**Consolidated Summary**

We are a leading global provider of investment processing, investment management, and investment operations solutions. We help corporations, financial institutions, financial advisors, and ultra-high-net-worth families create and manage wealth by providing comprehensive, innovative, investment and investment-business solutions. Investment processing fees are earned as monthly fees for contracted services, including computer processing services, software licenses, and investment operations services, as well as transaction-based fees for providing securities valuation and trade-execution. Investment operations and investment management fees are earned as a percentage of average assets under management or administration. As of December 31, 2011, through our subsidiaries and partnerships in which we have a significant interest, we manage or administer \$403.6 billion in mutual fund and pooled or separately managed assets, including \$172.0 billion in assets under management and \$231.6 billion in client assets under administration.

Our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended 2011, 2010 and 2009 were:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010 (A)	Percent Change	2009	Percent Change
Revenues	\$ 929,727	\$ 900,835	3%	\$ 1,060,548	(15%)
Expenses	725,662	683,302	6%	696,841	(2%)
Income from operations	204,065	217,533	(6%)	363,707	(40%)
Net gain (loss) from investments	3,360	48,533	(93%)	(4,926)	N/A
Interest income, net of interest expense	5,244	4,848	8%	3,537	37%
Other expense, net	0	(590)	N/A	0	N/A
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	105,818	99,457	6%	0	N/A
Income before income taxes	318,487	369,781	(14%)	362,318	2%
Income taxes	111,837	136,461	(18%)	89,886	52%
Net income	206,650	233,320	(11%)	272,432	(14%)
Less: Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(1,691)	(1,633)	4%	(98,097)	N/A
Net income attributable to SEI Investments Company	\$ 204,959	\$ 231,687	(12%)	\$ 174,335	33%
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.22	(9%)	\$.91	34%

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- (A) Beginning in 2010, we discontinued consolidating the accounts and operations of LSV and LSV Employee Group in our financial statements (See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

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Significant Items Impacting Our Financial Results in 2011

Revenues increased \$28.9 million, or three percent, to \$929.7 million in 2011 compared to 2010. Net income attributable to SEI decreased \$26.7 million, or 12 percent, to \$205.0 million and diluted earnings per share decreased to \$1.11 per share in 2011 compared to \$1.22 per share in 2010. We believe the following items were significant to our business during 2011:

Revenue growth was primarily driven by higher Asset management, administration and distribution fees across the business segments from improved capital market conditions. The majority of our asset-based revenues are based upon average assets, which increased during the year despite the sharp decline experienced during the third quarter. Our average assets under management, excluding LSV, increased \$9.8 billion, or nine percent, to \$117.0 billion during the year as compared to \$107.2 billion during 2010.

New business coupled with asset funding from existing clients for our hedge fund solutions and increased accounts for our separately managed accounts solutions in our Investment Managers segment also served to drive revenue growth.

Revenues in our Private Banks segment were negatively impacted by lower investment processing fees from price reductions provided to existing clients that recontracted for longer periods, lower transaction volumes and lower one-time project-related fees. Furthermore, the full impact of previously-announced client losses in the segment were reflected in 2011 as the associated recurring and one-time revenues from the client losses were recognized in the preceding year.

Our proportionate share in the earnings of LSV in 2011 was \$105.8 million as compared to \$99.5 million in 2010, an increase of six percent. The net market appreciation in LSV's average assets under management during the first half of 2011 as well as increased performance fees resulted in an overall increase in their revenues. Although ending assets under management declined to \$53.7 billion, LSV's average assets under management increased \$5.2 billion, or ten percent, to \$58.5 billion during the year as compared to \$53.3 billion during the prior year.

Our operating expenses related to servicing new and existing clients of our Global Wealth Services solution implemented on the Global Wealth Platform has increased as we continue to build out the operational infrastructure and add new functionality to the platform. A higher portion of these costs are not capitalized. These increased operational costs primarily impacted the Private Banks and Investment Advisors segments. The increased operational costs are included in Compensation, benefits and other personnel, Consulting, outsourcing and professional fees, and Data processing and computer related expenses on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Our operating expenses related to servicing new and existing clients of our hedge fund and separately managed accounts solutions of our Investment Managers segment increased during the year. These increased operational costs are also included in Compensation, benefits and other personnel, Consulting, outsourcing and professional fees, and Data processing and computer related expenses on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We recognized \$3.4 million in gains from structured investment vehicles (SIV) securities in 2011 as compared to \$44.2 million in gains in 2010. Of the net gains recognized during 2011, gains of \$10.6 million resulted from cash payments received from the SIV securities that had been previously written down offset by losses of \$7.2 million which resulted from a decrease in fair value at December 31, 2011 (See Notes 5 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Stock-based compensation costs declined in 2011 and reflect the return to normal levels of expense amortization as compared to the level in 2010. Stock-based compensation costs decreased during the year due to the acceleration of stock-based compensation in 2010 due to a change in management's estimates of the attainment of certain performance vesting targets, net of the reversal of \$6.2 million in stock-based compensation costs in the third quarter 2010.

We continued our stock repurchase program during 2011 and purchased approximately 11,109,000 shares at an average price of \$19.01 per share for a total cost of \$211.2 million.

We made principal payments of \$95.0 million during 2011, including a final payment of \$20.0 million in the fourth quarter, to fully repay the outstanding balance of our credit facility.

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Our effective tax rate in 2011 declined to 35.2 percent from 37.0 percent in 2010. Our tax rate in 2011 was favorably impacted by tax planning strategies implemented during 2011.

Significant Items Impacting Our Financial Results in 2010

Revenues decreased \$159.7 million, or 15 percent, to \$900.8 million in 2010 compared to 2009. Net income attributable to SEI increased \$57.4 million, or 33 percent, to \$231.7 million and diluted earnings per share increased to \$1.22 per share in 2010 compared to \$0.91 per share in 2009. We believe the following items were significant to our business during 2010:

Revenues in 2010 reflect the impact of deconsolidating LSV. Excluding the revenues from LSV in 2009, our revenues increased \$52.2 million, or six percent, in 2010. This increase was primarily due to higher average asset balances under management and administration from improved capital markets. Our assets under management and administration, excluding LSV, increased \$16.7 billion, or five percent, to \$356.0 billion at December 31, 2010 from \$339.2 billion at December 31, 2009.

New business activity in our Institutional Investors and Investment Managers segments also contributed to increased revenues. New client asset funding, as well as asset funding from existing clients, for our retirement and not-for-profit solutions in our Institutional Investors segment and for our hedge fund solution in our Investment Managers segment positively impacted revenues during 2010.

Our revenues from Transaction-based and trade execution fees fell \$14.8 million, or 27 percent. This decline was a result of lower trading volumes in the capital markets. Our direct costs related to trade execution fees also declined, resulting in minimal impact to our earnings.

Revenues from investment processing fees in our Private Banks segment were negatively affected by the loss of two large U.S. bank clients involved in mergers and acquisitions as well as lost clients and fee concessions for contract renewals with U.S. regional and community banks. An increase in recurring revenues from new U.K. clients partially offset the decline in revenues; however, profitability improvement from this new business was limited due to developmental and operational costs related to the support of the Global Wealth Platform, as well as increased personnel expenses such as stock-based compensation and sales compensation costs.

Our percentage ownership of LSV remained at approximately 42 percent. Our proportionate share in the earnings of LSV in 2010 was \$99.5 million, as compared to \$75.4 million in 2009, an increase of 32 percent. LSV's revenues significantly increased because of market appreciation in the value of assets under management from existing clients. LSV's assets under management were \$60.1 billion at December 31, 2010, as compared to \$52.5 billion at December 31, 2009, an increase of 14 percent.

We recognized \$44.2 million in gains from structured investment vehicles (SIV) securities in 2010 as compared to \$5.8 million in losses in 2009. Approximately \$27.5 million of the gain in 2010 resulted from cash payments received from the SIV securities that had been previously written down. During 2010, we sold three of the SIV securities originally purchased from our money market funds in 2009. Realized gains from these sales were not significant.

Stock-based compensation costs in 2010 increased \$12.3 million to \$26.8 million as compared to \$14.5 million in 2009. This increase was primarily due to the accelerated recognition of stock-based compensation expense from a change in our estimate of the attainment of performance vesting targets made during the year.

Compensation, benefits and other personnel costs increased \$14.7 million in 2010 as compared to our costs in 2009 excluding LSV. This increase was due to increased salary and incentive compensation costs primarily from additions to our workforce.

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We continued to invest in the development of the Global Wealth Platform and its operational infrastructure. During 2010, we capitalized \$38.7 million for significant enhancements and new functionality for the platform, as compared to \$43.9 million in 2009. Amortization expense related to the Global Wealth Platform was \$22.5 million in 2010.

In 2010, we made principal payments of \$138.0 million to reduce the outstanding balance of our credit facility. As of December 31, 2010, the outstanding balance of the credit facility was \$95.0 million.

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We continued our stock repurchase program during 2010 and purchased approximately 5,814,000 shares at an average price of approximately \$20.81 per share for a total cost of \$121.0 million.

Our effective tax rate in 2010 rose to 37.0 percent as compared 33.9 percent in 2009. Our tax rate in 2009 was favorably impacted by the recognition of certain tax benefits related to the conclusion of federal and state income tax audits.

Forward Looking Information and Risk Factors

Certain information contained in this discussion is or may be considered forward-looking. Forward-looking statements relate to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates and assumptions that involve certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control or are subject to change. Although we believe our assumptions are reasonable, they could be inaccurate. Our actual future revenues and income could differ materially from our expected results. We have no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Among the risks and uncertainties which may affect our future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments are those risks described in Item 1A Risk Factors of this Annual Report. The following items are, in our opinion, anticipated to occur in the next 12 to 18 months:

We will continue to invest in the Global Wealth Platform and its operational infrastructure because it is vital to our future growth strategy. Our current developmental and operational efforts are primarily focused on expanding the functionality of the platform for existing private bank and wealth managers in the United Kingdom as well as building the necessary functionality in order to service financial institutions and investment advisors in the United States. In 2011, we converted a small, select group of advisors onto the Global Wealth Platform. We expect to continue the rollout in 2012 and 2013. We are also investing in automation aimed at enhancing our operational efficiency and scale. A significant portion of the costs for these efforts will not be capitalized and; therefore, our operational costs related to the platform are expected to remain at current levels or increase, primarily impacting the operating margins of the Private Banks and Investment Advisors segments.

We expect continued pressure on our operating margin for the Private Banks segment in 2012 by the extended lead time required to fully realize recurring revenues from new Global Wealth Services clients serviced on the Global Wealth Platform. About half of our new clients will transfer assets onto the platform over time rather than a complete conversion of an existing book of business as of a specific date. As stated earlier, we will continue our efforts to improve the operational efficiency and scale of the Global Wealth Services solution as we gain new clients; however, we do not expect profitability gains for the Private Banks segment in 2012.

The majority of our revenues are based on the value of our assets under management and administration which are affected by changes in the capital markets. The sharp market volatility experienced during 2011 substantially offset our overall revenue growth gained from new business and increased business from our existing clients. If the instability of the capital market environment continues throughout 2012, our revenues and profits could be negatively impacted. Also, the current economic environment has slowed decision making in some of our target markets. We are actively engaged with new prospects in our target markets, but expect the current economic environment may make it difficult to generate substantial new client activity. If these economic conditions persist, we would expect extended sales cycles to continue throughout 2012, which could further impede revenue growth.

Table of Contents**Ending Asset Balances**

This table presents ending asset balances of our clients, or of our clients' customers, for which we provide management or administrative services through our subsidiaries and partnerships in which we have a significant interest. These assets are not included in our balance sheets because we do not own them.

Ending Asset Balances

(In millions)

	As of December 31,				
	2011	2010	Percent Change	2009	Percent Change
Private Banks:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 16,435	\$ 13,512	22%	\$ 12,690	6%
Collective trust fund programs	450	626	(28%)	1,067	(41%)
Liquidity funds	5,553	5,120	8%	6,035	(15%)
Total assets under management	\$ 22,438	\$ 19,258	17%	\$ 19,792	(3%)
Client proprietary assets under administration	10,355	10,672	(3%)	11,213	(5%)
Total assets	\$ 32,793	\$ 29,930	10%	\$ 31,005	(3%)
Investment Advisors:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 26,639	\$ 27,680	(4%)	\$ 25,392	9%
Collective trust fund programs	1,298	1,820	(29%)	2,423	(25%)
Liquidity funds	2,505	1,641	53%	1,929	(15%)
Total assets under management	\$ 30,442	\$ 31,141	(2%)	\$ 29,744	5%
Institutional Investors:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 49,051	\$ 48,699	1%	\$ 44,322	10%
Collective trust fund programs	492	623	(21%)	684	(9%)
Liquidity funds	3,888	3,382	15%	3,370	0%
Total assets under management	\$ 53,431	\$ 52,704	1%	\$ 48,376	9%
Investment Managers:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 57	\$ 1	N/A	\$ 4	(75%)
Collective trust fund programs	11,255	8,177	38%	7,428	10%
Liquidity funds	152	313	(51%)	412	(24%)
Total assets under management	\$ 11,464	\$ 8,491	35%	\$ 7,844	8%
Client proprietary assets under administration	221,198	233,079	(5%)	221,680	5%
Total assets	\$ 232,662	\$ 241,570	(4%)	\$ 229,524	5%
Investments in New Businesses:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 515	\$ 569	(9%)	\$ 520	9%
Liquidity funds	37	65	(43%)	75	(13%)
Total assets under management	\$ 552	\$ 634	(13%)	\$ 595	7%
LSV:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 53,712	\$ 60,058	(11%)	\$ 52,488	14%
Consolidated:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 146,409	\$ 150,519	(3%)	\$ 135,416	11%
Collective trust fund programs	13,495	11,246	20%	11,602	(3%)

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Liquidity funds	12,135	10,521	15%	11,821	(11%)
Total assets under management	\$ 172,039	\$ 172,286	0%	\$ 158,839	8%
Client proprietary assets under administration	231,553	243,751	(5%)	232,893	5%
Total assets under management and administration	\$ 403,592	\$ 416,037	(3%)	\$ 391,732	6%

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Table of Contents**Average Asset Balances**

This table presents average asset balances of our clients, or of our clients' customers, for which we provide management or administrative services through our subsidiaries and partnerships in which we have a significant interest. These assets are not included in our balance sheets because we do not own them.

Average Asset Balances

(In millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	Percent Change	2009	Percent Change
Private Banks:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 15,891	\$ 12,579	26%	\$ 11,115	13%
Collective trust fund programs	526	772	(32%)	1,145	(33%)
Liquidity funds	5,145	5,247	(2%)	7,809	(33%)
Total assets under management	\$ 21,562	\$ 18,598	16%	\$ 20,069	(7%)
Client proprietary assets under administration	10,672	10,907	(2%)	10,638	3%
Total assets	\$ 32,234	\$ 29,505	9%	\$ 30,707	(4%)
Investment Advisors:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 27,274	\$ 25,832	6%	\$ 22,217	16%
Collective trust fund programs	1,497	2,118	(29%)	2,597	(18%)
Liquidity funds	1,970	1,986	(1%)	2,752	(28%)
Total assets under management	\$ 30,741	\$ 29,936	3%	\$ 27,566	9%
Institutional Investors:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 49,895	\$ 45,926	9%	\$ 38,024	21%
Collective trust fund programs	542	649	(16%)	796	(18%)
Liquidity funds	3,453	3,358	3%	4,128	(19%)
Total assets under management	\$ 53,890	\$ 49,933	8%	\$ 42,948	16%
Investment Managers:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 39	\$ 2	N/A	\$ 4	(50%)
Collective trust fund programs	9,978	7,687	30%	7,081	9%
Liquidity funds	199	467	(57%)	722	(35%)
Total assets under management	\$ 10,216	\$ 8,156	25%	\$ 7,807	4%
Client proprietary assets under administration	235,096	225,045	4%	219,097	3%
Total assets	\$ 245,312	\$ 233,201	5%	\$ 226,904	3%
Investments in New Businesses:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 545	\$ 520	5%	\$ 456	14%
Liquidity funds	47	73	(36%)	122	(40%)
Total assets under management	\$ 592	\$ 593	0%	\$ 578	3%
LSV:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 58,478	\$ 53,345	10%	\$ 42,136	27%
Consolidated:					
Equity and fixed-income programs	\$ 152,122	\$ 138,204	10%	\$ 113,952	21%
Collective trust fund programs	12,543	11,226	12%	11,619	(3%)

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Liquidity funds	10,814	11,131	(3%)	15,533	(28%)
Total assets under management	\$ 175,479	\$ 160,561	9%	\$ 141,104	14%
Client proprietary assets under administration	245,768	235,952	4%	229,735	3%
Total assets under management and administration	\$ 421,247	\$ 396,513	6%	\$ 370,839	7%

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In the preceding tables, assets under management are total assets of our clients or their customers invested in our equity and fixed-income investment programs, collective trust fund programs, and liquidity funds for which we provide asset management services. Assets under management and administration also include total assets of our clients or their customers for which we provide administrative services, including client proprietary fund balances for which we provide administration and/or distribution services.

Business Segments

Revenues, Expenses, and Operating Profit (Loss) for our business segments for the year ended 2011 compared to the year ended 2010, and for the year ended 2010 compared to the year ended 2009 are:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	Percent Change	2009	Percent Change
Private Banks:					
Revenues	\$ 348,122	\$ 346,668	0%	\$ 361,273	(4%)
Expenses	339,339	310,633	9%	309,300	0%
Operating Profit	8,783	36,035	(76%)	51,973	(31%)
Operating Margin	3%	10%		14%	
Investment Advisors:					
Revenues	189,780	183,378	3%	166,097	10%
Expenses	110,438	110,388	0%	109,418	1%
Operating Profit	79,342	72,990	9%	56,679	29%
Operating Margin	42%	40%		34%	
Institutional Investors:					
Revenues	210,027	206,531	2%	177,721	16%
Expenses	106,585	106,934	0%	99,924	7%
Operating Profit	103,442	99,597	4%	77,797	28%
Operating Margin	49%	48%		44%	
Investment Managers:					
Revenues	177,975	160,159	11%	139,004	15%
Expenses	115,963	103,421	12%	93,074	11%
Operating Profit	62,012	56,738	9%	45,930	24%
Operating Margin	35%	35%		33%	
Investments in New Businesses:					
Revenues	3,823	4,099	(7%)	4,492	(9%)
Expenses	11,559	12,676	(9%)	11,625	9%
Operating Loss	(7,736)	(8,577)	(10%)	(7,133)	20%
Operating Margin	N/A	N/A		N/A	

For additional information pertaining to our business segments, see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	Percent Change	2009	Percent Change
Revenues:					
Investment processing and software servicing fees	\$ 220,684	\$ 229,247	(4%)	\$ 230,214	0%
Asset management, administration & distribution fees	96,531	87,288	11%	84,529	3%
Transaction-based and trade execution fees	30,907	30,133	3%	46,530	(35%)
Total revenues	\$ 348,122	\$ 346,668	0%	\$ 361,273	(4%)

Revenues increased slightly in 2011 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2011 were primarily affected by:

Increased investment management fees from existing international clients due to higher average assets under management from improved capital markets in late 2010 into the first half of 2011, positive cash flows and favorable exchange rates; and

Increased net investment processing fees from new Global Wealth Services clients implemented onto the Global Wealth Platform; partially offset by

Lower recurring investment processing fees due to price reductions provided to existing clients that recontracted for longer periods, lower transaction volumes and client losses occurring in 2010; and

Lower one-time project-related investment processing fees.

Revenues decreased \$14.6 million, or four percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2010 were primarily affected by:

Decreased trade execution fees due to lower trading volumes in the capital markets;

Decreased investment processing fees for our Global Wealth Services solution; including non-recurring deconversion and contract buyout fees, due to the loss of two large U.S. bank clients involved in mergers and acquisitions;

Lower investment processing fees from both lost clients and fee concessions for contract renewals with U.S. regional and community banks for our Global Wealth Services solution; and

Lower fees from our liquidity products due to voluntary fee waivers; partially offset by

Increased investment processing fees for our Global Wealth Services solution, including non-recurring project fees, because of new United Kingdom wealth advisory firms implemented onto the Global Wealth Platform; and

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Increased investment management fees from existing international clients due to higher average assets under management from improved capital markets.

Operating margins were three percent in 2011 and ten percent in 2010. Operating income decreased \$27.3 million, or 76 percent, in 2011 compared to the prior year. Operating income in 2011 was primarily affected by:

Increased non-capitalized development costs, mainly consulting fees, and amortization expense relating to the Global Wealth Platform;

Increased operational costs, mainly personnel and data processing and computer-related expenses, for servicing new and existing Global Wealth Services clients implemented onto the Global Wealth Platform; and

Increased direct expenses associated with increased investment management fees from existing international clients; partially offset by

Decreased stock-based compensation costs due to the acceleration in 2010, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs in the third quarter 2010;

Decreased one-time termination costs associated with a workforce reduction in first quarter 2010; and

An increase in revenues.

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Operating margins were 10 percent in 2010 and 14 percent in 2009. Operating income decreased \$15.9 million, or 31 percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Operating income in 2010 was primarily affected by:

The decrease in revenues;

Increased non-capitalized development costs as well as operating costs relating to the Global Wealth Platform;

Increased direct expenses associated with increased investment management fees from existing international clients;

An increase in stock-based compensation costs primarily due to the acceleration in recognition of stock-based compensation, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs, due to a change in management's estimate of the attainment of certain performance vesting targets; and

Increased sales compensation expenses due to sales of new business; partially offset by

Decreased direct expenses associated with the decreased trade execution fees;

Additional amortization expense of \$10.1 million in 2009 related to the shortening in useful life of certain components related to the Global Wealth Platform; and

Decreased one-time termination costs associated with the workforce reduction in first quarter 2009, net of one-time termination costs in first quarter 2010.

Investment Advisors

Revenues increased \$6.4 million, or three percent, in 2011 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2011 were primarily affected by:

Increased investment management fees from existing clients due to higher average assets under management caused by improved capital markets during the latter half of 2010 and through the first half of 2011 and an increase in net cash flows in 2011 from new advisors.

Revenues increased \$17.3 million, or ten percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2010 were primarily affected by:

Increased investment management fees from existing clients due to higher average assets under management caused by improved capital markets; and

An increase in the average basis points earned on assets due to client-directed shifts from liquidity products to our equity and fixed income programs.

Operating margins were 42 percent in 2011 and 40 percent in 2010. Operating income increased \$6.4 million, or nine percent, in 2011 compared to the prior year. Operating income in 2011 was primarily affected by:

An increase in revenues;

Decreased stock-based compensation costs due to the acceleration in 2010, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs in the third quarter 2010; and

A charge of approximately \$1.0 million related to a processing error in third quarter 2010; partially offset by

Increased non-capitalized development costs and amortization expense relating to the Global Wealth Platform as well as spending associated with building the necessary functionality and infrastructure for servicing financial institutions and investment advisors in the United States; and

Increased compensation and other personnel expenses.

Operating margins were 40 percent in 2010 and 34 percent in 2009. Operating income increased \$16.3 million, or 29 percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Operating income in 2010 was primarily affected by:

An increase in revenues;

Additional amortization expense of \$3.7 million in 2009 related to the shortening in useful life of certain components related to the Global Wealth Platform; and

Decreased one-time termination costs associated with the workforce reduction in first quarter 2009; partially offset by

An increase in stock-based compensation costs primarily due to the acceleration in recognition of stock-based compensation, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs, due to a change in management's estimate of the attainment of certain performance vesting targets; and

A charge of approximately \$1.0 million related to a processing error in the third quarter 2010.

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Institutional Investors

Revenues increased \$3.5 million, or two percent, in 2011 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2011 were primarily affected by:

Increased investment management fees from existing clients due to higher average assets under management caused by improved capital markets during the latter half of 2010 and through the first half of 2011 as well as additional asset funding from existing clients; and

Asset funding from new sales of our retirement and not-for-profit solutions; partially offset by client losses.

Revenues increased \$28.8 million, or 16 percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2010 were primarily affected by:

Increased investment management fees from existing clients due to higher average assets under management caused by improved capital markets as well as additional asset funding from existing clients; and

Asset funding from new sales of our retirement and not-for-profit solutions; partially offset by client losses.

Operating margins were 49 percent in 2011 and 48 percent in 2010. Operating income increased \$3.8 million, or four percent, in 2011 compared to the prior year. Operating income during 2011 was primarily affected by:

An increase in revenues;

Decreased stock-based compensation costs due to the acceleration in 2010, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs in the third quarter 2010; and

Decreased discretionary marketing and promotion expenses; partially offset by

Increased compensation and other personnel expenses; and

Increased direct expenses associated with higher investment management fees.

Operating margins were 48 percent in 2010 and 44 percent in 2009. Operating income increased \$21.8 million, or 28 percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Operating income during 2010 was primarily affected by:

An increase in revenues; and

A charge of approximately \$2.2 million related to an operational error in the third quarter of 2009; partially offset by

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An increase in stock-based compensation costs primarily due to the acceleration in recognition of stock-based compensation, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs, due to a change in management's estimate of the attainment of certain performance vesting targets;

An increase in personnel expenses; and

Increased direct expenses associated with higher investment management fees.

Investment Managers

Revenues increased \$17.8 million, or 11 percent, in 2011 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2011 were primarily affected by:

Cash flows from new clients of our hedge funds and collective trust fund solutions;

Net positive cash flows from existing hedge fund clients mainly due to higher valuations from capital market increases mostly during the first half of 2011; and

Increased accounts from our separately managed account program due to new clients and existing clients involved in mergers; partially offset by client losses.

Revenues increased \$21.2 million, or 15 percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Revenues during 2010 were primarily affected by:

Cash flows from new clients, primarily hedge fund clients; and

Net positive cash flows from existing hedge fund clients mainly due to higher valuations from capital market increases; partially offset by client losses.

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Operating margins were 35 percent in 2011 and 2010. Operating income increased \$5.3 million, or nine percent, in 2011 compared to the prior year. Operating income during 2011 was primarily affected by:

An increase in revenues; and

Decreased stock-based compensation costs due to the acceleration in 2010, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs in the third quarter 2010; partially offset by

Increased personnel expenses, technology and other operational costs to service new clients of our hedge fund and separately managed accounts solutions.

Operating margins were 35 percent in 2010 and 33 percent in 2009. Operating income increased \$10.8 million, or 24 percent, in 2010 compared to the prior year. Operating income during 2010 was primarily affected by:

An increase in revenues; partially offset by

An increase in stock-based compensation costs primarily due to the acceleration in recognition of stock-based compensation, net of the reversal of stock-based compensation costs, due to a change in management's estimate of the attainment of certain performance vesting targets;

An increase in personnel expenses; and

Increased technology and other investment spending for the development of new products and services.

Other

Other Income and Expense Items

Other income and expense items on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations consist of:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Net gain (loss) from investments	\$ 3,360	\$ 48,533	\$ (4,926)
Interest and dividend income	5,829	6,326	7,281
Interest expense	(585)	(1,478)	(3,744)
Other expense, net	0	(590)	0
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	105,818	99,457	0

Total other income and expense items, net	\$ 114,422	\$ 152,258	\$ (1,389)
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Net gain (loss) from investments

Net gain (loss) from investments consists of:

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Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Gains (losses) from SIV securities	\$ 3,390	\$ 44,247	\$ (5,778)
Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains from marketable securities	(25)	1,214	1,753
Other-than-temporary declines in market value	0	0	(901)
Other (losses) gains	(5)	3,072	0
Net gain (loss) from investments	\$ 3,360	\$ 48,533	\$ (4,926)

We record our SIV securities at fair value and recognize unrealized gains and losses of the securities in current earnings. During 2011 and 2010, we recognized net gains from SIV securities of \$3.4 million and \$44.2 million, respectively. Of the net gains recognized during 2011, gains of \$10.6 million resulted from cash payments received from the SIV securities offset by losses of \$7.2 million which resulted from a decrease in fair value at December 31, 2011. During 2010, we recognized gains from SIV securities of \$44.2 million, of which \$27.5 million resulted from cash payments received from the SIV securities and \$16.5 million was from a net increase in fair value at December 31, 2010. In addition, we recognized a net gain of \$0.2 million from sales of three SIV securities during 2010. These gains and losses are included in Gains (losses) from SIV securities in the preceding table.

We recognized a \$3.1 million gain in 2010 due to the sale of our ownership interest in a small company that was involved in a merger. This gain is reflected in Other gains (losses) in the preceding table.

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Interest and dividend income

Interest and dividend income is primarily based upon the amount of our cash balances and cash equivalents that are invested daily. The decreases in interest income in 2011 and 2010 compared to the prior years were due to declines in interest rates earned on our cash balances and lower yields earned from our cash equivalents.

Interest expense

Interest expense includes the interest charges and fees related to the borrowings under our credit facility. The decrease in interest expense in 2011 was due to the reduced level of outstanding debt from principal repayments. The decline in interest expense in 2010 was primarily due to the deconsolidation of LSV Employee Group since our interest expense in 2009 also included the interest charges related to their borrowings. We incurred interest expense of approximately \$0.6 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.9 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to our borrowings under the credit facility. Interest expense for the debt associated with LSV Employee Group included in our interest expense in 2009 was approximately \$1.5 million.

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate includes our less than 50 percent ownership in LSV. Our total partnership interest in LSV was approximately 41 percent during 2011 and was approximately 42 percent during 2010 and 2009. Our proportionate share in the earnings of LSV was \$105.8 million and \$99.5 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase in 2011 was primarily due to increased assets under management by LSV from existing clients because of the general improvement in capital markets and increased performance fees. We deconsolidated the accounts and operations of LSV in January 2010. In 2009, LSV was a business segment and, therefore, our proportionate share in the earnings of LSV was included in the results of our business segments. On a proforma basis, if our investment in LSV had been recorded under the equity method in 2009, our proportionate share in the earnings of LSV would have increased by \$24.1 million to \$99.5 million in 2010 from \$75.4 million in 2009, an increase of 32 percent. This increase on a proforma basis was due to higher assets under management from existing clients from market appreciation.

Noncontrolling interest

Noncontrolling interest includes the interest of other shareholders in a joint venture of the Company in an asset management firm located in South Korea. Noncontrolling interest in 2009 primarily includes the amount owned by other partners of LSV and LSV Employee Group.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate was 35.2 percent in 2011, 37.0 percent in 2010, and 33.9 percent in 2009. Our tax rate in 2011 was favorably impacted by determination that SEI was eligible for the Domestic Production Activities Deduction. The effective rate for 2011 reflects the benefit of this deduction for 2007 through 2011. Excluding the benefit for the Domestic Production Activities Deduction, our effective tax rate would be 37.4 percent. The 2009 effective tax rate is lower than 2010 due to the recognition of certain tax benefits related to the conclusion of federal and state income tax audits. Our effective tax rate for 2009, excluding the net reduction relating to tax uncertainties, was 37.0 percent. We expect our effective tax rate to be between 36.0 and 37.0 percent in 2012 with the assumption that we are able to utilize the research and development tax credit.

Table of Contents**Stock-Based Compensation**

During 2011 and 2010, we recognized approximately \$14.1 million and \$26.8 million, respectively, in stock-based compensation expense, a decrease of \$12.7 million. This decrease consisted of the following components:

	Change in Stock-Based Compensation Expense
Stock-based compensation cost recognized in 2011 for grants made in December 2010	\$ 4,752
Reversal of previously recognized stock-based compensation expense in third quarter 2010	6,161
Stock-based compensation cost associated with options that vested in 2010	(22,892)
Other items	(691)
	\$ (12,670)

Based upon our current view of how many options will vest and when they will vest, we estimate that stock-based compensation expense will be recognized according to the following schedule:

Period	Stock-Based Compensation Expense
2012	\$ 14,398
2013	12,704
2014	12,510
2015	3,846
2016	2,355
2017	2,310
	\$ 48,123

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of our financial assets is determined in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of most of our financial assets is determined using Level 1 or Level 2 inputs and consist mainly of investments in equity and fixed-income mutual funds that are quoted daily and Government National Mortgage Association and other U.S. government agency securities that are single issuer pools that are valued based on current market data of similar assets. Level 3 financial assets primarily consist of SIV securities. We did not have any financial liabilities at December 31, 2011 or 2010. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information pertaining to the valuation of SIV securities.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 256,962	\$ 229,326	\$ 345,471
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,950)	(41,475)	(338,912)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(300,318)	(282,436)	167,675
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(75,306)	(94,585)	174,234
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	496,292	590,877	416,643
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 420,986	\$ 496,292	\$ 590,877

Cash requirements and liquidity needs are primarily funded through our cash flow from operations and our capacity for additional borrowing. We borrowed \$254.0 million through our five-year, \$300.0 million credit facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. in 2009 to purchase SIV securities from our money market funds. In 2009, 2010 and 2011, we made principal payments of \$21.0 million, \$138.0 million and \$95.0 million, respectively, to fully repay the balance of the credit facility (See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). At December 31, 2011, our unused sources of liquidity consisted of cash and cash equivalents and the full amount available under the existing credit facility which was scheduled to expire in July 2012.

In February 2012, we replaced our credit facility with a new five-year credit facility agreement which provides for borrowings of up to \$300.0 million. The new credit facility is a senior unsecured revolving line of credit with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and a syndicate of other lenders and is scheduled to expire in February 2017. The availability of the new credit facility is subject to the compliance with certain covenants set forth in the agreement. The credit facility contains covenants which restrict our ability to engage in mergers, consolidations, asset sales, investments, transactions with affiliates, or to incur liens, as defined in the agreement. In the event of a default under the credit facility, we would also be restricted from paying dividends on, or repurchasing, our common stock. Currently, our ability to borrow from the credit facility is not limited by any covenant of the agreement. We currently have no borrowings under the new credit facility.

Our cash and cash equivalents include accounts managed by our subsidiaries and minority-owned subsidiaries that are used in their operations or to cover specific business and regulatory requirements. The availability of this cash for other purposes beyond the operations of these subsidiaries may be limited. As of January 31, 2012, the amount of cash and cash equivalents considered free and immediately accessible for other general corporate purposes was \$226.0 million.

Cash flows from operations increased \$27.6 million in 2011 compared to 2010 due to the partnership distribution payments received from LSV, non-cash adjustments for net realized gains from marketable securities in 2011 as opposed to 2010, and the net change in our working capital accounts.

Cash flows from investing activities increased \$9.5 million in 2011 compared to 2010 primarily due to the net reduction of \$37.1 million in our cash and cash equivalents during the first quarter of 2010 from the deconsolidation of the accounts of LSV. Net cash used in investing activities also includes:

Purchases, sales and maturities of marketable securities. We had cash outflows of \$74.0 million for the purchase of marketable securities in 2011 as compared to \$39.1 million in 2010. Marketable securities purchased in 2011 consisted of investments in U.S. government agency and commercial paper securities with maturity dates less than one year by SIDCO, additional GNMA securities to satisfy applicable regulatory requirements of SPTC and investments for the start-up of new investment products. Marketable securities purchased in 2010 consisted of investments for the start-up of new investment products and GNMA securities for SPTC regulatory requirements. We had cash inflows of \$99.8 million from sales and maturities of marketable securities, including principal prepayments received from our GNMA and SIV securities, in 2011 as compared to \$87.0 million in 2010. Marketable securities sold in 2011 and 2010 primarily include the proceeds from the sales of SIV securities.

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The capitalization of costs incurred in developing computer software. We will continue the development of the Global Wealth Platform through a series of releases to expand the functionality of the platform. We capitalized \$41.0 million of software development costs in 2011 as compared to \$38.7 million in 2010. Amounts capitalized in 2011 and 2010 include costs for significant enhancements and upgrades to the platform.

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Capital expenditures. Our capital expenditures in 2011 and 2010 primarily include equipment for our data center operations. Cash flows from financing activities decreased \$17.9 million in 2011 compared to 2010. Net cash used in financing activities includes:

The repurchase of our common stock. Our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to \$1.928 billion worth of our common stock through multiple authorizations. As of January 31, 2012, we had approximately \$95.8 million of authorization remaining for the purchase of our common stock under this program. Currently, there is no expiration date for our common stock repurchase program. The following table lists information regarding repurchases of our common stock during 2011, 2010, and 2009:

Year	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Cost (in thousands)
2011	11,109,000	\$ 19.01	\$ 211,165
2010	5,814,000	20.81	120,982
2009	3,198,000	16.92	54,114

Principal payments of our debt. Principal payments in 2011 and 2010 include payments of \$95.0 million and \$138.0 million, respectively, to reduce the outstanding debt associated with our credit facility. We fully repaid our existing credit facility with the final payment of \$20.0 million made in December 2011.

Dividend payments. Cash dividends paid were \$22.0 million or \$.12 per share in 2011, \$54.6 million or \$.29 per share in 2010 and \$30.6 million or \$.16 per share in 2009. Our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$.15 per share on December 13, 2011. The dividend was paid on January 6, 2012 for \$26.5 million. The decrease in dividends paid in 2011 was due to the payment date of the dividend declared in December 2010 occurring in the calendar year as compared to the payment date of the dividend declared in December 2011 which occurred in January of 2012.

We believe our operating cash flow, available borrowing capacity, and existing cash and cash equivalents should provide adequate funds for ongoing operations; continued investment in new products and equipment; our common stock repurchase program and future dividend payments.

Significant Arrangement

On January 24, 2006, we entered into a Guaranty and Collateral Agreement with LSV Employee Group, Bank of America, N.A. and certain other lenders. We entered into the agreement in order to facilitate the acquisition of certain partnership interests of LSV by LSV Employee Group. Additional information pertaining to the agreement is presented in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations and Contingent Obligations

As of December 31, 2011, the Company is obligated to make payments in connection with its lines of credit, operating leases, maintenance contracts and other commitments in the amounts listed below. The Company has no unrecorded obligations other than the items noted in the following table:

	Total	2012	2013	2014 to 2015	2016 and Thereafter
Line of credit (a)	\$ 2,323	\$ 457	\$ 457	\$ 914	\$ 495
Operating leases and maintenance agreements (b)	50,790	17,892	13,527	8,952	10,419
Other commitments (c)	1,768	1,768	0	0	0

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Total	\$ 54,881	\$ 20,117	\$ 13,984	\$ 9,866	\$ 10,914
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- (a) Amounts include estimated commitment fees for our credit facility. We had no debt outstanding at December 31, 2011. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (b) See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (c) Amount includes the portion of uncertain tax liabilities classified as a current liability. The actual cash payment associated with these commitments may differ. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and supplementary information were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Our significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Inherent in the application of many of these accounting policies is the need for management to make estimates and judgments in the determination of certain revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. Materially different financial results can occur as circumstances change and additional information becomes known. We believe that the following accounting policies require extensive judgment by our management to determine the recognition and timing of amounts recorded in our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition:

Revenues are recognized in the periods in which the related services are performed provided that persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Cash received by us in advance of the performance of services is deferred and recognized as revenue when earned. Our principal sources of revenues are: (1) asset management, administration and distribution fees calculated as a percentage of the total average daily net assets under management or administration; (2) information processing and software servicing fees that are recurring in nature and earned based upon the number of trust accounts being serviced and non-recurring project fees that are earned based upon contractual agreements related to client implementations; and (3) transaction-based fees for providing trade-execution services. The majority of our revenues are based on contractual arrangements. Certain portions of our revenues require management's consideration of the nature of the client relationship in determining whether to recognize as revenue the gross amount billed or net amount retained after payments are made to vendors for certain services related to the product or service offering.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

We determine the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The accounting standard also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The fair value hierarchy describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities without adjustment;
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data; and
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of those assets or liabilities.

The use of Level 3 inputs to determine the fair value of our financial assets requires considerable judgment by management. Our Level 3 financial assets primarily consist of SIV securities we own. We did not have any financial liabilities at December 31, 2011 or 2010 (See Fair Value Measurements section earlier in this discussion).

We review our investments in marketable securities on a quarterly basis with regard to impairment. Some of the factors considered in determining other-than-temporary impairment for our equity securities include, but are not limited to, significant or prolonged declines in the fair value of our investments, our ability and intent to retain the investment for a period sufficient to allow the value to recover, and the financial condition of the investment. Some of the factors considered in determining other-than-temporary impairment for our debt securities include, but are not limited to, our intent to sell the security, the likelihood that we will be required to

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sell the security before recovering its cost, and our expectation to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security even if we do not intend to sell the security. After considering these factors, if we believe that a decline is other-than-temporary, the carrying value of the investment is written down to its fair value through current period earnings.

Computer Software Development Costs:

We utilize internally developed computer software as part of our product offering. In the development of a new software product, substantial consideration must be given by management to determine whether costs incurred are research and development costs, or internal software development costs eligible for capitalization. Management must consider a number of different factors during their evaluation of each computer software development project that includes estimates and assumptions. Costs considered to be research and development are expensed as incurred. After meeting specific requirements, internal software development costs are capitalized as incurred. The capitalization and ongoing assessment of recoverability of software development costs requires considerable judgment by management with respect to certain external factors, including, but not limited to, technological and economic feasibility, and estimated economic life. Amortization of capitalized software development costs begins when the product is ready for its intended use. Capitalized software development costs are amortized on a product-by-product basis using the straight-line method over the estimated economic life of the product or enhancement.

We evaluate the carrying value of our capitalized software when circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The review of capitalized software for impairment requires significant assumptions about operating strategies, underlying technologies utilized, and external market factors. Our capitalized software was developed using mainstream technologies that are industry standards and are based on technology developed by multiple vendors that are significant industry leaders. External market factors include, but are not limited to, expected levels of competition, barriers to entry by potential competitors, stability in the target market and governmental regulations. In 2011, we determined that no events or change in circumstances had occurred that would indicate that our capitalized software development costs were impaired (See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Income Tax Accounting:

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year. In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Management must make assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine our current provision for income taxes and also our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance to be recorded against a deferred tax asset.

Our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the current provision for income taxes take into account current tax laws, our interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by foreign and domestic tax authorities. We have established reserves for income taxes to address potential exposures involving tax positions that could be challenged by tax authorities. Although we believe our assumptions, judgments and estimates are reasonable, changes in tax laws or our interpretation of tax laws and the resolution of any future tax audits could significantly impact the amounts provided for income taxes in our consolidated financial statements.

Our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the value of a deferred tax asset take into account predictions of the amount and category of future taxable income, such as income from operations or capital gains income. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and category of income in future years could render our current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes inaccurate. Any of the assumptions, judgments and estimates mentioned above could cause our actual income tax obligations to differ from our estimates, thus materially impacting our financial position and results of operations.

Stock-Based Compensation:

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. We currently use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as various other assumptions. These assumptions include our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. We are required to estimate forfeitures at the time of grant and revise those estimates

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in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The amount of stock-based compensation expense that is recognized in a given period is dependent upon management's estimate of when the earnings per share targets are expected to be achieved. If this estimate proves to be inaccurate, the remaining amount of stock-based compensation expense could be accelerated, spread out over a longer period, or reversed. We currently base our expectations for these assumptions from historical data and other applicable factors. These expectations are subject to change in future periods.

The assessment of critical accounting policies is not meant to be an all-inclusive discussion of the uncertainties to financial results that can occur from the application of the full range of our accounting policies. Materially different financial results could occur in the application of other accounting policies as well. Also, materially different results can occur upon the adoption of new accounting standards.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a final Accounting Standards Update which represents the converged guidance of the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board on fair value measurement. The guidance clarifies how a principal market is determined, addresses the fair value measurement of instruments with offsetting market or counterparty credit risks, addresses the concept of valuation premise and highest and best use, extends the prohibition on blockage factors to all three levels of the fair value hierarchy and requires additional disclosures. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and is applied prospectively. We do not expect the adoption of the guidance to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued a final Accounting Standards Update to amend the presentation of comprehensive income in financial statements. This new guidance allows companies the option to present other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. Under both alternatives, companies will be required to present each component of net income and comprehensive income. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and is applied retrospectively. We do not expect the adoption of the guidance to have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

See the discussion of New Accounting Pronouncements in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

None.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	37
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2011 and 2010</u>	38
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009</u>	40
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<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	45
<u>Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves - For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009</u>	79
All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, or not required, or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.	

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

of SEI Investments Company:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SEI Investments Company and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company s management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company s internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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 audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 27, 2012

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Consolidated Balance Sheets		SEI Investments Company and Subsidiaries	
(In thousands)			
December 31,		2011	2010
Assets	Current Assets:		
	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 420,986	\$ 496,292
	Restricted cash	6,000	4,000
	Receivables from regulated investment companies	25,800	29,282
	Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$924 and \$1,195 (Note 4)	142,109	136,490
	Deferred income taxes, net	1,150	1,387
	Securities owned	20,949	0
	Other current assets	17,957	16,268
	Total Current Assets	634,951	683,719
	Property and Equipment , net of accumulated depreciation of \$182,453 and \$166,816 (Note 4)	129,548	140,568
	Capitalized Software , net of accumulated amortization of \$117,100 and \$90,947	309,133	294,332
	Investments Available for Sale (Note 6)	83,008	74,770
	Trading Securities (Note 6)	56,325	104,594
	Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliate (Note 2)	60,954	64,409
	Other Assets , net	20,640	14,831
	Total Assets	\$ 1,294,559	\$ 1,377,223

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated Balance Sheets		SEI Investments Company	
(In thousands, except par value)		and Subsidiaries	
December 31,		2011	2010
Liabilities	Current Liabilities:		
and			
Shareholders			
Equity			
	Accounts payable	\$ 1,999	\$ 4,582
	Accrued liabilities (Note 4)	147,044	121,410
	Deferred revenue	2,030	1,608
	Total Current Liabilities	151,073	127,600
	Long-term Debt (Note 7)	0	95,000
	Deferred Income Taxes	93,751	92,253
	Other Long-term Liabilities (Note 12)	8,276	5,645
	Total Liabilities	253,100	320,498
	Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11)		
	Equity:		
	SEI Investments shareholders equity:		
	Series Preferred stock, \$.05 par value, 50 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	0	0
	Common stock, \$.01 par value, 750,000 shares authorized; 176,506 and 186,141 shares issued and outstanding	1,765	1,861
	Capital in excess of par value	577,949	565,393
	Retained earnings	443,702	471,159
	Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	1,900	3,157
	Total SEI Investments Shareholders Equity	1,025,316	1,041,570
	Noncontrolling interest	16,143	15,155
	Total Equity	1,041,459	1,056,725
	Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 1,294,559	\$ 1,377,223

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(In thousands, except per-share data)

SEI Investments Company
and Subsidiaries

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
Asset management, administration and distribution fees	\$ 669,788	\$ 628,535	\$ 773,186
Information processing and software servicing fees	222,417	231,529	231,807
Transaction-based and trade execution fees	37,522	40,771	55,555
Total revenues	929,727	900,835	1,060,548
Expenses:			
Subadvisory, distribution and other asset management costs	103,134	101,722	94,449
Software royalties and other information processing costs	27,437	24,419	21,509
Brokerage commissions	27,022	28,882	41,146
Compensation, benefits and other personnel	289,445	269,165	274,675
Stock-based compensation	14,112	26,783	14,503
Consulting, outsourcing and professional fees	113,171	89,033	81,694
Data processing and computer related	47,003	41,064	45,403
Facilities, supplies and other costs	55,579	56,284	57,323
Amortization	27,288	24,048	44,608
Depreciation	21,471	21,902	21,531
Total expenses	725,662	683,302	696,841
Income from operations	204,065	217,533	363,707
Net gain (loss) from investments	3,360	48,533	(4,926)
Interest and dividend income	5,829	6,326	7,281
Interest expense	(585)	(1,478)	(3,744)
Other expense, net	0	(590)	0
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	105,818	99,457	0
Net income before income taxes	318,487	369,781	362,318
Income taxes	111,837	136,461	89,886
Net income	\$ 206,650	\$ 233,320	\$ 272,432
Less: Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(1,691)	(1,633)	(98,097)
Net income attributable to SEI Investments Company	\$ 204,959	\$ 231,687	\$ 174,335
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.91
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.91

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(In thousands)

SEI Investments Company
and Subsidiaries

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Net income	\$ 206,650	\$ 233,320	\$ 272,432
Other comprehensive (loss) gain, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,195)	2,205	8,734
Unrealized holding gain on investments:			
Unrealized holding gains during the period, net of income taxes of \$(811), \$(486) and \$(1,065)	1,369	484	2,124
Less: reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses realized in net income, net of income taxes of \$77, \$56 and \$(222)	(134)	(105)	360
Total other comprehensive (loss) gain, net of taxes	(1,960)	2,584	11,218
Comprehensive income	204,690	235,904	283,650
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(988)	(2,318)	(99,894)
Comprehensive income attributable to SEI Investments	\$ 203,702	\$ 233,586	\$ 183,756

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity**
(In thousands)SEI Investments Company
and Subsidiaries

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Shares of Common Stock			
Beginning balance	186,141	190,208	191,195
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(11,109)	(5,814)	(3,198)
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	110	114	156
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	1,364	1,633	2,055
Ending balance	176,506	186,141	190,208
Common Stock			
Beginning balance	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,902	\$ 1,912
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(111)	(58)	(32)
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	1	1	2
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	14	16	20
Ending balance	\$ 1,765	\$ 1,861	\$ 1,902
Capital In Excess of Par Value			
Beginning balance	\$ 565,393	\$ 522,080	\$ 485,721
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(27,196)	(13,426)	(6,970)
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	1,892	1,902	2,035
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	22,314	26,177	21,607
Stock-based compensation	14,112	26,783	13,962
Tax benefit on stock options exercised	1,434	1,877	5,725
Ending balance	\$ 577,949	\$ 565,393	\$ 522,080
Retained Earnings			
Beginning balance	\$ 471,159	\$ 384,483	\$ 289,682
Net income attributable to SEI Investments Company	204,959	231,687	174,335
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(183,858)	(107,498)	(47,112)
Dividends declared	(48,558)	(37,513)	(32,422)
Ending balance	\$ 443,702	\$ 471,159	\$ 384,483
Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income			
Beginning balance	\$ 3,157	\$ 1,258	\$ (8,163)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,257)	1,899	9,421
Ending balance	\$ 1,900	\$ 3,157	\$ 1,258
Total SEI Investments Shareholders Equity	\$ 1,025,316	\$ 1,041,570	\$ 909,723
Noncontrolling interest	\$ 16,143	\$ 15,155	\$ 121,895
Total Equity	\$ 1,041,459	\$ 1,056,725	\$ 1,031,618

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(In thousands)

SEI Investments Company
and Subsidiaries

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 206,650	\$ 233,320	\$ 272,432
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization	27,288	24,048	44,608
Depreciation	21,471	21,902	21,531
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	(105,818)	(99,457)	0
Cash received from unconsolidated affiliate	109,273	72,060	0
Payments to partners of LSV	0	0	(87,337)
Stock-based compensation	14,112	26,783	14,503
Provision for losses on receivables	(271)	(1,004)	692
Deferred income tax expense	1,001	6,461	67,265
Net realized (gains) losses from investments	(3,360)	(48,533)	178,007
Other-than-temporary declines in market value	0	0	901
Change in other long-term liabilities	2,631	(81)	1,659
Other	(2,833)	2,473	3,508
Change in current assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Restricted cash for broker-dealer operations	0	16,000	0
Receivables from regulated investment companies	3,482	(1,148)	230
Receivables	(11,474)	(11,032)	(3,885)
Other current assets	(1,689)	(1,101)	197
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable	(2,583)	1,734	(9,457)
Capital Support Agreements	0	0	(173,983)
Payable to regulated investment companies	0	0	(97)
Accrued liabilities	(1,340)	(13,847)	15,367
Deferred revenue	422	748	(670)
Total adjustments	50,312	(3,994)	73,039
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 256,962	\$ 229,326	\$ 345,471

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(In thousands)

SEI Investments Company
and Subsidiaries

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to restricted cash	(2,000)	0	(6,000)
Additions to property and equipment	(12,271)	(13,611)	(19,272)
Additions to capitalized software	(40,954)	(38,729)	(43,944)
Purchases of marketable securities	(73,960)	(39,085)	(322,528)
Prepayments and maturities of marketable securities	61,582	58,174	32,002
Sales of marketable securities	38,247	28,859	20,830
Purchases of other investments	(7,500)	0	0
Sales of other investments	4,906	0	0
LSV and LSV Employee Group cash balances, net (A)	0	(37,083)	0
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,950)	(41,475)	(338,912)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings on long-term debt	0	0	254,000
Payments on long-term debt	(95,000)	(138,000)	(31,980)
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(208,932)	(119,775)	(53,136)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	24,221	28,096	23,664
Tax benefit on stock options exercised	1,434	1,877	5,725
Payment of dividends	(22,041)	(54,634)	(30,598)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(300,318)	(282,436)	167,675
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(75,306)	(94,585)	174,234
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	496,292	590,877	416,643
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 420,986	\$ 496,292	\$ 590,877
Interest paid	\$ 559	\$ 1,488	\$ 4,676
Income taxes paid	\$ 116,483	\$ 145,553	\$ 9,052
Non-cash financing activities			
Dividends declared but not paid	\$ 26,518	\$ 0	\$ 17,121

(A) Cash balances, net of the partnership distribution payment received in January 2010, of LSV and LSV Employee Group at December 31, 2009 removed due to the deconsolidation of the accounts and operations of LSV and LSV Employee Group in January 2010 (See Note 2). The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(all figures are in thousands except per-share data)

SEI Investments Company
and Subsidiaries**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:****Nature of Operations**

SEI Investments Company (the Company), a Pennsylvania corporation, provides investment processing, investment management, and investment operations solutions to corporations, financial institutions, financial advisors, and ultra-high-net-worth families in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, continental Europe, and other various locations throughout the world. Investment processing solutions consist of application and business process outsourcing services, professional services and transaction-based services. Revenues from investment processing solutions are recognized in Information processing and software servicing fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations, except for fees earned associated with trade execution services.

Investment management programs consist of mutual funds, alternative investments and separate accounts. These include a series of money market, equity, fixed-income and alternative investment portfolios, primarily in the form of registered investment companies. The Company serves as the administrator and investment advisor for many of these products. Revenues from investment management programs are recognized in Asset management, administration and distribution fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Investment operations solutions offer investment managers support for traditional investment products such as mutual funds, collective investment trusts, exchange-traded funds, and institutional and separate accounts, by providing outsourcing services including fund and investment accounting, administration, reconciliation, investor servicing and client reporting. These solutions also provide support to managers focused on alternative investments who manage hedge funds, funds of hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds, across registered, partnership and separate account structures domiciled in the United States and overseas. Revenues from investment operations solutions are recognized in Asset management, administration and distribution fees on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and entities in which it holds a controlling financial interest. The Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest either by its decision-making ability through voting interests or by the extent of the Company's participation in the economic risks and rewards of the entity through variable interests. The Company accounts for noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities for which the Company's controlling financial interest is less than 100 percent. The Company's principal subsidiaries are SEI Investments Distribution Co. (SIDCO), SEI Investments Management Corporation (SIMC), SEI Private Trust Company (SPTC), SEI Trust Company (STC), SEI Global Services, Inc. (SGSI) and SEI Investments (Europe) Limited (SIEL). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

In January 2010, new accounting guidance pertaining to the consolidation of VIEs became effective. Under the new guidance, the Company was not considered the primary beneficiary of LSV Employee Group (See Note 2). The Company, therefore, discontinued consolidating the accounts and operations of LSV Asset Management (LSV) and LSV Employee Group in its financial statements. The Company accounts for its interest in LSV using the equity method because of its less than 50 percent ownership. The Company's interest in the net assets of LSV is reflected in Investment in unconsolidated affiliate on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and its interest in the earnings of LSV is reflected in Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The deconsolidation of LSV had no effect on Net income attributable to SEI. Prior period financial statements are not reclassified for the new accounting guidance.

Noncontrolling interest on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets includes the interest of other shareholders in a joint venture of the Company in an asset management firm located in South Korea.

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Variable Interest Entities

The Company has involvement with various variable interest entities (VIE or VIEs). These VIEs consist of LSV Employee Group and investment products established for clients created in the form of various types of legal entity structures. In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance related to the consolidation of VIEs. This guidance changed how a company determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting common stock should be consolidated. The determination of whether a company is required to consolidate an entity is based on, among other things, an entity's purpose and design, a company's ability to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and whether a company is obligated to absorb losses or receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the entity. The guidance requires ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE and requires disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in VIEs.

Under the new guidance, LSV Employee Group remains a VIE. However, the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary because it does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of LSV Employee Group either directly or through any financial responsibility from the Guaranty Agreement. As of January 1, 2010, the Company discontinued consolidating the accounts of LSV Employee Group. The Company does not have any direct equity interest in LSV Employee Group.

In January 2010, the FASB deferred the new guidance for certain types of investment entities. The deferral allows asset managers that have no obligation to fund potentially significant losses of an investment entity to continue to apply the previous guidance to investment entities that have attributes of entities defined in the Investment Company Guide. The deferral applies to many mutual funds, hedge funds, private equity funds, venture capital and certain other types of entities. Also, money market funds subject to rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 qualify for deferral. However, the deferral does not apply to the new disclosure requirements. All of the Company's investment products where the Company is the sponsor and/or investment manager that are VIEs qualify for the deferral; therefore, the Company will continue to apply the previous guidance for the consolidation of VIEs (See Note 3).

Management's Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's principal sources of revenues are: (1) asset management, administration and distribution fees earned based upon a contractual percentage of net assets under management or administration; (2) information processing and software servicing fees that are either recurring and primarily earned based upon the number of trust accounts being serviced or non-recurring and based upon project-oriented contractual agreements related to client implementations; and (3) transaction-based fees for providing trade-execution services. The majority of the Company's revenues are based on contractual arrangements. Revenues are recognized in the periods in which the related services are performed provided that persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Cash received by the Company in advance of the performance of services is deferred and recognized as revenue when earned. Reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses incurred are recorded as revenue. Certain portions of the Company's revenues require management's consideration of the nature of the client relationship in determining whether to recognize as revenue the gross amount billed or net amount retained after payments are made to suppliers for certain services related to the product or service offering.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers investment instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include \$281,760 and \$383,946 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, primarily invested in SEI-sponsored open-ended money market mutual funds.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash includes \$5,000 and \$3,000 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, segregated for regulatory purposes related to trade-execution services conducted by SIEL. Restricted cash also includes \$1,000 at December 31, 2011 and 2010 segregated in special reserve accounts for the benefit of SIDCO customers in accordance with certain rules established by the Securities and Exchange Commission for broker-dealers.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts equal to the estimated uncollectible amounts. The Company's estimate is based on historical collection experience and a review of the current status of trade accounts receivable.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents and trade receivables. Cash equivalents are principally invested in short-term money market funds or placed with major banks and high-credit qualified financial institutions. Cash deposits maintained with institutions are in excess of federally insured limits. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to our receivables are limited due to the large number of clients and their dispersion across geographic areas. No single group or customer represents greater than ten percent of total accounts receivable.

Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and improvements are capitalized and minor replacements, maintenance, and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Construction in progress includes the cost of construction and other direct costs attributable to the construction. When property and equipment are retired or disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations for the respective period. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight line method for financial statement purposes. No provision for depreciation is made for construction in progress until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into service. The Company uses other depreciation methods, generally accelerated, for tax purposes where appropriate. Buildings and building improvements are depreciated over 25 to 39 years. Equipment, purchased software and furniture and fixtures have useful lives ranging from three to five years. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the straight line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Marketable Securities

The classification of investments in marketable securities is determined at the time of purchase and reevaluated at each balance sheet date. Debt and equity securities classified as available-for-sale are reported at fair value as determined by the most recently traded price of each security at the balance sheet date. Unrealized gains and losses, net of income taxes, are reported as a separate component of comprehensive income. SIDCO, the Company's broker-dealer subsidiary, reports changes in fair value of marketable securities through current period earnings due to specialized accounting practices related to investments by broker-dealers. The Company records all of its trading securities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses from the change in fair value of these securities are recognized in current period earnings. The specific identification method is used to compute the realized gains and losses on all of the Company's marketable securities (See Note 6).

The Company evaluates the realizable value of its marketable securities on a quarterly basis. In the event that the carrying value of an investment exceeds its fair value and the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary, an impairment charge is recorded and a new cost basis for the investment is established. Some of the factors considered in determining other-than-temporary impairment for equity securities include, but are not limited to, significant or prolonged declines in the

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fair value of the investments, the Company's ability and intent to retain the investment for a period sufficient to allow the value to recover, and the financial condition of the investment. Some of the factors considered in determining other-than-temporary impairment for debt securities include, but are not limited to, the intent of management to sell the security, the likelihood that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovering its cost, and management's expectation to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security even if there is no intent to sell the security.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The fair value hierarchy describes three levels of inputs that may be used by the Company to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities without adjustment. The Company's Level 1 assets primarily include investments in mutual funds sponsored by SEI and LSV that are quoted daily.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. The Company's Level 2 assets primarily include securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) and other U.S. government agency securities that are single issuer pools that are valued based on current market data for the specific issue owned or pools of similar securities. The Company uses a pricing vendor to value its GNMA securities. The pricing vendor uses a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for similar pools of GNMA securities.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant judgment by management. The Company's Level 3 financial assets primarily include structured investment vehicles (SIV) securities and any change in fair value for these securities is recognized in the current period.

The fair value of an asset or liability may include inputs from more than one level in the fair value hierarchy. The lowest level of significant inputs used to value the asset or liability determines which level the asset or liability is classified in its entirety.

See Note 5 for information on related disclosures regarding fair value measurements.

Capitalized Software

Costs incurred for the development of internal use software to be offered in a hosting arrangement is capitalized during the development stage of the software application. These costs include direct external and internal costs to design the software configuration and interfaces, coding, installation, and testing. Costs incurred during the preliminary and post-implementation stages of the software application are expensed as incurred. Costs associated with significant enhancements to a software application are capitalized while costs incurred to maintain existing software applications are expensed as incurred. The capitalization of software development costs requires considerable judgment by management with respect to certain external factors, including, but not limited to, technological and economic feasibility, and estimated economic life. Capitalized software development costs in 2011, 2010 and 2009 primarily relate to the further development of the Global Wealth Platform (GWP). The initial version of GWP was placed into service in July 2007. Further enhancements and upgrades will continue to occur through a series of releases. As of December 31, 2011, the net book value of GWP was \$296,687, net of accumulated amortization of \$87,762. Capitalized software development costs in-progress at December 31, 2011 associated with future releases to GWP were \$11,552. The Company capitalized \$40,954, \$38,729, and \$43,944 of software development costs during 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

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Amortization of capitalized software development costs begins when the product is ready for its intended use. Capitalized software development costs are amortized on a product-by-product basis using the straight-line method over the estimated economic life of the product or enhancement, which is primarily 3 to 15 years, with a weighted average remaining life of approximately 10.5 years. Amortization expense was \$26,153, \$23,053, and \$35,894 in 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively, and is included in Amortization expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. GWP has an estimated useful life of 15 years and a weighted average remaining life of 10.5 years. The Company abandoned certain components within GWP that were replaced in late 2009. The useful life of these components was shortened so that the remaining net book value of \$15,502 was fully amortized commensurate with the new release. Amortization expense in 2009 on the Consolidated Statements of Operations includes \$15,502 of accelerated amortization for these components.

The Company evaluates the carrying value of capitalized software development costs when circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The review of capitalized software development costs for impairment requires significant assumptions about operating strategies, underlying technologies utilized, and external market factors. External market factors include, but are not limited to, expected levels of competition, barriers to entry by potential competitors, stability in the target market and governmental regulations. In 2011 and 2010, the Company determined that no events or change in circumstances had occurred that would indicate that capitalized software development costs were impaired. Therefore, the Company did not recognize any impairment charges for any of its capitalized software development costs in 2011 or 2010.

Income Taxes

The Company applies the asset and liability approach to account for income taxes whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on their characteristics.

Foreign Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities and results of operations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are measured using the foreign subsidiary's local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities have been translated into U.S. dollars using the rates of exchange at the balance sheet dates. The results of operations have been translated into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. The resulting translation gain and loss adjustments are recorded as a separate component of comprehensive income.

Transaction gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations are included in the results of operations in the periods in which they occur, and are immaterial for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2011.

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to SEI Investments common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to SEI Investments common shareholders by the combination of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the dilutive potential common shares, such as stock options, outstanding during the period. The calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share for 2011, 2010, and 2009 are:

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	For the Year ended December 31, 2011		
	Net income attributable to SEI (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 204,959	182,547	\$ 1.12
Dilutive effect of stock options	0	1,580	
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 204,959	184,127	\$ 1.11

	For the Year ended December 31, 2010		
	Net income attributable to SEI (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 231,687	188,468	\$ 1.23
Dilutive effect of stock options	0	1,853	
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 231,687	190,321	\$ 1.22

	For the Year ended December 31, 2009		
	Net income attributable to SEI (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 174,335	190,821	\$ 0.91
Dilutive effect of stock options	0	962	
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 174,335	191,783	\$ 0.91

Employee stock options to purchase approximately 15,914,000, 13,181,000, and 22,997,000 shares of common stock, with an average exercise price per share of \$23.07, \$23.79, and \$21.47, were outstanding during 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively, but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share because the option's exercise price was greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock and the effect on diluted earnings per common share would have been anti-dilutive (See Note 8).

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. The Company uses historical data to estimate pre-vesting forfeitures and record stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest. The amount of stock-based compensation expense that is recognized in a given period is dependent upon management's estimate of when the vesting targets are expected to be achieved. If this estimate proves to be inaccurate, the remaining amount of stock-based compensation expense could be accelerated, spread out over a longer period, or reversed (See Note 8).

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New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a final Accounting Standards Update which represents the converged guidance of the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board on fair value measurement. The guidance clarifies how a principal market is determined, addresses the fair value measurement of instruments with offsetting market or counterparty credit risks, addresses the concept of valuation premise and highest and best use, extends the prohibition on blockage factors to all three levels of the fair value hierarchy and requires additional disclosures. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and is applied prospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption of the guidance to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued a final Accounting Standards Update to amend the presentation of comprehensive income in financial statements. This new guidance allows companies the option to present other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. Under both alternatives, companies will be required to present each component of net income and comprehensive income. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and is applied retrospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption of the guidance to have any impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Note 2 Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliate

The Company has an investment in LSV, a general partnership and registered investment advisor that provides investment advisory services to institutions, including pension plans and investment companies. LSV is currently an investment sub-advisor for a number of SEI-sponsored mutual funds. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's total partnership interest in LSV was approximately 41 percent.

LSV Employee Group is owned by several current employees of LSV and was formed for the sole purpose of owning a partnership interest in LSV. The Company does not own any interest in LSV Employee Group. In 2006, LSV Employee Group purchased an eight percent interest in LSV from two existing partners. LSV Employee Group obtained financing in the form of a term loan pursuant to the terms of a Credit Agreement to purchase the eight percent interest in LSV. The Company agreed to provide a Guaranty Agreement to the lenders of all obligations of LSV Employee Group under the Credit Agreement. The lenders have the right to seek payment from the Company of all obligations of LSV Employee Group under the Credit Agreement in the event of default. The Company's direct interest in LSV was unchanged as a result of this transaction.

As a result of providing the Guaranty Agreement, LSV Employee Group became a VIE and the Company was considered the primary beneficiary. Also, given the Company's direct ownership of 43 percent in LSV at the time of this transaction in 2006 and its controlling interest in LSV Employee Group through the Guaranty Agreement, the Company was required to consolidate the assets, liabilities and operations of LSV and LSV Employee Group. The partnership interest of the other existing partners of LSV was included in Noncontrolling interest.

In January 2010, new accounting guidance pertaining to the consolidation of VIEs became effective. Under the new guidance, the Company was not considered the primary beneficiary of LSV Employee Group. The Company, therefore, discontinued consolidating the accounts and operations of LSV and LSV Employee Group in its financial statements. The Company accounts for its interest in LSV using the equity method because of its less than 50 percent ownership. The Company's interest in the net assets of LSV is reflected in Investment in unconsolidated affiliate on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and its interest in the earnings of LSV is reflected in Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The deconsolidation of LSV had no effect on Net income attributable to SEI. Prior period financial statements are not reclassified for the new accounting guidance.

Table of Contents**LSV Asset Management**

At December 31, 2011, the Company's total investment in LSV was \$60,954. The investment in LSV exceeded the underlying equity in the net assets of LSV by \$3,717, of which \$3,062 is considered goodwill embedded in the investment. The Company receives partnership distributions from LSV on a quarterly basis. The Company received partnership distribution payments from LSV for \$109,273, \$93,302 and \$73,518 in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The partnership distribution payment of \$21,242 received in January 2010 is reflected in LSV and LSV Employee Group cash balances, net on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

These tables contain condensed financial information of LSV:

Condensed Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31,	2011	2010
Revenues	\$ 296,397	\$ 273,381
Net income	\$ 257,519	\$ 239,981

Condensed Balance Sheet

December 31,	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 60,728	\$ 64,464
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$804 and \$369	75,269	75,056
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	604	848
Non-current assets	3,880	4,159
Total assets	\$ 140,481	\$ 144,527
Current liabilities	\$ 13,933	\$ 11,199
Partners' capital	126,548	133,328
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 140,481	\$ 144,527

LSV Employee Group

At the time of LSV Employee Group's purchase of an eight percent interest in LSV, it was determined that \$72,220 of the purchase price related to identifiable intangible assets and \$19,780 was goodwill. The identifiable intangible assets have an estimated useful life of ten years and were amortized on a straight-line basis. Prior to the deconsolidation of LSV Employee Group from the Company's financial statements, amortization expense in 2009 on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations included \$7,222 pertaining to the amortization of the intangible assets, but was eliminated through Noncontrolling interest and had no impact on net income.

In order to finance a portion of the purchase price, LSV Employee Group obtained financing from Bank of America, N.A. (Bank of America) and certain other lenders in the form of a term loan pursuant to the terms of a Credit Agreement. The principal amount of the term loan was \$82,800. In January 2011, LSV Employee Group and Bank of America agreed to amend the Credit Agreement and extend the maturity date of the loan from January 2011 to July 2012. The Company's obligations under the Guaranty Agreement remained in full force and effect with respect to the amended Credit Agreement. LSV Employee Group made the final principal payment of the term loan in October 2011 and the Company has no further obligation regarding the Credit Agreement. LSV Employee Group made principal payments of \$10,091 and \$10,461 during 2011 and 2010.

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Prior to the deconsolidation of LSV Employee Group from the Company's financial statements, interest expense in 2009 on the Consolidated Statement of Operations includes \$1,510 in interest costs related to the term loan which were eliminated through Noncontrolling interest and had no impact on net income.

LSV Employee Group II

In April 2011, a group of existing employees of LSV agreed to purchase a partnership interest of an existing LSV employee for \$4,300 of which \$3,655 was financed through a new term loan with Bank of America. The group of existing LSV employees formed a new limited liability company, LSV Employee Group II, LLC (LSV Employee Group II). The Company provided an unsecured guaranty to the lenders of all the obligations of LSV Employee Group II. The lenders will have the right to seek payment from the Company in the event of a default by LSV Employee Group II. The term loan has a four year term and will be repaid from the quarterly distributions of LSV. LSV Employee Group II made principal payments of \$458 during 2011. As of December 31, 2011, the remaining unpaid principal balance of the term loan was \$3,197. This amount is not reflected, nor is it required to be reflected, in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2011.

The Company's direct interest in LSV was unchanged as a result of this transaction. The Company has determined that LSV Employee Group II is a variable interest entity (VIE); however, the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary because it does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of LSV Employee Group II either directly or through any financial responsibility from the guaranty.

In January 2012, LSV Employee Group II made a principal payment of \$219. As of January 31, 2012, the remaining unpaid principal balance of the term loan was \$2,978. The Company, in its capacity as guarantor, currently has no obligation of payment relating to the term loan of LSV Employee Group II and, furthermore, fully expects that LSV Employee Group II will meet all of their future obligations regarding the term loan.

Proforma Financial Information (Unaudited)

The unaudited proforma financial information for the year ended December 31, 2009 presents the historical results of the Company as if the accounts and operations of LSV and LSV Employee Group had not been consolidated and LSV had been accounted for under the equity method. Net income attributable to SEI was unchanged due to this transaction but is presented for the purpose of clarification.

Proforma Unaudited Condensed Statement of Operations	
Year ended December 31,	2009
Revenues	\$ 848,587
Expenses	(658,434)
Income from operations	190,153
Other income, net	87
Equity in the earnings of unconsolidated affiliate	75,415
Net income before income taxes	265,655
Income taxes	89,886
Net income	175,769
Less: Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(1,434)
Net income attributable to SEI Investments	\$ 174,335

Note 3 Variable Interest Entities Investment Products

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The Company has created numerous investment products for its clients in various types of legal entity structures. The Company serves as the Manager, Administrator and Distributor for these investment products and may also serve as the Trustee for some of the investment products. Clients are the equity investors and participate in proportion to their ownership percentage in the net income or loss and net capital gains or losses of the products, and, on liquidation, will participate in proportion to their ownership percentage in the remaining net assets of the products after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities.

An entity that lacks decision-making rights is a VIE. In some circumstances, the Manager or Trustee of the Company's investment products controls the governing decisions about the investment activities with respect to the ongoing operations of the investment products without the equity investors possessing the right to remove the Manager or Trustee. Therefore, the equity investors, as a group, do not have the ability to make decisions that have an impact on the ongoing activities of such investment products. Consequently, some of the Company's investment products have been determined to be VIEs at inception.

The VIEs are marketed with investment objectives to generate positive returns; however, the nature of such investments exposes the investors to the risk that the value of the VIEs may increase or decrease. The purpose and design of the VIEs are to achieve the investment objective by implementing strategies which are designed to minimize potential losses; however, there is no assurance given that these strategies will be successful.

The Company does not have a significant equity investment in any of the VIEs and does not have an obligation to enter into any guarantee agreements with the VIEs. The fees paid to the decision maker of a VIE are considered to be variable interests if the decision maker is not subject to substantive kick-out rights. The fees paid to the Company represent a variable interest when the decision maker is not subject to substantive kick-out rights.

The Company is not the primary beneficiary of the VIEs because the expected fees and the expected return on any investment into the VIE by the Company relative to the expected returns of the VIE to the equity investor holders does not approach 50 percent of the expected losses or gains of the VIEs.

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Therefore, the Company is not required to consolidate any investment products that are VIEs into its financial statements. The Company's variable interest in the VIEs, which consists of management fees and in some situations, seed capital, would not be considered a significant variable interest.

The risks to the Company associated with its involvement with any of the investment products that are VIEs are limited to the cash flows received from the revenue generated for asset management, administration and distribution services and any equity investments in the VIEs. Both of these items are immaterial. The Company has no other financial obligation to the VIEs.

Amounts relating to fees received from the VIEs included in Receivables and amounts relating to equity investments in the VIEs included in Investments Available for Sale on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets are immaterial to the total current assets of the Company.

Note 4 Composition of Certain Financial Statement Captions**Receivables**

Receivables on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets consist of:

	2011	2010
Trade receivables	\$ 37,822	\$ 34,528
Fees earned, not billed	92,916	93,506
Other receivables	12,295	9,651
	143,033	137,685
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(924)	(1,195)
Receivables, net	\$ 142,109	\$ 136,490

Fees earned, not billed represents receivables earned but unbilled and results from timing differences between services provided and contractual billing schedules. These billing schedules generally provide for fees to be billed on a quarterly basis.

Receivables from regulated investment companies on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets primarily represent fees receivable for distribution, investment advisory, and administration services to various regulated investment companies sponsored by SEI (See Note 14).

Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets consists of:

	2011	2010
Buildings	\$ 136,949	\$ 135,935
Equipment	64,256	63,902
Land	9,929	9,890
Purchased software	77,971	74,720
Furniture and fixtures	17,999	18,566
Leasehold improvements	4,558	4,250
Construction in progress	339	121
	312,001	307,384
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(182,453)	(166,816)

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Property and Equipment, net	\$ 129,548	\$ 140,568
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Depreciation expense related to property and equipment for 2011, 2010, and 2009 was \$21,471, \$21,902, and \$21,531, respectively.

Table of Contents**Other Assets**

Other assets consist of long-term prepaid expenses, deposits, other investments at cost and various other assets. Amortization expense for certain other assets for 2011, 2010, and 2009 was \$1,135, \$995 and \$1,055, respectively.

The Company recognized gains of \$3,072 in 2010 due to the sale of its entire ownership interest in a small, private company that was involved in a merger. The Company's investment in the firm had been accounted for under the cost basis. The gain is reflected in Net gain (loss) on investments on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Accrued Liabilities

Accrued Liabilities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets consist of:

	2011	2010
Accrued employee compensation	\$ 48,112	\$ 43,747
Accrued employee benefits and other personnel	5,408	6,988
Accrued consulting, outsourcing and professional fees	17,477	16,390
Accrued brokerage fees	8,665	11,942
Accrued sub-advisory, distribution and other asset management fees	17,091	16,778
Accrued income taxes	0	2,077
Accrued dividend payable	26,518	0
Other accrued liabilities	23,773	23,488
Accrued liabilities	\$ 147,044	\$ 121,410

Note 5 Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is determined in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company's financial assets, except for the fair value of senior notes issued by SIVs, is determined using Level 1 or Level 2 inputs and consist mainly of investments in equity and fixed-income mutual funds that are quoted daily and GNMA and other U.S. government agency securities that are single issuer pools that are valued based on current market data for the specific issue owned or pools of similar securities. Level 3 financial assets primarily consist of senior note obligations issued by SIVs. The Company did not have any Level 3 financial liabilities at December 31, 2011 or 2010. There were no transfers of financial assets between levels within the fair value hierarchy during 2011 or 2010.

Valuation of SIV Securities

The underlying collateral of the SIV securities is mainly comprised of asset-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations. The Company received prices for all of its SIV securities from two independent third party firms. Given the lack of any reliable market data on the SIV securities, the firms utilized a valuation model that employs a net asset approach which considers the value of the underlying collateral of the SIV securities to determine the fair value of the SIV securities. Management evaluates the prices received from these firms and considers other information, such as the existence of any current market activity, to determine the fair value of the SIV securities. The underlying collateral is specifically identified by its CUSIP or ISIN number. In January 2011, the Company sold the senior obligation originally issued by Stanfield Victoria. The Company's sole remaining SIV security consists of the senior note issued by Gryphon.

The valuation model maintained by the third party firm to value the SIV securities owned as of December 31, 2010 (except the Stanfield Victoria note) obtained price quotes for each security that comprised the underlying collateral of the SIV securities. Price quotes were primarily obtained from two pricing vendors that are independent entities of the firm that maintained the valuation model. Other pricing vendors were used in limited situations when a security quote cannot be obtained from either of the two primary pricing vendors. The average of the two quotes received was used to value each security. A portion of the securities that comprised the underlying collateral of the SIV securities could

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not be priced by the pricing vendors. For these securities that lack price quotes, the last price quote received was adjusted by the weighted average percentage movement of securities held as collateral within the same sector classification or based upon the weighted average movement of all priced securities. For example, a residential mortgage-backed security that has not received a quote for an extended period of time was adjusted by the weighted average percentage movement of all quoted residential mortgage-backed securities held as collateral by the SIV security. Additionally, the securities were aggregated by type or sector (i.e. home equity line of credit, sub-prime 1st liens, residential mortgage-backed securities, etc.) and the weighted average quote of all securities within a sector held by the SIV was compared with the range of quotes received for similar securities within the same sector from the trading desk of an affiliate of the third party firm that maintains the SIV valuation model. The weighted average quote of all securities within a sector held by the SIV must be within the range of quotes received from the trading desk within that same sector. If the weighted average quote for all securities within a sector held by the SIV was outside that range, the average quote received from the pricing vendors was adjusted. In any event, the value assigned to each security held by the SIV was the lower of (i) the average of the quotes received from the pricing vendors or (ii) the lowest quote received from the trading desk for a similar security.

The pricing vendors used by the firm that maintained the valuation model utilize widely-accepted pricing models, which are evaluated by the pricing vendor, that vary by asset class and incorporate available trade, bid, and other market information. The market inputs that these pricing vendors sought for their evaluation of securities included: benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and other available market data. Broker quotes may be binding or non-binding. For certain security types, additional inputs may be used. The pricing vendors may prioritize inputs differently from time to time for any security based on current market conditions. For each asset class, the pricing vendor used a team of evaluators that gathered information from market sources and integrated relevant credit information, perceived market movements and sector news into the evaluated pricing models. For a structured security evaluation, including mortgage-backed securities, these evaluators considered various characteristics including issuer, vintage, purpose of loan, collateral attributes, prepayment speeds and credit ratings in order to properly identify trades and quotes for similar securities which are gathered for use in the evaluation process. Evaluators follow multiple review processes throughout each month that assess the available market, credit and deal level information in support of the evaluation process. If it is determined that sufficient objectively verifiable information does not exist to support a security's valuation, the pricing vendor discontinued providing a quote on that security. As previously stated, securities that lack a quote from a pricing vendor are valued using the most recent quoted price and adjusting that price by the weighted average percentage change in the respective sector of all other similar securities that are held by the SIV.

The model used by the second independent valuation firm to determine the fair value of the Stanfield Victoria note as of December 31, 2010 and the Gryphon Note as of December 31, 2011 also utilized a net asset approach that attempts to value the underlying collateral of the SIV securities through the use of industry accepted and proprietary valuation techniques and models. This approach combines advanced analytics with real-time market information that incorporate structural and fundamental analysis, collateral characteristics, recent market developments and current trading activity for each security. Each security that makes up the underlying collateral is analyzed by using observable collateral characteristics and credit statistics in order to project future performance and expected cash flows for each individual security. The projected cash flows incorporate assumptions and expectations based upon the foregoing analysis of the collateral characteristics such as, but not limited to, default probabilities, recovery rates, prepayment speeds and loss severities. Expected future cash flows are discounted at an appropriate yield derived from the individual security, structural and collateral characteristics, trading levels and other available market data. Different modeling techniques and associated inputs and assumptions may be used to project future cash flows for each security depending upon the asset classification of that individual security (i.e. residential mortgage-backed security, commercial mortgage-backed security, collateralized debt obligations, etc.). The aggregate value of the discounted cash flows of the underlying collateral is compared to the total remaining par value of the collateral to determine the expected recovery price, or fair value, of the remaining note obligations.

Management may also consider, when available, price quotes from brokers and dealers. If a price quote is available, management will compare this number to the fair value derived from the valuation models of the two independent firms giving consideration to other market factors and risk premiums. Given the lack of any significant trading activity for any of the SIV securities owned by the Company,

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management believes that market prices for any SIV securities may not represent the implied fair value of the SIV securities owned by the Company.

Management evaluates current market transactions, if any, for each of the SIV securities. In the event a market transaction does exist for a SIV security, management evaluates the publicly available information surrounding the transaction in order to assess if the price used represents the fair value for the SIV security. In management's opinion, the current market for SIV securities does not represent any orderly and efficient market.

The fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities of the Company was determined using the following inputs:

	At December 31, 2011			
	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Quoted Prices in			
	Active			
	Markets			
	for			
	Identical			
	Assets			
	(Level 1)			
	Significant			
	Other			
	Observable			
	Inputs			
	(Level 2)			
	Significant			
	Unobservable			
	Inputs			
	(Level 3)			
	Total			
Assets				
Equity available-for-sale securities	\$ 8,010	\$ 8,010	\$ 0	\$ 0
Fixed-income available-for-sale securities	74,998	0	74,998	0
Fixed income securities owned	20,949	0	20,949	0
Trading securities	56,325	3,702	0	52,623
	\$ 160,282	\$ 11,712	\$ 95,947	\$ 52,623

	At December 31, 2010			
	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Quoted Prices in			
	Active			
	Markets			
	for			
	Identical			
	Assets			
	(Level 1)			
	Significant			
	Other			
	Observable			
	Inputs			
	(Level 2)			
	Significant			
	Unobservable			
	Inputs			
	(Level 3)			
	Total			
Assets				
Equity available-for-sale securities	\$ 5,853	\$ 5,853	\$ 0	\$ 0
Fixed-income available-for-sale securities	68,917	0	68,917	0
Trading securities	104,594	3,949	0	100,645
	\$ 179,364	\$ 9,802	\$ 68,917	\$ 100,645

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The table below presents a reconciliation for all assets and liabilities of the Company measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2011:

	Trading Securities
Balance, January 1, 2010	\$ 120,714
Purchases	536
Issuances	0
Principal prepayments and settlements	(45,857)
Sales	(18,995)
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):	
Included in earnings	44,247
Included in other comprehensive income	0
Transfers in and out of Level 3	0
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 100,645
Purchases	1,215
Issuances	0
Principal prepayments and settlements	(17,921)
Sales	(34,706)
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):	
Included in earnings	3,390
Included in other comprehensive income	0
Transfers in and out of Level 3	0
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 52,623

Table of Contents**Note 6 Marketable Securities****Investments Available For Sale**

Investments available for sale classified as non-current assets consist of:

	For the Year ended December 31, 2011			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
SEI-sponsored mutual funds	\$ 8,243	\$ 48	\$ (360)	\$ 7,931
Other mutual funds	69	10	0	79
Debt securities	70,604	4,394	0	74,998
	\$ 78,916	\$ 4,452	\$ (360)	\$ 83,008

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
SEI-sponsored mutual funds	\$ 5,086	\$ 279	\$ (14)	\$ 5,351
Other mutual funds	443	59	0	502
Debt securities	67,118	1,799	0	68,917
	\$ 72,647	\$ 2,137	\$ (14)	\$ 74,770

Net unrealized holding gains were \$2,574 (net of income tax expense of \$1,518) at December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2010, net unrealized holding gains were \$1,339 (net of income tax expense of \$784). These unrealized gains are reported as separate components of Accumulated other comprehensive income on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company recognized gross realized gains from available-for-sale securities of \$255, \$184 and \$440 in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Gross realized losses in 2009 were \$123. Gross realized losses in 2011 and 2010 were minimal.

The Company had investments in two SEI-sponsored mutual funds which primarily invest in fixed-income securities, including debt securities issued by municipalities and mortgage-backed securities. In 2009, management determined that the decline in market value for one of these mutual funds was other-than-temporary and, therefore, recorded an impairment charge for \$901. The other-than-temporary impairment charge is included in Net gain (loss) on investments on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company's debt securities are issued by the Government National Mortgage Association and are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. These securities were purchased to satisfy applicable regulatory requirements of SPTC and have maturity dates which range from 2020 to 2041.

Table of Contents**Trading Securities**

Trading securities of the Company consist of:

	For the Year ended December 31, 2011			Fair Value
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	
SIV securities	\$ 146,363	\$ 0	\$ (94,955)	\$ 51,408
LSV-sponsored mutual funds	2,049	1,653	0	3,702
Other investments	1,215	0	0	1,215
	\$ 149,627	\$ 1,653	\$ (94,955)	\$ 56,325

	For the Year ended December 31, 2010			Fair Value
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	
SIV securities	\$ 231,026	\$ 0	\$ (130,381)	\$ 100,645
LSV-sponsored mutual funds	2,049	1,900	0	3,949
	\$ 233,075	\$ 1,900	\$ (130,381)	\$ 104,594

The Company records all of its trading securities on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses from the change in fair value of these securities are recognized in Net gain (loss) from investments on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During 2011 and 2010, the Company recognized net gains from SIV securities of \$3,390 and \$44,247, respectively. Of the net gains recognized during 2011, gains of \$10,614 resulted from cash payments received from the SIV securities offset by losses of \$7,224 which resulted from a decrease in fair value at December 31, 2011. During 2010, the Company recognized gains from SIV securities of \$44,247, of which \$27,510 resulted from cash payments received from the SIV securities and \$16,460 was from a net increase in fair value at December 31, 2010. In addition, the Company recognized a net gain of \$277 from sales of three SIV securities during 2010. The cumulative loss recognized by the Company pertaining to these SIV securities sold in 2010 was \$17,944. The net gains (losses) from the SIV securities are reflected in Net gain (loss) from investments on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In January 2011, the Company sold the senior note obligation originally issued by Stanfield Victoria. There was no gain or loss recognized by the Company from the sale of the note as the fair value of the Stanfield Victoria note at December 31, 2010 was not different than the sale price received. Currently, the Company's remaining SIV security consists of the senior note obligation issued by Gryphon.

The Company has an investment related to the startup of mutual funds sponsored by LSV. These are U.S. dollar denominated funds that invests primarily in securities of Canadian, Australian and Japanese companies as well as various other global securities. The underlying securities held by the funds are translated into U.S. dollars within the funds. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Company sold a portion of its investment in the LSV-sponsored funds. Additionally, the Company sold all of the equity and currency futures contracts originally purchased as part of an economic strategy to minimize exposure to price and currency risk related to the investment. The net gains recognized from the partial sale of the LSV-sponsored funds and the equity and futures contracts were minimal. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's remaining investment in the LSV-sponsored funds had a cost value of \$2,049 and a fair value of \$3,702.

Table of Contents**Securities Owned**

During 2011, the Company's broker-dealer subsidiary, SIDCO, made investments in U.S. government agency and commercial paper securities with maturity dates less than one year. These investments are reflected as Securities owned on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Due to specialized accounting practices applicable to investments by broker-dealers, the securities are reported at fair value and changes in fair value are recorded in current period earnings. The securities had a fair value of \$20,949 at December 31, 2011. The change in fair value of the securities recognized in 2011 was minimal.

Note 7 Lines of Credit:

The Company maintained a \$300,000 revolving line of credit through a Credit Agreement (Credit Facility), as amended, with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and a syndicate of other lenders which was scheduled to expire in July 2012. Outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility accrued interest at 0.450 percent above the London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) during 2011. There was also a commitment fee equal to 0.09 percent per annum on the daily unused portion of the facility charged to the Company during 2011. The Credit Facility, as amended, contained covenants that restricted the ability of the Company to engage in mergers, consolidations, asset sales, investments, transactions with affiliates, or to incur liens, as defined in the agreement. None of the covenants of the Credit Facility negatively affected the Company's liquidity or capital resources. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's ability to borrow from the Credit Facility was not limited by any covenant of the agreement.

In 2009, the Company borrowed \$254,000 from the Credit Facility to finance the purchase of SIV securities from SEI-sponsored money market mutual funds (See Note 6). The Company made principal payments of \$95,000, \$138,000 and \$21,000 during 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, to fully repay the outstanding balance of the Credit Facility. The Company was in compliance with all covenants of the Credit Facility during 2011.

The average rates applied to the Credit Facility during 2011, 2010 and 2009 were 0.68 percent, 0.77 percent and 1.05 percent, respectively. The Company incurred \$585, \$1,478, and \$2,491 in interest charges and commitment fees relating to the Credit Facility during 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively, which are reflected in Interest expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company considers the book value of long-term debt on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2010 related to the borrowings through the Credit Facility to be representative of its fair value. The Company had no borrowings through the Credit Facility at December 31, 2011.

On February 2, 2012 (the Closing Date), the Company terminated the Credit Facility agreement and entered into a new five-year \$300,000 Credit Agreement (the 2012 Credit Facility) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and a syndicate of other lenders. The 2012 Credit Facility became available on the Closing Date and is scheduled to expire in February 2017, at which time any aggregate principal amount of loans outstanding becomes payable in full. Any borrowings made under the 2012 Credit Facility will accrue interest at 1.250 percent above LIBOR. There is also a commitment fee equal to 0.15 percent per annum on the daily unused portion of the facility. The aggregate amount of the 2012 Credit Facility may be increased by an additional \$100,000 under certain conditions set forth in the agreement. The 2012 Credit Facility contains covenants that restrict the ability of the Company to engage in mergers, consolidations, asset sales, investments, transactions with affiliates, or to incur liens, as defined in the agreement. In the event of a default under the 2012 Credit Facility, the Company would also be restricted from paying dividends on, or repurchasing, its common stock without the approval of the lenders. None of the covenants of the 2012 Credit Facility negatively affect the Company's liquidity or capital resources. Both the interest rate and commitment fee prices may increase if the Company's leverage ratio reaches certain levels. Upon the occurrence of certain financial or economic events, significant corporate events, or certain other events of default constituting an event of default under the 2012 Credit Facility, all loans outstanding may be declared immediately due and payable and all commitments under the 2012 Credit Facility may be terminated.

The Company's Canadian subsidiary has a credit facility agreement (the Canadian Credit Facility) for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of mutual fund transactions. The Canadian Credit Facility has no stated expiration date. The amount of the facility is generally limited to \$2,000 Canadian dollars or

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the equivalent amount in U.S. dollars. The Canadian Credit Facility does not contain any covenants which restrict the liquidity or capital resources of the Company. The Company had no borrowings under the Canadian Credit Facility and was in compliance with all covenants during 2011.

Note 8 Shareholders Equity:**Stock-Based Compensation**

The Company currently has one active equity compensation plan, the 2007 Equity Compensation Plan (the 2007 Plan), which provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options and stock appreciation rights with respect to up to 20 million shares of common stock of the Company, subject to adjustment for stock splits, reclassifications, mergers and other events. Permitted grantees under the 2007 Plan include employees, non-employee directors and consultants who perform services for the Company. The plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company has only granted non-qualified stock options under the plan.

The Company discontinued any further grants under the Company's 1998 Equity Compensation Plan (the 1998 Plan) as a result of the approval of the 2007 Plan. No options are available for grant from this plan. Grants made from the 1998 Plan continue in effect under the terms of the grant.

All outstanding stock options have performance-based vesting provisions that tie the vesting of stock options to the Company's financial performance. The Company's stock options vest at a rate of 50 percent when a specified diluted earning per share target is achieved, and the remaining 50 percent when a second, higher specified diluted earnings per share target is achieved. Stock options granted prior to 2006 fully vest after seven years from the date of grant. Beginning in 2006, the seven year vesting trigger was eliminated and, as a result, options do not vest due to the passage of time but solely as a result of achievement of the financial vesting targets. Earnings per share targets are calculated exclusive of stock-based compensation expense, net of tax. The diluted earnings per share targets are established at time of grant and are measured annually on December 31. The amount of stock-based compensation expense is based upon management's estimate of when the earnings per share targets may be achieved. If management's estimate of the attainment of the earnings per share targets proves to be inaccurate, the remaining amount of stock-based compensation expense could be accelerated, spread out over a longer period, or reversed. This may cause volatility in the recognition of stock-based compensation expense in future periods and could materially affect the Company's net income and net income per share.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The determination of the fair value of stock options on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the price of the Company's common stock as well as other variables. These variables include expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. The Company primarily uses historical data to estimate the variables used in the option-pricing model except expected volatility. The Company uses a combination of historical and implied volatility. The Company estimates forfeitures at the time of grant and may revise those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The Company uses historical data to estimate pre-vesting forfeitures and record stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest. Stock-based compensation is amortized over the requisite service periods of the awards, which are generally the vesting periods.

The weighted average fair value of the Company's stock options granted during 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$5.70, \$9.65 and \$7.24, respectively, using the following assumptions:

	2011	2010	2009
Expected term (in years)	7.65	7.45	7.49
Expected volatility	40.43%	36.35%	37.44%
Expected dividend yield	1.90%	0.84%	1.02%
Risk-free interest rate	1.66%	3.01%	3.31%

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The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense in its Consolidated Financial Statements in 2011, 2010 and 2009 as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 14,112	\$ 26,783	\$ 14,503
Less: Deferred tax benefit	(5,332)	(10,068)	(4,636)
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	\$ 8,780	\$ 16,715	\$ 9,867

During 2010, the Company revised its estimates of when some vesting targets are expected to be achieved. These changes in management's estimates resulted in an increase of \$11,663 in stock-based compensation expense in 2010. Additionally, during the three months ended September 30, 2010, the Company reversed \$6,375 of previously-recognized stock-based compensation costs pertaining to option grants which management does not expect to vest. Management does not expect to recognize any compensation cost associated with these option grants. As of December 31, 2010, these option grants have an unrecognized compensation cost of \$27,460.

The Company reduced the amount of stock-based compensation expense recognized in 2009 by \$8,223 due to a change in management's estimate of when certain vesting targets are expected to be achieved.

As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$48,123 of unrecognized compensation cost remaining, adjusted for estimated forfeitures, related to unvested employee stock options that the Company expects will vest. The Company estimates that compensation cost will be recognized according to the following schedule:

Period	Stock-Based Compensation Expense
2012	\$ 14,398
2013	12,704
2014	12,510
2015	3,846
2016	2,355
2017	2,310
	\$ 48,123

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This table presents certain information relating to the Company's stock option plans for 2011, 2010, and 2009:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Avg. Price
Balance as of December 31, 2008	28,883,000	\$ 19.90
Granted	4,222,000	17.66
Exercised	(2,055,000)	10.53
Expired or canceled	(2,086,000)	21.87
Balance as of December 31, 2009	28,964,000	\$ 20.09
Granted	2,883,000	23.84
Exercised	(1,633,000)	16.04
Expired or canceled	(2,333,000)	23.68
Balance as of December 31, 2010	27,881,000	\$ 20.42
Granted	2,534,000	15.77
Exercised	(1,364,000)	16.37
Expired or canceled	(2,008,000)	22.07
Balance as of December 31, 2011	27,043,000	\$ 20.06
Exercisable as of December 31, 2011	11,680,000	\$ 17.22
Available for future grant as of December 31, 2011	4,622,000	

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were 14,247,000 and 11,801,000 shares exercisable, respectively. The expiration dates for options outstanding at December 31, 2011 range from December 10, 2012 to December 13, 2021 with a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.9 years.

Upon exercise of stock options, the Company will issue new shares of its common shares. The Company does not hold any shares in treasury. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2011 and 2010 was \$8,642 and \$9,961, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable as of December 31, 2011 was \$1,534. The total options outstanding as of December 31, 2011 had no aggregate intrinsic value due to the fact that the weighted average exercise price exceeded the market value of the Company's common stock. The total intrinsic value for options outstanding and options exercisable is calculated as the difference between the market value of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2011 and the exercise price of the shares. The market value of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2011 was \$17.35 as reported by the Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC.

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This table summarizes information relating to all options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2011:

Range of Exercise Prices (Per Share)	Options Outstanding at December 31, 2011			Options Exercisable at December 31, 2011		
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Per Share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Per Share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
\$14.05 - 14.71	5,285,000	\$ 14.65	5.28	3,296,000	\$ 14.66	4.24
14.78 - 17.35	5,179,000	15.30	6.00	2,642,000	14.84	2.17
17.65 - 19.28	6,560,000	18.33	6.33	3,165,000	18.32	6.37
19.53 - 23.86	5,375,000	22.75	6.13	2,562,000	21.55	3.00
27.03 - 32.49	4,644,000	30.88	5.46	15,000	27.03	5.00

27,043,000

11,680,000

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, there was \$142,872 and \$141,438, respectively, available in the pool of windfall tax benefits.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has an employee stock purchase plan that provides for offerings of common stock to eligible employees at a price equal to 85 percent of the fair market value of the stock at the end of the stock purchase period, as defined. The Company has reserved 15,600,000 shares for issuance under this plan. At December 31, 2011, 11,474,000 cumulative shares have been issued. Costs incurred by the Company related to the employee stock purchase plan were immaterial in 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Common Stock Buyback

The Board of Directors, under multiple authorizations, has authorized the purchase of the Company's common stock on the open market or through private transactions. As of January 31, 2012, the Company had approximately \$95,823 of authorization remaining for the purchase of common stock. The following table provides the total number of shares repurchased and the related total costs in 2011, 2010 and 2009:

Year	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Total Cost
2011	11,109,000	\$ 211,165
2010	5,814,000	120,982
2009	3,198,000	54,114

The Company immediately retires its common stock when purchased. Upon retirement, the Company reduces Capital in excess of par value for the average capital per share outstanding and the remainder is charged against Retained earnings. If the Company reduces its Retained earnings to zero, any subsequent purchases of common stock will be charged entirely to Capital in excess of par value.

Rights Agreement

In December 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a dividend distribution pursuant to a Rights Agreement (the Rights Agreement) which became effective on January 6, 2009. The purpose of the Rights Agreement is to deter coercive or unfair takeover tactics and to prevent a person or group (an Acquiring Person) from acquiring control of the Company without offering a fair price to all shareholders. Under the Rights Agreement, all common shareholders receive one Right for each common share outstanding. Each Right entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Company

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a unit consisting of one twenty-thousandths of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Shares, \$.05 par value per share, or a combination of securities and assets of equivalent value, at a purchase price of \$150.00 per unit, subject to adjustment. The Rights will become exercisable and trade separately from the common stock ten days following a public announcement that an Acquiring Person has beneficial ownership of more than 20 percent of the outstanding common stock of the Company or the commencement of a tender or exchange offer that would result in an Acquiring Person owning 20 percent or more of the outstanding common stock of the Company. Upon exercise, holders, other than an Acquiring Person, will have the right to purchase the common stock of the Company equal to twice the value of the exercise price of the Rights. In lieu of requiring payment of the purchase price upon exercise of the Rights following certain events, the Company may permit the holders simply to surrender the Rights, in which event they will be entitled to receive common shares and other property, as the case may be, with a value of 50 percent of what could be purchased by payment of the full purchase price. The Rights, which do not have voting rights, will expire on January 6, 2019, and may be redeemed by the Company any time until ten days following the announcement of an Acquiring Person at a price of \$.01 per Right.

Cash Dividends

On May 25, 2011, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$.12 per share on the Company's common stock, which was paid on June 28, 2011, to shareholders of record on June 20, 2011. On December 13, 2011, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$.15 per share on the Company's common stock, which was paid on January 6, 2012, to shareholders of record on December 28, 2011.

The cash dividends declared in 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$48,558, \$37,513, and \$32,422, respectively. The Board of Directors has indicated its intention to declare future cash dividends on a semiannual basis.

Noncontrolling Interest

The following table provides a reconciliation of Noncontrolling interest on the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Noncontrolling interest			
Beginning balance	\$ 15,155	\$ 121,895	\$ 109,722
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	1,691	1,633	98,097
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(703)	685	1,797
Deconsolidation of LSV	0	(65,522)	0
Deconsolidation of LSV Employee Group	0	(43,536)	0
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	0	0	(87,337)
Other	0	0	(384)
Ending balance	\$ 16,143	\$ 15,155	\$ 121,895

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Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting shareholders' equity that are excluded from net income. For the Company, comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities and foreign currency translation adjustments. The Company presents comprehensive income in its Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Components of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consisted of:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses) On Investments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Total accumulated comprehensive loss at January 1, 2009	\$ (9,787)	\$ (1,524)	\$ (11,311)
Less: Total accumulated comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest at January 1, 2009	3,148	0	3,148
Total accumulated comprehensive loss attributable to SEI Investments Company at January 1, 2009	\$ (6,639)	\$ (1,524)	\$ (8,163)
Total comprehensive income	8,734	2,484	11,218
Less: Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,797)	0	(1,797)
Total comprehensive income attributable to SEI Investments Company	\$ 6,937	\$ 2,484	\$ 9,421
Total accumulated comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2009	(1,053)	960	(93)
Less: Total accumulated comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest at December 31, 2009	1,351	0	1,351
Total accumulated comprehensive income attributable to SEI Investments Company at December 31, 2009	\$ 298	\$ 960	\$ 1,258
Total comprehensive income	2,205	379	2,584
Less: Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(685)	0	(685)
Total comprehensive income attributable to SEI Investments Company	\$ 1,520	\$ 379	\$ 1,899
Total accumulated comprehensive income at December 31, 2010	1,152	1,339	2,491
Less: Total accumulated comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest at December 31, 2010	666	0	666
Total accumulated comprehensive income attributable to SEI Investments Company at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,818	\$ 1,339	\$ 3,157

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Total comprehensive loss	(3,195)	1,235	(1,960)
Less: Total comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	703	0	703
Total comprehensive loss attributable to SEI Investments Company	\$ (2,492)	\$ 1,235	\$ (1,257)
Total accumulated comprehensive income at December 31, 2011	(2,043)	2,574	531
Less: Total accumulated comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest at December 31, 2011	1,369	0	1,369
Total accumulated comprehensive income attributable to SEI Investments Company at December 31, 2011	\$ (674)	\$ 2,574	\$ 1,900

Note 10 Employee Benefit Plan:

The Company has a tax-qualified defined contribution plan (the Plan). The Plan provides retirement benefits, including provisions for early retirement and disability benefits, as well as a tax-deferred savings feature. After satisfying certain requirements, participants are vested in employer contributions at the time the contributions are made. All Company contributions are discretionary and are made from available profits. The Company contributed \$4,783, \$4,496, and \$4,327 to the Plan in 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

Note 11 Commitments and Contingencies:

The Company leases certain of its facilities, data processing equipment, and software under non-cancelable operating leases, some which contain escalation clauses for increased taxes and operating expenses. The Company has entered into maintenance agreements primarily for its data processing equipment. Rent expense was \$19,760, \$17,210, and \$19,022 in 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

The aggregate noncancellable minimum commitments at December 31, 2011 are:

2012	\$ 17,892
2013	13,527
2014	6,997
2015	1,955
2016 and thereafter	10,419
	\$ 50,790

In the ordinary course of business, the Company from time to time enters into contracts containing indemnification obligations of the Company. These obligations may require the Company to make payments to another party upon the occurrence of certain events including the failure by the Company to meet its performance obligations under the contract. These contractual indemnification provisions are often standard contractual terms of the nature customarily found in the type of contracts entered into by the Company. In many cases, there are no stated or notional amounts included in the indemnification provisions. There are no amounts reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 related to these indemnifications.

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to various claims and legal proceedings.

One of SEI's principal subsidiaries, SIDCO, has been named as a defendant in certain putative class action complaints (the Complaints) related to leveraged exchange traded funds (ETFs) advised by ProShares Advisors, LLC. The first complaint was filed on August 5, 2009. To date, the Complaints have been filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. The three complaints filed in the District of Maryland have been voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiffs. Two of them were subsequently re-filed in the Southern District of New York. Two of the complaints filed in the Southern District of New York have also been voluntarily dismissed by plaintiffs. The Complaints are purportedly made on behalf of all persons that purchased or otherwise acquired shares in various ProShares leveraged ETFs pursuant or traceable to allegedly false and misleading registration statements, prospectuses and statements of additional information. The Complaints name as defendants ProShares Advisors, LLC; ProShares Trust; ProShares Trust II, SIDCO, and various officers and trustees to ProShares Advisors, LLC; ProShares Trust and ProShares Trust II. The Complaints allege that

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SIDCO was the distributor and principal underwriter for the various ProShares leveraged ETFs that were distributed to authorized participants and ultimately shareholders. The complaints allege that the registration statements for the ProShares ETFs were materially false and misleading because they failed adequately to describe the nature and risks of the investments. The Complaints allege that SIDCO is liable for these purportedly material misstatements and omissions under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933. The Complaints seek unspecified compensatory and other damages, reasonable costs and other relief. Defendants have moved to consolidate the complaints, which motion has been granted. The Court appointed lead plaintiff on July 13, 2010, and an amended consolidated class action complaint was filed on September 25, 2010 asserting substantially the same claims. Defendants moved to dismiss on November 15, 2010. On December 16, 2010, lead plaintiff informed the Court and Defendants that lead plaintiff elected to file a second amended consolidated complaint, which was filed on January 31, 2011. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the second complaint on March 17, 2011. Oral argument on this motion was held on February 2, 2012. While the outcome of this litigation is uncertain given its early phase, SEI believes that it has valid defenses to plaintiffs' claims and intends to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

SEI has been named in six lawsuits filed in Louisiana. Five lawsuits were filed in the 19th Judicial District Court for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana. One of the five actions purports to set forth claims on behalf of a class and also names SPTC as a defendant. Two of the other actions also name SPTC as a defendant. All five actions name various defendants in addition to SEI, and, in all five actions, the plaintiffs purport to bring a cause of action under the Louisiana Securities Act. The putative class action originally included a claim against SEI and SPTC for an alleged violation of the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices Act. Two of the other five actions include claims for violations of the Louisiana Racketeering Act and possibly conspiracy. In addition, another group of plaintiffs have filed a lawsuit in the 23rd Judicial District Court for the Parish of Ascension, State of Louisiana, against SEI and SPTC and other defendants asserting claims of negligence, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, violations of the uniform fiduciaries law, negligent misrepresentation, detrimental reliance, violations of the Louisiana Securities Act and Louisiana Racketeering Act and conspiracy. The underlying allegations in all the actions are purportedly related to the role of SPTC in providing back-office services to Stanford Trust Company. The petitions allege that SEI and SPTC aided and abetted or otherwise participated in the sale of certificates of deposit issued by Stanford International Bank. Two of the five actions filed in East Baton Rouge have been removed to federal court, and plaintiffs' motions to remand are pending. These two cases have been transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. On August 31, 2011, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas issued an order and judgment that the causes of action alleged against SEI and SPTC in the two remanded actions were preempted by federal law and the Court dismissed these cases with prejudice. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has granted an expedited appeal of the United States District Court's order and judgment. The appeal has been fully briefed, and oral argument was held on February 7, 2012. The case filed in Ascension was also removed to federal court and transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the Northern District of Texas. The schedule for responding to that complaint has not yet been established. The plaintiffs in the remaining two cases in East Baton Rouge have granted SEI an extension to respond to the filings. SEI and SPTC filed exceptions in the putative class action pending in East Baton Rouge, which the Court granted in part and dismissed the claims under the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices Act and denied in part as to the other

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exceptions. SEI and SPTC filed an answer to the East Baton Rouge putative class action; plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification; and SEI and SPTC also filed a motion for summary judgment against certain named plaintiffs which the Court stated will not be set for hearing until after the hearing on the class certification motion. Following the decision by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, the Court in the East Baton Rouge action issued an order staying the proceedings in the East Baton Rouge class action pending the outcome of the appeal of the order and judgment of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. While the outcome of this litigation is uncertain given its early phase, SEI and SPTC believe that they have valid defenses to plaintiffs' claims and intend to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

Because of the uncertainty of the make-up of the classes, the specific theories of liability that may survive a motion to dismiss, the lack of discovery regarding damages, causation, mitigation and other aspects that may ultimately bear upon loss, the Company is not reasonably able to provide an estimate of loss, if any, with respect to the foregoing lawsuits.

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The federal and state and foreign income tax provision is summarized as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Current			
Federal	\$ 99,448	\$ 116,388	\$ 16,012
State	7,067	8,698	664
Foreign	4,603	3,365	5,412
	111,118	128,451	22,088
Deferred, including current deferred			
Federal	(2,317)	6,085	61,443
State	2,477	1,509	5,822
Foreign	6	0	0
	166	7,594	67,265
Income taxes attributable to the Noncontrolling interest (1)	553	416	533
Total income taxes	\$ 111,837	\$ 136,461	\$ 89,886

(1) There is no income tax provision for LSV due to its partnership structure.

Annual tax provisions include amounts considered sufficient to pay assessments that may result from examination of prior year tax returns; however, the amount ultimately paid upon resolution of issues raised may differ materially from the amount accrued. The examination and the resolution process may last longer than one year.

The components of Net income before income taxes are summarized as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Domestic	\$ 309,391	\$ 360,937	\$ 255,390
Foreign	6,852	6,795	8,300
	\$ 316,243	\$ 367,732	\$ 263,690

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The effective income tax rate differs from the federal income tax statutory rate due to the following:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State taxes, net of Federal tax benefit	2.0	2.0	1.5
Foreign tax expense and tax rate differential	0.6	0.4	1.1
Research and development tax credit	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.8)
Domestic Production Activities Deduction	(0.7)	0	0
Domestic Production Activities Deduction, prior years, net	(1.5)	0	0
Net change in uncertain tax positions(2)	0.4	0.2	(2.7)
Other, net	0.1	(0.1)	(0.2)
	35.2%	37.0%	33.9%

- (2) For 2011, 0.25 percent relates to federal issues, 0.14 percent relates to state tax issues and the remaining 0.01 relates to foreign tax issues. For 2010, 0.14 percent relates to federal issues and the remaining 0.06 percent relates to state tax issues. For 2009, 2.0 percent relates to research and development tax credit settled with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 0.5 percent relates to federal issues settled with the IRS and the remaining 0.2 percent relates to state tax issues.

Undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries amounted to approximately \$61,194 at December 31, 2011. Those earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no U.S. federal and state income taxes have been provided thereon. Upon distribution of those earnings, in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to both U.S. income taxes, subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits, and withholding taxes payable to the various foreign countries. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability is not practicable because of the complexities associated with its hypothetical calculation, including the availability, or lack thereof, of foreign tax credits to reduce a portion of the U.S. liability.

Deferred income taxes for 2011, 2010, and 2009 reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and such amounts as measured by tax laws and regulations. Principal items comprising the deferred income tax provision are:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010	2009
Difference in financial reporting and income tax depreciation methods	\$ 860	\$ 1,381	\$ (86)
Reserves not currently deductible	651	774	394
Reserves for Capital Support Agreements and basis difference in SIV securities	(3,336)	4,822	60,491
Capitalized software currently deductible for tax purposes, net of amortization	5,157	5,734	2,876
State deferred income taxes	1,300	1,519	2,394
Revenue and expense recognized in different periods for financial reporting and income tax purposes	(1,188)	(562)	(122)
Stock-based compensation expense	(3,101)	(7,457)	(4,386)
Uncertain tax positions	(182)	(106)	2,861
Other, net	5	1,489	2,843
	\$ 166	\$ 7,594	\$ 67,265

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The net deferred income tax liability is comprised of:

Year Ended December 31,	2011	2010
Current deferred income taxes:		
Gross assets	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,388
Gross liabilities	(1)	(1)
	1,150	1,387
Valuation allowance	0	0
	1,150	1,387
Long-term deferred income taxes:		
Gross assets	63,374	59,892
Gross liabilities		