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MAR 20 2012

Washington, DC 20549

**McGRAW-HILL
FINANCIAL**

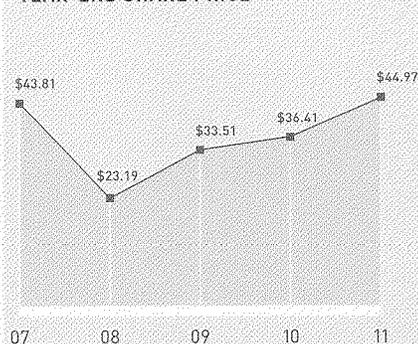
**McGRAW-HILL
EDUCATION**

TWO POWERFUL NEW COMPANIES

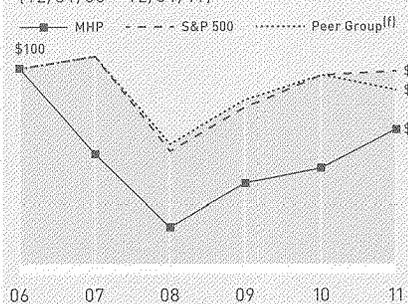
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)	2011	2010	% CHANGE
Revenue	\$6,246	\$6,072	3
Net income	911 ^(a)	828 ^(b)	10
Diluted earnings per common share	\$3.00 ^(a)	\$2.65 ^(b)	13
Dividends per common share ^(c)	\$1.00	\$0.94	6
Total assets	\$6,427	\$7,047	(9)
Capital expenditures ^(d)	276	261	6
Total debt	1,198	1,198	—
Equity	1,584	2,292	(31)

YEAR-END SHARE PRICE



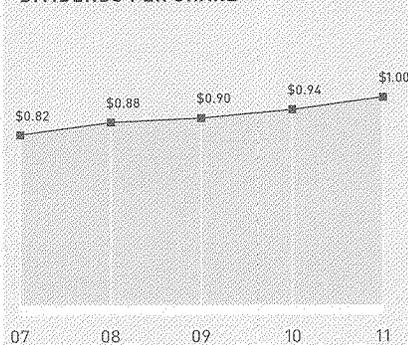
SHAREHOLDER RETURN FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN^(e) [12/31/06 – 12/31/11]



REVENUE (In millions)



DIVIDENDS PER SHARE



(a) Includes pre-tax charges of \$66 million for restructuring, \$10 million for Growth and Value Plan costs and a \$74 million gain from the sale of our Broadcasting Group, net of taxes of \$48 million.

(b) Includes pre-tax charges of \$16 million for sub-leasing excess space in our New York facilities, \$11 million for restructuring, a \$7 million pre-tax gain on the sale of certain equity interests at Standard & Poor's Ratings and a \$4 million pre-tax gain on the sale of McGraw-Hill Education's Australian secondary education business.

(c) Dividends paid were \$0.25 per quarter in 2011 and \$0.235 per quarter in 2010.

(d) Includes investments in prepublication costs, purchases of property and equipment and additions to technology projects.

(e) Assumes \$100 invested on December 31, 2006 and total return includes reinvestment of dividends through December 31, 2011.

(f) The Peer Group consists of the following companies: Dow Jones & Company (through 2007), Thomson Reuters Corporation, Thomson Reuters PLC (through September 2009), Reed Elsevier NV, Reed Elsevier PLC, Pearson PLC, Moody's Corporation and Wolters Kluwer. Prior to 2008, the Peer Group also included Thomson Corporation and Reuters Group PLC (which are now included as Thomson Reuters) and Dow Jones & Company, Inc. (which has been acquired by News Corporation).

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+26%
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER
RETURN FOR 2011

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

HAROLD McGRAW III
CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT AND CEO

CREATING TWO POWERFUL NEW COMPANIES



2011 was a landmark year for The McGraw-Hill Companies. We had one of the best years in our history for revenue, operating profit and earnings per share. We generated a total shareholder return of 26%, far outpacing the slight increase in total return for the S&P 500 Index. Those results and the actions we continue to take position us for another year of strong growth. Looking forward, our 2012 baseline earnings per share outlook on a consolidated basis is \$3.25 to \$3.35, an increase of 12% to 15% over 2011.

Most significantly, last year the Board of Directors, following a year-long review, announced our Growth and Value Plan, creating two powerful new companies, **McGraw-Hill Financial** and **McGraw-Hill Education**, each with world-class franchises, iconic brands and strong market positions. This groundbreaking initiative will result in two focused and attractive investment opportunities, one a leader in content and analytics for the global financial and commodities markets, and the other, a leader in the transformation of education to digital personalized learning.

In this annual report, you will learn more about these two remarkable companies and their extraordinary potential for growth and value creation.

It is worth recalling some of our major achievements in 2011 during which we:

- Repurchased \$1.5 billion in shares and issued our 39th consecutive annual increase in our quarterly cash dividend.
- Made significant and rapid progress with restructuring and the realignment of benefit plans to generate cost savings of at least \$100 million.
- Announced a new partnership between S&P Indices and CME Group's Dow Jones Indexes that will diversify and enhance our revenue stream.
- Relunched the Standard & Poor's Ratings Services brand to highlight our unique ability to benchmark credit risk across asset classes and geographies, leveraging our 1,400 analysts in 23 countries.
- Established a new brand, S&P Capital IQ, a leading global provider of multi-asset class data, research and analytics.
- Successfully sold the Broadcasting Group to focus on the growth of our core portfolio.
- Expanded Platts' platform, our outstanding commodities information business, through the strategic acquisitions of Bentek Energy, covering the natural gas market, and the Steel Business Briefing Group.
- Rapidly developed digital products, services and solutions at McGraw-Hill Education to transform the educational landscape with adaptive, personalized and interactive learning platforms.
- Appointed two outstanding Board Directors: Bill Green, the Chairman of the Board of Accenture; and Dick Thornburgh, Vice Chairman at leading private equity firm, Corsair Capital, LLC.

McGraw-Hill Financial – A Leader in Content and Analytics for the Financial and Commodities Markets

What was singularly impressive in 2011 was how we helped clients successfully navigate the turbulent capital and commodities markets with sound content, analytics and benchmarks from trusted brands such as S&P Indices, S&P Capital IQ, Platts, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and J.D. Power and Associates. With the content and analytics market expected to grow at close to 9% annually over the next three years, global clients will increasingly look to the new McGraw-Hill Financial for unique benchmarks and insights, delivered with integrity, transparency and analytical rigor. While a wide range of companies are attempting to add similar content and analytics to their core capabilities, McGraw-Hill Financial enjoys a leading position, having already built, mastered and grown these essential capabilities.

Perhaps nowhere is our leading position more evident than S&P Indices which performed exceptionally well last year, growing sales 18% to \$323 million. This high-margin business generates revenue from several sources, including fees based on assets under management in exchange-traded funds linked to S&P Indices. In

addition, the business earns royalties based on the trading volume of derivative contracts. In the fourth quarter, the average daily volume of more than 3.7 million contracts for the major exchange-traded derivatives represented a 26% year-over-year increase.

Likewise, S&P Capital IQ recorded terrific results last year. Revenue at S&P Capital IQ – which includes research and analytics, integrated desktop solutions and enterprise solutions – grew 13%. The S&P Capital IQ platform gained market share and expanded its client base to 3,800, a 14% year-over-year increase.

Standard & Poor's Ratings finished the year with stellar operating margins of 41%. Despite lower new-issue dollar volume at the end of 2011 stemming from uncertainty over Europe's debt crisis as well as fears of a global economic downturn, Standard & Poor's Ratings produced a 4% increase in revenue for the year. Standard & Poor's plays a vital role in bringing transparency and comparability to the financial markets, helping investors and others measure and manage credit risk in an often opaque and volatile environment.

Looking ahead, we're encouraged by the bond market's longer-term prospects. A significant pipeline of maturing global corporate debt will

need to be refinanced and global banking capital requirements will likely continue shifting corporate financing from banks to public debt markets where S&P Ratings plays a significant role. In addition, S&P estimates that \$15 trillion will be required for infrastructure financing worldwide between now and 2020. With imagination and concerted effort, policymakers can unlock the potential of capital markets to fund infrastructure investments that will underpin the future growth of all economies.

***“Last year, Platts’
revenue surged 22%
to an impressive
\$419 million.”***

Platts is truly a unique business, generating both high value and double-digit growth by bringing transparency to the global commodities markets. In 2011, volatility in energy prices drove demand for Platts' proprietary content, including analytics for trading decisions, news and price assessments. Last year, Platts' revenue surged 22% to an impressive \$419 million. In fact, this business has been delivering a 12% compound annual growth rate since 1986 – a result that very few can match.



The globalization of capital markets and the worldwide need for education continue to drive McGraw-Hill's international expansion. Mr. McGraw visited employees in São Paulo to accelerate the company's growth opportunities in Brazil.



Mr. McGraw and New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg announce a McGraw-Hill-sponsored program designed to promote reading by waiving late fees for overdue library books.

MCGRAW-HILL EDUCATION – A LEADER IN DIGITAL PERSONALIZED LEARNING

This past year, McGraw-Hill Education made enormous progress developing breakthrough digital learning platforms. Continuous innovation by our talented teams resulted in new growth in higher education and professional publishing, as well as in international operations stemming from sales of cutting-edge digital products and solutions. For example, in the U.S. higher education market, sales of digital products and services grew by more than 40% last year and now represent 20% of our higher education revenue.

The digitization of education across the globe represents the opportunity of the century. As curricula, technology and distribution increasingly converge, students, teachers and institutions will look more and more to McGraw-Hill Education to transform the learning experience and promote higher levels of engagement.

Underscoring this point, McGraw-Hill Education recently developed enhanced, interactive high school programs for Apple's iPad™. The initial

launch included five math and science titles loaded with media-rich, 3-D features, fundamentally changing the way students interact with course material. We're pleased that market reaction has been very positive and we plan to double the number of titles later this year. The excitement from the launch of this initiative illustrates the opportunities to further expand the availability of our digital content to all mobile devices across elementary, high school, higher education and professional markets.

“The digitization of education across the globe represents the opportunity of the century.”

EMPLOYEES – DRIVING GROWTH AND VALUE AS WE SEPARATE INTO TWO POWERFUL COMPANIES

We could not have succeeded in 2011 without our dedicated and talented employees who, in addition to serving our customers every day, are transforming the Corporation as we separate into two powerful companies. This year, we sadly lost one of our all-time great leaders, Don Rubin, Senior Vice President of Investor Relations. He personified all that is best in human nature and in McGraw-Hill; he served the Company so well for 52 years, was unswerving in seeking the truth and inspired everyone who knew him. We extend our sincere sympathy to his wife, Nancy, and their family.

I also want to thank our Board of Directors who launched the strategic portfolio review in 2010, which resulted in the Growth and Value Plan. They

continue to provide outstanding leadership and counsel during this time of great change.

It is worth remembering that McGraw-Hill's sustainable success has long been based on our ability to adapt and to lead market change for nearly 125 years.

Our company was founded in 1888 by James H. McGraw who purchased *The American Journal of Railway Appliances* which became a success by providing essential information for the rapidly growing locomotive industry. The company then quickly expanded by providing key insights into many of the major economic drivers of the American Industrial Revolution from railways to electricity to engineering.

In today's knowledge economy, we are leaders in financial content and analytics and in digital personalized learning. The global economic landscape has changed dramatically in the past 100 years, but McGraw-Hill still provides the judgment, objectivity and analytical rigor that clients must have to make the right moves in today's dynamic marketplace.

As we launch two new powerful companies – McGraw-Hill Financial and McGraw-Hill Education – our employees will continue to be the driving force behind our success as well as our ability to generate the rock-solid results our shareholders have come to expect from the McGraw-Hill name, this year, and for many years to come.

Sincerely,

Harold McGraw III

ONE LEGACY – TWO COMPANIES

As we create two powerful new companies with greater focus and scalability, McGraw-Hill Financial and McGraw-Hill Education are starting life with a unique array of marketplace advantages.

McGRAW-HILL FINANCIAL will be a leader in the capital and commodities markets with superior content, analytics and other value-added products, services and solutions for customers across the globe.

McGRAW-HILL EDUCATION will be leading the digital transformation in education worldwide with instructional design, adaptive learning and customized content to improve outcomes for students and professionals alike.

McGRAW-HILL FINANCIAL

GROWTH TODAY AND TOMORROW

The financial information companies of McGraw-Hill – including such iconic brands as Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, S&P Indices, S&P Capital IQ and Platts – are trusted names in the world's capital and commodities markets. We provide numerous products and services that professionals consistently turn to when making high-value decisions.

In recent years, our role has become even more important as changes in the markets have added complexity to these decisions. From continued uncertainty over fiscal policies and economic growth to myriad new investment choices in emerging markets, today's financial landscape has become more demanding and challenging than ever.

CONTENT AND ANALYTICS

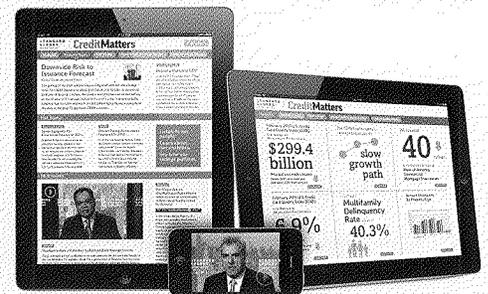
To better navigate this new world, customers increasingly turn to McGraw-Hill for superior content and analytics to discern actionable insights from increasing volumes of data, to better manage risk, to provide more capital efficiency and better returns, and to create workflow solutions that reduce costs and enhance productivity.

The opportunities ahead are compelling. For example, we estimate that the content and analytics market worldwide will grow annually by nearly 9% over the next three years. That's more than double the growth rate estimated for the capital and commodities markets we serve and nearly triple global GDP growth estimates.

We are already well positioned to succeed in a market where our competitors are still acquiring core capabilities like ours.

The new McGraw-Hill Financial's five lines of business – Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, S&P Capital IQ, S&P Indices, Platts and Commercial Markets – are already providing value-added integrated solutions to the growing content and analytics market, including:

- CREDIT RATINGS
- INDICES
- EQUITY & FIXED INCOME ANALYTICS
- PORTFOLIO RISK ANALYTICS
- PRICING & VALUATION
- COMMODITIES INFORMATION
- COMPANY & MARKET RESEARCH
- VERTICAL NEWS & COMMENTARY
- INTEGRATED DESKTOP DELIVERY



Credit ratings, research and analytics from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services help clients capitalize on investment opportunities and mitigate risk. CreditMatters lets these professionals keep up with S&P's global perspective on credit markets anytime, anywhere.

STRONG RESULTS

In 2011, these businesses produced total revenue of nearly \$4 billion from a portfolio that includes several high-growth assets that have grown rapidly over a long period.

STANDARD & POOR'S – now more than 150 years old and a McGraw-Hill company for the last 46 years – is an iconic and respected name in the financial services industry. Since 1986, when **S&P RATINGS SERVICES** expanded overseas with offices in London and Tokyo and also introduced ratings for bond funds, money market mutual funds and asset-backed securities, our ratings business revenue has grown at

a 12% compound annual growth rate (CAGR). Today, we have 1.2 million ratings and approximately 1,400 analysts in 23 countries providing trusted benchmarks and insights used every day to help the world's capital markets become more transparent – and efficient.

Standard & Poor's has taken a number of steps in the past several years to increase the transparency of its ratings process, including a special page on its website on "Leadership Actions." This information may be found at standardandpoors.com and responds to the comments and recommendations of various S&P constituencies, including the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility.



Since 1994, when **S&P INDICES** introduced several products including the MidCap 400 and SmallCap 600, our indices business revenue has grown at an impressive 29% CAGR. Today, S&P Indices covers more than 10,000 securities in 80 countries and provides data and insights to financial professionals around the globe.

S&P CAPITAL IQ combines the heritage of Standard & Poor's with the

highly popular Capital IQ brand. With offerings in desktop solutions, enterprise solutions and research and analytics, S&P Capital IQ provides a valued suite of capabilities designed to help identify new trading and investment ideas, track performance, generate alpha and perform mitigation strategies and risk analysis.

Founded in 1909 – and part of McGraw-Hill since 1953 – **PLATTS** has long provided information to help customers make sound trading and business decisions, enabling markets to perform with greater transparency and efficiency. Under McGraw-Hill's ownership, Platts has expanded its coverage beyond oil to include metals,

McGraw-Hill Financial will be reported in five lines of business

		<p>Dow Jones Indexes A CME Group Company</p> <p><i>Note: Joint venture with Dow Jones Indexes subject to regulatory approval.</i></p>		
STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS SERVICES	S&P CAPITAL IQ	S&P INDICES	COMMODITIES	COMMERCIAL MARKETS

STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS SERVICES is the world's foremost provider of credit analysis and ratings. S&P is part of the world's financial infrastructure, providing investors with information and independent benchmarks for their investment and financial decisions.

S&P CAPITAL IQ is a leading provider of multi-asset class data, research and analytics to institutional investors, investment advisors and wealth managers around the world.

S&P INDICES maintains a wide variety of investable and benchmark indices to meet an

array of investor needs. More than \$1.45 trillion is directly indexed to our indices, which include the S&P 500, the world's most followed stock market index; the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, the leading measure of U.S. home prices; the S&P Global BMI, an index with approximately 11,000 constituents; and other indices.

PLATTS is a leading global provider of energy, petrochemicals and metals information and a premier source of benchmark prices for the physical and futures markets. Platts' news, pricing, analytics, commentary and conferences help markets

operate with transparency and efficiency. Customers benefit from Platts' coverage of the carbon emissions, coal, electricity, oil, natural gas, metals, nuclear power, petrochemical and shipping markets.

J.D. POWER AND ASSOCIATES is a global marketing information services company providing customer satisfaction insights and solutions across multiple business sectors. JDPA's quality and satisfaction measurements are based on responses from millions of consumers annually and are essential to decision-making in the global automotive industry and other major mar-

kets including financial services. **McGraw-Hill Construction's** data, analytics and media businesses create opportunities for owners, architects, engineers, contractors and building product manufacturers to win more business. McGraw-Hill Construction serves more than one million customers through its trends and forecasts, industry news and leading platform of construction data, benchmarks and analytics. **AVIATION WEEK** is the largest multimedia information and services provider to the global aviation, aerospace and defense industries.

natural gas, petrochemicals, power and shipping. Platts has grown at an impressive 12% CAGR since 1986 and today employs a staff of more than 900 in more than 15 global offices, produces over 9,000 daily price assessments and serves customers in more than 150 countries through a wide range of subscription services.

Bid	Offer	Qty	Seller
1.2400	1.2600	25	DCP
1.5450	1.5650	25	

Platts' eWindow is an online communications tool used during Platts' Market-on-Close price assessment process. It enables participants to clearly view bids and offers and brings greater transparency to pricing in oil markets.

MORE GROWTH DRIVERS

Internal synergies across brands are also driving growth. Integrated solutions, strong distribution channels, scalable capabilities and an impressive global footprint are creating new opportunities for synergies that add value.

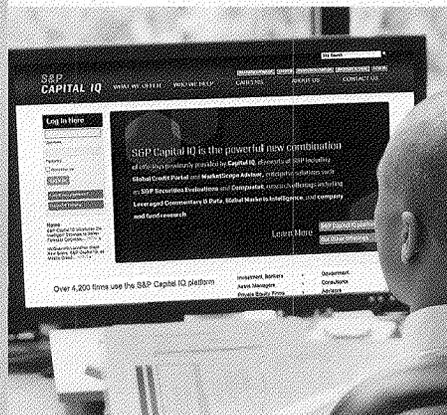
For example, common platforms, processes and standards like our Global Credit Portal use S&P Ratings data on the S&P Capital IQ platform for real-time, actionable credit market intelligence that enhances analysis and improves productivity. Our Credit Health Panel – also on the S&P Capital IQ platform – uses S&P ratings-sourced data to give customers a comprehensive view of credit health for more than 28,000 rated and non-rated public companies.

External alliances are driving growth as well.

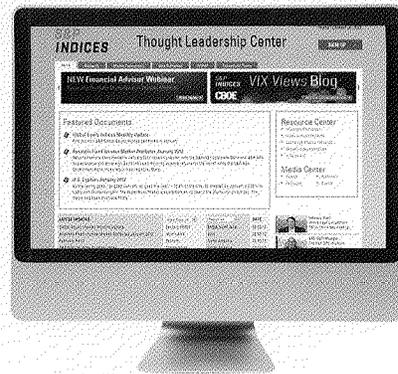
In 2011, we announced a joint venture with CME Group to create S&P/Dow Jones Indices, a global leader in index services with annual revenues of more than \$400 million. This new venture will increase growth through the expansion of asset classes, international opportunities and new product development, as well as cost savings from faster time-to-market and more efficient use of technology and data.

THE BOTTOM LINE – MORE GROWTH AHEAD

McGraw-Hill Financial will be a focused and optimized financial information company specializing in growth markets like content and analytics – growing vertically in its respective industries,



The powerful S&P Capital IQ platform is used by a growing number of investment bankers, asset managers, credit analysts, equity research analysts and others.



Innovation and thought leadership are hallmarks of S&P Indices. The business continues to pioneer index-based investment solutions to a growing number of institutional and retail clients throughout the world.

growing internationally in critical markets for the future and growing horizontally from synergies within the company as well as outside through alliances and acquisitions.

We see strong revenue potential for McGraw-Hill Financial overall, as well as excellent cash flow and highly competitive profit margins.

We will continue to be a definitive benchmark for the world's capital, commodities and select commercial markets as the new McGraw-Hill Financial becomes a trusted name shareholders can rely on for growth today – and well into the future.

McGraw-Hill HAS
A LONG HISTORY OF
BUILDING DOUBLE-DIGIT
GROWTH BUSINESSES

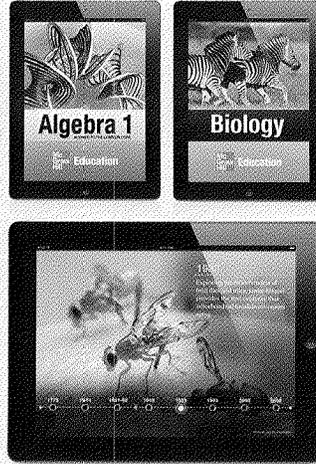
1986 1994 > 2011

PLATTS 12%

S&P RATINGS SERVICES 12%

S&P INDICES 29%

REVENUE CAGR



New high school titles for the iPad™ are the latest example of the digital integration of content, technology and distribution which is creating significant growth opportunities for McGraw-Hill Education.

McGraw-Hill Education

A LEADER IN DIGITAL LEARNING

Expertise matters – especially in times of change. For more than a century, McGraw-Hill has been a global pioneer in educational content, testing and innovation. One of the world’s largest educational companies with products and services in 65 languages – including hundreds of thousands of titles used by millions of students around the world – McGraw-Hill Education remains a trusted and iconic brand that students and professionals depend on to meet demanding educational needs in a rapidly changing world.

In the last few years, the pace of change in the educational marketplace has moved faster than ever. Technological advancements in particular have created seismic shifts in the delivery and consumption of education today – transforming teaching and learning that’s dynamic, data-driven, adaptive, personalized, mobile and highly interactive.

POSITIONED FOR CHANGE

We have been proactively preparing McGraw-Hill Education for that future. Operationally, we are flattening organizational structures, strengthening customer engagement, developing

creative talent and empowering our leaders to continue driving innovation.

On the technology front, we have invested heavily in digital products and infrastructure and the growth has been impressive. Our adaptive, one-on-one, customized solutions are part of a digital portfolio whose revenue is growing fast. Our sales of digital products and services in the higher education market, for example, already make up 20% of our higher education revenue and grew by more than 40% over 2010. In the professional market, nearly 30% of our revenue came from the sale of digital products and services – an increase of more than 20% compared with 2010.



SETTING THE PACE IN DIGITAL EDUCATION

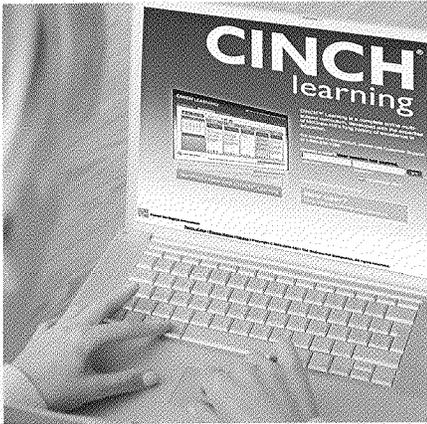
McGraw-Hill **CONNECT**® is an online learning and assessment platform that engages students in course

content so they are better prepared, more active in discussion and can achieve better results. Connect has been proven to increase retention rates by more than 20%, improve exam scores by a full letter grade and save instructors valuable time.



There are about 3 million registered users of Connect, a digital learning platform for higher education, and McGraw-Hill’s other homework management products.

McGraw-Hill **LEARNSMART**™ is an intelligent learning system that uses a series of adaptive questions to pinpoint each student’s knowledge gaps. LearnSmart provides an optimal learning path so that students spend less time in areas they already know and more time in areas where more work is needed. Students retain more knowledge, learn faster and study more efficiently.



CINCH Learning, a complete online multi-subject curriculum, recently recorded strong sales in Texas, providing momentum when it becomes available nationwide later this year.

McGraw-Hill's **CINCH LEARNING**, underscoring our leadership in digital learning, is a subscription-based, all-digital curriculum for the K-12 market. CINCH helps teachers engage today's digital natives by combining the power and flexibility of classroom technology with McGraw-Hill's proven, comprehensive math and science programs. Educators can plan, teach, assess and differentiate instruction from one powerful online tool on any device, anytime. The largest digital sales opportunity in 2011 was for supplementary science in Texas and CINCH Science yielded more revenue than the next four competitors combined. Other McGraw-Hill all-online instructional programs launched in 2011 included ArtTalk, Career

and College Readiness, Workforce Connects and Health.

Our flagship formative assessment product, **ACUITY**, is an award-winning, K-12, web-based solution that empowers teachers to monitor student performance and provide online personalized instruction ensuring that students are meeting educational goals and mandates. Since its launch in 2006, Acuity has been adopted by hundreds of school districts across the U.S.

McGraw-Hill Education's bright prospects are underscored by the digital integration of curricula, technology and distribution—a trend which is creating significant new growth opportunities worldwide by providing new revenue streams, adding more subscription-based models, lowering costs and increasing margins.

MORE GROWTH DRIVERS

We see tremendous growth opportunities in new segments, overseas markets and strategic alliances with technology partners. Perhaps the best example of growth potential in international education services is our agreement with China's **NEW ORIENTAL** forming a joint venture to operate **MaxEN CENTERS**. These Centers will utilize McGraw-Hill's custom-designed curriculum and assessments for English-language instruction and integrate Western pedagogy with our

highly advanced digital capabilities to equip students in China with 21st century skills.

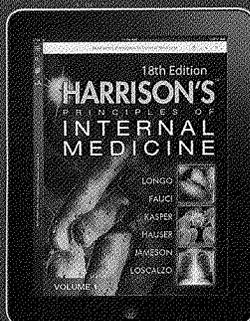
We are also aggressively forging strategic alliances with key technology players.

In early 2012, McGraw-Hill Education signed an agreement with Apple to make five of our best-selling high school textbooks in math and science available on the iPad™ for the first time—with more titles to be rolled out this year. As a growing opportunity for McGraw-Hill Education, the proliferation of tablet devices like the iPad™ allows students to benefit from media-rich, interactive material—anytime, anyplace.

THE BOTTOM LINE – DELIVERING VALUE

Poised for growth during good economic times—and a countercyclical value investment opportunity during recessionary periods when enrollments often rise—McGraw-Hill Education will continue to deliver value for customers and shareholders alike.

With a rich past and a bright future ahead in digital, adaptive and one-on-one learning in markets at home and abroad, McGraw-Hill Education is well positioned to succeed as a stand-alone company when launched later this year.



HARRISON'S PRINCIPLES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE UPDATED FOR THE DIGITAL AGE

Digital education solutions leader McGraw-Hill is reinventing how medicine is learned and practiced with its release of **Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine** for the iPad™. Long considered the gold standard in internal medical instruction, this world-renowned textbook has been fully transformed into a one-of-a-kind interactive app. It features more than 100 high-definition videos with expert insights and footage from actual patient care, virtual 3-dimensional models and images that can be manipulated by users and a social learning network which allows students and professors to create a richer, more dynamic learning experience.

FINANCIALS

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts or as noted)

The following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a narrative of the results of operations and financial condition of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes included in this report for the year ended December 31, 2011, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The MD&A includes the following sections:

- Overview
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Information
- Critical Accounting Estimates
- Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Standards

Certain of the statements below are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, any projections of future results of operations and cash flows are subject to substantial uncertainty. See Forward-Looking Statements on page 30 of this report.

OVERVIEW

We are a leading global information services provider serving the financial services, education, commercial and commodities markets with the information they need to succeed in the "Knowledge Economy". The commercial markets include automotive, construction, aerospace and defense, and marketing/research information services, while the commodities market includes energy.

Our operations consist of four operating segments which have historically been named: Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), McGraw-Hill Financial, McGraw-Hill Information & Media and McGraw-Hill Education ("MHE"). As part of our Growth and Value Plan we have changed the names of our four operating segments to align with how we plan on referring to the businesses going forward. S&P has changed to S&P Ratings, McGraw-Hill Financial has been changed to S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices, McGraw-Hill Information & Media has changed to Commodities & Commercial ("C&C") and MHE has remained the same. Going forward, the new McGraw-Hill Financial will include S&P Ratings, S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices and C&C.

- S&P Ratings is the world's foremost provider of credit ratings providing investors with information and independent ratings benchmarks for their investment and financial decisions.

- S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices is a leading global provider of digital and traditional research and analytical tools which integrate cross-asset analytics, desktop services, and valuation and index benchmarks for investment advisors, wealth managers and institutional investors.
- C&C consists of business-to-business companies specializing in commercial and commodities markets, each an expert in its industry, that deliver their customers access to actionable data and analytics.
- MHE is a leading global provider of educational materials, information and solutions serving the elementary and high school, college and university, professional, international and adult education markets.

On October 3, 2011, we entered into a definitive agreement with The E.W. Scripps Company to sell the Broadcasting Group. The sale was completed on December 30, 2011, when we received net proceeds of approximately \$216 million. The divestiture of our Broadcasting Group, previously included in our C&C segment, was carried out pursuant to our Growth and Value Plan discussed in further detail below. As a result of the sale, the results of operations for all periods presented have been reclassified to reflect the Broadcasting Group as a discontinued operation and the assets and liabilities of the business have been removed from the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2011 and reclassified as held for sale as of December 31, 2010.

On September 12, 2011, we announced that our Board of Directors unanimously approved a comprehensive Growth and Value Plan that includes separation into two public companies: McGraw-Hill Financial, focused on content and analytics for financial markets, and McGraw-Hill Education, focused on education services and digital learning. On December 7, 2011, management provided an update on our Growth and Value Plan discussing new actions that will facilitate the separation into two independent companies. Highlighted actions included:

- Reporting results for 2012 in five lines of business for the new McGraw-Hill Financial (S&P Ratings, S&P Capital IQ, S&P Indices, Commodities Markets and Commercial Markets).
- Reducing the McGraw-Hill Education workforce by 10% to create a flatter and more agile organization, see Note 11 - *Restructuring* to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail.
- Freezing our U.S. defined-benefit pension plan as of April 1, 2012 and focusing our retirement program on market-competitive offerings, see Note 7 - *Employee Benefits* to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail.
- Repurchasing additional shares through a \$500 million accelerated share repurchase transaction, see Note 9 - *Equity* to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail.

We expect to complete the separation by the end of 2012 through a tax-free spin-off of the education business to the Company's shareholders, subject to various conditions and regulatory approvals including final Board approval and a tax ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. Professional fees associated with the Growth and Value Plan recorded during the fourth quarter of 2011 were approximately \$10 million.

Key results for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			% Change	
	2011	2010	2009	'11 vs '10	'10 vs '09
Revenue	\$6,246	\$6,072	\$5,870	3%	3%
Operating income	\$1,422	\$1,413	\$1,259	1%	12%
% Operating margin	23%	23%	21%		
Diluted EPS	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.33	13%	14%

As the customers of our businesses vary, we manage and assess the performance of our business based on the performance of our segments and use operating income as a key measure. Based on this approach and the nature of our operations, the discussion of results generally focuses around our four business segments and their related operating groups versus distinguishing between products and services.

2011

Revenue increased at our S&P Ratings, S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices and C&C segments and declined at our MHE segment. Operating income improved at our S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices and C&C segments and declined at our S&P Ratings and MHE segments.

- S&P Ratings revenue increased 4% and operating income declined 6%. Revenue growth was driven by an increase in non-transaction revenues due to growth in non-issuance related revenue at corporate ratings and increases at CRISIL, our majority owned Indian credit rating agency, partially offset by declines in structured finance. The decline in operating income was driven by an increase in expenses resulting from staff increases and incremental compliance and regulatory costs as well as a decline in transaction revenue.
- S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices revenue and operating income increased 14% and 28%, respectively. Increases were primarily driven by Integrated Desktop Solutions due to growth at Capital IQ, revenue from TheMarkets.com acquired in September 2010 and our subscription base for the Global Credit Portal, which includes RatingsDirect; S&P Indices due to growth in our exchange-traded fund products; and increases at Enterprise Solutions driven by growth at Global Data Solutions, which includes RatingsXpress. Also impacting operating income were higher expenses from personnel costs and additional costs to further develop infrastructure.
- C&C revenue and operating income increased 10% and 18%, primarily driven by strong demand for Platts' proprietary content and growth in our syndicated studies and consulting services in the automotive and non-automotive sectors, partially offset by decreases in our construction business.
- MHE revenue and operating income declined 6% and 12%, respectively, primarily due to decreases in the adoption states as well as open territory sales at School Education Group. Also impacting operating income were increased costs due to technology requirements and the continuing investment in digital product development.

2010

Revenue increased at our S&P Ratings, S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices and MHE segments and declined at our C&C segment. Operating income improved at all four of our segments.

- S&P Ratings revenue and operating income increased 10% and 7%, respectively. Increases were largely due to growth in transaction revenues driven by high-yield corporate bond issuance. These increases were partially offset by declines in structured finance.
- S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices revenue and operating income increased 6% and 4%, respectively. Increases were largely due to growth in S&P Indices, RatingsXpress and RatingsDirect as compared to the prior year. Additional growth occurred at Capital IQ. These increases were partially offset by declines in investment research products.
- C&C revenue declined 7% and operating income improved significantly compared to the prior year, primarily driven by the divestiture of *BusinessWeek* in the fourth quarter of 2009. Offsetting this revenue decline was continued growth in our global commodities information products related to oil and natural gas, increases in both political and base advertising and growth at JDPa, primarily due to syndicated research sales.
- MHE revenue and operating income improved 2% and 32%, respectively, primarily due to increases at Higher Education for both print and digital product and SEG in the adoption states. The increases were partially offset by declines in SEG related to open territory sales and custom testing revenue due to the discontinuation of several contracts.

OUTLOOK

As discussed above, on September 12, 2011, we announced our Growth and Value Plan that includes separation into two public companies: McGraw-Hill Financial and McGraw-Hill Education. This transaction is expected to be completed by the end of 2012.

Four key trends are increasing the need for content and analytics in the financial, commercial and commodities markets:

- The globalization of the capital markets: the global demand for capital and commodities markets trading and liquidity is expanding rapidly in both developed and emerging markets
- The need for data-driven decision making tools: developments in technology, communications and data processing have increased the demand for time-critical, multi-asset class data and solutions

- Systemic regulatory change: new global legislation (e.g. Dodd-Frank, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission and Basel III) is creating new and complex operating and capital models for banks and market participants
- Increased volatility and risk: there is amplified uncertainty and market volatility around short-term events are driving the need for new methodologies to measure risk, return and profitability

McGRAW-HILL FINANCIAL

In 2012, we plan to focus on the following strategies for our financial information businesses to capitalize on the above four trends:

- Integrated Solutions: providing integrated solutions within and across market segments that fill evolving customer needs
- Distribution: capturing additional revenue by leveraging and expanding our strong channel relationships
- Geographic Penetration: using our vast global footprint to capitalize on opportunities in mature and growth markets
- Scalable Capabilities: creating and leveraging efficiency and effectiveness through common platforms, processes and standards
- Continuing to pursue targeted acquisitions and alliances
- Continuing cost-reduction initiatives

McGRAW-HILL EDUCATION

In 2012, we plan to focus on the following strategies for our education business:

- Continuing to accelerate growth by aligning McGraw-Hill Education's key strengths with market forces
- Continue to optimize resource allocation for long-term value

UNCERTAINTIES

There can be no assurance that we will achieve success in implementing any one or more of these strategies. The following factors could unfavorably impact operating results in 2012:

- Prolonged difficulties in the credit markets
- A change in the regulatory environment affecting our businesses
- Lower educational funding as a result of state budget concerns
- A change in educational spending
- Unanticipated problems in executing our Growth and Value Plan

Further projections and discussion on our 2012 outlook for our segments can be found within "Results of Operations".

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

CONSOLIDATED REVIEW

	Years ended December 31,			% Change	
	2011	2010	2009	'11 vs '10	'10 vs '09
Revenue					
Product	\$2,275	\$2,411	\$2,362	(6)%	2%
Service	3,971	3,661	3,508	8%	4%
Operating-related expenses					
Product	1,008	1,080	1,132	(7)%	(5)%
Service	1,392	1,215	1,207	15%	1%
Selling and general expenses	2,281	2,234	2,113	2%	6%
Total expenses	4,837	4,670	4,608	4%	1%
Interest expense, net	75	82	77	(9)%	6%
Net income attributable to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.	911	828	731	10%	13%

Product revenue and expenses consist of educational and information products, primarily books, magazine circulations and syndicated study programs in our MHE and C&C segments. Service revenue and expenses consist of our S&P Ratings and S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices segments, service assessment contracts in our MHE segment and information-related services and advertising in our C&C segment.

REVENUE 2011

Product revenue decreased primarily due to decreases at MHE for both adoption and open territory state sales, decreases at International education from lower sales in Asia, Europe and the Middle East and Africa and decreases in book sales at

Professional, partially offset by growth in Higher Education for both print and digital products. Service revenue increased primarily due to growth in our global commodities products, growth at Capital IQ, revenue from TheMarkets.com acquired in September 2010, non-transaction revenue growth at CRISIL, an increase in our corporate industrial ratings and higher sales of our exchange-traded fund products. This was partially offset by a decline in our construction business, public finance, structured finance and investment research products.

2010

Product revenue increased primarily due to increases at MHE for both print and digital product in Higher Education and for

adoption state sales. This was partially offset by lower open territory sales. Service revenue increased primarily due to growth in transaction revenues driven by high-yield corporate bond issuance, growth in our global commodities information products, index services, credit-ratings related information products such as RatingsXpress and RatingsDirect, and Capital IQ. This was partially offset by declines in custom testing revenue at MHE due to the discontinuation of contracts and declines at S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices in investment research services and structured finance. The divestiture of *BusinessWeek* at C&C impacted both product and service revenue.

EXPENSES

2011

Product operating expenses decreased due to a reduction in plant amortization, lower reserve requirements, tight overall cost controls and lower manufacturing and direct expenses given the reduced revenue opportunities at MHE. This was partially offset by increased costs at MHE as a result of technology requirements and the continuing investment in digital product development. Service operating expenses increased primarily as a result of increased personnel costs and additional costs to further develop infrastructure. Selling and general expenses increased primarily due to a fourth quarter restructuring plan we initiated across the Company as part of our Growth and Value Plan; higher costs associated with increased sales; higher compensation; and incremental compliance and regulatory costs, primarily in our S&P Ratings segment.

Net interest expense decreased primarily due to higher international interest income from our investments.

2010

Product operating expenses decreased due to reduced prepublication amortization and lower costs related to inventory at MHE, as well as overall cost-saving initiatives. Service operating expenses increased slightly primarily due to increased compensation expense, partially offset by the divestiture of *BusinessWeek* at C&C. Selling and general expenses increased as compared to the prior year due to higher costs associated with increased sales and higher compensation, partially offset by the benefits of cost-saving initiatives and the divestiture of *BusinessWeek*.

Net interest expense increased primarily due to the reversal of interest expense on uncertain tax positions that occurred in 2009, as well as lower international interest income from our investments in 2010 compared to 2009.

OTHER ITEMS

2011

Foreign exchange rates had favorable impacts of \$48 million on revenue and \$17 million on operating income. This impact refers to constant currency comparisons and the remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities. Constant currency impacts are estimated by re-calculating current year results of foreign operations using the average exchange rate from the prior year. Remeasurement impacts are based on the variance between current-year and prior-year foreign exchange rate fluctuations on assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the individual business' functional currency.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, we initiated a restructuring plan at MHE to create a flatter and more agile organization and across other parts of the Company as part of our Growth and Value Plan, which includes creating two independent public companies with focused cost structures. We recorded a pre-tax restructuring charge of \$66 million, consisting primarily of facility exit costs and employee severance costs related to a company-wide workforce reduction of approximately 800 positions.

2010

Foreign exchange rates had a favorable impact of \$13 million on revenue and an unfavorable impact of \$3 million on operating income. This impact refers to constant currency comparisons and the remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities. Constant currency impacts are estimated by re-calculating current year results of foreign operations using the average exchange rate from the prior year. Remeasurement impacts are based on the variance between current-year and prior-year foreign exchange rate fluctuations on assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the individual business' functional currency.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, we recorded a pre-tax charge of \$16 million related to subleasing excess space through January 2020 that is managed by our corporate office.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, we initiated a restructuring plan within our C&C segment as a result of current business conditions as well as continuing process improvements. We recorded a pre-tax restructuring charge of \$11 million, consisting primarily of employee severance costs related to a workforce reduction of approximately 230 positions.

During 2010, we recorded a pre-tax gain of \$11 million from dispositions in other (income) loss within the Consolidated Statements of Income, which was comprised of the following:

- In September 2010, we sold certain equity interests in India which were part of our S&P Ratings segment, and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$7 million.
- In August 2010, we sold our Australian secondary education business which was part of our MHE segment, and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$4 million.

The impact of these divestitures on comparability of results is immaterial.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

Our effective tax rate for continuing operations was 36.3% for 2011, 2010 and 2009. Including discontinued operations, the effective tax rate was 36.5% for 2011 and 36.4% for 2010 and 2009.

We do not expect our 2012 effective tax rate for continuing operations to vary significantly from our 2011 effective tax rate from continuing operations absent the impact of numerous factors including intervening audit settlements, changes in federal, state or foreign law and changes in the geographical mix of our income.

SEGMENT REVIEW

S&P RATINGS

Credit ratings are one of several tools that investors can use when making decisions about purchasing bonds and other fixed income investments. They are opinions about credit risk and our ratings express our opinion about the ability and willingness of an issuer, such as a corporation or state or city government, to meet its financial obligations in full and on time. Our credit ratings can also speak to the credit quality of an individual debt issue, such as a corporate or municipal bond, and the relative likelihood that the issuer may default.

Non-transaction revenue primarily includes fees for surveillance of a credit rating, annual fees for customer relationship-based pricing programs and fees for entity credit ratings.

S&P Ratings differentiates its revenue between transactional and non-transactional. Transaction revenue primarily includes fees associated with:

- ratings related to new issuance of corporate and government debt instruments, and structured finance debt instruments;
- bank loan ratings; and
- corporate credit estimates, which are intended, based on an abbreviated analysis, to provide an indication of our opinion regarding creditworthiness of a company which does not currently have an S&P Ratings credit rating.

	Years ended December 31,			% Change	
	2011	2010	2009	'11 vs '10	'10 vs '09
Revenue					
Transaction	\$ 651	\$ 662	\$ 550	(2)%	20%
Non-transaction	1,116	1,033	987	8%	5%
Total revenue	\$1,767	\$1,695	\$1,537	4%	10%
% of total revenue					
Transaction	37%	39%	36%		
Non-transaction	63%	61%	64%		
Revenue					
Domestic	\$ 910	\$ 919	\$ 799	(1)%	15%
International	857	776	738	10%	5%
Total revenue	\$1,767	\$1,695	\$1,537	4%	10%
Operating income	\$ 719	\$ 762	\$ 712	(6)%	7%
% Operating margin	41%	45%	46%		

The following items had an impact on results for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

2011

- Foreign exchange rates had favorable impacts of \$25 million on revenue and \$12 million on operating profit.
- Pre-tax restructuring charges of \$9 million were recorded in the fourth quarter, consisting of employee severance costs related to a workforce reduction of approximately 30 positions.

2010

- Foreign exchange rates had an unfavorable impact of \$2 million on revenue and a favorable impact of \$3 million on operating income.
- Operating income includes a pre-tax gain of \$7 million for the sale in September 2010 of certain equity interests in India.

REVENUE

2011

Revenue increased compared to 2010 as non-transaction revenue growth offset the slight decline in transaction revenue. Non-transaction revenue includes an intersegment royalty

charged to S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices for the rights to use and distribute content and data developed by S&P Ratings. Royalty revenue for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$63 million and \$56 million, respectively.

The decrease in transaction revenue was driven primarily by declines in public finance and structured finance. These declines were partially offset by increases at corporate ratings due to growth in bank loan ratings and high-yield corporate bond ratings revenue. U.S. municipal bond issuance decreased as municipal market volume continues to decline driven by the expiration of the Build America Bond program at the end of 2010. However, fourth quarter U.S. municipal bond par issuance was up 9% from the third quarter of 2011, continuing the trend of quarterly issuance volume increases this year. Declines in structured finance were driven by lower issuance volumes in the U.S. of residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), collateralized debt obligations ("CDO") and asset-backed securities ("ABS").

Revenue derived from non-transaction related sources increased compared to 2010, primarily as a result of growth in non-issuance related revenue at corporate ratings, primarily for entity credit ratings, ratings evaluation services and

surveillance fees, and CRISIL, our majority owned Indian credit rating agency, primarily for outsourcing services and the acquisition of Pipal Research in December 2010. This was partially offset by declines in structured finance related to lower annual fees that were adversely impacted by increased deal maturities and defaults, primarily on CDO deals. Annual fees include surveillance fees and other customer relationship-based fees. Non-transaction revenue represented a larger percentage of total S&P Ratings revenue for 2011 compared to 2010 as transaction revenue decreased and non-transaction revenue increased in 2011 due to the factors discussed above.

2010

Both transaction and non-transaction revenue grew compared to 2009. The increase in transaction revenue compared to 2009 was driven by significant global high-yield corporate bond issuance, increased U.S. bank loan ratings and robust U.S. public finance issuance, partially offset by declines in structured finance. The bulk of the high-yield corporate bond issuance related to refinancing activity as borrowers took advantage of low rates replacing existing bonds with cheaper debt. Structured finance decreased with a greater decline in Europe resulting primarily from decreased central banks' repurchase ("repo") activity and lower deal breakage fees. Also contributing to the decrease was lower issuance in the U.S. ABS and RMBS. These declines in U.S. structured finance were partially offset by an increase in revenue from commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS").

Revenue derived from non-transaction related sources increased compared to 2009, primarily as a result of growth in annual surveillance and non-issuance related revenue at corporate ratings. This was partially offset by declines in structured finance related to lower surveillance fees that were adversely impacted by increased CDO deal maturities and defaults. Deal breakage fees were lower as well. Non-transaction related revenue represented a smaller percentage of total S&P Rating's revenue for 2010 compared to 2009 as transaction revenue grew at a faster pace.

OPERATING INCOME

2011

Operating income decreased compared to 2010 due to increased expenses resulting from staff increases, incremental compliance and regulatory costs and a decline in transaction revenue, partially offset by growth in non-transaction revenue as noted above.

2010

Operating income increased compared to 2009, primarily due to the growth in transaction revenue, partially offset by declines in structured finance as noted above, and increases in incentive compensation, incremental compliance and regulatory costs and staff increases, mainly in India.

ISSUANCE VOLUMES

We monitor issuance volumes as an indicator of trends in transaction revenue streams within S&P Ratings. Issuance volumes noted within the discussion that follows are based on the domicile of the issuer. Issuance volumes can be reported in

two ways: by "domicile" which is based on where an issuer is located or where the assets associated with an issue are located, or based on "marketplace" which is where the bonds are sold. The following tables depict changes in issuance levels as compared to the prior year, based on Thomson Financial, Harrison Scott Publications and S&P Rating's internal estimates.

	2011 Compared to 2010	
	U.S.	Europe
Corporate Issuance		
High-Yield Issuance	(20)%	(22)%
Investment Grade	(3)%	(12)%
Total New Issue Dollars – Corporate Issuance	(8)%	(13)%

- Corporate issuance in the U.S. declined in 2011 as decreases in the second half of the year resulting from market concerns regarding the European sovereign crisis and a slow economic recovery offset strong corporate high-yield debt issuance in the first half of the year driven by refinancing activity as corporations took advantage of low interest rates.
- Europe corporate issuance is down in 2011 due to similar reasons noted above for the U.S. issuance.

	2011 Compared to 2010	
	U.S.	Europe
Structured Finance		
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities ("RMBS")	(60)%	19%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities ("CMBS")	71%	(42)%
Collateralized Debt Obligations ("CDO")	(14)%	(37)%
Asset-Backed Securities ("ABS")	(3)%	27%
Covered Bonds	*	54%
Total New Issue Dollars – Structured Finance	(7)%	43%

* Covered bonds for the U.S. have low issuance levels in 2011 and 2010.

- RMBS volume is down in the U.S. in 2011 due to lower re-REMIC activity (which is the repackaging of existing mortgage-backed securities), high unemployment, continued home pricing pressures and historically lower levels of mortgage originations. RMBS volume in Europe was up due to stronger issuance in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.
- CMBS issuance is up in the U.S. in 2011 as volumes continue to bounce back from a low prior-year base and investors have become more comfortable with the fundamentals of the underlying commercial property markets. However, activity in the fourth quarter was the lowest of the year, reflective of higher volatility, partially driven by the European sovereign crisis. Europe CMBS issuance declined in 2011 as there were a lower amount CMBS deals as the result of widening credit spreads and economic concerns.
- Issuance in the CDO asset class has primarily been attributed to nontraditional securitizations of structured credit. Nontraditional assets that are pooled to create a structured finance instrument could include assets such as railcar and container leases, or timeshare loans. U.S. issuance is down in 2011 due to no leverage fund ratings or national credit union deals issued in 2011 which were a large driver of 2010 activity. CDO issuance in Europe is down in 2011 due to lack of investor demand for new structures as the result of an uncertain outlook for spreads.

- ABS issuance in the U.S. is down slightly in 2011 primarily due to economic concerns and market volatility associated with European instability and a reduction in student loan volumes. These decreases were partially offset by strong auto loan activity and credit card volumes. European ABS growth in 2011 is primarily the result of strength in auto, consumer loans and credit cards.
- Covered bond issuance (which are debt securities backed by cash flows from mortgages or public sector loans) in Europe is up in 2011 as legislation continues to facilitate issuance and investors still view covered bonds as one of the least risky sectors of the structured finance market because the debt and underlying asset pool remain on the issuer's balance sheet ensuring that the pool consistently backs the covered bond.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

We believe the longer term outlook for the corporate bond market continues to be healthy. There is a large amount of maturing global corporate debt which will eventually need to be refunded over the next several years. Also, in Europe, non-financial issuance should continue to be bolstered by a shift in corporate financing from bank loans to bonds resulting from increased bank capital requirements. However, in the short-term, issuers may exercise some discretion as to the timing of the refunding transactions depending upon market conditions. During the second half of 2011, the volatility of the capital markets increased dramatically as the result of sovereign debt and economic concerns. As a result, credit spreads for both investment grade and high yield issuance widened substantially reducing issuance activity. We expect corporate bond issuance to be subdued until the market volatility stabilizes. Once this occurs, we expect a resurgence in market activity as many issuers are still waiting for more favorable market conditions in which to issue corporate bonds.

Structured finance non-transaction revenue declined in 2011 as surveillance fees have been adversely impacted by the reduction in CDO deals outstanding through maturities and defaults. The outlook for the CDO market is dependent upon banks' willingness to initiate new loans and investors' risk appetite to invest in new CDO structures.

The recovery of the RMBS and CMBS markets are ultimately dependent upon the recovery of both residential and commercial real estate markets. The U.S. CMBS market has fared better than the European CMBS market as the European market has been more unfavorably affected by the slowdown in economic growth. Increasing CMBS volumes will be somewhat dependent on the refinancing of commercial loans. The U.S. RMBS market will continue to remain under pressure given continued uncertainty over home prices and unemployment. Although the European RMBS issuance-volumes were strong during the first half of 2011, they did weaken during the second half of 2011 and any potential resurgence is dependent upon sovereign and economic concerns subsiding.

We expect a modest increase in overall issuance volumes relative to 2011 in the U.S. as both auto and credit card issuance should grow. In the European ABS market, we expect a

steady volume of growth and further credit card issuance in the United Kingdom. The market continues to adjust to new and proposed rules and regulations from the FDIC, Financial Accounting Standards Board and SEC, which may increase the cost to issuers of creating these types of structured finance instruments going forward. In addition, we anticipate a positive outlook on covered bond issuance in Europe due to recent regulatory initiatives that are favorable to covered bonds. They have also proven to be resilient during the European sovereign crisis.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The financial services industry is subject to the potential for increased regulation in the U.S. and abroad. The businesses conducted by our S&P Ratings segment are in certain cases regulated under the Credit Rating Agency Reform Act of 2006, the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and/or the laws of the states or other jurisdictions in which they conduct business.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services is a credit rating agency that is registered with the SEC as a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO"). The SEC first began designating NRSRO's in 1975 for use of their credit ratings in the determination of capital charges for registered brokers and dealers under the SEC's Net Capital Rule.

The "Credit Rating Agency Reform Act of 2006" (the "Act") created a new SEC registration system for rating agencies that volunteer to be recognized as NRSRO's. Under the Act, the SEC is given authority and oversight of NRSRO's and can censure NRSRO's, revoke their registration or limit or suspend their registration in certain cases. The rules implemented by the SEC pursuant to the Act address, among other things, prevention or misuse of material non-public information, conflicts of interest and improving transparency of ratings performance and methodologies. The public portions of the current version of S&P Ratings's Form NRSRO are available on S&P Rating's Web site.

Outside the U.S., regulators and government officials have been implementing formal oversight of credit rating agencies. S&P Ratings is subject to regulations in several foreign jurisdictions in which it operates and continues to work closely with regulators globally, including the International Organization of Securities Commissions and the European Securities and Markets Authority to promote the global consistency of regulatory requirements. S&P Ratings expects regulators in additional countries to introduce new regulations in the future.

We have reviewed the new laws, regulations and rules which have been adopted and have implemented, or are planning to implement, changes as required. We do not believe that such new laws, regulations or rules will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. Other laws, regulations and rules relating to credit rating agencies are being considered by local, national, foreign and multinational bodies and are likely to continue to be considered in the future, including provisions seeking to reduce regulatory and investor reliance on credit ratings,

rotation of credit rating agencies and liability standards applicable to credit rating agencies. The impact on us of the adoption of any such laws, regulations or rules remains uncertain, but could increase the costs and legal risks relating to S&P Rating's rating activities.

For a further discussion of competitive and other risks inherent in the S&P Ratings business, see Item 1a, *Risk Factors Specific to our Standard & Poor's Ratings Segment*, in our Form 10-K.

In the normal course of business both in the U.S. and abroad, the Company and its subsidiaries are defendants in numerous legal proceedings and are involved, from time to time, in governmental and self-regulatory agency proceedings which may result in adverse judgments, damages, fines or penalties. Also, various governmental and self-regulatory agencies regularly make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

See Note 13 - *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Non-subscription revenue is generated primarily from products in S&P Indices, specifically through fees based on assets underlying exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), as well as certain advisory, pricing and analytical services in our Integrated Desktop Solutions group.

S&P CAPITAL IQ / S&P INDICES

S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices differentiates its revenue between subscription and non-subscription. Subscription revenue primarily includes:

- products in our Integrated Desktop Solutions Group, which include the following content: Capital IQ - a product suite that provides data and analytics for global financial professionals, Global Credit Portal - a web-based solution that provides real-time credit research, market information and risk analytics, and TheMarkets.com - a real-time research offering featuring content from the world's leading brokers and independent research providers;
- products in our Enterprise Solutions group, such as Global Data Solutions, which combines high-quality, multi-asset class and market data to help investors meet the new analytical, risk management, regulatory and front-to-back office operations requirements;
- investment research products in our Research & Analytics group;
- and other data subscriptions.

	Years ended December 31,			% Change	
	2011	2010	2009	'11 vs '10	'10 vs '09
Revenue					
Subscription	\$ 994	\$ 876	\$ 829	13%	6%
Non-subscription	360	313	293	15%	7%
Total revenue	\$1,354	\$1,189	\$1,122	14%	6%
Revenue					
Domestic	\$ 941	\$ 829	\$ 798	14%	4%
International	413	360	324	15%	11%
Total revenue	\$1,354	\$1,189	\$1,122	14%	6%
Operating income	\$ 403	\$ 315	\$ 302	28%	4%
% Operating margin	30%	26%	27%		

The following items had an impact on results for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

2011

- Foreign exchange rates had favorable impacts of \$6 million on revenue and \$1 million on operating income.

2010

- Foreign exchange rates had a favorable impact of \$2 million on revenue and an unfavorable impact of \$6 million on operating income.

REVENUE

2011

Subscription and non-subscription revenue grew compared to 2010. Subscription revenue increased compared to 2010, primarily due to growth at Integrated Desktop Solutions. This was driven by platform enhancements resulting in

market share gains and increased contract values for existing accounts at Capital IQ; the acquisition of TheMarkets.com in September 2010; and growth in the subscription base, both in new clients and in further expanding the existing customer base for the Global Credit Portal, which includes RatingsDirect. Enterprise Solutions also contributed to the increase driven primarily by growth in the subscription base for Global Data Solutions, which includes RatingsXpress, from new client relationships and expanded relationships into existing accounts.

Capital IQ continues to have significant client growth as the number of clients as of December 31, 2011 increased 14% from the prior year. Traditionally, subscription revenue has been primarily domestic, however, due to the continued enhancements of the Capital IQ international database, strong sales for the Global Credit Portal and RatingsXpress, particularly in Europe, double-digit international growth occurred in 2011.

Non-subscription revenue increased primarily at S&P Indices as total revenue increased 18%. Revenue from S&P Indices represents 24% of total S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices revenue in 2011. S&P Indices increased due to a mix of higher average levels of assets under management for ETF products linked to our indices, significant increases in exchange-traded derivatives from higher trading volumes as a result of recent market volatility, increased mutual fund revenue, higher sales from over-the-counter derivatives, and 73 new ETFs launched during 2011. Assets under management for ETFs rose 5% to \$314 billion in 2011 from \$300 billion in 2010. Also contributing to the increase in subscription revenue were higher data and custom index sales.

2010

Subscription and non-subscription revenue grew compared to 2009. Subscription revenue increased compared to 2009 driven by increases at Ratings Direct and RatingsXpress; growth at Capital IQ and S&P Indices; and the acquisition of TheMarkets.com in September 2010. These factors were partially offset by declines in investment research products. Revenue from RatingsDirect and RatingsXpress increased as a result of strong growth in our subscription base from new client relationships and expanded relationships into existing accounts. The number of Capital IQ clients at December 31, 2010 increased 16% from 2009. Increased data sales to financial institutions at S&P Indices contributed to the increased subscription revenue. Offsetting these increases were decreases in investment research products, primarily resulting from the expiration of the Independent Equity Research settlement at the end of July 2009.

Non-subscription revenue at S&P Indices increased mainly due to growth in ETF products from higher levels of assets under management, in addition to 95 new ETFs launched during 2010. Assets under management for ETFs rose 22% to \$300 billion in 2010 from \$247 billion in 2009 due to the recovery in global markets. In addition, S&P Indices benefitted from ETFs changing their benchmarks to our indices in 2010.

OPERATING INCOME

2011

Operating income increased compared to 2010, primarily due to growth in ETF products, increases in the subscription base for the Global Credit Portal and Global Data Solutions and strong results in our CUSIP business in Enterprise Solutions. In addition, growth at Capital IQ and the acquisition of TheMarkets.com contributed to the increase. These increases were partially offset by higher personnel costs and staff increases internationally, mainly in India, and additional costs to build out our integrated data feed within Global Data Solutions and costs to further develop our infrastructure.

2010

Operating income increased slightly compared to 2009, primarily due to increases at S&P Indices and increases from Ratings Direct and RatingsXpress. This was partially offset by declines in investment research products as noted above, and increases in incentive compensation and staff increases internationally, mainly in India, and dilution from the acquisition of TheMarkets.com.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

The segment is focused on integrating and evolving its assets and capabilities into one scaled business that offers unique, high-value offerings across all asset classes. As a result of this integration, demand is expected to continue to increase for our Capital IQ and data and information offerings in 2012. Also, products at S&P Indices should continue to benefit as ETF assets grow globally. While market volatility is expected to continue in 2012, an anticipated recovering economy and a slightly less volatile market may slow growth in our traded S&P Indices products. This group also should see opportunities in products internationally, primarily in the Middle East and Asia. Further, cross-selling opportunities will continue to present themselves as S&P Indices launched a product in 2011 that has capabilities to integrate with our Capital IQ platform.

In addition, in November 2011 we announced an agreement with CME Group to establish a new joint venture in the rapidly growing index business. Under this agreement, we will contribute our S&P Indices business and the CME Group/Dow Jones joint venture will contribute the Dow Jones Indices business to create S&P/Dow Jones Indices, a global leader in index services. S&P/Dow Jones Indices is expected to close by the end of the second quarter of 2012, subject to regulatory approval and customary closing conditions.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The financial services industry is subject to the potential for increased regulation in the U.S. and abroad. The businesses conducted by S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices are in certain cases regulated under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and/or the laws of the states or other jurisdictions in which they conduct business.

The markets for financial research, investment and advisory services are very competitive. S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices competes domestically and internationally on the basis of a number of factors, including the quality of its research and advisory services, client service, reputation, price, geographic scope, range of products and services, and technological innovation.

On November 17, 2009, the European Commission, Directorate-General for Competition ("EC") sent a Statement of Objections ("SO") to the Company outlining the EC's preliminary view that Standard & Poor's CUSIP Service Bureau (an S&P Rating's brand that is part of S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices) was abusing its position as the sole-appointed National Numbering Agency for U.S. securities by requiring financial institutions and Information Service Providers to pay licensing fees for the use of International Securities Identification Numbers. As set forth in the SO, the EC's preliminary view was that this behavior amounted to unfair pricing and infringed European competition law. The Company believed these preliminary views were erroneous but in order to resolve the investigation, proposed a set of commitments to the EC. Following market testing of the commitments, further discussions between the parties

and some limited modifications to the commitments, the EC on November 15, 2011 accepted and made those commitments legally binding and ended its investigation. Pursuant to the commitments, CUSIP Global Services will create and distribute a new data feed of US International Securities Identification

Numbers tailored specifically to the institutions for their use within the European Economic Area within five months.

See Note 13 - *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

COMMODITIES & COMMERCIAL

C&C includes such brands as Platts, J.D. Power and Associates ("JDPA"), McGraw-Hill Construction and Aviation Week. The Broadcasting Group had historically been part of C&C. As of December 30, 2011 we completed the sale of the Broadcasting Group and in accordance with the presentation of the Broadcasting Group as discontinued operations, the results of operations for all periods presented have been reclassified to reflect this change. See Note 2 - *Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Significant Events* to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

	Years ended December 31,			% Change	
	2011	2010	2009	'11 vs '10	'10 vs '09
Total revenue	\$896	\$811	\$873	10%	(7)%
Operating income	\$180	\$153	\$ 96	18%	59%
% Operating margin	20%	19%	11%		

The following items had an impact on results for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

2011

- Foreign exchange rates had a favorable impact of \$4 million on revenue.
- Pre-tax restructuring charges of \$6 million were recorded in the fourth quarter, consisting primarily of employee severance costs related to a workforce reduction of approximately 100 positions.

2010

- Pre-tax restructuring charges of \$11 million were recorded in the fourth quarter, consisting primarily of employee severance costs related to a workforce reduction of approximately 230 positions.

REVENUE

2011

Revenue increased primarily by strong demand for Platts' proprietary content and by growth in syndicated studies and consulting services across our automotive and non-automotive sectors.

Platts' revenue grew by more than 21% and represents nearly 47% of total C&C revenue for the year. Platts' global commodities products, primarily related to petroleum and natural gas, have shown strong growth as continued volatility in commodity prices drove the need for market information. The spread between the highest and lowest price for crude oil futures during the year was approximately 63% greater than the spread in the prior year. The growth rate in international revenue across the commodities products was strong across all regions, particularly in Asia and Europe.

International growth for our automotive revenue was strong in 2011 across all regions. Also contributing to our revenue growth for 2011 was the final transitioning during 2010 of certain automotive syndicated studies to an online service

platform. This resulted in revenue that was deferred last year to be recognized this year. The majority of this revenue has now been recognized so this will not continue to favorably impact revenue comparisons in 2012.

Partially offsetting these increases at C&C were decreases in our construction business as market declines have continued to slow new business growth.

2010

Revenue declined compared to 2009, primarily driven by the divestiture of *BusinessWeek* in December 2009. Offsetting this decline was continued revenue growth in our global commodities information products, primarily related to oil. Continued volatility in crude oil and other commodity prices drove the need for market information, particularly in Europe and Asia.

OPERATING INCOME

2011

The key drivers for operating income growth in the segment for 2011 were the revenue growth mentioned above along with lower compensation costs as a result of restructuring actions. Additional costs from our acquisition of Bentek Energy LLC and Steel Business Briefing Group partially offset the growth in the segment. Also impacting operating income were a number of nonrecurring items consisting of a write-off of deferred costs recorded in prior periods, offset by a gain on the sale of our interest in LinkedIn Corporation as discussed in more detail in Note 2 - *Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Significant Events* to our Consolidated Financial Statements, and insurance recoveries on costs incurred in prior periods.

2010

Key drivers for operating profit growth in the segment compared to 2009 were the positive impact of the divestiture of *BusinessWeek* and growth in our global commodities information products.

See Note 13 - *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for legal matters affecting the segment.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

In 2012, C&C expects to continue to invest in digital capabilities that will enable the businesses to become more integrated, creating a foundation for the development of new products and revenue streams. The segment will further expand its presence in selected markets and geographies to help drive growth.

The continuing growth in oil demand and the uncertainty of supply causes volatility in energy prices, which will drive market participant demand for Platt's proprietary content, including news, price assessments and analytics to enable trading decisions. The International Energy Agency projects that world oil consumption will grow by 1.3 million barrels per day to 90.3 million barrels per day in 2012. The most dynamic emerging market growth has come from China, where oil demand is expected to grow 5.3% this year, which is the fastest rate of any country in the world.

Demand for our automotive studies is driven by the performance of the automotive industry. In 2011, global and U.S. light vehicle sales increased 4% and 10%, respectively, compared to 2010, largely as a result of continued strength in emerging markets, recovery in Western Europe and U.S. demand. For 2012, JDPA projects growth for global and U.S. light vehicle

sales of approximately 8% and 9% year on year. Growth in 2012 is expected to be driven primarily by the continued recovery in the mature automotive markets and growth in the emerging automotive markets leading to increased demand for JDPA automotive consulting, retail and quality tracking and other proprietary services. Likewise, improved economic conditions are expected to facilitate growth in JDPA's traditional non-automotive businesses globally.

Demand for our construction offerings is primarily dependent on the non-residential construction industry. In 2011, the value of new construction starts declined 2% from a year ago. In 2011, non-residential building construction declined 4% from a year ago, while residential building climbed 2%, compared to 2010, helped by the strengthening multifamily housing sector. Non-building construction in 2011 was down 3% from a year ago, as decreased activity for public works was partially offset by a sharp gain for electric utilities. In 2012, total construction starts are forecast to rise 2%, reflecting renewed strengthening for the housing sector and modest growth for commercial building from extremely low levels. Commercial building in 2012 is estimated to rise 10%. At the same time, tight federal and state budget conditions will have a dampening impact in 2012 on institutional building (down 2%) and public works construction (down 5%).

McGRAW-HILL EDUCATION

MHE consists of two operating groups: the School Education Group ("SEG"), serving the elementary and high school ("el-hi") markets, and the Higher Education, Professional and International Group ("HPI"), serving the college and university, professional, international and adult education markets.

	Years ended December 31,			% Change	
	2011	2010	2009	'11 vs '10	'10 vs '09
Revenue					
School Education Group	\$ 949	\$1,109	\$1,112	(14)%	-
Higher Education, Professional and International	1,343	1,324	1,275	1%	4%
Total revenue	\$2,292	\$2,433	\$2,387	(6)%	2%
Operating income	\$ 320	\$ 363	\$ 276	(12)%	32%
% Operating margin	14%	15%	12%		

The following items had an impact on results for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

2011

- Foreign exchange rates had favorable impacts of \$13 million on revenue and \$5 million on operating profit.
- Pre-tax restructuring charges of \$34 million were recorded in the fourth quarter, consisting primarily of employee severance costs related to a workforce reduction of approximately 540 positions.

2010

- Foreign exchange rates had a favorable impact of \$11 million on revenue.
- Operating income includes a pre-tax gain of \$4 million for the sale of our Australian secondary education business in August 2010.

REVENUE

SCHOOL EDUCATION GROUP 2011

Revenue at SEG decreased compared to the prior year, primarily due to a decline in the adoption states that was largely driven by Texas. Last year SEG received significant revenue related to the state's reading/literature adoption, but this year's adoption for other curriculum areas offered less revenue potential for SEG. Florida sales declined for the year as opportunities in this year's science adoption could not match our results in last year's math adoption. Also impacting the revenue decline was our decision to participate in fewer adoption subject categories in several states owing to funding uncertainties. These decreases were offset by higher sales in California, where the state's largest district, Los Angeles Unified, adopted McGraw-Hill's *California Treasures* as its new K-5 reading program. Sales were also higher in Louisiana, where our science programs were successful.

Sales in the open territory decreased from the prior year due to lower sales in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Minnesota and Alaska. A significant factor in the decline is the success SEG had last year in capturing federal stimulus funds, which were largely spent by 2011 and thus fewer opportunities were available. Partially offsetting these declines were higher sales in Maryland for elementary reading products.

Custom testing revenue increased slightly primarily due to increases in the scope of work for a contract in the Middle East, partially offset by the timing of revenue in Missouri. Formative assessment declined slightly, as did non-custom or “shelf” revenue. A factor affecting this year’s testing market was lower-than-anticipated spending of Race to the Top funds by the award-winning states and assessment consortia. However, all grants made in 2010 must be spent within a four-year period, which should improve opportunities in 2012, 2013, and 2014.

2010

Revenue was essentially flat compared to 2009, as higher sales in the state new adoption market were offset by declines in open territory sales and in custom testing revenue that did not repeat due to the discontinuation of contracts in Florida, Arizona and California. SEG’s sales in the adoption states increased from 2009. The largest growth occurred in Texas, which did not adopt new materials in 2009, but conducted a K-12 reading and literature adoption in 2010. Also contributing to the increase were higher sales in Florida, where purchasing was driven by the K-12 math adoption. Offsetting this growth were reductions in sales in Tennessee, where 2010 adoption offered less potential than the 2009 adoption, and South Carolina, where a scheduled high-school math adoption was not funded. Residual sales in the adoption states decreased as compared to 2009 because more schools bought new materials this year for implementation in the fall and as a result they reordered fewer previously adopted materials. In the K-12 market, new basal programs are implemented at the beginning of the fall term, and therefore the majority of the purchasing is done in the second and third quarters. In a number of adoption states, pressures on educational budgets caused many school districts to limit or postpone purchases of educational materials during the year.

SEG’s sales in the open territory decreased from 2009, due to lower sales in Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri and Michigan as a result of state and district budget constraints. Illinois also contributed to the decrease by suspending its textbook loan program, which normally provides purchasing assistance to local districts, during 2010.

In addition to the declines in custom testing, non-custom or “shelf” testing also decreased compared to 2009 across all product lines. These decreases in testing were partially offset by an increase in formative assessment due to the continued growth of SEG’s Acuity program resulting from new business and renewals of existing business.

HIGHER EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL 2011

In the HPI group, Higher Education increased from the prior year due to strong growth in several disciplines, notably business and economics, as well as significant growth in digital revenue driven by the Homework Management product line, primarily McGraw-Hill *Connect*. Our agreement with Blackboard contributed to Higher Education’s revenue as instructors and students began to activate *Connect* through the Blackboard platform. Sales generated by McGraw-Hill *Create* and other custom learning solutions also increased as more and more instructors chose to build their own curriculums.

- Key titles contributing to performance in 2011 included McConnell, *Economics*, 19/e; Ober, *Gregg College Keyboarding*, 11/e; Saladin, *Anatomy and Physiology*, 6/e; Sanderson, *Computers in the Medical Office*, 7/e; and Wild, *Fundamental Accounting Principles*, 20/e.

Professional increased slightly over the prior year due to continued growth in digital subscription revenue and in e-book sales, which were driven by the proliferation of e-reading devices during 2011. These gains were partially offset by a decline in print book sales that was driven principally by conditions in the retail market.

International decreased slightly from the prior year as lower sales in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, where regional conditions affected some markets, were offset by growth in Latin America, India and Canada.

2010

Higher Education increased for both print and digital products, driven by higher enrollments in the academic year and by strong publication lists and attractive new digital offerings in all major subject areas.

- Key titles contributing to performance in 2010 included Nickels, *Understanding Businesses*, 9/e; Shier, *Hole’s Human Anatomy and Physiology*, 12/e; Lucas, *The Art of Public Speaking*, 10/e; Saladin, *Anatomy & Physiology*, 5/e; and Sanderson, *Computers in the Medical Office*, 6/e.
- Digital growth was driven by the continued success of the Homework Management product line, which included new releases on the improved and enhanced *Connect* platform. E-book revenue also increased over the prior year.

Professional increased over 2009 due to increases in net book publishing sales (including both print books and e-books) as returns were significantly lower than the prior year. Growth in other digital revenue, primarily from digital subscription products, also contributed to the increase.

International increased slightly over 2009, driven by the favorable impact of foreign exchange rates. Higher sales in the Middle East, Africa and Asia were partially offset by declines in Canada and in other international markets.

OPERATING INCOME

2011

Operating income for MHE declined compared to 2010, primarily due to declines in revenue at SEG as noted above, as well as increased costs, primarily due to technology requirements and the continuing investment in digital product development. This decrease was partially offset by a reduction in plant amortization, lower reserve requirements, tight overall cost controls and lower selling and marketing expenses given the reduced revenue opportunities.

2010

Operating income for MHE improved compared to 2009, primarily due to the increases in Higher Education sales combined with lower costs and expenses, notably reduced prepublication amortization, lower costs related to inventory, cost-saving initiatives and savings from the realignment of several business operations within the segment that occurred during the second quarter of 2009.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

According to statistics compiled by AAP, total net sales of elementary and secondary instructional materials decreased by 9.4% through December 2011. Net sales for the industry in the adoption states decreased by 12.7% compared to 2010, and net sales in the open territory states decreased by 5.7% compared to 2010.

Total U.S. PreK-12 enrollment for 2011-2012 is estimated at nearly 56 million students, up 0.3% from 2010-2011, according to the National Center for Education Statistics ("NCES"). We project that the 2012 el-hi market could decrease by approximately 9% versus the 2011 market. This decline reflects lower opportunities in the adoption states, where the most significant reduction is anticipated in Texas. Although there will be some carry-over purchasing from the 2011 adoption, Texas will not be adopting new materials in 2012. Key adoption opportunities will be offered by K-12 social studies in Florida, K-12 reading and literature in Mississippi, K-12 math in Alabama and continued purchasing of reading and literature in California. As in 2011, the size of the new adoption market in 2012 will depend to a considerable extent on the level of funding provided in each state. In recent years, several adoption states have begun operating more like open territory states in that fewer local districts within these states are purchasing newly state-listed materials in the early years of adoption. In the open territory itself, however, sales are projected to increase slightly in 2012 after declining in 2011.

Revenue at HPI is affected by enrollments, higher education funding and the number of courses available to students. The median projected increase in U.S. college enrollments is a rise of 13% to 20.6 million between 2007 and 2018, according to NCES. The U.S. college new textbook market is \$4.5 billion and is expected to grow about 0%-3% in 2012. As technology continues to be the key trend in higher education for course management and content delivery, HPI will continue its digital transformation by aggressively pursuing a variety of e-initiatives, including e-books, homework support for students and online faculty support.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We continue to maintain a strong financial position. Our primary source of funds for operations is cash from our businesses and our core businesses have been strong cash generators. Income and, consequently, cash provided from operations during the year are significantly impacted by the seasonality of our businesses, particularly educational publishing. The first quarter is the smallest, accounting for 21% of revenue and 14% of income from continuing operations in 2011. The third quarter is the largest, accounting for 31% of revenue and generating 44% of 2011 income from continuing operations. This seasonality also impacts cash flow and related borrowing patterns as investments for MHE are typically made in the first half of the year to support the strong selling period that occurs in the third quarter. As a result, our cash flow is typically lower in the first half of the year and higher in the second half.

In 2012, cash on hand, cash flows from operations and availability under our existing credit facility are expected to be sufficient to meet any additional operating and recurring cash needs into the foreseeable future. We use our cash for a variety of needs, including among others: ongoing investments in our businesses, strategic acquisitions, share repurchases, dividends, investment in publishing programs, capital expenditures and investment in our digital initiatives and infrastructure.

CASH FLOW OVERVIEW

Cash and cash equivalents were \$944 million as of December 31, 2011, a decrease of \$582 million as compared to December 31, 2010, and consisted of domestic cash of \$296 million and cash held abroad of \$648 million. Typically, cash held outside the U.S. is anticipated to be utilized to fund international operations or to be reinvested outside of the U.S., as a significant portion of our opportunities for growth in the coming years are expected to be abroad. In the event funds from international operations are needed to fund operations in the U.S., we would be required to accrue for and pay taxes in the U.S. to repatriate these funds.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Net cash provided by (used for):			
Operating activities	\$ 1,344	\$1,458	\$1,330
Investing activities	(246)	(597)	(279)
Financing activities	(1,665)	(533)	(335)

In 2011, we generated free cash flow of \$807 million versus \$881 million in 2010, a decrease of \$74 million. The decline is due primarily to a decrease in cash provided by operating activities as discussed below. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure and reflects our cash flow provided by operating activities less capital expenditures and dividends. In 2011, free cash flow was adjusted for the taxes paid on the sale of our

Broadcasting Group. Capital expenditures include investments in pre-publication costs, purchases of property and equipment and additions to technology projects. See “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Information” on page 25 for a reconciliation of cash flow provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, to free cash flow.

Our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows include amounts related to discontinued operations. In 2011, cash flows from investing activities include proceeds of \$216 million from the sale of our Broadcasting Group. Discontinued operations did not have a significant impact on cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities in 2010 and 2009.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash provided by operating activities decreased \$114 million to \$1.3 billion in 2011, mainly due to increased payments to vendors, higher payments for incentives and higher legal and third-party consulting payments, partially offset by an increase in other assets and liabilities primarily due to higher pension plan contributions in 2010.

Higher incentive compensation payments in 2011 reflect greater achievement against targeted results in 2010 as compared to achievement against targets in 2009.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Our cash outflows from investing activities are primarily for acquisitions, investment in pre-publication costs and capital expenditures, while cash inflows are primarily from dispositions.

Cash used for investing activities decreased \$351 million to \$246 million in 2011, primarily due to proceeds received from the sale of our Broadcasting Group in December 2011 and a higher amount of cash paid for acquisitions in 2010. In 2011, we acquired Steel Business Briefing Group and Bentek Energy LLC, both included as part of C&C, and assets of Bookette Software Company were integrated with MHE. In 2010, we acquired substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of Pipal Research Corporation and TheMarkets.com LLC, which were included as part of S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices; substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of Tegrity Ltd, which were included as part of MHE; and a minority interest in Ambow Education Holding Ltd. Refer to Note 2 - *Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Significant Events* to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Our cash outflows from financing activities consist primarily of share repurchases and dividends, while cash inflows are primarily proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Cash used for financing activities increased \$1.1 billion to \$1.7 billion in 2011. The increase is primarily attributable to cash used to repurchase shares. During 2011, we utilized cash to repurchase approximately 35 million shares for \$1.5 billion,

including commissions. The average price per share, excluding commissions, was \$40.48 (average price per share excludes the accelerated share repurchase transaction, discussed in more detail below). We repurchased 9 million shares for \$256 million, including commissions, during 2010. The average price per share, excluding commissions, was \$29.37. The repurchased shares may be used for general corporate purposes, including the issuance of shares for stock compensation plans and to offset the dilutive effect of the exercise of employee stock options.

In 2011, 8 million shares have been repurchased to complete the stock repurchase program that was approved by the Board of Directors in 2007 (the “2007 Repurchase Program”). As of December 31, 2011, no shares remained available under the 2007 Repurchase Program.

On June 29, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a new stock repurchase program authorizing the purchase of up to 50 million shares (the “2011 Repurchase Program”), which was approximately 17% of the total shares of our outstanding common stock at that time. The 2011 Repurchase Program has no expiration date and purchases under this program may be made from time to time on the open market and in private transactions, depending on market conditions. As of December 31, 2011, 24 million shares remained available under the 2011 Repurchase Program.

On December 7, 2011 we entered into two separate accelerated share repurchase agreements (“ASR Agreements”) to initiate share repurchases aggregating \$500 million. The first ASR Agreement was structured as an uncollared ASR Agreement in which we paid \$250 million on December 12, 2011 and received an initial delivery of approximately 5 million shares subject to a 20%, or \$50 million, holdback. The second ASR Agreement was structured as a capped ASR Agreement in which we paid \$250 million and received approximately 5 million shares representing the minimum number of common shares to be repurchased based on a calculation using a specific capped price per share. Further discussion relating to our ASR Agreements can be found in Note 9 - *Equity* to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Currently, we have the ability to borrow \$1.2 billion in additional funds through our commercial paper program, which is supported by our \$1.2 billion three-year credit agreement (our “credit facility”) that will terminate on July 30, 2013. We pay a commitment fee of 15 to 35 basis points for our credit facility, depending on our credit rating, whether or not amounts have been borrowed, and currently pay a commitment fee of 20 basis points. The interest rate on borrowings under our credit facility is, at our option, calculated using rates that are primarily based on either the prevailing London Inter-Bank Offer Rate, the prime rate determined by the administrative agent or the Federal funds rate. For certain borrowings under our credit facility there is also a spread based on our credit rating added to the applicable rate. As of December 31, 2011, we have not utilized our credit facility for additional funds.

Our credit facility contains certain covenants. The only financial covenant requires that our indebtedness to cash flow ratio, as defined in our credit facility, is not greater than 4 to 1, and this covenant has never been exceeded.

Historically, we have also had the ability to borrow additional funds through Extendible Commercial Notes and a promissory note with one of our providers of banking services, however, effective April of 2011, we have canceled these notes since there is no current market for them.

DIVIDENDS

On January 18, 2012, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the quarterly common stock dividend from \$0.25 per share to \$0.255 per share.

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations and commercial commitments at December 31, 2011, over the next several years. Additional details regarding these obligations are provided in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements, as referenced in the footnotes to the table:

	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Outstanding debt ¹	\$400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 798	\$1,198
Operating leases ²	186	316	256	503	1,261
Paper and printing services ³	207	360	263	41	871
Purchase obligations and other ⁴	102	72	29	-	203
Total contractual cash obligations	\$895	\$748	\$548	\$1,342	\$3,533

1 Amounts represent the carrying value of our debt and do not include interest we pay on our long-term debt, which is described in Note 6 - *Debt* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2 Amounts shown include taxes and escalation payments, see Note 13 - *Commitments and Contingencies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on our operating lease obligations.

3 We have contracts to purchase paper and printing services that have target volume commitments, however there are no contractual terms that require us to purchase a specified amount of goods or services and if significant volume shortfalls were to occur during a contract period, then revised terms may be renegotiated with the supplier. These obligations are not recorded in our Consolidated Financial Statements until contract payment terms take effect.

4 Other consists primarily of commitments for unconditional purchase obligations for contracts for data, voice and optical network transport services and certain enterprise-wide IT software licensing and maintenance.

As of December 31, 2011, we had \$57 million of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits. We have excluded the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits from our contractual obligations table because reasonable estimates of the timing of cash settlements with the respective taxing authorities are not practicable.

We make contributions to our pension and postretirement plans in order to satisfy minimum funding requirements as well as additional contributions that we consider appropriate to improve the funded status of our plans. During 2011, we contributed \$29 million and \$10 million to our domestic and international retirement and post-retirement plans, respectively. Expected employer contributions in 2012 are \$44 million and \$10 million for our domestic and international retirement and post-retirement plans, respectively. In 2012, we may

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

We typically have various contractual obligations, which are recorded as liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, while other items, such as certain purchase commitments and other executory contracts, are not recognized, but are disclosed herein. For example, we are contractually committed to acquire paper and other printing services and make certain minimum lease payments for the use of property under operating lease agreements.

We believe that the amount of cash and cash equivalents on hand, cash flow expected from operations and availability under our credit facility will be adequate for us to execute our business strategy and meet anticipated requirements for lease obligations, capital expenditures, working capital and debt service for 2012.

elect to make additional non-required contributions depending on investment performance and the pension plan status. See Note 7 - *Employee Benefits* to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities, such as entities often referred to as specific purpose or variable interest entities where we are the primary beneficiary, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such we are not exposed to any financial liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure and reflects our cash flow provided by operating activities less capital expenditures, investment in prepublication costs and dividends. In 2011, free cash flow was adjusted for the taxes paid on the sale of our Broadcasting Group. Capital expenditures include purchases of property and equipment and additions to technology projects. Our cash flow provided by operating activities is the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure to free cash flow.

We believe the presentation of free cash flow allows our investors to evaluate the cash generated from our underlying operations in a manner similar to the method used by management. We use free cash flow to conduct and evaluate our business because we believe it typically presents a more conservative measure of cash flows since capital expenditures and dividends are considered a necessary component of ongoing operations. Free cash flow is useful for management and investors because it allows management and investors to evaluate the cash available to us to service debt, make strategic acquisitions and investments, repurchase stock and fund ongoing operation and working capital needs.

The presentation of free cash flow is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Free cash flow, as we calculate it, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by other companies. The following table presents a reconciliation of our cash flow provided by operating activities to free cash flow:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash provided by operating activities	\$1,344	\$1,458	\$1,330
Investment in prepublication costs	(158)	(151)	(177)
Capital expenditures	(119)	(115)	(92)
Cash flow before dividends	1,067	1,192	1,061
Dividends paid to shareholders	(296)	(292)	(281)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(12)	(19)	(9)
Taxes paid on gain from disposition of Broadcasting Group	48	-	-
Free cash flow	\$ 807	\$ 881	\$ 771

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions, including those related to revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns, valuation of inventories, prepublication costs, valuation of long-lived assets, goodwill and other intangible assets, pension plans, incentive compensation and stock-based compensation, income taxes and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience, current developments and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under these circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that cannot readily be determined from other sources. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if it required assumptions to be made that were uncertain at the time the estimate was made and changes in the estimate or different estimates could have a material effect on our results of operations. Management has discussed the development and selection of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. The Audit Committee has reviewed our disclosure relating to them in this MD&A.

We believe the following critical accounting policies require us to make significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements:

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized as it is earned when goods are shipped to customers or services are rendered. We consider amounts to be earned once evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, services are performed, fees are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue relating to products that provide for more than one deliverable is recognized based upon the relative fair value to the customer of each deliverable as each deliverable is provided. Revenue relating to agreements that provide for more than one service is recognized based upon the relative fair value to the customer of each service component as each component is earned. If the fair value to the customer for each service is not objectively determinable, we make our best estimate of the services' stand alone selling

price and recognize revenue as earned as the services are delivered. The allocation of consideration received from multiple element arrangements that involve initial assignment of ratings and the future surveillance of ratings is determined through an analysis that considers cash consideration that would be received for instances when the service components are sold separately. In such cases, we defer portions of rating fees that we estimate will be attributed to future surveillance and recognize the deferred revenue ratably over the estimated surveillance periods. Advertising revenue is recognized when the page is run. Subscription income is recognized over the related subscription period.

Product revenue consists of educational and information products, primarily books, magazine circulations and syndicated study products in our MHE and C&C segments. Service revenue consists of our S&P Ratings and S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices segments, the service assessment contracts of our MHE segment and information-related services and advertising of our C&C segment.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, no significant changes have been made to the underlying assumptions related to estimates of revenue or the methodologies applied. Based on our current outlook these assumptions are not expected to significantly change in 2012.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS AND SALES RETURNS

The allowance for doubtful accounts reserve methodology is based on historical analysis, a review of outstanding balances and current conditions. In determining these reserves, we consider, amongst other factors, the financial condition and risk profile of our customers, areas of specific or concentrated risk as well as applicable industry trends or market indicators. The impact on operating profit for a one percentage point change in the allowance for doubtful accounts is approximately \$13 million. A significant estimate in our MHE segment, and particularly within HPI, is the allowance for sales returns, which is based on the historical rate of return and current market conditions. Should the estimate of the allowance for sales returns in HPI vary by one percentage point the impact on operating profit would be approximately \$12 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we made no material changes in our assumptions regarding the determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns. Based on our current outlook these assumptions are not expected to significantly change in 2012.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. A significant estimate in our MHE segment is the reserve for inventory obsolescence. In determining this reserve, we consider management's current assessment of the marketplace, industry trends and projected product demand as compared to the number of units currently on hand. The

impact on operating profit for a one percentage point change in the estimate for inventory obsolescence is approximately \$3 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we made no material changes in our assumptions regarding the determination of the valuation of inventories and reserve for inventory obsolescence. Based on our current outlook these assumptions are not expected to significantly change in 2012.

PREPUBLICATION COSTS

Prepublication costs, principally external preparation costs, are amortized from the year of publication over their estimated useful lives, one to six years, using either an accelerated or straight-line method. The majority of the programs are amortized using an accelerated methodology. We periodically evaluate the amortization methods, rates, remaining lives and recoverability of such costs, which are sometimes dependent upon program acceptance by state adoption authorities. In evaluating recoverability, we consider our current assessment of the marketplace, industry trends and the projected success of programs.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, prepublication amortization expense was \$198 million, representing 8% of consolidated operating-related expenses and 10% of our MHE segment's total expenses. The impact on consolidated amortization expense for a one percentage point change in the annual prepublication amortization is approximately \$2 million.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, no significant changes have been made to the amortization rates applied to prepublication costs, the underlying assumptions related to estimates of amortization or the methodology applied. Based on our current outlook these assumptions are not expected to significantly change in 2012.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS (INCLUDING OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS)

We evaluate long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Upon such an occurrence, recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to current forecasts of undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. For long-lived assets held for sale, assets are written down to fair value, less cost to sell. Fair value is determined based on market evidence, discounted cash flows, appraised values or management's estimates, depending upon the nature of the assets. There were no material impairments of long-lived assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009.

GOODWILL AND INDEFINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets was \$2.2 billion and \$2.1 billion, respectively. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment annually during the fourth quarter each year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired.

GOODWILL

As part of our annual impairment test of our 5 reporting units, we initially perform a qualitative analysis evaluating whether any events and circumstances occurred that provide evidence that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its carrying amount. If, based on our evaluation of the events and circumstances that occurred during the year we do not believe that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its carrying amount, no quantitative impairment test is performed. Conversely, if the results of our qualitative assessment determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its respective carrying amount we perform a two-step quantitative impairment test. Under the accounting rules in effect in 2010 and 2009, we were automatically required to perform a quantitative impairment test for each of our reporting units.

For 2011, based on our qualitative assessments, we determined that it is more likely than not that our reporting units' fair value was greater than their respective carrying amounts, with the exception of our SEG reporting unit. Our qualitative assessment included, but was not limited to, consideration of macroeconomic conditions, industry and market conditions, cost factors, cash flows, changes in key Company personnel and our share price.

For our SEG reporting unit in 2011 and for all of our reporting units in 2010 and 2009, in the first step of our quantitative impairment test, the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value including goodwill. Fair value of the reporting units are estimated using the income approach, which incorporates the use of discounted free cash flow ("DCF") analyses and are corroborated using the market approach, which incorporates the use of revenue and earnings multiples based on market data. The DCF analyses are based on the current operating budgets and estimated long-term growth projections for each reporting unit. Future cash flows are discounted based on a market comparable weighted average cost of capital rate for each reporting unit, adjusted for market and other risks where appropriate. In addition, we analyze any difference between the sum of the fair values of

the reporting units and our total market capitalization for reasonableness, taking into account certain factors including control premiums.

If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, a second step is performed which compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying value of the goodwill. The implied fair value of the goodwill is determined based on the difference between the fair value of the reporting unit and the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is less than the carrying value, the difference is recognized as an impairment charge.

Based on our quantitative assessment performed during the fourth quarter of 2011 at SEG, the fair value of SEG exceeded its carrying value by more than 25%. Goodwill associated with SEG as of December 31, 2011 is \$467 million. Significant judgments inherent in this analysis include estimating the amount of and timing of future cash flows and the selection of appropriate discount rates and long-term growth rate assumptions. Given the current market conditions and continued uncertainty with state budgets there could be changes to our SEG estimates and assumptions that could materially affect the determination of their fair value and could result in an impairment charge, which could be material to our financial position and results of operations. Increasing our discount rate by 1% would not have resulted in the carrying value exceeding the applicable fair value of SEG. We will continue to monitor the recoverability of goodwill at all our reporting units in 2012.

INDEFINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

We evaluate the recoverability of indefinite-lived intangible assets by comparing the estimated fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value. Our only indefinite-lived intangible asset is JDPA's trade name and the fair value is estimated using the income approach. If the indefinite-lived intangible asset carrying value exceeds its fair value, an impairment is estimated using the income approach. The fair value of loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Significant judgments inherent in these analyses include estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows and the selection of appropriate discount rates, royalty rates and long-term growth rate assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value for this indefinite-lived intangible asset and could result in an impairment charge, which could be material to our financial position and results of operations.

We performed our impairment assessment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets and concluded that no impairment existed for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009.

RETIREMENT PLANS AND POSTRETIREMENT HEALTHCARE AND OTHER BENEFITS

Our employee pension and other postretirement benefit costs and obligations are dependent on assumptions concerning the outcome of future events and circumstances, including compensation increases, long-term return on pension plan assets, healthcare cost trends, discount rates and other factors. In determining such assumptions, we consult with outside actuaries and other advisors where deemed appropriate. In accordance with relevant accounting standards, if actual results differ from our assumptions, such differences are deferred and amortized over the estimated future working life of the plan participants. While we believe that the assumptions used in these calculations are reasonable, differences in actual experience or changes in assumptions could affect the expense and liabilities related to our pension and other postretirement benefits.

Our discount rate and return on asset assumptions used to determine the net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost on our U.S. retirement plans are as follows:

January 1	Retirement Plans			Post-Retirement Plans		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Discount rate	5.1%	5.4%	5.95%	4.45%	4.65%	5.3%
Return on assets	7.75%	8.0%	8.0%			
Weighted-average healthcare cost rate				8.0%	8.0%	8.0%

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based compensation expense is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the requisite service period, which typically is the vesting period. Stock-based compensation is classified as both operating expense and selling and general expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Stock-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 was \$96 million, \$67 million and \$22 million, respectively.

Included in stock-based compensation expense is restricted stock and unit awards expense of \$72 million in 2011, \$45 million in 2010 and \$2 million in 2009.

The following is a discussion of some significant assumptions that we make in determining costs and obligations for pension and other postretirement benefits:

- Discount rate assumptions are based on current yields on high-grade corporate long-term bonds.
- Salary growth assumptions are based on our long-term actual experience and future outlook.
- Healthcare cost trend assumptions are based on historical market data, the near-term outlook and an assessment of likely long-term trends.
- The expected return on assets assumption is calculated based on the plan's asset allocation strategy and projected market returns over the long-term.

We use a lattice-based option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of options granted. The following assumptions were used in valuing the options granted:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Risk-free average interest rate	0.2–3.5%	0.3–4.2%	0.4–4.1%
Dividend yield	2.5–3.0%	2.9–3.1%	3.3–3.7%
Volatility	21–51%	28–60%	33–75%
Expected life (years)	6.1–6.2	5.8–7.0	5.6–6.0
Weighted-average grant-date fair value per option	\$10.61	\$10.02	\$5.78

Because lattice-based option-pricing models incorporate ranges of assumptions, those ranges are disclosed. These assumptions are based on multiple factors, including historical exercise patterns, post-vesting termination rates, expected future exercise patterns and the expected volatility of our stock price. The risk-free interest rate is the imputed forward rate based on the U.S. Treasury yield at the date of grant. We use the historical volatility of our stock price over the expected

term of the options to estimate the expected volatility. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the lattice model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.

INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between 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 be applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. Accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in interest expense and operating expense, respectively.

Judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and unrecognized tax benefits. In determining the need for a valuation allowance, the historical and projected financial performance of the operation that is recording a net deferred tax asset is considered along with any other pertinent information.

Our effective tax rate for continuing operations was 36.3% for 2011, 2010 and 2009. Including discontinued operations, the effective tax rate was 36.5% for 2011 and 36.4% for 2010 and 2009.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various states, and foreign jurisdictions, and we are routinely under audit by many different tax authorities. We believe that our accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open audit years based on our assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events. It is possible that examinations will be settled prior to December 31, 2012. If any of these tax audit settlements do occur within that period we would make any necessary adjustments to the accrual for unrecognized tax benefits. Until formal resolutions are reached between us and the tax authorities, the determination of a possible audit settlement range with respect to the impact on unrecognized tax benefits is not practicable. On the basis of present information, it is our opinion that any assessments resulting from the current audits will not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

For our foreign subsidiaries, we have determined that the undistributed earnings relating to these subsidiaries are permanently reinvested within its foreign operations. Accordingly, we have not provided deferred income taxes on these indefinitely reinvested earnings. A future distribution by the foreign subsidiaries of these earnings could result in additional tax liability, which may be material to our future reported results, financial position and cash flows.

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we made no material changes in our assumptions regarding the determination of the provision for income taxes. However, certain events could occur that would materially affect our estimates and assumptions regarding deferred taxes. Changes in current tax laws and applicable enacted tax rates could affect the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, thereby impacting our income tax provision.

CONTINGENCIES

We are subject to a number of lawsuits and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. We recognize a liability for such contingencies when both (a) information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements and (b) the amount of loss can reasonably be estimated. We continually assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to our contingencies, as well as potential amounts or ranges of probable losses, and recognize a liability, if any, for these contingencies based on an analysis of each matter with the assistance of outside legal counsel and, if applicable, other experts. Because many of these matters are resolved over long periods of time, our estimate of liabilities may change due to new developments, changes in assumptions or changes in our strategy related to the matter.

RECENTLY ISSUED OR ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

There were no new accounting pronouncements issued or effective during the fiscal year which have had or are expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 1 - *Accounting Policies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further detail on applicable accounting pronouncements that were adopted in 2011 or will be effective for 2012.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements, including without limitation statements relating to our businesses and our prospects, new products, sales, expenses, tax rates, cash flows, prepublication investments and operating and capital requirements that are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are intended to provide management's current expectations or plans for our future operating and financial performance and are based on assumptions management believes are reasonable at the time they are made.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "believe," "expect," "plan," "estimate," "project," "target," "anticipate," "intend," "may," "will," "continue" and other words of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict; therefore, actual outcomes and results could differ materially from what is expected or forecasted. These risks and uncertainties include, among others:

- worldwide economic, financial, political and regulatory conditions;
- currency and foreign exchange volatility;
- the effect of competitive products and pricing;
- the level of success of new product development and global expansion;
- the level of future cash flows;
- the levels of capital and prepublication investments;
- income tax rates;
- restructuring charges;
- the health of debt and equity markets, including credit quality and spreads, the level of liquidity and future debt issuances;

- the level of interest rates and the strength of the capital markets in the U.S. and abroad;
- the demand and market for debt ratings, including collateralized debt obligations, residential and commercial mortgage and asset-backed securities and related asset classes;
- the state of the credit markets and their impact on Standard & Poor's Ratings and the economy in general;
- the regulatory environment affecting Standard & Poor's Ratings;
- the level of merger and acquisition activity in the U.S. and abroad;
- the level of funding in the education market;
- School Education Group's level of success in adoptions and open territories;
- enrollment and demographic trends;
- the strength of School Education Group's testing market, Higher Education, Professional and International's publishing markets and the impact of technology on them;
- continued investment by the construction, automotive, computer and aviation industries;
- the strength of the domestic and international advertising markets;
- the strength and performance of the domestic and international automotive markets;
- the volatility of the energy marketplace;
- and the contract value of public works, manufacturing and single-family unit construction.

In addition, there are certain risks and uncertainties relating to our previously announced Growth and Value Plan which contemplates a tax-free spin-off of our education business, including, but not limited to, the impact and possible disruption to our operations, the timing and certainty of completing the transaction, unanticipated developments that may delay or negatively impact the spin-off, and the ability of each business to operate as an independent entity upon completion of the spin-off. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years ended December 31,		
<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>	2011	2010	2009
Revenue			
Product	\$2,275	\$2,411	\$2,362
Service	3,971	3,661	3,508
Total Revenue	6,246	6,072	5,870
Expenses			
Operating-related expenses			
Product	1,008	1,080	1,132
Service	1,392	1,215	1,207
Total Operating-related expenses	2,400	2,295	2,339
Selling and General Expenses	2,281	2,234	2,113
Depreciation	98	98	106
Amortization of intangibles	58	43	50
Total Expenses	4,837	4,670	4,608
Other (income) loss	(13)	(11)	3
Operating Income	1,422	1,413	1,259
Interest expense, net	75	82	77
Income from Continuing Operations before Taxes on Income	1,347	1,331	1,182
Provision for taxes on income	489	483	429
Income from Continuing Operations	858	848	753
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	76	4	(3)
Net income	934	852	750
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(23)	(24)	(19)
Net income attributable to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.	\$ 911	\$ 828	\$ 731
Amounts attributable to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. common shareholders:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 835	\$ 824	\$ 734
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	76	4	(3)
Net income	\$ 911	\$ 828	\$ 731
Earnings per share attributable to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. common shareholders:			
Basic:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.35
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.25	0.01	(0.01)
Net income	\$ 3.05	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.34
Diluted:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.34
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.25	0.01	(0.01)
Net income	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.33
Average number of Common Shares Outstanding:			
Basic	298	309	312
Diluted	304	312	313
Dividend Declared Per Common Share	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.90

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
<i>(in millions)</i>	2011	2010
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 944	\$1,526
Short-term investments	29	22
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns: 2011 – \$242; 2010 – \$275	1,045	973
Total inventories, net	263	275
Deferred income taxes	260	281
Prepaid and other current assets	138	298
Total current assets	2,679	3,375
Prepublication Costs, net of accumulated amortization: 2011 – \$1,066; 2010 – \$1,089	325	365
Property and Equipment:		
Land	11	12
Buildings and leasehold improvements	589	581
Equipment and furniture	966	938
Total property and equipment	1,566	1,531
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,066)	(1,009)
Property and equipment, net	500	522
Goodwill	2,048	1,887
Other intangible assets, net	608	616
Other non-current assets	267	282
Total Assets	\$6,427	\$7,047

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2011	2010
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 347	\$ 392
Accrued royalties	119	114
Accrued compensation and contributions to retirement plans	510	498
Short-term debt	400	-
Income taxes currently payable	29	24
Unearned revenue	1,303	1,204
Other current liabilities	422	449
Total current liabilities	3,130	2,681
Long-term debt	798	1,198
Pension and other postretirement benefits	513	436
Other non-current liabilities	402	440
Total liabilities	4,843	4,755
Commitments and contingencies [Note 13]		
EQUITY		
Common stock, \$1 par value: authorized – 600 million shares; issued – 412 million shares in 2011 and 2010	412	412
Additional paid-in capital	94	67
Retained income	7,667	7,057
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(425)	(367)
Less: common stock in treasury – at cost: 2011 – 136 million shares; 2010 – 104 million shares	(6,240)	(4,958)
Total equity – controlling interests	1,508	2,211
Total equity – noncontrolling interests	76	81
Total equity	1,584	2,292
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$6,427	\$7,047

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years ended December 31,		
<i>[in millions]</i>	2011	2010	2009
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 934	\$ 852	\$ 750
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation (including amortization of technology projects)	127	125	138
Amortization of intangibles	60	46	53
Amortization of prepublication costs	198	246	270
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	1	19	32
Deferred income taxes	10	74	6
Stock-based compensation	97	66	22
(Gain) loss on dispositions	(136)	(11)	3
Other	93	34	11
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Accounts receivable	(55)	(37)	50
Inventories	13	27	68
Prepaid and other current assets	(11)	1	(12)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(67)	134	-
Unearned revenue	83	75	26
Other current liabilities	(67)	(19)	(14)
Net change in prepaid/accrued income taxes	49	(38)	(18)
Net change in other assets and liabilities	15	(136)	(55)
Cash provided by operating activities	1,344	1,458	1,330
Investing Activities			
Investment in prepublication costs	(158)	(151)	(177)
Capital expenditures	(119)	(115)	(92)
Acquisitions, including contingent payments, net of cash acquired	(200)	(364)	-
Proceeds from dispositions	238	31	15
Changes in short-term investments	(7)	2	(25)
Cash used for investing activities	(246)	(597)	(279)
Financing Activities			
Payments on short-term debt, net	-	-	(70)
Dividends paid to shareholders	(296)	(292)	(281)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(12)	(19)	(9)
Other payments to noncontrolling interests	(15)	(18)	-
Repurchase of treasury shares	(1,500)	(256)	-
Exercise of stock options	139	50	25
Excess tax benefits from share-based payments	19	2	-
Cash used for financing activities	(1,665)	(533)	(335)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(15)	(12)	22
Net change in cash and equivalents	(582)	316	738
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	1,526	1,210	472
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$ 944	\$ 1,526	\$ 1,210
Supplemental Cash Flow Data			
Interest paid	\$ 71	\$ 71	\$ 71
Income taxes paid, net	\$ 452	\$ 410	\$ 416

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>(in millions)</i>	Common Stock \$1 par	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Less: Treasury Stock	Total MHP Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$412	\$ 55	\$6,071	\$(445)	\$4,811	\$ 1,282	\$ 71	\$ 1,353
Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax								
Net income			731			731	19	750
Foreign currency translation adjustment				43		43	4	47
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans				56		56		56
Unrealized gain on investment				2		2		2
Total Comprehensive Income						\$ 832	\$ 23	\$ 855
Dividends			[279]			[279]	[9]	[288]
Employee stock plans, net of tax benefit		[50]			[62]	12		12
Other						-	[3]	[3]
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$412	\$ 5	\$6,523	\$(344)	\$4,749	\$ 1,847	\$ 82	\$ 1,929
Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax								
Net income			828			828	24	852
Foreign currency translation adjustment						-	3	3
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans				[26]		[26]	-	[26]
Unrealized gain on investment and forward exchange contracts				3		3	-	3
Total Comprehensive Income						\$ 805	\$ 27	\$ 832
Dividends			[294]			[294]	[19]	[313]
Noncontrolling interest transaction		[8]				[8]	[9]	[17]
Share repurchases					256	[256]		[256]
Employee stock plans, net of tax benefit		70			[47]	117		117
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$412	\$ 67	\$7,057	\$(367)	\$4,958	\$ 2,211	\$ 81	\$ 2,292
Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax:								
Net income			911			911	23	934
Foreign currency translation adjustment				[15]		[15]	[9]	[24]
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans				[36]		[36]	-	[36]
Unrealized loss on investment and forward exchange contracts				[7]		[7]	[1]	[8]
Total Comprehensive Income						\$ 853	\$ 13	\$ 866
Dividends			[301]			[301]	[12]	[313]
Noncontrolling interest transaction		[3]				[3]	[4]	[7]
Share repurchases		[73]			1,427	[1,500]		[1,500]
Employee stock plans, net of tax benefit		103			[145]	248		248
Other						-	[2]	[2]
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$412	\$ 94	\$7,667	\$(425)	\$6,240	\$ 1,508	\$ 76	\$ 1,584

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts or as noted)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NATURE OF OPERATIONS The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") is a leading global information services provider serving the financial services, education, commercial and commodities markets with the information they need to succeed in the "Knowledge Economy". The commercial markets include automotive, construction, aerospace and defense, and marketing/research information services, while the commodities market includes energy.

Our operations consist of four operating segments which have historically been named: Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), McGraw-Hill Financial, McGraw-Hill Information & Media and McGraw-Hill Education ("MHE"). As part of our Growth and Value Plan we have changed the names of our four operating segments to align with how we plan on referring to the businesses going forward. S&P has changed to S&P Ratings, McGraw-Hill Financial has been changed to S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices, McGraw-Hill Information & Media has changed to Commodities & Commercial ("C&C") and MHE has remained the same. Going forward, the new McGraw-Hill Financial will include S&P Ratings, S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices and C&C.

- S&P Ratings provides independent global credit ratings, credit risk evaluations, and ratings-related information research to investors, corporations, governments, financial institutions, investment managers and advisors globally.
- S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices provides comprehensive value-added financial data, information, indices and research services to investors, corporations, governments, financial institutions, investment managers and advisors globally.
- C&C includes business and professional media, offering information, insight and analysis; and consists of business to business companies (including such brands as Platts, J.D. Power and Associates ("JDPA"), McGraw-Hill Construction and *Aviation Week*).
- MHE is one of the premier global educational publishers. This segment consists of two operating groups: the School Education Group ("SEG"), serving the elementary and high school ("el-hi") markets, and the Higher Education, Professional and International Group ("HPI"), serving the college, professional, international and adult education markets.

See Note 12 - *Segment and Geographic Information*, for further discussion on our operating segments, which are also our reportable segments.

We have reported our Broadcasting Group, previously included in our C&C segment, as a discontinued operation. Accordingly, the results of operations for all periods presented have been reclassified to reflect the business as a discontinued operation and the assets and liabilities of the business have been reclassified as held for sale for the periods presented. See Note 2 - *Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Significant Events* for further discussion.

On September 12, 2011, we announced that our Board of Directors unanimously approved a comprehensive Growth and Value Plan that includes separation into two public companies: McGraw-Hill Financial, focused on content and analytics for financial markets, and McGraw-Hill Education, focused on education services and digital learning. On December 7, 2011, management provided an update on our Growth and Value Plan discussing new actions that will facilitate the separation into two independent companies. Highlighted actions included:

- Reporting results for 2012 in five lines of business for the new McGraw-Hill Financial (S&P Ratings, S&P Capital IQ, S&P Indices, Commodities Markets and Commercial Markets)
- Reducing the MHE workforce by 10%, see Note 11 - *Restructuring* for further detail
- Freezing our U.S. defined-benefit pension plan as of April 1, 2012, see Note 7 - *Employee Benefits* for further detail
- Repurchasing additional shares through a \$500 million accelerated share repurchase transaction, see Note 9 - *Equity* for further detail

We expect to complete the separation by the end of 2012 through a tax-free spin-off of the education business to the Company's shareholders, subject to various conditions and regulatory approvals including final Board approval and a tax ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. Professional fees associated with the Growth and Value Plan recorded during the fourth quarter of 2011 were approximately \$10 million.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of all subsidiaries and our share of earnings or losses of joint ventures and affiliated companies under the equity method of accounting. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

USE OF ESTIMATES The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Cash and cash equivalents include ordinary bank deposits and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that consist primarily of money market funds with unrestricted daily liquidity and fixed term time deposits. Such investments and bank deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market value and were \$944 million and \$1.5 billion at December 31,

2011 and 2010, respectively. These investments are not subject to significant market risk.

SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS Short-term investments are securities with original maturities greater than 90 days that are available for use in our operations in the next twelve months. The short-term investments, primarily consisting of certificates of deposit, are classified as held-to-maturity and therefore are carried at cost. Interest and dividends are recorded into income when earned.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE Credit is extended to customers based upon an evaluation of the customer's financial condition. Accounts receivable are recorded at net realizable value.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS AND SALES RETURNS The allowance for doubtful accounts reserve methodology is based on historical analysis, a review of outstanding balances and current conditions. In determining these reserves, we consider, amongst other factors, the financial condition and risk profile of our customers, areas of specific or concentrated risk as well as applicable industry trends or market indicators. A significant estimate in our MHE segment, and particularly within HPI, is the allowance for sales returns, which is based on the historical rate of return and current market conditions.

INVENTORIES Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market and the majority of our inventories relate to finished goods. A significant estimate in our MHE segment is the reserve for inventory obsolescence. In determining this reserve, we consider management's current assessment of the marketplace, industry trends and projected product demand as compared to the number of units currently on hand.

PREPUBLICATION COSTS Prepublication costs, principally external preparation costs, are amortized from the year of publication over their estimated useful lives, one to six years, using either an accelerated or straight-line method. The majority of the programs are amortized using an accelerated methodology. We periodically evaluate the amortization methods, rates, remaining lives and recoverability of such costs, which are sometimes dependent upon program acceptance by state adoption authorities. In evaluating recoverability, we consider management's current assessment of the marketplace, industry trends and the projected success of programs.

DEFERRED TECHNOLOGY COSTS We capitalize certain software development and website implementation costs. Capitalized costs only include incremental, direct costs of materials and services incurred to develop the software after the preliminary project stage is completed, funding has been committed and it is probable that the project will be completed and used to perform the function intended. Incremental costs are expenditures that are out-of-pocket to us and are not part of an allocation or existing expense base. Software development and website implementation costs are expensed as incurred during the preliminary project stage. Capitalized costs are amortized from the year the software is ready for its intended use over its estimated useful life, three to seven years, using

the straight-line method. Periodically, we evaluate the amortization methods, remaining lives and recoverability of such costs. Capitalized software development and website implementation costs are included in other non-current assets and are presented net of accumulated amortization. Gross deferred technology costs were \$193 million and \$164 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Accumulated amortization of deferred technology costs was \$122 million and \$105 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS (INCLUDING OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS) We evaluate long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Upon such an occurrence, recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to current forecasts of undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. For long-lived assets held for sale, assets are written down to fair value, less cost to sell. Fair value is determined based on market evidence, discounted cash flows, appraised values or management's estimates, depending upon the nature of the assets. There were no material impairments of long-lived assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INDEFINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment annually during the fourth quarter each year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. We have 5 reporting units with goodwill that are evaluated for impairment.

Consistent with recently issued accounting rules, we initially perform a qualitative analysis evaluating whether any events and circumstances occurred or exist that provide evidence that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its carrying amount. If, based on our evaluation we do not believe that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its carrying amount, no quantitative impairment test is performed. Conversely, if the results of our qualitative assessment determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than their respective carrying amounts we perform a two-step quantitative impairment test. Under the accounting rules in effect in 2010 and 2009, we were automatically required to perform a quantitative impairment test for each of our reporting units.

When conducting the first step of our two step impairment test to evaluate the recoverability of goodwill at the reporting unit level, the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value including goodwill. Fair

value of the reporting units are estimated using the income approach, which incorporates the use of a discounted free cash flow ("DCF") analyses and are corroborated using the market approach, which incorporates the use of revenue and earnings multiples based on market data. The DCF analyses are based on the current operating budgets and estimated long-term growth projections for each reporting unit. Future cash flows are discounted based on a market comparable weighted average cost of capital rate for each reporting unit, adjusted for market and other risks where appropriate. In addition, we analyze any difference between the sum of the fair values of the reporting units and our total market capitalization for reasonableness, taking into account certain factors including control premiums.

If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, a second step is performed which compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying value of the goodwill. The fair value of the goodwill is determined based on the difference between the fair value of the reporting unit and the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is less than the carrying value, the difference is recognized as an impairment charge.

Significant judgments inherent in this analysis include estimating the amount of and timing of future cash flows and the selection of appropriate discount rates and long-term growth rate assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value for each reporting unit and for some of the reporting units could result in an impairment charge, which could be material to our financial position and results of operations.

We evaluate the recoverability of indefinite-lived intangible assets by comparing the estimated fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value. Our only indefinite-lived intangible asset is JDPA's trade name and the fair value is estimated using the income approach. If the indefinite-lived intangible asset carrying value exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Significant judgments inherent in these analyses include estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows and the selection of appropriate discount rates, royalty rates and long-term growth rate assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value for this indefinite-lived intangible asset and could result in an impairment charge, which could be material to our financial position and results of operations.

We performed our impairment assessment of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets and concluded that no impairment existed for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION We have operations in many foreign countries. For most international operations, the local currency is the functional currency. For international operations that are determined to be extensions of the Parent

Company, the U.S. dollar is the functional currency. For local currency operations, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars using end of period exchange rates, and revenue and expenses are translated into U.S. dollars using weighted-average exchange rates. Foreign currency translation adjustments are accumulated in a separate component of equity.

REVENUE RECOGNITION Revenue is recognized as it is earned when goods are shipped to customers or services are rendered. We consider amounts to be earned once evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, services are performed, fees are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue relating to products that provide for more than one deliverable is recognized based upon the relative fair value to the customer of each deliverable as each deliverable is provided. Revenue relating to agreements that provide for more than one service is recognized based upon the relative fair value to the customer of each service component as each component is earned. If the fair value to the customer for each service is not objectively determinable, management makes its best estimate of the services' stand-alone selling price and records revenue as it is earned over the service period. For arrangements that include multiple services, fair value of the service components are determined using an analysis that considers cash consideration that would be received for instances when the service components are sold separately. Advertising revenue is recognized when the page is run. Subscription income is recognized over the related subscription period.

Product revenue consists of educational and information products, primarily books, magazine circulations and syndicated study products in our MHE and C&C segments. Service revenue consists of our S&P Ratings and S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices segments, the service assessment contracts of our MHE segment and information-related services and advertising of our C&C segment.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING COSTS All amounts billed to customers in a sales transaction for shipping and handling are classified as revenue.

DEPRECIATION The costs of property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based upon the following estimated useful lives: buildings and improvements from 15 to 40 years and equipment and furniture from 2 to 10 years. The costs of leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the useful lives or the terms of the respective leases.

ADVERTISING EXPENSE The cost of advertising is expensed as incurred. We incurred \$52 million, \$50 million and \$52 million in advertising costs in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION Stock-based compensation expense is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the requisite service period, which typically is the vesting period. Stock-based compensation is classified as both operating expense and selling and general expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

INCOME TAXES Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between 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 be applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. Accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in interest expense and operating expense, respectively.

Judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and unrecognized tax benefits. In determining the need for a valuation allowance, the historical and projected financial performance of the operation that is recording a net deferred tax asset is considered along with any other pertinent information.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various states, and foreign jurisdictions, and we are routinely under audit by many different tax authorities. We believe that our accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open audit years based on our assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events. It is possible that examinations will be settled prior to December 31, 2012. If any of these tax audit settlements do occur within that period we would make any necessary adjustments to the accrual for unrecognized tax benefits. Until formal resolutions are reached between us and the tax authorities, the determination of a possible audit settlement range with respect to the impact on unrecognized tax benefits is not practicable. On the basis of present information, our opinion is that any assessments resulting from the current audits will not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONTINGENCIES We accrue for loss contingencies when both (a) information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements and (b) the amount of loss can reasonably be estimated. When we accrue for loss contingencies and the reasonable estimate of the loss is within a range, we record its best estimate within the range. We disclose an estimated possible loss or a range of loss when it is at least reasonably possible that a loss may have been incurred.

RECENTLY ISSUED OR ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

RECENTLY ISSUED In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued new guidance for fair value measurements intended to achieve common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The amended guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value to ensure that the fair value measurement and disclosure requirements are similar between U.S. GAAP and International Financial

Reporting Standards. The amended guidance changes certain fair value measurement principles and enhances the disclosure requirements, particularly for Level 3 fair value measurements. The amended guidance will be effective for us beginning January 1, 2012. We do not anticipate that these changes will have a significant impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance that modified how comprehensive income is presented in an entity's financial statements. The guidance issued requires an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements and eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. The revised financial statement presentation for comprehensive income will be effective for us beginning January 1, 2012.

RECENTLY ADOPTED In December 2010, the FASB revised its guidance for disclosure requirements of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations. The objective of the revised guidance is to address diversity in practice regarding proforma disclosures for revenue and earnings of an acquired entity and specifies that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The amendments also expand the supplemental pro forma disclosures to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. The amendments, which went into effect on January 1, 2011, will be applied to any future material business combinations.

On January 1, 2011, we adopted guidance issued by the FASB on revenue recognition. Under the new guidance, when vendor specific objective evidence or third party evidence of the selling price for a deliverable in a multiple element arrangement cannot be determined, a best estimate of the selling price is required to allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. The new guidance includes new disclosure requirements on how the application of the relative selling price method affects the timing of when revenue is recognized. Adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2011, the FASB issued guidance that simplified how an entity tests goodwill for impairment. The revised guidance provides an entity the option to make a qualitative evaluation about the likelihood of goodwill impairment. Under the revised guidance, an entity is permitted to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether goodwill impairment exists prior to performing analyses comparing the fair value

of a reporting unit to its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. The guidance is effective beginning January 1, 2012; however, early adoption is permitted. We adopted the FASB's guidance during our fourth quarter ended December 31, 2011.

RECLASSIFICATION Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for comparability purposes.

2. ACQUISITIONS, DIVESTITURES AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

ACQUISITIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we completed acquisitions totaling \$200 million. None of our acquisitions were material either individually or in the aggregate, including the pro forma impact on earnings. All acquisitions were funded with cash flows from operations. Acquisitions completed during the year ended December 31, 2011 included:

- In July, we acquired the issued and outstanding shares of Steel Business Briefing Group (the "SBB Group"), a privately held U.K. company and leading provider of news, pricing and analytics to the global steel market. The SBB Group provides subscription-based, electronic products to the steel industry and its participants through two principal businesses, Steel Business Briefing and The Steel Index. The SBB Group is included within Platts, part of our C&C segment. In connection with the preliminary purchase price allocation, estimates of the fair values of long-lived and intangible assets have been determined utilizing currently available information and are subject to finalization.
- In March, we acquired the assets of Bookette Software Company ("Bookette"). Bookette engages in the development of software and algorithms that are used to score and report educational tests for schools, districts, and states and other various educational systems and entities worldwide. Bookette is included within McGraw-Hill Education's California Testing Board's assessment business.
- In January, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding membership interest units of Bentek Energy LLC ("Bentek"), which is included as part of our C&C segment. Bentek offers its customers a comprehensive portfolio of data, information and analytics products in the natural gas and liquids sector. The primary purpose of the acquisition was to acquire Bentek's knowledge, skill and expertise in gathering high-quality detailed data and their ability to identify key relationships within the data critical to industry participants.

Our acquisitions of the SBB Group, Bookette, and Bentek were accounted for using the purchase method. Under the purchase method, the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is allocated to goodwill and other

intangibles. We have not completed the final fair value assignments of SBB Group and continue to analyze certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed, primarily related to tax matters. Intangible assets recorded for all transactions are amortized using the straight-line method for periods not exceeding 12 years. The goodwill acquired from the acquisitions of Bookette, and Bentek will be deductible for tax purposes; the goodwill acquired from the acquisition of the SBB Group will not be deductible for tax purposes.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, our acquisition and investment activities totaled \$364 million. None of our acquisitions or investments was material either individually or in the aggregate, including the pro forma impact on earnings. Included in these investment activities was the acquisition of a minority interest in a provider of educational and career enhancement services in China. All acquisitions were funded with cash flows from operations. Acquisitions and investment activities completed during the year ended December 31, 2010 included:

- In December, our majority owned subsidiary, Crisil Ltd., acquired substantially all the assets and certain liabilities of Pipal Research Corporation ("Pipal"), an Indian-based knowledge process outsourcing company focused on providing information to enable management teams to make more informed strategic, operational, and marketing decisions across a broad range of industries. The acquisition of Pipal will enable Crisil, which is part of our S&P Ratings segment, to expand its service offerings that can be offered to its traditional customer base.
- In October, we acquired substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of Tegrity Ltd ("Tegrity"), a software company that focuses on developing lecture capture software used in the higher education market. The acquisition of Tegrity will strengthen McGraw-Hill Higher Education's portfolio of digital products that integrate traditional learning approaches with web-based and electronic applications.
- In September, we acquired substantially all the assets and certain liabilities of TheMarkets.com LLC, a company focused on providing real-time investment information to brokers and institutional investors. This acquisition is consistent with S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices' focus on creating strategic value through providing access to investment research, data, and analytics to customers that facilitates informed investment decisions.
- In August, we acquired a minority interest in Ambow Education Holding Ltd. ("Ambow"), an education company headquartered and publicly traded in China that provides e-learning technologies and education services. Our investment in Ambow is part of our effort to expand our presence into emerging markets by strategically partnering with local businesses. This investment is accounted for as an available-for-sale security.
- In April, we made a \$5 million contingent payment related to an asset acquisition in 2008, which is part of our S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices segment.

In 2009, we did not make any acquisitions.

NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES Liabilities assumed in conjunction with the acquisition of businesses are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Fair value of assets acquired	\$221	\$390	\$-
Cash paid (net of cash acquired)	200	364	-
Liabilities assumed	\$ 21	\$ 26	\$-

DIVESTITURES

During year ended December 31, 2011, we recorded a pre-tax gain of \$13 million within other (income) loss in the Consolidated Statements of Income, which related to the sale of our interest in LinkedIn Corporation in their initial public offering. This investment was held within our C&C segment.

On October 3, 2011, we entered into a definitive agreement with The E.W. Scripps Company to sell the Broadcasting Group. The sale was completed on December 30, 2011, when we received net proceeds of approximately \$216 million. As a result of the sale, we recognized a pre-tax gain of \$123 million, which was included in income/(loss) from discontinued operations.

The results of operations of the Broadcasting Group for all periods presented have been reclassified to reflect the Broadcasting Group as a discontinued operation and the assets and liabilities of the business have been removed from the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2011 and reclassified as held for sale as of December 31, 2010.

The key components of income/(loss) from discontinued operations consist of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenue	\$90	\$96	\$81
Costs and expenses	87	88	84
Income (loss) before taxes on income	3	8	(3)
Provision for taxes on income	1	4	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before gain on sale	2	4	(3)
Gain from discontinued operations, net of taxes of \$48	74	-	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$76	\$ 4	\$(3)

The components of assets and liabilities classified as discontinued operations and included in prepaid and other current assets and other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet consist of the following:

	December 31,
	2010
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 18
Property and equipment, net	27
Other intangible assets, net	48
Other assets	10
Assets held for sale	\$103
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 9
Other liabilities	9
Liabilities held for sale	\$ 18

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a pre-tax gain of \$11 million from dispositions in other (income) loss within the Consolidated Statements of Income, which was primarily comprised of the following:

- In September, we sold certain equity interests which were a part of our S&P Ratings segment, and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$7 million. The gain was primarily from the sale of an equity interest in an Indian commodity exchange that was made to comply with local regulations discouraging foreign-based entities from owning an interest in local Indian exchanges in excess of 5%.
- In August, we sold our Australian secondary education business and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$4 million. The divestiture was part of MHE's strategic initiative to divest from slow growth or retracting markets.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded a pre-tax loss of \$3 million from dispositions in other (income) loss within the Consolidated Statements of Income, which was primarily comprised of the following:

- In December, we sold *BusinessWeek* which was part of our C&C segment. This business was selected for divestiture as it no longer fit within our strategic plans. We recognized a pre-tax gain of \$11 million.
- In May, we sold our Vista Research, Inc. business which was part of our S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices segment. This business was selected for divestiture as it no longer fit within our strategic plans. This divestiture enabled the segment to focus on its core business of providing independent research, ratings, data indices and portfolio services. We recognized a pre-tax loss of \$14 million.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

On November 4, 2011, we entered into a Contribution Agreement (the "Contribution Agreement") with CME Group Inc. (the "CME Group") and CME Group Index Services LLC ("CGIS"), a joint venture between the CME Group and Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Pursuant to the Contribution Agreement, we agreed to contribute our S&P index business into a newly formed joint venture entity (the "Joint Venture"),

and CGIS agreed to contribute its Dow Jones index business into the Joint Venture. In addition, we agreed to purchase Credit Market Analysis Ltd. from the CME Group who in turn contributed the consideration therefore into the Joint Venture. Following the respective contributions to the Joint Venture, we will own a 73% interest in the Joint Venture and CGIS/CME Group will together own a 27% interest in the Joint Venture. The transaction is subject to various regulatory approvals and is expected to close by the end of the second quarter of 2012.

This transaction includes a provision under which the CME Group can require us to purchase up to 100%, but no less than 20%, of their minority interest in the Joint Venture at its fair

market value multiplied by the percentage interest specified by the CME Group at the earlier of December 31, 2017 or upon a change of control of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

The results of operations for the Joint Venture will be consolidated with our results of operations, as we will control the Joint Venture. When the transaction is completed, the Dow Jones index business will be recorded at its fair value and our S&P index business we contribute will be recorded at its historical or carry-over basis. CGIS/CME Group's interest will be recorded in our consolidated financial statements as a redeemable noncontrolling interest.

3. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired. The following table summarizes the changes in the carrying value of goodwill for our segments:

	S&P Ratings	S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices	C&C	MHE	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$186	\$286	\$289	\$929	\$1,690
Additions, net	5	176	-	14	195
Other (primarily Fx)	-	1	-	1	2
Balance as of December 31, 2010	191	463	289	944	1,887
Additions	-	-	159	2	161
Other (primarily Fx)	6	(2)	(2)	(2)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$197	\$461	\$446	\$944	\$2,048

Goodwill additions/dispositions in the table above relate to acquisitions/dispositions discussed in Note 2 - *Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Significant Events*.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangible assets include both indefinite-lived assets not subject to amortization and definite-lived assets subject to amortization. Our only indefinite-lived asset is JDPA's tradename within our C&C segment. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the carrying value for the tradename is \$164 million. The following table summarizes our definite-lived assets:

	December 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Gross amount	Accumulated amortization	Net amount	Gross amount	Accumulated amortization	Net amount
Copyrights	\$ 464	\$(349)	\$115	\$ 464	\$(333)	\$131
Other intangibles	632	(303)	329	583	(262)	321
Total	\$1,096	\$(652)	\$444	\$1,047	\$(595)	\$452

Definite-lived intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over periods of up to 40 years. The weighted-average life of the intangible assets at December 31, 2011 is approximately 11 years. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and the projected amortization expense for intangible assets over the next five years for the years ended December 31, assuming no further acquisitions or dispositions, is as follows:

	Amortization expense	Expected amortization expense
2009	\$50	
2010	43	
2011	58	
2012		\$58
2013		57
2014		53
2015		45
2016		35

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In accordance with authoritative guidance for fair value measurements certain assets and liabilities are required to be recorded at fair value. Fair value is defined as the amount that would be received for selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. A fair value hierarchy has been established which requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; 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.
- 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.

We have investments in equity securities classified as available-for-sale and an immaterial amount of forward exchange contracts that are adjusted to fair value on a recurring basis. The fair values of our investments in available-for-sale securities were determined using quoted market prices from daily exchange traded markets and are classified

within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. The fair values of our available-for-sale securities are \$13.6 million and \$22.6 million as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, and are included in other non-current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other financial instruments, including cash and equivalents and short-term investments, are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value. The fair value of our total borrowings is \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and was estimated based on quoted market prices.

5. TAXES ON INCOME

Income before taxes on income resulted from domestic and foreign operations as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Domestic operations	\$ 985	\$1,055	\$ 882
Foreign operations	362	276	300
Total continuing income before taxes	\$1,347	\$1,331	\$1,182

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Federal:			
Current	\$348	\$243	\$284
Deferred	(17)	63	(18)
Total federal	331	306	266
Foreign:			
Current	111	128	102
Deferred	11	(15)	5
Total foreign	122	113	107
State and local:			
Current	41	53	42
Deferred	(5)	11	14
Total state and local	36	64	56
Total provision for taxes	489	483	429
Provision for discontinued operations	49	4	-
Total provision for taxes	\$538	\$487	\$429

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to our effective income tax rate for financial reporting purposes is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Effect of state and local income taxes	2.1	3.9	3.8
Other – net	(0.8)	(2.6)	(2.5)
Effective income tax rate for continuing operations	36.3%	36.3%	36.3%

The principal temporary differences between the accounting for income and expenses for financial reporting and income tax purposes are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Reserves and accruals	\$ 319	\$ 307
Postretirement benefits	322	311
Deferred gain	53	58
Unearned revenue	5	3
Other – net	59	60
Total deferred tax assets	758	739
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets and intangible assets	(387)	(379)
Prepaid pension and other expenses	(111)	(125)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(498)	(504)
Net deferred income tax asset before valuation allowance	260	235
Valuation allowance	(10)	(2)
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 250	\$ 233
Reported as:		
Current deferred tax assets	\$ 260	\$ 281
Non-current deferred tax assets	18	17
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	(28)	(65)
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 250	\$ 233

We record valuation allowances against deferred income tax assets when we determine that it is more likely than not based upon all the available evidence that such deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance is primarily related to operating losses.

We have not recorded deferred income taxes applicable to undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are indefinitely reinvested in foreign operations. Undistributed earnings that are indefinitely reinvested in foreign operations amounted to \$760 million at December 31, 2011. Quantification of the deferred tax liability, if any, associated with indefinitely reinvested earnings is not practicable.

We made net income tax payments totaling \$452 million in 2011, \$410 million in 2010, and \$416 million in 2009. At December 31, 2011, we had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$7 million which will expire between 2017 and 2029, and the utilization of these losses will be subject to limitations.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 53	\$ 38	\$ 28
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	12	14	10
Additions for tax positions of prior years	5	11	16
Reduction for tax positions of prior years	(13)	(10)	(16)
Balance at end of year	\$ 57	\$ 53	\$ 38

The net increase of \$4 million in 2011 is the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that unfavorably impacted tax expense. The unfavorable impact to the tax provision was partially offset by the favorable outcome of the completed federal, state, local and foreign tax audits.

The total amount of federal, state and local, and foreign unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$57 million and \$53 million, respectively, exclusive of interest and penalties. We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and operating expense, respectively. In addition to the unrecognized tax benefits, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had \$13 million and \$14 million, respectively, of accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions.

During 2011, we effectively completed the U.S. federal tax audit for 2010 and we also completed various state and foreign tax audits and, with few exceptions, we are no longer subject to state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2004. The impact to tax expense in 2011 was not material.

During 2010, we effectively completed the U.S. federal tax audit for 2009 and we also completed various state and foreign tax audits. The impact to tax expense in 2010 was not material.

During 2009, we effectively completed the U.S. federal tax audit for 2008 and we also completed various state and foreign tax audits, resulting in a favorable impact to tax expense of \$9 million.

However, even though we have effectively completed the U.S. federal tax audit for the years 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, those years remain open pending the appeal of a certain unresolved issue, which we do not believe will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various states, and foreign jurisdictions, and we are routinely under audit by many different tax authorities. We believe that our accrual for tax liabilities is adequate for all open audit years based on an assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgments about future events. It is possible that tax examinations will be settled prior to December 31, 2012. If any of these tax audit settlements do occur within that period, we would make any necessary adjustments to the accrual for unrecognized tax benefits. Until formal resolutions are reached between us and the tax authorities, the determination of a possible audit settlement range with respect to the impact on unrecognized tax benefits is not practicable. On the basis of present information, it is our opinion that any assessments resulting from the current audits will not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We do not expect our 2012 effective tax rate on continuing operations to vary significantly from our 2011 effective tax rate absent the impact of numerous factors including intervening audit settlements, changes in federal, state or foreign law and changes in the geographical mix of our income.

Although the timing of income tax audit resolution and negotiations with taxing authorities are highly uncertain, we do not anticipate a significant change to the total amount of unrecognized income tax benefits within the next twelve months.

6. DEBT

A summary of short-term and long-term debt outstanding is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
5.375% Senior Notes, due 2012 ¹	\$ 400	\$ 400
5.9% Senior Notes, due 2017 ²	399	399
6.55% Senior Notes, due 2037 ³	399	399
Total debt	1,198	1,198
Less: short-term debt including current maturities	400	-
Long-term debt	\$ 798	\$1,198

1 Interest payments are due semiannually on February 15 and August 15, and as of December 31, 2011, the unamortized debt discount is \$0.1 million. These Notes will mature on November 15, 2012.

2 Interest payments are due semiannually on April 15 and October 15, and as of December 31, 2011, the unamortized debt discount is \$0.6 million.

3 Interest payments are due semiannually on May 15 and November 15, and as of December 31, 2011, the unamortized debt discount is \$1.4 million.

Annual long-term debt maturities are scheduled as follows based on book values as of December 31, 2011: approximately \$400 million due in 2012, no amounts due from 2013-2015, and approximately \$798 million due thereafter.

Currently, we have the ability to borrow \$1.2 billion in additional funds through our commercial paper program, which is supported by our \$1.2 billion three-year credit agreement (our "credit facility") that will terminate on July 30, 2013. We pay a commitment fee of 15 to 35 basis points for our credit facility, depending on our credit rating, whether or not amounts have been borrowed and currently pay a commitment fee of 20 basis points. The interest rate on borrowings under our credit facility is, at our option, calculated using rates that are primarily based on either the prevailing London Inter-Bank Offer Rate, the prime rate determined by the administrative agent or the Federal funds rate. For certain borrowings under this credit facility there is also a spread based on our credit rating added to the applicable rate. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we have not utilized our credit facility for additional funds.

Our credit facility contains certain covenants. The only financial covenant requires that our indebtedness to cash flow ratio, as defined in our credit facility, is not greater than 4 to 1, and this covenant has never been exceeded.

Historically, we have also had the ability to borrow additional funds through Extendible Commercial Notes and a promissory note with one of our providers of banking services, however, effective April of 2011, we have canceled these notes since there is no current market for them.

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

We have a number of defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans covering substantially all employees. Our primary pension plan is a noncontributory plan under which benefits are based on employee career employment compensation. We also have unfunded non-U.S. and supplemental benefit plans. The supplemental benefit plans provide senior management with supplemental retirement, disability and death benefits. Certain supplemental retirement benefits are based on final monthly earnings. In addition, we sponsor voluntary 401(k) plans under which we may match employee contributions up to certain levels of compensation as well as profit-sharing plans under which we contribute a percentage of eligible employees' compensation to the employees' accounts.

We also provide certain post-retirement medical, dental and life insurance benefits for retired employees and eligible dependents. The medical and dental plans are contributory while the life insurance plan is noncontributory. We currently do not prefund any of these plans.

We recognize the funded status of our retirement and post-retirement plans in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes. The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income represent net unrecognized actuarial losses and unrecognized prior service costs. These amounts will be subsequently recognized as net periodic pension cost pursuant to our accounting policy for amortizing such amounts.

BENEFIT OBLIGATION

A summary of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets, as well as the funded status for the retirement and post-retirement plans as of December 31, is as follows (benefits paid in the table below include only those amounts contributed directly to or paid directly from plan assets):

	Retirement Plans		Post-Retirement Plans	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$1,794	\$1,569	\$ 144	\$ 157
Service cost	67	61	3	3
Interest cost	99	94	6	7
Plan participants' contributions	1	1	5	5
Actuarial loss (gain)	59	137	(14)	(10)
Gross benefits paid	(63)	(59)	(16)	(19)
Plan amendments ¹	(129)	-	-	-
Foreign currency effect	3	(9)	-	-
Federal subsidy benefits received	-	-	1	1
Other adjustments	3	-	-	-
Net benefit obligation at end of year	1,834	1,794	129	144
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	1,567	1,277	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	(31)	188	-	-
Employer contributions	29	168	10	14
Plan participants' contributions	1	1	6	5
Gross benefits paid	(63)	(59)	(16)	(19)
Foreign currency effect	2	(8)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	1,505	1,567	-	-
Funded status	\$ (329)	\$ (227)	\$(129)	\$(144)
Amounts recognized in Consolidated Balance Sheets				
Non-current assets	\$ 68	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ -
Current liabilities	(6)	(6)	(9)	(13)
Non-current liabilities	(391)	(303)	(120)	(131)
	\$ (329)	\$ (227)	\$(129)	\$(144)
Accumulated benefit obligation				
	\$1,773	\$1,625		
Plans with accumulated benefit obligation in excess of the fair value of plan assets				
Projected benefit obligation	\$1,487	\$1,469		
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$1,480	\$1,349		
Fair value of plan assets	\$1,090	\$1,161		
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax				
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 359	\$ 312	\$ (5)	\$ 7
Prior service credit	(6)	(6)	(2)	(3)
Total recognized	\$ 353	\$ 306	\$ (7)	\$ 4

1 In December 2011, our Board of Directors approved a plan amendment that will freeze our U.S. Employee Retirement Plan ("U.S. ERP") effective on April 1, 2012. Our U.S. ERP is a defined benefit plan. Under the amendment, no new employees will be permitted to enter the U.S. ERP and no additional benefits for current participants for future services will be accrued. This amendment decreased our pension benefit liabilities by \$129 million, and resulted in an after-tax decrease in accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$82 million. We also recorded an immaterial amount of pension plan curtailment expense in 2011 as a result of the plan amendment.

The actuarial loss and prior service credit included in accumulated other comprehensive loss for our retirement plans and expected to be recognized in net periodic pension cost during the year ending December 31, 2012 are \$32 million and \$1 million, respectively.

The prior service credit included in accumulated other comprehensive loss for our post-retirement plans and expected to be recognized in net periodic benefit cost during the year ending December 31, 2012 is \$1 million. There is no actuarial loss in accumulated other comprehensive loss for our post-retirement plans expected to be recognized in net periodic benefit cost during the year ending December 31, 2012.

NET PERIODIC COST

For purposes of determining annual pension cost, prior service costs are being amortized straight-line over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits.

A summary of net periodic benefit cost for our retirement and post-retirement plans for the years ended December 31, is as follows:

	Retirement Plans			Post-Retirement Plans		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Service cost	\$ 67	\$ 61	\$ 58	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2
Interest cost	99	94	86	6	7	8
Expected return on assets	(127)	(112)	(105)	-	-	-
Amortization of:						
Actuarial loss	31	15	6	-	-	-
Prior service credit	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 70	\$ 58	\$ 45	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 9

Our United Kingdom ("U.K.") retirement plan accounted for \$3 million in 2011 and \$6 million in 2010 and 2009 of the net periodic benefit cost attributable to the funded plans.

Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Retirement Plans			Post-Retirement Plans		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 65	\$ 41	\$(59)	\$(12)	\$(6)	\$5
Recognized actuarial gain	(18)	(9)	(3)	-	-	-
Prior service credit	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total recognized	\$ 47	\$ 32	\$(62)	\$(11)	\$(5)	\$6

The total cost for our retirement plans was \$175 million for 2011, \$156 million for 2010 and \$141 million for 2009. Included in the total retirement plans cost are defined contribution plans cost of \$88 million for 2011 and \$83 million for 2010 and 2009.

ASSUMPTIONS

	Retirement Plans			Post-Retirement Plans		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Benefit obligation						
Discount rate	5.1%	5.4%	5.95%	4.45%	4.65%	5.3%
Compensation increase factor	4.5%	4.5%	5.5%			
Net periodic cost						
Weighted-average healthcare cost rate ¹				8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Discount rate – US plan ²	5.4%	5.95%	6.1%	4.65%	5.3%	5.95%
Discount rate – UK plan ²	5.5%	5.9%	5.8%			
Compensation increase factor – US plan	4.5%	5.5%	5.5%			
Compensation increase factor – UK plan	6.25%	6.25%	5.5%			
Return on assets ³	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%			

¹ The assumed weighted-average healthcare cost trend rate will decrease ratably from 8% in 2012 to 5% in 2018 and remain at that level thereafter. Assumed healthcare cost trends have an effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend creates the following effects:

	1% point increase	1% point decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost	\$ -	\$ -
Effect on postretirement obligation	\$4	\$(4)

² Effective January 1, 2012, we changed our discount rate assumption on our U.S. retirement plans to 5.1% from 5.4% in 2011 and changed our discount rate assumption on our U.K. retirement plan ("UK plan") to 5.1% from 5.5% in 2011.

³ The expected return on assets assumption is calculated based on the plan's asset allocation strategy and projected market returns over the long-term. Effective January 1, 2012, we changed our return on assets assumption to 7.75% from 8.0% in 2011.

CASH FLOWS

In December 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Act") was enacted. The Act established a prescription drug benefit under Medicare, known as "Medicare Part D", and a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree healthcare benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. Our benefits provided to certain participants are at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D, and, accordingly, we are entitled to a subsidy.

Expected employer contributions in 2012 are \$44 million for our retirement plans and \$10 million for our post-retirement plans. In 2012, we may elect to make additional non-required contributions depending on investment performance and the pension plan status. Information about the expected cash flows for our retirement and post-retirement plans and the impact of the Medicare subsidy is as follows:

	Retirement Plans ¹		Post-Retirement Plans ²		Net payments
		Gross payments	Retiree contributions	Medicare subsidy	
2012	68	17	(7)	(1)	9
2013	72	19	(8)	(1)	10
2014	76	21	(10)	(1)	10
2015	80	23	(12)	(1)	10
2016	84	25	(14)	(1)	10
2017-2021	480	150	(99)	(3)	48

1 Reflects the total benefits expected to be paid from the plans or from our assets including both our share of the benefit cost and the participants' share of the cost.

2 Reflects the total benefits expected to be paid from our assets.

FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS

The fair value of our defined benefit plans assets at the end of 2011 and 2010, by asset class is as follows (see Note 4 - *Fair Value Measurements*, for a description of the fair value hierarchy):

	December 31, 2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and short-term investments, and other	\$ 32	\$ 2	\$ 30	\$ -
Equity securities:				
U.S. indexes ¹	306	125	181	-
U.S. growth and value	370	370	-	-
U.K.	144	78	66	-
International, excluding U.K.	297	157	139	1
Fixed income securities:				
Long duration strategy ²	195	-	195	-
Non-agency mortgage backed securities ³	66	-	66	-
U.K. ⁴	45	-	45	-
International, excluding U.K.	28	-	28	-
Real estate:				
U.K. ⁵	22	-	-	22
Total	\$1,505	\$732	\$750	\$23

	December 31, 2010			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and short-term investments, and other	\$ 88	\$ 3	\$ 85	\$ -
Equity securities:				
U.S. indexes ¹	281	126	155	-
U.S. growth and value	386	359	25	2
U.K.	145	80	65	-
International, excluding U.K.	326	195	130	1
Fixed income securities:				
Long duration strategy ²	156	-	156	-
Non-agency mortgage backed securities ³	66	-	66	-
U.K. ⁴	45	-	45	-
International, excluding U.K.	53	-	53	-
Real estate:				
U.K. ⁵	21	-	-	21
Total	\$1,567	\$763	\$780	\$24

1 Includes securities that are tracked in the following indexes: S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400, S&P MidCap 400 Growth and S&P SmallCap 600.

2 Includes securities that are investment grade obligations of issuers in the U.S.

3 Includes U.S. mortgage-backed securities that are not backed by the U.S. government.

4 Includes securities originated by the government of and other issuers from the U.K.

5 Includes a fund which holds real estate properties in the U.K.

For securities that are quoted in active markets, the trustee/custodian determines fair value by applying securities' prices obtained from its pricing vendors. For commingled funds that are not actively traded, the trustee applies pricing information provided by investment management firms to the unit quantities of such funds. Investment management firms employ their own pricing vendors to value the securities underlying each commingled fund. Underlying securities that are not actively traded derive their prices from investment managers, which in turn, employ vendors that use pricing models (e.g. discounted cash flow, comparables). The domestic defined benefit plans have no investment in our stock, except through the S&P 500 commingled index fund.

The trustee obtains estimated prices from vendors for securities that are not easily quotable and they are categorized accordingly as Level 3. The following tables details further information our plan assets where we have used significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Beginning balance at December 31, 2010	\$24
Unrealized gains	2
Income received	-
Capital distributions	(3)
Ending balance at December 31, 2011	\$23

PENSION TRUSTS' ASSET ALLOCATIONS

There are two pension trusts, one in the U.S. and another in the U.K.

- The U.S. pension trust had assets of \$1.2 billion and \$1.3 billion at the end of 2011 and 2010, respectively, and the target allocations in 2012 include 49% domestic equities, 26% international equity securities, and 25% debt securities and short-term investments.
- The U.K. pension trust had assets of \$258 million and \$243 million at the end of 2011 and 2010, respectively, and the target allocations in 2012 include 78% equities, 12% U.K. fixed income, and 10% U.K. real estate.

The pension assets are invested with the goal of producing a combination of capital growth and income. The mix of assets is established after consideration of the long-term performance and risk characteristics of asset classes. Investments are selected based on their potential to enhance returns, preserve capital, and reduce overall volatility. Holdings are diversified within each asset class. The portfolios employ a mix of index and actively managed equity strategies by market capitalization, style, geographic regions, and economic sectors. The fixed income strategies include U.S. long duration, U.S. non-agency mortgage backed securities, and U.K. debt instruments. The short-term portfolio, whose primary goal is capital preservation for liquidity purposes, is composed of government and government-agency securities, un-invested cash, receivables, and payables. The portfolios do not employ any financial leverage.

U.S. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Assets of the defined contribution plans in the U.S. consist primarily of investment options which include actively managed

equity, indexed equity, actively managed equity/bond funds, McGraw-Hill common stock, stable value, and money market strategies. They also have a self-directed investment option. The plans purchased 695,632 and sold 796,934 shares of McGraw-Hill common stock in 2011 and purchased 650,225 and sold 645,433 shares of McGraw-Hill common stock in 2010. The plans held approximately 4 million shares of McGraw-Hill common stock at December 31, 2011 and 2010, with market values of \$178 million and \$149 million, respectively. The plans received dividends on McGraw-Hill common stock of \$4 million during 2010 and 2009.

8. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

We issue stock-based incentive awards to our eligible employees and Directors under two employee stock ownership plans (the 1993 and 2002 Employee Stock Incentive Plans) and a Director Deferred Stock Ownership Plan.

- **1993 EMPLOYEE STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN** - This plan provided for the granting of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), restricted stock awards, or other stock-based awards. No further awards may be granted under this plan; although awards granted prior to the adoption of the 2002 Plan, as amended, remain outstanding under this plan in accordance with their terms.
- **2002 EMPLOYEE STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN (THE "2002 PLAN")** - The 2002 Plan permits the granting of nonqualified stock options, SARs, performance stock, restricted stock and other stock-based awards.
- **DIRECTOR DEFERRED STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN** - Under this plan, common stock reserved may be credited to deferred stock accounts for eligible Directors. In general, the plan requires that 50% of eligible Directors' annual compensation plus dividend equivalents be credited to deferred stock accounts. Each Director may also elect to defer all or a portion of the remaining compensation and have an equivalent number of shares credited to the deferred stock account. Recipients under this plan are not required to provide consideration to us other than rendering service. Shares will be delivered as of the date a recipient ceases to be a member of the Board of Directors or within five years thereafter, if so elected. The plan will remain in effect until terminated by the Board of Directors or until no shares of stock remain available under the plan.

The number of common shares reserved for issuance are as follows:

	December 31,	
(in millions)	2011	2010
Shares available for granting under the 2002 Plan	19	18
Options outstanding	27	30
Total shares reserved for issuance ¹	46	48

¹ Shares reserved for issuance under the Director Deferred Stock Ownership Plan are included in the total, but are less than 1 million.

We issue treasury shares upon exercise of stock options and the issuance of restricted stock and unit awards. To offset the dilutive effect of the exercise of employee stock options, we periodically repurchase shares, see Note 9 - *Equity* for further discussion.

Stock-based compensation expense and the corresponding tax benefit are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Stock option expense	\$24	\$22	\$20
Restricted stock and unit awards expense ¹	72	45	2
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$96	\$67	\$22
Tax benefit	\$37	\$26	\$ 9

¹ During 2009, we reduced the projected payout percentage of our outstanding restricted performance stock awards. Accordingly, we recorded an adjustment to reflect the current projected payout percentages for the awards.

STOCK OPTIONS

Stock options, which may not be granted at a price less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant, vest over a two year service period in equal annual installments and have a maximum term of 10 years. Therefore, stock option compensation costs are recognized from the date of grant, utilizing a two-year graded vesting method. Under this

Stock option activity is as follows:

<i>(in millions, except per award amounts)</i>	Shares	Weighted-average		Aggregate intrinsic value
		Weighted-average exercise price	remaining years of contractual term	
Options outstanding at December 31, 2010	30	\$ 39.04		
Granted	2	\$ 39.25		
Exercised	(4)	\$ 31.89		
Cancelled, forfeited and expired	(1)	\$ 44.82		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2011	27	\$39.96	5	\$188
Options exercisable at December 31, 2011	23	\$40.27	4	\$163
	Shares	Weighted-average grant-date fair value		
Nonvested options outstanding at December 31, 2010	4	\$ 8.62		
Granted	2	\$ 39.25		
Vested	(2)	\$ 8.14		
Forfeited	-	\$ 9.61		
Nonvested options outstanding at December 31, 2011	4	\$10.41		
Total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested options		\$13		
Weighted-average years to be recognized over		1		

The total fair value of our stock options that vested during 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$18 million, \$20 million and \$25 million, respectively.

method, fifty percent of the costs are ratably recognized over the first twelve months with the remaining costs ratably recognized over a twenty-four month period starting from the date of grant.

We use a lattice-based option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of options granted. The following assumptions were used in valuing the options granted:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Risk-free average interest rate	0.2-3.5%	0.3-4.2%	0.4-4.1%
Dividend yield	2.5-3.0%	2.9-3.1%	3.3-3.7%
Volatility	21-51%	28-60%	33-75%
Expected life (years)	6.1-6.2	5.8-7.0	5.6-6.0
Weighted-average grant-date fair value per option	\$10.61	\$10.02	\$5.78

Because lattice-based option-pricing models incorporate ranges of assumptions, those ranges are disclosed. These assumptions are based on multiple factors, including historical exercise patterns, post-vesting termination rates, expected future exercise patterns and the expected volatility of our stock price. The risk-free interest rate is the imputed forward rate based on the U.S. Treasury yield at the date of grant. We use the historical volatility of our stock price over the expected term of the options to estimate the expected volatility. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the lattice model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.

We receive a tax deduction for certain stock option exercises during the period in which the options are exercised, generally for the excess of the quoted market value of the stock at the time of the exercise of the options over the exercise price of the options ("intrinsic value"). For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, \$20 million, \$2 million and less than \$1 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits from stock options exercised are reported in our cash flows used for financing activities.

Information regarding our stock option exercises is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Net cash proceeds from the exercise of stock options	\$140	\$50	\$25
Total intrinsic value of stock option exercises	\$ 41	\$16	\$ 5
Income tax benefit realized from stock option exercises	\$ 16	\$ 6	\$ 2

RESTRICTED STOCK AND UNIT AWARDS

Restricted stock and unit awards (performance and non-performance) have been granted under the 2002 Plan. Restricted stock and unit performance awards will vest only if we achieve certain financial goals over the performance period. Restricted stock non-performance awards have various vesting periods (generally three years), with vesting beginning on the first anniversary of the awards. Recipients of restricted stock and unit awards are not required to provide consideration to us other than rendering service.

The stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock and unit awards is determined based on the market price of our stock at the grant date of the award applied to the total number of awards that are anticipated to fully vest. For restricted stock and unit performance awards, adjustments are made to expense dependent upon financial goals achieved.

Restricted stock and unit activity for performance and non-performance awards is as follows:

<i>(in millions, except per award amounts)</i>	Shares	Weighted-
		average grant-date fair value
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2010	5	\$31.47
Granted	3	\$37.80
Vested	-	\$33.33
Forfeited	(2)	\$37.64
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2011	6	\$32.82
Total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested options	\$86	
Weighted-average years to be recognized over	2	

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Weighted-average grant date fair value per award	\$37.80	\$33.72	\$31.05
Total fair value of restricted stock and unit awards vested	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 82
Tax benefit relating to restricted stock activity	\$ 28	\$ 17	\$ 1

9. EQUITY

CAPITAL STOCK

Two million shares of preferred stock, par value \$1 per share, are authorized; none have been issued.

The following table provides detail of our dividend history. On January 18, 2012, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the dividends for 2012 to a quarterly rate of \$0.255 per common share.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Quarterly dividend rate	\$0.250	\$0.235	\$0.225
Annualized dividend rate	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.90
Dividends paid <i>(in millions)</i>	\$ 296	\$ 292	\$ 281

STOCK REPURCHASES

In 2007 the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the purchase of up to 45 million shares (the "2007 Repurchase Program"). On June 29, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a new stock repurchase program authorizing the purchase of up to 50 million shares (the "2011 Repurchase Program"), which was approximately 17% of the total shares of our outstanding common stock at that time.

Share repurchases under both the 2007 and the 2011 Repurchase Programs were as follows:

<i>(in millions, except average price)</i>	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Total number of shares purchased	35	9	-
Average price paid per share ^{1,2}	\$40.48	\$29.37	\$-
Total cash utilized	\$1,500	\$ 256	\$-

¹ In June of 2011, we repurchased approximately 2.5 million shares under our 2007 Repurchase Program from the holdings of the Harold W. McGraw, Jr. Trust (the "Trust") and the Harold W. McGraw, Jr. Family Foundation, Inc., a Connecticut non-stock corporation (the "Foundation"). The shares were purchased at a discount of 1.375% from the June 23, 2011 New York Stock Exchange closing price through a private transaction with the trustees of the Trust and the Board of Directors of the Foundation. We repurchased these shares with cash for \$97 million. Without this discounted repurchase, the average price paid per share for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been \$40.58. The transaction was approved by the Nomination and Corporate Governance and Financial Policy Committees of our Board of Directors and we received independent financial and legal advice for this transaction.

² Average price per share information does not include the accelerated share repurchase transaction as discussed in more detail below.

Our purchased shares may be used for general corporate purposes, including the issuance of shares for stock compensation plans and to offset the dilutive effect of the exercise of employee stock options. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we repurchased 8 million shares under the 2007 Repurchase Program. As of December 31, 2011, there were no remaining shares available under the 2007 Repurchase Program. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we repurchased 26 million shares under the 2011 Repurchase Program. As of December 31, 2011, 24 million shares remained available under the 2011 Repurchase Program. The 2011 Repurchase Program has no expiration date and purchases under this program may be made from time to time on the open market and in private transactions, depending on market conditions.

ACCELERATED SHARE REPURCHASE PROGRAM

On December 7, 2011 we entered into two separate Accelerated Share Repurchase Agreements ("ASR Agreements") with a financial institution to initiate share repurchases, aggregating \$500 million.

- The first ASR Agreement was structured as an uncollared ASR Agreement for the repurchase of \$250 million of shares at a per share price equal to the volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of our common stock between December 7, 2011 and February 22, 2012.
- The second ASR Agreement was structured as a capped ASR Agreement for the repurchase of \$250 million of shares at a per share price that was capped based on 110% of the VWAP of our common stock during the period from December 7, 2011 through December 21, 2011. This capped price set the minimum number of shares that will be repurchased.

UNCOLLARED ASR AGREEMENT

We paid \$250 million on December 12, 2011 and received an initial delivery of approximately 5 million shares from the financial institution subject to a 20%, or \$50 million, holdback. At the conclusion of the uncollared ASR Agreement, which will occur on or before February 22, 2012, we may receive additional shares or be required to pay additional cash or deliver shares (at our option) based on the VWAP of our common stock (subject to a discount agreed upon with the financial institution) during the term of the uncollared ASR Agreement. If necessary, it is our intention to deliver additional shares rather than pay additional cash. The financial institution will deliver any remaining shares to us shortly after the end of the term.

CAPPED ASR AGREEMENT

We paid \$250 million and received approximately 5 million shares representing the minimum number of common shares to be repurchased based on a calculation using a specific

capped price per share. The capped ASR Agreement commenced on December 7, 2011 and will end on or before April 23, 2012. The actual number of shares that will be received by us at the termination date of the capped ASR Agreement will be determined based on the VWAP of our common stock during the term of the capped ASR, subject to the capped price for the purchased shares.

The ASR Agreements were accounted for as two transactions; a stock purchase transaction and a forward stock purchase contract. The initial delivery of shares resulted in an immediate reduction of our outstanding shares used to determine our weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of calculating basic and diluted net earnings per share. The forward stock purchase contract is classified as an equity instrument. Increases in the VWAP of our common stock during the term of the ASR Agreements would decrease the number of shares the financial institution would be required to deliver, or increase the amount of cash or number of shares we would be required to deliver to the financial institution. Decreases in the VWAP of our common stock during the term of our ASR Agreements would increase the number of shares the financial institution would be required to deliver to us. As of December 31, 2011, the holdback under the uncollared ASR Agreement and the excess amount paid on a per share basis for the minimum shares purchased under the capped ASR Agreement were recorded as reductions to additional paid-in capital in our Consolidated Balance Sheet. We have evaluated the ASR Agreements for their potential dilution and as a result, these additional shares were not included in our weighted average diluted earnings per share calculation because their effect would be antidilutive.

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ (77)	\$ (62)	\$ (62)
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	(346)	(310)	(284)
Unrealized (loss) gain on investment and foreign exchange contracts, net of tax	(2)	5	2
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(425)	\$(367)	\$(344)

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per common share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net income attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner as basic EPS, except the number of shares is increased to include additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potential common shares with a dilutive effect had been issued. Potential common shares consist primarily of stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units calculated using the treasury stock method. The calculation for basic and diluted EPS is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Amount attributable to			
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.			
common shareholders:			
Income from			
continuing operations	\$ 835	\$ 824	\$ 734
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	76	4	(3)
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 911	\$ 828	\$ 731
Basic weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	298	309	312
Effect of stock options and other dilutive securities	6	3	1
Diluted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	304	312	313
Basic EPS:			
Income from			
continuing operations	\$2.80	\$2.67	\$2.35
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.25	0.01	(0.01)
Net income	\$3.05	\$2.68	\$2.34
Diluted EPS:			
Income from			
continuing operations	\$2.75	\$2.64	\$2.34
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.25	0.01	(0.01)
Net income	\$3.00	\$2.65	\$2.33

There were 2 million, 1 million and 2 million restricted performance shares outstanding at December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share because the necessary vesting conditions have not yet been met.

The effect of the potential exercise of stock options is excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share when the average market price of the common stock is lower than the exercise price of the related option during the period because the effect would have been antidilutive. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the number of stock options excluded from the computation was 10 million, 23 million and 28 million, respectively.

11. RESTRUCTURING

In order to contain costs and mitigate the impact of current and expected future economic conditions, as well as continuing process improvements, we have initiated various restructuring plans over the last several years. The plans that are currently active with a remaining liability are further described below. The charges for each restructuring plan are classified as selling and general expenses within the Consolidated Statements of Income.

In certain circumstances, reserves are no longer needed because of efficiencies in carrying out the plans or because employees previously identified for separation resigned from the Company and did not receive severance or were reassigned due to circumstances not foreseen when the original plans were initiated. In these cases, we reverse reserves through the Consolidated Statements of Income when it is determined they are no longer needed.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, we initiated a restructuring plan at MHE to create a flatter and more agile organization and across other parts of the Company as part of our Growth and Value Plan, which includes creating two independent public companies with focused cost structures. We recorded a pre-tax restructuring charge of \$66 million, consisting primarily of facility exit costs and employee severance costs related to a company-wide workforce reduction of approximately 800 positions. The remaining reserve at December 31, 2011 is \$62 million and is included in other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Activity of our restructuring liability for our 2011 restructuring actions by segment as of December 31, 2011 is summarized as follows:

	S&P Ratings	MHE	C&C	Corporate	Total
Charges	9	34	6	17	66
Payments & other	-	(3)	(1)	-	(4)
Balance at					
December 31, 2011	9	31	5	17	62

During the fourth quarter of 2010, we initiated a restructuring plan within our C&C segment as a result of business conditions at that time, as well as continuing process improvements. We recorded a pre-tax restructuring charge of \$11 million, consisting primarily of employee severance costs related to a workforce reduction of approximately 230 positions. For years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we have reduced the reserve related to the 2010 restructuring by \$8 million and \$2 million, respectively, primarily relating to cash payments for employee severance costs. The remaining reserve as of December 31, 2011 is \$1 million and is included in other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

As of December 31, 2011, our 2008 and 2006 restructuring initiatives still have remaining reserves relating to facilities costs of less than \$1 million and \$4 million, respectively.

12. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

As discussed in Note 1 - *Accounting Policies*, we have four reportable segments: S&P Ratings, S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices, C&C and MHE.

The Executive Committee, consisting of our principal corporate executives, is our chief operating decision-maker and evaluates performance of our segments and allocates resources based primarily on operating income. Segment operating income does not include general corporate expenses or interest expense, which are centrally managed costs. We use the same accounting policies for our segments as those described in Note 1 - *Accounting Policies*.

Segment information for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	Revenue			Operating Income		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
S&P Ratings	\$1,767	\$1,695	\$1,537	\$ 719	\$ 762	\$ 712
S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices	1,354	1,189	1,122	403	315	302
Commodities & Commercial	896	811	873	180	153	96
McGraw-Hill Education	2,292	2,433	2,387	320	363	276
Intersegment elimination	(63)	(56)	(49)	-	-	-
Total operating segments	6,246	6,072	5,870	1,622	1,593	1,386
General corporate expense	-	-	-	(200)	(180)	(127)
Total	\$6,246	\$6,072	\$5,870	\$1,422	\$1,413	\$1,259

	Depreciation & Amortization			Capital Expenditures ¹		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
S&P Ratings	\$ 38	\$ 31	\$ 38	\$ 41	\$ 35	\$ 30
S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices	33	24	22	9	15	14
Commodities & Commercial	19	18	20	13	6	4
McGraw-Hill Education	283	327	362	205	191	214
Total operating segments	373	400	442	268	247	262
Corporate	5	7	8	8	14	3
Total	\$378	\$407	\$450	\$276	\$261	\$265

¹ Includes investment in prepublication costs.

Segment information as of December 31 is as follows:

	Total Assets	
	2011	2010
S&P Ratings	\$ 663	\$ 591
S&P Capital IQ / S&P Indices	965	1,028
Commodities & Commercial	925	750
McGraw-Hill Education	2,384	2,400
Total operating segments	4,937	4,769
Corporate ²	1,490	2,278
Total	\$6,427	\$7,047

² Corporate assets consist principally of cash and equivalents, assets for pension benefits, deferred income taxes and leasehold improvements related to subleased areas.

We have operations with foreign revenue and long-lived assets in approximately 65 countries. We do not have operations in any foreign country that represent more than 7% of our consolidated revenue. Transfers between geographic areas are recorded at agreed upon prices and intercompany revenue and profit are eliminated. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenue.

The following is a schedule of revenue and long-lived assets by geographic region:

	Revenue			Long-lived Assets	
	Years ended December 31,			December 31,	
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010
United States	\$4,248	\$4,272	\$4,144	\$2,398	\$2,640
European region	1,101	987	964	658	567
Asia	557	499	468	419	163
Rest of the world	340	314	294	77	79
Total	\$6,246	\$6,072	\$5,870	\$3,552	\$3,449

See Note 2 - *Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Significant Events*, and Note 11 - *Restructuring*, for actions that impacted the segment operating results.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

RENTAL EXPENSE AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS

We are committed under lease arrangements covering property, computer systems and office equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their economic lives or their lease term. Certain lease arrangements contain escalation clauses covering increased costs for various defined real estate taxes and operating services and the associated fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the minimum lease period.

Rental expense for property and equipment under all operating lease agreements is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Gross rental expense	\$240	\$240	\$234
Less: sublease revenue	(3)	(3)	(2)
Less: Rock-McGraw rent credit	(18)	(18)	(18)
Net rental expense	\$219	\$219	\$214

In December 2003, we sold our 45% equity investment in Rock-McGraw, Inc., which owns our headquarters building in New York City, and remained an anchor tenant of what continues to be known as The McGraw-Hill Companies building by concurrently leasing back space through 2020. As of December 31, 2011, we leased approximately 17% of the building space. Proceeds from the disposition were \$382 million and the sale resulted in a pre-tax gain, net of transaction costs, of \$131 million (\$58 million after-tax) upon disposition. As a result of the amount of building space we retained through our leaseback, a pre-tax gain of \$212 million (\$126 million after-tax) was deferred upon the disposition in 2003. This gain is being amortized over the remaining lease term as a reduction in rent expense, reducing the deferred gain to \$136 million as of December 31, 2011.

Cash amounts for future minimum rental commitments, including rent payments on the sale-leaseback, under existing

non-cancelable leases with a remaining term of more than one year, along with minimum sublease rental income to be received under non-cancelable subleases are shown in the following table.

	Rent commitment	Sublease income	Net rent
2012	\$ 186	\$ (8)	\$ 178
2013	167	(5)	162
2014	149	(5)	144
2015	132	(5)	127
2016	124	(5)	119
2017 and beyond	503	(18)	485
Total	\$1,261	\$(46)	\$1,215

LEGAL MATTERS

In the normal course of business both in the United States and abroad, the Company and its subsidiaries are defendants in numerous legal proceedings and are involved, from time to time, in governmental and self-regulatory agency proceedings which may result in adverse judgments, damages, fines or penalties. Also, various governmental and self-regulatory agencies regularly make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

A writ of summons was served on The McGraw-Hill Companies, SRL and on The McGraw-Hill Companies, SA (both indirect subsidiaries of the Company) (collectively, "Standard & Poor's") on September 29, 2005 and October 7, 2005, respectively, in an action brought in the Tribunal of Milan, Italy by Enrico Bondi ("Bondi"), the Extraordinary Commissioner of Parmalat Finanziaria S.p.A. and Parmalat S.p.A. (collectively, "Parmalat"). Bondi had brought numerous other lawsuits in both Italy and the United States against entities and individuals who had dealings with Parmalat. In this suit, Parmalat claims that Standard & Poor's, which had issued investment grade ratings on Parmalat until shortly before Parmalat's collapse in December 2003, breached its duty to issue an independent and professional rating and negligently and knowingly assigned inflated ratings in order to retain Parmalat's business. Alleging joint and several liability, Parmalat claims damages of euros 4,073,984,120 (representing the value of bonds issued by Parmalat and the rating fees paid by Parmalat) with interest,

plus damages to be ascertained for Standard & Poor's alleged complicity in aggravating Parmalat's financial difficulties and/or for having contributed in bringing about Parmalat's indebtedness towards its bondholders, and legal fees. On June 29, 2011, the Court issued its final decision dismissing in its entirety Parmalat's main damages claim which was based on the value of the bonds issued. The Court ordered Standard & Poor's to pay Parmalat the sum of approximately euros 784,000 (approximately \$1.1 million), representing the amount of rating fees paid to Standard & Poor's by Parmalat, plus interest from the date of service of the Writ of Summons. The Court also ordered Standard & Poor's to reimburse Parmalat for euros 47,390 (less than \$0.1 million) in trial costs and for its share of fees paid to Court-appointed experts, amounting to euros 67,797 (also less than \$0.1 million). The deadline for any party to file an appeal is the earlier of one year and 45 days from the date the judgment was issued or 30 days after any party serves a copy of the judgment on another party.

In a separate proceeding, the prosecutor's office in Parma, Italy is conducting an investigation into the bankruptcy of Parmalat. In June 2006, the prosecutor's office issued a Note of Completion of an Investigation ("Note of Completion") concerning allegations, based on Standard & Poor's investment grade ratings of Parmalat, that individual Standard & Poor's rating analysts conspired with Parmalat insiders and rating advisors to fraudulently or negligently cause the Parmalat bankruptcy. The Note of Completion was served on eight Standard & Poor's rating analysts. While not a formal charge, the Note of Completion indicates the prosecutor's intention that the named rating analysts should appear before a judge in Parma for a preliminary hearing, at which hearing the judge will determine whether there is sufficient evidence against the rating analysts to proceed to trial. No date has been set for the preliminary hearing. On July 7, 2006, a defense brief was filed with the Parma prosecutor's office on behalf of the rating analysts.

On October 8, 2009, an action was filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York entitled *Reed Construction Data, Inc. v. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.* in which Reed Construction Data asserted eleven claims under various state and federal laws against the Company relating to alleged misappropriation and unfair competition by McGraw-Hill Construction and seeking an unspecified amount of damages, plus attorneys' fees and costs. In response to the Company's motion to dismiss five of the eleven claims in the Reed action, Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint on December 10, 2009, among other things adding an allegation that McGraw-Hill Construction misappropriated Plaintiff's confidential and trade secret information regarding specific construction projects. The Company filed a renewed motion to dismiss five of the eleven claims in the Amended Complaint on January 22, 2010. On September 14, 2010, the Court granted the Company's motion to dismiss three of the five claims, including claims that alleged violations by the Company of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and conspiracy to violate RICO. On May 31, 2011, the Court granted

Plaintiff's motion to file a Second Amended Complaint that, among other things, added a false advertising claim under the Lanham Act, including a demand for treble damages and attorneys' fees. The Second Amended Complaint also contains allegations purporting to further support Reed's existing tort and antitrust claims. On June 3, 2011, the Court granted the Company's motion to file a counterclaim against Reed alleging, among other things, that Reed misappropriated the Company's trade secrets and engaged in unfair competition as a result of Reed's recruitment of former employees of the Company and use of information about the Company's customers obtained from the former employees to solicit those customers. The parties are currently engaged in fact discovery.

The Company and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, together with other credit rating agencies, have been named in numerous lawsuits in U.S. State and Federal Courts, as well as in foreign jurisdictions, relating to the ratings activity of Standard & Poor's Ratings Services brought by alleged purchasers and issuers of rated securities. The Company and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services have also received numerous subpoenas and other government inquiries concerning the rating activity of Standard & Poor's Ratings Services in these areas and continue to respond to all such requests. Additional actions, investigations or proceedings may be initiated from time to time in the future.

In addition, the Company and certain of its officers and directors have been named in a putative class action brought under the federal securities laws by its shareholders and two putative class actions by participants in the Company's ERISA plans relating to alleged misrepresentations and omissions concerning the Company's ratings business:

On August 28, 2007, a putative shareholder class action titled *Reese v. Bahash* was filed in the District Court for the District of Columbia, and was subsequently transferred to the Southern District of New York. The Company and its CEO and former CFO are currently named as defendants in the suit, which alleges claims under the federal securities laws in connection with alleged misrepresentations and omissions made by the defendants relating to the Company's earnings and S&P's business practices. On November 3, 2008, the District Court denied Lead Plaintiff's motion to lift the discovery stay imposed by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act in order to obtain documents S&P submitted to the SEC during the SEC's examination. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint which was fully briefed and submitted as of May 2009. The Court granted a motion by plaintiffs permitting the plaintiffs to amend the complaint on June 29, 2010 and the Third Amended Complaint was filed on July 1, 2010. Defendants' motion to dismiss the Third Amended Complaint has been fully briefed before the Court.

On September 10, 2008, a putative shareholder class action titled *Patrick Gearren, et al. v. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., et al.* was filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York against the Company, its Board of Directors, its Pension

Investment Committee and the administrator of its pension plans. The Complaint alleged that the defendants breached fiduciary duties to participants in the Company's ERISA plans by allowing participants to continue to invest in Company stock as an investment option under the plans during a period when plaintiffs allege the Company's stock price to have been artificially inflated. The Complaint also asserted that defendants breached fiduciary duties under ERISA by making certain material misrepresentations and non-disclosures concerning the ratings business in plan communications and the Company's SEC filings. A virtually identical complaint was filed on June 12, 2009 in an action titled *Sullivan v. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 09-CV-5450 in the Southern District of New York. On February 10, 2010 both actions were dismissed in their entirety for failure to state a claim under applicable law. Both plaintiffs appealed and on October 19, 2011, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissals in their entirety. Both plaintiffs have petitioned the Court of Appeals for reconsideration en banc.

On September 22, 2011 the Company received a "Wells Notice" from the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") stating that the staff is considering recommending that the Commission institute a civil injunctive action against Standard & Poor's Ratings Services alleging violations of federal securities laws with respect to S&P's ratings for a particular 2007 offering of collateralized debt obligations,

known as "Delphinus CDO 2007-1". The Wells Notice is neither a formal allegation nor a finding of wrongdoing. It allows its recipients the opportunity to provide their perspective and to address the issues raised by the staff before any decision is made by the Commission on whether to authorize the commencement of an enforcement proceeding against its recipients. S&P has responded to the staff presenting its position on the issues raised and why the Commission should not commence enforcement proceedings.

The Company believes that the claims in the proceedings described above have no basis and they will be vigorously defended by the Company and/or the subsidiaries involved.

In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of legal matters, particularly where the claimants seek very large or indeterminate damages, or where the cases present novel legal theories, involve a large number of parties or are in early stages of discovery, we cannot state with confidence what the eventual outcome of these pending matters will be, what the timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters will be or what the eventual loss, fines, penalties or impact related to each pending matter may be. We believe, based on our current knowledge, that the outcome of the legal actions, proceedings and investigations currently pending should not have a material, adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition.

14. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total year
2011					
Revenue	\$1,261	\$1,557	\$1,908	\$1,520	\$6,246
Income from continuing operations before taxes on income	197	338	588	224 ¹	1,347
Net income	124	216	373	221 ^{1,2}	934
Net income attributable to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.	120	211	366	214 ^{1,2}	911
Earnings per share:					
Basic	0.39	0.70	1.23	0.75	3.05
Diluted	0.39	0.68	1.21	0.73	3.00
2010					
Revenue	\$1,171	\$1,449	\$1,956	\$1,496	\$6,072
Income from continuing operations before taxes on income	170	302	611 ³	248 ⁴	1,331
Net income	107	194	390 ³	161 ⁴	852
Net income attributable to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.	103	191	380 ³	154 ⁴	828
Earnings per share:					
Basic	0.33	0.61	1.24	0.50	2.68
Diluted	0.33	0.61	1.23	0.50	2.65

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed independently for each quarter and full year presented. The number of weighted-average shares outstanding changes as common shares are issued pursuant to employee stock plans, as shares are repurchased by us, and other activity occurs throughout the year. Accordingly, the sum of the quarterly earnings per share data may not agree with the calculated full year earnings per share.

The results of operations of the Broadcasting Group for all periods presented have been reclassified to reflect the Broadcasting Group as a discontinued operation. Refer to Note 2 – *Acquisitions, Divestitures and Other Significant Events* for further discussion.

1 Includes a \$66 million pre-tax restructuring charge and a \$10 million pre-tax charge for Growth and Value Plan costs.

2 Includes a \$123 million pre-tax gain on the sale of the Broadcasting Group in December 2011.

3 Includes a \$4 million pre-tax gain on the sale of MHE's Australian secondary education business and a \$7 million pre-tax gain on the sale of certain equity interests at S&P Ratings.

4 Includes an \$11 million pre-tax restructuring charge at our C&C segment and a \$16 million pre-tax charge for subleasing excess space in our New York facilities.

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

To the Shareholders of
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The financial statements in this report were prepared by the management of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity.

These statements, prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and including amounts based on management's best estimates and judgments, present fairly The McGraw-Hill Companies' financial condition and the results of the Company's operations. Other financial information given in this report is consistent with these statements.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company as defined under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. It further assures the quality of the financial records in several ways: a program of internal audits, the careful selection and training of management personnel, maintaining an organizational structure that provides an appropriate division of financial responsibilities, and communicating financial and other relevant policies throughout the Company.

The McGraw-Hill Companies' Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, composed entirely of outside directors, is responsible for reviewing and monitoring the Company's financial reporting and accounting practices. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management, the Company's internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm to ensure that each group is carrying out its respective responsibilities. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm has full and free access to the Audit Committee and meet with it with no representatives from management present.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As stated above, the Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management has evaluated the system of internal control using the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") framework. Management has selected the COSO framework for its evaluation as it is a control framework recognized by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board that is free from bias, permits reasonably consistent qualitative and quantitative measurement of the Company's internal controls, is sufficiently complete so that relevant controls are not omitted and is relevant to an evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting.

Based on management's evaluation under this framework, we have concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2011. There are no material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have been identified by management.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2011, and has issued their reports on the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.

OTHER MATTERS

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the most recent quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.



Harold McGraw III
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer



Jack F. Callahan, Jr.
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.'s 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 and our report dated February 7, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York
February 7, 2012

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC.

We have audited The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.'s 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 (the COSO criteria). The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on its Responsibility for the Company's Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance

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

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

In our opinion, The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of income, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and our report dated February 7, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York
February 7, 2012

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts or as noted)</i>	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Income statement data:					
Revenue	\$6,246	\$6,072	\$5,870	\$6,248	\$6,669
Segment operating income	1,622	1,593	1,386	1,465	1,821
Income from continuing operations before taxes on income	1,347¹	1,331 ³	1,182 ⁴	1,280 ⁵	1,620 ⁶
Provision for taxes on income	489	483	429	473	603
Net income attributable to The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.	911²	828	731	800	1,014
Earnings per common share:					
Basic	3.05²	2.68	2.34	2.53	3.01
Diluted	3.00²	2.65	2.33	2.51	2.94
Dividends per share	1.00	0.94	0.90	0.88	0.82
Operating statistics:					
Return on average equity	48.2%	40.4%	45.7%	54.1%	46.6%
Income from continuing operations before taxes on income as a percent of revenue	21.6%	21.9%	20.1%	20.5%	24.3%
Net income as a percent of revenue	15.0%	14.0%	12.8%	13.1%	15.4%
Balance sheet data:					
Working capital	\$ (451)	\$ 694	\$ 474	\$ (231)	\$ (307)
Total assets	6,427	7,047	6,475	6,080	6,391
Total debt	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,268	1,197
Equity	1,584	2,292	1,929	1,353	1,678
Number of employees	22,660	20,755	21,077	21,649	21,171

1 Includes the impact of the following items: a \$66 million pre-tax restructuring charge and a \$10 million pre-tax charge for Growth and Value Plan costs.

2 Includes a \$74 million gain from the sale of our Broadcasting Group, net of taxes of \$48 million.

3 Includes the impact of the following items: a \$16 million pre-tax charge for subleasing excess space in our New York facilities, an \$11 million pre-tax restructuring charge, a \$7 million pre-tax gain on the sale of certain equity interests at Standard & Poor's Ratings and a \$4 million pre-tax gain on the sale of McGraw-Hill Education's Australian secondary education business.

4 Includes the impact of the following items: a \$15 million net pre-tax restructuring charge, a \$14 million pre-tax loss on the sale of Vista Research, Inc. and an \$11 million pre-tax gain on the sale of *BusinessWeek*.

5 Includes a \$73 million pre-tax restructuring charge.

6 Includes the impact of the following items: a \$44 million pre-tax restructuring charge and a \$17 million pre-tax gain on the sale of our mutual fund data business.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

ANNUAL MEETING

The 2012 annual meeting will be held at 11 a.m. ET on Wednesday, April 25th at our world headquarters:

1221 Avenue of the Americas, Auditorium, Second Floor
New York, NY 10020-1095

The annual meeting will also be Webcast at:
www.mcgraw-hill.com

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Shares of our common stock are traded primarily on the New York Stock Exchange. MHP is the ticker symbol for our common stock.

INVESTOR RELATIONS WEBSITE

Go to www.mcgraw-hill.com/investor_relations to find:

- Dividend and stock split history
- Stock quotes and charts
- Investor Fact Book
- Corporate Governance
- Financial reports, including the annual report, proxy statement and SEC filings
- Financial news releases
- Management presentations
- Video playlist
- Investor e-mail alerts
- RSS news feeds

INVESTOR KIT

Available online or in print, the kit includes the current annual report, proxy statement, Form 10-Q, Form 10-K and current earnings release.

Online, go to www.mcgraw-hill.com/investor_relations and view the documents in the Digital Investor Kit.

Requests for printed copies can be e-mailed to investor_relations@mcgraw-hill.com or mailed to Investor Relations, The McGraw-Hill Companies, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020-1095.

You may also call Investor Relations toll-free at 1.866.436.8502, option #3. International callers may dial 1.212.512.2192.

NEWS MEDIA INQUIRIES

Go to www.mcgraw-hill.com/media to view the latest Company news and information or to submit an e-mail inquiry.

You may also call 1.212.512.2826, or write to Corporate Affairs, The McGraw-Hill Companies, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020-1095.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR FOR COMMON STOCK

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services¹ is the transfer agent for The McGraw-Hill Companies. BNY Mellon maintains the records for our registered shareholders and can assist with a variety of shareholder related services.

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services
P.O. Box 358015
Pittsburgh PA 15252-8015

View and manage account online at:
www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/equityaccess

For shareholder assistance:

In the U.S. and Canada:	1.888.201.5538
Outside the U.S. and Canada:	1.201.680.6578
TDD for the hearing impaired:	1.800.231.5469
TDD outside the U.S. and Canada:	1.201.680.6610
E-mail address:	shrrelations@bnymellon.com

¹ The Bank of New York Mellon's Shareowner Services business was acquired by Computershare on December 31, 2011. Shareholders may continue to contact the transfer agent as noted above.

DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE AND DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

This program offers a convenient, low-cost way to invest in our common stock. Participants can purchase and sell shares directly through the program, make optional cash investments weekly, reinvest dividends and send certificates to the transfer agent for safekeeping.

Interested investors can view the prospectus and enroll online at www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/equityaccess. To receive the materials by mail, contact BNY Mellon Shareowner Services as noted above.

CERTIFICATIONS AND THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES FORM 10-K

We have filed the required certifications under Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2 and 32 to our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

The financial information included in this report was excerpted from the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 7, 2012. The 10-K filing is available online. Go to www.mcgraw-hill.com/investor_relations and view the 10-K in the "SEC Filings" section.

DIRECTORS AND PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Harold McGraw III (E)
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

Pedro Aspe (F)
Co-Chairman
Evercore Partners, Inc.

Sir Winfried F. W. Bischoff (C,E,F)
Chairman
Lloyds Banking Group plc

Douglas N. Daft (A,C)
Retired Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer
The Coca-Cola Company

William D. Green (C,N)
Chairman
Accenture

Linda Koch Lorimer (C,N)
Vice President and Secretary
Yale University

Robert P. McGraw (F)
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Averdale Holdings, LLC

Hilda Ochoa-Brillembourg (A,F)
President and Chief Executive Officer
Strategic Investment Group

Sir Michael Rake (A,E,F)
Chairman
BT Group plc

Edward B. Rust, Jr. (A,C,E,N)
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
State Farm Insurance Companies

Kurt L. Schmoke (F,N)
Dean
Howard University School of Law

Sidney Taurel (C,E,N)
Chairman Emeritus
Eli Lilly and Company

Richard E. Thornburgh (A)
Vice Chairman
Corsair Capital, LLC

PRINCIPAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVES

Harold McGraw III
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

John L. Berisford
Executive Vice President
Human Resources

Jack F. Callahan, Jr.
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

D. Edward Smyth
Executive Vice President, Corporate
Affairs and Executive Assistant
to the Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Charles L. Teschner, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Global Strategy

Kenneth M. Vittor
Executive Vice President and
General Counsel

PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVES

Robert J. Bahash
President
McGraw-Hill Education

Louis V. Eccleston
President
S&P Capital IQ/S&P Indices

Glenn S. Goldberg
President
Commodities and Commercial Markets

Douglas L. Peterson
President
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services

A – Audit Committee
C – Compensation & Leadership Development Committee
E – Executive Committee
F – Financial Policy Committee
N – Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee





TWO POWERFUL NEW COMPANIES

***McGRAW-HILL
FINANCIAL***

**A LEADER IN CONTENT AND
ANALYTICS FOR GLOBAL FINANCIAL
AND COMMODITIES MARKETS**

***McGRAW-HILL
EDUCATION***

**A LEADER IN DIGITAL
LEARNING AND EDUCATION
SERVICES WORLDWIDE**