



The Tampa Bay Chapter of the Federal Bar Association
in cooperation with
Stetson University College of Law,
the Florida Association for Women Lawyers,
the Hillsborough County Bar Association,
the George Edgecomb Bar Association,
the Hillsborough Association for Women Lawyers,
and
the Pinellas County Chapter of the
Florida Association for Women Lawyers

PRESENT

Staying in the Game:
Women, Leadership & the Law
Program Final Report

I. Introduction

A. The Leadership Gap

Since the mid-1980s, more than 40% of law school graduates have been women, and as of 2012, women have made up about 33.3% of lawyers. In recent years, women account for approximately 45.05% of law firm associates, roughly proportionate to the percentage of female law school graduates. Women are not, however, obtaining leadership positions in numbers consistent with their representation in the profession:

- Women are approximately 19.9% of law firm partners.
- About 18% of equity partners at large law firms are women, a number that has changed little in about ten years.
- Approximately 28% of non-equity partners are women.
- At the 200 largest law firms in the United States, 4% of managing partners are women.
- The members of law firm executive committees are 22% women, and the members of law firm compensation committees are 18.0% women. Out of the largest United States law firms, 11% have no women at all on their governing committees.
- As of 2011, the median salary of women lawyers was 86.6% of the median salary of male lawyers.
- While 32% of attorneys who appear in civil cases are women, only 24% of lawyers appearing as lead counsel in civil cases are women.
- Out of the Fortune 500, 21.6% of general counsel are women;
- Of ABA-accredited law schools, 20.6% of law school deans are women.
- In the federal judiciary, 24.1% of judges are women; in the state judiciary, 27.5% of judges are women.
- Additionally, women are more than twice as likely to leave law firms as men. Of those who leave law firms, nearly one-third of female associates and another one-third of female, non-equity partners also leave law firm practice entirely, as compared to 20% of men at each of those levels.

The statistics on female representation at Tampa Bay area law firms are consistent with these figures or worse. A recent *Tampa Bay Business Journal*² article reported that, with certain notable exceptions, Tampa Bay area law firms “lag behind national statistics in diversity.” Overall, the percentage of Tampa Bay area law firm associates who are female is 44%, while 21% of partners at Tampa Bay area law firms are female.

B. The “Staying in the Game” Program

Believing that this issue demands the attention of the Tampa legal community, the Tampa Bay Chapter of the Federal Bar Association, along with co-sponsoring organizations Stetson University College of Law, the Florida Association for Women Lawyers, the Hillsborough County Bar Association, the Hillsborough Association for Women Lawyers, the George Edgecomb Bar Association, and the Pinellas Chapter of the Florida Association for Women Lawyers, offered an innovative leadership program in 2015: *Staying in the Game: Women, Leadership, and the Law*.

The purpose of the *Staying in the Game* program is to foster dialogue to address the gender disparity in the legal profession by identifying specific steps that law firms, organizations, law schools, and lawyers can take to encourage female lawyers not to take themselves out of the game but instead to continue on the path toward leadership positions.

The Kickoff CLE for the program was held on January 29, 2015, at the University Club in Tampa. The program included welcoming remarks by Anne-Leigh Moe, President-Elect of the Tampa Bay Chapter of the Federal Bar Association, a presentation from Susan Healy, Chair of the Florida Bar’s Committee on Diversity and Inclusion, and two panel discussions moderated by Dean Christopher Pietruszkiewicz of Stetson University College of Law. The Lawyer Leaders panel included Lee Bentley, Amanda Buffinton, Susan Healy, Kevin Johnson, Mary Mills, Anne-Leigh Moe, Kristin Norse, and Hala Sandridge, and the Federal Judicial Panel included the Honorable Virginia Hernandez Covington, the Honorable Charlene E. Honeywell, the Honorable Elizabeth Jenkins, the Honorable Elizabeth A. Kovachevich, the Honorable Anthony Porcelli, and the Honorable Mary S. Scriven. Each panel discussion was followed by a Roundtable at which participants in the program had the opportunity for small group discussion.

The Staying in the Game program continued with a Sustained Dialogue series of smaller discussion groups that met approximately quarterly throughout 2015. There were seven discussion groups with a total of about seventy participants. The discussion groups addressed questions discussed and shared ideas regarding the barriers that make it more difficult for women to stay in the profession and on a leadership path and strategies for what law firms, organizations, law schools, and lawyers can do to encourage more women lawyers to “stay in the game.”

Much of the contents of this report is derived from the panel discussions at the Staying in the Game kickoff CLE and the Sustained Dialogue discussion groups.

II. Barriers to Retention and Leadership

- **“Face Time” culture**

In some firms – but not all – it is not enough to get the work done. Lawyers are expected to be physically at their desks for long hours or the culture of the firm causes associates to believe that this is a requirement. There is a perception that physical presence is necessary to signal commitment and productivity. Face-to-face communication is critical, especially for new lawyers. Being there when they are handing the work out is also key to advancement. However, firms need to recognize that productivity and mere physical presence do not go hand-in-hand. Lawyers who are at work for the sake of being at work are not necessarily productive and may be distracted and eventually resentful, leading to poor work product and turn-over. Fostering an environment that allows for lawyers to fulfill their familial and personal needs without a feeling of guilt or fear that they will not progress within the firm is critical to retention. Attorneys are professionals. There is no doubt an expectation and requirement that the work, quality work, must get done; however, allowing, and even *encouraging* attorneys, to tend to their own needs will increase their productivity and focus while in the office.

- **The billable hour model**

A law firm is a business. The work has to get done, and the lawyers must be compensated for their time. However, the billable hours model, in which attorneys are evaluated and compensated based on their ability to meet high billable hours requirements, results in a schedule that is unsustainable for many attorneys. It can also undermine teamwork. It creates an environment in which those who bring in work have an incentive to hoard it to maximize their own billable hours rather than share it. It can hinder professional development, as the ability to bill comes ahead of taking on tasks and training that will benefit the attorney and the firm in the long run.

- **Implicit or explicit bias**

While likely unconscious of it, many have embedded stereotypes about the qualifications and commitments of women attorneys. While there is often a baseline assumption of competence for male attorney, women attorneys in some environments are obliged to “prove themselves” again and again. Assumptions about competence can become self-fulfilling – associates who are given the best assignments, training, and mentorship may over months and years become better lawyers and leaders.

Decision makers sometimes make assumptions that women don’t work as hard, or do not wish to work as hard, because they have families. These assumptions can result in women being left out of the most desirable assignments.

A phenomenon described as the “one mistake rule” can also hurt the opportunities available to women. Every lawyer, no matter how qualified, will make a mistake at some point. For attorneys who benefit from an underlying assumption of competence, one mistake may be

seen as an anomaly. Where subconscious bias exists, it may be confirmed by a single mistake, leaving a lasting perception that the attorney is less competent.

Assumptions are frequently made even about the role of women attorneys – numerous participants recounted attending a deposition, court appearance, or meeting and having others assume she is the court reporter or an assistant.

- **Lack of training, particularly in business development**

The ability to bring in business is often critical to achieving leadership roles in a law firm. Many participants in the Sustained Dialogue did not feel they had the necessary skills to bring in new clients and new cases. These skills can be developed through means such as mentorship or being included in client meetings – opportunities it is important female as well as male attorneys receive.

- **Lack of mentoring; lack of women already in leadership roles**

Many firms have no or few women at the highest leadership levels, such as managing partners, practice group leaders, and members of management committees. Senior women are needed to mentor younger attorneys and serve as role models. The presence – or absence – of women who have “made it” shows that doing so is possible – or not. One woman who has beaten the odds may not be able to single-handedly influence culture in a significant way. Having a critical mass of women in leadership roles allows influence in decision-making and firm culture.

- **Lack of transparency**

Many attorneys, even years into working at their firms, do not know what they need to do to move up in their firms, become equity partners, or become firm leaders. In some firms, the compensation structure is not transparent. In most, there are not enough women at the top.

III. What Law Firms, Organizations, and Leaders Can Do

- **Understand and communicate to decision makers the business case for diversity**

Maintaining a diverse workforce matters because it is the right thing to do. It also makes business sense. Clients value diversity; many corporate clients have explicit diversity goals. A diverse team of lawyers is a better team of lawyers. Attorneys from different backgrounds bring a variety of perspectives to the table. This variety of perspectives contributes to more creative thinking, better decision-making, and superior problem-solving. Attorneys from different walks of life also have different networks and potential referral sources that provide access to business that may otherwise not be available.

Providing training and mentoring to all lawyers in a firm rather than a select few or to certain categories of lawyers is also better for business development. Having more rainmakers, and more capable rainmakers, results in more business and more revenues and profits. Women, with the proper firm support, like men with proper firm support, are very effective rainmakers. It

does not make sense from a business perspective for a firm to support less than all of its attorneys in business development.

Further, people are by far the most expensive and valuable investment a law firm makes. Value is lost every time an employee leaves a law firm or organization, or leaves the practice of law altogether. Many women are leaving the practice before they attain leadership positions. The cost of lawyer turnover is estimated to be as high as three times the attorney's actual salary when the cost of mentoring, training, and development are factored in.

Perhaps as a result of these factors, empirical research demonstrates that the most diverse law firms have more profits per equity partner and generate more revenue per lawyer.

- **Make flexibility a real option (not just a paper one) and not a “mommy track.”**

Many firms offer some form of flexible or alternative work arrangements. If attorneys who take advantage of those arrangements are stigmatized, viewed as less committed, or not treated as leadership material, they do not offer a real alternative. Attorneys on flexible or reduced hours schedules should receive proportional compensation and comparable professional development opportunities, and be provided with proportional advancement opportunities. Life circumstances change. Investing in attorneys by allowing flexibility when attorneys need it will ultimately breed commitment and gratitude, leading to higher retention rates and more productive attorneys.

- **Recognize that it's not just about women and it's not just about mothers.**

An attorney may need or want increased flexibility or to cut back on hours for any number of reasons at different points in his or her career – family responsibilities, an outside interest, or simply a desire to lead a more balanced life. Policies intended to promote work-life balance should be made available across the board to men and women, parents and non-parents alike.

- **Take a long-term view. View employees as an investment.**

A firm that is concerned only with the number of hours an attorney bills in a particular day, month, or year, with no concern for the attorney's professional development, is a red flag. Employees who feel like their interests and priorities are valued are happier, more productive, and more loyal employees.

- **Encourage the development of mentoring relationships; reward good mentors**

One of the most significant factors contributing to an attorney's professional success is the presence of an effective mentor. Mentoring relationships, both outside of and within firms, can be invaluable for less-experienced attorneys. A mentor can provide guidance and feedback from someone who may have been through some of the same experiences. Within a firm, mentors can help newer attorneys with the often-complex task of understanding the “unwritten rules” that are necessary for success in many firms.

Less-experienced attorneys should be encouraged to take advantage of available mentoring programs. For example, the Tampa Bay Chapter of the Federal Bar Association offers the Federal Mentoring Program to less experienced federal practitioners. The Hillsborough County Bar Association offers the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Mentoring Program to new lawyers. The Hillsborough Association for Women Lawyers offers mentoring to law students.

Firms should consider establishing formal mentoring programs. Good mentors should be rewarded for the contribution they make to the firms.

- **Compensation and advancement models should focus on the big picture and the long term.**

Billable hours, collections, and business generation are not the only factors that should matter for compensation and advancement purposes. Activities and attributes that contribute to a firm's long term success – quality of work; teamwork; committee participation; development of professional skills; a commitment to mentoring, training, and talent development; bar association and community involvement; and similar factors that contribute to the success of a firm – should be valued and rewarded as well. Additionally, firms should be transparent about the factors that influence compensation and promotion.

- **Provide leadership and business development training.**

Business development is critical to success in law firms. The skills and steps necessary to develop business should be shared and cultivated. Developing those skills requires practice and access to business development opportunities. Lawyers should be trained in successful networking techniques. Firms should communicate what is necessary to achieve leadership roles and provide training in the necessary skills.

This is an area where law schools have a great deal to contribute. Training on how to run a business, how to bring in clients, networking, management, and leadership skills can and should begin in law school.

Lawyers and law firms may also wish to consider professional attorney coaching.

- **Provide diversity training.**

Training in diversity and inclusion issues for all employees helps create awareness of the issue. It also helps foster a common language in which to discuss difficult issues and a space in which issues surrounding diversity can be aired and addressed.

- **Use a systematic method for distributing work.**

Unconscious bias may affect how work is distributed. Mechanisms should be in place to ensure that work is distributed equitably, as opposed to going to whomever the assigning attorney happens to think of, or happens to come across. Doing so ensures that the most desirable assignments, and the learning opportunities that varied assignments represent, are distributed to all attorneys. It should be ensured that women as well as male attorneys are receiving the same opportunities even if they experience some failures along the way.

- **Seek input and feedback on the experiences of employees.**

Employee feedback and input should be sought out, shared with those in leadership and taken into account. Conduct exit interviews of departing employees. It should not be assumed that attorneys are leaving for reasons specific to the attorney or that attorney's personal circumstances; consider that there may be structural, cultural, or systemic issues in your organization that contribute to employee dissatisfaction.

- **Even the playing field.**

The same options that are open to women – flexible work arrangements, parental leave – should be available to men as well.

IV. What Attorneys Can Do

- **Choose your partners wisely – in both your work life and your personal life.**

Many participants echoed Sheryl Sandberg's comments regarding how the importance of choosing a supportive life partner can be the most important career decision you make. In particular, whether parenting responsibilities are shared proportionately was identified as a significant factor in women attorney's satisfaction with both their work and home lives.

Participants likewise emphasized the importance of selecting a workplace in which they are valued. Encourage lawyers early on in their careers to be open-minded and open to working in a wide range of areas. Place a higher value on who you work with than the particular subject area. Work with great people who want to help you grow.

- **Be valuable.**

Have a personal brand that establishes you as an expert in your field. Personal branding does not replace teamwork and collaboration; think about what your colleagues have to offer your clients. Collaboration leads to more business.

Strive for excellence and be known as someone who does a great job. Make yourself substantively and publicly indispensable to your firm. Learn how to showcase your value.

- **Bring in business.**

Numerous participants emphasized that bringing in and developing business is the key to success in a law firm. Lawyers who bring in clients and generate revenue for their firms are more valued and have significantly more ability to negotiate their own terms. Develop your own business and marketing plan. Focus on groups whose missions interest you and develop relationships with people with whom you have a common interest.

- **Promote yourself.**

Don't assume that if you work hard and do a good job, people will notice. Exude confidence – even if you have to “fake it until you make it.” Take advantage of the opportunities

you are given. Put your name in even if you don't check 100% of the boxes. Keep your own data; don't rely on others to do that for you.

- **Take the corner office.**

Send the signal that you are valuable and successful. Take the accoutrements of leadership that you have earned.

- **Speak up.**

If you don't speak up about issues you experience, those in power won't know what the issues are. Share your experiences, with real-life examples. Communicate your goals. Advocate for yourself at least as strongly as you would advocate for a client. If you are not being treated fairly, speak up. If you are not being put on important matters, ask to be. Be open about your goals and what you want. If you don't understand the structure of your organization and how decisions are made, ask the questions.

- **Recognize that the decisions you make will involve tradeoffs.**

An attorney who is in the office less frequently or for fewer hours may miss opportunities, for example if a partner is walking the hallways looking for someone to help with a project. The need or desire for a predictable schedule may make some practice areas less realistic. Working fewer hours, over a period of years, leaves an attorney less experienced than one who has consistently put in longer hours. For most people, obtaining flexibility and a more balanced lifestyle will probably involve earning less money and could reduce or delay opportunities for advancement.

- **Seek out mentors and sponsors.**

Have multiple mentors and understand the role that each plays on your life. Work to develop a real relationship with your mentor or sponsor. Look for a mentor with enough influence to impact your career. Look for mentors who don't necessarily look like you, talk like you, or think like you. Keep in mind that mentors and sponsors can come from outside the legal field.

- **Recognize that it will not always be this hard.**

The more-experienced participants in the Staying in the Game program had this message for younger lawyers: it gets better. Being a mid-level or senior associate is in many ways the most difficult stage in a legal career. Likewise, while being a parent is tremendously rewarding, parents of young children are often getting little sleep and even less free time. When combined, as these life stages often are, the pressure and responsibilities can feel overwhelming.

Many find that challenges on both the home and work fronts become more manageable over time. As attorneys progress in their careers, greater experience and the ability to manage their own cases allows for more autonomy and flexibility.

- **Prioritize, delegate, and outsource.**

Doing the things that matter most to you requires acknowledging that you can't do it all yourself. There is only so much time in a day. Saying "yes" to one thing, means saying "no" to something else. Pick the things that really matter to you to focus on. Outsource and delegate everything else that you can.

- **Think like an owner about your own career.**

Have an ownership mindset about your own career. Figure out what your long term goals are and what steps you need to take to accomplish those goals. Say "no" to obligations that do not move you toward those goals.

- **Be prepared to overcome whatever obstacles come your way.**

If you are taking risks – and you should be – there will be obstacles and failures. Don't be afraid of them. Don't be afraid to be embarrassed. Don't be afraid to be told no.

V. Conclusion

We are hoping this report will be only the beginning. We will be continuing the *Staying the Game* program in 2016, and will continue the dialogue regarding these issues. If you have input or suggestions regarding any of the topics covered by this report, please contact Erin Jackson at ejackson@tsglaw.com or Katherine Earle Yanes at kyanes@kmf-law.com.

Sources and further reading:

American Bar Association – Commission on Women in the Profession, *A Current Glance at Women in the Law* (2013).

American Bar Association – Commission on Women in the Profession, *First Chairs at Trial: More Women Need Seats at the Table* (2015).

David Bilinsky & Laura Calloway, *The Case for Investing in Employee Engagement: How Turnover Affects Growth Rates*, 32 *Law Practice Management* 49 (March 2006).

Douglas E. Brayley & Eric S. Nguyen, *Good Business: A Market-Based Argument for Law-Firm Diversity*, 34 *J. Legal Profession* 1 (2009).

Center for Women in Government & Civil Society, *Women in Federal and State-Level Judgeships* (Summer 2012).

Katty Kay & Claire Shipman, *The Confidence Code: The Science & Art of Self-Assurance – What Women Should Know* (HarperBusiness 2014).

Lauren Stiller Rikleen, *Closing the Gap: A Road Map for Achieving Gender Pay Equity on Law Firm Partner Compensation* (2013).

Jane Meinhart, *Law Firm Diversity Has Real Business Applications*, Tampa Bay Business Journal, May 2, 2014, at 4.

MIT Workplace Center, *Women Lawyers and Obstacles to Leadership* (Spring 2007).

National Association for Law Placement, *Representation of Women Among Associates Continues to Fall, Even as Minority Associates Make Gains* (Dec. 13, 2012).

National Association of Women Lawyers, *Actions for Advancing Women into Law Firm Leadership* (July 2008).

National Association of Women Lawyers, *Report of the Ninth Annual NAWL Survey on Retention and Promotion of Women in Law Firms* (October 2015).

Deborah L. Rhode, *From Platitudes to Priorities: Diversity and Gender Equity in Law Firms*, 24 *Georgetown J. Legal Ethics* 1041 (2011).

Sheryl Sandberg, *Lean In: Women, Work & the Will to Lead* (Knopf 2013).

Gindi Eckel Vincent, *Learning to Lead: What Really Works for Women in Law* (ABA 2014).

A special thank you to our Platinum Title Sponsor . . .



and to our Special Luncheon Sponsor...

BURR FORMAN LLP
results matter

A warm thank you to all of our sponsors:

Gold Presenting Sponsors

Bush Ross, P.A.
Foley & Lardner, LLP
Holland & Knight, LLP
Kynes, Markman & Felman, P.A.
Shook, Hardy & Bacon, LLP
Thompson, Sizemore, Gonzalez & Hearing, P.A.
Wiand Guerra King, P.L.

Silver Premiere Sponsors

Carlton Fields Jordan Burt, P.A.

Bronze Supporting Sponsors

Crossroads for Florida Kids, Inc.
Harris & Hunt, P.A.
Jackson, DeJongh & Associates
Johnson & Cassidy, P.A.
Thomas & LoCicero, P.L.

A big thank you to our sponsor for printing our program final report:

