

A WHITEPAPER FROM JD MATCH & THE RIGHT PROFILE

Assessing Lawyer Traits & Finding a Fit for Success

Introducing the Sheffield Legal Assessment

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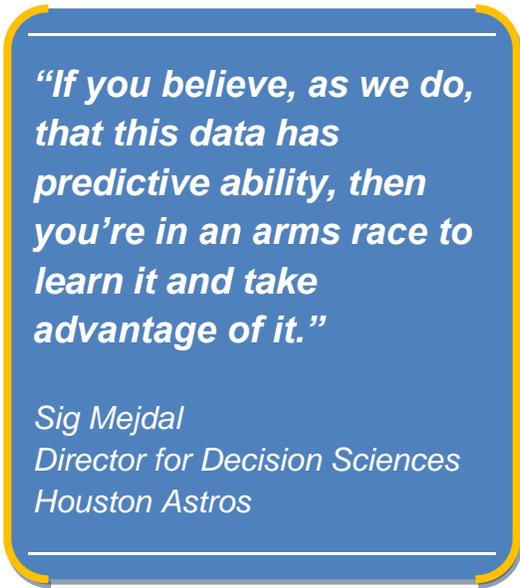
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I. Introduction

The legal industry is in crisis, but problems run far deeper than the well-publicized flattened demand for legal work. Although it is certainly true that corporate America’s enhanced scrutiny of legal spend and “value seeking” are limiting top line revenue for the Am Law 250 and NLJ 350, the costs of attorney recruiting and attrition are taking an ever-increasing toll on each firm’s bottom line. The nation’s largest law firms spend billions of dollars each year to recruit, train, and ultimately lose lawyers from their ranks.

The current system for law firm recruiting and attorney development is broken. Just like the incorporation of Sabermetrics in professional baseball helped teams with significantly smaller budgets compete with the likes of the New York Yankees, forward thinking law firms will look beyond the hiring metrics that have always been used to new information and data that can help them win and lower their costs - filling their ranks with attorneys that fit better culturally and matching those attorneys to practice groups, mentoring, cross-selling and attorney development programs that best fit with each individual lawyer’s traits and interests. Early adopters of a better recruiting and development system will prosper - like the 2002 Oakland Athletics (the focus of the *Moneyball* book and movie), those firms will produce greater wins at a lower cost, which in this case will be lower turnover, stronger firm culture, greater attorney mentoring and development and, ultimately, better client service, all while pushing more money to the firm’s bottom line.



“If you believe, as we do, that this data has predictive ability, then you’re in an arms race to learn it and take advantage of it.”

*Sig Mejdal
Director for Decision Sciences
Houston Astros*

The importance of talent at law firms cannot be overstated. It is the “supply” of what is “sold” to meet client demands. A firm’s talent is synonymous with the quality and capabilities of a firm. Firms are not selling a product or service that can be produced by a fungible group of people. High law firm turnover (caused in large part by hiring decisions based upon little more than the law school attended, grades in school, a short unstructured interview process and, in the case of lateral attorneys, an uncorroborated book of business) coupled with high recruiting and replacement costs create a staggering annual cost of more than \$25 million for a 400 attorney firm. Separate conversations with two Am Law 10 executives that live with these numbers on a daily basis peg the \$400K replacement cost (cited below) as less than half of their true costs (e.g., they both use a number higher than \$800K as a cost for each experienced attorney position that needs to be filled due to turnover), so recognize that the figures on the next page are conservative.

Monetary Cost

\$250,000	cost to recruit one 1st year associate¹
\$400,000	cost to firm when an associate leaves²
17%	annual attorney attrition rate for law firms³
46%	entry-level associates leave law firm within 3 years⁴
81%	entry-level associates leave law firm within 5 years⁵
43%	lateral hires lose money⁶

\$25 Million+ annual cost of attrition for 400-attorney firm⁷

Although a certain level of attrition is built into the large law firm business model and is seen as necessary or “wanted” attrition, NALP consistently reports that around 50% of all departures are unwanted by the law firm. It is also significant to note that the reasoning behind more than half of the departures relates to an improper fit between the attorney and the firm, job role and/or practice area⁸.

From the attorney’s perspective, law firms have become increasingly more stressful places to work, particularly for newer attorneys. One key reason is that the days of a defined and definite partnership track have all but vanished and have been replaced by a near-constant concern for job security. The demand to build a book of business earlier and earlier in one’s career adds to the stress. The lack of ‘fit’ that leads to many lawyers leaving a firm to take work at another also leads to a very high attrition rate from the practice of law altogether. A NALP report and MIT study provide the following data⁹:

Human Cost

57%	Lawyers leave law firms altogether before their 5th year of practice
31%	Female associates leave private practice altogether after leaving their law firm
18%	Male associates leave private practice altogether after leaving their law firm

¹ *The annual mad dash for fresh talent is under way again — is this any way to recruit associates?*, American Lawyer, August 2007

² *The Female Lawyer Exodus*, The Daily Beast, July 31, 2013.

³ *Keeping the Keepers III: Mobility & Management of Associate Talent*, NALP Foundation 2014

⁴ 2007 NALP Update on Associate Attrition; includes both entry-level and lateral associates

⁵ 2007 NALP Update on Associate Attrition; includes both entry-level and lateral associates

⁶ 2013 Hildebrandt/Citi Client Advisory

⁷ 400 attorneys x 17% annual attrition = annual churn of 68 attorneys x \$400,000 = \$27,200,000 annual attrition cost

⁸ See generally, The NALP Foundation for Law Career Research and Education's annual *Update on Associate Attrition*, years 2007-2014

⁹ Sweeney, Marlis Silver. “The Female Lawyer Exodus”, *The Daily Beast*, July 31, 2013.

The lack of fit within a firm, practice or law altogether also manifests itself in other ways, namely:

- A large percentages of attorneys (majorities in some studies), would not become lawyers if they could make the choice again.¹⁰
- A similarly large pool of current attorneys counsel college graduates to look at other professions instead of law.¹¹
- Lawyers suffer nearly *quadruple* the clinical depression rates of the average occupation, easily the highest of any occupation studied.¹²
- Including depression and substance abuse, more than 30% of attorneys qualify for mental health intervention.¹³

II. Purpose & Methodology

In early 2014, The Right Profile and JD Match set out on an ambitious project to learn if it might be possible to reduce the high costs of turnover, both monetary and human, in the legal industry. We dared to posit: *What if we could determine the best fit work setting(s) and practice area(s) for individual attorneys and law students based upon their personality trait combinations & preferences?* Imagine what would that do to attorney job satisfaction and productivity if we could accomplish this. On the other side of the hiring equation, *what if we could determine which attorney candidates-for-hire would fit in with the culture at the firm, service their clients well and grow in their roles?* Imagine what that would that do to law firm attrition rates. Imagine further how much value this service would provide to the legal industry, to firms (and their respective profits), the lawyers that work there and the clients that depend on them.

“[W]hat if we could determine which attorney candidates-for-hire would fit in with the culture at the firm, service clients well and reliably work hard?”

To answer these bold questions, we started with the *Sheffield Legal Assessment* -- the legal industry’s first online trait assessment purpose-built for lawyers. It is industry-specific – created by a team of psychologists, consultants and attorneys in Chicago after nearly 18 months of primary and secondary research to determine which traits play a role in attorney success, career longevity and overall satisfaction levels in law. Creating an assessment from scratch was necessary because generally available instruments tend to clump lawyers together in similar groups (e.g. the assessed person looks generally like other attorneys, as opposed to doctors, sales people, etc.), limiting more meaningful, nuanced analysis. In March of 2014 we launched the [Attorney Trait Assessment & Profile Study](#) with the goal of building a broad database of attorneys that reflects the full range of career choices made by law school graduates and the attitudes, career satisfaction levels and personalities that accompany those decisions. We made the

¹⁰ Christison, Randall B. “Burnout: A Necessary Part of Lawyers Lives?” Wolf Management Consultants, n.d. www.wolfmotivation.com/articles/burnout-a-necessary-part-of-lawyers-lives

¹¹ Personal observations based upon six years working in law firms, and informal poll results in “Attorney Offers Students 1000 Reasons to Skip Law School,” Forbes, December 22, 2013. <www.forbes.com/sites/kellyphillipsrb/2013/12/22/attorney-offers-students-1000-reasons-to-skip-law-school/>

¹² Christison, Randall B. “Burnout: A Necessary Part of Lawyers Lives?” Wolf Management Consultants, n.d.

¹³ Id.

Sheffield Legal Assessment publicly available to anyone (attorneys and non-attorneys alike) who wanted to take part in our study, and then worked with a select group of law schools, bar associations and legal publications to promote the study and drive participation rates. We also spent countless hours verifying the job status and career paths of every attorney participant, and dropped records from the study when participant data could not be verified through internet searches, LinkedIn or law firm websites.

We recently completed an analysis of the first wave of the assessments completed by 1432 individuals including attorneys, former attorneys, law students and non-attorneys from across the United States and in various stages of their careers. This analysis included examining which traits relate to their longevity as lawyers and their satisfaction levels, in the general practice of law plus in specific practice areas and work settings. A partial breakdown of the participant population is as follows:

Participant Breakdown Attorney Trait Assessment & Profile Study	
973	Practicing Attorneys
95	Non-Practicing Attorneys
225	Law Students
139	Non-Attorneys (never attorneys)
1,432	Total Participants
744	Female
688	Male

Attorney Participants' Employer Breakdown Attorney Trait Assessment & Profile Study	
69%	Law Firms
17%	Government
9%	Corporate
3%	Not-for-Profit
2%	Education
505	different law firms
48	of the Am Law 50 law firms
83	of the Am Law 100 law firms

Through our analysis of this data and continued study of attorney traits and success metrics, we hope to achieve a number of specific goals for the legal industry, including the following:

- **Help answer “*Is law school right for me?*”** - the \$164,000 question - before a potential student incurs the investment in time, LSAT preparation and tuition costs.

- **Help law school career services offices better place their students** by giving them the tools to better understand their students and help decide what career paths might be a better fit for them.
- **Help law students and lawyers better understand themselves and their strengths**, including how those translate to fit for work environment and practice area.
- **Help law firms achieve lower turnover and higher profits** by finding candidates that fit better with a firm and individual practice groups, and aiding firms in better developing, training, mentoring and ultimately retaining more of the people they want to keep.

III. Conclusions

1. The attorney hiring process for nearly all law firms is painfully antiquated, and it costs the legal industry roughly \$9.1 billion annually for the turnover that it produces in just the 400 largest firms in the United States.¹⁴
 - a. Law firms still interview for new associates at the same schools (largely chosen by the fact that “the firm has always hired from this school” or someone giving input for the decision of where to recruit is an alum. Firms miss the obvious truth that it is not the graduates of those schools generally, but select individuals from those schools that may one day help grow the firm’s business. Firms need better tools to find and evaluate future stars.
 - b. Despite clear failure of the system given the numbers above, law firms employ the same metrics (GPA, school attended, law review or moot court participation and a brief impression of the person from series of short, unstructured interviews) that they have always used, even though these metrics have no true correlation to success within a firm setting.¹⁵
 - c. Metrics for lateral hires are even murkier, but the stakes are significantly higher and failure is similarly frequent.¹⁶

¹⁴ This calculation uses the following statistics (cited elsewhere in this document) and assumptions:

Turnover rate: 17%
 Large law firms: Roughly 134,000 total attorneys*
 Estimated cost to replace attorney: \$400,000
 Turnover cost (17% x 134,000 x \$400,000) = \$9,112,000,000 annually (\$9.1B)

* See generally, [Law360 Reveals 400 Largest US Law Firms](#) by Jake Simpson (March 23, 2014) for individual firms and attorney numbers included in this calculation. Further, the NALP turnover statistics include firms of “100 and fewer lawyers,” when citing the 17% attrition rate, which would suggest that we could include significantly more attorneys in our turnover cost calculation. Along those lines, our belief is that the 17% attrition number is probably applicable to firms of fifty or more attorneys. [The Lawyer Statistical Report](#) (1994, 2004, 2012 editions), by the American Bar Foundation, shows that roughly 20% of attorneys in private practice in 2005 were in firms of 51 or more attorneys, so the resulting number of attorneys in this segment, using the most recent numbers provided by the ABF document, is roughly 190,200. That number would result in annual turnover costs of nearly \$13 billion.

¹⁵ “[A]cademic performance is not necessarily a proxy for work performance. In 2000 Kansas City, Missouri-based Blackwell Sanders Peper Martin did a study to see how well grades predicted professional success. The firm compared each of its associates’ grades, class rank, and school rank to their evaluations and accomplishments at the firm. Blackwell found that neither law school rank nor class rank could determine who would become a standout lawyer.” *The annual mad dash for fresh talent is under way again — is this any way to recruit associates?*, American Lawyer, August 2007

¹⁶ Bodine, Larry. “Lateral Hire Attrition Rate: 30% in Three Years, 44% After Five”. *LawMarketing Blog*, Feb. 15, 2011. <http://blog.larrybodine.com/2011/02/articles/marketing/lateral-hire-attrition-rate-30-in-three-years-44-after-five/>

2. Although roughly 80% of the Fortune 500 and 89% of the Fortune 100 companies use psychometric assessments in their hiring process, law firms are loath to modernize their ways. Less than 5% of the Am Law 250 currently uses assessments during the hiring process, and none uses instruments purpose-built for the legal profession.
 - a. Understanding the attorney candidate's mental makeup would not only help the firm better determine fit for the firm overall, but also for specific practice areas and roles within the firm.
 - b. This is particularly relevant as firms invest in business development and coaching. Deploying resources on those attorneys that have no natural predisposition to sales (e.g. they are highly introverted, have not developed a broad network of friends and business contacts, prefer to avoid situations that can lead to rejection, prefer to blend in over feeling comfortable in a spotlight) will be counter-productive. Similar issues will occur when moving attorneys to management or client facing roles when their skills lie elsewhere.
 - c. Although the diagram below is simplified, a trait analysis allows firms to better understand the intangibles that are key to success in a law firm or other legal setting.



3. Many attorneys fall into their practice areas based upon the needs of the firm that first hires them. Although this may be advantageous in the short term for a firm, it is costly in the long run. Lawyers

that don't "fit" with their practice area, practice group or culture of the firm may often leave. It is not that the attorney can't do the job; it is more akin to a right-handed person having to perform tasks day in and day out with her left hand – slower, frustrating and potentially sloppy.

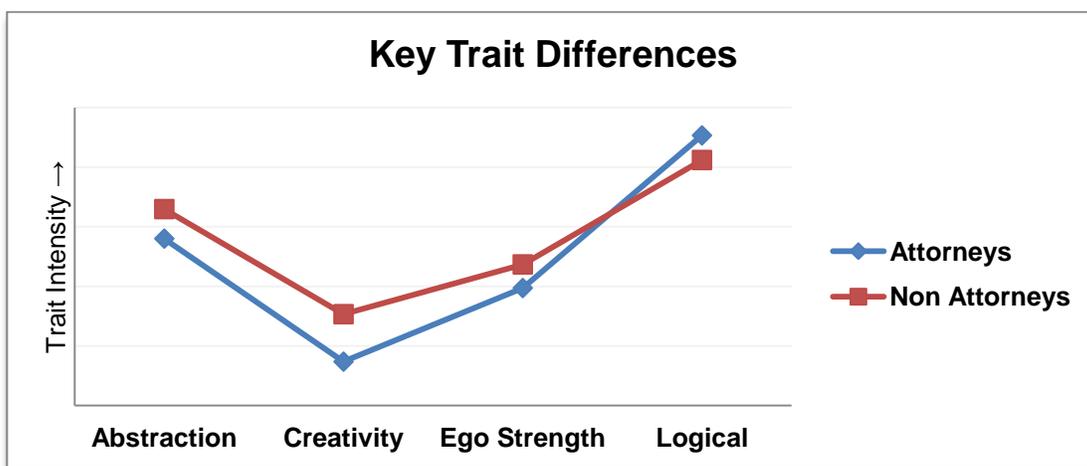
- a. Certain trait patterns correlate with satisfaction and longevity in certain practice areas. In other words, there are trait patterns that are indicative of "fit" within certain practice areas. Understanding this information will help law firms better evaluate, develop and mentor their attorneys based upon intangibles that would otherwise be missed in a traditional recruiting process.
 - b. This information will also be useful in helping law students focus their studies in areas for which they have a natural "fit" based upon the known trait patterns of various practice groups.
4. Similar to the 'profile' for a practice area, certain trait patterns fit better in certain work settings (large firms, small firms, government, corporate, etc.).
 5. The answer to lower overall law firm hiring costs is simple – hire better, develop your people and put them in roles where they will have the best chance to succeed, and, as a result, keep the most desirable people longer.
 6. The practice of law is not for everyone, and peaks in some traits tie to higher career dissatisfaction levels and shorter tenures in law firms or the practice of law altogether. This information can be helpful for prospective law students in helping them determine if their trait profile matches known satisfaction or dissatisfaction profiles of current attorneys. If someone looks like a good fit for law, trait profiles can also help steer a student's studies toward certain practice areas.

IV. Detailed Findings

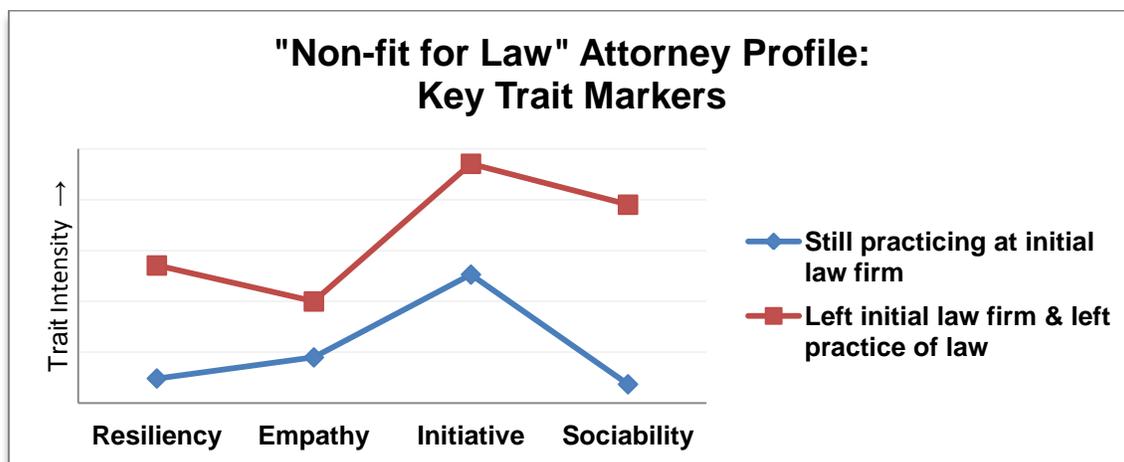
1. Attorneys are different

Most attorneys tend to believe that they are different than “non-attorneys,” and our results corroborate that belief in multiple traits. As compared to non-attorneys:

- Attorneys tended to prefer more straight-forward solutions in problem solving as opposed to “thinking outside the box.”
- Attorneys tend to default to logic and critical thinking when making a decision and are less likely to “trust their gut.”
- Attorneys are more likely to avoid situations where they may be rejected or criticized. This trait is often tied to difficulties in business development.



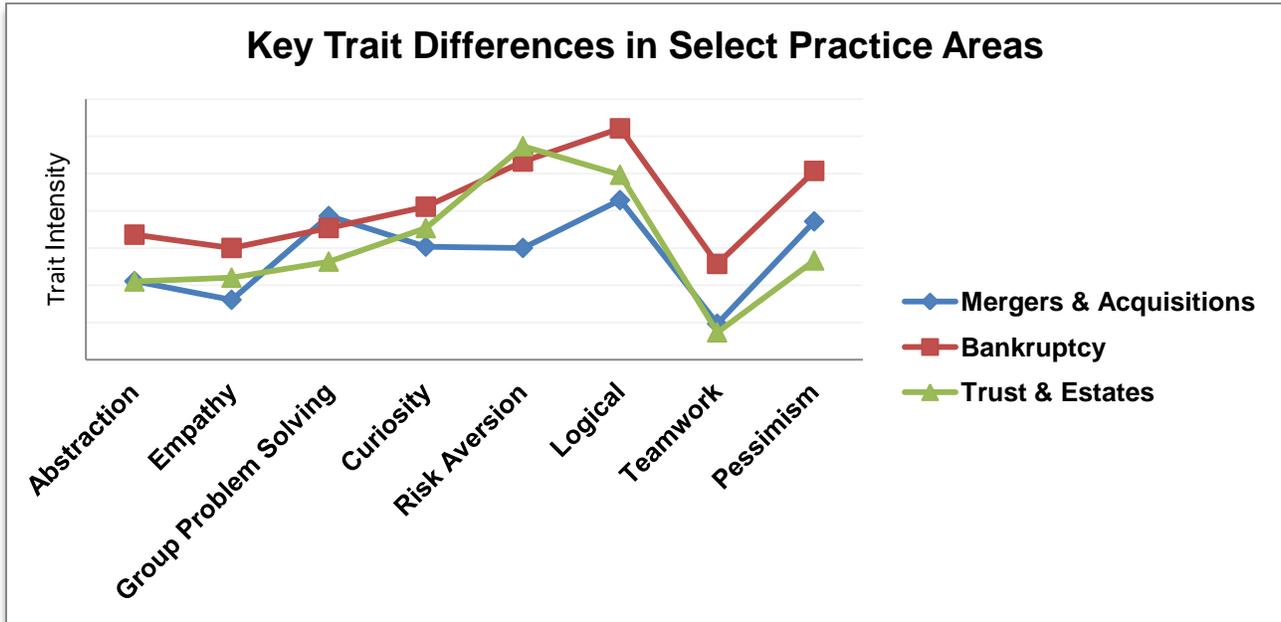
There is also a clear profile of trait markers for those attorneys that choose to leave the practice of law altogether after working in their first law firm role; higher levels of resilience, empathy, initiative and sociability are among the traits where these attorneys differ from those lawyers who continue to stay in the practice of law.



2. Each practice area has its own trait pattern profile

There is also a profile for each practice area we assessed. For example, practitioners in some practice areas exhibit a high tendency toward creative, “out of the box” solutions and have a preference for teamwork and group problem solving. Other practice areas are quite the opposite, or differ in a few key traits:

- M&A practitioners show a clear preference for straightforward solutions to problems that follow a predictable path, though they have more comfort with risk than any other group assessed.
- Trust & Estate attorneys exhibit the lowest preferences for teamwork and group problem solving. This group also is the most introverted of the practice groups assessed.
- Bankruptcy practitioners spiked in a number of traits, including empathy, curiosity and logical decision-making. Bankruptcy was also the most pessimistic of the groups assessed by a large margin.

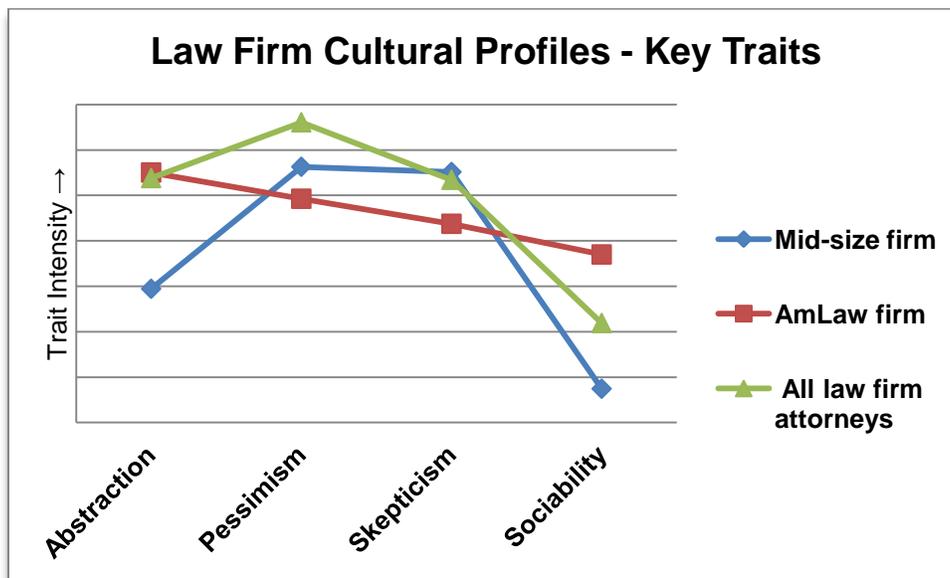


Firms and younger attorneys would both benefit if individuals were matched to practice areas based upon traits and preferences as opposed to firm needs, as this will increase an attorney’s overall cultural fit and satisfaction and should decrease attrition.

3. Each law firm has its own cultural profile

We also found “cultural” profiles at the law firm level. Two law firms promoted the study within their firm which resulted in significant numbers of attorneys from each firm participating in the assessment. One firm has more than 600 attorneys worldwide and is one of the 75 largest law firms in the United States according to The American Lawyer rankings. Significantly, thirty members of their management committee took the assessment. The other firm is a general practice mid-sized law firm with offices located in the Midwest, focused on middle-market clients. The results from each group of attorneys showed definite trait pattern profiles that were discernible from each other and the overall law firm attorney averages. It appears that identifiable law firm profiles result from “cultural” differences at the law firm / organizational level. Distinguishable findings for these two firms were as follows:

- The management committee of the Am Law ranked firm was found to be significantly more optimistic, trusting & sociable than the norm of all law firms. This triple trait pattern is a tangible cultural “marker” for this firm (assuming that the management committee members represent the overall culture of the firm).
- The Am Law firm also scored higher in the two empathy traits making this a second cultural marker for the firm.
- The mid-sized firm showed a strong preference for a concrete thinking style (as opposed to outside of the box) which correlates with the firm’s strong M&A, Finance and Trust & Estates practices.

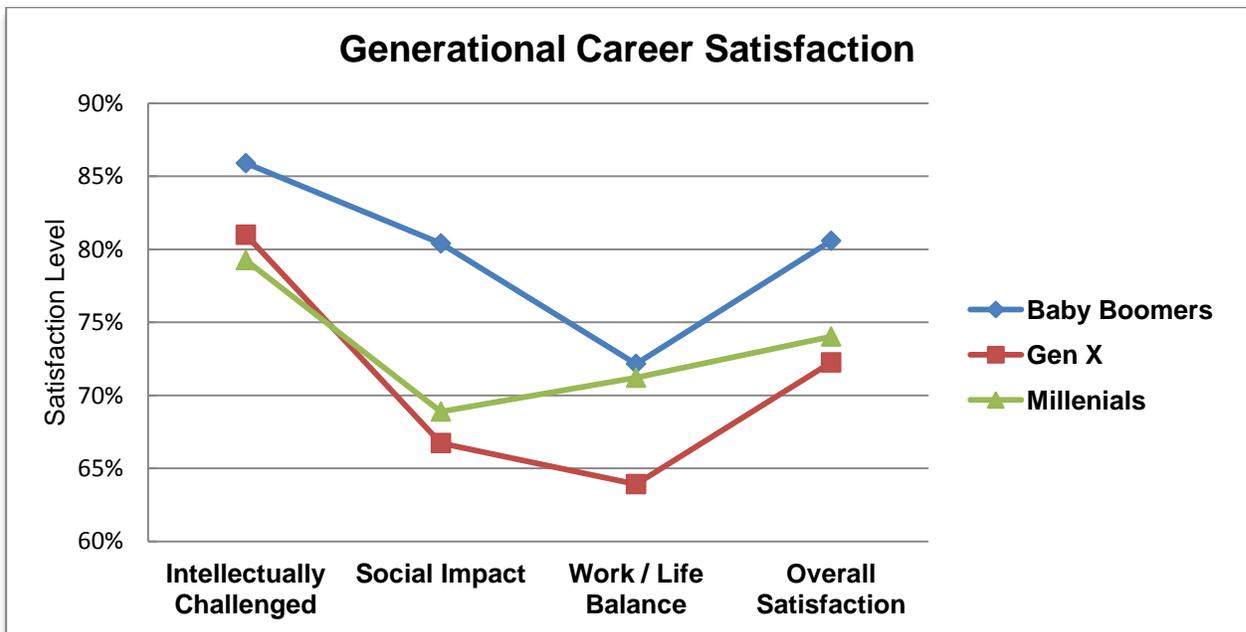
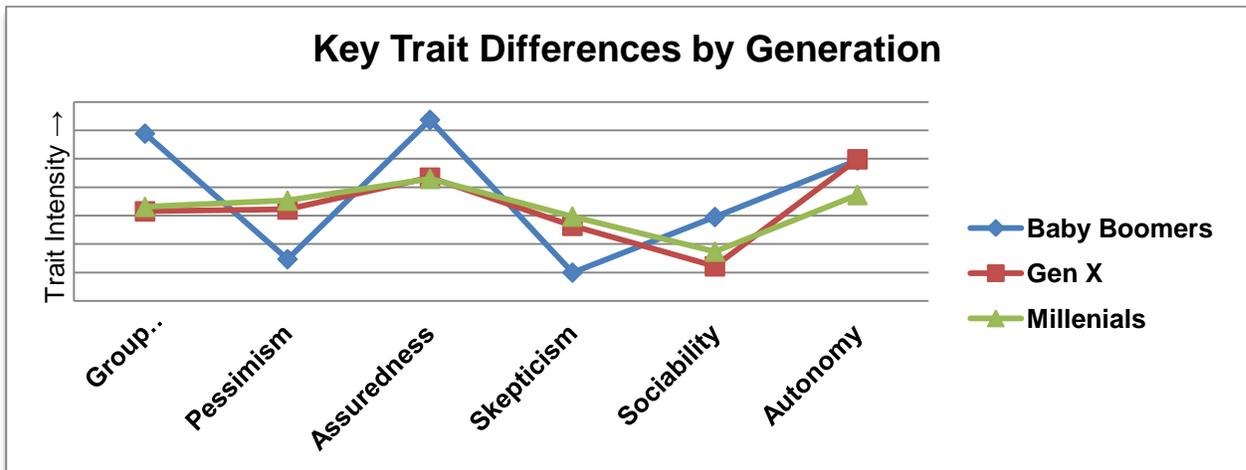


Profiles at the law firm level could be leveraged in recruiting and hiring to measure cultural fit between a law firm and prospective attorney candidates-for-hire. Proactive law firms could actively recruit candidates based upon the law firm’s cultural profile. Law firm profiles might also be helpful in understanding the firm’s cultural gaps for firm management purposes. For example, if a particular law firm or practice group tested low in a trait such as teamwork, firm management could proactively facilitate team-building activities and exercises that foster better collaboration and teamwork at the firm or practice group level.

Finally, law firm profiles would be helpful in analyzing cultural compatibility and discovering potential friction points between two law firms considering a merger. Using law firm profiles for merger analysis and due diligence could prove to be exceptionally valuable in this era where mergers are more frequent, involve larger and larger firms and sometimes are even critical to a firm's ongoing survival.

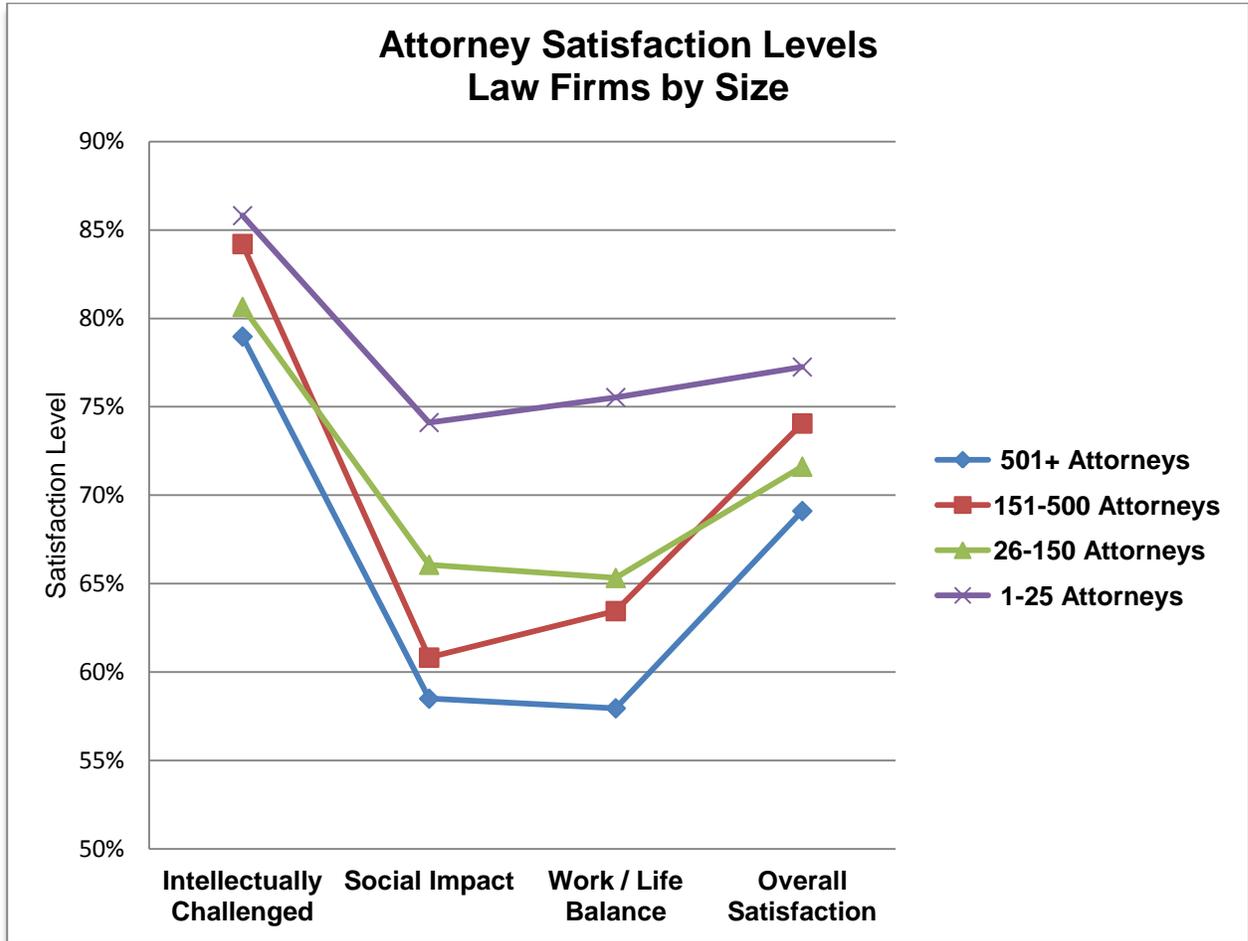
4. Differences in traits & satisfaction by generation exist in the attorney population

Baby Boomers (law school graduates from 1970-1989) appear to be more predisposed to group problem solving and slightly more extroverted than Gen X (law school graduates from 1990-2009) and Millennials (law school graduates from 2010-2014). Boomers tended to be much more positive overall, scoring lower in pessimism and skepticism, and exhibited the highest career satisfaction of the groups. Millennials were found to prefer guidance in work situations whereas Baby Boomers and Gen X were more autonomous.



5. Career Satisfaction

Law firm size is generally correlated with career satisfaction, with the lowest work/life balance scores reported by attorneys working at the largest firms (501+ attorneys). Size of firm was also inversely correlated with perceived social impact.



Career satisfaction also varies by practice area, with Finance practitioners finding the lowest work/life balance and IP practitioners feeling the most intellectually challenged.

6. Impediments to Business Development

Our data suggests that most Am Law 250 firms, and particularly those in the 150-500 attorney range, are struggling to build a collaborative environment. Here is why traits matter, and why a more collaborative firm is going to win at the end of the day: Although all law firms tend to struggle with practice group silos and lack of cross-selling, most Am Law 250 firms, and particularly those in the 150-500 attorney range show attorney trait patterns that look particularly prone to siloed practices and siloed business

“If the quickest route to building new business is to sell more services to existing clients (cross-selling), then larger firms will struggle because most of their attorneys are basically wired to fail at this activity.”

development. Attorney assessments from firms this size showed the strongest preferences for working alone on issues and individual problem solving even where issues might be outside the attorney’s practice area. Coupled with higher introversion and higher self-sufficiency than other firms, these traits will strengthen silos and limit collaboration. If the quickest route to building new business is to sell more services to existing clients (cross-selling), then larger firms will struggle because most of their attorneys are basically wired to fail at this activity; the vast majority of attorneys at these firms and the pervasive firm culture in this segment would prefer to work alone and build business alone.

So how does this play out for growth and business development at these firms? Not all that well. Nearly every law firm is looking to grow its business in a legal market that shows little growth in overall demand for legal services, and almost everyone of these firms are following the same two paths towards perceived growth, namely (1) buying new business (growth through lateral hiring) and (2) business development coaching for the firm’s current attorneys. Each method has its flaws and the flaws are magnified once you better understand the cultural overlay.

For lateral hires, firms try to evaluate a prospective hire’s portable book of business. That term, “portable book of business” is both aptly named and misleading; based on personal experience and discussions with numerous firms, the term is misleading in that the “portable book” is rarely as portable or as large as is anticipated by either the lateral attorney or the firm that is hiring. Where the term is correct, however, is that most of the business will leave when the lateral attorney leaves the firm (which is a staggeringly common event).¹⁷ In that way, the new business that is purchased with the acquisition of a new lateral attorney is more like a rental than a purchase. The odds of any business staying with the hiring firm further decreases when you consider the cultural overlay of most Am Law 250 firms; if the mindset is to work in silos and grow business individually, then it is unlikely that any business from new clients introduced to the firm will ever be retained since the client’s exposure to the new firm may not extend much past new letterhead and payment addresses. Recent

¹⁷ See generally, *An Empirical Analysis of Lateral Lawyer Trends from 2000 to 2007: The Emerging Equilibrium for Corporate Law Firms*, William D. Henderson & Leonard Bierman, *The Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics*, Vol 22:1395. and *A Closer Look at Lateral Hiring*, abovethelaw.com, January 31, 2013

research confirms the end result, showing no statistically significant relationship between more lateral partner hiring and higher profits.¹⁸

The second path, business development coaching, may be similarly problematic in the way that it is currently used. Although business development coaching can be effective for many attorneys, firms on the whole are often frustrated and feel that they are not getting full value from their investment. And these are not small investments. A survey by The BTI Consulting Group of Boston found that 85% of law firms offer formal sales and business development training to their lawyers,¹⁹ and a separate survey found that, on average, 50 percent of partners and 46 percent of associates receive sales

“[Business development coaching] will be much more useful for some attorneys than others. Coach an attorney with trait patterns that align with strength in business development, and you will likely see natural success . . . On the other side, if the attorney is more introverted and has a high fear of rejection, the process will quickly become a burden and the likelihood of any return on the coaching investment will be low.”

training, generally conducted on-site by either colleagues or outside consultants.²⁰ Significant sums of money are being invested - according to the 2011 Benchmarking Law Firm Marketing and Business Development survey conducted by the BTI Consulting Group, business development training was approximately 12.5 percent of a typical law firm's marketing/business development budget in 2011.²¹ Problems arise quickly for most professional services firms, because marketing and business development spending does not yield immediate, identifiable results. This is not to say that coaching does not work - to the contrary, it is definitely useful for many attorneys in building their book of business (just ask any one of the thousands of companies and individuals that offer such services). Where the disconnect arises is that it will be much more useful for some attorneys than others. Coach an attorney with trait patterns that align with strength in business development, and you will likely see natural success and some enjoyment of the process. On the other side, if the attorney is more introverted and has a high fear of rejection, the process will quickly become a burden and the likelihood of any return on the coaching investment will be low.

Back to our *Moneyball* analogy from the start of this paper, we have an enormous number of law firms taking the New York Yankees approach - spending whatever it takes to get a winning team. Although this may work in the short run, other firms will take the Oakland A's approach and spend smarter, leaving more money for profit. As that shift happens, talent at the Yankees approach firms may more seriously consider a move to firms that are performing well while spending less, and increasing their bottom line profits per partner. The law firms taking the Oakland A's approach will certainly be happy to add the talent *if* it fits with their culture and strategy. If not, money will be better spent growing and retaining their farm team (their younger associates).

¹⁸ *Dangerous Advice for Law Firm Leaders*, Steven J. Harper, The Belly of the Beast, May 21, 2014, citing www.americanlawyer.com/id=1202639515457/Is-Reliance-on-Lateral-Hiring-Destabilizing-Firms

¹⁹ *BTI's Benchmarking Law Firm Marketing and Business Development Strategies*, released October 2008

²⁰ *Incisive Legal Intelligence Fifth Annual Law Firm Business Development Practices Survey*, released July 22, 2009

²¹ <http://www.ilw.com/articles/2011,0107-bodine.shtm>

IV. Appendix

About JD Match

JD Match is the first online platform bringing together candidates for legal jobs—law students and lawyers—with law firms and other legal employers. JD Match brings transparency, order and cost savings to a system that has become opaque, chaotic and unjustifiably expensive.

The core premise of JD Match is to provide information that often is not available elsewhere. This information can help legal employers, student-candidates and law schools make more thoughtful, rational hiring decisions. JD Match offers powerful, flexible and user-friendly features, never before available, that can improve upon current student recruiting practices.

About The Right Profile

The Right Profile is a leader in talent selection & development systems. The Right Profile delivers groundbreaking assessment and reporting applications that harness behavioral science, our patent-pending people analytics engine and detailed, easy to use reports to help organizations make smarter personnel decisions and develop each individual to their fullest potential. The Right Profile offers talent selection & development systems for professional sports teams (including customers in the NFL®, MLB® & NBA®), professional services firms and sales-driven businesses.

Services Available to the Legal Market

Through the Sheffield Legal Assessment and The Right Profile's people analytics engine, the following services can now be delivered to the legal market to help increase "career fit" and reduce turnover and its resulting high monetary and human costs:

- Help law firms achieve lower turnover by hiring candidates that fit better with the firm culturally, and placing them in practice areas and roles where they are most likely to succeed and be happy
- Provide guidance as to the cultural compatibility between multiple law firms to better understand the suitability and potential friction areas that might come to pass in a proposed merger
- Provide personalized development guidance to law firms to help them better mentor their attorneys based upon each attorney's unique mental makeup
- Provide personalized guidance to individual attorneys helping them navigate through common work situations based upon their unique mental makeup
- Help law students and attorneys better understand themselves and their strengths, including matching them to 'good fit' work environments and practice areas
- Advise college students whether a career in law is a good fit for them before incurring expensive LSAT and tuition costs

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