

2012 Partner Compensation Survey

Jeffrey A. Lowe, Major, Lindsey & Africa (MLA) Global, 2012

<http://www.mlaglobal.com/partner-compensation-survey/2012/FullReport.pdf>

Data for this survey was collected electronically from 74,299 partners across the U.S. at firms which have been ranked in the Am Law 200, NLJ 350, or Global 100 over the past five years. A total of 2,228 responses were received, 2,084 from the U.S. and 114 international responses resulting in an overall response rate of 3%. The survey showed that there had been an overall 6.4% compensation increase for respondents to \$681,000 in 2012 from \$640,00 in 2010 and that average billing rates increased from \$555 to \$584 during the same period. The gap between compensation as well as compensation satisfaction between equity and non-equity partners is increasing. In 2010 equity partners averaged \$811,000 in total compensation vs. \$336,000 for non-equity partners, but in 2012 the average compensation for an equity partner was \$896,00 vs. \$335,000 for non-equity partners. 36% of equity partners are very satisfied with their compensation vs. 12% for non-equity partners. Male partner compensation has been increasing while their female counterparts have experienced compensation decline (\$675,000 for males and \$513,000 for female in 2010 vs. \$734,000 for males and \$497,000 for females in 2012). 74% of respondents indicated that originations continue to drive compensation decisions at their firms. Although the data sample is small, the report index breaks out data by race.

Law School Diversity Index

U.S. News & World Report, 2012

<http://grad-schools.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-graduate-schools/top-law-schools/law-school-diversity-rankings>

This index is calculated from a pool of full-time and part-time law students and groups of black, Hispanic, Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, white, and multiracial students. Students who did not indicate their ethnic background were counted as white. The diversity index ranges from 0.0 to 1.0 and the closer to 1.0 a school is, the more diverse the school student population is. A law school must be accredited to be included in the table and law schools enrolling large proportions from any one ethnic group will not receive a higher number. The highest-ranking law school in the nation is the University of Hawaii in Manoa with a diversity index of 0.76. Ten of the top 20 highest-ranking schools are located in California. The University of California at Berkeley and the University of San Francisco are the highest-ranking law schools in California with diversity indices of 0.6. Other California-based law schools with high diversity ranking include the University of Southern California with a diversity index of 0.59, Santa Clara University, University of California at Hastings and Stanford University with diversity indices of 0.58, and University of California at Irvine with a diversity index of 0.57.

California 50

California Lawyer, September 2012

http://www.callawyer.com/fileserv/DJICText/CaLawyer/pdf/CA50_Chart26_27.pdf

The California 50 indicates the rankings of the largest law firms on the total number of California attorneys and also provides the percentage of female and minority partners.