

The 2013 California 50

September 2013

California Lawyer

http://callawyer.com/filesserver/djicetext/CaLawyer/pdf/09California50_Breakdown.pdf

In 2013, 48.1% of associates at the 50 firms surveyed by California lawyer were women and 30.4% were minorities. Only 18 firms in the survey employee career associates and 67.7% of them were women. Gordon & Rees had the highest percent of women partners, 51.5%, and Atkinson, Andelson, Loya, Ruud & Romo had the highest percent of minority partners 24.6%. Of the partners in the surveyed firms, 23% were women and 13% were minorities compared to 19% women and 12% minority equity partners. 9.1% of the lawyers were part-time and of those 54.2% were women. This year 47% of new hires were women and 30% were minorities.

Leaning Out: The 2013 Associate Survey

August 28, 2013

The American Lawyer

<http://www.americanlawyer.com/PubArticleTAL.jsp?id=1202512392833>

In August, The American Lawyer published the 2013 results of its annual midlevel associates survey. This year third, fourth, and fifth year associates gave their employers the highest job satisfaction scores in the last ten years. The survey also for the first time measured gender differences in question responses and found that men were more satisfied with their jobs than women. Men gave their firms higher scores in almost every category including family-friendliness, importance of becoming partner, dedication of diversity, billable hours policy, amount of responsibility, and amount of client contact. Interestingly, the only question women scored higher on was this willingness to take a 25% pay cut in exchange for a 25% reduction in billable hours. The survey found that men have a greater desire to become partner and women place a greater emphasis on personal time and work/life balance.

Separate and Unequal: How Higher Education Reinforces the Intergenerational Reproduction of White Racial Privilege

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Georgetown Public Policy Institute

<http://www9.georgetown.edu/grad/gppi/hpi/cew/pdfs/Separate%26Unequal.FR.pdf>

The Separate and Unequal study published by the Georgetown Public Policy Institute reports that the racial and ethnic stratification in educational opportunity that is entrenched in the nation's K-12 education system has reproduced itself in American universities. The study analyzed more than 4,400 two- and four-year university system and a growing polarization between the most selective institutions and the least selective open-access schools. African-American and Hispanic students are more concentrated in the 3,250 least well-funded, open-access, two- and four-year colleges while white students are increasingly concentrated in the nation's 468 most well-funded, selective four-year colleges. The authors suggest that a combination of wealth and race based admissions criteria is required to increase the number of minority students in country's most selective colleges.