UNDERSTANDING LAW FIRM ECONOMICS

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State Of The Industry — An Overview

Current Environment

- Economy has stabilized since the recession, business has improved for law firms and there is cautious optimism within the industry.
- Overall demand for legal services is basically flat and growth is expected to be modest for several years.
- Transactional practices have been very strong in recent years, while litigation has stabilized.

State Of The Industry — An Overview

Current Environment

- Clients are shifting work from law firms to in-house legal staff.
- Clients have not given back concessions achieved in 2009.
- Clients are more likely to view legal services as a commodity.
 Less "cutting edge" work. Lawyers tend to think that what they do is unique. Impact on what can be charged.
- Historically, the vast majority of legal work was priced based on the number of hours attorneys worked on the matter.

State Of The Industry — An Overview

Current Environment

- Billable hour is not dead, but there is more fixed fee/fee cap work and more budgets are being required.
- Tension between historical desire for attorneys to bill a lot of hours and the need to stay within budget.

The "New Normal"

- Clients have higher expectations and have become more sophisticated buyers of legal services.
- Clients demand value, cost certainty and efficiency from their law firms.
- There are more non law firm options for legal services (legal process outsourcers for discovery work, Big 4 Accounting Firms).
- General Counsel are consolidating legal work among fewer firms.

The "New Normal"

- Firms need to re-engineer work processes to become more efficient in the delivery of legal services, as clients want more for less.
- Firms need to re-evaluate their recruiting, leverage and staffing models to reflect the changing environment in which they operate.
- Firms need to communicate with clients around fees, value and matter management.

Why Law School Hiring is Down Among Large Law Firms

- Law school hiring is still an essential pipeline for talent and firms have gradually increased the size of their summer classes in recent years.
- Demand for bright individuals at UC Berkeley School of Law will continue.

BUT

Law firms are not growing as fast (or at all) since the recession.

Why Law School Hiring is Down Among Large Law Firms

- The traditional leverage model of big firms has eroded, reducing demand for junior attorneys.
- Some clients are unwilling to pay for first and second year associates' training.
- Law firms need to reduce the cost of delivering legal services to remain competitive.

Revenue Metrics

- Attorney headcount
- Average billable hours per attorney
- Average rate billed
- Billing realization two components
 - Pre-negotiated discounts
 - Write-offs
- Billing and Collection Cycle

Billing Realization

- Clients have become empowered to ask for price concessions. Recognize that law firms are competing for work to a greater degree than ever before.
- Balance of power between client and law firm has shifted.
- Ability to improve "pre-negotiated discounts" is limited.
- Law firms can/must find ways to reduce write-offs.

What is Goodwin Doing to Address the Decline in Billing Realization?

- Most firms are devoting considerable resources to this issue.
- Matter Budgeting
- Project Management Training
- Client Communications Training/Awareness Raising Effort

What is Goodwin Doing to Address the Decline in Billing Realization?

- Re-engineering work processes to become more efficient in the delivery of legal services.
- Firms that ignore these issues will become less competitive.

Law Firm Structure — Goodwin

- Management Committee Chairman, Managing Partner, Business Law Department Chair, Litigation Department Chair, Chief Operating Officer
- Executive Committee includes Management Committee and eight other partners with three-year terms
- Major Practice Group Heads
- Office Chairs
- Chief Operating Officer

How Do Law Firms Fund Themselves?

- Cash Flow From Operations
- Partner Capital Contributions
- Debt

Compensation Systems — Partners

- Lock step
- Quantitative/Formulaic
- Quantitative and Qualitative Most firms including Goodwin
- Allocations Committee
- Open versus closed compensation systems

Compensation Systems — Associates

- Mostly market driven
- Geography impacts compensation at some firms, but not at others
- Base Compensation and Bonus Components
 - Base is usually lockstep
 - Bonus depends on quality and billable hours

Advancement — Making Partner

- Two tier v. one tier structures
- The time to partnership has generally lengthened, and the process has become more exacting across the industry.
- Increasing pressure to grow profits per equity partner to help ensure partner retention and attract lateral partners.
 This results in a smaller number of advancements to equity partner in a flat market.
- Business development has become a much more pressing concern

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