

# The Five Things Employers Really Want to Know during a Law Firm Interview

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## SUMMARY:

Maximizing your chances of landing your dream job hinges on effectively answering five crucial questions that every employer implicitly asks during the interview process. These questions are:

1. Can you do the job?
2. Do you want the job?
3. Will you fit in?
4. Can we manage you?
5. Will you do the job long term?

Addressing these core questions successfully often means the difference between receiving a job offer and continuing your job search. Surprisingly, many candidates struggle to communicate clear and compelling answers to these seemingly straightforward questions. In this article, we'll delve into strategies to effectively communicate your qualifications and enthusiasm, thereby increasing your odds of securing the position you seek.

## 1. Can You Do the Job?

In most cases, if you've earned an interview, you probably can do the job. You've demonstrated that you're qualified, that your education and experience endow you with the requisite "hard skills" to perform and succeed. You generally won't get an interview if you don't have the necessary hard skills for the job.

- See *Top Ten Interview Questions* for more information

Regardless of your qualifications, however, hard skills alone are never sufficient to get you a job. An interview is rarely about your technical skills and experience, but rather about something else entirely: your "soft skills." Soft skills have to do with your personality and will be very much on an interviewer's mind:

- Can you communicate well with others?
- Are you creative?
- Can you adapt to different environments?
- Will you work well with a difficult supervisor?
- Will you do more than is expected of you?
- Can you work in a team?
- Are you willing to learn?

Many people in the work world have mistaken ideas about meritocracy and the importance of hard skills in the end. Here are some misconceptions you may be ingrained with:

- Your past achievements guarantee your future success.
- Going to a good school means success in life.
- Having good grades makes you smarter and more likely to succeed.

Yes, all of this matters to some degree, but make no mistake: quite often candidates with less impressive qualifications get more offers because they do a better job selling their soft skills in the interview. Regardless of what you've done in the past, employers are really only concerned about what you can do in the future.

Several years ago I hired someone from a unionized position in a school system to start a division within our company. This position required creativity, multitasking, and working long hours. Although this candidate met the job requirements, hiring her turned out to be a gigantic mistake for the simple reason that she was unable to adapt to a new environment.

Shortly after joining us, she started asking about various procedures she was accustomed to that she felt should be in place. She insisted that everything be documented. She was upset by the company's lack of protocols or processes and the absence of formal break times. She was used to structure and reporting hierarchies that were foreign to our still-formative company.

Her expectations weren't unreasonable, and had our work environment been similar to her previous one, she would have had the perfect soft skills for the job. But our company's unstructured environment was too different, and her soft skills did not mesh with it.

When I got my last dog I named him Badger, because I admire the characteristics of badgers:

- Badgers can work alone, but also in groups (badgers have even been known to hunt with coyotes).
- Badgers hunt all night and day.
- Badgers are completely fearless (they'll eat larvae from a bee's nest).
- Badgers are fierce, will protect themselves, and are generally unafraid of other animals.
- Badgers are thick-skinned (literally)-so much so that it's difficult to pierce with even a bow and arrow. The looseness of badgers' skin also allows them to twist and turn on their attackers when held.
- Badgers will attack and eat venomous snakes.
- Badgers will hunt in the open and will even fight people.
- Badgers are intelligent and can use tools.

As with badgers, you'll be served well by being versatile, easily adapting to a new environment, and having a strong work ethic. Because when employers consider you for a job, they're mainly looking for a good fit with the company.

Employers are also deeply interested in your level of productivity. Some people show up to a job, work hard, and accomplish all their tasks for the day, while others work more slowly and less productively. Obviously, if you had a business to run, you'd be most interested in hiring the people who show up to work and get a lot

done.

When prospective employers perceive you as extremely productive, you immediately stick out as someone hireable. People who work hard and stay focused rarely lose their jobs. So how do you convey a high productivity level?

- Be prepared to talk about your experience. When asked about your experience, don't just list your work history. Tell brief stories that address the qualities the employer seems to be seeking for the job: attention to detail, getting along well with others, making the employer money, working hard.
- Keep answers about your experience to under two minutes. Stories longer than a minute or two are likely to bore your interviewer, an obvious negative for you. Most interviewers prefer succinct answers that get to the point quickly while still conveying your personality.
- When talking about your experience, detail the results you've gotten in the past. Employers are more concerned with results than your past duties. Include specifics about what you achieved in your previous employment and emphasize the results you could produce for your new employer as well.
- Appear genuinely interested and enthusiastic about your profession and what you do. Employers have a choice of many candidates, so you need to appear focused and proficient in the subject matter relevant to the job in question. People with a profound interest in and passion for what they do are always preferable to those who simply do a job. After all, who would you want to hire? Someone with a passing interest or someone who takes the work seriously? Talk about seminars you've attended on your own time, books you've read, and other extracurricular activities related to the job. Make sure the employer gets the impression that you're highly committed.
- Remember that you're marketing a product - yourself. When you interview and describe your experience and qualifications, you're presenting a product and need to make your proficiencies stand out; make it clear you can do the job and do it well. Use strong, confident language and make eye contact. Sell yourself. Employers don't care that you have bills to pay or want a prestigious position; they're looking only for the best possible product to fill their needs.

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## *2. Do You Want the Job?*

A surprising number of candidates show up for an interview when they don't really want the job. Many people seem to either think they're above the job, see the job they're interviewing for as a steppingstone to something better, or are interested just in the money. That attitude comes through loud and clear.

Make absolutely sure the interviewer realizes you're there to do the job you're interviewing for, and that this is the job you want. If the interviewer senses for a moment that you'd prefer doing something else, chances are you've blown it.

I cannot tell you how many people I've interviewed in the past who told me they planned on doing something else in a few years. Why would I hire them? I'd rather hire someone who wanted the job than someone just passing through. I've had jobs for gardeners, for example, and been astonished when guys with Ph.D's showed up with stories about a slow employment market, expecting me to hire them. I'd have to be out of my mind to hire a Ph.D. as a gardener who was interviewing because of a bad job market:

- He wouldn't be committed to the job, and he'd want to do something else.
- He'd resent the job and what he'd be paid to do it.
- He'd feel the job was beneath him.

Employers hire people who really want the job. An employer wants to feel good about giving someone a job. When I hire a gardener, the best candidate has done gardening for his or her entire career. This person understands plants and how to do the work and enjoys doing it. I don't want to hire someone who doesn't really want the job. People who like their jobs almost always are better at it than those who don't.

When people are trying to judge whether or not you want the job, they're almost always asking whether your heart is in what you are interviewing for. Many people interview for jobs their heart just isn't in. Employers can tell this about you very quickly. So how do you convey that you really want the job?

- Look, act, and dress professionally. You want to come across as polished, even flawless. People who want jobs are on their best behavior for interviews. This is a basic sign of respect that shows the employer you want the job.
- Bring your resume, samples of your work, and a written list of references with you. People who want the job come equipped with this information. You need to be prepared to talk about your experience in as much depth as the employer wants. You also want to show your interviewer that you have plenty of materials to back up your qualifications. Bringing samples of your work and a list of references shows confidence and a forward look.
- Learn as much as you can about the employer and your interviewers. Learn everything you can about

the company you want to join. Plan to spend at least a few hours reading up on the company before you even set foot in that interview. Read their mission statement, company history, and anything currently in the news. Show them you're truly interested in working there. If you have the names of your interviewers ahead of time, read up about them too.

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### *3. Will You Fit In?*

Fit is of massive importance to employers. It's one of the main things interviewers screen out, and they do it fast.

If you show up to an interview with a fitness company and you're 55 years old and 100 pounds overweight, do you think you'll fit in? You won't stand a chance of getting the job. You know it and the company knows it. You just won't fit in.

When I was [practicing law](#), I once represented a small trucking company that had been sued by a woman who'd applied to be a driver. That trucking company in a rural town was made up of all men and was a macho type of place. She was (predictably) not hired and sued the trucking company. The basis of her lawsuit was that she hadn't been hired because she was a woman.

When the case got to trial, you could see the snickers of the jurors, judge, and just about everyone else involved but the woman and her attorneys. Clearly, the woman would not have fit in with the group of rough truckers. Despite evidence that she might have been as qualified as the male truckers who'd been interviewed, it took the jury less than 20 minutes to return a verdict against her. The woman had not been hired because she was not a good fit.

Fit is incredibly important to employers. You need to appear to be a person who'll fit in.

**Here are some factors to determine whether you fit in:**

- How you dress for your interview.
- What employers pick up about your political leanings.
- Your sexual orientation (and how evident you make it).
- Your religion.
- Your sex.
- Your age.
- Your race.
- Your interests outside of work.
- Your general personality.

If you don't think this stuff matters and that employers are open-minded, you've got another thing coming. It doesn't matter if the company calls itself an equal-opportunity employer. Employers care a ton about whether or not you fit in, and they take it incredibly seriously.

Several years ago 60 Minutes featured a young technology company made up mainly of young college graduates. These kids were all sleeping at their desks, bringing their pets to work, eating their meals there. I remember watching this show with a couple in their early 50s.

"Dear Lord!" one of them said. "Who on earth would do that?"

Now it just so happens that these two people were unemployed. Do you think someone in his 40s or 50s could show up at this company and get a job? Absolutely not. They wouldn't fit in. Intelligence, background, and experience would simply not matter when it came right down to it. A more important question would be was that person willing to sleep at his desk? Work seven days a week? Share interests with his co-workers?

### **All of this matters.**

Remember, the interviewer needs to like you. In order for this to happen, you must appear to fit in with the culture of the organization. Each organization has its own culture. You need to assess this culture quickly and do your best to appear as if you'd fit in. At the same time, be honest with yourself. Would you be happy in this environment? A good fit works both ways.

Before any interview, ensure that you understand the values of the company. These values are often on the website or in corporate brochures. In the interview, it's always a good idea to refer to some of these values to demonstrate a good fit. How?

- Don't talk about conflicts you've had in past positions. Any sort of conflict is a red flag and signals a questionable fit. Leave it out, whatever it was.
- Avoid divulging personal details like your religion or political affiliation. While this might help you in some instances, you simply have no way of knowing for sure how this will go. It's better not to bring it up at all.
- If asked illegal questions (about your race, age, ethnicity, and so forth) be careful not to offend the employer; answer as gracefully as possible. A woman who's asked her age, for example, can demur with humor with something along the lines of "A lady never tells her age." This sidesteps the question

with a minimum of fuss. Be careful with these sorts of questions should they come up. Although you may decide you don't want to work for a company that doesn't respect lawful hiring practices, you also don't want to make a bad name for yourself in the industry by reacting poorly.

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## *4. Can We Manage You?*

In just about any interview, you'll be asked why you left your previous employer, and the one before that, and so on. Employers want to determine whether you're manageable. What does it mean to be manageable? For most employers it comes down to being good at taking orders.

Often when people are asked this question, they start to complain about their past employers. They talk about how much they disliked their supervisor, the bad morale in the company, and so forth. If your reply is the least bit negative toward supervisors and others, you'll come across as someone who cannot be managed.

I've heard people in interviews say they quit because they didn't think it was fair that their boss asked them to run an errand during work, or because they were given work they thought was beneath them. Say anything like this and you'll appear unmanageable.

Employers expect you to show up on time, be ready and willing to work, and be happy following orders as well as work independently. If you don't want to be accountable to someone else or follow orders, then you shouldn't be working for someone else. Ultimately, though, everyone works for someone else.

Being perceived as someone manageable means that you're seen as someone who puts the organization and job first. If you're asked to do something, the employer needs to be confident you'll do it and make it a priority. An employer wants to believe that your career is your priority, and following orders is part of that.

Concerned about things like work-life balance? That's fine; just keep it inside. The employer needs to believe that what matters to you is not work-life balance but your job. When it comes to working for just about any employer, it is not, regrettably, remotely about you-it's about the employer.

Many people get distracted when they get older and end up getting interrupted more often. It becomes harder for them to focus as much on work, and their lives away from the job take over. Time away from work, devoted to family, sports, children, activities, church, and vacations, moves up in priority. Many older job candidates discuss personal commitment issues during the first interview. This is a mistake.

People who get distracted by tasks away from the office are effectively having their careers and time managed by someone or something else. This is not what an employer wants to see or hear. An employer needs to believe that your number-one priority is your career and job. People whose careers are their priority are infinitely more manageable than those who have other priorities.

Being manageable also means being flexible. For example, when employers ask whether you'd be willing to move, they're interested in what you're willing to give for the job. You want to land that position? Demonstrate that you're willing to do whatever it takes to get the job done.

- Show yourself to be someone who'll do what's asked. People who question orders are considered unmanageable. If you're applying for a position that requires that you take orders from someone-which is most often the case-you must appear willing to follow those orders.
- Always speak positively about your former employers. Negative comments give the impression that you'll question authority and have "anger issues," even if your negative feelings were justified. You need to be seen as affable and able to work with different personalities.
- Talk about positive performance reviews that you've received if the opportunity arises. People generally get positive performance reviews only if they're doing a good job and following orders.

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## 5. *Will You Do the Job Long Term?*

Employers are extremely interested in whether or not you'll continue with the company, and in that current position, over the long term. Anyone can show up for an interview-or the first day of work. Not everyone will continue to show up month after month and year after year. That's the kind of person employers want to hire.

Many people are dabblers; they never commit to one thing for the long haul. How many projects have you, for example, started (such as a hobby, exercise routine, or diet) only to stop a short time later? Some people, however, keep going and push through, even when the going gets tough. They don't allow themselves to get distracted. They're the ones employers want to hire.

It's expensive for employers to hire people. They spend valuable time seeking out candidates. Then there's the expense of training someone and arranging setups with IT and other departments. And if the person leaves, there's the drag on morale to contend with. For these reasons, if employers don't think you'll do the job long term, why hire you? You're just going to waste their time and money.

If you have stellar qualifications and are attempting to get a position with a not-so-prestigious company, you may actually find it difficult to get hired. Why? Far from being impressed with you and your qualifications, the company may think you'll leave when something better comes up. They may also think you want higher compensation than they're willing to give and will move on for more money should the opportunity arise. Employers don't want to risk that, so you might find in some instances that you can't even get an interview.

Similarly, if your resume is littered with various job changes, employers will reason that you'll change jobs again at the drop of a hat. Lots of people move between jobs like this, and generally each successive job becomes more and more difficult for them to find.

Another issue for employers comes up if you're attempting to enter a new field. If you're interviewing for a position that doesn't appear to be the sort you've had before, the employer may worry that you won't stick around. Because you're trying something new, you might turn out not to like it. Employers are taking a risk that you'll both excel in the position and enjoy it enough to see it through and stay with the company.

If you do have several job changes on your resume or if you're making a career change, you need to communicate to employers that you're capable of sticking a job out. An employer wants to know that this position represents something significant to you, something you'll commit to for the rest of your career.

### **Remember these concepts when you interview:**

- Employers want people committed to the geographic area they're in. They want to know you're connected and set to stay. Particularly if you're planning to move to a new area for the job, you need to play up any connections you have there to demonstrate that you'll stick around.
- Employers want people committed to the profession they're in. Be sure to come across as someone who wants to do the job for many years, if not your entire career. Even if you've changed companies,

you need to explain your experience in such a way that it all appears connected and part of your career path.

- Employers value stability in both your career and your life. A home, a mortgage, and a family are all signs that you're stable and not going anywhere. When an employer learns that you're "settled down," this signals that you're committed and are likely to continue with the company over the long term. If there's a chance your interviewer thinks you're a flight risk, don't be afraid to indicate you have a stable home life.

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You can read entire books about interviewing, but when it comes right down to it, what employers care about are the five questions presented here: (1) Can you do the job? (2) Do you want the job? (3) Will you fit in? (4) Can we manage you? (5) Will you do the job long term?

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