

Final Report:
Current Status of Pro Bono Service
Among Maryland Lawyers, Year 2006

NOVEMBER 5, 2007

SUBMITTED BY:
ANASYS, INC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Maryland Rule 16-903 (effective July 1, 2002) requires all Maryland attorneys authorized to practice law in the state to annually report on their pro bono activities. This definition of pro bono service was redefined by the Court of Appeals in Rule 6.1 with an “aspirational” goal of 50 hours of service for full-time practitioners with a “substantial portion” of those hours dedicated to legal services to people of limited means. This summary report presents results from the data collected from the Pro Bono Service Report for Year 2006. Below are the major findings from their reporting.

- Among 32,620 lawyers, 15,446 lawyers (47.4 percent) reported some pro bono activity, slightly lower than 48.0 percent in Year 2005.
- The total number of pro bono hours rendered by Maryland-certified lawyers was 1,097,692 in 2006. This amounts to 917 lower pro bono hours than 1,098,609 hours in Year 2005.
- Among full-time lawyers in practice in Maryland, 55.9 percentage provided pro bono service (56.8 percent last year). The Eastern Region ranked at the top with 79.5 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting any pro bono hours in 2006, followed by the Western Region at 77.6 percent.
- The proportion of full time lawyers who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2006 was 22.8 percent. This was 0.5 percentage point decrease from the 23.3 percent last year.
- Higher proportions of lawyers in rural areas of Maryland rendered pro bono services compared with lawyers in metropolitan regions.
- Eastern Region of Maryland reported the highest percentage of lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours among full time lawyers, followed by the Western Region. The lowest percentages of lawyers providing 50 or more pro bono service hours were found in ‘Other States’ and in the Central Region.
- Somerset County ranked first at 66.7 percent of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours, followed by Dorchester (52.0 percent), Caroline (47.1 percent), and Garrett (42.9 percent) Counties.
- A total of 7,208 lawyers spent 382,324 hours (compared to 7,366 lawyers with 407,984 hours in 2005) participating in activities related to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession (Question 3).
- The total financial contribution to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means (Question 4) was \$3,220,691 from 5,640 contributing lawyers (\$2,759,360 from 5,666 contributing lawyers in 2005).

- Overall, 49.4 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means (Q1.a); 16.3 percent to organizations helping people of limited means (Q1.b); 8.0 percent to entities on civil rights matters (Q1.c); and 26.3 percent to organizations such as a “non-profit” furthering their organizational purposes (Q1.d).
- Among all reporting lawyers, 29.6, 17.9, 24.8, and 8.8 percents of pro bono service hours rendered, respectively for the four types of beneficiaries (Q1.a; Q1.b; Q1.c; and Q1.d), were rendered to cases that came from a pro bono or a legal services organization.
- Overall, about fifty eight percent (18,693 lawyers) of all lawyers certified to practice law in Maryland practiced in a private firm. Among full time lawyers, this percentage was higher at 67.7 percent.
- Eighty one percent of lawyers working for a government agency did not provide any pro bono service, as compared to 33 percent of lawyers in private firms. Only about 6 percent of lawyers in government provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, as compared to 28 percent among lawyers in private firms.
- Among the full time lawyers in private firms, the size of the firm was also an important determinant in pro bono hours. With the exception of lawyers in extra large firms, higher proportions of lawyers in smaller firm sizes provided pro bono hours than lawyers in larger size.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Rule 16-903, annual filing of the Pro Bono Legal Service Report is mandatory for all lawyers certified to practice in the State of Maryland. The Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for managing the reporting process and for reporting the results to the Court of Appeals. The Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts engaged ANASYS, Inc. (ANASYS) to assist them in managing the reporting process and in compiling and analyzing the data. This report summarizes the results from the fifth year for which pro bono reporting was required, Calendar Year 2006.

During Year 2007, four mailings were sent out to all licensed Maryland attorneys.

- First round: An initial mailing was sent out on January 7, 2007 to all 32,985 lawyers who were on the active lawyers' list as maintained by the Maryland Client Protection Fund (CPF).
- Second round: A mailing was sent out on March 22, 2007 to 5,921 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by March 15, 2007.
- Third round: A 'Notice of Failure to File' was sent out on May 22 and 23 to 1,976 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by May 15, 2007, and
- Fourth round: A 'Decertification Order' signed by the Court of Appeals was sent out on September 11, 2007 decertifying 197 lawyers who had failed to file the report by September 8.

ANASYS set up and maintained a web-based online reporting system throughout the reporting period using individualized identification number for each lawyer. The overall percentage of online filing was 66.5 percent (21,701 lawyers) and the remaining 33.5 percent (10,919 lawyers) filed the pro bono report through mail. The use of online filing system has been increasing steadily for the last five years of reporting due to an improved web-based online reporting system and an aggressive promotion of the value and convenience of the online filing. Overall, the quality of submitted data improved over the years as pro bono reporting has been in place for five years. We were able to observe a lower number of erroneous responses and null values (no response), and an increased number of detailed responses.

This report covers the 32,620 pro bono reports received by September 8, 2007. It excludes data from those attorneys who were determined to be inactive lawyers (law clerks, deceased, etc.), and lawyers in the military.

The purposes of this summary report are:

1. to identify and evaluate the status of pro bono service engaged in by Maryland lawyers;

2. to assess whether a target goal of 50 hours of pro bono service for lawyers in the full time practice of law was achieved;
3. to determine the level of financial contribution to legal services organizations by Maryland attorneys; and
4. to identify areas that need to be improved for promoting pro bono services.

II. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MARYLAND LAWYERS

This section presents an overall picture of Maryland lawyers' practices by providing descriptive statistics on practice questions from the pro bono report data.

II.1. Geographical Location

The table below shows the distribution of the 32,620 lawyers by their business address as reported in the Pro Bono Legal Service Report for Year 2006. The result is compared with the distributions in previous years.

Table 1. Office Location of Lawyers

	Yr. 2006		Yr. 2005		Yr. 2004		Yr. 2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Maryland	19,727	60.5%	18,954	59.2%	18,540	59.4%	18,491	59.4%
Washington DC	7,210	22.1%	7,563	23.6%	7,410	23.7%	7,438	23.9%
Virginia	2,235	6.9%	2,099	6.6%	1,971	6.3%	1,952	6.3%
Other States	3,348	10.3%	3,256	10.2%	3,210	10.3%	3,137	10.1%
Foreign	97	0.3%	108	0.3%	91	0.3%	89	0.3%
Unknown	3	0.0%	11	0.0%	4	0.0%	46	0.1%
	32,620	100.0%	31,991	100.0%	31,226	100.0%	31,153	100.0%

Sixty percent of lawyers who are certified to practice in Maryland reported a business address in Maryland, followed by 22.1 percent in Washington D.C. The distributions of office addresses remained stable since 2003.

In addition to the office address information, the pro bono report includes a question on lawyers' jurisdiction. About fifty eight percent of lawyers (18,759 lawyers) indicated they practiced in jurisdictions in the state of Maryland, thirty eight percent (12,235 lawyers) reported an out of state jurisdiction, and the remaining five percent (1,626 lawyers) did not answer the question.

Among those who reported practicing in Maryland jurisdictions, 2,979 lawyers reported 'All of Maryland' as their jurisdiction as opposed to providing county level information. Table 2 shows the reported jurisdictions by county among 15,780 lawyers who provided specific county jurisdiction information and the comparable information from the previous years.

The distribution of lawyers by first-choice jurisdiction is, again, similar to the distributions in previous years. The proportion of lawyers who reported Baltimore City as their primary jurisdiction in 2006 is 27 percent, followed by 25 percent for Montgomery County, and about 14 percent for Baltimore County. As before, Table 2 also indicates that 92 percent of all lawyers with county level jurisdiction information reported counties in the Central and Capital Regions¹ as their primary jurisdiction.

¹ Central Region: Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, and Harford County

Table 2. First-choice Jurisdiction

County Name	Year 2006		Year 2005		Year 2004		Year 2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Baltimore City	4,289	27.2%	4,163	27.2%	3,354	26.8%	3,224	27.8%
Montgomery Co.	3,879	24.6%	3,747	24.5%	2,940	23.5%	2,666	23.0%
Baltimore Co.	2,134	13.5%	2,109	13.8%	1,737	13.9%	1,537	13.3%
Prince George's Co.	1,583	10.0%	1,526	10.0%	1,259	10.1%	1,168	10.1%
Anne Arundel Co.	1,193	7.6%	1,141	7.5%	987	7.9%	896	7.7%
Howard Co.	656	4.2%	650	4.2%	523	4.2%	504	4.3%
Harford Co.	307	1.9%	290	1.9%	266	2.1%	268	2.3%
Frederick Co.	302	1.9%	296	1.9%	259	2.1%	245	2.1%
Carroll Co.	214	1.4%	207	1.4%	172	1.4%	170	1.5%
Wicomico Co.	159	1.0%	159	1.0%	136	1.1%	112	1.0%
Charles Co.	146	0.9%	137	0.9%	105	0.8%	100	0.9%
Washington Co.	142	0.9%	118	0.8%	101	0.8%	98	0.8%
Calvert Co.	110	0.7%	89	0.6%	93	0.7%	79	0.7%
Talbot Co.	102	0.6%	94	0.6%	74	0.6%	66	0.6%
Allegany Co.	94	0.6%	94	0.6%	83	0.7%	69	0.6%
Saint Mary's Co.	84	0.5%	86	0.6%	78	0.6%	75	0.6%
Cecil Co.	82	0.5%	94	0.6%	79	0.6%	65	0.6%
Worcester Co.	80	0.5%	85	0.6%	76	0.6%	66	0.6%
Queen Anne's Co.	61	0.4%	60	0.4%	50	0.4%	51	0.4%
Kent Co.	42	0.3%	40	0.3%	33	0.3%	30	0.3%
Caroline Co.	35	0.2%	33	0.2%	38	0.3%	33	0.3%
Dorchester Co.	35	0.2%	30	0.2%	22	0.2%	27	0.2%
Garrett Co.	31	0.2%	33	0.2%	30	0.2%	24	0.2%
Somerset Co.	20	0.1%	27	0.2%	16	0.1%	20	0.2%
	15,780	100.0%	15,308	100.0%	12,511	100.0%	11,593	100.0%

When a lawyer reported more than one county as their jurisdiction, we included up to three counties in the data file.² Accordingly, Table 3 shows the first choice jurisdiction as well as all the jurisdictions marked by respondents regardless of their order of choice (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) for lawyers who reported specific Maryland county information. Since the results were close to those of the previous years, we present only the results of the 2006 and 2005 reporting. There were a total of 30,116 reports of jurisdictions indicating that, on average, a lawyer had close to 2 jurisdictions that he/she served in.

Capital Region: Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's County

Western Region: Allegany, Garrett, and Washington County

Eastern Region: Cecil, Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester County

Southern Region: Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's County

² In 2005 and before, we included up to five counties in the data file.

Table 3. All Selected Jurisdictions, 2006 and 2005

County Name	Yr. 2006		Yr. 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Baltimore City	5,891	19.6%	5,830	19.6%
Montgomery Co.	5,851	19.4%	5,793	19.5%
Baltimore Co.	5,155	17.1%	5,114	17.2%
Prince George's Co.	4,066	13.5%	4,021	13.5%
Anne Arundel Co.	2,421	8.0%	2,387	8.0%
Howard Co.	1,619	5.4%	1,565	5.3%
Harford Co.	877	2.9%	880	3.0%
Frederick Co.	727	2.4%	729	2.4%
Carroll Co.	478	1.6%	496	1.7%
Charles Co.	403	1.3%	408	1.4%
Calvert Co.	315	1.0%	297	1.0%
Washington Co.	304	1.0%	278	0.9%
Wicomico Co.	264	0.9%	248	0.8%
Saint Mary's Co.	237	0.8%	216	0.7%
Cecil Co.	214	0.7%	217	0.7%
Worcester Co.	203	0.7%	228	0.8%
Queen Anne's Co.	200	0.7%	184	0.6%
Talbot Co.	187	0.6%	172	0.6%
Allegany Co.	146	0.5%	158	0.5%
Somerset Co.	144	0.5%	152	0.5%
Caroline Co.	120	0.4%	118	0.4%
Dorchester Co.	116	0.4%	98	0.3%
Kent Co.	90	0.3%	80	0.3%
Garrett Co.	88	0.3%	87	0.3%
	30,116	100.0%	29,756	100.0%

As was the case in previous reports, for the remaining sections of this report, business addresses of the lawyers are used to designate the geographical location of lawyers rather than jurisdiction. To maintain consistency, we have used identical data and method over the years. We matched the business address ZIP code with the County code using the LandView IV that was prepared by the Bureau of Census from the U.S. Postal Service City-State file (November, 1999). This file contains all 5-digit ZIP codes defined as of November 1, 1999, the state and county FIPS codes and the Post Office names associated with them.³ The ZIP code was matched to Census 2000 county information using the FIPS codes. Region level data are presented to account for pro bono activities across the county line.

³ For ZIP codes that cross county boundaries, the Post Office file assigns that ZIP code to just one of the counties rather than to each county.

II.2. Year of Bar Admittance

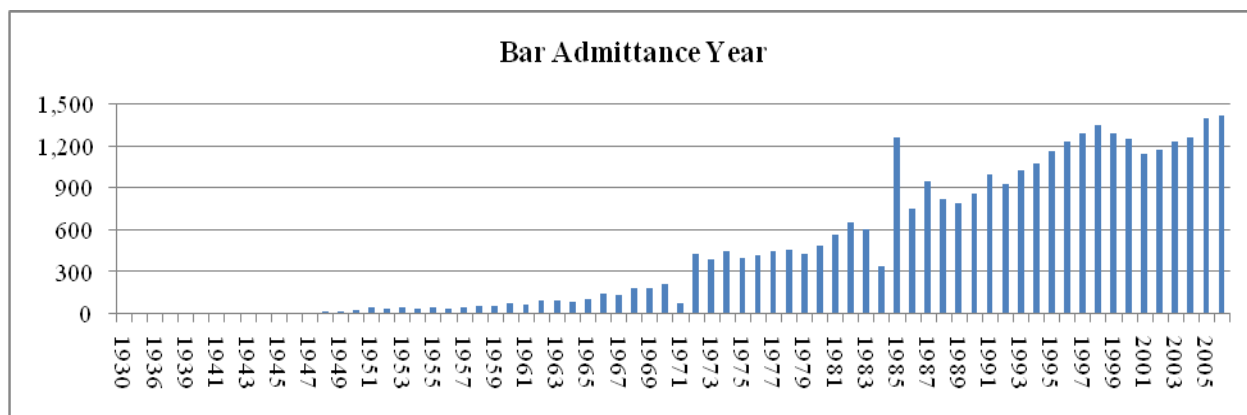
The following table shows the average and median bar admittance year for the lawyers, using the Client Protection Fund (CPF) ID number which reflects the bar admittance year (and dates) of a lawyer. Lawyers with offices in Maryland tend to have practiced law longer than lawyers whose offices are in other states. For example, the median year for bar admittance among the lawyers in Maryland is 1991, while the median for lawyers in Washington DC and Virginia is 1997 and 1996, respectively.

Table 4. Mean and Median Bar Admittance Year by States, 2006

	Maryland	Washington DC	Virginia	Other States	Foreign Countries
Number	19,727	7,210	2,235	3,348	97
Mean	1988.9	1995.2	1994.1	1992.7	1994.0
Median	1991	1997	1996	1995	1996

The following chart shows the distribution of active lawyers by their bar admittance year. The number of lawyers admitted in 2006 totaled 1,417.

Chart 1. Number of Lawyers by Bar Admittance Year



II.3. Primary Practice Area

As is the case for jurisdiction data, we entered up to three practice areas.⁴ Table 5 shows the primary practice areas among 31,079 lawyers, excluding 1,541 lawyers who did not provide the practice area information. Overall, the results are similar to the results from previous years.

⁴ In 2005 and before, we included up to five practice areas in the data.

Table 5. Primary Practice Area, 2006

	First choice practice area		All selected practice areas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Litigation	4,262	13.7%	6,885	14.2%
Other	3,436	11.1%	5,202	10.7%
Corporate/Business	3,364	10.8%	5,320	11.0%
Criminal	2,694	8.7%	3,626	7.5%
Government	2,543	8.2%	3,244	6.7%
Real Estate	2,486	8.0%	3,504	7.2%
Family/Domestic	1,804	5.8%	2,798	5.8%
Employment/Labor	1,283	4.1%	1,891	3.9%
General Practice	1,214	3.9%	2,162	4.5%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,211	3.9%	2,300	4.7%
Intellectual Property/Patents/ Personal Injury	1,147	3.7%	1,420	2.9%
Insurance	1,096	3.5%	2,161	4.4%
Administrative Law	761	2.4%	1,338	2.8%
Taxation	756	2.4%	1,631	3.4%
Health	744	2.4%	1,152	2.4%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	706	2.3%	1,038	2.1%
Banking/Finance	525	1.7%	949	2.0%
Environmental	499	1.6%	961	2.0%
Elder Law	432	1.4%	650	1.3%
	116	0.4%	331	0.7%
Total	31,079	100.0%	48,563	100.0%

We also note that the practice areas among lawyers with an office address in Maryland differ from those among lawyers with an office address in other states. As shown in Table 6, lawyers with a Maryland address reported higher concentrations in practice areas such as: Criminal, Real Estate, Family/Domestic, General, Personal Injury, Trusts/Estates/Wills, etc. In comparison, lawyers with an address in Washington DC reported higher concentrations in such practice areas as: Litigation, Other, Government, Employment, Intellectual Property, and Administrative Law, but lower in Real Estate, General, and Trusts. Lawyers in the state of Virginia reported higher concentration in Corporate/Business, Other, Intellectual Property, but lower in Criminal Law.

Table 6. Comparison of Primary Practice Area by Office Location

	MD	DC	VA	Other States
Litigation	12.1%	18.7%	11.1%	13.9%
Criminal	11.7%	3.3%	2.7%	6.9%
Corporate/Business	10.0%	8.7%	16.8%	15.7%
Real Estate	9.9%	4.1%	7.4%	6.0%
Other	9.0%	15.2%	13.4%	12.3%
Family/Domestic	8.2%	1.7%	2.8%	3.1%
Government	5.8%	14.8%	9.0%	7.3%
General Practice	5.3%	1.0%	2.6%	3.2%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	5.2%	1.3%	3.2%	2.4%
Personal Injury	4.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.3%
Employment/Labor	3.1%	6.5%	4.0%	4.6%
Insurance	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	3.1%
Health	2.0%	3.0%	1.7%	2.5%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	2.0%	0.8%	2.0%	1.7%
Taxation	1.9%	3.3%	2.6%	2.9%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1.9%	5.3%	11.1%	5.6%
Administrative Law	1.8%	4.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Banking/Finance	1.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%
Environmental	0.9%	2.6%	1.4%	1.8%
Elder Law	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total			100.0%	100.0%

III. PRO BONO SERVICE

In this section, we present the results of our analyses of the Year 2006 Pro Bono Report data on pro bono service provided, hours spent to improve the law and system, and financial contribution made among Maryland-certified lawyers.

III.1. Pro Bono Service by Office Location

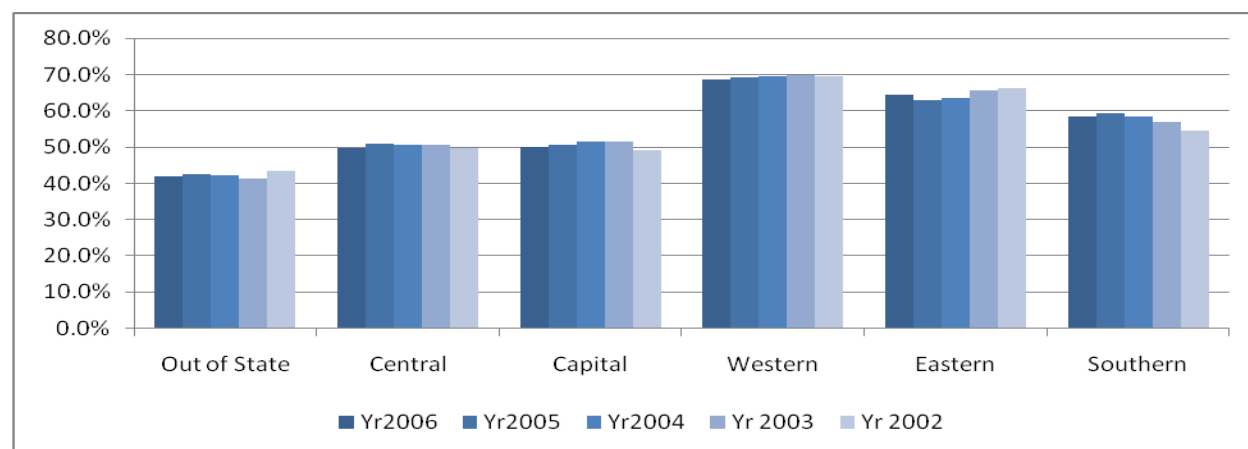
The total number of pro bono hours rendered by Maryland-certified lawyers was 1,097,692 in 2006. This amounts to 917 lower pro bono hours than 1,098,609 hours in Year 2005.⁵ Among 32,620 lawyers, 15,446 lawyers (47.4 percent) reported some pro bono activity (Table 7). Among 19,727 lawyers with offices in Maryland, 10,033 (50.9 percent) rendered pro bono hours greater than '0', compared with 5,413 (42.0 percent) among 12,893 lawyers with offices in other states. These results are slightly lower than 2005 results.

Table 7. Percent of Lawyers with Pro Bono Activity, 2002-2006

	Yr 2006	Yr 2005	Yr 2004	Yr 2003	Yr 2002
All Reporting Lawyers	47.4%	48.0%	47.9%	47.4%	47.8%
Lawyers in Maryland	50.9%	51.6%	51.8%	51.5%	50.4%
Lawyers in Other States	42.0%	42.8%	42.3%	41.5%	43.4%

The proportion of lawyers who rendered pro bono service differs by geographical area within Maryland. As was the case in previous years, higher proportions of lawyers in rural areas of Maryland rendered pro bono services when compared to lawyers in central and capital regions. As shown in Chart 2, the proportion of lawyers who rendered pro bono services has been consistent over the years across the region.

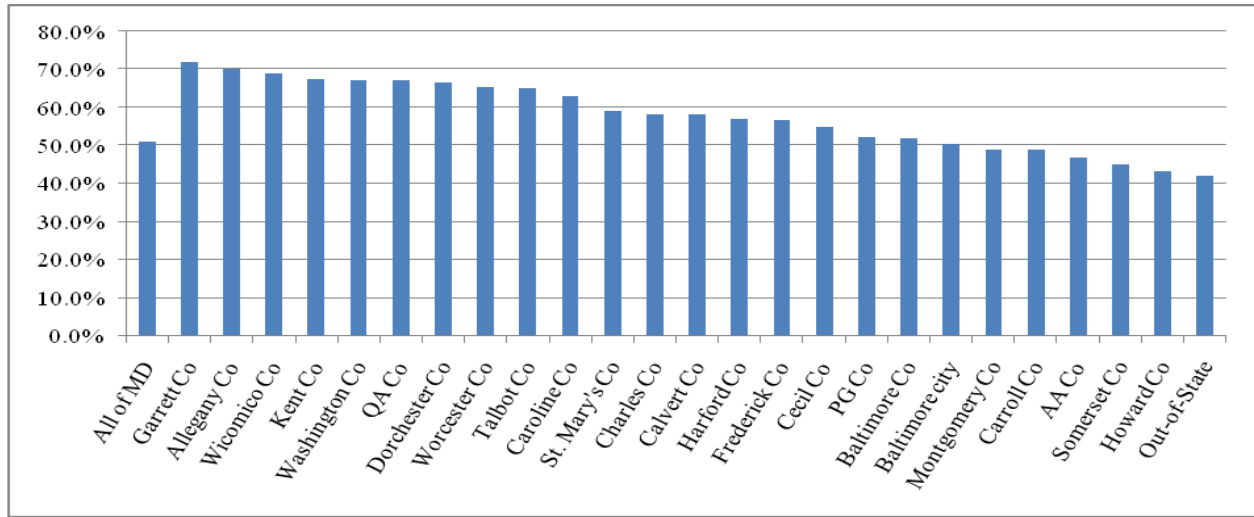
Chart 2. Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours by Region



⁵ As was the case in previous years, there are some lawyers with very high pro bono hours, many claiming to work pro bono full time.

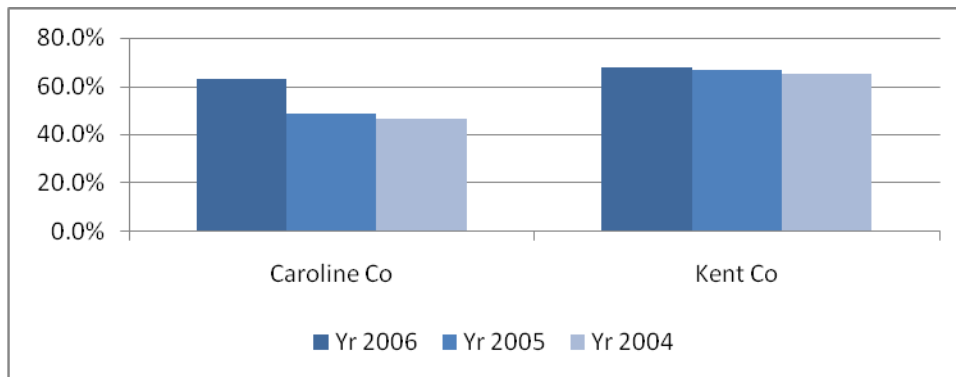
We also looked at pro bono hours by county (Chart 3). Lawyers in Garrett County reported the highest percent (71.9 percent) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours. Lawyers in Allegany County reported the second highest percent (70.1 percent) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours, followed by Wicomico County (68.8 percent).

Chart 3. Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours by County



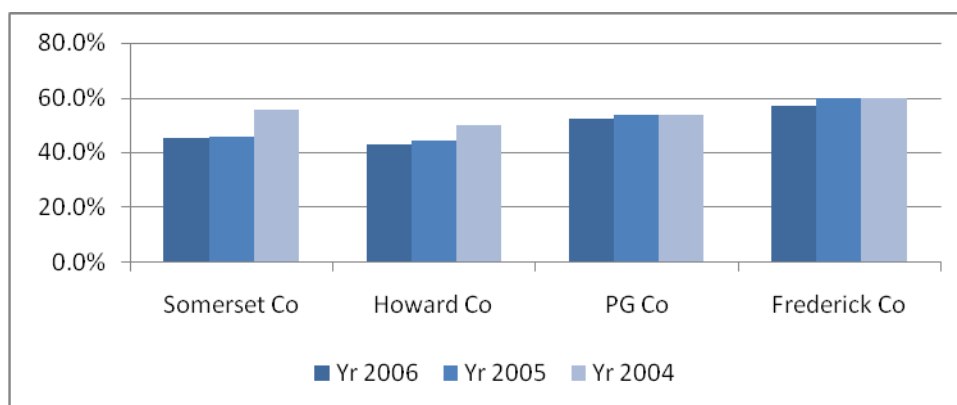
In two Maryland counties, Caroline and Kent Counties, we found consistently increasing percents of lawyers with any pro bono hours over the last three years (Chart 4).

Chart 4. Counties with Increasing Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours over the last 3 years



In four Maryland counties, Somerset, Howard, PG, and Frederick Counties, we found consistently decreasing percents of lawyers with any pro bono hours over the last three years (Chart 5).

Chart 5. Counties with Decreasing Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours over the last 3 years



A target goal of 50 hours of pro bono service for lawyers in the full time practice of law was established pursuant to Rule 16-903. Accordingly, we looked into pro bono hours among full time lawyers. As with the previous years, we defined the full time lawyers as those who are not prohibited from providing pro bono services (Question 5 in the Pro Bono Service Report), are not retired (Question 6), and do not practice law part time (Question 7). Among 32,620 lawyers, 23,283 were identified as full time lawyers, answering “no” to all three questions. For the purpose of this report, we use the term ‘Other Lawyers’ for lawyers who are prohibited, or retired, or part time.

Less than a quarter of all full time lawyers (22.8 percent) met this goal of providing 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2006 (Table 8). This was 0.5 percentage point decrease from the 23.3 percent last year. The Eastern Region was the closest to the goal by having 35.1 percent of full time lawyers who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, followed by 33.8 percent in the Western Region. The lowest percentages of lawyers providing 50 or more pro bono service hours were found in ‘Other States’ (21.4 percent) and in the Central Region (22.2 percent).

In terms of ‘any’ pro bono hours, 55.9 percent of all Maryland full-time lawyers provided pro bono service. Again, the Eastern Region ranked at the top with 79.5 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting any pro bono hours in 2006, followed by the Western Region at 77.6 percent.

Table 8. Pro Bono Hours of Full Time and Other Lawyers by Region, 2006

		All Areas	Central Region	Capital Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	All of MD	Other States
All Lawyers	No pro bono hours	52.6%	50.2%	49.8%	31.3%	35.5%	41.6%	49.1%	58.0%
	Less than 50 hours	28.5%	31.7%	30.3%	39.6%	37.8%	34.9%	31.6%	23.8%
	50 or more hours	18.9%	18.1%	19.9%	29.1%	26.8%	23.5%	19.3%	18.2%
Full Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	44.1%	41.1%	38.9%	22.4%	20.5%	31.1%	39.2%	51.0%
	Less than 50 hours	33.1%	36.7%	36.6%	43.8%	44.4%	37.3%	37.1%	27.6%
	50 or more hours	22.8%	22.2%	24.5%	33.8%	35.1%	31.5%	23.7%	21.4%
Other Lawyers	No pro bono hours	73.9%	71.7%	71.8%	59.4%	65.1%	61.2%	71.1%	79.2%
	Less than 50 hours	17.0%	19.7%	17.7%	26.6%	24.6%	30.2%	19.4%	12.3%
	50 or more hours	9.1%	8.6%	10.5%	14.1%	10.3%	8.5%	9.4%	8.4%
All Lawyers	No pro bono hours	17,174	5,811	3,401	83	245	154	9,694	7,480
	Less than 50 hours	9,297	3,666	2,068	105	261	129	6,229	3,068
	50 or more hours	6,149	2,100	1,355	77	185	87	3,804	2,345
Full Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	10,274	3,340	1,769	45	94	75	5,323	4,951
	Less than 50 hours	7,708	2,986	1,666	88	204	90	5,034	2,674
	50 or more hours	5,301	1,804	1,116	68	161	76	3,225	2,076
Other Lawyers	No pro bono hours	6,900	2,471	1,632	38	151	79	4,371	2,529
	Less than 50 hours	1,589	680	402	17	57	39	1,195	394
	50 or more hours	848	296	239	9	24	11	579	269

In order to see the trend over time, Table 9 shows the difference in the percentage points, from last year (Year 2005), of lawyers who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services. From this table, we learn the proportion of full time lawyers providing 50 or more hours of pro bono service decreased the most in Eastern Region (1.8 percentage point decrease). We also learn that the most improvement came from the Western Region (2.3 percentage point increase). We can also observe higher fluctuation among Other Lawyers.

Table 9. Pro Bono Hours of Full Time and Other Lawyers by Region – Change in Percentage Points from 2005

	Pro bono hours	All Areas	Central Region	Capital Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	All of MD	Other States
All Lawyers	50 or more hours	-0.3%	-0.7%	0.7%	3.5%	0.3%	-3.1%	-0.1%	-0.6%
Full Time Lawyers	50 or more hours	-0.5%	-0.9%	0.4%	2.3%	-1.8%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-0.8%
Other Lawyers	50 or more hours	-0.2%	-0.8%	0.8%	5.5%	3.2%	-7.9%	-0.2%	-0.4%

We ranked Maryland counties by percentage of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours (Table 10). Somerset County ranked first at 66.7 percent, followed by Dorchester (52.0 percent), Caroline (47.1 percent), and Garrett (42.9 percent) Counties.

Table 10. Maryland Counties by Percentage of Full Time Lawyers with 50 or More Pro Bono Hours, 2006

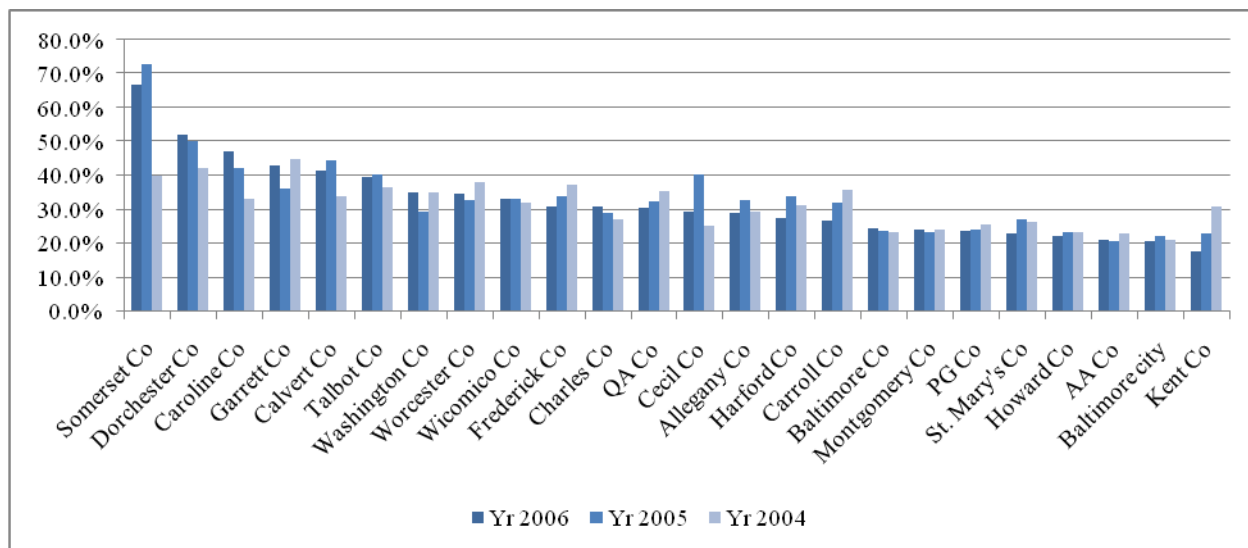
Ranking	County Name	Number of FT lawyers	No pro bono hrs	Less than 50 hrs	50 hrs or more
1	Somerset Co	9	11.1%	22.2%	66.7%
2	Dorchester Co	25	20.0%	28.0%	52.0%
3	Caroline Co	17	17.6%	35.3%	47.1%
4	Garrett Co	21	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%
5	Calvert Co	65	26.2%	32.3%	41.5%
6	Talbot Co	81	17.3%	43.2%	39.5%
7	Washington Co	111	23.4%	41.4%	35.1%
8	Worcester Co	66	16.7%	48.5%	34.8%
9	Wicomico Co	126	20.6%	46.0%	33.3%
10	Frederick Co	245	26.5%	42.4%	31.0%
11	Charles Co	107	29.9%	39.3%	30.8%
12	QA Co	49	20.4%	49.0%	30.6%
13	Cecil Co	58	29.3%	41.4%	29.3%
14	Allegany Co	69	23.2%	47.8%	29.0%
15	Harford Co	243	30.9%	41.6%	27.6%
16	Carroll Co	146	34.9%	38.4%	26.7%
17	Baltimore Co	2,044	36.9%	38.7%	24.4%
18	Montgomery Co	3,171	40.2%	35.5%	24.3%
19	PG Co	1,135	37.8%	38.5%	23.7%
20	St. Mary's Co	69	37.7%	39.1%	23.2%
21	Howard Co	581	45.1%	32.7%	22.2%
22	AA Co	1,033	40.8%	38.0%	21.2%
23	Baltimore city	4,083	43.5%	35.6%	20.9%
24	Kent Co	28	25.0%	57.1%	17.9%

As noted in the previous years' reports, the ranking of the counties in terms of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours fluctuated greatly from year to year. This is primarily due to the fact that these counties have only a few full time lawyers. For example, Somerset County is reported to have only 9 full time lawyers, followed by 17 in Caroline County, and 21 in Garrett County. In such counties with a small number of full time lawyers, any changes among few lawyers can affect the percentages greatly and swing the ranking widely. Therefore, the ranking results need to be reviewed carefully.

As was the case last year, the bottom of the list was populated with counties in the Capital and Central Regions – mostly large, metropolitan counties. They are: Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, Howard, PG, Montgomery, and Baltimore Counties. Kent County is an exception in that it had only 28 full time lawyers of which 17.9 percent provided 50 or more pro bono hours but the majority (57.1 percent) provided less than 50 pro bono hours.

The above results are displayed as a bar graph in Chart 6, also showing trends from the results of previous years. Dorchester, Caroline, Charles, and Baltimore counties exhibited consistent increase for the last three years. In comparison, Frederick, QA, Carroll, PG, and Kent counties reported consistent decrease for the last three years.

Chart 6. Maryland Counties by Percentage of Full Time Lawyers with 50 or More Pro Bono Hours



III.2. Beneficiaries of Pro Bono Service

The pro bono report includes a series of questions regarding to whom (or to which organizations) the pro bono service was rendered (Question 1). The following is the list of possible responses to Question 1:

- Q1.a. To people of limited means
- Q1.b. To charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, or educational organizations in matters designed primarily to address the needs of people of limited means
- Q1.c. To individuals, groups, or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties, or public rights
- Q1.d. To charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, or educational organizations in matters in furtherance of their organizational purposes, when the payment of the standard legal fees would significantly deplete the organization's economic resources or would otherwise be inappropriate

Table 11 shows the results from these questions. Overall, 49.4 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means (Q1.a); 16.3 percent to organizations helping people of limited means (Q1.b); 8.0 percent to entities on civil rights matters (Q1.c); and 26.3 percent to organizations such as a "non-profit" furthering their organizational purposes (Q1.d). In comparison to lawyers with out-of-state addresses, lawyers with offices in Maryland rendered a higher proportion of their pro bono service to people of limited means and a lower proportion to entities on civil rights matters. Compared to the last

year's results, the proportion of lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours to people of limited means (Q1.a) decreased while the proportion responding 'yes' to Q1.b, Q1.c and Q1.d increased.

Table 11. Distribution of Pro Bono Services by Beneficiary Type, 2006

	All Reporting Lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Q1.a	49.4%	50.4%	53.6%	57.8%	52.2%	56.2%	51.8%	44.8%
Q1.b	16.3%	16.3%	15.8%	14.2%	15.4%	16.7%	16.1%	16.9%
Q1.c	8.0%	5.9%	6.8%	2.5%	3.4%	4.8%	6.0%	11.5%
Q1.d	26.3%	27.4%	23.8%	25.6%	29.0%	22.4%	26.1%	26.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The pro bono report also asked how many pro bono service hours were spent on cases that came from a pro bono or a legal services organization. Among all reporting lawyers, 29.6, 17.9, 24.8, and 8.8 percents of pro bono service hours rendered, respectively for the four types of beneficiaries, were rendered to cases that came from a pro bono or a legal services organization (Table 12). These percentages are all higher than those reported in 2005, with the exception of Q1.b, which were 25.9, 18.3, 17.1, and 5.5 percents, respectively for the four items. Consistent with the previous years' results however, for all pro bono service beneficiary types, these percentages are lower for lawyers with offices in Maryland than those reported by lawyers in other states. This result suggests that lawyers with offices in Maryland tend to get pro bono cases on their own, rather than through a pro bono or a legal services organization.

Table 12. Proportion of Pro Bono Hours Spent on Cases from a Pro Bono or a Legal Services Organization

	All Reporting Lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Q1.a	29.6%	28.3%	22.6%	20.5%	24.1%	20.7%	25.8%	37.9%
Q1.b	17.9%	16.6%	15.7%	12.2%	8.5%	13.1%	15.7%	22.4%
Q1.c	24.8%	24.6%	17.2%	13.3%	12.0%	12.0%	21.0%	29.4%
Q1.d	8.8%	8.8%	7.2%	5.2%	6.3%	5.1%	8.0%	10.6%

III.3. Practice Area and Pro Bono Service

We are interested in identifying the practice areas in which lawyers provide pro bono services in comparison to the most frequently practiced primary practice areas. Table 13 shows the top ten primary practice areas and pro bono service areas among all reporting lawyers, identical to the last year's results with the exception of Taxation Law. We note that the Family/Domestic practice area is the top pro bono service area, followed by Other, Corporate/Business, Real Estate, Litigation, and so on.

Table 13. Comparison of Practice Areas, 2006

Rank	Pro Bono Service Area	Primary Practice Area
1	Family/Domestic	Litigation
2	Other	Other
3	Corporate/Business	Corporate/Business
4	Real Estate	Criminal
5	Litigation	Government
6	Criminal	Real Estate
7	General Practice	Family/Domestic
8	Trusts/Estates/Wills	Employment/Labor
9	Employment/Labor	General Practice
10	Taxation	Trusts/Estates/Wills

We note that the percent of lawyers who provide pro bono services differ greatly by their practice area. Table 14 shows that 73.3 percent of lawyers who practice Elder Law provided pro bono services, in comparison to 21.9 percent among Government lawyers. The top five practice areas are: Elder, Family / Domestic, Trusts / Estates / Wills, Personal Injury, and General law. The bottom practice areas are: Government, Intellectual Property / Patents, Insurance, Administrative Law, and Other.

Table 14. Percent of Lawyers who provide Pro Bono Service – by Practice Areas, 2006

Practice Area	Number of Lawyers	Number of Lawyers with Greater Than '0' Pro Bono Hours	Percent of Lawyers Greater Than '0' Pro Bono Hours
Elder Law	116	85	73.3%
Family/Domestic	1,804	1,227	68.0%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,211	801	66.1%
Personal Injury	1,096	686	62.6%
General Practice	1,214	741	61.0%
Litigation	4,262	2,533	59.4%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	525	312	59.4%
Real Estate	2,486	1,396	56.2%
Corporate/Business	3,364	1,725	51.3%
Employment/Labor	1,283	644	50.2%
Taxation	744	359	48.3%
Health	706	307	43.5%
Criminal	2,694	1,144	42.5%
Banking/Finance	499	211	42.3%
Environmental	432	180	41.7%
Other	3,436	1,362	39.6%
Administrative Law	756	289	38.2%
Insurance	761	289	38.0%
Intellectual Property/Patents/ Government	1,147 2,543	418 556	36.4% 21.9%
Total	31,079	15,265	49.1%

We were interested in who provided service in the top pro bono service areas. Table 15 shows the results. It shows that the largest proportion of pro bono services in a specific area is provided by lawyers in that particular practice area. For example, 39.9 percent of 'Family' pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice the Family Law and 4.4 percent by lawyers who reported to practice 'Other' areas. For the second ranked pro bono service area, 2.7 percent of 'Other' pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice 'Family/Domestic' and 36.6 percent by lawyers in 'Other' practice areas and so on. This pattern was seen in previous years as well.

Table 15. Pro Bono Service Areas and Practice Areas, 2006

Primary practice area	Pro bono service area								
	Family	Other	Business	R.E.	Litigation	Criminal	General	Trusts	Labor
Family	39.9%	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	2.6%	3.7%	2.2%	0.2%
Other	4.4%	36.6%	6.4%	4.4%	4.7%	2.3%	5.4%	4.6%	6.2%
Business	4.7%	8.9%	39.1%	10.0%	4.8%	3.2%	9.7%	8.3%	6.3%
Real Estate	3.5%	3.7%	8.8%	57.8%	2.0%	2.4%	6.8%	7.7%	1.1%
Litigation	13.5%	14.4%	9.3%	7.0%	66.7%	18.1%	16.1%	9.4%	12.7%
Criminal	6.4%	4.5%	1.7%	1.7%	3.1%	54.6%	6.7%	2.2%	1.9%
General Practice	7.5%	3.3%	4.6%	3.0%	1.7%	3.5%	18.2%	5.1%	0.9%
Trusts/Estates	2.3%	2.5%	5.1%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%	3.9%	41.4%	1.2%
Labor	2.2%	2.6%	2.2%	0.9%	1.7%	0.7%	2.1%	1.2%	58.0%
Taxation	0.3%	1.2%	2.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	1.9%	0.8%
Bankruptcy	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.2%
Administrative	1.3%	2.2%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%	2.1%	1.1%	0.5%
Government	2.9%	4.6%	4.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	7.3%	2.5%	3.4%
Personal Injury	5.2%	3.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.9%	4.9%	6.8%	4.5%	2.8%
Health	0.8%	1.7%	1.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%
Elder Law	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%
Intellectual Prop.	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	2.2%	1.2%	0.9%
Insurance	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	3.1%	1.6%	1.1%
Environmental	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Banking	0.4%	1.1%	2.5%	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	0.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

III.4. Hours to Improve Law and Financial Contributions

In 2006, a total of 7,208 lawyers (compared to 7,366 lawyers in 2005) spent 382,324 hours (407,984 hours in 2005) participating in activities related to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession (Question 3). The total financial contribution to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means (Question 4) was \$3,220,691 from 5,640 contributing lawyers (\$2,759,360 from 5,666 lawyers in 2005).

Compared to the previous year, the total financial contribution in 2006 is a substantial improvement of \$461,331 increase. However, we have to point out that this result on

contribution needs to be interpreted carefully. There were three contributions greater than \$100,000 in 2006, for a sum of \$400,000. Considering that the largest contribution in 2005 was \$35,000 and some lawyers seem to report their firm contribution in the report against the instructions, these large numbers contributed by a few can become a cause for bias and impact the statistics.

In the table below (Table 16), we present the proportions of lawyers who spent hours improving the law and who made financial contributions. As was the case last year, we note that higher percentages of lawyers with offices in Maryland devoted hours to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession than out-of-state lawyers did. In comparison, smaller proportions of lawyers in Maryland, especially in Eastern and Southern Regions, offered financial support to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means than lawyers in other states.

Table 16. Percent of Lawyers who Spent Hours to Improve Law and who Made Financial Contributions, 2006

		All reporting lawyers	Maryland Region					All of MD	Other States
			Central	Capital	Western	East.	South.		
Percent of Lawyers with Hours to Improve Law (Q 3A)	All	22.1%	23.0%	22.2%	32.8%	24.9%	26.2%	23.0%	20.7%
	Full Time	22.1%	23.0%	22.2%	32.8%	24.9%	26.2%	23.0%	20.7%
	Other	26.3%	28.1%	27.5%	40.8%	31.4%	32.0%	28.3%	23.5%
Percent of Lawyers with Financial Contribution (Q4)	All	17.3%	16.8%	14.9%	16.2%	7.8%	9.2%	15.6%	19.8%
	Full Time	19.4%	19.0%	16.5%	17.9%	8.1%	9.1%	17.6%	22.0%
	Other	11.9%	11.5%	11.5%	10.9%	7.3%	9.3%	11.3%	13.2%
Number of Lawyers	All	32,620	11,577	6,824	265	691	370	19,727	12,893
	Full Time	23,283	8,130	4,551	201	459	241	13,582	9,701
	Other	9,337	3,447	2,273	64	232	129	6,145	3,192

We also note that the percentage of lawyers who offered financial contributions differ by their practice areas. As shown in Table 17, the top contributors are in: Health, Environmental, Administrative, Banking, Labor, and Litigation law. The bottom contributors are in: Criminal, General, Insurance, Personal Injury, and Government lawyers. Comparing this distribution to the proportion of lawyers who provide pro bono service by their practice area (comparing Table 17 to Table 14), we note that lawyers in practice areas with low rates of pro bono service tend to make up with higher proportions for financial contribution. However, lawyers in Government and Intellectual Property report lower participation in pro bono service and do not provide financial contribution.

Table 17. Lawyers with Financial Contribution – by Practice Area, 2006

Practice Area	Number of Lawyers	Number of Lawyers with Contribution	Percent of Lawyers with Contribution
Health	706	161	22.8%
Environmental	432	97	22.5%
Administrative Law	756	168	22.2%
Banking/Finance	499	108	21.6%
Employment/Labor	1,283	271	21.1%
Litigation	4,262	880	20.6%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	525	101	19.2%
Other	3,436	656	19.1%
Corporate/Business	3,364	639	19.0%
Taxation	744	136	18.3%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,211	217	17.9%
Family/Domestic	1,804	318	17.6%
Intellectual Property	1,147	200	17.4%
Real Estate	2,486	433	17.4%
Elder Law	116	19	16.4%
Government	2,543	404	15.9%
Personal Injury	1,096	162	14.8%
Insurance	761	111	14.6%
General Practice	1,214	148	12.2%
Criminal	2,694	297	11.0%
Total	31,079	5,526	17.8%

IV. PRO BONO SERVICE BY FIRM TYPE AND SIZE

As revised for the reporting cycle of Year 2005, the pro bono service report asks lawyers for their firm types: Private Firm, Corporate Counsel, Government Agency, Legal Services Organization, Public Interest Organization, or Not Practicing. If a lawyer selects 'Private Firm', a question on the firm size is followed. The five options for the firm size question are: Solo (1 lawyer), Small Firm (2-5 lawyers), Medium Firm (6-20 lawyers), Large Firm (21-49 lawyers), or Extra Large (50 lawyers and up). In this section, we present the results from these new questions.

For most of the analyses, we focused on 32,425 lawyers, excluding 195 lawyers with no information on the firm type. In addition, there are 82 lawyers who selected more than one firm type, while lawyers were asked to select only one firm type answer. For these lawyers, we chose an answer other than 'Private Practice' for the analysis after a consultation with the Pro Bono Resource Center. The following Table 18 shows the distribution of lawyers by their firm type. Overall, about fifty eight percent (18,693 lawyers) of all lawyers practiced in a private firm. Among full time lawyers, however, the percentage practicing in a private firm was higher at 67.7 percent. However, this shift can be attributable to a much lower proportion of lawyers who answered 'Not Practicing' among full time lawyers.

Table 18. Distribution of Lawyers by Firm Type

	Private Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing	Total
All Lawyers	18,693 57.6%	2,546 7.9%	5,873 18.1%	440 1.4%	517 1.6%	4,356 13.4%	32,425 100%
Full time Lawyers	15,698 67.7%	2,190 9.4%	4,145 17.9%	334 1.4%	400 1.7%	420 1.8%	23,187 100%

Among 18,693 lawyers who reported practicing in a private firm, about 30 percent practiced law solo, 26 percent in an extra large firm, 22 percent in a small firm, 13 percent in a medium firm, and seven percent in a large firm as Table 19 shows. Higher proportions of full time lawyers worked in larger sized firms.

Table 19. Firm Size of Private Firms

	Unknown	Solo (1 lawyer)	Small firm (2-5)	Medium firm (6-20)	Large firm (21-49)	Extra Large firm (50 and up)	Total
Lawyers in Private Firm	128 0.7%	5,700 30.5%	4,129 22.1%	2,502 13.4%	1,293 6.9%	4,941 26.4%	18,693
FT Lawyers in Private Firm	104 0.7%	3,864 24.6%	3,658 23.3%	2,315 14.7%	1,203 7.7%	4,554 29.0%	15,698

The size of the private firm varies greatly by their business location. As shown in Table 20, proportionally more lawyers with offices in Maryland practiced in smaller firms when compared to lawyers with offices in other states. Especially, only 13.5 percent of lawyers with

offices in Maryland worked in extra large firms with 50 and more lawyers, while 49.3 percent among lawyers in other states. In addition, more than half of the lawyers in Western and Eastern regions, regions with the highest participation in pro bono service, works solo.

Table 20. Firm Size by Region

	All reporting lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Unknown	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%
Solo	30.5%	34.2%	41.6%	53.1%	50.2%	47.7%	38.0%	17.2%
Small firm	22.1%	24.0%	29.3%	44.7%	32.0%	34.7%	26.8%	13.9%
Medium firm	13.4%	14.7%	14.0%	1.1%	11.3%	15.3%	14.1%	12.1%
Large firm	6.9%	8.4%	5.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	6.9%	7.0%
Extra Large firm	26.4%	18.1%	8.3%	0.6%	4.3%	0.9%	13.5%	49.3%

The distribution of firm type differs by their office address. As noted in Table 21, a higher proportion of lawyers with a Maryland business address practiced in a private firm setting than those in other states. A higher proportion of lawyers in Southern region worked for government agencies than other regions.

Table 21. Firm Type by State

	All reporting lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Private Firm	57.6%	59.2%	62.9%	68.1%	67.5%	60.7%	60.9%	52.7%
Corp. Counsel	7.9%	7.2%	6.9%	3.4%	3.7%	2.7%	6.8%	9.4%
Government	18.1%	18.1%	12.9%	18.3%	14.2%	22.7%	16.2%	21.0%
Legal Svc. Org.	1.4%	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	3.3%	1.4%	1.2%
Public Int. Org.	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	2.1%
Not Practice	13.4%	12.5%	15.1%	9.1%	12.7%	10.7%	13.3%	13.6%

The following Table 22 shows the firm type distribution by county. Some of the notable differences are: higher concentrations of Government lawyers in Somerset County and St. Mary's County, and Corporate Counsel lawyers in Howard County. The proportion of lawyers in government agencies in Somerset County (35.0 percent) is about five times the proportion in Queen Anne county which reported the lowest proportion (7.6 percent). The proportion of lawyers in private firm is highest in Kent County and lowest in Somerset County. The proportion of lawyers in Corporate Counsel is highest in Howard County and lowest in Somerset, Dorchester, and Kent counties. The proportion of lawyers in Legal Service Organizations is highest in St. Mary's and Kent counties and lowest in Somerset, Dorchester, Garrett, Worchester and Queen Anne counties. The proportion of lawyers who do not practice is highest in Howard County and lowest in Caroline County. In addition, there were many counties with no lawyers in public interest organizations.

Table 22. Firm Type by County

	Private Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing	Total
A.A.	56.0%	6.0%	20.6%	1.4%	1.2%	15.0%	100.0%
Allegany	70.9%	2.3%	19.8%	1.2%	0.0%	5.8%	100.0%
Balto. city	58.1%	6.1%	22.7%	2.4%	2.1%	8.5%	100.0%
Baltimore	65.2%	8.3%	10.4%	0.9%	0.4%	14.7%	100.0%
Calvert	64.3%	2.7%	20.5%	0.9%	0.0%	11.6%	100.0%
Caroline	66.7%	3.7%	22.2%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	100.0%
Carroll	56.0%	7.1%	17.9%	0.4%	0.4%	18.3%	100.0%
Cecil	67.5%	4.8%	14.5%	1.2%	0.0%	12.0%	100.0%
Charles	63.2%	1.9%	20.0%	3.9%	0.0%	11.0%	100.0%
Dorchester	69.4%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	100.0%
Frederick	63.7%	4.2%	15.0%	1.3%	1.1%	14.7%	100.0%
Garrett	62.5%	3.1%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	100.0%
Harford	56.7%	5.1%	20.4%	1.6%	0.8%	15.3%	100.0%
Howard	53.8%	11.8%	12.5%	1.1%	0.7%	20.1%	100.0%
Kent	71.8%	0.0%	15.4%	5.1%	0.0%	7.7%	100.0%
Montgomery	63.1%	7.8%	10.7%	0.6%	1.3%	16.5%	100.0%
P.G.	62.0%	5.0%	18.9%	2.0%	1.2%	11.0%	100.0%
Q.A.	67.1%	3.8%	7.6%	0.0%	2.5%	19.0%	100.0%
Somerset	45.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
St. Mary's	52.5%	4.0%	29.3%	5.1%	0.0%	9.1%	100.0%
Talbot	67.4%	4.5%	9.1%	1.5%	0.8%	16.7%	100.0%
Washington	67.6%	4.1%	17.9%	0.7%	0.7%	9.0%	100.0%
Wicomico	69.8%	4.7%	16.3%	1.7%	0.0%	7.6%	100.0%
Worcester	66.7%	3.1%	14.6%	0.0%	1.0%	14.6%	100.0%

It is natural to assume that lawyers working in different firm types have a different distribution of practice areas. The following Table 23 shows the distribution. As expected, a substantial proportion of lawyers in Corporate Counsel reported 'Corporate/Business' as their primary practice area, in addition to 'Real Estate.' Fifty seven percent of lawyers in Government reported 'Government' and 'Criminal' as their primary practice area. About forty percent of lawyers in legal service organizations and public interest organizations reported 'Other' and 'Family' as their primary practice area. In addition, lawyers in legal service organizations provided more services in 'Family' and 'General,' while lawyers in public interest organizations provided more services in the 'Other,' 'Employment/Labor,' 'Health,' and 'Environment' areas.

Table 23. Firm Type and Practice Area

Practice Area \ Firm Type	Private Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing
Litigation	18.9%	6.2%	5.3%	11.0%	4.9%	6.6%
Corporate/Business	10.5%	38.1%	1.2%	7.1%	5.0%	10.4%
Real Estate	9.9%	11.7%	1.3%	4.6%	3.9%	7.2%
Other	9.2%	8.0%	8.5%	23.9%	28.3%	24.5%
Family/Domestic	7.4%	0.2%	2.2%	18.3%	11.5%	4.6%
Criminal	6.0%	0.1%	23.6%	7.1%	7.8%	3.8%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	5.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	3.3%
Personal Injury	5.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%
General Practice	5.1%	0.8%	0.6%	7.3%	1.4%	5.7%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	3.9%	5.6%	3.1%	0.7%	1.6%	2.8%
Employment/Labor	3.7%	4.0%	5.1%	3.9%	9.9%	3.7%
Taxation	2.4%	1.2%	2.4%	0.2%	1.2%	3.6%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	2.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Insurance	2.3%	8.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	2.0%
Health	1.7%	4.6%	1.7%	2.5%	6.4%	4.1%
Administrative Law	1.6%	1.6%	5.6%	3.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Banking/Finance	1.3%	4.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%
Government	1.0%	1.9%	33.6%	3.9%	6.4%	9.6%
Environmental	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	0.0%	6.0%	2.0%
Elder Law	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	2.8%	1.2%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The pro bono activity varied greatly by firm type. As the following Table 24 indicates, eighty one percent of lawyers who are in a government agency did not provide any pro bono service, as compared to 33 percent of lawyers in private firms. Only about 6 percent of lawyers in government provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, as compared to 28 percent among lawyers in private firms.

Table 24. Firm Type and Pro Bono Hours

	'0' Pro Bono Hrs.	Less than 50 Pro Bono Hours	50 or More Pro Bono Hrs.	Total
Private Firm	6,227	7,313	5,153	18,693
	33.3%	39.1%	27.6%	100%
Corporate Counsel	1,744	584	218	2,546
	68.5%	22.9%	8.6%	100%
Government	4,726	807	340	5,873
	80.5%	13.7%	5.8%	100%
Legal Services Org.	306	75	59	440
	69.5%	17.0%	13.4%	100%
Public Interest Org.	297	112	108	517
	57.4%	21.7%	20.9%	100%
Not Practicing	3,731	381	244	4,356
	85.7%	8.7%	5.6%	100%
Total	17,031	9,272	6,122	32,425

In Table 25 below, we tabulated the same distribution, limited to 23,187 full time lawyers. The full time lawyers tend to provide more pro bono services than those who are not full time lawyers. Again, the percentage of lawyers in government who provided pro bono service lagged behind those of lawyers in other firm types.

Table 25. Firm Type and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers

	'0' Pro Bono Hrs.	Less than 50 Pro Bono Hours	50 or More Pro Bono Hrs.	Total
Private Firm	4,801 30.6%	6,289 40.1%	4,608 29.4%	15,698 100%
Corporate Counsel	1,479 67.5%	517 23.6%	194 8.9%	2,190 100%
Government	3,179 76.7%	669 16.1%	297 7.2%	4,145 100%
Legal Services Org.	227 68.0%	61 18.3%	46 13.8%	334 100%
Public Interest Org.	226 56.5%	92 23.0%	82 20.5%	400 100%
Not Practicing	299 71.2%	64 15.2%	57 13.6%	420 100%
Total	10,211 30.6%	7,692 40.1%	5,284 29.4%	23,187 100%

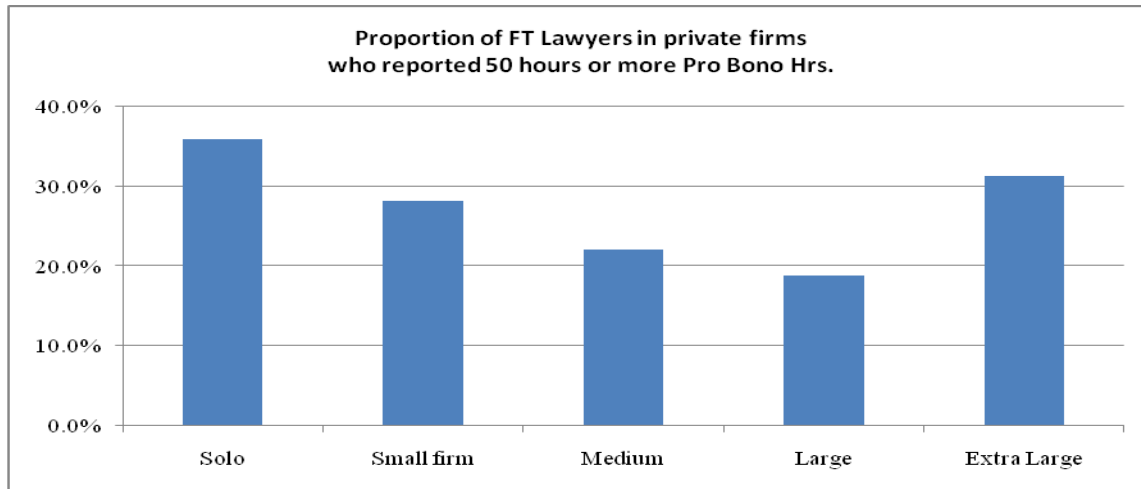
Among the full time lawyers in private firms, the size of the firm was also an important determinant in pro bono hours. As Table 26 indicates, with the exception of lawyers in extra large firms, the proportion of lawyers reporting any pro bono hours steadily decreased as the firm size increased.

Table 26. Firm Size and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers in Private Firm

	0 Pro Bono Hrs.	Less than 50 Pro Bono Hours	50 or More Pro Bono Hrs.	Total
Unknown	35 33.7%	40 38.5%	29 27.9%	104 100%
Solo	831 21.5%	1,646 42.6%	1,387 35.9%	3,864 100%
Small firm	1,056 28.9%	1,572 43.0%	1,030 28.2%	3,658 100%
Medium	874 37.8%	931 40.2%	510 22.0%	2,315 100%
Large	521 43.3%	456 37.9%	226 18.8%	1,203 100%
Extra Large	1,484 32.6%	1,644 36.1%	1,426 31.3%	4,554 100%
Total	4,801 30.6%	6,289 40.1%	4,608 29.4%	15,698 100%

The proportion of full time lawyers in private firms who reported 50 or more pro bono hours is displayed in Chart 7 below.

Chart 7. Firm Size and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers in Private Firm



V. CONCLUSION

This report provides an objective analysis of information provided by licensed Maryland attorneys reporting on their pro bono activities during 2006 in comparison to previous years. Overall, lawyers certified to practice law in Maryland reported stable pro bono activities as compared to previous years. The proportion of lawyers who reported greater than '0' hours of pro bono service is down slightly from the previous year, as well as the proportion of lawyers who reported 50 or more hours of pro bono service, although the rates of decrease are minimal. The number of lawyers who made financial contributions is slightly down as well.

The pro bono activity varied greatly by firm type. Eighty one percent of lawyers who are in a government agency did not provide any pro bono service, as compared to 33 percent of lawyers in private firms. The proportion of lawyers in government who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services is only about one-fifth of the proportion of those in private firms. We also learned that, lawyers in medium size private firms tend to provide less pro bono hours when compared to lawyers in small or extra large size firms. As we mentioned in previous reports, we recommend a strategy of targeting groups of lawyers with lower pro bono activities. We need to inform government lawyers who are prohibited from rendering pro bono service by statute that they can provide pro bono services in areas other than their practice area. We need to formulate an outreach effort to let lawyers know that there are other means of helping people, for example, by providing financial contributions to organizations that serve individuals of limited means.

As the years progress, the pro bono report data files have been able to provide concrete answers to many questions, showing changes in pro bono activity among Maryland lawyers and the impact of new pro bono initiatives. The data file will serve as a valuable analytical tool to assist the Judiciary in determining how far or close the Maryland Bar is in meeting the aspirational pro bono service goals outlined in the Rules.