

Final Report:
Current Status of Pro Bono Service
Among Maryland Lawyers, Year 2007

OCTOBER 27, 2008

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 2007. Below are the highlights of the results.

- Among 33,130 lawyers, 15,576 lawyers (47.0 percent) reported some pro bono activity, slightly lower than 47.4 percent in Year 2006.
- Among full-time lawyers, 55.0 percent of all full-time lawyers provided pro bono service (55.9 percent in 2006). Among lawyers with practice in Maryland, the Eastern Region ranked at the top with 78.3 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting pro bono hours greater than 0 in 2007, followed by the Western Region at 73.8 percent.
- Twenty two percent of all full time lawyers provided 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2007 (22.8 percent in 2006).
- 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.
- Caroline County ranked first at 50.0 percent of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours, followed by Garrett (41.7%), Dorchester (39.1 percent), and Calvert (38.1 percent) Counties.
- A total of 7,201 lawyers (compared to 7,208 lawyers in 2006) spent 409,853 hours (382,324 hours in 2006) participating in activities related to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession (Question 3). This is an improvement of 27,529 hours from the last year.
- The total financial contribution to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means was \$2,957,450 from 5,679 contributing lawyers.
- Overall, 49.8 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means; 16.1 percent to organizations helping people of limited means; 7.5 percent to entities on civil rights matters; and 26.5 percent to organizations such as a “non-profit” furthering their organizational purposes.

- Among all reporting lawyers, 29.8, 18.8, 25.3, and 9.3 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.
- In an effort to provide further insights on the impact of firm type and firm size, we conducted limited analyses among lawyers who change his/her firm type, especially among lawyers in and out of Government and Private Firm areas. We also analyzed pro bono service hours of private firm lawyers who reported bigger firm size from 2006 to 2007 to examine the impact of firm size on pro bono hours. The results show:
 - lawyers provide less pro bono hours when they change their employment into government even though they are not prohibited by statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation from rendering pro bono legal service.
 - lawyers provide higher pro bono hours when they change their employment into private firms.
 - individual lawyers in private firm as their firm size grows do not appear to reduce their pro bono hours, while fewer lawyers in larger firm size (excluding the extra large firm) tend to provide pro bono hours.

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 sixth year for which pro bono reporting was required, Calendar Year 2007.

During Year 2008, four mailings were sent out to all licensed Maryland attorneys for reporting of their pro bono activities during the year 2007.

- First round: An initial mailing was sent out on January 8, 2008 to all 33,688 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 18, 2008 to 6,233 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by March 15, 2008.
- Third round: A 'Notice of Failure to File' was sent out on May 20 to 1,960 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by May 15, 2008, and
- Fourth round: A 'Decertification Order' signed by the Court of Appeals will be sent to lawyers who had failed to file the report by September 15.

This report covers the 33,130 pro bono reports received by August 27, 2008. It excludes data from those attorneys who were determined to be inactive lawyers (law clerks, deceased, etc.), and lawyers in the military. 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 71.0 percent (23,475 lawyers) and the remaining 29 percent (9,655 lawyers) filed the pro bono report through mail. The use of online filing system has been increasing steadily for the last six 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 six years. We were able to observe a lower number of erroneous responses and null values (no response), and an increased number of detailed responses.

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 from the pro bono report data.

II.1. Geographical Location

The table below shows the distribution of the 33,130 lawyers by their business address as reported in the Pro Bono Legal Service Report for Year 2007. The results are compared with the distributions in previous years.

Table 1. Office Location of Lawyers

	Yr. 2007		Yr. 2006		Yr. 2005		Yr. 2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Maryland	19,492	58.8%	19,727	60.5%	18,954	59.2%	18,540	59.4%
Washington DC	7,858	23.7%	7,210	22.1%	7,563	23.6%	7,410	23.7%
Virginia	2,181	6.6%	2,235	6.9%	2,099	6.6%	1,971	6.3%
Other States	3,484	10.5%	3,348	10.3%	3,256	10.2%	3,210	10.3%
Foreign	112	0.3%	97	0.3%	108	0.3%	91	0.3%
Unknown	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	11	0.0%	4	0.0%
	33,130	100.0%	32,620	100.0%	31,991	100.0%	31,226	100.0%

About fifty nine percent of lawyers who are certified to practice in Maryland reported a business address in Maryland, followed by 23.7 percent in Washington D.C. The distributions of office addresses remained stable over the years.

In addition to the office address information, the pro bono report includes a question on lawyers' jurisdiction. About fifty eight percent of lawyers (19,146 lawyers) indicated they practiced in jurisdictions in the state of Maryland, thirty eight percent (12,476 lawyers) reported an out of state jurisdiction, and the remaining five percent (1,508 lawyers) did not answer the question.

Among those who reported practicing in Maryland jurisdictions, 2,986 lawyers reported 'All of Maryland' as their jurisdiction as opposed to providing county level information. Table 2 shows the reported jurisdictions by county among 16,160 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 2007 is 26 percent, followed by 25 percent for Montgomery County, and about 14 percent for Baltimore County.

As before, Table 2 also indicates concentration of lawyers in urban areas. About 92 percent of all lawyers with county level jurisdiction information reported counties in the Central

and Capital Regions¹ as their primary jurisdiction, while 82 percent of Maryland population is known to be in the Central and Capital regions.² Counties with the highest concentration of lawyers in comparison to the population are: Baltimore city (8.5 lawyers per 1,000 population), Montgomery County (4.8 per 1,000), and Baltimore County (3.8 per 1,000). Counties with the lowest concentration of lawyers in comparison to the population are: Somerset County (0.7 per 1,000), Caroline County (0.8 per 1,000), and Cecil County (0.9 per 1,000).³ Accordingly, Baltimore city has about 12 times more lawyers per population than the lowest Somerset County.

Table 2. First-choice Jurisdiction

County Name	Year 2007		Year 2006		Year 2005		Year 2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Baltimore City	4,266	26.4%	4,289	27.2%	4,163	27.2%	3,354	26.8%
Montgomery Co.	4,051	25.1%	3,879	24.6%	3,747	24.5%	2,940	23.5%
Baltimore Co.	2,272	14.1%	2,134	13.5%	2,109	13.8%	1,737	13.9%
Prince George's Co.	1,583	9.8%	1,583	10.0%	1,526	10.0%	1,259	10.1%
Anne Arundel Co.	1,233	7.6%	1,193	7.6%	1,141	7.5%	987	7.9%
Howard Co.	680	4.2%	656	4.2%	650	4.2%	523	4.2%
Frederick Co.	316	2.0%	302	1.9%	296	1.9%	259	2.1%
Harford Co.	309	1.9%	307	1.9%	290	1.9%	266	2.1%
Carroll Co.	213	1.3%	214	1.4%	207	1.4%	172	1.4%
Wicomico Co.	165	1.0%	159	1.0%	159	1.0%	136	1.1%
Charles Co.	145	0.9%	146	0.9%	137	0.9%	105	0.8%
Washington Co.	130	0.8%	142	0.9%	118	0.8%	101	0.8%
Calvert Co.	109	0.7%	110	0.7%	89	0.6%	93	0.7%
Talbot Co.	101	0.6%	102	0.6%	94	0.6%	74	0.6%
Allegany Co.	95	0.6%	94	0.6%	94	0.6%	83	0.7%
Cecil Co.	89	0.6%	82	0.5%	94	0.6%	79	0.6%
Saint Mary's Co.	84	0.5%	84	0.5%	86	0.6%	78	0.6%
Worcester Co.	83	0.5%	80	0.5%	85	0.6%	76	0.6%
Queen Anne's Co.	73	0.5%	61	0.4%	60	0.4%	50	0.4%
Kent Co.	39	0.2%	42	0.3%	40	0.3%	33	0.3%
Caroline Co.	37	0.2%	35	0.2%	33	0.2%	38	0.3%
Dorchester Co.	37	0.2%	35	0.2%	30	0.2%	22	0.2%
Garrett Co.	34	0.2%	31	0.2%	33	0.2%	30	0.2%
Somerset Co.	16	0.1%	20	0.1%	27	0.2%	16	0.1%
Total	16,160	100.0%	15,780	100.0%	15,308	100.0%	12,511	100.0%

¹ Central Region: Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, and Harford County
 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 American Facts, 2006 American Community Survey, US Census Bureau.

³ Statistics are based on business location by the reported ZIP code.

When a lawyer reported more than one county as their jurisdiction, we included up to three counties in the data file.⁴ 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 2007 and 2006 reporting. There were a total of 31,029 reports of jurisdictions indicating that, on average, a lawyer had close to 2 jurisdictions that he/she served in.

Table 3. All Selected Jurisdictions, 2007 and 2006

County Name	Yr. 2007		Yr. 2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Montgomery Co.	6,049	19.5%	5,851	19.4%
Baltimore City	5,975	19.3%	5,891	19.6%
Baltimore Co.	5,323	17.2%	5,155	17.1%
Prince George's Co.	4,096	13.2%	4,066	13.5%
Anne Arundel Co.	2,459	7.9%	2,421	8.0%
Howard Co.	1,740	5.6%	1,619	5.4%
Harford Co.	902	2.9%	877	2.9%
Frederick Co.	762	2.5%	727	2.4%
Carroll Co.	510	1.6%	478	1.6%
Charles Co.	458	1.5%	403	1.3%
Calvert Co.	329	1.1%	315	1.0%
Washington Co.	311	1.0%	304	1.0%
Wicomico Co.	257	0.8%	264	0.9%
Queen Anne's Co.	231	0.7%	200	0.7%
Saint Mary's Co.	229	0.7%	237	0.8%
Worcester Co.	226	0.7%	203	0.7%
Cecil Co.	220	0.7%	214	0.7%
Talbot Co.	195	0.6%	187	0.6%
Allegany Co.	162	0.5%	146	0.5%
Somerset Co.	152	0.5%	144	0.5%
Caroline Co.	143	0.5%	120	0.4%
Dorchester Co.	119	0.4%	116	0.4%
Garrett Co.	100	0.3%	88	0.3%
Kent Co.	81	0.3%	90	0.3%
	31,029	100.0%	30,116	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

⁴ In 2005 and before, we included up to five counties in the data file.

county FIPS codes and the Post Office names associated with them.⁵ The ZIP code was matched to the Census county information using the FIPS codes. Region level data are presented to account for pro bono activities across the county line.

II.2. Year of Bar Admittance

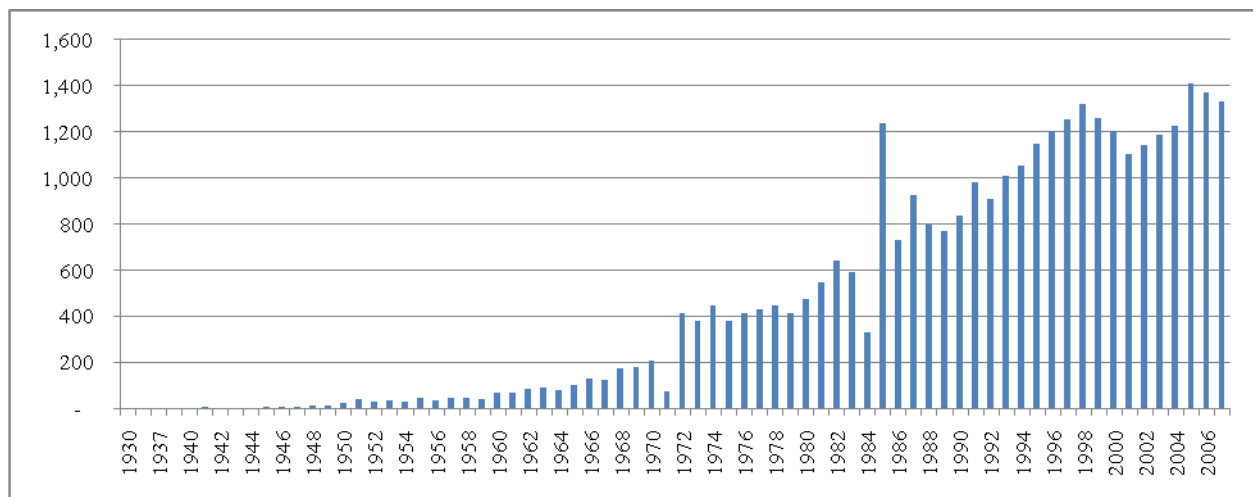
The following table shows the average and median bar admittance year for the lawyers, using the Client Protection Fund (CPF) ID number which reflects the bar admittance year (and dates) of a lawyer. Lawyers with offices in Maryland tend to have practiced law longer than lawyers whose offices are in other 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 1998 and 1996, respectively.

Table 4. Mean and Median Bar Admittance Year by States, 2007

	Maryland	Washington DC	Virginia	Other States	Foreign Countries
Number	19,492	7,858	2,181	3,484	112
Mean	1989.6	1995.7	1994.3	1993.3	1994.6
Median	1991	1998	1996	1995	1996

The following chart shows the distribution of active lawyers by their bar admittance year. The number of lawyers admitted in 2007 totaled 1,335, less than the 2006 total of 1,417.

Chart 1. Number of Lawyers by Bar Admittance Year



⁵ 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.3. Primary Practice Area

As is the case for jurisdiction data, we entered up to three practice areas.⁶ Table 5 shows the primary practice areas among 31,667 lawyers, excluding 1,463 lawyers who did not provide the practice area information. Overall, the results are similar to the results from previous years with small percentage drop in Real Estate area.

Table 5. Primary Practice Area, 2007

	First choice practice area		All selected practice areas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Litigation	4,426	14.0%	7,146	14.4%
Other	3,502	11.1%	5,495	11.0%
Corporate/Business	3,453	10.9%	5,416	10.9%
Criminal	2,771	8.8%	3,787	7.6%
Government	2,613	8.3%	3,347	6.7%
Real Estate	2,382	7.5%	3,416	6.9%
Family/Domestic	1,806	5.7%	2,843	5.7%
Employment/Labor	1,343	4.2%	1,925	3.9%
General Practice	1,242	3.9%	2,234	4.5%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,212	3.8%	2,326	4.7%
Intellectual Property/Patents/ Personal Injury	1,113	3.5%	1,427	2.9%
Insurance	1,102	3.5%	2,139	4.3%
Taxation	814	2.6%	1,348	2.7%
Administrative Law	761	2.4%	1,195	2.4%
Health	733	2.3%	1,642	3.3%
Banking/Finance	731	2.3%	1,090	2.2%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	543	1.7%	973	2.0%
Environmental	514	1.6%	937	1.9%
Elder Law	470	1.5%	713	1.4%
	136	0.4%	347	0.7%
Total	31,667	100.0%	49,746	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.

⁶ In 2005 and before, we included up to five practice areas in the data.

Table 6. Comparison of Primary Practice Area by Office Location

	MD	DC	VA	Other States
Litigation	12.6%	18.0%	11.3%	14.3%
Criminal	12.1%	3.6%	3.1%	5.9%
Corporate/Business	10.2%	8.9%	15.9%	15.7%
Real Estate	9.3%	4.2%	7.1%	5.6%
Other	8.5%	15.6%	13.9%	12.7%
Family/Domestic	8.3%	1.5%	2.5%	3.2%
Government	5.8%	14.1%	9.3%	7.7%
General Practice	5.4%	1.0%	2.6%	3.2%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	5.2%	1.1%	3.5%	2.7%
Personal Injury	4.7%	1.7%	2.1%	2.0%
Employment/Labor	3.2%	6.6%	4.1%	4.7%
Insurance	2.9%	1.8%	1.2%	3.0%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	2.0%	0.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Health	2.0%	3.1%	1.2%	2.9%
Taxation	1.9%	3.5%	2.5%	2.7%
Administrative Law	1.6%	4.2%	2.3%	1.9%
Intellectual Property/Patents	1.6%	5.0%	12.1%	5.4%
Banking/Finance	1.2%	2.5%	2.1%	2.3%
Environmental	0.9%	2.8%	1.1%	1.9%
Elder Law	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

III. PRO BONO SERVICE

In this section, we present the results of our analyses of the Year 2007 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

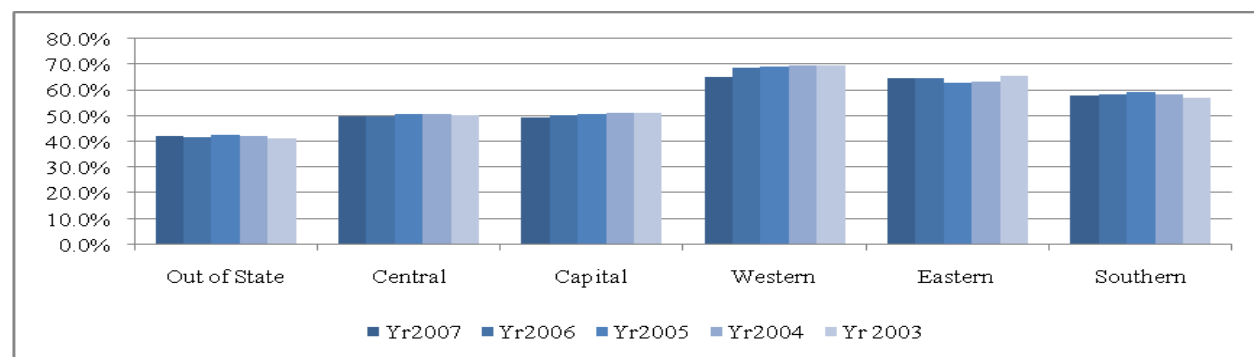
The total number of pro bono hours rendered by Maryland-certified lawyers was 1,069,666 in 2007 (1,097,692 in 2006).⁷ While the total pro bono hours decreased from the last year's, it is in part due to the lower number of lawyers who reported very high pro bono hours. For example, 24 lawyers reported 2,000 or more pro bono hours in 2007, compared to 37 last year. Among 33,130 lawyers, 15,576 lawyers (47.0 percent) reported some pro bono activity (Table 7). Among 19,492 lawyers with offices in Maryland, 9,834 (50.5 percent) rendered pro bono hours greater than '0', compared with 5,702 (42.2 percent) among 13,523 lawyers with offices in other states.

Table 7. Percent of Lawyers with Pro Bono Activity, 2003-2007

	Yr 2007	Yr 2006	Yr 2005	Yr 2004	Yr 2003
All Reporting Lawyers	47.0%	47.4%	48.0%	47.9%	47.4%
Lawyers in Maryland	50.5%	50.9%	51.6%	51.8%	51.5%
Lawyers in Other States	42.2%	42.0%	42.8%	42.3%	41.5%

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 largely consistent over the years across the region with the exception of the Western Region (65.2 percent in 2007 and 68.7 percent in 2006).

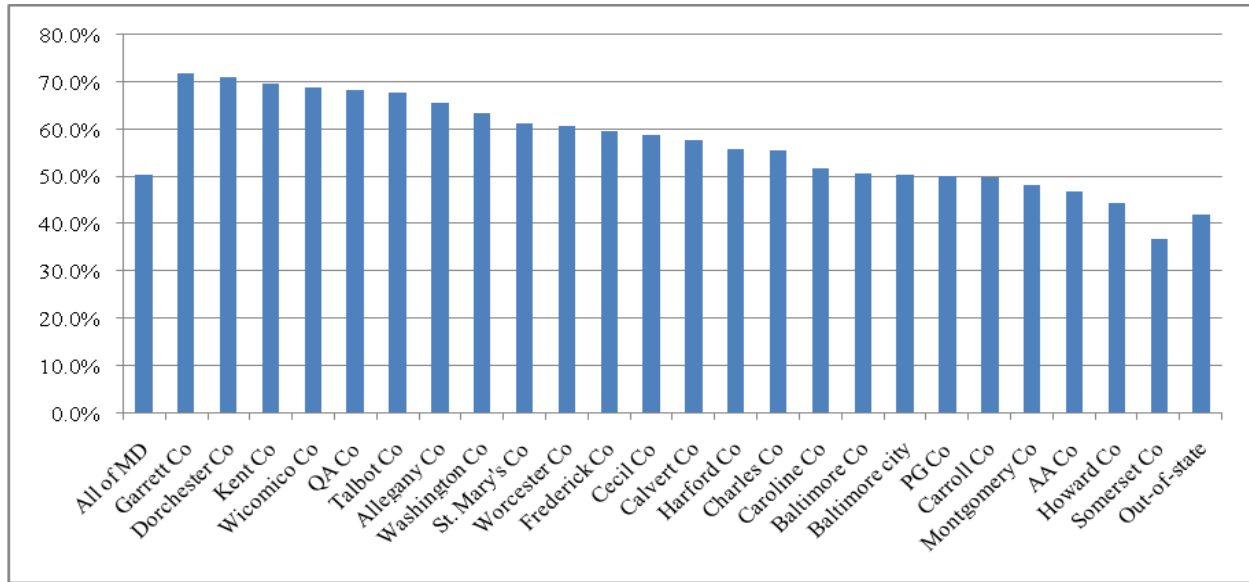
Chart 2. Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours by Region



⁷ 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.

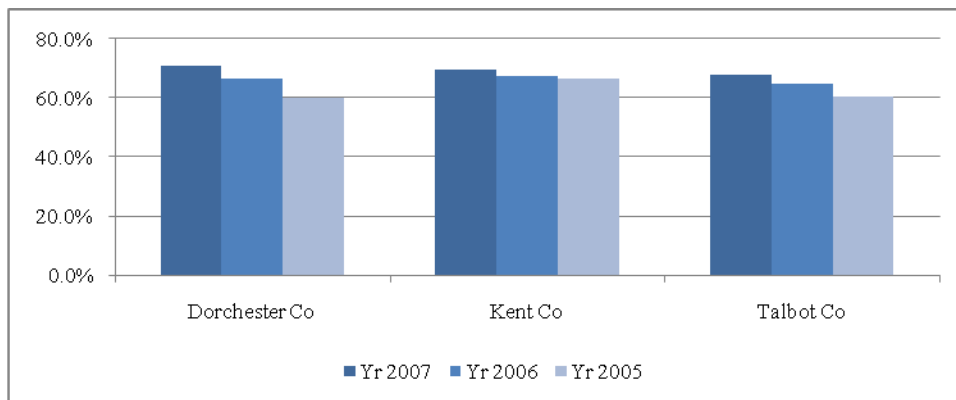
We also looked at pro bono hours by county (Chart 3). Lawyers in Garrett County reported the highest percent (71.9 percent) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours. Lawyers in Dorchester County reported the second highest percent (71.1 percent) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours, followed by Kent County (69.8 percent).

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



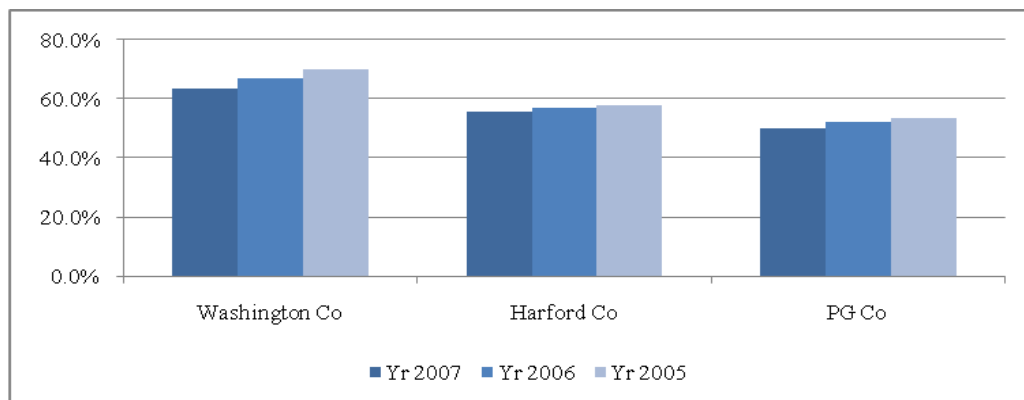
In three Maryland counties, Dorchester, Kent, and Talbot Counties, we found consistently increasing percents of lawyers with any pro bono hours over the last three years (Chart 4).

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



In three Maryland counties, Washington, Harford, and PG 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 33,130 lawyers, 23,852 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 (22.0 percent) met this goal of providing 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2007 (Table 8). This was 0.8 percentage point decrease from the 22.8 percent last year. The Eastern Region was the closest to the goal by having 33.3 percent of full time lawyers who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, followed by 29.1 percent in the Western Region. The lowest percentages of lawyers providing 50 or more pro bono service hours were found in ‘Other States’ (20.7 percent) and in the Central Region (22.0 percent).

In terms of ‘any’ pro bono hours, 55.0 percent of all full-time lawyers provided pro bono service. Again, the Eastern Region ranked at the top with 78.3 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting any pro bono hours in 2007, followed by the Western Region at 73.8 percent.

Table 8. Pro Bono Hours of Full Time and Other Lawyers by Region, 2007

		All Areas	Central Region	Capital Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	All of MD	Other States
All Lawyers	No pro bono hours	53.0%	50.3%	50.6%	34.8%	35.2%	42.2%	49.5%	57.9%
	Less than 50 hours	28.6%	31.4%	31.1%	40.3%	36.9%	37.1%	31.7%	24.3%
	50 or more hours	18.4%	18.3%	18.3%	24.9%	27.8%	20.7%	18.7%	17.8%
Full Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	45.0%	41.9%	40.2%	26.2%	21.7%	26.6%	40.2%	51.2%
	Less than 50 hours	33.0%	36.1%	36.6%	44.7%	45.0%	45.5%	36.8%	28.1%
	50 or more hours	22.0%	22.0%	23.1%	29.1%	33.3%	27.9%	23.0%	20.7%
Other Lawyers	No pro bono hours	73.6%	70.8%	71.7%	61.2%	64.0%	70.7%	70.7%	78.6%
	Less than 50 hours	17.4%	20.2%	19.8%	26.9%	19.8%	21.8%	20.1%	12.4%
	50 or more hours	9.1%	9.0%	8.5%	11.9%	16.2%	7.5%	9.1%	9.0%
All Lawyers	No pro bono hours	17,554	5,807	3,285	95	244	159	9,658	7,896
	Less than 50 hours	9,490	3,630	2,021	110	256	140	6,180	3,310
	50 or more hours	6,086	2,107	1,191	68	193	78	3,654	2,432
Full Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	10,728	3,435	1,755	54	102	65	5,446	5,282
	Less than 50 hours	7,879	2,954	1,598	92	212	111	4,981	2,898
	50 or more hours	5,245	1,804	1,010	60	157	68	3,111	2,134
Other Lawyers	No pro bono hours	6,826	2,372	1,530	41	142	94	4,212	2,614
	Less than 50 hours	1,611	676	423	18	44	29	1,199	412
	50 or more hours	841	303	181	8	36	10	543	298

In order to see the trend over time, Table 9 shows the difference in the percentage points, from last year (Year 2006), 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 Western Region (4.7 percentage point decrease) and Southern Region (3.6 percent point decrease). 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 2006

	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	-0.5%	0.2%	-1.6%	-4.2%	1.0%	-2.8%	-0.6%	-0.4%
Full Time Lawyers	50 or more hours	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.4%	-4.7%	-1.8%	-3.6%	-0.7%	-0.7%
Other Lawyers	50 or more hours	0.0%	0.4%	-2.0%	-2.2%	5.9%	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.6%

We ranked Maryland counties by percentage of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours (Table 10). Caroline County ranked first at 50.0 percent, followed by Garrett (41.7%), Dorchester (39.1 percent), and Calvert (38.1 percent) Counties.

Table 10. Maryland Counties by Percentage of Full Time Lawyers with 50 or More Pro Bono Hours, 2007

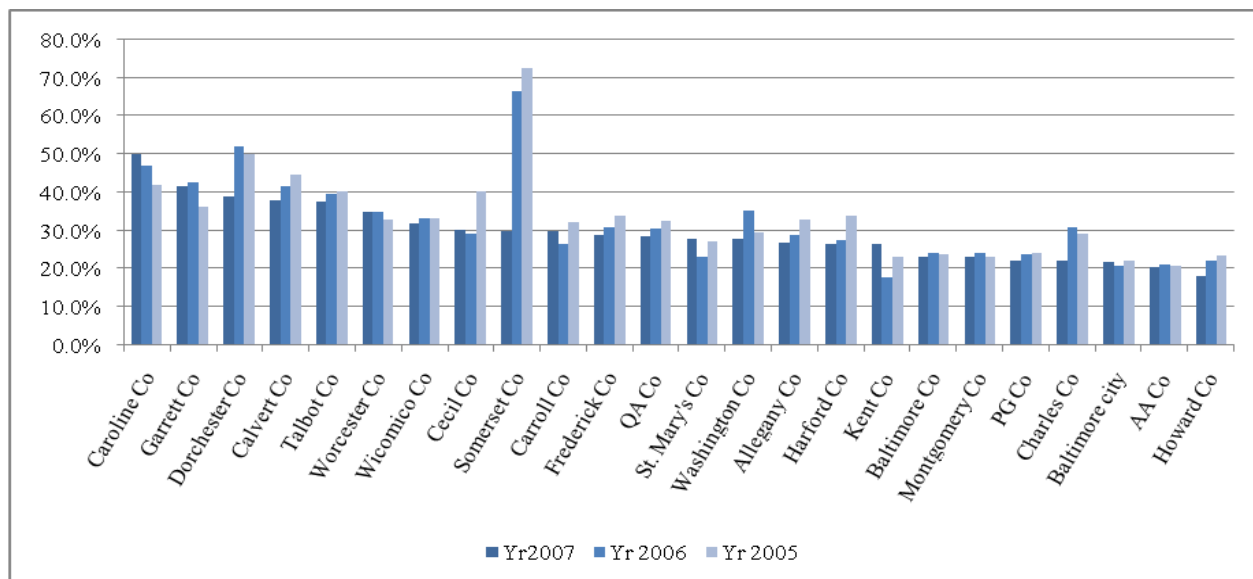
Ranking	County Name	Number of FT lawyers	No pro bono hrs	Less than 50 hrs	50 hrs or more
1	Caroline Co	18	22.2%	27.8%	50.0%
2	Garrett Co	24	12.5%	45.8%	41.7%
3	Dorchester Co	23	17.4%	43.5%	39.1%
4	Calvert Co	63	25.4%	36.5%	38.1%
5	Talbot Co	82	20.7%	41.5%	37.8%
6	Worcester Co	63	19.0%	46.0%	34.9%
7	Wicomico Co	129	20.2%	48.1%	31.8%
8	Cecil Co	63	28.6%	41.3%	30.2%
9	Somerset Co	10	40.0%	30.0%	30.0%
10	Carroll Co	147	32.7%	37.4%	29.9%
11	Frederick Co	239	22.6%	48.5%	28.9%
12	QA Co	49	20.4%	51.0%	28.6%
13	St. Mary's Co	68	20.6%	51.5%	27.9%
14	Washington Co	108	27.8%	44.4%	27.8%
15	Allegany Co	74	28.4%	44.6%	27.0%
16	Harford Co	233	31.3%	42.1%	26.6%
17	Kent Co	34	20.6%	52.9%	26.5%
18	Baltimore Co	2046	39.1%	37.7%	23.1%
19	Montgomery Co	2957	41.2%	35.7%	23.0%
20	PG Co	1167	41.3%	36.4%	22.3%
21	Charles Co	113	31.0%	46.9%	22.1%
22	Baltimore city	4149	43.8%	34.4%	21.8%
23	AA Co	1032	42.2%	37.1%	20.6%
24	Howard Co	586	44.2%	37.5%	18.3%

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 handful full time lawyers. For example, Somerset County is reported to have only 10 full time lawyers, followed by 18 in Caroline County, and 23 in Dorchester 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: Howard, Anne Arundel, Baltimore City, PG, Montgomery, and Baltimore Counties.

The above results are displayed as a bar graph in Chart 6, also showing trends from the results of previous years. Caroline and Worcester counties exhibited consistent increase 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, 49.8 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means (Q1.a); 16.1 percent to organizations helping people of limited means (Q1.b); 7.5 percent to entities on civil rights matters (Q1.c); and 26.5 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.

Table 11. Distribution of Pro Bono Services by Beneficiary Type, 2007

	All Reporting Lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Q1.a	49.8%	50.8%	55.6%	56.2%	51.2%	56.4%	52.5%	45.3%
Q1.b	16.1%	16.0%	14.8%	17.1%	17.0%	14.4%	15.6%	16.9%
Q1.c	7.5%	5.4%	6.5%	2.2%	4.4%	4.2%	5.7%	10.7%
Q1.d	26.5%	27.9%	23.1%	24.5%	27.4%	25.0%	26.2%	27.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The pro bono report also asks 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, 29.8, 18.8, 25.3, and 9.3 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 2006. 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	29.8%	27.1%	23.1%	17.5%	23.8%	20.6%	25.2%	38.9%
Q1.b	18.8%	17.9%	15.3%	7.4%	13.5%	14.5%	16.5%	23.1%
Q1.c	25.3%	22.4%	19.4%	17.6%	12.5%	10.4%	20.7%	30.8%
Q1.d	9.3%	9.1%	7.3%	5.9%	5.7%	4.0%	8.2%	11.3%

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. We note that the Family/Domestic practice area is the top pro bono service area, followed by Corporate/Business, Other, Real Estate, Litigation, and so on.

Table 13. Comparison of Practice Areas, 2007

Rank	Pro Bono Service Area	Primary Practice Area
1	Family/Domestic	Litigation
2	Corporate/Business	Other
3	Other	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 68.8 percent of lawyers who practice Family Law provided pro bono services, in comparison to the 20.5 percent among Government lawyers. The top five practice areas of the lawyers who provide pro bono service are: Family / Domestic, Trusts / Estates / Wills, Personal Injury, Bankruptcy, and Elder law. The bottom practice areas are: Government, Intellectual Property / Patents, Insurance, Other, and Environment.

Table 14. Percent of Lawyers who provide Pro Bono Service – by Practice Areas, 2007

Practice Area	Number of Lawyers	Number of Lawyers with Greater Than '0' Pro Bono Hours	Percent of Lawyers Greater Than '0' Pro Bono Hours
Family/Domestic	1,806	1,243	68.8%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,212	811	66.9%
Personal Injury	1,102	697	63.2%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	514	315	61.3%
Elder Law	136	81	59.6%
Litigation	4,426	2,616	59.1%
General Practice	1,242	731	58.9%
Real Estate	2,382	1,335	56.0%
Corporate/Business	3,453	1,727	50.0%
Employment/Labor	1,343	669	49.8%
Taxation	761	366	48.1%
Health	731	314	43.0%
Criminal	2,771	1,136	41.0%
Administrative Law	733	293	40.0%
Banking/Finance	543	214	39.4%
Environmental	470	184	39.1%
Other	3,502	1,366	39.0%
Insurance	814	312	38.3%
Intellectual Property/Patents/ Government	1,113 2,613	413 535	37.1% 20.5%
Total	31,667	15,358	48.5%

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, 40.2 percent of 'Family' pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice the Family Law and 5.1 percent by lawyers who reported to practice 'Business' area. For the second ranked pro bono service area, 1.7 percent of 'Business' pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice 'Family/Domestic' and 38.6 percent by lawyers in 'Business' practice areas and so on.

Table 15. Pro Bono Service Areas and Practice Areas, 2007

Primary practice area	Pro bono service area								
	Family	Business	Other	RE	Litigation	Criminal	General	Trusts	Labor
Family	40.2%	1.7%	3.0%	1.3%	0.8%	2.4%	4.0%	2.4%	1.1%
Business	5.1%	38.6%	8.9%	8.7%	4.7%	2.9%	9.8%	8.6%	5.1%
Other	5.0%	6.8%	35.6%	4.6%	5.1%	2.1%	6.1%	3.7%	5.2%
Real Estate	2.6%	8.6%	3.0%	57.2%	1.6%	1.9%	5.5%	8.0%	2.3%
Litigation	13.2%	10.3%	15.0%	7.8%	68.2%	19.0%	16.8%	8.2%	11.9%
Criminal	6.8%	2.4%	3.9%	1.3%	3.4%	53.8%	6.1%	3.3%	1.1%
General Practice	7.8%	3.5%	2.9%	3.1%	1.9%	4.8%	17.2%	4.3%	1.5%
Trusts/Estates	2.3%	4.4%	2.9%	3.0%	0.2%	0.4%	3.6%	43.9%	0.8%
Labor	2.1%	2.2%	2.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.4%	2.7%	1.2%	59.0%
Taxation	0.3%	2.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.8%	0.2%
Bankruptcy	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	0.3%	1.6%	1.0%	0.2%
Administrative	1.3%	1.7%	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	2.9%	1.2%	1.4%
Government	2.6%	3.7%	3.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%	5.4%	3.3%	3.4%
Personal Injury	4.7%	2.8%	3.9%	1.8%	3.6%	6.2%	7.5%	3.2%	2.6%
Intellectual Prop.	1.5%	2.4%	2.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Elder Law	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%
Health	0.8%	1.9%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Environmental	0.6%	0.5%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Insurance	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	1.0%	1.8%	1.4%	2.8%	1.3%	1.2%
Banking	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

III.4. Hours to Improve Law and Financial Contributions

In 2007, a total of 7,201 lawyers (compared to 7,208 lawyers in 2006) spent 409,853 hours (382,324 hours in 2006) participating in activities related to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession (Question 3). This is an improvement of 27,529 hours from the last year.

The total financial contribution to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means (Question 4) was \$2,957,450 from 5,679 contributing lawyers (\$3,220,691 from 5,640 lawyers in 2006). The total financial contribution in 2007 is a decrease of \$263,241 from last year. However, we have to point out that this result on contribution needs to be interpreted

carefully. There was only one contribution of \$100,000 in 2007, while three contributions were greater than \$100,000 in 2006 for a sum of \$400,000. We note that some lawyers seem to report their firm contribution in the report against the instructions and these large contributions are suspected to be made by the firm. Accordingly, 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 (Question 3) and who made financial contributions (Question 4). 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 when compared to out-of-state lawyers. 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, 2007

		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	21.7%	23.3%	21.7%	24.5%	26.4%	23.6%	22.9%	20.0%
	Full Time	25.5%	27.8%	26.5%	31.6%	31.6%	27.9%	27.6%	22.6%
	Other	12.1%	12.3%	11.8%	3.0%	15.3%	15.8%	12.2%	12.0%
Percent of Lawyers with Financial Contribution (Q4)	All	17.2%	17.1%	14.2%	16.5%	7.4%	11.4%	15.6%	19.5%
	Full Time	19.1%	19.3%	15.1%	19.4%	8.1%	12.7%	17.4%	21.4%
	Other	12.2%	11.7%	12.4%	7.5%	5.9%	9.0%	11.6%	13.4%
Number of Lawyers	All	33,130	11,544	6,497	273	693	377	19,492	13,526
	Full Time	23,852	8,193	4,363	206	471	244	13,538	10,236
	Other	9,278	3,351	2,134	67	222	133	5,954	3,290

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: Administrative, Health, Banking, Litigation, and Labor law. The bottom contributors are in: Criminal, General, Insurance, Personal Injury, Government, and Intellectual Property 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 such as Litigation and Elder that have high rates of pro bono service also make up higher proportions for financial contribution. However, lawyers in Insurance, Government, and Intellectual Property report lower participation in pro bono service as well as lower rates of financial contribution.

Table 17. Lawyers with Financial Contribution – by Practice Area, 2007

Practice Area	Number of Lawyers	Number of Lawyers with Contribution	Percent of Lawyers with Contribution
Administrative Law	733	172	23.5%
Health	731	155	21.2%
Banking/Finance	543	110	20.3%
Litigation	4,426	888	20.1%
Employment/Labor	1,343	268	20.0%
Elder Law	136	27	19.9%
Taxation	761	151	19.8%
Other	3,502	691	19.7%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,212	221	18.2%
Family/Domestic	1,806	328	18.2%
Corporate/Business	3,453	616	17.8%
Real Estate	2,382	423	17.8%
Environmental	470	82	17.4%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	514	85	16.5%
Personal Injury	1,102	178	16.2%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1,113	179	16.1%
Government	2,613	392	15.0%
Insurance	814	120	14.7%
General Practice	1,242	167	13.4%
Criminal	2,771	298	10.8%
Total	31,667	5,551	17.5%

IV. PRO BONO SERVICE BY FIRM TYPE AND SIZE

As revised from the reporting cycle of Year 2005, the pro bono service report now 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 asked. 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 32,923 lawyers, excluding 207 lawyers with no information on the firm type. In addition, there is small number of 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. The following Table 18 shows the distribution of lawyers by their firm type. Overall, about fifty eight percent (19,008 lawyers) of all lawyers practiced in a private firm. Among full time lawyers, the percentage practicing in a private firm was higher at 67.3 percent. However, this shift can be attributed 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	19,008 57.7%	2,617 7.9%	6,014 18.3%	482 1.5%	530 1.6%	4,272 13.0%	32,923 100%
Full time Lawyers	15,971 67.3%	2,275 9.6%	4,324 18.2%	377 1.6%	397 1.7%	390 1.6%	23,734 100%

Among 19,008 lawyers who reported practicing in a private firm, about 31 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	125 0.7%	5,872 30.9%	4,095 21.5%	2,546 13.4%	1,366 7.2%	5,004 26.3%	19,008 100%
FT Lawyers in Private Firm	101 0.6%	3,993 25.0%	3,635 22.8%	2,352 14.7%	1,276 8.0%	4,614 28.9%	15,971 100%

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 12.3 percent of lawyers with offices in Maryland worked in extra large firms with 50 and more lawyers, while 49.8 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%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.5%
Solo	30.9%	34.6%	44.1%	53.1%	50.5%	49.1%	39.1%	17.1%
Small firm	21.5%	23.8%	28.8%	40.8%	30.8%	37.1%	26.3%	13.7%
Medium firm	13.4%	14.8%	14.2%	5.6%	13.6%	11.2%	14.4%	11.8%
Large firm	7.2%	8.6%	6.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%	7.3%	7.1%
Extra Large firm	26.3%	17.5%	5.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	12.3%	49.8%

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	57.4%	59.3%	63.2%	65.6%	68.0%	59.4%	61.0%	52.3%
Corp. Counsel	7.9%	7.1%	7.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	6.9%	9.3%
Government	18.2%	18.3%	11.3%	20.5%	15.6%	22.5%	16.0%	21.2%
Legal Svc. Org.	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	2.2%	1.3%	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%
Public Int. Org.	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	2.4%
Not Practice	12.9%	11.7%	14.9%	8.1%	12.0%	12.7%	12.7%	13.0%

In last year's report for 2006 data, we showed the firm type distribution by county and by practice areas. We do not include these distributions in this report, as they are not much different from the previous year's results.

The pro bono activity varied greatly by firm type. As Table 22 indicates, eighty one percent of lawyers who are in government agencies and eighty six percent of lawyers who do not practice did not provide any pro bono service, as compared to 34 percent of lawyers in private firms. Only about 5 percent of lawyers in government provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, as compared to 27 percent among lawyers in private firms.

Table 22. 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	6,411 33.7%	7,473 39.3%	5,124 27.0%	19,008 100%
Corporate Counsel	1,797 68.7%	576 22.0%	244 9.3%	2,617 100%
Government	4,864 80.9%	826 13.7%	324 5.4%	6,014 100%
Legal Services Org.	337 69.9%	89 18.5%	56 11.6%	482 100%
Public Interest Org.	316 59.6%	113 21.3%	101 19.1%	530 100%
Not Practicing	3,665 85.8%	389 9.1%	218 5.1%	4,272 100%
Total	17,390	9,466	6,067	32,923

Table 23 displays the same distribution limited to the 23,734 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 23. Firm Type and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers

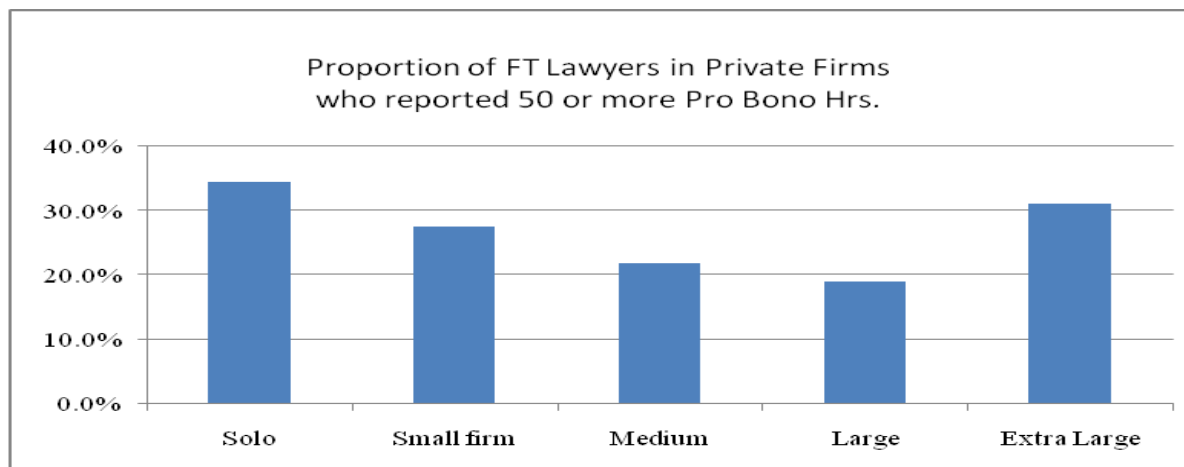
	'0' Pro Bono Hrs.	Less than 50 Pro Bono Hours	50 or More Pro Bono Hrs.	Total
Private Firm	4,935 30.9%	6,448 40.4%	4,588 28.7%	15,971 100%
Corporate Counsel	1,561 68.6%	507 22.3%	207 9.1%	2,275 100%
Government	3,351 77.5%	691 16.0%	282 6.5%	4,324 100%
Legal Services Org.	254 67.4%	77 20.4%	46 12.2%	377 100%
Public Interest Org.	236 59.4%	92 23.2%	69 17.4%	397 100%
Not Practicing	299 76.7%	53 13.6%	38 9.7%	390 100%
Total	10,636 44.8%	7,868 33.2%	5,230 22.0%	23,734 100%

Among the full time lawyers in private firms, the size of the firm was also an important determinant in pro bono hours. As Table 24 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 24. 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	37 36.6%	40 39.6%	24 23.8%	101 100%
Solo	905 22.7%	1,714 42.9%	1,374 34.4%	3,993 100%
Small firm	1,068 29.4%	1,566 43.1%	1,001 27.5%	3,635 100%
Medium	903 38.4%	934 39.7%	515 21.9%	2,352 100%
Large	566 44.4%	468 36.7%	242 19.0%	1,276 100%
Extra Large	1,456 31.6%	1,726 37.4%	1,432 31.0%	4,614 100%
Total	4,935 30.9%	6,448 40.4%	4,588 28.7%	15,976 100%

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

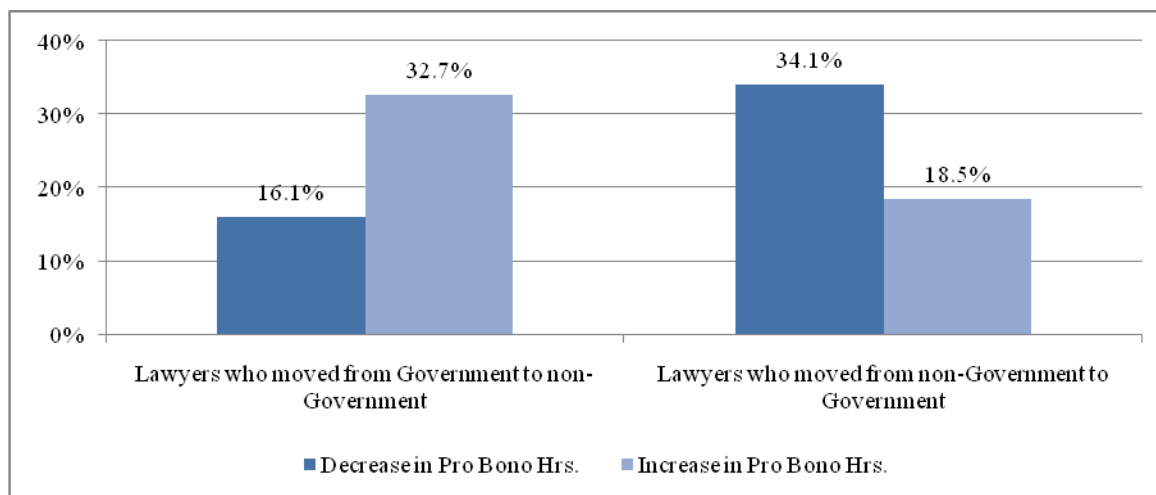
Chart 7. Firm Size and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers in Private Firm

From the tables and charts, we learned that firm types and firm size can be significant determinants on pro bono services. In an effort to provide further insights on the impact of firm type and firm size, we conducted a limited analysis among lawyers who change his/her firm type by linking 2006 and 2007 data. Since government lawyers are the least likely to provide pro bono service and private firm lawyers the most likely, we paid a special attention to a subset of lawyers who changed employment in and out of government and private firms. We also analyzed pro bono service hours of private firm lawyers who reported bigger firm size from 2006 to 2007 to examine the impact of firm size on pro bono hours.

Among the 32,650 lawyers included in 2006 report, we were able to match 31,235 lawyers in the 2007 pro bono report data (a match rate of 95.7 percent). Among these lawyers, 21,049 lawyers reported to be full time lawyers in both 2006 and 2007. Out of 3,582 full time lawyers who reported to be in Government in 2006, 248 of them reported to in firm types other than Government in 2007. As these lawyers changed career from Government to other firm types from 2006 to 2007, more lawyers reported higher number of pro bono service hours. Forty lawyers (16.1 percent) reported lower pro bono service hours in 2007, while 81 lawyers (32.7 percent) reported higher. And almost all of the remaining 127 lawyers (51.2 percent) reported '0' pro bono hours in both years (only 3 lawyers reported the same number other than '0' for both years).

We also looked at lawyers who changed their career from non-Government areas in 2006 and then Government area in 2007. Out of 340 such full time lawyers, sixty three lawyers (18.5 percent) increased their pro bono service hours in 2007, while 116 decreased (34.1 percent). And almost all of the remaining 161 lawyers (47.4 percent) reported '0' pro bono hours in both years (only 6 lawyers reported the same number other than '0' for both years). The results confirm that lawyers provide less pro bono hours when they change their employment to government even though they are not prohibited by statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation from rendering pro bono legal service.

Chart 8. Percent of Full Time Lawyers in and out of Government and their Pro Bono Hours from 2006 to 2007



As noted earlier, a significantly higher proportion of lawyers in private firms reported to provide pro bono service (69.1 percent of the full time lawyers in private firm). Accordingly, we did the same analysis to investigate whether employment change in and out of the private firm has an impact on pro bono hours. Among the 21,049 full time lawyers both in 2006 and 2007, there were 469 lawyers who reported to be in a private firm in 2006 but in firm types other than a private firm in 2007. As these lawyers changed employment from Private to other firm types, lower number of lawyers reported increased pro bono service hours. Eighty nine lawyers (19.0

percent) reported increased pro bono service hours in 2007, while 177 lawyers (33.7 percent) decreased pro bono service hours.

In comparison, among the 21,049 full time lawyers both in 2006 and 2007, there were 337 lawyers who reported to be in non-private firm type in 2006 but in a private firm in 2007. Of these lawyers, sixty eight lawyers (20.2 percent) reported decreased pro bono service hours in 2007, while 120 lawyers (35.6 percent) reported increased pro bono service hours. Although the result is very limited in its scope at the exploratory level, it confirms that the firm type is an important determinant on pro bono service hours.

From Chart 7 above, we also noted that the firm size⁸ does matter to pro bono hours among lawyers in private firms.⁹ To further investigate this relationship, we looked at the change in pro bono service hours among those full time lawyers who reported Private Firm in both years but bigger firm size in 2007.

Among 21,049 full time lawyers, 14,105 lawyers reported to be in Private Firm for both years. Among these lawyers, there were 747 lawyers who reported to be in a bigger firm size in 2007. However, we were not able to observe much difference: 251 lawyers (33.6 percent) reported decreased pro bono service hours in 2007, while 242 lawyers (32.4 percent) reported increased pro bono service hours. Excluding the bigger firm size into the extra large (50 lawyers and up), which showed a higher proportion of lawyers with pro bono hours, the result is about the same. Accordingly, we can say that individual lawyers as their firm size grows do not appear to reduce their pro bono hours, while lower proportion of lawyers in larger firm sizes (excluding the extra large firm) tend to provide pro bono hours.

⁸ Five categories are: Solo (1 lawyer), Small Firm (2-5 lawyers), Medium Firm (6-20 lawyers), Large Firm (21-49 lawyers), and Extra Large (50 lawyers and up).

⁹ The proportion of lawyers reporting any pro bono hours steadily decreased as the firm size increased, with the exception of the extra large firm.

V. CONCLUSION

This report provides an objective analysis of information provided by licensed Maryland attorneys reporting on their pro bono activities during 2007 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. The number of lawyers who made financial contributions increased slightly.

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 34 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. They also reported a lower rate of financial contributions. 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.

In an effort to provide further insights on the impact of firm type and firm size, we conducted limited analyses among lawyers who change his/her firm type, especially among lawyers in and out of Government and Private Firm areas. We also analyzed pro bono service hours of private firm lawyers who reported bigger firm size from 2006 to 2007 to examine the impact of firm size on pro bono hours. From the limited analyses, the results confirm that lawyers provide less pro bono hours when they change their employment into government even though they are not prohibited by statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation from rendering pro bono legal service. It also shows that lawyers provide higher pro bono hours when they change their employment into private firms. We also note that individual lawyers in private firm as their firm size grows do not appear to reduce their pro bono hours, while fewer lawyers in larger firm size (excluding the extra large firm) tend to provide pro bono hours.

We began to include questions of firm type and firm size since 2006, effectively prohibiting us to conduct comprehensive longitudinal analyses following lawyers over the years. In the end of reporting cycle 2009 (for 2008 data) next year, we will have three years of accumulated data on these important determinants on pro bono hours. The longitudinal analyses will be able to provide further insights which could be vital in formulating a strategy of targeting groups of lawyers for greater participation in pro bono activities.

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.