

Final Report:
*Current Status of Pro Bono Service
Among Maryland Lawyers, Year 2005*

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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 2005. Below are the major findings from their reporting.

- Among 31,991 lawyers, 15,352 lawyers (48.0 percent) reported some pro bono activity, virtually unchanged from the 47.9 percent in Year 2004.
- The total number of pro bono hours rendered by Maryland-certified lawyers was 1,098,609 in 2005. This amounts to 26,641 additional pro bono hours (a 2.3 percent increase) from 1,071,968 hours in Year 2004.
- Among full time lawyers, 56.8 percent of all Maryland full-time lawyers provided greater than ‘0’ pro bono service. The Eastern Region ranked at the top with 80.4 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting any pro bono hours in 2005, followed by the Western Region at 79.0 percent
- The proportion of full time lawyers who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2005 was 23.3 percent. This was an improvement of 0.2 percentage point from the 23.1 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 Southern Region.
- Somerset County ranked first at 72.7 percent of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours, followed by Dorchester (50.0 percent), Calvert (44.6 percent), and Caroline (42.1 percent) Counties.
- A total of 7,366 (compared to 7,107 in 2004) lawyers spent 407,984 hours (442,257 in 2004 and 402,018 in 2003) 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 \$2,759,360 from 5,666 contributing lawyers (\$2,821,759 from 5,530 lawyers in 2004).
- Overall, 53.2 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means (Q1.a); 15.9 percent to organizations helping people of limited

means (Q1.b); 6.2 percent to entities on civil rights matters (Q1.c); and 24.7 percent to organizations such as a “non-profit” furthering their organizational purposes (Q1.d).

- Among all reporting lawyers, 25.9 percent, 18.3 percent, 17.1 percent, and 5.5 percent 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, fifty seven percent (18,241 lawyers) of all lawyers certified to practice law in Maryland practiced in a private firm.
- Among full time lawyers, the percentage practicing in a private firm was higher at 68.3 percent.
- Eighty one percent of lawyers who are in a government agency did not provide any pro bono service, as compared to 32 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 factor 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 fourth year for which pro bono reporting was required, Calendar Year 2005.

During Year 2006, four mailings were sent out to all licensed Maryland attorneys.

- First round: An initial mailing was sent out on January 7, 2006 to all 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 17, 2006 to 6,114 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by March 15, 2006.
- Third round: A 'Notice of Failure to File' was sent out on May 19, 2006 to 2,006 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by May 15, 2006, and
- Fourth round: A 'Decertification Order' signed by the Court of Appeals was sent out on September 19, 2006 decertifying 299 lawyers who had failed to file the report by that date.

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 62.6 percent (20,023 lawyers) and the remaining 37.4 percent (11,968 lawyers) filed the pro bono report through mail. The use of online filing system has been increasing steadily for the last four 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 four 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 31,991 pro bono reports received by September 8, 2006. 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 31,991 lawyers by their business address as reported in the Pro Bono Legal Service Report for Year 2005. The result is compared with the distributions in previous years.

Table 1. Office Location of Lawyers

	Yr. 2005		Yr. 2004		Yr. 2003		Yr. 2002	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Maryland	18,954	59.2%	18,540	59.4%	18,491	59.4%	19,098	63.6%
Washington DC	7,563	23.6%	7,410	23.7%	7,438	23.9%	5,798	19.3%
Virginia	2,099	6.6%	1,971	6.3%	1,952	6.3%	2,117	7.1%
Other States	3,256	10.2%	3,210	10.3%	3,137	10.1%	2,896	9.6%
Foreign	108	0.3%	91	0.3%	89	0.3%	93	0.3%
Unknown	11	0.0%	4	0.0%	46	0.1%	22	0.1%
	31,991	100.0%	31,226	100.0%	31,153	100.0%	30,024	100.0%

Fifty-nine percent of lawyers who are certified to practice in Maryland reported a business address in Maryland, followed by 23.6 percent in Washington D.C. The distributions of office addresses remained pretty much the same since 2003.

In addition to the office address information, the pro bono report includes a question on lawyers' jurisdiction. Fifty seven percent of lawyers (18,105 lawyers) indicated they practiced in jurisdictions in the state of Maryland, thirty seven percent (11,829 lawyers) reported an out of state jurisdiction, and the remaining six percent (2,057 lawyers) did not answer the question.

Among those who reported practicing in Maryland jurisdictions, 2,797 lawyers reported 'All of Maryland' as their jurisdiction as opposed to providing county level information. Table 2 shows the reported jurisdictions by county among 15,308 lawyers who provided specific county jurisdiction information and the comparable information from the previous years. In 2005, there were a number of revisions to the Pro Bono Service Report. For the question of jurisdiction, an instruction to list up to top 3 Maryland County names (and Washington, DC or Out of State) was added. The addition of this instruction resulted in better quality responses from the lawyers, lower number of answers with ambiguity and higher number of answers with specific county information. For example, in year 2004, there were only 12,511 lawyers with specific county jurisdiction information and 5,619 lawyers who reported 'All of Maryland' as their jurisdiction.

The distribution of lawyers by first-choice jurisdiction is, again, similar to the distributions in 2004 and 2003 but slightly different from that of 2002. The proportion of lawyers who reported Baltimore City as their primary jurisdiction in 2005 is 27 percent, followed by 25

percent for Montgomery County, and 14 percent for Baltimore County. 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.

Table 2. First-choice Jurisdiction

County Name	Year 2005		Year 2004		Year 2003		Year 2002	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Baltimore City	4,163	27.2%	3,354	26.8%	3,224	27.8%	3,023	31.5%
Montgomery Co.	3,747	24.5%	2,940	23.5%	2,666	23.0%	1,918	20.0%
Baltimore Co.	2,109	13.8%	1,737	13.9%	1,537	13.3%	1,212	12.6%
Prince George's Co.	1,526	10.0%	1,259	10.1%	1,168	10.1%	924	9.6%
Anne Arundel Co.	1,141	7.5%	987	7.9%	896	7.7%	747	7.8%
Howard Co.	650	4.2%	523	4.2%	504	4.3%	380	4.0%
Frederick Co.	296	1.9%	259	2.1%	245	2.1%	200	2.1%
Harford Co.	290	1.9%	266	2.1%	268	2.3%	235	2.5%
Carroll Co.	207	1.4%	172	1.4%	170	1.5%	148	1.5%
Wicomico Co.	159	1.0%	136	1.1%	112	1.0%	112	1.2%
Charles Co.	137	0.9%	105	0.8%	100	0.9%	81	0.8%
Washington Co.	118	0.8%	101	0.8%	98	0.8%	88	0.9%
Allegany Co.	94	0.6%	83	0.7%	69	0.6%	71	0.7%
Cecil Co.	94	0.6%	79	0.6%	65	0.6%	60	0.6%
Talbot Co.	94	0.6%	74	0.6%	66	0.6%	58	0.6%
Calvert Co.	89	0.6%	93	0.7%	79	0.7%	63	0.7%
Saint Mary's Co.	86	0.6%	78	0.6%	75	0.6%	57	0.6%
Worcester Co.	85	0.6%	76	0.6%	66	0.6%	64	0.7%
Queen Anne's Co.	60	0.4%	50	0.4%	51	0.4%	39	0.4%
Kent Co.	40	0.3%	33	0.3%	30	0.3%	22	0.2%
Caroline Co.	33	0.2%	38	0.3%	33	0.3%	26	0.3%
Garrett Co.	33	0.2%	30	0.2%	24	0.2%	20	0.2%
Dorchester Co.	30	0.2%	22	0.2%	27	0.2%	21	0.2%
Somerset Co.	27	0.2%	16	0.1%	20	0.2%	16	0.2%
	15,308	100.0%	12,511	100.0%	11,593	100.0%	9,585	99.9%

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 2005 and 2004 reporting. There were a total of 29,756 reports of jurisdictions indicating that, on average, a lawyer had close to 2 jurisdictions that he/she served in.

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 In previous years, we included five counties in the data file.

Table 3. All Selected Jurisdictions, 2005 and 2004

County Name	Yr. 2005		Yr. 2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Baltimore City	5,830	19.6%	4,200	21.40%
Montgomery Co.	5,793	19.5%	3,767	19.20%
Baltimore Co.	5,114	17.2%	3,243	16.60%
Prince George's Co.	4,021	13.5%	2,342	12.00%
Anne Arundel Co.	2,387	8.0%	1,609	8.20%
Howard Co.	1,565	5.3%	1,030	5.30%
Harford Co.	880	3.0%	555	2.80%
Frederick Co.	729	2.4%	416	2.10%
Carroll Co.	496	1.7%	365	1.90%
Charles Co.	408	1.4%	267	1.40%
Calvert Co.	297	1.0%	222	1.10%
Washington Co.	278	0.9%	166	0.80%
Wicomico Co.	248	0.8%	187	1.00%
Worcester Co.	228	0.8%	151	0.80%
Cecil Co.	217	0.7%	142	0.70%
Saint Mary's Co.	216	0.7%	159	0.80%
Queen Anne's Co.	184	0.6%	126	0.60%
Talbot Co.	172	0.6%	119	0.60%
Allegany Co.	158	0.5%	115	0.60%
Somerset Co.	152	0.5%	88	0.40%
Caroline Co.	118	0.4%	90	0.50%
Dorchester Co.	98	0.3%	92	0.50%
Garrett Co.	87	0.3%	69	0.40%
Kent Co.	80	0.3%	62	0.30%
	29,756	100.0%	19,582	100.00%

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. 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

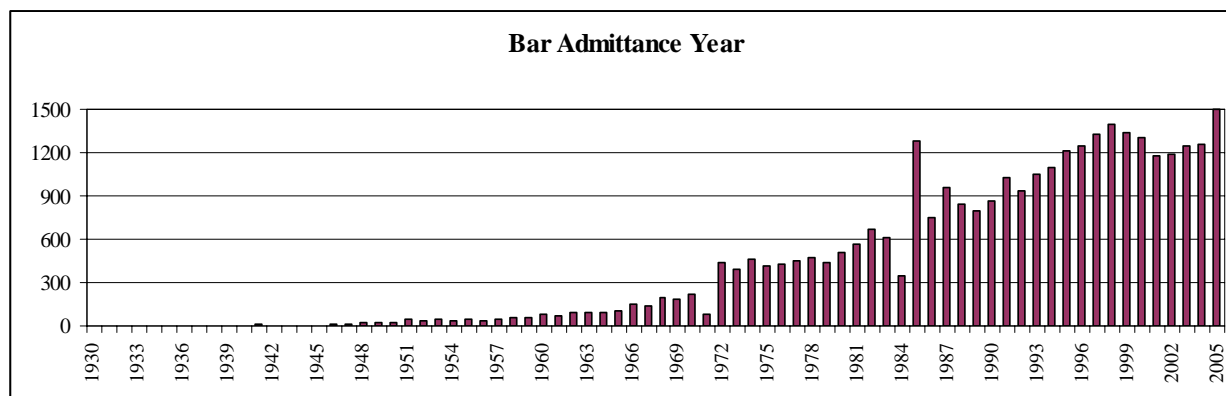
The following table shows the average and median bar admittance year for the lawyers, using the Client Protection Fund (CPF) ID number which reflects the bar admittance year (and dates) of a lawyer. As was the case in previous years, lawyers with offices in Maryland tend to have practiced law longer than lawyers whose offices are in other states. For example, the median year for bar admittance among the lawyers in Maryland is 1990, while the median for lawyers in Washington DC and Virginia is 1996 and 1995, respectively.

Table 4. Mean and Median Bar Admittance Year by State in Which Law Office is located, 2005

	Maryland	Washington DC	Virginia	Other States	Foreign Countries
Number	18,954	7,563	2,099	3,256	108
Mean	1988.1	1994.2	1993.5	1992.1	1992.9
Median	1990	1996	1995	1994	1995

The following chart shows the distribution of lawyers by their bar admittance year. The number of lawyers admitted in 2005 set an all time high of 1,496.

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 29,830 lawyers, excluding 2,161 lawyers who did not provide the practice area information.

⁴ As compared to five practice areas in previous years.

Table 5. Primary Practice Area, 2005

	First choice practice area		All selected practice areas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Litigation	4,206	14.1%	6,520	14.1%
Corporate/Business	3,245	10.9%	5,105	11.0%
Other	3,170	10.6%	4,752	10.3%
Criminal	2,551	8.6%	3,511	7.6%
Government	2,367	7.9%	2,984	6.5%
Real Estate	2,334	7.8%	3,342	7.2%
Family/Domestic	1,710	5.7%	2,721	5.9%
General Practice	1,297	4.3%	2,114	4.6%
Employment/Labor	1,230	4.1%	1,802	3.9%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,154	3.9%	2,228	4.8%
Personal Injury	1,082	3.6%	2,127	4.6%
Intellectual Property/Patents/ Insurance	1,039	3.5%	1,273	2.8%
Taxation	783	2.6%	1,334	2.9%
Administrative Law	730	2.4%	1,105	2.4%
Health	710	2.4%	1,543	3.3%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	594	2.0%	880	1.9%
Banking/Finance	579	1.9%	1,023	2.2%
Environmental	501	1.7%	921	2.0%
Elder Law	430	1.4%	631	1.4%
	118	0.4%	294	0.6%
Total	29,830	100.0%	46,210	100.0%

Overall, the results are similar to the results from previous years. However, the number of lawyers who reported to practice in ‘Government,’ is lower than from previous years. There were 2,367 lawyers in ‘Government’ practice (7.9 percent) in 2005, compared to 2,836 (9.5 percent) in 2004, and 2,661 (9.1 percent) in 2003. At the same time, more lawyers reported practicing in the ‘Other’ area in 2005 (3,170 lawyers, 10.6 percent), than in 2004 (2,735 lawyers, 9.2 percent) and in 2003 (2,605 lawyers, 9.0 percent).

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, Trusts/Estates/Wills, etc. In comparison, lawyers with an address in other states reported higher concentrations in such practice areas as: Litigation, Corporate/Business, Other, Government, Employment, Intellectual Property, etc.

Table 6. Comparison of Primary Practice Area by Office Location

	MD	DC	VA	Other States
Litigation	12.5%	18.7%	12.0%	13.9%
Criminal	11.8%	3.2%	2.7%	6.9%
Corporate/Business	10.1%	8.8%	17.4%	15.4%
Real Estate	9.9%	4.1%	7.4%	5.4%
Family/Domestic	8.3%	1.6%	2.4%	3.4%
Other	8.2%	14.8%	13.3%	12.8%
General Practice	5.9%	1.5%	2.7%	3.1%
Government	5.4%	14.1%	8.7%	7.2%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	5.2%	1.2%	3.2%	2.9%
Personal Injury	4.9%	1.5%	2.3%	2.6%
Insurance	3.0%	1.8%	1.7%	3.1%
Employment/Labor	3.0%	6.7%	4.1%	4.6%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	2.4%	0.8%	2.2%	2.0%
Taxation	2.0%	3.6%	2.4%	2.3%
Administrative Law	1.8%	4.2%	1.7%	1.9%
Health	1.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.4%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1.5%	5.3%	11.3%	5.3%
Banking/Finance	1.2%	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%
Environmental	0.8%	2.8%	1.1%	2.1%
Elder Law	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Total			100.0%	100.0%

III. PRO BONO SERVICE

In this section, we present the results of our analyses of the Year 2005 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

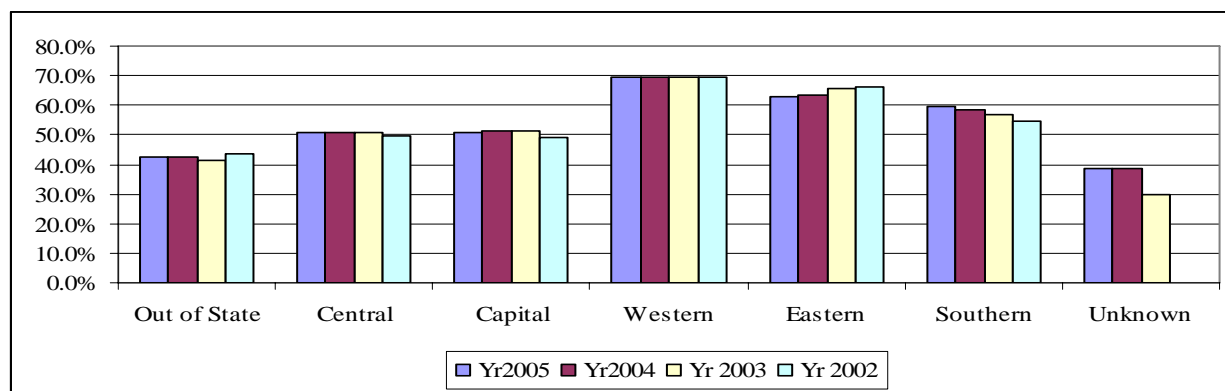
The total number of pro bono hours rendered by Maryland-certified lawyers was 1,098,609 in 2005. This amounts to 26,641 additional pro bono hours (2.5 percent increase) from 1,071,968 hours in Year 2004.⁵ Among 31,991 lawyers, 15,352 lawyers (48.0 percent) reported some pro bono activity, virtually unchanged from the 47.9 percent in Year 2004 (Table 7). Among 18,954 lawyers with offices in Maryland, 9,786 lawyers (51.6 percent) rendered pro bono hours greater than '0', compared with 5,532 (42.8 percent) among 12,919 lawyers with offices in other states. These results are very similar to the results in 2004.

Table 7. Percent of Lawyers with Pro Bono Activity, 2002-2005

	Yr 2005	Yr 2004	Yr 2003	Yr 2002
All Reporting Lawyers	48.0%	47.9%	47.4%	47.8%
Lawyers in Maryland	51.6%	51.8%	51.5%	50.4%
Lawyers in Other States	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 decreased consistently over the years among counties in Eastern region, while the proportion increased consistently among counties in Southern region.

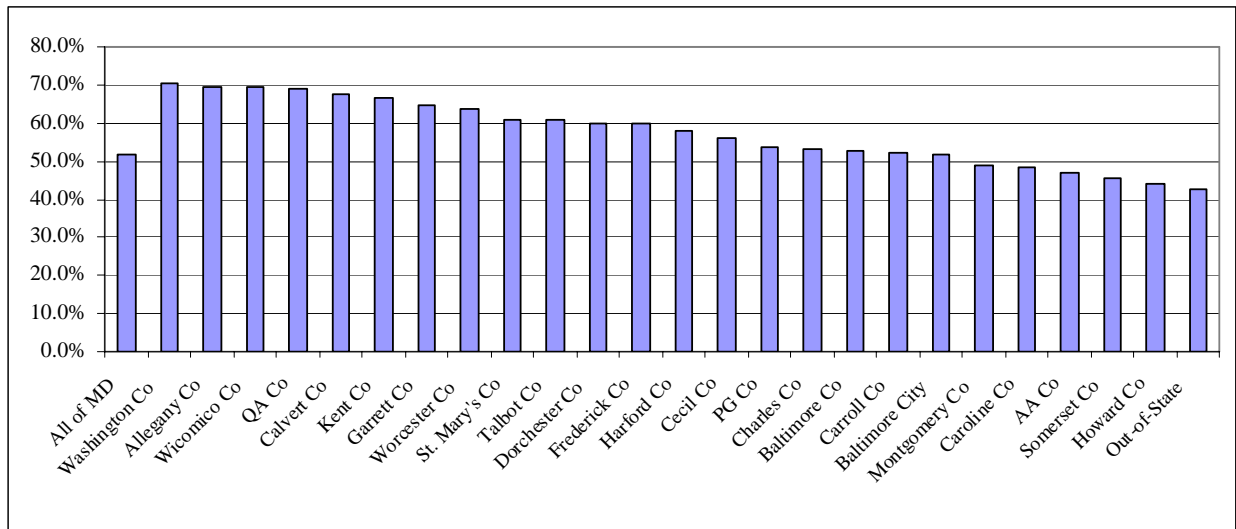
Chart 2. Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours by Region



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.

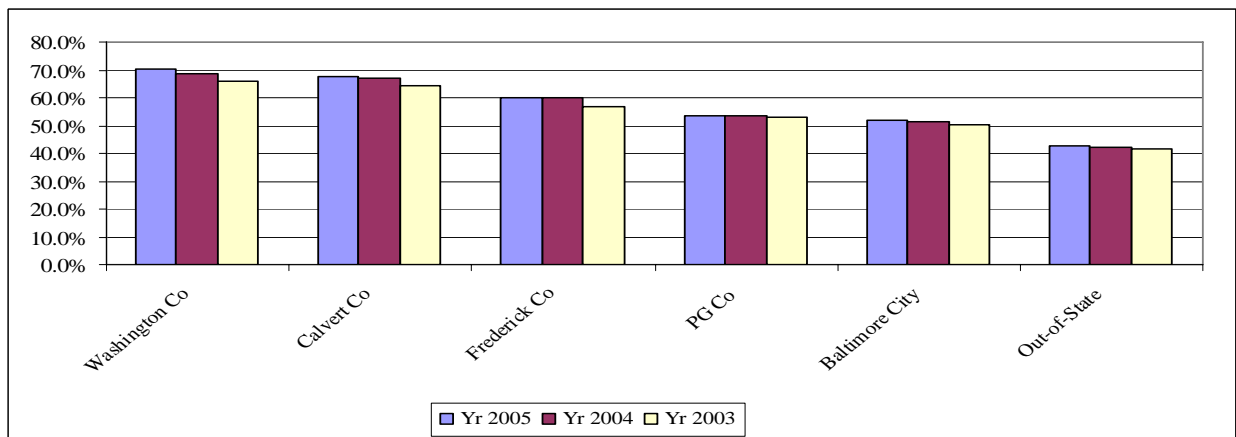
We also looked at pro bono hours by county (Chart). Lawyers in Washington County reported the highest percent (70.2 percent) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours. Even though the proportion was lower this year than in previous years, lawyers in Allegany County in the Western Region reported the second highest percent (69.5 percent) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours, followed by Wicomico County (69.4 percent).

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



In five Maryland counties and out-of-state, we found consistently increasing percents of lawyers with any pro bono hours over the last three years (Chart 4).

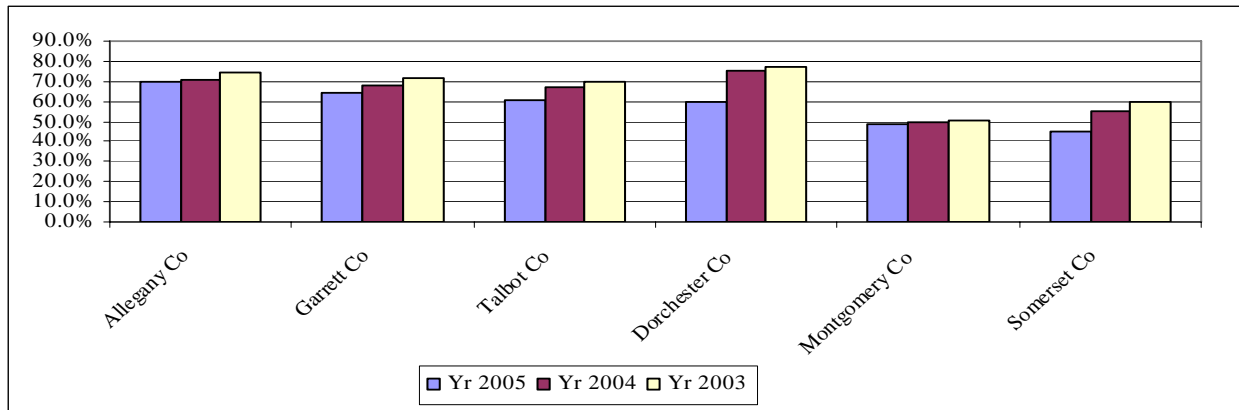
Chart 4. Counties with Increasing Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours over the last 3 years



In six Maryland counties, we found consistently decreasing percents of lawyers with any pro bono hours over the last three years (Chart 5). Although Allegany County ranked second in terms of percent of lawyers with any pro bono hours (Chart 3), lawyers in that county

consistently reported decreasing proportions of lawyers who rendered pro bono services over the last three years from 74.7% in 2003, 71.0% in 2004, to 69.5% in 2005.

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 31,991 lawyers, 22,493 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 met this goal of providing 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2005 (Table 8). However, this was an improvement of 0.2 percentage point from the 23.1 percent last year. The Eastern Region was the closest to the goal by having 36.9 percent of full time lawyers who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, followed by 32.7 percent in the Southern Region. The lowest percentages of lawyers providing 50 or more pro bono service hours were found in “Other States” (22.2 percent) and in the Central Region (23.1 percent).

In terms of “any” pro bono hours, 56.8 percent of all Maryland full-time lawyers provided the service. Again, the Eastern Region ranked at the top with 80.4 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting any pro bono hours in 2005, followed by the Western Region at 79.0 percent.

Table 8. Pro Bono Hours of Full Time and Other Lawyers by Region, 2005

		All Areas	Central Region	Capital Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	All of MD	Other States
All Lawyers	No pro bono hours	52.0%	49.1%	49.3%	30.7%	37.1%	40.6%	48.4%	57.3%
	Less than 50 hours	28.8%	32.1%	31.6%	43.7%	36.4%	32.7%	32.2%	23.9%
	50 or more hours	19.2%	18.8%	19.2%	25.6%	26.5%	26.6%	19.4%	18.8%
Full Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	43.1%	39.6%	37.3%	21.0%	19.6%	27.1%	37.7%	50.3%
	Less than 50 hours	33.5%	37.3%	38.6%	47.5%	43.5%	40.2%	38.1%	27.5%
	50 or more hours	23.3%	23.1%	24.1%	31.5%	36.9%	32.7%	24.2%	22.2%
Other Lawyers	No pro bono hours	73.1%	69.9%	72.2%	58.6%	69.7%	63.3%	70.5%	77.9%
	Less than 50 hours	17.6%	20.7%	18.1%	32.9%	23.1%	20.3%	19.9%	13.3%
	50 or more hours	9.3%	9.4%	9.7%	8.6%	7.1%	16.4%	9.6%	8.8%

		All Areas	Central Region	Capital Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	All of MD	Other States
All Lawyers	No pro bono hours	16,639	5,508	3,129	83	253	139	9,168	7,471
	Less than 50 hours	9,217	3,602	2,007	118	248	112	6,104	3,113
	50 or more hours	6,135	2,106	1,217	69	181	91	3,682	2,453
Full Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	9,698	3,046	1,561	42	87	58	4,818	4,880
	Less than 50 hours	7,544	2,873	1,614	95	193	86	4,873	2,671
	50 or more hours	5,251	1,775	1,007	63	164	70	3,091	2,160
Other Lawyers	No pro bono hours	6,941	2,462	1,568	41	166	81	4,350	2,591
	Less than 50 hours	1,673	729	393	23	55	26	1,231	442
	50 or more hours	884	331	210	6	17	21	591	293

In order to see the trend over time, Table 9 shows the difference in the percentage points, from last year, 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 -2.5 percentage points. We also learn that the most improvement came from the Southern Region at 4.1 percentage points.

Table 9. Pro Bono Hours of Full Time and Other Lawyers by Region – Change in Percentage Points from 2004

	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	0.6%	0.9%	-0.4%	-3.0%	0.5%	2.2%	0.4%	0.9%
Full Time Lawyers	50 or more hours	0.2%	0.6%	-1.1%	-2.5%	3.2%	4.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Other Lawyers	50 or more hours	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	-6.3%	-5.1%	-0.6%	0.5%	1.8%

We ranked Maryland counties by percentage of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours (Table 10). Somerset County ranked first at 72.7 percent, followed by Dorchester (50.0 percent), Calvert (44.6 percent), and Caroline (42.1 percent) Counties.

Table 10. Maryland Counties by Percentage of Lawyers with 50 or More Pro Bono Hours, 2005

Ranking	County Name	Number of FT lawyers	No pro bono hrs	Less than 50 hrs	50 hrs or more
1	Somerset	11	18.2%	9.1%	72.7%
2	Dorchester	22	22.7%	27.3%	50.0%
3	Calvert	56	14.3%	41.1%	44.6%
4	Caroline	19	31.6%	26.3%	42.1%
5	Cecil	57	31.6%	28.1%	40.4%
6	Talbot	82	20.7%	39.0%	40.2%
7	Garrett	22	13.6%	50.0%	36.4%
8	Frederick	223	19.3%	46.6%	34.1%
9	Harford	212	26.9%	39.2%	34.0%
10	Wicomico	120	15.8%	50.8%	33.3%
11	Allegany	73	23.3%	43.8%	32.9%
12	Worcester	64	14.1%	53.1%	32.8%
13	Queen Anne	43	16.3%	51.2%	32.6%
14	Carroll	137	29.2%	38.7%	32.1%
15	Washington	105	21.0%	49.5%	29.5%
16	Charles	103	33.0%	37.9%	29.1%
17	St. Mary's	55	29.1%	43.6%	27.3%
18	Prince George	1,122	37.0%	38.9%	24.1%
19	Baltimore	1,935	36.6%	39.5%	23.8%
20	Howard	511	41.3%	35.2%	23.5%
21	Montgomery	2,837	38.9%	37.8%	23.3%
22	Kent	26	15.4%	61.5%	23.1%
23	Baltimore City	3,948	41.9%	35.8%	22.3%
24	Anne Arundel	951	39.4%	39.6%	20.9%

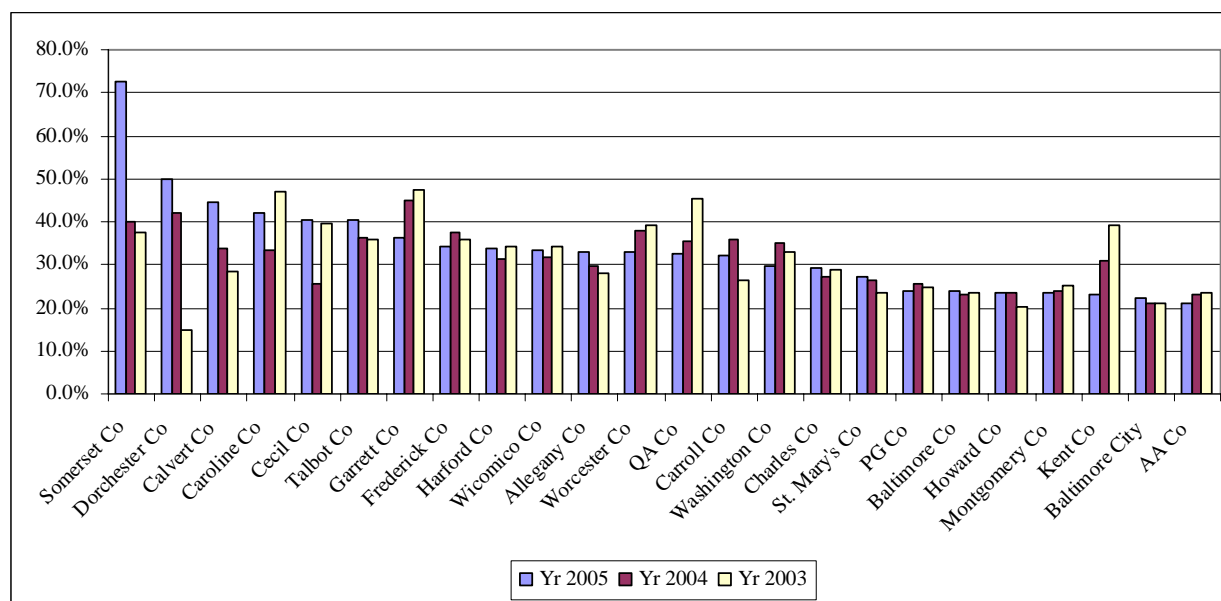
As noted in the previous years' reports, the ranking of the counties in terms of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours fluctuated a lot from year to year. This is primarily due to the fact that these counties have only a few full time lawyers. For example, Somerset County is reported to have only 11 full time lawyers, followed by 19 in Caroline County, and 22 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 Anne Arundel at the bottom, Baltimore City, Montgomery, Howard, and Baltimore Counties. Kent County is an exception in that it had only 26 full time lawyers of which 23.1 percent provided 50 or more pro bono hours but the majority (61.5%) 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. Somerset County had a huge increase in the proportion of full-time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours, almost double, from 40.0 percent in 2004 to 72.7

percent in 2005. Dorchester, Calvert, Caroline, and Cecil counties also exhibited substantial increases. However, these are again counties with very small number of full-time lawyers.

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, 53.2 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means (Q1.a); 15.9 percent to organizations helping people of limited means (Q1.b); 6.2 percent to entities on civil

rights matters (Q1.c); and 24.7 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 responding ‘yes’ to Q1.a and Q1.b increased slightly while the proportion responding ‘yes’ to Q1.c and Q1.d decreased.

Table 11. Distribution of Pro Bono Services by Beneficiary Type, 2005

	All Reporting Lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Q1.a	53.2%	50.7%	55.6%	59.6%	50.3%	58.2%	54.6%	45.2%
Q1.b	15.9%	16.2%	16.2%	14.5%	16.5%	15.7%	15.8%	16.4%
Q1.c	6.2%	5.7%	5.7%	2.8%	5.0%	3.3%	5.3%	11.2%
Q1.d	24.7%	27.5%	22.5%	23.1%	28.2%	22.8%	24.3%	27.3%
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, 25.9, 18.3, 17.1, and 5.5 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 substantially lower than those reported in 2004, which were 33.7, 23.9, 29.3, and 11.6 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	25.9%	28.2%	23.4%	22.7%	28.2%	21.5%	24.3%	35.2%
Q1.b	18.3%	17.6%	16.7%	13.6%	10.0%	17.7%	17.6%	22.4%
Q1.c	17.1%	23.0%	19.2%	10.5%	18.1%	19.0%	15.0%	30.1%
Q1.d	5.5%	8.8%	7.1%	1.0%	4.8%	7.4%	4.9%	9.5%

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 last year’s result. 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, 2005

Rank	Pro Bono Service Area	Primary Practice Area
1	Family/Domestic	Litigation
2	Corporate/Business	Corporate/Business
3	Other	Other
4	Real Estate	Criminal
5	Litigation	Government
6	Criminal	Real Estate
7	General Practice	Family/Domestic
8	Trusts/Estates/Wills	General Practice
9	Employment/Labor	Employment/Labor
10	Bankruptcy/Commercial	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 69.6 percent of Family/Domestic lawyers provided pro bono services, while only 22.0 percent among Government lawyers did so. The top five practice areas are: Family/Domestic, Elder, Trusts/Estates/Wills, Personal Injury, and Bankruptcy/Commercial. The bottom practice areas, excluding unknown, are: Government, Administrative Law, Intellectual Property/Patents, Environmental, and Banking/Finance, Insurance.

Table 14. Percent of Lawyers who provide Pro Bono Service – by Practice Areas, 2005

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	1,710	1,191	69.6%
Elder Law	118	80	67.8%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,154	765	66.3%
Personal Injury	1,082	684	63.2%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	579	361	62.3%
General Practice	1,297	798	61.5%
Litigation	4,206	2,585	61.5%
Real Estate	2,334	1,307	56.0%
Corporate/Business	3,245	1,691	52.1%
Employment/Labor	1,230	620	50.4%
Taxation	730	362	49.6%
Health	594	262	44.1%
Criminal	2,551	1,065	41.7%
Insurance	783	324	41.4%
Other	3,170	1,278	40.3%
Banking/Finance	501	201	40.1%
Environmental	430	170	39.5%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1,039	410	39.5%
Administrative Law	710	272	38.3%
Government	2,367	521	22.0%
Total	29,830	14,947	50.1%

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 specific area is provided by lawyers in that particular practice area. For example, 37.9 percent of “Family” pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice “Family/Domestic,” 39.1 percent of “Business” pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice “Business,” and so on. This pattern was seen in previous years as well.

Table 15. Pro Bono Service Areas and Practice Areas, 2005

Primary practice area	Pro bono service area								
	Family	Business	Other	Real Estate	Litigation	Criminal	General Practice	Estate	Labor
Family	37.9%	1.7%	2.2%	1.3%	0.7%	2.0%	3.9%	2.8%	0.6%
Business	4.7%	39.1%	8.5%	9.6%	5.7%	2.8%	9.2%	9.3%	6.9%
Other	5.1%	6.5%	34.4%	4.3%	4.8%	3.7%	6.2%	2.9%	5.7%
Real Estate	3.3%	7.9%	4.6%	54.7%	2.1%	1.9%	6.3%	7.4%	1.3%
Litigation	14.8%	9.6%	15.1%	7.5%	65.3%	17.5%	18.1%	9.3%	13.4%
Criminal	6.7%	1.9%	4.8%	1.8%	3.3%	51.8%	5.5%	2.3%	1.9%
Gen. Practice	8.1%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	2.3%	5.9%	18.8%	6.3%	1.1%
Trusts/Estates	2.1%	4.9%	2.3%	2.6%	0.8%	0.8%	3.6%	42.1%	0.8%
Labor	1.8%	2.4%	3.2%	0.9%	1.7%	0.7%	1.7%	1.4%	56.1%
Government	3.3%	4.1%	4.3%	2.4%	1.9%	1.2%	4.7%	2.8%	1.9%
Personal Injury	4.0%	2.6%	3.6%	1.9%	3.2%	6.7%	8.4%	3.7%	2.8%
Taxation	0.4%	2.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%
Insurance	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	2.8%	1.3%	1.6%
Banking	0.4%	2.6%	1.1%	2.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%
Admin. Law	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	0.9%
Bankruptcy	1.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%
Intellectual Prop.	1.6%	2.0%	2.9%	1.5%	1.7%	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Health	0.8%	1.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Environmental	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%
Elder Law	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

III.4. Hours to Improve Law and Financial Contributions

In 2005, a total of 7,366 (compared to 7,107 in 2004) lawyers spent 407,984 hours (442,257 in 2004 and 402,018 in 2003) 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 \$2,759,360 from 5,666 contributing lawyers (\$2,821,759 from 5,530 lawyers in 2004).

Compared to \$3,812,263 in 2003, this amount is a significant drop. However, we have to point out that this result on contribution needs to be interpreted carefully. Unlike the previous year, there was no contribution greater than \$100,000 in 2005. While there were two contributions greater than \$100,000 in 2004, the largest contribution in 2005 was \$35,000. These

large numbers contributed by a few can become a cause for bias as they skew the distribution and impact the statistics. Accordingly, in the table below, we present the proportions of lawyers who spent hours improving the law and who made financial contributions in an effort to provide less biased results.

As was the case last year, we note that higher percentages of lawyers with offices in Maryland than out-of-state lawyers devoted hours to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession. 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, 2005

		<i>All reporting lawyers</i>	Maryland Region					<i>All of MD</i>	<i>Other States</i>
			Central	Capital	Western	East.	South.		
Percent of Lawyers with Hours to Improve Law (Q 3A)	All	23.0%	24.6%	22.8%	31.9%	27.1%	26.3%	24.2%	21.3%
	Full Time	27.5%	29.9%	28.6%	39.0%	36.3%	31.3%	29.9%	24.4%
	Other	12.4%	12.9%	11.6%	11.4%	10.1%	18.0%	12.5%	12.3%
Percent of Lawyers with Financial Contribution (Q4)	All	17.7%	17.5%	14.2%	15.6%	8.4%	10.2%	15.9%	20.4%
	Full Time	20.1%	20.1%	15.8%	16.0%	9.2%	12.1%	18.1%	22.6%
	Other	12.2%	11.7%	11.2%	14.3%	6.7%	7.0%	11.3%	13.8%
Number of Lawyers	All	31,991	11,216	6,353	270	682	342	18,954	13,037
	Full Time	22,493	7,694	4,182	200	444	214	12,782	9,711
	Other	9,498	3,522	2,171	70	238	128	6,172	3,326

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 Law, Banking, Litigation, Labor, and Environmental law. The bottom contributors, excluding the unknown, are in: Criminal, Insurance, General, Personal Injury, and Government lawyers.

Table 17. Lawyers with Financial Contribution – by Practice Area, 2005

Practice Area	Number of Lawyers	Number of Lawyers with Contribution	Percent of Lawyers with Contribution
Administrative Law	710	168	23.7%
Banking/Finance	501	114	22.8%
Litigation	4,206	926	22.0%
Employment/Labor	1,230	267	21.7%
Environmental	430	92	21.4%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	579	122	21.1%
Taxation	730	150	20.5%
Elder Law	118	24	20.3%
Corporate/Business	3,245	644	19.8%
Health	594	117	19.7%
Real Estate	2,334	438	18.8%
Other	3,170	585	18.5%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,154	212	18.4%
Intellectual Property/Patents	1,039	187	18.0%
Family/Domestic	1,710	307	18.0%
Government	2,367	367	15.5%
Personal Injury	1,082	167	15.4%
General Practice	1,297	176	13.6%
Insurance	783	105	13.4%
Criminal	2,551	271	10.6%
Total	29,830	5,439	18.2%

IV. PRO BONO SERVICE BY FIRM TYPE AND SIZE

As stated earlier, a newly revised Pro Bono Service Report form was used for the reporting cycle of Year 2005. One of the major revisions was to add a question on firm types. Lawyers were asked to select one of the following six options: 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 31,752 lawyers, excluding 239 lawyers with no information on the firm type. In addition, there are 109 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, fifty seven percent (18,241 lawyers) of all lawyers certified to practice law in Maryland practiced in a private firm. Among full time lawyers, however, the percentage practicing in a private firm was higher at 68.3 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	18,241 (57.4%)	2,458 (7.7%)	5,655 (17.8%)	465 (1.5%)	515 (1.6%)	4,418 (13.9%)	31,752 (100%)
Full time Lawyers	15,285 (68.3%)	2,079 (9.3%)	3,885 (17.4%)	366 (1.6%)	375 (1.7%)	390 (1.7%)	22,380 (100%)

Among 18,241 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, 14 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	89 (0.5%)	5,597 (30.7%)	4,051 (22.2%)	2,515 (13.8%)	1,186 (6.5%)	4,803 (26.3%)	18,241 (100%)
FT Lawyers in Private Firm	71 (0.5%)	3,806 (24.9%)	3,597 (23.5%)	2,312 (15.1%)	1,092 (7.1%)	4,407 (28.8%)	15,285 (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. In addition, it is worthwhile to note that the

majority (62 percent) of Maryland lawyers working for private firms in Washington DC worked in extra large law firms with 50 or more lawyers.

Table 20. Firm Size by State

	Maryland	Washington DC	Virginia	Other States
Unknown	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%
Solo	39.3%	9.7%	25.7%	29.3%
Small firm	26.9%	10.8%	25.7%	16.8%
Medium firm	14.7%	10.9%	16.0%	14.0%
Large firm	6.2%	6.3%	9.1%	8.1%
Extra Large firm	12.5%	61.8%	22.7%	31.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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 other states. As expected, a much higher proportion of lawyers in Washington, DC worked in a government agency. Many lawyers with office in other states and foreign counties worked as corporate counsel.

Table 21. Firm Type by State

	Private Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing	Total
MD	61.0%	6.8%	15.6%	1.6%	1.2%	13.9%	100.0%
DC	57.3%	4.1%	25.6%	1.4%	2.9%	8.6%	100.0%
VA	47.6%	15.0%	16.9%	1.4%	1.3%	17.7%	100.0%
Other States	44.4%	16.7%	13.3%	1.2%	1.1%	23.3%	100.0%
Foreign	39.3%	22.4%	14.0%	0.0%	2.8%	21.5%	100.0%
Unknown	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.9%	100.0%

In addition to the state level distribution, 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. In addition, there were only a handful of lawyers in public interest organizations in counties in Western, Southern, and Eastern regions. For example, there were no lawyers in public interest organizations in most of the counties in the Western Region (with the exception of one lawyer in Washington County) and in the Southern Region (with the exception of one lawyer in Charles County).

Table 22. Firm Type by County

	Private Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing	Total
A.A.	56.7%	5.4%	20.4%	1.2%	1.1%	15.1%	100.0%
Allegany	65.6%	2.2%	16.1%	8.6%	0.0%	7.5%	100.0%
Balto. city	58.3%	6.1%	22.4%	2.4%	1.9%	9.0%	100.0%
Baltimore	64.4%	8.7%	9.8%	1.0%	0.8%	15.3%	100.0%
Calvert	69.7%	2.0%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	100.0%
Caroline	62.1%	3.4%	20.7%	6.9%	0.0%	6.9%	100.0%
Carroll	60.2%	5.7%	17.9%	0.4%	0.0%	15.9%	100.0%
Cecil	69.5%	3.7%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	100.0%
Charles	61.0%	1.9%	20.1%	3.2%	0.6%	13.0%	100.0%
Dorchester	62.9%	2.9%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	100.0%
Frederick	64.7%	4.5%	14.1%	0.8%	0.8%	15.0%	100.0%
Garrett	67.6%	2.9%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	100.0%
Harford	58.3%	3.7%	17.5%	2.3%	0.9%	17.2%	100.0%
Howard	54.8%	10.8%	11.2%	0.8%	0.6%	21.8%	100.0%
Kent	60.0%	2.5%	20.0%	5.0%	0.0%	12.5%	100.0%
Montgomery	63.1%	8.4%	9.0%	0.6%	1.1%	17.7%	100.0%
P.G.	62.4%	4.3%	18.0%	2.9%	1.4%	11.0%	100.0%
Q.A.	66.7%	2.9%	7.2%	0.0%	2.9%	20.3%	100.0%
Somerset	50.0%	0.0%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	100.0%
St. Mary's	58.0%	2.3%	26.1%	3.4%	0.0%	10.2%	100.0%
Talbot	65.9%	3.1%	7.8%	1.6%	0.8%	20.9%	100.0%
Washington	68.1%	4.3%	15.6%	0.7%	0.7%	10.6%	100.0%
Wicomico	71.2%	1.8%	18.2%	1.8%	0.0%	7.1%	100.0%
Worcester	66.7%	3.1%	12.5%	1.0%	1.0%	15.6%	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 five 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,' 'Litigation,' 'General,' and 'Real Estate,' 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	19.1%	5.8%	5.3%	9.2%	3.9%	4.5%
Corporate/Business	10.3%	38.2%	1.2%	4.5%	4.7%	7.0%
Real Estate	9.6%	10.2%	1.5%	5.4%	2.7%	4.3%
Other	8.4%	7.3%	7.5%	22.8%	28.3%	17.1%
Family/Domestic	7.1%	0.2%	2.4%	18.5%	11.1%	3.0%
Criminal	5.8%	0.2%	22.8%	8.6%	8.0%	2.6%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	5.6%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.8%
Personal Injury	5.5%	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
General Practice	5.2%	0.9%	0.7%	7.5%	2.3%	5.1%
Employment/Labor	3.7%	4.6%	5.0%	2.6%	8.9%	2.2%
Intellectual Property	3.6%	5.3%	3.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.8%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	2.8%	0.4%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Insurance	2.6%	8.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%
Taxation	2.4%	1.4%	2.3%	0.9%	1.2%	2.8%
Administrative Law	1.6%	1.5%	5.1%	4.3%	3.9%	1.0%
Banking/Finance	1.5%	4.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Health	1.5%	3.9%	1.5%	1.7%	6.2%	2.4%
Unknown	1.4%	3.1%	4.0%	1.3%	3.7%	32.6%
Government	1.0%	1.3%	32.2%	4.5%	4.9%	6.4%
Environmental	0.9%	0.8%	2.5%	0.2%	6.0%	1.6%
Elder Law	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	3.4%	0.6%	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 32 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	5,914 (32.4%)	7,271 (39.9%)	5,056 (27.7%)	18,241 (100%)
Corporate Counsel	1,641 (66.8%)	570 (23.2%)	247 (10.0%)	2,458 (100%)
Government	4,554 (80.5%)	739 (13.1%)	362 (6.4%)	5,655 (100%)
Legal Services Org.	304 (65.4%)	91 (19.6%)	70 (15.1%)	465 (100%)
Public Interest Org.	307 (59.6%)	94 (18.3%)	114 (22.1%)	515 (100%)
Not Practicing	3,751 (84.9%)	414 (9.4%)	253 (5.7%)	4,418 (100%)
Total	16,471 (51.9%)	9,179 (28.9%)	6,102 (19.2%)	31,752

In Table 25 below, we tabulated the same distribution, limited to 22,380 full time lawyers. The full time lawyers tend to provide more pro bono services than those who are not full time lawyers. However, 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	4,545 (29.7%)	6,218 (40.7%)	4,522 (29.6%)	15,285 (100%)
Corporate Counsel	1,380 (66.4%)	490 (23.6%)	209 (10.1%)	2,079 (100%)
Government	2,983 (76.8%)	592 (15.2%)	310 (8.0%)	3,885 (100%)
Legal Services Org.	235 (64.2%)	77 (21.0%)	54 (14.8%)	366 (100%)
Public Interest Org.	218 (58.1%)	79 (21.1%)	78 (20.8%)	375 (100%)
Not Practicing	273 (70.0%)	63 (16.2%)	54 (13.8%)	390 (100%)
Total	9,634 (43.0%)	7,519 (33.6%)	5,227 (23.4%)	22,380

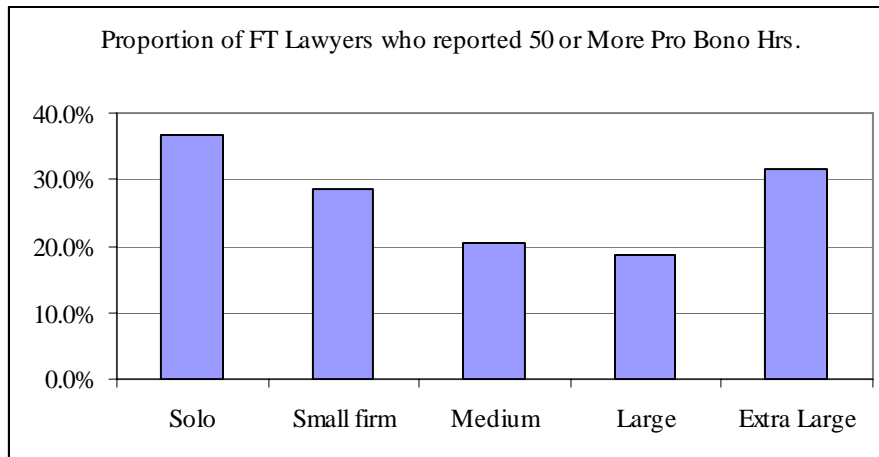
Among the full time lawyers in private firms, the size of the firm was also an important factor in pro bono hours. As Table 26 indicates, with the exception of lawyers in extra large firms, higher proportions of lawyers in smaller firm sizes provided pro bono hours than lawyers in larger size firms.

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	20 (28.2%)	23 (32.4%)	28 (39.4%)	71 (100%)
Solo	764 (20.1%)	1,650 (43.4%)	1,392 (36.6%)	3,806 (100%)
Small firm	980 (27.2%)	1,590 (44.2%)	1,027 (28.6%)	3,597 (100%)
Medium	897 (38.8%)	940 (40.7%)	475 (20.5%)	2,312 (100%)
Large	467 (42.8%)	421 (38.6%)	204 (18.7%)	1,092 (100%)
Extra Large	1,417 (32.2%)	1,594 (36.2%)	1,396 (31.7%)	4,407 (100%)
Total	4,545 (29.7%)	6,218 (40.7%)	4,522 (29.6%)	15,285 (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 2005 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 up 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 increase are minimal. The number of lawyers who made financial contributions is slightly up as well.

A newly revised Pro Bono Service Report form was used for the reporting cycle of Year 2005. One of the major revisions was to add a question on firm types. Lawyers are asked to answer a question on their firm type (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 follows. 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).

We learned that the pro bono activity varied greatly by firm type. We learned that eighty one percent of lawyers who are in a government agency did not provide any pro bono service, as compared to 32 percent of lawyers in private firms. We learned that the proportion of lawyers in government who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services is only about 21 percent 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 file will be 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.