

***Current Status of Pro Bono Service
Among Maryland Lawyers, Year 2002***

OCTOBER 20, 2003

*PREPARED BY:
ANASYS, INC.*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Anasys, Inc. on behalf of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in fulfillment of requirements outlined in Maryland Rule 16-903. That Rule requires all lawyers authorized to practice law in the State of Maryland to file annually with the Administrative Office of the Courts a report reflecting the amount and type of pro bono services they provided during the prior calendar year. This is the first year this reporting process has been implemented and the data provided will, it is hoped, serve as an important baseline for measuring the Judiciary's efforts to improve the availability of pro bono legal services for Maryland residents.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is grateful for the assistance of the many organizations and individuals who assisted in this first pro bono reporting process. Their collaboration assisted the AOC in encouraging attorney compliance with the rule, to ensure that this report would be as complete and accurate as possible.

Anasys, Inc. is to be acknowledged for their professionalism and timeliness in completing this project, and for their willingness to respond to requests for modifications in the process.

The Administrative Office of the Courts also contracted with the Pro Bono Resource Center of Maryland to assist the Judiciary in implementing the new pro bono rules. Sharon Goldsmith, Executive Director, and her staff played a key role assisting the AOC in designing the mailing packets that were distributed to attorneys, in designing web pages, in staffing a call center to answer questions about the process, in making follow-up telephone calls to attorneys to improve our response rate and by assisting in other ways.

The Standing Committee on Pro Bono Legal Services, chaired by Ward B. Coe, III, Esq., provided answers to Frequently Asked Questions and guided the Judiciary in responding to questions about the reporting process and what constitutes pro bono.

The Client Protection Fund provided access to their database of Maryland lawyers and important contact information.

The Maryland State Bar Association reinforced these efforts by encouraging attorney compliance and reminding attorneys to file their report.

Frank Broccolina
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the adoption of Maryland Rule 16-903, the Court of Appeals of Maryland for the first time required licensed Maryland attorneys to report on their pro bono activities. Information about the new reporting requirement was mailed to Maryland lawyers in early 2003, along with a form and instructions for submitting the report. The report required Maryland lawyers to report on any pro bono activities they engaged in during Calendar Year 2002. This report presents results from the data collected from those reports. It represents the first time information about statewide pro bono activities has been collected in Maryland. Of 30,763 lawyers who were on the active lawyers' list as maintained by the Maryland Client Protection Fund, 30,024 (97.6%) submitted the report. Of these, 19,031 lawyers provided valid county-level Maryland address for their practice while 10,904 were identified as having a business address outside of Maryland. Below are the major findings from their reporting.

- Among 30,024 lawyers in Maryland, 47.8 percent reported some pro bono activity and the remaining 52.2 percent did not report any pro bono activity.
- The total number of pro bono hours rendered in 2002 was 995,615 hours among 30,024 Maryland lawyers
- Higher proportions of lawyers in two rural areas of Maryland – the Western and Eastern Regions – rendered pro bono services compared with lawyers in other more metropolitan regions.
- The Eastern Region reported the highest percentage of lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours among full time and part time lawyers, followed by the Western Region.
- Caroline County had the highest percentage of full time lawyers (52.9) rendering 50 or more pro bono hours, followed by Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester, and Cecil County – all counties in the Eastern Region.
- Howard County had the lowest number of its full time lawyers reporting 50 or more pro bono hours at 19.3 percent, followed by Baltimore County (19.5 percent), Charles County (20.4 percent), Baltimore City (21 percent), and Montgomery County (22.6 percent).
- Among Maryland lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours, 54.1 percent rendered their services to people of limited means; 13.4 percent to organizations helping people of limited means; 5.7 percent to entities in matters of civil rights; and 26.7 percent to organizations such as “non-profits” where they furthered those entities’ organizational purposes.
- The Family/Domestic practice area is the top pro bono service area while it is the fifth ranked primary practice area.
- The total hours spent participating in activities for improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession was 406,477.6 hours.

- The total financial contribution to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means was \$2,208,001.
- Lawyers who reported that their primary practice area is family law tend to provide more pro bono service, controlled for geographical region and working status.
- Lawyers who are prohibited from providing pro bono service, as well as those who are retired or work part time rendered significantly less pro bono hours.
- Lawyers who dedicated hours participating in activities for improving the law and who offered financial contributions to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means rendered significantly more 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 Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for managing the reporting process and reporting the results to the Court of Appeals. The 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 first year for which pro bono reporting was required, Calendar Year 2002.

For Year 2002, four mailings were sent out to licensed Maryland attorneys.

- First round: A mailing was sent out on January 8 and 9, 2003, to 30,763 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 April 1, 2003, to 6,167 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by March 25, 2003.
- Third round: A 'Notice of Failure to File' was sent out on May 19, 2003, to 3,448 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by May 1, 2003.
- Fourth round: A 'Decertification Order' signed by the Court of Appeals was sent out on August 28 and 29, 2003, to 676 lawyers who had failed to file the report by August 25, 2003.¹

ANASYS set up and maintained a web-based online reporting system throughout the reporting period. The overall percentage of online filing was 26.4 percent and the remaining 73.6 percent filed the pro bono report through the mail. Since validation routines were built into the system, the online filing tended to provide better information than the mail-in reports. Especially among questions relating to practice area and jurisdictions, the mail-in report included many missing or ambiguous answers. For Year 2003, ANASYS recommends a greater use of online filing by aggressively promoting the value and convenience of online filing. Online filers tend to be younger based on the question 'year admitted to the bar' (Bar Year) used as a surrogate indicator of age.² The following table shows the online filing statistics by the state where the Maryland attorney resides or maintains an office:

¹ As of September 22, 2003, the number of lawyers who remain decertified because of a failure to file the pro bono report totaled 467 (a 1.52 percent non-response rate).

² Mean Bar Year is 1987 and median 1989 among mail-in filers – among online filers, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

	Number of Lawyers	Online filing	
		Number	Percent
Maryland	19,098	4,029	21.1%
Washington DC	5,798	2,408	41.5%
Virginia	2,117	547	25.8%
Other States	2,896	891	30.8%
Foreign	93	56	60.2%
Unknown	22		
	30,024	7,931	26.4%

This was the first year that the Maryland Judicial Branch attempted to collect pro bono service data. Accordingly, the results from the Year 2002 pro bono study reflect the first insight into pro bono activities, as well as many statistics that were not available previously. The purposes of this study 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 the areas that need to be improved.

This report covers the 30,024 pro bono reports received by August 25, 2003. It excludes data from those attorneys who were determined to be inactive lawyers (law clerks, deceased, etc.) and lawyers in the military.³

³ The pro bono reports of late filers were filed as a separate file.

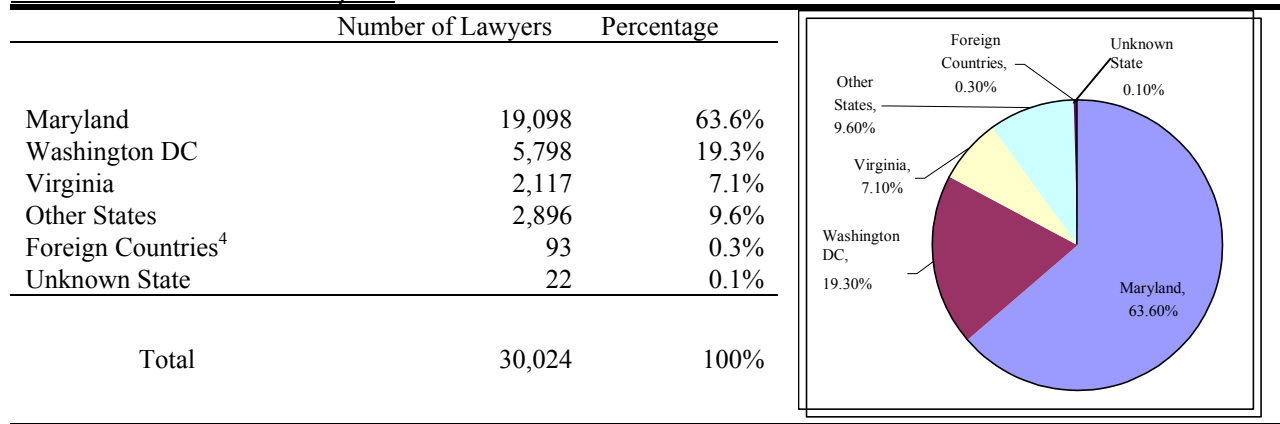
II. GENERAL PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS OF MARYLAND LAWYERS

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 30,024 lawyers by their business address as reported in the Pro Bono Legal Service Report for Year 2002. About 36 percent of lawyers who are certified to practice in Maryland reported a business address other than Maryland.

Table 1. Location of Lawyers



A substantial proportion of lawyers changed their addresses, as revealed by the initial mailing using the list maintained by the Client Protection Fund (CPF). Among the 30,024 lawyers, 35.3 percent reported a change of address. In many cases, the address change was due to the pro bono report which specifically asked for the business address, as opposed to the CPF list which permits either a home or business address.⁵ In any case, due to the high level of address change, ANASYS did not attempt to impute state information for the 22 lawyers with unknown state information. Furthermore, the study results would not in anyway be affected by exclusion of these 22 lawyers, as they account for less than 0.1 percent of the study population.

⁴ Top foreign countries are: twenty seven lawyers in the United Kingdom, nine in Canada, five in Germany, and four in Korea, Hong Kong, Israel, Singapore, Switzerland, and France.

State	Total Number	Lawyers with address change		Lawyers with address & telephone no. change	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Maryland	19,098	5,432	28.4%	1,139	6.0%
Washington DC	5,798	2,819	48.6%	706	12.2%
Virginia	2,117	1,117	52.8%	233	11.0%
Other States	2,896	1,203	41.5%	377	13.0%
Foreign	93	38	40.9%	18	19.4%
Unknown	22				
Total	30,024	10,609	35.3%	2,473	8.2%

In addition to the business address information, the pro bono report included a question about lawyers' jurisdiction. However, this information suffers many limitations since only less than a third (9,585 lawyers: 31.9 percent) of all lawyers reported Maryland county-level jurisdiction information. About a third (9,899 lawyers: 33.0 percent) reported out of state and about 10 percent (3,197 lawyers) simply did not bother to answer the question. The remaining 7,343 lawyers reported 'All of Maryland' as their jurisdiction as opposed to providing county level information. The following table shows the reported jurisdictions by county. When a lawyer reported more than one county as their jurisdiction, we included up to five counties in the data file. Accordingly, the table below shows the first choice jurisdiction as well as the all the jurisdictions marked by respondents regardless of their order of choice (1st, 2nd --- 5th).⁶

Table 2. Jurisdiction

County Name	First choice jurisdiction		All selected jurisdictions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Baltimore City	3,023	31.5%	3,614	21.9%
Montgomery County	1,918	20.0%	2,659	16.1%
Baltimore County	1,212	12.6%	2,938	17.8%
Prince George's County	924	9.6%	1,938	11.8%
Anne Arundel County	747	7.8%	1,419	8.6%
Howard County	380	4.0%	938	5.7%
Harford County	235	2.5%	574	3.5%
Frederick County	200	2.1%	361	2.2%
Carroll County	148	1.5%	317	1.9%
Wicomico County	112	1.2%	160	1.0%
Washington County	88	0.9%	150	0.9%
Charles County	81	0.8%	223	1.4%
Allegany County	71	0.7%	101	0.6%
Calvert County	63	0.7%	160	1.0%
Worcester County	64	0.7%	150	0.9%
Cecil County	60	0.6%	123	0.7%
St. Mary's County	57	0.6%	122	0.7%
Talbot County	58	0.6%	103	0.6%
Queen Anne's County	39	0.4%	98	0.6%
Caroline County	26	0.3%	63	0.4%
Dorchester County	21	0.2%	70	0.4%
Garrett County	20	0.2%	54	0.3%
Kent County	22	0.2%	56	0.3%
Somerset County	16	0.2%	85	0.5%
Total	9,585	100.0%	16,476	100.00%

⁶ Among the 16,984 Maryland lawyers who identified a primary jurisdiction, 10,907 reported one jurisdiction, 4,356 reported two jurisdictions, 905 three, 395 four, and 421 five. The average number of jurisdiction was 1.5 and median was 1.

Table 2 indicates that 91.6 percent of all lawyers with county level jurisdiction information reported counties in the Central and Capital Regions⁷ as their primary jurisdiction. This is compared to the population in these counties, which account for 82.7 percent of the Maryland population according to the 2000 Census data. Only 8.4 percent of the lawyers indicated all the remaining 15 counties as their jurisdictions, which account for 17.3 percent of the Maryland population. For further details, see Table 4. Lawyers per Population, Capita, Persons Below Poverty by County.

For the remaining sections of this report, business addresses of the lawyers were used to identify geographical location of lawyers rather than jurisdiction. By using business address, it is possible to double the number of lawyers with county level information (from 9,585 based on jurisdiction information to 19,031). This approach makes more sense in terms of analyzing pro bono service, as lawyers would not travel a great distance to offer pro bono services. Region level data is presented to account for pro bono activities across jurisdictional boundaries.

There are 19,098 lawyers who reported a Maryland business address. Among those, sixty-seven lawyers have unmatchable or missing ZIP codes, resulting in unmatchable county information. The 67 lawyers with unmatchable ZIP codes were thus excluded from county level information reported here.

To match the pro bono report data with county information, we matched the business address ZIP code with the Zip Code file (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.⁸ The ZIP code was matched to Census 2000 county information using the Federal Information --- FIPS codes.

Table 3 shows the comparison between the county level distributions of lawyers by primary practice jurisdictions and by their business address. In Montgomery, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties, we observed higher numbers of lawyers by business address than by primary jurisdiction. The difference accounts for the lawyers who have a business address in the jurisdiction but who indicated the adjacent areas such as Washington, D.C. and Baltimore City as their primary practice jurisdictions. The opposite is true for areas with lower numbers of lawyers by business address such as Baltimore City and Prince George's County, etc. In addition, the difference also reflects our data entry procedure. For example, many lawyers reported "Baltimore Metropolitan Area" as their primary jurisdiction and in such cases we entered Baltimore City and Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Harford, and Howard counties. The same is true for many lawyers who identified "Eastern Shore Area" as their primary practice jurisdiction and in such cases we entered Worcester, Wicomico, and Somerset counties. The

⁷ Central Region: Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, and Harford Counties

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

Western Region: Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties

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

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

⁸ 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

concentration of lawyers in the Central and Capital Regions (93.7 percent of lawyers in the regions) is deepened by using the business address.

Table 3. Distribution of Lawyers by Jurisdiction in Maryland

County Name	Primary Practice Jurisdiction		Jurisdiction by Business Address		Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Baltimore City	3,023	31.5%	5,017	26.4%	5.14%
Montgomery County	1,918	20.0%	4,836	25.4%	-5.39%
Baltimore County	1,212	12.6%	2,895	15.2%	-2.56%
Prince George's County	924	9.6%	1,602	8.4%	1.24%
Anne Arundel County	747	7.8%	1,533	8.1%	-0.31%
Howard County	380	4.0%	978	5.1%	-1.14%
Harford County	235	2.5%	361	1.9%	0.55%
Frederick County	200	2.1%	362	1.9%	0.19%
Carroll County	148	1.5%	255	1.3%	0.24%
Wicomico County	112	1.2%	138	0.7%	0.47%
Washington County	88	0.9%	124	0.7%	0.22%
Charles County	81	0.8%	148	0.8%	0.05%
Calvert County	63	0.7%	103	0.5%	0.16%
Worcester County	64	0.7%	97	0.5%	0.17%
Allegany County	71	0.7%	87	0.5%	0.24%
St. Mary's County	57	0.6%	78	0.4%	0.19%
Talbot County	58	0.6%	127	0.7%	-0.09%
Cecil County	60	0.6%	75	0.4%	0.23%
Queen Anne's County	39	0.4%	74	0.4%	0.01%
Caroline County	26	0.3%	27	0.1%	0.17%
Somerset County	16	0.2%	14	0.1%	0.07%
Garrett County	20	0.2%	31	0.2%	0.01%
Dorchester County	21	0.2%	29	0.2%	0.02%
Kent County	22	0.2%	40	0.2%	0.03%
	9,585	100.0%	19,031	100.0%	

We also matched the distribution of Maryland lawyers with a few jurisdiction characteristics, including population, per capita income, and the percentage of persons below poverty from the 2000 Census data (note that the 2000 Census income data are as of 1999). As Table 4 indicates, the number of lawyers per population varies greatly. For example, Baltimore City (7.7 lawyers per 1,000 population) has 13.5 times the number of lawyers per population than Somerset County (0.57 lawyers per 1,000 population).

Table 4. Lawyers per Population, Capita, Persons below Poverty by Jurisdiction

County Name	Number of Lawyers	Population	Lawyers Per Population (1,000)	Per Capita Income	Persons Below Poverty
Baltimore City	5,017	651,154	7.70	\$16,978	22.9%
Montgomery County	4,836	873,341	5.54	\$35,684	5.4%
Howard County	978	247,842	3.95	\$32,402	3.9%
Baltimore County	2,895	754,292	3.84	\$26,167	6.5%
Talbot County	127	33,812	3.76	\$28,164	8.3%
Anne Arundel County	1,533	489,656	3.13	\$27,578	5.1%
Worcester County	97	46,543	2.08	\$22,505	9.6%
Kent County	40	19,197	2.08	\$21,573	13.0%
Prince George's County	1,602	801,515	2.00	\$23,360	7.7%
Frederick County	362	195,277	1.85	\$25,404	4.5%
Queen Anne's County	74	40,563	1.82	\$26,364	6.3%
Carroll County	255	150,897	1.69	\$23,829	3.8%
Harford County	361	218,590	1.65	\$24,232	4.9%
Wicomico County	138	84,644	1.63	\$19,171	12.8%
Calvert County	103	74,563	1.38	\$25,410	4.4%
Charles County	148	120,546	1.23	\$24,285	5.5%
Allegany County	87	74,930	1.16	\$16,780	14.8%
Garrett County	31	29,846	1.04	\$16,219	13.3%
Dorchester County	29	30,674	0.95	\$18,929	13.8%
Washington County	124	131,923	0.94	\$20,062	9.5%
Caroline County	27	29,772	0.91	\$17,275	11.7%
St. Mary's County	78	86,211	0.90	\$22,662	7.2%
Cecil County	75	85,951	0.87	\$21,384	7.2%
Somerset County	14	24,747	0.57	\$15,965	20.1%
All of Maryland	19,031	5,296,486	3.59	\$25,614	8.5%

II.2. Year of Bar Admission

Among 30,024 lawyers, the number of lawyers who did not answer the question on bar admittance year was 614. The following table shows the average and median bar admittance year for the lawyers who answered the question. Lawyers with business addresses in Maryland tend to be older than certified Maryland lawyers whose business addresses are in other states. For example, the median year for bar admittance among the lawyers in Maryland is 1988, while the median for lawyers in Washington, D.C. and Virginia is 1995.

Table 5. Mean and Median Bar Admittance Year by States

	Maryland	Washington DC	Virginia	Other States	Foreign Countries
Number	18,741	5,664	2,060	2,833	92
Mean	1986	1992.5	1992.4	1990.2	1990.7
Median	1988	1995	1995	1993	1991.5

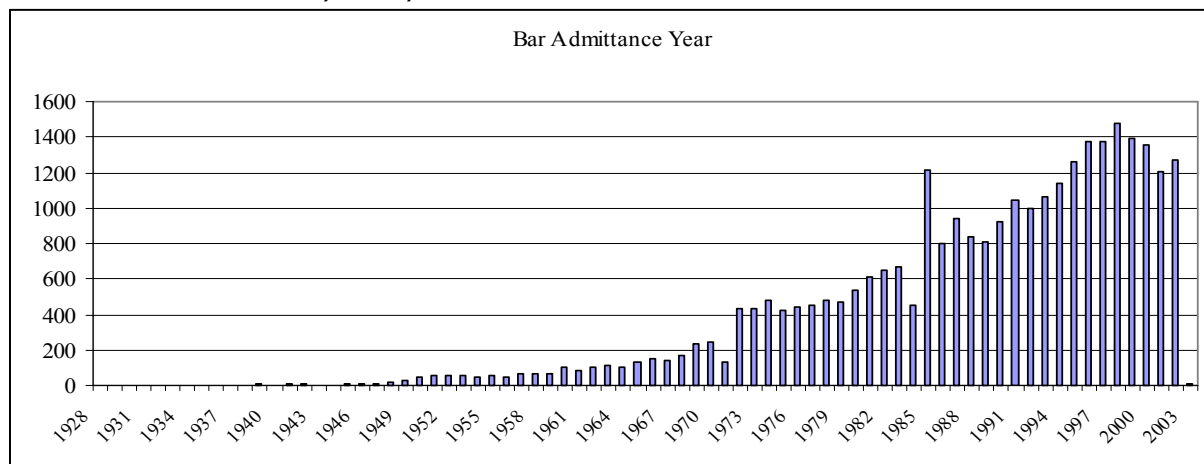
Lawyers with a longer practice career tend to be participating more in the pro bono service than lawyers with a shorter career (Table 6).

Table 6. Longevity in Law Practice and Pro Bono Service

	All lawyers Number	Lawyers reporting pro bono hours greater than '0' Number	Percent
No Bar Year Data	614	281	45.8%
1998 – 2003	6,709	2,851	42.5%
1993 – 1997	6,214	2,766	44.5%
1988 – 1992	4,612	2,308	50.0%
1983 – 1987	4,071	2,014	49.5%
1978 – 1982	2,740	1,492	54.5%
Earlier than 1977	5,064	2,642	52.2%

The following chart shows the distribution of lawyers by their bar admittance year as reported in the pro bono report.

Chart 1. Number of Lawyers by Bar Admittance Year



II.3. Primary Practice Area

At the onset of the study, ANASYS was provided a list of 53 practice areas from the Pro Bono Resource Center who had been engaged by the Administrative Office of the Courts to assist in designing the reporting process. Many of the 53 practice areas overlap each other, such as Intellectual Property and Patent/Copyright, and Computer, Internet, and Communications, etc. These choices need to be narrowed down substantially to improve the accuracy of the data. A reduced list will reduce the respondents' confusion, ensure meaningful analysis, and simplify the reporting form itself. Although we tried to consolidate the practice areas, the consolidation effort was not complete by the time we convened our analyses of the data. Accordingly, we present the study results as it was originally constructed.

Table 7 shows the results on the practice area among 30,002 lawyers, excluding 22 lawyers with no state information. We entered up to five practice areas in an effort to match the mail-in data with the online filing. Among the 53 practice area list, we have two 'Litigation' options: 'Litigation/Defense' and 'Litigation/Plaintiff.' Most of the responding lawyers responded simply as "Litigation." When this was the case, we entered 'Litigation/Defense' as their first choice and 'Litigation/Plaintiff' as their second choice. Due to the double entry for 'Litigation,' both litigation categories – defense and plaintiff – may have artificially inflated numbers of lawyers. We excluded 'Not Applicable' (2,543, 8.5 percent) from the ranking as it denotes missing data.

The top five practice areas based on first choice selection are:

1. Corporate/Business
2. Litigation Defense
3. Criminal
4. Real Estate
5. Government

Based on all selected practice areas, i.e., regardless of the order of choice, the top five categories remain the same except for Government which became replaced by Family/Domestic practice area as the fifth ranking.

The bottom five practice areas with the lowest numbers of lawyers are:

1. Arts
2. Mental Health
3. Traffic/DWI
4. Internet
5. Entertainment

However, Traffic/DWI is much higher when all selected practice areas were looked at (presumably many lawyers practice Traffic/DWI as their secondary practice area).

Table 7. Primary Practice Area

	First choice practice area		All selected practice areas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Corporate/Business	2,863	9.5%	4,409	9.5%
Litigation/Defense	2,661	8.9%	3,772	8.1%
Criminal	2,214	7.4%	3,086	6.7%
Real Estate	1,847	6.2%	2,582	5.6%
Government	1,494	5.0%	2,011	4.3%
Family/Domestic	1,441	4.8%	2,433	5.3%
General Practice	1,419	4.7%	1,973	4.3%
Employment/Labor	1,078	3.6%	1,547	3.3%
Other	1,055	3.5%	1,475	3.2%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	963	3.2%	1,888	4.1%
Personal Injury	949	3.2%	1,837	4.0%
Taxation	713	2.4%	1,075	2.3%
Insurance	631	2.1%	909	2.0%
Banking/Finance	620	2.1%	1,100	2.4%
Administrative Law	616	2.1%	1,210	2.6%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	609	2.0%	1,128	2.4%
Intellectual Property	601	2.0%	845	1.8%
Health	471	1.6%	680	1.5%
Environmental	425	1.4%	594	1.3%
Patents/Copyright	361	1.2%	465	1.0%
Customs/Immigration	345	1.1%	492	1.1%
Communications	339	1.1%	411	0.9%
Constitution/Civil Rights	314	1.0%	677	1.5%
Workers Compensation	301	1.0%	627	1.4%
Litigation/Plaintiff	288	1.0%	3,383	7.3%
Malpractice	251	0.8%	425	0.9%
Legislation	197	0.7%	347	0.7%
ERISA	179	0.6%	263	0.6%
Education	175	0.6%	286	0.6%
Trade/Transport	165	0.5%	244	0.5%
Judiciary	151	0.5%	172	0.4%
Construction	143	0.5%	214	0.5%
Zoning	142	0.5%	285	0.6%
Small Claims/Collection	140	0.5%	295	0.6%
Not for Profit Organizations	136	0.5%	303	0.7%
Products Liability	129	0.4%	270	0.6%
Juvenile	123	0.4%	265	0.6%
Public Interest	104	0.3%	182	0.4%
Elder Law	100	0.3%	231	0.5%
Appellate Practice	98	0.3%	257	0.6%
Consumer	97	0.3%	221	0.5%
Law School	80	0.3%	94	0.2%
Disabilities	77	0.3%	189	0.4%
Mediation/Negotiation	64	0.2%	180	0.4%
Social Security	53	0.2%	134	0.3%
Admiralty/Maritime	50	0.2%	94	0.2%
Landlord/Tenant	47	0.2%	173	0.4%
Computer Law	44	0.1%	123	0.3%
Entertainment	32	0.1%	90	0.2%
Internet Law	22	0.1%	88	0.2%
Traffic/DWI	21	0.1%	223	0.5%
Mental Health	17	0.1%	40	0.1%
Arts Law	4	0.0%	14	0.0%
Total	30,002	100.0%	46,311	100.0%

We also note that the practice areas among lawyers with a business address in Maryland differ from those among lawyers with business address in other states. In Table 8, we compared top twenty practice areas among lawyers in other states with those of lawyers in Maryland. For example, the top ranked practice ‘Corporate/Business’ among lawyers in other states ranked third among lawyers in Maryland. Such practice areas as ‘Other’, ‘Intellectual Property’, and ‘Taxation’ in the top ten list among lawyers in other states did not make the top twenty among lawyers in Maryland.

The following practice areas are notable with much higher ranking among lawyers in Maryland: Workers Compensation, Zoning, Juvenile, Small Claims/Collection, Trusts/Estates/Wills, General Practice, Bankruptcy/Commercial, Malpractice, Family/Domestic, and Personal Injury.

The following practice areas are notable with much lower ranking among lawyers in Maryland: Communications, Trade/Transport, Intellectual Property, Environmental, Patents/Copyright, Computer Law, Not for Profit Organizations, Law School, and Entertainment. Presumably, the differences in practice area between Maryland and “other state” lawyers reflects the presence of federal government in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and the concentration of high technology industry and defense related industry in Northern Virginia.

Table 8. Comparison of Top 20 Practice Areas Between Lawyers with Business Addresses in Other States and in Maryland

	Among Licensed Maryland Lawyers with Out-of-State Addresses			Among Licensed Maryland Lawyers Reporting a Maryland Address		
	Ranking	Number	Percent	Ranking	Number	Percent
Corporate/Business	1	1,209	11.10%	3	1,647	8.70%
Litigation/Defense	2	1,189	10.90%	4	1,469	7.70%
Not Available	3	791	7.30%	2	1,744	9.20%
Government	4	743	6.80%	9	748	3.90%
Other	5	579	5.30%	12	475	2.50%
Employment/Labor	6	530	4.90%	11	546	2.90%
Real Estate	7	434	4.00%	5	1,408	7.40%
Intellectual Property	8	406	3.70%	20	194	1.00%
Criminal	9	375	3.40%	1	1,834	9.60%
Taxation	10	318	2.90%	15	394	2.10%
Banking/Finance	11	313	2.90%	17	307	1.60%
Administrative Law	12	290	2.70%	16	324	1.70%
Environmental	13	269	2.50%	25	156	0.80%
Communications	14	256	2.30%	35	83	0.40%
Family/Domestic	15	242	2.20%	6	1,196	6.30%
General Practice	17	227	2.10%	7	1,192	6.30%
Patents/Copyright	16	232	2.10%	26	129	0.70%
Health	18	217	2.00%	19	252	1.30%
Insurance	20	203	1.90%	14	426	2.20%

III. PRO BONO SERVICE

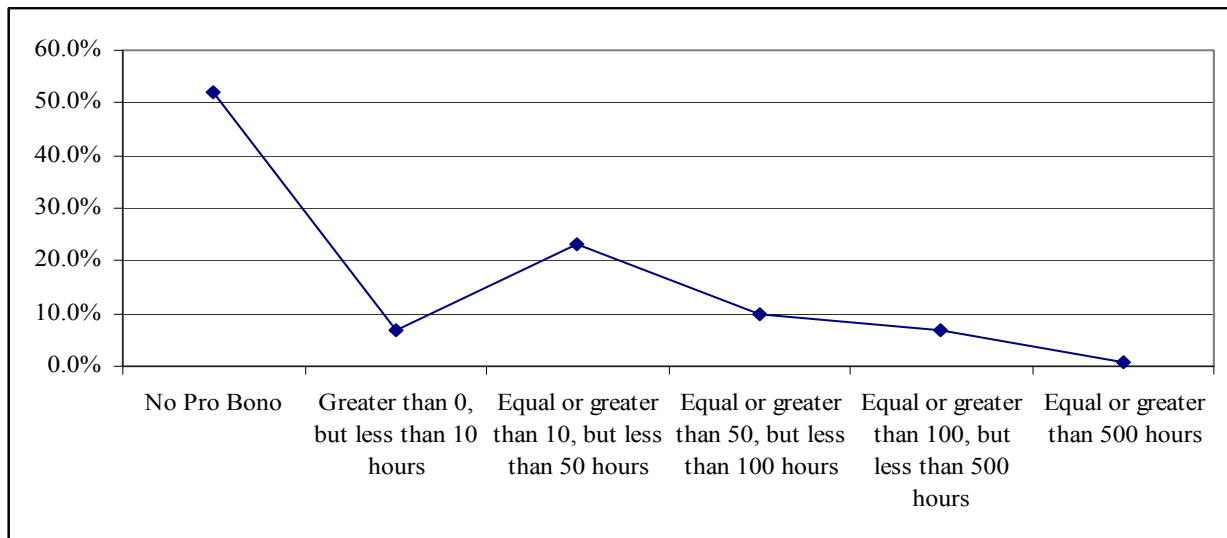
In this section, we present results of our analyses on pro bono service, hours to improve the law and system, and financial contribution.

III.1. Pro Bono Service by Geographic Location

The total number of pro bono hours rendered in 2002 was 995,615 hours among 30,024 Maryland lawyers. Accordingly, the mean number pro bono hours was 60.37 hours among lawyers with business addresses in Maryland and 87.64 hours among lawyers in other states. However, there are some lawyers with very high pro bono hours, many reporting to work pro bono full time. There were 101 lawyers who reported to have rendered 1,000 hours or more of pro bono service in 2002. Some of these lawyers work in legal service organizations, some are the designated pro bono coordinator in a large law firm, and some reported high pro bono hours simply because they felt that they are providing legal services at a much reduced rate than their peers. A simple mean can be a biased measure that can swing greatly by these large numbers. Since we question the value of using the mean for the purpose of this study, our effort was focused on presenting the study results in a way that can be meaningful.

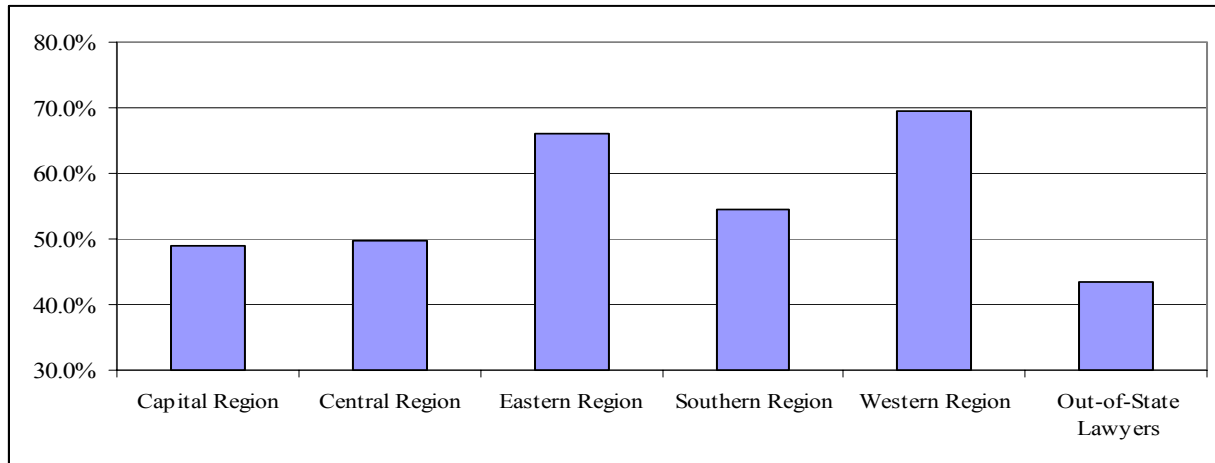
Among 30,024 lawyers, 47.8 percent reported some pro bono activity and the remaining 52.2 percent did not report any pro bono activity (Chart 2).

Chart 2. Distribution of Pro Bono Hours



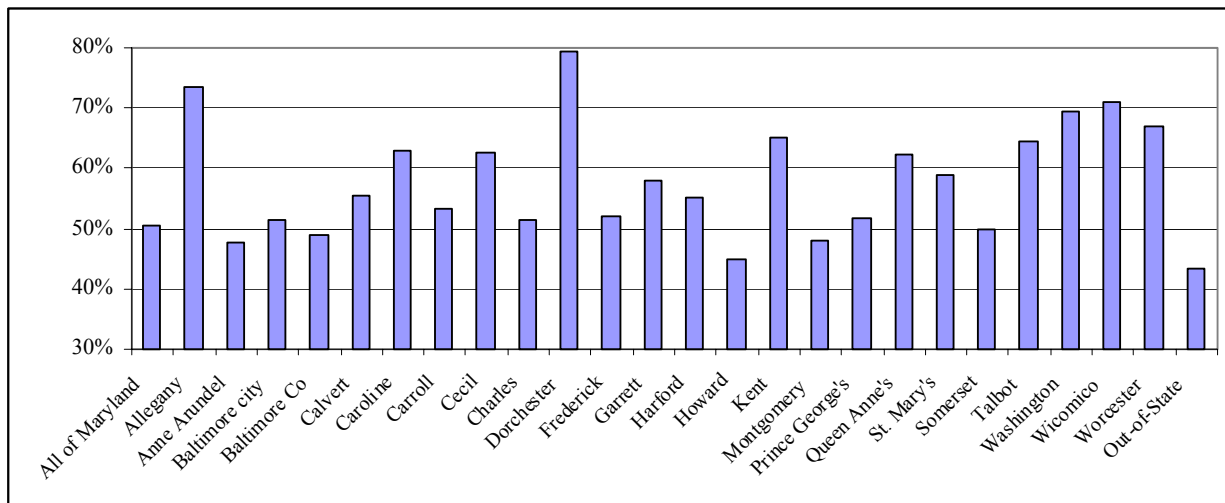
The number of lawyers who rendered pro bono service differs by geographical area. Higher proportions of lawyers in two opposite ends of Maryland – the Western and Eastern Regions – rendered pro bono services than lawyers in any other regions (Chart 3). A higher proportion of lawyers with a business address in Maryland rendered pro bono service than lawyers in other states but certified to practice law in Maryland.

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



We also looked at pro bono hours by jurisdiction (Chart 4). Lawyers in Dorchester County in the Eastern Region reported the highest percent (79.3 percent) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours, followed by Allegany County (73.6 percent). Howard County in the Central Region had the lowest percentage (44.8 percent) of lawyers doing pro bono work, followed by Anne Arundel (47.6 percent) and Montgomery County (47.9 percent). Generally, rural counties had higher percentages of lawyers providing pro bono services than metropolitan counties.

Chart 4. Percent of Lawyers with Any Pro Bono Hours by Jurisdiction



As Chief Judge Bell’s cover letter for the first mailing indicated, 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 by full time and part time lawyers. 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). The results show that Maryland has a long way to go to achieve the target goal of 50 hours of pro bono service. As Table 9 shows, 17.7 percent of all reporting lawyers provided 50 and more hours of pro bono service during the year 2002.

As was the case earlier, both ends of Maryland, the Eastern and Western Regions, have the highest percentage of lawyers who rendered 50 or more hours of pro bono service with 25.3 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively. The Central Region had the lowest percentage of lawyers (16.7 percent) providing 50 or more hours of pro bono hours, closely followed by the Capital Region with 17.9 percent. The Central Region reported the lowest percentage of lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours among all, full time, and part time lawyers. The Eastern Region reported the highest percentage of lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours among full time and part time lawyers. Comparing attorneys with addresses outside the state to those with a Maryland address, we note that 17.6 percent of lawyers in Maryland reported 50 or more hours of pro bono service while 17.9 percent of lawyers with non-Maryland addresses reported the same. In the Appendix, 'Table A1. Distribution of Pro Bono Hours by Region' shows further details of the same distribution.

Table 9. Pro Bono Hours of Full Time and Part Time Lawyers by Region

		All Reporting Lawyers	Capital Region	Central Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	All of MD	Other States
All Lawyers	No pro bono hours	52.1%	51.0%	50.1%	33.8%	45.6%	30.6%	49.6%	56.6%
	Less than 50 hours	30.2%	31.2%	33.2%	40.9%	35.6%	43.8%	32.9%	25.5%
	50 or more hours	17.7%	17.9%	16.7%	25.3%	18.8%	25.6%	17.5%	17.9%
Full Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	41.9%	39.0%	39.3%	17.4%	35.2%	20.1%	38.2%	47.8%
	Less than 50 hours	35.9%	38.0%	39.5%	48.2%	41.0%	48.6%	39.4%	30.2%
	50 or more hours	22.3%	23.0%	21.1%	34.5%	23.8%	31.3%	22.4%	22.0%
Part Time Lawyers	No pro bono hours	72.9%	72.7%	70.3%	60.9%	63.9%	60.3%	70.6%	77.6%
	Less than 50 hours	18.7%	18.8%	21.3%	28.9%	26.1%	30.2%	20.8%	14.3%
	50 or more hours	8.4%	8.5%	8.4%	10.2%	10.1%	9.5%	8.6%	8.1%

We also ranked the jurisdictions by percentage of lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours among full time lawyers (Table 10). Caroline County is at the top with 52.9 percent of its lawyers rendering 50 or more pro bono hours, followed by Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester, and Cecil Counties – all counties in the Eastern Region. We noted that no full time lawyers in Dorchester County reported '0' pro bono hours, although it ranked tenth in terms of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours. Kent County was the lowest ranked Eastern Region County at sixteenth. While Kent County had a low percentage of lawyers with no pro bono hours, it also had a low percent of lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours. More lawyers in these two counties provide pro bono service, but a lower percentage of them provide 50 or more hours of pro bono service as well.

The bottom of the list was populated with counties in the Capital and Central Regions. Howard County ranked the lowest with 19.3 percent of its full time lawyers reporting 50 or more pro bono hours, followed by Baltimore County (19.5 percent), Charles County (20.4 percent), Baltimore City (21 percent), and Montgomery County (22.6 percent). Comparing the distribution among the top and bottom counties, the percentage of lawyers with no pro bono hours is spread wider than the percentage of lawyers with 50+ pro bono hours.

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

Rank	County Name	No pro bono hours	Greater than 0 but less than 50 hours	50 Hours or more
1	Caroline	5.9%	41.2%	52.9%
2	Somerset	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%
3	Wicomico	21.2%	42.3%	36.5%
4	Worcester	15.5%	48.3%	36.2%
5	Cecil	19.6%	47.1%	33.3%
6	Washington	22.3%	45.7%	31.9%
7	Talbot	13.7%	54.8%	31.5%
8	Queen Anne's	25.7%	42.9%	31.4%
9	Garrett	18.8%	50.0%	31.3%
10	Dorchester	0.0%	69.2%	30.8%
11	Allegany	17.4%	52.2%	30.4%
12	Harford	28.8%	41.6%	29.7%
13	Calvert	27.8%	42.6%	29.6%
14	Frederick	26.1%	45.4%	28.4%
15	Carroll	32.6%	39.4%	28.0%
16	Kent	18.5%	55.6%	25.9%
17	St. Mary's	34.0%	41.5%	24.5%
18	Prince George's	36.8%	40.3%	22.9%
19	Anne Arundel	39.0%	38.2%	22.9%
20	Montgomery	40.8%	36.6%	22.6%
21	Baltimore City	41.0%	38.0%	21.0%
22	Charles	39.8%	39.8%	20.4%
23	Baltimore Co	37.1%	43.4%	19.5%
24	Howard	41.6%	39.1%	19.3%

III.2. Beneficiaries of Pro Bono Service

The pro bono report includes a series of questions on 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 of these questions. Overall, 51.6 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means (Q1.a); 13.6 percent to organizations helping people of limited means (Q1.b); 7.5 percent to entities on civil rights matters (Q1.c); and 27.2 percent to organizations such as “non-profit” furthering their organizational purposes (Q1.d). In comparison to lawyers with out-of-state addresses, lawyers with a business address 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

	All Reporting Lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Capital	Central	Eastern	Southern	Western		
Q1.a	51.6%	54.9%	53.4%	52.0%	61.1%	55.5%	54.1%	46.8%
Q1.b	13.6%	13.8%	13.2%	14.1%	12.9%	15.1%	13.4%	13.9%
Q1.c	7.5%	6.9%	5.3%	4.0%	3.1%	5.0%	5.7%	11.2%
Q1.d	27.2%	24.4%	28.1%	29.9%	22.9%	24.4%	26.7%	28.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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, 33, 23, 27, and 10 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). For all pro bono service beneficiary types, these percentages are lower for lawyers with a business address in Maryland than those reported by lawyers in other states. This result suggests that lawyers with a business address in Maryland tend to get pro bono cases on their own, rather than through a pro bono or a legal services organization. It is also interesting to note that a lower proportion of the pro bono service came from a pro bono or legal services organization in regions where more lawyers offer pro bono services - both ends of Maryland in the Eastern and Western Regions.

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
		Capital	Central	Eastern	Southern	Western		
Q1.a	33.3%	28.5%	32.7%	29.3%	33.3%	26.3%	31.0%	38.7%
Q1.b	23.3%	21.7%	22.9%	11.3%	17.9%	13.7%	21.5%	27.2%
Q1.c	26.7%	22.2%	23.0%	16.1%	32.5%	8.1%	22.3%	32.4%
Q1.d	9.9%	8.2%	9.7%	4.9%	13.6%	2.3%	8.9%	12.1%

III.3. Practice Area and Pro Bono Service

We were interested in identifying the practice areas in which lawyers provide pro bono services in comparison to the most frequently reported primary practice areas. Table 13 shows the top ten primary practice areas and pro bono service areas among all reporting lawyers. We note that the Family/Domestic practice area is the top pro bono service area.

Table 13. Comparison of Practice Areas

Rank	Primary Practice Area	Pro Bono Service Area
1	Corporate/business	Family/Domestic
2	Litigation/defense	Corporate/Business
3	Criminal	Criminal
4	Real estate	Real Estate
5	Government	Trusts/Estates/Wills
6	Family/domestic	General Practice
7	General Practice	Employment/Labor
8	Employment/Labor	Other
9	Other	Bankruptcy/Commercial
10	Trusts/Estates/Wills	Not for Profit Organizations

We were also interested in identifying the practice areas for which there were big discrepancies in numbers of lawyers choosing an area as a primary practice area and those chosen as pro bono practice areas. Areas such landlord/tenant, not for profit organization, arts, consumer, traffic/DWI are the ones which more lawyers provided pro bono services than were selected as primary practice area (Table 14). These are generally the areas with the lowest numbers of lawyers identifying the area as their primary practice area, with the exception of Family/Domestic. It is important to note that, in fact, the number of lawyers that reported a pro bono service area is only about half of all lawyers who reported a primary practice area.

Table 14. Pro Bono Service Areas with Higher Number of Lawyers

Practice Area	Primary Practice Area			Pro Bono Service Area			Magnitude of discrepancy
	Rank	Number	Percentage	Rank	Number	Percent	
Landlord/Tenant	47	47	0.2%	15	347	2.5%	638.3%
Not for Profit Organizations	35	136	0.5%	10	537	3.8%	294.9%
Arts Law	53	4	0.0%	47	13	0.1%	225.0%
Consumer	41	97	0.4%	16	225	1.6%	132.0%
Traffic/DWI	51	21	0.1%	39	48	0.3%	128.6%
Family/Domestic	6	1,441	5.2%	1	2,351	16.6%	63.2%
Social Security	45	53	0.2%	32	83	0.6%	56.6%
Disabilities	43	77	0.3%	24	117	0.8%	51.9%
Mental Health	52	17	0.1%	44	25	0.2%	47.1%
Elder Law	39	100	0.4%	20	146	1.0%	46.0%
Mediation/Negotiation	44	65	0.2%	29	87	0.6%	33.8%
Constitution/Civil Rights	23	314	1.1%	12	411	2.9%	30.9%

By comparison, Table 15 lists the areas in which lawyers provided pro bono services but where significantly fewer lawyers selected them as a primary practice area. Notable practice areas are government, banking/finance, insurance, litigation/defense, personal injury, and

intellectual property. Although not included in the table, the Eastern Region shows a markedly different pattern than other regions in Maryland. The region has more lawyers who provide pro bono service in areas such as taxation, employment, environmental, small claims, and corporate/business in comparison to other regions.

Table 15. Pro Bono Service Areas with Lower Number of Lawyers

Practice Area	Primary Practice Area			Pro Bono Service Area			Magnitude of discrepancy
	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	
Products Liability	36	129	0.5%	52	5	0.0%	-96.1%
Judiciary	31	151	0.5%	49	10	0.1%	-93.4%
Government	5	1,494	5.4%	25	100	0.7%	-93.3%
Communications	22	340	1.2%	42	35	0.2%	-89.7%
Trade/Transport	30	165	0.6%	46	18	0.1%	-89.1%
Malpractice	26	251	0.9%	43	30	0.2%	-88.0%
Banking/Finance	14	620	2.3%	33	81	0.6%	-86.9%
Insurance	13	631	2.3%	30	85	0.6%	-86.5%
Computer Law	48	44	0.2%	51	6	0.0%	-86.4%
Law School	42	80	0.3%	48	11	0.1%	-86.3%
Patents/Copyright	20	361	1.3%	36	56	0.4%	-84.5%
Litigation/Defense	2	2,662	9.7%	11	471	3.3%	-82.3%
Admiralty/Maritime	46	50	0.2%	50	10	0.1%	-80.0%
Personal Injury	11	949	3.5%	17	192	1.4%	-79.8%
Intellectual Property	17	601	2.2%	22	129	0.9%	-78.5%

III.4. Hours to Improve Law and Financial Contributions

The total hours spent participating in activities for improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession (Question 3) was 406,477.6 hours among all reporting lawyers. The total financial contribution to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means (Question 4) was \$2,208,001 among all reporting lawyers. Further comparison of the financial contribution reveals that there is a substantial difference: \$960,982.33 among lawyers with a business address in Maryland and \$1,244,458.47 among lawyers in other states, excluding lawyers with no state information. Considering that the number of lawyers in other states is only about 57 percent of the number of lawyers with a business address in Maryland, the total financial contribution among lawyers in Maryland seems to be disproportionately small.

However, we have to point out that these results need to be interpreted carefully. The top four contributors among lawyers in other states were all in Washington, DC, and their contributions were \$200,000, \$150,000, \$55,000, and \$51,250, (totaling \$456,250 – more than a third of the total contribution amount), while the top contributor among lawyers with a business address in Maryland contributed \$20,000. As we compile the pro bono report data, it came to our attention that some lawyers included their law firm's contribution (which tends to be a larger amount) in answering the question on financial contribution. Some lawyers also noted in the pro bono report that the firm's contribution is in part their own contribution since they are the partners of the firm. We tried not to include the firm's contribution in the data file. However, we

need to acknowledge that the large amount of contributions could in fact be attributable to firm contributions.

As pointed out earlier, these large numbers can become a cause for bias as they skew the distribution and impact the statistics. Accordingly, in the table below, we present the distribution of hours to improve the law and financial contributions in an effort to provide less biased results.

We note that a higher percentage of lawyers with a business address in Maryland devoted hours to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession than out-of-state lawyers. However, in comparison, a smaller proportion of lawyers in Maryland, especially in the Eastern and Southern Regions, offered financial support to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means.

Table 16. Distribution of Hours to Improve Law and Financial Contributions

		<i>All reporting lawyers</i>	Maryland Region					<i>All of MD</i>	<i>Other States</i>
			Capital	Central	Eastern	South	West		
Percent of Lawyers with Hours to Improve Law (Q 3A)	All	23.6%	23.1%	25.2%	25.0%	24.9%	31.8%	24.5%	22.1%
	Full Time	28.9%	29.1%	31.3%	31.9%	31.4%	35.8%	30.6%	26.1%
	Part Time	13.1%	12.1%	13.9%	12.6%	16.0%	20.6%	13.3%	12.6%
Percent of Lawyers with Financial Contribution (Q4)	All	15.7%	12.8%	14.9%	7.9%	6.7%	18.6%	13.8%	19.1%
	Full Time	18.0%	14.1%	17.2%	7.5%	6.7%	21.2%	15.7%	21.7%
	Part Time	11.2%	10.3%	10.6%	7.9%	8.0%	11.1%	10.4%	13.0%
Number of Lawyers	All	30,024	6800	11,039	621	329	242	19,031	10,904
	Full Time	20,067	4392	7,189	386	210	179	12,356	7,670
	Part Time	9,957	2408	3,850	254	100	63	6,675	3,234

IV. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE PRO BONO HOURS

In order to find out what are the significant factors that contribute to a higher level of pro bono hours, we ran several least square regression models on 18,763 lawyers with business addresses in Maryland, excluding lawyers with missing data. We excluded lawyers with business addresses in other states, because we limited the demo-geographical Census data to jurisdictions in the State of Maryland. Since the independent variables are limited to the data available from the pro bono report, the result below shows that these factors are not good estimators for the pro bono hours. The model was able to account for only 2.84 percent of the variance of the total pro bono hours.⁹ However, it shows some insights into what factors, from the pro bono report data, are correlated with the total pro bono hours.

Lawyers in family, general, and employment law tend to provide more pro bono service hours, controlling for geographical region and working status. Lawyers who are prohibited from providing pro bono service (because of their job), as well as those who reported they were retired, or working part time rendered significantly fewer pro bono hours. Also, lawyers who participated in activities for improving the law and who made financial contributions to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means rendered significantly more pro bono hours. It is interesting to see that the Capital Region turned out to be a significant factor correlated with the pro bono hour positively, but its explanation warrants further analysis.

Table 17. Result of a Regression Model

<i>Independent: Total Pro Bono Hours</i>	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>
Intercept	204.3769352	125.7558805	1.6251879
Bar Admittance Year	-0.084542571	0.063268219	-1.3362565
Criminal Law	2.195946365	2.612456168	0.8405677
Family Law	20.56117245	3.081141546	6.673232
General Law	11.39691133	3.101505544	3.674638
Government Law	-5.427146429	3.847567985	-1.4105394
Employment Law	9.929408735	4.439683657	2.236513
Hours to improve law system (Q3)	0.13364958	0.009965998	13.41056
Financial contribution (Q4)	0.008904626	0.001934726	4.602526
Prohibited for pro bono (Q5)	-25.17363801	3.136812971	-8.02523
Retired (Q6)	-25.52015144	2.021554944	-12.624
Practice law on part time (Q7)	-5.240978808	2.214129562	-2.36706
County Population	-8.53302E-06	4.6504E-06	-1.8349011
Eastern Region	8.555596192	4.919507374	1.7391164
Southern Region	-3.113196633	6.145119634	-0.5066129
Western Region	7.860997851	7.011528545	1.1211532
Capital Region	4.023151792	1.900182099	2.117245

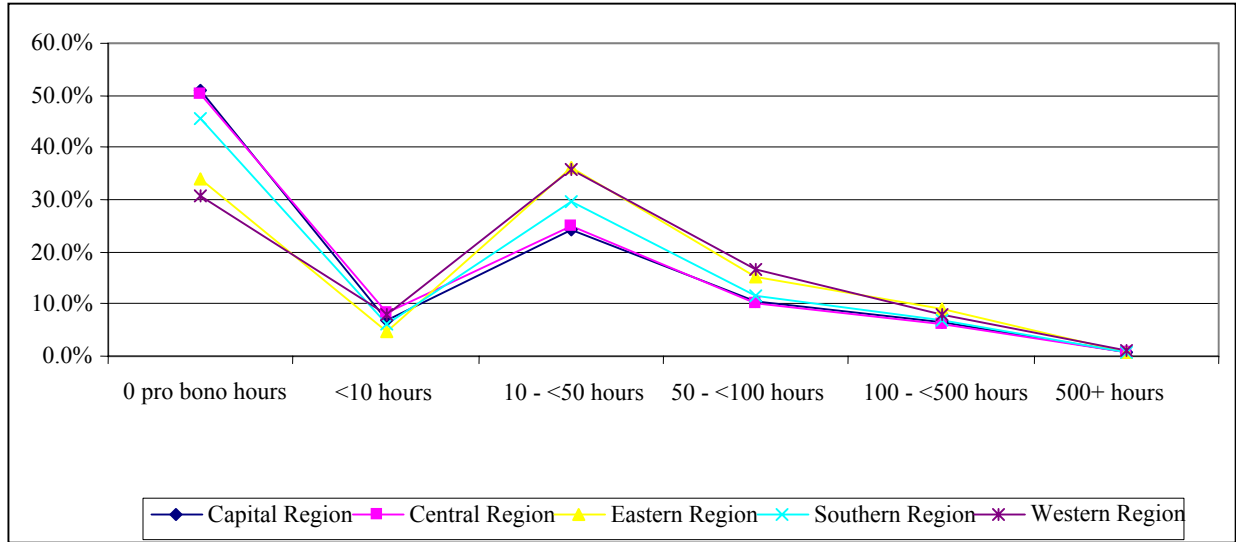
* Statistically significant (at 95 percent) variables in bold cases.

* R Square of 0.028415

⁹ The low R Square also contributed to our determination to limit the regression analyses to lawyers with business address in Maryland.

In the above model, the outcome variable was the number of pro bono hours rendered – a continuous variable. Since a large proportion of lawyers did not provide any pro bono hours (as seen in Chart 5), treating the outcome as a continuous variable in regressing for the whole lawyer population has some limitations. Thus, in our next model, we converted the pro bono hours to a dichotomous variable (whether a lawyer rendered pro bono service or not - ‘1’ or ‘0’).

Chart 5. Distribution of Pro Bono Hours by Region



The result shows that this model is a better predictor for whether to provide pro bono service or not (Table 18) explaining about 18.4 percent of the variance. Several significant factors contribute to rendering of pro bono service. They include: longer practice year, lawyers in family and general practice areas, lawyers who dedicated hours to improve the law and who provide financial contribution, and lawyers in the Eastern and Western Regions. Several significant factors correlate with not providing pro bono service. They include: lawyers in criminal and government law practice; lawyers who are prohibited from providing pro bono service, and lawyers who are retired, and practice part-time; and lawyers in jurisdictions with a larger population.

Table 18. Regression result with Total Pro Bono Hour converted into 0 – 1 variable

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>
Intercept	5.004848521	0.564314684	8.868896492
Bar Admittance Year	-0.002204722	0.000283909	-7.7656029
Criminal Law	-0.081735816	0.011723089	-6.9722081
Family Law	0.193076019	0.013826259	13.9644436
General Law	0.153032577	0.01391764	10.9955835
Government Law	-0.17109993	0.017265508	-9.9099276
Employment Law	0.026774174	0.019922557	1.343912528
Hours to improve law system (Q3)	9.3799E-05	4.47212E-05	2.09741443
Financial contribution (Q4)	4.76556E-05	8.68185E-06	5.48909894
Prohibited for pro bono (Q5)	-0.418767624	0.014076078	-29.750305
Retired (Q6)	-0.447606644	0.009071489	-49.342134
Practice law on part time (Q7)	-0.043796038	0.009935645	-4.4079712
County Population	-5.35758E-08	2.08681E-08	-2.5673501
Eastern Region	0.119483663	0.022075709	5.41244959
Southern Region	0.021068058	0.0275755	0.764013647
Western Region	0.12595073	0.031463408	4.00308612
Capital Region	0.00971075	0.008526843	1.138844677

* Statistically significant (at 95 percent) variables in bold cases.

* R Square: 0.184199864

We ran one more model limiting the analysis to 9,436 Maryland lawyers who reported greater than ‘0’ pro bono hours, excluding lawyers with ‘0’ pro bono hours. In this model, we used the pro bono hours as a continuous variable, thus examining the relationship between explanatory variables and the hours spent in pro bono services among lawyers who provided the services. Again, this least square model did not yield a much better fit than the model in Table 17, with only 3.05 percent of the variance explained by the model.

This analysis reflects that the criminal practice area corresponds significantly to a higher number of total pro bono hours reported (Table 19), while it was negatively correlated with providing pro bono hours at all (Table 18). One possible explanation is that criminal lawyers tend to participate in pro bono service less frequently than lawyers in other practice areas. But when they do, they tend to provide more pro bono hours. It is also notable that prohibited, retired, and part-time lawyers are no longer significant factors for pro bono hours, while they are significant factors as to whether to render pro bono service or not. It is also important to note that the coefficient of lawyers who are prohibited from providing pro bono service is positive in this model, contrary to the previous model – possibly due to the same reason as the criminal lawyers.

Table 19. Regression Result limited to Lawyers with Pro Bono Hour greater than '0'

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>
Intercept	-207.6993	245.01011	-0.8477173
Bar Admittance Year	0.1323248	0.1233511	1.07275
Criminal Law	16.647076	5.2617627	3.1637832
Family Law	13.308798	4.8782509	2.7281906
General Law	4.4643611	5.0705674	0.8804461
Government Law	14.591906	9.5521882	1.5275982
Employment Law	15.163984	8.1559616	1.8592515
Hours to improve law system (Q3)	0.3621304	0.0225172	16.082421
Financial contribution (Q4)	0.0062971	0.0029502	2.1344446
Prohibited for pro bono (Q5)	8.8615879	11.709502	0.756786
Retired (Q6)	-1.9517415	6.3652801	-0.306623
Practice law on part time (Q7)	-3.0218848	3.9740771	-0.7603991
County Population	-9.188E-06	8.818E-06	-1.0419255
Eastern Region	3.2371796	8.4987329	0.3809014
Southern Region	-6.426709	11.26133	-0.5706883
Western Region	0.9266326	11.565428	0.0801209
Capital Region	6.8717258	3.5969884	1.9104109

* Statistically significant (at 95 percent) variables in bold cases.

* R Square of 0.0305092

V. CONCLUSION

This report reflects an objective analysis of information provided by licensed Maryland attorneys reporting on their pro bono activities during 2002. As the years progress, this data may be used to construct a longitudinal panel data file. The longitudinal data file will be able to show changes in pro bono activity among lawyers certified to practice in Maryland and the impact of the new pro bono rules. 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 those rules. Furthermore, the results can be used by the Judiciary, the Bar and the legal services community to develop policies and strategies that promote pro bono service, and will serve as a baseline for assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of those policy initiatives.

APPENDIX A
Additional Statistics

Table A1. Distribution of Pro Bono Hours by Region

	All Reporting Lawyers	Capital Region	Central Region	Eastern Region	South. Region	West. Region	All of MD	Other States
All Lawyers								
No Pro bono	52.1%	51.0%	50.1%	33.8%	45.6%	30.6%	49.6%	56.6%
Greater than 0, but less than 10 hours	7.0%	6.8%	8.2%	4.7%	6.1%	7.9%	7.6%	6.0%
Equal or greater than 10, but less than 50 hours	23.2%	24.3%	25.0%	36.2%	29.5%	36.0%	25.3%	19.5%
Equal or greater than 50, but less than 100 hours	9.9%	10.6%	9.9%	15.3%	11.6%	16.5%	10.5%	8.9%
Equal or greater than 100, but less than 500 hours	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	9.2%	6.7%	7.9%	6.5%	7.8%
Equal or greater than 500 hours	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Full Time Lawyers								
No Pro bono	41.9%	39.0%	39.3%	17.4%	35.2%	20.1%	38.2%	47.8%
Greater than 0, but less than 10 hours	8.1%	7.9%	9.5%	4.7%	7.6%	7.8%	8.8%	7.1%
Equal or greater than 10, but less than 50 hours	27.8%	30.0%	30.0%	43.5%	33.3%	40.8%	30.6%	23.1%
Equal or greater than 50, but less than 100 hours	12.5%	13.9%	12.7%	21.5%	14.3%	20.1%	13.5%	10.9%
Equal or greater than 100, but less than 500 hours	8.8%	8.4%	7.8%	12.2%	8.6%	9.5%	8.2%	9.7%
Equal or greater than 500 hours	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Part Time Lawyers								
No Pro bono	72.9%	72.7%	70.3%	60.9%	63.9%	60.3%	70.6%	77.6%
Greater than 0, but less than 10 hours	4.7%	4.8%	5.7%	4.7%	3.4%	7.9%	5.3%	3.3%
Equal or greater than 10, but less than 50 hours	14.0%	14.0%	15.6%	24.3%	22.7%	22.2%	15.5%	11.0%
Equal or greater than 50, but less than 100 hours	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	6.7%	6.3%	4.8%	4.1%
Equal or greater than 100, but less than 500 hours	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%
Equal or greater than 500 hours	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A2. Pro Bono Service Area Among All Reporting Lawyers

	Pro Bono Service Area	
	Number	Percent
Family/Domestic	2,351	16.6%
Corporate/Business	1,599	11.3%
Criminal	964	6.8%
Real Estate	864	6.1%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	678	4.8%
General Practice	610	4.3%
Employment/Labor	572	4.0%
Other	558	3.9%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	551	3.9%
Not for Profit Organizations	537	3.8%
Litigation/Defense	471	3.3%
Constitution/Civil Rights	411	2.9%
Customs/Immigration	389	2.7%
Taxation	386	2.7%
Landlord/Tenant	347	2.5%
Consumer	225	1.6%
Personal Injury	192	1.4%
Administrative Law	188	1.3%
Education	176	1.2%
Elder Law	146	1.0%
Health	131	0.9%
Intellectual Property	129	0.9%
Zoning	125	0.9%
Disabilities	117	0.8%
Government	100	0.7%
Environmental	98	0.7%
Small Claims/Collection	94	0.7%
Litigation/Plaintiff	88	0.6%
Mediation/Negotiation	87	0.6%
Insurance	85	0.6%
Appellate Practice	84	0.6%
Social Security	83	0.6%
Banking/Finance	81	0.6%
Workers Compensation	81	0.6%
Juvenile	75	0.5%
Patents/Copyright	56	0.4%
Legislation	54	0.4%
Public Interest	53	0.4%
Traffic/DWI	48	0.3%
Construction	47	0.3%
ERISA	39	0.3%
Communications	35	0.2%
Malpractice	30	0.2%
Mental Health	25	0.2%
Entertainment	21	0.1%
Trade/Transport	18	0.1%

Arts Law	13	0.1%
Law School	11	0.1%
Judiciary	10	0.1%
Admiralty/Maritime	10	0.1%
Computer Law	6	0.0%
Products Liability	5	0.0%
Internet Law	5	0.0%

Table A3. Primary Practice Area and Pro Bono Service Area among Lawyers with Business Address in Maryland - by Region

	Capital Region				Central Region				Eastern Region				Southern Region				Western Region			
	Practice Area		Pro Bono Service		Practice Area		Pro Bono Service		Practice Area		Pro Bono Service		Practice Area		Pro Bono Service		Practice Area		Pro Bono Service	
Criminal	539	8.8%	217	6.6%	1,070	10.6%	440	8.2%	117	20.9%	43	10.7%	60	19.5%	18	10.1%	48	21.6%	21	13.3%
Corporate/Business	581	9.5%	332	10.2%	998	9.9%	645	12.0%	40	7.1%	48	11.9%	12	3.9%	17	9.6%	16	7.2%	17	10.8%
Litigation/Defense	449	7.3%	69	2.1%	961	9.5%	180	3.3%	31	5.5%	4	1.0%	19	6.2%	3	1.7%	9	4.1%	1	0.6%
Real Estate	513	8.4%	193	5.9%	753	7.5%	388	7.2%	81	14.4%	47	11.7%	34	11.1%	11	6.2%	27	12.2%	17	10.8%
Family/Domestic	490	8.0%	672	20.6%	601	6.0%	887	16.4%	49	8.7%	105	26.1%	35	11.4%	66	37.1%	21	9.5%	46	29.1%
General Practice	394	6.4%	141	4.3%	649	6.4%	270	5.0%	83	14.8%	16	4.0%	34	11.1%	8	4.5%	32	14.4%	8	5.1%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	256	4.2%	170	5.2%	461	4.6%	284	5.3%	43	7.7%	30	7.5%	10	3.3%	9	5.1%	10	4.5%	7	4.4%
Government	294	4.8%	13	0.4%	414	4.1%	35	0.6%	16	2.9%	4	1.0%	19	6.2%	3	1.7%	5	2.3%	0	0.0%
Personal Injury	270	4.4%	56	1.7%	438	4.3%	76	1.4%	9	1.6%	0	0.0%	14	4.6%	3	1.7%	10	4.5%	1	0.6%
Employment/Labor	220	3.6%	121	3.7%	314	3.1%	179	3.3%	3	0.5%	6	1.5%	7	2.3%	1	0.6%	2	0.9%	1	0.6%
Other	189	3.1%	112	3.4%	267	2.7%	179	3.3%	13	2.3%	12	3.0%	4	1.3%	5	2.8%	2	0.9%	3	1.9%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	159	2.6%	144	4.4%	247	2.5%	268	5.0%	10	1.8%	12	3.0%	11	3.6%	5	2.8%	7	3.2%	5	3.2%
Insurance	128	2.1%	23	0.7%	291	2.9%	33	0.6%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	3	1.7%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%
Taxation	173	2.8%	88	2.7%	217	2.2%	155	2.9%	3	0.5%	4	1.0%	1	0.3%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%
Administrative Law	112	1.8%	47	1.4%	199	2.0%	68	1.3%	5	0.9%	2	0.5%	7	2.3%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%	1	0.6%
Banking/Finance	96	1.6%	24	0.7%	205	2.0%	27	0.5%	5	0.9%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Workers Compensation	54	0.9%	25	0.8%	208	2.1%	37	0.7%	3	0.5%	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	6	2.7%	3	1.9%
Health	74	1.2%	26	0.8%	174	1.7%	51	0.9%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Intellectual Property	104	1.7%	22	0.7%	81	0.8%	19	0.4%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	1.6%	1	0.6%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Malpractice	49	0.8%	4	0.1%	132	1.3%	15	0.3%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Constitution/Civil Rights	72	1.2%	89	2.7%	87	0.9%	102	1.9%	2	0.4%	5	1.2%	1	0.3%	3	1.7%	3	1.4%	0	0.0%
Litigation/Plaintiff	51	0.8%	11	0.3%	104	1.0%	21	0.4%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	4	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Customs/Immigration	98	1.6%	101	3.1%	58	0.6%	71	1.3%	2	0.4%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Environmental	58	0.9%	15	0.5%	94	0.9%	27	0.5%	2	0.4%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	3	1.9%
Patents/Copyright	86	1.4%	8	0.2%	40	0.4%	9	0.2%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Zoning	60	1.0%	34	1.0%	55	0.5%	53	1.0%	9	1.6%	8	2.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Small Claims/Collection	40	0.7%	16	0.5%	80	0.8%	41	0.8%	1	0.2%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	2	0.9%	1	0.6%
Education	40	0.7%	34	1.0%	79	0.8%	75	1.4%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%	3	1.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Juvenile	28	0.5%	16	0.5%	77	0.8%	39	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.6%	2	0.9%	2	1.3%

APPENDIX B
Pro Bono Legal Services Report