

***Final Report:***  
***Current Status of Pro Bono Service***  
***Among Maryland Lawyers, Year 2008***

NOVEMBER 16, 2009

SUBMITTED BY:  
ANASYS, INC.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Maryland Rule 16-903 (effective July 1, 2002) requires all Maryland attorneys authorized to practice law in the state to annually report on their pro bono activities. This definition of pro bono service was redefined by the Court of Appeals in Rule 6.1 with an “aspirational” goal of 50 hours of service for full-time practitioners with a “substantial portion” of those hours dedicated to legal services to people of limited means. This summary report presents results from the data collected from the Pro Bono Service Report for Year 2008. Below are the highlights of the results.

- Among 33,924 lawyers, 16,011 lawyers (47.2 percent) reported some pro bono activity, slightly higher than 47.0 percent in Year 2007.
- Among full-time lawyers, 54.9 percent provided pro bono service (55.0 percent in 2007). Among lawyers with practice in Maryland, the Eastern Region ranked at the top with 80.1 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting pro bono hours greater than 0 in 2008, followed by the Western Region at 78.2 percent.
- Among full time lawyers, 22.4 percent provided 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2008 (22.0 percent in 2007).
- Higher proportions of lawyers in rural areas of Maryland rendered pro bono services compared with lawyers in metropolitan regions.
- Eastern Region of Maryland reported the highest percentage of lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours among full time lawyers, followed by the Western Region. The lowest percentages of lawyers providing 50 or more pro bono service hours were found in ‘Other States’ and in the Central Region.
- Somerset County ranked first at 50.0 percent of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours, followed by Dorchester (45.0 percent), Queen Anne (43.5 percent), and Talbot (43.2 percent) Counties.
- A total of 7,198 lawyers (compared to 7,201 lawyers in 2007) participated 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 was \$2,872,919 from 5,710 contributing lawyers.
- Overall, 49.5 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means; 16.6 percent to organizations helping people of limited means; 8.5 percent to entities on civil rights matters; and 25.4 percent to organizations such as a “non-profit” furthering their organizational purposes.
- Among all reporting lawyers, 30.6, 20.7, 27.7, and 9.9 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.

- To offer greater opportunities for homeowners to preserve their homes, emergency legislation related to the foreclosure process was enacted to enable families and individuals a chance to either prevent foreclosure where feasible or mitigate their losses. The Foreclosure Prevention Pro Bono Project (FPBB) was initiated for homeowners who need legal counsel in the process. Accordingly, the pro bono report newly included a question in 2008 to find out what proportion of the pro bono hours that lawyers reported were spent on assisting homeowners in distress through the FPPB. The results show:
  - Among 16,011 lawyers who reported some pro bono activity, 918 lawyers (5.7 percent) reported providing assistance to homeowners for a total 13,737 hours (1.2 percent of the total pro bono service hours).
  - Higher proportions of lawyers provided the FPPB assistance in Southern, Capital, and Eastern regions than other regions.
  - By percentage of lawyers who provided assistance through the FPPB, Somerset County ranked first at 20.0 percent, followed by Dorchester (17.4%), Prince George's (15.3 percent), and St Mary's (14.5 percent) Counties.
  - Higher proportions of lawyers in Legal Service Organizations and Public Interest Organizations provided assistance through the FPPB.
  - Among lawyers in Private Firms, about ten percent of lawyers who practice Solo private practice provided assistance through the FPPB, followed by Small Firm. This is in contrast to the fact that less than one percent of lawyers in extra large firms provided the FPPB assistance.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Rule 16-903, annual filing of the Pro Bono Legal Service Report is mandatory for all lawyers certified to practice in the State of Maryland. The Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for managing the reporting process and for reporting the results to the Court of Appeals. The Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts engaged ANASYS, Inc. (ANASYS) to assist them in managing the reporting process and in compiling and analyzing the data. This report summarizes the results from the sixth year for which pro bono reporting was required, Calendar Year 2008.

During Year 2009, four mailings were sent out to all licensed Maryland attorneys for reporting of their pro bono activities during the year 2008.

- First round: An initial mailing was sent out on January 9, 2009 to all 34,393 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 23, 2009 to 6,289 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by March 15, 2009.
- Third round: A 'Notice of Failure to File' was sent out on May 20 to 2,121 lawyers who had not filed their pro bono report by May 15, 2009, and
- Fourth round: A 'Decertification Order' signed by the Court of Appeals sent to 238 lawyers who had failed to file the report by September 1.

This report covers the 33,924 pro bono reports received by August 31, 2009. It excludes data from those attorneys who were determined to be inactive lawyers (law clerks, deceased, etc.), and lawyers in the military. ANASYS set up and maintained a web-based online reporting system throughout the reporting period using individualized identification number for each lawyer. The overall percentage of online filing was 74.4 percent (25,231 lawyers) and the remaining 25.6 percent (8,693 lawyers) filed the pro bono report through mail. The use of online filing system has been increasing steadily for the last seven 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 well. We were able to observe a lower number of erroneous responses and null values (no response), and an increased number of detailed responses.

The purposes of this summary report are:

1. to identify and evaluate the status of pro bono service engaged in by Maryland lawyers;
2. to assess whether a target goal of 50 hours of pro bono service for lawyers in the full time practice of law was achieved;

3. to determine the level of financial contribution to legal services organizations by Maryland attorneys; and
4. to identify areas that need to be improved for promoting pro bono services.

## II. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MARYLAND LAWYERS

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

### II.1. Geographical Location

The table below shows the distribution of the 33,924 lawyers by their business address as reported in the Pro Bono Legal Service Report for Year 2008. The results are compared with the distributions in previous years.

*Table 1. Office Location of Lawyers*

	Yr. 2008		Yr. 2007		Yr. 2006		Yr. 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Maryland	19,897	58.7%	19,492	58.8%	19,727	60.5%	18,954	59.2%
Washington DC	8,119	23.9%	7,858	23.7%	7,210	22.1%	7,563	23.6%
Virginia	2,227	6.6%	2,181	6.6%	2,235	6.9%	2,099	6.6%
Other States	3,559	10.5%	3,484	10.5%	3,348	10.3%	3,256	10.2%
Foreign	121	0.4%	112	0.3%	97	0.3%	108	0.3%
Unknown	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	11	0.0%
	33,924	100%	33,130	100.0%	32,620	100.0%	31,991	100.0%

About fifty nine percent of lawyers who are certified to practice in Maryland reported a business address in Maryland, followed by 23.9 percent in Washington D.C. The distributions of office addresses remained stable over the years.

In addition to the office address information, the pro bono report includes a question on lawyers' jurisdiction. About fifty eight percent of lawyers (19,633 lawyers) indicated they practiced in jurisdictions in the state of Maryland, thirty eight percent (12,971 lawyers) reported an out of state jurisdiction, and the remaining four percent (1,320 lawyers) did not answer the question.

Among those who reported practicing in Maryland jurisdictions, 3,069 lawyers reported 'All of Maryland' as their jurisdiction as opposed to providing county level information. Table 2 shows the reported jurisdictions by county among 16,564 lawyers who provided specific county jurisdiction information and the comparable information from the previous years. The distribution of lawyers by first-choice jurisdiction is, again, similar to the distributions in previous years. The proportion of lawyers who reported Baltimore City as their primary jurisdiction in 2008 is 26 percent, followed by 25 percent for Montgomery County, and about 14 percent for Baltimore County.

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



and Capital Regions<sup>1</sup> as their primary jurisdiction, while 82 percent of Maryland population is known to be in the Central and Capital regions.<sup>2</sup> Based on 2000 Census data, counties with the highest concentration of lawyers in comparison to the population are: Baltimore city (6.7 lawyers per 1,000 population), Montgomery County (4.8 per 1,000), and Baltimore County (3.0 per 1,000). Counties with the lowest concentration of lawyers in comparison to the population are: Somerset County (0.8 per 1,000), and Garrett, St. Mary's, Washington, Dorchester counties (1.0 per 1,000).<sup>3</sup> Accordingly, Baltimore city has more than 8 times more lawyers per population than the lowest Somerset County.

*Table 2. First-choice Jurisdiction*

County Name	Year 2008		Year 2007		Year 2006		Year 2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Baltimore City	4,348	26.2%	4,266	26.4%	4,289	27.2%	4,163	27.2%
Montgomery Co.	4,172	25.2%	4,051	25.1%	3,879	24.6%	3,747	24.5%
Baltimore Co.	2,260	13.6%	2,272	14.1%	2,134	13.5%	2,109	13.8%
Prince George's Co.	1,674	10.1%	1,583	9.8%	1,583	10.0%	1,526	10.0%
Anne Arundel Co.	1,242	7.5%	1,233	7.6%	1,193	7.6%	1,141	7.5%
Howard Co.	729	4.4%	680	4.2%	656	4.2%	650	4.2%
Frederick Co.	334	2.0%	316	2.0%	302	1.9%	296	1.9%
Harford Co.	325	2.0%	309	1.9%	307	1.9%	290	1.9%
Carroll Co.	220	1.3%	213	1.3%	214	1.4%	207	1.4%
Wicomico Co.	171	1.0%	165	1.0%	159	1.0%	159	1.0%
Charles Co.	147	0.9%	145	0.9%	146	0.9%	137	0.9%
Washington Co.	136	0.8%	130	0.8%	142	0.9%	118	0.8%
Calvert Co.	115	0.7%	109	0.7%	110	0.7%	89	0.6%
Allegany Co.	103	0.6%	95	0.6%	94	0.6%	94	0.6%
Talbot Co.	100	0.6%	101	0.6%	102	0.6%	94	0.6%
Cecil Co.	96	0.6%	89	0.6%	82	0.5%	94	0.6%
Worcester Co.	88	0.5%	83	0.5%	80	0.5%	85	0.6%
Saint Mary's Co.	86	0.5%	84	0.5%	84	0.5%	86	0.6%
Queen Anne's Co.	70	0.4%	73	0.5%	61	0.4%	60	0.4%
Kent Co.	34	0.2%	39	0.2%	42	0.3%	40	0.3%
Caroline Co.	32	0.2%	37	0.2%	35	0.2%	33	0.2%
Dorchester Co.	32	0.2%	37	0.2%	35	0.2%	30	0.2%
Garrett Co.	29	0.2%	34	0.2%	31	0.2%	33	0.2%
Somerset Co.	21	0.1%	16	0.1%	20	0.1%	27	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,564</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16,160</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15,780</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15,308</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> American Facts, 2006 American Community Survey, US Census Bureau.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics are based on business location by the reported ZIP code.

When a lawyer reported more than one county as their jurisdiction, we included up to three counties in the data file.<sup>4</sup> Table 3 shows the first choice jurisdiction as well as all the jurisdictions marked by respondents regardless of their order of choice (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup>) 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 2008 and 2007 reporting. There were a total of 31,540 reports of jurisdictions indicating that, on average, a lawyer had close to 2 jurisdictions that he/she served in.

*Table 3. All Selected Jurisdictions, 2008 and 2007*

County Name	Yr. 2008		Yr. 2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Montgomery Co.	6,227	19.7%	6,049	19.5%
Baltimore City	6,052	19.2%	5,975	19.3%
Baltimore Co.	5,310	16.8%	5,323	17.2%
Prince George's Co.	4,242	13.4%	4,096	13.2%
Anne Arundel Co.	2,433	7.7%	2,459	7.9%
Howard Co.	1,790	5.7%	1,740	5.6%
Harford Co.	938	3.0%	902	2.9%
Frederick Co.	799	2.5%	762	2.5%
Carroll Co.	502	1.6%	510	1.6%
Charles Co.	446	1.4%	458	1.5%
Calvert Co.	340	1.1%	329	1.1%
Washington Co.	317	1.0%	311	1.0%
Wicomico Co.	263	0.8%	257	0.8%
Queen Anne's Co.	242	0.8%	231	0.7%
Cecil Co.	239	0.8%	220	0.7%
Worcester Co.	234	0.7%	226	0.7%
Saint Mary's Co.	219	0.7%	229	0.7%
Talbot Co.	188	0.6%	195	0.6%
Allegany Co.	178	0.6%	162	0.5%
Somerset Co.	156	0.5%	152	0.5%
Caroline Co.	126	0.4%	143	0.5%
Dorchester Co.	119	0.4%	119	0.4%
Garrett Co.	93	0.3%	100	0.3%
Kent Co.	87	0.3%	81	0.3%
	31,540	100.0%	31,029	100.0%

As was the case in previous reports, for the remaining sections of this report, business addresses of the lawyers are used to designate the geographical location of lawyers rather than jurisdiction. To maintain consistency, we have used identical data and method over the years. We matched the business address ZIP code with the County code using the LandView IV that was prepared by the Bureau of Census from the U.S. Postal Service City-State file (November, 1999). This file contains all 5-digit ZIP codes defined as of November 1, 1999, the state and

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

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

## II.2. Year of Bar Admittance

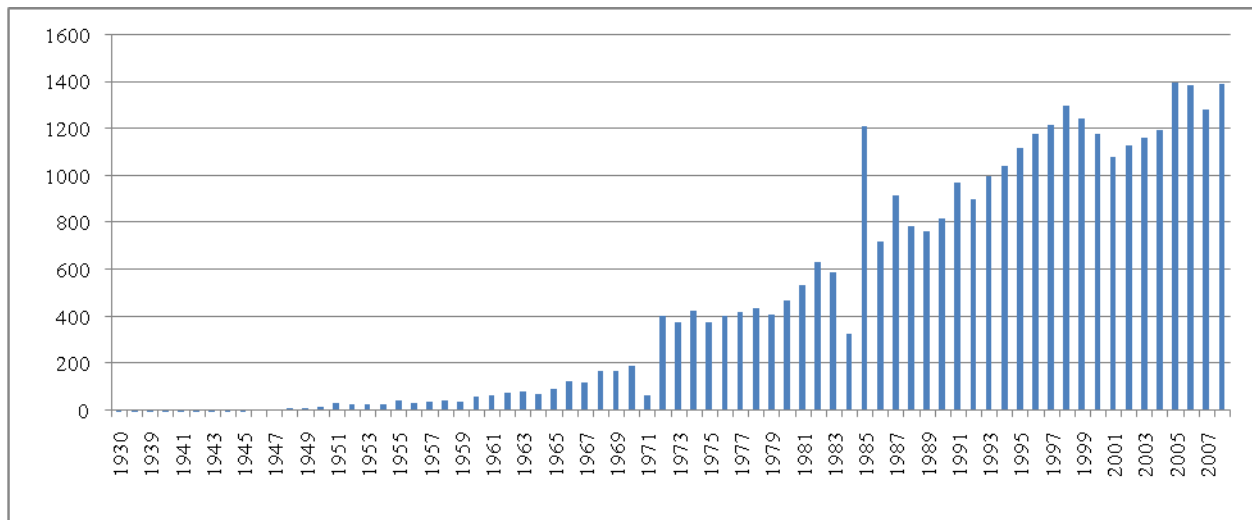
The following table shows the average and median bar admittance year for the lawyers, using the Client Protection Fund (CPF) ID number which reflects the bar admittance year (and dates) of a lawyer. Lawyers with offices in Maryland tend to have practiced law longer than lawyers whose offices are in other states. For example, the median year for bar admittance among the lawyers in Maryland is 1992, while the median for lawyers in Washington DC and Virginia is 1998 and 1996, respectively.

*Table 4. Mean and Median Bar Admittance Year by States*

	Maryland	Washington DC	Virginia	Other States	Foreign Countries
Number	19,897	8,119	2,227	3,559	121
Mean	1990.4	1996.4	1994.9	1993.8	1995.6
Median	1992	1998	1996	1996	1997

The following chart shows the distribution of active lawyers by their bar admittance year. The number of lawyers admitted in 2008 totaled 1,392.

*Chart 1. Number of Lawyers by Bar Admittance Year*



<sup>5</sup> For ZIP codes that cross county boundaries, the Post Office file assigns that ZIP code to just one of the counties rather than to each county.

### II.3. Primary Practice Area

As is the case for jurisdiction data, we entered up to three practice areas.<sup>6</sup> Table 5 shows the primary practice areas among 32,678 lawyers, excluding 1,246 lawyers who did not provide the practice area information. Overall, the results are similar to the results from previous years with small percentage drop in Real Estate area.

*Table 5. Primary Practice Area, 2008*

	First choice practice area		All selected practice areas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Litigation	4,617	14.1%	7,181	14.0%
Other	3,687	11.3%	5,737	11.2%
Corporate/Business	3,583	11.0%	5,558	10.8%
Criminal	2,883	8.8%	3,888	7.6%
Government	2,783	8.5%	3,648	7.1%
Real Estate	2,257	6.9%	3,343	6.5%
Family/Domestic	1,841	5.6%	2,850	5.6%
Employment/Labor	1,350	4.1%	2,003	3.9%
General Practice	1,345	4.1%	2,432	4.7%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,237	3.8%	2,349	4.6%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1,156	3.5%	1,479	2.9%
Personal Injury	1,058	3.2%	2,188	4.3%
Administrative Law	791	2.4%	1,734	3.4%
Insurance	786	2.4%	1,365	2.7%
Health	764	2.3%	1,140	2.2%
Taxation	763	2.3%	1,207	2.4%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	604	1.8%	1,072	2.1%
Banking/Finance	530	1.6%	1,009	2.0%
Environmental	504	1.5%	793	1.5%
Elder Law	139	0.4%	342	0.7%
	32,678		51,318	100.0%

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

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

the state of Virginia reported higher concentration in Corporate/Business, Other, Intellectual Property, but lower in Criminal Law.

*Table 6. Comparison of Primary Practice Area by Office Location*

	MD	DC	VA	Other States
Litigation	12.6%	18.4%	12.2%	14.3%
Criminal	12.3%	3.3%	3.1%	6.2%
Corporate/Business	10.4%	8.6%	16.1%	15.6%
Other	8.8%	16.0%	13.3%	12.7%
Real Estate	8.6%	3.9%	6.5%	5.1%
Family/Domestic	8.2%	1.6%	2.6%	3.0%
Government	5.9%	14.9%	9.3%	7.6%
General Practice	5.6%	1.2%	3.1%	3.2%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	5.2%	1.2%	3.4%	2.5%
Personal Injury	4.3%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%
Employment/Labor	3.2%	6.3%	4.2%	4.5%
Insurance	2.7%	1.7%	1.4%	3.1%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	2.3%	0.7%	2.1%	1.8%
Health	2.1%	3.1%	1.4%	2.7%
Taxation	1.9%	3.3%	2.1%	2.9%
Administrative Law	1.7%	4.3%	2.4%	2.0%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1.6%	4.9%	11.9%	5.9%
Banking/Finance	1.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%
Environmental	1.0%	2.7%	1.2%	2.0%
Elder Law	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

### III. PRO BONO SERVICE

In this section, we present the results of our analyses of the Year 2008 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

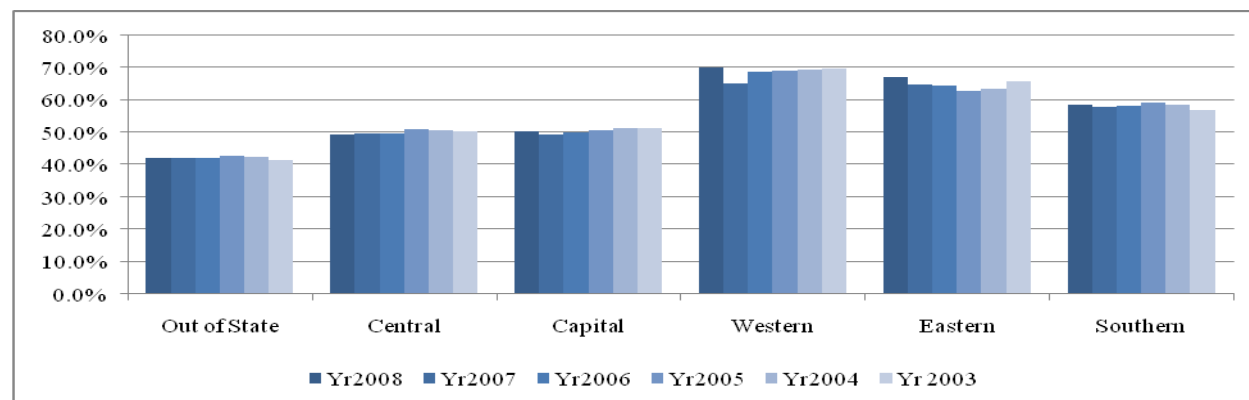
In spite of the rough economic conditions during the year 2008, the total number of pro bono hours rendered by Maryland-certified lawyers was 1,109,686 in 2008 (compared to 1,069,666 pro bono hours in 2007). The increase was 40,020 hours with increase rate of 3.7 percent. Among 33,924 lawyers, 16,011 lawyers (47.2 percent) reported some pro bono activity (Table 7). Among 19,897 lawyers with offices in Maryland, 10,073 (50.6 percent) rendered pro bono hours greater than '0', compared with to 42.4 percent among 13,906 lawyers with offices in other states.

*Table 7. Percent of Lawyers with Pro Bono Activity, 2004 - 2008*

	Yr 2008	Yr 2007	Yr 2006	Yr 2005	Yr 2004
All Reporting Lawyers	47.2%	47.0%	47.4%	48.0%	47.9%
Lawyers in Maryland	50.6%	50.5%	50.9%	51.6%	51.8%
Lawyers in Other States	42.4%	42.2%	42.0%	42.8%	42.3%

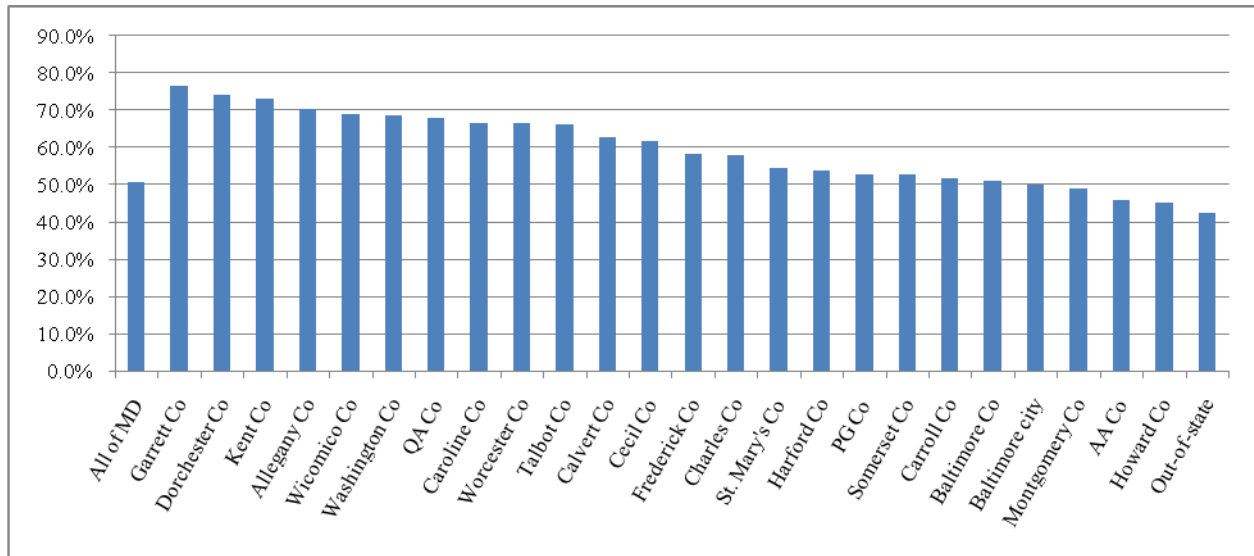
The proportion of lawyers who rendered pro bono service differs by geographical area within Maryland. As was the case in previous years, higher proportions of lawyers in rural areas of Maryland rendered pro bono services when compared to lawyers in central and capital regions. As shown in Chart 2, the proportion of lawyers who rendered pro bono services has been largely consistent over the years across the region with the exception of the Western Region (70.0 percent in 2008 and 65.2 percent in 2007). All regions in Maryland with the exception of Central Region showed increased pro bono service in 2008, from year 2007. The Eastern region exhibited a consistent increase for the last 4 years: 67.0% in 2008, 64.8% in 2007, 64.5% in 2006, and 62.9% in 2005.

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



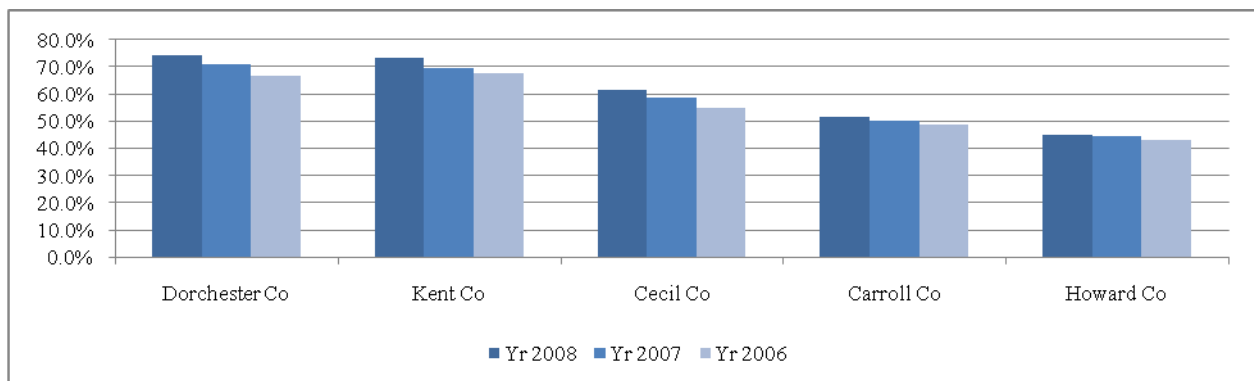
We also looked at pro bono hours by county (Chart 3). The top three counties in 2008 are identical to the top three in 2007. Lawyers in Garrett County reported the highest percent 76.7 percent (71.9 percent in 2007) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours. Lawyers in Dorchester County reported the second highest percent 74.2 (71.1 percent in 2007) of lawyers who rendered any pro bono hours, followed by Kent County 73.2 (69.8 percent in 2007).

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



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

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



Harford County was the only county with consistently decreasing percents of lawyers with any pro bono hours over the last three years: 53.8% in 2008, 55.7% in 2007, and 56.8% in 2006.

A target goal of 50 hours of pro bono service for lawyers in the full time practice of law was established pursuant to Rule 16-903. Accordingly, we looked into pro bono hours among full time lawyers. As with the previous years, we defined the full time lawyers as those who are not prohibited from providing pro bono services (Question 5 in the Pro Bono Service Report), are not retired (Question 6), and do not practice law part time (Question 7). Among 33,924 (33,130) lawyers, 24,541 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.

Among full time lawyers, 22.4 percent met this goal of providing 50 or more hours of pro bono service during the year 2008 (Table 8). This is 0.4 percentage point increase from the 22.0 percent last year. The Eastern Region was, again, the closest to the goal by having 35.8 percent of full time lawyers who provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, followed by 30.0 percent in the Western Region and 29.0 percent in Southern Region. The lowest percentages of lawyers providing 50 or more pro bono service hours were found in ‘Other States’ (21.7 percent) and in the Central Region (21.8 percent).

In terms of ‘any’ pro bono hours, 54.9 percent of all full-time lawyers provided pro bono service. Again, the Eastern Region ranked at the top with 80.1 percent of their full-time lawyers reporting any pro bono hours in 2008 (78.3 percent in 2007), followed by the Western Region at 78.2 percent (73.8 percent in 2007).

*Table 8. Pro Bono Hours by Region, 2008*

		All Areas	Central Region	Capital Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	All of MD	Other States
<b>All Lawyers</b>	No pro bono hours	52.8%	50.6%	49.6%	30.0%	33.0%	41.3%	49.2%	57.8%
	Less than 50 hours	28.5%	31.4%	31.4%	43.0%	38.6%	35.8%	31.9%	23.8%
	50 or more hours	18.7%	18.0%	19.0%	27.1%	28.4%	23.0%	18.9%	18.4%
<b>Full Time Lawyers</b>	No pro bono hours	45.1%	42.4%	40.3%	21.8%	19.9%	28.6%	40.4%	51.2%
	Less than 50 hours	32.5%	35.8%	36.6%	48.2%	44.3%	42.5%	36.7%	27.1%
	<b>50 or more hours</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
<b>Other Lawyers</b>	No pro bono hours	73.0%	71.2%	69.3%	61.4%	62.4%	65.6%	70.0%	78.3%
	Less than 50 hours	18.0%	20.3%	20.5%	22.8%	25.7%	22.9%	20.6%	13.5%
	50 or more hours	9.0%	8.5%	10.2%	15.8%	11.9%	11.5%	9.4%	8.2%
<b>All Lawyers</b>	No pro bono hours	17,913	5,940	3,339	83	225	158	9,745	8,092
	Less than 50 hours	9,660	3,680	2,112	119	263	137	6,311	3,329
	50 or more hours	6,351	2,113	1,278	75	194	88	3,748	2,580
<b>Full Time Lawyers</b>	No pro bono hours	11,064	3,554	1,838	48	94	72	5,606	5,418
	Less than 50 hours	7,971	3,001	1,668	106	209	107	5,091	2,869
	50 or more hours	5,506	1,829	1,056	66	169	73	3,193	2,299
<b>Other Lawyers</b>	No pro bono hours	6,849	2,386	1,501	35	131	86	4,139	2,674
	Less than 50 hours	1,689	679	444	13	54	30	1,220	460
	50 or more hours	845	284	222	9	25	15	555	281



In order to see the trend over time, Table 9 shows the difference in the percentage points, from last year (Year 2007), 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 has been steady or increased for most of the regions, with the exception of Central Region.

*Table 9. Pro Bono Hours – Change in Percentage Points from 2007*

Pro bono hours		All Areas	Central Region	Capital Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	All of MD	Other States
<b>All Lawyers</b>	50 or more hours	0.4%	-0.2%	0.7%	2.2%	0.6%	2.3%	0.2%	0.6%
<b>Full Time Lawyers</b>	<b>50 or more hours</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Other Lawyers</b>	50 or more hours	-0.1%	-0.6%	1.8%	3.8%	-4.3%	3.9%	0.3%	-0.7%

We ranked Maryland counties by percentage of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours (Table 10). Somerset County ranked first at 50.0 percent, followed by Dorchester (45.0%), Queen Anne (43.5 percent), Talbot (43.2 percent), and Calvert 43.1 percent) Counties.

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

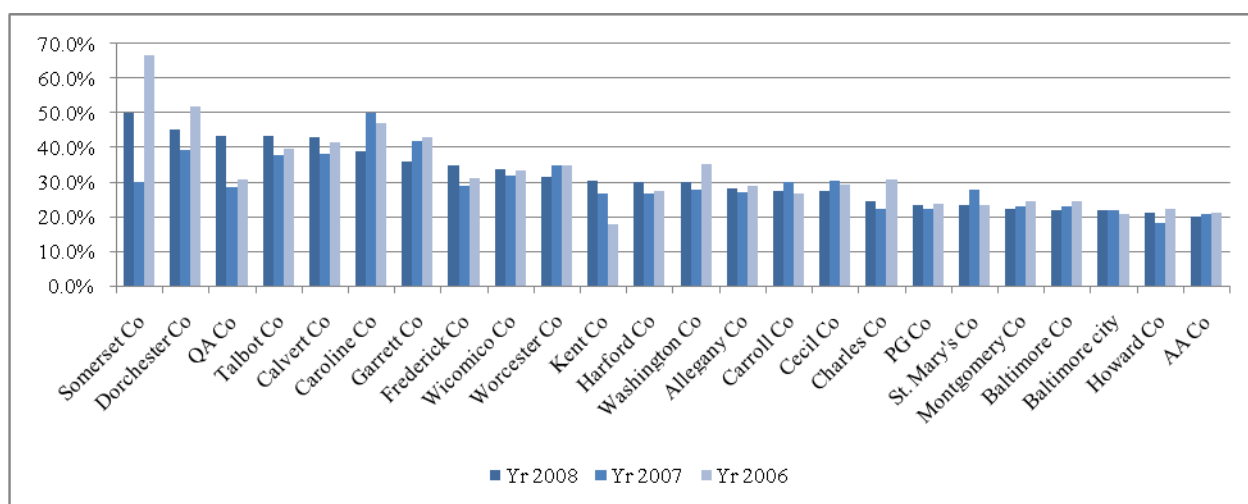
Ranking	County Name	Number of FT lawyers	No pro bono hrs	Less than 50 hrs	50 hrs or more
1	Somerset Co	10	20.0%	30.0%	50.0%
2	Dorchester Co	20	20.0%	35.0%	45.0%
3	QA Co	46	19.6%	37.0%	43.5%
4	Talbot Co	81	18.5%	38.3%	43.2%
5	Calvert Co	65	12.3%	44.6%	43.1%
6	Caroline Co	18	16.7%	44.4%	38.9%
7	Garrett Co	25	12.0%	52.0%	36.0%
8	Frederick Co	243	25.5%	39.5%	35.0%
9	Wicomico Co	131	19.8%	46.6%	33.6%
10	Worcester Co	67	16.4%	52.2%	31.3%
11	Kent Co	33	27.3%	42.4%	30.3%
12	Harford Co	237	32.5%	37.6%	30.0%
13	Washington Co	117	23.1%	47.0%	29.9%
14	Allegany Co	78	23.1%	48.7%	28.2%
15	Carroll Co	156	32.7%	39.7%	27.6%
16	Cecil Co	66	22.7%	50.0%	27.3%
17	Charles Co	114	30.7%	44.7%	24.6%
18	PG Co	1,214	40.0%	36.7%	23.4%
19	St. Mary's Co	73	39.7%	37.0%	23.3%
20	Montgomery Co	3,105	41.6%	36.3%	22.1%
21	Baltimore Co	2,071	39.1%	39.0%	21.9%
22	Baltimore city	4,196	44.3%	34.1%	21.7%
23	Howard Co	641	44.6%	34.2%	21.2%
24	AA Co	1,083	43.7%	36.4%	19.9%

As noted in the previous years' reports, the ranking of the counties in terms of full time lawyers with 50 or more pro bono hours fluctuated greatly from year to year. This is primarily due to the fact that these counties have only handful full time lawyers. For example, Somerset County is reported to have only 10 full time lawyers, followed by 18 in Caroline County, and 20

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, Howard, Baltimore City, Baltimore, and Montgomery Counties. This result is displayed as a bar graph in Chart 5, also showing trends from the results of previous years. Kent County exhibited consistent increase for the last three years, as contrasted to consistent decrease in Garrett, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Anne Arundel counties.

*Chart 5. Maryland Counties by Percentage of Full Time Lawyers with 50 or More Pro Bono Hours*



### III.2. Beneficiaries of Pro Bono Service

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

- Q1.a. To people of limited means
- Q1.b. To charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, or educational organizations in matters designed primarily to address the needs of people of limited means
- Q1.c. To individuals, groups, or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties, or public rights
- Q1.d. To charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, or educational organizations in matters in furtherance of their organizational purposes, when the payment of the standard

legal fees would significantly deplete the organization's economic resources or would otherwise be inappropriate

Table 11 shows the results from these questions. Overall, 49.5 percent of all reporting lawyers who rendered pro bono service hours did so to people of limited means (Q1.a); 16.6 percent to organizations helping people of limited means (Q1.b); 8.5 percent to entities on civil rights matters (Q1.c); and 25.4 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. Also noted is that lawyers in Eastern Region rendered more pro bono service to people with limited means and less to organizations, compared to 2007 result.

*Table 11. Distribution of Pro Bono Services by Beneficiary Type, 2008*

	All Reporting Lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Q1.a	49.5%	49.7%	56.0%	55.0%	56.5%	56.6%	52.4%	44.5%
Q1.b	16.6%	16.5%	15.3%	17.2%	16.7%	17.6%	16.2%	17.2%
Q1.c	8.5%	6.5%	6.9%	1.8%	3.2%	3.3%	6.3%	12.3%
Q1.d	25.4%	27.3%	21.8%	26.0%	23.6%	22.5%	25.2%	25.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The pro bono report also asks how many pro bono service hours were spent on cases that came from a pro bono or a legal services organization. Among all reporting lawyers, 30.6, 20.7, 27.7, and 9.9 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). Again, these percentages are slightly higher than those reported in 2007. 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. Also noted is that lawyers in Western Region reported significantly higher percentage of cases from organizations, with the exception of civil right matters (Question Q1.c), compared to 2007 result.

*Table 12. Proportion of Pro Bono Hours 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	30.6%	27.2%	25.7%	25.9%	24.8%	21.0%	26.3%	39.1%
Q1.b	20.7%	19.7%	18.5%	16.1%	12.8%	10.1%	18.5%	24.6%
Q1.c	27.7%	24.2%	19.0%	5.9%	17.0%	10.0%	21.7%	34.3%
Q1.d	9.9%	9.0%	7.0%	10.1%	5.6%	5.3%	8.2%	12.8%

### 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 five primary practice areas and pro bono service areas among all reporting lawyers, close to the last year's results. We note that the Family/Domestic practice area is the top pro bono service area, followed by Other, Corporate/Business, Real Estate, and Litigation.

*Table 13. Comparison of Practice Areas, 2008*

Rank	Pro Bono Service Area	Primary Practice Area
1	Family/Domestic	Litigation
2	Other	Other
3	Corporate/Business	Corporate/Business
4	Real Estate	Criminal
5	Litigation	Government

We note that the percent of lawyers who provide pro bono services differ greatly by their practice areas. Table 14 shows that 69.7 percent of lawyers who practice Family Law provided pro bono services, in comparison to the 20.2 percent among Government lawyers. The top five practice areas of the lawyers who provide pro bono service are: Family / Domestic, Trusts / Estates / Wills, Bankruptcy, Personal Injury, and Elder law. The bottom practice areas are: Government, Insurance, Intellectual Property / Patents, Administrative, and Banking.

*Table 14. Percent of Lawyers who provide Pro Bono Service – by Practice Areas, 2008*

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	1,841	1,284	69.7%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,237	832	67.3%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	604	378	62.6%
Personal Injury	1,058	650	61.4%
Elder Law	139	85	61.2%
General Practice	1,345	789	58.7%
Litigation	4,617	2,688	58.2%
Real Estate	2,257	1,270	56.3%
Corporate/Business	3,583	1,819	50.8%
Employment/Labor	1,350	658	48.7%
Taxation	763	359	47.1%
Environmental	504	220	43.7%
Health	764	325	42.5%
Criminal	2,883	1,179	40.9%
Other	3,687	1,485	40.3%
Banking/Finance	530	208	39.2%
Administrative Law	791	304	38.4%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1,156	443	38.3%
Insurance	786	283	36.0%
Government	2,783	561	20.2%
Total	32,678	15,820	48.4%

We were interested in who provided service in the top pro bono service areas. Table 15 shows the results. It shows that the largest proportion of pro bono services in a specific area is provided by lawyers in that particular practice area. For example, 40.7 percent of ‘Family’ pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice the Family Law and 5.2 percent by lawyers who reported ‘Other’ practice area. For the second ranked pro bono service area, 2.3 percent of ‘Other’ pro bono service was provided by lawyers who practice ‘Family/Domestic’ and 36.3 percent by lawyers in ‘Other’ practice areas and so on.

*Table 15. Pro Bono Service Areas and Practice Areas, 2008*

Primary practice area	Pro bono service area								
	Family/Domestic	Other	Corporate/Business	Real Estate	Litigation	Criminal	General Practice	Trusts/Estates/Wills	Employment/Labor
Family/Domestic	40.7%	2.3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.6%	3.0%	3.4%	2.8%	1.2%
Other	5.2%	36.3%	7.3%	5.1%	5.0%	2.3%	6.2%	4.0%	5.8%
Corporate/Business	4.9%	8.2%	39.5%	9.7%	5.2%	3.0%	10.0%	7.8%	5.8%
Real Estate	2.3%	2.9%	7.6%	51.5%	2.0%	1.1%	4.6%	5.8%	1.3%
Litigation	13.5%	14.7%	10.0%	7.8%	64.8%	19.4%	17.4%	10.0%	12.2%
Criminal	7.0%	4.4%	2.1%	2.2%	3.5%	54.7%	5.9%	2.7%	0.4%
General Practice	6.9%	3.1%	3.8%	4.5%	2.4%	4.5%	19.7%	5.1%	2.1%
Trusts/Estates	1.9%	2.3%	5.2%	3.1%	0.4%	0.6%	4.0%	45.3%	1.3%
Employment/Labor	2.2%	2.9%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%	0.7%	3.1%	0.5%	56.7%
Taxation	0.4%	1.0%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	1.5%	0.6%
Bankruptcy	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Administrative Law	1.5%	2.4%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%
Government	2.8%	5.1%	3.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.3%	5.2%	3.5%	3.9%
Intellectual Property	1.1%	2.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	2.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Elder Law	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Health	0.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%
Personal Injury	4.1%	2.9%	2.1%	1.7%	3.6%	5.3%	7.3%	3.3%	2.4%
Environmental	0.8%	1.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Insurance	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%
Banking/Finance	0.7%	1.3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.8%	0.2%	1.8%	0.9%	0.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### III.4. Hours to Improve Law and Financial Contributions

In 2008, a total of 7,198 (7,201 in 2007) lawyers reported participating in activities related to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession (Question 3).<sup>7</sup> The total financial contribution to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means (Question 4) was \$2,872,910 (\$2,957,450 in 2007) from 5,710 (5,679 in 2007) contributing lawyers. Compared to in 2007, the financial contribution decreased by \$84,540 (2.9 percent).

In the table below (Table 16), we present the proportions of lawyers who spent hours improving the law (Question 3) and who made financial contributions (Question 4). As was the case last year, we note that higher percentages of lawyers with offices in Maryland devoted hours to improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession when compared to out-of-state lawyers. In comparison, smaller proportions of lawyers in Maryland, especially in Eastern and Southern Regions, offered financial support to organizations that provide legal services to people of limited means than lawyers in other states.

*Table 16. Percent of Lawyers who Spent Hours to Improve Law and who Made Financial Contributions, 2008*

		<i>All reporting lawyers</i>	<b>Maryland Region</b>					<i>All of MD</i>	<i>Other States</i>
			<b>Central</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>East.</b>	<b>South.</b>		
Percent of Lawyers with Hours to Improve Law (Q 3A)	All	21.2%	22.7%	21.0%	28.5%	22.7%	23.8%	22.2%	19.8%
	Full Time	24.3%	26.5%	25.0%	32.7%	28.6%	29.4%	26.2%	21.9%
	Other	13.0%	13.3%	12.6%	12.3%	9.5%	13.0%	13.0%	13.2%
Percent of Lawyers with Financial Contribution (Q4)	All	16.8%	16.4%	13.9%	15.5%	7.9%	7.0%	15.1%	19.3%
	Full Time	18.5%	17.9%	14.9%	17.7%	9.1%	9.1%	16.5%	21.2%
	Other	12.4%	12.5%	11.8%	7.0%	5.2%	3.1%	11.7%	13.4%

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 Banking, Administrative, Health, Labor, and Litigation law. The bottom contributors are in: Criminal, Insurance, General, Government, and Elder lawyers. Comparing this distribution to the proportion of lawyers who provide pro bono service by their practice area (comparing Table 17 to Table 14), we note that lawyers in Litigation have high rates of pro bono service also make up higher proportions for financial contribution. However, lawyers in Insurance, Government, and Intellectual Property report lower participation in pro bono service as well as lower rates of financial contribution.

<sup>7</sup> We were not able to tally up the total umbers of hours due to a data problem.

*Table 17. Lawyers with Financial Contribution – by Practice Area, 2008*

Practice Area	Number of Lawyers	Number of Lawyers with Contribution	Percent of Lawyers with Contribution
Banking/Finance	530	118	22.3%
Administrative Law	791	170	21.5%
Health	764	160	20.9%
Employment/Labor	1,350	274	20.3%
Litigation	4,617	897	19.4%
Environmental	504	94	18.7%
Other	3,687	687	18.6%
Taxation	763	142	18.6%
Corporate/Business	3,583	651	18.2%
Family/Domestic	1,841	322	17.5%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	604	105	17.4%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	1,237	215	17.4%
Intellectual Property/Patents/	1,156	198	17.1%
Real Estate	2,257	364	16.1%
Personal Injury	1,058	162	15.3%
Elder Law	139	21	15.1%
Government	2,783	412	14.8%
General Practice	1,345	187	13.9%
Insurance	786	108	13.7%
Criminal	2,883	294	10.2%
Total	32,678	5,581	17.1%

#### IV. PRO BONO SERVICE BY FIRM TYPE AND SIZE

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

For most of the analyses, we focused on 33,764 lawyers, excluding 160 lawyers with no information on the firm type. In addition, there is small number of lawyers who selected more than one firm type, while lawyers were asked to select only one firm type answer. For these lawyers, we chose an answer other than 'Private Practice' for the analysis. The following Table 18 shows the distribution of lawyers by their firm type. Overall, about fifty seven percent (19,225 lawyers) of all lawyers practiced in a private firm. Among full time lawyers, the percentage practicing in a private firm was higher at 66.1 percent. Compared to 2007, full time lawyers in Private Firm were slightly lower and in Government slightly higher.

*Table 18. Distribution of Lawyers by Firm Type*

	Private Firm	Corporate Counsel	Government	Legal Services Org.	Public Interest Org.	Not Practicing	Total
All Lawyers	19,225 56.9%	2,640 7.8%	6,317 18.7%	462 1.4%	546 1.6%	4,574 13.5%	33,764 100.0%
Full time Lawyers	16,168 66.1%	2,322 9.5%	4,678 19.1%	379 1.5%	421 1.7%	497 2.0%	24,465 100.0%

Among 19,225 lawyers who reported practicing in a private firm, about 32 percent practiced law solo, 21 percent in a small firm, 14 percent in a medium firm, 7 percent in a large firm, and 26 percent in an extra large firm, as Table 19 shows. Also noted is that full time lawyers tend to work for larger 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	111 0.6%	6,113 31.8%	4,021 20.9%	2,631 13.7%	1,306 6.8%	5,043 26.2%	19,225 100%
FT Lawyers in Private Firm	96 0.6%	4,194 25.9%	3,536 21.9%	2,445 15.1%	1,230 7.6%	4,667 28.9%	16,168 100%

The size of the private firm varies greatly by their business location. As shown in Table 20, proportionally more lawyers with offices in Maryland practiced in smaller firms when compared to lawyers with offices in other states. Especially, only 12.5 percent of lawyers with offices in Maryland worked in extra large firms with 50 and more lawyers, while 49.3 percent



among lawyers in other states. In addition, more than half of the lawyers in Western, Eastern, and Southern regions, regions with the highest participation in pro bono service, works solo.

*Table 20. Firm Size by Region*

	All reporting lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Unknown	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Solo	31.8%	34.8%	45.4%	50.0%	53.0%	51.9%	39.8%	18.2%
Small firm	20.9%	23.0%	28.2%	40.3%	29.7%	33.3%	25.6%	13.1%
Medium firm	13.7%	15.1%	14.4%	8.1%	12.8%	11.7%	14.6%	12.2%
Large firm	6.8%	8.4%	5.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.7%	6.9%	6.6%
Extra Large firm	26.2%	18.1%	5.7%	0.5%	2.6%	1.3%	12.5%	49.3%

The distribution of firm type differs by their office address. As noted in Table 21, a higher proportion of lawyers with a Maryland business address practiced in a private firm setting than those in other states. A higher proportion of lawyers in Southern region worked for government agencies than other regions. Also, it is interesting to see lower proportion of lawyers in Western and Eastern regions reported 'Not Practicing', while their average years in practice are longer than lawyers in other regions.

*Table 21. Firm Type by State*

	All reporting lawyers	Maryland Region					All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern		
Private Firm	56.9%	59.4%	62.8%	68.1%	68.1%	60.6%	61.0%	51.3%
Corp. Counsel	7.8%	7.0%	7.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	6.8%	9.3%
Government	18.7%	18.2%	12.2%	19.4%	17.1%	21.3%	16.2%	22.2%
Legal Svc. Org.	1.4%	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%
Public Int. Org.	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	2.2%
Not Practice	13.5%	12.4%	15.3%	7.7%	10.9%	13.1%	13.3%	13.9%

The pro bono activity varied greatly by firm type. As Table 22 indicates, eighty one percent of lawyers who are in government agencies and eighty five percent of lawyers who do not practice did not provide any pro bono service, as compared to 33 percent of lawyers in private firms. Only about 5 percent of lawyers in government and lawyers who do not practice provided 50 or more hours of pro bono services, as compared to 28 percent among lawyers in private firms.

Table 22. Firm Type and Pro Bono Hours

	'0' Pro Bono Hrs.	Less than 50 Pro Bono Hours	50 or More Pro Bono Hrs.	Total
Private Firm	6,354 33.1%	7,522 39.1%	5,349 27.8%	19,225 100.0%
Corporate Counsel	1,813 68.7%	600 22.7%	227 8.6%	2,640 100.0%
Government	5,128 81.2%	845 13.4%	344 5.4%	6,317 100.0%
Legal Services Org.	293 63.4%	97 21.0%	72 15.6%	462 100.0%
Public Interest Org.	336 61.5%	107 19.6%	103 18.9%	546 100.0%
Not Practicing	3,882 84.9%	460 10.1%	232 5.1%	4,574 100.0%
Total	17,806	9,631	6,327	33,764

Table 23 displays the same distribution limited to the 24,470 full time lawyers. The full time lawyers tend to provide more pro bono services than those who are not full time lawyers. Again, the percentage of lawyers in government who provided pro bono service lagged significantly behind those of lawyers in other firm types.

Table 23. Firm Type and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers

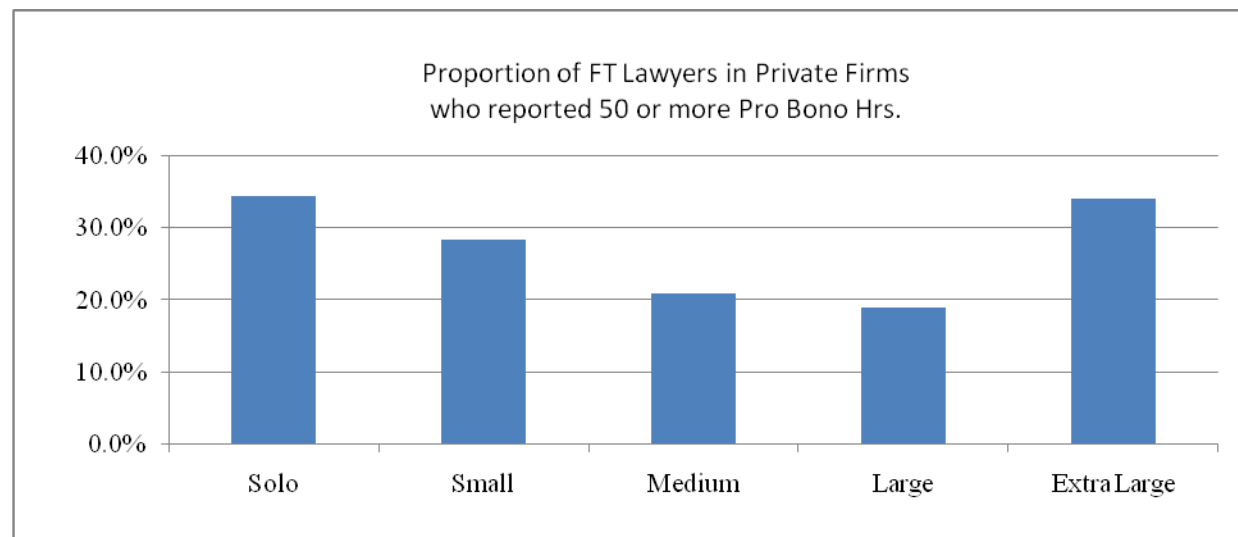
	'0' Pro Bono Hrs.	Less than 50 Pro Bono Hours	50 or More Pro Bono Hrs.	Total
Private Firm	4,910 30.4%	6,443 39.9%	4,815 29.8%	16,168 100.0%
Corporate Counsel	1,584 68.2%	538 23.2%	200 8.6%	2,322 100.0%
Government	3,666 78.4%	723 15.5%	289 6.2%	4,678 100.0%
Legal Services Org.	234 61.7%	85 22.4%	60 15.8%	379 100.0%
Public Interest Org.	262 62.2%	80 19.0%	79 18.8%	421 100.0%
Not Practicing	367 73.8%	85 17.1%	45 9.1%	497 100.0%
Total	11,026 45.1%	7,955 32.5%	5,489 22.4%	24,470 100.0%

Among the full time lawyers in private firms, the size of the firm was also an important determinant in pro bono hours. As Table 24 indicates, with the exception of lawyers in extra large firms, the proportion of lawyers reporting any pro bono hours steadily decreased as the firm size increased.

*Table 24. Firm Size and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers in Private Firm*

	0 Pro Bono Hrs.	Less than 50 Pro Bono Hours	50 or More Pro Bono Hrs.	Total
Unknown	34 35.4%	40 41.7%	22 22.9%	96 100%
Solo	936 22.3%	1,808 43.1%	1,450 34.6%	4,194 100%
Small firm	1,012 28.6%	1,518 42.9%	1,006 28.5%	3,536 100%
Medium	973 39.8%	958 39.2%	514 21.0%	2,445 100%
Large	554 45.0%	442 35.9%	234 19.0%	1,230 100%
Extra Large	1,401 30.0%	1,677 35.9%	1,589 34.0%	4,667 100%
Total	4,912 30.4%	6,445 39.9%	4,816 29.8%	16,173 100%

The proportion of full time lawyers in private firms who reported 50 or more pro bono hours is displayed in Chart 6 below.

*Chart 6. Firm Size and Pro Bono Hours among Full Time Lawyers in Private Firm*

The economic condition of the nation during the year 2008 could be summarized as a financial meltdown, originated from the burst of the housing market. To offer greater opportunities for homeowners to preserve their homes, emergency legislation related to the foreclosure process was enacted to enable families and individuals a chance to either prevent foreclosure where feasible or mitigate their losses. The Foreclosure Prevention Pro Bono Project (FPBB) was initiated for homeowners who need legal counsel in the process. Accordingly, the

pro bono report newly included a question in 2008 to find out what proportion of the pro bono hours that lawyers reported were spent on assisting homeowners in distress through the FPPB. In the following sections, we present the results.

Among 16,011 lawyers who reported some pro bono activity, 918 lawyers (5.7 percent) reported providing assistance to homeowners for a total 13,737 hours (1.2 percent of the total pro bono service hours). The following Table 25 shows the practice areas in which the proportion of lawyers who assisted through the FPPB is from the highest (Real Estate) to the lowest (Health).

*Table 25. Percent of Lawyers who Provided FPPB Assistance*

Primary Practice Area	Number of Lawyers who provided Pro Bono Service	Number of pro bono lawyers who provided FPPB assistance	Percent of pro bono lawyers who provided FPPB assistance
Real Estate	1,270	183	14.4%
General Practice	789	107	13.6%
Bankruptcy/Commercial	378	44	11.6%
Unknown	191	12	6.3%
Government	561	33	5.9%
Banking/Finance	208	12	5.8%
Personal Injury	650	33	5.1%
Family/Domestic	1,284	65	5.1%
Corporate/Business	1,819	92	5.1%
Administrative Law	304	15	4.9%
Criminal	1,179	57	4.8%
Other	1,485	66	4.4%
Taxation	359	15	4.2%
Trusts/Estates/Wills	832	34	4.1%
Litigation	2,688	101	3.8%
Elder Law	85	3	3.5%
Employment/Labor	658	19	2.9%
Environmental	220	6	2.7%
Intellectual Property	443	12	2.7%
Insurance	283	5	1.8%
Health	325	4	1.2%
Total	16,011	918	5.7%

Higher proportions of lawyers provided the FPPB assistance in Southern, Capital, and Eastern regions than other regions as Table 26 shows.

*Table 26. Percent of Pro Bono Lawyers who Provided FPPB Assistance by Region*

	Total	Maryland Region						All of Maryland	Other States
		Central	Capital	Western	Eastern	Southern	Unknown		
Number of lawyers who provided FPPB assistance	918	325	320	10	38	24	4	720	197
Number of Lawyers who provide Pro Bono Service	16,011	5,793	3,390	194	457	225	43	10,101	5,909
Percent of Lawyers who provided FPPB assistance	5.7%	5.6%	9.4%	5.2%	8.3%	10.7%	9.3%	7.1%	3.3%

We ranked Maryland counties by percentage of lawyers who provided assistance through the FPPB (Table 27). Somerset County ranked first at 20.0 percent, followed by Dorchester (17.4%), Prince George's (15.3 percent), and St Mary's (14.5 percent) Counties. No lawyers reported to have provided the FPPB assistance in Caroline County.

*Table 27. Percent of Lawyers who Provided FPPB Assistance by County*

Maryland County	Number of Lawyers who provided Pro Bono Service	Number of lawyers who provided FPPB assistance	Percent of Lawyers who provided FPPB assistance
Somerset Co	10	2	20.0%
Dorchester Co	23	4	17.4%
PG Co	871	133	15.3%
St. Mary's Co	55	8	14.5%
Charles Co	95	10	10.5%
Wicomico Co	123	12	9.8%
Worcester Co	64	6	9.4%
Howard Co	457	42	9.2%
Garrett Co	23	2	8.7%
Calvert Co	73	6	8.2%
Montgomery Co	2,277	177	7.8%
Cecil Co	58	4	6.9%
Kent Co	30	2	6.7%
Talbot Co	80	5	6.3%
AA Co	760	47	6.2%
Baltimore Co	1,554	93	6.0%
Harford Co	203	12	5.9%
QA Co	51	3	5.9%
Washington Co	102	5	4.9%
Baltimore city	2,675	126	4.7%
Frederick Co	222	10	4.5%
Allegany Co	69	3	4.3%
Carroll Co	137	5	3.6%
Caroline Co	18	-	0.0%
Total	10,030	717	7.1%

Excluding 6 lawyers with unknown firm type, we learn that higher proportions of lawyers in Legal Service Organizations and Public Interest Organizations provided assistance through the FPPB (Table 28).

*Table 28. Percent of Lawyers who Provided FPPB Assistance by Firm Type*

Firm Type	Number of Lawyers who provided Pro Bono Service	Number of lawyers who provided FPPB assistance	Percent of Lawyers who provided FPPB assistance
Private Firm	12,871	715	5.6%
Corporate Counsel	827	34	4.1%
Government	1,189	67	5.6%
Legal Services Org.	169	16	9.5%
Public Interest Org.	210	19	9.0%
Not Practicing	692	61	8.8%
Total	15,958	912	5.7%

Among lawyers in Private Firms, about ten percent of lawyers who practice Solo private practice provided assistance through the FPPB, followed by Small Firm (Table 29). This is in contrast to the fact that less than one percent of lawyers in extra large firms provided the FPPB assistance. Sixty eight lawyers in private practice did not provide an answer to the firm size question and thus are excluded from this table.

*Table 29. Percent of Lawyers who Provided FPPB Assistance by Firm Size*

Firm Size	Number of Lawyers who provided Pro Bono Service	Number of lawyers who provided FPPB assistance	Percent of Lawyers who provided FPPB assistance
Solo	4,340	430	9.9%
Small	2,754	181	6.6%
Medium	1,541	52	3.4%
Large	705	16	2.3%
Extra Large	3,463	32	0.9%
	12,803	711	5.6%

## V. CONCLUSION

This report provides an objective analysis of information provided by licensed Maryland attorneys reporting on their pro bono activities during 2008 in comparison to previous years. Overall, lawyers certified to practice law in Maryland reported stable or slightly higher pro bono activities as compared to the previous year. The proportion of lawyers who reported greater than '0' hours of pro bono service is up slightly, as well as the proportion of lawyers who reported 50 or more hours of pro bono service.

To offer greater opportunities for homeowners to preserve their homes, emergency legislation related to the foreclosure process was enacted to enable families and individuals a chance to either prevent foreclosure where feasible or mitigate their losses. The Foreclosure Prevention Pro Bono Project (FPBB) was initiated for homeowners who need legal counsel in the process. In 2008, the pro bono report newly included a question to find out what proportion of the pro bono hours that lawyers reported were spent on assisting homeowners in distress through the FPPB.

The results show that slightly less than six percent of lawyers who provided pro bono service reported providing assistance to homeowners. We also learned that higher proportions of lawyers provided the FPPB assistance in Southern, Capital, and Eastern regions than other regions; higher proportions of lawyers in Legal Service Organizations and Public Interest Organizations provided assistance through the FPPB; and about ten percent of private practice lawyers who practice solo provided assistance through the FPPB.

We wished to conduct three year longitudinal analyses to provide further insights about determinants of pro bono service with additional data in 2008. However, we were not able to do so as we did not have enough time to conduct the longitudinal analyses due to administrative requirement for the contract bid. We plan to conduct the analyses in next year's report.

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