

Final Report

California Bar Journal Survey

September 10, 2001

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Survey Background Facts California Bar Journal Survey September, 2001

Our firm was retained by the California Bar Journal in May, 2001 for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive survey of the membership of the State Bar of California.

The primary research goal of the survey was to obtain a precise demographic profile of the State Bar membership in order to provide advertisers in the Bar Journal with accurate information to enable them to offer products and services that would be most useful to bar members.

Another main research goal was to query members about their knowledge and usage of group insurance programs endorsed by the State Bar and to determine what if any, additional types of insurance programs they would like to see offered to members. In addition to these goals, the survey was designed to measure member sentiment about technical and administrative matters such as their use of the Internet and the State Bar ethics hotline.

The survey questionnaire was designed in consultation with members of the California Bar Journal staff. The survey was conducted primarily over the telephone by our staff of professional interviewers from July 6 to August 13, 2001. A small number of interviews were completed by respondents who requested the survey be faxed to them; they filled it out and returned it by fax.

A total of 1,537 interviews were completed for this project. The respondents were randomly selected from a list of members provided by the State Bar. The margin of sampling error for a survey this size is approximately +/- 2.5% at the 95% confidence level. This means the results for each question should reflect the opinions of the larger membership, give or take 2.5% for each number. The 95% confidence level means that in 19 out of 20 surveys, the results will fall within the predicted 2.5% margin of sampling error.

In general, the respondents were reasonably cooperative in agreeing to be interviewed for the survey. Additional comments made by respondents regarding topics covered in the survey are included in this report. The preliminary survey results were presented to the California Bar Journal staff on August 28, 2001. The final report was submitted on September 10, 2001.

In order to put in perspective how the demographic makeup of the State Bar membership has changed in recent years, when practical we will compare the results of this survey with those from the last demographic survey conducted for the State Bar in 1991. To easily contrast the results of both surveys, the analysis of comparative data appears in *italic*. Due to differences in methodology, question wording and ordering, comparisons between data from the 1991 and current surveys should be viewed with those factors in mind.

Summary of Key Findings California Bar Journal Survey September, 2001

Demographic Characteristics

- *There has been some growth in diversity since the 1991 survey that found that the State Bar membership was largely male (74%) and almost entirely white (91%). In the past decade, non-white membership in the State Bar nearly doubled, increasing to 17%, up from 9% in 1991. Gender diversity also increased somewhat with females now comprising 32% of the membership, up from 26% in 1991.*

Table A
Demographic Makeup of the California State Bar 1991 – 2001
By Ethnic/Racial Background and Gender

<u>Ethnic/Racial Background</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
White	91%	83%	Male	74%	68%
Asian	3%	6%	Female	26%	32%
Latino/Hispanic	3%	3.7%			
African-American	2%	2.4%			

- *The greatest growth among non-white groups occurred among Asians whose percentage of the State Bar membership doubled in the past 10 years, going from 3% to 6%. The growth rates in membership among Latino/Hispanics and African-Americans were considerably smaller during this period.*
- Among the Latino and Hispanic respondents interviewed in the current survey, 63% said they were of Mexican descent, 14% of Spanish descent, 8% from Cuba, 4% from Argentina, 2% each from Panama and Costa Rica and 7% said they descended from other countries.
- Among Asians respondents, 42% said they were Chinese, 19%, Japanese, 16%, Korean, 5%, Vietnamese and 18% from other countries.
- There is a somewhat higher percentage of female attorneys among non-white groups (40%) than there is among whites (31%).

Demographic Characteristics (Continued)

- The percentage of female attorneys is considerably higher among younger members of the State Bar. While only one in five members, 55 years of age or older, is female, nearly one out of two members (45%) less than 35 years of age are women.

Table B
Age Breakdown of the California State Bar
By Gender

	<u>Under 35 Years</u>	<u>35 –39 Years</u>	<u>40 – 44 Years</u>	<u>45 – 54 Years</u>	<u>55 + Years</u>
Males	55%	64%	69%	70%	80%
Females	45%	36%	31%	30%	20%

- *As Table C indicates, the age of the State Bar membership has increased considerably since the 1991 survey.*

Table C
Age Breakdown of the California State Bar
1991 - 2001

	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
Under 35 Years	24%	24%
35 – 39 Years	20%	12%
40 – 44 Years	21%	13%
45 – 54 Years	21%	28%
55 + Years	14%	24%

- Although the percentage of bar members under 35 years of age remained constant during the past 10 years, in the current survey there were considerable increases in the percentage of members in both the 45 – 54 and over 55 age groups.
- *The amount of diversity in sexual orientation of bar members actually decreased slightly in the 10 year period going from 97% straight in the 1991 study to 97.6% in the current study. In the 2001 survey 1.3% said they were gay, .8% lesbian, .2% bisexual and .1% transgender. (Note: The 1991 report included only numbers that were rounded to the nearest percent so the difference between the results of the two surveys may be insignificant for this question)*

Demographic Characteristics (Continued)

- Approximately half of the attorneys surveyed said their annual income from their law practice was \$100,000 or less and half said they made more than \$100,000. (Note: The refusal rate for this question was 25%, higher than any other question in the survey)
- Breaking the income data down further, 16% of the respondents said their annual income derived from their law practice was under \$50,000, 34%, from \$50,000 - \$100,000, 27%, from \$100,000 - \$150,000, 11%, from \$150,000 - \$200,000, 8%, from \$200,000 - \$300,000 and 4% had annual incomes from their law practice over \$300,000.
- While the percentage of female members of the State Bar increased during the past 10 years, their average annual income from their law practice remains somewhat lower than it is for their male counterparts.

Table D
Average Annual Income from Legal Practice
by Gender

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under \$50,000	14%	19%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	30%	41%
\$100,000 - \$150,000	29%	25%
\$150,000 - \$200,000	12%	9%
\$200,000 - \$300,000	9%	4%
Over \$300,000	6%	2%

- 67% of the survey respondents said they were married, 21% indicated they were single and had never been married, 9% were separated or divorced and 3% said they were living with a partner. *These numbers were largely unchanged since the 1991 study with the biggest change being a slight increase in the percentage of single people in the current survey.*
- 4% of the respondents reported having a physical disability of some kind. *In the 1991 study, 6% said they had some type of disability.*
- 56% of the survey respondents were from Southern California, 34% from Northern California and 10% from the Central Valley region.

Active Membership – Working Characteristics

- 92% of the attorneys interviewed were active members of the California State Bar.
- Slightly more than three out of four (77%) of the active Bar members interviewed said they were in private practice. 9% served as an in house counsel, 8% were government attorneys, 5% did other types of legal work and 1% were retired. *These numbers were similar to those in the 1991 membership survey.*
- Among those in private practice, 37% were associates in their firms compared with 28% who were partners and 35% who were sole practitioners. *This represents an increase in the number of sole practitioners and associates since the 1991 survey when the percentage of attorneys practicing in each of these categories was almost equally divided.*
- There were considerable gender differences in the type of position held by attorneys in private practice.

Table E
Positions Held in Private Practice
by Gender

	<u>Associates</u>	<u>Partners</u>	<u>Sole Practitioners</u>
Males	59%	82%	74%
Females	41%	18%	26%

- These differences in position were less stark with regards to ethnic or racial background

Table F
Positions Held in Private Practice
by Ethnic/Racial Background

	<u>Associates</u>	<u>Partners</u>	<u>Sole Practitioners</u>
Whites	79%	87%	86%
Non-Whites	21%	13%	14%

Active Membership – Working Characteristics (Continued)

- Among those who worked at firms with at two or more attorneys, 30% worked at a firm with 2 to 5 attorneys, 27% at a firm with 6 to 20 attorneys, 13%, 21 to 75 attorneys and 30%, at firms with over 75 attorneys. *These numbers are similar to the 1991 survey with slightly more people now practicing in firms with 2 to 5 attorneys and somewhat fewer attorneys now practicing in firms with 21 to 75 attorneys.*
- *The average number of weekly working hours of active members in their law practice increased to 47.2 in the current survey up from 44.4 in the 1991 study. Most of the changes occurred at the ends of the spectrum with somewhat fewer attorneys now working less than 35 hours a week and somewhat more now practicing 60 hours or more per week.*
- Those working the highest number of hours tended to be in private practice, were associates, and employed at firms with more than 75 attorneys. On the other hand, solo practitioners were more likely than others to work 40 hours a week or less in their legal practice.

Table G
Average Number of Weekly Work Hours in Law Practice
1991 - 2001

	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
Less Than 35 Hours	21%	12%
35 – 40 Hours	16%	18%
41 – 49 Hours	15%	12%
50 – 59 Hours	33%	36%
60 Hours or More	15%	22%

- *There were contradictory changes in the amount of pro bono work reported by attorneys over the past 10 years. The most significant of those changes were that fewer attorneys in the current survey (55%), said they did some form of pro bono work, down from 64% in 1991. Conversely, the average number of yearly pro bono hours increased somewhat from 83.8% in 1991 to 91.3% in 2001.*
- Those in private practice (63%), were considerably more likely to perform pro bono work than those who work as in-house counsel (29%) or government attorneys (21%).

Active Membership – Working Characteristics (Continued)

- 39% of the active bar members said they belonged to one or more State Bar sections. The most popular sections were Litigation (22%), Business Law (14%), Labor and Employment (11%), Real Property Law (11%) and Estate Planning, Trust and Probate (11%).
- Government attorneys (20%) were substantially less likely to belong to a State Bar section than members in private practice (40%) or in-house counsel (46%). In general, those who belonged to a State Bar section tended to have higher incomes from their legal practice.

Table H
Percentage of Members that Belong to State Bar Sections by Income Level

Under \$50,000	22%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	32%
\$100,000 - \$150,000	36%
\$150,000 - \$200,000	53%
\$200,000 - \$300,000	52%
Over \$300,000	62%

Inactive Members

- Slightly more than half (51%) of the inactive members of the State Bar interviewed were retired. The remaining inactive members had either gone into other fields (23%), never practiced law (5%), could not afford the State Bar dues (5%) or were inactive for other reasons (15%).
- Roughly one of two inactive members (48%) said they were familiar with the State Bar's Emeritus Pro Bono program. Almost two thirds (64%) of the inactive members said they had little or no interest in participating in this program, compared with 4% who said they had a good deal of interest and 13% who said they had some interest in this program. 2% of the respondents said they already participate in the program and 8% were uncertain about this.

Internet Usage

- The survey indicated that most attorneys are substantial users of the Internet both in their legal practice and for personal use. More than three out of four said they used the net in their legal practice everyday (56%), almost everyday (11%) or frequently (14%). The amount of personal usage of the Internet was almost identical to the member's use of the net in their legal practice.

Internet Usage (Continued)

- Performing case law research (87%) was the task attorneys said they most often performed on the Internet. This was followed by using e-mail (50%), getting access to courts decisions, calendars or forms (31%), getting legal news (14%) and accessing the State Bar web site (14%).
- The vast majority (84%) of attorneys who said they used the Internet in their legal practice said they did their Internet work personally, rather than using a staff person for this purpose.
- Among those attorneys who knew what type of Internet connection their office had, 72% said they used a high-speed connection such as DSL, a cable modem or a T1 or other dedicated line compared with 28% who said they used a dial-up connection. This percentage of high-speed connections is substantially higher than average for other users of the Internet.
- The likelihood of members having a high speed Internet connection was directly related to their age and the number of years they have been practicing law with younger members and those with the least legal experience being the most likely to have a high speed connection.

Table I
Percentage of Members with High Speed Internet Connections
by Age and Number of Years Practicing Law

<u>Age Group</u>		<u>Years Practicing Law</u>	
Under 35 Years Old	85%	Less than 5 Years	86%
35 – 39 Years Old	78%	5 – 9 Years	72%
40 – 44 Years Old	72%	10 – 19 Years	71%
45 – 54 Years Old	68%	20 Years +	63%
55 Years +	56%		

- While the overwhelming majority of firms with more than 5 attorneys have high speed Internet access, the percentage of broadband connections among other attorneys is also comparatively high.

Internet Usage (Continued)

Table J

Percentage of Members with High Speed Internet Connections by Firm Size

Sole Practitioners	50%
2 – 5 Attorneys	69%
6 – 20 Attorneys	91%
21 – 75 Attorneys	89%
Over 75 Attorneys	95%

- 61% of the respondents said their firm or organization had its own web site. The size of the firm was directly related to their likelihood of having a web site with 98% of those with 75 or more attorneys having a web site compared with only 26% of sole practitioners.
- The likelihood of members belonging to an organization with its own web site was also related to their age and the number of years they have been practicing law with younger members and those with the least legal experience being the most likely to work at an organization with its own web site.

Table K

Percentage of Members at Firms with their Own Web Site
by Age and Number of Years Practicing Law

<u>Age Group</u>		<u>Number of Years Practicing Law</u>	
Under 35 Years Old	78%	Less than 5 Years	78%
35 – 39 Years Old	70%	5 – 9 Years	64%
40 – 44 Years Old	57%	10 – 19 Years	59%
45 – 54 Years Old	56%	20 Years +	49%
55 Years +	43%		

Internet Usage (Continued)

- 75% of respondents said they would be willing to give their e-mail address to the State Bar for the purpose of receiving future communications.
- Respondents were divided about how they would prefer to communicate with the State Bar. 49% said they would prefer to use regular mail, while 37% said they would prefer e-mail, 8% said it would depend on the material, 3% said they would prefer to get information from the State Bar web-site and 3% were uncertain about this.
- More than three out four respondents (77%) said they had visited the State Bar web site.
- Using the member directory (72%) was, by a substantial margin, the feature of the State Bar web site that attorneys utilized most often.

Table L
Most Useful Features of the State Bar Web Site

Member Directory	72%
Bar Exam Results	14%
Getting MCLE Information	12%
Disciplinary Report	10%
Legal News	4%
Ethics/Rules of Conduct	4%
Announcements/Events	3%
Reading Articles	2%

- Although no item in particular was singled out, respondents suggested a number of areas or features that they felt could be added to, or improved on the State Bar web site. These suggestions included more links to other government web sites (3%), more MCLE information (3%), improving the member directory (2%), making the site easier to navigate (2%), updating the site more often (2%), improving the disciplinary report (2%) and providing more information on ethics and rules of conduct (2%).

MCLE and State Bar Ethics Hotline

- A large majority (72%) said they would utilize a prospective feature of the State Bar web site that would allow them to get detailed information about MCLE course offerings in their field of practice or geographic area.
- While only 13% said they had already taken an MCLE course over the Internet, a significant majority (57%) of those who had not yet done so, thought they would try taking a MCLE course online within the next year or two. Sole practitioners and those who worked at smaller firms were considerably more likely to have taken an MCLE course on the Internet than those attorneys working at larger firms.
- 54% said their firm or organization paid for the costs of their MCLE courses compared with 36% who said they paid for these courses themselves. The remaining 10% said these costs were divided or were uncertain about this.
- Sole practitioners (78%) were far more likely to pay for the costs of their MCLE courses than those who were partners (27%) or associates (16%) at firms. Attorneys with annual incomes of less than \$50,000 (77%) were also much more likely to personally pay for these costs than were members with higher incomes from their legal practice.

Table M
Percentage of Members that Personally Pay for Cost of MCLE Courses
By Income Level

Under \$50,000	77%
\$50,000 - \$100,000	35%
\$100,000 - \$150,000	28%
\$150,000 - \$200,000	22%
\$200,000 - \$300,000	25%
Over \$300,000	19%

- 46% of the respondents indicated they had utilized the State Bar ethics hotline. Sole practitioners and attorneys at smaller firms, as well as those who have practiced at least 10 years, were among the groups most likely to have utilized the hotline.

MCLE and State Bar Ethics Hotline (Continued)

Table N
Percentage of Members Who Have Utilized State Bar Ethics Hotline
by Firm Size and Number of Years Practicing Law

<u>Firm Size</u>		<u>Number of Years Practicing Law</u>	
Solo	60%	Less than 5 Years	20%
2 – 5 Attorneys	54%	5 – 9 Years	44%
6 – 20 Attorneys	44%	10 – 19 Years	59%
21 – 75 Attorneys	38%	20 Years +	56%
Over 75 Attorneys	25%		

- 54% said they were very satisfied with their experience with the hotline, 24%, somewhat satisfied, 4%, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 6%, somewhat dissatisfied, 8% very dissatisfied and 4% were uncertain about this. The percentage of attorneys who said they were very satisfied with their experience with the hotline dropped somewhat among those who have been practicing law the longest amount of time.
- Among those who said they were not very satisfied with their experience with the hotline, 49% said the answers they received were not detailed enough or too vague. 23% said the answers were not definitive or evasive, 20% said their question was not answered, 18% said staff were slow to respond or hard to reach, 18% said it was a waste of time because the information given did not apply and 8% felt the hotline staff were incompetent.

Group Insurance Programs

- The respondents displayed varying degrees of awareness about the State Bar sponsored group insurance programs available to members. The availability of the life insurance program had the highest level of awareness at 72%, followed by professional liability insurance at 68%, disability insurance at 65%, A D &D coverage at 50%, long term care at 43% and workers compensation at 41%.

Table O
Awareness and Utilization
State Bar Sponsored Group Insurance Programs

<u>Aware</u>	<u>Awareness</u>		<u>Currently Buy</u>	<u>Utilization</u>		
	<u>Not Aware/ Not Certain</u>			<u>Might Buy Someday</u>	<u>Do Not/ Will Not Buy</u>	<u>Not Certain</u>
72%	28%	Life	6%	20%	70%	4%
65%	35%	Disability	3%	24%	69%	4%
43%	57%	Long Term Care	1%	26%	69%	4%
50%	50%	A, D & D	2%	15%	79%	4%
41%	59%	Workers Compensation	2%	17%	76%	5%
68%	32%	Professional Liability	4%	24%	66%	6%

- Life insurance (6%) was also the program most likely to be purchased from a State Bar sponsored group provider followed by professional liability insurance (4%), disability insurance (3%), A D & D coverage (2%), workers compensation (2%) and long term care (1%).
- Long term care (26%), disability (24%) and professional liability (24%) were the three programs respondents mentioned most often that they might someday purchase from a State Bar sponsored group provider followed by life insurance (20%), workers compensation (17%) and A D & D coverage (15%).
- 18% of those in private practice said they currently did not have professional liability insurance. *This is down slightly from the 1991 survey in which 22% said they did not have this coverage.*
- The percentage of attorneys with incomes of less than \$50,000 who have professional liability insurance (42%) was about half that of attorneys with incomes greater than \$50,000. The percentage of attorneys over 55 years of age who have professional liability insurance (67%) was also somewhat lower than other attorneys in private practice.
- The respondents showed relatively equal interest in three potential new State Bar sponsored group insurance programs.

Group Insurance Programs (Continued)

Table P
Interest in Potential State Bar Sponsored Group Insurance Programs

	<u>Great Deal of Interest</u>	<u>Some Interest</u>	<u>Little/No Interest</u>	<u>Not Certain</u>
Vision Insurance	13%	22%	63%	2%
Dental Insurance	15%	23%	60%	2%
Auto Insurance	10%	27%	60%	2%

- Aside from those potential new programs, 22% of the respondents mentioned an additional program they would be interested in purchasing from a State Bar sponsored group provider. Within that group, health care coverage (73%) was by a large margin, the program members said they would also like to see offered followed by homeowners insurance (6%).
- A majority of respondents (53%) said they would prefer to receive information about State Bar group insurance from a mailed newsletter. 24% said they would prefer to get this information by e-mail, 12% from the State Bar web site and 11% were uncertain about this.

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Summary Results California Bar Journal Survey September, 2001

Hertz Research was hired by the State Bar to gather information and ideas from members so that it can best serve the needs of its membership.

1. First a couple of background questions, are you currently an active or inactive member of the bar?

92% 1. Active

8% 2. Inactive

2. Why is your membership in the bar currently inactive?

5% 1. Never Practiced

5% 4. Dues Too High

51% 2. Retired

15% 5. Other

23% 3. Went into Other Field

1% 6. Not Certain

3. Are you familiar with the State Bar's Emeritus Attorney Pro Bono program?

48% 1. Yes

45% 2. No

7% 3. Not Certain

4. This program allows retired attorneys to volunteer to provide legal help for impoverished clients across the state. In return, the State Bar waives its membership fees and participating attorneys can also get discounted fees for some MCLE courses.

In general, how much interest would you have in participating in this program, a good deal of interest, some interest or little or no interest?

4% 1. Good Deal of Interest

9% 4. Depends on Specifics

13% 2. Some Interest

2% 5. Already Participate

64% 3. Little/No Interest

8% 6. Not Certain

5. Are you in private practice, an in-house counsel, a public defender, district attorney, an attorney for a federal, state or local agency, or do you work in another capacity or are you retired?

77% 1. Private Practice

3% 6. State Agency

9% 2. In-House Counsel

2% 7. Local Agency

1% 3. Public Defender

1% 8. Retired

1% 4. District Attorney

5% 9. Other

1% 5. Federal Agency

6. Are you an associate, partner or a sole practitioner at your firm?

37% 1. Associate

28% 2. Partner

35% 3. Sole Practitioner

7. Roughly how many attorneys practice at your office? _____

35% 1. Solo	11% 4. 21 - 75
18% 2. 2 - 5	17% 5. Over 75
18% 3. 6 - 20	

8. On average, how many hours per week do you work in your law practice? _____

12% 1. Less than 35 Hours	36% 4. 50 - 59 Hours
18% 2. 35 - 40 Hours	22% 5. 60 or More Hours
12% 3. 41 - 49 Hours	

9. Do you do any pro bono work?

55% 1. Yes	45% 2. No
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10. On average, how many hours of pro bono work do you do each year? _____

45% 1. None	9% 5. 76 - 150 Hours
14% 2. 1 - 20 Hours	7% 6. Over 150 Hours
11% 3. 21 - 40 Hours	4% 7. Not Certain
10% 4. 41 - 75 Hours	

11. What is your primary area or field of legal practice?

14% 1. Business/Contracts	5% 7. Labor and Employment
7% 2. Insurance	4% 8. Copyright/Patent/Intellectual Property
6% 3. Domestic/Family	4% 9. Civil Litigation
5% 4. Civil Rights/Discrimination	4% 10. Estate/Trust Planning
5% 5. Real Estate	4% 11. Personal Injury
5% 6. Criminal Defense	37% 12. Other

12. Do you have a secondary area or field of legal practice?

50% 1. Yes	49% 2. No	1% 3. Not Certain
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13. What area or legal field is that?

12% 1. Business/Contracts	4% 7. Copyright/Patent/Intellectual Property
6% 2. Real Estate	4% 8. Personal Injury
5% 3. Labor and Employment	4% 9. Construction/Building
5% 4. Domestic/Family	4% 10. Civil Rights/Discrimination
4% 5. Criminal Defense	3% 11. Estate/Trust Planning
4% 6. Insurance	45% 12. Other

14. Do you belong to a State Bar section?

39% 1. Yes	55% 2. No	6% 3. Not Certain if Current
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15. What section do you belong to?

* Will add up to more than 100% due to multiple responses

2% 1. Antitrust & Unfair Competition	11% 9. Labor and Employment Law
14% 2. Business Law	3% 10. Law Practice, Management & Technology
3% 3. Criminal Law	22% 11. Litigation
4% 4. Environmental Law	3% 12. Public Law
11% 5. Estate Planning, Trust and Probate	11% 13. Real Property Law
9% 6. Family Law	1% 14. Solo and Small Firm
11% 7. Intellectual Property Law	6% 15. Taxation
2% 8. International Law	6% 16. Workers Compensation

16. How often do you use the Internet in your legal practice, everyday, almost everyday, frequently, occasionally, rarely or never?

56% 1. Everyday	10% 4. Occasionally
11% 2. Almost Everyday	6% 5. Rarely
13% 3. Frequently	4% 6. Never

17. How often do you use the Internet for personal use, everyday, almost everyday, frequently, occasionally, rarely or never?

53% 1. Everyday	11% 4. Occasionally
11% 2. Almost Everyday	6% 5. Rarely
14% 3. Frequently	6% 6. Never

18. In your legal work, what kinds of tasks do you use the Internet for?

* Will add up to more than 100% due to multiple responses

50% 1. E-Mail	1% 8. Employment Opportunities
87% 2. Legal/Case Law Research (Lexis/Nexus/Westlaw...)	1% 9. Take MCLE Class
31% 3. Access to Courts (Decisions/Calendars/Forms)	1% 10. Access Public Records
14% 4. Get Legal News	1% 11. Search for People
14% 5. Access State Bar Web Site	16% 12. Other
4% 6. Get Info MCLE Courses	3% 13. Not Certain
2% 7. Marketing/Advertising for Firm/Organization	

19. In your legal work, do you usually access the Internet personally, or through a staff person?

84% 1. Personally	10% 3. Both
4% 2. Staff Person	2% 4. Not Certain

20. For your legal work, do you usually access the Internet through a high-speed connection such as DSL, a cable modem, a T1 or other type of dedicated high-speed line, or do you usually use a dial-up connection?

30% 1. DSL	22% 4. Dial-up
7% 2. Cable Modem	20% 5. Not Certain
21% 3. TI/Other Dedicated High Speed	

21. Does your firm or the organization or company you work for have its own web-site?

61% 1. Yes	36% 2. No	3% 3. Not Certain
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22. In general, would you prefer to receive information and communications from the State Bar via e-mail or the State Bar web-site, or would you prefer to get it by mail?

37% 1. E-mail/Web-site	8% 3. Depends on Materials
3% 2. State Bar Web Site	3% 4. Not Certain
49% 3. Regular Mail	

23. Would you be willing to give out your e-mail address to the State Bar for those purposes?

75% 1. Yes	2% 3. Don't Have E-Mail
18% 2. No	5% 4. Not Certain

24. Have you ever visited the State Bar web-site?

77% 1. Yes	21% 2. No	2% 3. Not Certain
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25. What features of the State Bar web-site do you find most useful?

** Will add up to more than 100% due to multiple responses*

72% 1. Member Directory	4% 6. Ethics/Rules of Conduct
14% 2. Bar Exam Results	3% 7. Announcements/Events
12% 3. MCLE Info	2% 8. Articles
10% 4. Disciplinary Report	10% 9. Other
4% 5. Legal News	

26. What features of the web-site do you feel could be improved or would you like to see added in the future?

3% 1. Links to Other Government Web Sites	2% 6. Ethics/Rules of Conduct
3% 2. More MCLE Information	2% 7. Disciplinary Report
2% 3. Member Directory	1% 8. Announcements/Events
2% 4. Difficult to Navigate	1% 9. Legal News
2% 5. Update More Often	13% 10. Other

27. If the State Bar web-site had a feature where you could get detailed information about MCLE course offerings in your field of practice or geographic area, do you think you would utilize it?

72% 1. Yes	1% 3. Already Use
21% 2. No	6% 4. Not Certain

28. Have you ever taken a course for MCLE credit over the Internet?

13% 1. Yes	86% 2. No	1% 3. Not Certain
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29. Do you think you will try taking an MCLE course over the Internet within the next year or two?

57% 1. Yes	30% 2. No	13% 3. Not Certain
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30. Do you personally pay the costs of your MCLE courses, or does the firm or the organization you work for pay for these costs?

36% 1. Self-Pay	6% 3. Depends on Course/Both Pay
54% 2. Firm/Organization Pays	4% 4. Not Certain

37. Are there any other type of group insurance programs you would like to see offered to State Bar members?

22% 1. Yes 75% 2. No 3% 3. Not Certain

38. What type of programs would you be most interested in?

* Will add up to more than 100% due to multiple responses

73% 1. Health Care 6% 2. Homeowners 42% 3. Other

39. Would you prefer to receive information about State Bar group insurance programs via e-mail or the State Bar web-site, or would you prefer to get this information from a mailed newsletter?

24% 1. E-mail 53% 3. Mailed Newsletter
12% 2. Bar Web-site 11% 4. Not Certain

These final questions are for classification purposes only. Again, all of your individual responses are confidential and the State Bar will only receive tabulations of the compiled results.

40. What county do you work in? _____

34% 1. Northern California 56% 2. Southern California 10% 3. Central Valley

41. Do you have a physical disability of some type?

4% 1. Yes 96% 2. No

42. What is the nature of this disability?

Not Tabulated

43. What is your ethnic or racial background, are you White, African-American, Latino or Hispanic, Asian, Native American or are you a member of another group?

83.0% 1. White .5% 5. Native American
2.4% 2. African-American 2.8% 6. Other
3.7% 3. Latino/Hispanic 1.5% 7. Mixed
6.0% 4. Asian

44. What country do you descend from?

63% 1. Mexico 14% 5. Spain
8% 2. Cuba 4% 6. Argentina
2% 3. Panama 7% 7. Other
2% 4. Costa Rica

45. What sub-group of Asian culture do you belong to?

42% 1. Chinese 16% 4. Korean
19% 2. Japanese 1% 5. Thai
5% 3. Vietnamese 17% 6. Other

46. What is your domestic status, are single, separated or divorced, married or living with a partner.?

21% 1. Single	67% 3. Married
9% 2. Separated/Divorced	3% 4. Living with Someone

47. Is your sexual orientation straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual or other?

97.6% 1. Straight	.2% 4. Bisexual
1.3% 2. Gay	.1% 5. Transgender
.8% 3. Lesbian	

48. Finally, I'm going to read you a list of ranges. When I get to the one that best describes your approximate annual income you receive from your legal practice, please stop me?

16% 1. Under \$50,000	11% 4. \$150,000 - \$200,000
34% 2. \$50,000 - \$100,000	8% 5. \$200,000 - \$300,000
27% 3. \$100,000 - \$150,000	4% 6. Over \$300,000

49. Are there any other comments you would like to make or suggestions you have about any of the topics we discussed in this survey?

50. Identify the sex of the respondent

68% 1. Male	32% 2. Female
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51. Number of Years Ago Admitted to Bar

21% 1. Less than 5 Years	26% 3. 10 – 19 Years
18% 2. 5 – 9 Years	36% 4. 20 or More Years

52. Age Group

24% 1. 34 Years or Less	28% 4. 45 – 54 Years
12% 2. 35 – 39 Years	24% 5. 55 Years or More
13% 3. 40 – 44 Years	

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