

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN CONTEXT OF LAW

Abdul Ghaffar Korai¹, Imtiaz Ahmed Memon², Ahad Ghaffar³, Abdul Samad⁴

¹Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law Karachi, ²Law Department Government of

Sindh, ³Law student at Government ABD Law College Sukkur,

⁴Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Corresponding author: E.mail: koraiahad@gmail.com

Abdul Ghaffar Korai, Imtiaz Ahmed Memon, Ahad Ghaffar, Abdul Samad. Empirical Research In Context Of Law-- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 18(4), 5665-5676. ISSN 1567-214x

Keywords: Empirical Law, Criminal Behaviour, Criminal Activity, Abortion Rate

ABSTRACT

This Empirical Law study (ELS) examines research questions in law to study the operation and function of law, as well as its influence, using social science research methods. The growing trend of putting hypotheses and questions to the test has been dubbed the "next big thing" in legal science, even a revolution whose significance has been overlooked thus far. Qualitative method was used for this study. It was concluded that legalising abortion causes an increase in criminal behaviour. The results of this study lend credence to the following claim; All countries that had legalised abortion previously saw significant reductions in criminal activity. The inverse relationship between abortion rates and crime rates also applies in states with lower abortion rates.

INTRODUCTION

In the United States of America, legal realism began to pay more attention to social science research methods. In the 1930s and 1940s, legal realism emerged primarily in the United States, and it is distinguished by the use of interdisciplinary methods borrowed from the social sciences. Legal realism, for example, assumes that a judge's decision is influenced not only by the law, precedent, and general legal principles, but also by the judge's social background and political beliefs. To examine judges' decisions from this perspective, for example, social science methods are required. Because these methods are usually empirical, legal realism is the first time the empirical paradigm is introduced into legal science. However, because these early empirical studies are still scattered, legal realism has yet to reach its full empirical potential. Legal realism is regarded as a pioneer in legal empirical

research because it introduces empirical methods into legal sciences, laying the groundwork for their acceptance.

Law is a tool for bringing about social change. It must keep up with a modern, progressive society. Life in the modern era is more complicated than it was in our forefathers' time. With current methods and tools, it is impossible to solve today's problems. To adapt to the ever-changing social environment, these contents must be revised from time to time. They can be persuaded through the establishment of strong public opinion and awareness of secular prejudices, or ultimately through legislation. Social changes in society can be achieved through welfare measures that must be provided in large numbers, or they can be persuaded through the establishment of strong public opinion and awareness of secular prejudices, or they can be persuaded through legislation. The first two of these actions had no discernible effect. They haven't even been able to solve the problems of the millions of oppressed people who are in desperate need of assistance.

The United States has been the primary conductor of empirical law research since the turn of the century. It now has a large number of forums in a variety of internationally renowned journals, congresses, academic organisations, and university research centres. Its initial rapid expansion appears to be set to continue in the future. The empirical method's success in law can be attributed in part to the fact that it brings together scholars from various disciplines who work independently on different aspects of the legal system, such as sociology of law ("Law and Society"), as well as Legal and Economic Analysis ("Law and Economics"). Interdisciplinary legal research is encouraged as a result of this. The common goal of these various disciplines is to use empirical data to systematically understand the legal system. This investigation covers a wide range of subjects. The primary goal is to examine how legislator's draught and implement laws and regulations, as well as how these laws and regulations influence the behaviour of the target population. Empirical legal research will make every effort to help with all issues and occurrences. Despite the importance of these issues and phenomena to lawyers, they have never been investigated through experience due to a lack of methods.

In the debate, a key issue has repeatedly drawn people's attention. The empirical transformation of current legal scholarship and more specifically the issue of legal realism are usually at the heart of these debates. This has to do with how we should approach the empirical concept in the first place. Realist defenders and opponents often present a variety of viewpoints in these debates, and it is the empirical turn in legal scholarship in general. Indeed, the range of viewpoints is so wide that disagreements appear difficult to resolve, prompting one to recall Walter Bryce Gallie's concept of controversial concepts, which states that "the proper application of concepts invariably involves users." Its proper application is the subject of endless debate." In fact, since the concept of experience appears to be contentious in nature, it is pointless to insist on grasping a complete understanding of it. Rather, it is possible to argue that focusing on the latter of the two is a better approach, citing Gallie's distinction between concepts and concepts, which was later established by John Rawls and others.

Empirical legal research's evolution into a field distinct from legal science is sometimes seen as a reaction to traditional legal doctrine scholars' refusal to conduct empirical research on the legal system's actual function. Due to the lack of empirical data on our legal system, many theories, assumptions, and predictions based on traditional legal research, whether implicitly or explicitly, lack empirical support, and thus remain speculative. Furthermore, as a result of this oversight, participants in the legal system, such as courts, litigants, lawyers, political decision-makers, and society as a whole, are unaware of the legal system's functional aspects. Empirical legal research can be seen as a response to this problem.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this research is the contribution of empirical research to law. We will elaborate our research with the relevant literature and study different cases/examples to give our point of view will do different empirical legal studies which clear our motive of this research. We will study the Impact of Legalized Abortion on Crime as a research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

We are experiencing a "second explosion" of interests and activities in law school (to borrow a phrase from Karl Liverin), in the empirical study of legal systems and procedures. It's not accurate to say that the charity foundation was the catalyst for the conflagration. They do, however, provide a significant amount of power. The explosion can be destructive if it is not controlled. In other words, my goal is not to look into the numerous issues that have arisen as a result of the recently launched institutional research programme. For the time being, I'm going to assume that these issues can and will be resolved, that project research will be tamed with some success, and that non-principal research plans will be accepted as a normal and important part of research.

Many of law schools' institutional functions. Based on these assumptions, I'll only look at one small but important aspect of the following general question: How can this type of research be made to be more useful? It is a grave error to assert that there is no meaningful consideration of the role of historical research in the process of empirical research on the legal system. There is frequent historical research related to these two curriculum issues in the "Summary of Legal Education Research" published by Columbia University Law School in 1928 (ranked near the centre of the "first bombing incident"). The study is a reference. Indeed, the "Digest's" stated goal is to "lay the foundation for a more serious study of the country's legal history thus far."

Everyone knows that the main historical research is influenced by Columbia University's research and other similar endeavours. Despite this, it's probably fair to say that the shift to empirical legal research was not marked by a strong commitment to historical research. Those who are drawn to non-theoretical research have a stronger affinity for sociologists, economists, and psychologists than non-historians and their disciplines. In fact, some of those who lit the "first explosion" match in the previous generation were not only

uninterested, but also sceptics of the value of historical research both inside and outside the law. Many people involved in the current stage of the movement may have this uninteresting, non-hostile attitude.

The term "experience" refers to evidence about the world based on observation or experience; "The term 'experience' refers to evidence about the world based on observation or experience." According to Harrington and Merrie, "Empirical jurists see the so-called "law" as a collection of rules. Empirical testing of causal and non-causal hypotheses must be used to explain this type of social construction." The meaning of empirical law research, on the other hand, is not always clearly defined, understood, or agreed upon. In law, there are many different empiricist trends to be found. A "healthy diversification" strategy was mentioned by Cane and Kritzer. Empiricism is frequently contrasted in legal research with "doctrinal" work, which is an investigation based on the analysis of legal texts and doctrines. Although legal scholars may not clearly label their work as experience or "social law," it is unlikely to be "esoteric theory or pure doctrinal analysis," as The Economist points out ".

Only 20% of Australian HDR law students reported conducting "theoretical" research fifteen years ago, according to Manderson, and only 17% of students described their work as "theoretical." A further 20% of people took part in the "legal reform" study, which contains at least some empirical elements. According to Hutchinson and Duncan, a small legal essay study conducted from 2004 to 2009 found that slightly more than half of the people were "unlikely to need a code of ethics," implying that the remaining 44% had some experience. Because they refer to the "real world," case studies, case studies, and arguments in support of legal reform are all empirical methods. These methods, however, may limit their ability to provide empirical insights into how the law works. Furthermore, according to Bradney, "the definition of most empirical legal studies is more restricted." The legal realism of the United States in the early twentieth century is usually the starting point for discussing legal empiricism. In the late nineteenth century, Dow described this movement as a challenge to mastery of "legal science" and reliance on the case study method. In the tradition of legal realists, one of the most obvious goals of legal empirical research is to compare "law in book" with "law in action." The need for such projects, according to Cruise, is as follows:

What is missing from the books is the fact that the meaning of the law is constantly changing as it filters down from appeals to lower court cases. Cases from lower courts are disseminated to local practises, which affect lawyers, court clerks, social workers, probation officials, friends, neighbours, employers, and other people's legal information and advice; and how this affects these people in the end. The lives of people who seek legal advice or information from a variety of sources

Training in Empirical Methods for Legal Scholars

To conduct an empirical research, the Nuffield Foundation asked "What laws exist in the World" to determine whether or not its findings should be included

in the book "True in the World: Legal Research" was commissioned in the U.K. This book was completed in 2006 and released in 2013. A critical examination was started out of the country's capacity to conduct this type of research in the future. As one of the authors of the report later argued, it is concerning that there has been an increase in researchers who are both competent and eager to perform empirical research but not enough to meet the demands. Besides, in the above, unlike law schools in the US, few do law schools in Britain and most teach anything close to the methods taught at business schools, which generally include statistical research and design. Explaining, if attention is given to interdisciplinary research, the more obvious it is that empirical methods will turn out to be the inadequacies. In relation to the conduct of empirical research on social law, *Law in the Real World* found that the opportunity to carry out specific studies was very limited. In law school, the mandate was to only to teach the basics so that the teachers could have time to do their jobs and consequently impeded the potential to increase and improve their students' practises, thereby constraining their curricula. Hillyard Times will confirm that this is a self-reinforcing mechanism: when he explained that it creates a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Social Science majors often aren't required to do not only provide their own subjects for research, but are also expected to participate in practical projects during their training, but law students are not required to conduct a thesis-based research of any sort because of space limitations. Empirical research would almost certainly wouldn't be part of their investigation, even if they wanted to. Because of this, there aren't enough qualified researchers to do research; many don't have the time to supervise the empirical work.

In other words, if undergraduates won't have the intellectual integrity to use empirical research as the future of law schools will be seriously compromised, and the future of law scholars will be too. Vick observed in 2004: "The vast majority of today's law professors obtain their degree for the purpose of helping students prepare for either their job as a defence attorney or their subsequent job as a professor in the law school."

She concludes that the practical as well as intellectual prejudice in students oppose established traditional and established territories for scholars against theoretical and textual analysis, as described by Burns and Hutchinson is inherent. Loughnan and Shackel also mentioned how Australian LL.M. students might feel, explaining that perhaps even empirical methods will be overlooked in the application process.

Law, legislation, treaties, and government documents, like parliamentary documents, and regulations are assumed by students.

It is Hillyard's opinion that students have few opportunities to conduct empirical legal research, which could also have an impact on the job market because of neoliberal universities and the neoliberal legal job market seek to do. This means that, to put it another way, most college students have set their sights on having a job with the legal sector before a college education. Also, in Australia, the curriculum pays attention to both to technical skills and the

relationships and relationships in the legal profession, which is lost because of the latter. Many law students fail to complete their coursework on empirical methods because the professor is never mentioning it in their classes. While law graduates are often employed by law firms, however, the requirement to maintain one's employment by joining the employ of a law firms may lead to an emphasis on empiricism as a new graduate decrease. After all, students have had previously researched methods in other venues, of betterment and jobs, of course they can use these research methods in this setting. there foreshadowing more and more future changes for the increase in the number of graduates in the Australian legal profession who go on to further graduate school for a PhD to get further legal education and degrees. Even among those who have graduated, few have hands-on experience with empirical or research projects, a majority will have completed one or more additional degrees.

Because research methods are rarely taught in the presence in undergraduate classes, this may seem strange, but perhaps even more surprising is the fact that students at the upper levels do not receive sufficient training to begin or advance their research careers. In many parts of the world, low training quality is considered to be the primary impediment for beginning in empirical research projects such as in the United States and New Zealand, where evidence is reported to be present. Though there is evidence of the dual degrees (law and other fields of study), Economides believes that the curriculum will be better equipped to support social research with fewer resources available:

To realise the full potential of the two-degree training, but also establish a solid research and community partnership foundations If I can help with something, just name it. The level of assignments and tasks is also increased in the process of implementing the laws and regulations of higher education.

Similarly, providing students in the undergraduate law curriculum with an exposure to empirical methods might provide a "foundation" by encouraging a few students to consider empirical work as part of postgraduate studies, at least by exposing students to the idea of empiric law and to understand the methodology However, it has perhaps naturally had an impact on the number of lawyers who are able to carry out (and oversee) such projects in turn. A lack of historical opportunities In 1993, Carney found that Australia's law-enabled post-graduate research programmes did not have 'systematic training in research methods or theory,' and in 2004 Hutchinson found that only two universities offered HDR law students empirical training methodologies. The importance of training for research students was then commented by Burns and Hutchinson:

The broader non-doctrinal methodology component must be included in research training... The existence and nature of interdisciplinary research must be introduced to students—the extensive work of the law-enforcement anthropologist, sociologist, criminal scientist, economist and sociologist.

METHODOLOGY

Using qualitative or quantitative methods, empirical research can be conducted. Because empirical legal studies are primarily conducted in the United States, quantitative research methods, i.e. statistical analysis methods, are almost exclusive. To date, qualitative methods of research have been widely used for the European social sciences and are being used for evaluation of data from sources such as text, audio, video and other visual materials. This is one reason why empirical legal research is closely associated with the economic analysis of law in the United States ("Law and Economics"). This movement was born in business. In principle, economics, unlike other social sciences, does not use methods of quality research as they're too "soft" or not sufficiently objective. Since legal sociology has played a significant role traditionally in Europe, it may also be a barrier for spreading empirical analysis in Europe in terms of quantitative legal science.

Legal research is closer to qualitative research methods than quantitative. They are interpretative and are therefore very well suited for lawyers who do not have formal training in quantitative research methods but wish to do imperative work. In content terms, it is also unfortunate that qualitative methods of research are seldom used in empirical legal research. Qualitative methods supplement quantitative methods because they can be used for various methods and issues. For instance, new research hypotheses are used to be developed so that strict formal quantitative methods can be tested. For example, qualitative methods are also applicable if quantification is not possible. Morality and moral concepts, for instance In this case participants' observations can be used to derive "details" and generate expertise through interviews and document analysis. These and other benefits lead us to hope that in future these methods will be better utilised in the field of legal science.

Quantitative research:

The collection of information by numerical data is using quantitative research methods. It is used to quantify views, conduct and other determined variables. They have a more structured format and are predetermined. Some of the most common methods used are investigations, longitudinal studies, etc.

Qualitative research:

For collecting non-numerical data, qualitative research methods are used. It is used to identify the subject's significance, opinion or root cause. These are unstructured or semi-structured methods. The sample size of such a survey is usually small and can provide more insight into the problem or detailed information about it. Among the most popular methods are focus groups, experiments, interviews and others.

Quantitative research methods

Survey research:

Survey research typically requires a large public to collect large quantities of data. This is a quantitative method with a set of closed questions that can be answered easily. Because of the simplicity of this approach, it can achieve a high response. It is one of the most used methods in today's world for all types of research.

Experimental research:

An experiment is set up and hypotheses are tested in experimental research by creating a case for one of the manipulated variables. It's also used to see if something is causal. It was put to the test to see what would happen if one of the independent variables was removed or changed. Proposing hypotheses, conducting hypothetical experiments, analysing findings, and reporting findings are all part of this method's process to see if it supports the theory.

Correlational research

Correlation research is used to figure out how two sets of variables are related. The outcome of this method is usually predicted using regression. Positive correlation, negative correlation, or neutral correlation are all possibilities.

Qualitative research methods

Case study:

By carefully analysing existing cases, the case study method is used to find more information. It is most commonly used in commercial research or to gather empirical data for research. It's a technique for looking into problems in the real world using existing cases. Researchers must carefully examine the existing case to ensure that the parameters and variables are identical to those in the investigated case. You can draw conclusions about the topic under study based on the case study's findings.

Observational method:

The process of observing and collecting target data is known as observation method. Because this is a qualitative method, it takes a long time and is very personal. Observation methods can be considered part of ethnographic research and are also used to gather empirical evidence. This is typically a qualitative type of research, but it can also be quantitative in some cases, depending on the research's content.

Focus groups:

Focus groups will be used by researchers to find answers to causes, questions, and methods. This method is usually used with a group, and there is no need to

interact with the group in person. When the group meets in person, a moderator is usually required. It is widely used by product companies to collect data about their brands and products.

Text analysis:

The text parsing method is relatively new in comparison to other types. This method examines social life through the use of images or text by individuals. Social media plays an important role in everyone's life in today's world, and this method allows research to follow research-related patterns.

Analysis

This study clearly demonstrate that legalising abortion causes an increase in criminal behaviour. A simple association brings two variables together, but does not show if one is the cause of the other. For example, a possible factoid might be that when temperatures rise, sharks tend to attack humans more frequently. Increases in the number of shark attacks have been reported when the temperature rises. Association does not imply causation; in this case, it is incorrect to infer that the higher temperature caused the shark attack. When I say that there is a more reasonable explanation, I mean, in all probability, a correlation. When the weather is clear, more people go into dangerous bodies of water. Let's say, for the sake of argument, that smoking is the causal in your case of lung cancer. Research on today has shown that the following conditions must be met in order for casuals to be classified as connections: Cigarette use has a moderate but reliable link to developing lung cancer (smokers get lung cancer sooner than non-smokers) (start smoking first, then develop lung cancer). In addition, the true cause for this association has yet to be discovered. To discover this method's application in regression analysis, statistical methods such as correlation are commonly used. By utilising such techniques, the researcher was able to measure the association between crime and abortion while also excluding any other factors that might affect crime rates, they were able to uncover the connection. through proper research design and assumptions, one can trace out the causal relationships.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of this study lend credence to the following claim: In the last fifty years, there has been a huge decrease in crime as a result of the legalisation of abortion. All countries that had legalised abortion previously saw significant reductions in criminal activity. The inverse relationship between abortion rates and crime rates also applies in states with lower abortion rates. Interestingly, the number of arrests has not fallen with increasing cohorts, as a general rule, and only the ones born after an abortion have been made legal. They support their hypothesis that the correlation is caused by the fact that when the population affected by abortion is mostly young, crime is very rare. Additionally, the drop-in crime rates can be accounted for almost entirely by the reduction in crime that results from legalisation of abortion. Among the cohort of those born before legalisation, only small differences were found. Finally, the researcher used their data and their assumptions to make an accurate calculation of the effect of legal abortions on crime rates. The Centre

for the Study of Global Security predicts that approximately predicts a drop in the crime rate of those 1,000 women is born into during their pregnancy of 10 percent as a result of an additional 100 abortions per 1,000 births. The alleged crime rate 15% higher than when abortion was not allowed to be performed, compared to a state without abortion restrictions (a situation where there were no such regulations), was thought to be responsible for an average of 50% of the abortion decline in the year after abortion became legal, say experts. In the 1990s, the minimum wage has been rising to keep pace with the cost of living. Between the fall in crime rates and yearly expenses, our society's expenditures have fallen by around \$30 billion annually. To understand why the crime rate has dropped so much, you need to look at this situation, as well as the increased number of criminals.

Summary of study

“In attempting to identify a link between legalized abortion and crime, we do not mean to suggest that such a link is ‘good’ or ‘just,’ but rather, merely to show that such a relationship exists. In short, ours is a purely positive, not a normative analysis, although of course we recognize that there is an active debate about the moral and ethical implications of abortion. While falling crime rates are no doubt a positive development, our drawing a link between falling crime and legalized abortion should not be misinterpreted as either an endorsement of abortion or a call for intervention by the state in the fertility decisions of women.” As fertility means to "evidence", and it to be "contrasts with ostentation" to mean "episodic"; however, in Continental Europe, empirical research is just beginning to gain widespread acceptance, and the fact-based analysis is a luxury that needs to be furnished. A significant number of legal scholars may find that doing empirical research, such as that looks to gather more information to better define the term or utility to be inherently difficult due to their unfamiliarity with basic research techniques and methodologies. Naive functionalists and Empirical conservatives on top of that, because of the impression that it is here a philosophical, is considered to be theoretic and theoretical by some economists, jurists look at the law as mere abstraction, think functionalism and some forms of empirical research (both of them are considered to be young idealists). In the present, these days, these preconceptions have lost their weight. The study of empirical data can be of great benefit to our legal system, enabling us to gain a better understanding of it. So, thus, it's safe to assume that it will be increasingly common in countries where English is not spoken.

REFERENCES

- Agresti, A. & Finlay, B. *Statistical Methods for the Social Sciences* 3 ed. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall, 1997.
- Baldwin, J. & Davis, G. "Empirical Research in Law", in: Cane, P. and Tushnet, M. V. (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of Legal Studies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003, 880-900.
- Bauer, M. W. & Gaskell, G. *Qualitative Researching with Text, Image and Sound. A Practical Handbook for Social Research* Thousand Oaks: Sage, 2000.

- Becker, G. S. "Organ Sales", in: Becker, G. S. and Posner, R. A. (eds.). *Uncommon Sense. Economic Insights, from Marriage to Terrorism*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009, 7983.
- Becker, G. S. & Elias, J. J. "Introducing Incentives in the Market for Live and Cadaveric Organ Donations", *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 21, 2007 (3), 3-24.
- Cane, P. & Kritzer, H. *The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.
- Chambliss, E. "When Do Facts Persuade. Some Thoughts on the Market for Empirical Legal Studies", *Law & Contemporary Problems*, 71, 2008 (2), 17-39.
- Diehl, P. *Performanz des Rechts. Inszenierung und Diskurs*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 2006.
- Donohue, J. & Levitt, S. D. "The Impact of Legalized Abortion on Crime", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 116, 2001 (2), 379-430.
- Donohue, J. & Levitt, S. D. "Further Evidence that Legalized Abortion Lowered Crime. A Reply to Joyce", *Journal of Human Resources*, 39, 2004 (1), 29-49.
- Eisenberg, T. "The Origins, Nature, and Promise of Empirical Legal Studies and a Response to Concerns", *University of Illinois Law Review*, 2011, 2011 (5), 1713-1738.
- Faust, F. "Comparative Law and Economic Analysis of Law", in: Reimann, M. and Zimmermann, R. (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006, 837-865.
- Flick, U. *Introducing Research Methodology. A Beginner's Guide to Doing a Research Project*. London: Sage, 2011.
- Foote, C. & Goetz, C. "Testing Economic Hypotheses with State-level Data. A Comment on Donohue and Levitt", *Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Research Paper Series*, 5, 2005 (15), 133.
- Fortney, S. S. "Taking Empirical Research Seriously", *Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics*, 22, 2009 (4), 1473-1477.
- Friedman, M. "The Methodology of Positive Economics", in: Friedman, M. (ed.). *Essays in Positive Economics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953, 3-43.
- Geertz, C. "Thick Description. Toward an Interpretive Theory of Culture", in: Geertz, C. (ed.). *New York: Basic Books*, 1973, 3-30.
- George, T. "An Empirical Study of Empirical Legal Scholarship. The Top Law Schools", *Indiana Law Journal*, 81, 2005 (1), 141-161.
- Gordon, R. W. "Lawyers, Scholars, and the "Middle Ground"", *Michigan Law Review*, 91, 1993 (8), 2075-2112.
- Hausman, D. M. & McPherson, M. S. "How Could Ethics Matter to Economics", in: Hausman, D. M. and McPherson, M. S. (eds.). *Economic Analysis, Moral Philosophy, and Public Policy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006, 291-307.
- Ho, D. E. & Kramer, L. "The Empirical Revolution in Law", *Stanford Law Review*, 65, 2013 (6), 1195-1371.
- Hull, N. E. H. "The Perils of Empirical Legal Research", *Law & Society Review*, 23, 1989 (5), 915-920.
- Joyce, T. "Did Legalized Abortion Lower Crime?", *Journal of Human Resources*, 39, 2004 (1), 1-28.

- Klerman, D. "Statistical and Economic Approaches to Legal History", *University of Illinois Law Review*, 2002, 2002 1167-1176.
- Kritzer, H. M. "Empirical Legal Studies Before 1940. A Bibliographic Essay", *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, 6, 2009 (4), 925-968.
- Kritzer, H. M. "The (Nearly) Forgotten Early Empirical Legal Research", in: Cane, P. and Kritzer, H. M. (eds.). *Empirical Legal Research*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, 875900.
- Lawless, R. M., Robbennolt, J. K. & Ulen, T. *Empirical Methods in Law*. Alphen aan den Rijn: Aspen Publishers, 2010.
- Levitt, S. D. & Dubner, S. J. *Freakonomics. Überraschende Antworten auf alltägliche Lebensfragen. Warum wohnen Drogenhändler bei ihren Müttern? Führt mehr Polizei zu weniger Kriminalität? Sind Swimmingpools gefährlicher als Revolver? Macht gute Erziehung glücklich?* 5 ed. München: Goldmann, 2007.
- Lindgren, J. "Predicting the Future of Empirical Legal Studies", *Boston University Law Review*, 86, 2006 (5), 1447-1460.
- Lott, J. R. & Whitley, J. "Abortion and Crime. Unwanted Children and Out-of-Wedlock Births", *Economic Inquiry*, 45, 2007 (2), 304-324.
- MacConville, M. & Chui, W. H. *Research Methods for Law*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2007.
- Monahan, J. & Walker, L. "Twenty-Five Years of Social Science in Law", *Law and human behavior*, 35, 2011 (1), 72.
- Posner, R. A. "The Future of the Law and Economics Movement in Europe", *International Review of Law and Economics*, 17, 1997 (1), 3-14.
- Reyes, J. W. "Environmental Policy as Social Policy? The Impact of Childhood Lead Exposure on Crime", *The BE Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, 7, 2007 (1),
- Schlegel, J. H. *American Legal Realism and Empirical Social Science*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1995.
- Seidenath, B. "Lebensspende von Organen. Zur Auslegung des § 8 Abs. 1 S. 2 TPG", *Medizinrecht*, 16, 1998 (6), 253-256.
- Sen, A. "Accounts, Actions and Values. Objectivity of Social Science", in: Lloyd, C. (ed.). *Social Theory and Political Practice*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1981, 87-107.
- Suchman, M. "Empirical Legal Studies. Sociology of Law, or Something ELS Entirely?", *AMICI Newsletter of the Sociology of Law Section of the American Sociological Association*, 13, 2006 (1), 1-4.
- Ulen, T. "The Appeal of Legal Empiricism", in: Eger, T., Bigus, J., et al. (eds.). *Internationalisierung des Rechts und seine ökonomische Analyse. Internationalization of the Law and its Economic Analysis. Festschrift für Hans-Bernd Schäfer zum 65. Geburtstag*. Wiesbaden: Gabler, 2008, 71-88.
- Webley, L. "Qualitative Approaches to Empirical Legal Research", in: Cane, P. and Kritzer, H. (eds.). *The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, 926-950.
- Wulf, A. J. "Empirical Analysis", in: Backhaus, J. G. (ed.). *Encyclopedia of Law and Economics*. Berlin et al.: Springer, 2015, 1-8.