

North American Survey Research on Lawyers

Early Gender & City Based Studies

- Women in Law (Epstein 1981)
- Chicago (Heinz and Laumann 1982; Nelson 1988; Heinz, Nelson, Sandefur, and Laumann 2005)
- New York – Epstein, 1995
- Toronto – Hagan and Kay, 1995
- Boston – Spangler, 1986

National and Longitudinal *After the JD* Study

- Panel Study of U.S. law school graduates – American Bar Foundation and NALP

Why A Comparative Study of Lawyers?

- No survey or quantitatively based comparison of European and U.S. lawyers' careers exists
- Comparative theory and analysis of globalization and law encourage comparisons across international settings
- Germany – largest European trading partner of the U.S., with its own distinctive priorities
- Civil versus common law practices
- Analyzing the careers of young German lawyers practicing in *Berlin* and *Frankfurt* with young U.S. lawyers at similar career stages in *New York* and *Washington DC*
- *Employment and fertility trends* make Germany and the U.S. important for comparison

Objectives of Study

- Understanding the impact of *globalization* processes in specific national settings by studying the career paths of individual lawyers
- Investigating how pressures of *work and family* vary in urban business and political centers in German and U.S. cities
- Using *parallel sample and survey designs* to draw conclusions about developmental processes cross-culturally