

somewhat countered by age of the earlier chapters and the lack of clarity around what and to what extent the information in the chapter had been updated since its original publication (some of which are over 15 years old). Additionally, the chapters and their themes can be repetitive at times, seeing as they were each originally published individually rather than as a coherent whole.

Overall, the book would be useful for readers interested in the history of international commercial arbitration or investor-state arbitration; or for those especially interested in how each of these have played out within either Australia or Japan. Libraries with collections in either of these areas would benefit from this book, especially if they are able to point readers to specific chapters of interest.

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Advanced Introduction to Empirical Legal Research. By Herbert M. Kritzer, Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021. Pp. 168 ISBN: 978-1-83910-106-9. UK£15.95; US\$24.95.

Advanced Introduction to Empirical Legal Research opens with a preface where the author notes his background in the area, situating the book as the work of a highly experienced empirical legal research (ELR) researcher. A brief overview of ELR follows in the first chapter, defining terms and placing ELR in context.

The second chapter provides a wide-ranging discussion of the history of ELR from pre-WWII to the present. The chapter presents the origins of many ELR journals and organizations that are still around today and may be familiar to researchers, such as the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, *Law & Society Review*, Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), the Federal Judicial Center, and National Center for State Courts. The ease of conducting ELR has greatly expanded since the advent of personal computers, but it is not a new phenomenon. For instance, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) has been around since 1968. Interest in understanding such important topics as criminal justice outcomes and court efficiencies has been longstanding, technological advancements have just made these subjects easier to study.

The next section focuses on methodology, discussing both qualitative and quantitative ELR methods. Illustrative examples from the author's experience and other studies provide useful framing to help the reader understand the methods in practice. The discussions of potential pitfalls are particularly enlightening. For example, in observational studies, how does the presence of the researcher as a participating observer, nonparticipating observer, or something in between, impact the subjects being studied? This can be particularly important to remember when studying behaviors some may label undesirable. The examples prove especially important in the data analysis section as a means of allowing someone without a deep background in statistics or coding to grasp the meaning and use of different methods. As the author prefaces, the reader will not have all the tools necessary to conduct their own ELR analysis after reading this work, but they will be better able to understand ELR analysis conducted by others. This section also provides background to help the reader consider which ELR methods to further investigate in other texts to conduct their own analysis based on what patterns they are attempting to observe through ELR.

The following section on substantive examples seeks to provide a sweeping overview of the current landscape of existing ELR studies. Because the literature is so vast, discussions of individual topics are necessarily brief. This is helpful in allowing the reader to quickly determine what they can expect to find if they look into the literature on a particular topic more in depth themselves, but in the interest of saving space there are few citations so researchers will need to conduct their own research to locate the relevant studies discussed in general terms in the work.

The substantive examples chapters are divided into three groups: institutions, people, and subjects. Institutions refers both to courts and alternative dispute resolution systems, and different types of legal systems. People refers to people who are part of the legal system, such as lawyers and judges. Subjects refers to people and organizations who are impacted by laws. For the sake of brevity, the author is selective in choosing which areas to focus on, excluding studies on such groups as police and nonprofit organizations. While understandable, this absence is unfortunate because the summaries provided give the reader such helpful, brief overviews of ELR

in each area that it would surely be useful to be able to reference summaries for all categories of institutions, people, and subjects. The summaries review examples worldwide but tend to emphasize the United States. This is in line with the rest of the work, which provides information on ELR from a variety of countries, but generally centers on the United States.

The conclusion is a brief two pages summarizing the work and noting that the *Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), which the author co-edited with Peter Cane, provides many details beyond the scope of the *Advanced Introduction to Empirical Legal Research*, including information on ELR topics excluded from the substantive examples section. Readers may wish to follow up on anything they found lacking the *Advanced Introduction* by reading the relevant section of the *Handbook*.

Overall, this work is true to its title as an *Advanced Introduction*, providing a history of and wide-ranging introduction to ELR and examples to illustrate both ELR methodologies and ELR studies in a digestible format.

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Comparative Tort Law: Global Perspectives. Edited by Mauro Bussani and Anthony J. Sebok. Cheltenham, UK; Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing. p. 567. ISBN: 978-1-78990-597-7.

Bussani and Sebok's *Comparative Tort Law: Global Perspectives*, now in its second edition, offers readers a detailed introduction to tort law concepts from across the world. This volume contains twenty-four essays, including the introduction, on a range of theories and jurisprudence, spanning many nations and legal systems. The book's first chapters are broad, but the topics become increasingly narrower through later chapters. It begins with an explanation of general tort models, or relationships between tort practice and other legal fields, such as insurance law and criminal law, and eventually progresses into chapters focusing on national tort systems in jurisdictions ranging from China to Brazil. The editors adeptly explain this book's purpose in the introduction as, "a framework for reflection and analysis about the current state of tort law and its recent developments in what has been conventionally called 'Western' and 'non-Western' tort systems."

The volume's first section, organized under the heading "The Overall Settings," includes seven chapters on an assortment of tort concepts. This section begins with a chapter evaluating tort law's role in managing social conflicts within a culture or jurisdiction. Chapter three discusses tort law and conflict of law principles, comparing how choice-of-law jurisprudence has evolved in the United States and other nations over the past several decades. The following chapter reviews tort compensation schemes in the context of international human rights law.

The discussion then shifts to an analysis of interactions between tort law and criminal law, with descriptions of how these legal systems intersect across various jurisdictions. Chapter six analyzes law and economics principles across different liability rules (no liability, strict liability, and negligence), with a helpful diagram or taxonomy of how these rules interrelate with theories of secondary liability, including contributory negligence and comparative non-negligence. This section concludes with chapters on tort law and insurance and alternative compensation schemes. The latter chapter discusses regimes that have been created, often by legislatures, to compensate injured persons for losses without regard to fault or liability, such as work-related injuries.

Part two, "General Issues," covers common tort law concepts, with the chapters largely organized by legal duty/liability, causation, and damages. This section begins with a chapter on the history of torts in common and civil law systems, focusing on their philosophical underpinnings and evolution. Chapter ten discusses negligence and strict liability, and the contexts in which these standards may typically apply across jurisdictions. The next chapter offers an overview of professional liability, and a discussion of how tort and contract principles may overlap in certain situations. A chapter on product liability provides readers with an introduction to the concept of product liability as a field of comparative study.

After analyzing concepts of liability, the discussion shifts to causation. Chapter sixteen outlines causation theories and rules in Western legal systems, their creators, and their associated burdens of proof, among other points. The final chapters in part two discuss damages. In a chapter on pure economic loss, the author discusses