



**UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME**  
**THE LAW SCHOOL**  
*Kresge Law Library*

**2009 Summer Research Experience Survey**

**RESULTS**

Research Services Department  
Law Librarians  
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Assistant, Beth Klein



**SurveyMonkey.com**  
because knowledge is everything

<b>Q. 1 Currently, what year student are you?</b>		
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
2L	48.2%	79
3L	51.8%	85
<i>answered question</i>		<b>164</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

<b>Q. 2 What description best fits the type of business where you worked?</b>		
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Law Firm (less than 10 attorneys)	0.6%	1
Law Firm (between 10 and 50 attorneys)	9.1%	15
Law Firm (more than 50 attorneys)	23.2%	38
Corporation	2.4%	4
Federal Agency	7.3%	12
Federal Judiciary	8.5%	14
Federal Legislature	0.0%	0
Not-for-profit Agency	8.5%	14
State Agency	14.0%	23
State Judiciary	10.4%	17
State Legislature	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	15.9%	26
<i>answered question</i>		<b>164</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

<b>Other (please specify)</b>	
research assistant for professor	Military
United Nations	local government
Academic General Counsel Office	Research Assistant
Research Assistant for NLDS	Professor
County Public Defender	Research Assistant for Law Professor
Law professor	legal aid clinic
Professor's Research Assistant	law school
Law School	NYSE Regulatory Department
Research Assistant to Professor	research assistant
Professor	Law School
Notre Dame Law School Research Assistant	Notre Dame General Counsel
unemployed	Research Assistant
university	Research assistant

**Q. 3 What was the name of your employer? (optional)**

Answer Options	Response Count
	93
<i>answered question</i>	<b>93</b>
<i>skipped question</i>	<b>71</b>

Response Text	Responses
4th Judicial of Colorado District Attorney	
8th Judicial District of Texas - Judge Robert Newsom	
Adams, Stepner, Woltermann & Dusing, P.L.L.C.	
Allen County Prosecutor's Office	
Allensworth & Porter, LLP	
Army JAG	
Barnes & Thornburg LLP	
Barton County Attorney's Office (Great Bend, KS)	
Bay Area Legal Aid	
Cabrini Green Legal Aid	
Chapman and Cutler	
Children's Law Center	2
City DA's office	
Colorado Legal Services	
Conboy, McKay, Bachman and Kendall	
Cook County Prosecutor/ND research Assistant	
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	2
Domestic Violence Legal Clinic (Chicago)	
Downey Brand, LLP	
EEOC	
Equip for Equality	
Federal Judge Samuel Der-Yeghiayan	
Girardi Keese	
Hamilton County Public Defender	2
Hon. P. Kevin Castel, SDNY	
IN Attorney General	
Indiana Supreme Court, Division of Supreme Court Administration	
Jeff Sanford	
Jones Day	
Jones Obenchain	
Judge McWeeney	
Judge Thomas C. Wheeler, United States Court of Federal Claims.	
King & Spalding	
Kirkland & Ellis	
Latham & Watkins LLP	
local district attorney	
MacElree Harvey	
Marion County Superior Court	
Maryland Office of the Public Defender	
McCracken & Frank LLP	

Response Text	respondents
Michigan Court of Appeals	
Nassau County Attorney	
Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals	
Notre Dame	2
Notre Dame Law School	4
Notre Dame Legal Aid Clinic	
Notre Dame Office of General Counsel	
NY State court, Queens County, criminal term	
NYSE Arca Regulation	
Office of the General Counsel of the Los Angeles Archdiocese	
Phillips Lytle LLP	
Professor A.J. Bellia	
Professor Bradley	
Professor G. Robert Blakey	2
Professor Nicole Garnett	
San Diego County Public Defender	
Santa Barbara Superior Court, Santa Barbara California	
Searcy, Denney, Scarola, Barnhart, & Shipley, PA	
Skadden Arps	
State Attorney's Office, 13th Circuit	
State Public Defender of Wisconsin	
Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, Boston, MA	
Summit County Legal Defender Office	
Sutherland Asbill & Brennan	
Swanson, Martin & Bell	
The Honorable Kathleen Cox; US Commission for International Religious Freedom	
U.S Air Force	
U.S. Department of Justice	4
U.S. Trustee Program	
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan	3
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois - Judge Wayne R. Andersen	
US Attorney's Office	
White & Case	4
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati	
Winston & Strawn	
Wisconsin Supreme Court	
Womble Carlyle	

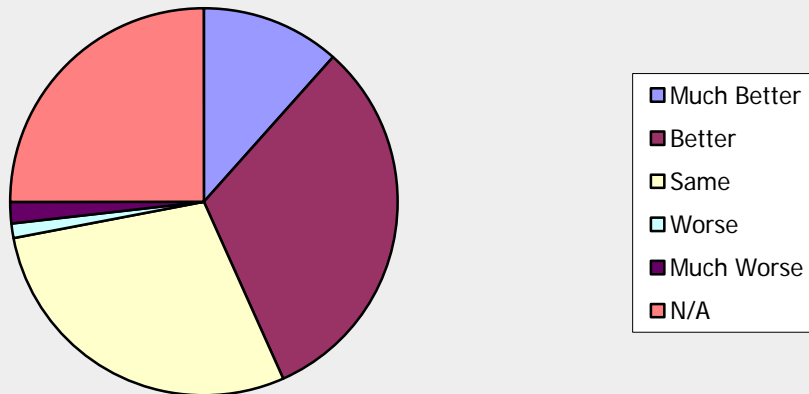
**Q. 4 How much legal research did you do during your summer job?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Large Amount	53.0%	87
Moderate Amount	37.2%	61
Small Amount	8.5%	14
None	1.2%	2
<i>answered question</i>		<b>164</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

**Q. 5 How would you rate your research skills compared with those of your peers from other schools?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Much Better	11.6%	19
Better	31.7%	52
Same	28.7%	47
Worse	1.2%	2
Much Worse	1.8%	3
N/A	25.0%	41
<i>answered question</i>		<b>164</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

**How would you rate your research skills compared with those of your peers from other schools?**



**Q. 6 Briefly describe why your research skills were better or worse.**

Answer Options	Response Count
	94
<i>answered question</i>	<b>94</b>
<i>skipped question</i>	<b>70</b>

Response Text
Seemed to be a little more efficient (but not by that much)
I felt like I had a handle on the various resources that my fellows did not.
They were about the same.
Other summer associates at my firm weren't sure of themselves in terms of how to start research, how to use book (as opposed to Lexis/Westlaw) and didn't know how to organize their research.
N/A as I was the only Summer in the office.
I didn't meet anyone from other schools so I have no idea
I didn't have any colleagues in the legal profession.
I knew of features on Lexis and Westlaw that others were not aware of
Mine were about the same as half the law clerks and better than the other half. I worked for a judge the summer before, so became fairly adept at doing legal research then.
I was better able to use key numbers to find cases. I think I was a faster researcher. Also, I knew a lot more about secondary sources.
Students at other schools were better taught how to use the online versions of Lexis and Westlaw,
I wasn't exposed to the work product of my peers, so I have a hard time assessing how my research skills
I marked N/A since there were only two of us and we were both from NDLS. However, I did feel that I had the skills necessary to get started on all of my searches, and my skills definitely improved over the course of the summer.
I knew more about how to research legislature history and knew about databases like Hein Online.
More familiarity with searching outside of just the state jurisdiction
Better able to be creative in using sources and finding on point cases by using law reviews, treatises, etc. Also was better with the books.
I worked for two years as a paralegal for a large international law firm and did lots of legal research before coming to law school.
I was able to effectively find relevant case and statutory law.
The 1L research course is a complete waste of time.
I was a 2-3L and the three other interns were 1-2L
I could find cases on point more quickly
The majority of my work over the summer involved researching and shepardizing in order to assist a professor with a forthcoming article.
There were no other law students at either of the places I worked this summer
I was the only regular summer associate. The part-time intern was also from NDLS.
My peers were not well versed in both Lexis and Westlaw. In addition, they had very little training in legislative research, and had never used Hein Online.
I believe that my peers were not as familiar with using non-electronic (Westlaw, Lexis) methods of finding information. I think that Notre Dame prepared me to use more traditional sources in a library than they had been trained to do.

Response Text
I received excellent feedback from attorneys I worked with that indicated I had performed as good if not better than my peers doing similar assignments.
The other students in my office were faster at pulling up cases on point. I was able to offer a more comprehensive history of the issue.
Better at discovering law about topics not previously known to the clerks.
I felt comfortable with all aspects of Westlaw. Many of my peers avoided research projects because they were not really comfortable using Westlaw.
I knew how to get to case law and statutes quickly, whereas my colleagues submitted memos with ALR and other encyclopedias because they didn't know what they were doing.
I was more efficient in using the online resources and seemed better equipped to navigate my way around.
I was the only law student.
Had more extensive knowledge of the different field searches in Westlaw.
N/A
Had an extra year on most of them
N/A
I was able to quickly locate things my colleagues were unable to find. Even my employer bragged that my ability to find out information about his cases was what set me apart in my interview.
Had a command of both secondary and primary sources
n/a
I had to help some of the other externs find sources that I thought were fairly basic.
I feel like I was roughly on par with the majority of my peers. That said, much of our work was facilitated by the same research assistants at the firm (who gave us their own mini training program and guidelines to follow for cost-saving reasons).
I was the only intern at my office.
I took Advanced Legal Research. Also, the fact that we spend so much time with books first, and then electronic sources, meant that I had little trouble navigating the firm's print library, which saved research costs.
I was the only intern.
I knew how to refine Lexis searches more than some of my colleagues did.
Appreciation of the process of making a large search, and then using "Locate" or "Focus" to narrow the focus of that (without incurring additional costs) was a benefit.
I was the only intern, so there was no comparison.
I felt that my skills were on par with the other students.
I think I was about average. The people who were better were those that had taken an advanced legal research class during their 2L year.
N/A because I was the only student summering in the office.
I knew more about online research using LexisNexis and Westlaw, but also knew more about thomas.gov and other related sites.
I was more knowledgeable and efficient with online research. (I only used Westlaw at my firm)
everything I did was better
I was the only other judicial intern with the judge, so I have nothing to compare to.
I didn't notice any substantial difference, but they knew California databases better than I did.
I had a better understanding on how to use headnotes.
Ability to retrieve information fast.
I was the only intern.
It seemed as if I had more experience with Westlaw.

### Response Text

A lot of other summers had trouble coming up with search terms etc., and their research seemed to take a lot longer. I seemed to know how better to navigate Westlaw and Lexis and make cost effective

Knew how to use Westlaw more effectively. Understood use of key words better/ better at choosing which key word to use.

I'm still having trouble figuring out the specifics of using terms and connectors search, especially in deciding which terms to use.

Compared to my peers from other schools, I was more efficient in pulling the opinions from multiple cases on Lexis, and in locating legislative materials.

Was very well-versed in Westlaw usage

better understanding of substantive law

I didn't utilize the library staff as well as I should have.

They often devoted too much time to out of state law.

I was able to use printed materials better.

I was faster and was able to make more efficient searches.

I felt very good about doing research on substantive legal issues. A lot of the research I had to do dealt more with finding precedent on procedural issues. I was less comfortable with that type of research. I also had to do research on LivEDGAR that I had never done before.

I worked with students from Valparaiso and Indiana, who were not as familiar with the different research tools available through Westlaw and Lexis.

Our research classes require more individual research "projects" so I think we're better at independent research.

The other students seemed to have a good grasp of the basics and some where even Westlaw and Lexis reps. I did not put too much effort into my advanced legal research class, which is my own fault and therefore am not exceptional at legal research.

We all had the same basic skill set, using Westlaw.

The depth of my case analysis was greatly enhanced by my practical experience gained through extensive use of Westlaw and Lexis over the last year. I also researched legislative intent/statutory interpretation which gave my memos/briefs a lot more persuasive power. I didn't see the same from opposing counsel.

Legal Writing.

I was the only clerk in the office, so I had no one with whom to compare myself.

(Only worked with individuals from NDLS)

Nothing you guys did, I just need to get more efficient at using Westlaw. It's my fault. I should have paid more attention.

Don't know as I didn't work with the other clerk at the firm

Well we would discuss for places to look for information, and I always felt like I was making suggestions to my fellow summers. I also was able to find some pretty obscure stuff, and the attorneys were impressed.

I knew how to search for a wider variety of sources. We also had to use sources other than Lexis and Westlaw and I was more familiar with other legal websites.

They seemed comparable.

I felt that I was able to more quickly create search terms and find other short cuts.

While the 1L class on legal research was a valuable background for learning about what is actually available on Westlaw and Lexis and in libraries, I have found that research papers for classes have been the most valuable for solidifying my ability to track down cases, articles, and other sources. The work I did this summer utilized those skills.

**Response Text**

I was in a different section than the other interns, so I don't really have a basis for comparison.

More experience with research, and more effective at reading cases

Several associates told me that I was more diligent and developed better search strings than most summer associates.

I felt like I had more familiarity with all of the different ways to go about searching things.

None of the other law students were required to take a separate course in legal research. Most had one 50 minute class devoted to research (like statute updates) and then the school left it up to voluntary visits to the Westlaw or Lexis reps. I had a huge advantage.

Many of my co-workers were only remotely familiar with Westlaw and knew absolutely nothing about Lexis. I often had to help my fellow interns to build searches that would be productive and return the necessary results.

I was able to find and articulate principles and topics more efficiently than students from other schools.

I was only around ND students

**Q. 7 Based on your experiences this summer, what topics (not covered in Legal Research) should Research Services emphasize during optional Spring Semester training sessions; e.g., Accessing Case Dockets & Related Materials, etc.?**

Answer Options	Response Count
	98
<i>answered question</i>	<b>98</b>
<i>skipped question</i>	<b>66</b>

Response Text
Administrative materials
Refresher for State Statutes
Practice Guides.
Accessing arbitration decisions.
Researching regulations (CFR) might be helpful. I think the sessions that Westlaw offered about the cost of research were helpful too.
International Law/unconventional sources.
using treatises and physical books for research rather than relying on internet research so heavily.
International sources
More administrative law research, such as the CFR and administrative regulations.
I don't know if this should necessarily be emphasized, but I had to do a lot of international law research for a Hague petition. I was a bit unsure how to go about this at first.
Knowing how to access case dockets would have been helpful. Also, would have been helpful to know where to look for finding trial records and transcripts that were not on electronic databases.
Accessing individual court websites and finding current case information through such websites
Newspaper Archives, Microfilm, and ILL requests (at least for students that want to work for Professor Bradley).
Researching legislative history
Searching on a Budget
I spent a considerable amount of trying to use pacer
Perhaps writing 'Short Briefs' or 'Bench Briefs'. The majority of my work at the law firm and the district attorney's office was compiling numerous cases into same 1-2 page briefs so my superiors could decide if we should continue along the same avenue or change direction.
Patents, technology relates materials
Administrative Law was important, but nothing that I was missing from the research course. If anything a lot of my internship was with cite-checking and making sure cases/statutes were still 'good law'
narrowing research based upon jurisdiction within a state
Although this is emphasized in Legal Research, shepardizing cases and the importance thereof should be highly stressed in class.
Creating searches within specific jurisdictions and finding good search terms to find what I'm looking for efficiently (e.g. Maryland state courts). International law materials and how to find them (including the UN document system).
Calling the West Reference attorneys--it's free!
Finding records and filings kept by state offices, such as UCC filings, tax assessments, plats, and documents in the recorder's offices.
Definitely accessing case dockets. More legislative research would also be helpful.

Response Text
I think that seeking out secondary sources that may be based on other areas of study (for example, utilizing academic journal resources through the Hesburgh website) would be helpful. I knew how to do some of this already, which saved me, but I needed to do this as a major component of my job.
More emphasis should be placed on using Westlaw and Lexis efficiently. When we're on someone else's time, we can't just so as many queries as we want.
Everything that I needed to be familiar with at my externship was covered in Legal Research. Potential employers have been impressed with NDLS legal research program. However, I've never had to do any research that was not more easily accessible online. As a result, I'd like to have more Westlaw/Lexis training.
How to find legislative history, accessing case dockets, free government websites that have materials, cost-saving tips.
Using the Westlaw reference attorney 800-number, PACER
Sometimes articles that are not published through Lexis and Westlaw are helpful in addressing, for example, business related topics. Might be good to remind students of this. Also, would be good idea to show how to navigate through some of the large, paperback treatises that are not online.
Making sure to update all sources; knowing where to start when given an assignment
Tax sources available on Westlaw and Lexis, and how to navigate them
I understand that it's probably not broadly applicable, but I would have appreciated knowing more about finding and citing international and foreign case law.
shepardizing, statutes at large
Non legal (case law/statutory law) research tactics
Just a review of how to use headnotes, find cases for your jurisdiction, etc. By the time we're 3L's we forget a lot of what we learned first year.
Legal Research classes need to put more emphasis on research methods other than Westlaw and Lexis. Westlaw and Lexis are expensive services, and many clients stated that they would not pay for them. In such cases, I conducted book research and used various free internet services such as Loislaw.
More on researching legislative history
It would be nice to have brief coverage of ways to find information that is not cases.
How to find administrative law materials (regulations, etc.)
International blackletter law
More on legislative histories
Accessing case dockets, using HeinOnline
Definitely accessing case dockets would be helpful, also just simple things that end up being lifesavers, like "Copy with Ref" in Westlaw.
Researching laws/legislative history
Notes of Decision on Westlaw is great!
I think that the background I got was pretty good. Sorry I don't have more specific recommendations....
Administrative law. Pretty much everything that matters is governed by administrative organizations.
Accessing other types of legislative materials - it was hard finding things on the county level.
Using annotated statutes to find cases interpreting various statutory nuances.
Sessions for specific states
The entire program should be reconfigured. The "expected outcome" model of research training used at Notre Dame IS NOT HELPFUL. The real world does not require research on topics with known answers or expected outcomes. Research is NOT AN ALGORITHM, as it was represented time and again in class.
I think non-source materials would be helpful, e.g. Bender Treatises or using Law Review articles to start your searches. Those are ways that I found helpful to save costs on broad searches.

Response Text
Showing people how to narrow their searches to specific states--I had to figure out some things on my own and shortcuts would have saved time had I known about them.
Hard Copy research and cost effectiveness.
how to research with limited materials
I definitely could have used more experience in locating additional trial materials.
I was a judicial intern, so training sessions on accessing case dockets would have been very helpful. It was something that I was able to pick up pretty quickly, but it would have been nice to have been aware of it.
I would encourage accessing case dockets.
lexisone... the free version of lexis case law many people don't know about
Case Dockets and additional Supplemental Source research skills would be nice.
Agency materials and case dockets
Legislative history.
State and local laws access.
terms and connectors; shepardizing; related materials
n/a
Most research I did dealt with case law
State statute research on Lexis, Westlaw, and print sources and other research sources for state law (i.e. free ones) besides Lexis and Westlaw.
For those of us heading into private practice for the first time, a training session on maximizing cost efficiency when searching and/or additional training on using free resources.
hard copy source research
Statutes
Accessing Attorney General Opinions and their value.
...more lexis, more state law specific, what to do when you cannot find anything
Finding case law on specific points of law
If anyone is interested in doing corporate work, it is helpful to go over how to do precedent searches on LivEDGAR or Westlaw Business.
Tax related materials. Cost effective research.
The topics offered were adequate.
more attention should be paid to using books
topic learned in Legal Research were basically all the skills I needed for the summer work
Accessing pre-prepared forms like jury instructions and various motions.
Nothing I can think of.
More emphasis on Congressional and legislative materials would be nice.
Case dockets and other pre-trial and documents (motions, etc.)
Not only Accessing Case Dockets, but also differentiating amongst the documents of the docket.
I think the research redux is a good thing. I should've gone to it. I just needed more basic proficiency. I had forgotten a lot.
finding jury instructions, finding state law
Maybe administrative law-- I don't even know anything about that.
They should emphasize cost effective research more.
Maybe focus more on treatises and finding things within the key number and terms system. More focus should be given to terms and connectors searches.
Legislative history
Learning how to search west and lexis with budget in mind. It's terrifying at a firm to have to do research knowing that every click costs money.

**Response Text**

I worked in a patent law firm that primary does patent prosecution, so research was essentially relegated to searches for prior art. That type of research is so limited in its applicability to law students that it is probably of little benefit to develop a curriculum around it.

Accessing case dockets would be nice. Maybe more information on agency/admin decisions.

International materials

Nope

I only researched cases, so I'm not sure.

maybe state-specific statutes?

**Q. 8 Did you use Lexis or Westlaw in your summer employment?**

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Lexis	13.4%	22
Westlaw	44.5%	73
Both	39.6%	65
Neither	2.4%	4
<i>answered question</i>		<b>164</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

**Q. 9 Approximately what percentage of your research time was spent using print materials as opposed to electronic sources such as Westlaw, Lexis, and the Internet?**

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>0%</b>	
Print Sources	34	
Electronic Sources	1	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>10%</b>	
Print Sources	57	
Electronic Sources	5	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>20%</b>	
Print Sources	23	
Electronic Sources	0	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>30%</b>	
Print Sources	21	
Electronic Sources	3	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>40%</b>	
Print Sources	7	
Electronic Sources	2	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>50%</b>	
Print Sources	12	
Electronic Sources	11	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>60%</b>	
Print Sources	2	
Electronic Sources	7	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>70%</b>	
Print Sources	3	
Electronic Sources	22	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>80%</b>	
Print Sources	0	
Electronic Sources	22	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>90%</b>	
Print Sources	4	
Electronic Sources	57	
<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Print Sources	1	
Electronic Sources	34	
<i>answered question</i>		<b>164</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

**Q. 10 Did your employer discourage you from using Lexis, Westlaw, or any other fee-based electronic resource?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	9.9%	16
No	79.6%	129
Not applicable	10.5%	17
Comments:		44
<i>answered question</i>		<b>162</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>2</b>

Comments:
Most of employer's case law focused on written decisions not accessible in Westlaw or Lexis.
My employer didn't discourage me from using Lexis/Westlaw but I always felt it was better to start with books--more efficient.
My firm only had a Lexis subscription - no Westlaw. They wanted us to use LoisLaw when possible due to a better fee arrangement .
Firm had a special flat-rate subscription to Westlaw e-Libraries
Federal government has unlimited subscription to both, so we were never discouraged from using them.
We used Westlaw/Lexis really only on the "free" time provided by the reps at the firm - otherwise, the firm encouraged us to use Loislaw or the print materials.
Our employer only subscribed to Lexis. We had no Westlaw access.
My employer had a flat fee to use Westlaw for the year. The Westlaw rep came in and trained the clerks and told us we could do unlimited research since the company paid one flat fee. However, the company came back and told us to still be as precise as we could in our research because Westlaw tracked the company's usage. If the company's usage went up, the flat fee would go up for the next year.
Employer had a fairly comprehensive plan, but research outside the plan was strongly discouraged because most of firm's work was for insurance companies that only paid pre-approved costs, which did not include research fees.
It was not factor because I was able to use my Westlaw/Lexis accounts through a password extension because of engaging in public interest work.
To the extent possible, we were supposed to use databases that the firm had already subscribed to.
the DOJ has an unlimited contract with both--there were some resources on each that we didn't have access to, though, because they didn't pay for them.
The courts had unlimited access to Lexis and Westlaw
The lawyers encouraged me to use Westlaw as much as needed to thoroughly research the issue.
My employer paid for Lexis accounts for each summer associate for a flat fee.
See Question # 7 above.
only used Westlaw.
My mentor never learned how to research online and preferred to use books, which was frustrating because some were outdated so I had to go to Westlaw anyway.
We could use it from time to time, but it was really encouraged that we look elsewhere first and/or minimize our time online as much as possible. They also had us do a lot with the Westlaw/Lexis research attorneys over the phone before signing in.
We had special pro bono codes and introductory free time.
They did not directly discourage me, but like all Summers, I was nervous about incurring lots of costs for the firm.

**Comments:**

They just told us to be cost-aware while conducting legal research.

It is free for the federal judiciary.

Court had contracts w/ both.

We were a state agency, and our lexis and Westlaw access was unlimited. □

The Legal Aid only had a contract with LexisNexis.

The Cook County SAO did not have access to Westlaw.

We had a limited account with Lexis and were encouraged to use print and other free sources for legal research.

n/a

They didn't discourage us, but at the same time, they definitely encouraged us to use other sources first and to minimize our use of fee-based resources.

The County had a Westlaw contract.

Did not really want us to use Lexis.

I had extended my research passwords for summer use.

We were not encouraged to use the pay version of Westlaw or lexis as much as some of the free resources and our free Westlaw time.

But they did explain how expensive it was...scared us a bit from using it too much!

Used my own Westlaw/lexis acct as employer did not have access for me

Research through NDLS was not fee-based (though school was quite willing to allow me to pull documents from fee-based sources like PACER)

Flat Rate for the Month

They did warn against prolific, unnecessary use

We only had Westlaw available.

Federal government was okay with me using Westlaw

The firm paid a flat rate to both Lexis and Westlaw, so I didn't have to watch my searches at all, which was wonderful!

Government unlimited access

We had unlimited Westlaw and Lexis.

**Q. 11 Which of the following print sources did you use?**

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Books	57.7%	79
Journals	23.4%	32
Reporters	29.9%	41
Digests	24.1%	33
Encyclopedias	24.8%	34
Restatements	23.4%	32
Shepard's Citations	4.4%	6
State Statutes/Codes	49.6%	68
Federal Statutes/Codes (USC, USCA, USCS)	26.3%	36
Looseleaf Services	10.2%	14
Other (please specify)	15.3%	21
<i>answered question</i>		<b>137</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>27</b>

<b>Other (please specify)</b>	<b>Responses</b>
Air Force Instruction, DOD Manuals	
Arbitration decisions archived at the office.	
Commentaries on Laws (also available online)	
For a basic overview, I used the CLE bar books for Wisconsin alot.	
Google Patents, USPTO Website, other online patent databases	
guides provided by my attys	
International Tribunal documents, particularly from the Nuernburg Intern	
legislative materials	
Microfiche	
Newspapers	3
No	2
Pattern Jury Instructions	
Policy reports	
Prepared binders with research on the relevant topic	
state printed jury instructions, criminal code for the state	
Suffolk County Code	
UCC	
Witkin	

**Q. 12 If you used both print and electronic versions of the same resource (e.g. USCA or USCS), have you developed a preference for one format over the other; if so, why?**

Answer Options	Response Count
	72
<i>answered question</i>	<b>72</b>
<i>skipped question</i>	<b>92</b>

Response Text
I much prefer the book versions of statute books.
Electronic on all accounts
No preference.
Prefer print, it is less strain on the eyes, plus easier for taking notes in the margins if permissible.
Print version. Easier to navigate and locate.
I developed a preference for print resources for statutes because it is clearer to see all sections laid out at once.
Electronic version, because it's easier to search.
I was really surprised by how much we used print materials - and I wish that I had paid more attention in class! Using print was a little slower, but I LOVED that CJA and ALR print materials, as well as a West series that I can't remember the name of ("quotes?") where I could look up a word and there would be pertinent law from each state for that word.
I had no preference.
Electronic resource because fo the Annotations
Westlaw over Lexis
Electronic- easier to find updates
The online things were searchable. The book versions
Did not use print sources at all over the summer
All materials are better and easier to read in print. Statutes especially are vastly superior in print format because the physical book allows the user to see the statute and its annotations in context of the surrounding provisions more easily than the computer interface does. That said, the search functionality of computerized resources is absolutely invaluable and cannot be replicated by print sources, even when indexed---the indexes to modern print legal resources are often truly terrible. It is best (and easiest on the eyes) to be able to use the two sources in tandem: identify key cases, sections, or statutes using online searches and then pull a physical volume for in-depth analysis. Finally, the most valuable print resources are often the most rare: old reporters. Westlaw and Lexis do not provide pincites to many older cases; they have only star pages for their own citations. Many early 20th and late 19th century cases still provide the law of the case in many state actions---so preservation of old reporter volumes is quite necessary.
I prefer the print versions of the digests and restatements
I generally prefer the electronic versions, but I think that bias is simply because of using it more in the past.
It's definitely easier to search online if you aren't quite sure what you're looking for, but if you know what statute you're working with I prefer print versions just because they're easier to read/see the bigger picture in my opinion; sometimes the way Westlaw separates sections makes it difficult to read through and fully understand statutes.

Response Text
My preference is to use the electronic versions. If I had to specifically research legislative history, I'd likely prefer the print version. However, I've not encountered that to date.
Books.
I certainly preferred electronic simply because it was easier and faster to move back and forth through USCA; Westlaw is better.
Electronic, because it is much easier to pull up cases mentioned in the annotations and other sections of
The only thing I used in both print and electronic was the New York Times, and I definitely preferred the
nope
No preference
Electronic sources are easier to search for and within.
Prefer electronic, but sometimes the internet stopped working
I like print because it's easier for me to read and I can make my own mark-ups on the copies.
Electronic
Though the electronic versions are more convenient, I prefer the layout of a book myself. I find it easier
Print; to save costs
For state codes and reporters, I often prefer print sources because the overall organization matters and
N/A
For statutes, I definitely prefer the print version. It's much easier for me to flip the pages between
Printed media, so I can make my own notes in the margins, or highlight/underline passages
USCA -- I find that it's easier to read because USCS just adopts the session law language
Electronic
The electronic versions are preferred because they were faster and I did not have to go to the library.
electronic, easier to search.
Electronic - easier, quicker, more up to date, all the usual reasons.
USCA
The electronic versions are easier to search, but it costs. The print versions were also easier to read and
Though I preferred electronic versions, I actually liked print versions more than I originally thought I would.
It was a tad easier to see the statutes in electronic form and see how they related to other surrounding statutes.
Electronic versions, because it is less cumbersome and allows for index searching.
Electronic since you can use the references
n/a
I prefer the electronic version because it is easier, but the print version often gave me a good starting point. By the end of the summer, I always started my research by asking the librarian for print sources.
Electronic is much faster and much more accessible
Print is faster for straightforward legal questions but for anything complicated online is more efficient.
no
Well electronic was easier to research, however my judge wanted to see most things on paper
electronic
I prefer electronic because it's easier to hone in on specific topics.
I generally find print resources easier to use when I have no idea what I am talking about because I can flip back and forth more easily and annotate more easily.
I prefer electronic sources.
N/A
electronic versions were easier and more convenient to use.

### Response Text

electronic: up to date, easy to access

I have a preference for USCA, but I don't really have a good reason why.

USCA-because it's Westlaw and they have me locked in.

Electronic. It's easier to work with (copy and paste into notes, use a control-find function...)

Electronic is preferred. Mostly for the ease of searching for particular phrases/words within the resource.

I used both, but don't really have a preference.

Preference for electronic -- just easier to research from your desk

No.

Electronic - ease of access.

Electronic, for speed

Print - it gave examples and case references.

electronic first and then, after sources are pared down to specifics and compiled, I'd print and attach to memos/briefs in preparation for court appearances. This allowed me to search the topic as extensively as possible to "cover all bases" and then concisely include only the law that applied to the specific facts of the case.

Electronic.

**Q. 13 Were you offered a permanent position by your summer employer?**

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Yes, skip to 14	23.0%	37
No, skip to 15	28.6%	46
Not applicable	48.4%	78
<i>answered question</i>		<b>161</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>3</b>

**Q. 14 If yes, were your research skills an important factor in your employer's decision to offer you a position?**

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Yes	31.0%	13
No	7.1%	3
I'm not sure	61.9%	26
<i>answered question</i>		<b>42</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>122</b>

**Q. 15 If no, is it likely that you were not offered a position due to the poor economy?**

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Yes	28.3%	17
No	48.3%	29
I'm not sure	23.3%	14
<i>answered question</i>		<b>60</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>104</b>