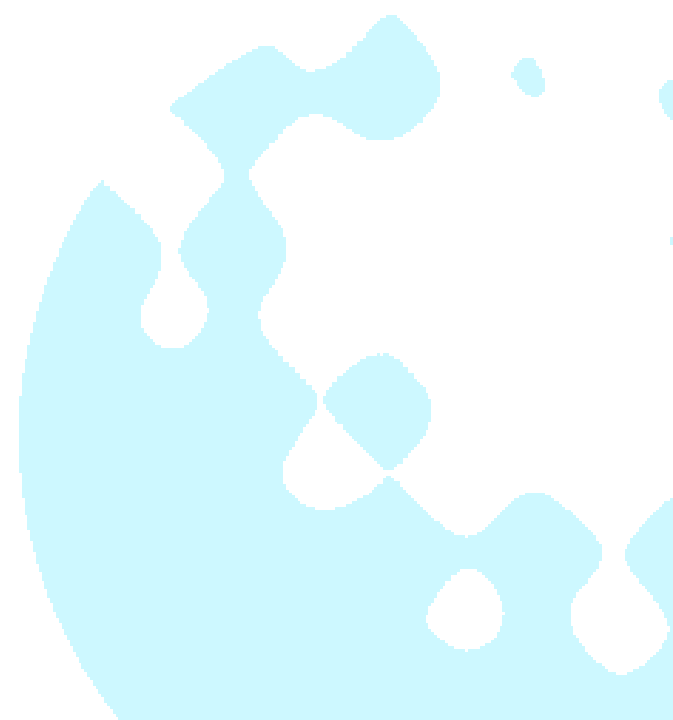




Access to Justice - Indicators

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What "Access to Justice" means?

- Reform movement
- Theoretical Approach
- Focus on basic purposes of the legal system
 - System must be equally accessible to all
 - It must lead to results that are individually and socially just
- Areas
 - Formal dispute resolution system (e.g. court system)
 - ADR



Potential Indicators of Access to Justice (1)

- **Citizens, justice and legal problems**
 - The legal problems (or grievances) of the citizens
 - Public confidence in courts
- **Legal Assistance**
 - The supply of legal assistance
 - Public legal aid





Potential Indicators of Access to Justice (2)

■ **Court system**

- Caseload development
- Litigation threshold level
- Legal expenses
- Interests in disputed cases
- Success in court
- Duration of the process
- Experienced procedural justice
- Court proceeding in different kinds of cases



Potential Indicators of Access to Justice (3)

- **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**
 - Promotion of settlement in court
 - Court annexed mediation
 - Other conflict resolution systems
 - Arbitration
 - Different kinds of mediation systems (e.g. workplace, VOM, family, environment, school)
 - Different bodies of the welfare state (e.g. consumer complaint board, consumer advice, debt advice, equality ombudsman, minority ombudsman, child ombudsman, patient ombudsman)



Potential material for research or indicator construction

- Statistics
- Court documents (and documents of ADR)
- Surveys
 - Citizens
 - Customers
 - Attorneys
 - Judges
- Observation





Conclusions

- It is important to monitor access to justice in society
- Indicators are necessary
- Researchs and analysis are also important
- Comparisons between societies is challenging
- It is useful exploit different kinds of materials in construction of indicators and research