# RETURN ON INVESTMENT IN ACCESS TO JUSTICE

## Why Does This Matter?

Without the protection of the law, billions of people lack the safety and security that they are entitled to.

People in both developed and developing countries don't have access to the resources required to engage the law to address their legal problems.

A lack of access to law and justice has serious short-term and long-term consequences for individuals, families, communities and societies.

A lack of access to justice is financially, economically, socially, emotionally and physically costly.

## The Global Justice Gap is a Complicated Problem To Solve.

Justice has a PR problem.

**"5.1 BILLION** 

PEOPLE -

two-thirds of the

world's population -

lack meaningful

access to justice"

**Task Force on Justice** 

People don't view access to justice, in particular access to civil and family justice, in the same way that they think about access to **healthcare**, **education** or other **social services**. **But...** 

experiencing an everyday legal problem is a common issue in high-, middle- and low- income countries alike!



Almost **50% of adults in Canada** experience 1 or more civil or family justice problems in a given 3-year period



There are over **100 million Americans** living with civil justice problems

#### In a 2-year Period:



**74%** of people in Ethiopia



**75%** of people in Austria

-



**79%** of people in the Czech Republic



69% of people in Brazil



will experience a legal problem that is serious enough to require a lawyer

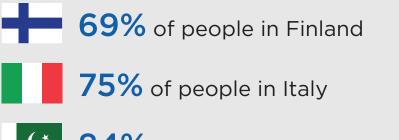
Every year, 1 in 4 Australians



**3 in 10 people surveyed in Scotland** reported experiencing at least 1 legal problem within the previous 3 years

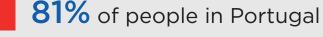


1 in 3 people over 16 in the UK reported having a civil justice problem





**84%** of people in Pakistan



experienced civil justice problems

## ...and those are just a few examples!

The consequences of having a legal problem are especially hard-hitting for ethnic and religious minorities, the poor and other vulnerable populations.

## So what's being done to address this problem?

Governments, grassroots organizations, academics, researchers, lawyers and others are working in different ways in different countries to try to make it easier to resolve legal problems through formal and informal channels.

Plus, for the first time **EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE** is included as a goal in the United Nations' global agenda! (SDG 16.3)

## Looks like we're on the right track then?

This is all important work but we still have a long way to go to address **THREE MAJOR BARRIERS** to equal access to justice:





#### **These Gaps Mean:**

- Lack of actionable data
- Lack of awareness of the seriousness of the crisis in access to justice
- Lack of public knowledge of what constitutes a legal problem
- Lack of cost-effective, accessible avenues to deal with legal problems
- Misconceptions about the costs and benefits of providing access to justice

## THE IMPLEMENTATION GAP

- Lack of coordination and collaboration among justice system stakeholders
- Resistance to change in the legal sector

## Let's take a closer look at the finance gap.

Spending cuts are common in the justice sector. They are often done as a way to save money that is then reallocated to other sectors and programs.

#### BUT

We looked at lots of studies on justice spending, costs and benefits from around the world and they all point to the same conclusion:

## Spending on justice saves more money than it costs!



## Civil Legal Aid

US \$1 (CAD \$0.74) spent generates approximately:

Florida	US \$7.19 (CAD \$9.72)
Texas	US \$7.42 (CAD \$10.00)
Pennsylvania	US \$11.00 (CAD \$14.86)
Tennessee	US \$11.21 (CAD \$15.15)
Alaska	US \$5.00 (CAD \$6.76)
Utah	US \$9.23 (CAD \$12.47)
Virginia	US \$5.27 (CAD \$7.12)
Montana	US \$10.61 (CAD \$14.34)
Oklahoma	US \$7.75 (CAD \$10.47)
Louisiana	US \$8.73 (CAD \$11.80)
Georgia	US \$8.00 (CAD \$10.81)
California	US \$8.14 (CAD \$11.00)



Pro Bono CAD \$1 spent generates approximately There are significant economic (and other) benefits to investing in access to justice.

# UNITED KINGDOM

#### UK £1 (CAD \$1.73) spent generates an estimated:

Civil legal aid for housing problems: £2.34 (CAD \$4.05)

Civil legal aid for debt problems: £2.98 (CAD \$5.15)

Civil legal aid for benefits problems: £8.80 (CAD \$15.22)

Civil legal aid for employment problems: £7.13 (CAD \$12.33)



#### **Community Legal Centres**

AUD \$1 (CAD \$0.95) spent generates approximately We looked at a number of projects from a number of different jurisdictions and here are several examples.



**£1** (CAD \$1.73) spent generates approximately

**£11** (CAD \$19.03)



# Paralegals

Every R1 (CAD \$0.09) spent generates approximately R6.01 (CAD \$0.54)

Ontario: CAD \$10

#### Family Law Collaborative Settlement Processes

CAD \$1 spent generates approximately BC/ON/AB/NS: CAD \$1.12 - \$2.06

#### **Family Law Mediation**

CAD \$1 spent generates approximately BC/ON/AB/NS: CAD \$1.00 - \$2.78

> Youth Justice CAD \$1 spent generates CAD \$5.52 over 1 year CAD \$10.13 over 3 years

AUD \$18 (CAD \$17.03)

#### Youth Justice

AUD \$1 (CAD \$0.95) spent generates approximately

AUD \$3.50 (CAD \$3.33)

One of the main barriers to improving access to justice is a lack of funding for justice programs and services BUT research shows that **spending on justice saves more money than it costs.** 

There are also other benefits that come from investing in justice:

More efficient courts and lower court costs

Lower unemployment rates Lower eviction rates

Reduced homelessness

Reduced government spending on social assistance, employment insurance and healthcare

# The benefits of spending on justice far outweigh the cost of the investment!



This infographic was prepared by the Canadian Forum on Civil Justice (CFCJ). Data presented in this infographic is from **Investing in Justice: A Literature Review in Support of the Case for Improved Access**, a report prepared by the CFCJ for the Task Force on Justice.

