Public Legal Education and Support Task Force

Creating capable citizens – the role of Public Legal Education



About the PLEAS Task Force

- Sept 2004: paper by ASA, Citizenship Foundation, LAG; further report June 2005
- Aug 2005: DCA agreed to set up task force
- Jan 2006: Public Legal Education and Support Task Force set up, chaired by Hazel Genn
- Diverse sectors represented 28 members
- Final report in spring



The PLEAS Task Force - roles

- Define PLE what it does and how it works
- Make the case for PLE: with government; legal and education professions; NfP/community advice sectors
- Review delivery of PLE: what is needed to improve and develop PLE to its full potential?
- Make recommendations: what needs to be done to achieve this?



The legal framework

- "Justice is at the heart of a peaceful, prosperous society. For most of us, most of the time, the legal framework that surrounds us and supports our daily lives is something that we take for granted. But the law and the legal system provide the framework of rights, responsibilities and rules that help individuals, families, communities and businesses live and work together in harmony."
- Modern Laws for a Modern Scotland. A Report on Civil Justice in Scotland. Scottish Executive, Feb 2007



Why people misunderstand the law

- The media The Bill, Judge John Deed, Boston Legal, even Miss Marple
- Perception that the 'law' means crime, police, criminal courts, judges and juries
- Popular myths eg, common law marriage



The scale of the challenge

- A third of adults: at least one problem in 3.5 years
- DCA economists estimate cost at £13 billion
- People vulnerable to social exclusion = most problems
- 10% took NO action in response to problems
 - 33% believed nothing effective could be done
 - 39% thought no local advice provider (two thirds wrongly!)
- 15% who try to get advice fail to get it
- A quarter of those not seeking advice, and a third of those who tried but failed, regretted not having done so
- Source: Causes of Action civil law and social justice: 2004 survey



'Education' for 'capability'

- Public Legal Education is the means the activities
- Legally capable/enabled citizens is the goal
- PLEAS Task Force wanted emphasis on problem solving, confidence building, skills
- Increasing people's opportunities to use legal system in their day to day lives



What PLE gives the capable citizen

- Understanding when/how the law offers opportunities or helps avoid or resolve problems
- The knowledge, skills and confidence:
 - >to benefit from those opportunities
 - ➤to manage problems more effectively
- Knowledge of when, where and how to go for effective help and advice
- Know-how, anticipation, planning, organising



Examples of benefits of PLE

- Settling disputes without ending up in a tribunal or a court
- Knowing when you need professional help and getting it. Making it easier for the professionals by presenting the problem more clearly



 Pride not Prejudice - campaign DVD by LCF and LBGT to encourage employment discrimination complaints on grounds of sexual orientation



Karz ki Baatein (Let's talk about debt) Money Advice Television live phone-in
chat shows about avoiding or managing
debt problems, signposting to 'Leicester
Money Advice' if needed



 Advicenow Living Together - media campaign and website to challenge the myth of 'common law marriage' with downloadable magazine-style info on wills, housing, pensions, benefits, tax, children



 Information Matters - Shelter Cymru project for people with welfare-type problems who don't use advice services, with a resource pack aimed at intermediaries - health visitors, social workers, probation teams, mental health teams and voluntary groups



- Southwark Preventing Possessions Project (Southwark Law Centre and Blackfriars Advice Centre) – aims to reduce rent arrears evictions of council tenants:
 - by training local community groups to recognise problems
 - by influencing staff procedures



 RIZER - website helping teenagers to navigate problems of daily life – truanting, family problems, crime – and understand/use opportunities offered by the law. The website was developed with target users, with techniques that are popular with them.



What makes PLE different...

- PLE is not "information for the public", though information plays a big part in PLE
- PLE is not advice, though many advisers include some PLE in what they do



What makes PLE different...

- Targeted initiatives that will enable
- Projects start with user's needs, capabilities, skills
- Identify methods and channels what would work best?
- PLE finds these things out it doesn't assume
- "When completed, what difference will project have made?"



What there is a lot of...

- Financial capability training
- Citizenship in schools
- Crime and social problems in schools
- Websites of many types
- Information leaflets from many sources
 - Advicenow's research found few information materials providing information on the skills and support people need to solve a problem.



What we need more of...

- A clearer identity and better recognition
- Networks to enable shared learning between PLE providers: knowledge, good practice, techniques
- Evaluation frameworks based on outcomes
- Framework to support (true) quality
- Longer-term, more systematic funding of PLE
- Development of sustainable PLE



How to get it...

- A new strategic approach to PLE
- An independent PLE partnership to take it forward
- A PLE centre to support the partnership
- Core funding for the strategy
- Effective communication and recognisable brand
- Mapping PLE: Gaps? Quality? Effectiveness?
- Pilot projects to test and develop good practice
- Accessible support and resources for all providers
- Developing quality frameworks



Still for discussion.....

- An 'enabling' approach how would it work?
- 'Developing skills' which skills, and how to develop them?
- What role does 'information' have?
- How does PLE fit into an advice setting?



Contact details

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