INSTITUTE OF LEGAL INFORMATICS AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS - IGSG



Access and knowledge of the law: supporting migrants in understanding law

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LAW FOR ALL OR FOR A FEW?



Free access to legal information represents the strategy to even out access to law to everybody and to support an inclusive society

Benefits:

- 1. Knowing the law applicable to the specific case
- 2. Respect for the law by citizens

LAW FOR ALL OR FOR A FEW?



- 3. Creation of the necessary conditions for achieving the **impartiality of the judicial system**
- 4. Improvement of the functioning of democratic institutions



FREE ACCESS TO LAW MOVEMENT(FALM) www.fatlm.org

In 1992 a group of organizations, known as **Legal Information Institutes (LIIs)**, created FALM to promote free access to law

✓ Declaration on free access to legal information (2002 – updated 2012)

The **legal information institutes** around the world are more than 60 from Universities, NGO's and lawyer associations,...

FREE ACCESS TO LAW MOVEMENT(FALM) www.fatlm.org

FALM Declaration on Free access to Law

- 1. Public legal information is digital common property and part of mankind's commons
- 2. Access to it should be free of charge & non-profit
- 3. Government bodies that create or control it should provide access for republication
- 4. 3rd parties (LIIs) have the right to republish it
- 5. Publicly funded scholarship should be free access
- 6. Free access is anonymous access
- 7. Local initiatives have primacy, but LII networks are encouraged
- 8. Reciprocal international benefits of free access
- 9. Mutual support is an objective of LIIs
- 10. Llls must not impede others from obtaining access to data from official sources

LAW FOR ALL OR FOR A FEW?



But... Access to law does not imply the understanding of such law!

Legal provisions cannot be known by every citizen, but only by those who are able to find them, understand and place them correctly in the regulatory system.

- ✓ Concrete availability of the legal provisions is not enough...
- ✓ ...Provisions should be made clear and comprehensible

LAW FOR ALL OR FOR A FEW?



Law should be well communicated

"Law usually works not by exercise of force but by information transfer, by communication of what's expected, what forbidden, what allowable, what are the consequences of acting in certain ways" (Mark Galanter, 1985)

When law is not communicated... it simply does not work!





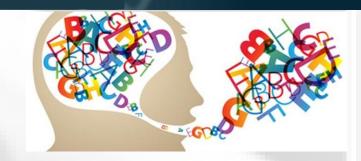
Access to legal information is even more challenging for particular categories of citizens

✓ Migrants shall be considered in this context as vulnerable people





General criticalities:



- ✓ Linguistic competence
- ✓ No familiarity with the legal frameworks and law concepts of the host countries
- ✓ Inadequate public authority communication (difficult written materials, lack of translations,...)



Italian... criticalities:

- ✓ Very complex **Italian bureaucratic jargon** (linguistic redundancy, use of technicalities, archaic lexicon, overlong sentences and paragraphs, ...)
- ✓ Legal system characterized by many legal provisions subject to multiple interpretations





Italian... criticalities:

- ✓ Civil servants are not always equipped with the necessary skills to ensure equal access for all (language barriers, lack of experience in communicating with citizens from different countries)
- ✓ Public Websites most of the time provide content in Italian language only and are very complex to consult



Case study:

Redesigning a public Web Portal to facilitate access to legal information for migrants



www.immigrazione.regione.toscana.it

(Tuscany Regional Administration, Prefecture of Florence, IGSG/CNR)

 Access point to information, procedures and norms on immigration in Italy



✓ Initially designed to be consulted by immigration civil servants of local authorities who provide information and assistance to third-country citizens who live and work in Italy





Case study:

Redesigning a public Web Portal to facilitate access to legal information for migrants

Phase 1. Redesign of the access to the Web Portal

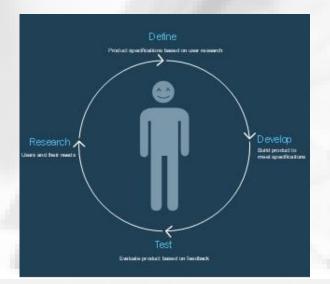
Phase 2. Simplification of legal content, both linguistically and structurally



Methodology

User Centered Design (UCD) Norman, Draper, 1986

✓ The design focus is represented by the needs of the users and for this reason, it involves users and stakeholders in the design process





1.1 Analysis on

system users'* characteristics and needs and the usage scenarios (*migrants who have recently settled in Italy)

→ user requirements, functional requirements and requirements of usability were identified



Data for the analysis phase were obtained conducting **focus-groups** that involved:

- ✓ civil servants working in immigration offices
- √ linguistic-cultural mediators
- ✓ representative groups of migrants living in Italy







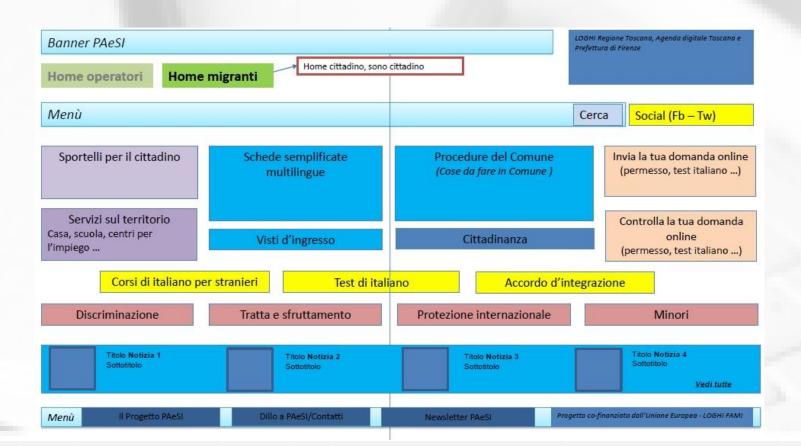
1.2 Create design solutions

- ✓ Definition of the system conceptual mode
- ✓ Physical design through the use of prototypes





The conceptual model consisted of a **dedicated access** to information for migrants





Content selection, different information architecture, content classification, labelling, navigation and layout





New sections of the PAeSI Web Portal to improve the migrants' access to legal information and public services:

- ✓ Simplified information sheets on administrative procedures
- ✓ Facilitated access to information on immigration procedures of municipality websites
- ✓ Thematic areas with selected and simplified information



1.3. Iterative evaluation of the solutions

The prototype of the PAeSI Web Portal has been **tested** several times with the domain stakeholders and has been modified based on the feedback obtained



Aim:



✓ To convert information sheets on administrative procedures designed for expert domain users

into

clear texts, comprehensible for intended users (migrants living in Italy) and also web usable

2.1 Theoretical phase

- Selection of PAeSI Web Portal information sheets on administrative procedures that needed to be simplified
- ✓ <u>Verification</u> and rewriting of difficult terms
- ✓ <u>Simplification</u> of syntactical structure
- ✓ Modification of text structure
- ✓ <u>Legal verification</u> of the new simplified content produced

2.2 Collaborative phase

Stakeholder and user testing on the results of the theoretical phases

with civil servants, linguistic-cultural mediators, teachers of Italian as a 2L and third countries citizens

Results



- ✓ Simplification of over 50 information sheets on administrative procedures
- ✓ Civil servants awareness on the importance of clear language
- ✓ Release of guidelines, rules, tips for writing simplified administrative content in an intercultural context (WikiPAeSI)

ASSISTED ACCESS POINT TO SERVICES IN THE LIBRARIES



To further facilitate the use of this website and in general of public authority websites

✓ Provide migrants (or other vulnerable citizens) with a tutoring service that supports them in finding administrative information

This can happen in public places, such as **libraries**

ASSISTED ACCESS POINT TO SERVICES IN THE LIBRARIES



Example:

✓ PAAS Project - Tuscany Region, Italy (Assisted access points to Public Authorities website

in the libraries)



to guarantee access to information, e-services and the participation of everyone

www.e.toscana.it/paas



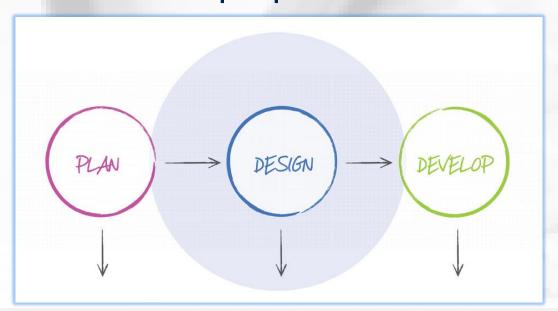
New information technologies make it possible to facilitate free access to a huge amount of legal information for the benefit of everyone

- ✓ Newcomers remain a highly vulnerable target group to access administrative communication
- ✓ If the information is available and understandable by vulnerable categories, a fortiori the same information will be accessible and known to everybody



In order to ensure that public information, and especially legal information, is truly understood by all citizens, even by the most vulnerable, it is necessary:

✓ to plan and design the communication of this information for this purpose





As described in the exemplified case of the Italian Web Portal on immigration law

✓ The design of this information should actively involve the end users and the domain stakeholders





In this direction, libraries play a strategic role

"Most major urban public library systems in developed countries (e.g. Toronto, Vancouver, Stockholm, Los Angeles, Oslo...) in collaboration with government's immigration department provide information about legal, childcare, housing, health, education and support with immigration applications" (Hang-tat Leong, 2016)

Libraries can represent a Living Lab to test information services for accessing legal information



Libraries can be considered as



- ✓ An open and participatory site, but also a place to find, understand, select and use legal information also through the authorities Web Portals
- ✓ A social infrastructure, a point of aggregation for all, an instrument of legal orientation against the "legal divide"

THANK YOU!



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