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Analytical Services Group

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January to March 2016

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Provisional Figures**

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www.courtsni.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This bulletin provides information on throughput of Children Order business in Northern Ireland across the magistrates (Family Proceedings Courts), county (Family Care Centre) and High courts. This bulletin covers the period January to March 2016 and commentary on trends observed for this quarter in each year from 2008. During the period January to March 2016:
- There were 1,196 Children Order Applications received during January to March 2016. This was a 6% decrease on the 1,268 applications received during January to March 2015. The number of applications disposed has decreased by 8% from 1,318 during January to March 2015, to 1,208 for the same period in 2016 (Figure 1).
- The most common reason for transfer is complexity at 61% (Figure 2 – 74 out of 121 reasons).
- **A change in the counting methodology for orders made was introduced in 2016, and therefore a comparison of figures in tables 3, 4 and 5 with previous Children Order bulletins should not be made. A back series of data based on the new counting methodology is available via the following link:**
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>
For more information please see details on page 3 or alternatively contact the statistician responsible for this publication.
- There were 178 own motion orders made in January to March 2016, and 26% (47) were in relation to Contact Issues.
- There were 2,102 interim orders made, and the majority were in relation to Care (761) and Contact (1,063) issues.
- There were 1,696 final orders made between January and March 2016. The majority of final orders made were in relation to Contact and Residence issues – 460 (27%) and 245 (14%) orders respectively.
- In January to March 2016, the average waiting time for applications disposed was 34.2 weeks for public law and 25.7 weeks for private law. The average waiting times have decreased by 11% for public law applications and increased by 1% for private law applications, in comparison to the same quarter last year (38.5 and 25.5 weeks respectively).
- In the quarter January to March 2016 there were 1,714 children involved in the applications disposed. This was a 12% decrease on the 1,954 disposed in the same quarter in 2015.
- In total there were 482 Children Order sittings for January to March 2016 compared with 501 for January to March 2015 a decrease of 4%, with a total time of 1,150 hours sat compared with 1,244 hours sat during the same period last year (a decrease of 8%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The primary aim of the Children Order is to promote the welfare of children. The Order creates a clear, practical and consistent code of law governing the care, protection and upbringing of children and the provision of services to them and their families. It confers concurrent jurisdiction on all three tiers of the courts (High Court, county courts and magistrates' courts) so that subject to certain limited exceptions, any court can make any of the orders available under the Order. Under the Order the welfare of the child is the paramount consideration. When dealing with children, courts try to ensure that delay is avoided, and may only make an order if to do so is better than making no order at all.

All children order matters are dealt with at Family Proceedings Courts (which are part of the magistrates' courts), at Family Care Centres (which are part of the county courts) or in the Family Division (Office of Care & Protection) of the High Court. Where a Family Proceedings Court considers that the proceedings are exceptionally grave, important or complex, then the matter will be transferred to the Family Care Centre. Where the Family Care Centre believes that the case is suitable for hearing the High Court it may in turn transfer it to the High Court.

Matters affecting children are split into public and private law applications;

Public Law applications: are those brought by local authorities and include matters such as care, supervision and emergency protection orders.

Private Law applications: are those brought by private individuals, generally in connection with divorce or the parents' separation. Order types include parental responsibility, residence, financial provision and article 8 contact applications.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Data sources

Data contained in the Tables are inputted onto the Integrated Court operations System (ICOS). This system was implemented across the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) over a two year period from 2005 to 2007. While ICOS was introduced in the Children Order Proceedings during 2007, data derived from ICOS has been used as the source for official government statistics since April 2007, when the implementation of ICOS across all court tiers was completed. ICOS is a live operating system used in each court tier to process every part of court business, from receipt of payments through to the production of final orders made. The data are input into this system on a daily basis by court clerks, and this information is checked and confirmed by another member of staff to ensure the data entries are correct.

2.2 Methodology for generating data

Statisticians based within the NICTS take a download of Children Order information from ICOS on a monthly basis. The information is downloaded using a package called Oracle Discoverer which extracts all the relevant data from ICOS into text files which are refreshed with up to date information each weekend. The text files are downloaded onto a secure internal facility that only specified statistical personnel have access to. The data contained in the files are identified only by numbers and names and addresses are not held. These statistical files are not transmitted outside the NICTS statistical team. The statisticians based in the NICTS then import these data into the Statistics Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS is then used to perform extensive data validations to identify potential errors in the data and to ensure the data are reliable and robust.

2.3 Baseline and Time period

Data contained within this bulletin relate to the time series 2008 to the current calendar year - 2016, as ICOS was adopted as the source of Children Order data in April 2007.

2.4 Data quality and validation

Statisticians based in the NICTS have invested significant time and effort creating an extensive computer programme within SPSS to validate the information downloaded from ICOS. The programme includes over 100 checks against downloaded Children Order data to: (i) check consistency over time and between variables; (ii) reliability of data using logic checks; (iii) checking that variables fall within accepted ranges; and (iv) checking with the ICOS Support Team in the event of any major discrepancies that have occurred since the last download. The validation program produces user friendly tables highlighting the potential problems which are circulated to each county court venue as a validation report.

Each court division has a Case Progression Officer who is responsible for: monitoring accuracy levels on ICOS, by carrying out sample checks on data entry and court resulting; ensuring all validations on ICOS and manual statistics returns are completed in a timely

manner; providing advice and identifying training needs; monitoring the confirmation of ICOS criminal court resulting, including the inputting of adjournment codes; and promoting awareness of the impact error can have, its wide ranging consequences and the negative impact on the reliability of management information.

The Case Progression Officer is given a two week period from the date the validation report issues until all records are amended on ICOS. This ensures that the corrections are updated before the next download of files. After the files have been refreshed each weekend, all the data are then downloaded again, with the new download reflecting amendments made as a result of the validation reports. If any errors have not been corrected, they will continue to appear in the validation reports until the necessary amendments are made on ICOS.

The NICTS statistics team then ensure that all validations relating to the reporting period are amended prior to publication. Once these amendments have been checked, SPSS syntax programming is then used to generate the tables in the publication.

2.5 Counting rules

Receipts are counted from the date the case is entered onto ICOS. Disposals are counted from the result date that a final order was made against the case changing the case status to dealt with.

2.6 Changes in Methodology

The recording of orders made within the Children Order courts have been reported at the participant level since 2007, and the introduction of ICOS. Children Order data in relation to orders made, is recorded on ICOS at the **application level**. The data is then extracted based on the **participants** selected on ICOS which indicate all relevant parties to whom the order applies.

Following an operational review of recording practices surrounding the selection of participants to whom orders apply in November 2013, a training program was implemented by operational colleagues. This training was delivered in early 2014 to ensure all relevant participants were being consistently applied on ICOS. This has had a knock-on effect on the numbers of own motion, interim and final orders being reported within the Children Order courts, with figures showing large increases since 2014.

Following a National Statistics consultation with users (for more information click on the following link:

<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

a change in the reporting of the orders being made within the Children Order courts from the participant level to the application level from 2016 onwards has been introduced, to overcome issues surrounding the inconsistent recording of participants to whom the orders apply and provide more user friendly data in terms of relating the orders made to the applications being received and disposed. Application level data counts distinct orders

made during the court process. This new methodology has been introduced to cover own motion, interim and final orders and will affect the numbers reported in tables 3, 4 and 5 in this publication.

The numbers of orders made will not be comparable with those published in Children Order Bulletins prior to this bulletin (January to March 2016). To assist with comparisons over time, a back series of orders data from April 2007 to the end of 2014 are available on the Court and Tribunals website at the following link:

<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

This back series will be updated with final year figures for 2015 on 24th June alongside the Judicial Statistics 2015 publication.

2.7 Interpreting trends

Care should be taken when comparing data trends before and after April 2007, when ICOS was introduced as the source for Children Order data. For further advice on differences in data between years, please contact the statistician responsible for this bulletin.

2.8 Revisions

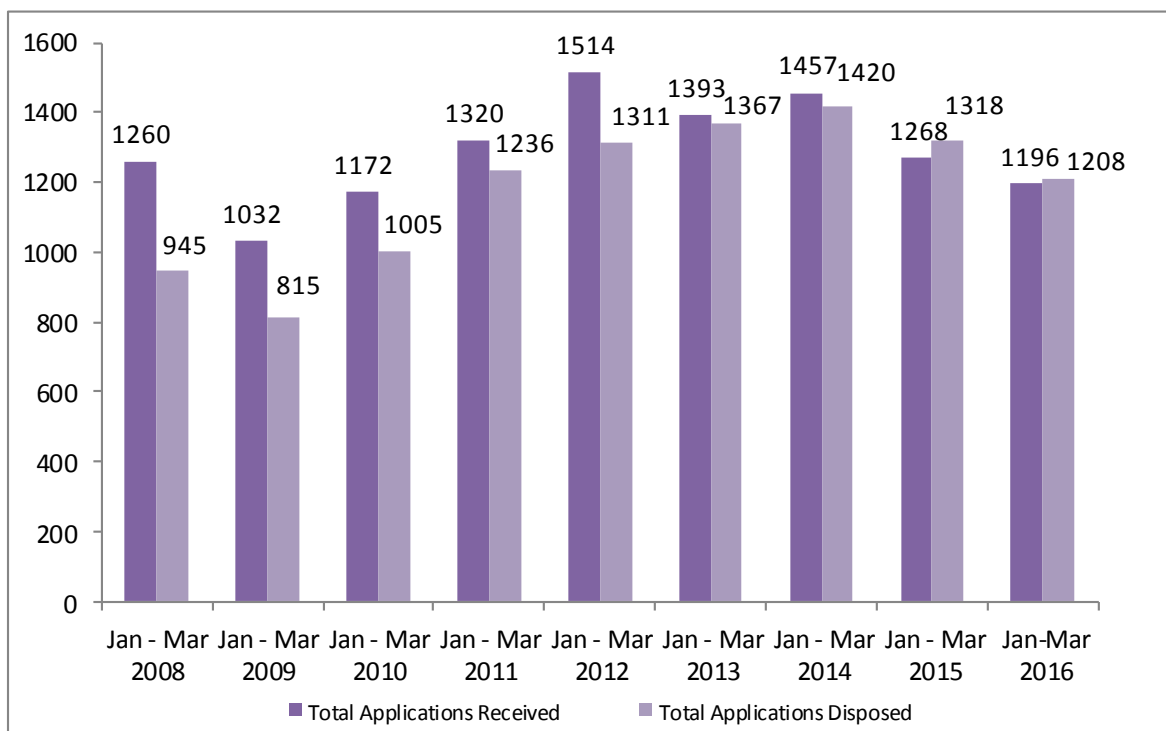
Any revision to data will be applied in light of the ASG (NICTS) Statistical Note 'Policy Statement on Revisions' which can be found on the Statistics and Research page of the Services section on the NICTS website (www.courtsni.gov.uk). Incorrect figures of changes to this publication will be published on the web in a formal Statistical Notice.

3 FINDINGS

3.1 Receipts & Disposals

There were 1,196 Children Order Applications received during January to March 2016 (Table 1a). This was a 6% decrease on the 1,268 applications received during January to March 2015. The number of applications disposed has decreased by 8% from 1,318 during January to March 2015, to 1,208 for the same period in 2016 (Table 1a). The number of applications received and disposed for the January to March quarter over the last nine years is outlined in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Children Order Applications Received and Disposed: January – March 2008 to January – March 2016



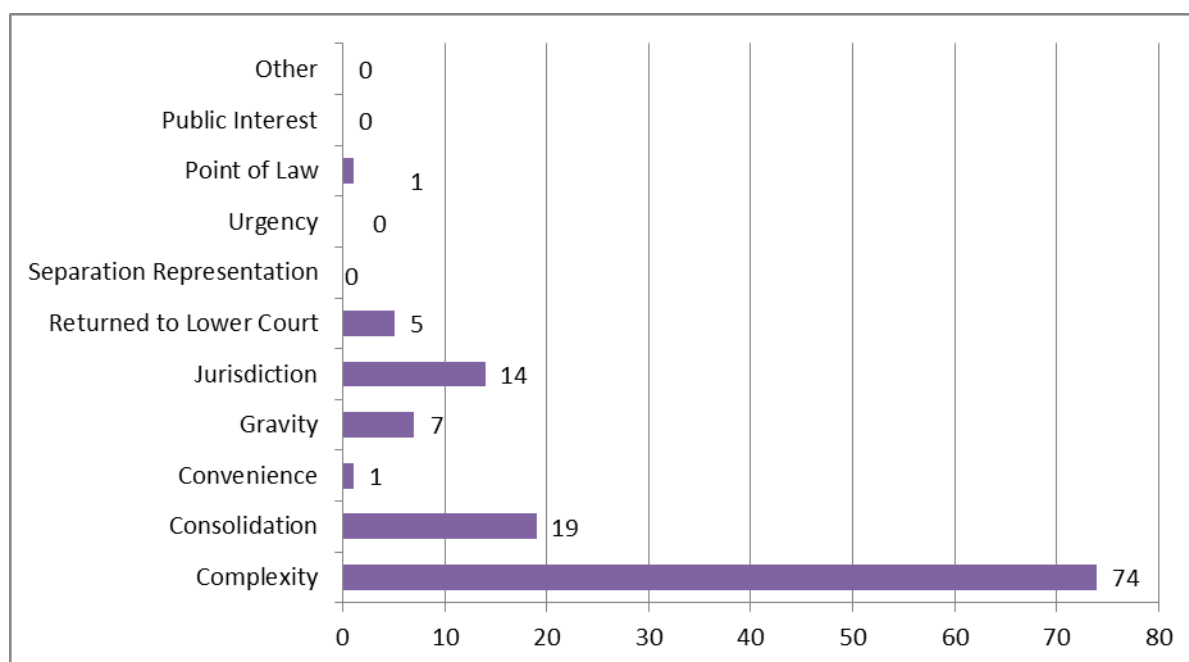
The general trend in applications received in the January to March quarter increased each year between 2009 and 2012, before decreasing by 21% between 2012 and 2016. The trend in applications disposed generally increased between 2008 and 2014, except for a dip in 2009, before decreasing by 15% between 2014 and 2016.

As shown in Figure 1, between 2008 and 2014 the numbers of applications being received have been greater than the applications disposed, however this trend reversed in 2015 and 2016, with 4% and 1% more applications being disposed than received respectively.

3.2 Transfers

The reasons for transferring children order applications are detailed in the graph below. The most common reason for transfer is complexity at 61% (Figure 2 – 74 out of 121 reasons). Across the 9 year time series, complexity has remained the most common reason, ranging between 39% and 67% of those applications being transferred.

Figure 2: Reasons for Transfer: January – March 2016



3.3 Orders Made

A change in the counting methodology for orders made was introduced in 2016, and therefore a comparison of figures in tables 3, 4 and 5 with previous Children Order bulletins should not be made. A back series of data based on the new counting methodology is available via the following link:

<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

For more information please see details on page 3 or alternatively contact the statistician responsible for this publication.

There were 178 own motion orders made in January to March 2016, and 26% (47) were in relation to Contact Issues.

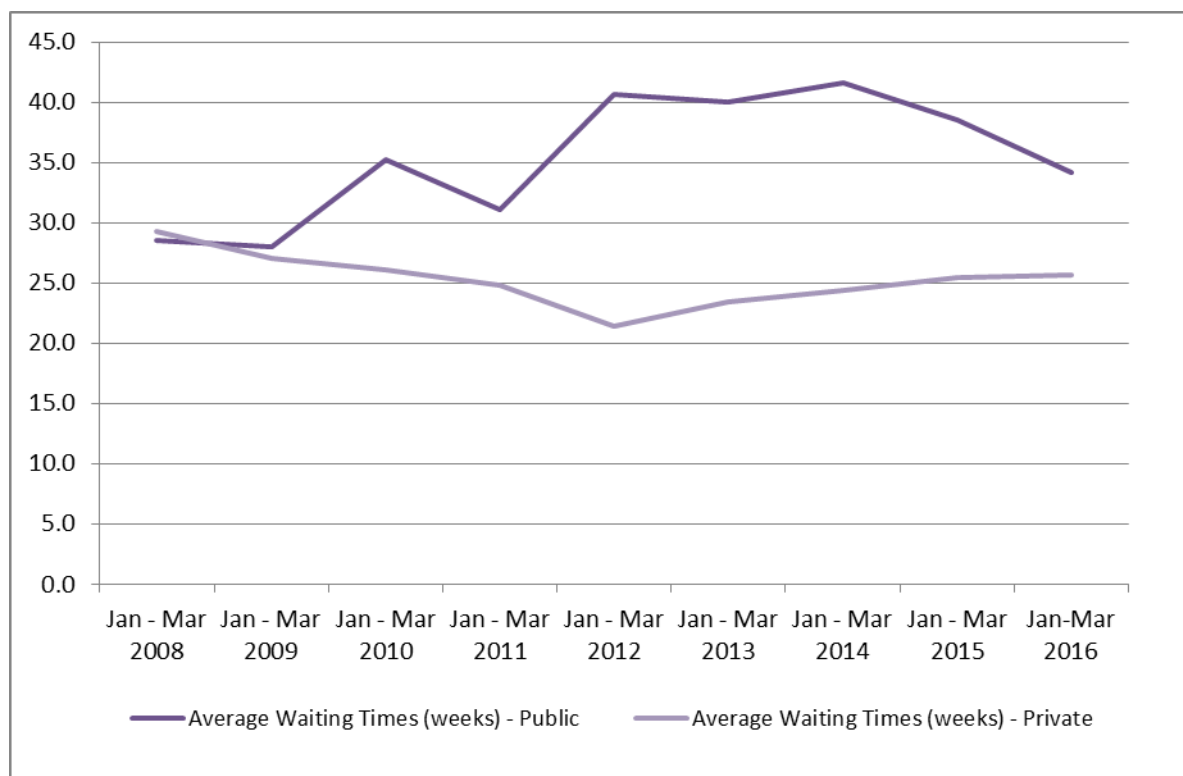
There were 2,102 interim orders made, and the majority were in relation to Care (761) and Contact (1,063) issues.

There were 1,696 final orders made between January to March 2016. The majority of final orders made were in relation to Contact and Residence issues – 460 (27%) and 245 (14%) orders respectively.

3.4 Waiting times

Between January to March 2016, the average waiting time for applications disposed was 34.2 weeks for public law and 25.7 weeks for private law. The average waiting times have decreased by 11% for public law applications and increased by 1% for private law applications in comparison to the same quarter last year (38.5 and 25.5 weeks respectively). Over the time series the trend for public law average waiting times has fluctuated, with an overall increase of 20% from 28.5 to 34.2 weeks, peaking at 41.6 weeks in 2014. There trend in average waiting times for private law applications between 2008 and 2016 have remained relatively stable. Private law applications disposed have increased by 25% (from 812 in 2008 to 1,019 in 2016) across the time series. Public law applications involve the local authorities and can often deal with complex and serious issues in relation to the welfare of a child, and this can affect waiting times.

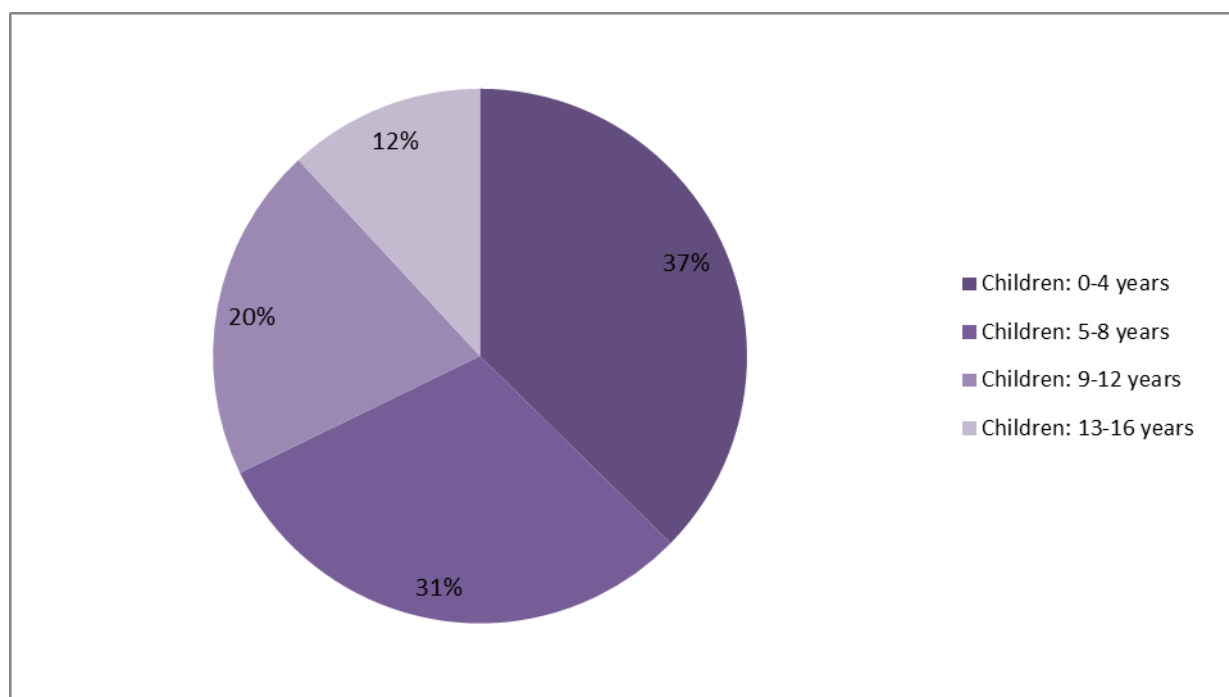
Figure 3: Average waiting times for applications disposed: January – March 2008 to January – March 2016



3.5 Age and Gender of Children

In the quarter January to March 2016 there were 1,714 children involved in the applications disposed. This was a 12% decrease on the 1,954 disposed in the same quarter in 2015. The trend in the numbers of children involved generally increased between 2008 and 2014 from 1,233 to 2,133 (73% increase), before decreasing by 20% between 2014 and 2016, from 2,133 to 1,714. Figure 4 below indicates the age categories of the children involved. The majority of children were between 0 and 4 years old (37%), the figure for the same quarter last year was 39%. The gender breakdown is shown in Table 7, with the split being 50:50 (male: female), similar to the same quarter last year (52:48).

Figure 4: Age and gender of children involved: January – March 2016



3.6 Sitings

In total there were 482 Children Order sittings for January to March 2016 compared with 501 for January to March 2015 (a decrease of 4%), with a total time of 1,150 hours sat compared with 1,244 hours sat during the same period last year (a decrease of 8%). Children Order sittings have fluctuated across the time series peaking at 516 in 2011.

APPENDIX 1 - TABLES

Table 1a: Applications received and disposed

		Number of applications received	Number of disposals
Private Law ¹	Family Proceedings Court	959	906
	Family Care Centre	38	92
	High Court	29	21
	Total	1026	1019
Public Law	Family Proceedings Court	148	124
	Family Care Centre	17	51
	High Court	5	14
	Total	170	189

¹ Private law = residence, contact, specific issues, prohibited steps, parental responsibility, financial contribution, guardianship, family assistance, non-molestation and occupation orders

Table 1b: Applications received and disposed by processing office

		Public Law		Private Law ¹	
		Number of applications received	Number of disposals	Number of applications received	Number of disposals
Family Proceedings Court	Antrim	0	0	4	4
	Ballymena	19	10	114	116
	Belfast	44	27	354	312
	Coleraine	0	0	8	5
	Craigavon	9	8	74	63
	Downpatrick	0	0	6	6
	Dungannon	19	24	43	47
	Enniskillen	0	0	2	1
	Lisburn	9	9	78	71
	Londonderry	13	9	87	80
	Newry	15	11	59	49
	Newtownards	20	26	127	152
	Omagh	0	0	3	0
	Total	148	124	959	906
Family Care Centre	Belfast	10	38	20	60
	Craigavon	7	11	15	27
	Dungannon	0	0	1	0
	Londonderry	0	2	2	5
	Total	17	51	38	92
High Court	Royal Courts of Justice	5	14	29	21
	Total	5	14	29	21
Total		170	189	1026	1019

¹ Private law = residence, contact, specific issues, prohibited steps, parental responsibility, financial contribution, guardianship, family assistance, non-molestation and occupation orders.

Table 2: Reasons for transfer²

Transferred from		Complexity	Consolidation	Convenience	Gravity	Jurisdiction	Returned to Lower Court	Separate Representation for Child	Urgency	Point of Law	Public Interest	Other	Total
Family Proceedings Court	Antrim	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Ballymena	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Belfast	29	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
	Coleraine	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Craigavon	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Dungannon	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Lisburn	8	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Londonderry	8	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
	Newry	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Newtownards	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Omagh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venue total	67	17	1	6	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	105	
Family Care Centre	Belfast	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Craigavon	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Dungannon	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Londonderry	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Venue total	7	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	14
High Court	Royal Courts of Justice	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Venue total	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Northern Ireland Total		74	19	1	7	14	5	0	0	1	0	0	121

² Total number of reasons for transfer. There may be more than one reason for each case. There were 118 cases transferred during the period.

Table 3: Own motion orders³

	Own motion orders
Appointment of Guardian ad Litem	34
Article 8 Contact	47
Care	15
Contact with a child in care	0
Child Assessment	1
Education Supervision	1
Emergency Protection	1
Extension of an Emergency Protection Order	0
Family Assistance	0
Financial Provision	0
Leave to change surname by which the child is known	0
Non-Molestation Order	0
Occupation Order	0
Other orders	47
Parental Responsibility	1
Prohibited Steps	10
Recovery	1
Residence	10
Secure Accommodation	1
Specific Issues	8
Supervision	1
Total	178

³ These figures may also include some interim orders. Please note that a new methodology to count orders at the **application level** was introduced in 2016. For more information please see page 3 of this publication. Comparisons with previous Children Order Bulletins should not be made. A back series of data using the new counting methodology is available at the following location:
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

Table 4: Interim orders ⁴

	Interim orders
Appointment of Guardian ad Litem	0
Article 8 Contact	1063
Care	761
Contact with a child in care	0
Child Assessment	0
Education Supervision	0
Emergency Protection	0
Extension of an Emergency Protection Order	0
Family Assistance	0
Financial Provision	0
Non-Molestation Order	0
Occupation Order	0
Other orders	0
Parental Responsibility	4
Prohibited Steps	62
Recovery	0
Residence	137
Secure Accommodation	35
Specific Issues	1
Supervision	39
Total	2102

⁴ Please note that a new methodology to count orders at the **application level** was introduced in 2016. For more information please see page 3 of this publication. Comparisons with previous Children Order Bulletins should not be made. A back series of data using the new counting methodology is available at the following location:

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Table 5: Final Orders ⁵

		Orders Made		Total
		By Consent	Other	
Orders Made	Adjourn Generally	0	7	7
	Article 8 Contact	349	111	460
	Authority to refuse contact with a child in care	0	1	1
	Care Order	37	37	74
	Contact with a Child in Care	0	10	10
	Declaration of Parentage	3	3	6
	Discharge of a Care Order	8	1	9
	Discharge Interim Contact Order	12	8	20
	Discharge Prohibited Steps Order	5	6	11
	Discharge Residence Order	5	2	7
	Dismissed	28	57	85
	Education Supervision	0	14	14
	Emergency Protection Order	0	2	2
	Emergency Protection Order - out of hours	0	3	3
	Extension of an Emergency Protection Order	2	1	3
	Family Assistance Order	0	1	1
	Financial Provision	0	6	6
	Leave to change surname by which the child is known	2	0	2
	Non-Molestation Order	0	1	1
	Order of No Order (Final Order)	10	6	16
	Other Order	4	272	276
	Parental Responsibility Order	25	8	33
	Prohibited Steps	15	36	51
	Recovery of a child	1	3	4
	Refusal of Article 3 Legal Aid Certificate	0	9	9
	Residence Order	171	74	245
	Secure Accommodation Order	4	3	7
Specific Issues	22	26	48	
Strike Out Order	18	38	56	
Supervision Order	13	4	17	
Terminating Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem	68	25	93	
Withdrawn	84	35	119	
Total	886	810	1696	

⁵ Please note that a new methodology to count orders at the **application level** was introduced in 2016. For more information please see page 3 of this publication. Comparisons with previous Children Order Bulletins should not be made. A back series of data using the new counting methodology is available at the following location:

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Table 6: Average time in weeks from lodgement to disposal⁶ by processing office

		Public law		Private law	
		Average time weeks	Number of disposals	Average time weeks	Number of disposals
Family Proceedings Court	Antrim	-	0	0.5	4
	Ballymena	27.6	10	28.4	116
	Belfast	28.4	27	18.1	312
	Coleraine	0.0	0	8.2	5
	Craigavon	36.1	8	19.6	63
	Downpatrick	0.0	0	1.3	6
	Dungannon	32.5	24	16.4	47
	Enniskillen	-	0	0.0	1
	Lisburn	13.8	9	19.0	71
	Londonderry	30.1	9	29.4	80
	Newry	28.0	11	29.7	49
	Newtownards	22.4	26	27.8	152
	Omagh	-	0	-	0
	Total	27.4	124	22.5	906
Family Care Centre	Belfast	44.1	38	64.5	60
	Craigavon	44.6	11	46.6	27
	Dungannon	-	0	-	0
	Londonderry	71.3	2	50.3	5
	Total	45.3	51	58.5	92
High Court	Royal Courts of Justice	53.9	14	19.0	21
	Total	53.9	14	19.0	21
Total		34.2	189	25.7	1019

⁶ The time shown will include the time taken at the first court tier.

Table 7: Age and gender of children in applications disposed⁷

	0-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	Total
Male	341	263	167	92	863
Female	298	259	181	112	850
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
Total	640	522	348	204	1714

⁷ From the period January to March 2013, there has been a change in measurement of children involved to include children entered as a 'respondent child' on ICOS. This accounted for 197 of the total.

Table 8: Court sittings and court sitting times ^{8 9}

		Total sitting time	Average sitting time	Total sittings
Family Proceedings Court	Antrim	14:55	2:59	5
	Ballymena	36:35	2:49	13
	Belfast	210:24	3:03	69
	Coleraine	30:15	4:19	7
	Craigavon	35:20	3:13	11
	Downpatrick	0:10	0:10	1
	Dungannon	25:15	2:32	10
	Lisburn	40:45	2:43	15
	Londonderry	93:45	4:41	20
	Newry	58:27	3:39	16
	Newtownards	77:55	2:14	35
	Omagh	26:10	3:16	8
	Total	649:56	3:06	210
Family Care Centre	Belfast	258:58	2:42	96
	Craigavon	73:57	1:54	39
	Dungannon	11:58	2:24	5
	Omagh	8:20	4:10	2
	Londonderry	25:25	2:49	9
		Total	378:38	2:30
High Court	Royal Courts of Justice	121:28	1:00	121
	Total	121:28	1:00	121
Total		1150:02	2:23	482

⁸ A court sitting is counted as any day where the judiciary sit in court. It does not include time in chambers or days where the judiciary are sitting in chambers.

⁹ Children Order sittings refer to a sitting where any Children Order business is heard and the venue it was heard in.

APPENDIX 2 - EXPLANATORY NOTES

Adjourn Generally

A putting off or postponing of proceedings.

Appointment of Guardian ad Litem

Appointment of a guardian by the court - The High Court or a county court may appoint an individual to be a child's guardian if the child has no parent with parental responsibility for him or a residence order has been made with respect to the child in favour of a parent or guardian of his who has died while the order was in force. A person appointed as a guardian under this Article shall have parental responsibility for the child.

Article 53 Contact with a child in care

Where a child is in care of an authority, the authority shall (subject to the provisions of this article) allow the child reasonable contact with: (a) parents; (b) any guardian; (c) persons named in residence orders made immediately prior to the child being placed in care; and (d) persons who had care of the child by virtue of an order made in the exercise of the High Court's inherent jurisdiction immediately before the care order was made.

Article 8 Contact

Relates to Article 8 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. A 'contact order' means an order requiring the person with whom a person lives, or is to live, to allow the child to visit or stay with a person named in the order, or for that person and the child to have contact with each other.

Care Order

A care order places a child in the care of a designated authority. A court may only make a care order if it is satisfied the child is suffering or at risk of harm etc.

Child Assessment

Application by an authority to request an order to authorise an assessment of a child's circumstances.

County court judge

A judge who sits in the county court and the Crown Court.

Day sat

This is a day on which a judge sat to hear court business. The information is organised into the various types of court business that a judge hears. The judge's day may consist of one or more sittings, at one or more court venues.

Declaration of Parentage order

Order made to determine parentage on the foot of an application for maintenance in respect of a person who denies that he/she is a parent of the child.

District judge

A judge who sits in the county court or the magistrates' court.

Education Supervision order

Puts the child under the supervision of a designated education and library board. The education and library board may make an application in respect of a child of compulsory school age who is not being educated properly.

Emergency Protection order

Gives the applicant parental responsibility for a child under the age of 18. It authorises the removal of the child at any time to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the applicant, and being kept there. The court may make 'an emergency protection order' if it is satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the child is likely to suffer significant harm.

Family Assistance order

This is a short term order made by agreement, under which an authority is required to make available a suitably qualified person to advise, assist and (where appropriate) befriend any person named in the order.

Family Business

Non-criminal court proceedings generally relating to matters between a husband and wife, common-law partners, or children.

Family Care Centre

A county court which generally hears appeals from Family Proceedings Courts, or family cases which are more complex in nature.

Family Proceedings Court

A court of summary jurisdiction (constituted as a Youth Court) which hears proceedings under the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 e.g. residence, contact with children.

Financial Provision order

An order requiring either or both parents to make periodical payments or a lump sum payment to the applicant (the person with whom the child resides) for the benefit of the child.

High Court Judge

A judge who sits in the High Court and the Crown Court to hear and determine civil, family, and criminal business.

Leave to change surname by which child is known

An application for leave (permission) to change a child's name without a parent's consent. The court will give permission if it believes it is in the child's best interests to allow the name change.

Non molestation order

This order prevents a person from molesting another person with whom they have had a relationship or they are related to.

Molestation encompasses any form of serious pestering or harassment and applies to any conduct which could properly be regarded as such a degree of harassment as to call for the intervention of the court. A 'non-molestation' order may contain one or both of the following:

- (a) A provision prohibiting a person from molesting another person.
- (b) A provision prohibiting the respondent from molesting a child.

Occupation order

Occupation orders declare, confer or regulate occupation (not ownership) rights in the family home between those in certain family or domestic relationships. These orders, if combined with a non-molestation order, may be used for protective purposes. Alternatively, they may be used to declare or regulate the right of occupation in the home in cases where protection is not an issue. An occupation order is available between parties who have had a relationship or are related.

Parental Responsibility order

Outlines the rights, duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which by law a parent of a child has in relation to the child and his / her property. It may also include certain rights which a guardian may exercise.

Prohibited steps order

An order which prevents a parent from taking specific actions as part of their normal parental responsibilities to a child.

Recovery order

An order which generally directs the return of a child who has been taken away unlawfully; has run away or is missing. The order may permit certain actions to be taken (like entering property) to enable it to be carried out.

Residence order

An order detailing with whom a child shall live. This is generally following the breakdown of a relationship, but can arise in other circumstances e.g. if the child's parents have died.

Secure Accommodation order

Accommodation provided for a continuous period of more than 24 hours, designed to restrict liberty.

Sitting

This is a period of work by a judge in a single courtroom on a single day. Several types of business may be heard at one sitting. Business heard in different courtrooms, whether at the same venue or elsewhere, is counted as separate sittings.

Specific issue order

An order which addresses a specific matter that has arisen relating to the parental responsibility of a child e.g. which school shall they attend; what religion shall they be brought up in.

Strike out order

Striking out means the court ordering written material to be deleted so that it may no longer be relied upon.

Supervision Order

Puts a child under the supervision of a designated authority. A supervision order may require a child:

- (i) To comply with direction given by a supervisor as regards residence, reporting and participating in activities.
- (ii) To keep the supervisor informed of any change in address and allow the supervisor to visit at the place where he is living.

Withdrawn

An order which removes a case from court, for a variety of reasons. The court action then ceases.

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