

# Judicial Statistics



# 2014

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## Introduction

The Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) is an agency within the Department of Justice for Northern Ireland.

The NICTS carries out the court administrative functions previously undertaken by the Northern Ireland Court Service. The Court Service became part of the Department of Justice upon the devolution of policing and justice and its functions transferred to the Department (by virtue of the Northern Ireland Court Service (Abolition and Transfer of Functions) Order (Northern Ireland) 2010 made under section 78 of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002).

The principal functions of the NICTS are:

- Providing administrative support for Northern Ireland's courts and tribunals.
- Enforcing civil court judgments through the Enforcement of Judgments Office.
- Providing support for the judiciary.
- Providing advice to the Minister for Justice on matters relating to the operation of the courts and tribunals and the Enforcement of Judgments Office.
- Providing, managing and maintaining court and tribunal buildings.
- Acting as the Central Authority under certain international Conventions.

This publication provides statistical information in relation to the criminal, civil and family business conducted by the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) and the work of some associated offices.

The criminal, civil and family justice systems are impartial and the numbers that are processed through the courts and the corresponding time for processing this information are related to a number of factors. For instance, in relation to criminal cases this may include the seriousness of the offence, the availability of the witnesses and the complexity of individual cases.

For civil cases, this might include external factors such as the state of the economy in relation to mortgage cases received and disposed. The complexity of individual cases and the nature of individual claims may also be factors here.

## The Court Structure in Northern Ireland

### The Supreme Court

Final Court of Appeal on points of law for the United Kingdom in civil cases.  
Final Court of Appeal on points of law for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in criminal cases.

### The Court of Appeal

Deals with appeals in civil cases from the High Court and with appeals in criminal cases from the Crown Court. Hears appeals on points of law from the county courts and the magistrates' courts.

### The High Court

Hears complex or important civil cases in three divisions and also appeals from county courts.

Queen's Bench  
Division

Chancery  
Division

Family  
Division

### County Courts

(including family care centres)  
(7 Divisions)

Hear a wide range of civil actions and also appeals from magistrates' courts.

### Small Claims Courts

Hear consumer claims and minor civil cases.

### Coroners' Courts

Investigate the circumstances of sudden, violent or unnatural deaths.

### The Enforcement of Judgments Office

Enforces money and other judgments.

### The Crown Court

Hears all serious criminal cases.

### Magistrates' Courts

(including youth courts and family proceedings courts) (21 petty sessions districts)

Conduct preliminary hearings in more serious criminal cases.

Hear and determine less serious criminal cases, cases involving youths and some civil and domestic cases, including family proceedings.

### Social Security Commissioners and Child Support Commissioners

Hear appeals from unified Appeal Tribunals in matters arising from social security, child support, tax credits etc.

## Users

### Who will be interested in this publication?

The information presented in this publication will be of interest to a wide variety of people. For example the statistics within and those derived from this bulletin are currently used by NICTS policy officials in their role of assisting and advising the Minister for Justice to discharge his duties; by the NI Assembly and Justice committee; by students conducting research into Justice issues; and by the media.

### Users of Judicial Statistics

This publication is disseminated directly to approximately 30 users. In addition, it is also published on the NICTS' website and the Department's website and the UK Government Statistics Release Calendar (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>). Users include policy colleagues in NICTS, academics, researchers, members of the public, the NI Assembly, other government departments and other interested parties and individuals.

The publication and further analysis of the data provide an evidence base that is used in a number of NICTS policies, strategies and reviews. Some of the most recent examples are:

- Equality Screening Form - Consultation on proposals to close Hearing Centres at Bangor, Larne, Limavady, Magherafelt and Strabane Courthouses  
[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public\\_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx)
- Increasing the Jurisdictional Limits of the County Courts in Northern Ireland  
[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public\\_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx)
- Consultation on proposals to close Hearing Centres  
[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public\\_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx)
- Consultation on proposals for the rationalisation of the court estate  
[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public\\_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx)
- Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service Annual Report and Resource Accounts 2013-2014  
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Accounts/Pages/default.aspx>

In addition, NICTS data are used within other NI departments and their agencies. Some of the most recent examples are: -

- Department of Justice Digest of information on the NI Criminal Justice system  
<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/compendia-publications-stats-and-research.htm>
- Department for Social Development – Northern Ireland Housing Statistics  
[http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_and\\_research/stats-publications/stats-housing-publications/housing\\_stats.htm](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/stats-publications/stats-housing-publications/housing_stats.htm)

Around 250 statistical enquiries per year are received by the NICTS from various sources. These include requests for further breakdowns by specific offence codes, specific legislation and court outcomes. In addition, approximately 100 Assembly Questions (either written or oral) and Freedom of Information requests relating to statistical data are received by the NICTS each year.

## Levels of Reporting

Due to the extensive volume of information contained within this publication it has not been possible to provide comparisons across all case types, County Court Divisions and processing offices. At the beginning of each chapter a summary section detailing five year trend data at the Northern Ireland level has been included, along with key facts. Within the chapters a further breakdown by County Court Division (for the Crown and County Court Chapters) and processing office for the (Magistrates and Children Order Chapters) has been provided.

The principle users of this publication are internal business managers and court administrators. Both these users are primarily interested in the regional breakdowns by processing office and County Court Division of court business for the most recent calendar year. This information is used to assess volumes of court business at a regional level to assist in the decisions around staffing levels, prepare business cases for additional sitting days and inform the setting of operational targets.

Each chapter details the figures for 2014 and direct comparisons to 2013 have been outlined within the text. Detailed figures for 2013 can be accessed by following the link to the Judicial Statistics 2013 publication within the summary section of each chapter or by accessing the link below.

Judicial Statistics 2013:

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

More information in relation to technical terms throughout the publication can be found within the Glossary section.

## Databases

This section will cover how the databases are constructed from the data input stage through to the full validated datasets which are used to produce the figures contained within this publication. This section is split into the following subsections:

1. Data sources
2. Data downloads
3. Data validation
4. Quality assurance
5. Data extract
6. Accessibility
7. Comparability
8. Revisions
9. Other useful information

### 1. Data sources

This publication uses data which is primarily based on data input onto the Integrated Court Operations System (ICOS). This system was implemented across the NICTS over a two year period from 2005 to 2007.

In 2005, ICOS was introduced in the High Court and county court. As regular downloads of information were available from the new system, more detailed information across all court tiers was included in Judicial Statistics. The High Court and county court sections have been completed based on ICOS since 2005 and caution should be taken when comparing Judicial Statistics from publications prior to this.

During 2006, ICOS was introduced in the Crown Court and criminal magistrates' court. Caution should be taken when comparing figures prior to this.

During 2007, the civil and family module of ICOS was completed. This affected the information in the civil and family magistrates' court section and also in the Children Order section from publications prior to this.

For further advice on the differences between 2014 figures and previous years, please contact the statistics and research team.

The ICOS system is a live operating system used in each court tier to process every part of the 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.

Other data are also used to compile the information presented in Section G: Miscellaneous in this publication. The Enforcement of Judgments Office use a specially designed system to capture all applications to enforce called the Judgment Enforcement Management System (JEMS). The information in this publication has been extracted from this system. Manual spreadsheets on Excel are used to record information that relate to the Coroners Service for Northern Ireland and the Social Security and Child Support Commissioners. These systems are suitable to extract the data for this publication. Like ICOS, the information is recorded on these databases on a daily

basis. The information is validated internally by staff in these offices who check that the system and databases hold the correct information. The statistics and research team within the NICTS check the data that are provided from these systems to ensure that they are robust. However, the statistics and research team do recognise that as the information is input manually there is the potential for errors to occur.

## 2. Data downloads

The statistics and research team receive a download of information on a monthly basis from the ICOS system. The information is downloaded using a package called Oracle Discoverer. This package 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 by the statistics and research team on a monthly basis, using a weekly rotation based on each court tier, as shown below.

Week	Files Downloaded
1	Magistrates' court – civil and family business areas
2	Crown Court and Magistrates' court – criminal business areas
3	High Court – including Queens Bench, Bails, Chancery, Judicial Reviews, Matrimonial and Wardship & Adoption business areas. County Court – all business areas.
4	Magistrates' court – children order business area. Sittings – all court sittings information

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 branch.

The statistics and research team import the data into a program called SPSS (Statistics Package for Social Sciences). SPSS is then used to perform extensive data validations to identify potential errors in the data and ensure the data are reliable and robust.

## 3. Data validation

The statistics and research team have invested a lot of time and effort into writing an extensive computer program within SPSS to validate the information downloaded from ICOS. The program includes over 100 checks against each business area.

- (i) checking 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 runs in unison with the download program, for example in week 1 the magistrates' civil and family information is downloaded and the corresponding validation checks

are run on the newly downloaded information. This pattern follows for all the court tiers and business areas.

The validation program is designed to produce user friendly tables highlighting the potential problems with data in the title of the table, and the case numbers of the records affected. A validation report is compiled for each court venue and circulated to the Case Progression Officer for amendment. 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 that all validations on ICOS and manual statistical 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;
- Promoting awareness of the impact error can have, its wide ranging consequences and 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 by the statistics and research team. After the files have been refreshed each weekend all the data is then downloaded again (in accordance with the schedule) and this new download will reflect the 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 the ICOS system.

The statistics and research team then ensure that all validations in relation to the reporting period are amended prior to publication. Once these amendments have been checked, computer syntax is then used to produce the tables in this publication.

#### **4. Quality assurance**

Once computed, the figures in the report are checked carefully prior to publication. The data are broken down by court location as this is the established way of producing and presenting these data. The table below indicates the quality of the data prior to the full years' validation schedule being completed, and then again after the final year figures have been produced. This has been based on the numbers of defendants / cases disposed during the period. As shown, the percentage changes in the figures remain consistently low across all major business areas, typically less than 1%.



Court Tier	Business Area	Disposals (provisional data as published in quarterly bulletins)	Disposals (final year data)	% change
High Court	Chancery	2322	2307	-0.6%
	Bankruptcy	2081	2043	-1.8%
	Companies	564	564	-
	Queen's Bench Writs	4937	4858	-1.6%
	Judicial Reviews	409	406	-0.7%
	Probate Grants	6056	6054	-0.0%
	Divorces	898	900	+0.2%
	Wardship & Adoption	63	63	-
	Bails	1526	1516	-0.7%
Crown Court	Cases Disposed	1695	1688	-0.4%
	Defendants Disposed	2180	2163	-0.8%
County	Appeals	3608	3608	-
	Civil Bills	9328	9120	-2.2%
	Ejectment	803	799	-0.5%
	Small Claims	10259	10112	-1.4%
	Divorces – Decrees Nisi	1246	1244	-0.2%
Magistrates	Adult Defendants Disposed	41710	41709	-0.0%
	Youth Defendants Disposed	2047	2050	+0.1%
	Civil / Family Applications Disposed	5076	5057	-0.4%
Children Order	Applications Disposed	5709	5734	+0.4%

## 5. Data extract

The statistics in this report are taken from the latest available data that are held on the NICTS systems as of 1 June 2015. The NICTS statistics and research team check all data that are to be published carefully in order to provide a high level of quality assurance in relation to the data. However, NICTS does acknowledge that some errors may occur due to the inputting of incorrect data on to the ICOS. Most of these errors are detected and corrected by the validations that are computed by the statistics and research team before publication. Nonetheless, there is scope for error to occur. There is also scope for error in relation to the report itself. The information here is manually typed and there is the possibility of transcription errors here.

## 6. Accessibility

In order that the information provided in this publication is accessible to all groups of people, it is available on the NICTS website in a number of formats – pdf, Excel and html. This publication also complies with the NICTS's Internet Accessibility policy. Requests for the information in different formats can be made by contacting the [communicationsgroup@courtsni.gov.uk](mailto:communicationsgroup@courtsni.gov.uk). A charge may apply for formats not routinely used and individuals will be made aware of any charges and asked to confirm their willingness to pay prior commencement of the work.

## 7. Comparability

Direct comparisons can be made for data across all court tiers over a eight year period, as the ICOS roll out was complete by 2007.

Before September 2009 all the courthouses opened from 9am to 5pm from Monday to Friday each week (excluding public holidays).

In September 2009 5 of the 23 courthouses became “Hearing Centres” because they were not fully utilised when the courts weren’t sitting and NICTS needed to make better use of their courthouses and staff.

These courthouses were Bangor, Larne, Limavady, Magherafelt and Strabane. They were only open on the day that court hearings take place, and the rest of the time they remain closed.

When the Hearing Centres were opened they offered all of the usual services. However, when the Hearing Centres closed people had to access these services:-

- At other courthouses
- On the telephone
- Over the internet

The NICTS financial situation is different from what it was in 2009. They are now being asked to operate within tighter financial limits but are still required to provide the same range and standard of services.

In March 2013 two of these hearing centres were closed permanently – Larne and Bangor and the court business for these two venues was moved to Ballymena and Newtownards respectively. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing figures for 2014 with preceding years for Larne and Bangor court houses. For more information on the consultation exercise under taken, please use the link below:

Consultation on proposals to close Hearing Centres

[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public\\_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Public_Consultation/Pages/default.aspx)

## 8. Revisions

Any revisions to data will be applied in light of the NICTS Statistical Notice ‘Policy Statement on Revisions’. Incorrect figures or changes to this publication will be published on the web in a formal Statistical Notice. For further information, please see the following web link:

[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Policy\\_and\\_Policy\\_Development/Documents/Policy%20Statement%20on%20Revisions/p\\_pd\\_stats\\_PolicyStatementRevisions.pdf](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Policy_and_Policy_Development/Documents/Policy%20Statement%20on%20Revisions/p_pd_stats_PolicyStatementRevisions.pdf)

## 9. Other Useful Information

The court structure of Northern Ireland does not equate to the court structures of England and Wales, Scotland or the Republic of Ireland.

Further information on judicial and court statistics for England and Wales can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/court-statistics-quarterly>

Further information on crime and justice statistics in Scotland can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice>

Information on court statistics from the Republic of Ireland can be found at:

<http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/Library3.nsf/0/4122987FF3418654802575F20038270C?OpenDocument>

The following web links contain details of information that relates to other criminal justice agencies in Northern Ireland:

Department of Justice (Northern Ireland)

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research.htm>

Police Service of Northern Ireland

[http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics.htm)

Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland

<http://www.ppsni.gov.uk>

Youth Justice Agency

<http://www.youthjusticeagencyni.gov.uk/>

Northern Ireland Prison Service

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/ni-prison-service.htm>

Probation Board for Northern Ireland

<http://www.pbni.org.uk>

## Key Highlights

### High Court

- Between 2010 and 2014 the number of chancery cases received decreased by 19%, peaking in 2012 with 4,094 cases received. There was a decrease of 21% in the number of chancery cases received between 2013 and 2014. These figures reflect a decrease of 21% in applications received in relation to mortgages between 2013 and 2014. (Mortgage applications made up 91% of cases received into the Chancery division in 2014). The Council of Mortgage Lenders have reported a decrease in both the number and proportion of mortgages with arrears, across all arrear bands for both owner-occupier and buy-to-let lending for the first time since 2008.
- Queen's Bench writs received have decreased each year between 2010 and 2014, with an overall decrease of 51%. The number of writs received decreased by 39% between 2012 and 2014 and this decrease may be partly due to the increase in the financial limit within the County Court during 2013. In 2013 approximately 1,800 ordinary civil bills were received into the County Court for an amount over £15,000 with an equivalent figure of 2,976 in 2014, and these cases would previously have been received as Queen's Bench Writs. There was an 8% increase in the number of Queen's Bench writs disposed of between 2010 and 2014. However caution should be taken when comparing 2014 figures with other years as a manual exercise was carried out to deal with a number of old cases which were withdrawn or settled out of court.

### Crown Court

- Figure C.1 outlines the number of Crown Court defendants committed and disposed of during the last 5 years. The trend in the number of defendants committed between 2010 and 2013 has shown a steady increase, with an overall increase of 25%. However the trend reversed in 2014 with a 16% decrease. The fall in defendants committed over the last year indicates that there has been a decrease in the number of defendants committing more serious offences, which as a result must be tried in the Crown Court. As indicated in table E.3, indictable charges in the Magistrates' Court have decreased by 23% between 2013 and 2014 (from 4,003 to 3,074).
- There was an increase of 64% in the number of defendants disposed of between 2010 and 2013, before decreasing by 17% between 2013 and 2014. Up until 2012, disposals have not increased at the same rate as defendants committed suggesting an increase in active Crown Court defendants waiting to be dealt with. However in late 2012 an extra County Court Judge was introduced into Belfast Crown Court division to tackle outstanding legacy cases. As a result the numbers of defendants being disposed of has overtaken the numbers being received each year from 2013.

### County Court

- Ordinary civil bill cases received decreased by 25% between 2010 and 2012, and then increased by 7% between 2012 and 2014. However caution must be taken when interpreting this data as the financial limit in the County Court increased from £15,000 to £30,000 on 25 February 2013. As a result, claims for amounts over £15,000 and up to £30,000 are now received into the County Court as a civil bill, were they would previously have been entered into the High Court as a Queen's Bench Writ. In 2014 these claims amounted to approximately 2,976 cases. Civil bills disposed decreased by 30% between 2010 and 2013 and then increased by 9% in 2014. There was an overall decrease of 24% between 2010 and 2014.

- Ejectment cases received and disposed fluctuated over the last 5 years. However in 2012 both increased sharply, with increases of 49% and 52% respectively, with further increases of 34% and 31% between 2012 and 2013. (The increases in 2012 were partly due to a manual exercise completed to dispose of old legacy cases within the system). In 2014 both the receipts and disposals declined with decreases of 39% and 42% respectively. The sharp increases and declines in ejectment cases disposed are likely to be due to the adverse economic conditions experienced during the period. Ejectment cases include landlord and tenant disputes in relation to possession (eviction) and rent arrears, whereas the Chancery division of the High Court deals with possession (eviction) in mortgage actions. A similar trend in evictions completed by the EJO (summary table 14) was also experienced over the same period.

### **Magistrates' Court**

- Adult and Youth criminal defendants received have decreased by 23% and 40% respectively between 2010 and 2014 with respective decreases of 8% and 9% being observed between 2013 and 2014. The decreases over the last two years are largely a result of the introduction of Penalty Notices of Disorder which were introduced on 6th June 2012. These are new diversionary disposals aimed at dealing with minor offences as a direct alternative to a prosecution before the court. The number of defendants received is affected by crime rates, Police arrests and the decision by the PPS to prosecute.
- Average waiting times between a summons/charge and disposal in both the Adult and Youth courts both decreased by 17% between 2010 and 2014. The average waiting times in criminal cases were targeted with the introduction of Case Progression Officers into each court division in 2008. Their role was to work with other criminal justice agency officials and the judiciary to minimise delay in the Criminal Courts.

### **The Children Order**

- Applications lodged increased between 2010 and 2012 by 12%, before decreasing by 5% in 2013 and a further 1% in 2014. Applications lodged increased by 5% overall between 2010 and 2014.
- Applications disposed also increased each year until 2012 (by 17% between 2010 and 2012), before decreasing by 2% in 2013, and then increasing again by 7% in 2014. Applications disposed increased by 22% overall between 2010 and 2014.
- The number of children involved mirrored the pattern of applications disposed, with the number of children involved increasing each year until 2012 before decreasing by 1% in 2013, and then increasing again by 11% in 2014. Between 2010 and 2014 the number of children involved increased by 41%, however approximately 39% (950 out of 2,454) of this increase was due to a change in measurement of 'children involved' introduced in 2012 to include those children entered as 'respondent child' on the ICOS system.
- Final orders made have increased each year and more than doubled between 2010 and 2014. Between 2013 and 2014 the final orders made increased by 54%. (An order is made per child in Children Order applications).

## Part A: Court Of Appeal

The Court of Appeal normally sits at the Royal Courts of Justice in Belfast. The judges of the Court of Appeal are the Lord Chief Justice (who is the President) and three Lord Justices of Appeal. The Court of Appeal hears appeals in criminal matters from the Crown Court and in civil matters from the High Court. It also hears appeals on points of law from the County Courts, Magistrates' Courts and certain Tribunals. A Court of Appeal case will usually be heard by three judges but can be heard by two. Incidental matters may be heard by one Court of Appeal judge.

### Key Facts

- Criminal Appeals received have fluctuated between 2010 and 2014, peaking at 117 in 2013. Between 2012 and 2013 there was a 77% increase in Criminal Appeal receipts, followed by a decrease of 15% in 2014.
- Criminal Appeals disposed remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2011 before increasing by 49% in 2012 and a further 2% between 2012 and 2014.
- Civil Appeals received have fluctuated over the period with an increase of 19% between 2010 and 2012, before decreasing by 24% between 2012 and 2014. Civil Appeals disposed increased by 21% between 2010 and 2014, with a dip in 2013 of 16%.
- Civil Appeal Court sitting days have increased over the period, peaking in 2014 with 111 sitting days. Between 2013 and 2014 the number of civil appeals sitting days have increased by 7% from 104 to 111 days. Criminal Appeal Court sitting days have fluctuated during the period, with a 10% decrease between 2012 and 2013 followed by a 10% increase in 2014. This corresponds with the 8% increase in Criminal Appeal disposals in 2014.

### Summary Table 1: Court of Appeal 2010 to 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Criminal Appeals Received</b>	61	74	66	117	99
<b>Criminal Appeals Disposed</b>	69	63	94	89	96
<b>Civil Appeals Received</b>	97	92	115	92	87
<b>Civil Appeals Disposed</b>	80	91	96	81	97
<b>Criminal Appeal Court Sitting Days</b>	62	61	86	77	85
<b>Civil Appeal Court Sitting Days</b>	93	102	102	104	111

### Section 1: Criminal appeals

The number of criminal appeals lodged decreased from 117 in 2013 to 99 in 2014 (Table A.1).

**Table A.1: Criminal appeals lodged and disposed of in 2014**

	Lodged	Disposed of
	99	96

In 2014, there were 74 appeals lodged against sentence only, 14 were against conviction, 10 were against both conviction and sentence and 1 was an appeal pursuant to Article 17 of Criminal Justice (NI) order 2004. This compares with 79 appeals lodged against sentence only, 19 against conviction, 19 against both conviction and sentence and 0 appeals pursuant to Article 17 of Criminal Justice (NI) order 2004 in 2013. Of the 99 appeals lodged during 2014, 8 resulted from trials dealing with scheduled offences (Table A.2)

**Table A.2: Types of criminal appeals lodged in 2014**

	Appeal pursuant to Article 17 of Criminal Justice (NI) Order 2004	Appeal against			Total
		Sentence	Conviction	Conviction and sentence	
<b>Scheduled</b>	-	8	-	-	8
<b>Non-Scheduled</b>	1	66	14	10	91
<b>Total</b>	1	74	14	10	99

There were 37 successful appeals (where either the conviction was quashed or the sentence was varied) in 2014 with 2 appeals refused, and 17 appeals abandoned or withdrawn (Table A.3). In comparison, there were 41 successful appeals in 2013, with 4 appeals refused and 15 appeals abandoned or withdrawn.

**Table A.3: Results of criminal appeals by type in 2014**

	Appeal pursuant to Article 17 of Criminal Justice (NI) Order 2004	Conviction only or conviction & sentence		Sentence only		Total
		Scheduled	Non-Scheduled	Scheduled	Non-Scheduled	
<b>Conviction Quashed</b>	-	-	8	-	1	9
<b>Appeal Dismissed – Sentence Affirmed</b>	-	4	7	5	24	40
<b>Sentence Varied</b>	1	2	1	4	20	28
<b>Withdrawn/ Abandoned</b>	-	-	3	-	14	17
<b>Refused</b>	-	-	1	1	-	2
<b>Total</b>	1	6	20	10	59	96

## Section 2: Civil appeals

There were 87 civil appeals received in 2014, 5 less than the 2013 total of 92. As in previous years, the main source of civil appeals was the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court with 50 cases received. A total of 97 appeals were disposed of during the year (Table A.4) which compares with the 81 appeals disposed of in 2013.

**Table A.4: Appeals received and disposed of by origin and type in 2014**

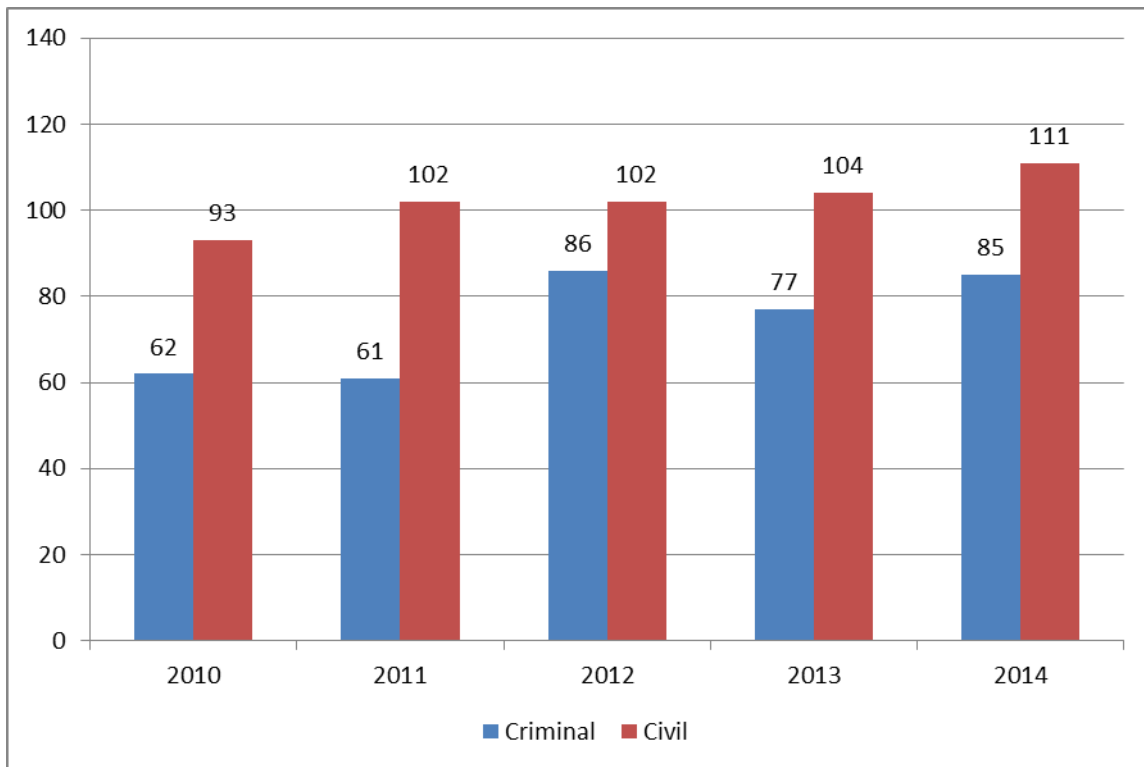
	Received	Disposed
<b>Chancery Division: Final</b>	9	8
<b>Chancery Division: Interlocutory</b>	3	4
<b>Family Division: Final</b>	3	6
<b>Family Division: Interlocutory</b>	-	-
<b>Queen's Bench Division:</b>		
Judicial Review: Final	25	25
Judicial Review: Interlocutory	3	2
Commercial: Final	4	5
Commercial: Interlocutory	1	-
Other: Final	17	13
Other: Damages	-	-
Other: Interlocutory	-	-
<b>Magistrates' court (Section 44 of Judicature Act)</b>	-	-
<b>Court of Appeal Cross Appeal</b>	-	-
<b>Case Stated</b>		
Court of Appeal (Appeal or Case Stated)	18	26
Requisition to Judge to State a Case	-	-
By Outside Body	-	2
By Lands Tribunal	-	-
By High Court Judge	-	-
By County Court Judge	-	1
By District Judge	3	4
By District Judge (Magistrates' Court)	1	1
<b>Determination of pensions: Pension appeal</b>	-	-
<b>Immigration Tribunal</b>	-	-
<b>Motions on Notice</b>	-	-
<b>Proceeds of crime</b>	-	-
<b>Master (EJO)</b>	-	-
<b>Other</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>97</b>



### Section 3: Court sitting times

The number of court sitting days spent on criminal appeals (by majority type of work) increased from 77 days in 2013 to 85 days in 2014. A total of 139 hours were spent in court hearing criminal appeals in 2014 compared with 144 court hours in 2013. There were 111 court sitting days (by majority type of work) spent on civil appeals during 2014, compared with 104 in 2013. A total of 186 hours were spent in court hearing civil appeals in 2014 compared with 179 court hours during 2013 (Figure A.1 & Table B.42).

**Figure A.1: Number of court sitting days (majority days) in the Court of Appeal from 2010 to 2014**



## Part B: The High Court

The High Court sits at the Royal Courts of Justice in Belfast. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice (who is the President of the High Court), and three Lords Justices of Appeal along with ten High Court Judges. The High Court hears high value and complex civil cases and deals with civil cases, hears appeals in criminal cases, and also has the power to review the actions of individuals or organisations to make sure they have acted legally and justly. The High Court comprises three Divisions: the Chancery Division, Queen's Bench Division and Family Division.

This section is separated into 4 Sections:

### Section 1: Chancery Division

- 1.1 Key Facts
- 1.2 Chancery Division - 2014 Data

### Section 2: The Queen's Bench Division

- 2.1 Key Facts
- 2.2 Queens' Bench Division - 2014 Data

### Section 3: Family Division

- 3.1 Key Facts
- 3.2 Family Division - 2014 Data

### Section 4: Sitting Days

- 4.1 Key Facts
- 4.2 Sitting Days - 2014 Data

## Section 1: The Chancery Division

The Chancery Division deals with four main areas of business: Chancery, Bankruptcy, Companies and Probate.

### Chancery Office

The main area of business in the Chancery office relates to disputes involving land and property. These include disputes between vendors, purchasers, landlords and tenants; mortgage repossession actions; trespass; right of way; construction of a lease; and squatters. Most actions begin with the issue of a claim or originating proceedings by the claimant against the defendant. The Chancery section also deals with disputes involving copyright; partnerships; patents; execution of trusts; charities; inheritance; and the administration of estates.

People can get into housing debt for a variety of reasons:

- Change in circumstances like job loss, reduction in working hours, sickness or relationship breakdown
- Accessing high cost credit / mortgages from non-traditional lenders and securing it on their homes
- Over borrowing during the property boom

The NICTS produced guidelines for lenders known as Pre-Action Protocols for Mortgage Possession Proceedings. They have been in operation since October 2009 and were revised in August 2011. The Protocols ensure that possession action against homeowners is taken only as a last possible resort (<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Pages/InformationOnRepossession.aspx>).

### Bankruptcy Office

The Bankruptcy Office deals with all matters relating to insolvency. These include applications to set aside statutory demands; petitions (by creditors and debtors) and voluntary arrangements.

If you cannot repay the debts that you owe, you may be made bankrupt. The most common situations in which you can be made bankrupt are at the request of someone to whom you owe money (a creditors petition) and at your own request (a debtor's petition).

### Companies Office

The Companies Office deals with all matters relating to the Companies Order including winding up petitions; insolvent partnerships; and disqualification of directors.

If the Court makes an order to wind up a company it means that the company has gone into compulsory liquidation. The court will then appoint an Official Receiver (OR) to act as liquidator for the company.

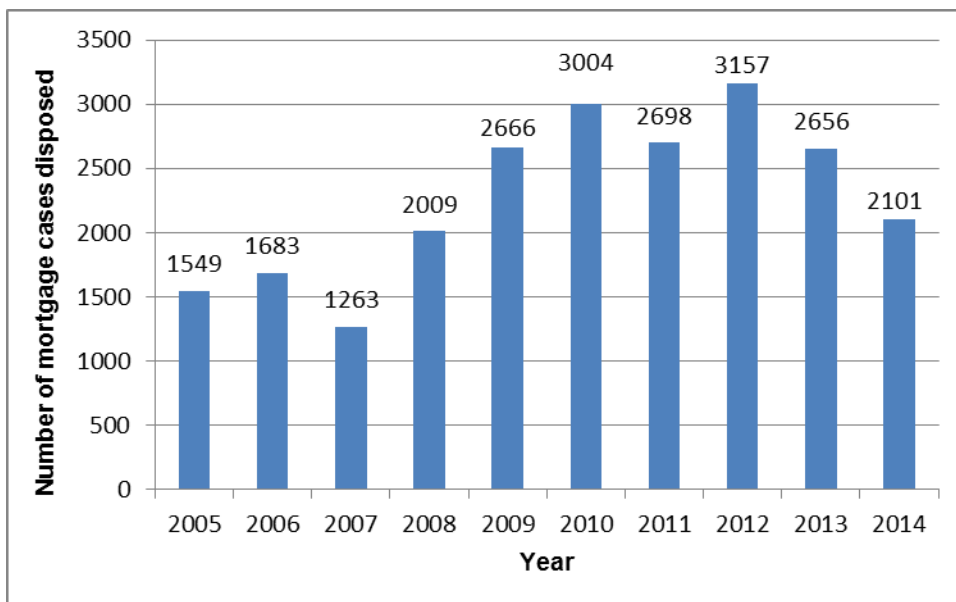
### Probate Office

The principal business assigned to the Probate Office includes Contentious and Non-contentious Probate applications, leading to the issue of a Grant of Representation in the estate of the deceased person, to facilitate the gathering in and distribution of the assets of the deceased's estate.

## 1.1 Key Facts

- Between 2010 and 2014 the number of chancery cases received decreased by 19%, peaking in 2012 with 4,094 cases received. There was a decrease of 21% in the number of chancery cases received between 2013 and 2014. These figures reflect a decrease of 21% in applications received in relation to mortgages between 2013 and 2014. (Mortgage applications made up 91% of cases received into the Chancery division in 2014). The Council of Mortgage Lenders have reported a decrease in both the number and proportion of mortgages with arrears, across all arrear bands for both owner-occupier and buy-to-let lending for the first time since 2008.  
<http://www.cml.org.uk/news/press-releases/4198>
- The graph below indicates the trend for the last 10 years of Mortgage cases disposed in the High Court. There has been a general upward trend from 2005 to 2012, with dips in 2007 and again in 2011. From 2012 to 2014, there was a 33% decrease in mortgage cases disposed. There were sharp increases each year between 2007 and 2010 as the decline in the wider economic climate continued, before peaking in 2012.
- The 21% decline in the number of mortgage cases disposed between 2013 and 2014 is in keeping with the declining figures published by the Council of Mortgage Lenders in 'Arrears in mortgages'.  
<http://www.cml.org.uk/news/press-releases/4198>
- This decrease in 2014 of 21% in the number of mortgage cases disposed also corresponds with decreasing unemployment levels reported by DETI in 2014.  
[http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour\\_market\\_statistics/stats-labour-market-unemployment.htm](http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics/stats-labour-market-unemployment.htm)

**Figure B.1: Mortgage cases disposed from 2005 to 2014**



- The number of bankruptcy cases received increased by 11% between 2010 and 2011, before decreasing by 12% between 2011 and 2014.
- Bankruptcy cases disposed increased by 15% between 2010 and 2011, before decreasing by 18% between 2011 and 2014. Figures published by the Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland (DETI) show that individual bankruptcies in Northern Ireland have remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2014. This is consistent with the 1% decrease in Bankruptcy disposals in 2014.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/insolvency-statistics-october-to-december-2014>

(see table 6)

- The numbers of companies cases received and disposed have decreased by 14% and increased by 2% respectively between 2010 and 2014, however between 2013 and 2014 there was a decrease of 2% and less than 1% respectively in both the cases received and in the cases disposed.
- Probate grants received increased each year between 2010 and 2013, before decreasing by 8% in 2014.
- The link below provides comparison figures for 2013:  
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

**Summary Table 2: Chancery Division cases received 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Chancery</b>	3,919	4,003	4,094	4,023	3,189
<b>Bankruptcy</b>	2,336	2,586	2,260	2,139	2,266
<b>Companies</b>	664	727	678	586	573
<b>Probate grants</b>	6,090	6,169	6,202	6,569	6,054

**Summary Table 3: Chancery Division cases disposed 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Chancery</b>	3,279	2,980	3,429	2,889	2,307
<b>Bankruptcy</b>	2,178	2,498	2,279	2,072	2,043
<b>Companies</b>	551	631	661	566	564

## 1.2 Chancery Division - 2014 Data

Table B.1 shows that during 2014, a total of 3,189 Chancery cases were received. This was a decrease of 21% from 4,023 in 2013. Mortgage suits accounted for the majority (91%) of cases received in 2014. The number of mortgages received has decreased by 21% during 2014 (3,697 in 2013 compared with 2,910 in 2014).

**Table B.1: Chancery cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Mortgages</b>	2910
	<b>Other land and property</b>	40
	<b>Trade and business</b>	10
	<b>Trusts</b>	4
	<b>Other</b>	225
	<b>Total</b>	3189
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Notice of appointment</b>	2793
	<b>Summons</b>	1069
	<b>Notice of motion</b>	30
	<b>Exparte application</b>	335
	<b>Injunction</b>	15
	<b>Other</b>	2
	<b>Transfer to Commercial List</b>	3
	<b>Total</b>	4247

There were 3,585 cases and applications disposed of in 2014 compared with 4,488 in 2013, representing a 20% decrease. Mortgages accounted for the majority of disposals with 2,101 cases disposed of (Table B.2).

**Table B.2: Chancery cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		<b>High Court Judge</b>	<b>Master</b>	<b>Office disposal</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Mortgages</b>	15	2077	9	2101
	<b>Other land and property</b>	36	3	10	49
	<b>Trade and business</b>	4	2	1	7
	<b>Trusts</b>	4	-	-	4
	<b>Other</b>	108	18	20	146
	<b>Total</b>	167	2100	40	2307
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Notice of appointment</b>	5	114	-	119
	<b>Summons</b>	66	736	2	804
	<b>Notice of motion</b>	19	-	-	19
	<b>Ex-parte application</b>	15	310	-	325
	<b>Injunction</b>	7	-	-	7
	<b>Transfer to Commercial List</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>Other</b>	-	4	-	4
	<b>Total</b>	112	1164	2	1278

## Bankruptcy

There were 3,064 bankruptcy cases and applications received in 2014 compared with 2,915 in 2013 – an increase of 5%. In 2014 these included 1,912 bankruptcy petitions, 54% of which were creditor petitions (petition by another person). Figures for 2013 revealed that there were 1,798 bankruptcy petitions, of which 47% were creditor petitions. In 2014, other bankruptcy proceedings included 246 originating applications and 740 ordinary applications (Table B.3). Corresponding figures were 236 and 683 respectively in 2013.

**Table B.3: Bankruptcy cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Petition by another person</b>	1040
	<b>Petition by debtor</b>	810
	<b>Other petition</b>	62
	<b>Originating application</b>	246
	<b>Other</b>	108
	<b>Total</b>	2266
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Notice of motion</b>	3
	<b>Ordinary application</b>	740
	<b>Certificate of automatic discharge</b>	47
	<b>Other</b>	8
	<b>Total</b>	798

The Master dealt with a total of 2,616 bankruptcy cases and applications in 2014 compared with 2,660 the previous year, a decrease of 2%. The main area of work disposed of by the Master was bankruptcy petitions, a total of 1,768 in 2014 (Table B.4). This was a 0.2% decrease on the 1,772 bankruptcy petitions disposed of by the Master in 2013.

**Table B.4: Bankruptcy cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		High Court Judge	Master	Office disposal	Total
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Petition by another person</b>	3	927	4	934
	<b>Petition by debtor</b>	-	797	1	798
	<b>Other petition</b>	-	44	-	44
	<b>Originating application</b>	8	173	-	181
	<b>Other</b>	1	85	-	86
	<b>Total</b>	12	2026	5	2043
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Notice of motion</b>	-	3	-	3
	<b>Ordinary application</b>	2	580	1	583
	<b>Certificate of automatic discharge</b>	-	4	40	44
	<b>Other</b>	-	3	-	3
	<b>Total</b>	2	590	41	633

## Companies

Table B.5 and B.6 show the companies cases and applications received and disposed of in 2014. There were 680 companies cases and applications received and 638 disposed of. This represented a 1% increase for cases and applications received (671) and a 3% increase for cases and applications disposed of (622) in 2013.

**Table B.5: Companies cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Winding up petition</b>	308
	<b>Other petitions</b>	35
	<b>Originating summons</b>	47
	<b>Other</b>	183
	<b>Total</b>	573
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Notice of motion</b>	5
	<b>Ordinary application</b>	96
	<b>Other</b>	6
	<b>Total</b>	107

**Table B.6: Companies cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		High Court Judge	Master	Office disposal	Total
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Winding up petition</b>	3	301	-	304
	<b>Other petitions</b>	-	26	-	26
	<b>Originating summons</b>	8	78	-	86
	<b>Other</b>	10	138	-	148
	<b>Total</b>	21	543	-	564
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Notice of motion</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>Ordinary application</b>	-	71	-	71
	<b>Other</b>	-	3	-	3
	<b>Total</b>	-	74	-	74

Table B.7 shows the average time intervals in weeks for cases and applications in the Chancery Division for the three business areas. A chancery case took on average 43 weeks from date of issue to date of disposal in 2014, ten weeks more than in 2013 (33). It took 12 weeks on average for a bankruptcy case from date of issue to date of disposal in 2014, one week more than in 2013 (11), and 17 weeks for a companies' case (16 weeks in 2013).

**Table B.7: Average time intervals in weeks for business in the Chancery Division in 2014**

	Chancery		Bankruptcy		Companies	
	Cases	Applications	Cases	Applications	Cases	Applications
<b>Issue to first listing</b>	33	9	6	2	9	5
<b>First listing to disposal</b>	10	6	6	3	8	10
<b>Issue to disposal</b>	43	15	12	5	17	15

Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts.



## Probate

The number of grants of probate issued during 2014 decreased by 8% from 6,569 in 2013 to 6,054 in 2014 (Table B.8).

**Table B.8: Probate grants issued in non-contentious proceedings in 2014**

	District Registry		Probate		Northern Ireland
	By solicitor	Personal	By solicitor	Personal	
<b>Grant of administration</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Pendente Lite</b>	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Letters of administration with will annexed</b>	33	-	145	4	182
<b>Letters of administration with will annexed (DBN)</b>	5	-	11	-	16
<b>Letters of administration</b>	208	35	807	141	1191
<b>Grant of probate</b>	784	33	3485	336	4638
<b>Letters of administration (DBN)</b>	10	-	16	-	26
<b>Total grants issued</b>	1040	68	4465	481	6054

## Section 2: The Queen's Bench Division

The Queen's Bench Division comprises of a number of business areas, namely: the Writ Office, Appeals & Lists Office; Judicial Reviews Office; Commercial Office; and Bail Office. Collectively these Offices are referred to as The Central Office.

The principal business dealt with by the Queen's Bench Division is;

- Claims for damages
- Medical Negligence actions
- Commercial actions
- Matters involving contract
- Personal injury actions
- Appeals from the County Court
- Judicial Reviews
- Bail applications
- Admiralty matters
- Injunctions

Each business area within the Queen's Bench Division has discrete functions, namely;

### Writ Office

The primary function of the office is to manage the 'Writ Process' for actions in the Queen's Bench Division, from commencement of proceedings until the trial of the action or final determination. This involves a review process which is initiated approximately 9 months after the last notification by a defendant that they intend to dispute the claim. The aim of the reviews is to progress cases to trial by dealing with matters between the parties which may delay the case being set-down for trial. The Office is also responsible for providing adequately trained staff to act as Court registrars in all Queen's Bench Courts. The Queen's Bench Division deals with large value and/or complex claims for damages including libel and slander actions which may require a jury.

The lower threshold for claims to the High Court increased from £15,000 to £30,000 on 25 February 2013. Cases previously received into the Writ Office for claims between £15,000 and £30,000 may now be processed by the County Court. Care should therefore be taken when comparing Writs data before and after this date.

### Appeals & Lists Office

The office has overall responsibility for compiling the daily Court List. This involves collating business listed across all the High Court Divisions on a daily basis. The Listing Officer must ensure that business is allocated to appropriate Judges and that adequate courtrooms are available.

### Commercial Office

Deals with business relating to a 'business or commercial transaction' such as building contracts, sales of goods, insurance, banking or carriage of goods, may be assigned to the Commercial list, if so directed by the Commercial Judge. One of the ten puisne Judges has been assigned as the Commercial Judge. The Judge carries out regular reviews of actions entered into the Commercial List to ensure that the action is progressed to trial in a timely manner.

### Judicial Reviews Office

Judicial Reviews are cases where the court considers if the decision reached by an inferior court, Tribunal, public body or Government Minister followed the proper procedure. The applicant must first apply to the Court for leave to apply for Judicial Review if leave is granted then the applicant has 14 days to apply for a full hearing of the matter.

## Bail Office

This office deals with repeat bail applications, i.e. an application to release a defendant from custody who has been refused bail by the Magistrates Court. The Bail Order normally requires the defendant to comply with various conditions and may require money to be lodged or security to be given.

## 2.1 Key Facts

- Queen's Bench writs received have decreased each year between 2010 and 2014, with an overall decrease of 51%. The number of writs received decreased by 39% between 2012 and 2014 and this decrease may be partly due to the increase in the financial limit within the County Court during 2013. In 2013 approximately 1,800 ordinary civil bills were received into the County Court for an amount over £15,000 with an equivalent figure of 2,976 in 2014, and these cases would previously have been received as Queen's Bench Writs.
- There was an 8% increase in the number of Queen's Bench writs disposed of between 2010 and 2014. A peak in disposals was observed in 2011 however, this was due to a special exercise carried out to progress post-traumatic stress disorder cases. These cases accounted for approximately 1,500 cases disposed during the period. Between 2012 and 2014 there was actually a 5% decrease in Queens Bench writs disposed. However caution should be taken when comparing 2014 figures with other years as a manual exercise was carried out to deal with a number of old cases which were withdrawn or settled out of court.
- There was a 19% increase in the number of Judicial Review applications received and a 15% increase in the number disposed of between 2010 and 2014. The number of cases received and disposed decreased by 14% and 6% respectively between 2013 and 2014.
- The number of High Court bail applications received decreased by 25% between 2010 and 2014. There was a 2% increase and a 2% decrease respectively, in receipts and disposals between 2013 and 2014.
- The link below provides comparison figures for 2013:  
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

**Summary Table 4: Queen's Bench cases received 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Queen's Bench Division - writs</b>	7,503	6,617	5,959	4,490	3,658
<b>Commercial List set-down</b>	114	42	31	78	43
<b>Judicial Reviews (applications)</b>	80	116	108	110	95
<b>Masters' appeals</b>	68	92	86	84	89
<b>High Court bails (applications)</b>	2,431	2,368	2,226	1,781	1,818

**Summary Table 5: Queen's Bench cases disposed 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Queen's Bench Division – writs</b>	4,497	5,902 <sup>[1]</sup>	5,103	4,240	4,858 <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Commercial List set-down</b>	187	188	261	251	168
<b>Judicial reviews (applications)</b>	92	89	90	113	106
<b>Masters' appeals</b>	61	85	80	86	81
<b>High Court bails (applications)</b>	2,196	2,136	1,966	1,546	1,516

<sup>[1]</sup> A special exercise was carried out to progress post-traumatic stress disorder cases. These cases accounted for approximately 1,500 cases disposed during the period.

<sup>[2]</sup> Please note a manual exercise was carried out during the period to deal with a number of old cases which were withdrawn or settled out of court.

## 2.2 Queen's Bench Division - 2014 Data

There were 6,672 Queen's Bench cases and applications received during 2014, 55% of these were made up of writs and originating summonses. These were less than the data relating to 2013, when there were 8,137 cases and applications received of which 55% were writs and originating summonses. There has been a 19% decrease in the number of writs received from 4,490 in 2013 to 3,658 in 2014 (Table B.9).

**Table B.9: Queen's Bench cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Writs and originating summonses</b>	<b>Negligence</b>	2062
	<b>Breach</b>	250
	<b>Road injuries</b>	476
	<b>Personal injuries</b>	227
	<b>Monies due</b>	417
	<b>Other</b>	226
	<b>Total</b>	3658
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>Foreign judgment</b>	192
	<b>Other</b>	56
	<b>Total</b>	248
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Summons/interlocutory applications</b>	1540
	<b>Remittals and removals</b>	490
	<b>Exparte applications</b>	310
	<b>Other</b>	426
	<b>Total</b>	2766

Table B.10 shows the breakdown of the amount claimed in writs and originating summonses in 2014. The majority of writs and originating summonses were unliquidated in 2014 – 91%, compared with 90% in 2013.

**Table B.10: Queen's Bench writs and originating summonses received by amount claimed in 2014**

	<b>Unliquidated</b>	<b>Less than £1,000</b>	<b>£1,000-2,999</b>	<b>£3,000-14,999</b>	<b>Over £15,000</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Negligence</b>	2059	-	-	-	3	2062
<b>Breach</b>	250	-	-	-	-	250
<b>Road injuries</b>	476	-	-	-	-	476
<b>Personal injuries</b>	225	-	-	-	2	227
<b>Monies due</b>	86	-	1	45	285	417
<b>Other</b>	224	-	-	1	1	226
<b>Total</b>	3320	-	1	46	291	3658

There were 833 Queen's Bench writs (excluding commercial actions) set-down for trial during 2014 (Table B.11) compared with 1,278 the previous year, which represented a decrease of 35%.

**Table B.11: Queen's Bench writs and originating summonses set-down by amount claimed in 2014**

	Unliquidated	£1,000-2,999	£3,000-14,999	Over £15,000	Total
<b>Negligence</b>	553	-	-	-	553
<b>Breach</b>	7	-	-	2	9
<b>Road injuries</b>	147	-	-	4	151
<b>Personal injuries</b>	80	-	4	4	88
<b>Monies due</b>	1	-	-	8	9
<b>Other</b>	21	-	1	1	23
<b>Total</b>	809	-	5	19	833

Excludes commercial actions.

There were 1,252 writs dealt with in court and 3,321 writs disposed of as office disposals. Please note however that a manual exercise was carried out during the period to deal with a number of old legacy cases which were withdrawn or settled out of court. Actions set-down as negligence constituted 53% of writs disposed of (Table B.12). In 2013, there were 1,889 writs dealt with in court and 1,945 writs disposed of as office disposals while negligence accounted for 56% of writs disposed.

**Table B.12: Queen's Bench cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		High Court Judge	Master	Office Disposal <sup>[1]</sup>	Default judgment	Total
<b>Writs and originating summonses</b>	<b>Negligence</b>	639	62	1818	35	2554
	<b>Breach</b>	15	4	43	4	66
	<b>Road injuries</b>	198	9	1098	7	1312
	<b>Personal injuries</b>	158	67	292	1	518
	<b>Monies due</b>	18	13	29	219	279
	<b>Other</b>	52	17	41	19	129
	<b>Total</b>	1080	172	3321	285	4858
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>Foreign judgment</b>	-	-	13	-	13
	<b>Other</b>	13	1	8	-	22
	<b>Total</b>	13	1	21	-	35
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Summons/interlocutory applications</b>	84	1313	1	-	1398
	<b>Remittals and removals</b>	1	459	-	-	460
	<b>Exparte applications</b>	20	217	-	-	237
	<b>Other</b>	193	184	1	-	378
	<b>Total</b>	298	2173	2	-	2473

Excludes commercial actions.

<sup>[1]</sup> Please note a manual exercise was carried out during the period to deal with a number of old cases which were withdrawn or settled out of court.

Of the 1,537 writs disposed of in 2014, either in court or by way of a default judgment, 34% were for over £15,000 (Table B.13). The proportion of writs disposed of that were over £15,000 in 2013 was 30% (691).

**Table B.13: Queen's Bench writs and originating summonses disposed by amount in 2014**

		Unliquidated	Less than £1,000	£1,000-2,999	£3,000-14,999	Over £15,000	Total
<b>High Court Judge</b>	<b>Negligence</b>	359	-	7	103	170	639
	<b>Breach</b>	14	-	-	1	-	15
	<b>Road injuries</b>	21	-	2	37	138	198
	<b>Personal injuries</b>	121	-	3	12	22	158
	<b>Monies due</b>	10	-	1	2	5	18
	<b>Other</b>	40	-	-	4	8	52
<b>Master</b>	<b>Negligence</b>	60	-	-	-	2	62
	<b>Breach</b>	4	-	-	-	-	4
	<b>Road injuries</b>	7	-	-	1	1	9
	<b>Personal injuries</b>	67	-	-	-	-	67
	<b>Monies due</b>	12	-	-	-	1	13
	<b>Other</b>	17	-	-	-	-	17
<b>Default judgments</b>	<b>Negligence</b>	34	-	-	-	1	35
	<b>Breach</b>	3	-	-	-	1	4
	<b>Road injuries</b>	7	-	-	-	-	7
	<b>Personal injuries</b>	1	-	-	-	-	1
	<b>Monies due</b>	3	1	1	45	169	219
	<b>Other</b>	12	-	1	1	5	19
<b>Total</b>		792	1	15	206	523	1537

Excludes commercial actions and office disposals.

In 2014, the average length of time for a writ from first listing to disposal was 25 weeks (Table B.14). In 2013, this was 20 weeks.

**Table B.14: Average time intervals in weeks for Queen's Bench cases and applications in 2014**

	Writs and originating summonses	Miscellaneous	Applications
<b>Issue to first listing</b>	135	12	3
<b>First listing to disposal</b>	25	5	5
<b>Issue to disposal</b>	161	16	8

Excludes default judgments and office disposals.

Due to rounding and not all writs and originating summonses having a set-down date, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts.

Tables B.15, B.16 and B.17 show the number of commercial actions received, set-down and disposed of. During 2014, there were 43 cases set-down compared with 78 in 2013. In 2014, 168 cases were disposed of with 154 of these disposed of by a High Court Judge. Comparable figures in 2013 were 251 and 229 respectively.

**Table B.15: Queen's Bench commercial actions received in 2014**

<b>Negligence</b>	61
<b>Breach of Contract</b>	34
<b>Personal injuries</b>	-
<b>Monies due</b>	51
<b>Other</b>	29
<b>Total</b>	175

**Table B.16: Queen's Bench commercial actions set-down in 2014**

<b>Negligence</b>	11
<b>Breach of Contract</b>	12
<b>Personal injuries</b>	-
<b>Monies due</b>	16
<b>Other</b>	4
<b>Total</b>	43

**Table B.17: Queen's Bench commercial actions disposed of in 2014**

	High Court Judge	Master	Office disposal	Default judgment	Total
<b>Negligence</b>	56	-	2	-	58
<b>Breach of Contract</b>	25	-	3	-	28
<b>Personal injuries</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Monies due</b>	53	-	6	1	60
<b>Other</b>	20	-	2	-	22
<b>Total</b>	154	-	13	1	168

In 2014, the average length of time for a commercial action from first listing to disposal was 36 weeks (Table B.18). In 2013, this was 29 weeks.

**Table B.18: Average time intervals in weeks for commercial actions in 2014**

	Commercial actions
<b>Received to Entry to commercial list</b>	51
<b>Entry to commercial list to first listing</b>	32
<b>First listing to disposal</b>	36
<b>Received to disposal</b>	118

Excludes default judgments and office disposals.

Due to rounding and not all writs and originating summonses having a set-down date, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts.

## Judicial Reviews

Tables B.19 to B.21 are in relation to Judicial Reviews. There were 95 applications for Judicial Review in 2014 compared with 110 in 2013. There were 95 applications for leave to apply for Judicial Review granted (32%). The proportion in 2013 for this was also 32%. Of the 106 applications for Judicial Review that were disposed in 2014, 27% were granted. In 2013, there were 113 applications for Judicial Review and 25% of these were granted.

**Table B.19: Judicial Review applications received in 2014**

<b>Applications for leave to apply for Judicial Review</b>	348
<b>Applications for Judicial Review</b>	95
<b>Ancillary applications</b>	5

**Table B.20: Judicial Review applications disposed of in 2014**

	Granted	Withdrawn/ Refused/ Dismissed	Other	Total
<b>Applications for leave to apply for Judicial Review</b>	95	168	34	297
<b>Applications for Judicial Review</b>	29	49	28	106
<b>Ancillary applications</b>	-	-	3	3

In 2014, the average length of time from issue to disposal of applications for Judicial Review was 43 weeks (Table B.21) which was an increase on the 41 weeks in 2013.

**Table B.21: Average time intervals in weeks for Judicial Review applications in 2014**

	Applications for leave to apply for Judicial Review	Applications for Judicial Review	Ancillary applications
<b>Issue to first listing</b>	9	29	5
<b>First listing to disposal</b>	4	14	4
<b>Issue to disposal</b>	13	43	9

Due to rounding and not all applications having a court date, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts.

## Masters' appeals

There were 89 Masters' appeals received and 81 Masters' appeals disposed of in 2014 (Tables B.22 and B.23). This compares with the 84 Masters' appeals received and the 86 Masters' appeals disposed of in 2013.

**Table B.22: Masters' appeals received in 2014**

<b>Queen's Bench Masters' appeals</b>	51
<b>Chancery Masters' appeals</b>	38
<b>Total</b>	89



**Table B.23: Masters' appeals disposed of in 2014**

<b>Queen's Bench Masters' appeals</b>	40
<b>Chancery Masters' appeals</b>	41
<b>Total</b>	81

## High Court Bails

There were 1,818 applications for bail received in the High Court during 2014, an increase of 2% from 1,781 in 2013. Of the 1,270 applications disposed in court in 2014, 52% were granted (Table B.26). In 2013, 1,306 applications were disposed in court. Of these, 48% were granted.

**Table B.24: Number of bail applications received in 2014**

<b>Bail applications</b>	1253
<b>Bail pending appeals to the county court</b>	63
<b>Compassionate bail applications</b>	35
<b>Miscellaneous applications</b>	-
<b>Applications to revoke bail</b>	4
<b>Schedule 2 breaches</b>	-
<b>Time extension</b>	-
<b>Bail variations</b>	463
<b>Total</b>	1818

**Table B.25: Number of bail applications disposed of in chambers in 2014**

	Granted	Refused	Revoke	Other	Total
<b>Bail applications</b>	5	-	-	-	5
<b>Bail pending appeals to the county court</b>	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Compassionate bail applications</b>	2	1	-	-	3
<b>Application to revoke bail</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bail variations</b>	206	1	-	30	237
<b>Total</b>	214	2	-	30	246

**Table B.26: Number of bail applications disposed of in court in 2014**

	Granted	Refused	Revoke	Other	Total
<b>Bail applications</b>	540	456	8	69	1073
<b>Bail pending appeals to the county court</b>	27	17	-	5	49
<b>Compassionate bail applications</b>	18	10	-	1	29
<b>Miscellaneous applications</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Application to revoke bail</b>	-	-	2	-	2
<b>Schedule 2 breaches</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bail variations</b>	71	31	1	14	117
<b>Total</b>	656	514	11	89	1270

## Section 3: Family Division

The Family Division comprises of four key business areas, namely: -

- The Matrimonial Office
- The Office of Care and Protection (Children's Section)
- The Office of Care and Protection (Patient's Section)
- The Official Solicitor's Office

### The Matrimonial Office

The Matrimonial Office deals with the following: -

**Petitions for divorce** - to obtain a decree of divorce the marriage must be proved to have broken down irretrievably with proof of one or more of the following facts:

- adultery
- behaviour with which the petitioner cannot reasonably be expected to live
- desertion of at least two years
- two years separation where the respondent consents
- five years separation without consent

No petition may be made for divorce within the first year of marriage.

**Petitions for nullity** - a Decree of Nullity of Marriage is granted where the petitioner proves that the marriage is either void or voidable.

A void marriage is one that is legally invalid because, for example:

- either party was under the age of sixteen at the time of the marriage
- either party was already married
- the parties are prohibited from marrying, for example father and daughter

A voidable marriage is one which is legal but may be nullified by order of the court because, for example:

- it is not consummated due to incapacity or wilful refusal (most nullities are on these grounds)
- where one party was suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form, or was pregnant by someone else at the time of marriage

**Judicial separation** - an alternative to divorce is a decree of judicial separation. This does not dissolve the marriage but absolves the parties from the obligation to live together. This procedure might, for instance, be used if religious beliefs forbid or discourage divorce.

**Ancillary relief applications** - During or after a divorce, the annulment of a marriage (nullity) or judicial separation, there may still be a need for the court to settle disputes over money or property. The court can make a financial order. This is known as ancillary relief and may deal with the sale or transfer of property, maintenance payments (for example weekly or monthly maintenance), a lump sum payment and/or a pension sharing or attachment order.

**Dissolution of a Civil Partnership** - You can apply to end ('dissolve') your civil partnership if you have been in the partnership for at least a year.

There are 3 main steps to ending a civil partnership:

- File a dissolution petition - you have to apply to court for permission to end your civil partnership, and show reasons why you want to split up.
- Apply for a conditional order - if your civil partner agrees to the petition, you'll get a document saying there's no reason you can't divorce.
- Apply for a final order - this legally ends your civil partnership - you need to wait 6 weeks after you get the conditional order before you can apply.

### **The Office of Care and Protection (OCP) (Children's Section)**

The principal business assigned to this Office is: -

- Guardianship and Wardship of children
- Adoption
- Applications under the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
- Applications under the Family Homes and Domestic Violence (NI) Order 1998

**Wardship and Adoption** - The principal business assigned to Wardship and Adoption office includes applications in relation to the Guardianship and Wardship of children, Adoption applications and applications under the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

**Family Homes and Domestic Violence** - The Family Homes and Domestic Violence (NI) Order 1998, is designed to offer civil protection against domestic violence. The 1998 Order provides a single set of remedies which are available in all court tiers. Two main remedies were created: the non-molestation order and the occupation order. Both of these orders can be applied for by way of an ex parte application - that is without the respondent or alleged perpetrator of the violence being present. The number of these type of applications are relatively small in the High Court, and are usually dealt with at this court tier, as they are linked to other proceedings being held in the High Court.

### **The Office of Care and Protection (OCP) (Patients Section)**

Responsibility for the management of the property and affairs of people in Northern Ireland who, through mental disorder, are incapable of managing their own financial affairs is vested in the High Court under the provisions of Part VIII of the Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. The **'Patient'** is the name given by the Order to a person who is suffering from mental disorder and whose financial affairs are subject to the Court's control. A **'Controller'** is the name given to those appointed by court order to manage a Patient's financial affairs.

The Office of Care and Protection, commonly referred to as OCP is the department of the High Court in which administrative work relating to a Patient's case is dealt with under the supervision of the Master (Care and Protection). The Master is the judicial officer of the Court who is authorised to exercise any discretion, power or other functions of the Court and s/he may also, in particular cases, refer a question to the Judge for decision.

A Controller is a person appointed by the Court to deal with the day-to-day management of the Patient's financial affairs. He or she can be a relative, a friend, or perhaps a professional adviser. If there is no one else suitable or willing to act, an officer of the Court or the Official Solicitor can be appointed in the last resort.

The OCP reviews accounts operated by the Controller (on behalf of the Patient) on an annual basis.

The OCP is also responsible for the registration of Enduring Powers of Attorney (EPA).

**The Official Solicitors Office**

The Official Solicitor (OS) is an independent statutory officer holder appointed under section 75 of the Judicature (NI) Act 1978 (as amended by section 103 of the Courts Act 2003).

The OS has a wide range of functions primarily necessitating acting as next friend, guardian ad litem or 'Controller' of last resort (for certain minors or adults (known as 'patients') who lack mental capacity to manage their own financial affairs by reason of 'mental disorder' under Part VIII of the Mental Health (NI) Order 1986 ('the 1986 Order')). The OS also represents the interests of minors in a range of legal proceedings at the request of the judiciary.

### 3.1 Key Facts

- The number of divorce petitions received, have generally been decreasing between 2010 and 2014. The number of divorce petitions received decreased by 7% between 2013 and 2014. Between 2010 and 2014, the number of divorce petitions granted decreased by 32% overall. Divorce petitions granted peaked in 2010, before decreasing by 23% in 2011 and then increasing again by 9% in 2012. While all divorce petitions are received in the High Court, divorces are granted in both the High Court and County Court.
- Over the last five years the Orders issued in Mental Health Proceedings have generally been fluctuating, peaking in 2014. Orders issued increased by 14 % between 2013 and 2014.

**Summary Table 6: High Court cases received 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Divorce petitions</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	2,704	2,699	2,769	2,444	2,281
<b>Wardship and adoption</b>	91	112	144	89	83
<b>Family Homes &amp; Domestic Violence</b>	45	50	42	56	46
<b>Mental Health Proceedings (Orders Issued)</b>	953	1,256	1,197	1,196	1,366
<b>Official Solicitor's Office – live patient cases</b>	523	338	308	249	213
<b>Official Solicitor's Office – current Minor cases</b>	103	74	100	53	60

[1] Data include civil partnership petitions.

**Summary Table 7: High Court cases disposed 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Divorce petitions granted</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	1,316	1,017	1,111	1,036	900
<b>Wardship and adoption</b>	114	92	116	114	63
<b>Family Homes &amp; Domestic Violence</b>	42	43	44	37	48
<b>Official Solicitor's Office – Minors' cases disposed</b>	59	70	41	66	77

[1] Data include civil partnership dissolutions.

Foot Note – Decrees nisi – a provisional order for divorce, which may be made 'absolute' provided no reason is provided to the court to say otherwise.

## 3.2 Family Division – 2014 Data

### Matrimonial

The number of divorce petitions received decreased by 7%, from 2,444 in 2013 to 2,281 in 2014 (Table B.27). 41% (930) of the divorce petitions received in 2014 were as a result of 2 years separation with consent, similar to the 40% in 2013 (987).

**Table B.27: Divorce petitions received in 2014**

		Filed by			Total
		Wife	Husband	Unknown	
Divorce Petitions	2 years with consent	523	407	-	930
	5 years separation	298	298	-	596
	Adultery	30	16	-	46
	Unreasonable behaviour	343	81	2	426
	Combination of grounds/other	199	84	-	283
<b>Total</b>		1393	886	2	2281

Data include civil partnership petitions.

There were 898 decrees nisi granted in the High Court during 2014, a decrease of 13% on the 1,028 granted during 2013. The most common ground for dissolution continued to be separation (2 years with consent) accounting for 31% of all decrees nisi in 2014 (Table B.28), slightly less than the 36% in 2013.

**Table B.28: Divorce petitions by number of decrees granted in 2014**

		Wife	Husband	Both	Total
Decrees Nisi	2 years with consent	172	104	-	276
	5 years separation	92	86	-	178
	Adultery	9	6	-	15
	Unreasonable behaviour	188	19	3	210
	Combination of grounds/other	146	59	14	219
Nullity	Unreasonable behaviour	-	-	-	-
	Combination of grounds/other	1	-	-	1
Judicial Separation	2 years with consent	-	-	-	-
	5 years separation	-	-	-	-
	Adultery	-	-	-	-
	Unreasonable behaviour	1	-	-	1
	Combination of grounds/other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		609	274	17	900

Data include civil partnership dissolutions.

**Table B.29: Divorce petitions by number of decrees absolute issued in 2014**

		Found by			Total
		Wife	Husband	Both	
Divorce Petitions	2 years with consent	220	130	-	350
	5 years separation	96	89	-	185
	Adultery	26	5	-	31
	Unreasonable behaviour	204	29	-	233
	Combination of grounds/other	208	85	16	309
<b>Total</b>		754	338	16	1108

Data include civil partnership dissolutions.

During 2014, there were 1,278 matrimonial applications received, a lower number to the 1,416 in 2013. In total, 43% of applications were for ancillary relief in 2014 (Table B.30) a similar proportion to the 41% in 2013.

**Table B.30: Matrimonial applications received in 2014**

Applications	Combination of grounds/other	21
	Ancillary relief	544
	Matrimonial application	684
	Other	29
<b>Total</b>		1278

Of the 1,178 matrimonial applications disposed of during 2014, 574 (49%) were for ancillary relief (Table B.31). The corresponding number of matrimonial applications disposed of in 2013 was 1,297 of which 548 (42%) were for ancillary relief.

**Table B.31: Matrimonial applications disposed of in 2014**

		Judge	Master	Total
Applications	Combination of grounds/other	10	1	11
	Ancillary relief	6	568	574
	Matrimonial application	31	548	579
	Other	11	3	14
<b>Total</b>		58	1120	1178

The average time from the issue of a petition to the date the decree was granted was 43 weeks in 2014 (Table B.32) compared with 39 weeks in 2013.

**Table B.32: Average time intervals in weeks for divorce petitions in 2014**

	Divorce Petitions
Issue to first listing	40
First listing to date decree granted	4
Issue to date decree granted	43

Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts.

During 2014, the average time from issue to disposal of a matrimonial application was 9 weeks which was an increase on the figure of 8 weeks the previous year. Applications for ancillary relief took on average 55 weeks from date of issue to date of disposal in 2014 (Table B.33) which was less than the 56 weeks in 2013.

**Table B.33: Average time intervals in weeks for matrimonial applications in 2014**

	Combination of grounds/other	Ancillary relief	Matrimonial applications	Other
<b>Issue to first listing</b>	-	12	5	1
<b>First listing to disposal</b>	30	43	3	8
<b>Issue to disposal</b>	30	55	9	9

Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts.

## Wardship and Adoption

During 2014, adoption order applications accounted for 45% (37) of the total applications received (Table B.34) compared with 58% (52) in 2013.

**Table B.34: Adoption cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Adoption Order Applications</b>	37
<b>Child Abduction Originating Summonses</b>	9
<b>Children (NI) Order Application</b>	-
<b>Freeing Order Applications</b>	7
<b>Originating Summons (General)</b>	4
<b>Human Fertilisation Originating Summons</b>	5
<b>Interlocutory Applications</b>	12
<b>Wardship Originating Summonses</b>	9
<b>Total</b>	83

Of the cases disposed in 2014, 87% were disposed of by a High Court Judge. The majority of applications disposed of (57%) were adoption order applications (Table B.35). In 2013, 91% of cases were disposed by a High Court Judge of which 63% (72) were adoption order applications.

**Table B.35: Adoption cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

	High Court Judge	Master	Total
<b>Adoption Order Applications</b>	36	-	36
<b>Child Abduction Originating Summonses</b>	2	-	2
<b>Children (NI) Order Application</b>	-	-	-
<b>Freeing Order Applications</b>	5	-	5
<b>Originating Summons (General)</b>	2	1	3
<b>Human Fertilisation Originating Summons</b>	5	-	5
<b>Interlocutory Applications</b>	4	-	4
<b>Wardship Originating Summonses</b>	1	7	8
<b>Total</b>	55	8	63



Ex-parte applications for occupation/non-molestation orders accounted for 72% (33) of the total number of Family Homes and Domestic Violence cases and applications received in 2014 (Table B.36). The number of ex-parte applications was lower in 2013 at 30, and accounted for 54% of cases and applications received.

**Table B.36: Family Homes and Domestic Violence cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Applications for Occupation/Non-Molestation</b>	12
<b>Ex-parte Applications for Occupation/Non-Molestation</b>	33
<b>Application to Extend/Discharge/Vary Occupation/Non-Molestation</b>	-
<b>Article 11 Occupation order</b>	1
<b>Total</b>	46

The Master disposed of 96% (46) of the total number of Family Homes and Domestic Violence cases and applications during 2014 compared with 95% (35) in 2013. Table B.37 shows that 56% (27) of all cases in 2014 were ex-parte compared with 57% (21) the previous year.

**Table B.37: Family Homes and Domestic Violence cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

	High Court Judge	Master	Total
<b>Applications for Occupation/Non-Molestation</b>	1	18	19
<b>Ex-parte Applications for Occupation/Non-Molestation</b>	1	26	27
<b>Application to Extend/Discharge/Vary Occupation/Non-Molestation</b>	-	1	1
<b>Article 11 Occupation order</b>	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	2	46	48

Table B.38 shows the average time in weeks for adoption and Family Homes and Domestic Violence cases and applications during 2014. It took on average 27 weeks for an adoption case from date of issue to date of disposal in 2014. The corresponding figure for 2013 was 31 weeks.

**Table B.38: Average time intervals in weeks for Family Homes and Domestic Violence cases and applications in 2014**

	Adoption	Family Homes And Domestic Violence
<b>Issue to first listing</b>	22	1
<b>First listing to disposal</b>	5	19
<b>Issue to disposal</b>	27	20

Due to rounding, individual time intervals may not equal the overall time taken to progress through the courts.

## Care and Protection

There were 1,018 patients referred to the Office of Care and Protection in 2014 for investigation under the Mental Health Order, representing a 2% decrease on the 2013 total of 1,035 patients. The total live caseload for 2014 was 1,775 (Table B.39) which was an increase of 3% from 1,729 the previous year.

**Table B.39: Office of Care and Protection – Mental Health proceedings in 2014**

<b>New referrals</b>	1018
<b>Enduring Power of Attorney applications received</b>	686
<b>Orders issued</b>	1366
<b>Certificates issued</b>	7896
<b>Reviews completed</b>	1620
<b>Visits</b>	11
<b>Live Caseload at 31st December<sup>[1]</sup></b>	1775

[1] Live caseload is the number of active Full Controller Orders at 31 December 2014

## Official Solicitor's Office

Tables B.40 and B.41 demonstrate the caseload of the Official Solicitor's Office. There were 213 live cases relating to patients and 60 current cases relating to minors in 2014. In 2013, there were 249 live cases relating to patients and 53 current cases relating to minors.

**Table B.40: Official Solicitor's Office – Patient caseload in 2014**

<b>Referrals</b>	20
<b>Orders</b>	2293
<b>Ad. Interim orders</b>	-
<b>Controller orders</b>	1
<b>Dismissals</b>	34
<b>Live cases</b>	213 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Incoming correspondence</b>	8176
<b>Cases referred to the OS for a specific issue</b>	250 <sup>[2]</sup>

[1] This figure reflects the number of cases at 5 February 2015 where the OS is Full Controller.

[2] Cases referred for a specific issue – this figure now encompasses all live cases at 5 February 2015 where the OS is Full Controller together with other cases in which the OS has been asked to assist i.e. OCP/matrimonial/bankruptcy where the OS has been instructed to deal with a specific aspect but is not Full Controller. Involvement in a case may last a considerable time and therefore some of the cases may have been reflected in previous reports and may continue to be reflected in future reports.

**Table B.41: Official Solicitor's Office – Minors' caseload in 2014**

	Received	Current Caseload	Disposed
<b>Guardian of the Fortune</b>	1	1	-
<b>Article 13 Children Order</b>	1	1	-
<b>Relocation</b>	13	7	6
<b>Care Proceedings</b>	1	1	-
<b>Art 159 Children Order</b>	52	25	27
<b>Parental Incapacity</b>	25	10	15
<b>Next Friend</b>	1	1	-
<b>Child Abduction</b>	5	2	3
<b>Declaratory Proceedings</b>	8	1	7
<b>Judicial Review</b>	5	2	3
<b>Estate</b>	1	1	-
<b>Queen's Bench</b>	1	1	-
<b>House Purchase</b>	5	1	4
<b>Non-Molestation</b>	9	3	6
<b>Adoption</b>	5	2	3
<b>Nominal Respondent</b>	3	-	3
<b>Personal Injury</b>	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	137	60	77

Live case load only include those cases where specific actions are actively being taken to progress matters. These cases are recorded as 'disposed of' when the said actions have come to an end. A minor's case is closed when he/she reaches the age of 18 yrs.

## Section 4: Sitting Days

A court sitting day 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. In the High Court the Judiciary are made up of the Lord Chief Justice, three Lords Justices of Appeal and ten High Court Judges.

They sit on a variety of business types as shown in Table B.42, and a sitting day is classified on the basis of the business type on which the majority of time was spent.

### 4.1 Key Facts

- The number of days sat by High Court judges have been decreasing year on year for the past five years, falling by 2% between 2013 and 2014, with an overall decrease of 13% between 2010 and 2014.
- Overall sitting times have generally decreased over the five year period, decreasing by 7% over the last year, and decreasing by 19% when compared with 2010.

**Summary Table 8: High Court Judge Sitting Days 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Court Sitting Days</b>	2,254	2,178	2,010	1,998	1,957
<b>Total Court Sitting Time (hrs:mins)</b>	5340:27	5611:55	4921:17	4649:25	4320:58

### 4.2 Sitting Days – 2014 Data

#### Court sitting days and court sitting times

High Court Judges sat on a total of 1,957 court sitting days, a decrease of 2% on the 1,998 days sat during 2013. By majority type of work, High Court Judges sat for a total 563 days hearing Queen's Bench business and 158 in the Crown Court in 2014 (Table B.42). In 2013, High Court Judges sat for a total of 610 days hearing Queen's Bench business and 221 in the Crown Court.

**Table B.42 High Court Judges court sitting days and court sitting times in 2014 (hrs : mins)**

	Court sitting days	Total court sitting time
<b>Crown</b>	158	437:09
<b>Queen's Bench</b>	563	1380:11
<b>Judicial Reviews</b>	268	544:18
<b>Children Order</b>	183	425:45
<b>Other Family</b>	89	169:35
<b>Appeals</b>	8	16:12
<b>Chancery</b>	213	513:37
<b>Bails</b>	279	509:05
<b>Court of Appeal - Civil</b>	111	186:07
<b>Court of Appeal - Criminal</b>	85	138:59
<b>Total</b>	1957	4320:58

Days are classified on the basis of the majority business undertaken.

Total court sitting time is classified on the basis of all court sitting time spent on each business area.

A court sitting day 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.

## Part C: The Crown Court

The Crown Court has exclusive jurisdiction to try offences charged on indictment. Offences tried on indictment are more serious offences. The Lord Chief Justice is President of the Crown Court and the Lords Justices of Appeal, High Court Judges and county court judges all sit in the Crown Court.

Trial on indictment in the Crown Court follows after the accused has been returned for trial at committal proceedings in a magistrates' court. The Public Prosecution Service is responsible for preparing a formal document called an indictment, stating the charges which the accused will face. The matters are then tried before a judge sitting with a jury.

The Crown Court normally sits at seven different venues throughout Northern Ireland and the trial of non-scheduled offences takes place at the sitting of the Crown Court determined by the District Judge who committed the accused. This is usually the Crown Court acting for the county court division in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Appeal from the Crown Court is to the Court of Appeal. If a person wishes to appeal against conviction on a question of fact, the permission of either the Crown Court Judge or the Court of Appeal is required. To appeal against sentence he or she needs the leave of the Court of Appeal.

All persons convicted of a scheduled offence tried on indictment can appeal against conviction to the Court of Appeal on any grounds and without leave. This automatic right of appeal is a safeguard built into the system because in these cases there is no jury.

The prosecution has no right to appeal against the acquittal of a defendant who has been tried on indictment. The Attorney-General can refer a point of law to the Court of Appeal for its opinion, but even if the Court of Appeal considers that the trial judge made an error of law resulting in an acquittal, the acquittal still stands. The reference and subsequent ruling is useful in guiding the prosecution of future trials.

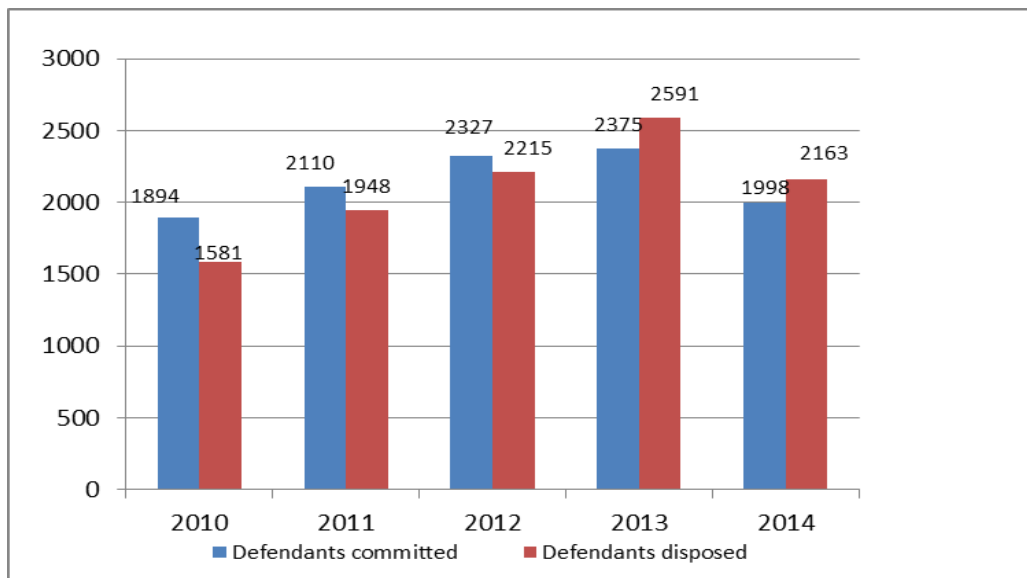
In 2008 the NICTS appointed Case Progression Officers to work with other criminal justice agency officials and the judiciary to minimise delay in the Criminal Courts. Case listing and management are the responsibility of the court; however Case Progression Officers provide support and work with other agency representatives to ensure that all procedural matters are effectively progressed by the parties in the case, therefore reducing unnecessary delay within the system. This includes addressing issues such as:-

- Checking the availability of witnesses
- Managing the arrangements for special measures
- Monitoring disclosure applications
- Ensuring that courtroom technology and interpreter facilities are available
- Monitoring the completion of specialist reports

## Key Facts

- Figure C.1 outlines the number of Crown Court defendants committed and disposed of during the last 5 years. The trend in the number of defendants committed between 2010 and 2013 has shown a steady increase, with an overall increase of 25%. However the trend reversed in 2014 with a 16% decrease. The highest number of committals to the Crown Court occurred in 2013 (2,375), a 2% increase from 2012 (2,327). The fall in defendants committed over the last year indicates that there has been a decrease in the number of defendants committing more serious offences, which as a result must be tried in the Crown Court. As indicated in table E.3, indictable charges in the Magistrates' Court have decreased by 23% between 2013 and 2014 (from 4,003 to 3,074).
- There was an increase of 64% in the number of defendants disposed of between 2010 and 2013, before decreasing by 17% between 2013 and 2014. Up until 2012, disposals have not increased at the same rate as defendants committed suggesting an increase in active Crown Court defendants waiting to be dealt with. However in late 2012 an extra County Court Judge was introduced into Belfast Crown Court division to tackle outstanding legacy cases. As a result the numbers of defendants being disposed has overtaken the numbers being received each year from 2013.

**Figure C.1: Crown Court defendants committed and disposed from 2010 to 2014**



- Average waiting times between committal and start of trial increased each year between 2010 and 2012, with an overall increase of 17% (119 days to 139 days). The trend then decreased slightly between 2012 and 2013 (139 days to 137 days), before decreasing by 18% in 2014 to 113 days – the lowest level over the last 5 years. The increases in 2012 and 2013 will partly be as a consequence of the disposal of legacy cases in 2012 and 2013.
- Crown Court sittings have fluctuated over the last 5 years, with an overall increase of 5% between 2010 and 2014. Between 2012 and 2013 there was an 11% increase and this is partly due to the introduction of an additional County Court Judge into the Belfast division. County Court Judges deal with 98% of all Crown Court business on average (see table C.6).
- Experimental statistics on cracked and ineffective trials at the Crown Court are available in Appendix 2.

- The link below provides comparison figures for 2013:  
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

**Summary Table 9: Crown Court 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Cases received</b>	1,476	1,621	1,742	1,794	1,551
<b>Cases disposed</b>	1,250	1,486	1,677	1,953	1,688
<b>Defendants committed</b>	1,894	2,110	2,327	2,375	1,998
<b>Defendants disposed</b>	1,581	1,948	2,215	2,591	2,163
<b>Average time from committal to start of trial (days)</b>	119	135	139	137	113
<b>Average time from conviction to disposal (days)</b>	51	51	57	56	51
<b>Sittings</b>	2,520	2,637	2,477	2,745	2,636

Foot Note – Committed – the procedure by which a person is returned for trial to the Crown Court by the magistrates' court.

## Crown Court – 2014 Data

### Section 1: Cases received and disposed of

Table C.1 shows the number of cases received in 2014. There were 1,551 cases received in 2014 compared with 1,794 in 2013, a decrease of 14%. In 2014, there were 1,688 cases disposed of (Table C.2), a 14% decrease on the 1,953 disposed of in 2013.

**Table C.1: Crown Court cases received in 2014**

	Justice & Security Act <sup>[1]</sup>	Non-Scheduled	Scheduled	Total
<b>Antrim</b>	-	181	-	181
<b>Ards</b>	-	164	-	164
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	-	161	-	161
<b>Belfast</b>	27	510	-	537
<b>Craigavon</b>	-	159	-	159
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	-	197	-	197
<b>Londonderry</b>	-	152	-	152
<b>Total</b>	27	1524	-	1551

<sup>[1]</sup> Refers to cases to be tried under the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007.

**Table C.2: Crown Court cases disposed of in 2014**

	Justice & Security Act <sup>[1]</sup>	Non-Scheduled	Scheduled	Total
Antrim	-	189	-	189
Ards	-	141	-	141
Armagh & South Down	-	148	-	148
Belfast	28	621	-	649
Craigavon	-	173	-	173
Fermanagh & Tyrone	-	219	-	219
Londonderry	-	169	-	169
<b>Total</b>	28	1660	-	1688

<sup>[1]</sup> Refers to cases to be tried under the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007.

**Table C.3 Defendants committed to Crown Court in 2014**

	Justice & Security Act <sup>[1]</sup>	Non-Scheduled	Scheduled	Total
Antrim	-	251	-	251
Ards	-	216	-	216
Armagh & South Down	-	211	-	211
Belfast	51	637	-	688
Craigavon	-	181	-	181
Fermanagh & Tyrone	-	266	-	266
Londonderry	-	185	-	185
<b>Total</b>	51	1947	-	1998

<sup>[1]</sup> Refers to cases to be tried under the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007.

In 2014, there were 1,998 defendants committed to the Crown Court (Table C.3). This was a 16% decrease on the 2,375 committed in 2013. There was a total of 2,163 defendants disposed of during 2014 (Table C.4). This was a decrease of 17% when compared with the 2,591 defendants disposed of in 2013.

**Table C.4: Crown Court defendants disposed of in 2014**

	Justice & Security Act <sup>[1]</sup>	Non-Scheduled	Scheduled	Total
Antrim	-	246	-	246
Ards	-	163	-	163
Armagh & South Down	-	207	-	207
Belfast	63	792	-	855
Craigavon	-	202	-	202
Fermanagh & Tyrone	-	283	-	283
Londonderry	-	207	-	207
<b>Total</b>	63	2100	-	2163

<sup>[1]</sup> Refers to cases to be tried under the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007.



## Section 2: Crown Court waiting times

The average waiting time between committal to start of trial was 113 days (Table C.5). This was a decrease of 18% on the 137 days in 2013. The average waiting time between conviction to disposal was 51 days, 9% less than in 2013 (56 days).

**Table C.5: Average waiting time in the Crown Court in days in 2014**

	Committal to start of trial – days	Conviction to disposal – days	Total defendants disposed of
Antrim	118	57	242
Ards	77	51	154
Armagh & South Down	119	50	189
Belfast	125	55	816
Craigavon	89	45	195
Fermanagh & Tyrone	125	36	281
Londonderry	83	51	205
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2082</b>

Excludes defendants who had a bench warrant or deferred sentence.

## Section 3: Defendants disposed of

The majority of defendants were disposed of by a county court judge (98%) (Table C.6). This was also the case in 2013 when 98% of defendants were disposed of by a county court judge.

**Table C.6: Crown Court defendants disposed of by judge type in 2014**

	Judicial Level		Total
	County Court Judge	High Court Judge	
Antrim	244	2	246
Ards	162	1	163
Armagh & South Down	200	7	207
Belfast	815	40	855
Craigavon	202	-	202
Fermanagh & Tyrone	282	1	283
Londonderry	207	-	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2163</b>

**Table C.7: Crown Court defendants disposed of by charge type in 2014**

<b>All Offences Against the Person</b>	280
<b>All Sexual Offences</b>	179
<b>All Burglary Offences</b>	69
<b>All Robbery Offences</b>	27
<b>All Theft Offences</b>	61
<b>All Fraud and Forgery Offences</b>	151
<b>All Criminal Damage Offences</b>	17
<b>All Offences Against the State</b>	137
<b>All Other Offences</b>	119
<b>All Drug Offences</b>	188
<b>All Motoring Offences</b>	71
<b>All Non-Police Offences</b>	1
<b>Combination of Charges</b>	863
<b>Total</b>	2163

In total, 37% of defendants made a plea of guilty on all charges (37% in 2013) and 16% were acquitted on all charges (16% in 2013). (Table C.8).

**Table C.8: Outcome of Crown Court defendants in 2014**

	<b>Plea of guilty on all charges</b>	<b>Plea of not guilty on at least one charge – found guilty on at least one charge</b>	<b>Plea of not guilty – acquitted on all charges</b>	<b>All charges withdrawn</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Antrim</b>	104	118	24	-	246
<b>Ards</b>	62	75	25	1	163
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	57	124	24	2	207
<b>Belfast</b>	327	389	138	1	855
<b>Craigavon</b>	89	82	30	1	202
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	87	118	75	3	283
<b>Londonderry</b>	81	98	27	1	207
<b>Total</b>	807	1004	343	9	2163

## Section 4: Crown Court sittings and times

There were 2,636 sittings in the Crown Court in 2014. This was a 4% decrease on the number in 2013 (2,745). The total time spent on Crown Court business (7559:35) has decreased by 15% from 2013 (8869:23).

**Table C.9: Crown Court sittings and total Crown Court time in 2014 (hrs : mins)**

	Number of sittings	Total time
<b>Antrim</b>	325	941:44
<b>Ards</b>	256	498:51
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	329	815:41
<b>Belfast</b>	903	2951:10
<b>Craigavon</b>	291	747:49
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	297	1005:45
<b>Londonderry</b>	235	598:35
<b>Total</b>	2636	7559:35

Crown Court sittings refer to a sitting where any Crown Court business is heard. Total Crown time includes all time spent on Crown business.

High Court Judges & county court judges sit on Crown business.

Due to rounding individual Crown Court Sitting times may not add up to the total time.

## Part D: The County Court

In Northern Ireland, there are seven county court divisions with seventeen county court judges and four district judges. Civil cases are commenced in the county court if the value of the case is less than £30,000. The financial limit in the County Court increased from £15,000 to £30,000 on the 25 February 2013. However, for claims concerning matrimonial property or compensation for criminal injuries or criminal damage to property, there is no financial limit. The county court also has jurisdiction to hear applications for adoptions and undefended divorces. Applications for intoxicating liquor licences and certificates of registration for clubs are also made to the county court. In addition to its original civil jurisdiction the county court hears appeals under a number of statutory provisions from the magistrates' courts or from other tribunals.

County courts can deal with a wide range of cases, but the most common ones are:-

- landlord and tenant disputes, for example, possession (eviction), rent arrears, repairs
- consumer disputes, for example, faulty goods or services
- personal injury claims (injuries caused by negligence), for example, traffic accidents, falling into holes in the pavement, accidents at work
- undefended divorce cases, but only in some county courts
- some domestic violence cases, but these may also be heard in the magistrates court
- race and sex discrimination cases
- debt problems, for example, a creditor seeking payment
- employment problems, for example, wages or salary owing or pay in lieu of notice.

The county court also deals with small claims. In general, a small claim is one where the value of the claim is not more than £3,000. This limit was increased from £2,000 in May 2011.

The most common types of claim dealt with in the small claims court are:

- compensation for faulty services provided, for example, by builders, dry cleaners and garages
- compensation for faulty goods, for example, televisions or washing machines which go wrong
- disputes between landlords and tenants, for example, rent arrears or compensation for not doing repairs
- wages owed or money in lieu of notice.

All claims arising from regulated credit agreements must be started in the county court, whatever their value.

The number of cases received and disposed in the county court between 2010 and 2014 is documented in Summary Tables 10 and 11 respectively.

## Key Facts

- The number of appeals from the magistrates' courts received and disposed in the county court by increased by 14% and 15% respectively, between 2010 and 2014. Both the receipts and disposals increased between 2010 and 2012, before decreasing in 2013 by 4% and 10% respectively, and again in 2014 by 7% and 1% respectively.
- Ordinary civil bill cases received decreased by 25% between 2010 and 2012, and then increased by 7% between 2012 and 2014. However caution must be taken when interpreting this data as the financial limit in the County Court increased from £15,000 to £30,000 on 25 February 2013. As a result, claims for amounts over £15,000 and up to £30,000 are now received into the County Court as a civil bill, were they would previously have been entered into the High Court as a Queen's Bench Writ. In 2014 these claims amounted to approximately 2,976 cases. Civil bills disposed decreased by 30% between 2010 and 2013 and then increased by 9% in 2014. There was an overall decrease of 24% between 2010 and 2014.
- Ejectment cases received and disposed fluctuated over the last 5 years. However in 2012 both increased sharply, with increases of 49% and 52% respectively, with further increases of 34% and 31% between 2012 and 2013. (The increases in 2012 were partly due to a manual exercise completed to dispose of old legacy cases within the system). In 2014 both the receipts and disposals declined with decreases of 39% and 42% respectively. The sharp increases and declines in ejectment cases disposed are likely to be due to the adverse economic conditions experienced during the period. A similar trend in mortgage cases received and disposed in the High Court was also experienced over the same period.
- Equity cases received decreased each year from 2010 to 2013, with a reduction of 42%. Equity cases received in 2014 however, increased by 22%. Equity cases disposed fluctuated over the period, with a general downward trend of 46% overall.
- Despite the limit of the small claims court increasing from £2,000 to £3,000 in May 2011, the number of small claims received has continued to decrease on a yearly basis since 2010, with the number received decreasing by 13% overall. There has been a decreasing trend in the number of small claims disposed between 2010 and 2014, with an overall decrease of 17%.
- While all divorce petitions are received in the High Court, divorces can be granted in either the High Court or the County Court. Decrees granted in the County Court fluctuated between 2010 and 2014 with an overall decrease of 15% during the period. The numbers of decrees granted across the high court and county court decreased between 2010 and 2014 by 23% overall. Across both court tiers, decrees granted peaked in 2010, before decreasing to their lowest levels in 2014 across the 5 year time series (see Figure D.1).
- The link below provides comparison figures for 2013:  
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

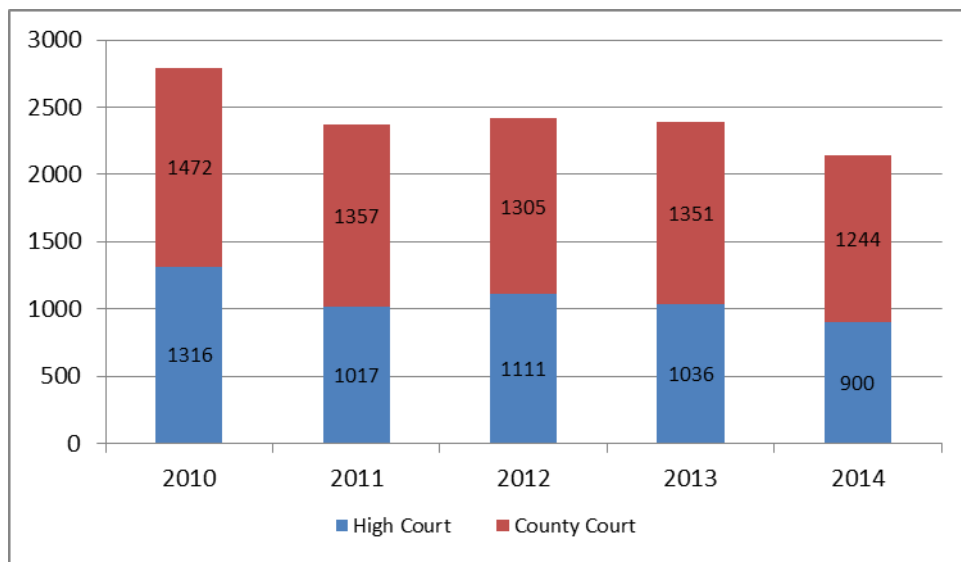
Foot Note – Decrees nisi – a provisional order for divorce, which may be made 'absolute' provided no reason is provided to the court to say otherwise.

**Summary Table 10: County court cases received 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Appeals from the magistrates' courts</b>	3,270	3,908	4,197	4,025	3,738
<b>Criminal damage cases</b>	27	22	27	32	36
<b>Licences</b>	210	211	260	179	277
<b>Ordinary civil bills</b>	14,489	12,817	10,936	11,091	11,675
<b>Equity</b>	190	173	139	111	135
<b>Ejectment</b>	933	803	1,200	1,607	982
<b>Small claims</b>	13,185	12,903	12,153	11,944	11,514

**Summary Table 11: County court cases disposed 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Appeals from the magistrates' courts</b>	3,197	3,707	4,085	3,682	3,662
<b>Criminal damage cases</b>	44	38	22	8	20
<b>Licences</b>	213	163	216	167	253
<b>Ordinary civil bills</b>	11,930	10,704	10,216	8,401	9,120
<b>Equity</b>	209	151	198	124	112
<b>Ejectment</b>	723	693	1,056	1,388	799
<b>Small claims</b>	12,248	10,488	11,163	10,374	10,112
<b>Divorce cases (decrees absolute)</b>	1,481	1,334	1,365	1,391	1,358
<b>Divorce cases (decrees granted)</b>	1,472	1,357	1,305	1,351	1,244

**Figure D.1: Decrees granted in the High Court and County Court from 2010 to 2014**

Foot Note – Decrees granted– a provisional order for divorce, which may be made 'absolute' provided no reason is provided to the court to say otherwise.

## County Court – 2014 Data

### Section 1: Appeals from magistrates' courts

There were a total of 3,738 appeals received during 2014 (Table D.1) and 3,662 appeals disposed of in the county court during 2014 (Table D.2).

**Table D.1: Appeals received in 2014**

	Appeals received
Antrim	494
Ards	333
Armagh and South Down	262
Belfast	778
Craigavon	525
Fermanagh and Tyrone	772
Londonderry	574
<b>Total</b>	<b>3738</b>

The number of appeals received in 2014 (3,738) decreased from 4,025 in 2013 – a decrease of 7%. The highest number of appeals received was in the Belfast division (778) which represented 21% of cases. In 2013, this division represented 22% of cases.

**Table D.2: Appeals disposed of in 2014**

	Appeals disposed
Antrim	518
Ards	308
Armagh and South Down	252
Belfast	776
Craigavon	509
Fermanagh and Tyrone	712
Londonderry	587
<b>Total</b>	<b>3662</b>

The number of appeals disposed of in 2014 (3,662) decreased from 3,682 in 2013 – a decrease of 1%. The highest number of appeals disposed was in the Belfast division (776) which represented 21% of cases. In 2013, this division represented 23% of cases.

Tables D.3 to D.5 show the result of appeals against conviction and sentence, appeals against sentence only and civil appeals. The vast majority of appeals (99%) dealt with in court in 2014 were criminal cases, and 1% were civil cases, the same proportion as 2013. Of the criminal appeals, 72% were against sentence only and 28% were against conviction and sentence in 2014. These percentages were 75% and 25% respectively in 2013.

**Table D.3: Number of magistrates' court appeals against conviction and sentence in 2014**

	Appeal Allowed – Order Reversed	Appeal Allowed – Order Varied on Appeal	Appeal Dismissed – Affirm Order	Appeal Abandoned/ Withdrawn	Total
Antrim	18	62	26	19	125
Ards	18	29	18	19	84
Armagh and South Down	16	39	8	10	73
Belfast	77	109	65	33	284
Craigavon	36	69	15	26	146
Fermanagh and Tyrone	38	94	62	42	236
Londonderry	8	48	12	11	79
<b>Total</b>	211	450	206	160	1027

The number of appeals against conviction and sentence increased by 12% from 2013 – 1,027 compared with 918.

The number of appeals against conviction and sentence in 2014 which resulted in the appeal being allowed and in an Order being varied was 450 – 44% of all appeals against conviction and sentence. This was a higher proportion than the 34% in 2013.

**Table D.4: Number of magistrates' court appeals against sentence only in 2014**

	Appeal Allowed – Order Reversed	Appeal Allowed – Order Varied on Appeal	Appeal Dismissed – Affirm Order	Appeal Abandoned/ Withdrawn	Total
Antrim	-	274	101	14	389
Ards	-	95	68	56	219
Armagh and South Down	-	129	43	2	174
Belfast	4	187	223	61	475
Craigavon	6	154	146	45	351
Fermanagh and Tyrone	3	291	132	44	470
Londonderry	3	171	122	207	503
<b>Total</b>	16	1301	835	429	2581

The number of appeals against sentence decreased by 5% from 2013 – 2,581 compared with 2,717.

The number of appeals against sentence only in 2014 which resulted in the appeal being allowed and in an Order being varied was 1,301 – 50% of all appeals against sentence only. In 2013, the corresponding proportion was 44%.



**Table D.5: Number of magistrates' court civil appeals in 2014**

	Appeal Dismissed – Affirm Order	Appeal Allowed – Order Varied	Appeal Allowed – Order Reversed	Appeal Withdrawn	Total
Antrim	2	1	-	1	4
Ards	1	2	1	1	5
Armagh and South Down	2	2	1	-	5
Belfast	10	2	1	4	17
Craigavon	5	2	5	-	12
Fermanagh and Tyrone	5	-	-	1	6
Londonderry	2	-	1	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>

The number of civil appeals in 2014 (54) increased by 15% from the number of civil appeals in 2013 (47).

## Section 2: Criminal damage cases

There were 36 criminal damage cases received during 2014, an increase of 13% on the 32 received in 2013. Belfast accounted for 39% of all cases received in 2014 (41% in 2013). Table D.7 shows that there were 20 criminal damage cases disposed of in 2014, compared with 8 disposed of in 2013.

**Table D.6: Number of criminal damage cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	Antrim	-
	Ards	-
	Armagh and South Down	2
	Belfast	14
	Craigavon	6
	Fermanagh and Tyrone	8
	Londonderry	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Applications</b>	Antrim	-
	Ards	-
	Armagh and South Down	-
	Belfast	-
	Craigavon	4
	Fermanagh and Tyrone	-
	Londonderry	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table D.7: Number of criminal damage cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		Court disposal	Non court disposal	Total
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Ards</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Belfast</b>	16	-	16
	<b>Craigavon</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	-	4	4
	<b>Londonderry</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	16	4	20
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Ards</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Belfast</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Craigavon</b>	-	5	5
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Londonderry</b>	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	5	5

The average time from issue to disposal for criminal damage cases was 136 weeks in 2014. The corresponding time interval was 131 weeks in 2013. Caution needs to be exercised in comparing these figures due to the small number of cases.

**Table D.8: Time intervals in weeks (average) for criminal damage cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		Issue to disposal
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	-
	<b>Ards</b>	-
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	-
	<b>Belfast</b>	158
	<b>Craigavon</b>	-
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	45
	<b>Londonderry</b>	-
	<b>Total</b>	136
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	-
	<b>Ards</b>	-
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	-
	<b>Belfast</b>	-
	<b>Craigavon</b>	-
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	-
	<b>Londonderry</b>	-
	<b>Total</b>	-

Excludes default judgments, non-court disposals, and office disposals.

### Section 3: Licences

There were 277 licence applications received in the county court in 2014, 55% more than were received in 2013 (179).

In 2014, 253 licence applications were disposed of, an increase of 51% from the previous year (167). Belfast division accounted for 29% of licences received and 34% of licences disposed of in 2014, compared to 32% and 33% respectively in 2013.

**Table D.9: Licences received and disposed of in 2014**

	Licences received	Licences disposed of
<b>Antrim</b>	53	31
<b>Ards</b>	47	46
<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	28	28
<b>Belfast</b>	81	87
<b>Craigavon</b>	19	19
<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	30	22
<b>Londonderry</b>	19	20
<b>Total</b>	277	253

### Section 4: Ordinary civil bills

There were 11,675 ordinary civil bill cases received in 2014. There were also 5,124 applications received during the same period. The data here in respect of cases are more than those of 2013, when there were 11,091 cases received while the data in respect of applications is slightly less than the 5,336 applications received in 2013. This represents an increase in the number of cases by 5% and a decrease in the number of applications by 4%.

Belfast received 63% of ordinary civil bill cases compared with 5% in Londonderry, similar to 2013 (61% and 5% respectively).

**Table D.10: Number of ordinary civil bill cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	720
	<b>Ards</b>	1078
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	575
	<b>Belfast</b>	7385
	<b>Craigavon</b>	710
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	657
	<b>Londonderry</b>	550
	<b>Total</b>	11675
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	292
	<b>Ards</b>	593
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	316
	<b>Belfast</b>	2834
	<b>Craigavon</b>	414
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	345
	<b>Londonderry</b>	330
	<b>Total</b>	5124

The number of ordinary civil bill cases where Notices of Intention to Defend were received has increased from 7,185 in 2013 to 8,204 in 2014, representing a 14% increase in business (Table D.11). The civil bills are assigned to each judge type based on the amount claimed, and in 2013 the distribution of civil bills changed alongside the increase in the financial limit of the County Court to £30,000, in February 2013. At this point the upper threshold for a district judge case moved from £5,000 to £10,000 and as a result District Judges were assigned 51% of civil bills with an NID lodged in 2014, and 51% in 2013 as opposed to 33% in 2012.

**Table D.11: Number of ordinary civil bill cases with Notice of Intention to Defend by judicial level in 2014**

	<b>County court judge level</b>	<b>District judge level</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Antrim</b>	256	385	641
<b>Ards</b>	278	696	974
<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	201	310	511
<b>Belfast</b>	2686	1633	4319
<b>Craigavon</b>	196	425	621
<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	274	335	609
<b>Londonderry</b>	138	391	529
<b>Total</b>	4029	4175	8204

The number of cases disposed of increased by 9%, from 8,401 cases in 2013 to 9,120 in 2014. Of the ordinary civil bill cases disposed of in 2014, 10% were default judgments. A further 27% were disposed of at district judge level compared with 33% disposed of at county court judge level (Table D.12). Comparable figures for 2013 were 12%, 16% and 39% respectively.

**Table D.12: Number of ordinary civil bill cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		Court result - CCJ	Court result - DJ	Non court disposals	Default judgment	Total
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	327	57	287	7	678
	<b>Ards</b>	460	428	336	10	1234
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	146	259	178	10	593
	<b>Belfast</b>	1394	1043	1105	9	3551
	<b>Civil Processing Centre</b>	-	-	243	878	1121
	<b>Craigavon</b>	370	102	278	18	768
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	192	274	197	9	672
	<b>Londonderry</b>	90	263	145	5	503
	<b>Total</b>	2979	2426	2769	946	9120
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	66	9	98	-	173
	<b>Ards</b>	61	36	163	-	260
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	31	61	81	-	173
	<b>Belfast</b>	126	130	567	-	823
	<b>Civil Processing Centre</b>	-	-	101	-	101
	<b>Craigavon</b>	37	15	136	-	188
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	45	60	118	-	223
	<b>Londonderry</b>	14	74	119	-	207
	<b>Total</b>	380	385	1383	-	2148

CCJ and DJ split based on the judicial level assigned to the final sitting date, ie CCJ will include DJ sitting as a DCCJ.

Table D.13 shows the amount awarded for ordinary civil bills during 2014. Almost a quarter of civil bills (22%) were awarded between £1000-2999. This is the same percentage as in 2013 (22%).

**Table D.13: Number of ordinary civil bill cases by amount awarded in 2014**

		Unliquidated	Less than £1000	£1000-2999	£3000-4999	Over £5000	Total
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	101	31	89	69	94	384
	<b>Ards</b>	151	46	229	214	248	888
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	93	25	118	54	115	405
	<b>Belfast</b>	1207	110	417	287	416	2437
	<b>Craigavon</b>	85	39	135	102	111	472
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	157	23	109	78	99	466
	<b>Londonderry</b>	130	20	88	51	64	353
	<b>Total</b>	1924	294	1185	855	1147	5405

Excludes cases that were adjourned generally, withdrawn, dismissed, default judgments or had office disposals.

On average, it took 47 weeks from date of issue to date of disposal for civil bill cases to progress through the county court in 2014 (Table D.14). This compares with the 48 weeks the previous year.

**Table D.14: Average time intervals in weeks for civil bill cases disposed of in 2014**

		Issue to disposal
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	46
	<b>Ards</b>	33
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	44
	<b>Belfast</b>	51
	<b>Craigavon</b>	43
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	56
	<b>Londonderry</b>	49
	<b>Total</b>	47

Excludes default judgments, non-court disposals, office disposals and cases dealt with by the Civil Processing Centre.

The average time interval in weeks for civil bill applications disposed of in 2014 was 9 weeks, 1 week more than the length of time for applications disposed of in 2013, which was 8 weeks.

**Table D.15: Average time intervals in weeks for civil bill applications disposed of in 2014**

		Issue to disposal
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	15
	<b>Ards</b>	9
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	7
	<b>Belfast</b>	11
	<b>Craigavon</b>	10
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	7
	<b>Londonderry</b>	5
	<b>Total</b>	9

Excludes default judgments, non-court disposals, office disposals and cases dealt with by the Civil Processing Centre.

## Section 5: Equity

During 2014, there were 135 equity cases received, an increase of 22% from 2013 (111 equity cases). There were also 63 equity applications received during 2014, a decrease of 9% from 2013 (69 equity applications).

**Table D.16: Equity cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	15
	<b>Ards</b>	21
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	15
	<b>Belfast</b>	40
	<b>Craigavon</b>	13
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	23
	<b>Londonderry</b>	8
	<b>Total</b>	135
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	10
	<b>Ards</b>	6
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	9
	<b>Belfast</b>	9
	<b>Craigavon</b>	2
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	18
	<b>Londonderry</b>	9
	<b>Total</b>	63

Table D.17 shows that there were 112 equity cases disposed of in 2014 which is 10% less than the 124 cases disposed of in 2013. During 2014, the majority of equity cases were disposed of in court (79%). 81% of cases were disposed of in court during 2013.

**Table D.17: Equity cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		<b>Court result</b>	<b>Non court disposals</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	9	7	16
	<b>Ards</b>	16	5	21
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	13	6	19
	<b>Belfast</b>	15	2	17
	<b>Craigavon</b>	11	1	12
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	15	1	16
	<b>Londonderry</b>	10	1	11
	<b>Total</b>	89	23	112
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	2	-	2
	<b>Ards</b>	2	2	4
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	4	2	6
	<b>Belfast</b>	3	3	6
	<b>Craigavon</b>	2	-	2
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	10	2	12
	<b>Londonderry</b>	4	2	6
	<b>Total</b>	27	11	38

Table D.18 shows the time intervals for equity cases and applications from date of issue to date of disposal for each county court division. On average, for cases disposed of during 2014, it took 74 weeks for an equity case to progress through the county courts. In 2013, the corresponding figure was 89 weeks.

**Table D.18: Average time intervals in weeks for equity cases disposed of in 2014**

		Issue to disposal
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	116
	<b>Ards</b>	57
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	85
	<b>Belfast</b>	63
	<b>Craigavon</b>	24
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	101
	<b>Londonderry</b>	82
	<b>Total</b>	74
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	5
	<b>Ards</b>	1
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	8
	<b>Belfast</b>	19
	<b>Craigavon</b>	30
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	5
	<b>Londonderry</b>	5
	<b>Total</b>	8

Excludes default judgments, non-court disposals, and office disposals.

## Section 6: Ejectment

There were 982 ejectment cases received during 2014 compared with 1,607 in 2013 – a decrease of 39% (Table D.19).

58% of ejectment cases were received in Belfast in 2014, compared with 52% the previous year.

**Table D.19: Ejectment cases received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	58
	<b>Ards</b>	145
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	29
	<b>Belfast</b>	573
	<b>Craigavon</b>	70
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	57
	<b>Londonderry</b>	50
	<b>Total</b>	982



In 2014, there were 799 ejectment cases disposed of in the county court compared with 1,388 the previous year – a decrease of 42% (Table D.20). The majority of ejectment cases were disposed of in court – 97% of cases in 2014 and 98% of cases in 2013.

**Table D.20: Ejectment cases disposed of in 2014**

		Court result	Non court disposals	Total
Cases	Antrim	58	12	70
	Ards	182	-	182
	Armagh and South Down	32	1	33
	Belfast	315	4	319
	Craigavon	75	1	76
	Fermanagh and Tyrone	60	1	61
	Londonderry	55	3	58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>799</b>

Table D.21 shows the average time in weeks for ejectment cases to progress through the courts during 2014. On average, it took 19 weeks for a case from date of issue to date of disposal in 2014. The corresponding time in 2013 was 17 weeks.

**Table D.21: Average time intervals in weeks for ejectment cases disposed of in 2014**

		Issue to disposal
Cases	Antrim	19
	Ards	18
	Armagh and South Down	19
	Belfast	20
	Craigavon	19
	Fermanagh and Tyrone	23
	Londonderry	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

Excludes default judgments, non-court disposals, and office disposals.

## Section 7: Small claims

Table D.22 shows that the number of small claims cases received was 11,514 in 2014, a decrease of 4% from 11,944 in 2013. There were 250 applications received in small claims during 2014 compared with 271 in 2013 – a decrease of 8%.

**Table D.22: Number of small claims cases and applications received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	194
	<b>Ards</b>	183
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	160
	<b>Belfast</b>	10479
	<b>Craigavon</b>	155
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	180
	<b>Londonderry</b>	163
	<b>Total</b>	11514
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	10
	<b>Ards</b>	33
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	17
	<b>Belfast</b>	131
	<b>Craigavon</b>	25
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	19
	<b>Londonderry</b>	15
	<b>Total</b>	250

In 2014, there were 1,569 small claims cases with a Notice of Dispute received which was a decrease of 9% from the previous year (1,721).

**Table D.23: Number of small claims cases with a Notice of Dispute received in 2014**

<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	165
	<b>Ards</b>	151
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	153
	<b>Belfast</b>	646
	<b>Craigavon</b>	151
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	162
	<b>Londonderry</b>	141
<b>Total</b>	1569	

In total, 10,112 small claims cases were disposed of in 2014. This was a decrease of 3% on the 10,374 cases disposed of during 2013 (Table D.24).

**Table D.24: Number of small claims cases and applications disposed of in 2014**

		Court disposal	Non court disposal	Default judgment	Total
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	154	43	2	199
	<b>Ards</b>	138	71	8	217
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	129	18	-	147
	<b>Belfast</b>	440	211	38	689
	<b>Civil Processing Centre</b>	-	1921	6456	8377
	<b>Craigavon</b>	134	41	2	177
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	133	27	3	163
	<b>Londonderry</b>	120	20	3	143
	<b>Total</b>	1248	2352	6512	10112
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	8	-	-	8
	<b>Ards</b>	12	15	-	27
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	13	1	-	14
	<b>Belfast</b>	63	7	-	70
	<b>Craigavon</b>	12	7	-	19
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	12	-	-	12
	<b>Londonderry</b>	13	-	-	13
	<b>Total</b>	133	30	-	163

Table D.25 shows that during 2014, it took on average 20 weeks for a small claims case to progress from date of issue to date of disposal, the same number of weeks as in 2013.

**Table D.25: Average time intervals in weeks for small claims cases disposed of in 2014**

		Issue to disposal
<b>Cases</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	24
	<b>Ards</b>	17
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	17
	<b>Belfast</b>	20
	<b>Craigavon</b>	25
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	20
	<b>Londonderry</b>	20
	<b>Total</b>	20
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	8
	<b>Ards</b>	4
	<b>Armagh and South Down</b>	6
	<b>Belfast</b>	6
	<b>Craigavon</b>	7
	<b>Fermanagh and Tyrone</b>	7
	<b>Londonderry</b>	7
	<b>Total</b>	6

Excludes default judgments, non-court disposals, office disposals and cases dealt with by the Civil Processing Centre.

## Section 8: Divorce cases

There were 1,244 decrees granted in undefended divorce cases in the county court in 2014 (Table D.26). The number of decrees granted has decreased by 8% from 1,351 in 2013.

**Table D.26: Divorce petitions by number of decrees granted in 2014**

	2 years with consent	5 years separation	Adultery	Unreasonable behaviour	Combination of grounds/ other	Total
Antrim	124	70	4	34	20	252
Ards	92	48	4	14	4	162
Armagh and South Down	59	33	3	16	8	119
Belfast	151	104	3	15	16	289
Craigavon	70	64	3	16	10	163
Fermanagh and Tyrone	46	35	-	12	5	98
Londonderry	75	48	2	20	16	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1244</b>

**Table D.27: Divorce petitions by number of decrees absolute issued in 2014**

	2 years with consent	5 years separation	Adultery	Unreasonable behaviour	Combination of grounds/ other	Total
Antrim	137	82	6	39	17	281
Ards	106	58	4	15	9	192
Armagh and South Down	47	35	3	14	7	106
Belfast	148	106	3	14	11	282
Craigavon	79	67	4	15	14	179
Fermanagh and Tyrone	44	43	-	13	9	109
Londonderry	91	71	2	22	23	209
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1358</b>

In 2014, there were 1,358 decrees absolute issued compared with 1,391 the previous year – a decrease of 2%.

Tables D.28 and D.29 show that there were 295 matrimonial applications received and 181 disposed of during 2014. Comparable figures in 2013 were 311 and 207 respectively.

**Table D.28: Matrimonial applications received in 2014**

	Ancillary relief	Matrimonial application	Other	Total
Antrim	37	-	3	40
Ards	12	-	2	14
Armagh and South Down	21	1	3	25
Belfast	25	2	118	145
Craigavon	14	3	3	20
Fermanagh and Tyrone	12	1	2	15
Londonderry	27	6	3	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>295</b>

**Table D.29: Matrimonial applications disposed of in 2014**

	Ancillary relief	Matrimonial application	Other	Total
Antrim	31	1	3	35
Ards	19	-	2	21
Armagh and South Down	20	-	3	23
Belfast	8	3	1	12
Craigavon	15	3	3	21
Fermanagh and Tyrone	15	1	1	17
Londonderry	38	10	4	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>181</b>

County court divorce petitions took on average 33 weeks from date of issue to the date decree nisi granted in 2014 compared with 30 weeks in 2013. Matrimonial applications took on average 53 weeks to progress through the county courts during 2014 compared to 43 weeks in 2013.

**Table D.30: Average time intervals in weeks for divorce petitions in 2014**

	Issue to date decree nisi granted	Date decree nisi granted to date absolute issued
Antrim	32	10
Ards	26	10
Armagh and South Down	42	11
Belfast	31	11
Craigavon	33	10
Fermanagh and Tyrone	41	13
Londonderry	36	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table D.31: Average time intervals in weeks for matrimonial applications in 2014**

	Issue to disposal
Antrim	50
Ards	19
Armagh and South Down	41
Belfast	28
Craigavon	42
Fermanagh and Tyrone	54
Londonderry	84
Total	53

## Section 9: Court sitting days and court sitting times

Table D.32 shows that there were 4,339 court sitting days in 2014. This is less than a 1% increase on the 4,335 court sitting days in 2013.

59% of the county court judges and district judges sitting time was spent on criminal cases, 27% of time was spent on civil cases and 14% of time was spent on family cases in 2014. In 2013, the proportion of time spent on each of these court areas was 64%, 25% and 12% respectively.

**Table D.32: County court judge and district judge sitting days and court sitting times in 2014 (hrs : mins)**

	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time	Total court time	Total court criminal time	Total court civil time	Total family time
Antrim	464	3:03	1415:09	1033:14	338:13	43:42
Ards	427	2:20	997:31	554:19	416:47	26:25
Armagh and South Down	480	2:47	1337:09	852:46	444:43	39:40
Belfast	1548	3:21	5185:10	2858:23	1255:12	1071:35
Craigavon	487	2:59	1455:40	834:10	331:56	289:34
Fermanagh and Tyrone	512	3:30	1795:25	1118:40	472:36	204:09
Londonderry	421	2:54	1224:00	659:37	332:31	231:52
Total	4339	3:05	13410:04	7911:09	3591:58	1906:57

A court sitting day 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.

## Part E: The Magistrates' Court

There are twenty-one petty sessions' districts in Northern Ireland. A magistrates' court (other than a youth court or family proceedings court) is presided over by a district judge (magistrates' court) sitting alone. The present complement of district judges (magistrates' court) is twenty-one. The magistrates' court hears and determines less serious criminal cases, cases involving youth and some civil and domestic cases including family proceedings.

The vast majority of all criminal offences dealt with in Northern Ireland are tried summarily in a magistrates' court. Over half of these offences are offences against Road Traffic Orders, such as the Road Traffic (NI) Order 1995 and the Road Traffic Offenders (NI) Order 1996, sometimes described as the 'penalty points' Order.

Magistrates' courts also deal with offences where the defendant can choose trial by jury but decides to have their case heard in the magistrates' court. If the defendant chooses trial by jury, the case will be passed on to the Crown Court. It is estimated that where the defendant has a choice between summary trial and trial on indictment, approximately three out of four cases are dealt with summarily. This is mainly because this mode of trial is much quicker and the sentencing powers of a District Judge (magistrates' court) are more restricted than those of a Crown Court Judge - the most serious punishment which a District Judge (magistrates' court) can impose is 12 months in prison, unless consecutive terms of imprisonment are imposed for more than one offence, when the limit is extended to 18 months.

The youth court deals with young people who have committed criminal offences, and who are aged between 10 and under 18. The youth court is part of the magistrates' court and cases are generally heard before a panel of three persons, a salaried District Judge (magistrates' court) and two specially-trained fee-paid lay magistrates. Although the youth court can deal with the full range of criminal offences (save for murder), if a young person is charged with a very serious offence, which in the case of an adult is punishable with 14 years imprisonment or more, the youth court can commit them for trial at the Crown Court.

In addition to hearing criminal proceedings the youth court also hears proceedings relating to the care, protection and control of juveniles.

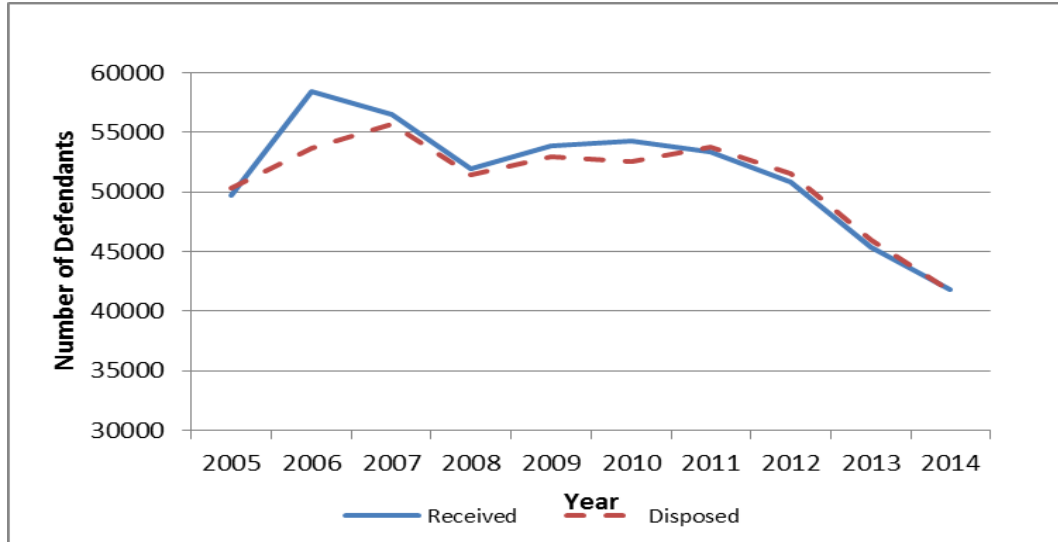
Magistrates' courts can deal with a limited number of civil cases as follows:-

- some civil debts, for example, arrears of income tax, national insurance contributions, VAT arrears, rates
- licences, for example, granting, renewing or taking away licences for pubs and clubs
- some matrimonial problems, for example, maintenance and removing a spouse from the matrimonial home
- welfare of children, for example, local authority care or supervision orders, adoption proceedings and residence orders.

## Key Facts

- Adult criminal defendants received and disposed have fluctuated over the last 10 years, with peaks in the numbers of defendants received in 2006, and in the number disposed in 2007 (see Figure E.1).

**Figure E.1: Criminal Adult Magistrates Defendants Received and Disposed from 2005 to 2014**



- Adult and Youth criminal defendants received have decreased by 23% and 40% respectively between 2010 and 2014 with respective decreases of 8% and 9% being observed between 2013 and 2014. The decreases over the last two years are largely a result of the introduction of Penalty Notices of Disorder which were introduced on 6th June 2012. These are new diversionary disposals aimed at dealing with minor offences as a direct alternative to a prosecution before the court. The number of defendants received is affected by crime rates, Police arrests and the decision by the PPS to prosecute. For more information on Police and PPS figures, please follow the links below:  
[http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics.htm](http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics.htm)  
<http://www.ppsni.gov.uk>
- Adult criminal disposals have decreased by 21% and Youth disposals have decreased by 38% between 2010 and 2014.
- Average waiting times between a summons/charge and disposal in both the Adult and Youth courts both decreased by 17% between 2010 and 2014. The average waiting times in criminal cases were targeted with the introduction of Case Progression Officers into each court division in 2008. Their role was to work with other criminal justice agency officials and the judiciary to minimise delay in the Criminal Courts.
- Civil & Family business received increased by 5% between 2010 and 2011, and then decreased year on year after that with an overall decrease of 9% between 2010 and 2014. Between 2013 and 2014 Civil & Family business received decreased by 3%. Disposals have followed a similar pattern to the receipts, increasing by 7% between 2010 and 2011 before decreasing each year until 2014, with an overall decrease of 6% between 2010 and 2014. Between 2013 and 2014 disposals have decreased by 3%.

Note: Received – number of defendants received into court by way of Summons or Police charge sheet.  
 Disposed – number of defendants who have reached the end of the court process.



- Average waiting times between first hearing and disposal for Civil & Family business have fluctuated over the last five years, with an overall increase of 5% between 2010 and 2014.
- Experimental statistics on cracked and ineffective trials at the magistrates' court, relating to both Adult and Youth criminal defendants, have been published in Appendix 2.
- The link below provides comparative figures for 2013:  
<http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

**Summary Table 12: Adult, youth and civil magistrates' courts 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Adult criminal defendants received</b>	54,253	53,320	50,813	45,313	41,764
<b>Adult criminal defendants disposed</b>	52,513	53,772	51,522	45,944	41,709
<b>Average waiting time between summons/charge and disposal – adults (wks)</b>	12.3	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.2
<b>Youth criminal defendants received</b>	3,409	2,799	2,413	2,241	2,035
<b>Youth criminal defendants disposed</b>	3,326	3,023	2,486	2,256	2,050
<b>Average waiting time between summons/charge and disposal – youths (wks)</b>	15.6	16.2	15.0	13.9	13.0
<b>Civil &amp; Family business received</b>	6,089	6,380	6,192	5,768	5,569
<b>Civil &amp; Family business disposed</b>	5,383	5,755	5,453	5,187	5,057
<b>Average civil and family waiting time between first hearing to disposal (wks) <sup>[1]</sup></b>	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.2

[1] Information on the average civil and family waiting time is only available from 2007 onwards when this information was recorded on the ICOS system.

## Magistrates Court – 2014 Data

### Section 1: Business volumes received in the magistrates' court

In 2014, there were 41,764 adult defendants received, which represents an 8% decrease from the 45,313 received in 2013. In the youth court, there were 2,035 defendants received, a 9% decrease from the 2,241 received in 2013 (Table E.1).

**Table E.1: Business volumes received in adult criminal, youth and civil courts in 2014**

		Number of adult defendants	Number of youth defendants	Number of civil applications
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	1326	53	168
	<b>Ballymena</b>	1565	48	403
	<b>Coleraine</b>	1886	71	200
	<b>Division Total</b>	4777	172	771
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	1498	64	228
	<b>Newtownards</b>	3462	245	548
	<b>Division Total</b>	4960	309	776
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	1058	26	130
	<b>Banbridge@ Newry</b>	728	54	97
	<b>Newry</b>	2558	97	370
	<b>Division Total</b>	4344	177	597
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	12101	751	1897
	<b>Division Total</b>	12101	751	1897
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	2624	87	275
	<b>Lisburn</b>	2053	97	184
	<b>Division Total</b>	4677	184	459
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	2000	49	173
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	1123	96	114
	<b>Omagh</b>	1303	38	114
	<b>Strabane</b>	1337	32	77
	<b>Division Total</b>	5763	215	478
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	741	20	17
	<b>Londonderry</b>	3611	180	531
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	790	27	43
	<b>Division Total</b>	5142	227	591
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		41764	2035	5569

## Section 2: Adult criminal business disposed of

There were 41,709 defendants disposed of in 2014, a decrease of 9% from the 45,944 disposed of in 2013. Belfast accounted for 29% of the business; in contrast, Armagh and South Down division disposed of 10% of adult defendants (Table E.2). Corresponding figures for 2013 were 30% and 10% respectively.

**Table E.2: Number of adult defendants disposed of in the magistrates' court in 2014**

		Number of adult defendants	Divisional % of NI Total
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	1343	
	<b>Ballymena</b>	1563	
	<b>Coleraine</b>	1870	
	<b>Division Total</b>	4776	11.4
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	1503	
	<b>Newtownards</b>	3455	
	<b>Division Total</b>	4958	11.9
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	1014	
	<b>Banbridge@Newry</b>	711	
	<b>Newry</b>	2551	
	<b>Division Total</b>	4276	10.3
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	12260	
	<b>Division Total</b>	12260	29.4
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	2573	
	<b>Lisburn</b>	1990	
	<b>Division Total</b>	4563	10.9
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	1923	
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	1146	
	<b>Omagh</b>	1294	
	<b>Strabane</b>	1292	
	<b>Division Total</b>	5655	13.6
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	748	
	<b>Londonderry</b>	3641	
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	832	
	<b>Division Total</b>	5221	12.5
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		41709	100

Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

Table E.3 shows the types of charges disposed of in 2014. In total, there were 88,833 charges disposed of, which is a decrease of 11% from 100,129 in 2013. PSNI/PPS prosecutions accounted for 87% of charges in 2014, the same proportion as in 2013 (86,749).

**Table E.3: Number and type of charges brought for defendants disposed of in 2014**

	PSNI/PPS Prosecution	Departmental Prosecution	Fixed Penalty	Penalty notice for Disorder	Total
<b>Indictable charges</b>	3065	9	-	-	3074
<b>Hybrid charges</b>	26433	2720	-	5	29158
<b>Indictable triable summarily charges</b>	9859	24	-	15	9898
<b>Summary charges</b>	37755	8847	78	23	46703
<b>Total</b>	77112	11600	78	43	88833

Figures are based on the number of charges disposed.

The class on ICOS is based on the police classification. Major & minor motoring charges have been counted in either summary, indictable, indictable triable summarily or hybrid.

Table E.4 shows the outcomes of defendants disposed of in 2014. 41% of defendants pleaded guilty on all charges compared with 39% in 2013.

**Tables E.4: Outcomes of defendants disposed of in 2014**

	PSNI/PPS Prosecution	Departmental Prosecution	Fixed Penalty	Penalty notice for Disorder	Total
<b>Committed to Crown Court</b>	1930	-	-	-	1930
<b>Plea of guilty on all charges</b>	15091	2130	-	-	17221
<b>All charges withdrawn</b>	5910	2621	-	-	8531
<b>Fixed Penalty default</b>	-	-	78	-	78
<b>Penalty Notice for Disorder</b>	-	-	-	43	43
<b>Plea not guilty – found guilty on at least one charge</b>	7965	4162	-	-	12127
<b>Plea not guilty – acquitted on all charges</b>	1562	217	-	-	1779
<b>Total</b>	32458	9130	78	43	41709

Figures are based on the number of defendants disposed.

Table E.5 shows there were 115,617 final orders granted in the magistrates' adult court in 2014, a decrease of 12% from 131,115 in 2013.

**Table E.5: Types of disposals from the magistrates' adult court in 2014**

	Northern Ireland
<b>Community Orders</b>	4136
<b>Custodial Orders</b>	12664
<b>Monetary Orders</b>	33332
<b>Non-Custodial Orders</b>	5375
<b>Road Traffic Orders</b>	17572
<b>Withdrawn</b>	25145
<b>Other Final Orders</b>	17393
<b>Total</b>	115617

Figures are based on the number of final orders.

Table E.6 shows the average waiting time in Northern Ireland for adult defendants disposed of in 2014 between the date of summons and the date of first hearing was 5 weeks (5 weeks in 2013 also). The waiting time between the date of first hearing and disposal averaged 6 weeks. This was the same as in 2013.

**Table E.6: Average waiting times in weeks for adult defendants disposed of in the magistrates' court in 2014**

		Summons/ charge to first hearing (weeks)	First hearing to finding (weeks)	First hearing to disposal (weeks)	Summons to disposal (weeks)
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	5.3	4.0	4.5	9.8
	<b>Ballymena</b>	5.8	6.7	7.2	13.0
	<b>Coleraine</b>	4.4	3.8	4.4	8.8
	<b>Division Total</b>	5.1	4.8	5.3	10.5
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	5.1	6.4	7.0	12.1
	<b>Newtownards</b>	4.4	5.0	5.4	9.8
	<b>Division Total</b>	4.6	5.4	5.9	10.5
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	4.1	5.4	5.9	10.0
	<b>Banbridge@ Newry</b>	3.9	5.3	5.9	9.8
	<b>Newry</b>	4.7	5.1	5.3	10.0
	<b>Division Total</b>	4.4	5.2	5.5	10.0
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	4.2	4.9	5.7	9.9
	<b>Division Total</b>	4.2	4.9	5.7	9.9
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	4.3	6.4	7.3	11.6
	<b>Lisburn</b>	4.3	5.2	6.2	10.5
	<b>Division Total</b>	4.3	5.9	6.8	11.1
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	3.9	5.7	6.6	10.4
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	3.7	5.4	6.3	10.0
	<b>Omagh</b>	4.9	3.2	3.4	8.3
	<b>Strabane</b>	5.0	2.9	3.4	8.4
	<b>Division Total</b>	4.4	4.4	5.0	9.4
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	4.6	4.2	4.9	9.6
	<b>Londonderry</b>	4.7	4.9	5.9	10.5
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	5.0	3.7	4.5	9.5
	<b>Division Total</b>	4.7	4.6	5.5	10.2
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		4.5	5.0	5.7	10.2

Arrest warrants, adjourned generally and deferred sentences are excluded.

### Section 3: Youth criminal business disposed of

In 2014, there were 2,050 youth defendants disposed of, with 36% disposed of in Belfast compared to 8% in Craigavon (Table E.7). This represents a 9% decrease from the total disposed of in 2013 (2,256), when 28% were disposed of in Belfast and 9% in Craigavon.

**Table E.7: Number of defendants disposed of in the youth court in 2014**

		Number of youth defendants	Divisional % NI Total
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	52	
	<b>Ballymena</b>	45	
	<b>Coleraine</b>	77	
	<b>Division Total</b>	174	
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	74	
	<b>Newtownards</b>	238	
	<b>Division Total</b>	312	
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	32	
	<b>Banbridge@ Newry</b>	55	
	<b>Newry</b>	95	
	<b>Division Total</b>	182	
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	742	
	<b>Division Total</b>	742	
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	85	
	<b>Lisburn</b>	82	
	<b>Division Total</b>	167	
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	51	
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	103	
	<b>Omagh</b>	35	
	<b>Strabane</b>	32	
	<b>Division Total</b>	221	
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	26	
	<b>Londonderry</b>	193	
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	33	
	<b>Division Total</b>	252	
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		2050	100

Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

Table E.8 shows the types of charges disposed of in 2014 for youth defendants. In total, there were 4,657 charges disposed of in 2014. This represents a 0.1% decrease from 4,661 charges disposed in 2013.

**Table E.8: Number and type of charges brought for youth defendants disposed of in 2014**

	PSNI/PPS Prosecution	Departmental Prosecution	Fixed Penalty	Total
<b>Indictable charges</b>	160	-	-	160
<b>Hybrid charges</b>	1941	27	-	1968
<b>Indictable triable summarily charges</b>	944	-	-	944
<b>Summary charges</b>	1565	19	1	1585
<b>Total</b>	4610	46	1	4657

Figures are based on the number of charges disposed.

The class on ICOS is based on the police classification. Major & minor motoring charges have been counted in either summary, indictable, indictable triable summarily or hybrid.

Table E.9 shows the outcomes for youth defendants disposed of in 2014. 45% of youth defendants pleaded guilty on all charges compared with 42% in 2013.

**Table E.9: Outcomes for youth defendants disposed of in 2014**

	PSNI/PPS Prosecution	Departmental Prosecution	Fixed Penalty	Total
<b>Committed to the Crown Court</b>	30	-	-	30
<b>Plea of guilty on all charges</b>	913	4	-	917
<b>All charges withdrawn</b>	586	5	-	591
<b>Fixed Penalty default</b>	-	-	1	1
<b>Plea not guilty – found guilty on at least one charge</b>	407	3	-	410
<b>Plea not guilty – acquitted on all charges</b>	90	11	-	101
<b>Total</b>	2026	23	1	2050

Figures are based on the number of defendants disposed.

Table E.10 shows there were 5,524 final orders granted in the magistrates' youth court in 2014. This represents a 5% decrease from 5,823 granted in 2013.

**Table E.10: Types of disposals from the youth courts in 2014**

	Northern Ireland
<b>Community Orders</b>	1674
<b>Custodial Orders</b>	537
<b>Monetary Orders</b>	270
<b>Non-Custodial Orders</b>	413
<b>Road Traffic Orders</b>	222
<b>Withdrawn</b>	1630
<b>Other Final Orders</b>	778
<b>Total</b>	5524

Figures are based on the number of final orders.

Table E.11 shows the average waiting time in Northern Ireland for youth defendants disposed of in the youth courts in 2014. The average waiting time between the date of summons to the date of first hearing in 2014 was 3 weeks (4 weeks in 2013). The average waiting time between the date of first hearing and finding was 6 weeks (7 weeks in 2013). The average waiting time from date of first hearing to date of disposal was 10 weeks (10 weeks in 2013).

**Table E.11: Average waiting times in weeks for youth defendants disposed of in the youth courts in 2014**

		Summons/ charge to first hearing	First hearing to finding (weeks)	First hearing to disposal (weeks)	Summons to disposal (weeks)
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	2.9	5.5	8.7	11.6
	<b>Ballymena</b>	2.2	4.6	5.7	7.9
	<b>Coleraine</b>	2.6	5.3	8.6	11.2
	<b>Division Total</b>	2.6	5.2	8.0	10.6
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	3.0	5.6	10.1	13.1
	<b>Newtownards</b>	3.0	6.5	11.1	14.1
	<b>Division Total</b>	3.0	6.3	10.9	13.8
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	3.1	3.1	5.9	9.0
	<b>Banbridge@ Newry</b>	4.2	4.8	8.3	12.5
	<b>Newry</b>	3.6	5.1	7.6	11.2
	<b>Division Total</b>	3.7	4.6	7.5	11.2
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	2.3	6.4	11.3	13.6
	<b>Division Total</b>	2.3	6.4	11.3	13.6
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	3.2	6.7	10.2	13.4
	<b>Lisburn</b>	1.9	6.5	10.1	11.9
	<b>Division Total</b>	2.6	6.6	10.1	12.7
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	3.3	5.8	9.1	12.3
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	3.2	5.5	9.1	12.4
	<b>Omagh</b>	4.1	3.7	5.9	10.0
	<b>Strabane</b>	3.2	6.2	9.2	12.4
	<b>Division Total</b>	3.4	5.3	8.5	11.9
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	4.9	2.9	6.7	11.6
	<b>Londonderry</b>	3.5	3.7	8.8	12.4
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	5.0	10.4	19.6	24.6
	<b>Division Total</b>	3.8	4.5	10.1	13.9
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		2.9	5.8	10.1	13.0

Arrest warrants, adjourned generally, deferred sentences and youth monitored cases are excluded.



## Section 4: Civil & Family business disposed of

There were 5,057 applications disposed of during 2014 (Table E.12). This represents a 3% decrease from 5,187 applications disposed of in 2013.

**Table E.12: Number of civil & family applications disposed of in the magistrates' court in 2014**

		<b>Total</b>
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	128
	<b>Ballymena</b>	386
	<b>Coleraine</b>	192
	<b>Division Total</b>	706
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	195
	<b>Newtownards</b>	528
	<b>Division Total</b>	723
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	125
	<b>Banbridge@ Newry</b>	82
	<b>Newry</b>	353
	<b>Division Total</b>	560
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	1686
	<b>Division Total</b>	1686
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	259
	<b>Lisburn</b>	171
	<b>Division Total</b>	430
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	153
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	98
	<b>Omagh</b>	106
	<b>Strabane</b>	76
	<b>Division Total</b>	433
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	18
	<b>Londonderry</b>	465
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	36
	<b>Division Total</b>	519
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		5057

Table E.13 shows the average waiting time in Northern Ireland in the civil and family magistrates' court from the date of issue to first hearing was 2 weeks (also 2 weeks in 2013). The average waiting time from the date of first hearing to disposal was 6 weeks. This was 7 weeks in 2013. The average waiting time from date of issue to disposal was 9 weeks, the same as in 2013.

**Table E.13: Average waiting times in weeks in the civil and family magistrates' courts in 2014**

		Date of issue to first hearing (weeks)	Date of first hearing to disposal (weeks)	Date of issue to disposal (weeks)
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	2.1	5.5	7.6
	<b>Ballymena</b>	3.1	5.8	8.8
	<b>Coleraine</b>	1.6	5.0	6.6
	<b>Division Total</b>	2.5	5.5	8.0
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	2.1	8.7	10.8
	<b>Newtownards</b>	3.3	6.3	9.6
	<b>Division Total</b>	3.0	7.0	10.0
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	2.4	4.6	6.9
	<b>Banbridge@ Newry</b>	1.8	2.8	4.5
	<b>Newry</b>	1.8	4.6	6.4
	<b>Division Total</b>	1.9	4.3	6.2
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	1.9	7.4	10.4
	<b>Division Total</b>	1.9	7.4	10.4
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	1.3	8.2	9.4
	<b>Lisburn</b>	0.5	11.5	12.1
	<b>Division Total</b>	1.0	9.5	10.5
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	1.7	2.3	4.0
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	1.6	1.9	3.4
	<b>Omagh</b>	1.7	2.3	3.9
	<b>Strabane</b>	1.6	2.5	4.1
	<b>Division Total</b>	1.6	2.2	3.9
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	1.1	1.4	2.5
	<b>Londonderry</b>	1.8	5.0	6.8
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	1.3	3.2	4.5
	<b>Division Total</b>	1.8	4.7	6.5
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		2.0	6.2	8.6

There were 4,719 applications under the Family Homes and Domestic Violence Order disposed of in 2014 (Table E.14), a 0.8% decrease from the 4,759 disposed of in 2013. The majority of applications were granted (60%) in 2014. This proportion was 58% (2,767) the previous year.

**Table E.14: Outcome of applications under the Family Homes & Domestic Violence Order in 2014**

	<b>Granted</b>	<b>Dismissed or refused</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Vary discharge</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Non molestation</b>	2786	690	725	391	8	4600
<b>Occupation</b>	19	7	21	6	-	53
<b>Combination non-mol occupation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vary discharge non-mol occupation</b>	5	11	9	30	1	56
<b>Other Family Homes &amp; Domestic Violence</b>	-	3	4	3	-	10
<b>Total</b>	2810	711	759	430	9	4719

## Section 5: Court sittings and court sitting times

Tables E.15 and E.16 show the number of scheduled, additional and special court sittings and court sitting times in the magistrates' court in 2014. There were 4,443 scheduled and additional court sittings in the magistrates' court, a decrease of 4% from 4,614 scheduled and additional court sittings in 2013. The average court sitting time was 3 hours 29 minutes compared with 3 hours 33 minutes in 2013. There were 243 special court sittings in 2014, with an average sitting time of 32 minutes, compared to 220 special sittings in 2013 with an average sitting time of 33 minutes.

**Table E.15: Scheduled and additional sittings and average sitting times in the magistrates' courts by division and venue in 2014 (hrs : mins)**

		Adult		Youth		Civil & Family		Total number of sitting	
		Number of sittings	Average sitting time	Number of sittings	Average sitting time	Number of sittings	Average sitting time	Number of sittings	Average sitting time
<b>Antrim</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	67	3:36	22	2:18	24	2:46	113	3:10
	<b>Ballymena</b>	112	3:27	26	2:10	69	3:25	207	3:16
	<b>Coleraine</b>	160	2:57	22	2:11	51	4:02	233	3:07
	<b>Total</b>	339	3:14	70	2:12	144	3:32	553	3:11
<b>Ards</b>	<b>Downpatrick</b>	96	4:40	23	3:28	2	2:25	121	4:24
	<b>Newtownards</b>	260	2:52	24	3:35	145	3:33	429	3:09
	<b>Total</b>	356	3:21	47	3:32	147	3:33	550	3:25
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	<b>Armagh</b>	87	3:53	18	2:15	4	3:30	109	3:36
	<b>Banbridge@Newry</b>	58	4:02	10	3:04	1	3:20	69	3:53
	<b>Newry</b>	137	3:09	22	1:50	75	3:56	234	3:17
	<b>Total</b>	282	3:34	50	2:14	80	3:54	412	3:28
<b>Belfast</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	902	2:54	153	3:27	284	3:51	1339	3:10
	<b>Total</b>	902	2:54	153	3:27	284	3:51	1339	3:10
<b>Craigavon</b>	<b>Craigavon</b>	146	4:49	22	3:09	75	3:27	243	4:15
	<b>Lisburn</b>	154	3:39	23	2:09	62	4:07	239	3:38
	<b>Total</b>	300	4:13	45	2:38	137	3:45	482	3:57
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	<b>Dungannon</b>	156	4:25	22	1:48	36	4:15	214	4:07
	<b>Enniskillen</b>	103	4:52	23	4:07	3	2:52	129	4:41
	<b>Omagh</b>	103	2:51	18	1:20	47	2:47	168	2:40
	<b>Strabane</b>	92	3:47	11	2:18	-	-	103	3:38
	<b>Total</b>	454	4:02	74	2:29	86	3:24	614	3:45
<b>Londonderry</b>	<b>Limavady</b>	51	3:07	-	-	-	-	51	3:07
	<b>Londonderry</b>	245	4:10	33	3:44	97	4:37	375	4:15
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	47	3:21	18	1:32	2	1:35	67	2:49
	<b>Total</b>	343	3:54	51	2:57	99	4:34	493	3:56
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		2976	3:29	490	2:53	977	3:47	4443	3:29

A court sitting day 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. Days are classified based on the earliest scheduled sitting, except when the start time for two or more sittings is the same, in which case the days are classified on the majority of business undertaken.

**Table E.16: Special sittings and average sitting times in the magistrates' courts by division and venue in 2014 (hrs : mins)**

		Adult Criminal		Youth Criminal		Total number of sittings	
		Number of sittings	Average sitting time	Number of sittings	Average sitting time	Number of sittings	Average sitting time
Antrim	Ballymena	38	00:29	-	-	38	00:29
	Coleraine	1	00:10	-	-	1	00:10
	<b>Division Total</b>	39	00:28	-	-	39	00:28
Ards	Newtownards	38	00:25	1	00:30	39	00:25
	<b>Division total</b>	38	00:25	1	00:30	39	00:25
Armagh & South Down	Newry	37	00:41	-	-	37	00:41
	<b>Division Total</b>	37	00:41	-	-	37	00:41
Belfast	Belfast	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Division Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craigavon	Lisburn	44	00:28	-	-	44	00:28
	<b>Division Total</b>	44	00:28	-	-	44	00:28
Fermanagh & Tyrone	Omagh	43	00:39	-	-	43	00:39
	<b>Division Total</b>	43	00:39	-	-	43	00:39
Londonderry	Londonderry	39	00:33	-	-	39	00:33
	Magherafelt	2	00:35	-	-	2	00:35
	<b>Division Total</b>	41	00:33	-	-	41	00:33
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		242	00:32	1	00:30	243	00:32

A court sitting day 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. Days are classified based on the earliest scheduled sitting, except when the start time for two or more sittings is the same, in which case the days are classified on the majority of business undertaken.

## Part F: The Children Order

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. 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.

## Key facts

- Applications lodged increased between 2010 and 2012 by 12%, before decreasing by 5% in 2013 and a further 1% in 2014. Applications lodged increased by 5% overall between 2010 and 2014.
- Applications disposed also increased each year until 2012 (by 17% between 2010 and 2012), before decreasing by 2% in 2013, and then increasing again by 7% in 2014. Applications disposed increased by 22% overall between 2010 and 2014.
- The number of children involved mirrored the pattern of applications disposed, with the number of children involved increasing each year until 2012 before decreasing by 1% in 2013, and then increasing again by 11% in 2014. Between 2010 and 2014 the number of children involved increased by 41%, however approximately 39% (950 out of 2,454) of this increase was due to a change in measurement of 'children involved' introduced in 2012 to include those children entered as 'respondent child' on the ICOS system.
- Final orders made have increased each year and more than doubled between 2010 and 2014. Between 2013 and 2014 the final orders made increased by 54%. (An order is made per child in Children Order applications).
- The number of court sitting days fluctuated between 2010 and 2014 but decreased by 2% overall.
- The link below provides comparison figures for 2013:

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

**Summary Table 13: Children Order 2010 to 2014**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Applications lodged</b>	5,430	5,689	6,091	5,777	5,715
<b>Applications disposed</b>	4,686	5,357	5,460	5,373	5,734
<b>Children involved</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	5,959	6,777	7,668	7,591	8,413
<b>Final Orders made</b>	12,252	16,758	17,574	18,496	28,507
<b>Number of court sitting days</b>	1,855	1,814	1,673	1,712	1,815

<sup>[1]</sup> In 2012, there was a change in measurement of children involved to include children entered as 'respondent child' on ICOS. In 2013 this accounted for 798 children and in 2014 this accounted for 950 children of the total.

## Children Order – 2014 Data

### Section 1: Applications entered and disposed of

Tables F.1 and F.2 show that a total of 5,715 applications were received in designated courts in 2014. This was a decrease of 1% from 5,777 in 2013. The majority of business (93%) was lodged in family proceedings courts, with 3% lodged in the High Court and 4% lodged in family care centres. In 2013, 94% of business was lodged in family proceedings courts, 3% in the High Court and 3% lodged in family care centres.

Of the 5,734 applications disposed of in 2014, the family proceedings court accounted for 89% of all business dealt with, the High Court accounted for 2% and family care centres accounted for 9%. In 2013 87% of business was dealt with in the family proceedings court, while the High Court accounted for 4% and family care centres accounted for 9%. The total number of applications disposed of in 2014 increased by 7% compared with 2013 (5,373).

**Table F.1: Applications received and disposed of in 2014**

		Number of applications received	Number of disposals
<b>Public Law<sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>Family Proceedings Court</b>	706	582
	<b>Family Care Centre</b>	53	162
	<b>High Court</b>	22	42
	<b>Total</b>	781	786
<b>Private Law<sup>[2]</sup></b>	<b>Family Proceedings Court</b>	4628	4521
	<b>Family Care Centre</b>	156	336
	<b>High Court</b>	150	91
	<b>Total</b>	4934	4948

<sup>[1]</sup>Public law = care, supervision, child assessment, education supervision, emergency protection orders, extensions, contact with children in care, secure accommodation.

<sup>[2]</sup>Private law = residence, contact, specific issues, prohibited steps, parental responsibility, financial contribution, guardianship, family assistance, non-molestation and occupation orders.



Table F.2: Applications received and disposed of by venue in 2014

		Public Law <sup>[1]</sup>		Private Law <sup>[2]</sup>	
		Number of applications entered	Number of disposals	Number of applications entered	Number of disposals
Family Proceedings Court	Antrim	-	-	4	7
	Armagh	-	-	1	-
	Ballymena	86	67	420	448
	Belfast	197	155	1474	1444
	Coleraine	-	-	28	29
	Craigavon	58	37	363	316
	Downpatrick	-	-	7	5
	Dungannon	79	85	223	192
	Lisburn	38	20	332	301
	Londonderry	75	50	479	402
	Magherafelt	-	-	3	1
	Newry	72	59	366	378
	Newtownards	101	108	916	988
	Omagh	-	1	10	10
	Strabane	-	-	2	-
	Venue total	706	582	4628	4521
Family Care Centre	Belfast	44	111	100	231
	Craigavon	3	30	45	74
	Dungannon	4	10	4	8
	Londonderry	2	11	7	23
		Venue total	53	162	156
High Court	Royal Courts of Justice	22	42	150	91
		Venue total	22	42	150
Northern Ireland		781	786	4934	4948

<sup>[1]</sup>Public law = care, supervision, child assessment, education supervision, emergency protection orders, extensions, contact with children in care, secure accommodation.

<sup>[2]</sup>Private law = residence, contact, specific issues, prohibited steps, parental responsibility, financial contribution, guardianship, family assistance, non-molestation and occupation orders.

## Section 2: Reasons for transfer

Complexity accounted for 63% of the reasons quoted for the transfer of cases between courts in 2014 (Table F.3) – 7 percentage points more than in 2013 when 56% (278 out of 495 transfers) were recorded.

**Table F.3: Reasons for transfer in 2014**

	Complexity	Consolidation	Convenience	Gravity	Jurisdiction	Returned to Lower Court	Separate Representation for Child	Urgency	Point of Law	Public Interest	Other	Total
<b>Family Proceedings Court</b>	384	77	7	20	72	-	3	6	4	-	-	573
<b>Family Care Centre</b>	40	6	3	5	11	9	-	5	6	-	-	85
<b>High Court</b>	-	1	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	19
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	424	84	10	25	84	26	3	11	10	-	-	677

Where a court tier / venue is omitted, this indicates a nil return for the period to date.

There may be more than one reason for each case.

From April 2009 data collection methods for transfers changed to incorporate a wider range of reasons.

### Section 3: Own motion orders and interim orders

There were 3,709 own motion orders granted in 2014. This was an increase of 79% from 2013 when 2,069 own motion orders were granted. Appointment of Guardian ad Litem accounted for 16% and contact permission orders accounted for 18% of orders made while residence orders and care orders accounted for 12% and 11% respectively of own motion orders in 2014 (Table F.4). In 2013, Appointment of Guardian ad Litem accounted for 17%, contact permission accounted for 17%, residence orders 13% and care orders accounted for 6% of own motion orders.

**Table F.4: Own motion orders granted in 2014**

	Own motion orders
<b>Appointment of Guardian ad Litem</b>	610
<b>Article 53 Contact</b>	-
<b>Care</b>	400
<b>Child Assessment</b>	56
<b>Contact: Permission</b>	666
<b>Declaration of Parentage</b>	7
<b>Education Supervision</b>	9
<b>Emergency Protection</b>	45
<b>Extension of Emergency Protection Order</b>	17
<b>Family Assistance</b>	4
<b>Non-Molestation Order</b>	-
<b>Occupation Articles</b>	-
<b>Other orders, applications etc</b>	1022
<b>Parental Responsibility</b>	27
<b>Prohibited Steps</b>	164
<b>Recovery</b>	11
<b>Residence</b>	440
<b>Secure Accommodation</b>	28
<b>Specific Issues</b>	169
<b>Supervision</b>	34
<b>Total</b>	3709

These figures may also include some interim orders. Own motion orders are as recorded on ICOS.

Out of the 33,140 interim orders made during 2014, which was an increase of 48% on the previous year (22,435), 44% were interim care orders and 46% were interim/short term contact permission orders (Table F.5). In 2013, there were 22,435 interim orders made during 2013, 45% were interim care orders and 44% were interim/short term contact permission orders.

**Table F.5: Interim orders granted in 2014**

	<b>Interim orders</b>
<b>Appointment of Guardian ad Litem</b>	-
<b>Article 53 Contact</b>	-
<b>Care</b>	14420
<b>Child Assessment</b>	-
<b>Contact: Permission</b>	15182
<b>Contact: Refusal</b>	-
<b>Contribution and other Financial</b>	-
<b>Education Supervision</b>	27
<b>Emergency Protection</b>	-
<b>Exclusion Requirement</b>	-
<b>Extension of Emergency Protection Order</b>	-
<b>Family Assistance</b>	-
<b>Non-Molestation Order</b>	12
<b>Occupation Articles</b>	-
<b>Other orders, applications etc</b>	-
<b>Parental Responsibility</b>	3
<b>Prohibited Steps</b>	549
<b>Recovery</b>	-
<b>Residence</b>	1670
<b>Secure Accommodation</b>	515
<b>Specific Issues</b>	108
<b>Supervision</b>	654
<b>Total</b>	33140

## Section 4: Final Orders Made

There were 28,507 final orders made in 2014, an increase of 54% from 18,496 in 2013 (Table F.6). In 2014, orders under Article 8 Contact orders accounted for 25%, residence orders 15% and Legal Aid granted 4% of all final orders made. In 2013, these proportions were 24% for Article 8 Contact orders, 16% for residence orders and 9% for Legal Aid orders.

**Table F.6: Final Orders Made - 2014**

<b>Adjourn Generally</b>	31
<b>Article 3 Legal Aid granted</b>	1028
<b>Article 8 Contact</b>	7251
<b>Care Order</b>	1146
<b>Child Assessment Order</b>	4
<b>Contact with a child in care</b>	250
<b>Declaration of Parentage</b>	126
<b>Discharge of a Care Order</b>	176
<b>Discharge Interim Contact Order</b>	262
<b>Discharge Non-Molestation/Occupation</b>	1
<b>Discharge Prohibited Steps Order</b>	120
<b>Discharge Residence Order</b>	66
<b>Dismissed</b>	1387
<b>Education Supervision</b>	242
<b>Emergency Protection Order</b>	284
<b>Emergency Protection Order – out of hours</b>	36
<b>Extension of an Emergency Protection Order</b>	84
<b>Family Assistance Order</b>	30
<b>Financial Provision</b>	44
<b>Leave to change surname by which the child is known</b>	17
<b>Non-molestation order</b>	20
<b>Occupation Order</b>	2
<b>Order of No Order (Final Order)</b>	254
<b>Other Order</b>	3986
<b>Parental Responsibility Order</b>	558
<b>Prohibited steps</b>	623
<b>Recovery of a child</b>	25
<b>Refusal of Article 3 Legal Aid Certificate</b>	8
<b>Residence Order</b>	4365
<b>Residence and Contact Order</b>	22
<b>Secure Accommodation Order</b>	74
<b>Specific Issues</b>	742
<b>Strike Out Order</b>	510
<b>Supervision Order</b>	396
<b>Terminating Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem</b>	1922
<b>Withdrawn</b>	2415
<b>Total</b>	28507

Nb C18 Final Orders were removed as an order on ICOS in September 2009.

## Section 5: Age and gender of children

There were a total of 8,413 children involved in Children Order cases during 2014. In total, 40% of these were aged 0-4 and 29% were aged 5-8 (Table F.7).

**Table F.7: Age and gender of children in applications disposed of in 2014**

	0-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	Total
<b>Male</b>	1666	1267	870	438	4241
<b>Female</b>	1692	1194	805	469	4160
<b>Unknown</b>	9	-	2	1	12
<b>Total <sup>[1]</sup></b>	3367	2461	1677	908	8413

<sup>[1]</sup> In 2012, there was a change in measurement of children involved to include children entered as 'respondent child' on ICOS. In 2014 this accounted for 950 children of the total

## Section 6: Average time in weeks from lodgement to disposal by venue

The average disposal times for private law cases in 2014 was 23 weeks in the High Court, 38 weeks in the family care centres and 22 weeks in the family proceedings courts. In 2013, the corresponding average disposal times were 35 weeks in the High Court, 44 weeks in family care centres and 21 weeks in the family proceedings courts. Disposal times of cases in the High Court and the family care centres will include the time spent at the lower courts if cases were transferred (Table F.8).

**Table F.8: Average time in weeks from lodgement to disposal by venue in 2014**

		Public law		Private law	
		Average time weeks	Number of cases	Average time weeks	Number of cases
<b>Family Proceedings Court</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	-	-	75.0	7
	<b>Ballymena</b>	40.9	67	29.9	448
	<b>Belfast</b>	27.2	155	19.5	1444
	<b>Coleraine</b>	-	-	24.3	29
	<b>Craigavon</b>	20.2	37	20.9	316
	<b>Downpatrick</b>	-	-	16.5	5
	<b>Dungannon</b>	41.7	85	16.3	192
	<b>Lisburn</b>	28.2	20	20.2	301
	<b>Londonderry</b>	35.4	50	25.4	402
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	-	-	0.0	1
	<b>Newry</b>	31.5	59	21.3	378
	<b>Newtownards</b>	23.3	108	20.9	988
	<b>Omagh</b>	4.1	1	6.1	10
	<b>Total</b>	30.9	582	21.6	4521
<b>Family Care Centre</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	40.2	111	39.2	231
	<b>Craigavon</b>	67.3	30	34.3	74
	<b>Dungannon</b>	48.5	10	23.5	8
	<b>Londonderry</b>	57.2	11	44.4	23
	<b>Total</b>	46.9	162	38.1	336
<b>High Court</b>	<b>Royal Courts of Justice</b>	65.7	42	22.7	91
	<b>Total</b>	65.7	42	22.7	91
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		36.0	786	22.7	4948

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

## Section 7: Court sittings and court sitting times

Table F.9 shows the number of sittings where any Children Order business was heard in court. During 2014, the family proceedings courts sat for over 3,268 hours, an increase of 3% on the 3,177 hours in 2013. This was 61% of the total court sitting time for the Children Order in 2014 (65% in 2013).

**Table F.9: Court sittings and court sitting times in 2014 (hrs : mins)**

		Total court sitting time	Average Children Order court sitting time	Number of court sittings
<b>Family Proceedings Court</b>	<b>Antrim</b>	59:35	2:43	22
	<b>Ballymena</b>	197:20	3:21	59
	<b>Banbridge@Newry</b>	0:15	0:15	1
	<b>Belfast</b>	905:50	3:57	229
	<b>Coleraine</b>	187:15	4:41	40
	<b>Craigavon</b>	222:48	3:32	63
	<b>Downpatrick</b>	1:15	0:38	2
	<b>Dungannon</b>	156:35	3:49	41
	<b>Lisburn</b>	222:22	3:11	70
	<b>Londonderry</b>	430:30	4:32	95
	<b>Magherafelt</b>	0:05	0:05	1
	<b>Newry</b>	273:12	3:42	74
	<b>Newtownards</b>	482:00	3:21	144
	<b>Omagh</b>	129:42	2:53	45
<b>Venue total</b>	3268:44	3:41	886	
<b>Family Care Centre</b>	<b>Belfast</b>	977:17	3:02	322
	<b>Craigavon</b>	250:36	3:48	66
	<b>Dungannon</b>	87:01	3:38	24
	<b>Londonderry</b>	136:57	4:02	34
	<b>Omagh</b>	60:55	3:48	16
	<b>Venue total</b>	1512:46	3:16	462
<b>High Court</b>	<b>Royal Courts of Justice</b>	545:56	1:10	467
	<b>Venue total</b>	545:56	1:10	467
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		5327:26	2:56	1815

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.

Children Order sittings refer to a sitting where any Children Order business is heard. Total Children Order time includes all time spent on Children Order business.

High Court Judges, county court judges and district judges (magistrates' court) sit on Children Order business.



## Part G: Miscellaneous

### The Enforcement of Judgments Office

The Enforcement of Judgments Office (EJO) is essentially a centralised unit for enforcing judgments of the courts. The EJO's powers and procedures are contained in the Judgments Enforcement (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, and Judgment Enforcement Rules (Northern Ireland) 1981. The EJO also enforces other types of civil judgments such as those that are connected with the possession of land and property.

### Social Security Commissioners and Child Support Commissioners

Social Security Commissioners hear appeals from Appeal Tribunals in relation to matters arising under the social security system. Child Support Commissioners hear appeals from Child Support Appeal Tribunals.

### Pensions Appeal Tribunal

This Tribunal hears appeals from ex-servicemen or women who have had their claims for a War Pension rejected by the Secretary of State for Defence. Its jurisdiction covers Northern Ireland. The Tribunal is independent from the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency. Hearings have been in existence, as part of the Lord Chancellor's responsibility, since the War Pensions Act 1919.

The War Pensions Scheme started in 1918 and continues in respect of injuries that occurred before 5 April 2005. For injuries after 5 April 2005 a new Scheme, the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme applies. The Tribunal deals with appeals for both Schemes.

#### The War Pensions Scheme

- Whether a person is entitled to a War Pension;
- The percentage at which the War Pensions Agency has assessed a person's disablement; or
- Whether a person is entitled to an allowance e.g. for mobility needs.

Or

#### The Armed Forces Compensation Scheme

- Whether a person is entitled to an award; or
- The amount of the award.

These Tribunals deal with appeals against certain decisions the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency have made on War Disablement Pensions. A Tribunal normally consists of three members – a qualified lawyer, a qualified medical practitioner and a member who served in the armed forces. **It is independent of the Government and, in particular, the Ministry of Defence.** The law about rights to appeal is set out in the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Acts 1943 and 1949 (as amended), known as 'the Acts' and in the Armed Forces (Pensions and Compensation) Act 2004. You can appeal to the Tribunal against certain decisions taken by the Service Personnel and Veterans Agency. The decisions you can appeal against are set out in the Acts.

In general terms, Pensions Appeal Tribunals hear appeals under both the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme and the War Pensions Scheme. The War Pensions Scheme has three main types of appeals- “entitlement appeals”, “assessment appeals” and “specified decision appeals”.

### **What is an entitlement appeal?**

An entitlement appeal is concerned with whether a person qualifies for a pension. For example, an entitlement appeal might decide whether or not your (or your late husband’s or wife’s) medical condition was caused, or made worse, by service in the armed forces or the merchant navy.

### **What is an assessment appeal?**

An assessment appeal is about the percentage of disablement caused or made worse by service. This affects the amount, if any, of War Disablement Pension which might be paid but the Pensions Appeal Tribunal does not itself make decisions about the amount of money to be paid.

### **What is a specified decision appeal?**

A specified decision appeal is concerned with entitlement to various allowances, supplements, extra pensions, awards, expenses, maintenance, deductions and payments. In this publication we cannot set out every specified decision, but a complete list is given in the Pensions Appeal Tribunals (Additional Rights of Appeal) Regulations 2001 (S.I.2001 No. 1031).

## **Coroners**

Coroners are independent judicial officers who are available to deal with matters relating to deaths that may require further investigation to establish the cause of death.

Coroners in Northern Ireland can either be barristers or solicitors and are appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

### **What do Coroners do?**

Coroners inquire into deaths reported to them that appear to be:

- unexpected or unexplained,
- as a result of violence,
- an accident,
- as a result of negligence,
- from any cause other than natural illness or disease, or
- in circumstances that require investigation.

The Coroner will seek to establish the cause of death and will make whatever inquiries are necessary to do this e.g. ordering a postmortem examination, obtaining witness statements and medical records, or holding an inquest.

The Coroners Service is headed by a High Court Judge and there is one Senior Coroner and two Coroners.

## Key facts

- The number of notices of intention to enforce lodged and the number of applications for enforcement accepted both fluctuated over the last 5 years, and peaked in 2013 for notices of intention to enforce and peaked in 2014 for applications for enforcement accepted. This is a reflection of the decline in the wider economic climate in recent years. Between 2010 and 2014 notices of intention to enforce increased by 2% and applications for enforcement accepted increased by 24%.
- The number of applications for leave to appeal to the Social Security Commissioners lodged and the number cleared have both fluctuated over the last five years. The number lodged increased by 13% overall between 2010 and 2014 and the number cleared decreased by 17% overall.
- The number of appeals to Social Security Commissioners lodged decreased by 42% and the number cleared decreased by 33% in the last five years, with both reaching a peak in 2010.
- The number of inquests held relating to the Coroners Service for Northern Ireland generally decreased between 2010 and 2014 with an overall decrease of 21% between 2010 and 2014.

**Summary Table 14: Enforcement of Judgments Office, Social Security Commissioners, Pension Appeal Tribunals and Coroners 2010 to 2014**

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>EJO</b>	<b>Intention to enforce lodged</b>	19,238	20,011	16,540	20,750	19,564
	<b>Applications for enforcement accepted</b>	10,206	12,133	9,755	11,667	12,651
	<b>Repossessions Completed <sup>[1]</sup></b>	706	938	1,102	1,522	1,216
<b>Social Security Commissioners</b>	<b>Leave to appeal to Commissioners lodged</b>	158	154	165	133	178
	<b>Leave to appeal to Commissioners cleared</b>	195	141	175	155	161
	<b>Appeals to Commissioners lodged</b>	141	118	101	108	82
	<b>Appeals to Commissioners cleared</b>	141	120	104	86	95
<b>Pension Appeal Tribunals<sup>[2]</sup></b>	<b>Entitlement Appeals lodged</b>	34	47	40	33	50
	<b>Entitlement Appeals cleared</b>	69	59	46	39	34
	<b>Assessment Appeals lodged</b>	69	71	58	54	73
	<b>Assessment Appeals cleared</b>	105	92	89	48	45
	<b>Specified Decision Appeals lodged</b>	16	14	7	10	13
	<b>Specified Decision Appeals cleared</b>	16	12	10	7	10
	<b>Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Appeals lodged</b>	7	16	5	21	16
	<b>Armed Forces Compensation Scheme Appeals cleared</b>	8	7	13	17	10
<b>Coroners</b>	<b>Number of deaths reported</b>	3,809	3,526	3,797	3,967	3,910
	<b>Number of inquests held</b>	151	162	151	139	120
	<b>No inquest with post mortem</b>	1,287	1,092	1,095	1,130	1,078
	<b>No inquest and no post mortem</b>	1,823	1,772	1,887	1,929	1,949
	<b>Other disposals of registered entries</b>	671	514	717	761	647

[1] Figures for Repossessions Completed from 2007 to 2012 have been revised due to the removal of duplicate records identified within the dataset. The changes to the figures have been slight and in accordance with our revisions policy these have been updated and marked as having been revised. (Repossessions were previously referred to as evictions).

For more information on our revisions policy click here:

[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Policy\\_and\\_Policy\\_Development/Documents/Policy%20Statement%20on%20Revisions/p\\_pd\\_stats\\_PolicyStatementRevisions.pdf](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Policy_and_Policy_Development/Documents/Policy%20Statement%20on%20Revisions/p_pd_stats_PolicyStatementRevisions.pdf)

A back series of revised figures can be viewed by clicking here:

[http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Targets\\_and\\_Performance/Documents/revised-EJO-evictions/revised-EJO-evictions-07-12.html](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Publications/Targets_and_Performance/Documents/revised-EJO-evictions/revised-EJO-evictions-07-12.html)

[2] NICTS took over responsibility for Pension Appeal Tribunals in 2007.

## Miscellaneous – 2014 Data

### Section 1: Enforcement of Judgments Office

Since the early 1970s, the task of enforcing civil judgments in Northern Ireland has been simplified by the creation of the Enforcement of Judgments Office (EJO), which operates under the supervision of the Master (Enforcement of Judgments), assisted by the Chief Enforcement Officer. In 2014, 19,564 notices of intention to enforce were lodged and 12,651 applications for enforcement were accepted (Table G.1), a decrease of 6% and an increase of 8% from 20,750 and 11,667 respectively in 2013.

**Table G.1: Enforcement orders made and applications for enforcement in 2014**

<b>Method of search</b>	
By EJO staff	377
On-line (by customers)	62536
<b>Notices of intention:</b>	
Notices Issued	19564
<b>Applications for enforcement:</b>	
Applications accepted	12651
<b>Types of application</b>	
Article 23 discovery	250
Money judgment	10946
Possession judgment	1454
Possession of Goods	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12651</b>

Table G.2 shows the 'Debt Ratio' which is the amount of debt recovered for every £1 paid in enforcement fees. In 2014, this was £3.73 whereas in 2013 this was £3.55.

**Table G.2: Money judgments and debt ratio in 2014**

<b>Original debt lodged</b>	£19,603,047.01
<b>EJO fees paid</b>	£2,366,236.00
<b>Total debt registered</b>	£21,969,283.01
<b>Total debt recovered</b>	£8,832,250.44
<b>% of debt recovered</b>	40.20%
<b>Debt ratio</b>	£3.73

A possession file is deemed 'completed' when –

- A repossession takes place.
- The creditor withdraws their application.
- An official arrangement between the creditor and debtor is made (these cases may be re-activated if the arrangement breaks down).

Table G.3 shows that during 2014, 1,959 cases were completed. This represents a decrease of 5% from the 2013 figure of 2,061, with repossessions decreasing by 20% over the last year, from 1,522 in 2013 to 1,216 in 2014.

**Table G.3 Possession judgments in 2014**

<b>Repossessions completed<sup>[1]</sup></b>	1216
<b>Cases withdrawn</b>	146
<b>Arrangement in place (case held)</b>	597
<b>Total</b>	1959

<sup>[1]</sup> Repossessions completed were previously referred to as evictions completed

## Section 2: Social Security Commissioners and Child Support Commissioners and Pension Appeals Tribunals

There were 178 applications for leave to appeal to the Social Security Commissioners lodged during 2014, 45 more than the 133 lodged during 2013. There were 161 applications for leave cleared in 2014 compared with 155 cleared during 2013 (Table G.4).

**Table G.4: Social Security Commissioners' applications for leave to appeal to the Commissioners in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
<b>2014</b>	178	23	138	161

The number of appeals to the Commissioners lodged decreased from 108 in 2013 to 82 in 2014. In total, 95 were cleared in 2014 compared with 86 in 2013 (Table G.5).

**Table G.5: Social Security Commissioners' appeals to the Commissioners in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
<b>2014</b>	82	42	53	95

Table G.6 shows the number of applications to the Commissioners for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal in 2014.

**Table G.6: Social Security Commissioners' Applications to the Commissioners for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
<b>2014</b>	1	-	-	-

Tables G.7 to G.13 show the caseload of Pensions Appeal Tribunals in 2014. 34 entitlement appeals and 45 assessment appeals were dealt with in 2014. Corresponding figures for 2013 were 39 and 48 respectively. The majority of assessment appeals (82%) were dealt with after a hearing compared to 85% in 2013.

**Table G.7: Pensions Appeal Tribunals entitlement appeals in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
<b>2014</b>	50	27	7	34

**Table G.8: Pensions Appeal Tribunals assessment appeals in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
2014	73	37	8	45

**Table G.9: Pensions Appeal Tribunals specified decision appeals in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
2014	13	8	2	10

**Table G.10: Pensions Appeal Tribunals armed forces compensation scheme appeals in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
2014	16	9	1	10

**Table G.11: Pensions Appeal Tribunals late appeals in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
2014	-	-	-	-

**Table G.12: Pensions Appeal Tribunals jurisdiction appeals in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
2014	1	1	-	1

**Table G.13: Pensions Appeal Tribunals leave to appeal applications in 2014**

	Lodged	Cleared		
		After hearing	Without hearing	Total Cleared
2014	-	-	-	-

### Section 3: Coroners Service for Northern Ireland

Table G.14 shows the Coroners' caseload for 2014. There was a 1% decrease in the number of deaths reported to the Coroner between 2013 and 2014 (3,910 in 2014 compared to 3,967 in 2013). The number of inquests decreased from 139 in 2013 to 120 in 2014.

**Table G.14: Coroners' caseload in 2014**

Number of deaths reported	3910
Number of inquests held	120
No inquest with post mortem	1078
No inquest and no post mortem	1949
Other disposals of registered entries	647

## Appendix 1: Judge court sitting days

Judge type	Business area[1]	Sitting days
High Court Judge	Crown	158
	Queen's Bench	563
	Children Order	183
	Other Family	89
	Appeals	8
	Chancery	213
	Bails	279
	Callover	0
	Judicial Reviews	268
	Court of Appeal - Civil	111
	Court of Appeal - Criminal	85
<b>Total</b>		1957
County Court Judge	Crown Court	2296
	County court judge day	1025
District Judge	County court judge day	418
	District judge day	315
Deputy District Judge	District judge day	89
Deputy County Court Judge	County court judge day	196 <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Total</b>		4339
District Judge (Magistrates' Court)	Criminal	3218
	Youth	491
	Civil/Family	977
<b>Total</b>		4686
Social Security Commissioners	Oral hearings	37
<b>Total</b>		37
<b>Total number of sitting days</b>		<b>11019</b>

[1] Days are classified on the basis of the majority business undertaken, except for the Magistrates' court. In the Magistrates' court, days are classified based on the earliest scheduled sitting, except when the start time for two or more sittings is the same, in which case the days are classified on the majority of business undertaken.

A court sitting day 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.

[2] Include 67 days were a Deputy County Court Judge sat on Crown Court Business.



## Appendix 2: Experimental Statistics on Cracked and Ineffective Trials in the Crown and Magistrates' Court

### What are experimental statistics?

Experimental statistics are new official statistics undergoing evaluation. The statistics are in the testing phase and are not fully developed, but they are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to build in quality at an early stage.

### According to the Office of National Statistics - When are statistics experimental?

Defining what is experimental and non-experimental is largely a matter of statistical judgment, but typically experimental series arise when:

- they are being produced part way through a well-defined development program - whether these statistics are new or changed versions of existing statistics
- statistics are new but still subject to testing in terms of their volatility and ability to meet customer needs;
- the statistics do not yet meet the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics, or
- a rich variety of new measures are available from a new set of statistics, with components that have considerable immediate value to users. These users are aware of the statistics' theoretical quality and can make use before all operational testing is completed. The testing is designed to fully validate the measures to the standard expected of National Statistics.

### Data sources

These statistics carry the status of 'experimental statistics', as they are still in the development phase. They should, therefore, be treated with caution. The statistics presented in this section are derived from the Integrated Court Operations System (ICOS). The datasets are downloaded directly from ICOS, and the data are validated and subject to the same stringent checks outlined within the Introduction section.

The ICOS system is a live operating system, used to process every part of court business from the receipt of payments through to the production of final orders made. The system is therefore not specifically designed as a statistical data collection tool, and the data extracted are subject to complex computations using SPSS syntax. The data are being published as an experimental statistics series, so remain in a developmental phase and subject to review. The user should take appropriate caution when using them.

### User Consultation

These statistics are experimental and after their first publication in Judicial Statistics 2013 a full consultation with users was undertaken. Details on the feedback from this consultation can be found at: <http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx>

Why are these 'experimental statistics' being published? The NICTS have agreed to develop and publish this data upon recommendation by the Criminal Justice Inspectorate for Northern Ireland in their report 'The use of Early Guilty Pleas.'

Within this report there are a number of recommendations for various Criminal Justice Agencies to consider implementing. As shown below, one of these recommendations refers directly to the implementation of a data collection system to facilitate the recording of cracked and ineffective trials in a similar manner to England and Wales.

#### Recommendation 3 Para1.36 -

Inspectors recommend that data is collected by NICTS (on the same basis as that in England and Wales) on cracked, effective and ineffective trials and that this is made available publicly on an annual basis (more often for justice agencies by arrangement).

#### Action

The NICTS will develop a statistical methodology to closely replicate the collection of cracked and ineffective trials undertaken in England and Wales through the secondary analysis of data currently collected.

#### Target Date

June 2014

## **Cracked and Ineffective trials**

The purpose of the collection and accurate reporting of the Cracked and Ineffective and Trials data is to provide accurate information as to the main reason (i) why trials do not take place when listed; (ii) why they have been taken out of the list before the trial date; and (iii) why pleas of guilty are not made earlier. This will assist in efficient management of cases, and improve public confidence in the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System (CJS).

While it is not possible to exactly replicate these data in Northern Ireland without the implementation of a dedicated data collection system similar to England and Wales, a secondary analysis of data recorded on ICOS can provide some data on cracked and ineffective trials. **However, these statistics carry the status of ‘experimental statistics’, as they are still in the development phase. They should, therefore, be treated with caution.**

**Cracked Trial** - on the trial date, the defendant offers acceptable pleas or the prosecution offers no evidence. A cracked trial requires no further trial time, but as a consequence the time allocated has been wasted, and witnesses have been unnecessarily inconvenienced thus impacting confidence in the system.

On the basis of this definition used in England and Wales, we recommend that cracked trials in Northern Ireland should be measured as follows:

**((Defendants who changed their plea to guilty + defendants who plead not guilty but guilty of a lesser offence + defendants who had all charges withdrawn) / (All Defendants dealt with who were listed for trial)) \* 100**

**Ineffective Trial** - on the trial date, the trial does not go ahead due to action or inaction by one or more of the prosecution, the defence or the court and a further listing for trial is required.

On the basis of this definition used in England and Wales, we calculated that ineffective trials in Northern Ireland should be measured as follows:

**((Defendants who were adjourned on their first listing for trial / (All Defendants dealt with who were listed for trial)) \* 100**

## Cracked Trials - Experimental Data

### Crown Court

#### Cracked trials in the Crown Court in Northern Ireland, by reason: 2010 to 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of cracked trials	% cracked trials	Reason for cracked trial			
				Plea of guilty on day of contest	%	All charges withdrawn	%
<b>2010</b>	918	339	36.9%	337	99.4%	2	0.6%
<b>2011</b>	1121	449	40.1%	444	98.9%	5	1.1%
<b>2012</b>	1147	399	34.8%	392	98.2%	7	1.8%
<b>2013</b>	1509	521	34.5%	517	99.2%	4	0.8%
<b>2014</b>	1215	406	33.4%	400	98.5%	6	1.5%

<sup>1</sup>These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

#### Cracked trials in the Crown Court in Northern Ireland, by reason and Division: 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of cracked trials	% cracked trials	Reason for cracked trial			
				Plea of guilty on day of contest	%	All charges withdrawn	%
<b>Antrim</b>	111	50	45.0%	50	100%	0	0%
<b>Ards</b>	81	23	28.4%	23	100%	0	0%
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	119	37	31.1%	36	97.3%	1	2.7%
<b>Belfast</b>	506	152	30.0%	151	99.3%	1	0.7%
<b>Craigavon</b>	108	42	38.9%	41	97.6%	1	2.4%
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	200	74	37.0%	71	95.9%	3	4.1%
<b>Londonderry</b>	90	28	31.1%	28	100%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	1215	406	33.4%	400	98.5%	6	1.5%

<sup>1</sup>These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

## Adult Magistrates' Court

### Cracked trials in the magistrates' adult court in Northern Ireland, by reason: 2010 to 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of cracked trials	% cracked trials	Reason for cracked trial			
				Plea of guilty on day of contest	%	All charges withdrawn	%
<b>2010</b>	8108	3229	39.8%	1788	55.4%	1441	44.6%
<b>2011</b>	9507	3720	39.1%	2054	55.2%	1666	44.8%
<b>2012</b>	8773	3329	37.9%	1838	55.2%	1491	44.8%
<b>2013</b>	7885	3083	39.1%	1769	57.4%	1314	42.6%
<b>2014</b>	6985	2552	36.5%	1526	59.8%	1026	40.2%

<sup>1</sup>These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

### Cracked trials in the magistrates' adult court in Northern Ireland, by reason and Division: 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of cracked trials	% cracked trials	Reason for cracked trial			
				Plea of guilty on day of contest	%	All charges withdrawn	%
<b>Antrim</b>	732	262	35.8%	154	58.8%	108	41.2%
<b>Ards</b>	795	309	38.9%	143	46.3%	166	53.7%
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	747	309	41.4%	178	57.6%	131	42.4%
<b>Belfast</b>	2176	633	29.1%	384	60.7%	249	39.3%
<b>Craigavon</b>	759	331	43.6%	209	63.1%	122	36.9%
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	1005	409	40.7%	247	60.4%	162	39.6%
<b>Londonderry</b>	771	299	38.8%	211	70.6%	88	29.4%
<b>Total</b>	6985	2552	36.5%	1526	59.8%	1026	40.2%

<sup>1</sup>These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

## Youth Magistrates' Court

### Cracked trials in the magistrates' youth court in Northern Ireland by reason: 2010 to 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of cracked trials	% cracked trials	Reason for cracked trial			
				Plea of guilty on day of contest	%	All charges withdrawn	%
<b>2010</b>	774	369	47.7%	140	37.9%	229	62.1%
<b>2011</b>	828	365	44.1%	128	35.1%	237	64.9%
<b>2012</b>	696	301	43.2%	115	38.2%	186	61.8%
<b>2013</b>	551	265	48.1%	110	41.5%	155	58.5%
<b>2014</b>	446	193	43.3%	90	46.6%	103	53.4%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

### Cracked trials in the magistrates' youth court in Northern Ireland by reason and Division: 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of cracked trials	% cracked trials	Reason for cracked trial			
				Plea of guilty on day of contest	%	All charges withdrawn	%
<b>Antrim</b>	35	15	42.9%	3	20.0%	12	80.0%
<b>Ards</b>	70	34	48.6%	19	55.9%	15	44.1%
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	22	13	59.1%	4	30.8%	9	69.2%
<b>Belfast</b>	198	73	36.9%	35	47.9%	38	52.1%
<b>Craigavon</b>	39	23	59.0%	11	47.8%	12	52.2%
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	46	16	34.8%	10	62.5%	6	37.5%
<b>Londonderry</b>	36	19	52.8%	8	42.1%	11	57.9%
<b>Total</b>	446	193	43.3%	90	46.6%	103	53.4%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

## Ineffective Trials - Experimental Data

### Crown Court

#### Ineffective trials in the Crown Court in Northern Ireland, by reason: 2010 to 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of ineffective trials	% ineffective trials	Reason for ineffective trial					
				Prosecution Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Defence Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Court Reasons	% of all ineffective trials
<b>2010</b>	918	157	17.1%	59	37.6%	63	40.1%	35	22.3%
<b>2011</b>	1121	193	17.2%	56	29.0%	76	39.4%	61	31.6%
<b>2012</b>	1147	191	16.7%	47	24.6%	87	45.5%	57	29.8%
<b>2013</b>	1509	283	18.8%	68	24.0%	115	40.6%	100	35.3%
<b>2014</b>	1215	218	17.9%	55	25.2%	91	41.7%	72	33.0%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

#### Ineffective trials in the Crown Court in Northern Ireland, by reason and Division: 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of ineffective trials	% ineffective trials	Reason for ineffective trial					
				Prosecution Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Defence Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Court Reasons	% of all ineffective trials
<b>Antrim</b>	111	11	9.9%	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	5	45.5%
<b>Ards</b>	81	6	7.4%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	119	19	16.0%	5	26.3%	7	36.8%	7	36.8%
<b>Belfast</b>	506	111	21.9%	32	28.8%	43	38.7%	36	32.4%
<b>Craigavon</b>	108	9	8.3%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	4	44.4%
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	200	44	22.0%	11	25.0%	20	45.5%	13	29.5%
<b>Londonderry</b>	90	18	20.0%	1	5.6%	12	66.7%	5	27.8%
<b>Total</b>	1215	218	17.9%	55	25.2%	91	41.7%	72	33.0%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

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## Adult Magistrates' Court

### Ineffective trials in the magistrates' adult court in Northern Ireland, by reason: 2010 to 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of ineffective trials	% ineffective trials	Reason for ineffective trial					
				Prosecution Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Defence Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Court Reasons	% of all ineffective trials
<b>2010</b>	8108	2440	30.1%	1233	50.5%	848	34.8%	359	14.7%
<b>2011</b>	9507	2858	30.1%	1429	50.0%	976	34.1%	453	15.9%
<b>2012</b>	8773	2505	28.6%	1344	53.7%	815	32.5%	346	13.8%
<b>2013</b>	7885	1928	24.5%	1020	52.9%	672	34.9%	236	12.2%
<b>2014</b>	6985	1491	21.3%	767	51.4%	512	34.3%	212	14.2%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

### Ineffective trials in the magistrates' adult court in Northern Ireland, by reason and Division: 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of ineffective trials	% ineffective trials	Reason for ineffective trial					
				Prosecution Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Defence Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Court Reasons	% of all ineffective trials
<b>Antrim</b>	732	137	18.7%	90	65.7%	36	26.3%	11	8.0%
<b>Ards</b>	795	194	24.4%	98	50.5%	77	39.7%	19	9.8%
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	747	142	19.0%	73	51.4%	44	31.0%	25	17.6%
<b>Belfast</b>	2176	536	24.6%	260	48.5%	176	32.8%	100	18.7%
<b>Craigavon</b>	759	222	29.2%	116	52.3%	76	34.2%	30	13.5%
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	1005	103	10.2%	51	49.5%	29	28.2%	23	22.3%
<b>Londonderry</b>	771	157	20.4%	79	50.3%	74	47.1%	4	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	6985	1491	21.3%	767	51.4%	512	34.3%	212	14.2%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

## Youth Magistrates' Court

### Ineffective trials in the magistrates' youth court in Northern Ireland, by reason: 2010 to 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of ineffective trials	% ineffective trials	Reason for ineffective trial					
				Prosecution Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Defence Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Court Reasons	% of all ineffective trials
<b>2010</b>	774	228	29.5%	134	58.8%	68	29.8%	26	11.4%
<b>2011</b>	828	258	31.2%	148	57.4%	91	35.3%	19	7.4%
<b>2012</b>	696	201	28.9%	124	61.7%	60	29.9%	17	8.5%
<b>2013</b>	551	114	20.7%	68	59.6%	35	30.7%	11	9.6%
<b>2014</b>	446	103	23.1%	66	64.1%	28	27.2%	9	8.7%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

### Ineffective trials in the magistrates' youth court in Northern Ireland, by reason and Division: 2014<sup>1</sup>

	Number of defendants listed for trial	Number of ineffective trials	% ineffective trials	Reason for ineffective trial					
				Prosecution Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Defence Reasons	% of all ineffective trials	Court Reasons	% of all ineffective trials
<b>Antrim</b>	35	5	14.3%	4	80.0%	0	0%	1	20.0%
<b>Ards</b>	70	17	24.3%	12	70.6%	3	17.6%	2	11.8%
<b>Armagh &amp; South Down</b>	22	4	18.2%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0%
<b>Belfast</b>	198	50	25.3%	35	70.0%	12	24.0%	3	6.0%
<b>Craigavon</b>	39	13	33.3%	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	0	0%
<b>Fermanagh &amp; Tyrone</b>	46	4	8.7%	0	0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%
<b>Londonderry</b>	36	10	27.8%	5	50%	5	50%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	446	103	23.1%	66	64.1%	28	27.2%	9	8.7%

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change

<sup>1</sup> These data are experimental statistics and may be subject to change



## Glossary of terms

### **Adjourn Generally**

A putting off or postponing of proceedings.

### **Acquittal**

A judgement or verdict that a person is not guilty of the crime with which they have been charged.

### **Additional sitting**

These are additional court sittings, not included within the regular court calendar, but planned in advance of the date of the sitting.

### **Adult Magistrates' Business**

Magistrates' court criminal business in which the defendant is aged 18 years or over on the date on which they committed the offence.

### **Amount awarded**

This relates to the monetary value awarded in cases such as small claims and ordinary civil bills. On occasion the amount awarded may be unliquidated which means that the claim was not made for a specific amount of money, but rather, for example, damage caused to a property, for repairs for damage caused or for faulty workmanship.

### **Ancillary application**

An additional application made in existing proceedings.

### **Ancillary relief application**

During or after a divorce, the annulment of a marriage (nullity) or judicial separation, there may still be a need for the court to settle disputes over money or property. The court can make a financial order. This is known as ancillary relief and may deal with the sale or transfer of property, maintenance payments (for example weekly or monthly maintenance), a lump sum payment and/or a pension sharing or attachment order.

### **Application**

The act of applying to court to ask it to do something, for example to start proceedings or make an order.

### **Application for leave to apply for judicial review**

The first step in the judicial review procedure involves the mandatory 'leave stage'. At this stage an application for leave to bring judicial review proceedings must first be made. The leave stage is used to identify and filter out, at an early stage, claims which may be trivial or without merit.

### **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.

### **Arraignment**

The procedure by which the defendant has criminal charges formally put to him before the judge at the Crown Court and he enters his plea of guilty or not guilty.

### **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 2005. 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.

**Bail variation**

A change in the conditions of bail.

**Call-over**

An occasion in court where dates for all the cases in the next few months are fixed. It is important for the parties or their lawyers to attend the call-over.

**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.

**Case**

The proceedings, arguments and evidence in court and the court hearing.

**Child Assessment**

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

**Certificate of automatic discharge (Bankruptcy)**

A document certifying the period of bankruptcy is at an end

**Certificate of Readiness (COR)**

When a small claim or civil bill is contested by the respondent, the matter will proceed to the county court for judgment. Before the case can be heard, both parties must contribute to the completion of a Certificate of Readiness (COR) which informs the court that the cases is ready to heard and can therefore be listed by the court for hearing.

**Charge sheet**

A charge sheet is a method by which PSNI can put charge(s) to a defendant and on which they will either release the defendant on police bail to appear at court within 28 days of the charging or they can detain the defendant in custody to produce them before a court at the earliest opportunity.

**Civil and Family application**

These are applications in relation to Children Order, domestic and family homes and domestic violence proceedings.

**Commercial actions**

The definition of 'commercial action' is broad and so a wide range of cases may be dealt with under those arrangements. Broadly speaking, they include any transaction or dispute of a commercial or business nature.

**Committal**

The procedure by which a person is returned for trial to the Crown Court by the magistrates' court, if the magistrates' court is satisfied that there is a case to answer.

**Compassionate bail application**

An application for bail, usually for a short period of time, for personal reasons, such as to attend a family funeral.

**County Court Judge (CCJ)**

This is a judge who sits in the County Court and the Crown Court. In the County Court, they will sit on business such as ordinary civil bills (with a value over £10,000 and up to £30,000), criminal damage, licences, equity, ejection and divorces.

**Court Disposal**

Includes all cases issued with a final order by a Judge.

**Court order**

The enforceable decision of the court.

**Creditor**

A person who is owed money by a debtor.

**Criminal Damage**

These are cases in which there is an allegation that a property has been destroyed or damaged or where a person is alleged to have made threats, had intent, or was found to have anything on their property with intent to cause damage to another property.

**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 foot of an application for maintenance in respect of a person who denies that he/she is a parent of the child.

**Debtor**

A person who owes money to a creditor.

**Decree Absolute**

The decree absolute is the legal document that ends your marriage. You need to wait at least 6 weeks after the date of the decree nisi before you can apply for a decree absolute.

**Decree Nisi**

A document that says that the court doesn't see any reason why you can't divorce.

If your husband or wife doesn't agree to the divorce, you can still apply for a decree nisi. However, you'll have to go to a hearing at the court to discuss the case, where a judge will decide whether to grant you a decree nisi.

**Default Judgment**

This is a judgment in favour of one party due to some failure to take action by the other party. In most cases this will be a judgment in favour of the applicant due to the failure of the respondent to contest the claim brought against them. The failure to take action is the default. The default judgment is the relief requested in the party's original petition.

**Departmental prosecution**

Departmental prosecutions are for criminal offences which are investigated by a department or other non-police body and prosecuted by either the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) or a separate prosecutorial body (e.g. motor tax evasion which is prosecuted by the Department of the Environment).

**Disposed**

The date the case is finally dealt with via a court or non-court result and the case is no longer in the court process.

**District Judge (DJ)**

This is a judge who sits in the County Court or Magistrates' Court. In the County Court they will sit on business such as small claims and ordinary civil bills (with a value up to £10,000).

### **Divorces**

These are proceedings initiated in order to dissolve a marriage. Dissolutions of civil partnerships are also included within these figures. Following the issue of a divorce petition in the High Court, if it is a defended case it will be heard in the High Court and if it is an undefended case it may be heard either in the High Court or the County Court (depending on the choice of the individuals involved). Initially a Decree Nisi, judicial separation or nullity is granted, which is an initial order for divorce. Providing that no reason is provided to the court to challenge the nisi, a Decree Absolute, which is a final order for divorce that dissolves a marriage and permits an individual party to remarry, is made. A defended divorce is a proceeding in which an individual (the petitioner) applies for a divorce and the other party (the respondent) indicates that they wish to contest a divorce being granted at all, or on the reasons stated by the petitioner.

### **Domestic proceeding (including FHDV orders, Non molestation, Occupation, Vary discharge)**

These are orders made in respect of applications made under the Family Homes and Domestic Violence (Northern Ireland) Order 1998. These orders include non-molestation and/or occupation orders. A non-molestation order is made for the protection of the applicant and may prohibit the respondent from carrying out particular actions or behaviours and may include an exclusion zone. Occupation orders provide for the rights of the application to peacefully occupy a particular property without interference from the respondent. These orders may be varied to add or remove particular requirements and the order can also be discharged by the court bring the terms of the order to an end.

### **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.

### **Ejectment**

A legal document which seeks to recover possession of land and/or a dwelling house (e.g. where a tenant has stopped paying rent). Similar matters relating to properties owned with a mortgage are dealt with through proceedings within the Chancery Division of the High Court.

### **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.

### **EPA applications**

Application to register an Enduring Power of Attorney (EPA).

### **Equity**

Any type of proceeding which seeks a court judgement on disputes relating to property disputes i.e. who owns it, and should damages be paid.

### **Ex-parte application**

An application made to a judge by a party to a case without the other parties being required to be there.

### **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 Magistrates Court) which hears proceedings under the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 e.g. residence, contact with children.

**Family Magistrates' Business**

Family business in the Magistrate's Court (the Family Proceedings Court) covers applications brought in respect of the care and welfare of children, domestic proceedings and applications for non-molestation and/or occupation orders.

**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.

**Finding**

This is the date on which a defendant is either found guilty or not guilty of having committed the offence alleged in either the summons or charge sheet.

**First hearing**

This is the date on which a case first appears in court.

**First listing**

The date of first hearing of a case.

**Fixed penalty default**

This is a fixed penalty which has been issued for a minor motoring offence and which has not been paid by the payment due date and has therefore gone into default. At this stage a summons is issued to bring the matter before the court to have a Judge set the default terms for non-payment.

**Foreign judgement**

An Act to make provision for the enforcement in the United Kingdom of judgments given in foreign countries, which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the United Kingdom, and vice versa.

**Hearing**

The trial of a case or preliminary issue in court.

**High Court Judge (HCJ)**

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

**Hybrid charge**

This is also referred to as a 'triable-either-way' offence. A criminal offence that may be prosecuted either summarily (in the magistrates' court) or on indictment (in the Crown Court). In the majority of cases, the prosecution decides how the offence is tried depending on the seriousness of the offence.

**Indictable charge**

A serious criminal offence where the defendant is usually tried in the Crown Court.

**Indictable triable summarily charge**

A serious criminal offence where a defendant can be tried in the Crown Court but may in some instances be tried in a magistrates' court.

**Injunction**

A legal order which stops someone from doing or continuing to do something, or which requires them to take certain positive action.

### **Interlocutory application**

An application made at any time after proceedings have issued and before the final hearing. For example, a challenge to one party's refusal to give discovery, or an application for substituted service are interlocutory applications.

### **Issue**

This is the process by which a complaint or claim is lodged with the court. It can also be described as the 'Received Date'.

### **Judicial Review**

A procedure by which someone can challenge in the High Court, the decisions or actions of:-

- A Government Department
- A public body
- The Magistrates' Court
- The County Court
- Certain tribunals

Judicial Review is only available if there is no other legal remedy.

### **Judicial separation**

An alternative to divorce is a decree of judicial separation. This does not dissolve the marriage but absolves the parties from the obligation to live together. This procedure might, for instance, be used if religious beliefs forbid or discourage divorce.

### **Justice & Security Act 2007**

Legislation which replaced the Terrorism Act 2000 which makes provision for non-jury trials.

### **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.

### **Licences**

These are applications for intoxicating liquor licences and certificates of registration for public houses and clubs, enabling their legal operation.

### **Lodge documents**

Send documents to the court office.

### **Master**

A judicial post, where the individual must have been a legal practitioner for at least 10 years. The Master determines a range of court proceedings in the High Court, and manages procedural elements of more complex cases before they are heard by a High Court judge.

### **Matrimonial Application**

These are applications attached to divorce proceedings such as Ancillary Relief applications that relate to financial relief to one or both parties following a petition for divorce, for example, maintenance and the division of property/finances.

### **Monies due**

Financial compensation or money owed.

### **Negligence**

Conduct that falls below the standards of behaviour established by law for the protection of others against unreasonable risk of harm. A person has acted negligently if he or she has departed from the conduct expected of a reasonably prudent person acting under similar circumstances.

### **NOD**

When a small claim is taken by an applicant against a respondent, the respondent may contest the claim and signal their intention to dispute the claim through a Notice of Dispute. This means that the case will then be listed before a judge in court for resolution.

**Non court disposal**

Includes all disposals not completed in court, for example settlements or withdrawals.

**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.

**Notice of appointment**

The notification of a date, time and location for a court hearing.

**Notice of Intention to Defend (NID)**

When a civil bill is taken by an applicant against a respondent, the respondent may contest the claim and signal their intention to dispute the claim through a Notice of Intention to Defend. This means that the case will then go to the court for resolution.

**Notice of motion**

A notification issued to one or more parties by the individual or company that has filed a motion before a court, with a date for hearing which will take place on the date stated on the notice.

**Nullity**

A Decree of Nullity of Marriage is granted where the petitioner proves that the marriage is either void or voidable. A void marriage is one which should never have been celebrated (by reason of the relationship or incapacity of the parties and which therefore never had legal status). A voidable marriage is one which is legal but may be nullified by order of the court.

**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.

**Office disposal**

See 'Non court disposal'.

**Order 53 Statement**

The document which starts a judicial review case. It is named after Order 53 of the Rules of the Court of Judicature, which states what must be in an Order 53 Statement.

**Ordinary application**

See 'Application'.

**Ordinary civil bills**

A legal document which seeks to recover damages for (i) personal injury claims (injuries caused by negligence), for example, traffic accidents, falls on pavements and accidents at work and (ii) consumer disputes, for example, faulty goods or services. There have been a number of changes in the threshold for ordinary civil bills in recent years. Until 25 February 2013 ordinary civil bills related to cases seeking damages between £3,000 and £15,000 (prior to May 2011, the lower limit was £2,000). Following changes made on 25 February 2013, the upper limit for civil bills was extended to include cases seeking damages between £3,000 and £30,000.

**Originating application**

The first, provisional, or primary application in a legal process.

**Originating motion**

A document which starts some kinds of High Court cases, described in Rules of the Court of Judicature Order 5, rule 5 and Order 8.

**Originating summons**

A document which starts some kinds of High Court cases, described in Rules of the Court of Judicature Order 5, rule 3 and Order 8.

**Outstanding case**

A case that is currently active, for example, live cases not yet disposed.

**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.

**Party**

The plaintiff, defendant or third or other party in a court case.

**Petition**

The document which starts a divorce or civil partnership dissolution case, and some other kinds of cases, described in Rules of the Court of Judicature, Order 9 and the Family Proceedings Rules.

**Penalty Notice for Disorder**

These are diversionary disposals aimed at dealing with minor offences, such as non-motoring offences, as a direct alternative to a prosecution before the court.

**Penalty Notice for Disorder Default**

This is a penalty notice for disorder which has been issued for a defined offence and which has not been paid by the payment due date and has therefore gone into default. At this stage a summons is issued to bring the matter before the court to have a Judge set the default terms for non-payment.

**Plea**

The response a defendant gives after criminal charges have been put to him e.g. "guilty" or "not guilty."

**Proceedings**

A shorthand term for all the court procedures and documents before the final court order.

**Prohibited steps order**

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

**PSNI/PPS prosecution**

These are prosecutions for criminal offences which were investigated by Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and prosecuted by Public Prosecution Service (PPS).

**Received**

The date papers are lodged with the court.

**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.

**Remittal**

The process of transferring a case to a lower court e.g. transferring a case from the High Court to the County Court.



**Removal**

The process of transferring a case to a higher court e.g. transferring a case from the County Court to the High Court.

**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.

**Revoke**

To invalidate or cause to no longer be in effect, as by voiding or canceling.

**Scheduled**

A scheduled offence is one which is listed in Schedule 9 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and which, if it is tried on indictment, will be heard by a judge sitting without a jury. This has been replaced by the Justice and Security Act 2007.

**Scheduled sitting**

This is a regular court sitting that is included within the court calendar.

**Secure Accommodation order**

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

**Setting down**

Telling the court office a case is ready for hearing.

**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.

**Sitting Days**

A court sitting day is counted as any day where the judiciary sit in court. It is a period of work by a judge on a single day. Multiple sittings on one calendar date will be aggregated into one sitting day based on the Judicial officer, venue and sitting date. Several types of business may be heard within one sitting day. Days are classified on the basis of the majority business undertaken, except for the Magistrates court. It is based in the first instance, on the earliest scheduled sitting and where the start time for 2 or more sittings is the same, the days are classified on the majority of business undertaken. It does not include time in chambers or days where the judiciary are sitting in chambers.

**Small claims**

Small claims allow certain types of claims to be decided informally by the county court, usually without the need of a solicitor or barrister. In general a small claim is one where the value to be claimed is not more than £3,000 (before May 2011 the upper limit was £2,000). Examples of small claims are (i) compensation for faulty services by, for example, builders, dry cleaners and garages (ii) compensation for faulty goods such as electrical goods (iii) disputes between landlords and tenants for rent arrears or compensation for not doing repairs and (iv) debts or wages owed or money in lieu of notice.

**Special sitting**

These are additional unplanned court sittings, not included within the regular court calendar, that are required to hear unforeseen business, such as dealing with a defendant on a weekend or public holiday.

**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.

**Summary charge**

This is an offence which is triable in a magistrates' court.

**Summons (civil)**

A summons is served on a person involved in a legal proceeding and it indicates legal action may be in progress against the person, or the person's presence as witness may be required. The summons usually announces a date by which the person or persons summoned must either appear in court, or respond in writing to the court or the opposing party or parties.

**Summons (criminal)**

This is the method by which a complaint is made to require a defendant to appear before a court in respect of particular charge(s). The details of the charge(s) will be contained on the summons as well as the first date and place at which the defendant is to attend court.

**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.

**Time intervals**

This is the time taken (in weeks) between the case, application or claim being received by the court and the date it is finally resolved, by either the court, an arrangement between parties out of court or by being withdrawn by the applicant.

**Unliquidated**

An unliquidated sum is one for which the precise amount owed cannot be determined from the terms of the contractual agreement or another standard.

**Winding up petition**

An application to court seeking the liquidation of a company.

**Withdrawn**

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

**Writ**

A document which starts a case in the Queen's Bench Division.

**Youth Magistrates' Business**

Magistrates' court criminal business in which the defendant is aged between 10 and 18 years on the date on which they committed the offence.



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