AIFS Seminar Series

Dr Rae Kaspiew

Chair: Professor Alan Hayes AM | Australian Institute of Family Studies

please turn off mobile phones



Independent Children's Lawyers

Expectations and experience of practice

Dr Rae Kaspiew
Senior Research Fellow
AIFS Seminar Series
February 18 2014

The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and may not reflect the views of the Australian Institute of Family Studies or the Australian Government.

Co-authors

Rachel Carson

Sharnee Moore

John de Maio

Julie Deblaquiere

Briony Horsfall

Independent Children's Lawyers Study: Final Report

Melbourne: Australian Institute of Family Studies 2013

...thanks to Melissa Coulson for assistance with this presentation

Overview

- Methodology
- Main findings
- ICL functions
- Reflections on supporting participation
- Views of parents and children

Methodology

- Online surveys
 - judges (n=54), ICLs (n=146), non-ICL lawyers (n=192), non-legal professionals (n=113)
- In-depth interviews:
 - ICLs (n=20), parents/carers (n=24), children/young people: (n=10)
- Information from legal aid commissions and child protection department personnel

Research question

To what extent does having an ICL involved in family law proceedings improve the outcomes for the child?

The ICL role

- Facilitating the participation of the child in the proceedings
- Evidence gathering
- Litigation management playing an "honest broker" role in case management and settlement negotiation

Expectations - sources

Direct

- Family Law Act 1975 (Cth) s68LA
- Guidelines for Independent Children's Lawyers (formulated by the legal aid commissions, Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court)

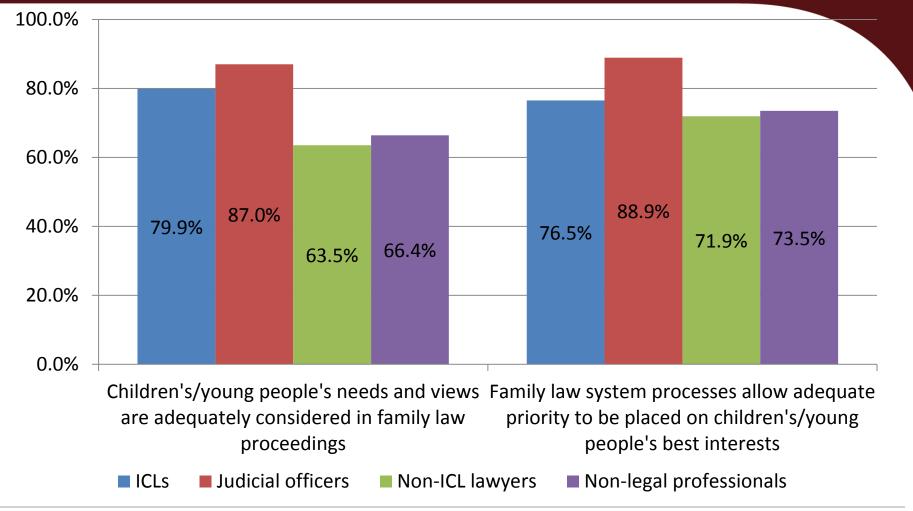
Indirect

 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Research findings: main messages

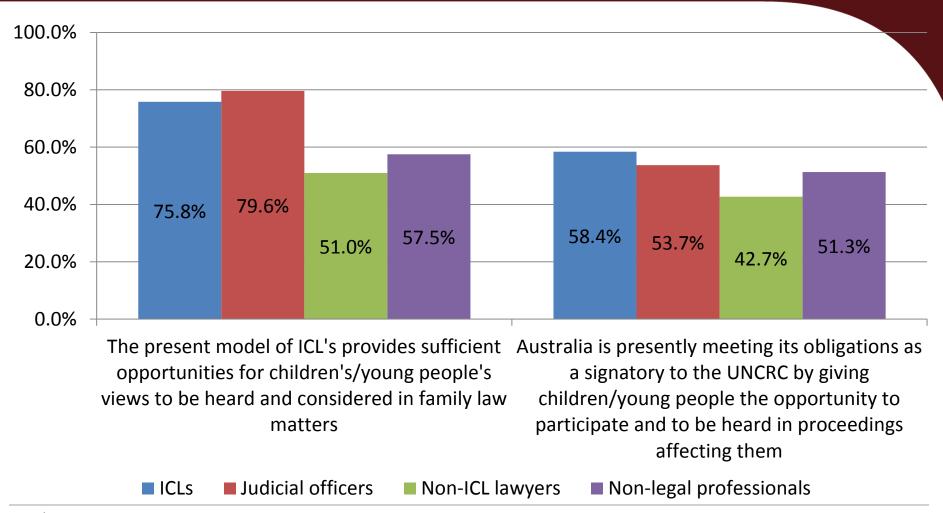
- Overall, ICL role valued, especially by judges
- Participation support aspect of role least emphasised by professionals, especially ICLs
- Parents and children disappointed in how participation functions are discharged
- All stakeholders concerned about competence of some practitioners

Professionals who "agree" or "strongly agree" that aspects of the family law system are adequate



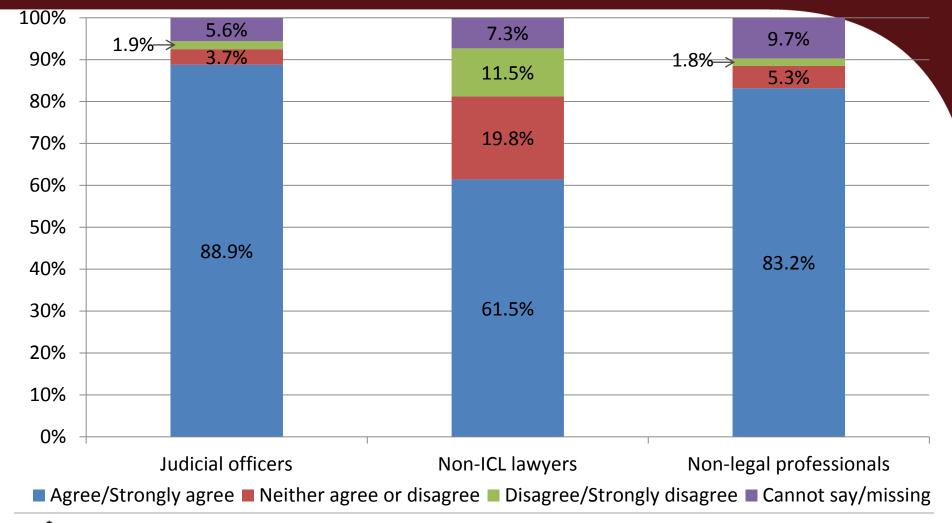


Professionals who "agree" or "strongly agree" that aspects of the family law system are adequate





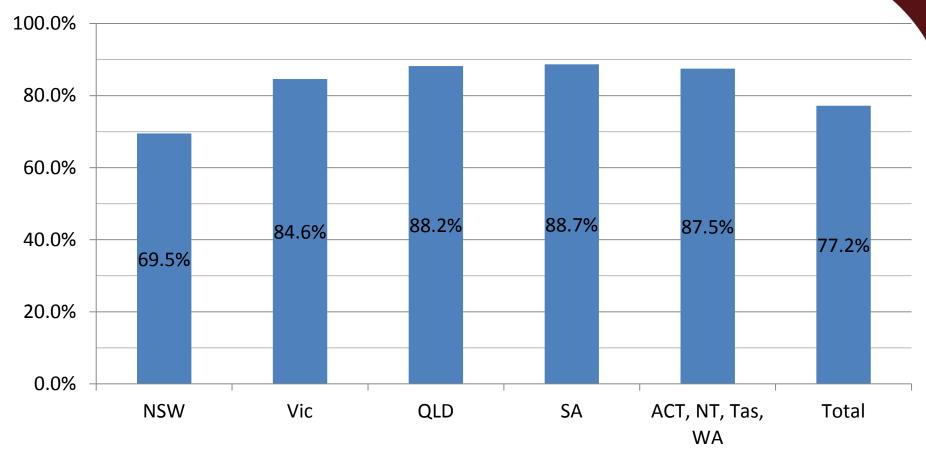
Non-ICL professionals' agreement that ICL involvement improves outcomes for children/young people



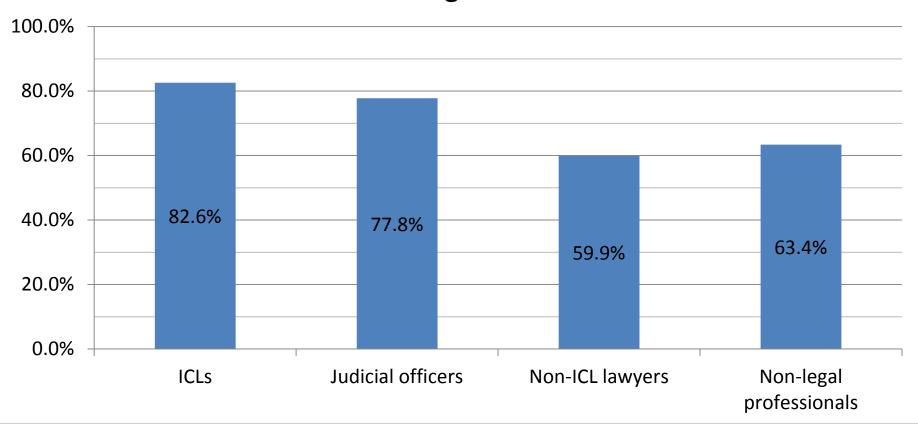
Research findings: caseload characteristics

Key issues "often" or "always" reflected in ICL caseloads, as reported by ICLs

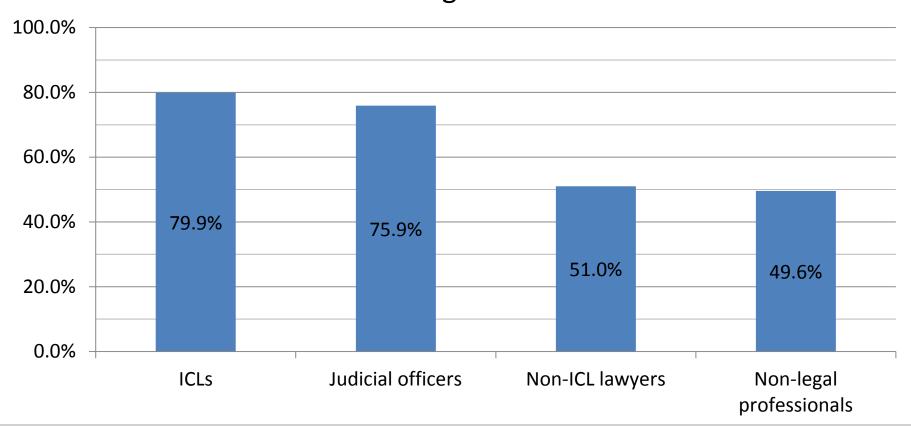




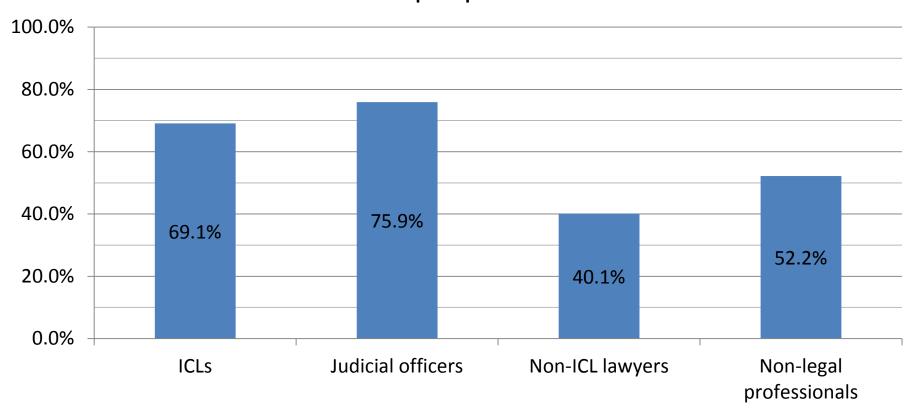
Identify issues of family violence and child abuse or neglect



Assess allegations of family violence and child abuse or neglect

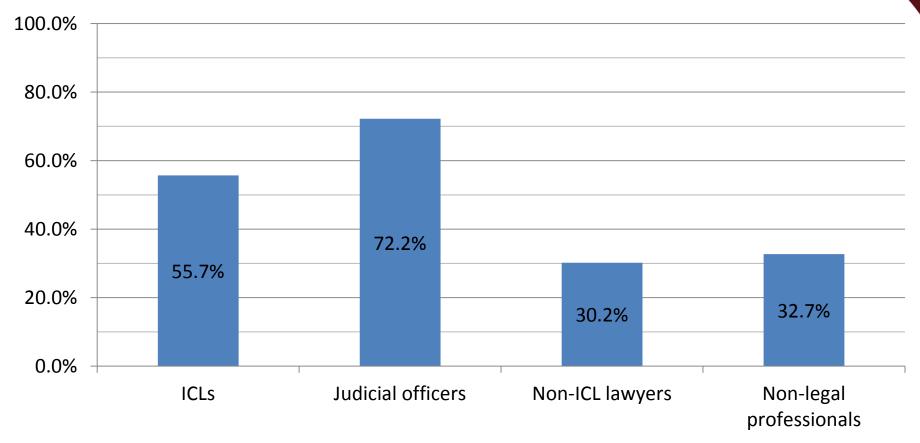


Detect and respond to safety issues for children/young people



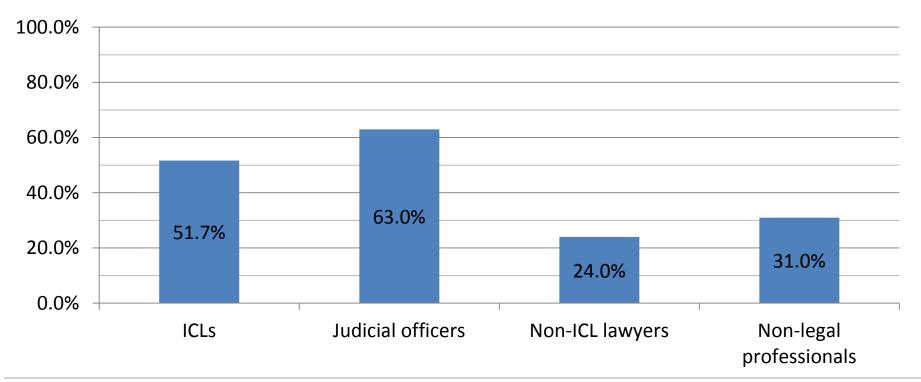






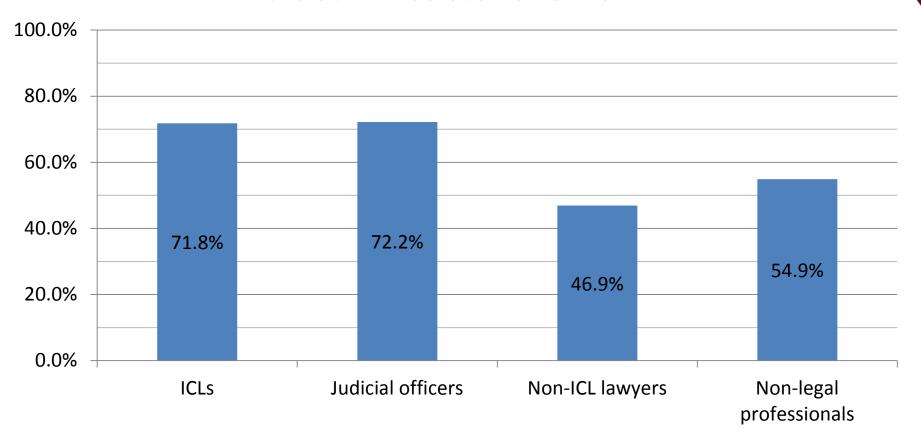


Identify circumstances where children/parent/caregiver may be suicidal or at immediate risk of self-harm





Identify circumstances where children/young people are at immediate risk of harm





Functions: relative importance

Relative significance: % nominating 'significant', 'very significant'

	ICLs	Judicial officers	Non-ICL lawyers	Non-legal professionals
Participation	55%	65%	63%	62%
Evidence gathering	83%	94%	88%	86%
Litigation management	73%	83%	78%	67%
Facilitate agreement	81%	91%	82%	87%

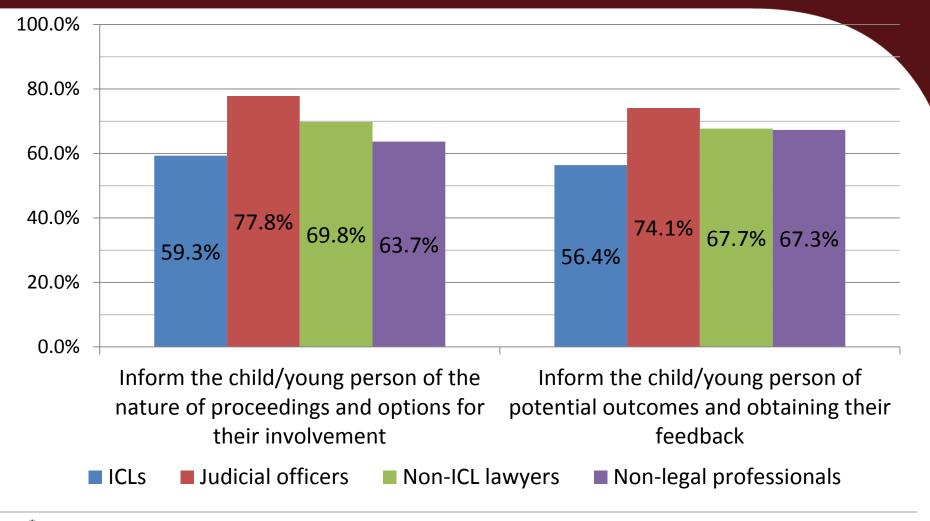


Aspects of participation

Participation

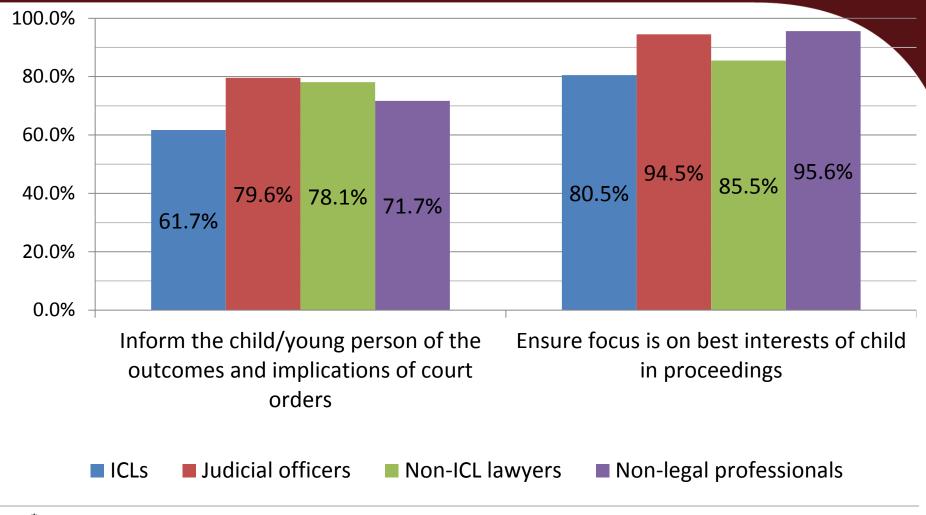
Respecting children's views means that such views should not be ignored; it does not mean that children's opinions should be automatically endorsed. Expressing an opinion is not the same as taking a decision, but it implies the ability to influence decisions. A process of dialogue and exchange needs to be encouraged... In such a process, adults must provide direction and guidance to children while considering their views in a manner consistent with the child's age and maturity. Through this process, the child will gain an understanding of why particular options are followed, or why decisions are taken that might differ from the one he or she favoured. UNICEF

Professionals' ratings ("significant" or "very significant") of ICL participation tasks



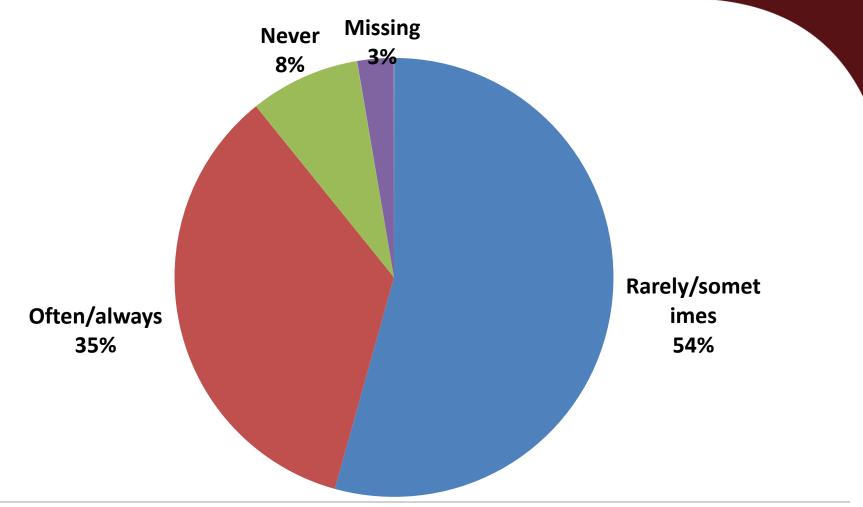


Professionals' ratings ("significant" or "very significant") of ICL participation tasks



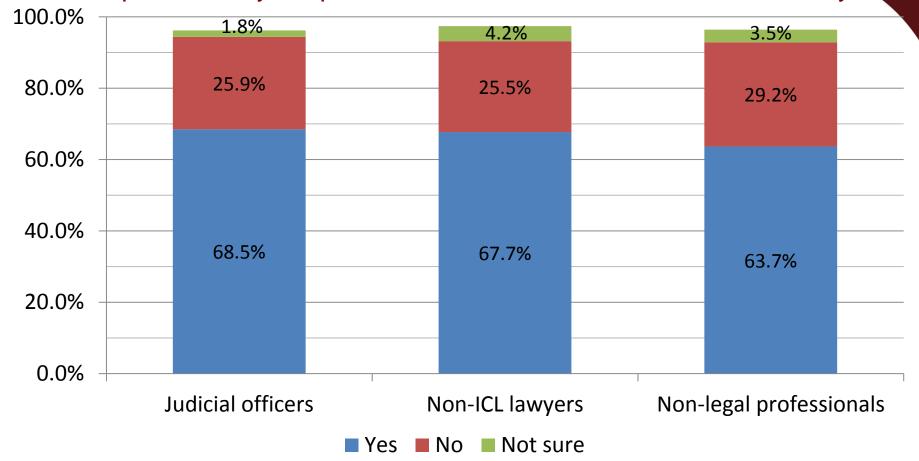


Frequency of ICL direct contact with children/young people



Should ICLs have direct contact with children/young people in each case?

Contact in person or by telephone where the child is of sufficient maturity





Reasons for meeting with children/young people

Reassuring children and explaining appropriately what is happening can be enormously beneficial for children. I think it is very difficult for ICLs to have credibility with parents if they do not talk to sufficiently mature children, and it diminishes their ability to help resolve matters.

Non-ICL lawyer survey

Reasons for meeting with children/young people

The parents are far more satisfied with ICLs involvement if they take the time to speak with the children and find out their views. They also feel like their children aren't just "names on a page" and that the ICL's views are somehow more valid having met the children.

Non-ICL lawyer survey



Participation

- Varied approaches among practitioners and between states/territories
- Disjunction between expectations of stakeholders and approach of some practitioners

Views of parents and children/young people

- Qualitative interviews
 - 24 parents/carers
 - 10 children/young people aged between 10 and
 17
 - Most parent/carers reported the cases involved family violence/child safety
- All children/young people reported issues relating to safety (broadly defined)

Main insights from parents/children

- Their cases were long and complex
- Few wholly positive experiences with the ICL; several very negative
- Only one child/young person reported a mainly positive experience

Concerns (parents/carers)

- Competence of ICL
- ICL's communication with parents and child/young people
- Lack of impartiality
- Negative impact on trajectory of proceedings

Good points (parents/carers)

- Someone listening to the child/young person
- Facilitating processes to help children/young people understand what was happening
- Short-circuiting 'mud-slinging'
- Ensuring court understood protective concerns

"Elise"

"She didn't let, you know, lack of funding or anything else get involved in her...need to do the right thing for the kids"

Children/young people

- Most reported little if any contact with the ICL
- Expectations that ICL would help them, stick up for them, listen to them, mostly not met
- Some children felt their viewpoint was ignored

Children/young people (2)

"Sarah" – a positive experience

- Described a sensitive approach to communication
- Indicated she felt engaged by the way the ICL consulted her in the proceedings

"if my word didn't get out properly...I don't think I would be where I was now..."

Competence

- All professionals raised concerns: judges, ICLs, non-ICL lawyers, non-legal professionals
- Issues raised most frequently
 - Rigour
 - Commitment
 - Impartiality

Competence

"The range of competence is wide. There are some ICLs who you know when you see their name of the appearance sheet that the case will be well prepared and they they will give careful consideration to the issues. Others are of little assistance or no assistance. In some cases, the ICLs are not particularly competent and lack judgment" (judicial officer)

Underlying issues

- Funding legal aid rates insufficient to meet the costs of running cases for private practitioners
- Training and professional development need for better training, especially in working with
 - Children/young people
 - Family violence and child abuse

Conclusion

Do ICLs improve outcomes for children/young people?

- Competent ICLs can
 - More comprehensive information before the court
 - Litigation better managed
- Significant issue
 - Practices concerning participation

Acknowledgements

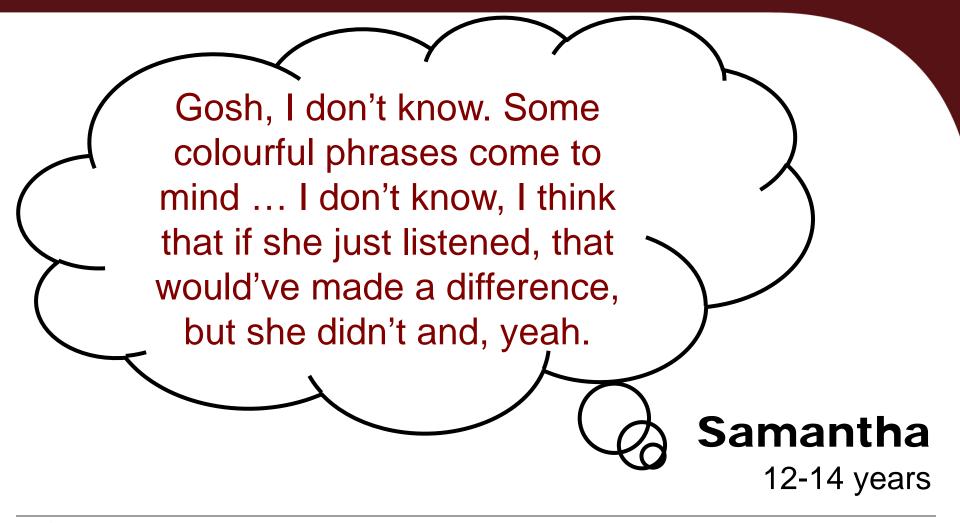
Thanks to

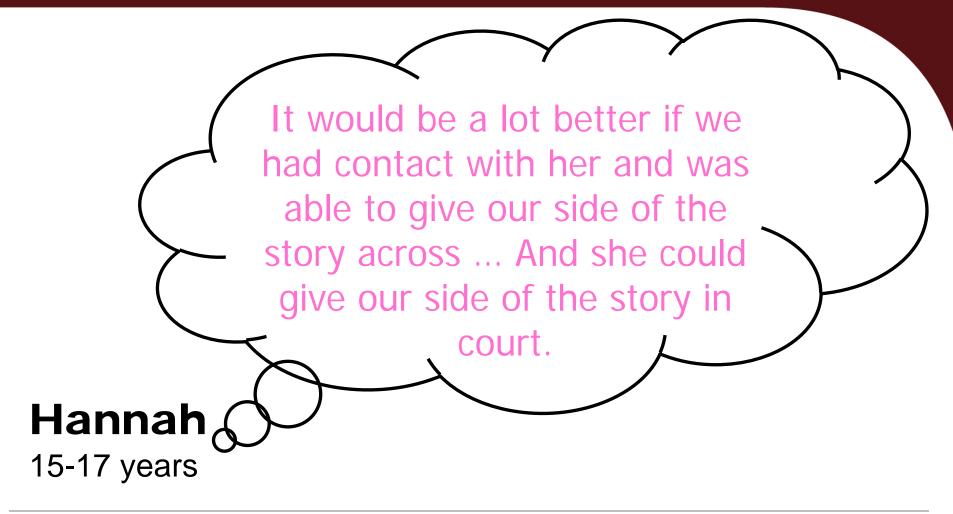
- Attorney General's Department, which commissioned the research
- National Legal Aid and the Family Law Working Group, which supported the research
- Parents and children/young people who spoke with us
- Family Court of Australia, Federal Circuit Court, Family Court of Western Australian, Family Relationships Services Australian, Family Law Section of the Law Council of Australia, Women's Legal Services Australia, APA Family Law and Psychology Interest Group
- Consultants Patrick Parkinson, Judy Cashmore and Nicola Ross

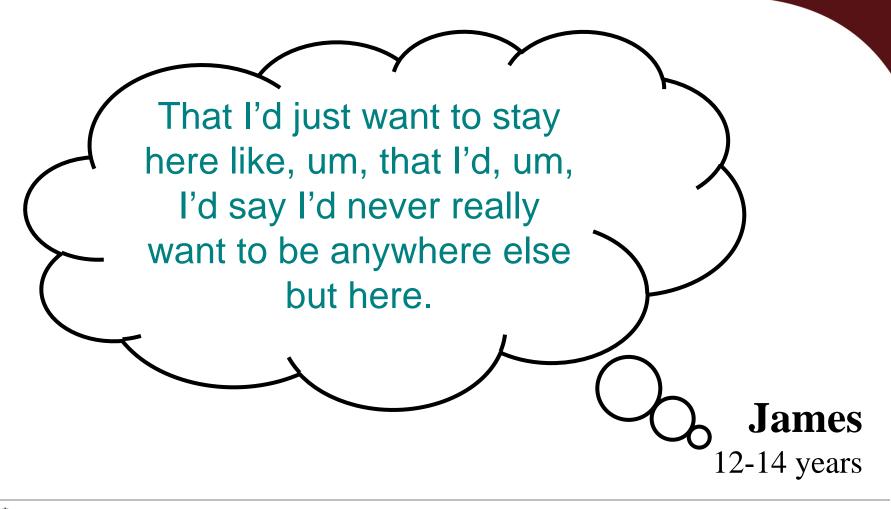


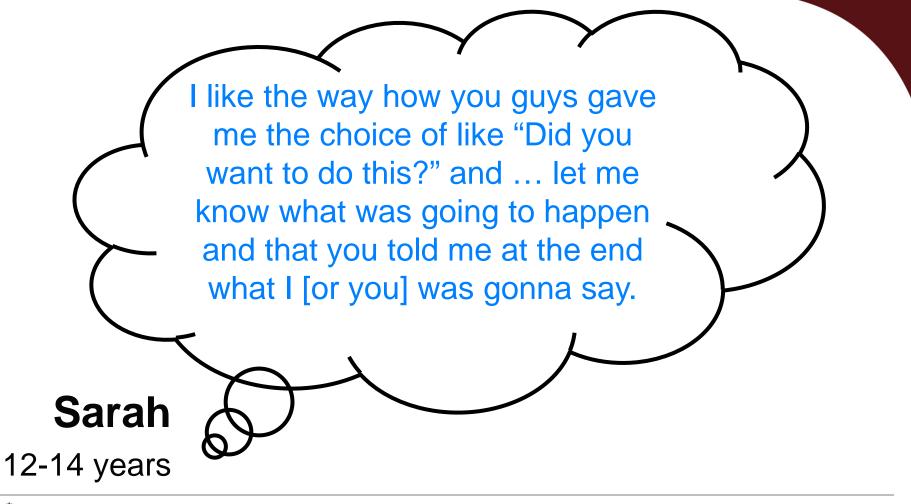
Thank you for attending this AIFS Seminar

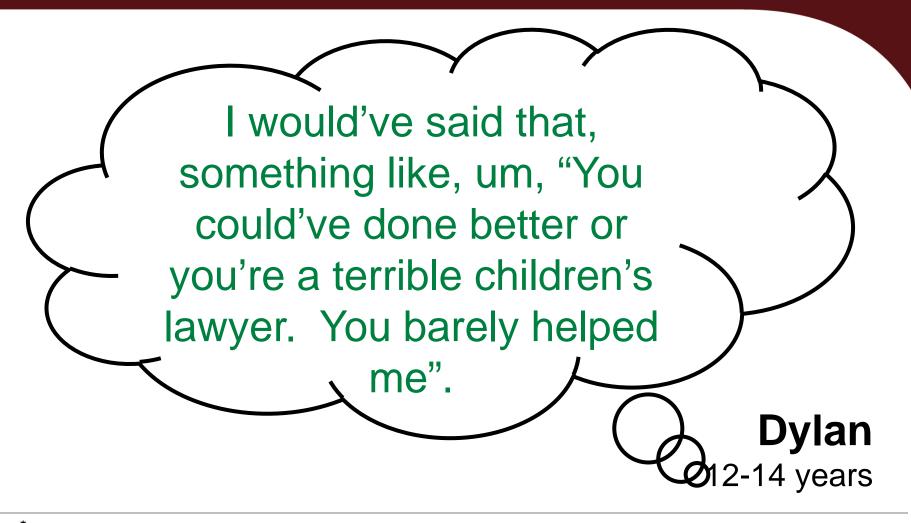
Upcoming seminar & publication details at: www.aifs.gov.au





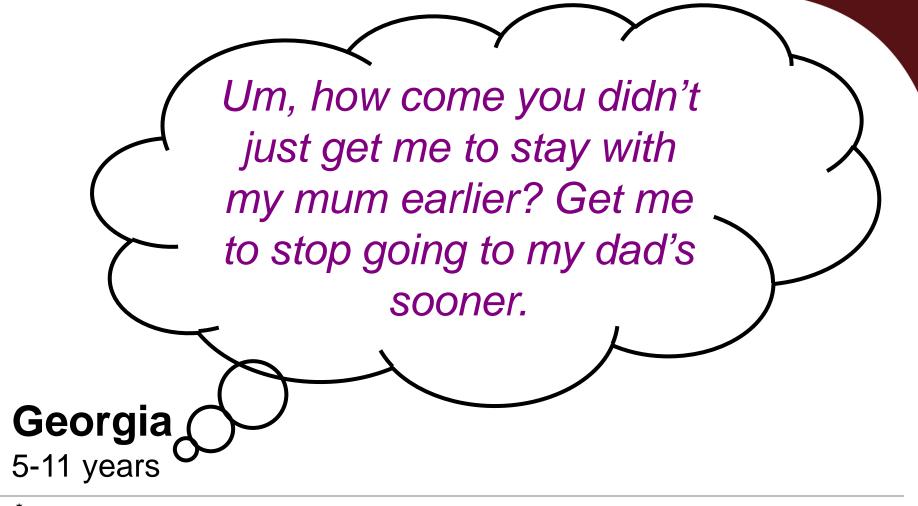


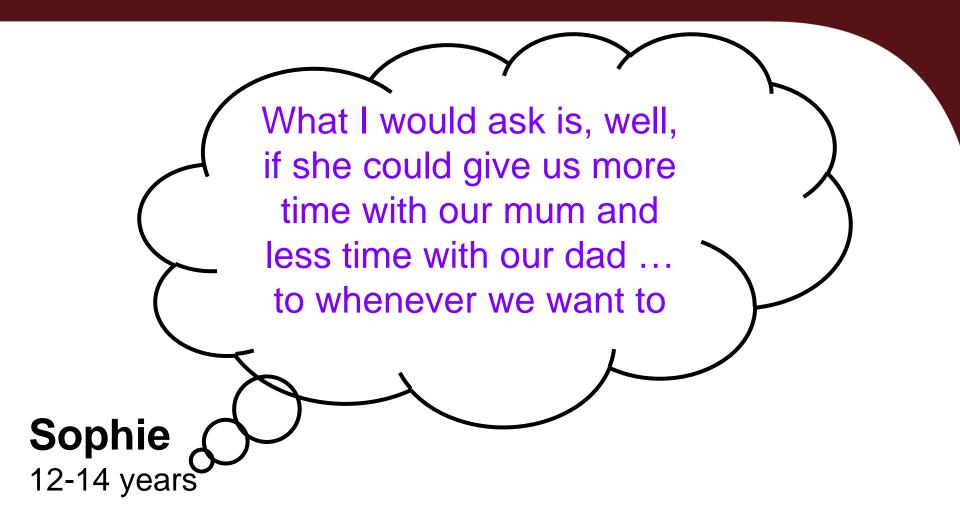


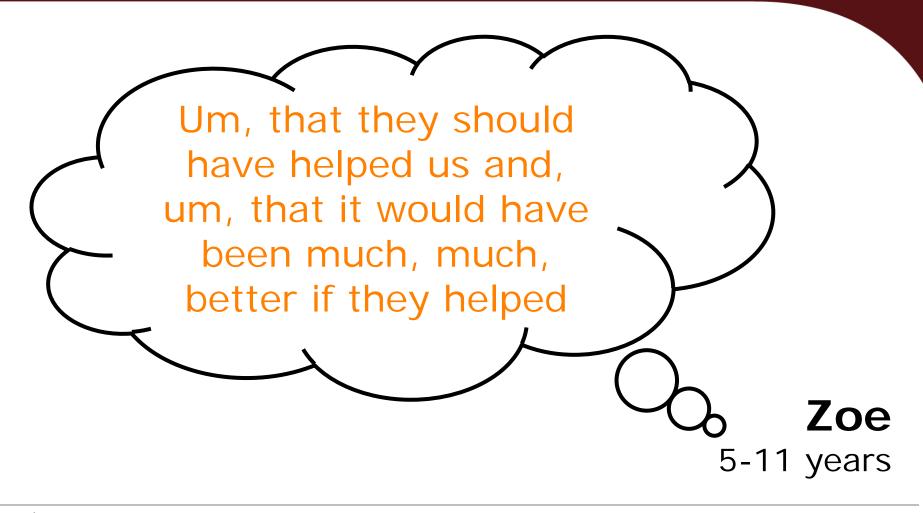


Probably that it was—what she did was a waste of time. [It would have been a positive experience] if she had represented ... what we actually asked her to do and actually, I think, taken into consideration what we were saying. Then it would have been a lot better ... [The ICL was] representing views that weren't actually our views ... I don't think she actually cared what we actually wanted.









Um, I probably would have told her that it probably would be better had she just actually represented me ... I still don't know where she got her facts from, but I think it would have been better if she had actually represented me ... [She could have done that by] taking my viewpoints and not making decisions about what was best for me before actually meeting with me. And stating them and getting a chance to know me ... Like, not meeting me prior to that, I think that was very dodgy, 'cos she already made the viewpoint. I don't know where that came from that she had, and at least doing that to see my point of view.

Lachlan

15-17 years

