

2.1	Care and protection order
2.2	Juvenile justice order
2.3	Involuntary mental health patient (under mental health legislation)
2.4	Restraining order
2.5	Other legal order
9	Not stated/inadequately described

Guide For Use: A person may be the subject of, or party to, more than one of the legal orders or legal arrangements at the same time (and may therefore have multiple codes).

The legal orders and arrangements listed above are a State responsibility and may vary across jurisdictions (for example, the number and type of care and protection orders vary quite considerably). As a result care should be taken in interpreting data differences across jurisdictions.

Care and protection orders: A legal order for the care and protection of a child under 18 years of age. Care and protection orders comprise the following:

- Finalised guardianship or finalised custody orders sought through a court, or administrative arrangements that have the impact of transferring custody or guardianship;
- Finalised supervisory and other finalised court orders which give the department some responsibility for the child's welfare; and
- Interim and temporary orders and care applications.

Care and protection orders exclude administrative and voluntary arrangements with the community services departments that do not have the effect of transferring custody or guardianship.

There is a wide range of orders and arrangements included as care and protection orders, such as guardianship, custody, supervisory, undertakings, interim and temporary orders and undertakings. The types and numbers of orders vary considerably across States and Territories.

Juvenile Justice orders: Legal orders or arrangements under State and Territory juvenile justice legislation. Includes orders involving detention and non-detention (non-detention orders may require supervision, commitments or undertakings from young people, fines and good behaviour bonds).

Involuntary mental health patient: Approval is required under the State or Territory mental health legislation in order to detain patients for the provision of mental health care or for patients to be treated compulsorily in the community. Each State and Territory mental health legislation differs in the number of categories of involuntary patient that are recognised, and the specific titles and legal conditions applying to each type. The

