## Index

Access to justice	Child protection system (NT) – continued
administrative justice and technology, 122-125	notifications and intake, 147-148
e-documents, 66-67	threshold assessment for harm, 147-148
solution-focused approaches, 96-97	Child sexual assault
taxation, 26-27	expert evidence, 171-190
Administrative Appeals Tribunal	credibility purpose of s 79(2) evidence, 183-
taxation – see <b>Taxation</b>	186
Administrative legal framework	educational information, 177-179
<del>-</del>	fair trial, 179-180
technology – see <b>Technology</b>	judges' confidence about reliability of s 79(2
Alcohol – see Foetal alcohol spectrum syndrome	evidence, 186-187
(FASD)	myths and misconceptions in jury room, 174-
Alternative dispute resolution – see Queensland	opinion rule in Uniform Evidence Acts
Civil and Administrative Tribunal;	jurisdictions, 182-183
Therapeutic jurisprudence	practical applications of s 79(2) evidence,
Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD)	187-188
therapeutic justice court programs, 99-115	responding to objections, 188-190
antisocial behaviour, 103-106	types of expert evidence, 180-182
assessment of ASPD, 104	Civil legal framework
diagnostic criteria, 114-115	technology – see <b>Technology</b>
diagnostic features of ASPD, 104	<b>5.</b>
prevalence of ASPD, 105-106	Civil litigation – see Discovery
psychopathy and ASPD, 105	Complaint resolution
recidivist offenders, 109	technology, 216
treatment of ASPD, 106-108	Comprehensive law movement – see
court role in managing offenders with ASPD, 110-113	Therapeutic jurisprudence
efficient use of court resources, 112-113	Constitutional law
reforming people not rehabilitating, 112	
specialist courts, 102-103	minimum mandatory sentencing – see Sentencing
ASPD – see Antisocial personality disorder	<del>-</del>
-	Costs
Child protection system (NT), 146-153	of dispute resolution – see <b>Taxation</b>
child protection orders, 150-152	Courts -see Social media; Therapeutic
default position, short-term orders, 150 permanency planning, 151-152	jurisprudence
understanding of reunification, 150-151	Criminal justice system
court response, 152-153	sentencing – see <b>Sentencing</b>
demographic data and other factors, 146-147	
formal investigation and substantiation, 148-150	Discovery
alternatives to court applications, 149	information management, 51-75
"family-way" placement, 149-150	civil litigation reform, 54-58
rate of applications for protection order, 148	electronic documents, 65-68 accessibility and production, 66-67
substantiated notifications, 148	cloud computing, 67-68
legislative framework, 147	cioud computing, 07-00

Discovery – continued	Information management – see Discovery
information management – continued	Internet – see Social media
electronic documents – <i>continued</i>	internet – see Social media
volume and nature of e-documents, 65-66	Juries
management of discovery, 68-74	child sexual assault – see Child sexual assault
court-ordered discovery plan, 72	Media – see Social media
judge's role, 68-69	M P d
legal practitioners' role, 69	Mediation – see Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal
narrowing test for discovery, 69-71	
pre-discovery conferences, 71-72	Mentally impaired offenders
recognising and adapting particular	solution-focused court programs, 207-223
requirements of e-discovery, 72	collaboration and non-adversarial court
strategies, 69 Supreme Court of Victoria TEC list	culture, 219-220
initiative: "Dump Discovery", 74	judicial officer's role, 214-218
US Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 2006	offender profiles, 221-223
amendments, 73-74	rewards and sanctions, 218-219
need for discovery, 58-62	scientifically sound models of offender
civil law systems, 59-60	rehabilitation, 209-212
common law systems, 60-61	services, 220-221 voluntary but "leveraged" rehabilitation, 212-
purposes of discovery, 61-62	214
RedCrest (Supreme Court of Victoria case	
management system), 74-75	Non-adversarial justice – see Therapeutic
traditional problems with discovery, 62-65	jurisprudence
costly and drawn-out nature, 64-65	Northern Territory
human abuse, 62-64	child protection system – <i>see</i> <b>Child protection</b>
excessive discovery, 62-63	system
resistance to legitimate discovery, 63-	066-1
64	Offenders – see Antisocial personality disorder; Mentally impaired offenders
Dispute resolution	· -
taxation – see <b>Taxation</b>	Personality – see Antisocial personality disorder
technology, 216	Problem solving – see Therapeutic
<b>Document management</b> – see <b>Discovery</b>	jurisprudence
Electronically stored information (ESI) – see Discovery	Psychology – see Antisocial personality disorder; Foetal alcohol spectrum disorder
Evidence – see Child sexual assault	QCAT - see Queensland Civil and
Expert evidence – see Child sexual assault	Administrative Tribunal
FASD – see Foetal alcohol spectrum disorder	Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT)
Foetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)	dispute resolution processes, 154-167
judicial administration, 138-145	evaluation of QCAT hybrid hearing, 163-165
adapting legal system, 145	potential benefits, 164
deficits exhibited by children with FASD,	potential disadvantages, 165
140-141	rationale for creation, 163-164
increased likelihood of interaction with	hybrid dispute resolution processes, 158-162
judicial system, 141-142	arb-med (and arb-med-arb), 161-163
interacting with judicial system, 143	med-arb models, 158-160
recidivism and rehabilitation, 144	QCAT proceedings, 155-157
	ADR-hearing pathway, 155-156

Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal Self-represented litigants – continued	
(QCAT) – continued data collection – continued	
dispute resolution processes – <i>continued</i> gaps in data, 205	
QCAT proceedings – <i>continued</i> literature review findings, 193-197	
ADR-hearing pathway – <i>continued</i> issues with definitions, 194-195	
compulsory conferences, 156 limited available data, 195-196	
mediation, 155-156 limited numbers of recent studi hybrid hearing pathway, 157 reports, 196-197	es and
unanswered questions, 165-167 possibilities and realities of data co	ollection,
Retribution 203-205	
restorative justice setting, 130-137 Sentencing	
harnessing generative power of restoration, minimum mandatory sentencing regint 136-137 constitutionality, 37-47, 224-234	nes
restoratively reframing sentencing rhetoric, Commonwealth offences, 229-136-137 exercise of powers by courts, 3	
using restorative type encounter, 137 Kable and Chapter III courts, 2	
punishment, 130-131 other jurisdictions, 43-46, 230-	
restorative capacity to address retributive Canada, 45, 233-224	
aims, 134-136 Europe, 43-45	
scope to generate censure and remorse,  United Kingdom, 43-45. 23	2-233
134-135 United States, 45-46, 231-2	
scope to generate punishment and vindication, 135-136  Sexual assault – see Child sexual assa	ult
scope for restorative generation of retribution,  Social media	26
wider notions of retribution, 131-134 court administration and outcomes, 29	7-30
achieving retribution through restorative destruction or distinction, 35-36	
means, 133-134 favoured subjects on Twitter, 35 innovation for modern marketers of	_
restorative justice practices, 131-133 instrumentalities, 33-34	1
participation, 131-132 issues raised by social media 29-3	1
personalism, 132 theories of modern media 31-33	1
reintegration, 133	
reparation, 132-133  Solution-focused approaches – see The jurisprudence  Solf represented litigants	erapeutic
Self-represented litigants  Taxation	
data collection, 191-206	
Commonwealth Attorney-General's Dept dispute resolution, 3-28 survey, 197-203 current processes in Australia, 9-1-	1
complexity and impact of self-represented  Administrative Appeals Tribun	
litigants, 202 ATO's internal review processor	
data-collection practices and problems, courts, 14	
199-200 personal costs of tax dispute resolu	tion at
definitions of self-represented litigants, AAT, 20-26	
200-201 hypothetical cost scenarios, 23-	26
demographic data, 203 application fee, 24	
major findings, 199 incidental expenses, 25	
records of self-represented status, 202 professional assistance fee,	24-25
routinely collected data, 201-202 time costs, 25-26	
timing of data collection, 202 impact of costs on accessibility	to tax
comparability, comprehensiveness and justice, 26-27	

### Taxation - continued dispute resolution – continued statistical summary of tax dispute cases at AAT, 14-20 number of cases, 14-15 outcomes, 17-20 timeliness, 16-17 types of cases, 15-16 summary conclusion and policy recommendations, 27-28 tax compliance, tax morale and procedural justice (literature review), 5-9 Technology, 119-129 civil and administrative legal framework, 122governance reforms and access to administrative justice, 122-125 cheap and legal forums for complaint and dispute resolution, 122-123 fair resource allocation, 123-125 systemic approaches, 125 contribution of technology to delivery of administrative justice, 126-128 complaint and dispute applications and case tracking, 216 portable justice technologies, 126-127 video-conferencing and online document sharing, 127-128 Therapeutic jurisprudence antisocial personality disorder - see Antisocial personality disorder mainstream courts, 85-98 concept of therapeutic jurisprudence, 86-87 Magistrates' Court of Victoria, 85-86 institutionalising solution-focused approaches, 94-97 access to services, 96-97 court leadership, 95 court level reforms, 96 evidence-based practice and evaluation, 97 governance, 96 government policy, legislation and strategic frameworks, 94-95

supporting judicial officers and staff, 97

optimising existing resources, 91-94 efficient and effective use of limited

resources, 91-92 listing practices, 92 partnerships, 92-94

#### Therapeutic jurisprudence - continued

mainstream courts – continued solution-focused approaches without additional resources, 87-91 court craft, 87-90 judicial supervision or monitoring, 91 mentally-impaired offenders – see Mentally-impaired offenders

non-adversarial justice, 76-84 comprehensive law movement, 76-82 cross-fertilisation of approaches, 82-84

# Tribunals – see Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal

retributive aims - see Retribution

Twitter - see Social media

#### Video-conferencing

administrative justice, 127-128