

DOWNLOAD PDF REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COURT AUTOMATION AND INTEGRATION

Chapter 1 : | National Center for State Courts

The National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration was assembled to guide the project. 2 The task force consists of judges, court administrators, officials from local and state prosecutor and public defender.

Deborah Williamson, Adam K. Though caseloads continue to rise throughout the state the KCOJ has reluctantly relinquished over full-time positions as a result of economic woes incurred over the past two years. Now more than ever the courts must operate more efficiently to maximize resources, provide justice, resolve civil disputes, assist victims of crime, and protect the employees who depend on the KCOJ. One method that has consistently aided organizations in efficiency is the proper investment in technological solutions that reduce tedious tasks through automation, thereby freeing up valuable worker time and effort for more complex tasks. These systems, though invaluable to the courts, have often been criticized for being uncoordinated and requiring monotonous duplication. They have been tasked with determining the needs of practitioners who work in the field everyday. In addition to numerous interviews, focus groups and telephone conversations, a web-based survey was developed to solicit additional input from all KCOJ employees. Best regarded as a pilot project, preliminary results of the survey are discussed herein with implications for system needs and recommendations for further research. The business analysts convened for the first time to discuss the survey on October 22, After carefully reviewing available literature an initial draft instrument was developed on November 7th and shared with members of the business analyst working-group as well as Dr. Williamson and Kathy Schiflett for their research expertise. The survey was constructed and facilitated using a web-based application known as SelectSurvey. A pre-notice e-mail was sent to all KCOJ staff on December 2nd, which detailed the purpose of the survey and why it was important for respondents to complete the questionnaire. It also provided the date as to when associates should expect to receive the survey. The survey was officially rolled-out on December 8th by e-mail. Of the 4, e-mail inboxes reported to have received the survey notice, there were a total of 1, total respondents though SelectSurvey indicated 1, had opened the survey, 54 did not actually complete any items of the survey. This gives us a total of 3, KCOJ employees. It was indicated that the survey e-mail reached a total of 4, recipients. It is unclear the source of the discrepancy. Though mostly an approximation, we can say that of the 4, e-mail inboxes, which received a link to the survey, there was a response rate of However, there is a good variety of respondents from circuit court This suggests, to some extent, adequate representation across the various specialties of the KCOJ. The majority of respondents were female These results do coincide with the general demographics of the KCOJ. Not looking at the roughly elected officials of which demographic data were not readily available, of the approximately 3, KCOJ employees 2, In addition 3, These comparisons lend support to the generalization of these findings to the KCOJ abroad. Of the responses to the experience item, on average respondents had worked at the KCOJ for about 10 years. The standard deviation was 7. The range was 0 to 41 years. Finally, the average age ranged from a low of 18 to a high of 80 years old. Each system corresponds to a unique purpose and is maintained independently from the others. When asked of their confidence in data provided by their system, or the KCOJ overall, most respondents were confident or very confident This is encouraging and, in some ways, surprising given the many anecdotal comments from the field about the systems and the various errors that lurk within them. The KCOJ has a somewhat mixed reputation for being on the cutting-edge of technology. Likewise, the KCOJ would benefit from improved efficiency. When asked about developing case management solutions employees indicated a strong desire to borrow or learn from tools used successfully by other state courts When asked about the use of vendors to supply case management solutions the field was generally indifferent showing no preference or disdain towards their procurement Such service allows for greater accessibility and flexibility. When asked about specific services to aid in data entry and case management the majority of respondents were in favor of all suggested solutions. Items concerned features including warning prompts Recommendations Practical Implications There is a keen desire for more

DOWNLOAD PDF REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COURT AUTOMATION AND INTEGRATION

integration of KCOJ systems across jurisdictions and court levels. Further, there is a clear indication the full potential of current personnel has not yet been realized due to case management system inadequacies. Support for a case management solution that integrates the various courts; provides improved accessibility and flexibility; and better meets the needs of judges, clerks, and the many other court professionals has steadily risen over the past couple of years. The case management system exists at the heart of the court system. Without a fully functional system the courts will struggle to manage rising caseloads, subjecting itself to potential delays in justice and a reduction in public safety abroad. The question is not if the KCOJ needs a modern technology solution but rather what this system should do, how to develop it, and what costs are likely to be incurred. Unfortunately, such questions are beyond the scope of this article. That said further research is sorely needed. Each court, department, and position level possesses unique needs that require a distinct survey tailored for each. In addition, the courts and its data do not exist in a vacuum but rather in coordination with numerous external agencies. Changes in case management technology require the input of outside constituents and partners including the Department of Public Advocacy, Department of Corrections, and law enforcement. The courts are strongly urged to use a variety of research strategies. Prior to survey development business analyst should first develop an intimate body of knowledge of a given court or department through designated focus groups and interviews with relevant personnel. In addition, a more thorough literature search and review is needed. Combined, these materials provide the necessary backdrop for more thorough survey conceptualization and operationalization. This, however, is only the beginning of survey development. Once an instrument is fully developed it should be disseminated by mail as a paper document results of this survey showed many court professionals still prefer paper documents. The process should start with a pre-notice letter, dissemination of the survey a week later, a follow-up survey two weeks later, a second follow-up with an additional copy of the survey two more weeks later, and a final reminder letter in another two weeks see Leeuw et al. Whereas the current survey was generic to accommodate the wide variety of respondents, future surveys should be more focused. Sampling frames need to be developed and, when necessary, random stratified sampling procedures utilized if surveying entire populations would otherwise prove too extraneous or costly see Babbie, Such technological assessments are time-consuming, but necessary. Court leaders should expect to spend years gathering additional input and mapping out current court processes. The complete research brief contains all survey items and quantitative data tables. Please contact Jim Columbia at for a copy of the brief or for further correspondence. The practice of social research 11th ed. Kentucky courts technology assessment report. National Center for State Courts. Information technology systems integration and migration analysis. Research methods in criminal justice: Administrative Office of the Courts announces operational cuts, abolishes 47 positions to prepare for judicial branch budget deficit. Retrieved March 28, , from Kentucky Court of Justice: Retrieved May 9, , from Kentucky Court of Justice: International handbook of survey methodology. Judicial perceptions of efficiency and culture: A research brief and needs assessment. Examining culture in the courtroom: A study of culture within the Kentucky Court of Justice. Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts case management system replacement: Integrated statewide case management system project charter. Court technology survey report. Williamson is currently developing courses in the subfield of criminology for undergraduates majoring in sociology. His research has focused on topics of gang violence, cultural congruence in local circuit courts, social efficacy in local communities, as well as job satisfaction and organizational climate within juvenile justice institutions. Additionally, he now serves as consultant and Business Analyst for the Kentucky Court of Justice data system improvement project. Columbia retired from the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts in after a year career that included positions as a Court Designated Worker, Regional Supervisor and Information Systems Supervisor for the Juvenile Services division, in which capacity he coordinated development of a statewide, electronic case management and data system. He now serves as consultant and Business Analyst for the Kentucky Court of Justice data system improvement project. Janet Bixler has joined the Administrative Office of the Courts as a Business Analyst for researching the needs for a unified case management system. She has served as a

DOWNLOAD PDF REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COURT AUTOMATION AND INTEGRATION

business analyst, technical writer, and project manager in the technology industry. Ms Bixler has expertise in researching current information technology processes, developing new processes, and documenting and training those processes to applicable users. She will work with a newly appointed project team to research and document the business needs for a new case management system. She has extensive experience working as a liaison between Information Technology and the business users. Conn has implemented a variety of systems such as HRIS, benefits enrollment, medical insurance, and clinical systems. She graduated from Sullivan Junior College majoring in computer programming. She also attended Sullivan University and Bellarmine University.

Chapter 2 : Opinions from the field: An overview of Kentucky's Case and Docket Management System

Additional Physical Format: National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration (U.S.) Report of the National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration.

Chapter 3 : Browse subject: Court administration | The Online Books Page

The Court Task Force met on Nov. 27, in St. Simon's Island, GA to assess the implications of the legislative and policy initiatives discussed and the impacts of the above presumptions on state and local court and justice system agencies and systems.

Chapter 4 : Report of the National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration. - CORE

Fall /Winter A REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COURT AUTOMATION AND INTEGRATION By Amir Holmes, SEARCH Delaware was the first State to.

Chapter 5 : Report of the National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration - Details - Trove

Report of the National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration (U.S.).

Chapter 6 : Criminal Justice Information Integration Network - Criminal Justice Certification

National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration, a joint effort of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), U.S. Department of Justice, and four justice and courts organizations: SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice.

Chapter 7 : Thomas Martin Cecil

Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System Project Overview and Recommendations A REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COURT AUTOMATION AND INTEGRATION.