Advanced Technologies in eDiscovery Review

Once you get to the stage of eDiscovery where you're directly interacting with the documents, the use of advanced technologies has become the new normal. Organizations are now using these technologies on every single project to save money, reduce time, mitigate risk, increase consistency and make the task of understanding data much easier.

These technologies typically come down to:

Cutting through the noise to make sense of datasets & documents

Increasing the speed and consistency of document review

Definitions & Frequency of Use

Email Threading

Email threading is a process in which a chain of emails is reconstructed as the communication originally unfolded. This helps in tracking replies, forwards and other branches back to their origination. Threading reduces the number of emails that need to be reviewed by suppressing duplicative content and identifying the unique and comprehensive portions of a thread. This also allows someone to understand the flow and context of communication by looking at the "thread view" of emails.

Near Duplicate Identification

Near duplicate identification involves grouping together documents that are almost textually identical, but have a level of difference comparable to a contract lightly edited by two separate parties. Bringing these documents together in a review workflow allows one decision to cover multiple documents and simplifies the process of maintaining consistency across document coding.

EVERY CASE

Clustering

Clustering is the process of automatically grouping documents together based on their conceptual similarity. Beyond defining the scope of the dataset, no human action is required to create the clusters. Clustering can be used to break down a big group of documents into easier-to-understand chunks. It can also be used in a review workflow as the basis for batches assigned to reviewers. Because reviewers are going doc-to-doc within a conceptually related group of documents, clustering dramatically increases review speeds.

Categorization

Unlike clustering, categorization requires someone actively assigning documents to categories (usually via tagging) so the machine can find conceptually related documents. Categorization is used regularly in investigative workflows and is a key component of predictive coding.

MOST CASES

Find Related Concepts

This feature gives users the ability to find terms or concepts related to text defined by a person. It is commonly used to explore and find keywords ahead of a meet & confer, or to understand a dataset in which code words and terms of art are expected to occur.

Predictive Coding

Predictive coding is a prescriptive linear review workflow that is a mix of statistics, categorization and reporting that can decrease the cost of a review by amplifying the efforts of a small number of reviewers on a large dataset. Predictive coding is particularly useful in regulatory productions when the dataset is enormous and the production deadline is tight.

ONCE IN A WHILE

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