Review Article

Artificial Intelligence and Justice in Family Law: Addressing Bias and Promoting Fairness

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a crucial role in the legal field today, carrying out processes such as predictive analysis, data interpretation, and decision making. AI is valued for its efficiency and accuracy along with its affordability. However, one problem that arises in the legal field is that AI systems sometimes make flawed decisions, partly because of their inability to recognize human emotions and the fact that they misinterpret data. This is a major drawback because the responsibility of the legal field is to make fair and equal decisions that aim at justice. If utilizing AI poses potential threats to maintaining justice and equality, the positive attributes to AI will lose value. This paper argues that there are various tools and features to AI that will benefit and enhance the legal profession despite potential harms that may appear. In addition, the paper will explore key factors that impede an impartial decision-making process and discuss possible solutions to maximize tools to ensure a fair and equitable verdict. My argument is to use and develop tools working alongside AI to ensure impartiality and instill justice in every legal decision. By addressing these challenges, the legal system will be better suited to use AI with equity and justice in mind to its full potential.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Legal Systems; Equality; Bias; Justice

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence, according to James H. Fetzer, is the simulation of human intelligence in machines designed to think and act like humans with abilities to perform tasks such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, and language understanding (1). AI holds a valuable role in various professions, especially within the legal field. It provides services that promote higher rates of productivity, efficiency, and accessibility. There are several assets artificial intelligence provides in the legal domain, both in making legal outcomes as well as in data collection and analysis. For example, Artificial Intelligence uses predictive analysis – a process that analyzes historical data to forecast future events or make data-supported decisions – and goal-driven systems, which solve complex assignments and adapt to evolving conditions, allowing for the development of advanced AI applications (2). Conversation and human interaction also hold a large role in the tasks performed by AI, as it is developed to provide assistance while placing emphasis on human behavior such as emotions. Several AI engines,

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like Harvey AI and Cecilia AI, are being used by law firms to enhance efficiency (3).

Likewise, due to its several features and services, AI is utilized in several different legal domains including family law, a particularly sensitive branch of the legal domain. In any given legal case, instances of vulnerable topics may surface, especially within family law where personal stakes are highly involved. Although the roles of family law may differ between countries, the general aim of this field of law is to regulate legal matters concerning relations such as marriage, divorce, child custody, adoption, foster cases, and separation, all of which deal with private affairs where factors such as emotion play a major role. The objective of family law is to come to a fair and equal legal outcome. This entails an impartial process in which a decision is made without taking into account any arbitrary factors such as gender, race, or socioeconomic positions.

As AI constantly evolves and rapidly advances, it is important to note how these technologies are already being used to support vulnerable populations. For example, in 2019 the Pacific Links Foundation fought for the families of 39 Vietnamese victims of human trafficking. This case required great amounts of legal research to navigate across four jurisdictions: Vietnam, UK, Belgium, and France. Lawyers working this case utilized AI engines such as Westlaw and LexisNexis to aid in searching and analyzing legal information efficiently to coordinate for legal proceedings. These tools provided relevant case law and reduced the total research time while enhancing the quality of legal work. As a result of the assistance from the AI tools, the firm was able to estimate 49 million victims trafficked annually, landmark three decisions across four jurisdictions, and set a precedent for future human trafficking cases (4).

Despite the benefits and efficient advantages produced by AI, hindering qualities such as the persistent complications with bias remain. Thus, one thorny question arises: what tools, if any, are readily available to ensure fairness and equality in reaching legal outcomes? The aim of this research paper is to uncover the possible biases that exist within the context of this particular field, and to discuss possible solutions that will allow for the better use of Artificial Intelligence within this field of study.

Even though present-day laws and acts ensure legal fairness, there are still several gaps that illustrate the influence of arbitrary factors in legal decision-making processes. One prominent example is the 2023 Supreme Court case *Allen v. Milligan*. This case originated in Alabama, where, after its 2020 census, it was discovered that one of the districts within Alabama's redistricting plan had a Black majority population. This map was challenged because it was alleged that Alabama had illegally packed Black voters into a single district. Ultimately, it was decided that because Black voters were minimized by the redistricting plan in electing their chosen candidates, it was in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which bans racial discrimination in voting policies (5).

The various colors used in Figure 1 are in place to demonstrate the various non-discriminatory voting districts in Alabama. The contrasting colors easily display the different boundaries within districts which shows that the various proposals are protecting important communities of interest.

Another court case that similarly highlights the influence of factors such as socioeconomic equity is the case *Advocate Christ Medical Center et al. v. Kennedy*. The dispute centers around the determination of Medicare compensations under the Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program, which allows hospitals

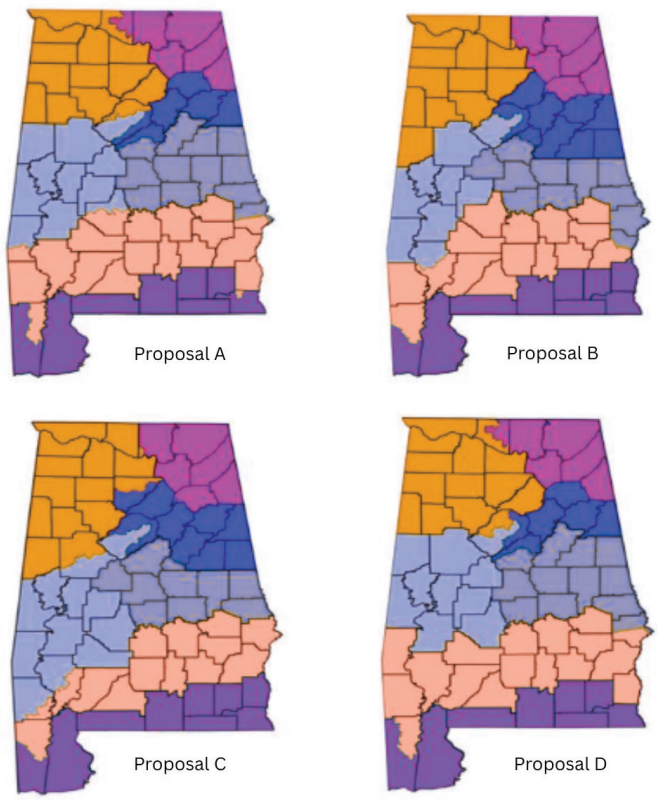

Figure 1. Declaration of Moon Duchin, filed by plaintiffs in Milligan v. Merrill.

serving high percentages of low-income patients to receive higher amounts of reimbursement. It was argued that by excluding non-recipient patients, their Medicare funding consequently reduced, thus lowering the quality of facilities provided to vulnerable populations. Settling the case, it was concluded that only patients who received payments supported by Medicare during hospitalization would be taken into account for DSH reimbursement calculations. With the potential reduction of financial support for healthcare systems serving vulnerable populations, the availability and quality of healthcare for low-income populations will likely see a detrimental impact (6). This case vividly illustrates the effects of socioeconomic factors on society, which shows how correspondingly affected vulnerable communities are.

As illustrated by the two Supreme Court cases, it is evident that these standards are particularly crucial to be upheld in the court of family law to ensure equity while maintaining the main objective that lies within this field – protecting children's welfare and best interests, namely the wellbeing and safety of a child both physically and psychologically (7).

Furthermore, AI systems utilize tools and strategies such as case law, public records, dockets, and jury verdicts to identify patterns in past and current data. A commonly effective method used by AI engines to generate decisions is data analysis, where past references are used to create future outcomes (8). However, one setback with this approach is that if the data reflects historical biases, the outcome of the decision will likely be similarly biased. This is concerning when dealing with underrepresented minority groups, which family law often involves. Another hindered trait of AI that may affect its ability to reach an equitable outcome is its inability to process human emotions. According to Piegzik, human emotions are a large part of what constitutes the formation of a legal verdict in the realm of family law, and due to AI's limited ability to comprehend this information, it is probable that a biased decision could be made (9).

In regards to family law, the standards of fairness and equality are especially crucial. Family law partakes in sensitive disputes that can impact the lives of children—the backbone of society—family structures, and individual rights (10). All of these factors have great influence not only in the lives of individuals and their families but also in society and its constantly evolving status. Legal professionals who partake in the use of AI to enhance efficiency or utilize different tools must remain cautious of the possible biased or unjust decisions that could be suggested.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Artificial Intelligence has proved its efficiency and ultimately its critical role in the legal domain. In fact, it is encouraged for lawyers to maximize the use of this evolving tool as it allows for several beneficiary factors, including higher productivity rates and greater efficiency. Before a case is anywhere close to being able to be presented at court, a substantial amount of research must be done to obtain the most knowledge on the situation. The process of obtaining this valued information, if done by humans alone, can take up to hours on end. This is a critical factor to consider because it introduces the transformative potential of AI (11).

As AI advances in its capabilities, many law firms are moving to assign tasks to AI in order to produce higher-quality work more efficiently. For example, first-year law associates often perform the "grunt work" of the job, meaning that they perform tasks such as researching legal issues and reviewing legal documents. This work is referred to as "grunt work" because of its tedious demands, requiring hours of reading and analysis. According to Jeff Neal, AI platforms are capable of producing the same, or even better, quality of work in comparison to a first-year law associate at a faster rate and for less cost (12). This profitable and advantageous opportunity appears extremely appealing to law firms, as they are able to utilize the intricate research without having to pay the costs of a standard first-year associate. Despite the convenience of evolving technology, there are several debates and controversies surrounding this topic, and not everyone thinks that AI brings about all good. For instance, some scholars say that nearly 73% of legal experts now plan to incorporate AI and 65% of law firms agree that AI will be a distinguishing factor between successful and unsuccessful law firms (9). These statistics highlight that there is a small percentage of people who believe that the use and products of AI in the legal domain is debatable; however, the majority of legal experts see the efficiency in utilizing this new technology.

Due to its widespread use by various legal professionals, Artificial Intelligence is built on strict regulations and guidelines, which is necessary to avoid the violation of ethical standards and demands of equity and fairness. As Hammad Raza argues, one major concern regards the fact that AI systems are trained. This means that despite regulations and guidelines that must be followed, if the data that the AI engine interprets is biased, this will reflect in the outcomes and decisions that are produced by the engine (8). In addition, it is

common that these historical biases may face prejudice against minority groups, reflecting gender, racial, or socioeconomic biases. This sparks a point of controversy because the role of the law is to form a fair decision without taking into consideration any arbitrary factors. For instance, according to C. Engel, an investigation on the "Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions" (COMPAS), a company providing computer-based or AI-produced predictions, reflected considerably discriminatory decisions, favoring defendants with no historical criminal background. Due to the biased decisions found, the judge in cases with input from COMPAS must act with more caution in cases dealing with recidivation (13). The biases that exist undermine the principles of the legal system and object to the original reason for the creation of AI systems – to provide assistance to human needs. Especially regarding the realm of family law, where sensitive legal decisions such as custody disputes and child support are made, it is necessary that all decisions are made transparent without any arbitrary influences.

Along with the struggles of bias, another troubling aspect is the hindered ability of AI to read human emotions, which is then reflected in the decisions that it makes. In the words of Michal Piegzik, lawyers working in family law should possess strong 'life skills' and the ability to interpret a wide range of emotions in order to translate them into well-informed, effective decisions (9). In the legal profession, client-lawyer conversations play a critical role in shaping a case. Oftentimes these conversions involve a complex exchange of emotions that can significantly influence the direction and outcome of particular decisions made. The struggle that arises with the importance of interpreting emotions is that AI does not have this ability to accurately interpret and understand nuanced human emotions, which play a critical role in family law cases. Misinterpretations in these imperative components can lead to potential flawed judgements. This is important because flawed judgements, especially in sensitive cases such as those within family law can significantly alter one's life, so the final decision that is made must uphold the standards of equity and fairness.

Despite the potential setbacks embedded within the AI systems, there are several existing solutions by researchers to solve these dilemmas. One of the most prominent solutions is discussed by Michal Piegzik, who devised the idea of a "safety valve". As discussed previously, one of the most prominent problems with AI is the fear that it will not be able to accurately read and process human emotions. Due to this it is probable that a biased decision would be generated because of the inability to process the given information. For example, private testimonies are a crucial part of the analysis and decision-making process within family law, and if AI systems are not able to properly interpret this crucial information, the results it gives will likely be flawed. The "safety valve" as proposed by Michal Piegzik ensures that humans will be kept in the loop to overrule any possible. Unlike AI systems, humans have a deep understanding of emotion and cultural nuances and, following the "safety valve" theory, will be able to reverse any possible biased decisions made by AI before it creates a detrimental impact on one's life (9). A notable example of the "safety valve" theory is illustrated through the case *Wisconsin v. Loomis*. In *State v. Loomis*, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held a trial that approved the use of the COMPAS risk-assessment tool, provided it comes with explicit warnings and limitations. This stipulates that the court must remain transparent and that COMPAS may not determine the sentence alone. These regulations are in place due to risks around algorithmic transparency and potential racial or gender bias. With this, it is mandatory that human intervention must remain present in the case and judges must make decisions based on traditional legal factors, not just algorithmic output. The approval of the COMPAS risk-assessment tool exemplifies Piegzik's theory as AI systems are utilized; however, only with human oversight. With this, courts of law are able to utilize the evolving technology while ensuring a just and equitable decision is made (14).

Another instance of corrective actions being taken to overcome the flaws of AI lies in the use of diverse and representative datasets to train AI models. According to Hammad Raza, in using diverse datasets, it can ensure "minimizing the risk of biased outcomes". The inclusion of fair representation input into datasets is done by the addition of inclusive stakeholder engagement (8). As defined by the Global Infrastructure Hub, inclusion stakeholder engagement is a process that specifically targets minority groups that are at risk of being excluded or underserved (15). By specifically highlighting possibly vulnerable and underrepresented groups, it can ensure that these groups are receiving adequate attention in terms of equality and representation.

Additionally, another solution to incorporate varying datasets is through the regular audits of AI systems. As Tom Askeroth argues, the existence of black boxes – systems that come to conclusions without offering any insight or explanation on how they arrived at conclusions, which even engineers still aren't able to understand – destroys the transparent aspect of AI systems, allowing

for underlying bias to exist without any explanations of how it came about (1). Or, in the words of Rachid Ejjami, "This opacity in decision-making undermines trust and accountability in AI-powered judicial systems" (16). However, to combat this issue, thorough audits are frequently conducted. Audits are systematic examinations that ensure accuracy and compliance regulations. These audits are crucial for ensuring transparency and openness in AI systems, ultimately improving the quality of fair decisions made (16). In sum, there are several solutions that were founded by scholars, yet they lack the recognition of the problem of bias in AI decisions.

MY SOLUTION

My solution to address the problem of bias and flawed decision making is to implement various checkpoints in the bias-eliminating process of AI decision making. There are three elements to my argument: First, ensure that no bias is already embedded in the datasets before AI is implemented; second, recognize that AI lacks the ability to identify personal features; and third, address the limited knowledge of AI.

To truly undermine and avoid the limitations of AI, the first part of my solution is to ensure that the data implemented in AI systems is unbiased and completely factual. To do so, I propose a multi-layered solution that will permit only factual and impartial data for AI systems to analyze. With a multi-layered solution, it will be ensured that although there are possible mishaps or flaws that may occur, there are various checkpoints that will correct any errors and if any data is stopped at a checkpoint, it will not be able to move forward into the system until the information is cleared. Each checkpoint should serve as a moment for human oversight carried out by a multidisciplinary group composed of legal professionals and technologists. The responsibilities of these reviewers will be to ensure accuracy and fairness in each step and to intervene and flag any data or product of AI that seems to be biased. By including a versatile group to oversee the checkpoints, the standards of transparency, fairness, and accountability will be upheld.

The first step of this multi-layered solution is to ensure that the information inserted into the AI systems is diverse and representative that clearly rules with no bias. Any information that is incorporated into these systems for analysis must be clearly evident that it contains no bias; thus, it must follow the standards that it is not prejudiced toward a certain group or compared with another. For example, scholars agree that "a variety of stakeholders… are accountable for ethical AI" (17). With the exposure to different groups, especially those that are often underrepresented or overlooked, AI will be able to grasp a better understanding of divergent categories. The AI systems that play a major role in the legal field today carry out great amounts of work in data analysis, legal research, and ultimately decision making. By incorporating a wide variety of data for AI to learn with, it will likely interpret situations with more efficiency and less prejudice towards certain groups, which is critical in making legal decisions, especially those with high personal stakes such as child custody or divorce and separation, which are extremely sensitive.

The next step to the multivariable solution that will eliminate bias in AI systems is to teach AI systems how to identify bias. To do so, before AI is able to interpret data and make decisions based on the interpretations, it must learn to identify and flag where possible biases may exist. While it may be difficult to train a robot to perform such tasks, it is crucial that it learns how to identify the flaws in the data that it interprets, so that the information it is analyzing does not contribute to any flawed decisions. My suggestion to make sure that this step is completed to its full value is to have human evaluation at the end of this step. This is to make sure that the information that the AI systems are flagging as biased is correct, and that if the information is identified incorrectly, it is immediately altered. This way if any mistakes do occur, they are immediately corrected and do not accumulate and hinder the decision-making skills of AI.

Specifically, AI can be taught to recognize bias through exposure to the different types of bias in AI, and by using bias-detection algorithms designed to identify unfair patterns and outcomes. To start, it is important to identify the various types of bias existing within AI which pose danger real-world consequences. A few of the common types of bias in AI include: selection bias, confirmation bias, measurement bias, stereotyping bias, and out-group homogeneity bias. Selection bias is when the training data is not representative of all populations. Confirmation bias occurs when an AI system is overly reliant on historical patterns, which skews the future decisions made. Measurement bias is when data collection is flawed. Stereotyping occurs when AI systems reinforce harmful stereotypes, which is particularly harmful to vulnerable communities. Finally, out-group homogeneity bias causes AI systems to generalize individuals from underrepresented groups. By exposing AI systems to the various types of bias that may exist, it will gain a better understanding of when to flag certain data (18). Regarding

the bias-detection algorithms designed to identify unfair patterns and outcomes, tools such as the Algorithm Audit can be implemented to aid in identifying more complex forms of bias. The Algorithm Audit is a tool for AI bias detection which uses quantitative and qualitative analysis to detect unfair treatment patterns. This tool can work alongside AI systems to aid in providing structured oversight, ensuring AI systems in legal contexts remain transparent, equitable, and non-discriminatory (19). For example, the Netherlands Court of Audit used this tool in reviewing nine government algorithms, including those used in law enforcement and social services. The audit revealed that six of the government algorithms failed to meet fairness and transparency standards, exposing the government to various risks (20).

Finally, the last step to my solution to ensure that the information AI is interpreting is fair and impartial is with the incorporation of policies that cyclically monitor both the information that is being fed to AI systems to analyze as well as final decisions that are being made. What constitutes fair and impartial information is that it has representative data that does not over-represent nor under-represent any group, is factually accurate with verified sources, and is ethically reviewed. This step would require human intervention, specifically because of the fact that fair and impartial data should be ethically reviewed. Due to the fact that AI is a constantly evolving invention that is still learning, at times the best way to ensure full efficiency is with the use of human knowledge and ethics. Humans, using moral ethics along with acquired knowledge, are able to read situations as either biased or unbiased, which is a skill that AI systems often struggle with. To elaborate, for example, as people age, they obtain personal experiences and memories that can be used towards decision making. On the other hand, AI does not have the ability to live through these experiences; therefore, the incorporation of humans into this system is vital to ensure complete impartiality in the decisions that are made.

Another major challenge in developing an effective solution lies not only in how data is analyzed, but the fact that AI systems are robots and will not be able to fully grasp the understanding of human emotion despite the information that it may be taught. This limitation reflects a broader philosophical question about whether machines –such as AI– will ever be able to grasp the full depth of subjective human experience. In his philosophical essay "What Is It Like to Be a Bat?", the philosopher Thomas Nagel argues that conscience is a very complicated matter that may not be fully understood through physical science alone (21). Nagel presents the example of the different consciences between humans and bats. Bats, through their intricate bodily structures as well as their neurological adaptations allow them to be able to experience echolocation, which is the ability to inherently interpret high frequency sound pulses to be able to determine the size, shape and texture of objects in the environment (22). As humans, the most that is able to be accomplished is to understand the anatomy of the brain and exactly how it processes the sound waves, but humans are faced with a major limitation in being able to fully understand and experience echolocation. In sum, as much as humans are able to use physical science to learn about the intricacies of a bat's brain and the way it processes information, human conscience places limitations on the extent to which humans may understand bats.

To say in simple terms, the main argument that Nagel makes is that humans will never be able to understand what it's like to be a bat despite how much science, data, and information may be learned. Similarly, this concept applies to the limitations in which robots such as AI are able to fully grasp the understanding of a human. As much information that may be taught to AI systems, or data –regardless of how diverse or representative– one thing that AI will lack is the human conscience and the understanding of human features such as emotions. This plays a major role in the making of impartial decisions by AI because it shows how there will always be a void of knowledge that AI lacks, which may impact the legal decisions made.

To address AI's lack of understanding human conscience and emotions, one viable solution is to incorporate humans in the process of AI decision making at every step. Despite possible human biases, this would still serve as an effective and accurate means of utilizing technology to make legal decisions because AI will still be able to interpret legal information and make legal outcomes based on the information it interprets. However, instead of solely depending on the decisions made by AI, there will be an opportunity for human intervention where people will have the opportunity to apply their intrinsic knowledge of human conscience and emotions, which play a big role in making just legal decisions. This way if AI systems were to wrongly interpret situations due to its lack of understanding in human emotions, people can take corrective actions to ensure that any decisions made are fully accurate and impartial. Despite this lack of knowledge, this should not be seen as a setback, as AI is capable of many features such as effectively analyzing data and factually predicting decisions, which are absolutely

necessary to the legal system in terms of efficiency and accuracy.

While incorporating personal features such as race, gender, and age can be seen as a factor that leads to underlying problems like discrimination and bias, it is an inevitable factor that must be taken into account when making decisions on highly sensitive topics (23). Especially in the court of family law, what constitutes a large portion of the decision-making process are attributes such as gender, race, and age. These characteristics are undeniably a major part of a person, which may affect the decisions they make or the actions they carry out. In addition to this, in some cases factors such as gender or race play a major role in the final verdict. For example, juvenile versus adult sentencing: This is a scenario where age plays a defining factor because it can determine whether someone is charged to juvenile offenses with less harsh punishments or if they will be charged to adult sentencing which is oftentimes more severe and can even be taken to the level of lifetime sentencing or execution in certain states. Another instance where personal features play a critical role is gender-based legal protection, often regarding issues such as domestic violence. In these cases, AI must have sufficient information about personal features about someone such as their gender, age, or race not to be abused in a biased manner, but to aid in the decision making of a fair and equitable outcome. For example, Demetrios N. Kyriacou argues that women are more susceptible to becoming victims of domestic violence (24). Understanding this information, AI must be able to understand how gender may affect the possible threat levels and apply this knowledge towards making equitable decisions.

Without personal connection or context, it is hard for AI to be able to apply all the possible considerations when making final verdicts because this form of evolving technology still has yet to understand the personal features of human beings. To address this limitation and to aid AI in making better-informed decisions, it is important that the systems receive adequate information and data to analyze, such as the personal features of a human being. Race, gender, age, and socioeconomic standing are just the basics to understanding a person. To increase the efficiency of AI, these factors must be taken into consideration, despite the possible biases that may arise. However, with any biases, they can easily be avoided with the multi-step process that has checkpoints to regulate the information both being input into the AI systems to interpret as well as the output and final decisions that are made.

CONCLUSION

While AI efficiently addresses certain tasks such as predictive analysis and data interpretation, it lacks the ethics, moral reasoning, and compassion of a human. Therefore, a hybrid solution that combines AI's analytical strengths with human ethical oversight is essential in making the most accurate decisions when it comes to ensuring equity and representation.

AI offers transformative abilities within the legal domain through its strategic accessibility and efficiency (25). However, there are several flaws that exist within the evolving AI systems that are in use today, such as misinterpretation of data and faulty verdicts. This is especially critical when applying the use of AI in sensitive domains, such as family law where highly personal stakes are involved. Despite this, as this paper has explored, for every problem that arises there is likely a solution to counter the struggle. While AI is both qualified and capable of performing efficient legal research and pattern recognition, it still lacks in various critical aspects in the decision-making process in regard to its emotional insensitivity, risk of bias, and a lack of contextual understanding. The lack of understanding in certain aspects can hinder the ability to make fair and just decisions, which is a serious threat in regard to the sensitive fields that are addressed. Humans would be able to approach these obstacles in a more efficient manner because humans have the ability to understand any problems that may arise in regard to emotion. With the use of diverse datasets for analysis or the inclusion of human support to help maintain transparency and accuracy, there are a variety of methods that can be used to maximize the potential of the evolving art of artificial intelligence. As society continues to evolve, it is the responsibility of those in the legal field to remain vigilant in upholding justice, especially for the vulnerable minorities such as children, families, and under-represented groups.

As AI continues to evolve and adapt, there are many possible limitations that can arise. Future challenges include inequitable access, resistance from legal professionals, and challenges with remaining current with evolving legal information. AI tools are largely created to enhance the legal system in the accuracy and efficiency of decision-making; however, if accessibility to these mechanisms is unequal, the positive effects of technology enhancement will be inherently reversed and the gap between the privileged and underprivileged will be further widened (25). Another rising issue could be the possibility of resistance from legal professions because it

is seen as a rather radical advancement that has unknown flaws. Understanding this, many legal professionals might try to stay away from AI systems, but ultimately the benefits of this evolving technology will not reach its full potential unless it is thoroughly practiced throughout the legal profession. Finally, the legal system and the information that flows within this domain is constantly changing with new rulings and new laws or acts signed each day. Consequently, AI must be able to keep up with the latest information to ensure the most accurate results.

Finally, my paper leaves open three questions for future research: First, will AI systems ever become independent from human assistance? Today, human intervention is a necessary checkpoint to identify any possible mistakes or flawed decisions that AI could generate. This is partly due to a lack of understanding of human emotions and human cognition. Thus, secondly, will AI ever, in the future, be able to understand human emotions and human cognition? Emotions are crucial to the decision-making process regarding sensitive cases such as those pertaining to family law. Lastly, how will AI be implemented and practiced in the real world of law? There are various tools readily available for use by legal professionals, but if they are not practiced, the benefits of AI will not be achieved.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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