



DEI, ESQ: Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Diversity and Inclusion

Technology, Privacy, and eCommerce



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A cause for concern?

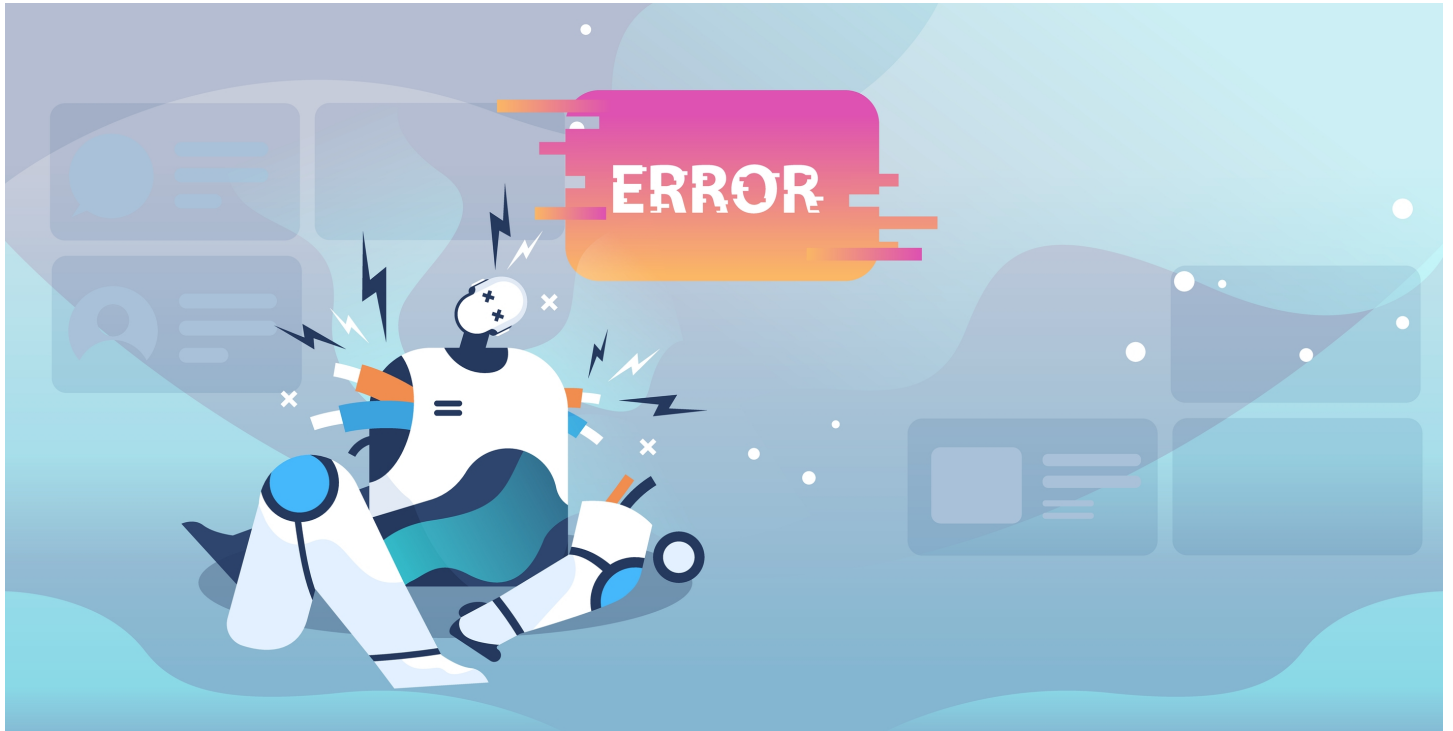
In recent years, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) has permeated various aspects of our lives, transforming industries and society alike. And it's no secret that a lot of the content published about the use of AI is focused on many of the potential harms — from bias in algorithms, to spread of misinformation, to employment displacement.

While there are concerns about bias and potential harms associated with AI, when properly designed and implemented, AI can be a powerful tool for promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) in the workplace and society at large. In this article, we will explore the potential benefits of AI for DEI, while offering tangible tips and suggestions for ensuring compliance with relevant laws and other legal framework.

Recognizing bias and harms

While not the focus of this article, before delving into the positive impact of AI on DEI, it is essential to at least acknowledge the bias and potential harms associated with its deployment. AI is only as good

as the data that feeds it. AI systems, when trained on biased data or developed without proper human oversight, can inadvertently perpetuate and amplify existing biases.



Without proper and adequate human training, AI technology can likely cause harm and produce inaccurate results. ProStockStudio / Shutterstock.com

For example, biased algorithms can lead to discriminatory outcomes in hiring practices or perpetuate racial and gender stereotypes in advertising. It is also important to understand that with data, correlation is not necessarily indicative of causality, which is why programmers have to be extremely diligent in understanding how AI draws conclusions. Additionally, it is a known phenomenon that generative AI has been known to hallucinate, or generate responses that may sound plausible but are factually incorrect, such as made up case law.

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The bottom line is the data AI learns from has to be high quality, and users need to be able to explain how results are reached. Perhaps the most important takeaway at this time is that AI is not a complete substitute for human oversight and involvement.

The potential of AI for DEI

Setting the gloom and doom aside, the possibilities of using AI for DEI is exciting. Here are a few ideas:

1. Bias detection and mitigation

AI can help identify and mitigate biases that exist within organizations and systems. By analyzing vast amounts of data, AI algorithms can flag instances of bias in hiring processes, compensation structures, or performance evaluations.

For example, AI can be used to analyze whether language that a manager is using in a performance evaluation is biased. The goal is that this awareness requires the manager to “check” their unconscious biases and remove them from playing a role in evaluating an employee’s performance. Alternatively, if the feedback is justified, it requires the manager to use different words so that the feedback is specific, tangible, and objective.



AI systems can create an easier and less time consuming hiring process as it can mitigate biases in diverse candidate data pools. Golden Sikorka / Shutterstock.com

2. Diverse candidate sourcing

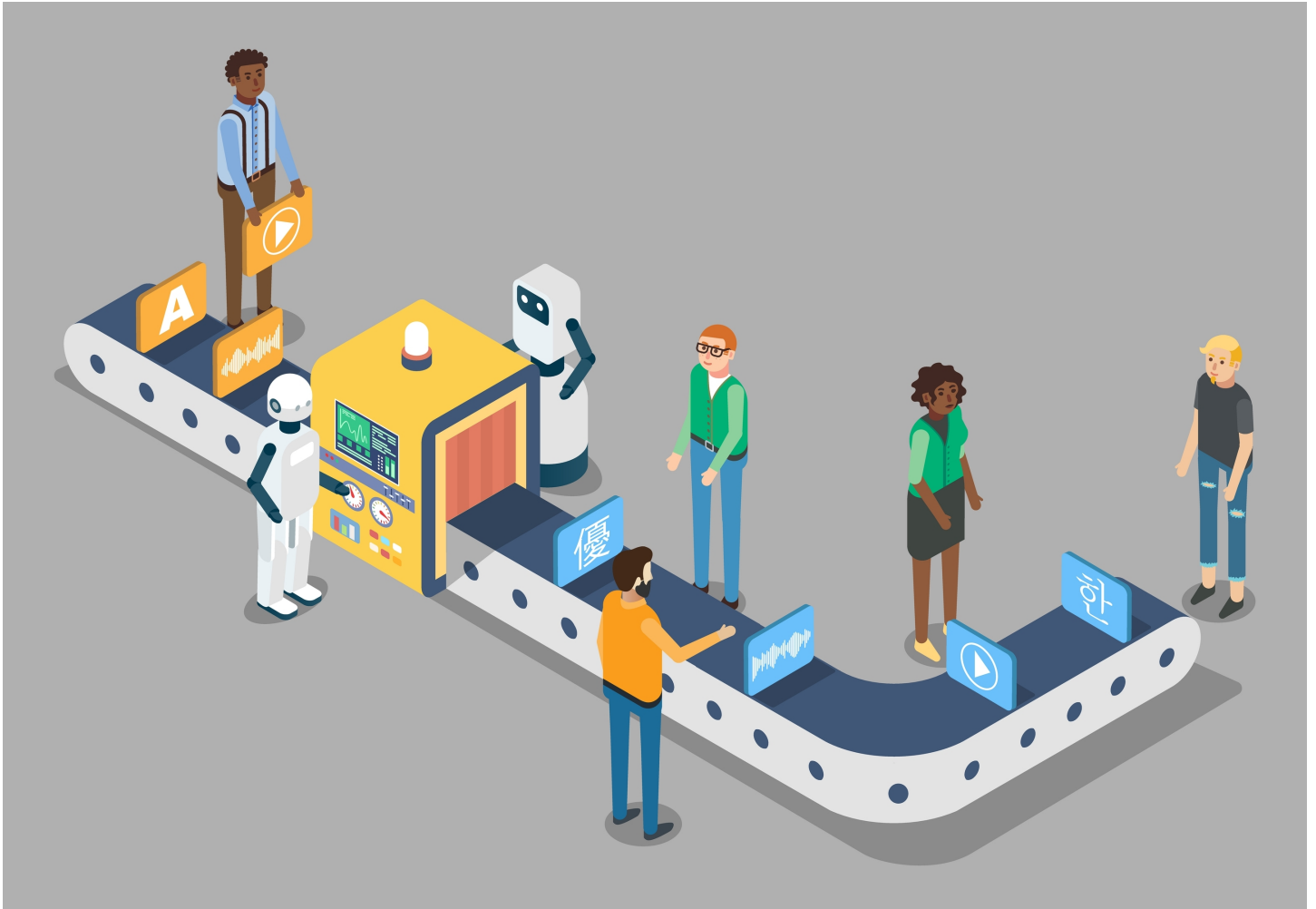
AI-powered tools can help organizations expand their candidate pool and reach out to individuals from diverse backgrounds. By leveraging AI for talent acquisition, employers can remove unconscious biases from the hiring process, increase the chances of discovering talented candidates from underrepresented groups, and build more diverse teams. For example, AI can be used to strip gendered or biased language from job postings that may dissuade some candidates from applying because they don’t “see themselves” in the job description. It can also be used to remove personal identifiable information from resumes so that hiring panels are focusing on skillset and experience rather than personal information that may result in hiring decisions being made on affinities as opposed to qualifications.

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3. Inclusive communication and accessibility

AI can contribute to fostering inclusive communication by providing tools for automatic translation, transcription, and summarization. These technologies can enhance collaboration among teams with diverse linguistic backgrounds and assist individuals with hearing impairments. By making communication more accessible, AI helps to create an inclusive environment for all employees.



An AI-powered translation tool that assists impaired individuals is one example of how AI contributes to creating an inclusive work environment for all team members. *anSiberian Art / Shutterstock.com*

4. Personalized learning and development

AI-powered learning platforms can deliver personalized training and development programs tailored to individual employees. This approach ensures that employees from different backgrounds receive equal opportunities for growth and advancement, regardless of their starting point. By accounting for diverse learning styles and needs, AI can facilitate an inclusive learning culture within organizations.

Tips for ensuring compliance with current and future laws

1. Diverse and representative datasets

To minimize bias in AI systems, organizations should prioritize data collection from diverse sources in the design and development of AI systems with the goal of building comprehensive datasets that accurately reflect the diversity of the population.

2. Regular auditing and testing

To identify and rectify potential biases or discriminatory outcomes, organizations should continuously evaluate their algorithms for fairness and consider conducting third-party audits (someone other than the vendor selling the product to the organization) to provide an unbiased assessment.

3. Transparent decision-making processes

Organizations should ensure that the decision-making processes driven by AI are explainable and provide clear justifications for outcomes. Organizations should also be transparent with candidates and employees regarding the use of AI, including why and how it's used. This transparency can help individuals understand and address potential biases while also building trust with candidates and employees who are being evaluated by AI.

4. Compliance with legal and ethical frameworks

Organizations should familiarize themselves with existing laws and regulations concerning AI, such as data protection and anti-discrimination legislation, including the obligation to provide accommodations to those who cannot use AI or need assistance with AI. Staying informed about emerging legal frameworks is equally important to ensure ongoing compliance and to adapt AI systems accordingly.

Transforming AI in the workplace

While bias and potential harms exist in the realm of AI, it is essential to recognize the transformative potential of this technology in promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion. By proactively addressing bias, fostering inclusive practices, and adhering to current and future laws, organizations can harness AI as a powerful tool designed to make people of various backgrounds feel welcome and ensure they have support to perform to their fullest potential in the workplace.

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Howard-Martin has been featured in a number of publications and symposiums. She authored a column on employment issues for USA Today.com, a treatise on Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act and served on the Editorial Review Board of the Pennsylvania Labor Letter. Howard-Martin also appeared as a panelist on MSNBC's "Today in America" on the issue of harassment. She is a frequent speaker on employment law topics at various conferences including those held by the ABA, the National Employment Law Council, and the American Employment Law Council. In November 2020, Howard-Martin received the ABA Honorable Bernice B. Donald Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in the Legal Profession Award. She is the past President (2009) and currently serves on the board of directors of the California Employment Law Council and is also a board member of the American Employment Law Council. She is also a fellow with the College of Labor and Employment Lawyers.

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