Litigation insight: take the guesswork out of assessing your case

# Litigation is expensive

... and the longer it goes on the more expensive it gets.



## Litigation is expensive

... and the longer it goes on the more expensive it gets.

Litigators can use things like motions for summary judgment to end a case (and curtail the cost).



## Litigation is expensive

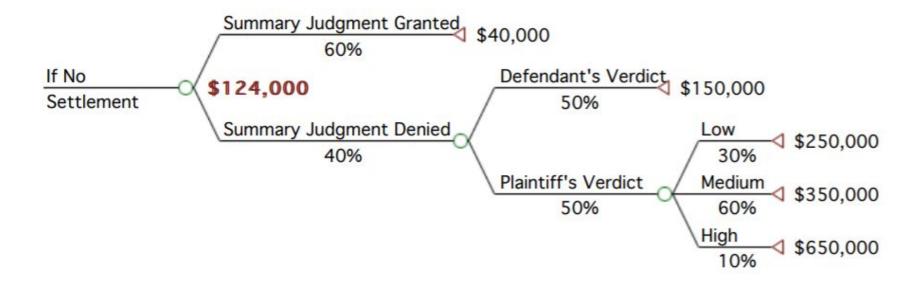
... and the longer it goes on the more expensive it gets.

Litigators can use things like motions for summary judgment to end a case (and curtail the cost).

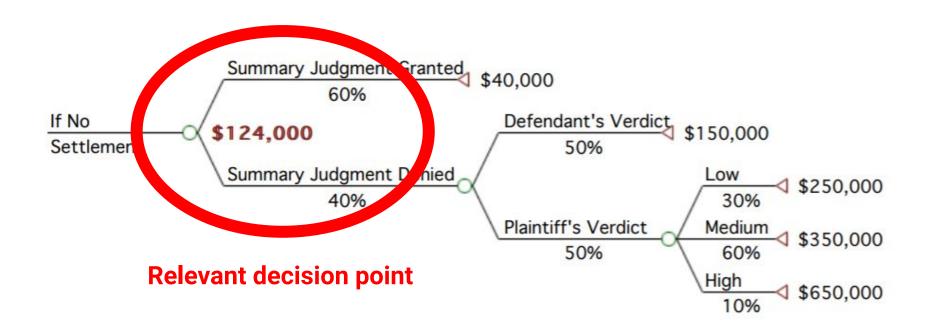
But getting that motion drafted and argued is also expensive.



### Decision Tree Analysis Reflecting Defense Costs and Final Case Valuation

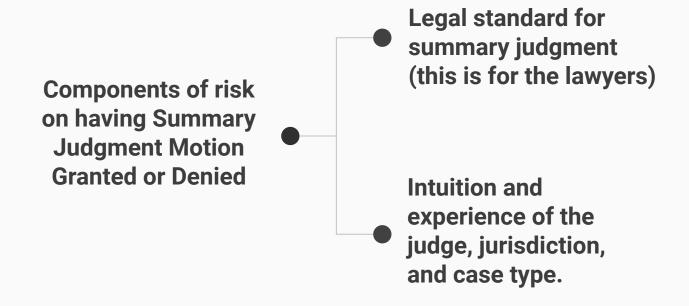


### Decision Tree Analysis Reflecting Defense Costs and Final Case Valuation



## Components of assessing value of a motion

What needs to be assessed in arriving at a realistic cost-benefit valuation



### Components of risk in bringing a motion

What needs to be assessed in arriving at a realistic cost-benefit valuation

#### The legal standard:

Analyzed under Rule 56

Based upon evidence gathered to date (or lack thereof)

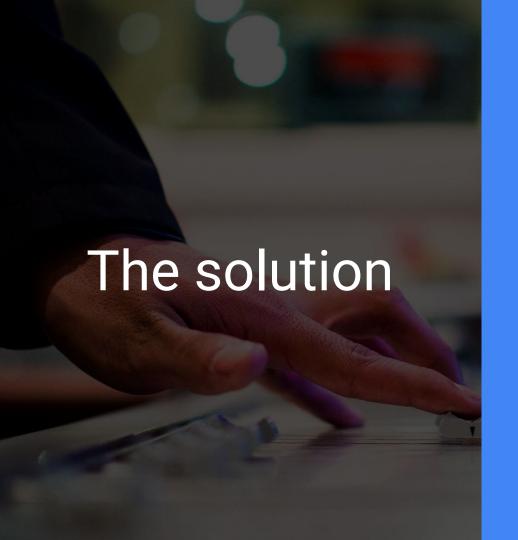
Adjusters can depend upon their attorneys' skills and experience in assessing these factors.

#### The things you can't control:

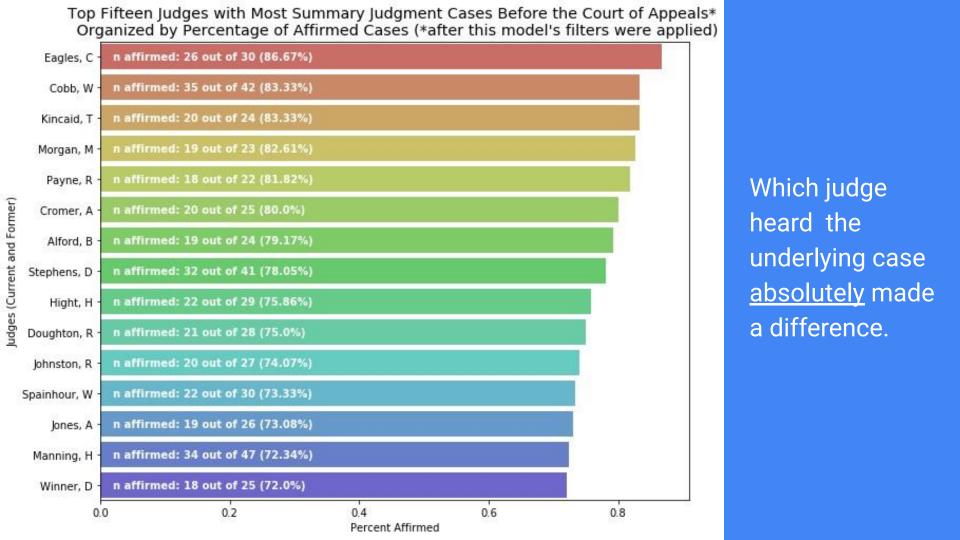
The judge hearing the case and the jurisdiction where the case is heard play a significant role,

Assessment of these factors aren't based upon skill or case law, and they're difficult to quantify in any discernible method.

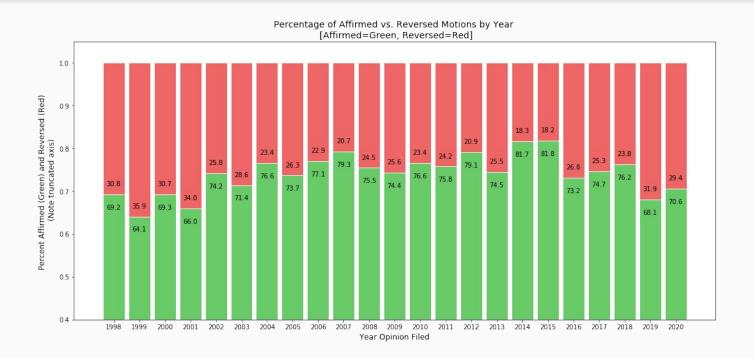
This, in turn makes preparing a cost-benefit analysis difficult at best.



Al and machine learning based upon 23 years of North Carolina case law provide intelligent insights to replace guessing and speculation.



### Motions were affirmed/reversed on a relatively constant scale ...



... meaning time did <u>not</u> play a large factor.

Percentage of Affirmed Motions by Case Type n affirmed = 16 out of 17 (94.12%) other n affirmed = 39 out of 44 (88.64%) defamation n affirmed = 257 out of 321 (80.06%) contract n affirmed = 59 out of 75 (78.67%) corporate fraud udtpa landlord tenant The type of case n affirmed = 124 out of 159 (77.99%) premises also played a n affirmed = 101 out of 133 (75.94%) employment n affirmed = 17 out of 23 (73.91%) wrongful death significant role n affirmed = 260 out of 353 (73.65%) property in determining n affirmed = 221 out of 308 (71.75%) car crash the outcome. n affirmed = 154 out of 218 (70.64%) governmental n affirmed = 12 out of 17 (70.59%) products n affirmed = 85 out of 121 (70.25%) estates n affirmed = 120 out of 178 (67.42%) family law n affirmed = 55 out of 85 (64.71%) med mal n affirmed = 9 out of 14 (64.29%) workers comp n affirmed = 32 out of 50 (64.0%) construction n affirmed = 16 out of 27 (59.26%) insurance 0.8 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 Percent Affirmed

Our model applied AI to these factors from 23 years' of summary judgment motions addressed by North Carolina appellate courts. It cannot predict the success of a summary judgment motion. But it provides solid insights on your likelihood of success, based upon the judge, jurisdiction, and case type, All through a fast, simple app, which may be sampled here

### Simple, Web-based app:

#### **North Carolina Litigation Predictor**

This app provides a prediction of the **relative** probability of success of a summary judgment motion, assuming that the legal standard is met. The probabilities are generally high (in the 70s) because the majority of summary judgment motions across the board are affirmed. Accordingly, the meaningful metric provided by this model indicates your **relative** likelihood of being affirmed upon selecting the judge, jurisdiction, and case type of your motion vs the average.

The probability chart allows you to visualize the distance between the red line (average) and green line (your selections) and by provides a "%-greater- or %-less-than-average" metric. You may re-run the model while tweaking the various factors to see which will most affect your probability of success. The model is built upon multiple machine-learning models, and was trained upon 23 years of North Carolina's appellate decisions, going back to 1998.

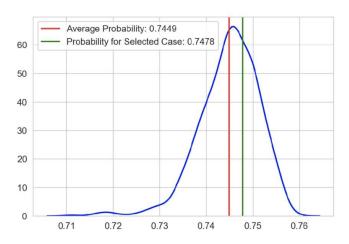
Code may be viewed on github.com/jnels13.

Select the trial judge hearing your motion:	
conrad, a	•
Select the county where the case is being heard:	
beaufort	•
Select the case type:	
wrongful_death	•

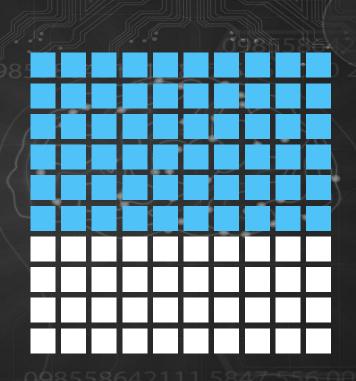
You selected: judge: conrad, a, county: beaufort, and case type: wrongful death

Predict

#### Distribution of Probabilities of Summary Judgment Being Affirmed



The blue curve above represents the distribution of the probabilities of success; the red line is the average probability of a successful motion being affirmed (presuming the legal standard is met). Given the trial judge, county, and case type selected, your probability of being affirmed (indicated by the green line), assuming the legal standard is met, is 8.58% greater/worse chance of than the average.



### Try us out.

Replace guessing with actual insight.

Create better predictions.

Keep litigation costs under control.

