



AI Basic Information

Learning about AI and working with AI

What is AI?

Artificial Intelligence...

...refers to **programs or machines that simulate tasks that typically require human intelligence**, such as:

- recognizing patterns
- making predictions
- generating content

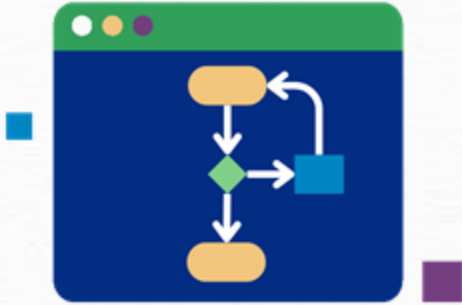
The varied definitions and applications of AI and its recent pace of development make it a challenge to regulate.



Understanding **artificial intelligence** helps decision-makers craft and evaluate policies to promote its responsible use, access, and design.

Common Misconceptions about AI

| Misconception | Explanation |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AI can think in the same ways people do. | Generative AI simulates understanding by repeating patterns in data rather than comprehending content with intent or awareness. This approach can lead to seemingly credible errors, often called “hallucinations,” highlighting the need for humans in decision-making roles. |
| All AI is alike. | There is a wide range of AI technologies with various capabilities. Each has its strengths and limitations and is suited to different tasks. |
| AI decisions are unbiased. | AI systems can perpetuate or amplify biases in their training data. Bias in AI systems can also come from the design, development, or testing process. |



Artificial Intelligence emerges as a field of computer science, integrating concepts from mathematics, engineering, and psychology.

1950s

Machine Learning (ML)

is a range of techniques whereby computers are trained to improve their performance by processing vast amounts of data.



Deep Learning (DL)

is an ML technique that utilizes neural networks and algorithms inspired by how human brains learn and process information.

1980s





Large Language Models (LLMs), a product of DL techniques, are models specialized for tasks like natural language processing, text generation, and translation.

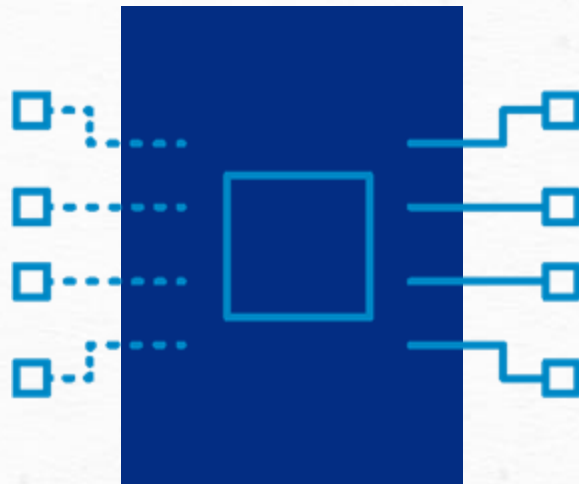
2020s



Generative AI (Gen AI) is a powerful category of AI that includes LLMs and other models that generate text, images, videos, or music.

The internal workings of Gen AI models can lack transparency and explainability, making it challenging to build, trust, and ensure accountability.

Additional issues specific to Gen AI include bias, misinformation, environmental impact, and overreliance on AI tools.



Today

Communication

- Emails
- Newsletters
- Executive Orders & Letters
- News Release
- Social Media Posts
- Public Comment Responses

Meeting Preparation

- Staff Meetings
- Public Meetings
- Board Meetings
- Legislative Hearings
- Inter-Agency Meetings
- Performance Reviews

Teaching With and About AI



Working With AI

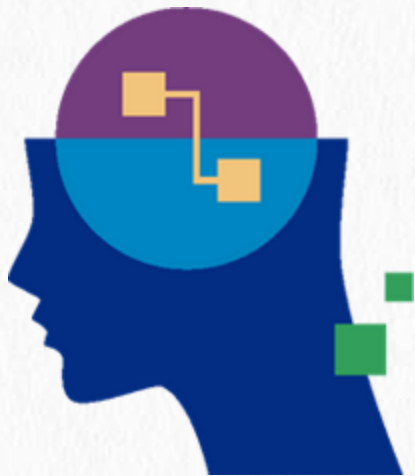
Using AI as a tool for staff support, learning, management, and operations.



Training About AI

Understanding how AI works, including foundational concepts to ensure the workforce has a strong knowledge base

AI Literacy



AI Literacy encompasses:

- Understanding how AI works
 - Using AI responsibly
 - Recognizing its social and ethical impacts
 - Understanding AI's potential benefits and risks and how to mitigate the risks
-

A Potential AI Divide

Reducing a potential AI divide involves addressing barriers to access, supporting effective workforce training design, and providing learning opportunities.



Access

Devices and Connectivity



Design

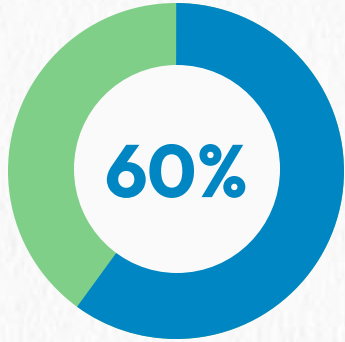
Effective Training



Use

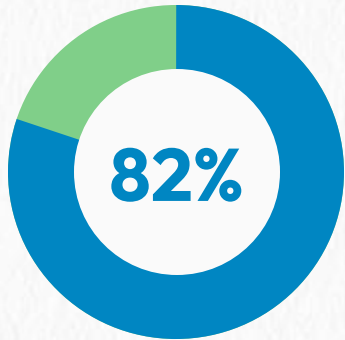
Active Experiences

Preparing for Workforce Transformation



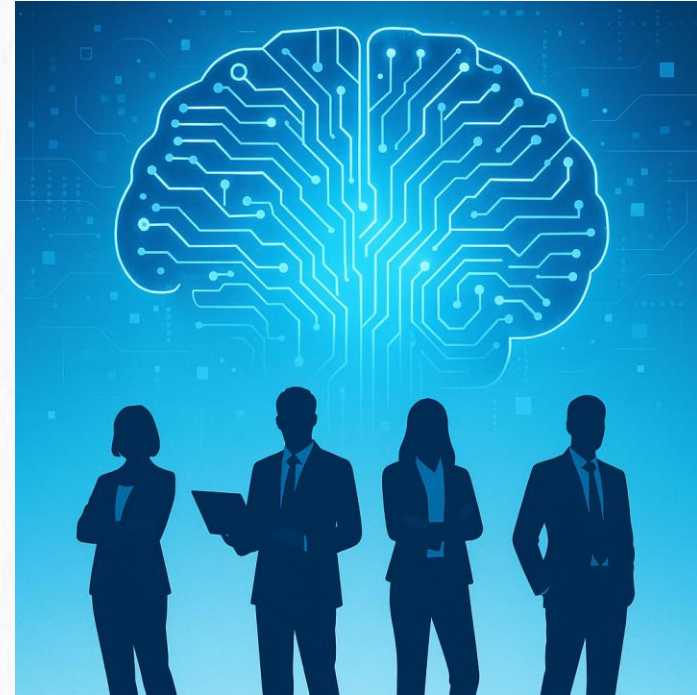
Jobs in advanced economies that will be complemented, or in extreme cases, replaced by AI.

[\(IMF, January 2024\)](#)



Leaders say their employees will need new skills to be prepared for the growth of AI.

[\(Microsoft, May 2023\)](#)



How To Evaluate AI Tools



AI Tool Evaluation Questions

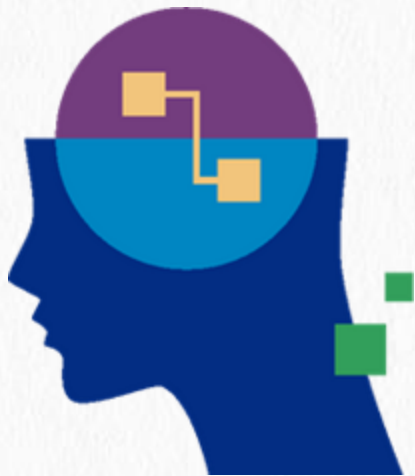


- ❖ How does the tool store data and for how long?
- ❖ How does the tool protect data privacy?
- ❖ Does the tool Learn from user inputs?
- ❖ How is user security handled?
- ❖ What are the training boundaries of the tool?
- ❖ Does the tool have accessibility options?
- ❖ Can the tool be integrated into the Public Sector?
- ❖ Is the tool cost-effective?
- ❖ Has the tool been trained reliably and ethically?

What Should You Do?



● Promote AI Literacy



Integrate AI skills and concepts, including their foundational principles, social impacts, and ethical concerns, into workforce training and instruction.

AI Literacy = How to Use AI + How AI Works



● Provide Guidance



Equip workforce with guidance on the safe and responsible use of AI.

Early guidance should address:

- Prioritizing equitable access to AI tools
- Minimizing bias
- Utilizing legally and ethically created training sets and models
- Reaffirming adherence to existing privacy and security policies
- Maintaining human decision-making

About TeachAI

TeachAI is an initiative that guides leaders and policymakers in transforming education by teaching with AI and teaching about AI.



In coordination with the World Economic Forum