

SELF IDENTITIES & POSITIONALITIES

- First generation, ESL, Mexican-American
- Wife and mother of 3 teens
- Born and raised in East Los Angeles
- Trauma survivor
- Recovering "yes" person
- Cisgender/ heterosexual



Jennifer P. Villalobos, PhD (She/Her/Ella)

- Social Justice Advocate
- Al Enthusiast
- 22+ years of research and eval experience
- Education Privilege: BA, MA, PhD
- Academy/Faculty
- Scholar Practitioner
- Top 5 Character Strengths: Love of Learning, Bravery, Honesty, Humor, Perspective





LEARNING OBJECTIVES





Demystifying and Understanding AI

Demystify AI by defining its core concepts, exploring various types such as machine learning and natural language processing, and articulating their practical applications in evaluation practices.



Apply AI Tools to Enhance Evaluation Practice

Gain insights into Al methodologies that can enhance the evaluation of library programs, service delivery, and community engagement.



Integrate AI Ethically into Evaluation Practices

Explore responsible integration of AI within library evaluation practices using practical steps focused on ethical evaluation standards. Discuss critical ethical considerations, including data integrity and developing effective AI prompts for data analysis.

Tools we'll use!



Throughout the workshop, we will use several Al Resources, most free and accessible by browser. You may follow along using the links below:

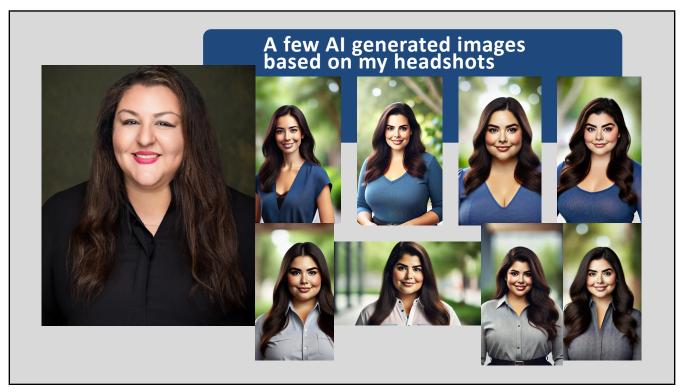
- gemini.google.com
- chatGPT.com
- https://typeset.io/
- ChatPDF.com

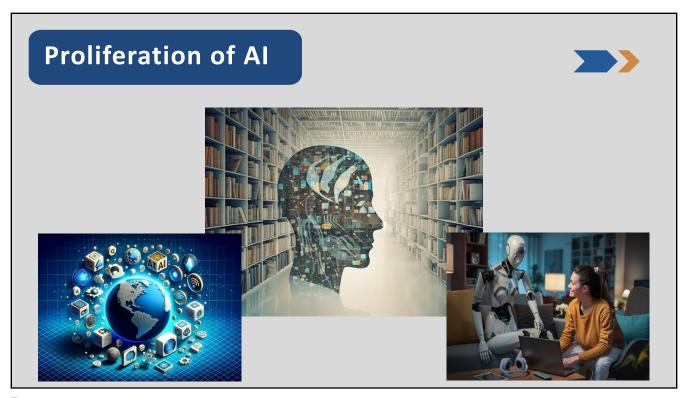


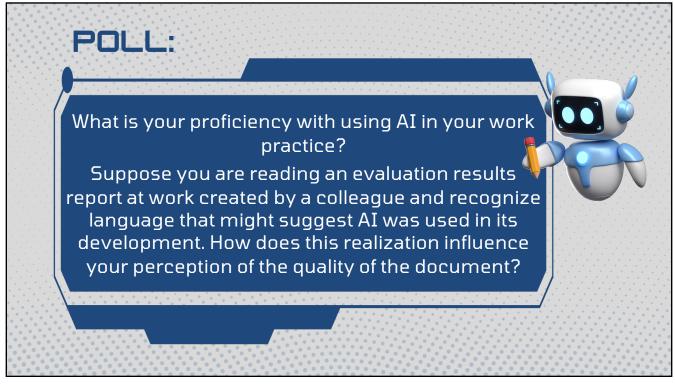




5







AI History and Milestones

1950's

Turing Test: Alan Turing proposes a test for machine intelligence, sparking debate about what constitutes Al.

Dartmouth Workshop: The term "Artificial Intelligence" is coined, marking the birth of Al as a field of study.

1960-70's

Early AI Programs: Development of programs like ELIZA (natural language processing) and Dendral (expert systems for chemical analysis).

Al Winter: Progress slows due to limitations in computing power and unrealistic expectations.

1980's

Expert Systems: Rise of rule-based systems for specific domains, demonstrating Al's potential for decision support.

Machine Learning: Algorithms that allow computers to learn from data gain traction.





9

AI History and Milestones

1990's

Deep Blue: IBM's chess-playing computer defeats world champion Garry Kasparov, showcasing Al's ability to tackle complex problems.

Data Mining: Techniques for extracting knowledge from large datasets become essential for business and research.

2000-10's

Big Data: Explosion of data availability fuels advancements in machine learning and Al applications.

Deep Learning: Neural networks with many layers achieve breakthroughs in image and speech recognition.

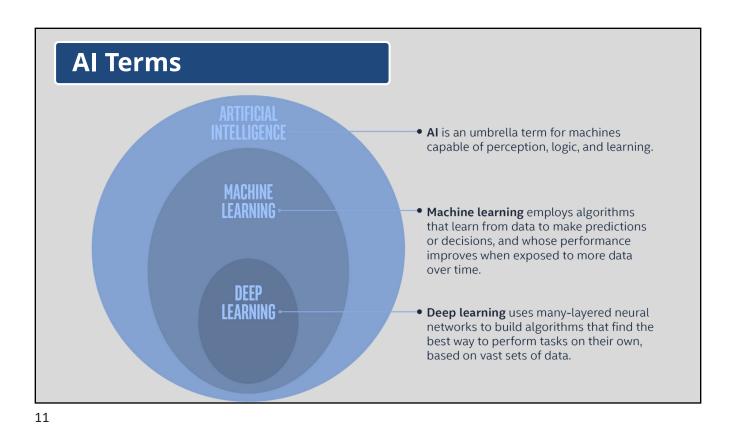
2020's

Transformer Models: Models like GPT revolutionize natural language processing, enabling AI to generate human-like text and perform complex tasks.

Al in Everyday Life: Al becomes integrated into various applications, from recommendation systems to autonomous vehicles.







AI Functions



Analytic Al

Powered with machine learning (including its most advanced deep learning techniques), analytic AI scans tons of data for dependencies and patterns to ultimately produce recommendations (e.g., Spotify, Netflix)



Interactive Al

Automation of communication (e.g., chatbots, smart personal assistants)



Visual Al

Can identify, recognize, classify, and sort objects or convert images and videos into insights (e.g., augmented reality, computer vision)



Functional AI

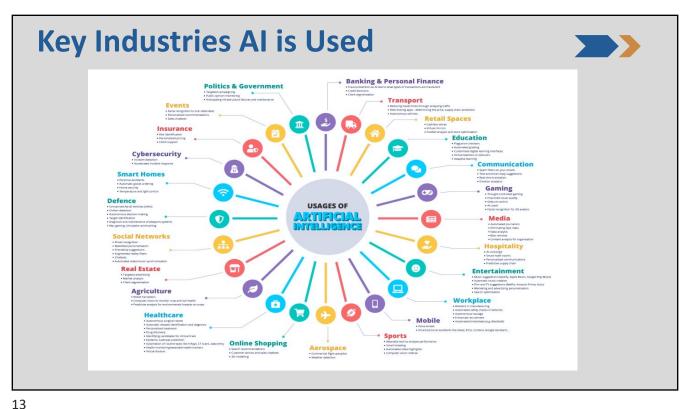
Like Analytic AI, scans vast amounts of data, searches for patterns and dependencies in it, and takes action (e.g., robots, self-driving cars)



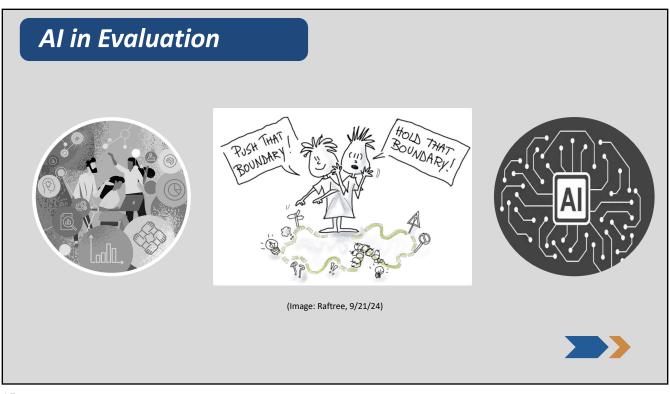
Text Al

Text recognition, speechto-text conversion, machine translation, and content generation (e.g., talk-to-text)





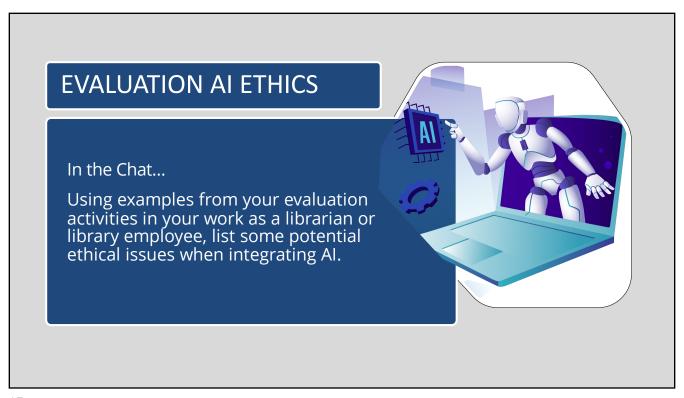
Who controls generative Al? Ethical questions about who controls Algenerated content and the potential for misuse. Overreliance on generative Al applications Dangers of relying heavily on generative Al without critical evaluation, leading to acceptance of misleading outputs. **Unintended Consequences** Al models may produce unexpected or nonsensical outputs, impacting reliability and usefulness. **Environmental Impact** Energy-intensive nature of training and deploying generative Al models contributes to environmental degradation

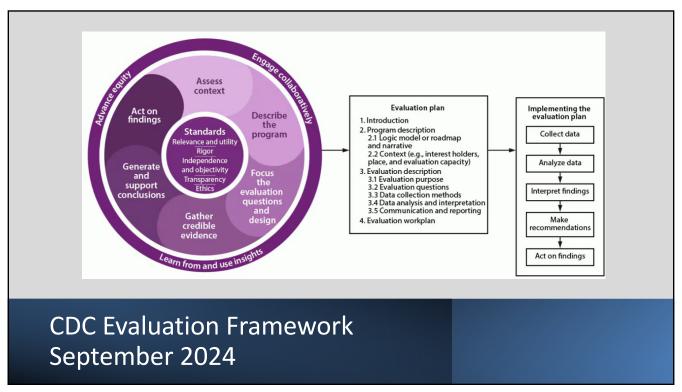


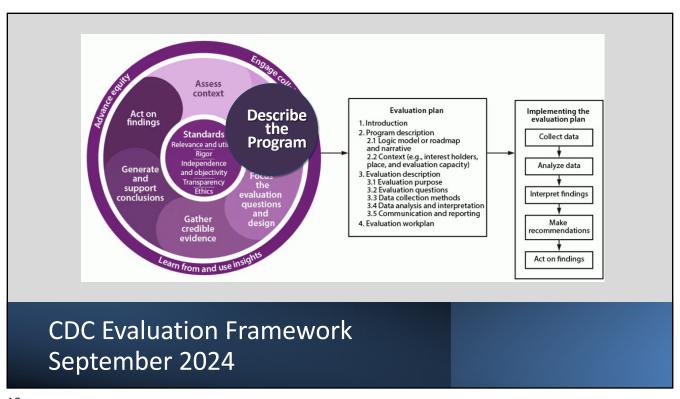
Contemporary evaluators have long espoused our need to be <u>agile, innovative</u>, and <u>responsive</u> to societal changes. The rapid deployment of AI is just another opportunity for us to remain at the forefront of technology that, if properly vetted and strategically used, can ensure our evaluations remain <u>relevant</u>, <u>credible</u>, and <u>effective</u> in shaping decision-making.

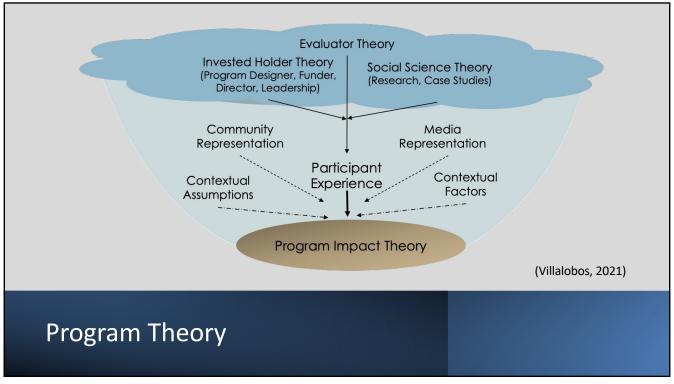


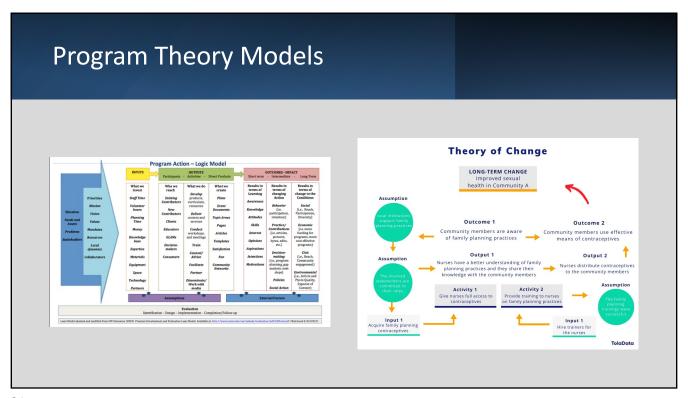
(Guedenet and Villalobos, 2024)













Practical Examples of AI in Evaluation: Describing the Program



Information Narratives and Data Synthesis. Al systems generate draft summaries and key themes from large chunks of data input, significantly reducing the time and effort required for manual compilation.

Visualization Software: Al Tools can (e.g., Lucidchart, Canva) can be used to visually map out program theories (intuitive drag-and-drop interfaces that can be used to create flowcharts or diagrams that clearly outline the relationships).

Collaborative Platforms: Platforms like Microsoft or Google Workspace enable real-time collaboration among various types of community members. Especially useful in gathering input and consensus from diverse groups where multiple perspectives can be considered.

Literature Reviews. Al research assistant tools can help identify and access relevant literature. Useful for early-stage literature exploration (e.g., SciSpace, ResearchRabbit)

23

Practical Examples of AI in Evaluation: Describing the Program



Information Narratives and Data Synthesis. All systems generate draft summaries and key themes from large chunks of data input, significantly reducing the time and effort required for manual compilation.

Visualization Software: Al Tools can (e.g., Lucidchart, Canva) can be used to visually map out program theories (intuitive drag-and-drop interfaces that can be used to create flowcharts or diagrams that clearly outline the relationships).

Collaborative Platforms: Platforms like Microsoft or Google Workspace enable real-time collaboration among various types of community members. Especially useful in gathering input and consensus from diverse groups where multiple perspectives can be considered.

Literature Reviews. Al research assistant tools can help identify and access relevant literature. Useful for early-stage literature exploration (e.g., SciSpace, ResearchRabbit)

Information/Literature Searches

Google searches

Google uses country and location to deliver content relevant for your area. For instance, if you're in Chicago and you search "football," Google will most likely show you results about American football and the Chicago Bears first.

Google scholar

Google Scholar ranks results with a combined ranking algorithm. This algorithm takes into consideration the **full text** of each article, the **author**, the **publisher** and how often the piece has been **cited** in other scholarly literature.

PubMed

PubMed searches for the **keywords** in the article **title**, **abstract** and **subject headings**. It does not search the full text of the article. Results show up with the most relevant articles, as predicted by PubMed, first in summary format





25

Information/Literature Searches





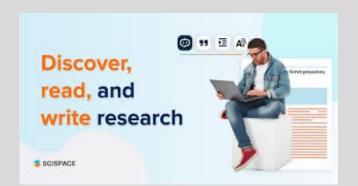




SCISPACE: https://typeset.io/

How it works:

- Literature searches moderately effective
- Understand complex texts. Highlight the relevant section and let SciSpace summarize or explain it for you.
- Delve deeper into a topic by asking follow-up questions to engage more effectively with the text.
- Format research papers easily and preview them before publishing.
- Use the 'track changes' feature to collaborate on projects, and take advantage of SciSpace's suggestions to improve your work.
- Plagiarism and AI detection.
- Citation generator that lets you create a citation in any popular format.



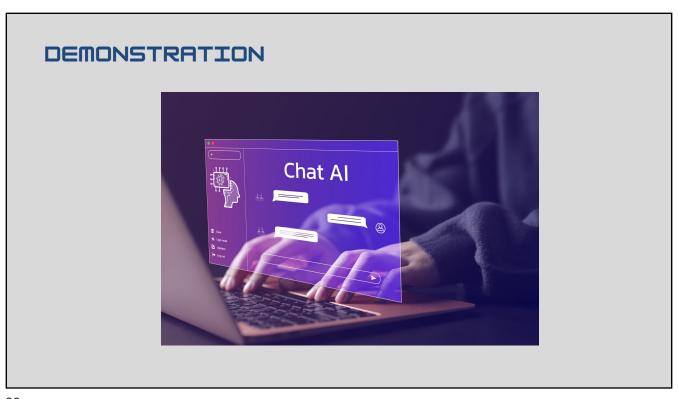
27

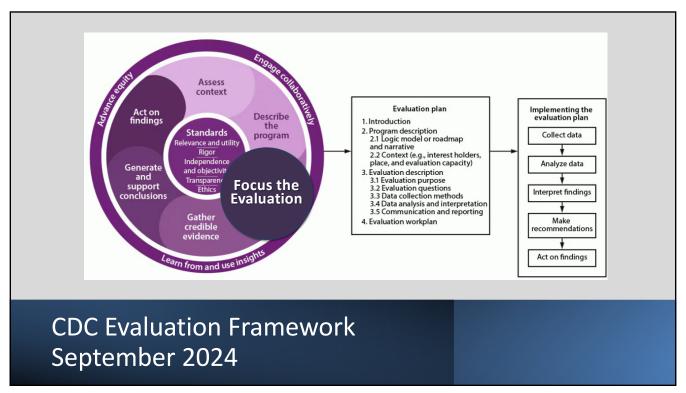
ChatPDF: https://www.chatpdf.com

How it works:

- ChatPDF browses uploaded PDFs, providing instant answers to your questions. It simplifies complex terms and concepts for easy understanding.
- Supports any PDF file and automatically recognizes the language of the file as the default language of the conversation
- · Doesn't require a login







Focus the Evaluation: Data Collection Surveys

Using AI to co-construct survey and/or qualitative protocols is helpful for:

- 1. identify patterns, correlations, and question structures that work well
- 2. language bias checks
- 3. design best practices (e.g., doublebarreled questions)
- 4. piloting: face validity/construct validity (e.g., QoL in USHS Eval)
- 5. suggestions for length, flow, clarity

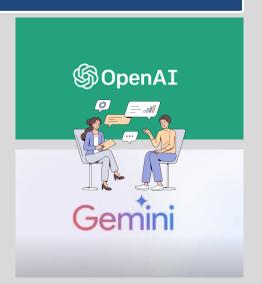


31

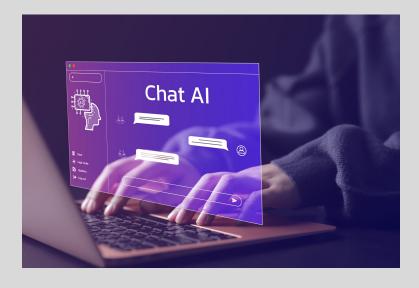
Focus the Evaluation: Data Collection Qualitative Protocols

Use AI to co-construct qualitative protocols to:

- 1. Identify key concepts for questions
- 2. Ensure comprehensive coverage of topics
- 3. Enhance the relevance and depth of the question
- 4. Language bias checks
- 5. Design best practices
- 6. Suggestions for length, flow, clarity



DEMONSTRATION

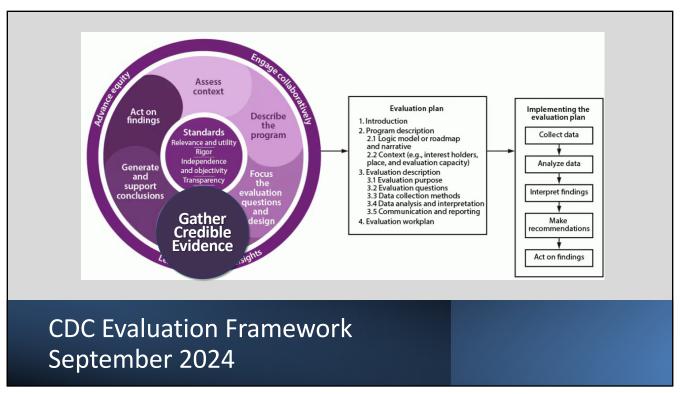


33

TUTOR YOUR AI



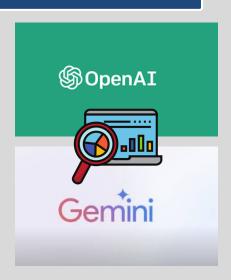
- Provide clear instructions and use line breaks for better readability.
- Clearly define the desired tone and length for Algenerated content.
- Identify style/voice based on the target audience.
- Provide reference materials (context) to guide the AI to minimize inaccuracies.
- Break down big tasks into smaller, more manageable parts to establish context..
- Encourage the AI to follow logical steps in reasoning to reach accurate conclusions.
- Continuously measure and record the Al's performance to make necessary adjustments.
- Direct your Al to retain memory



Gathering Credible Evidence: Analyzing Quantitative Data

Al can assist in analyzing data to:

- 1. Clean and process data making it free of errors and inconsistencies
- 2. Perform initial analyses, such as identifying trends, outliers, and patterns in the data
- 3. Advanced: develop predictive models; model validation
- 4. Help interpret data results and generate insights and recommendations based on the analysis.



Gathering Credible Evidence: Analyzing Qualitative Data

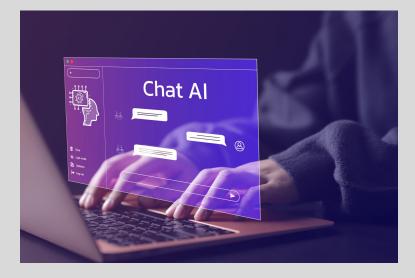
Use AI to analyze qualitative data:

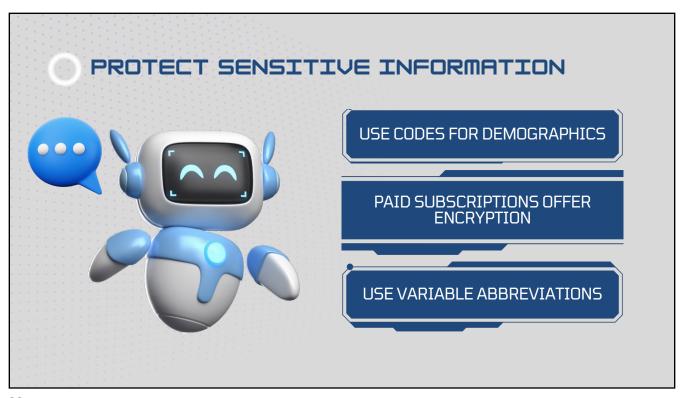
- 1. Automatically code large volumes of text and quickly identify themes and patterns that would take much longer to detect manually.
- 2. Analyze the sentiment of textual data, providing insights into participants' perceptions and opinions.
- 3. Summarize lengthy qualitative data, highlighting key points and significantly reducing complexity.
- 4. Understand context and nuances in language and enhance data interpretation's depth and accuracy.
- 5. Identify potential biases in qualitative data; a more objective analysis.

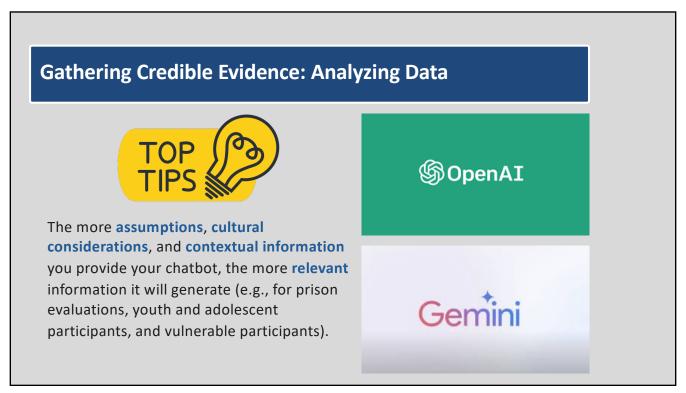


37

DEMONSTRATION







TUTOR YOUR AI



- Provide clear instructions and use line breaks for better readability.
- Provide reference materials (context) to guide the AI to minimize inaccuracies.
- Break down big tasks into smaller, more manageable parts to establish context.
- Ask questions about decisions your AI made (e.g., one-tailed v. two-tailed t-test)
- Continuously measure and record the Al's performance to make necessary adjustments.
- Direct your Al to retain memory

41







...NOT REPLACEMENT!

43

Key Considerations

- Al is NOT simply software
- Bias is Universal
- Ethical guardrails are necessary
- Train and check your Al



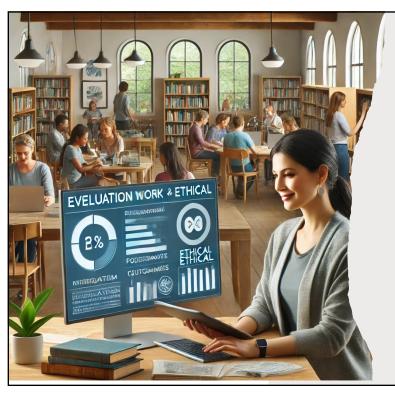
(Ferretti et al., 2024)

"People always confabulate. Halftruths and misremembered details are hallmarks of human conversation: Confabulation is a signature of human memory. These models are doing something just like people."



Geoffrey Hinton, 'Godfather of AI', MIT Technology Review, 2024

45



ChatGPT: show me picture of a community library and librarian using digital tools to make her evaluation work more efficient and ethical

Prompt & Group Resources

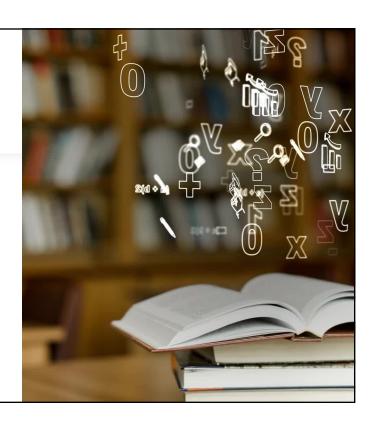


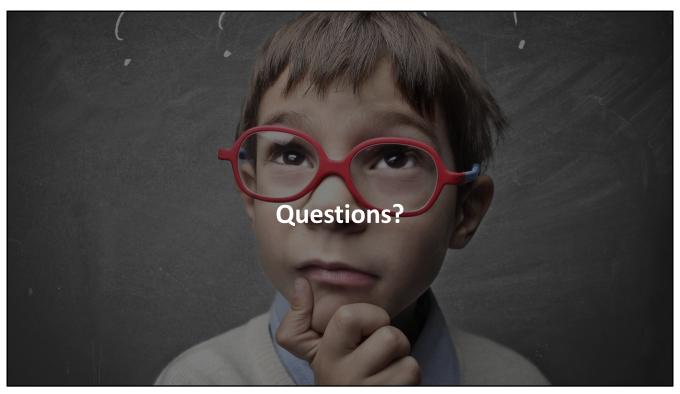
- Chat GPT prompts for M&E Experts: https://www.annmurraybrown.com/amp/chatgpt-for-m-e-experts-writing-prompts-for-impactful-insight
- One Useful Thing: https://www.oneusefulthing.org/p/working-with-ai-two-paths-to-prompting?utm_source=substack&utm_medium=email
- Prompt Engineering: https://amatria.in/blog/PromptEngineering
- MERL Teach LinkedIn Group: https://www.linkedin.com/groups/9311443/
- GPT Central: https://gptcentral.beehiiv.com (newsletter with access to 100's of guides)
- Natural Language Processing Community of Practice (NLP-CoP): https://www.linkedin.com/groups/9311443/

47

Reflection Questions

- 1. How will you use or interact with AI in your evaluation work following this workshop?
- 2. What aspects of your work as a librarian or library employee be impacted positively or negatively by AI?
- 3. Which aspects of your work as a librarian or library employee will be fully replaced by AI?
- 4. Which aspects of your work, including your evaluation work, will be forced to change due to the evolution of AI?
- 5. How will your library community benefit from AI?





Contact Me!

JENNIFER VILLALOBOS
JENNIFER.VILLALOBOS@CGU.EDU

CONNECT WITH ME ON LINKEDIN: HTTPS://WWW.LINKEDIN.COM/IN/JENPV/



