

Application of Generative Artificial Intelligence in employment

This infographic reflects the main results of the research carried out by UBA IALAB to analyze the impact of GenAI and ChatGPT in reducing time and optimizing tasks



Tests on 83 tasks:



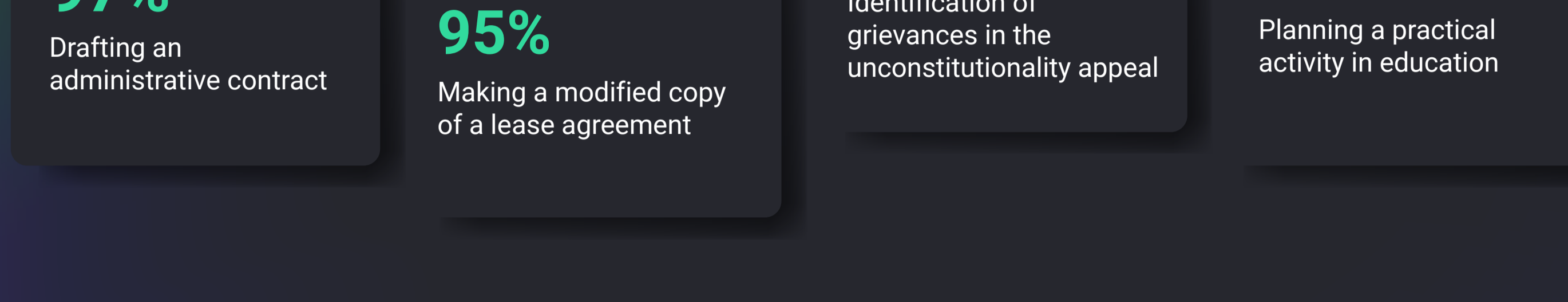
5 areas of public administration, justice, legal areas and legal studies, translation, education

77% reduction in average time for completion

Maximum efficiency achieved

99,96% Draft translation text of 15,000 words

Increased efficiency in various tasks



How GenAI works in tasks:

- Assistant **59,03%**
- Complement **19,27%**
- Substitute **12,04%**

Optimization for task complexity:

- High complexity **73%**
- Medium complexity **81%**
- Low complexity **52%**

GenAI hypothesis

- Increase efficiency and optimize large-scale subtasks
- Changes the paradigm in the way of working
- Most disruptive tool ever invented

Findings

- Optimization of work tasks of high and medium complexity mainly, even without prior knowledge of the operator
- Detailed and contextualized initial prompt for further optimization
- GenAI means quantitative and/or qualitative improvements
- Increased efficiency with repeated tests on new cases

Comparative tasks

	with GenAI	without GenAI
Drafting an administrative contract	6 minutes	60 minutes
Making a copy of a lease agreement with modifications	6 minutes	120 minutes
Identification of grievances in the appeal	30 minutes	15 minutes
Planning a practical activity in education	10 minutes	35 minutes

Lessons learned

- Detection of specific subtasks for the use of GenAI
- Training of workers for the optimal use of the tool
- Adaptation of the prompts to the reality of each organization and subtask
- Specialization of a person in the organization in the use of GenAI
- Measurement of the time taken by the task with and without GenAI to calculate real optimization

Next steps

- Confirm or refute the hypothesis with repetition of use cases and optimization of prompt
- Prompts as templates

Triggers for next steps

- Is it possible to develop and refine different types of prompts so that they function as models or "templates" to further optimize the performance of various tasks or subtasks?
- Can prompts as templates be extrapolated to other processes or tasks?
- Are people required to be trained in the optimal use of generative AI?
- Do prompts as templates imply a radical improvement in terms of quantitative and/or qualitative optimization in the medium and long term?
- Is it advisable for a team to constantly teach, adjust and interact with generative AI strategically within the organization?

Preliminary results of standardized prompts as templates

- Greater optimization in work tasks
- Require periodic review and adjustments
- Shortcuts in GenAI
- Specific for each subject and subtask

Work team

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Executive Summary

[Access here](#)