



NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL CENTER
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Artificial Intelligence Use in Extension: Insights from Ohio, and Why Human Work Still Matters

PRESENTERS:

Brian Raison

Sudarshan Adhikari

Thomas W. Blaine



Introduction

- How are Extension educators, staff, and administrators using artificial intelligence (AI) today?
- According to Hill and Narine (2023), AI has potential for “increasing efficiency, productivity, and performing tasks previously exclusive to humans.”
- **But they also warned that,** “Extension must ensure educators and staff have the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively utilize and integrate this technology.”
- Great potential of AI use to “enhance programs, deliver personalized advice, engage audiences, and disseminate research-based information.” (Hill et al., 2024).



What Did We Do?

- We asked Extension educators, staff, and administrators in Ohio how they were using generative language tools.
- We wished to explain why Extension's human-intelligence work is still relevant when some are asking if AI can do this work at no apparent cost.



Question for Audience

Why is Extension's human-intelligence work still relevant when some are asking if AI can do this work at no apparent cost?

*Please unmute yourself
or type in the Chat Box.*



Research Design

Thomas W. Blaine



Research Design

- Qualitative Survey
- Targeted to all current OSU Extension employees (educators, staff, administration)
- Sent invitation to all 1,022 addresses on our internal email listserv.
- Used Qualtrics
- Response rate: 19% (sample: 195)
- Survey closed on Jan 13, 2025



Respondent Characteristics

Years in Extension		
# Years	People	%
0-5	61	31.2
6-10	32	16.4
11-20	24	12.3
21+	29	14.9
Unspecified	49	25.1

Respondent Program Area			
Family & Consumer Sciences	42	21.5	
4-H	34	17.4	
Agriculture & Natural Resources	28	14.3	
Support Staff	23	11.8	
Community Development	10	5.1	
Administration	5	2.6	
No response	53	27.2	



Data Analysis Technique

Sudarshan Adhikari



Data Analysis Technique

- **Standard human coding** followed by AI inquiry
- **Human coding:**
 - Organized the data
 - Looked patterns or repeated ideas from which to develop a data coding system for categorizing
 - Assigned codes and then used human review
 - Identified key ideas, recurring themes, and concepts
 - No use of qualitative data software such as NVivo.



Data Analysis Technique

- Standard human coding followed by **AI inquiry**
- **AI coding:**
 - Fed segments of the raw data (aggregated survey responses grouped by each question) into an actual AI machine
 - Microsoft Copilot
 - Asked it to code for thematic elements



Human vs. AI Coding Comparison

Question	Human Coding Completed Jan. 13-16, 2025	Copilot AI Coding Completed Jan. 17, 2025
1a: If you do NOT use AI, briefly share why?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of understanding / unclear how it can help2. Time involved to learn the tech3. Unethical4. Copyright violations5. Inaccurate / unsatisfactory results6. No trust7. No business need for it8. AI power requirements (negative environmental impact)9. It takes jobs from people (related to ethics)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of understanding2. No need3. Ethical concerns4. Trust issues5. Time constraints6. Technical challenges7. Personal preference8. Unfamiliarity with tools



Results

Thomas W. Blaine



Results

1b:
If you currently
use AI in your
Extension work,
briefly share a
couple of
examples.

Human Coding

1. Writing assistance (first drafts, reviews, summary, grammar, etc.)
2. Writing (grant proposals and justification)
3. Writing (social media posts / marketing titles and headlines)
4. Data / information (article summaries, literature reviews)
5. Brainstorm ideas (teaching outlines, lesson plans, themes)
6. Answering questions (“starter answers”, but must fact check)
7. Image generation / design ideas
8. Coding spreadsheets (formula generation; summaries)
9. Job searches
10. Identify related work / projects

Copilot AI Coding

1. Coding/technology
2. Writing assistance
3. Brainstorming/idea Generation
4. Social media/marketing
5. Educational content
6. Research/information gathering
7. Image generation
8. Productivity tools
9. Miscellaneous



Our data analysis revealed greatly divided opinions on whether AI should be used, and **common challenges were noted.**

Question for Audience:

What are the major concerns or limitations of AI?

*Please unmute yourself
or type in the Chat Box.*



Results

Summary of our findings on concerns and limitations:

- Accuracy (poor quality, errors, time to double-check output, rubbish, misinformation)
- Reliability (research-based, incomplete, biased, inconsistent)
- Ethical issues (plagiarism, copyright infringement, academic integrity, cheating)
- No training (how to use it properly, how to understand limitations, etc.)
- Non-human (depth, nuance, context missing)
- Loss of human: critical thinking, imagination, creativity, inspiration (overreliance)
- Energy demands (environmental). Privacy / security

These findings highlight the need for targeted training and support to facilitate AI expanded use or adoption in Extension work.



Suggestions and Conclusion

Sudarshan Adhikari



Make a 1-sentence argument for why Extension's work is still needed in the age of AI.

Why Extension's work is still needed in the age of AI?

- Extension's work provides human connection and understanding that AI cannot replicate.
- Trust and integrity are at the core of Extension's work, ensuring reliable and validated information.
- Every community is unique, and Extension's boots on the ground are needed to understand and respond to specific community needs, offering tailored and personalized solutions.
- Extension bridges the gap between technology and human needs, offering a trusted source of information and support.



Why Extension's work is still needed in the age of AI?

- What did Microsoft Copilot say?

“Extension provides the human touch, trust, and personalized help that AI can't, ensuring accurate information and meeting community needs.”



Suggestions and Conclusion

Outline strategies (not regulations) for AI adoption and utilization

- Continue research to expand understanding and usage.
- Identify usage and implementation barriers.
- Establish practices for continuing human oversight.
- Explore AI ethical concerns.
- Ensure AI data are shared transparently.



Suggestions and Conclusion

Train Extension workers on AI use

- Define ethics, bias, risk, and unintended consequences.
- Outline approaches to mitigate the above.
- Explore Extension personnel's willingness to learn to incorporate AI tools into their work.
- Summarize and share current ways Extension employees are leveraging AI today.



Suggestions and Conclusion

- Educate the public and partners on AI use and limitations
 - Outline Extension's aim of cautiously leveraging AI as a tool.
 - Emphasize the continuing need for human oversight to *verify and interpret* AI output (accuracy, application of information, copyright, misinformation, etc.).
 - Reinforce the critical nature of *context* and *local connection* (vs. random application of AI outputs).



Let's have a discussion.

Any Questions for any presenters??



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Thank you.