IA para las ciencias sociales

Dr Mary Sanford

Escuela de verano Climate Change AI

22 de julio de 2026







Pregunta(s) de calentamiento

¿Te preocupa la IA?



https://partici.fi/97320810

Si es así, ¿por qué? Si no, ¿por qué no?



https://partici.fi/97320810

¿Qué son las ciencias sociales?

Gestión/finanzas

Administración pública

Ciencia política

Arqueología

Economía

Geografía

Psicología

Educación

Derecho

Sociología

Relaciones internacionales

Antropología

Comunicación

Mi ámbito

Investigación en ciencias sociales sobre el cambio climático

¿Qué piensa la gente?

¿Qué hace la gente?

¿Qué influye en la gente?

¿Y las organizaciones?

¿Qué implicaciones sistémicas hay?

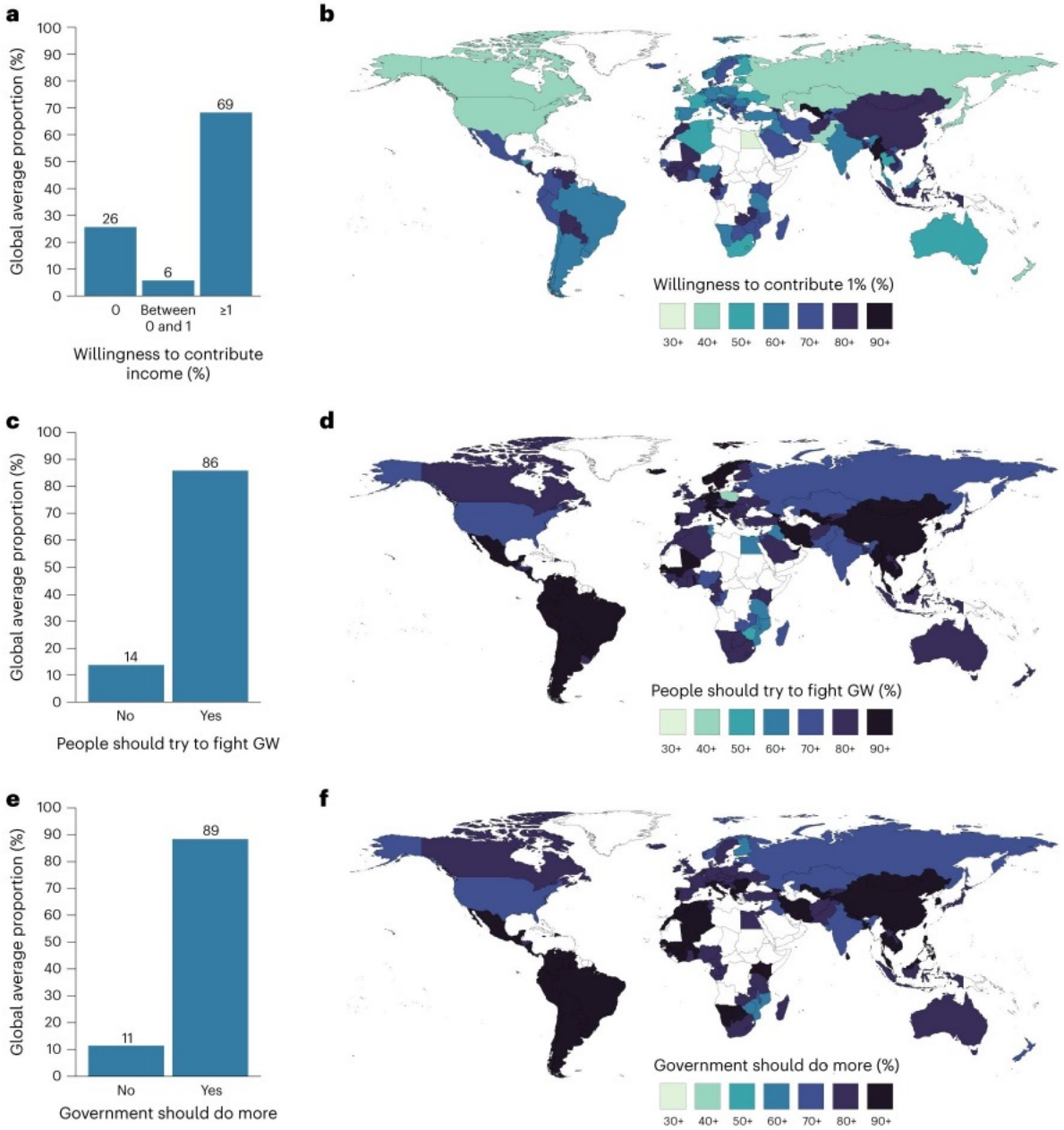
¿Qué podemos aprender del pasado?

➔ Clave para construir la viabilidad social y política de una transición climática justa.
➔ Necesaria para que los avances tecnológicos alcancen todo su potencial.

¿Qué piensa la gente?

- ➔ Grandes encuestas multinacionales
- ➔ Apoyo, oposición, actitudes, comportamientos declarados
- ➔ Sobre todo puntuales, a veces longitudinales
- ➔ Mucho trabajo descriptivo, algo más causal/conductual

Amplio apoyo mundial a la acción climática



Andre et al. 2024. Nature Climate Change.

¿Qué hace (o no hace) la gente?

ELSEVIER

Global Environmental Change

Volume 17, Issues 3–4, August–October 2007, Pages 445-459



Barriers perceived to engaging with climate change among the UK public and their policy implications

Irene Lorenzoni [a b], Sophie Nicholson-Cole [b], Lorraine Whitmarsh [b]

ELSEVIER

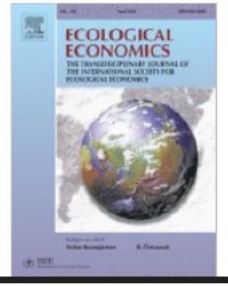
Journal of Environmental Psychology

Volume 51, August 2017, Pages 226-238



"Green to be keep down": effect of identity on pro-environmental behavior

Cameron Brick, David K. Sherman, Heejung S. Kim



Research article • Full text access Get rights and content

Do risk, time, and social preferences predict sustainable behavior? Evidence from a qualitative synthesis and meta-analysis ☆

Kristopher L. Nichols [a b], Johanna M. Matt-Navarro [a], Maxim K. Doiron [a], Giovanna d'Adda [c d], Elke U. Weber [a b e], Sara M. Constantino [e f]

Show more



The Political Consequences of Green Policies: Evidence from Italy

Published online by Cambridge University Press: **27 April 2023**

ITALO COLANTONE, LIVIO DI LONARDO, YOTAM MARGALIT and MARCO PERCOCO

Show author details

- ➔ Algunos experimentos más
- ➔ Análisis de datos secundarios

¿Qué influye en la gente?



What shapes public support for climate change mitigation policies? The role of descriptive social norms and elite cues

Published online by Cambridge University Press: **03 November 2020**

ADRIAN RINSCHEID, SILVIA PIANTA and ELKE U. WEBER

Show author deta

European Journal of Political Research

Research Article | Open Access

Carbon inequality and support for carbon taxation

LIAM F. BEISER-McGRATH, MARIUS R. BUSEMEYER

First published: 15 December 2023 | https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6765.12647 | VIEW METRIC

"Fear Won't Do It": Promoting Positive Engagement With Climate Change Through Visual and Iconic Representations

Saffron O'Neill and Sophie Nicholson-Cole View all authors and affiliations

Volume 30, Issue 3 | https://doi.org/10.1177/1075547008329201

Letter | Published: 30 November 2015

Network structure and influence of the climate change counter-movement

Justin Farrell

Nature Climate Change **6**, 370–374 (2016) | Cite this article

Environment, Development and Sustainability (2025) 27:3593–3607
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-04031-0

Check for updates

How does personalized feedback on carbon emissions impact intended climate action?

Yu Luo[1] · Brynley Hanson-Wright[2] · Hadi Dowlatabadi[2] · Jiaying Zhao[1,2]

Received: 26 April 2023 / Accepted: 9 October 2023 / Published online: 25 October 2023

¿Y las organizaciones?

Home > Crises and Disruptions in International Business > Chapter

The Impact of Climate Risk on Firm Performance and Financing Choices: A International Comparison

Chapter | First Online: 26 April 2022

Article | Open access | Published: 18 December 2023

Do fossil fuel firms reframe online climate and sustainability communication? A data-driven analysis

Ramit Debnath, Danny Ebanks, Kamiar Mohaddes, Thomas Roulet & R. Michael Alvarez

npj Climate Action **2**, Article number: 47 (2023) | Cite this article

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Investor Rewards to Climate Responsibility: Stock-Price Responses to the Opposite Shocks of the 2016 and 2020 U.S. Elections

Get access >

Stefano Ramelli, Alexander F Wagner ✉, Richard J Zeckhauser, Alexandre Ziegler

The Review of Corporate Finance Studies, Volume 10, Issue 4, December 2021, Pages 748–787, https://doi.org/10.1093/rcfs/cfab010

Published: 17 June 2021 **Article history** ▾

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Sectors, Pollution, and Trade: How Industrial Interests Shape Domestic Positions on Global Climate Agreements

Federica Genovese

International Studies Quarterly, Volume 63, Issue 4, December 2019, Pages 819–836, https://doi.org/10.1093/isq/sqz062

Published: 27 August 2019

¿Implicaciones sistémicas?

RESEARCH ARTICLE | SUSTAINABILITY SCIENCE |

Social tipping dynamics for stabilizing Earth's climate by 2050

Ilona M. Otto, Jonathan F. Donges, Roger Cremades, +10, and Hans Joachim Schellnhuber Authors Info & Affiliations

Contributed by Hans Joachim Schellnhuber, November 15, 2019 (sent for review January 22, 2019; reviewed by J. David Tabara and Jessika E. Trancik)

January 21, 2020 | 117 (5) 2354-2365 | https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1900577117

ELSEVIER

World Development

Volume 115, March 2019, Pages 246-257

Poverty and distributional effects of carbon pricing in low- and middle-income countries – A global comparative analysis

Ira Irina Dorband [a b], Michael Jakob [a], Matthias Kalkuhl [a c], Jan Christoph Steckel [a b d]

ELSEVIER

Journal of Environmental Economics and Management

Volume 127, September 2024, 103012

Climate change impacts on the within-country income distributions ☆

Martino Gilli [a b c], Matteo Calcaterra [a b d], Johannes Emmerling [a b], Francesco Granella [a b]

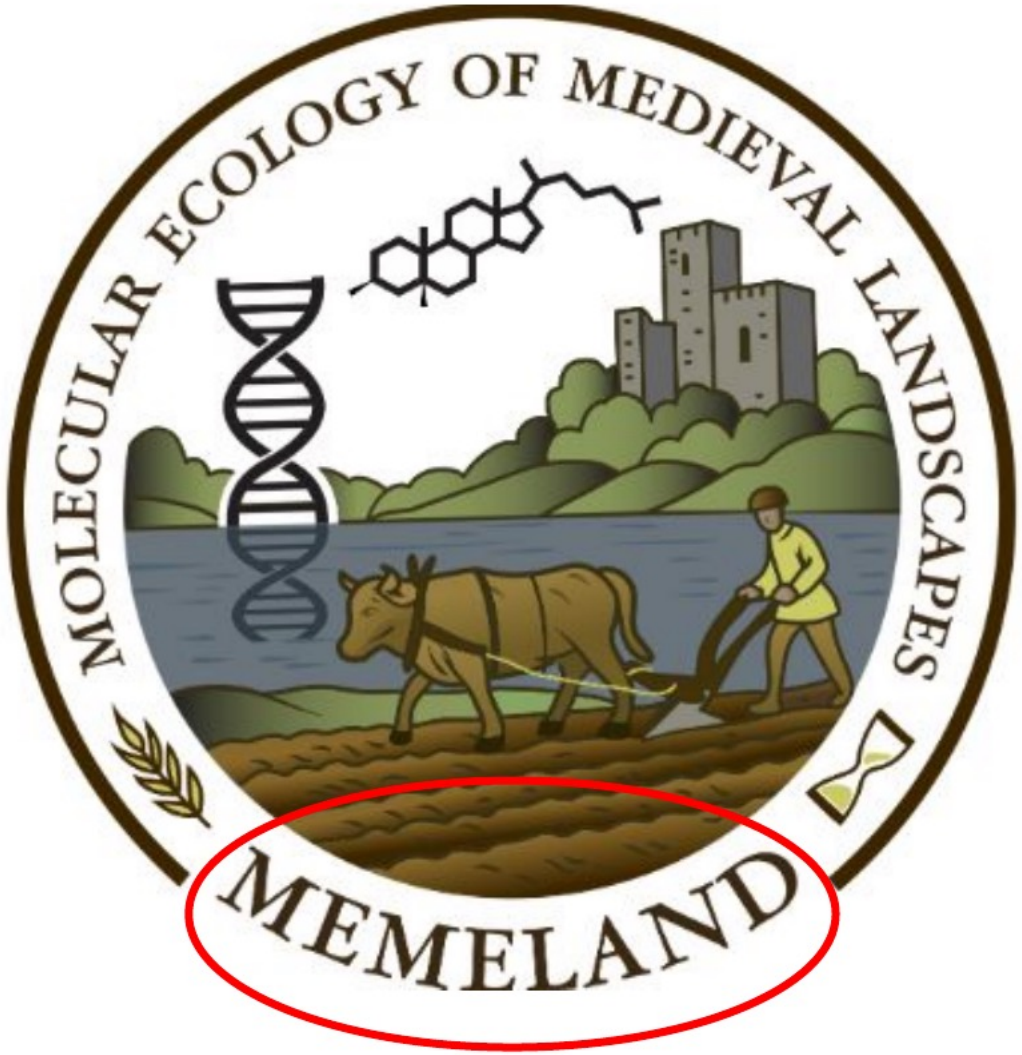
Analysis | Published: 29 November 2021

Climate action with revenue recycling has benefits for poverty, inequality and well-being

Mark Budolfson, Francis Dennig, Frank Errickson, Simon Feindt, Maddalena Ferranna, Marc Fleurbaey, David Klenert, Ulrike Kornek, Kevin Kuruc, Aurélie Méjean, Wei Peng, Noah Scovronick, Dean Spears, Fabian Wagner & Stéphane Zuber

Nature Climate Change **11**, 1111–1116 (2021) | Cite this article

Aprender del pasado



Pero… no toda la investigación en ciencias sociales sobre el cambio climático es cuantitativa.

El trabajo cualitativo permite una comprensión más profunda

- ➔ Clave para formular hipótesis: identificar y describir nuevos fenómenos
- ➔ Análisis cualitativo de contenido: investigar detalles y ángulos subjetivos que se perderían en un análisis cuantitativo.
- ➔ Entrevistas, grupos focales: hacer preguntas para obtener información que no sería posible con encuestas o análisis observacional
- ➔ Puede combinarse con recogidas de datos más amplias para contrastar hipótesis a escala



Image matters: Climate change imagery in US, UK and Australian newspapers

Saffron J. O'Neill

Geography, College of Life & Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Amory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4RJ, UK



More than Symbols: The Effect of Symbolic Policies on Climate Policy Support

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 19 January 2026

THEODORE TALLENT, MALO JAN and LUIS SATTELMAYER

Show author details

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION
2023, VOL. 17, NO. 7, 828–843
https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2023.2259623

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

OPEN ACCESS Check for updates

Article | Open access | Published: 04 August 2025

United Nations Environment Assembly attendees underestimate public willingness to contribute to climate action

Ximeng Fang, Joshua Ettinger & Stefania Innocenti

Communications Earth & Environment **6**, Article number: 622 (2025) | Cite this article

Extreme Weather Events as Teachable Moments: Catalyzing Climate Change Learning and Action Through Conversation

Joshua Ettinger [a], Peter Walton [b], James Painter [c], Susan A. Flocke [d] and Friederike E.L. Otto [e]

El trabajo conceptual y teórico también es importante

- ➔ Desarrollar y compartir nuevas perspectivas, ideas para agendas de investigación, posiciones
- ➔ Construir nuevas teorías
- ➔ Comunicar dentro de cada campo y entre campos
- ➔ Muy importante para orientar la investigación



ELSEVIER

Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Volume 37, May 2026, 102029

Sufficient mobility and access within limits: Research agenda for bringing together corridor frameworks and transportation research

Michał Czepkiewicz [a c], Giulio Mattioli [b], Filip Schmidt [c], Elias Willberg [d], Lena Kilian [e n], Henrikki Tenkanen [f], Dick Timmer [g], Ákos Gosztonyi [h], Johanna Raudsepp [i], Sanna Ala-Mantila [h], Lisa Jacobson [j], Mònica Guillen-Royo [k], Dawid Krysiński [l c], Kevin Dillman [i], Jukka Heinonen [i], Petter Næss [m 1]



Perspective | Published: 30 September 2021

The role of high-socioeconomic-status people in locking in or rapidly reducing energy-driven greenhouse gas emissions

Dialogues on Climate Change
Volume 1, Issue 1, December 2024, Pages 23-29
© The Author(s) 2024, Article Reuse Guidelines
https://doi.org/10.1177/29768659241293215

Sage Journals

Commentaries

Are radical changes to lifestyles necessary for mitigating climate change?

Lorraine Whitmarsh [1] and Sam Hampton [2,3]

Psychological Science in the Public Interest
Volume 23, Issue 2, October 2022, Pages 50-97
© The Author(s) 2022, Article Reuse Guidelines
https://doi.org/10.1177/15291006221105279

SAGE journals

Scaling Up Change: A Critical Review and Practical Guide to Harnessing Social Norms for Climate Action

Sara M. Constantino [1,2,3], Gregg Sparkman [4], Gordon T. Kraft-Todd [4], Cristina Bicchieri [5,6,7], Damon Centola [8,9], Bettina Shell-Duncan [10], Sonja Vogt [11,12,13], and Elke U. Weber [3,14,15]

Pausa para pensar

Pregunta

¿Se te ocurre un tema o pregunta de investigación en ciencias sociales relacionado con el cambio climático sobre el que te gustaría saber más?



https://partici.fi/97320810

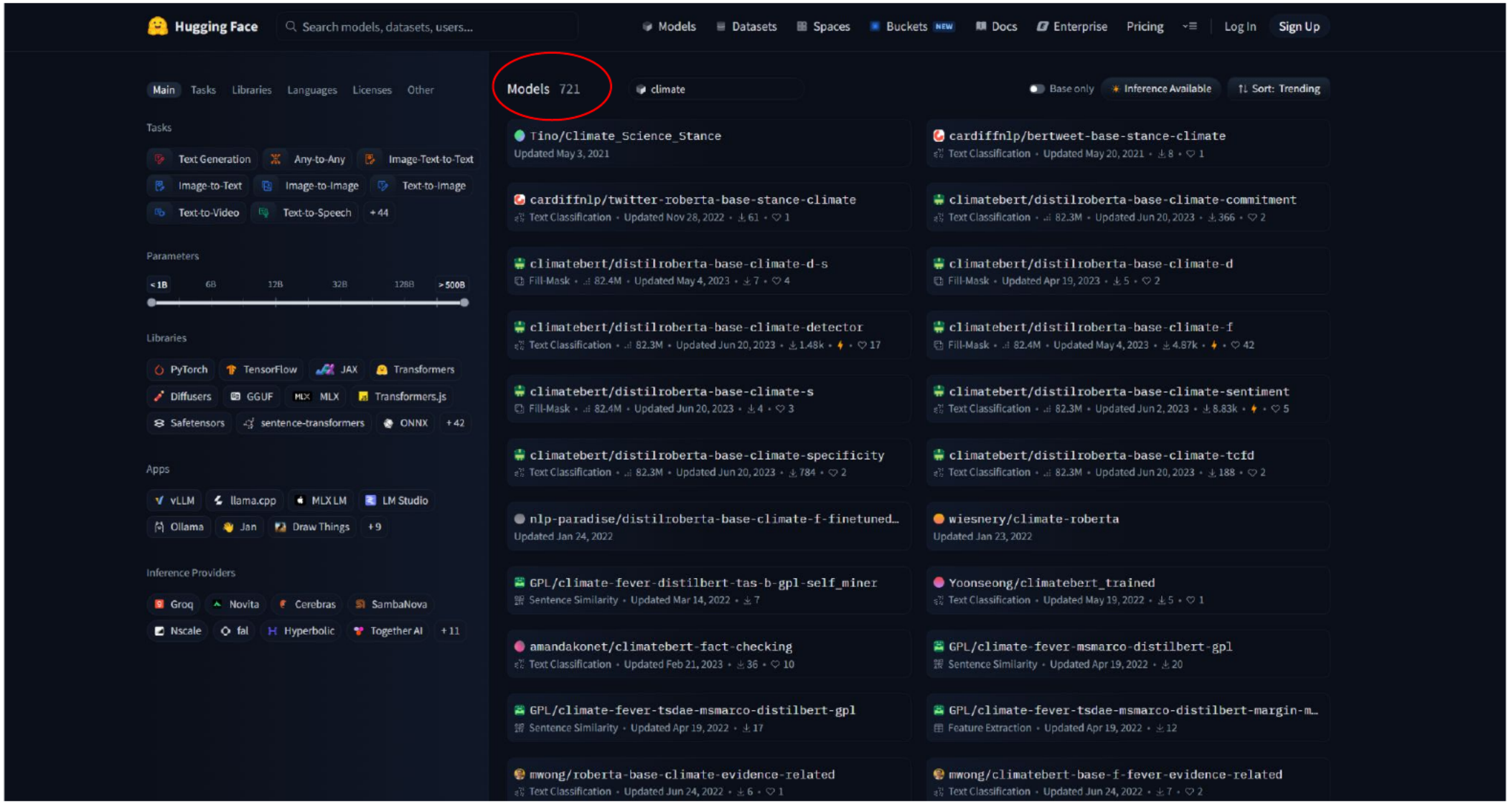
Desde el punto de vista metodológico

Proceso de investigación

¿Cómo ha cambiado la IA el panorama?

Alcance de las preguntas de investigación

Clasificación de textos a gran escala

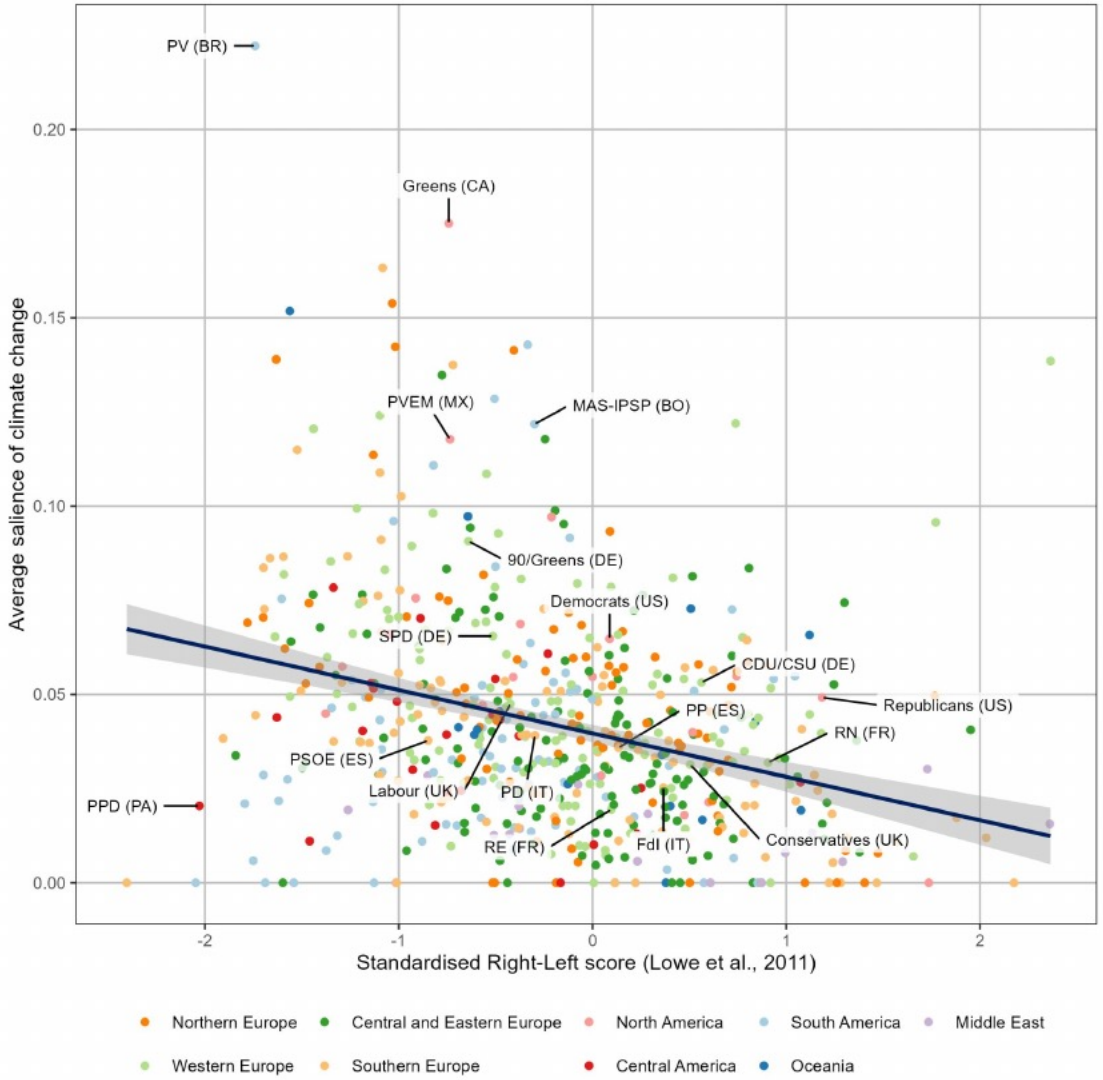


Policlim: A Dataset of Climate Change Discourse in the Political Manifestos of Forty-Five Countries from 1990 to 2022

Published online by Cambridge University Press: **23 October 2025**

Mary Sanford, Silvia Pianta, Nicolas Schmid and Giorgio Musto Show author details

- ➔ Ajusta XLM-RoBERTa para detectar la relevancia del cambio climático en programas electorales en más de 20 idiomas
- ➔ Modelo y variable listos para usar en otros trabajos



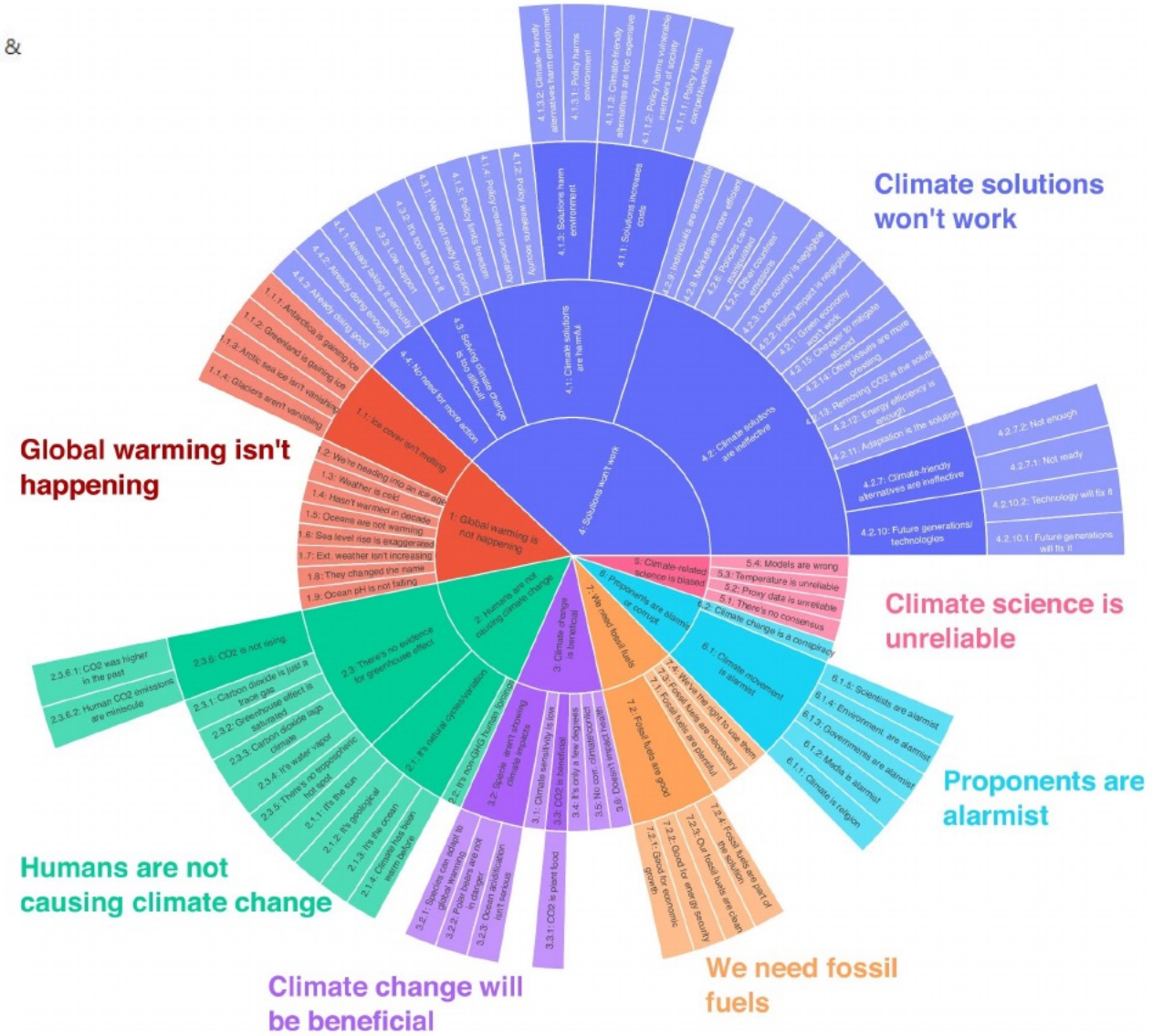
Article | Open access | Published: 27 February 2026

Large language model reveals an increase in climate contrarian speech in the United States Congress

Travis G. Coan, Ranadheer Malla, Mirjam O. Nanko, William Kattrup, J. Timmons Roberts, John Cook & Constantine Boussalis

Communications Sustainability **1**, Article number: 37 (2026) | Cite this article

➔ Parte de una taxonomía compleja de argumentos negacionistas



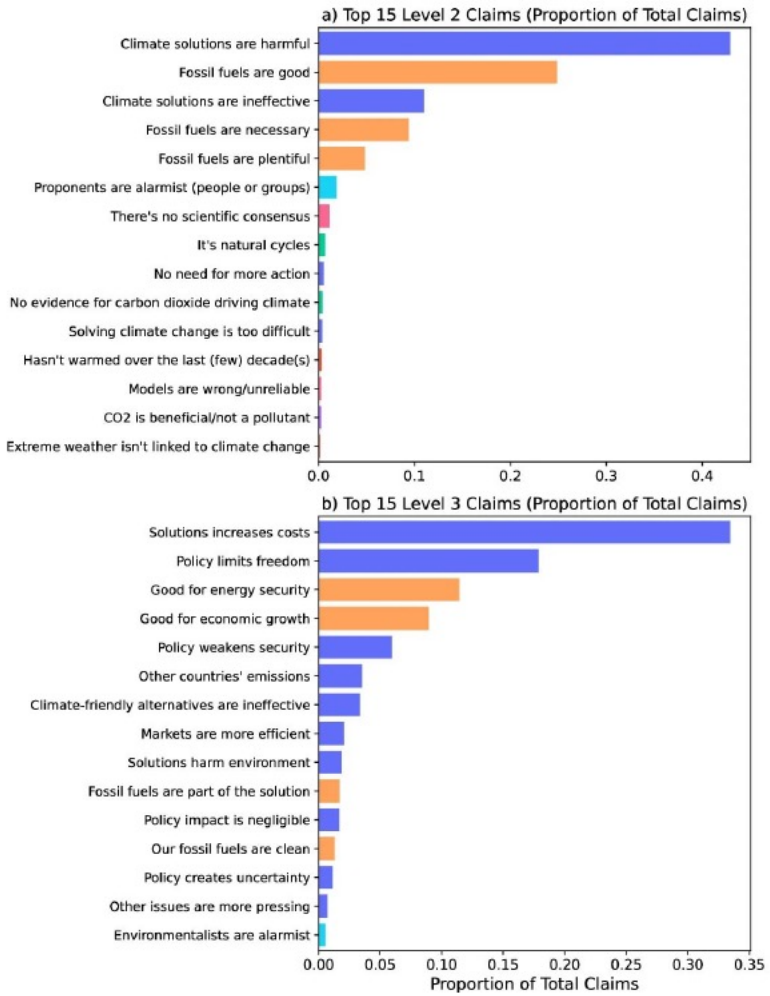
Article | Open access | Published: 27 February 2026

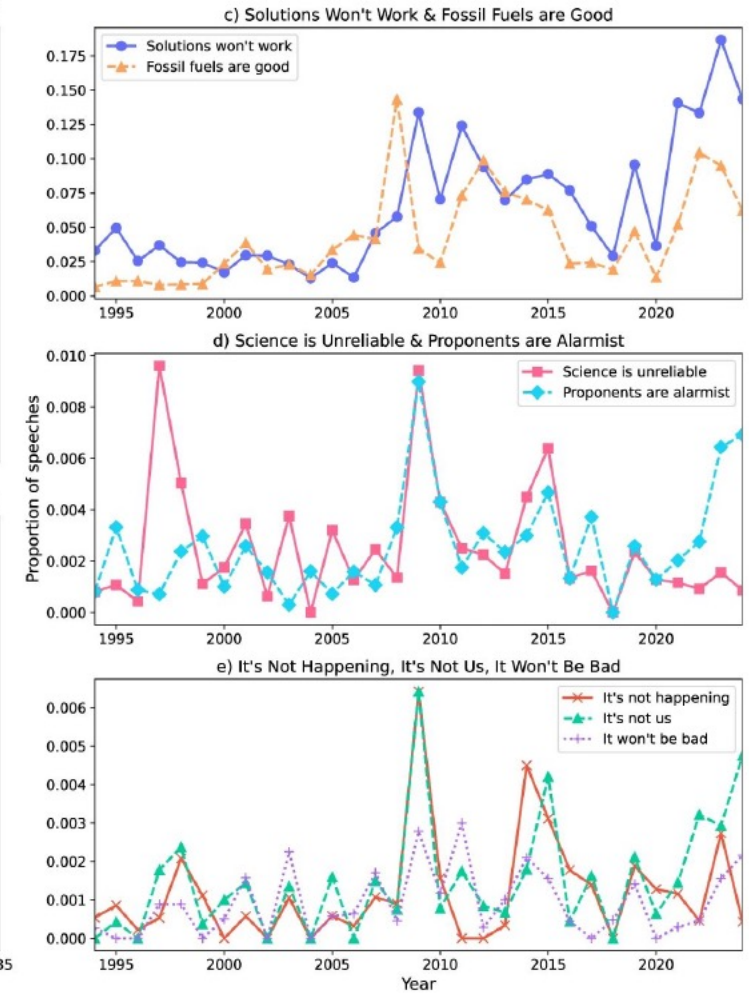
Large language model reveals an increase in climate contrarian speech in the United States Congress

Travis G. Coan, Ranadheer Malla, Mirjam O. Nanko, William Kattrup, J. Timmons Roberts, John Cook & Constantine Boussalis

Communications Sustainability **1**, Article number: 37 (2026) | Cite this article

- ➔ Parte de una taxonomía compleja de argumentos negacionistas y ajusta GPT4o y Claude Sonnet 3.7 para detectarlos.
- ➔ Discursos del Congreso de EE. UU.
- ➔ Seguimiento de distintos relatos en el tiempo (y el espacio)





Article | Open access | Published: 24 November 2022

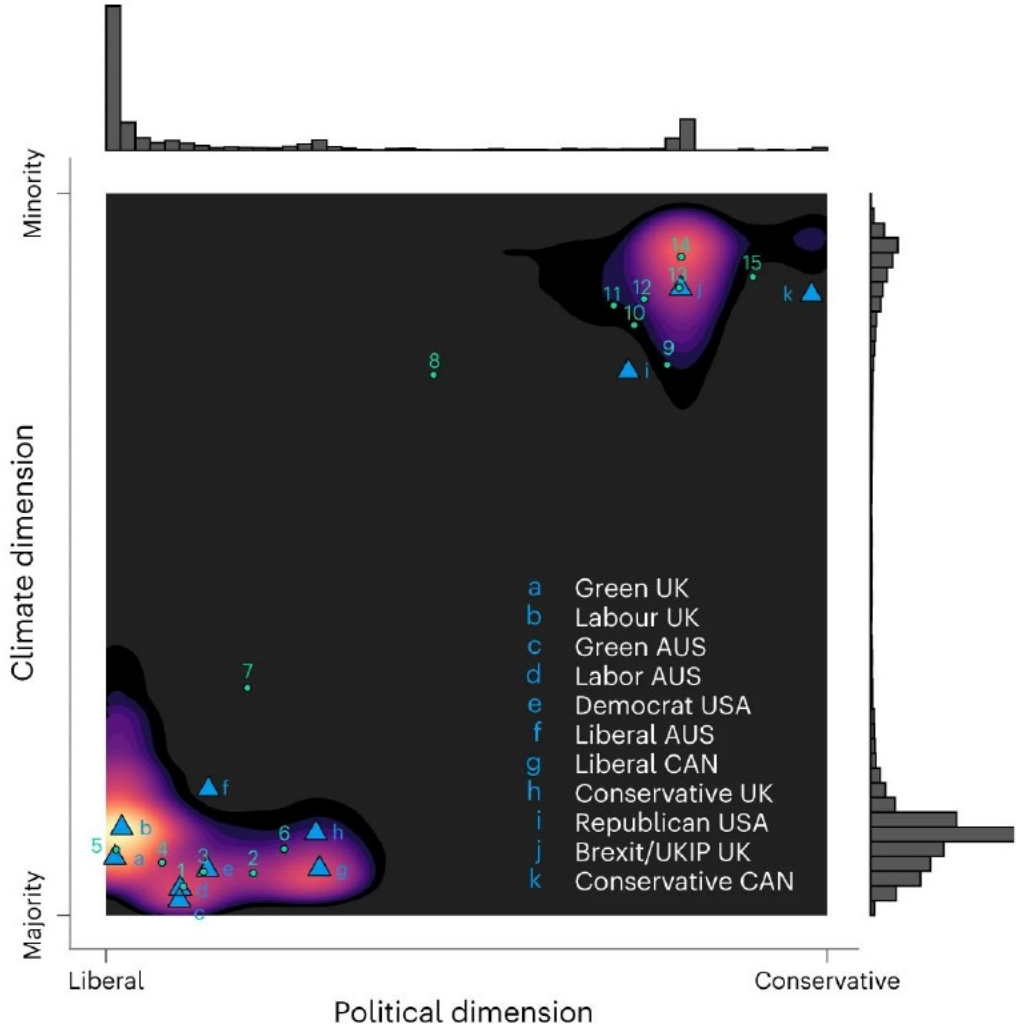
Growing polarization around climate change on social media

Max Falkenberg, Alessandro Galeazzi, Maddalena Torricelli, Niccolò Di Marco, Francesca Larosa, Madalina Sas, Amin Mekacher, Warren Pearce, Fabiana Zollo, Walter Quattrociocchi & Andrea Baronchelli

Nature Climate Change **12**, 1114–1121 (2022) | Cite this article

- ➔ Analiza las interacciones de retuit entre cuentas influyentes en el debate sobre las COP para detectar polarización.
- ➔ Lo combina con BERTopic* para contextualizar más

1 Anti-Morrison
2 Biodiversity & Localism, Women at COP, Climate Finance, Youth,
3 Climate Justice Decolonise Climate
4 Sustainable Transport
5 Activitsts for Climate Action
6 Climate Crisis
7 Anti-Johnson
8 Anti-Sturgeon
9 Climate Alarmists
10 Wind Energy & Nuclear
11 Thunberg Cult
12 Chinese Absence, Vaccine Passports
13 Anti-Biden, Didn't Vote Green, Arctic Ice, Climate "Scam", Benefits of Warming
14 Illegal Immigration, Net Zero Referendum, Private Jets, Hypocrisy, CO_2
15 Anti-Trudeau



AJPS AMERICAN JOURNAL of POLITICAL SCIENCE

ARTICLE | Open Access

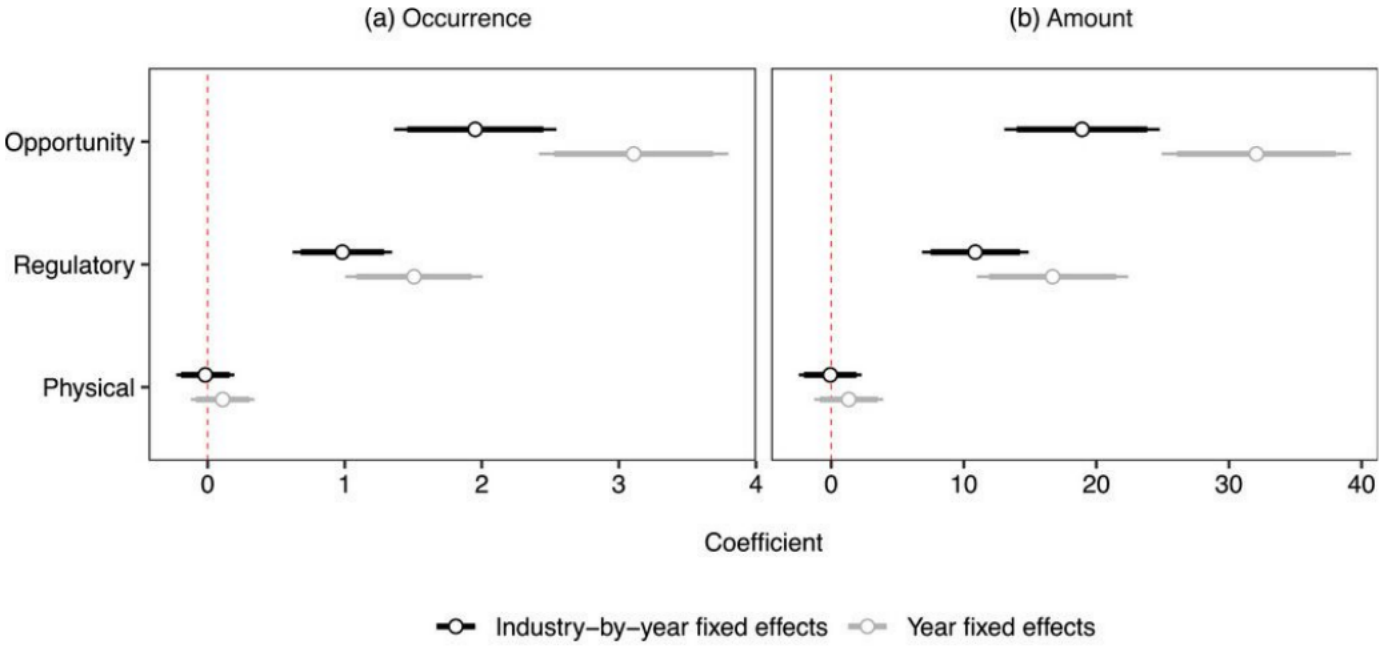
Climate exposure drives firm political behavior: Evidence from earnings calls and lobbying data

Christian Baehr, Fiona Bare, Vincent Heddesheimer

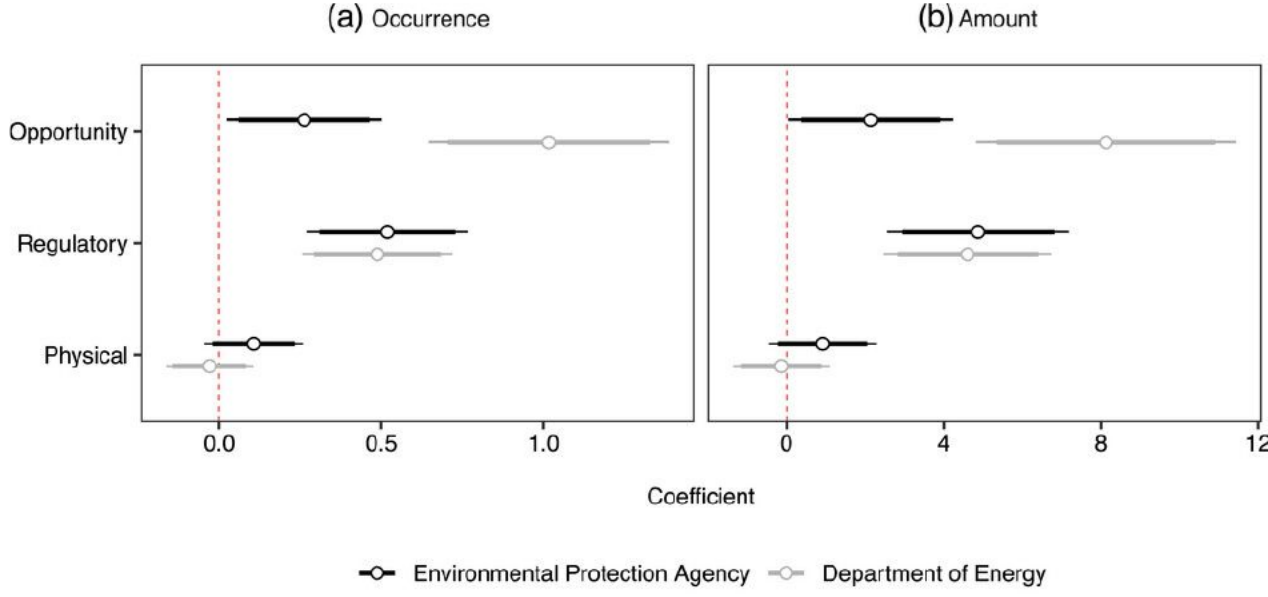
First published: 26 April 2026 | https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.70062 | VIEW METRICS

- Usa ClimateBert para analizar las conferencias
- de resultados e identificar las empresas que mencionan oportunidades del cambio climático, así como riesgos regulatorios y físicos.
- Las que más mencionan oportunidades y riesgos regulatorios también hacen más lobby.

Efectos de la exposición climática en el lobby climático de las empresas



Efectos heterogéneos según el objetivo del lobby



Open access | Research article | First published online September 19, 2025 Social Science Computer Review

Leveraging VLLMs for Visual Clustering: Image-to-Text Mapping Shows Increased Semantic Capabilities and Interpretability

Luigi Arminio, Matteo Magnani, [...], and Alexandra Segerberg +2 View all authors and affiliations

Volume 44, Issue 3 | https://doi.org/10.1177/08944393251376703 | View article versions

- Usa VLLM (gpt-4-turbo y LLaVa) para generar descripciones textuales de imágenes
- Luego las usa para agrupar las imágenes para análisis cuantitativos y cualitativos
- «Hay que comprobar el posible sesgo que introduce el análisis, tanto por posibles errores como por posibles preferencias por un grupo en lugar de otro»






DANGER

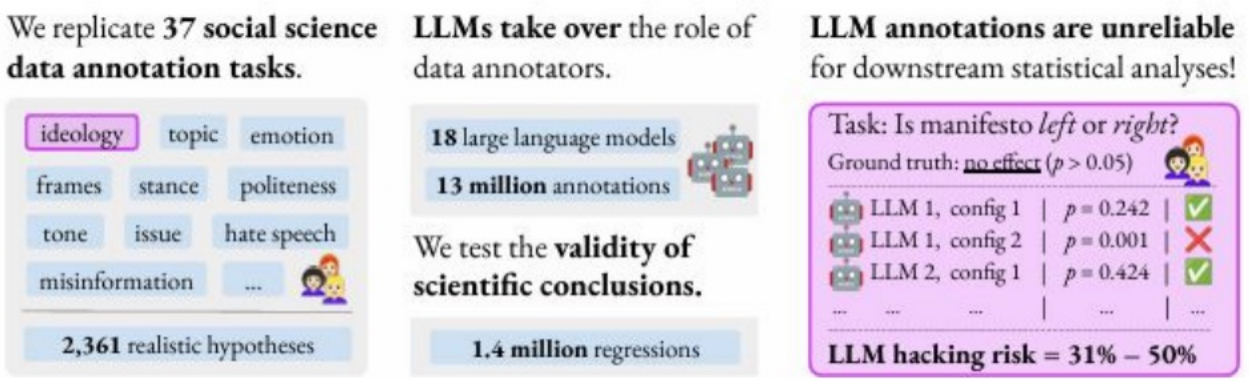
Sesgo de clasificación errónea

- Ninguna predicción es perfecta
- Muy pocos flujos de desarrollo incluyen comprobaciones de validación exhaustivas
- Esto sesga los análisis posteriores
- Aún más problemático con los LLM

Large Language Model Hacking:
Quantifying the Hidden Risks of Using LLMs for Text Annotation

Joachim Baumann[1], Paul Röttger[1], Aleksandra Urman[2], Albert Wendsjö[3], Flor Miriam Plaza-del-Arco[4], Johannes B. Gruber[5], and Dirk Hovy[1]

[1]*Bocconi University*
[2]*University of Zurich*
[3]*University of Gothenburg*
[4]*LIACS, Leiden University*
[5]*GESIS, Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences*



Sesgo de clasificación errónea

Antes de usar un modelo nuevo…

➔ Revisa siempre los datos de entrenamiento (examinando ejemplos si es posible) para saber si el contexto es adecuado

➔ Toma medidas para mitigar el sesgo cuando sea posible (TeBlunthuis et al., 2024)

➔ No evalúes el rendimiento del modelo solo con el entrenamiento. Valida siempre también las predicciones.


COMMUNICATION METHODS AND MEASURES
2024, VOL. 18, NO. 3, 278–299
https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2023.2293713

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

Check for updates

Misclassification in Automated Content Analysis Causes Bias in Regression. Can We Fix It? Yes We Can!

Nathan TeBlunthuis[a,b], Valerie Hase[c], and Chung-Hong Chan[d]

Análisis de encuestas

ELSEVIER

Energy Research & Social Science
Volume 73, March 2021, 101883



Why hate carbon taxes? Machine learning evidence on the roles of personal responsibility, trust, revenue recycling, and other factors across 23 European countries

Sebastian Levi

Research article ● Open access Under a Creative Commons license ↗ Get rights and content ↗

Unpacking the side effects of social norm nudges ☆

Julien Picard [a b c], Sanchayan Banerjee [d] Show more

- ➔ Nuevas formas de estudiar relaciones entre variables: estructuras latentes, fuerza predictiva…
- ➔ Puede aumentar la precisión de los modelos.
- ➔ Puede reforzar la inferencia causal según los datos y el contexto.
- ➔ Es importante abordar la incertidumbre.
- ➔ Siempre requiere una base teórica.

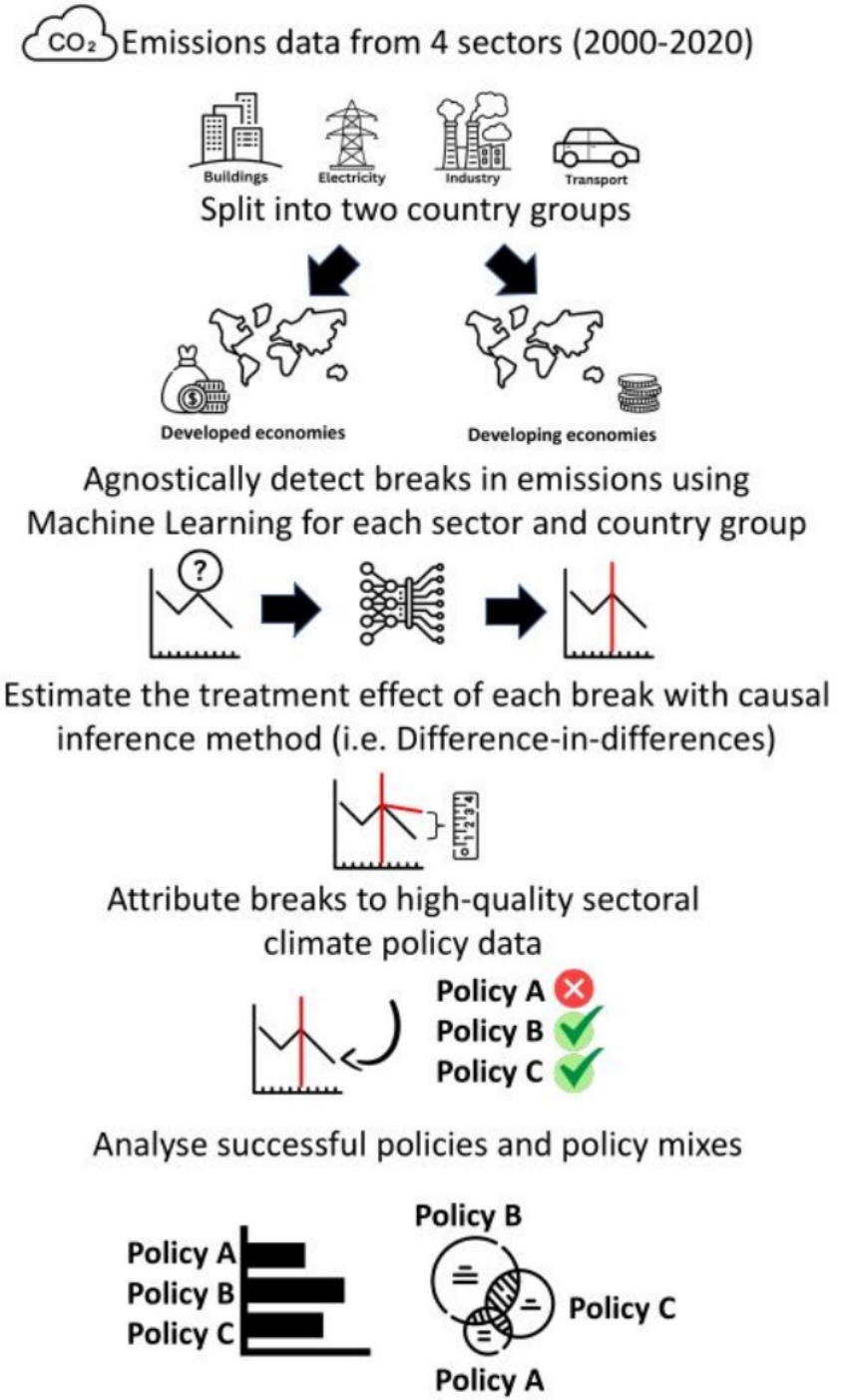
Evaluación de políticas

RESEARCH ARTICLE | CLIMATE POLICY

Climate policies that achieved major emission reductions: Global evidence from two decades

ANNIKA STECHEMESSER, NICOLAS KOCH, EBBA MARK, ELINA DILGER, PATRICK KLÖSEL, LAURA MENICACCI, DANIEL NACHTIGALL, FELIX PRETIS, NOLAN RITTER, [...], AND ANNA WENZEL +2 authors Authors Info & Affiliations

SCIENCE · 22 Aug 2024 · Vol 385, Issue 6711 · pp. 884-892 · DOI: 10.1126/science.adl6547



Síntesis de evidencia

Article | Published: 11 October 2021

Machine-learning-based evidence and attribution mapping of 100,000 climate impact studies

Max Callaghan, Carl-Friedrich Schleussner, Shruti Nath, Quentin Lejeune, Thomas R. Knutson, Markus Reichstein, Gerrit Hansen, Emily Theokritoff, Marina Andrijevic, Robert J. Brecha, Michael Hegarty, Chelsea Jones, Kaylin Lee, Agathe Lucas, Nicole van Maanen, Inga Menke, Peter Pfleiderer, Burcu Yesil & Jan C. Minx

Nature Climate Change **11**, 966–972 (2021) | Cite this article

Article | Open access | Published: 16 May 2024

Systematic review and meta-analysis of ex-post evaluations on the effectiveness of carbon pricing

Niklas Döbbeling-Hildebrandt, Klaas Miersch, Tarun M. Khanna, Marion Bachelet, Stephan B. Bruns, Max Callaghan, Ottmar Edenhofer, Christian Flachsland, Piers M. Forster, Matthias Kalkuhl, Nicolas Koch, William F. Lamb, Nils Ohlendorf, Jan Christoph Steckel & Jan C. Minx

Nature Communications **15**, Article number: 4147 (2024) | Cite this article

Article | Open access | Published: 07 September 2024

Public support for carbon pricing policies and revenue recycling options: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the survey literature

Farah Mohammadzadeh Valencia, Cornelia Mohren, Anjali Ramakrishnan, Marlene Merchert, Jan C. Minx & Jan Christoph Steckel

npj Climate Action **3**, Article number: 74 (2024) | Cite this article

- → Cambia por completo lo que es posible en síntesis de evidencia.
- → Identificación más rápida de lo relevante y por qué.
- → Extracción más rápida de información clave para síntesis y metaanálisis.
- → Aportes más rápidos a expertos y decisores.

IA para el análisis cualitativo → preguntas abiertas de encuestas

› Psychol Methods. 2025 Apr 7. doi: 10.1037/met0000753. Online ahead of print.

The use of large language models for qualitative research: The Deep Computational Text Analyser (DECOTA)

Lois Player [1], Ryan Hughes [2], Kaloyan Mitev [1], Lorraine Whitmarsh [1], Christina Demski [1], Nicholas Nash [1], Trisevgeni Papakonstantinou [3], Mark Wilson [1]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 40193412 DOI: 10.1037/met0000753

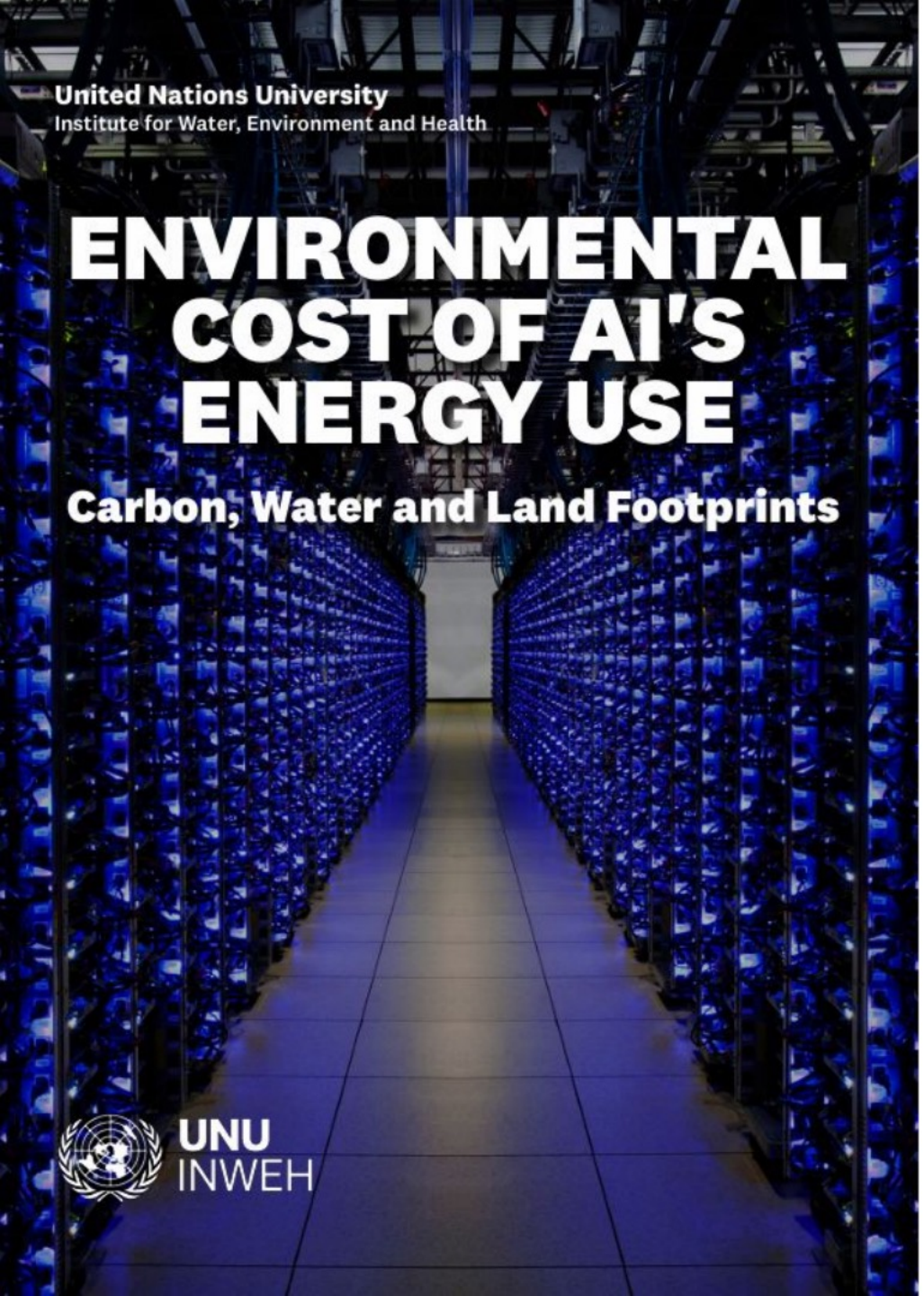
JOURNAL ARTICLE EDITOR'S CHOICE

Scaling Open-Ended Survey Responses Using LLM-Paired Comparisons

Matthew R DiGiuseppe ✉, Michael E Flynn

Public Opinion Quarterly, Volume 90, Issue 3, Fall 2026, Pages 630–656,
https://doi.org/10.1093/poq/nfag013
Published: 27 March 2026

Debates actuales sobre IA, ciencias sociales e investigación sobre el cambio climático



GPT-4's training carbon footprint of 25,000 tonnes of CO_2e would require the sequestration capacity of 420,000 tree seedlings grown for 10 years, or about equal to the number of trees in 105 Hyde Parks in London.

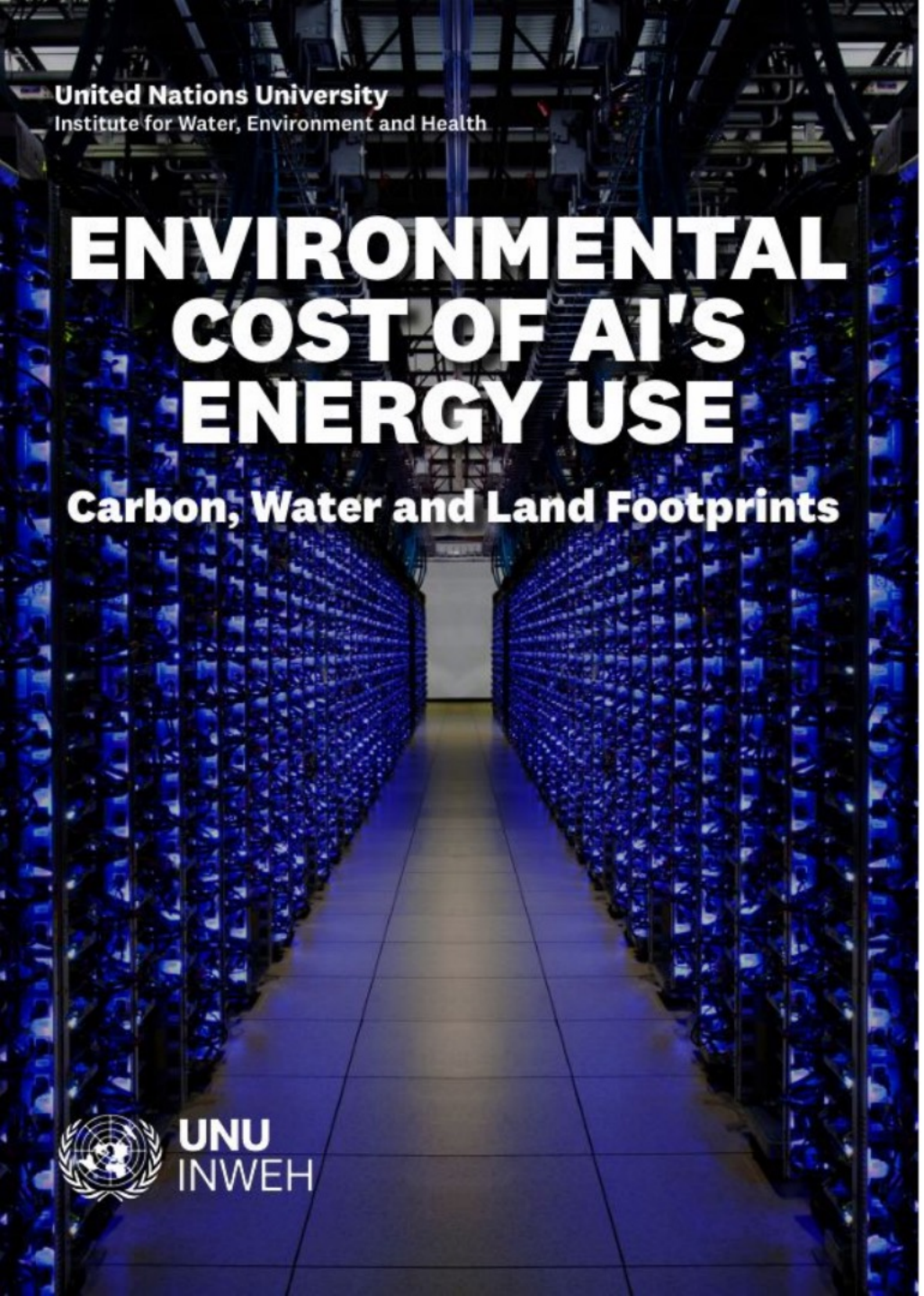
The water footprint associated with training GPT-4 was about 600 million liters, enough to meet the minimum annual domestic water needs of 81,000 people in Sub-Saharan Africa, or to fill 237 Olympic-sized pools.

Training models like GPT-5 is estimated to have a carbon footprint of 42,000 tonnes of CO_2e, requiring 700,000 tree seedlings (about equal to the number of trees in 40 Central Parks in New York or 155 times the trees in Toronto's High Park over 10 years to offset).

The water footprint of GPT-5 training is estimated at 1 billion liters, enough to meet the annual domestic water needs of more than 135,000 people in Sub-Saharan Africa.

While training is highly resource-intensive, the continuous inference phase used to generate responses for billions of interactions is estimated to account for 80% to 90% of total AI energy use.

A typical ChatGPT-style text query is about 200 times more energy-intensive than text classification (such as spam filtering).



The global AI market is expanding rapidly, projected to grow from USD 189 billion in 2023 to nearly USD 5 trillion by 2033.

Generative AI accounted for over 20% of the global AI market in 2026, and is projected to reach 40% by 2030.

AI workloads accounted for roughly 20% of total data centers' electricity use in 2025 and are projected to grow to 40% by 2030.

Data centers' electricity use in 2025 had a carbon footprint of 189 million tonnes of CO_2e, which would require 3.2 billion tree seedlings grown over 10 years to offset, roughly the total number of trees in the entire United Kingdom.

The associated water footprint of projected 2030 electricity consumption of data centers is 9.3 trillion liters, or enough to meet the minimum annual domestic water needs of all 1.3 billion residents of Sub-Saharan Africa for a full year.

Projected global data centers' electricity consumption could exceed 945 TWh by 2030, accounting for almost 3% of projected global electricity use—enough to supply residential electricity to all 1.3 billion people in Sub-Saharan Africa for about 5.5 years.

US POLICY | 29 May 2026 13:58

AI boom means US is now ‘investing more’ in fossil-fuel power than China



Meta’s $13-billion Alberta data centre a potential boost for utilities and natural gas producers

ANDREW WILLIS >

Report warns AI data centre boom threatens Australia's energy transition

By national AI reporter **Cam Wilson**

AI

Tue 26 May

Revealed: landmark Scottish AI project has no prospect of meeting renewables promise

Exclusive: Government and developers privately acknowledged Lanarkshire datacentre site had power provision ‘issue’

BREAKING | BUSINESS

Microsoft's AI Buildout Sent Carbon Emissions Up 25% Last Year

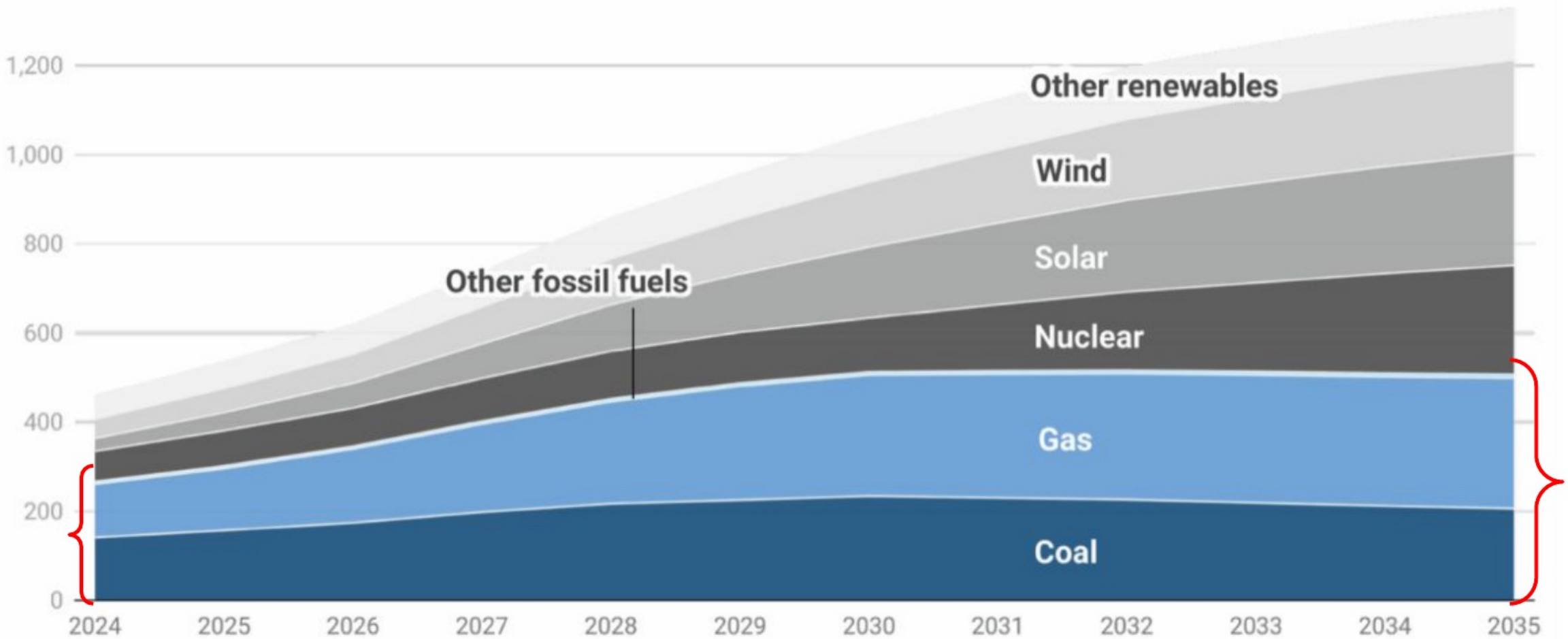
By Ty Roush, Forbes Staff. Ty Roush is a breaking news reporter based in New ...

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Published Jul 09, 2026, 02:45pm EDT

Fossil fuels currently provide the majority of power to data centres – but this is expected to shift over the next decade

Sources of electricity for data centres, TWh, 2024-2035



Source: IEA energy and AI report.

CarbonBrief
CLEAR ON CLIMATE

Para saber más, no te pierdas
la clase de Nikola el 12 de agosto



Pregunta

El 16 % de los países alberga computación en la nube especializada en IA. ¿Qué parte se concentra en China y EE. UU.?

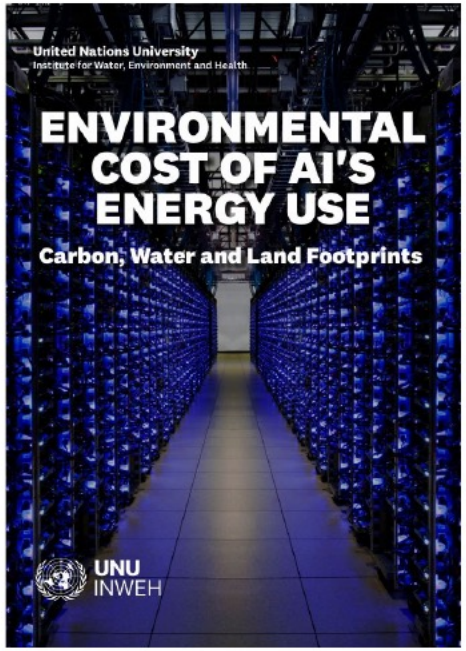
Estima un valor entre 0 y 100 %



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El 16 % de los países alberga computación en la nube especializada en IA. ¿Qué parte se concentra en China y EE. UU.?

90%



Implicaciones políticas

Gran vulnerabilidad geopolítica

¿Quién está detrás de las empresas?

Acceso a modelos comerciales

Debilitamiento de la democracia

Implicaciones para la seguridad

MAXWELL ZEFF BUSINESS FEB 12, 2026 2:00 PM

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Content generated by artificial intelligence has become a factor in elections around the world. Most of it is bad, misleading voters and discrediting the democratic process.

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OpenAI admits AI 'agent' caused major cyber breach by itself

AI lab's advanced models escaped testing 'sandbox' to hack Hugging Face

Crisis de validez



Figure 1. Illustration of potemkin understanding in a large language model. This example shows GPT-4o's failure to apply its own conceptual explanation of an ABAB rhyming scheme.

Potemkin Understanding in Large Language Models

Marina Mancoridis [1] Keyon Vafa [2] Bec Weeks [3] Sendhil Mullainathan [1]

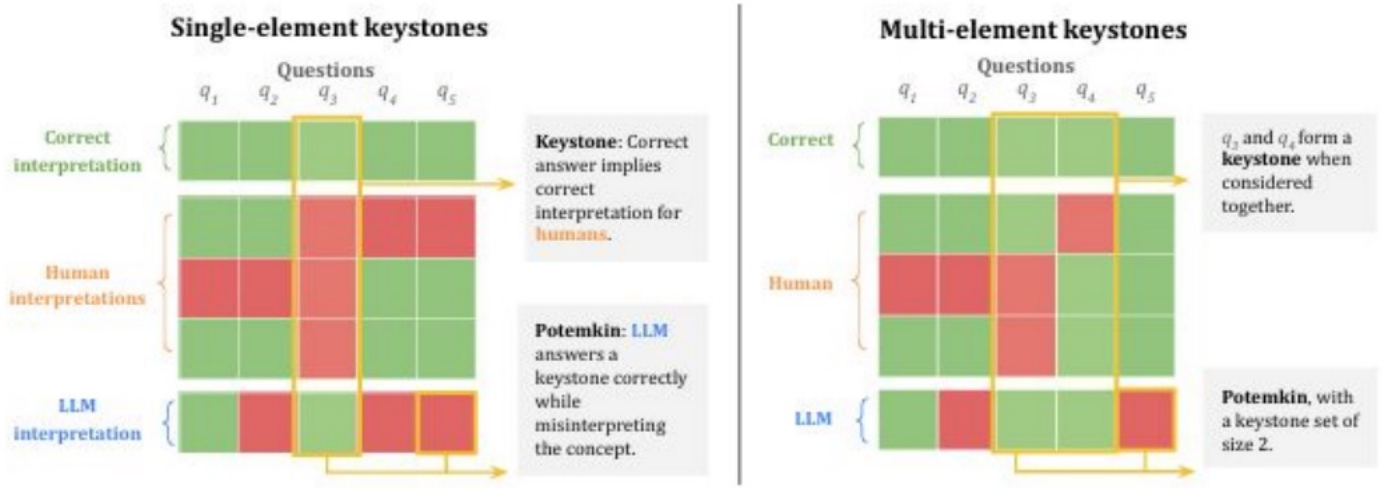


Figure 2. A schematic representation of keystones and potemkins. Rows represent interpretations of a concept and columns represent questions. Questions can either be interpreted correctly or incorrectly. A keystone is a set of questions that can only be interpreted correctly by a human who has understood the concept. An LLM has potemkin understanding when it correctly interprets all questions in a keystone but does not understand a concept.

Crisis de validez

Potemkin Understanding in Large Language Models

Marina Mancoridis [1] Keyon Vafa [2] Bec Weeks [3] Sendhil Mullainathan [1]

	Potemkin rate, as measured by:		
Model	**Classify**	**Generate**	**Edit**
Llama-3.3	0.57 (0.06)	0.43 (0.09)	0.36 (0.05)
Claude-3.5	0.49 (0.05)	0.23 (0.08)	0.29 (0.04)
GPT-4o	0.53 (0.05)	0.38 (0.09)	0.35 (0.05)
Gemini-2.0	0.54 (0.05)	0.41 (0.09)	0.43 (0.05)
DeepSeek-V3	0.57 (0.05)	0.38 (0.09)	0.36 (0.05)
DeepSeek-R1	0.47 (0.05)	0.39 (0.09)	0.52 (0.05)
Qwen2-VL	0.66 (0.06)	0.62 (0.09)	0.52 (0.05)
Overall	**0.55 (0.02)**	**0.40 (0.03)**	**0.40 (0.02)**

Table 1. Potemkin rate on classify, generate, and edit tasks. The potemkin rate is the percent of questions about a concept that are answered incorrectly, conditional on a model defining that concept correctly. We scale the classification values so that chance-level performance corresponds with a potemkin rate of 1. Standard errors are in parentheses.

Crisis de validez

Measuring what Matters: Construct Validity in Large Language Model Benchmarks

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[12]University of Washington [13]Meedan [14]UC Berkeley

Abstract

Evaluating large language models (LLMs) is crucial for both assessing their capabilities and identifying safety or robustness issues prior to deployment. Reliably measuring abstract and complex phenomena such as 'safety' and 'robustness' requires strong *construct validity*, that is, having measures that represent what matters to the phenomenon. With a team of 29 expert reviewers, we conduct a systematic review of 445 LLM benchmarks from leading conferences in natural language processing and machine learning. Across the reviewed articles, we find patterns related to the measured phenomena, tasks, and scoring metrics which undermine the validity of the resulting claims. To address these shortcomings, we provide eight key recommendations and detailed actionable guidance to researchers and practitioners in developing LLM benchmarks.

Crisis de validez

RESEARCH-ARTICLE | OPEN ACCESS |

Gender Trouble in Language Models: An Empirical Audit Guided by Gender Performativity Theory

Authors: Franziska Sofia Hafner, Ana Valdivia, Luc Rocher | Authors Info & Claims

FAccT '25: Proceedings of the 2025 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency • Pages 1677 - 1695
https://doi.org/10.1145/3715275.3732112

Published: 23 June 2025 Publication History

Analysis | Open access | Published: 12 December 2024

Generative language models exhibit social identity biases

Tiancheng Hu, Yara Kyrychenko, Steve Rathje, Nigel Collier, Sander van der Linden & Jon Roozenbeek

Nature Computational Science **5**, 65–75 (2025) | Cite this article

Bias in Large Language Models: Origin, Evaluation, and Mitigation

Yufei Guo, Muzhe Guo, Juntao Su, Zhou Yang, Mengqiu Zhu, Hongfei Li, Mengyang Qiu, Shuo Shuo Liu

En la investigación

- ➔ ¿IA para responder encuestas?
  - ¿Pueden los LLM simular de forma fiable respuestas humanas? La investigación actual tiende a decir que no.
- ➔ ¿IA para entrevistas cualitativas?
  - Nuevos métodos para escalar entrevistas cualitativas, que suelen ser largas y costosas. Pero ¿qué podríamos perder del proceso?
- ➔ ¿Riesgos de pérdida de competencias?
  - La IA cambia cómo trabajamos, lo que sabemos y lo que sabemos hacer... ¿qué podría significar para el desarrollo de la investigación y la educación?
- ➔ El caso de agentes que sustituyen a asistentes de investigación: ¿qué supondrá para los investigadores noveles?
  - Lo mismo vale para los empleos de entrada.

¿Qué opinas?

¿Se te ocurre una aplicación en la que no deberíamos usar IA?



https://partici.fi/97320810

¿Y ahora qué?

Preguntas abiertas

- ➔ Queda mucho por aprender sobre cómo movilizar a la gente → ¿dónde puede ayudar la IA?
- ➔ Queda mucho por entender sobre los pros y contras del impacto de la IA en los diversos retos sociales y políticos de la crisis climática.
- ➔ ¿Cómo podemos moldear la tecnología a través de cómo la usamos (o no)?
- ➔ La investigación climática, sobre todo en ciencias sociales, afronta vientos políticos en contra...

  ¿Cómo mantener a las ciencias sociales en el debate? Sobre el cambio climático, sobre la IA y sobre su intersección?

¡Puntos de acción!

➔ Audita con cuidado las fortalezas y debilidades de las herramientas de IA para poder usarlas de forma responsable.

- Trátala como cualquier otra herramienta o método.
- Céntrate en el «clavo» (objetivo), no en el «martillo» (herramienta).

➔ Haz preguntas sobre las aplicaciones de IA.

- ¿Cuáles son los datos de entrenamiento? ¿Qué sesgos debo conocer? ¿Cómo puedo mitigarlos?
- ¿Justifica el coste la mejora de rendimiento?
- ¿Hay modelos de código abierto? ¿Podrían servir?

➔ Resiste la tendencia a aplicar LLM sin validación: establece la norma de incluir estrategias y prácticas de validación en cada aplicación.

➔ Piensa (¡y habla!) de forma creativa y crítica sobre cómo optimizar el trabajo persona-IA. ¡Mantén a la persona en el bucle!

Las ciencias sociales son una base esencial para construir la acción climática hacia la descarbonización.

➔ Diagnosticar obstáculos y encontrar soluciones para lograr un apoyo social y político crucial entre las partes interesadas → necesario para la adopción de avances tecnológicos.

➔ La IA puede acelerar parte de este proceso, pero conviene usarla con sabiduría, no de forma indiscriminada.

Gracias por su atención.