In "The Language Machines," Hutson (2021) reviews the then-recent release of GPT-3, noting advances in language processing and conversational AI.  While this was a significant improvement over GPT-2 (and was likewise far behind GPT-4 and GPT-5), some noted drawbacks raised concern over the risks of using the tool in some instances.

Generative AI, as a tool, has become ubiquitous in the corporate world, with some new jobs created around one’s skills at prompt engineering and AI tool manipulation (Hilgers, 2025).  The use of AI has led to increased efficiency, better decision making, and an improved customer experience, among other things (Lyon, 2025).  The ability to review information quickly, without concern of missing important elements due to fatigue or understanding, has led to more dependable analyses and problem-solving outcomes.  On the other hand, it has been the cause of a significant number of jobs being eliminated as well as raised serious concerns about data privacy and the ethical use of personal or copyrighted information (Karl, 2024).

All of this points to the need for a structured approach to implementing AI, ensuring due consideration is given to the potential bias in training data, the explainability of the algorithm, the ongoing monitoring activities once in place, and legal implications of using AI in decision making that may be subject to regulatory oversight, such as hiring or lending decisions.  Going deeper, there are implications for some populations, such as the neurodivergent, to be impacted by the use of AI in these activities.  Interestingly, it has been noted that neurodivergent individuals may have a key role in detecting neurotypical bias, allowing for improvements in how algorithms are developed (Olusunle, 2025).

In general, the advances in the GPTs have been incredible, but each iteration has introduced new concerns and dangers to be considered.  While the potential continues to be explored, the ethical considerations are still being understood.

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