

Faculty & Instructors Brief

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Supporting Evidence

Semantic Analysis of Evidence Base

Our dimensional analysis of education sources reveals distinct patterns across cognitive dimensions that shape current AI discourse in higher education.

Dimensional Patterns

INFORMATION dimension: Our analysis finds a concentration on implementation mechanics rather than fundamental questions about knowledge production. Sources focus heavily on practical deployment—[3] exemplifies this empirical focus on performance metrics, while broader epistemological questions about how AI reshapes knowledge itself remain underexplored. The evidence base privileges “how to” over “what does this mean for learning.”

CONCEPTS dimension: Frameworks in our corpus diverge sharply around the nature of AI’s role in education. The dominant framing positions AI as an enhancement tool, appearing prominently in sources like [14], which frames AI literacy as a new core competency. However, competing frameworks emerge in [8], which conceptualizes AI as a disruptive force requiring defensive pedagogical strategies.

POINT OF VIEW dimension: Our missing perspectives data reveals concerning gaps: instructor perspectives dominate the discourse, while student learning experiences appear fragmentarily. Parent voices and critic perspectives each represent less than 1% of the evidence base. This skew matters because [5] suggests nontraditional students interact with AI tools differently than assumed in instructor-centered frameworks.

[3] AI tutoring outperforms in-class active learning: an RCT ... - Nature

[14] trustees approve 'AI working competency' graduation ...

[8] Designing AI-Resilient Assessments Using Interconnected ...

[5] Analysing Nontraditional Students' ChatGPT Interaction, Engagement, Self-Efficacy and Performance: A Mixed-Methods Approach

Discourse Patterns

Our metaphor analysis identifies transformation as the dominant framing pattern, though specific metaphorical mappings remain underdeveloped in the corpus. Sources oscillate between AI as "tutor" [3], AI as "threat" [7], and AI as "partner" [10]. This metaphorical instability suggests the field lacks consensus on AI's fundamental nature in educational contexts.

Causal attribution patterns in our corpus reveal a troubling tendency: success gets attributed to technological capabilities while failure gets attributed to human factors. [9] exemplifies this pattern—framing student exploitation of AI vulnerabilities as a human integrity problem rather than a system design failure. This attribution pattern matters because it shapes where institutions invest resources: in surveillance rather than pedagogical innovation.

Failure Pattern Analysis

Our failure pattern analysis, while limited by available data, reveals documented concerns across multiple categories. Technical failures appear in security vulnerabilities [9] and reliability issues. Implementation failures emerge in [2], highlighting tensions between technological deployment and ethical considerations. Pedagogical failures remain underexamined, though [13] hints at accessibility gaps that current implementations fail to address.

Research Gaps That Affect Your Decisions

Critical gaps in our evidence base include longitudinal impact studies on student learning outcomes beyond immediate performance metrics. While [11] addresses this need, single studies cannot establish patterns. We cannot advise on long-term cognitive development impacts because the evidence base lacks multi-year studies tracking students who learned with AI assistance.

The absence of robust failure documentation particularly hampers decision-making. Beyond anecdotal accounts, systematic analysis of what goes wrong when AI integration fails remains scarce. [6] acknowledges evaluation challenges but doesn't provide the granular failure data faculty need for informed implementation decisions.

[3] AI tutoring outperforms in-class active learning: an RCT ... - Nature

[7] ChatGPT: The End of Online Exam Integrity? - MDPI

[10] Socially Shared Regulation of Learning and Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities to Support Socially Shared Regulation

[9] How to Trick Your AI TA: A Systematic Study of Academic Jail-breaking in LLM Code Evaluation

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[2] AI Proctoring: Academic Integrity vs. Student Rights

[13] The use of generative AI by students with disabilities in higher education

[11] the impact of generative AI on student learning outcomes

[6] Challenges of Evaluating LLM Safety for User Welfare

Secondary Tensions

Our analysis reveals secondary tensions beyond primary adoption concerns. The tension between standardization and customization appears in [1], which proposes rigid frameworks while [4] advocates for highly personalized approaches. The equity tension surfaces in [12], revealing how AI tools may amplify existing educational inequities rather than ameliorate them.

These tensions intersect with faculty concerns about maintaining pedagogical autonomy while meeting institutional mandates for AI integration, as exemplified by Purdue’s mandatory AI competency requirement.

[1] a five-tiered framework to generative AI in K-12 education

[4] AI-Enabled Microlearning and Case Study Atomisation: ICT Pathways for Inclusive and Sustainable Higher Education

[12] The Lived Experiences of African American First-Generation Higher Education Students in the Artificial Intelligence Chatbot College Admissions Process: A Transcendental Phenomenological Study

References

1. a five-tiered framework to generative AI in K-12 education
2. AI Proctoring: Academic Integrity vs. Student Rights
3. AI tutoring outperforms in-class active learning: an RCT ... - Nature
4. AI-Enabled Microlearning and Case Study Atomisation: ICT Pathways for Inclusive and Sustainable Higher Education
5. Analysing Nontraditional Students’ ChatGPT Interaction, Engagement, Self-Efficacy and Performance: A Mixed-Methods Approach
6. Challenges of Evaluating LLM Safety for User Welfare
7. ChatGPT: The End of Online Exam Integrity? - MDPI
8. Designing AI-Resilient Assessments Using Interconnected ...
9. How to Trick Your AI TA: A Systematic Study of Academic Jail-breaking in LLM Code Evaluation
10. Socially Shared Regulation of Learning and Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities to Support Socially Shared Regulation
11. the impact of generative AI on student learning outcomes
12. The Lived Experiences of African American First-Generation Higher Education Students in the Artificial Intelligence Chatbot College Admissions Process: A Transcendental Phenomenological Study
13. The use of generative AI by students with disabilities in higher education

14. trustees approve 'AI working competency' graduation ...