# Classroom Perspectives on AI

Beliefs, Use Cases, Ethical Concerns, and the Digital Divide

Teachers, students, and parents have diverse and evolving perspectives on Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education, but they agree that AI literacy is crucial to students' futures and that guidance is needed to navigate the benefits and risks.
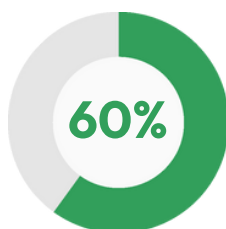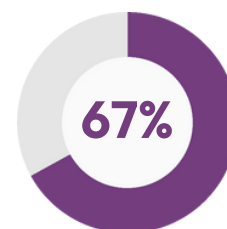
Did you know?

Beliefs and attitudes about AI will change. Here is what we currently know:

62%
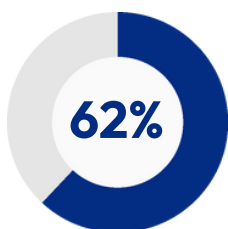
**Students** are concerned about the security and privacy of their data. (CDT, September 2023)

60%

Teachers worldwide say AI literacy will be a key skill for future jobs. (Capgemini, May 2023)

67%

Parents believe that the potential benefits of AI in education outweigh or are equal to the potential drawbacks. (National Parents Union, October 2023)

72%
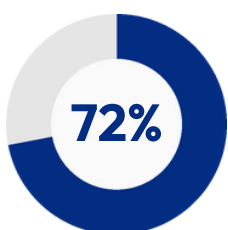
Students want guidance on how to responsibly use Generative AI for schoolwork and within school rules would be helpful. (CDT, September 2023)

79%
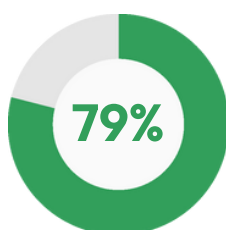
Teachers say that their school system does not have clear policies on AI in education. (EdWeek, December 2023)

53%
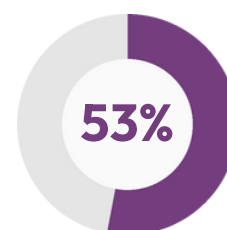
Parents feel that schools are preparing students to succeed in an AI future. (National Parents Union, October 2023)

Are teachers prepared?

Only 1 in 5 teachers feel equipped to use Gen AI tools in the classroom (HMH, June 2023) and only 29% of teachers have received any professional development on AI (EdWeek, March 2024). Teachers in urban or lower-income education systems and those who teach primary grades are less likely to say they have received any AI training.

Sample Use Cases and Ethical Concerns

While AI may enhance teacher support, student learning, and school operations, it also raises ethical concerns.

Use Case	Ethical Concern
Teacher Support: AI Teaching Assistant With the help of automated feedback and lesson planning tools, teachers may dedicate more time to student engagement and facilitating collaborative learning.	**Pedagogical Practices** Should tool developers be responsible for using evidence-based approaches rather than automating existing processes without evaluating their effectiveness?
Student Learning: Personalized Pathways An AI-powered tutor can help students with disabilities learn at their own pace with customized support and accommodations, adjusting content in real time.	**Teacher and Student Agency** How do schools adopt AI tools for "personalized learning" without diminishing the value of the collaborative and social aspects of teaching and learning?
School Operations: Surveillance Video cameras with AI-enabled facial identification can improve security and track student attendance.	**Privacy and Bias** How should the deployment of facial recognition account for privacy risks due to storing biometric data and lower accuracy for individuals with darker skin tones?

A Potential AI Divide

The introduction of AI in education may exacerbate an existing digital divide. Reducing this divide involves addressing barriers to access, supporting effective pedagogical design, and providing powerful learning opportunities.[1]

Access: Devices and Connectivity
Ensure internet and device availability for AI-enabled learning experiences. Broad AI bans are counterproductive, exacerbating disparities in access.

Design: Pedagogical Approach
Provide educators with sufficient time and high-quality professional development to design effective learning experiences with AI tools.

Use: Active Experiences
Ensure all students, regardless of background, engage in critical and creative AI use rather than passive, traditional learning experiences.

[1] A Call to Action for Closing the Digital Access, Design and Use Divides. https://tech.ed.gov/netp/