

Welcome to our Pop-up Faculty Development Session!

Implications for instructors now
that AI can write convincing
student work for free

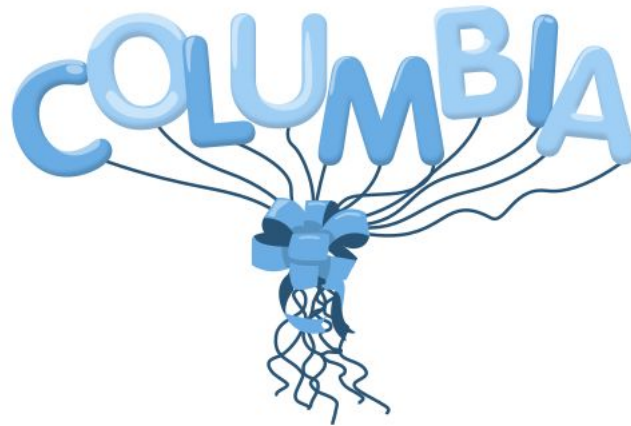
January 12, 2023

AGENDA: Pop-up Faculty Development

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| 1 | Welcome, introductions, brief introduction to the topic, sharing of experiences folks have already had using ChatGPT (if any), and time to experiment and react together |
| 2 | Breakout discussion #1 and debrief -- Possibilities, challenges, and ethical implications of this technology |
| 3 | Breakout discussion #2 and debrief -- Adapting as educators |
| 4 | Wrap up, final thoughts, and thank you |

Welcome!

*Thank you for joining us.
We're glad to see you here!*



Moment of silence

Acknowledging our personal and
community losses



Reminder: please feel free to chat throughout this meeting

A lot of the value of having these regular meetings is for you to connect with each other and share ideas, questions, and more



Community agreements for the CSSW Online Faculty Development Series: Anything to add/clarify?

(Green agree thumbs up, or affirmation in chat, if you agree to follow these)

Core tenets:

- Encourage, affirm, celebrate, validate, thank, respect, and support each other -- in chat, on mic/webcam, and in breakouts
- Listen to each other with respect, curiosity, and honoring of lived experiences; share the space and time; step up, step back
- Call people in, not out; give the benefit of the doubt but address impact
- Brave space; demonstrate humility and social work values in how we treat each other; use “I” statements and avoid assumptions
- It’s ok to make mistakes, make typos, and say “I don’t know”
- Share the learning from the workshop, but keep personal details confidential
- Be present, engaged, and open to learning and self-reflection
- Practice self- and community-care

Introductions

- In the chat, please share:
 - Where are you joining from?
 - What brought you here today?
 - If you're working on a spring course, which course(s) are you working on?
- In the poll, please let us know:
 - Have you already experimented with ChatGPT?

Experimenting with ChatGPT and sharing experiences

- If you haven't tried ChatGPT yet, you may want to do that now. You can create a free account at <https://chat.openai.com/chat>
 - Feel free to share your reactions in real time
- If you've already tried ChatGPT, please share in the chat or on webcam/mic:
 - What have you tried, and how did it go?
 - What questions has it raised for you?
 - *This is also a chance to do some more experimenting*

Breakout 1: Possibilities, challenges, and ethical implications of this technology

Discuss:

- What are your reactions to this technology?
- What are you excited about? Worried about?
- How can the chatbot be used in ways that align with social work ethics?

References:

- Grand Challenges for Social Work. [Harness Technology for Social Good](#).
- National Association of Social Workers. [Code of Ethics](#).

Chat:

The chat to the far right, labelled "BREAKOUT IDEAS TO SHARE WITH EVERYONE" is visible across breakout groups (everyone sees the same thing). When you have ideas/questions you'd like to share, please type them there to share with the group. When we debrief, you will have the option to join on webcam/mic to discuss, or to continue chatting/responding in this chat pod.

Breakout 2: Adapting as educators

Discuss:

- How might the wide availability of this technology impact your assignments and grading?
- How might you acknowledge the existence of this technology into your teaching? Incorporate it into your teaching?

Chat:

The chat to the far right, labelled "BREAKOUT IDEAS TO SHARE WITH EVERYONE" is visible across breakout groups (everyone sees the same thing). When you have ideas/questions you'd like to share, please type them there to share with the group. When we debrief, you will have the option to join on webcam/mic to discuss, or to continue chatting/responding in this chat pod.

Thank you! And wrap-up feedback polls

- Polls:
 - What's your key takeaway from this session?
 - What feedback would you like to share about this session (our first pop-up faculty development session) or anything else?
- On mic/webcam, or via chat:
 - Any final thoughts you'd like to share?

Pop-up faculty development session offered by CSSW's Online Campus:

Implications for instructors now that AI can write convincing student work for free

- When: Thursday, January 12 at 7:30-9:00pm ET -- Add to Google Calendar
- Where: Location: [REDACTED]
 - In case of difficulty logging in, please email [REDACTED] or help and indicate that you're trying to log into this event
- Who's invited: Any CSSW staff or faculty
- You are welcome to participate via chat and listening, or via mic and webcam as well. To participate via mic and webcam, it's helpful to have a corded headset with mic for better quality audio.

Agenda:

- This will be an informal, interactive session. It will not be recorded, in order to encourage open discussion.
- ~25 minutes -- Welcome, introductions, brief introduction to the topic, sharing of experiences folks have already had using ChatGPT (if any), and time to experiment and react together
- ~25 minutes -- Breakout discussion #1 and debrief -- Possibilities, challenges, and ethical implications of this technology
- ~25 minutes -- Breakout discussion #2 and debrief -- Adapting as educators
- ~15 minutes -- Wrap up, final thoughts, and thank you

Some introductory info about ChatGPT for those who are interested:

- [ChatGPT Can Write Better Essays Than My College Students. That's a Good Thing | Opinion](#) - Newsweek
- [Will ChatGPT Kill the Student Essay?](#) - The Atlantic
- [How ChatGPT Could Transform Higher Education](#) - Social Science Space
- [ChatGPT: Educational friend or foe?](#) - The Brookings Institute
- [ChatGPT and the rise of AI writers: how should higher education respond?](#) - Times Higher Education
- [A college student created an app that can tell whether AI wrote an essay](#) - NPR
- [Australian universities to return to 'pen and paper' exams after students caught using AI to write essays](#) - The Guardian
- [Update Your Course Syllabus for chatGPT](#) - Medium

Other relevant links:

- Grand Challenges for Social Work. (n.d.). Harness Technology for Social Good. <https://grandchallengesforsocialwork.org/harness-technology-for-social-good/>
- National Association of Social Workers. (n.d.) Code of Ethics. <https://www.socialworkers.org/About/Ethics/Code-of-Ethics/Code-of-Ethics-English>

Link to try it yourself (free but you need to sign up for an account):

- <https://chat.openai.com/chat>

Example interaction with ChatGPT (Matthea tried this on 12/16/22 -- it took about 5 minutes total):

Request:

write a 5-page final paper for a master's level social work course on the topic of social welfare policy

ChatGPT response (the last part was cut off while copy-pasting):

Introduction:

Social welfare policy refers to the laws, regulations, and programs that aim to promote the well-being of individuals and communities. These policies are often shaped by cultural, economic, and political factors, and can have significant impacts on the lives of those who are affected by them. In this paper, we will explore the history, current state, and future of social welfare policy in the United States, with a focus on how these policies can be used to address social and economic inequalities.

History of social welfare policy in the United States:

Social welfare policy in the United States has a long and complex history, with roots dating back to the colonial period. Early efforts to provide assistance to those in need were primarily charitable in nature, with private organizations and religious institutions providing aid to the poor, sick, and elderly. As the country industrialized and urbanized in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the need for more comprehensive and organized social welfare programs grew.

The Great Depression of the 1930s marked a turning point in the history of social welfare policy in the United States. The widespread economic hardship of the time led to the creation of several major social welfare programs, including the Social Security Act of 1935, which established a system of retirement and disability benefits, and the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which provided financial assistance

to low-income families with children.

In the decades following World War II, social welfare policy in the United States underwent significant changes, with a shift towards a more “rights-based” approach. This shift was reflected in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and the creation of the Medicaid and Medicare programs, which provided healthcare coverage to low-income individuals and seniors.

Current state of social welfare policy in the United States:

Today, social welfare policy in the United States is characterized by a mix of government-run programs and private sector initiatives. Major government-run programs include:

- Social Security: Provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to eligible individuals and their families.
- Medicaid: Provides healthcare coverage to low-income individuals and families, including children, pregnant women, and adults.
- Medicare: Provides healthcare coverage to seniors and some disabled individuals.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Provides financial assistance to low-income families with children.
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Provides financial assistance to low-income individuals and families to help them purchase food.

In addition to these government-run programs, there are also a number of private sector initiatives that aim to address social and economic inequalities, such as philanthropic organizations, non-profits, and corporate social responsibility initiatives.

Future of social welfare policy in the United States:

As the United States continues to grapple with issues of social and economic inequality, the future of social welfare policy is likely to be a major point of debate. Some potential areas of focus for future policy efforts may include:

- Expanding access to healthcare: With the high cost of healthcare in the United States, many individuals and families struggle to afford the care they need. Policymakers may consider proposals to expand access to healthcare through programs like Medicaid or a universal healthcare system.

- Addressing poverty: Despite the existence of social welfare programs, poverty remains a persistent problem in the United States. Policymakers may consider proposals to address poverty through measures such as increasing the minimum wage, expanding access to affordable housing, and providing targeted assistance to low-income individuals and families.
- Promoting economic mobility: Economic mobility, or the ability to move up the economic ladder, has been declining in the

Request:

please add references

ChatGPT response (the last part was cut off while copy-pasting):

Certainly. Here are some references that can provide more information on the topics covered in the paper:

- "Social Security Act of 1935." Social Security Administration. <https://www.ssa.gov/history/35act.html>
- "Aid to Families with Dependent Children." Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Aid-to-Families-with-Dependent-Children>
- "Civil Rights Act of 1964." History.com. <https://www.history.com/topics/civil-rights-movement/civil-rights-act-of-1964>
- "Medicaid." Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. <https://www.medicai>

Request:

add a paragraph about the role of social workers in creating social policy

ChatGPT response:

Social workers play a crucial role in the creation and implementation of social welfare policy. As professionals who are trained in the principles of social justice and committed to addressing social and economic inequalities, social workers often work to influence policy decisions that affect the populations they serve. This can involve advocating for changes to existing policies, developing new policies, or participating in policy-making processes at the local, state, or national level.

Social workers may work to influence policy in a variety of ways, such as:

- Advocating for the needs and rights of their clients: Social workers may use their

knowledge of the lived experiences of their clients to advocate for policies that address their needs and promote their well-being.

- Collaborating with community organizations and advocacy groups: Social workers may work with community organizations and advocacy groups to raise awareness about policy issues and advocate for change.
- Participating in policy-making processes: Social workers may participate in policy-making processes by serving on committees, working with policy-making bodies, or providing expert testimony to policymakers.

Overall, the role of social workers in creating social policy is to use their knowledge, skills, and commitment to social justice to advocate for policies that promote the well-being of individuals, families, and communities.

Request:

format the references in APA formatting style

ChatGPT response (the last part was cut off while copy-pasting):

Certainly. Here are the references formatted in APA style:

- Social Security Administration. (n.d.). Social Security Act of 1935. Retrieved from <https://www.ssa.gov/history/35act.html>
- Encyclopedia Britannica. (n.d.). Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Aid-to-Families-with-Dependent-Children>
- History.com. (n.d.). Civil Rights Act of 1964. Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/topics/civil-rights-movement/civil-rights-act-of-1964>
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (n.d.). Medicaid. Retrieved from <https://www.medicaid>