Portland State University PDXScholar

Student Research Symposium

Student Research Symposium 2024

May 8th, 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM

# Behavioral Intention for AI Usage in Higher Education

Isaac A. Odai Portland State University

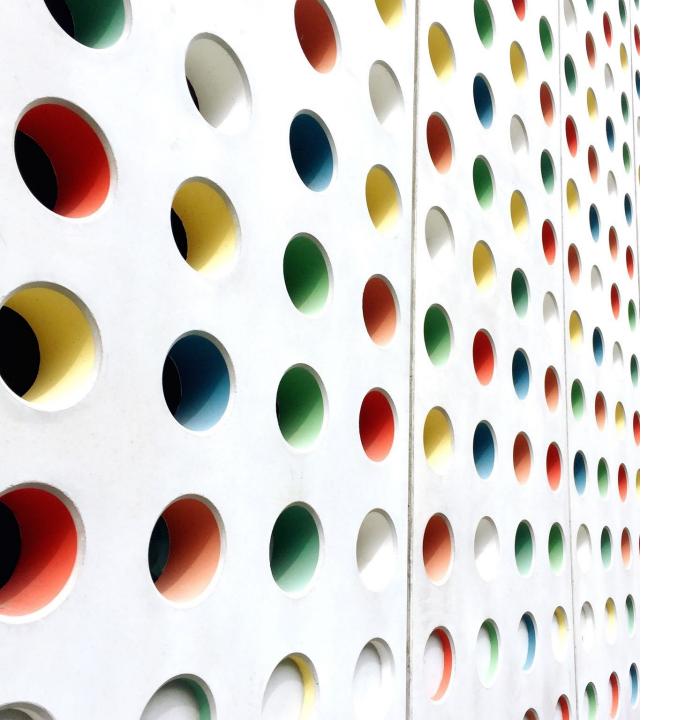
Elliot Wiley Portland State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/studentsymposium

Part of the Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Commons Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

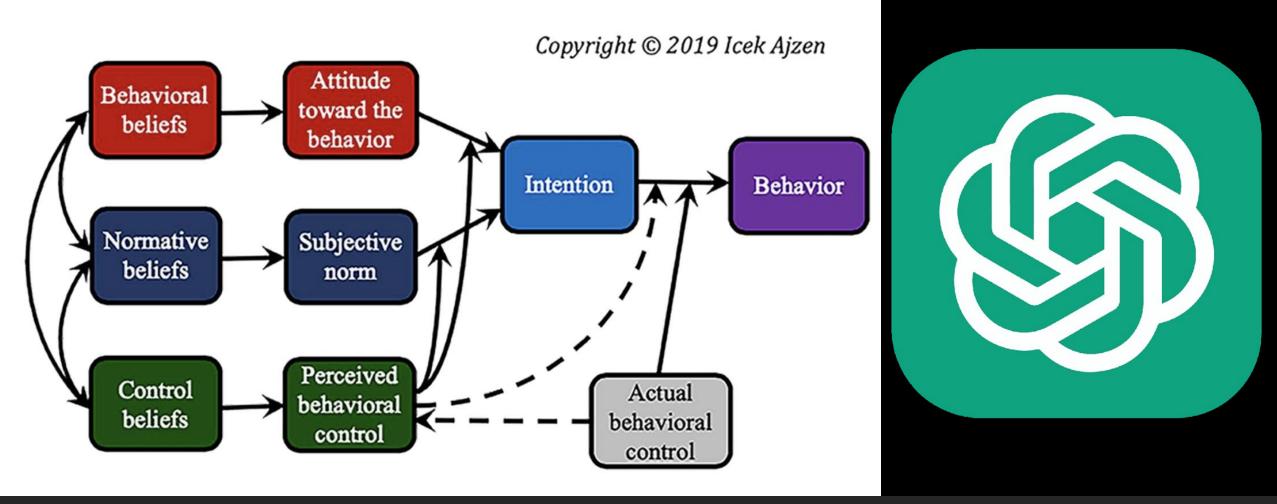
Odai, Isaac A. and Wiley, Elliot, "Behavioral Intention for AI Usage in Higher Education" (2024). *Student Research Symposium*. 11. https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/studentsymposium/2024/presentations/11

This Oral Presentation is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Research Symposium by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. Please contact us if we can make this document more accessible: pdxscholar@pdx.edu.



Planned Behavior and Al Usage

ISAAC ODAI & ELLIOT WILEY



# Introduction

- Al is pressing issue in higher ed. students can generate written content.
- While many students are quick to adopt it as an academic tool, others have been reluctant to use it.
- Understanding the factors influencing their decision-making process can be useful for teaching and further research.

# **Theory of Planned Behavior**

TPB - people are "more likely to perform behaviors that are perceived to

(1) yield positive outcomes,

(2) be normatively desirable, and

(3) involve controllable behavioral processes and outcomes," (Chai et al., 2021).

Our study is inspired by research conducted by Ching Sing Chai et al.

- (Acceptance of AI technology)
- (Intention to learn how to use AI tech for school)

Survey:

- Concepts measured on 5point Likert scales.
- 1 "strongly disagree" to 5,
  "strongly agree,
- or from 1, "extremely unlikely" to 5, "extremely likely" for BI

## Hypotheses:

### (BI = Behavioral Intention)



## Method

**5-Point Scales:** 



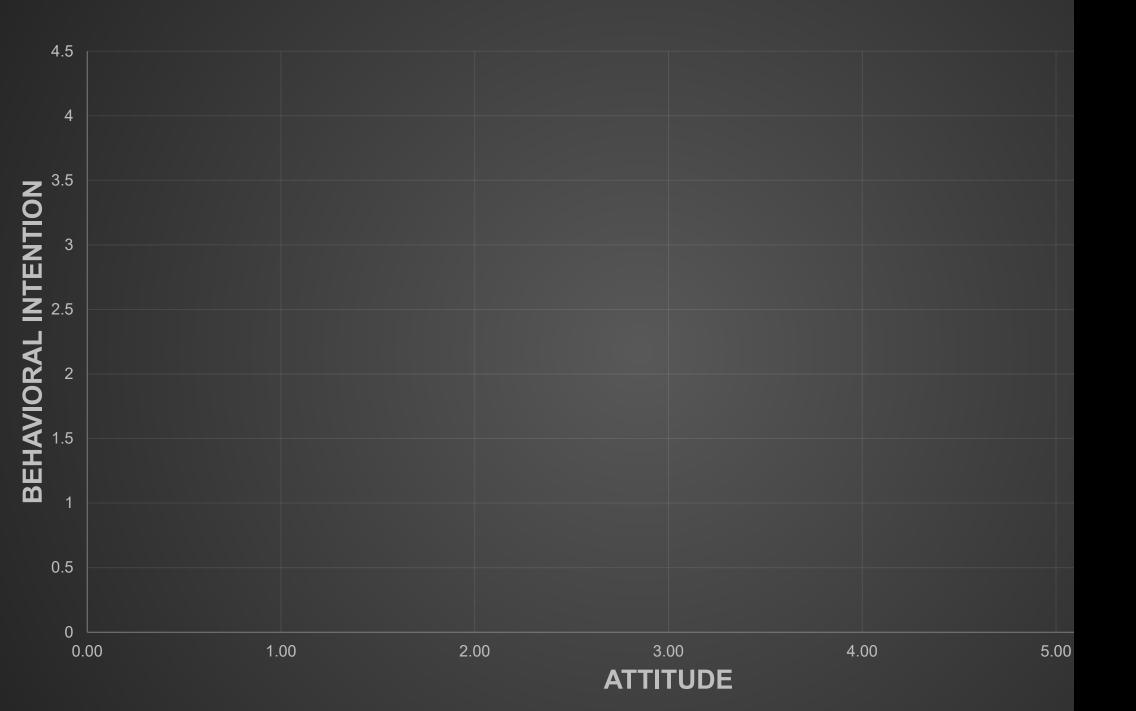
: (Personal + "social good")

### **Results** Attitude: Positive Correlation, Significant! ③

Correlations					
		Combined attitude scale with social good questions	Combined Bl Scale		
Combined attitude scale with social good questions	Pearson Correlation	1	.577**		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001		
	N	35	34		
Combined BI Scale	Pearson Correlation	.577**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001			
	N	34	43		
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)					

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

(Pearson's Correlation)

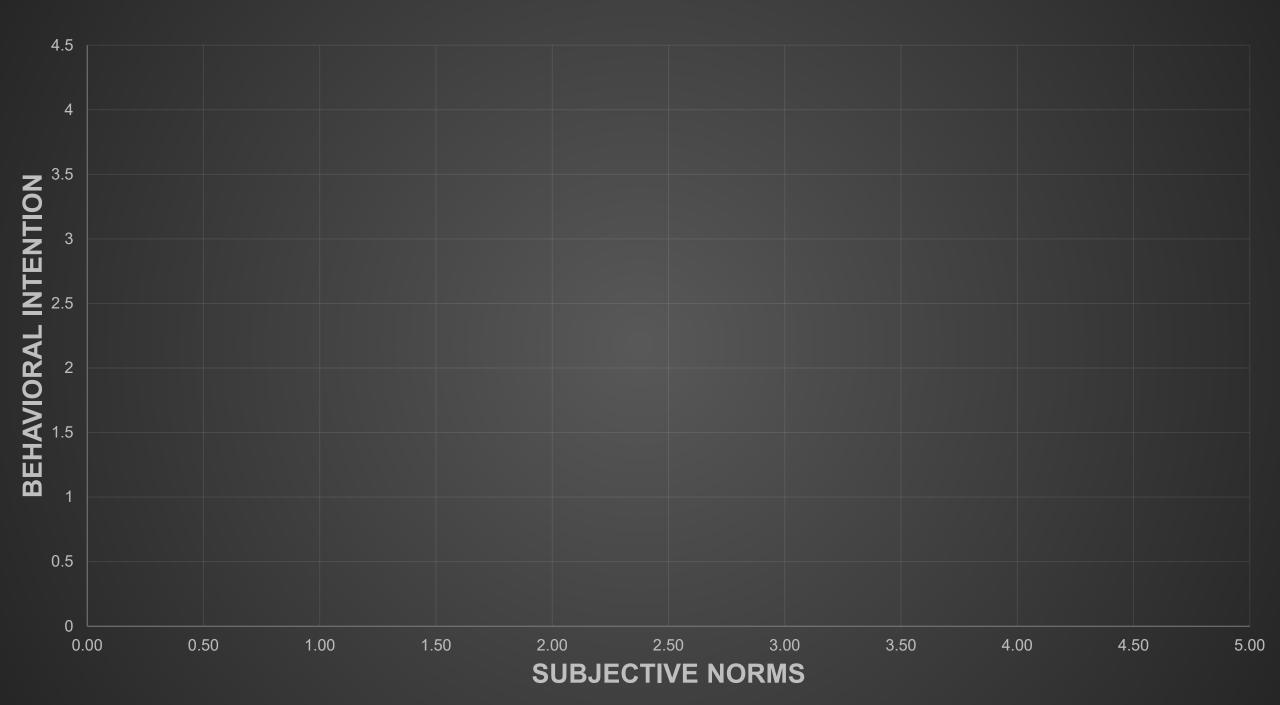


# Subjective Norms: Positive Correlation, Significant! ③

Correlations					
	Combined social norms scale with 1 st set of repeated reverse-coded questions	Combined BI Scale			
Pearson Correlation	1	.325			
Sig. (2-tailed)		.033			
N	45	43			
Pearson Correlation	.325	1			
Sig. (2-tailed)	.033				
Ν	43	43			
	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	Combined social norms scale with 1st set of repeated reverse-coded questionsPearson Correlation1Sig. (2-tailed)45Pearson Correlation.325°Sig. (2-tailed).033			

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

### (Pearson's Correlation)



# Self-Efficacy: Negative Correlation, not significant 🔅

Correlations					
		Combined Self-Efficacy	Combined Bl Scale		
Combined Self-Efficacy	Pearson Correlation	1	155		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.322		
	Ν	45	43		
Combined BI Scale	Pearson Correlation	155	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.322			
	Ν	43	43		

(Pearson's Correlation)



## **Discussion – Differences From Literature**

Attitude – Consistent with both of Chai et al.'s studies (2020, 2021).

#### **Subjective Norms**

- Saxena and Doleck (2023) <u>found no relationship</u> between subjective norms and BI.
- Chai et al. (2020) relegated subjective norms to a background factor of BI.
- Difference could be due to sample size and analysis methods.

### Self-Efficacy

- Chai et al. (2022) found <u>significant positive relationship</u> self-efficacy and BI supported by previous research (Garland & Noyes, 2005; Lee, 2010).
- Probably due to them measuring intent to learn instead of intent to use a learning-assistive technology.

## Limitations

#### Time constraints

#### **Repeated questions**

(Intended for 1<sup>st</sup> instance to be deleted. 2<sup>nd</sup> instance separated for ease of recoding.) People who are important to me...

	Neither agree nor				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
are using generative AI applications.	0	0	0	0	0
think I <u>should</u> use generative AI applications.	0	0	0	0	0
encourage the use of generative AI applications.	0	0	0	0	0
think it is necessary to learn about generative AI technology.	0	0	0	0	0
consider it to be cheating when using generative AI to complete assignments.	0	0	0	0	0
consider the use of generative Al to be an act of theft.	0	0	0	0	0

Q58

People who are important to me...

	Neither agree nor				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
consider it to be cheating when using generative AI to complete assignments.	0	0	0	0	0
consider the use of generative Al to be an act of theft.	0	0	0	0	0

Ϋ́ς.

## Conclusion

2/3 hypotheses supported!

Generative AI is new and requires more research.

We hope to provide a helpful framework for future research on navigating the effect new AI technologies have in academic settings!

# Thank you!