Pedagogical Inquiry and Practice
Rooted in Inquiry, Cultivating Excellence

AI Use and Disclosure Guidelines

Position Statement

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in scholarship and publication is expanding rapidly, with these tools quickly becoming normalized and embedded in programs used by researchers, writers, and editors. Generative AI also presents a rich area of research interest in higher education teaching and learning, and it may hold a place in research design or as the subject of scholarly inquiry.

Pedagogical Inquiry and Practice (PIP) recognizes the ubiquity of generative AI tools and that they can offer benefits to authors and publishers. However, AI tools cannot share the human responsibilities of authorship, review, or editorial work. For example, they cannot declare conflict of interest, verify intellectual property rights, or manage features of ethical scholarship and research integrity such as attribution, accuracy, positionality, transparency, or copyright. There are also ethical concerns with the use of AI to process certain types of data or to critically assess or provide feedback on others' work.

As we continue to navigate a changing AI landscape, *PIP* is guided by the principles of **responsibility**, **transparency**, and **trust**. Authors, reviewers, and editors are responsible for the human-driven processes and products of scholarship, they must be transparent about their use of AI tools, and they must establish trust by using AI ethically, which includes obtaining research ethics approvals where applicable or actively seeking guidance when unsure of the appropriateness of their AI use.

Authors

Authors are responsible for the contents of their manuscript, for exercising transparency in disclosing their methods, and for conducting and presenting research ethically.

- AI tools are not authors and may not be listed as authors or co-authors.
- AI-powered writing tools may be used to enhance readability of a manuscript but should not be used to draft substantive portions of it. The core academic work must be your own.
- If AI tools play a significant role in the research or analysis process, they should be included in the methods section, similarly to how one would disclose and describe their use of other research tools such as SPSS.
- AI tools may be used to create visualizations of data or ideas, but they cannot be used to generate synthetic data or to replace human interpretation of data or research findings. Images, graphs, and figures created using AI tools must contain a notation in the figure or image description that identifies the tool and how it was used.

- Authors are responsible for obtaining Research Ethics Board (REB) or Institutional Research Board (IRB) approval for all human research, for adhering to the terms of their approval, and for upholding the ethical principles and practices of the Tri-Council Policy Statement 2 (TCPS-2). Authors must include their use of AI tools as part of their research process when seeking ethics approval. Authors are encouraged to consult with their REBs/IRBs for guidance as needed.
- Authors may be contacted by an editor to clarify their use of AI tools, and authors may email pip@MacEwan.ca if they have questions about AI use and disclosure that are not covered in these guidelines. Submissions suspected to have been substantially AI-generated, that do not have appropriate AI use disclosure, or that are suspected to have used AI unethically may be declined.

Reviewers and Editors

Manuscripts submitted for review are considered confidential documents. Review documents and editorial decisions may also contain identifying information that should be considered confidential.

Reviewer feedback and editorial decisions are driven by human intelligence and rationale and cannot be offloaded to AI programs.

Reviewers and editors may use AI-powered writing tools to enhance the readability of their own written comments to authors but may not use AI to read, review, or interpret the article itself.

Copyeditors

Copyeditors are likely to use word processing and grammar-checking programs that have built-in generative AI assistance; however, manuscripts must not be uploaded to AI programs for editing.

Copyeditors are responsible for scrutinizing suggestions made by grammar-checking or word-processing tools.

AI is not a replacement for appropriate reference sources.

Copyeditors are responsible for the accuracy of their work and must adhere to the journal's style guide.