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Central Luzon State University

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The percentage indicates the combined amount of likely AI-generated text as well as likely AI-generated text that was also likely AI-paraphrased.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Detection Groups

1 AI-generated only 0%
Likely AI-generated text from a large-language model.

2 AI-generated text that was AI-paraphrased 0%
Likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (it may misidentify writing that is likely AI generated as AI generated and AI paraphrased or likely AI generated and AI paraphrased writing as only AI generated) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?
The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.

What does 'qualifying text' mean?
Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Eco Discussion

Name

Institution

Course

Professor

Due Date

Eco Discussion

Question A: Does the high fixed cost for higher education institutions tend to be larger or smaller? What are the variable expenses associated with colleges and universities?

Higher learning institutions have relatively inflexible expenses by nature. Fixed costs include infrastructure costs, campus facilities, administrative salaries, and maintenance costs, which do not change with increases or declines in student enrollment (Dean et al., 2020). These types of costs are fixed and are typically the most significant financial obligations. Variable costs for colleges and universities would be any cost that changes based on the number of enrollments. These include instructional costs, such as salaries for adjunct faculty, classroom supplies, utilities, and student services like dining or health facilities. The number of students increases or decreases, and the variable costs surge or come down accordingly, while fixed costs remain the same.

Question B: Given your answer to A, describe the immediate average total cost.

In the brief run, the average total cost per student is determined by how fixed and variable costs are distributed among the student population. Immediately, as the number of students increases, fixed costs are divided over a higher number of students, which lowers the ATC because of economies of scale. Thus, the downward slope in the short-run average total cost curve is created. In other words, once an optimal enrollment level is attained, further additions to the student body will begin to stretch the resources and create diseconomies of scale, where average costs once again rise. This U-shaped curve reflects a balance between efficient use of resources and capacity overextension.

Question C: What impact will a decline in enrollments have on the average cost per student of higher education if universities are operating at the point where their short-term average total costs are diminished?

Because institutions operate at the point where short-run average total costs are diminished, falling enrollment will increase the typical cost per student. This, of course, is because some costs are fixed, and with fewer students, these costs are divided among fewer, thus raising the cost for each. For example, maintaining campus facilities and administrative salaries would remain constant even if fewer students were enrolled. This puts universities under pressure to find ways to offset increasing costs per student by slashing variable costs of course offerings or staff (Ward, 2022). However, this directly impinges upon the quality of education and services. Alternatively, colleges might seek additional sources of revenue by expanding online programs, recruiting international students, or offering new certifications and professional development courses to balance their budgets.

Reference

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