

FR-35 • Class Kit • Discussion Catalyst

# Who Benefits When AI Gets Better?

When AI becomes better at a future job, who gains and who loses? Map the worker, company, customer, and society — then debate fairness without turning it into a shouting match.

[Start the discussion](#)

[Jump to kit preview](#)

## DISCUSSION PROGRESS

0 XP

Level 1: Stakeholder Spotter

- ☐ Pick a job
- ☐ Run live AI prompt
- ☐ Map stakeholders
- ☐ Debate fairness
- ☐ Find your position
- ☐ Finish in class

# Teacher-facing discussion catalyst

The class question: **When AI gets better at a job, who benefits — and who carries the risk?**

Keep the discussion balanced. This is not party politics and not AI panic. It is a fairness map: different people can gain and lose in different ways at the same time.

# **1 Pick one job students care about**

Use a job the class recognises. The clearer the job, the sharper the debate.

Good examples: teacher, doctor, graphic designer, software developer, lawyer, journalist, accountant, customer support executive, delivery manager, architect, sales person.

## **Job to discuss**

Example: graphic designer

### **THOUGHT BULB**

A job is a bundle of tasks. When AI improves, it may help some tasks, reduce some tasks, and create new tasks. That is why the benefits are not evenly shared.

☐

I chose one clear job for the class debate.

2

## Run the stakeholder prompt live

Teacher types this into ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, or Perplexity on screen.

### LIVE TEACHER PROMPT

When AI gets better at [a job], who gains and who loses - the worker, the company, the customer, society?

Make a balanced stakeholder map.

For each stakeholder, explain:

1. What they may gain
2. What they may lose or risk
3. One fairness question the class should debate

Keep it simple for Grade 9 to Grade 12. No politics. No fear-mongering. No hype.

**Copy filled prompt**

#### **FILLED PROMPT PREVIEW**

**When AI gets better at graphic designer, who gains and who loses - the worker, the company, the customer, society?**

**Make a balanced stakeholder map.**

**For each stakeholder, explain:**

- 1. What they may gain**
- 2. What they may lose or risk**
- 3. One fairness question the class should debate**

**Keep it simple for Grade 9 to Grade 12. No politics. No fear-mongering. No hype.**

#### **TEACHER CAUTION**

If AI gives a one-sided answer, ask for the other side. A good fairness discussion needs gains, risks, and trade-offs.

☐

I ran or prepared the live AI stakeholder prompt.

## **3** Map the four stakeholders

Who is affected? Not just the worker.

**1**

### **Worker**

May become faster and more skilled, but may face pressure, reskilling, or fewer routine tasks.

**2**

### **Company**

May reduce costs, improve speed, and serve more people, but must manage quality and responsibility.

**3**

### **Customer**

May get cheaper, faster service, but may lose human care, privacy, or trust.

**4**

### **Society**

May gain productivity and access, but may face inequality, job shifts, or new rules to create.

| Stakeholder | Possible gain                  | Possible loss or risk                    | Fairness question                      |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Worker      | Can do better work faster      | May need new skills or face job pressure | Who pays for reskilling?               |
| Company     | Lower cost, faster output      | Quality, accountability, trust issues    | Should productivity gains be shared?   |
| Customer    | Cheaper or faster service      | Less human judgement or privacy          | When should a human still be involved? |
| Society     | More access and new industries | Uneven benefits and disruption           | How do we make change fairer?          |

☐ I mapped worker, company, customer, and society.

4

## Debate fairness, not just winners

The sharp question is not “Is AI good or bad?” It is “Who gets what, and who carries the risk?”

### Argument: AI can be fairer

If AI lowers cost, more people may access services that were earlier expensive or slow.

### Argument: AI can be unfair

If companies gain most of the savings while workers lose security, the benefits may not be shared well.

### Argument: Workers can gain

Workers who learn AI tools may become more valuable and focus on judgement, creativity, and human connection.

### Argument: Workers can lose

Entry-level workers may lose the simple tasks where beginners used to learn.

### CLASS DEBATE PROMPT

“If AI makes this job more productive, who should benefit first — worker, company, customer, or society?”

☐

I debated gains, losses, and fairness without making it political or one-sided.

5

## Teacher Class Kit Preview

Use this as the 4-page Discussion Catalyst kit copy.

### PAGE 1 • OUTCOMES + SETUP

#### Who Benefits When AI Gets Better?

By the end of this 40-minute class, students will be able to: (1) identify stakeholders affected by AI in a job, (2) separate gains from risks, and (3) write a balanced view on fairness.

**Materials:** Projector or shared screen, one AI tool such as ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, or Perplexity, board/marker, notebooks.

**Class stance:** AI changes who does work, who pays, who benefits, and who carries risk. Keep the discussion balanced and practical.

---

Vanguard Scholar — Smart questions. Smarter answers. You, upgraded.

## 40-minute discussion flow

**Step 1 • 5 min:** Pick one job students know or care about.

**Step 2 • 8 min:** Teacher runs the live AI prompt to map worker, company, customer, and society.

**Step 3 • 10 min:** Board table: stakeholder / gain / loss or risk / fairness question.

**Step 4 • 12 min:** Debate: who benefits first, who carries risk, and what would make it fairer?

**Step 5 • 5 min:** Exit line: “When AI improves at this job, \_\_\_\_\_ may gain, but \_\_\_\_\_ may need protection or support.”

## Where do YOU sit in this?

1. Would you rather be the worker, customer, company owner, or policymaker in this situation?
2. If the company saves money using AI, should the worker benefit too? How?
3. If customers get cheaper service but less human attention, is that a fair trade?
4. What new skill would help a worker stay valuable in this job?
5. What is one rule or habit that could make AI use fairer in this field?

### TEACHER MOVE

When students say “AI is good” or “AI is bad,” ask: “Good for whom? Bad for whom?”

## My fairness map

Job discussed: \_\_\_\_\_

Who gains most? \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

Who may lose or carry risk? \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

What would make the change fairer? \_\_\_\_\_

My position: I think \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

Discussion stays in class. Students do not send work to Vanguard Scholar.

---

Vanguard Scholar — Smart questions. Smarter answers. You, upgraded.

☐ I reviewed the Class Kit and personal fairness-map page.

# Final 5-minute move

Choose where you sit in the map. Are you thinking like a worker, customer, company, or society? Write one balanced sentence.

## My fairness line

Example: When AI gets better at graphic design, customers and companies may gain speed and lower cost, but new designers may need support to learn real judgement and not only use templates.

☐ I named who gains.

☐ I named who may lose or carry risk.

☐ I wrote one balanced fairness sentence.

#### EXIT LINE

“When AI improves at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ may gain, but \_\_\_\_\_ may need support.”

[Print kit](#)[Back to top](#)

---

**Vanguard Scholar** — Smart questions. Smarter answers. You, upgraded.

Made with care. No data collected.

Questions? Teachers and parents, write to us. Students, speak with your teacher or a grown-up first.