Pew Research Center

FOR RELEASE APRIL 3, 2025

How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence

The public and experts are far apart in their enthusiasm and predictions for AI. But they share similar views in wanting more personal control and worrying regulation will fall short

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, April 2025, "How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans' views of artificial intelligence compare with the views of those who have expertise in the field. This report includes findings from a survey of U.S. adults, a survey of AI experts and a series of in-depth interviews with experts.

Survey of U.S. adults

To understand the views of the American public, we surveyed 5,410 adults from Aug. 12 to Aug. 18, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Interviews were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

Survey of AI experts

To understand the views of AI experts, we surveyed 1,013 AI experts living in the United States from Aug. 14 to Oct. 31, 2024. To create the sample, Center researchers compiled a list of authors and presenters at 21 AI-related conferences held in 2023 or 2024. Surveys were conducted online, and experts were asked to confirm that they live in the U.S. and that their work or research relates to AI before proceeding. Because there is no definitive source of population benchmarks for this group, responses from the expert survey are unweighted. They are only representative of the views of experts *who responded to the survey*.

In-depth interviews with AI experts

To further explore expert views, we conducted 30 in-depth interviews with AI experts from Oct. 18 to Nov. 26, 2024. The interviews were designed to give AI experts across a range of different demographic dimensions, including race, ethnicity and gender, a chance to elaborate on their views. However, the in-depth interviews are not representative of any demographic group or AI experts as a whole. Quotes have been lightly edited for grammar and clarity.

Here are the questions used for this report, the toplines and the methodology.

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How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence

The public and experts are far apart in their enthusiasm and predictions for AI. But they share similar views in wanting more personal control and worrying regulation will fall short

With artificial intelligence no longer the stuff of science fiction, its benefits and risks are being debated by everyone from casual observers to scholars. A new Pew Research Center report examines the views of two key groups: the American public and experts in the field of AI.

These surveys reveal both deep divides and common ground on AI. AI experts are far more positive than the public about AI's potential, including on jobs. Yet both groups want more personal control of AI and worry about lax government oversight.

Still, opinions among experts vary, with men more optimistic about AI than women.

Here are the key findings from surveys of U.S. adults and AI experts conducted in 2024, and in-depth interviews with experts.

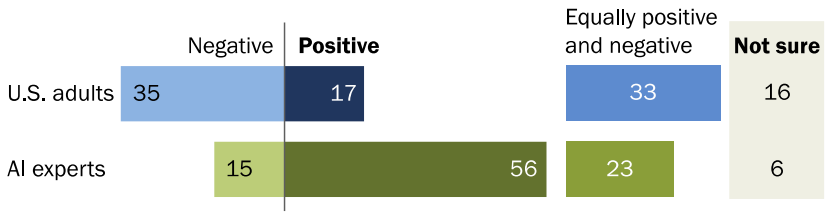
Key findings

Experts are far more positive and enthusiastic about AI than the public. For example, the AI experts we surveyed are far more likely than Americans overall to believe AI will have a very or somewhat positive impact on the United States over the next 20 years (56% vs. 17%).

And while 47% of experts surveyed say they are more excited than concerned about the increased use of AI in daily life, that share drops to 11% among the public.

AI experts more likely than the public to say AI will have a positive effect on the U.S. over next 20 years

% who say they think the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the U.S. over the next 20 years will be ...



Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. "Very/somewhat positive" and "very/somewhat negative" are combined. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024. Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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By contrast, U.S. adults as a whole – whose concerns over AI have grown since 2021 – are more inclined than experts to say they're more concerned than excited (51% vs. 15% among experts).

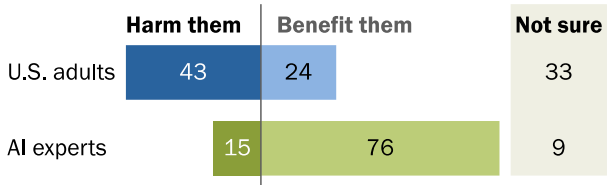
Jump to: *Who did we define as "AI experts" and how did we identify them?*

Larger shares of experts than of U.S. adults see AI as personally beneficial. Far more of the experts we surveyed believe these technologies will benefit (76%) rather than harm (15%) them personally.

The public is far more likely to think AI will harm them (43%) than benefit them (24%). Still, one-third say they're unsure.

About three-quarters of AI experts think AI will likely benefit them personally, much higher than share of U.S. adults

% who say they think the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) is more likely to ...



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Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024. Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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Public optimism is low regarding AI's impact on work. While 73% of AI experts surveyed say AI will have a very or somewhat positive impact on how people do their jobs over the next 20 years, that share drops to 23% among U.S. adults.

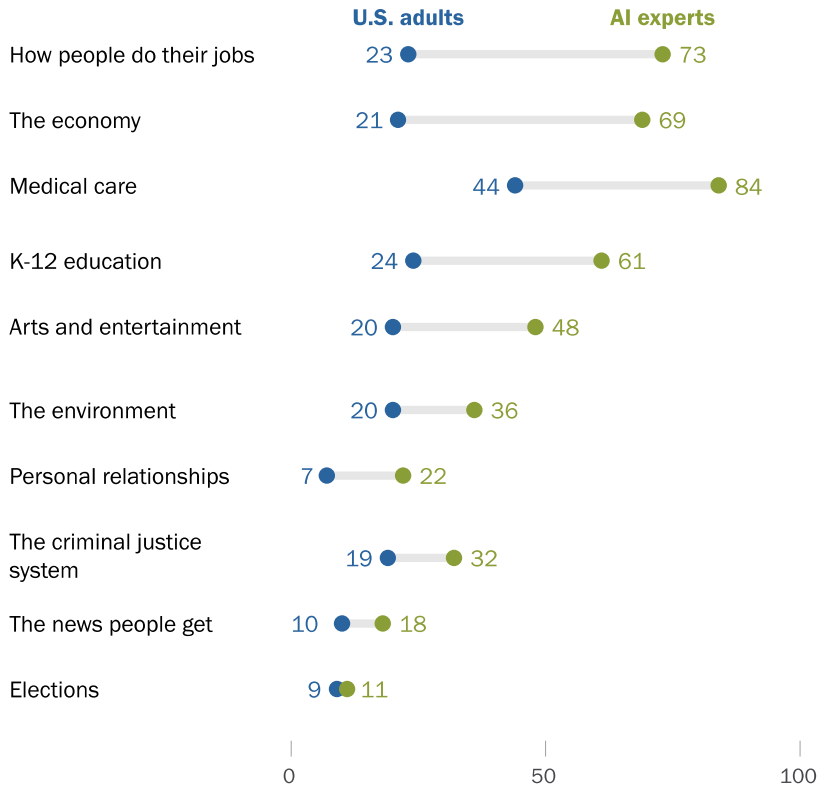
Large gaps are also present in views about AI's effect on the economy, medical care, education and art.

Both groups are skeptical of AI's role in news and elections. Only about one-in-ten U.S. adults and experts think AI will have a positive impact on elections. Small shares in each group say the same for news.

Similar shares of the public and experts want more control and regulation of AI. More than half of U.S. adults (55%) and a similar share of AI experts (57%) say they want more control over how it is used in their lives. And those in both groups worry more that government regulation of AI will be too lax than overly excessive.

Large gaps between experts and the public on AI's potential impact on jobs, the economy; few in either group say AI will be good for elections, news

*% who say the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on each of the following in the U.S. over the next 20 years will be **very or somewhat positive***



Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer or gave responses of "equally positive or negative, "very negative," "somewhat negative" or "not sure" are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024. Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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There are notable gender differences in the way people view AI, but these gaps are more pronounced among experts we surveyed.

Our previous surveys of U.S. adults have shown that women are often more wary than men about AI. This is true in the current survey. For example, 22% of men think AI will positively impact the U.S., compared with 12% of women.

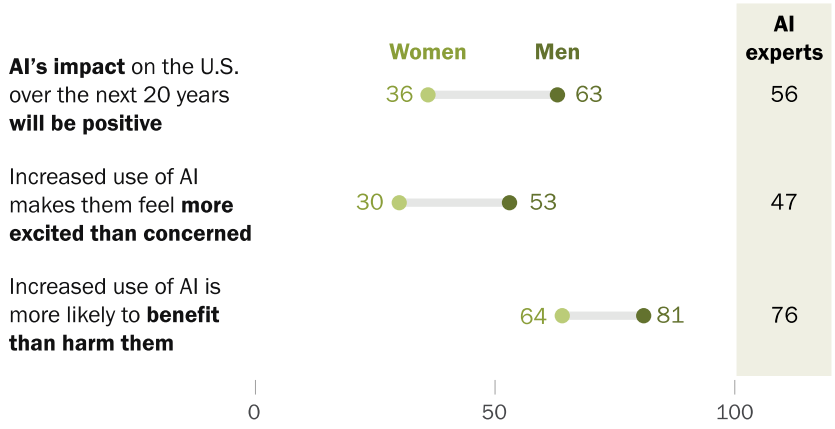
These differences are even wider among the experts surveyed: 63% of men say AI's impact on the U.S. over the next two decades will be very or somewhat positive, compared with 36% of women.[1]

Among experts, men are also more likely than women to say they're more excited than concerned about AI (53% vs. 30%) or think AI will personally benefit them (81% vs. 64%).

Views also vary based on the type of sector experts work in, particularly on AI and corporate responsibility. **Six-in-ten experts at colleges or universities have little to no confidence in U.S. companies to responsibly develop and use AI, versus 39% of those at private companies or businesses who say this.**

Among AI experts, men are far more optimistic and excited than women about AI's impact

% of artificial intelligence (AI) experts who say ...



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Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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[1] There were not enough Black or Hispanic experts in the sample to be broken out into a separate analysis. Due to this, we are not able to report on racial and ethnic differences among AI experts in the survey. As always, these groups' responses are incorporated into the general figures for experts' views throughout this report. We have conducted in-depth interviews in order to further hear viewpoints from a variety of perspectives. Please refer to Appendix A for the demographic profile of expert responses received.

These are the key findings from a survey of 5,410 U.S. adults, conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024; and a separate survey of 1,013 AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024. Below, we dive deeper into a few key areas from our findings: AI and jobs; concerns, bias and representation; and regulation and responsible AI.

Who did we define as 'AI experts' and how did we identify them?

For this project, we defined "AI experts" as individuals who demonstrate expertise via their work or research in artificial intelligence or related fields. We focused only on those who live in the United States. Expert responses are unweighted and only representative of the views of those who responded.

To identify these individuals, we created a list of authors and presenters at 21 AI-focused conferences from 2023 and 2024. This list was developed in consultation with project advisers.

We aimed to capture a broad range of perspectives and expertise related to AI. The conferences covered topics including research and development, application, business, policy, social science, identity and ethics.

Center researchers used public information and an email finder service to identify authors and presenters who lived in the U.S. and collect email addresses. To be eligible for the survey, experts had to confirm 1) their work or research relates to AI, machine learning or related topics and 2) that they live in the U.S.

The study was not designed to estimate the demographics of the AI workforce, and responses received may reflect choices in sample design as well as nonresponse. Refer to Appendix A for the demographic breakdown of responses received.

We did not receive enough responses from Hispanic or Black experts to be able to report expert views by race and ethnicity; this reflects the racial and ethnic makeup of the field. These groups' responses are incorporated into the general figures throughout.

We also did not receive enough responses from experts working at nonprofits, in government or self-employed to break out these groups separately. Their responses, too, are included in general figures.

To help make sure we heard from a range of voices, we also conducted 30 in-depth interviews with experts who responded to the survey.

Please refer to the methodology for more information, including a list of which conferences were included and detail on the steps taken to select and survey these experts.

AI and jobs

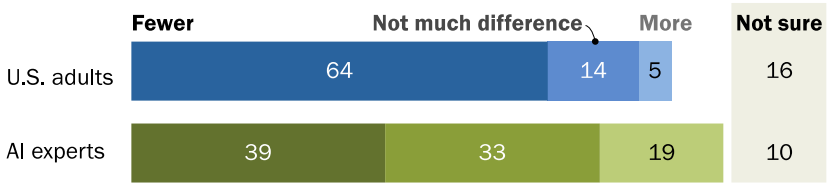
How AI will impact jobs has sparked debate and disagreement – as well as worry among workers. AI is already automating many jobs and threatening others. Others see it as creating new opportunities.

Throughout our prior work, the public has been wary about AI's role in job loss. In our current survey, 64% of the public thinks AI will lead to fewer jobs over the next 20 years.

Far fewer experts surveyed say the same (39%). When we ask about *specific* jobs, though, we find some common ground.

Majority of U.S. adults think AI will eliminate jobs over next two decades, but experts' views are more mixed

% who say that over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to __ jobs in the U.S.



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Some jobs – like cashiers – are widely viewed as at risk. About three-quarters of U.S. adults and AI experts alike say that over the next 20 years, AI will lead to fewer jobs of this kind in the U.S. About half or more also say this for journalists, software engineers and factory workers.

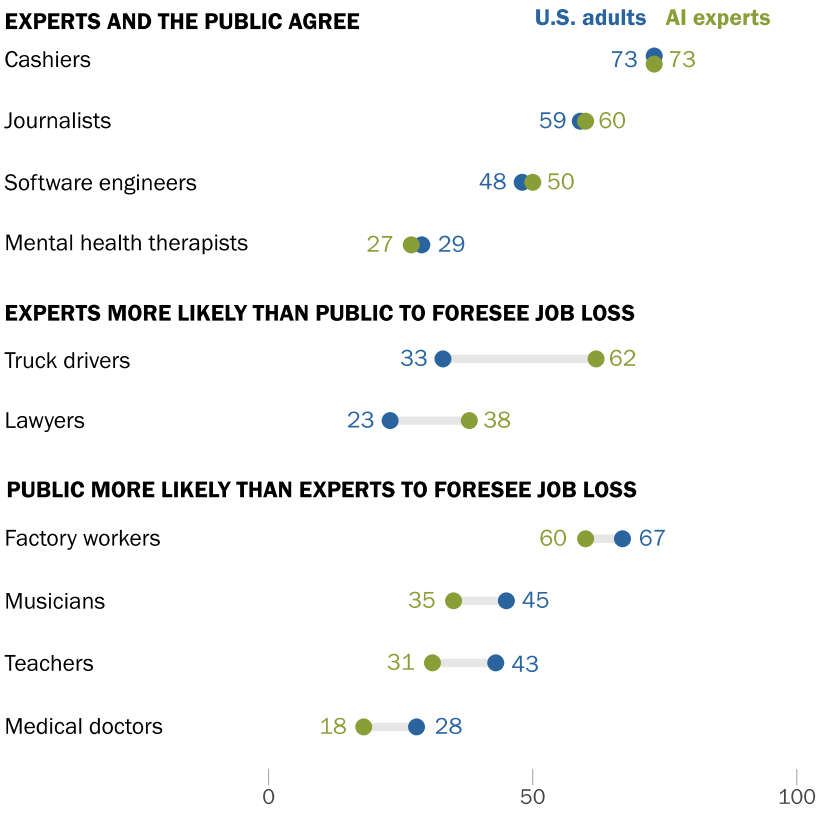
On the other hand, while **62% of experts expect fewer jobs for truck drivers, this drops to 33% among the public.**

And the public is more likely than the experts we surveyed to expect AI-related job loss for occupations like musicians, teachers and medical doctors. Fewer than half of U.S. adults and experts alike say there will be job loss in each of these areas, though.

Public uncertainty is a factor. The shares of U.S. adults who say they're unsure range from 13% to 26%, depending on the job.

Experts and public largely see jobs for cashiers, journalists and factory workers at risk due to AI; views differ widely on truck drivers

*% who say that over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to **fewer jobs** for __ in the U.S.*



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Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024. Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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AI-related concerns, bias and representation

We also asked about some specific concerns people might have about AI. Continuing the theme on jobs, we find the public more anxious than experts about job loss (56% vs. 25% are extremely or very concerned). We also find:

- **Inaccurate information, impersonation and data misuse are common worries for both experts and the public.** For example, 66% of adults overall and 70% of experts are highly concerned about people getting inaccurate information from AI.
- **The public is more worried about loss of human connection.** While 57% of the public is highly concerned about AI leading to less connection between people, this drops to 37% among the experts we surveyed.

Bias in decisions made by AI is also a concern for experts and the public (55% each say they're highly concerned).

Race, ethnicity and gender often dominate discussions on AI, bias and discrimination – from hiring algorithms to medical decision-making.

One way AI companies are dealing with potential racial and gender biases in their models is by improving how models are trained. There are also growing calls for more diverse workforces to counteract bias. These efforts, though, have been met with pushback as companies scale back these initiatives.

We first asked the public how they view the representation of various groups in AI design in 2021. In this survey, we explored how public and expert views compare on these same questions.

Both experts and the public see men's views as better represented in AI design than the views of women. For example, 75% of experts say the people who design AI take men's perspectives into account at least somewhat well – but 44% say this about women's views.

The public also sees men's views as better represented than women's, even as about four-in-ten are unsure.

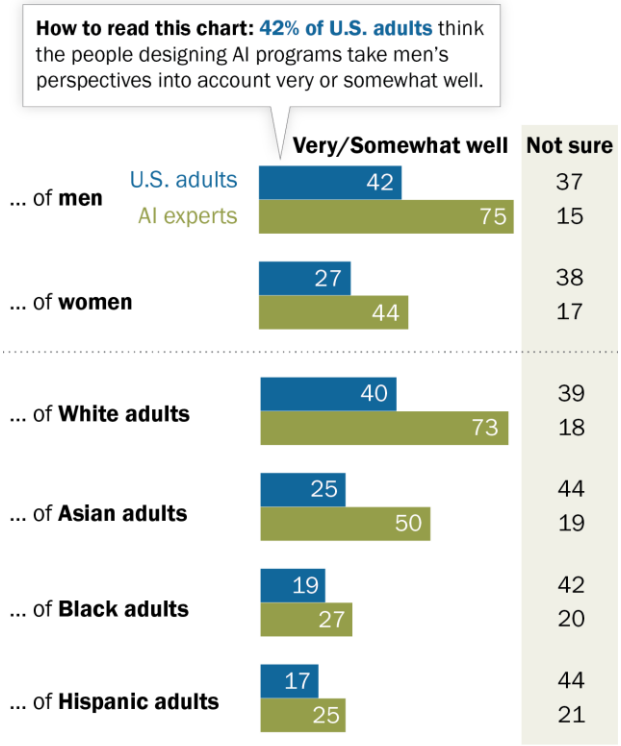
White adults' views are seen as well-represented in AI design relative to other racial and ethnic groups. About three-quarters of experts say the perspectives of White adults are well-accounted for. Half say this about Asian adults' perspectives, and even smaller shares say this about views of Black or Hispanic adults.

Among the public, four-in-ten say the perspectives of White adults are well-represented. A quarter or fewer think this about the perspectives of Asian, Black or Hispanic adults.

The public is far more unsure than the experts we surveyed on this topic, with about four-in-ten or more U.S. adults expressing uncertainty. Still, some experts surveyed are also unsure.

Views of men, White adults are seen as relatively well-represented in AI design; views of other groups seen as less so

% who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take the experiences and views of the following groups into account ...



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Quotes from AI experts: Bias and representation

"I think women, Black women, women of color [are] definitely very underrepresented. People with disabilities are underrepresented … it's mainly straight White men or men of color who are really investing and excited about these technologies, but … [when] people start to get replaced by technology, it's always going to affect those underrepresented groups first." – Black expert

"We do not have any African Americans in the department at all … we need to bring these people in so they have a seat at the table. … If it's the same person over and over again … that is very narrow-minded … I wish that there were more representation, and they would put more focus on that. But … I do see basically the same kind of people over and over again." – Hispanic expert

Regulation and responsible AI

Questions of who should regulate AI – and how much – are on the minds of lawmakers amid an evolving political climate.

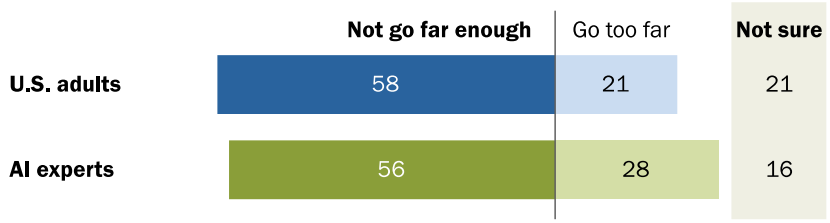
When we asked experts and the public about this topic, we found common ground in their views.[2]

[2] The survey was fielded before the 2024 U.S. elections.

Both the public and experts largely worry the U.S. government will not go far enough in regulating AI. About six-in-ten U.S. adults and 56% of experts surveyed say they're more concerned about this than about the government going too far.

Experts, public alike are more concerned about not enough government regulation of AI than too much

% who say that thinking about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the United States, they are more concerned that the U.S. government will ___ regulating its use



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By political party, among U.S. adults

Majorities in both parties are more concerned about insufficient regulation, though Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say so (64% vs. 55%). (Both groups include those who lean toward the respective party.)

Experts and the public aren't confident that the government will regulate AI effectively: 62% of U.S. adults and 53% of the experts we surveyed say they have not too much or no confidence.

They are also largely skeptical of industry efforts around responsible AI: 59% of the public and 55% of surveyed experts have not too much or no confidence in U.S. companies to develop and use AI responsibly.

By job sector, among AI experts

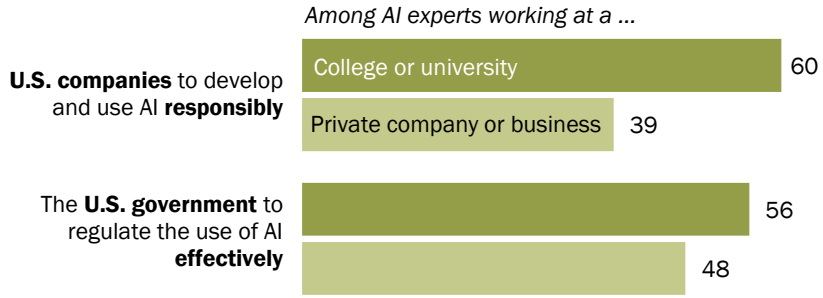
And experts at colleges and universities are far less confident in companies' efforts than their industry peers:

- 60% of experts at colleges or universities have little to no confidence that companies will develop and use AI responsibly.
- 39% of those at private companies or businesses say the same.

Expert confidence in government is similar across these two groups.

AI experts working at colleges and universities are much more likely than their industry peers to lack confidence in companies' responsible use of AI

*% of artificial intelligence (AI) experts, by job sector, who say they have **not too much or no confidence** in the following*



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Quotes from AI experts: Regulation and responsible AI

"It seems like when you look at these … congressional hearings, they don't understand it at all. I don't know that I have faith that they would be able to bring on enough experts to understand it enough to regulate it, but I think it's very important." – Expert working at a college or university

"I think [companies] have a ton of responsibility. Unfortunately, I don't think necessarily that … responsibility plays as high of a role in their decision-making of what they're going to pursue and how quickly they're going to release something." – Expert working at a private company or business

Guide to this report

The chapters of this report go into more detail on public and expert views. Jump to each to learn more about:

- Artificial intelligence in daily life: Views and experiences
- Views of risks, opportunities and regulation of AI
- Public and expert predictions for AI's next 20 years

1. Artificial intelligence in daily life: Views and experiences

Artificial intelligence is quickly becoming more and more part of everyday life. This chapter explores how the public and experts compare in their experiences and views around the use of AI (such as chatbots) and their control over AI's role in their lives.

Interacting with AI

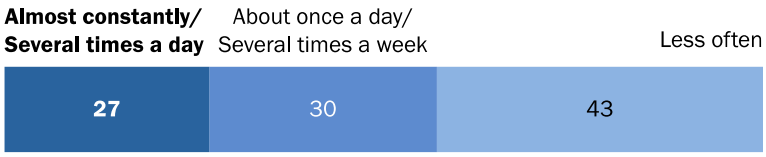
Americans encounter AI in various ways, from social media to health care to financial services. But AI experts believe the public engages with AI more than they report.

AI experts were asked how often they think people in the United States interact with AI. A vast majority (79%) say people in the U.S. interact with AI almost constantly or several times a day.

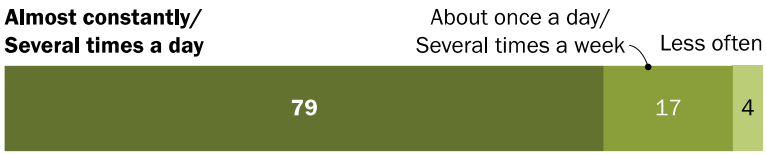
A much smaller share of **U.S. adults** (27%) think they interact with AI at this rate. Three-in-ten say they do so about once a day or several times a week, and 43% report doing so less often.

AI experts think people interact with AI far more than they say they do

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they interact with artificial intelligence (AI) ...*



*% of **AI experts** who think people in the U.S. interact with artificial intelligence (AI) ...*



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Use and views of chatbots

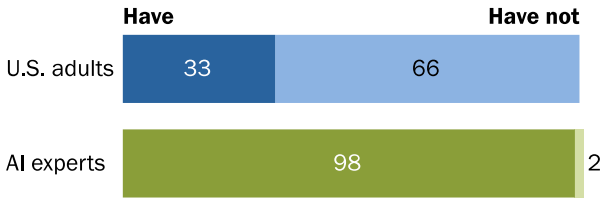
It's been over two years since ChatGPT was released, and other chatbots came soon after. Since then, Americans have been increasingly using them for work or entertainment. To that end, we asked AI experts and the general public about their use of these tools.

Using chatbots is nearly universal among experts, but that's not the case for the general public. One-third of U.S. adults say they have ever used an AI chatbot, compared with nearly all AI experts surveyed (98%).

That said, most Americans (72%) have at least heard of chatbots, including 28% who've heard a lot.

A third of U.S. adults say they've ever used a chatbot, compared with nearly all AI experts

% who say they ___ ever used an artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot such as ChatGPT, Gemini or Copilot



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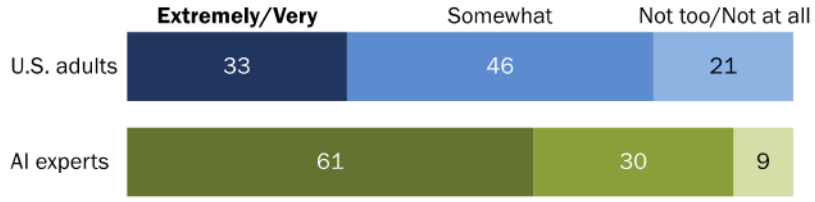
The public's experiences with chatbots have not been as positive as those of experts. About six-in-ten AI experts who have used a chatbot (61%) say it was extremely or very helpful to them. Smaller shares of users in the general public (33%) say this.

Fewer in both groups report that chatbots have been not too or not at all helpful. Still, U.S. adults who've used chatbots are more likely than experts surveyed to say these tools have been not too or not at all helpful (21% vs. 9%).

Among chatbot users, U.S. adults are far less likely than AI experts to say chatbots are extremely or very helpful to them

Among those who've ever used an artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot, % who say chatbots have been ___ helpful for them



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Do people think they have control over AI in their lives?

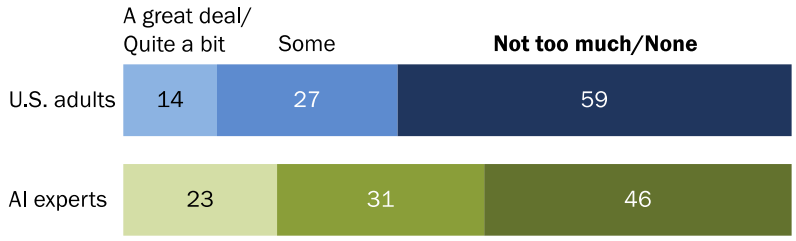
Debates have continued around the difficulty or inability to opt out of AI. On balance, both the American public and the AI experts we surveyed want more control over this technology.

When asked about control over AI use in their lives, almost half or more in both groups say they have little or no control, with this sentiment being somewhat more prevalent among U.S. adults (59%) than AI experts surveyed (46%).

Smaller shares of both groups think they have control over whether AI is used in their lives: 14% of the general public and 23% of AI experts say they have a great deal or quite a bit of control.

Few AI experts or U.S. adults say they have a great deal or quite a bit of control over AI in their lives

% who say they think they have ___ of control in whether artificial intelligence (AI) is used in their life



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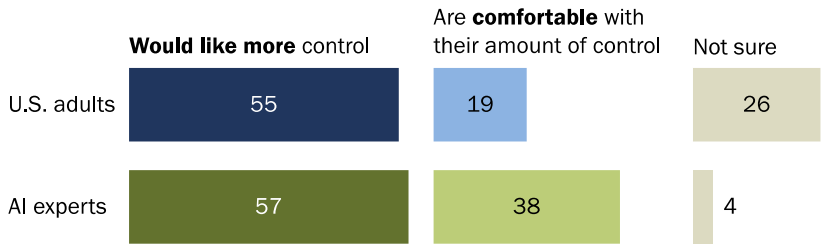
What's more, both U.S. adults and AI experts most commonly say they want more control over how AI is used in their lives.

More than half of both AI experts and U.S. adults (57% and 55%) say they would like more control over how AI is used in their own lives. Fewer in both groups are comfortable with the amount of control they have, though experts are more likely to say this (38% vs. 19%).

Uncertainty is more common among the general public. U.S. adults are far more likely than AI experts to say they are unsure how much control they want over AI (26% vs. 4%).

Both the U.S. public and AI experts largely want more control over how AI is used in their lives

% who say they ___ over how artificial intelligence (AI) is used in their lives



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By gender, among AI experts surveyed

Among experts, women are more likely than men to say that they would like more control over AI (67% vs. 54%).

By job sector, among AI experts surveyed

Experts who work at colleges or universities are more likely than those who work in private companies to say they want more control over AI (61% vs. 50%). Roughly equal portions of both say they have not too much or no control in how AI is used in their lives (47% and 46%, respectively).

2. Views of risks, opportunities and regulation of AI

As the role of artificial intelligence in daily life grows, its challenges and opportunities are front and center for experts and the public alike.

This chapter covers where experts and the American public differ in their excitement and worries, as well as where they think AI might surpass humans. It also walks through the areas of agreement, such as on government regulation, corporate responsibility, and concerns about AI bias and misinformation.

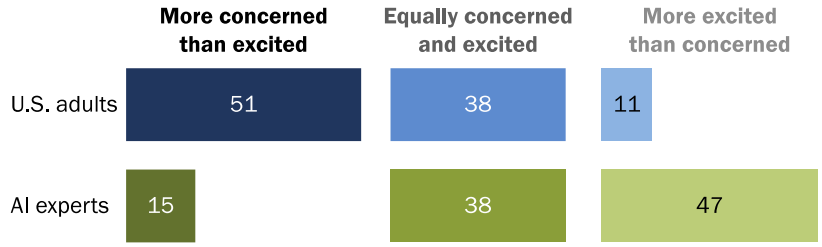
Concern and excitement over AI

AI experts are far more enthusiastic than the American public about the increased use of AI in daily life. The public, on the other hand, expresses far more concern. Roughly half of the experts surveyed say they are *more excited than concerned* (47%) about the increased use of AI in daily life. By contrast, only 11% of U.S. adults say this.

About half of U.S. adults (51%) say they are *more concerned than excited*. This drops dramatically to 15% among the experts surveyed.

Public is far more concerned about the increased use of AI than AI experts

% who say the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) in daily life makes them feel ...



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What's more, the U.S. public has become more concerned over recent years. The share who say they are more concerned than excited increased from about four-in-ten in 2021 and 2022 to roughly half in 2023.

Today, identical shares of both groups say that they are equally concerned and excited (38% each).

By gender, among AI experts surveyed and U.S. adults

Among both the public and AI experts, **men are more excited than women** about the increased use of AI in daily life. The gender difference on excitement is wider among AI experts, though.

AI experts: A far greater share of men than women say they are *more excited* than concerned (53% vs. 30%). While just 11% of men say they're *more concerned* than excited, that ticks up to 24% of women.

U.S. public: Men are again more likely than women to say they are more excited than concerned (15% vs. 7%). While 46% of men are more concerned, that rises slightly to 55% among women.

In in-depth interviews, we asked AI experts about what uses of AI excite them, and why. Some themes include making life easier or more efficient and improving outcomes for certain industries. (Quotes have been lightly edited for grammar and clarity.)

Quotes from AI experts: Reasons for excitement about AI

"I think broadly some of the things that excite me are things like applications that can save people a lot of time from repetitive and mundane tasks. So I think automating some of those workflows."

"I've seen that the AI can improve a lot the accuracy of the diagnosis of different diseases. Also, it can boost the development of different medicines for different treatments. Like for instance, for breast cancer classification, it can improve a lot. It can decrease the false positive rates and false negative rates. Most excited about the positive impact that it could have in the health industry."

And we also asked experts what uses of AI concern them, and why. Some themes include data privacy and misinformation.

Quotes from AI experts: Reasons for concern about AI

"I do think about how that [airport biometrics] technology is used, especially from a privacy and security standpoint. … Where's that data going? How is it being housed? Where is it being used for? Where is my consent? Can I really, truly say no, I don't want my picture taken, but what is the consequence of me saying that and still trying to make it to my flight at home?"

"Misinformation has always been an issue with technology. … But I think the main issue with AI and misinformation is that you can now do misinformation at scale, at a way larger scale."

A 2021 Center survey found that some related themes also arose among U.S. adults when asked why they were either more concerned or more excited.

Specific concerns about AI

Our new survey also gives us the chance to compare expert and public concern in several key areas, including those related to "deepfakes," misinformation, job displacement and AI bias.

The public is more worried about losing jobs – and human connection – than AI experts. Continuing a theme from our broader body of research, we find the public is anxious about AI's impact on work. More than half of U.S. adults are extremely or very concerned about AI eliminating jobs, versus a smaller share of experts surveyed (56% vs. 25%). The public also fears the loss of human connection more than experts do (57% vs. 37%).

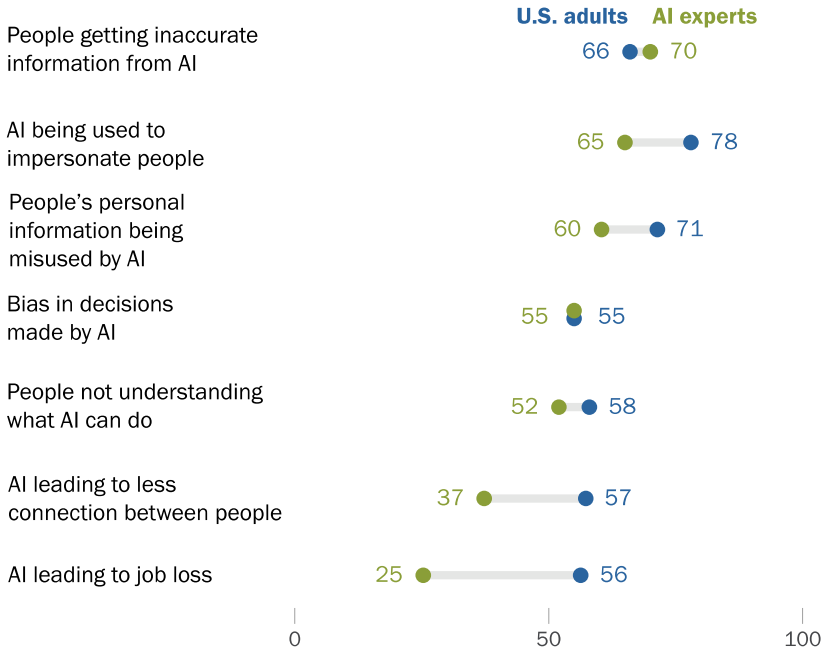
There's wide concern about inaccurate information. Seven-in-ten of the experts we surveyed and 66% of U.S. adults are highly worried about people getting inaccurate information from AI.

Impersonation and data misuse are also among the top concerns. The public is more worried about each of these things than experts – most U.S. adults are highly worried. Still, six-in-ten experts say they are extremely or very concerned about data misuse, and roughly two-thirds say this about AI being used to impersonate people.

Experts and the public align in their concerns about bias. Identical shares of each group (55%) are highly worried about this. About half or more of experts and the public also express notable concern about people not understanding what AI can do.

The public and experts are both highly concerned about AI spreading inaccurate information, but job loss is a bigger worry for public than experts

*% who say that when it comes to artificial intelligence (AI), they are **extremely or very concerned** about ...*



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By gender, among AI experts surveyed and U.S. adults

There are gender differences on specific concerns about AI as well. Some of the biggest are on data misuse, bias and inaccurate information.

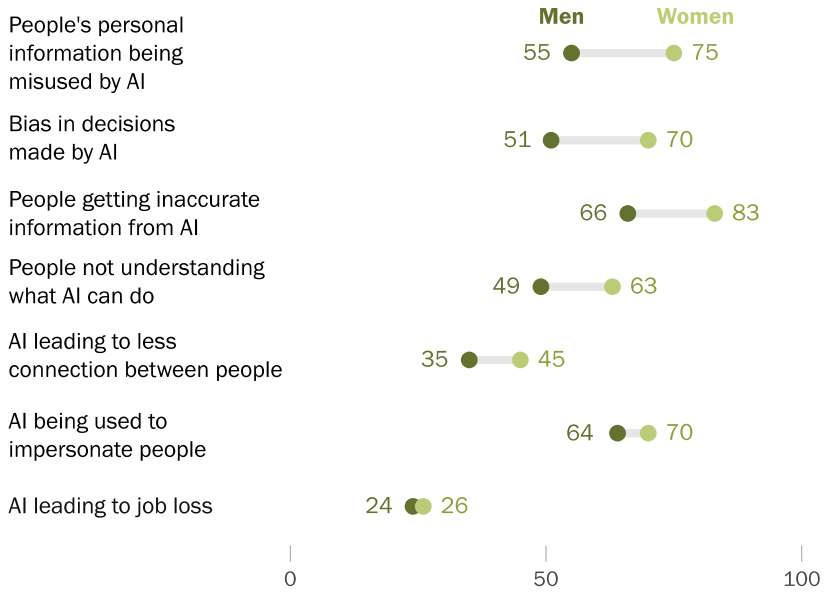
On the other hand, women feel similarly to men about impersonation and job loss.

Among the general public, most gender differences on this topic are minimal.

Loss of human connection is one place we see women being somewhat more concerned in both groups, though. Women are slightly more likely than men to be highly worried about AI leading to this, both among experts (45% vs. 35%) and the public (63% vs. 52%).

Among AI experts, women are far more worried than men about data misuse, bias and people getting inaccurate information from AI

*% of AI experts who say that when it comes to artificial intelligence (AI), they are **extremely or very concerned** about ...*



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AI's personal impact

For some, concerns about AI extend to how they see their own futures.

The public is more likely to foresee personal harm from AI than benefit, though there is notable uncertainty:

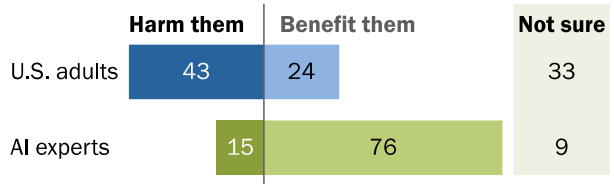
- 43% of U.S. adults say AI is more likely to **harm** them
- 24% say it's more likely to **benefit** them
- 33% are **unsure**

In contrast, the AI experts we surveyed are widely optimistic:

- 76% of experts surveyed say AI is more likely to **benefit** them
- 15% say it's more likely to **harm** them
- 9% are **unsure**

About three-quarters of AI experts think AI will likely benefit them personally, much higher than share of U.S. adults

% who say they think the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) is more likely to ...



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By gender, among U.S. adults and AI experts surveyed

Men stand out for thinking they'll benefit from AI in both groups we surveyed.

Among U.S. adults, men are more likely to foresee personal benefit than women (31% vs. 18%). This gender difference is also present among the experts surveyed (81% vs. 64%).

Representation in AI design

Many of the conversations around harm in AI center around potential biases related to race, ethnicity and gender. These include examples from hiring algorithms to medical decision-making.

One way AI companies are dealing with potential racial and gender biases in their models is by improving how models are trained. At the same time, there are also calls for more diverse workforces to counteract bias. These efforts, though, have been met with pushback as companies scale back these initiatives.

We explored how the public and experts view the representation of six groups in this light, with questions we first asked in 2021.[3]

[3] Our survey focused on race, ethnicity and gender because these feature in prominent examples of AI bias and due to constraints on survey space. However, there are a range of dimensions relevant to bias in AI.

How well are the views of racial and ethnic groups represented?

Both experts and the public believe White adults' views are better-represented than other groups' when it comes to AI design:

- 73% of experts we surveyed say the people designing AI take the experiences and views of White adults into account at least somewhat well.
- Half say the same for Asian adults and even smaller shares about Black (27%) or Hispanic (25%) adults.

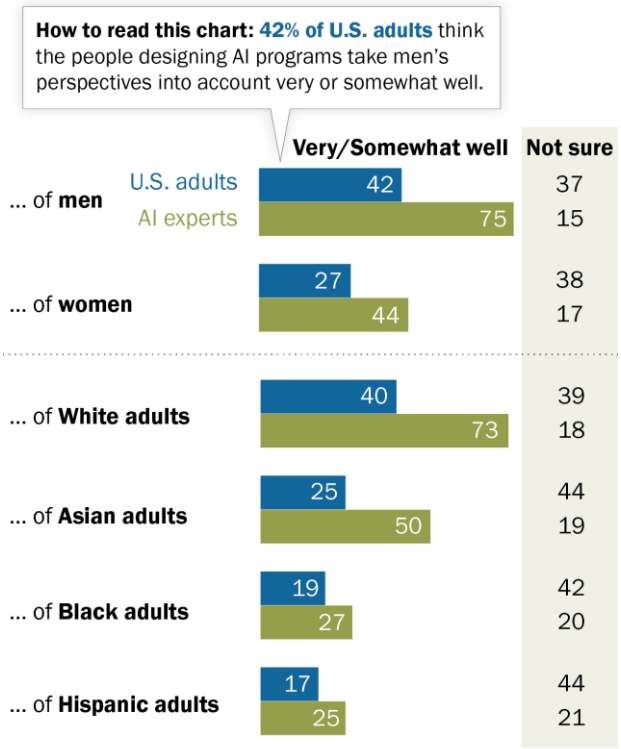
The public is more uncertain than experts with roughly four-in-ten or more unsure about these issues. But the views of White adults' representation again stand out:

- Four-in-ten U.S. adults say the perspectives of White adults are well-considered.
- Fewer say this about the views of Asian (25%), Black (19%) or Hispanic (17%) adults.

We saw similar patterns in which groups stand out as well-represented [the last time we asked the public about their views on this in 2021](#).

Views of men, White adults are seen as relatively well-represented in AI design; views of other groups seen as less so

% who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take the experiences and views of the following groups into account ...



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By race and ethnicity, among U.S. adults and AI experts surveyed

Differences by race and ethnicity among the general public are mostly modest. Refer to Appendix B for how these views break down.

Among experts, there were not enough Black or Hispanic experts surveyed to be broken out into a separate analysis – reflecting the racial and ethnic makeup of the field as a whole. As always, these groups' responses are incorporated into the general figures for experts' views throughout this report.

How well are the views of men and women represented?

Considerable attention has been paid to women's representation in the tech workforce – with many seeing them as underrepresented.

Both the public and the experts we surveyed see the views of women as less well-represented than men's. Three-quarters of experts say the views of men are taken into account at least somewhat well by AI designers. In contrast, 44% say this about women's views.

Again, the public is notably uncertain – about four-in-ten adults are unsure how well these views are accounted for. Still, they see men's views as better accounted for than women's (42% vs. 27%).

By gender, among AI experts surveyed and U.S. adults

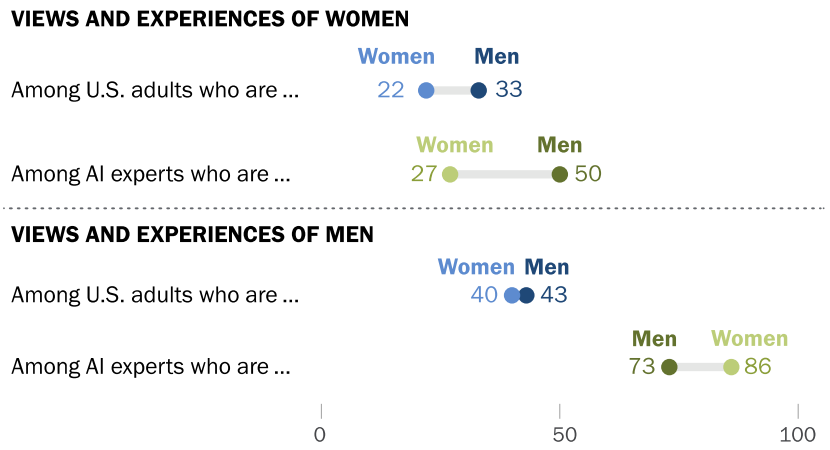
Women themselves are less optimistic than men when asked about the views of their own group.

- **Among experts:** 50% of men vs. 27% of women say the people who design AI take women's perspectives into account very or somewhat well.
- **Among the public:** 33% of men vs. 22% of women say the same.

Among experts, women are somewhat *more* optimistic than men when asked about men's views (86% vs. 73% say these views are well-represented in AI). But there are no gender differences in this view among the public.

Among AI experts, women are far less likely than men to say women's perspectives are well accounted for in AI design; this view also differs among the public

% who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take the ___ into account ***very or somewhat well***



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Quotes from AI experts: Representation and bias

"I identify as a woman, female, and I belong to a minority community. And I definitely think we need more representation, not just in terms of gender, but also in terms of ethnicities, places where people come from." – Asian expert

"I wanted [to use AI] to create an image of a Black family sitting around the table … Of course, there's many different blends of African American, and very different blends of Black people, but I thought it was interesting that it generated a series of images where everyone was biracial. If you don't know or if you can't relate to what a Black family looks like, it's only going to be amplified in the model that you're creating, right? … Now, the interesting thing is it's only a reflection of the biases that are in the people who are creating the information … we all have unconscious biases." – Black expert

"Most of the data that these large-scale AI systems are trained on is scraped from the internet. And [that] data … is inherently biased, not only according to those social categories that you mentioned, gender and race and so on, but … generally it comes from wealthy Western countries, wealthy White countries, and in particular along the coastline of those countries. … So it's a misconception that there is a malicious computer scientist embedding racism and sexism into the model. It's completely unintentional. It's essentially a product of ignorance of the data sources and the biases that are inherent in where we web-scrape the data from." – White expert

AI versus humans

We also asked experts and the public to consider if AI could perform and even improve upon jobs traditionally done by humans. In a number of cases, experts are more optimistic.

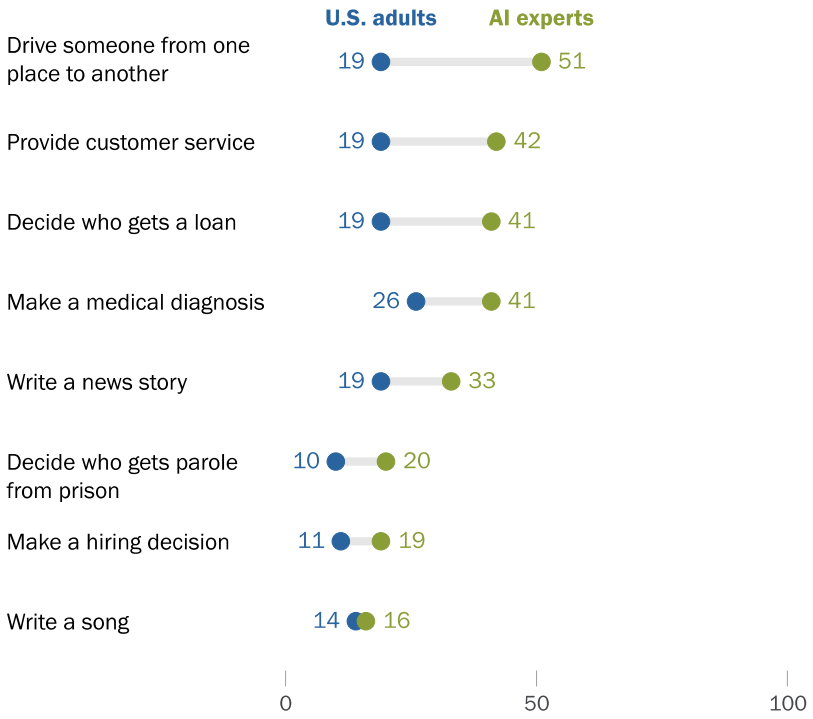
Experts are more likely than the public to say today's AI could outperform humans on many tasks – like driving, customer service and loan decisions. For example, 51% of the experts we surveyed say AI would do a better job driving people around; 19% of the public say the same. (They could also say AI would do worse, about the same or that they weren't sure.)

Few in the public think AI will outperform humans on any of the tasks we explored. The shares who say AI would do better than people whose job it is to do each task range from just 10% for parole decisions to 26% for medical diagnoses.

Both experts and the public doubt AI would best humans at certain tasks, including writing songs. Few among both the experts we surveyed (16%) and the general public (14%) think AI would do a better job in this case. Parole and hiring decisions are also among the tasks ranking low on this list.

AI experts are far more likely than Americans overall to think AI could outperform humans on driving; few in either group think it could do better at writing songs

*% who say that thinking about artificial intelligence (AI) today, they think AI would do **better** than people whose job it is to ...*



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Still, some of these views are mixed overall, even among the experts we surveyed. And the public is often more unsure than experts. For example, when asked about customer service, 16% of U.S. adults and 4% of experts say they're not sure who would do a better job.

Regulation and responsible use of AI

Lawmakers are debating who should regulate AI – and to what extent. We explored several aspects of these debates in our surveys.

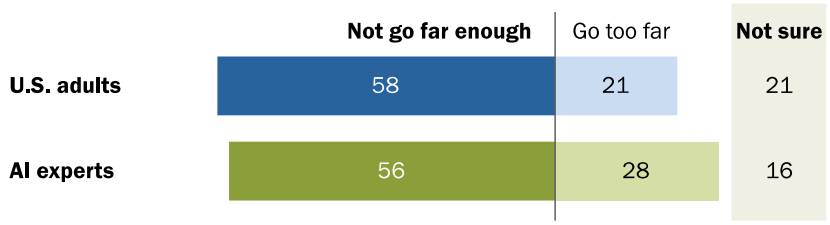
Government regulation

Experts and the public are more worried government regulation will be too lax: The public and experts surveyed both more commonly say they are concerned that the U.S. government will not go far enough in regulating AI, rather than going too far.

At the same time, 21% of experts and 16% of U.S. adults say they're uncertain about this. (The surveys were fielded in summer and fall 2024, before the change in presidential administration.)

Experts, public alike are more concerned about not enough government regulation of AI than too much

% who say that thinking about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the United States, they are more concerned that the U.S. government will ___ regulating its use



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By political party, among U.S. adults

Majorities of U.S. adults in both parties are more concerned about insufficient regulation.

Still, Democrats (64%) are more likely than Republicans (55%) to say this. (Both groups include those who lean toward the respective party throughout this report.)

Confidence in government and industry

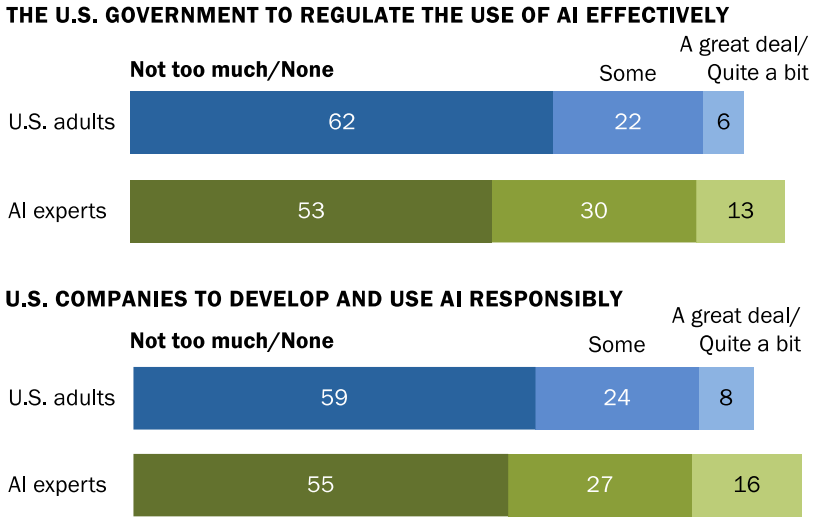
Experts and U.S. adults are largely worried about insufficient regulation. But they're also not convinced that the U.S. government can make it happen.

There's little confidence in the government to regulate AI effectively: 62% of the public and 53% of AI experts surveyed have not too much or no confidence in the U.S. government to regulate AI effectively.

There's also widespread skepticism that U.S. companies will do their part: 59% of the public and 55% of AI experts surveyed similarly lack confidence in U.S. companies to develop and use AI responsibly.

Widespread lack of confidence in U.S. government to regulate AI effectively – and companies to develop it responsibly

% who say they have ___ confidence in ...



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By political party, among U.S. adults

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to lack confidence in the government to regulate AI effectively (70% vs. 54% have not much or no confidence).

But they're just as likely as Democrats to say they have not too much or no confidence about companies responsibly developing and using AI (60% of Republicans and 59% of Democrats, including those leaning to each party).

By job sector, among AI experts surveyed

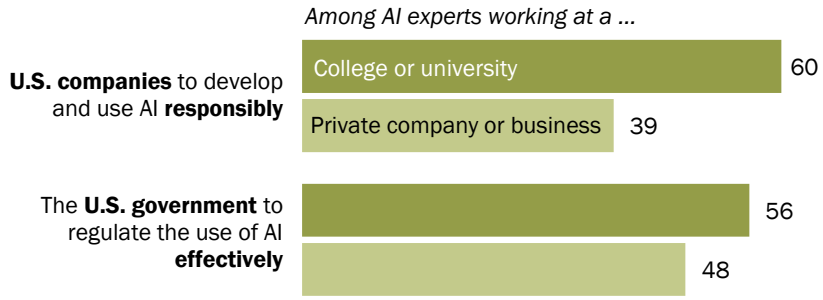
Confidence in companies also varies by where experts work:

- 60% of AI experts working at a **college or university** have not too much or no confidence in companies to develop and use AI responsibly.
- 39% of those working at **private companies or businesses** say the same.

By comparison, experts in these sectors hold similar views of the government's ability to effectively regulate AI.[4]

AI experts working at colleges and universities are much more likely than their industry peers to lack confidence in companies' responsible use of AI

*% of artificial intelligence (AI) experts, by job sector, who say they have **not too much or no confidence** in the following*



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Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024. Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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Quotes from AI experts: Regulation and responsible AI

"So I'm on both sides of this. I think we need to have limited regulations so that we can innovate and we can compete, because if we regulate too much, we're going to be left behind ... [but] for us not to have guardrails around [AI], to me, is wild." – Expert working at a nonprofit

"[Companies] need to be transparent, and they need to include ways for people to either opt out or to correct anything that does not represent a person in their product." – Expert working in government

[4] There were not enough experts working at nonprofits, in government or self-employed to be broken out into a separate analysis. These groups' responses are incorporated into the general figures for experts' views throughout this report.

3. Public and expert predictions for AI's next 20 years

The rapid rise of artificial intelligence promises to transform many aspects of life, from education and work to personal connections. Over the next 20 years, AI advancements will continue. But whether this leads to excitement or concern or brings more benefits than harm is highly debated.

This chapter examines how the American public and experts anticipate AI's impact across key areas in the coming decades.

How will AI impact the U.S. over the next 20 years?

There are many predictions for what AI may bring. However, the public and experts don't see eye to eye on the type of impact AI will have on the country.

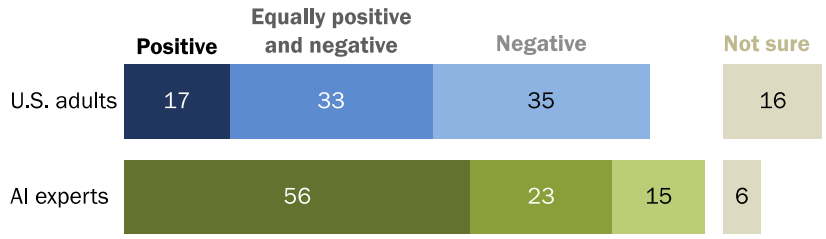
Fully 56% of AI experts surveyed say AI will have a very or somewhat positive impact on the United States over the next 20 years. This compares with 17% among the general public.

Conversely, 35% of U.S. adults believe AI will negatively affect the country over the next two decades, compared with 15% of experts.

The public is also more likely than experts to say that AI's impact on the U.S. will be equally positive and negative (33% vs. 23%) or that they're unsure (16% vs. 6%).

AI experts far more likely than the public to say AI will positively impact the U.S. over the next 20 years

% who say they think the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the U.S. over the next 20 years will be ...



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By gender, among AI experts surveyed and U.S. adults

There are substantial gender differences among experts on AI's potential impact on the country.

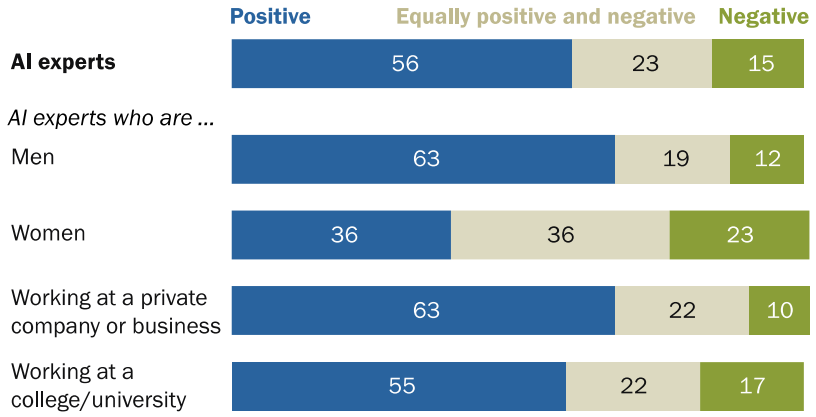
Among AI experts surveyed, men are far more likely than women to say AI's impact would be positive (63% vs. 36%).

Female experts are more likely than their male counterparts to predict negative outcomes (23% vs. 12%) or to foresee an equal mix of both (36% vs. 19%).

Gender gaps are also present among U.S. adults, but they are far more modest than the differences seen among experts.

Wide gender gap among AI experts on AI's potential impact on the U.S. over the next 20 years

% of AI experts who say they think the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the U.S. over the next 20 years will be ...



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Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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Among all adults, 22% of men say AI will have a positive impact on the U.S., compared with 12% of women. (Refer to Appendix B for more details on how views vary by demographic groups.)

By job sector, among AI experts surveyed

We also explored experts' views by job sector. About six-in-ten experts surveyed who work for a private company or business (63%) believe AI's impact on the U.S. will be positive. Among those who work at a college or university, that share is 55%.

AI's impact on elections, education, jobs and health care

Our survey examined public and expert opinions on AI's impact across 10 specific sectors, revealing areas of disagreement and alignment.

The starkest differences between experts and the public are about AI's influence on work and the economy. AI experts surveyed are far more likely than the general public to believe that over the next 20 years, AI will have a very or somewhat positive impact on how people do their jobs (73% vs. 23%) or the economy (69% vs. 21%).

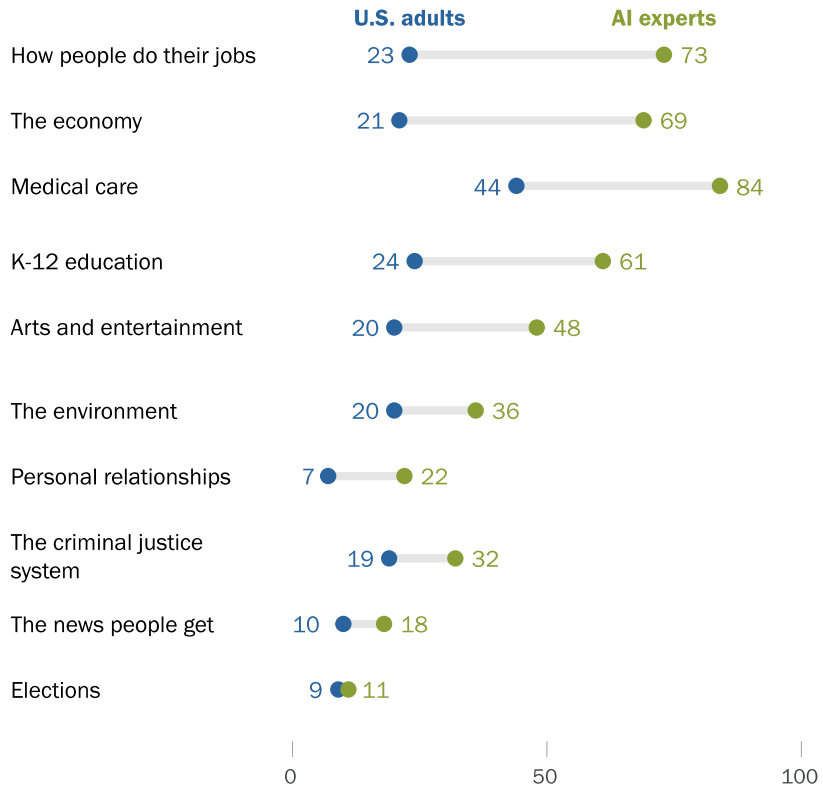
Views also vary widely on AI's impact on health care, education and the arts. Even as medical care is the one area in which the public is most optimistic about AI's impact, experts are 40 percentage points more likely than the general population to believe it will positively affect medical care (84% vs. 44%).

AI experts are also more likely than the public to think this technology will benefit K-12 education (61% vs. 24%) or arts and entertainment (48% vs. 20%).

Still, some areas show more common ground, notably elections and news. AI experts and the public are both wary of AI's

Experts are far more likely than the public to predict AI will have a positive effect on jobs, the economy – but few believe AI will be good for elections or the news

% who say the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the following in the U.S. over the next 20 years will be ***very or somewhat positive***



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role in politics and journalism. Just 11% of experts surveyed and 9% of the public believe AI will positively impact elections in the U.S. over the next 20 years. In fact, 61% of these experts believe AI will *harm* elections in the future, with 50% of the public saying the same.

News is also an area where small shares of experts (18%) and the public (10%) believe it will be a good thing for the country. About half or more of experts (56%) and the public (51%) predict it will negatively affect the news people get.

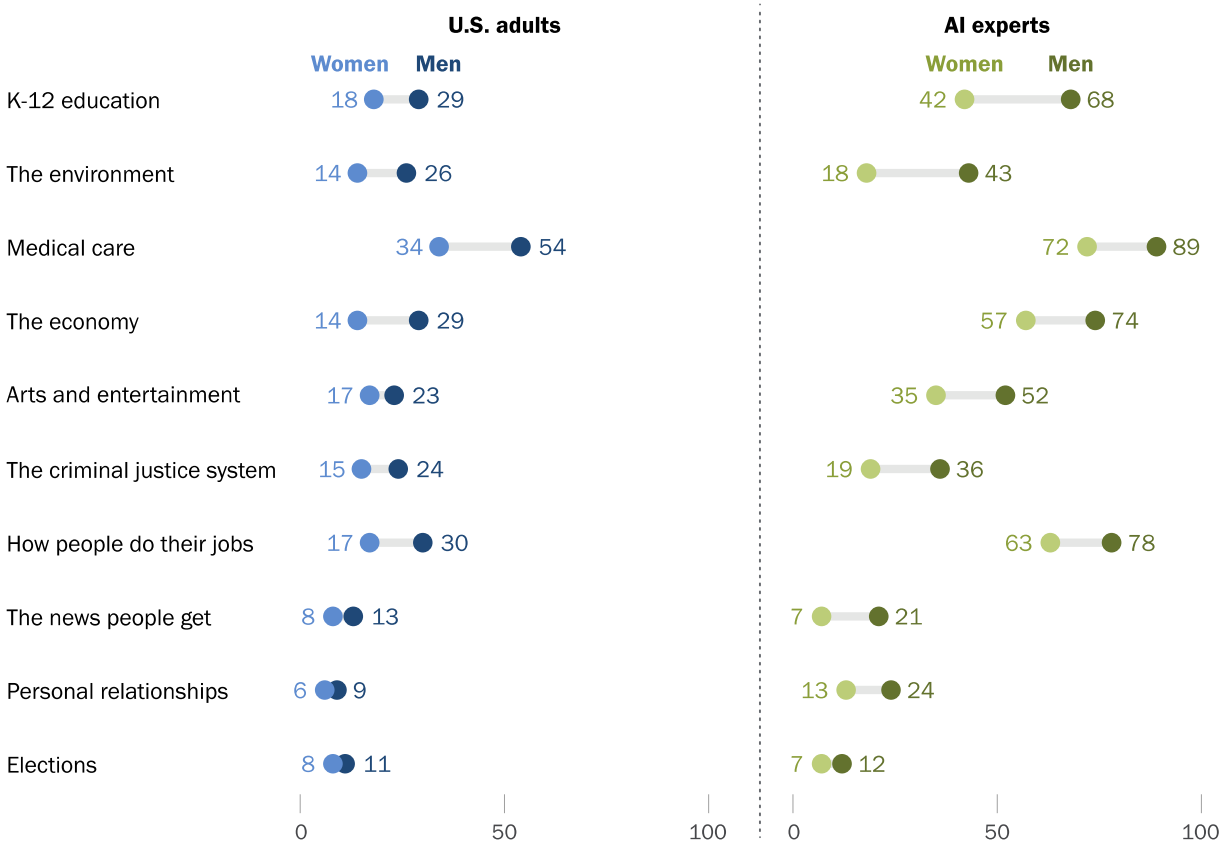
It's also worth noting that the general public is generally more unsure of their predictions. For example, about a quarter of U.S. adults say they are not sure of the type of impact AI will have on the criminal justice system (28%), personal relationships (24%) or elections (23%).

By gender, among AI experts surveyed

There are sizable gender differences among experts in their views about AI's impact on certain aspects of society. For example, 68% of male experts surveyed say AI's impact on K-12 education over the next 20 years will be very or somewhat positive, compared with 42% of female experts.

For both experts and the public, men rate AI's impact on education, the environment and medical care in the U.S. more positively than women

*% who say the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the following in the U.S. over the next 20 years will be **very or somewhat positive***



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Among AI experts, men are also more likely than women to say AI will lead to positive outcomes for the environment (43% vs. 18%), medical care (89% vs. 72%) and the economy (74% vs. 57%), for example.

By gender, among U.S. adults

While the public is less confident than experts about AI's potential positive impact on the country, there are also gender differences among U.S. adults overall.

Men are consistently more optimistic than women regarding AI's potential over the next two decades, particularly in medical care (54% vs. 34%). Larger shares of men than women say AI will benefit other areas, like how people do their jobs and the environment.

There is agreement on AI's impact on elections, with only about one-in-ten men and women saying it will have a positive effect.

Will AI lead to fewer jobs?

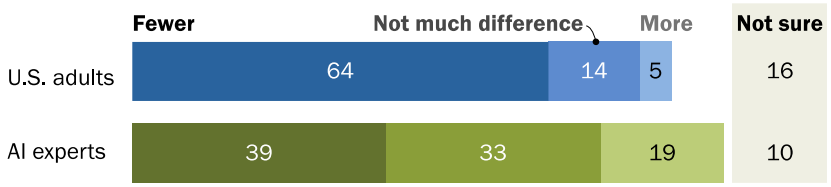
We've seen anxiety in our prior work around AI and jobs both among the public and workers. Our current survey finds this sentiment is more widely held among the general public than among AI experts.

Overall, 64% of U.S. adults say that over the next 20 years, AI will lead to fewer jobs in the U.S., while just 5% think it will lead to more jobs.

And more than one-in-ten say it either won't make a difference (14%) or that they're unsure (16%).

Majority of U.S. adults think AI will eliminate jobs over next two decades, but experts' views are more mixed

% who say that over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to __ jobs in the U.S.



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Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024. Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
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AI experts' opinions are more mixed. Roughly four-in-ten (39%) foresee fewer jobs due to AI over the next two decades. A smaller share (19%) believes it will lead to more jobs. And one-third think it will not make much of a difference.

Quotes from AI experts: Future of work

"I'm excited about further automation of code, even though a lot of my job is software engineering, so that's in competition with my job. I am excited about making the process even simpler than it is right now. In general, I think of AI as helping people along jobs. So, I think of the biggest outcome is automation of processes that feel very slow and feel like they don't necessarily require full brain power, being automated by AI."

Impact of AI on certain occupations

The emergence of AI has led to debate over its impact on occupations. Some expect industries such as manufacturing to be more affected by AI. But advances in generative AI suggest that fields that have required advanced degrees, like law or engineering, may also see major impacts.

Our surveys show that the public and AI experts think that certain jobs are more at risk than others. For example:

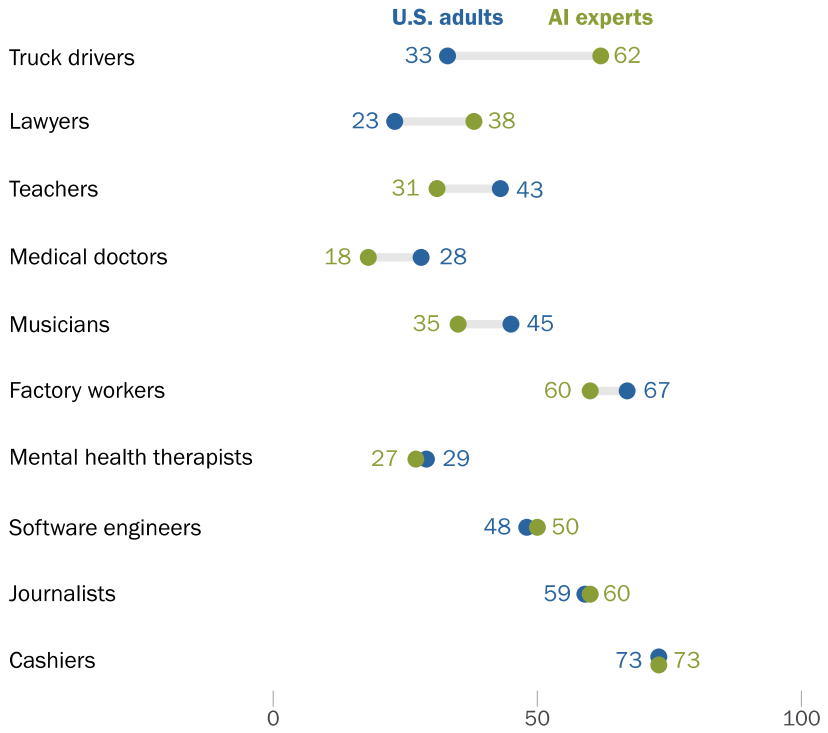
Cashiers, factory workers: 73% each of the general public and AI experts surveyed think AI will lead to fewer cashier jobs over the next 20 years.

And among both experts and the public, six-in-ten or more think AI will lead to fewer factory worker jobs over the next 20 years.

Journalists: Journalism is another occupation exposed to automation. About six-in-ten of the general public (59%) and AI experts (60%) also say AI will lead to fewer journalist jobs over the next 20 years.

AI experts are far more likely than the public to expect AI to lead to fewer jobs for truck drivers

*% who say that over the next 20 years, artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to **fewer jobs** for ___ in the U.S.*



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But views diverge about **truck drivers:** Experts are far more likely than the general public to say AI will lead to fewer truck driver jobs over the next 20 years (62% vs. 33%).

Quotes from AI experts: Job loss

"[AI] is going to take over a lot of jobs. Of course it's creating new jobs, but that doesn't mean it's matching that. We're generating maybe 10 jobs, but at the same time, we're taking away 1,000 jobs. For example, truck drivers, they'll be gone in 10, 20 years probably, if you think. Are we going to replace them? What are they going to do?"

The public is more pessimistic about medical doctors and teachers than AI experts. For example, 43% of adults overall say AI will lead to fewer teacher jobs in the next 20 years, compared with 31% of experts. This pattern is similar when asked about medical doctors.

AI experts are more pessimistic about legal fields: 38% of AI experts say AI will lead to fewer jobs for lawyers, while 23% of the general public agrees.

The public is generally more likely than AI experts to say they are unsure about AI's impact on the number of jobs in these industries. For instance, about one-in-five or more U.S. adults say they are unsure of the type of impact AI will have on mental health therapists (26%), truck drivers (21%) or journalists (19%).

Will AI be able to think on its own?

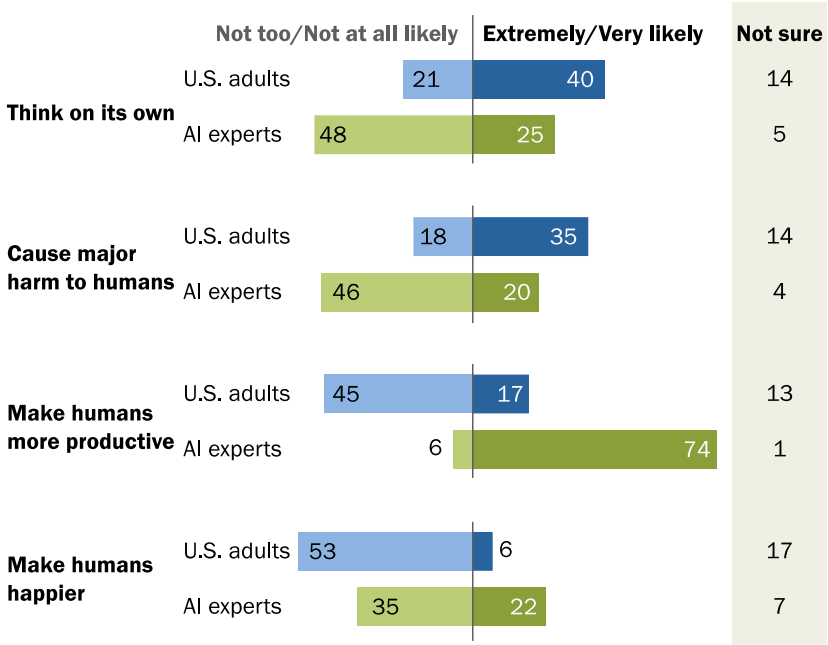
Our survey also asked people to predict AI's impact more broadly – from its ability to enhance productivity to AI eventually thinking independently.

Experts and the public are far apart on AI's potential impact on human productivity: 74% of AI experts surveyed think it's extremely or very likely that AI will make humans more productive over the next 20 years, compared with 17% of the general public.

There are also differences in views about AI developing independent thought: 40% of U.S. adults believe this will be possible in the next 20 years. There is more skepticism among AI experts surveyed, of whom about half – 48% – say this is *unlikely* to happen.

Experts and the public are far apart on the likelihood of AI increasing productivity, thinking on its own

% who say that thinking about the next 20 years, it is ___ that artificial intelligence (AI) will ...



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The belief that AI will cause major harm to humans is more common among the public than AI experts. U.S. adults are more likely than experts to believe AI will cause major harm to humans (35% vs. 20%). Meanwhile, 46% of experts say this is unlikely, compared with 18% of adults overall.

Few U.S. adults or experts think AI will make humans happier. Just 6% of Americans overall believe it is highly likely that AI will make humans happier. About half say this is unlikely.

Experts, too, are skeptical. Larger shares believe this is unlikely rather than likely to happen (35% vs. 22%).

Quotes from AI experts: AI, productivity and intelligence

"I wouldn't say [AI] is the biggest technological revolution we've had … nonetheless …, in terms of improving productivity, it is incredible. But in terms of what some people expect AI to be, … 'This is now an artificial general intelligence, like human intelligence,' we are not there yet. The hype shouldn't be that, right? But in terms of improving productivity levels, yeah, then it is a very good product."

Could AI be trusted with important decisions?

AI experts are far more likely than the public to anticipate eventually trusting AI with important personal decisions.

The majority of U.S. adults (63%) say AI will never get to a point where they would trust it to make important decisions for them. Just 13% think it will.

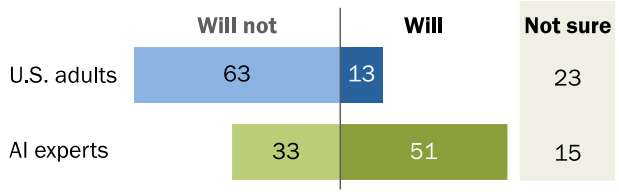
The experts we surveyed are more positive. Roughly half think AI will one day get to a point where they'd trust it for these types of decisions.

By gender, among AI experts surveyed and U.S. adults

Men are more likely than women to say they'd trust AI to make such decisions for them. This is true for AI experts (58% vs. 30%) and the public (18% vs. 9%) – though relatively few U.S. adults say this, regardless of gender.

AI experts are far more likely than the U.S. public to think they'll one day trust AI with important decisions

% who say they think artificial intelligence (AI) ___ ever get to a point where they would trust it to make important decisions for them



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Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at pewresearch.org/internet.

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In addition, the project benefited greatly from the guidance of Pew Research Center's methodology team: Andrew Mercer, Courtney Kennedy, Scott Keeter, Ashley Amaya, Dorene Asare-Marfo, Anna Brown, Arnold Lau and Dana Popky. This project also benefited from feedback by Pew Research Center staff Aaron Smith and Sahana Mukherjee.

The Center gained invaluable advice throughout the project from Shreya Singh Hernández, Data Equity Lead, Aspen Digital, Aspen Institute; Nicol Turner Lee, Director of Technology Innovation, Brookings Institution; and C. Raymond Perrault, Distinguished Scientist, SRI International. The feedback shared for this project is solely that of the advisers and does not express the views, policies or positions of their respective employers.

Methodology

This report is based on a pair of Pew Research Center surveys and a series of in-depth interviews. It draws on a nationally representative survey of U.S. adults who are members of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a survey of U.S.-based experts in artificial intelligence (AI) and 30 in-depth interviews with experts who participated in the survey. More details about each of these data sources is provided below.

Survey of U.S. adults: The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 152 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Aug. 12 to Aug. 18, 2024. A total of 5,410 panelists responded out of 5,961 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 91%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,410 respondents is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points.

The survey includes an oversample of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=5,195) and live telephone (n=215) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read "About the American Trends Panel."

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.[5] Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

[5] AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.[6] Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an "oversample") to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com. Incentive amounts ranged from $5 to $15 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

[6] Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Aug. 12 to Aug. 18, 2024. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:[7] Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Aug. 12.[8] Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Aug. 12. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Aug. 13.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 152

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Aug. 12, 2024	Aug. 13, 2024
First reminder	Aug. 15, 2024	Aug. 15, 2024
Final reminder	Aug. 17, 2024	Aug. 17, 2024

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Aug. 7, and reminder postcards were mailed on Aug. 12. The CATI soft launch took place on Aug. 12 and involved dialing until a total of eight interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled CATI panelist numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. CATI panelists receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left

[7] The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.
[8] Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, five ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed) Age x Gender Education x Gender Education x Age Race/Ethnicity x Education Race/Ethnicity x Gender Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans Years lived in the U.S. Census region x Metropolitan status	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity Frequency of internet use Religious affiliation	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table. The weight is then trimmed at approximately the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 152

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,410	1.6 percentage points
Men	2,689	2.3 percentage points
Women	2,667	2.1 percentage points
Ages 18-29	763	4.1 percentage points
30-49	1,883	2.6 percentage points
50-64	1,342	3.1 percentage points
65+	1,395	2.9 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

A note about the Asian adult sample

This survey includes a total sample size of 551 Asian adults. The sample primarily includes English-speaking Asian adults and, therefore, may not be representative of the overall Asian adult population. Despite this limitation, it is important to report the views of Asian adults on the topics in this study. As always, Asian adults' responses are incorporated into the general population figures throughout this report.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 152

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,410
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	107
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	42
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	397
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	5
Total panelists sampled for the survey		**5,961**
Completed interviews	I	5,410
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	149
Non-contact	NC	397
Other	O	5
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		**5,961**
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		91%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 152

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 152	40%
Response rate to Wave 152 survey	91%
Cumulative response rate	**3%**

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Survey of AI experts

The survey of artificial intelligence (AI) experts is a national survey of 1,013 AI experts living in the United States, conducted for Pew Research Center by SSRS. Expert responses are unweighted and are only representative of the views of those who responded. The survey was administered online in English from Aug. 14 to Oct. 31, 2024.

For this study, the population of AI experts is defined as U.S.-based individuals whose work or research relates to artificial intelligence and who presented at or published in any of 21 different AI-focused conferences in 2023 and 2024.

Because there is no definitive source of population benchmarks for this group, responses from the expert survey are unweighted. They are only representative of the views of experts who responded to the survey. Appendix A has a detailed demographic profile of responses we received, including by gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, and sector.

The margin of sampling error for the complete sample of 1,013 respondents is plus or minus 3.1 percentage points.

Sample design

There is no readily available list of AI experts living in the United States that could serve as a sampling frame for this survey. To create the sample, Center researchers compiled a list of authors and presenters from a wide range of AI-focused conferences from 2023 and 2024. These conferences cover topics related to artificial intelligence, including research, development, application, and ethical and social science implications. The list was developed in consultation with external advisers on the project (refer to the end of this methodology) and was designed to capture as diverse and wide a range of perspectives on AI as possible. The final selection was the following 21 conferences:[9]

- Ai4 (2023)
- International Conference on Artificial Intelligence Applications and Innovations (AIAI) (2024)
- AI and Algorithms in Government Conference (2024)
- AI and Big Data Expo North America (2023)
- AI Hardware and Edge AI Summit (2023)
- AI and Society Conference: Government Policy and Law at the University of Missouri (2024)
- AI and Tech Live (2023)

[9] The NeurIPS (2023) and the affinity group conferences held at the NeurIPS conference site were counted as one conference.

- AI in Finance Summit New York (2024)
- The AI Summit New York (2023)
- Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) (2023)
- AAAI/ACM Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Ethics and Society (AIES) (2023)
- Association for Computing Machinery Conference on Fairness, Accountability and Transparency (FAccT) (2023)
- The Conference and Workshop on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS) (2023), including NeurIPS affinity groups (Black in AI, Global South in AI, Indigenous in AI/ML, Latinx in AI, Muslims in ML, New in ML, North Africans in ML, Queer in AI, Women in ML)
- Equity and Access in Algorithms, Mechanisms and Optimization (EAAMO) (2023)
- GovAI (2023)
- NLP Summit Healthcare (2023)
- Open Data Science Conference (ODSC) East (2023)
- Open Data Science Conference (ODSC) West (2023)
- Summit on AI and Democracy (2023)
- World Summit AI (2023)
- World Summit AI Americas (2023)

Center researchers compiled a list of every individual who presented at or whose research was published in the proceedings of each conference. For many conferences, including AAAI, NeurIPS, FAccT and AIES, the list of participants was obtained from published conference proceedings which typically included names, affiliations and email addresses for the authors of each paper. For conferences in which the proceedings were not available or did not exist, the publicly available speaker list was used.

Individuals who were identified as living outside the U.S. based on their organizational affiliation or email address were excluded from the list. When U.S. residency was uncertain, researchers consulted professional profiles, LinkedIn, personal websites and other sources of publicly available information to make a determination.

For individuals whose email address was not available through conference proceedings, an email finder service was used to obtain contact information. Researchers made multiple passes through the list of names in order to include as many email addresses as possible for the sample. Finally, the sample was processed and cleaned to identify and remove any duplicates.

Altogether, this process identified a total of 8,377 individuals that were potentially eligible to participate in the survey. Researchers were able to obtain email addresses for 7,933 of the individuals, for a collection rate of 94.7%, all of whom were included in the sample.

Screening and eligibility

To confirm eligibility, at the beginning of the survey respondents were asked two questions: (1) if their work or research relates in any way to artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, or related topics; (2) if they currently live in the United States. Respondents were deemed eligible if they responded yes to both questions. If respondents indicated that their work or research does not relate in any way to artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, or related topics; or do not live in the U.S.; or refused to answer either screening question, they were deemed ineligible and the interview was terminated. A total of 29 respondents were determined to be ineligible based on this screener.

Data collection

An initial soft launch was conducted in which survey invitations were sent to 200 cases on Aug. 14, 2024. A second batch of 400 cases was sent the following day, Aug. 15. Sampled individuals were invited via email to take the survey online in English. The invitation included links to the survey and FAQs about the study. The email also included a link allowing respondents to unsubscribe if they did not wish to participate in the study.

The soft launch yielded very few completed interviews and prompted us to make several changes to the data collection protocol. We paused data collection until after the start of the fall academic year in the hope that academic researchers would be easier to contact. The survey invitations were also revised to be more appealing and emphasize topic salience.

We also conducted an experiment to determine if the addition of an incentive would improve completion rates. Invitations for the incentive experiment were emailed to a total of 400 cases on Sept. 20, 2024, in which a random half were offered a $25 Visa virtual gift card if they completed the survey and the remainder were not offered an incentive. Based on the results of the experiment, a $25 post-paid incentive in the form of a Visa gift card was incorporated into the final data collection protocol.

The full launch of the survey and initial invitation took place on Oct. 3, 2024. A series of three reminder emails were sent approximately one week apart to individuals who had not completed the survey, unless they unsubscribed.

Invitation and reminder dates for the AI experts survey

Aug. 14-15, 2024	Soft launch
Sept. 20, 2024	Incentive test
Oct. 3, 2024	Full launch
Oct. 15, 2024	Reminder email 1
Oct. 24, 2024	Reminder email 2
Oct. 29, 2024	Reminder email 3

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Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, AI experts survey

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	1,013
Refusal and break-off	2.10	41
Never logged on	2.20	6,850
Not attempted*	3.23	444
Screened out	4.10	29
Total sampled for the survey		**8,377**
Completed interviews	I	1,013
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	41
Non-contact	NC	6,850
Unknown other	UO	444
Not eligible	NE	29
Total		
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+UO)		**12%**

* A total of 444 potentially eligible individuals were identified at the time of sample creation but were not contacted because no email address could be found.

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In-depth AI expert interviews

Pew Research Center worked with SSRS to conduct 30 individual in-depth interviews between Oct. 18 and Nov. 26, 2024. The goal of these was to further explore the views of AI experts on topics we covered in the survey – including the societal impact of AI, representation in the AI workforce, bias in AI models and issues of regulation and responsible use of AI. The interviews were also designed to hear from AI experts across a range of different demographic dimensions, including race, ethnicity and gender. However, the in-depth interviews are not representative of any demographic group or AI experts as a whole.

Interview recruitment

AI experts were recruited at the end of the survey of AI experts described above. A single question asked AI experts if they would be willing to take part in an online interview for Pew Research Center to get more detail on the topic of AI and ensure that the researchers hear from a range of voices. The question also provided information about how long the interview would be, how information would be used and compensation.

AI experts who indicated they were willing to participate in an interview were then asked if they could complete an online interview and had access to a computer or mobile device where they could access Zoom, high speed internet, and a quiet and private space from which they could participate uninterrupted. For scheduling purposes, they were also asked for their contact information.

Overall, 57% of AI experts surveyed indicated they were willing to participate in an interview, and all met criteria to participate. Center researchers worked with SSRS to prioritize participants for scheduling.

In line with the goals of the project, a roughly equal number of participants across race and ethnicity (White, Black, Hispanic, Asian) and gender (men and women) were selected, along with a mix of job sectors.

On a rolling basis, SSRS provided Center researchers with ID numbers and corresponding demographic information from those who agreed to participate. Center researchers then provided SSRS with selected ID numbers to contact and interview.

Number of AI experts who completed an in-depth interview

Number of in-depth interview participants

Total	**30**
Men	15
Women	14
Some other way	1
White	8
Black	7
Hispanic	7
Asian	8

Note: One AI expert indicated their race as Black and White but is only counted in the Black category above. White, Black and Asian AI experts are not Hispanic. Hispanic AI experts are of any race.

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Interviews

Four professional moderators conducted the online interviews in English on behalf of SSRS and Pew Research Center. White, Black and Asian experts were matched with moderators of the same race as them. Hispanic experts were matched with a Hispanic moderator.

Each moderator followed the same interview guide, which covered four topics:

- AI's impact on society today and in the future
- Representation among AI designers
- Bias in AI
- Regulating AI

The full interview guide is available upon request.

Interviews were conducted online using Zoom. Each interview lasted for approximately 30 minutes. Each participant received a $100 Visa virtual gift card. The interviews were recorded. After each interview, SSRS provided the audio recording and transcript to Center researchers. Transcripts were anonymized and any identifying information was removed.

Analysis

Four Center researchers reviewed the audio recordings and transcripts to create a coding scheme based on the content in the interviews to help identify key quotations for inclusion in the report. After the coding scheme was established, each researcher coded one transcript independently, then discussed their coding of this transcript together to ensure that the coding scheme was being used similarly across researchers. The coding scheme was modified and refined for accuracy and clarity. The remaining transcripts were then divided among the researchers and coded independently.

After all transcripts were coded, codes were reviewed to identify common themes across interviews. Based on the common themes, quotations were selected that represented the themes or provided details to complement survey findings on a similar topic.

Quotations featured in the report have been lightly edited for grammar and clarity. Quotations are not representative of larger demographic groups; instead, they are intended to provide details on individual experts' views of AI. Views expressed by participants have not been fact-checked.

Advisory board

In addition to a team of subject area and methodological experts at Pew Research Center, the project was also guided by an advisory board of three members. This board included experts in a variety of areas related to artificial intelligence, including computer science, ethics, biases and other areas:

- Shreya Singh Hernández, Data Equity Lead, Aspen Digital, Aspen Institute
- Nicol Turner Lee, Director of Technology Innovation, Brookings Institution
- C. Raymond Perrault, Distinguished Scientist, SRI International

Advisers provided feedback at various key points during the report, including on the sample design, the questionnaire and a draft of the report. Pew Research Center remains solely responsible for all aspects of the research, including any errors associated with its products and findings. The feedback shared for this project is solely that of the advisers and does not express the views, policies or positions of their respective employers.

Appendix A: Demographic makeup of AI experts surveyed

Composition of surveyed AI experts

% in each category

Men	74
Women	21
White	32
Black	2
Hispanic	5
Asian	50
Ages 18-29	40
30-44	39
45+	15
No answer	6
HS or less	1
Some college	1
College grad/some postgrad	12
Postgrad	86
Current student	40
Not a current student	60
Working for pay at …	
College or university	66
Private company or business	21
Nonprofit organization	4
Government	2
Self-employed	1
Other	<1
Not working for pay	5
Time working on or studying AI, machine learning or related topics	
Less than 5 years	18
5 to <10 years	50
10 to <20 years	22
20 years+	10

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. White, Black and Asian experts include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic experts are of any race. "Not working for pay" includes those who are not currently working for pay or are retired. Those working full or part time for pay were asked what best describes their primary job. For all questions but age, those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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Appendix B: Selected tables by expert and public demographics

Excitement and concern about AI in daily life, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) in daily life makes them feel ...*

	More excited than concerned	More concerned than excited	Equally concerned and excited
AI experts	47	15	38
Men	53	11	36
Women	30	24	46
Ages 18-29	48	17	35
30-44	49	16	36
45+	44	8	48
Working at a ...			
College or university	45	15	39
Private company or business	54	12	34

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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Excitement and concern about AI in daily life, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) in daily life makes them feel ...*

	More excited than concerned	More concerned than excited	Equally concerned and excited
U.S. adults	11	51	38
Men	15	46	39
Women	7	55	37
Ages 18-29	19	39	42
30-49	14	47	38
50-64	7	56	36
65+	4	59	36
White	8	54	37
Black	12	47	41
Hispanic	16	47	37
Asian*	24	28	48

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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Future impact of AI on the U.S., among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they think the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the U.S. over the next 20 years will be …*

	Positive	Equally positive and negative	Negative	Not sure
AI experts	56	23	15	6
Men	63	19	12	6
Women	36	36	23	5
Ages 18-29	57	21	16	5
30-44	56	23	16	6
45+	54	26	13	7
Working at a …				
College or university	55	22	17	6
Private company or business	63	22	10	4

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. "Very/somewhat positive" and "very/somewhat negative" are combined. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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Future impact of AI on the U.S., among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the U.S. over the next 20 years will be …*

	Positive	Equally positive and negative	Negative	Not sure
U.S. adults	17	33	35	16
Men	22	34	32	12
Women	12	32	37	19
Ages 18-29	21	39	31	9
30-49	16	34	35	14
50-64	16	30	40	14
65+	14	29	31	25
White	15	32	38	15
Black	15	35	28	21
Hispanic	19	33	30	18
Asian*	31	42	19	8

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. “Very/somewhat positive” and “very/somewhat negative” are combined. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
“How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence”

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How representation of White adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **White adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
AI experts	73	7	18
Men	72	8	18
Women	84	5	11
Ages 18-29	77	5	16
30-44	75	8	15
45+	68	9	20
Working at a ...			
College or university	74	6	18
Private company or business	73	8	18

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of White adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **White adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
U.S. adults	40	20	39
Men	42	21	37
Women	39	19	41
Ages 18-29	54	12	33
30-49	42	18	39
50-64	36	23	40
65+	31	26	43
White	36	22	42
Black	47	16	36
Hispanic	48	16	36
Asian*	57	13	30

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of Black adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they who think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **Black adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
AI experts	27	52	20
Men	30	48	20
Women	17	69	13
Ages 18-29	32	47	19
30-44	25	56	17
45+	20	57	21
Working at a ...			
College or university	26	52	20
Private company or business	30	50	18

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of Black adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **Black adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
U.S. adults	19	38	42
Men	22	37	40
Women	16	39	44
Ages 18-29	24	39	37
30-49	19	39	42
50-64	17	39	43
65+	17	36	47
White	17	37	45
Black	16	46	37
Hispanic	27	34	39
Asian*	26	40	34

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of Hispanic adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **Hispanic adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
AI experts	25	52	21
Men	29	48	21
Women	15	68	16
Ages 18-29	29	49	21
30-44	24	56	19
45+	23	55	21
Working at a ...			
College or university	24	53	22
Private company or business	31	49	18

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of Hispanic adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **Hispanic adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
U.S. adults	17	39	44
Men	20	38	42
Women	14	40	46
Ages 18-29	20	40	40
30-49	18	39	42
50-64	15	40	44
65+	14	37	48
White	15	38	46
Black	13	44	42
Hispanic	23	37	39
Asian*	24	41	35

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of Asian adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **Asian adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
AI experts	50	28	19
Men	52	26	19
Women	47	38	15
Ages 18-29	56	25	18
30-44	48	32	18
45+	47	30	21
Working at a ...			
College or university	49	29	20
Private company or business	56	24	18

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of Asian adults' perspectives in AI design is viewed, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **Asian adults** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
U.S. adults	25	30	44
Men	30	28	42
Women	22	32	46
Ages 18-29	30	30	39
30-49	29	28	43
50-64	23	33	44
65+	19	32	48
White	23	31	46
Black	23	32	44
Hispanic	36	25	39
Asian*	35	33	32

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of men's perspectives in AI design is viewed, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **men** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
AI experts	75	8	15
Men	73	8	17
Women	86	5	8
Ages 18-29	77	7	15
30-44	79	7	13
45+	71	11	16
Working at a ...			
College or university	74	8	16
Private company or business	79	5	15

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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How representation of men's perspectives in AI design is viewed, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **men** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
U.S. adults	42	21	37
Men	43	22	35
Women	40	20	39
Ages 18-29	52	17	31
30-49	44	19	37
50-64	39	23	37
65+	33	25	42
White	39	22	39
Black	43	20	35
Hispanic	49	19	32
Asian*	57	12	30

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

How representation of women's perspectives in AI design is viewed, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **women** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
AI experts	44	38	17
Men	50	31	18
Women	27	64	9
Ages 18-29	50	34	16
30-44	43	42	14
45+	37	43	19
Working at a ...			
College or university	42	39	18
Private company or business	52	32	15

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

How representation of women's perspectives in AI design is viewed, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the people who design artificial intelligence (AI) computer programs take into account the experiences and views of **women** ...*

	Very/ Somewhat well	Not too/ Not at all well	Not sure
U.S. adults	27	35	38
Men	33	30	36
Women	22	38	39
Ages 18-29	35	33	32
30-49	28	35	37
50-64	25	36	38
65+	22	35	43
White	23	36	40
Black	28	34	37
Hispanic	36	30	33
Asian*	40	31	30

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views of personal benefit versus harm from AI, among AI experts

*% of **AI experts** who say they think the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) is more likely to ...*

	Harm them	Benefit them	Not sure
AI experts	15	76	9
Men	12	81	7
Women	23	64	13
Ages 18-29	13	81	6
30-44	17	74	9
45+	13	75	12
Working at a ...			
College or university	16	75	9
Private company or business	11	80	9

Note: "AI experts" refer to individuals whose work or research relates to AI. The AI experts surveyed are those who were authors or presenters at an AI-related conference in 2023 or 2024 and live in the U.S. Expert views are only representative of those who responded. For more details, refer to the methodology. For full question wording, refer to the topline. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of AI experts conducted Aug. 14-Oct. 31, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views of personal benefit versus harm from AI, among the U.S. public

*% of **U.S. adults** who say they think the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) is more likely to ...*

	Harm them	Benefit them	Not sure
U.S. adults	43	24	33
Men	41	31	29
Women	45	18	38
Ages 18-29	40	33	26
30-49	44	26	29
50-64	46	21	33
65+	39	16	45
White	45	22	33
Black	39	23	37
Hispanic	41	25	33
Asian*	27	44	30

* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.
Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic adults are of any race. For full question wording, refer to the topline. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 12-18, 2024.
"How the U.S. Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence"

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Note: We did not receive enough responses from Hispanic or Black experts to be able to report expert views by race and ethnicity; this reflects the racial and ethnic makeup of the field. These groups' responses are incorporated into the general figures throughout. We also did not receive enough responses from experts working at nonprofits, in government or self-employed to break out these groups separately. Their responses, too, are included in general figures.

Topline: U.S. adults

2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 152 - SCIENCE AND INTERNET TOPLINE
AUG 12-18, 2024
N=5,410

Note: All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Rows/columns may not total 100% due to rounding. The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel.

"No answer" includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say they don't know how to answer. In cases where "not sure" was offered as an explicit option to web and telephone respondents, the "no answer" category includes only web skips and telephone refusals.

This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, visit the questionnaire.

American Trends Panel surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet). For additional details, visit the methodology.

PN = Programming note

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
U.S. adults	5,410	+/- 1.6 percentage points

AI_HEARD
ASK ALL:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is designed to learn tasks that humans typically do, for instance recognizing speech or pictures.

How much have you heard or read about AI?

	A lot	A little	Nothing at all	No answer
Aug 12-18, 2024	40	53	6	<1
Jul 31-Aug 6, 2023	33	56	10	<1
Dec 12-18, 2022	26	59	15	<1

CNCEXC
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS HELD LAST IN ORDER.]

Overall, would you say the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) in daily life makes you feel…

	More excited than concerned	More concerned than excited	Equally concerned and excited	No answer
Aug 12-18, 2024	11	51	38	1
Jul 31-Aug 6, 2023	10	52	36	2
Dec 12-18, 2022	15	38	46	1
Nov 1-7, 2021[10]	18	37	45	<1

USEAI
ASK ALL:

Just your impression, how often do you interact with artificial intelligence (AI)?

	Almost constantly	Several times a day	About once a day	Several times a week	Less often	No answer
Aug 12-18, 2024	4	23	13	17	43	1
Feb 7-11, 2024	4	18	12	15	50	2
Dec 12-18, 2022	5	23	13	15	44	1

AICONTROL1
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1.]

How much control do you think you have in whether artificial intelligence (AI) is used in your life?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
5	A great deal
9	Quite a bit
27	Some
41	Not too much
18	None
1	No answer

[10] For the Nov. 1-7, 2021 survey, the question wording was "Artificial intelligence computer programs are designed to learn tasks that humans typically do, for instance recognizing speech or pictures. Overall, would you say the increased use of artificial intelligence computer programs in daily life makes you feel…"

AICONTROL2
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS HELD LAST IN ORDER.]

Which better describes how you feel about the amount of control you have over how artificial intelligence (AI) is used in your life?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
19	I'm comfortable with the amount of control I have over how AI is used in my life
55	I'd like more control over how AI is used in my life
26	Not sure
<1	No answer

AICHANGE
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 WITH OPTION 6 ALWAYS HELD LAST IN ORDER.]

Do you think that the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the U.S. over the next 20 years will be…

Aug 12-18, 2024	
4	Very positive
12	Somewhat positive
33	Equally positive and negative
19	Somewhat negative
15	Very negative
16	Not sure
<1	No answer

AIFUTRIMPCT
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS WITHIN FORM; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS AICHANGE WITH OPTION 6 ALWAYS HELD LAST IN ORDER.]

Thinking about the U.S. over the next 20 years, what impact do you think artificial intelligence (AI) will have on…

		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Equally positive and negative	Somewhat negative	Very negative	Not sure	No answer
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]							
a.	Medical care Aug 12-18, 2024	16	28	21	10	9	17	<1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]							
b.	K-12 education Aug 12-18, 2024	6	18	23	18	16	19	<1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]							
c.	Elections Aug 12-18, 2024	2	7	17	20	30	23	<1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]							
d.	The economy Aug 12-18, 2024	4	18	26	17	14	22	<1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]							
e.	The criminal justice system Aug 12-18, 2024	3	15	20	16	16	28	<1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]							
f.	Arts and entertainment Aug 12-18, 2024	5	14	25	22	17	16	0

AIFUTRIMPCT CONTINUED …

		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Equally positive and negative	Somewhat negative	Very negative	Not sure	No answer
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]							
g.	Personal relationships							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	2	6	21	28	19	24	<1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]							
h.	How people do their jobs							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	5	18	27	21	15	13	<1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]							
i.	The environment							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	4	16	25	14	11	30	<1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]							
j.	The news people get							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	2	8	23	26	24	16	<1

AIJOBS
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 WITH OPTIONS 3 AND 4 ALWAYS HELD LAST IN ORDER.]

Thinking about the U.S. over the next 20 years, do you think that artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to…

Aug 12-18, 2024	
5	More jobs
64	Fewer jobs
14	Will not make much difference
16	Not sure
<1	No answer

AIJOBIMPCT
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS WITHIN FORM; ROTATE IN SAME ORDER AS AIJOBS WITH OPTIONS 3 AND 4 ALWAYS HELD LAST IN ORDER.]

Thinking about the U.S. over the next 20 years, do you think that artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to more or fewer jobs for…

		More jobs	Fewer jobs	Will not make much difference	Not sure	No answer
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]					
a.	Lawyers					
	Aug 12-18, 2024	10	23	45	23	<1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]					
b.	Software engineers					
	Aug 12-18, 2024	24	48	11	16	<1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]					
c.	Cashiers					
	Aug 12-18, 2024	2	73	13	13	<1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]					
d.	Factory workers					
	Aug 12-18, 2024	4	67	15	13	1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=2,701]					
e.	Medical doctors					
	Aug 12-18, 2024	7	28	44	21	<1

AIJOBIMPCT
CONTINUED …

	More jobs	Fewer jobs	Will not make much difference	Not sure	No answer
ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]					
f. Teachers					
Aug 12-18, 2024	5	43	32	20	<1
ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]					
g. Journalists					
Aug 12-18, 2024	5	59	17	19	<1
ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]					
h. Truck drivers					
Aug 12-18, 2024	5	33	42	21	<1
ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]					
i. Musicians					
Aug 12-18, 2024	5	45	30	20	<1
ASK IF FORM 2 [N=2,709]					
j. Mental health therapists					
Aug 12-18, 2024	12	29	32	26	<1

HUMANVAI
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS.]

Thinking about artificial intelligence (AI) today, do you think AI would do better, worse or about the same as people whose job it is to...

		AI would do this better	AI would do this worse	AI would do this about the same	Not sure	No answer
a.	Make a medical diagnosis Aug 12-18, 2024	26	33	15	26	<1
b.	Write a news story Aug 12-18, 2024	19	41	20	20	<1
c.	Make a hiring decision Aug 12-18, 2024	11	51	15	22	<1
d.	Write a song Aug 12-18, 2024	14	43	19	23	<1
e.	Decide who gets a loan Aug 12-18, 2024	19	39	20	23	<1
f.	Decide who gets parole from prison Aug 12-18, 2024	10	49	11	29	<1
g.	Drive someone from one place to another Aug 12-18, 2024	19	37	20	23	<1
h.	Provide customer service Aug 12-18, 2024	19	47	19	16	<1

PERSBENHRM
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST.]

Thinking about yourself, do you think the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) is more likely to…

Aug 12-18, 2024	
43	Harm you than benefit you
24	Benefit you than harm you
33	Not sure
<1	No answer

TRSTAIPRS
ASK ALL:

Do you think artificial intelligence (AI) will ever get to a point where you would trust it to make important decisions for you?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
13	Yes, it will
63	No, it will not
23	Not sure
1	No answer

AICONCERN
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1.]

When it comes to artificial intelligence (AI), how concerned are you about...

		Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer
a.	Bias in decisions made by AI						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	29	26	30	11	3	1
b.	AI being used to impersonate people						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	49	29	16	4	2	<1
c.	People's personal information being misused by AI						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	40	30	23	5	2	<1
d.	People getting inaccurate information from AI						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	34	32	26	5	2	1
e.	People not understanding what AI can do						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	29	29	30	9	3	<1
f.	AI leading to less connection between people						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	30	27	28	10	4	1
g.	AI leading to job loss						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	28	28	30	10	3	1

FUTRAI
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE OPTIONS IN THE SAME ORDER AS AICONCERN WITH THE ADDITION OF HOLDING 6 LAST.]

Thinking about the next 20 years, how likely do you think it is that artificial intelligence (AI) will…

		Extremely likely	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not too likely	Not at all likely	Not sure	No answer
a.	Think on its own							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	17	23	24	14	8	14	<1
b.	Cause major harm to humans							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	15	20	32	15	3	14	<1
c.	Make humans more productive							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	4	13	25	28	17	13	<1
d.	Make humans happier							
	Aug 12-18, 2024	1	5	23	35	18	17	<1

DISCRIM1[11]
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS.]

Thinking about the people who design artificial intelligence computer programs, how well do you think they take into account the experiences and views of each of the following?

		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not at all well	Not sure	No answer
a.	White adults						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	16	25	11	9	39	1
	Nov 1-7, 2021	23	25	8	5	39	1
b.	Black adults						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	5	14	23	15	42	1
	Nov 1-7, 2021	7	18	20	12	42	1
c.	Hispanic adults						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	3	14	26	13	44	1
	Nov 1-7, 2021	6	17	23	10	43	1
d.	Asian adults						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	6	19	20	10	44	1
	Nov 1-7, 2021	10	23	15	8	43	1
e.	Men						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	16	26	12	8	37	<1
	Nov 1-7, 2021	23	28	7	4	37	1
f.	Women						
	Aug 12-18, 2024	5	22	23	12	38	<1
	Nov 1-7, 2021	9	27	18	7	38	1

AIREG
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3 LAST.]

Thinking about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the United States, are you more concerned that the U.S. government will…

Aug 12-18, 2024	
21	Go too far regulating its use
58	Not go far enough regulating its use
21	Not sure
<1	No answer

[11] DISCRIM1 was displayed across two separate screens in the both the August 2024 and November 2021 surveys, with items a-d on the first screen and items e-f on the second. The order of the two screens was randomized. These are displayed in separate blocks in the questionnaire but have been combined in this topline.

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF REGCONFG AND REGCONFI.]

REGCONFG
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1, HOLDING 6 LAST.]

How much confidence do you have in the U.S. government to regulate the use of artificial intelligence (AI) effectively?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
2	A great deal
5	Quite a bit
22	Some
41	Not too much
21	None
9	Not sure
1	No answer

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF REGCONFG AND REGCONFI.]

REGCONFI
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS REGCONFG.]

How much confidence do you have in U.S. companies to develop and use artificial intelligence (AI) responsibly?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
2	A great deal
6	Quite a bit
24	Some
39	Not too much
20	None
8	Not sure
1	No answer

CHATAWARE
ASK ALL:

How much have you heard about artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots like ChatGPT, Gemini or Copilot?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
28	A lot
44	A little
28	Nothing at all
<1	No answer

CHATUSE
ASK IF HEARD ABOUT AI CHATBOTS (CHATAWARE=1,2) [N=4,035]:

Have you ever used an artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot like ChatGPT, Gemini or Copilot?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
47	Yes, I have
53	No, I have not
<1	No answer

CHATHELPFUL
ASK IF USE AI CHATBOTS (CHATUSE=1) [N=2,003]:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS AICONCERN.]

Overall, how helpful have artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots been for you?

Aug 12-18, 2024	
11	Extremely helpful
22	Very helpful
46	Somewhat helpful
16	Not too helpful
5	Not at all helpful
<1	No answer

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:
ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:
PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to…[12]

Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	No answer	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
27	26	30	15	2	20	21

[12] Party and Partyln asked in a prior survey.

Topline: AI experts

2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AI EXPERTS SURVEY
SCIENCE AND INTERNET TOPLINE
AUG 14–Oct 31, 2024
TOTAL N=1,013

Note: Data are unweighted. Refer to the Methodology for more. All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Rows/columns may not total 100% due to rounding.

PN = Programming note

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
AI experts	1,013	+/- 3.1 percentage points

CNCEXC
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1; CODE 3 ALWAYS LAST.]

Overall, would you say the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) in daily life makes you feel…

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
47	More excited than concerned
15	More concerned than excited
38	Equally concerned and excited
<1	No answer

USEAIPUB
ASK ALL:

Just your impression, how often do you think people in the U.S. interact with artificial intelligence (AI)?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
29	Almost constantly
50	Several times a day
8	About once a day
9	Several times a week
4	Less often
<1	No answer

AICONTROL1
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1.]

How much control do you think you have in whether artificial intelligence (AI) is used in your life?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
8	A great deal
15	Quite a bit
31	Some
38	Not too much
8	None
<1	No answer

AICONTROL2
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1; CODE 3 ALWAYS LAST.]

Which better describes how you feel about the amount of control you have over how artificial intelligence (AI) is used in your life?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
38	I'm comfortable with the amount of control I have over how AI is used in my life
57	I'd like more control over how AI is used in my life
4	Not sure
<1	No answer

AICHANGE
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1; CODE 6 ALWAYS LAST.]

Do you think that the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the U.S. over the next 20 years will be…

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
25	Very positive
31	Somewhat positive
23	Equally positive and negative
11	Somewhat negative
4	Very negative
6	Not sure
<1	No answer

AIFUTRIMPCT
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS AICHANGE; CODE 6 ALWAYS LAST; RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS WITHIN FORM.]

Thinking about the U.S. over the next 20 years, what impact do you think artificial intelligence (AI) will have on…

		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Equally positive and negative	Somewhat negative	Very negative	Not sure	No answer
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]							
a.	Medical care							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	46	38	9	3	1	2	1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]							
b.	K-12 education							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	26	36	15	13	7	3	1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]							
c.	Elections							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	4	7	18	33	28	9	1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]							
d.	The economy							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	31	38	17	7	2	4	1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]							
e.	The criminal justice system							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	8	24	20	21	10	16	1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]							
f.	Arts and entertainment							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	23	25	22	17	11	3	0
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]							
g.	Personal relationships							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	6	15	26	34	9	9	0
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]							
h.	How people do their jobs							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	30	43	15	7	2	1	<1

AIFUTRIMPCT
CONTINUED …

	Very positive	Somewhat positive	Equally positive and negative	Somewhat negative	Very negative	Not sure	No answer
ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]							
i. The environment							
Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	12	24	21	23	15	5	0
ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]							
j. The news people get							
Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	7	11	22	36	20	4	0

AIJOBS
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1; ANCHOR CODES 3 & 4.]

Thinking about the U.S. over the next 20 years, do you think that artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to…

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
19	More jobs
39	Fewer jobs
33	Will not make much difference
10	Not sure
<1	No answer

AIJOBIMPCT
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE IN SAME ORDER AS AIJOBS WITH OPTIONS 3 AND 4 ALWAYS HELD LAST IN ORDER; RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS WITHIN FORM.]

Thinking about the U.S. over the next 20 years, do you think that artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to more or fewer jobs for…

	More jobs	Fewer jobs	Will not make much difference	Not sure	No answer
ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]					
a. Lawyers					
Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	13	38	43	6	1
ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]					
b. Software engineers					
Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	27	50	18	3	1
ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]					
c. Cashiers					
Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	3	73	20	2	1

AIJOBIMPCT
CONTINUED …

		More jobs	Fewer jobs	Will not make much difference	Not sure	No answer
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]					
d.	Factory workers					
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	9	60	25	5	1
	ASK IF FORM 1 [N=529]					
e.	Medical doctors					
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	13	18	63	5	1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]					
f.	Teachers					
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	12	31	53	4	<1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]					
g.	Journalists					
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	6	60	29	6	<1
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]					
h.	Truck drivers					
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	6	62	27	5	0
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]					
i.	Musicians					
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	9	35	50	6	0
	ASK IF FORM 2 [N=484]					
j.	Mental health therapists					
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	27	27	40	6	0

HUMANVAI
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS.]

Thinking about artificial intelligence (AI) today, do you think AI would do better, worse or about the same as people whose job it is to...

		AI would do this better	AI would do this worse	AI would do this about the same	Not sure	No answer
a.	Make a medical diagnosis Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	41	31	18	9	<1
b.	Write a news story Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	33	47	15	4	<1
c.	Make a hiring decision Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	19	55	18	8	1
d.	Write a song Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	16	62	16	6	1
e.	Decide who gets a loan Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	41	31	17	10	1
f.	Decide who gets parole from prison Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	20	48	16	16	<1
g.	Drive someone from one place to another Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	51	26	17	5	1
h.	Provide customer service Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	42	38	16	4	<1

PERSBENHRM
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1; CODE 3 ALWAYS LAST.]

Thinking about yourself, do you think the increased use of artificial intelligence (AI) is more likely to…

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
15	Harm you than benefit you
76	Benefit you than harm you
9	Not sure
<1	No answer

TRSTAIPRS
ASK ALL:

Do you think artificial intelligence (AI) will ever get to a point where you would trust it to make important decisions for you?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
51	Yes, it will
33	No, it will not
15	Not sure
1	No answer

AICONCERN
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1; RANDOMIZE ITEMS.]

When it comes to artificial intelligence (AI), how concerned are you about...

		Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer
a.	Bias in decisions made by AI						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	23	32	30	11	3	<1
b.	AI being used to impersonate people						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	30	35	24	9	2	<1
c.	People's personal information being misused by AI						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	27	32	26	12	2	<1
d.	People getting inaccurate information from AI						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	35	35	22	7	1	<1
e.	People not understanding what AI can do						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	25	27	30	14	3	<1
f.	AI leading to less connection between people						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	14	23	31	25	6	<1
g.	AI leading to job loss						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	7	18	35	34	6	1

FUTRAI
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS IN THE SAME ORDER AS AICONCERN; CODE 6 ALWAYS LAST; RANDOMIZE ITEMS.]

Thinking about the next 20 years, how likely do you think it is that artificial intelligence (AI) will…

		Extremely likely	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not too likely	Not at all likely	Not sure	No answer
a.	Think on its own							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	8	17	22	27	21	5	1
b.	Cause major harm to humans							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	6	14	30	38	8	4	<1
c.	Make humans more productive							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	38	35	19	4	2	1	<1
d.	Make humans happier							
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	5	17	35	28	7	7	1

DISCRIM1
ASK ALL:
[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS a-d AND e-f IN BLOCKS; SHOW EACH BLOCK OF ITEMS ON SEPARATE PAGES; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF BLOCKS; RANDOMIZE ORDER WITHIN BLOCKS.]

Thinking about the people who design artificial intelligence computer programs, how well do you think they take into account the experiences and views of each of the following?

		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not at all well	Not sure	No answer
a.	White adults						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	39	34	4	3	18	2
b.	Black adults						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	5	21	31	20	20	2
c.	Hispanic adults						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	4	21	34	17	21	2
d.	Asian adults						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	12	38	21	7	19	2
e.	Men						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	35	40	6	2	15	2
f.	Women						
	Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	9	35	28	10	17	1

AIREG
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1; CODE 3 ALWAYS LAST.]

Thinking about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the United States, are you more concerned that the U.S. government will…

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
28	Go too far regulating its use
56	Not go far enough regulating its use
16	Not sure
<1	No answer

[PN: ROTATE ORDER OF REGCONFG AND REGCONFI.]

REGCONFG
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 SAME ORDER AS REGCONFI; CODE 6 ALWAYS LAST.]

How much confidence do you have in the U.S. government to regulate the use of artificial intelligence (AI) effectively?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
2	A great deal
11	Quite a bit
30	Some
44	Not too much
9	None
3	Not sure
1	No answer

REGCONFI
ASK ALL:
[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 SAME ORDER AS REGCONFG; CODE 6 ALWAYS LAST.]

How much confidence do you have in U.S. companies to develop and use artificial intelligence (AI) responsibly?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
3	A great deal
13	Quite a bit
27	Some
39	Not too much
16	None
1	Not sure
1	No answer

CHATAWARE
ASK ALL:

How much have you heard about artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots like ChatGPT, Gemini or Copilot?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
97	A lot
2	A little
<1	Nothing at all
<1	No answer

CHATUSE
ASK IF HEARD OF AI CHATBOTS (CHATAWARE=1,2) [N=1,004]:

Have you ever used an artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot like ChatGPT, Gemini or Copilot?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
99	Yes, I have
1	No, I have not
<1	No answer

CHATHELPFUL
ASK IF HAS USED AI CHATBOTS (CHATUSE=1) [N=989]:
[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 SAME ORDER AS AICONCERN.]

Overall, how helpful have artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots been for you?

Aug 14-Oct 31, 2024	
25	Extremely helpful
36	Very helpful
30	Somewhat helpful
8	Not too helpful
2	Not at all helpful
0	No answer