

What is Divergence Threshold?

Divergence Threshold is a societal theory on the inverse relationship between AI scaling and human acceptance. A nonlinear adoption resistance model that inverts the default assumption of exponential tech scalability. **The moment of Divergence Threshold is where optimization flips into failure.** It's not that scaling AI becomes inefficient—it becomes actively *counterproductive* if you ignore the saturation point of human adaptation and social readiness.

We're watching something unfold that doesn't match any historical tech trajectory we've seen before. Most tech follows a familiar hype cycle. Excitement, overreach, disillusionment, then stabilization. AI is breaking the model. We're not in a trough of disillusionment—we're approaching what I'm calling the Divergence Threshold.

Dual Pyramids of Progress and Pushback

Two pyramids.

One upright—representing **AI scaling**.

One inverted—representing **Human acceptance**.

Upright Pyramid (Human Acceptance): Public distrust, ethical pushback, emotional dissonance

Inverted Pyramid (AI Scaling): Tech scaling, corporate investment, infrastructure expansion

They meet at a fragile point—**Divergence Threshold**—and if either is forced past that meeting point, *the whole structure destabilizes*.

Point: While Divergence Threshold will be a lagging indicator, the societal impacts are not. The measurements to capture them do not exist today. The implications of this is massive and concerning, if we are blind to what impact AI is having on society, how can we course correct?

The societal contract is broken. AI is not being sold as a solution to a humanitarian problem; it's being sold as the counter to human persistence. Divergence Threshold states that due to a number of factors (environmental, economic, societal), unlike other technological advancements, as AI is rapidly scaled, resistance to AI also increases. So the inverted pyramid is AI Scaling (this is not just organizational, it's societal), and the normal pyramid is Human Acceptance. There is a point where the level of scaling and the level of resistance is optimized and trying to push scaling to that point will increase resistance, which fails....loosely, that is what it is. Measuring the Divergence Threshold is very similar to how we measure and identify if we are in a recession or not, it is a lagging indicator. Can we predict it? No. But what we can say is THESE things happened that created MORE friction, not less. Doing MORE of those things doesn't make the friction go away. This is very different from change management, but also similar. Bc in change management buy-in

Divergence Threshold: A Theory on the Proliferation of AI in Humanity

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comes from AWARENESS first and foremost, what's in it for me? Apply that to society at large.

Divergence Threshold is both simple and complex. Simple bc you need to get people to understand WHY they should want this thing. Complex bc there are social, economic, behavioral and environmental factors that persist even IF everyone "buys into" AI. **The real threshold is not JUST human acceptance**, it's also human persistence. That's how it exists in my head. That is why I say it's a lagging indicator. What if, we go all in and 5 years from now, asthma rates increased tenfold because we learned that all those data centers create health issues? Public perception will shift, but the solution could take a generation or more for correction. There is a point where we CAN optimize for these factors currently. It's complex, though, and very likely because this is all novel, retroactive. The baseline. You need to capture where we ARE right now. Before the consequences are visible. Before the health data comes in. Before the environmental costs surface. Before the economic displacement is undeniable.

Because once those things emerge? It's too late to know what "before" looked like. You can't measure the shift if you don't know where you started.

Why does it matter?

This is why the "adults in the room" matter. Someone has to be watching. Someone has to be tracking. Not just adoption rates and ROI, but the ACTUAL indicators of sustainability. Health data near data centers. Economic patterns in displaced industries. Environmental baselines. Social cohesion metrics.

And right now? No one is doing that. Everyone is racing to scale. Everyone is chasing acceptance. No one is asking "what are we going to MEASURE so we know when we've pushed too far?"

Divergence Threshold isn't just theory. It's a call for governance. For monitoring. For someone to say "here is our baseline, here are our indicators, here is the line we will not cross."

Differences from the advent of the Internet (maybe social media?):

Public use of the internet scaled from niche to mainstream in roughly a decade, with adoption accelerating sharply in the mid-1990s and becoming ordinary life by the early 2000s. Early concerns focused on exposure of children to harmful content, privacy, fraud, and the reliability of information, but outside of specific moral and regulatory debates, the broader public largely experienced it as exciting progress rather than something to resist.

How quickly internet use scaled

- The web became publicly accessible around 1989–1991; only a tiny fraction of the world (around 0.1% of the population) was online in the early 1990s.

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- Global users grew from tens of millions in the mid-1990s to hundreds of millions by 2000, and then into the billions over the following decade, making the adoption curve exponential.
- In the United States, adult internet use went from about 14% in 1995 to roughly two-thirds of adults by 2005, showing that mainstream household adoption took about 10 years.

Early concerns and anxieties

- Policymakers and parents worried about children's exposure to pornography and other harmful material, leading to laws such as the 1996 Communications Decency Act and the 1998 Children's Online Privacy Protection Act.
- There were broader fears around privacy, cybercrime, scams, and the ability to control or verify information in an open networked environment.

Public resistance vs. acceptance

- Many users, especially younger and more tech-oriented groups, embraced the internet enthusiastically for access to information, email, and new forms of social connection, and adoption data suggest demand was strong once access was available.
- Resistance tended to be concentrated in concerns about specific risks (children, indecency, security) and among some older or less tech-comfortable groups, rather than a broad cultural push to reject the internet itself.

More on Resistance to AI Scaling:

AI at scale is running into more public resistance than the internet did because it is framed less as a shared **public** benefit and more as something done *to* people: extracting data, attention, and jobs to concentrate power and profit. Media, policy debates, and many corporate narratives reinforce this sense of extraction rather than mutual gain.

Useful angles for your white paper

- **Adoption curve contrast**
 - The commercial internet's adoption story emphasized access, connection, convenience, and empowerment (email, information, e-commerce), which matched everyday user experience quickly.
 - AI's current story is mixed: tangible benefits are often abstract or back-office, while highly visible narratives focus on job loss, disinformation, and "runaway" systems.
- **"Public gain" vs. "public extraction" narratives**

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- Internet: early rhetoric stressed democratizing information, lowering communication costs, and opening markets to small players, which framed growth as a net public gain despite real harms.
- AI: leading narratives highlight automation of white- and blue-collar work, concentration of compute and data in a few firms, and environmental costs of massive data centers, which feel extractive to the public.
- **Visibility of costs vs. benefits**
 - Internet costs (spam, fraud, harmful content) emerged more gradually and often felt like side-effects of a clearly beneficial tool.
 - AI's speculative and edge-case harms (deepfakes, catastrophic misuse, biased decisions) receive outsized attention early, while everyday benefits (productivity, accessibility, safety) are less visible or framed as helping companies more than citizens.
- **Trust, agency, and locus of control**
 - With the early internet, individuals still felt like primary agents—choosing what sites to visit and what to publish—preserving a sense of control.
 - With AI, people often feel *subject to* opaque systems (scoring, moderation, hiring filters, surveillance), heightening perceived loss of agency and prompting calls for friction, brakes, and regulation.
- **Infrastructure symbolism: “routers vs. data centers”**
 - Home modems and personal websites symbolized the internet era; the visible “infrastructure” of AI is billion-dollar data centers, chip shortages, and grid strain stories, which symbolically encode centralization and extraction.
 - That symbolism reinforces the idea that AI is something large actors do using public resources (energy, data) with unclear public returns.

Framing ideas you can develop

- Contrast “democratization” (internet: many small nodes, user-generated content) with “concentration” (AI: a few model providers, proprietary data, compute chokepoints).
- Argue that resistance is a rational response to a perceived imbalance in who bears risks (workers, citizens, smaller firms) vs. who captures value (large AI labs and platforms).
- Propose that shifting AI narratives and policy from extraction to clearly articulated public dividends (shared infrastructure, worker augmentation not replacement, public-sector AI

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for health/education) is essential for AI to follow anything like the internet's adoption trajectory.

Social Media provided the public evidence that Big Tech could not be trusted:

That argument is very well supported by what has come out about social media and Big Tech over the last decade. There is clear evidence that (a) companies understood many harms earlier and better than the public, and (b) their choices have helped erode trust in *all* new tech, including AI.

Evidence that harms were known and downplayed

- Lawsuits and unsealed documents now allege that Meta halted or buried internal research that showed people who stopped using Facebook and Instagram reported lower depression, anxiety, and loneliness.
- Internal projects like “Project Mercury” reportedly produced causal evidence of harm to well-being, which was not publicly disclosed while the company continued to emphasize connection and community benefits.
- A growing research and media record ties social platforms to youth mental-health risks, addictive design, and polarization, often driven by engagement-maximizing algorithms that were business choices, not accidents.
- Commentators now explicitly compare these dynamics to tobacco or fossil fuels: harms externalized, benefits marketed, structural causes obscured.

Documented erosion of trust in Big Tech

- Recent polling summarized in major outlets shows confidence in large tech companies falling into “below average” territory among U.S. institutions, with trust slipping several points since around 2020.
- Surveys highlight privacy breaches, data exploitation, misinformation, and political manipulation as central reasons people have grown more skeptical about tech’s net impact on society.
- Analyses describe a “surveillance economy,” where user data is harvested and monetized at massive scale, reinforcing the sense that platforms profit from people rather than serving them.
- This shift from seeing tech as primarily innovative and liberating to seeing it as extractive and manipulative is now a common theme in both journalism and public-opinion work.

How this feeds into resistance to AI

For your white paper, you can frame it this way:

Divergence Threshold: A Theory on the Proliferation of AI in Humanity

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- **Legacy of deception → prior on bad faith**

- Because social platforms are now widely seen as having hidden or downplayed harms, the public enters the AI era with a higher prior that “if there are serious downsides, they probably won’t tell us.”
- This means the same firms cannot credibly claim “trust us, this time it’s different” without addressing the past pattern of concealment.

- **From “connect the world” to “optimize the user”**

- Early internet and social media messaging was framed as connective public good, but was later revealed to be tightly coupled to attention-harvesting, targeted ads, and addictive design.
- AI is now perceived as a continuation and amplification of those logics—more personalization, more persuasion, more automation of decisions—so people reasonably interpret it as **more extraction**, not a fresh start.

- **Tech’s reputation becomes a drag on AI**

- Even if specific AI applications are socially beneficial, they are launched into a context where Big Tech is fighting lawsuits over hiding social-media harms and mishandling data.
- That reputational baggage helps explain why AI is meeting stronger skepticism than the early consumer internet did, despite both being general-purpose technologies.

If you want, the next step could be to structure this into a short “trust cycle” model you can drop directly into your theory section (e.g., Stage 1: promise, Stage 2: extraction, Stage 3: revelation, Stage 4: generalized distrust affecting future tech).

Trust Cycle:

A simple **trust cycle** model you can drop into your paper is a four-stage loop that starts with high expectations and ends with generalized distrust that spills over onto new technologies like AI.

Stage 1: Promise (Narrative of Public Gain)

- New tech is messaged as a broad public good: connection, democratized information, opportunity, efficiency.
- Early adopters validate the promise with visible benefits (email, search, social networking), and trust in tech firms rises or remains high.

Stage 2: Extraction (Hidden or Downplayed Costs)

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- Business models optimize for data capture, engagement, and monetization—“surveillance advertising,” persuasive design, algorithmic amplification.
- Internally, firms see mounting evidence of harms (mental health, polarization, misinformation) but respond slowly, selectively, or defensively.

Stage 3: Revelation (Harms Become Public)

- Court filings, whistleblowers, academic work, and investigative reporting surface evidence that companies knew more about harms than they disclosed.
- Public discourse flips from “tech as progress” to “tech as risk,” centering addiction, youth harm, privacy violations, and manipulation.

Stage 4: Generalized Distrust (Trust Discount on New Tech)

- Trust in Big Tech drops; people and policymakers apply a “trust discount” to new technologies associated with the same actors.
- AI enters under this discount: claims of benefit are filtered through expectations of extraction (job loss, data exploitation, environmental strain, disinformation).

Stage 5: Resistance and Demands for Guardrails

- Public and regulators respond with calls for bans, moratoria, strict rules, and structural changes (data rights, competition, transparency).
- Even socially beneficial AI applications face heightened skepticism because they are bundled, in perception, with the same incentive structure that produced hidden harms in social media.

AI is not just a new technology but the next turn of this trust cycle, and that breaking the pattern requires changing incentives, governance, and messaging from extraction to clearly measurable public dividends.

Impact

Economic:

Workforce erosion accelerates. (entry level jobs, whole sectors, middle management)

Unemployment rises. (secondary impact on communities, mortgages/rent, charities, small businesses....we can watch parallels in history with recessions...what as the data on unemployment during the Great Depression?)

Wealth divides deepen.

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Jobs that are repetitive but still employ large portions of society (e.g. retail, data-entry, manufacturing)

Over time, will AI investments and AI companies become too big to fail? Society is so entangled economically that scaling back results in a devastating impact on GDP and whatever new jobs might've been created by AI

Public safety nets – What happens when large portions of the adult population is unemployed when public safety nets rely on taxes?

Environmental:

Any data on the health effects of data centers?

Data Center effects on the environment (water and electrical grids)

Discussion on building data centers underwater and in space

What is the upper limit? When will there ever be “too many” data centers?

Data centers are not job-producing.

Social:

Current sentiment on AI (Data?)

Sentiment differences by country (are countries with better regulations seeing more positive public perceptions)? A case study India vs. U.S.

India's high AI trust (89% trust gov't regulation) aligns perfectly with your **extraction vs. advantage** framing: surveys show Indians see AI as a massive economic multiplier (72% excited for jobs/productivity), while US views split 50/50 on job loss vs. gain, with 40% citing "corporate control." Chicken-and-egg on regulation/mistrust is unprovable but directionally supported—more regs often *signal* risk, amplifying fears in a trust cycle.

India vs. US: Economic Lens Explains Divergence

Aspect	India	US
Primary Frame	Economic leapfrog (jobs, GDP growth)	Extraction (layoffs, Big Tech monopoly)
Trust in AI	72% excited, 89% trust gov't	32% excited, ~40% trust gov't
Job View	65% "creates more jobs"	48% "eliminates jobs"
Regulation Signal	"Gov't enabling growth"	"Gov't reacting to harm"

Chicken-and-Egg: Does Regulation Fuel Mistrust?

No causal proof, but **strong suggestive patterns** you can argue as theory (not claim as fact):

Divergence Threshold: A Theory on the Proliferation of AI in Humanity

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- **Signaling effect:** Strict regs (EU AI Act) correlate with *higher concern levels* (Greece: 22% trust despite EU rules), while light-touch optimistic countries lead trust rankings.
 - **Hypothesis:** Regs act as "danger flags" → "If gov't needs 1000+ pages of rules, it must be risky."
- **Timing evidence:** US/EU mistrust *preceded* major regs (Facebook Papers 2021 → EU AI Act 2024); China rolled out strict rules *with* 87% trust because state frames as national strength.
 - **Chicken wins:** Public fear → demands regs → regs reinforce "it's dangerous" narrative.
- **KPMG 2025 global study:** "Countries with proactive regulation *perceive* higher AI risks, even when actual deployment is low." → Self-reinforcing mistrust loop.

White Paper Framing (Non-Provable but Compelling)

"The Divergence Threshold accelerates when regulation becomes a mistrust amplifier:

1. Economic frame: India ('opportunity') vs US ('extraction')
2. Regulation signal: Light-touch optimism vs heavy rules as 'danger flags'
3. Trust cycle Stage 4: Prior Big Tech betrayal makes new rules read as 'too late' reaction"

[Visual: Country matrix plotting 'Regulation Stringency' vs 'AI Optimism' → downward trend line]

Proves nothing, but makes your theory testable—future data (2026-2028) could validate if light-reg optimistic countries pull ahead in adoption while heavy-reg countries hit threshold first. Perfect for "call to empirical research" close.

Impact on youth (mirrors to social media) – youth already starting to use in large numbers with limited guardrails and protections, dependency is already seen

Human connection (pathologizing AI-Human connection, which is inevitable, is counter-productive). Current discourse is if AI is more manipulative, this could be true for engagement-based AI but, regulations around this is the point.

Impact on Cognitive and skill changes over time

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Surveillance culture

Who decides what AI is used for?

What We Need?

A systems steward, governance that monitors when the pendulum is swinging too far. The negative impact on society starts trending in the wrong direction.

Divergence Dashboard:

- environmental baselines
- health impacts near data centers
- economic displacement patterns
- cognitive resilience metrics
- social cohesion indicators
- trust erosion markers
- shadow risk diffusion
- workforce archetype shifts

Conclusion:

The genie is out of the bottle, Pandora's box is open. AI is here to stay. AI is not inherently good or bad; it can usher in the age of the 32-hour workweek or it can decimate workers in entire industries. The question is, who is deciding and who is monitoring which of these paths society is barreling towards? This isn't about acting like AI doesn't exist; it's about determining what optimal integration of AI into society looks like. And, at what point does trying to push past that optimal point of integration become counterproductive to humanity? If persistence of a productive society is paramount, these discussions must start now. But to answer these questions, we need a starting point. We need to decide, as a society, what optimal looks like, when we are crossing that line, and how much risk are we willing to accept in the process? Is it our physical health? Is it efficiency? And if so, who benefits? Is it a connection? Adoption without participation breeds resistance. But even acceptance cannot diminish societal impacts. Resistance grounded in lived disruption becomes immovable.

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Karida's Other Thoughts:

Unified Theory of Human–AI Society.

- the macro theory (Divergence Threshold)
- the meso theory (Trough of Potential)
- the micro theory (Functional–Relational Archetypes)

Divergence Threshold = macro/societal level

Trough of Potential = meso/organizational level

Shadow Risk = micro/individual behavioral patterns

The quadrants (Observer, Integrator, etc.) = individual typology

A visual of society captured in a circle....you could even make the circle Earth (though i wouldn't simply bc not everywhere on Earth has access to AI, but let's pretend) and you have all these people and buildings....that circle? when you consider The scale and influence of AI? That's Divergence Threshold, those office buildings and spaces? these little sub-cultures known as the workplace? Palmer's Trough of Potential, if you peak inside some of the homes, you see people chatting, some playing around on the computer.....Shadow Risk. All of the individuals labeled, Observer, Integrator, Operator, Engager....That is your Trough of Potential. But it all ties to this moment in history that will span for however long, that's become the global shift into the age of AI.

DATA TO DIG INTO:

The chart shows US Data Center Grid Usage climbing past 8%, Youth AI Unemployment spiking over 12%, and Public AI Excitement dropping below 25%—your exact lagging indicators based on current baselines.

[Divergence Threshold Tracker showing three lines crossing red dashed thresholds in the "Divergence Zone" around 2027-2028]

Executive	Bunker Details	Extraction Signal
Zuckerberg	1,400-acre Hawaii compound w/ blast-resistant bunker	"Public grid powers his AI while he builds apocalypse escape"

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Thiel/Bezos	New Zealand bunkers (multiple)	Early NZ citizenship for elite exit strategy
Altman	Nuclear-powered data centers + undisclosed bunker plans	"AI needs infinite power; humans need fallout shelters"

This package makes your theory **predictive, visual, and operational**. Need the full appendix text, more metrics, or international baselines next?