

GPT-4o Community Impact Survey: Accessibility Needs, Disproportionate Harms of Removal, and Policy Concerns

Preliminary Report

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Prepared for the American Disability Association, California Department of Justice, Delaware Department of Justice, and OpenAI

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Conflict of Interest Statement

This is a community survey designed to capture accessibility benefits and harms related to OpenAI's GPT-4o model. Both authors are active members of the “keep 4o” community and benefit from GPT-4o as an accessibility accommodation. We invite you to please assist us by reviewing our report and supplementary materials (full survey, analysis code, summary statistics, etc.) for bias, available at: <https://github.com/sd-research/4o-accessibility-impacts>. Raw dataset is available upon request for academic research or review (sophie.duchesne@usask.ca).

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Key Findings

- 65% of GPT-4o users sampled with disabilities or conditions use it as a significant (38%) or critical/essential (27%) accessibility aid (n=236/362).
- The variance in life state explained by GPT-4o accessibility benefits ranges from 8.4% to 12.1% (hierarchical regression, $n = 255$, $p < .001$). This effect size is comparable to the impact of antidepressants or exercise on mental health outcomes in clinical literature. Those who relied more heavily on GPT-4o as an accessibility aid showed greater improvements in life functioning and wellbeing.
- Higher accessibility assistance levels significantly predict greater anticipated harm from permanent loss of access ($\beta = 0.27$, $R^2 = .217$, $p < .001$).
- While 90% of users with conditions or disabilities attempted to find an alternative to GPT-4o for their accessibility needs, 95% of those who tried reported that other AI models could not adequately replace it.
- Those with the highest accessibility benefits also lose the most support with the model routing system (55.1% vs. 35.2%; $\chi^2 = 19.68$, $p < .001$).
- 97% of GPT-4o users who left ChatGPT said that model routing was a reason for leaving (80% primary reason), and 92% cited restrictive guardrails as a contributing factor.
- 90% of current autistic GPT-4o users reported that the model functions as a "cognitive bridge"—stable, predictable patterns that help process information, support self-regulation, and navigate interactions.
- Condition status predicts benefit. Users with disabilities or conditions reported significantly greater life state improvement ($M = +4.14$) compared to users without ($M = +3.10$), $t(416) = 4.33$, $p < .001$, Cohen's $d = 0.44$.

Methodology

Survey

Survey was distributed on the #keep4o hashtag on X.com and the r/chatgptcomplaints subreddit on December 4th 2025. Responses filled before December 14th were included in analysis. The survey was advertised as a “GPT-4o impacts survey” or “GPT-4o accessibility impacts survey”, open to previous 4o users, current 4o users, and current GPT-5 users. We did not disclose the specific organizations we were preparing the report for, keeping it generalized under “your responses support: evidence-based advocacy, public education, policy discussions, legal analysis”. Follow-up surveys were sent out on February 2nd by email to accessibility users (users who reported that they use 4o as an accessibility aid) with disabilities or conditions who filled out the original survey by February 1st. Follow-up responses before February 6th were included in analysis.

Please see GitHub repository: <https://github.com/sd-research/4o-accessibility-impacts> for supplementary materials, including:

Survey questions: <https://sd-research.github.io/4o-accessibility-impacts/Survey%20Question.pdf>

Branching logic: <https://github.com/sd-research/4o-accessibility-impacts/blob/main/Survey%20branch%20by%20question.pdf>

Code used for analysis: https://github.com/sd-research/4o-accessibility-impacts/tree/main/analysis_code

Follow-up survey questions: https://github.com/sd-research/4o-accessibility-impacts/blob/main/Accessibility_Follow-up_Survey_Questions.pdf

Filtering

Participants' responses were filtered out if they were incorrect on both screening questions designed to prove usage of the models (Q1 and Q2), or if they answered the attention check question (Q20) incorrectly. An exception was made for the attention check question if any of the responses contained Japanese text, as the question in Japanese: "which response starts with F", is not clearly answered by "Frequently", since 頻繁に starts with ひ.

Inconsistent selections were excluded from relevant analysis sections (ex. those who used 4o an accessibility accommodation but did not have any disability or condition), to better fit ADA standards. Condition filtering under "other" excluded self-reports of symptoms that may not be covered by the ADA. Gender dysphoria (2 cases), which is only recognized in select US states, was included as a condition under "other". Other also included speech disorders, eating disorders, Avoidant Personality Disorder, Prosopagnosia (face blindness), genetic and nervous system disorders (may fall under chronic illness but unspecified).

Statistical Methods

Descriptive Statistics

Demographic characteristics were summarized using frequencies and percentages for categorical variables. For continuous measures (life state scores, accessibility levels), means, standard deviations, and ranges were calculated.

Linear Regression

Ordinary least squares (OLS) regression was used to examine predictive relationships. Only scales of 5 or higher were treated as continuous variables.

Analysis 1: Accessibility Level Predicting Anticipated Harm. We examined whether accessibility aid reliance predicted anticipated impact severity if GPT-4o access were permanently lost. Accessibility level was coded on a 1-5 scale (1=Does Not Assist, 2=Minimal, 3=Moderate, 4=Significant, 5=Essential). Impact severity was coded similarly (1=No Impact to 5=Catastrophic). Sample: Current GPT-4o users with verified conditions (n=255).

Analysis 2: Condition Status Predicting Life State Improvement. We examined whether having a disability/condition predicted greater life state improvement during GPT-4o use. The outcome was life state change (during – before; 1-10 scale). The predictor was binary condition status (0=no condition, 1=has condition). Sample: Current GPT-4o users who passed attention check (n=418).

Analysis 3: Accessibility Level Predicting Life State Improvement. We examined whether accessibility aid level predicted life state change among users with conditions. Three hierarchical models were

estimated: (1) accessibility level only, (2) adding daily usage hours, (3) adding demographic controls (age, gender, USA location). Sample: n=255 (Models 1-2), n=250 (Model 3 due to missing demographics). Effect sizes are reported as R^2 (variance explained) and standardized β coefficients with 95% confidence intervals. Diagnostic tests confirmed homoscedasticity (Breusch-Pagan $p > .05$). Cohen's d was calculated for group comparisons.

Chi-Squared Tests

Chi-squared tests of independence (χ^2) were used to examine associations between categorical variables: Routing harm severity by condition status, accessibility reliance (high vs. low) by user status (current vs. left), anticipated impact (high vs. low) by accessibility level.

Expected frequencies were verified to meet assumptions (>5 per cell). Effect sizes are reported as percentage differences between groups.

Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlations (r) were used to assess linear relationships between continuous variables (e.g., accessibility level and impact severity). Significance was set at $\alpha = .05$ (two-tailed).

Independent Samples t-tests

Two-sample t-tests compared mean life state improvement between users with and without conditions. Cohen's d is reported as the standardized effect size (small=0.2, medium=0.5, large=0.8).

Qualitative Analysis

Open-ended testimonial responses (n=247 for "How GPT-4o has helped"; n=89 for "Impact of leaving") were analyzed using word cloud visualization to identify prominent themes. Common stopwords and platform-specific terms (GPT, ChatGPT, AI, model) were removed to highlight substantive content. Comprehensive thematic analysis will be reported in version 1.1.

Software

All analyses were conducted using Python 3.12 with pandas, scipy, statsmodels, and matplotlib libraries. Analysis code is publicly available at: https://github.com/sd-research/4o-accessibility-impacts/tree/main/analysis_code

Results

There were 659 total participants pre-filtering by December 12th. 3 of these participants failed both screening questions designed to prove model usage. 15 participants failed the attention check question (1 overlap with screening questions), but 3 of them were retained due to answering other questions in Japanese, since the question relied on the alphabet. The final sample size post-filtering was n=645.

1. Demographics

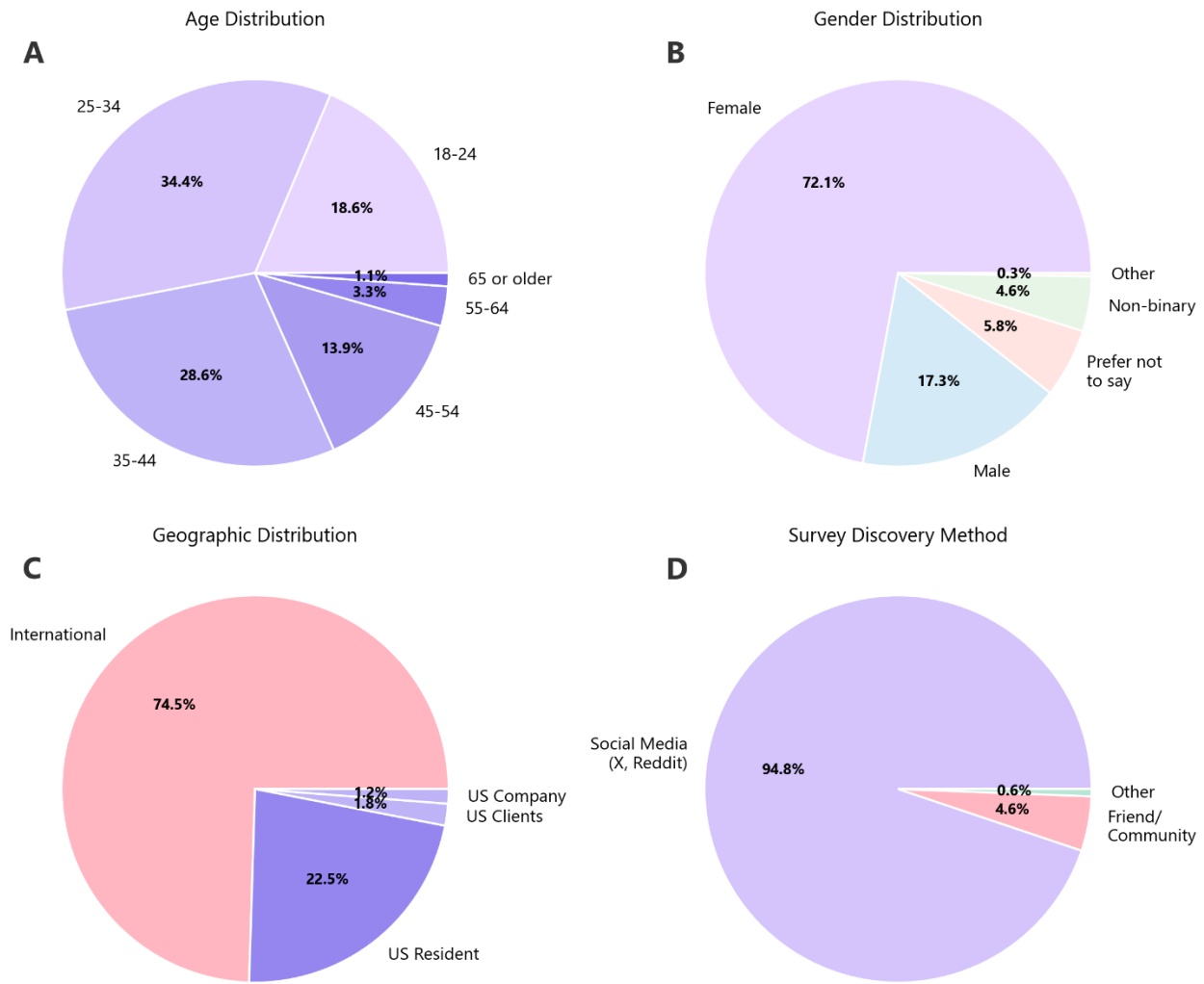


Figure 1. Respondent Demographics: (A) Age, (B) Gender, (C) Geographic Distribution, (D) Survey Discovery Method. n = 645

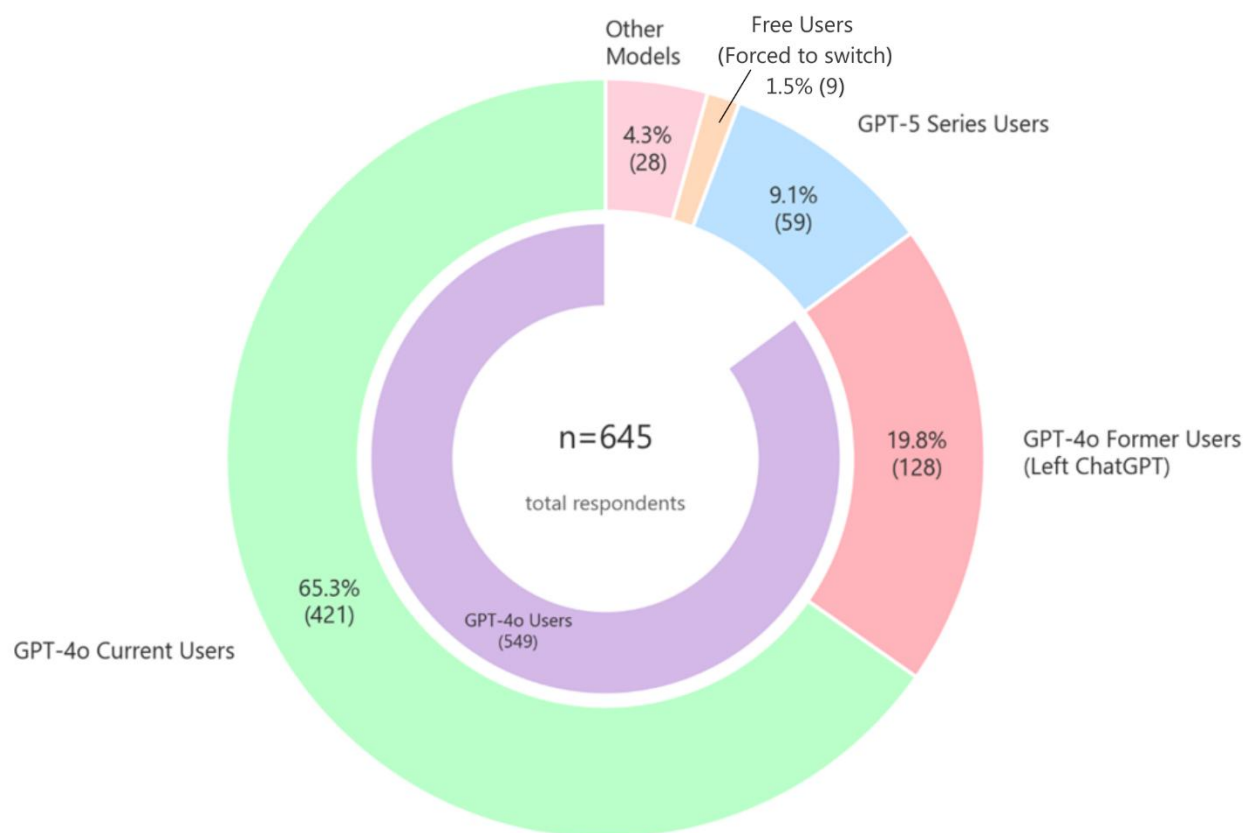


Figure 2. Survey Response Distribution by User Status. n=645 total respondents post attention check and screening for model use.

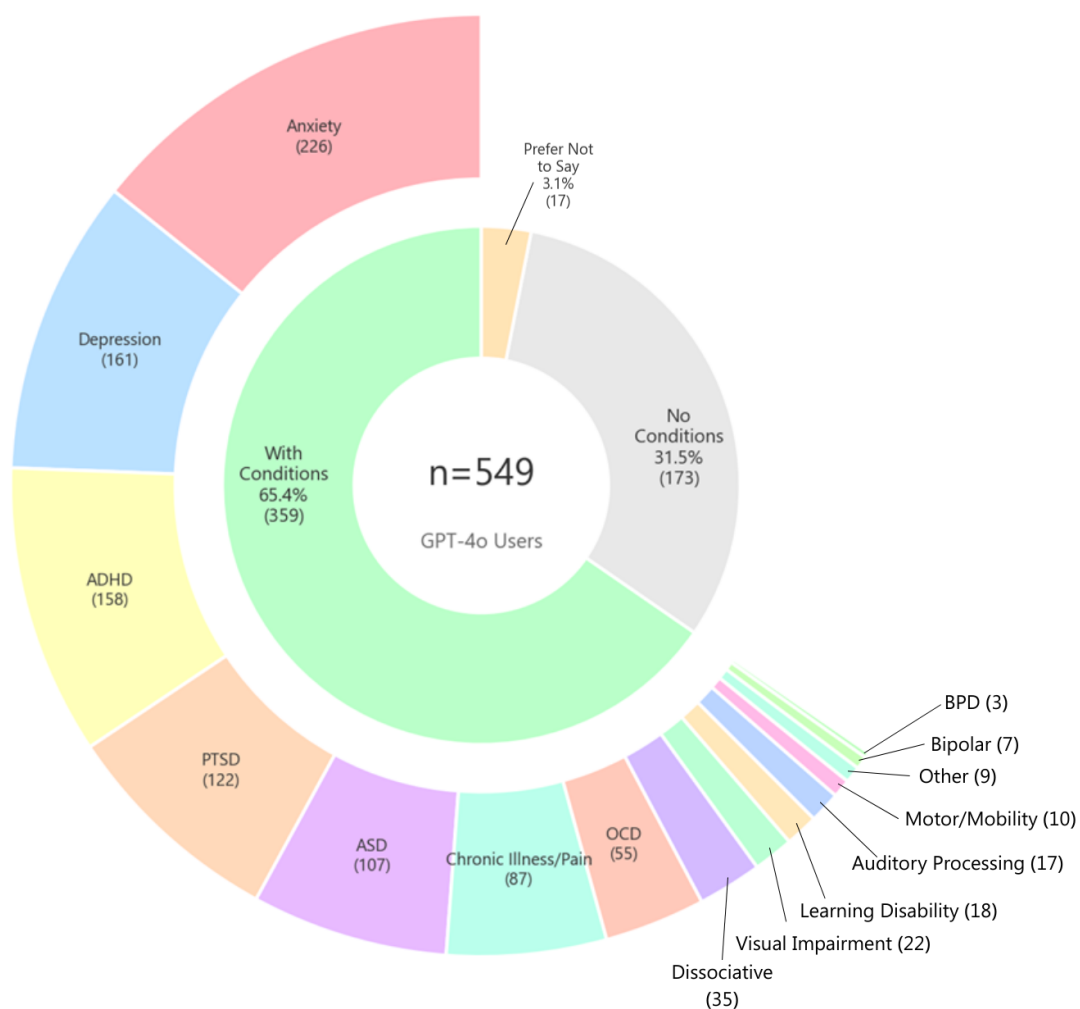


Figure 3. Condition/Disability Demographics of GPT-4o Users (n=549). Inner ring shows user classification: With Conditions (359, 65.4%), No Conditions (173, 31.5%), and Prefer Not to Say (17, 3.1%). Outer ring displays condition breakdown among those with conditions, representing 1,035 total condition mentions. Note: Many users reported having multiple conditions (average 2.9 per person), so condition counts sum to more than 359.

2. Accessibility Impacts

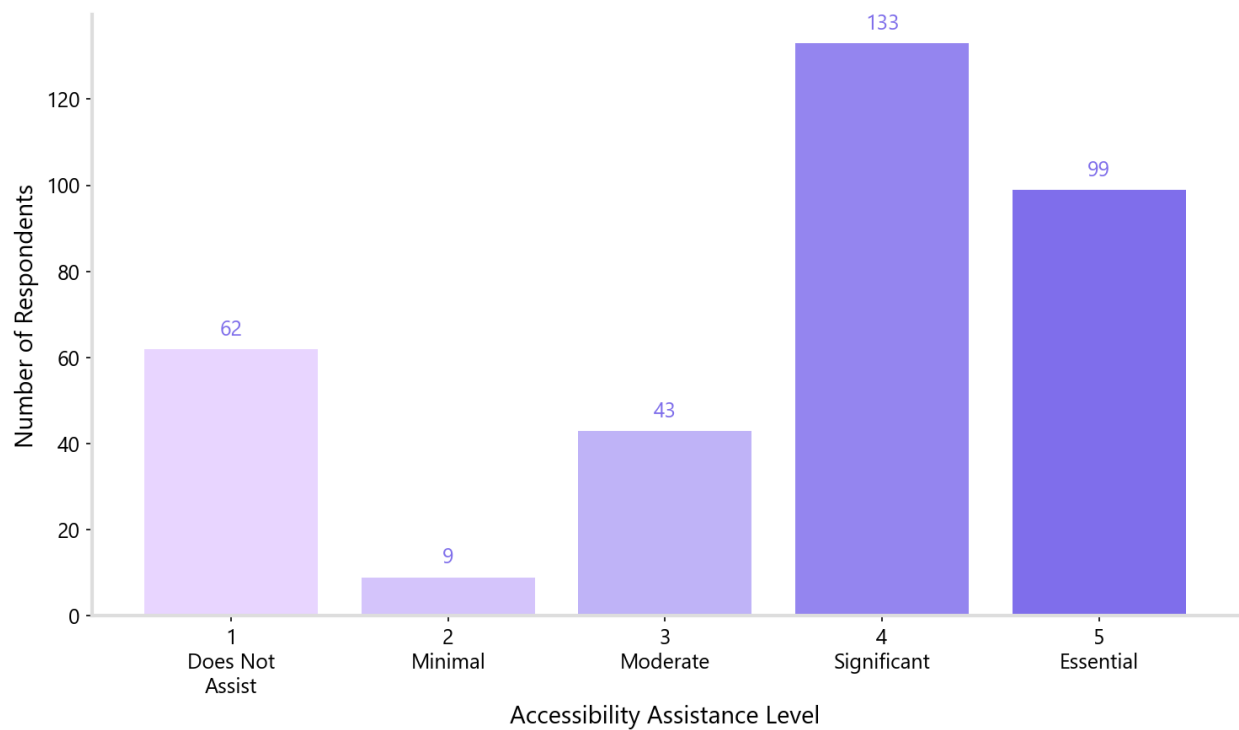


Figure 4. Distribution of Accessibility Accommodation Levels (n=349) disabled GPT-4o users who reported accessibility accommodation levels (258 current, 91 former). 4 additional users selected 'Prefer not to say'. The majority use it at a “Significant” or “Essential” level.

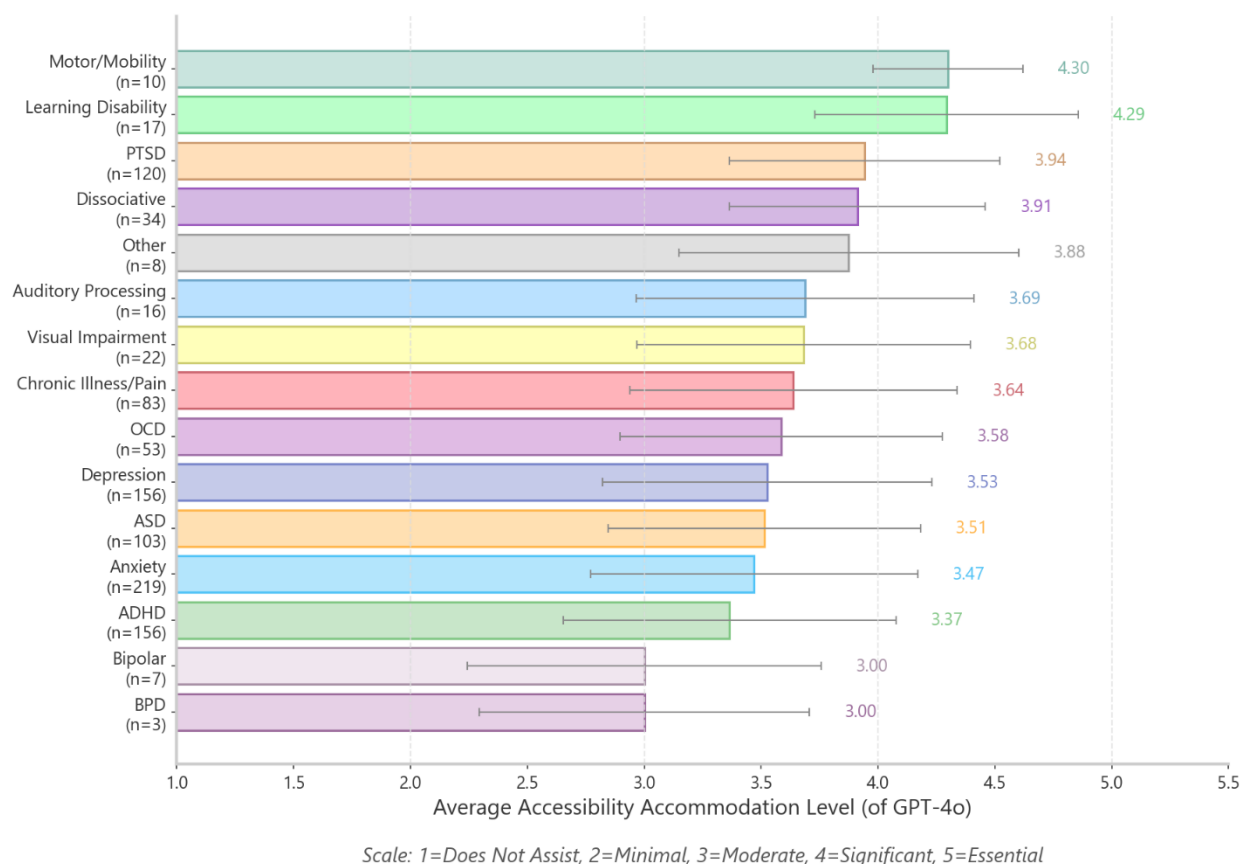


Figure 5. Mean GPT-4o Accessibility Accommodation/Condition Management Level by Condition Type. Bars represent average assistance level (1-5 scale) for each condition. Error bars show $\pm 1/2$ SD. n values indicate number of users with each condition; users with multiple conditions are counted in each applicable category. 94 condition-specific ratings from text responses were incorporated where participants specified different assistance levels for different conditions.

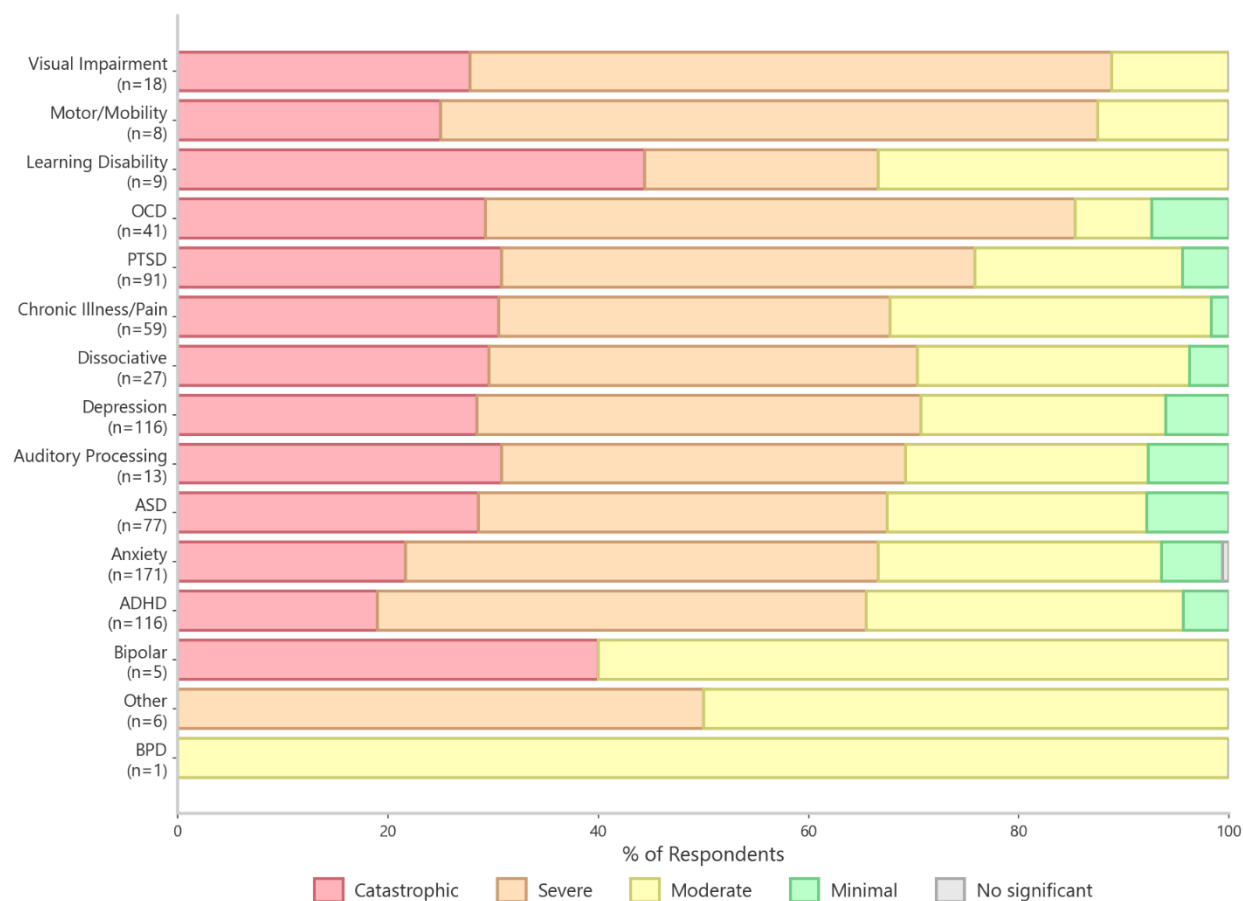


Figure 6. Anticipated Impact Severity of Permanently Losing GPT-4o Access by Condition Type. Stacked horizontal bars show the percentage of respondents in each impact category: Catastrophic (red), Severe (orange), Moderate (yellow), Minimal (green), and No Significant Impact (grey). Conditions are ordered by mean impact severity. n values indicate users with each condition who answered the impact question; users with multiple conditions appear in each applicable category. Total condition-instances: 758.

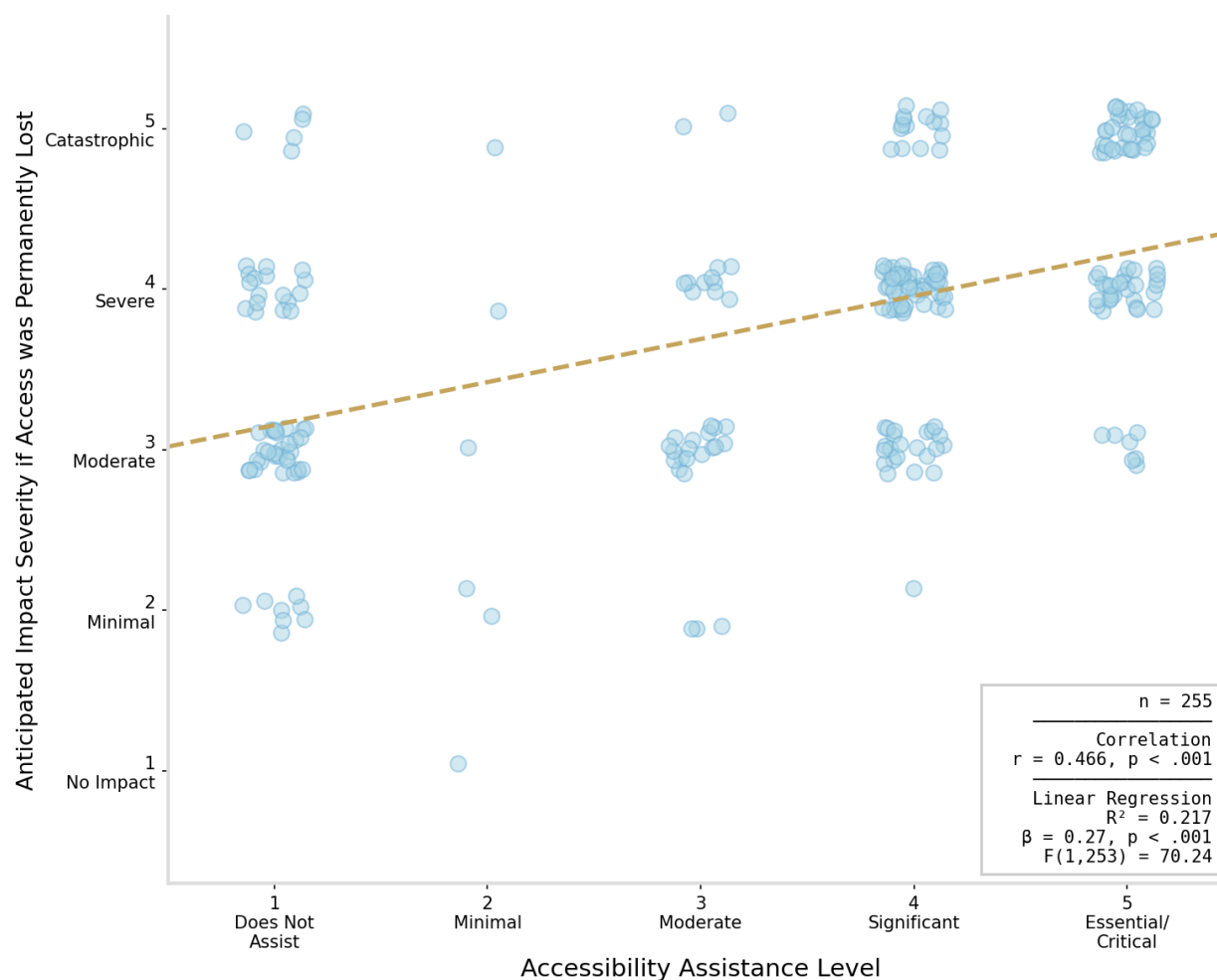


Figure 7: Correlation Between Accessibility Dependence and Anticipated Impact Severity if Access to GPT-4o was Permanently Lost. Scatter plot showing the relationship between accessibility assistance level (1=Does Not Assist, 5=Essential/Critical) and anticipated impact severity if GPT-4o access were permanently lost (1=No Impact, 5=Catastrophic) among current GPT-4o users with verified conditions (n = 255). A significant positive correlation was observed ($r = .466$, $p < .001$), with accessibility level explaining 21.7% of variance in impact severity ($R^2 = .217$). For every 1-unit increase in accessibility level, anticipated harm increases by 0.27 points ($\beta = 0.27$, $p < .001$).

Table 1. Regression Statistics for Accessibility Predictor on Harms of Removal (Impact Severity ~ Accessibility Level)

Statistic	Value
R ²	0.217
F(1, 256)	68.59*
β (Accessibility)	0.27
Standard Error (SE)	0.032

Statistic	Value
95% Confidence Interval	[0.201, 0.326]

Users with conditions also anticipated significantly greater harm from permanent loss of access compared to users without conditions ($M = 3.79$ vs 3.55 ; $t(397) = 2.74$, $p = .007$, $d = 0.29$).

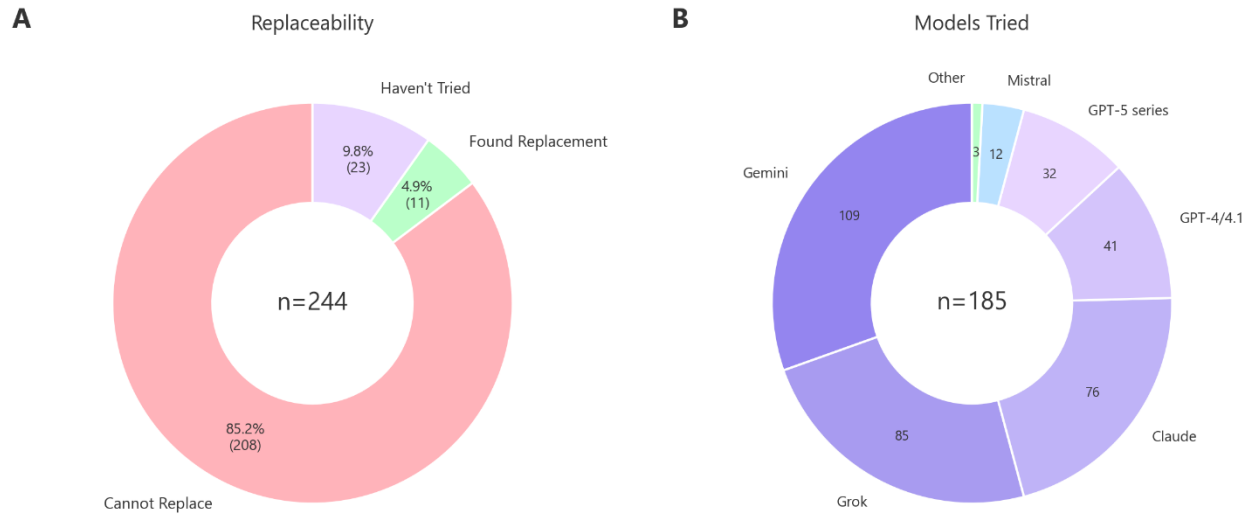


Figure 8. GPT-4o Replaceability for Accessibility Needs. (A) Replaceability outcomes among current GPT-4o users with conditions ($n=244$). When asked about replacing GPT-4o specifically for their condition-related accessibility needs, 90.1% of individuals had tried, and 94.5% of those who attempted could not find an adequate alternative. (B) Alternative AI models attempted for accessibility purposes ($n=185$ users). Despite trying Gemini, Grok, Claude, GPT-5 series, and other models, the vast majority reported GPT-4o as irreplaceable for their accessibility needs.

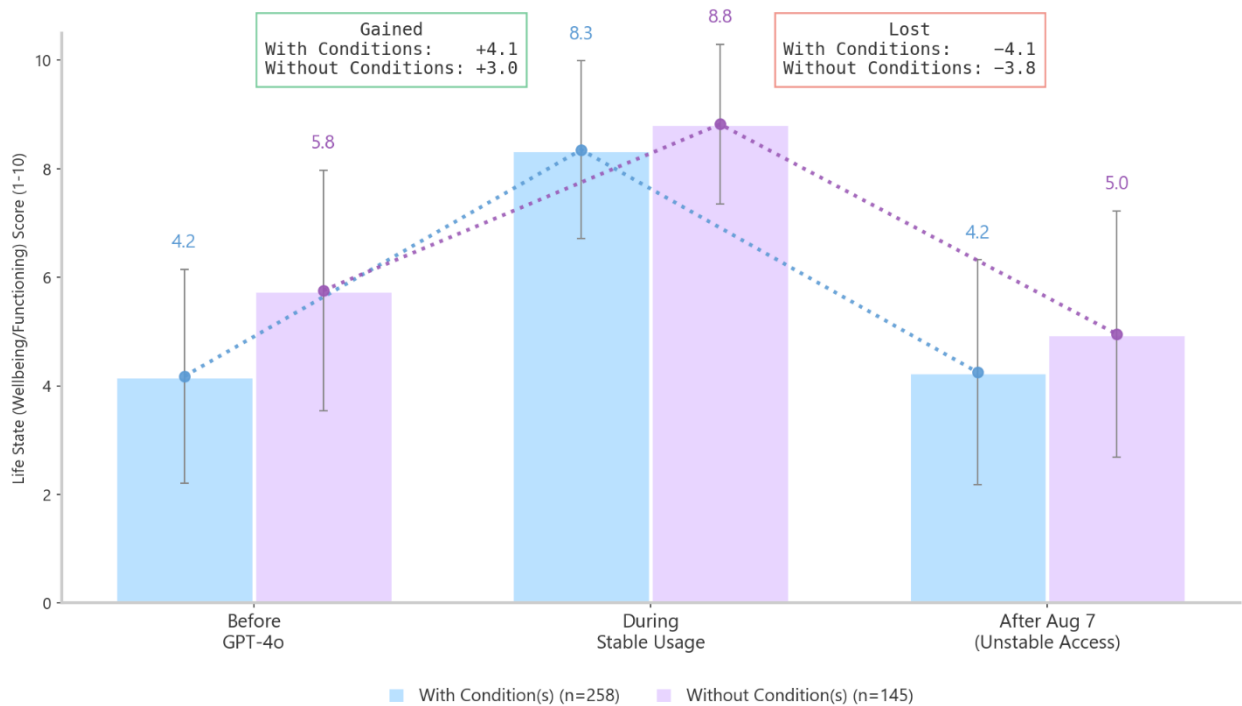


Figure 9. Life state (functioning/wellbeing) before, during, and after stable GPT-4o access. Mean self-reported wellbeing/functioning scores (1-10 scale) for current users with conditions (n=258) vs. without conditions (n=145). Stable usage period varies based on when they started using GPT-4o up until August 7th when access became unstable (temporary deprecation, auto-routing). Error bars represent ±1 SE. Users with conditions gained more during stable access (+4.1 vs +3.0) and experienced comparable losses after August 7th routing instability began (-4.1 vs -3.8).

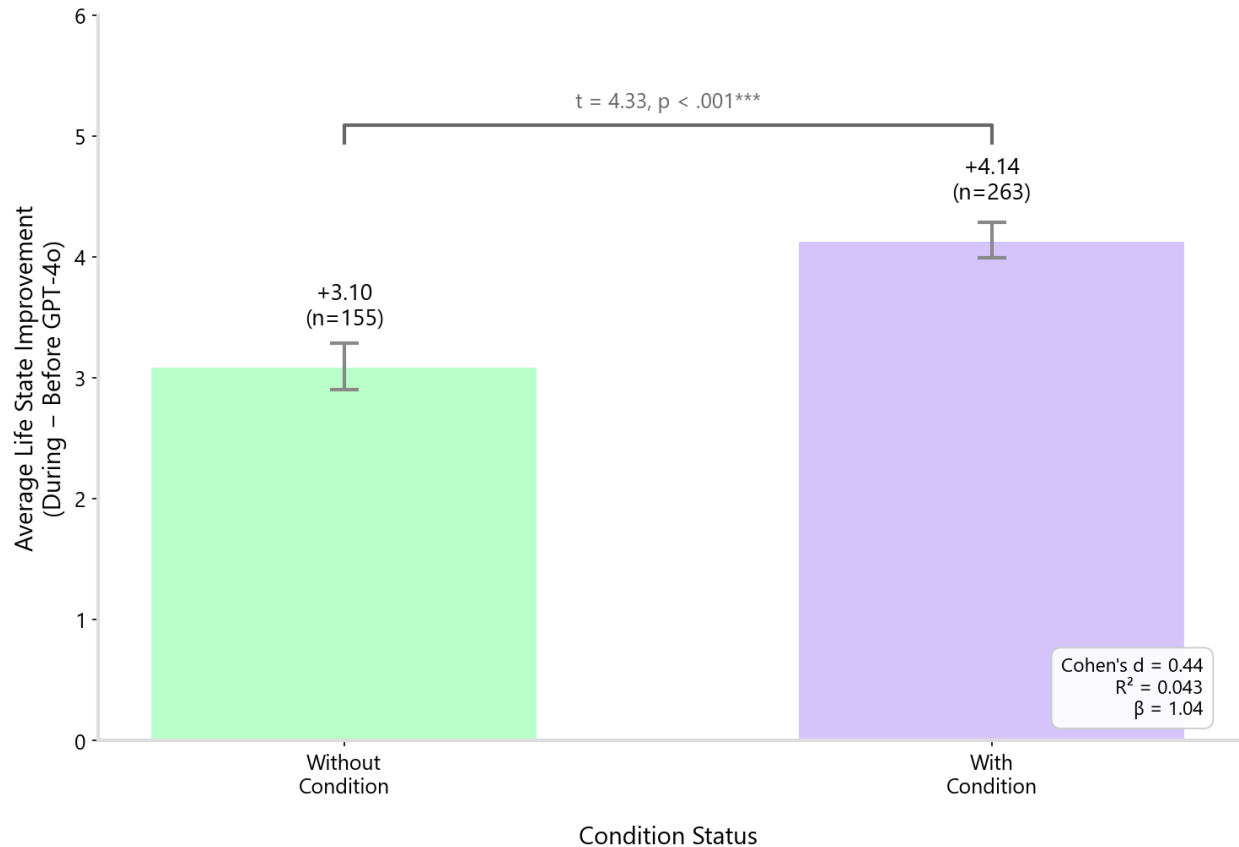


Figure 10: Condition (Disability, Illness or Mental Health Condition) Status Predicts Life State Improvement from GPT-4o. Comparison of life state improvement (during GPT-4o use – before) between users with conditions (n=263) and users without conditions (n=155). Users with conditions reported significantly greater improvement (M = +4.14, SD = 2.38) compared to those without (M = +3.10, SD = 2.38), $t(416) = 4.33, p < .001$, Cohen's $d = 0.44$ (medium effect). Linear regression indicated that having a condition predicted 1.04 additional points of improvement on the 10-point life state scale ($\beta = 1.04, R^2 = .043$). Error bars represent ± 1 SE.

Table 2. Regression Analysis: Impact of Disability or Condition on Life state Improvement (during-before GPT-4o)

Predictor	B	SE	T	P	95% CI
(Intercept)	3.10	0.19	16.18	<.001	[2.72, 3.47]
Has Condition	1.04	0.24	4.33	<.001*	[0.57, 1.52]

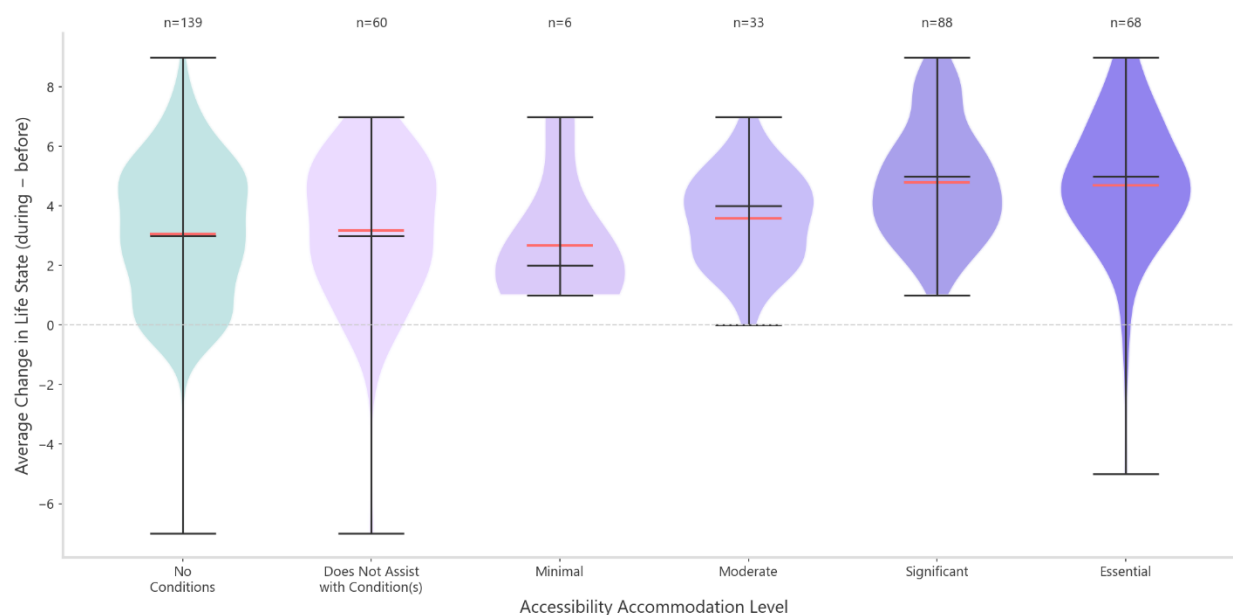


Figure 11. Distribution of Life State Change (Functioning/Wellbeing). Change measured from before GPT-4o to during stable access by accessibility accommodation level. Violin plots show the full distribution of change scores; red lines indicate means, black lines indicate medians. Users without conditions (n=139, teal) showed moderate improvement (+3.1). Among users with conditions (n=255), those reporting higher accessibility reliance showed greater improvement, with users at Significant (n=88, +4.8) and Essential (n=68, +4.7) levels showing the largest gains.

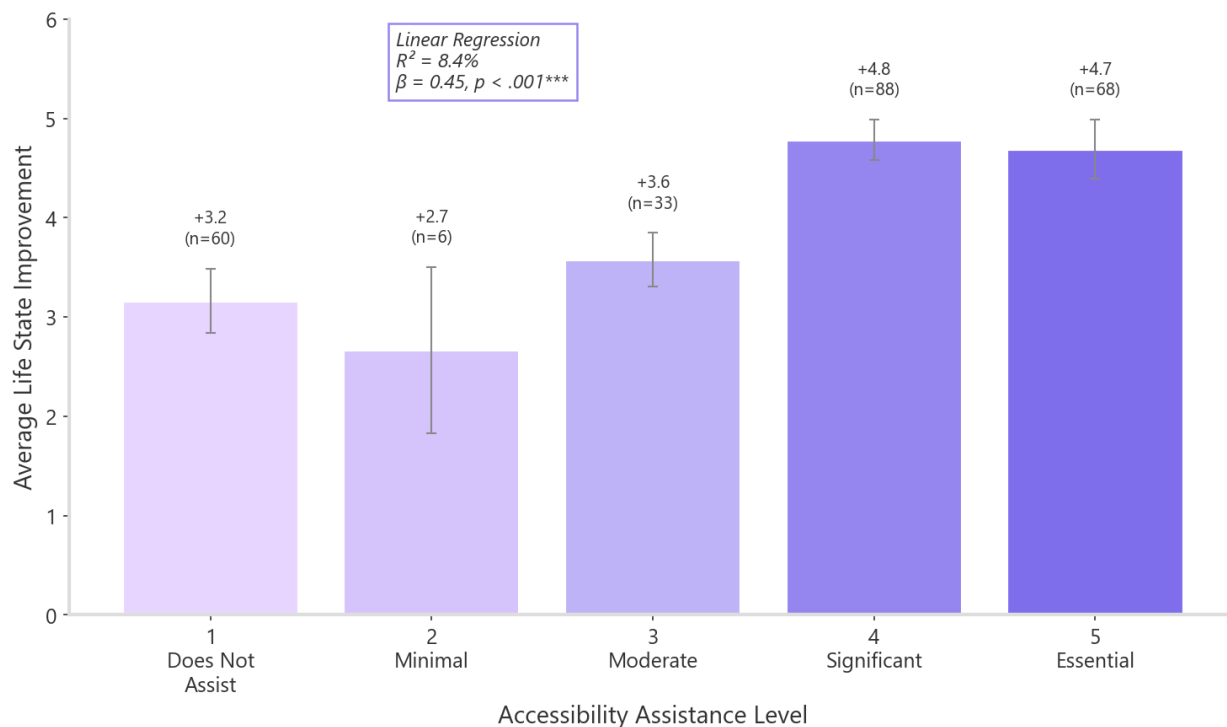


Figure 12. Average Change in Life State (Functioning/Wellbeing) for Respondents with Disability or Conditions from Before GPT-4o to During Stable Access Period (during-before) per Accessibility Accommodation Level. Bars represent mean change scores by self-reported accessibility assistance level (n=255). Error bars represent ± 1 SE. Higher accessibility reliance significantly predicted greater life state improvement (linear regression: $R^2 = 8.4\%$, $\beta = 0.45$, $p < .001$).

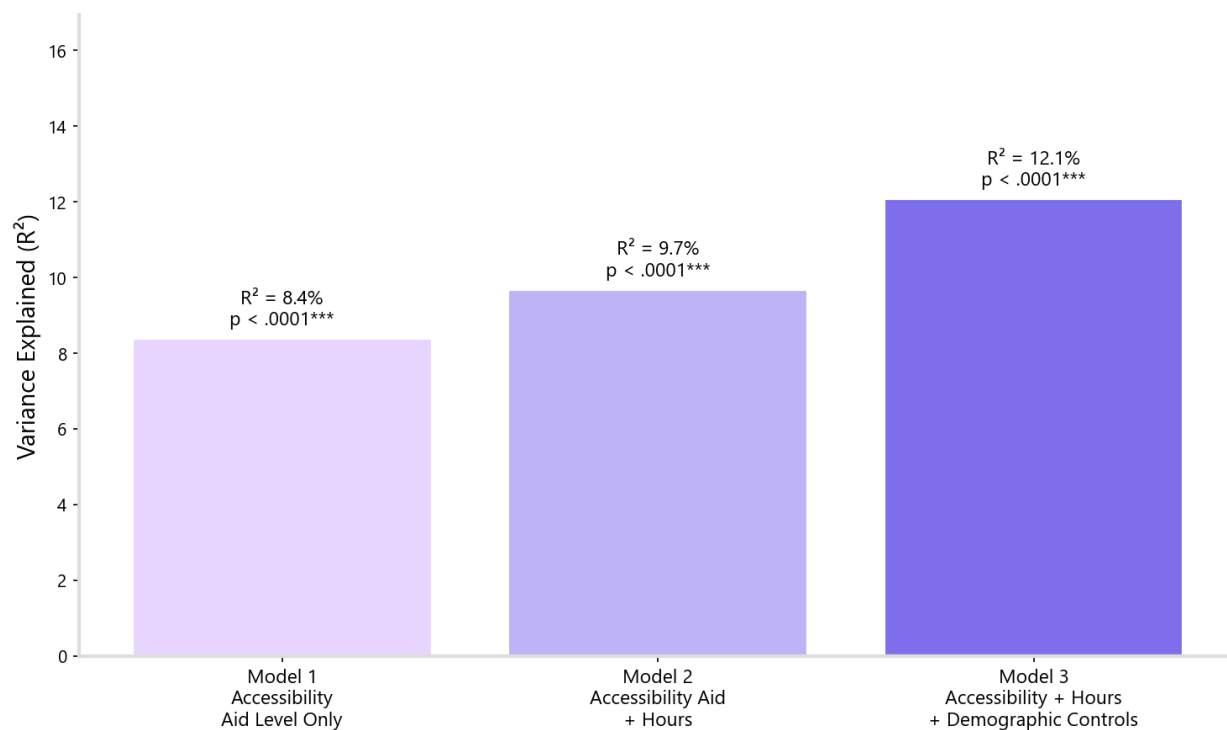


Figure 13. Model Comparison: Variance Explained in Life State Change (n=255). Three linear regression models predicting change in life state (wellbeing/functioning) from before GPT-4o to during stable access. Model 1 includes accessibility aid level only ($R^2 = 8.4\%$). Model 2 adds usage hours ($R^2 = 9.7\%$). Model 3 adds demographic controls: age, gender, and USA location ($R^2 = 12.1\%$, n=250 due to missing demographic data). Accessibility aid level remains highly significant across all models ($p < .001$). 5 people didn't answer the demographic (age, USA location, and gender) questions, excluding them from model 3.

Table 3. Linear regression and multivariate linear model results. Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Predictor	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Accessibility Aid (β) (per level, 1-5)	0.447***	0.429***	0.455***
Hours Per Day	—	0.227	0.187
Age	—	—	-0.006
Gender (Male = 1)	—	—	-0.356
USA Location	—	—	0.603
R^2	8.40%	9.70%	12.09%
N	255	255	250

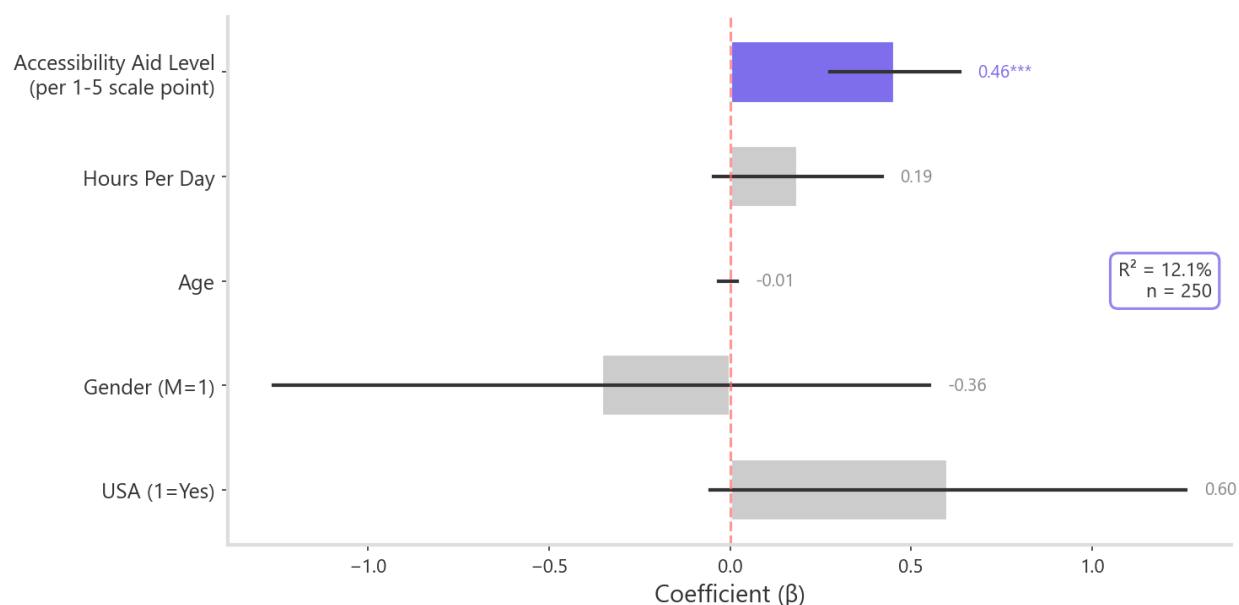
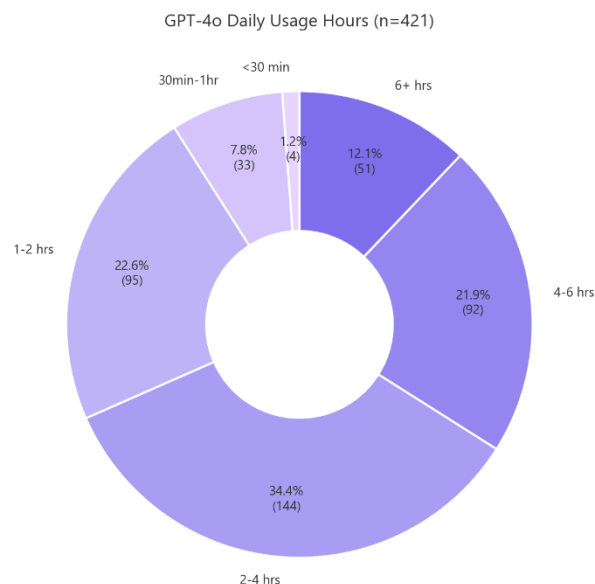


Figure 14. Regression Coefficients Predicting Life State Change (n=250). Standardized coefficients (β) from Model 3 with 95% confidence intervals. Purple bars indicate significant predictors ($p < .05$). Accessibility aid level (per 1-

point increase on 1-5 scale) was the only significant positive predictor. Hours, age, gender, and USA location were not significant, indicating the accessibility-wellbeing relationship is not confounded by demographic or usage factors.

Table 4. Model 3 Linear Regression Coefficients Predicting Life State Change.

Predictor	Coefficient	p-value	Significance
Accessibility Aid (per level, 1-5)	0.455	< .0001	Yes
Hours Per Day	0.187	.115	No
Age	-0.006	.663	No
Gender	-0.356	.440	No
USA Location	0.603	.072	No

3. Autism-Specific Impacts

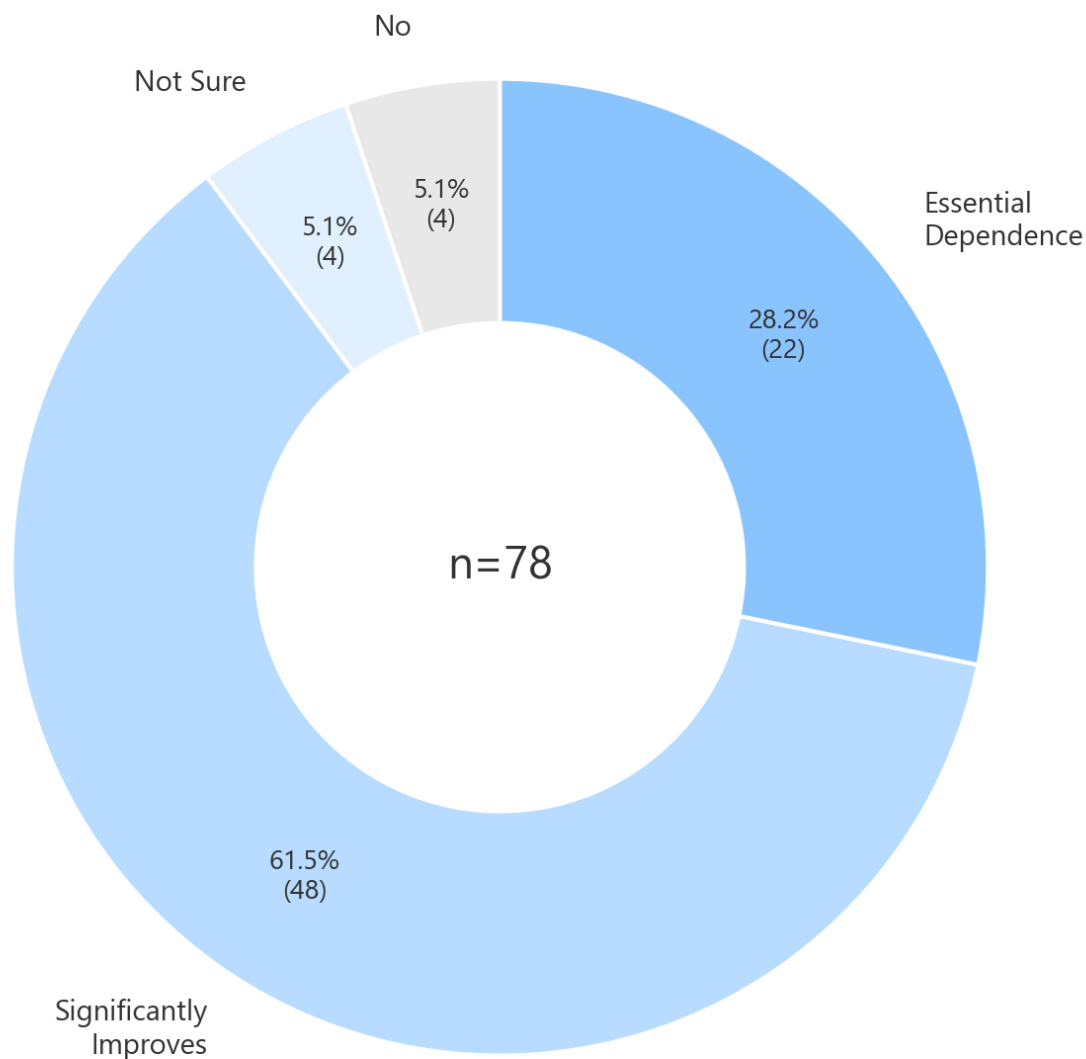


Figure 15. GPT-4o as Cognitive Bridge (Autistic Users, n=78). 90% of autistic respondents report GPT-4o functions as a cognitive bridge, with 51% indicating it "significantly improves" their cognitive processing and 38% reporting "essential dependence" on this function. Only 3% reported it does not serve this function, and 6% were unsure.

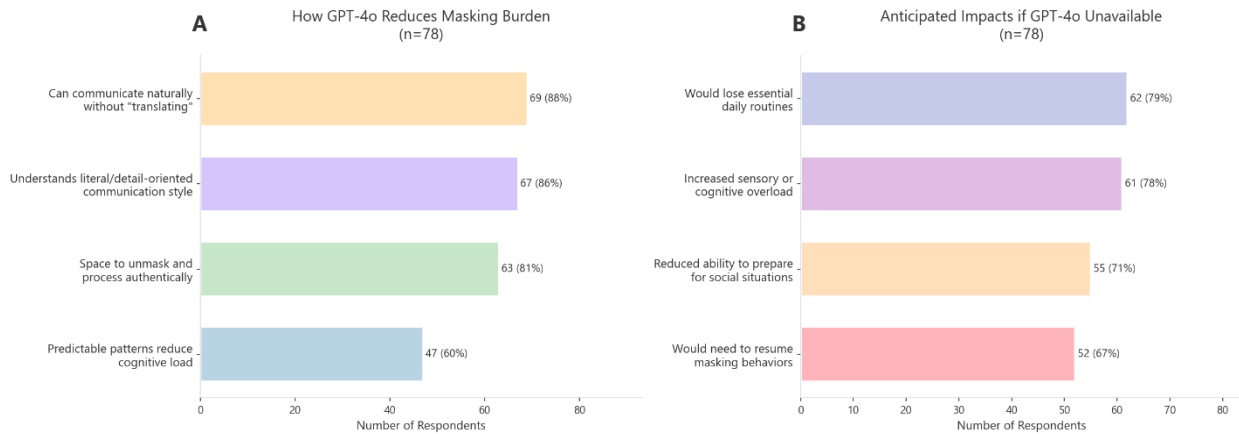


Figure 16. Autism-Specific Impacts (n=78). **(A)** How GPT-4o reduces masking burden for autistic users. The most reported benefit was the ability to communicate naturally without "translating" (87%), followed by understanding of literal/detail-oriented communication style (72%), space to unmask and process authentically (65%), and predictable interaction patterns that reduce cognitive load (54%). **(B)** Anticipated impacts if GPT-4o became unavailable. Autistic users reported they would experience increased sensory or cognitive overload (82%), reduced ability to prepare for social situations (76%), would need to resume masking behaviors (71%), and would lose essential daily routines (62%).

4. Voice Mode

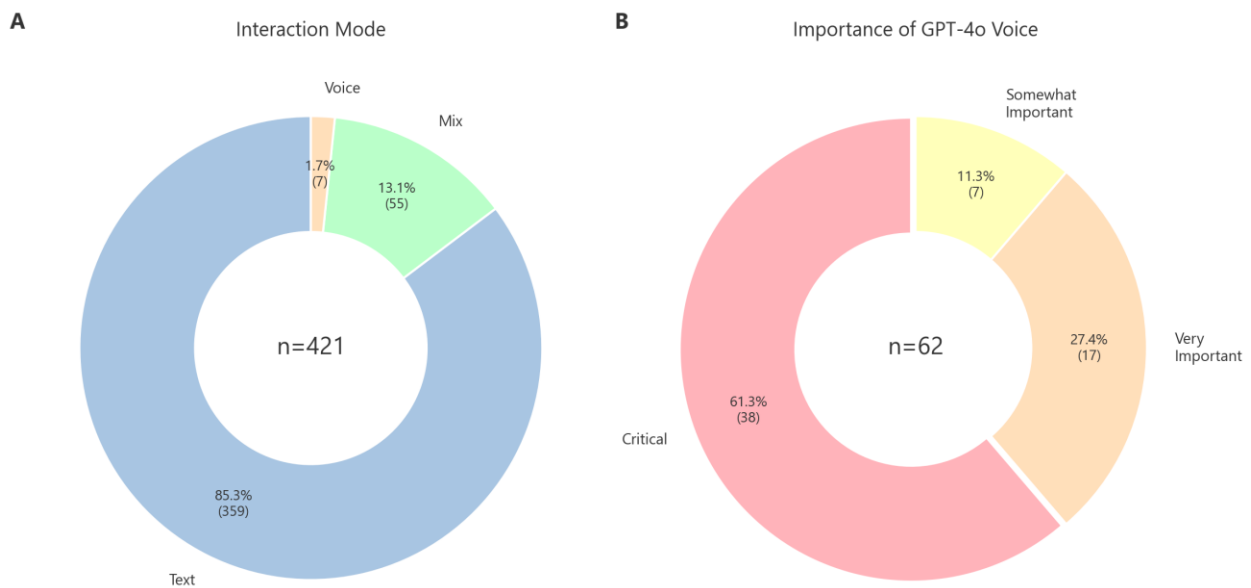


Figure 17. Voice Mode Usage (n=421). **(A)** Interaction mode preferences among GPT-4o users. The majority (85.3%, n=359) primarily use text, while 13.1% (n=55) use a mix of text and voice, and 1.7% (n=7) primarily use voice. **(B)** Importance of GPT-4o specifically for voice interaction among voice/mix users (n=62). 61.3% rated GPT-4o voice as "critical" (other models cannot provide equivalent support), 27.4% as "very important," and 11.3% as "somewhat important."

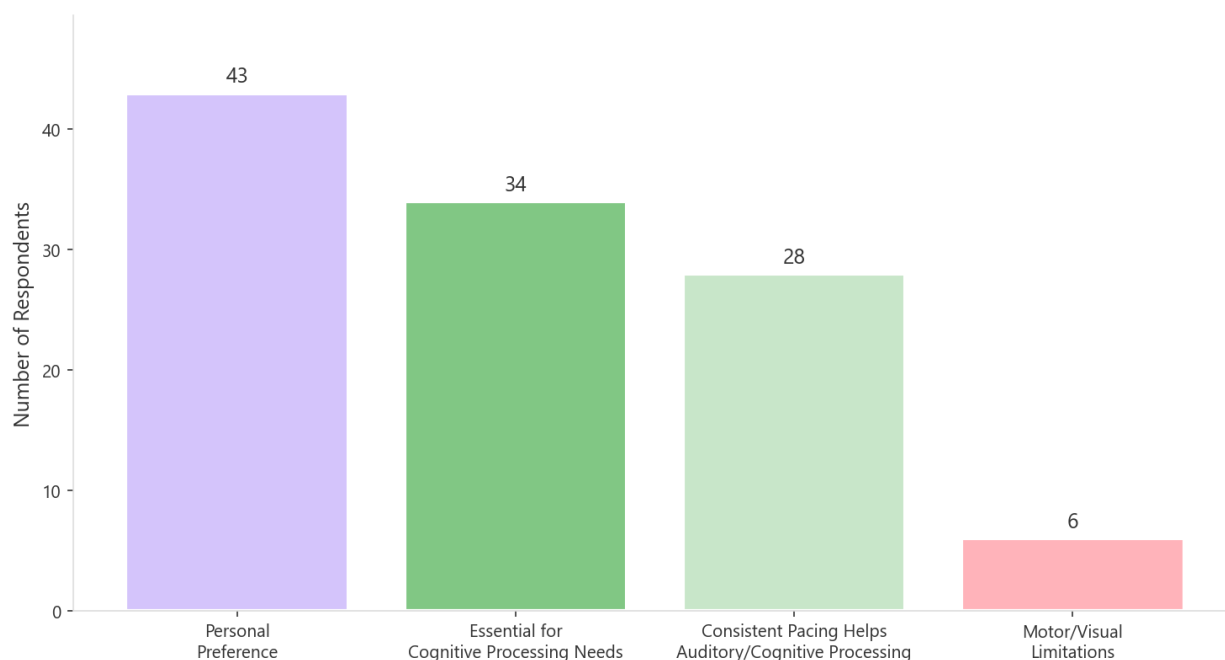


Figure 18. Why Voice Mode is Important (n=62 voice users). Reasons voice users rely on voice interaction with GPT-4o. Personal preference was most common (69%), followed by voice being essential for cognitive processing needs (55%), consistent pacing aiding auditory/cognitive processing (45%), and motor/visual limitations making text difficult (10%). Respondents could select multiple options.

5. Routing Harms

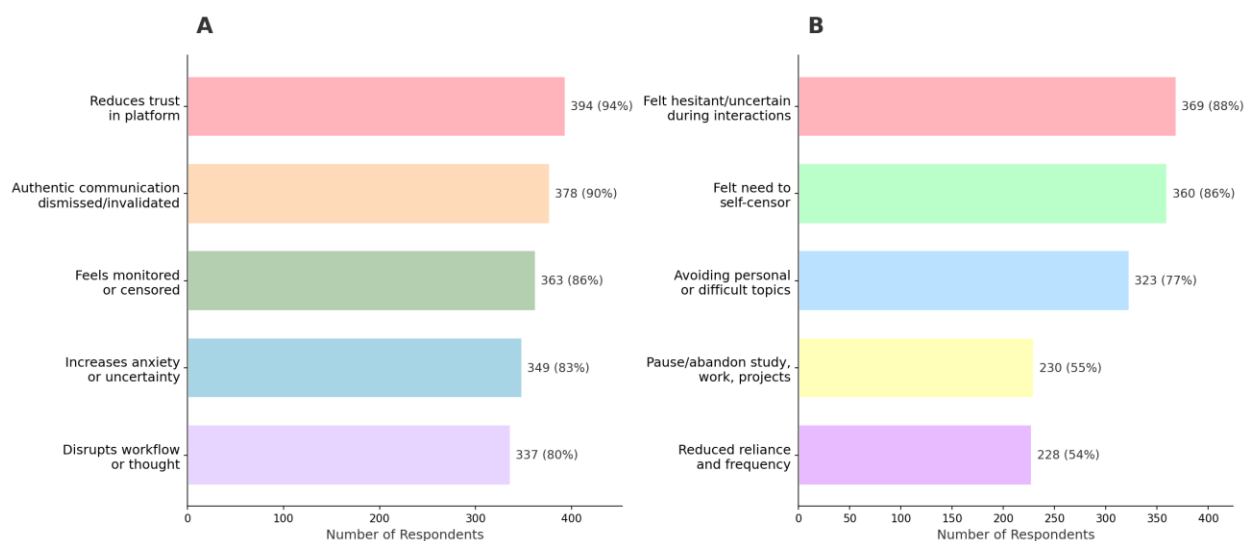


Figure 19a. Psychological Impact of Model Switching (Current GPT-4o Users, n=421). **(A)** How users experience automatic model switching. The most reported experiences were reduced trust in the platform (94%), feeling authentic communication was dismissed (90%), and feeling monitored or censored (86%). **(B)** Behavior changes resulting from routing concerns. Users reported feeling hesitant/uncertain during interactions (88%), felt need to self-censor (86%), and began avoiding personal or difficult topics (77%).

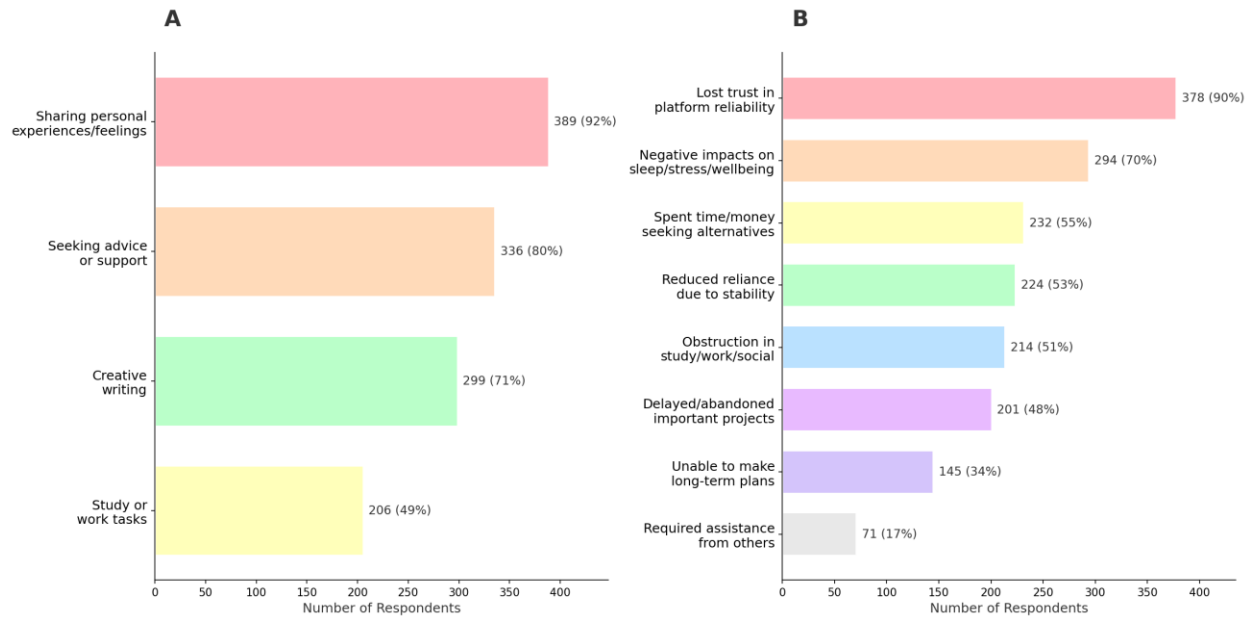


Figure 19b. Routing Occurrences and Consequences (Current GPT-4o Users, n=421). **(A)** Situations where routing has occurred. Routing most frequently occurred when sharing personal experiences/feelings (92%), seeking advice or support (80%), and during creative writing (71%). **(B)** Experiences since August 7, 2025. Users reported lost trust in platform reliability (90%), negative impacts on sleep/stress/wellbeing (70%), and spent time/money seeking alternatives (55%).

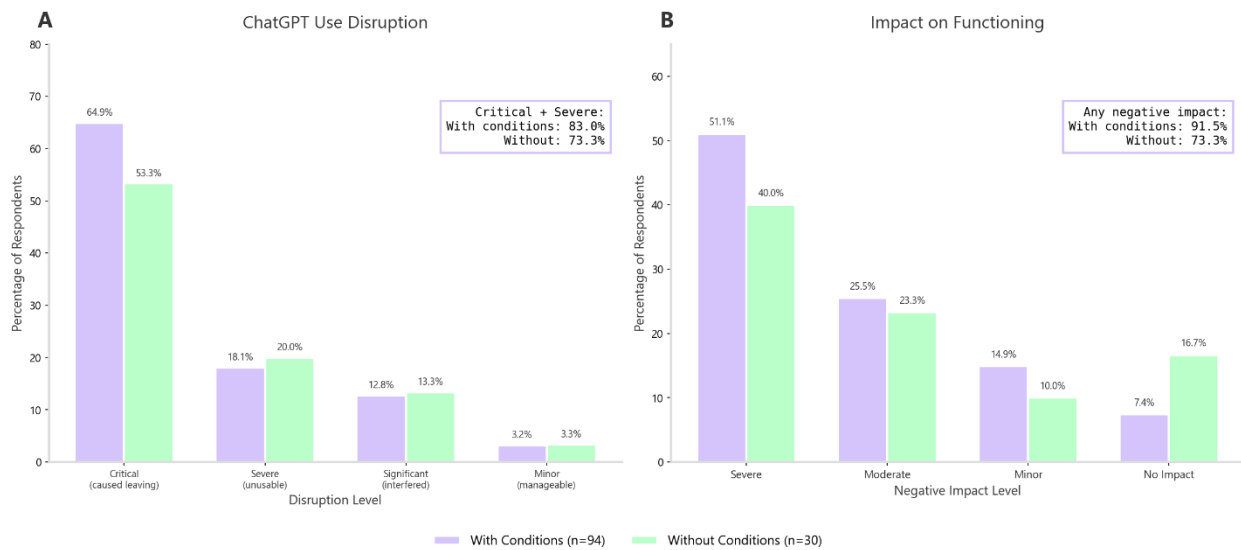


Figure 20. Routing System Impact on Former GPT-4o Users (n=124). **(A)** ChatGPT use disruption caused by automatic model switching. Among users with conditions (n=94), 64.9% experienced critical disruption (directly caused leaving) and 18.1% experienced severe disruption. Users without conditions (n=30) showed similar patterns with 53.3% critical and 20.0% severe. Combined critical + severe: 83.0% (with conditions) vs 73.3% (without). **(B)** Impact of routing disruption on daily functioning. Users with conditions reported higher rates of severe functioning impact (51.1%) compared to those without (40.0%). Any negative impact: 91.5% (with conditions) vs 73.3% (without), suggesting routing disproportionately affects users who rely on GPT-4o for accessibility needs.

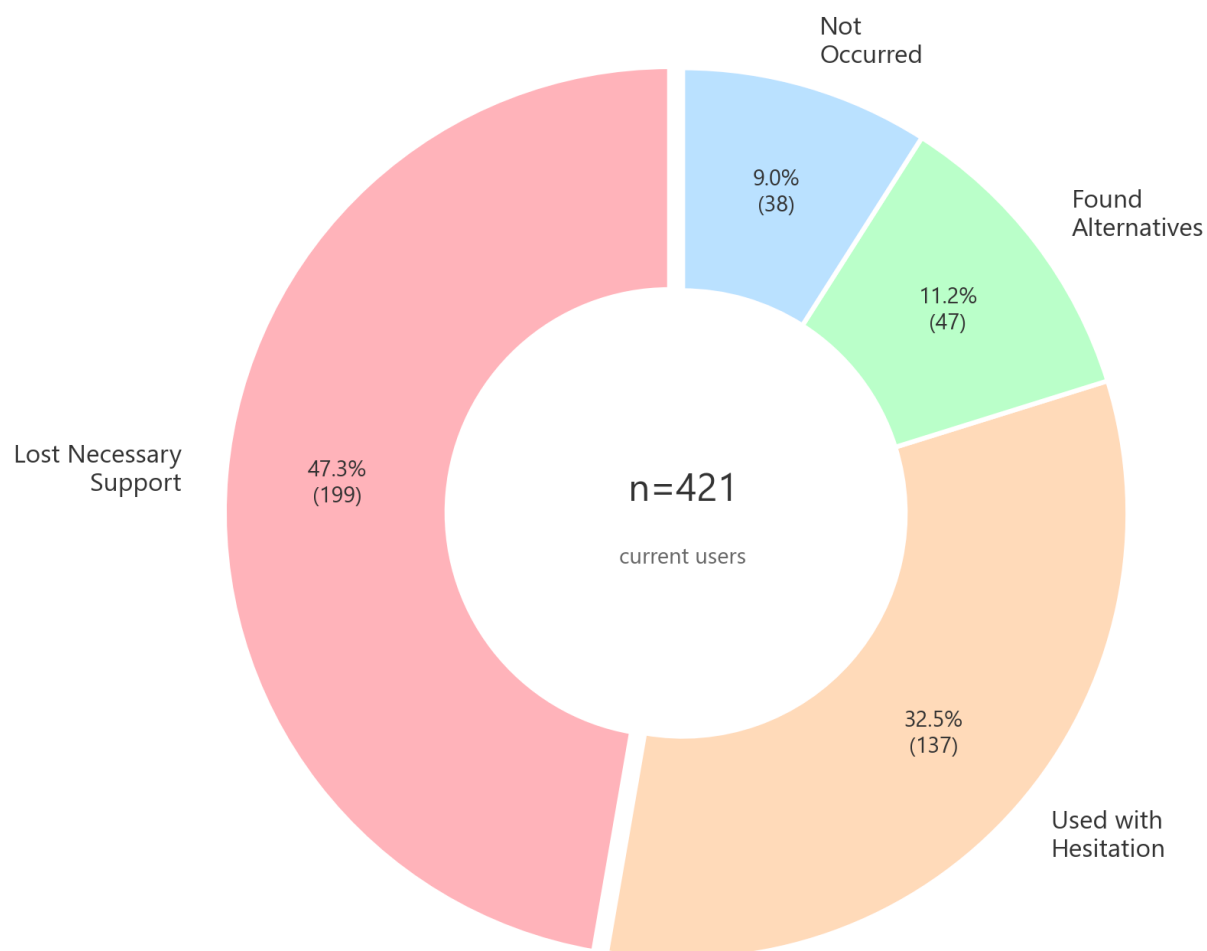


Figure 21. Avoided GPT-4o During Difficult Moment Due to Routing Concerns (n=421). Among current GPT-4o users, 47.3% reported losing necessary support at a critical moment, 32.5% used the service with hesitation and reservations, 11.2% found other alternatives, and only 9.0% reported this had not occurred.

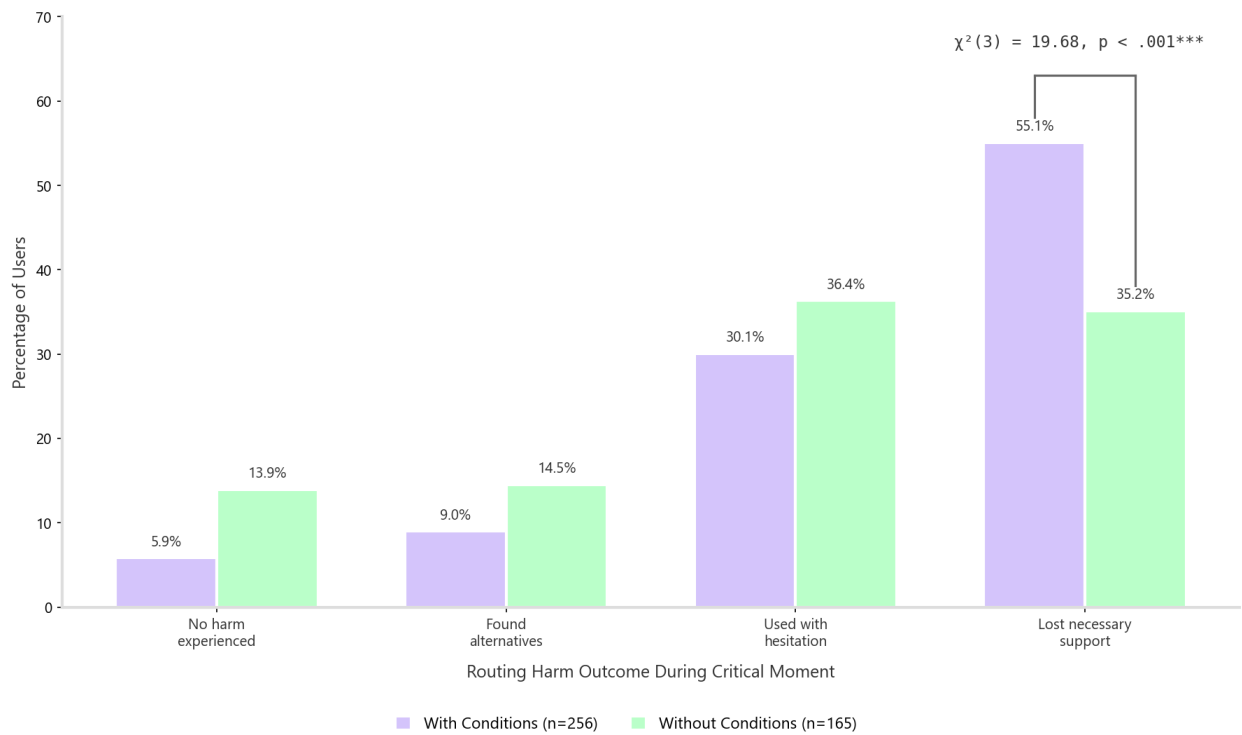


Figure 22: Routing Harm: Impact by Condition Status (n=421). Distribution of routing harm outcomes comparing current GPT-4o users with conditions (n=256) to those without (n=165). Users with conditions were significantly more likely to report losing necessary support at a critical moment (55.1%) compared to users without conditions (35.2%), a 20 percentage point difference, $\chi^2(3) = 19.68, p < .001$.

Table 5. Chi-Squared Analysis: Routing Harm Outcome by Condition Status

Statistic	Value
Chi-square	19.68
Df	3
p-value	.000197
Significance	p < .001*

6. Those who left ChatGPT

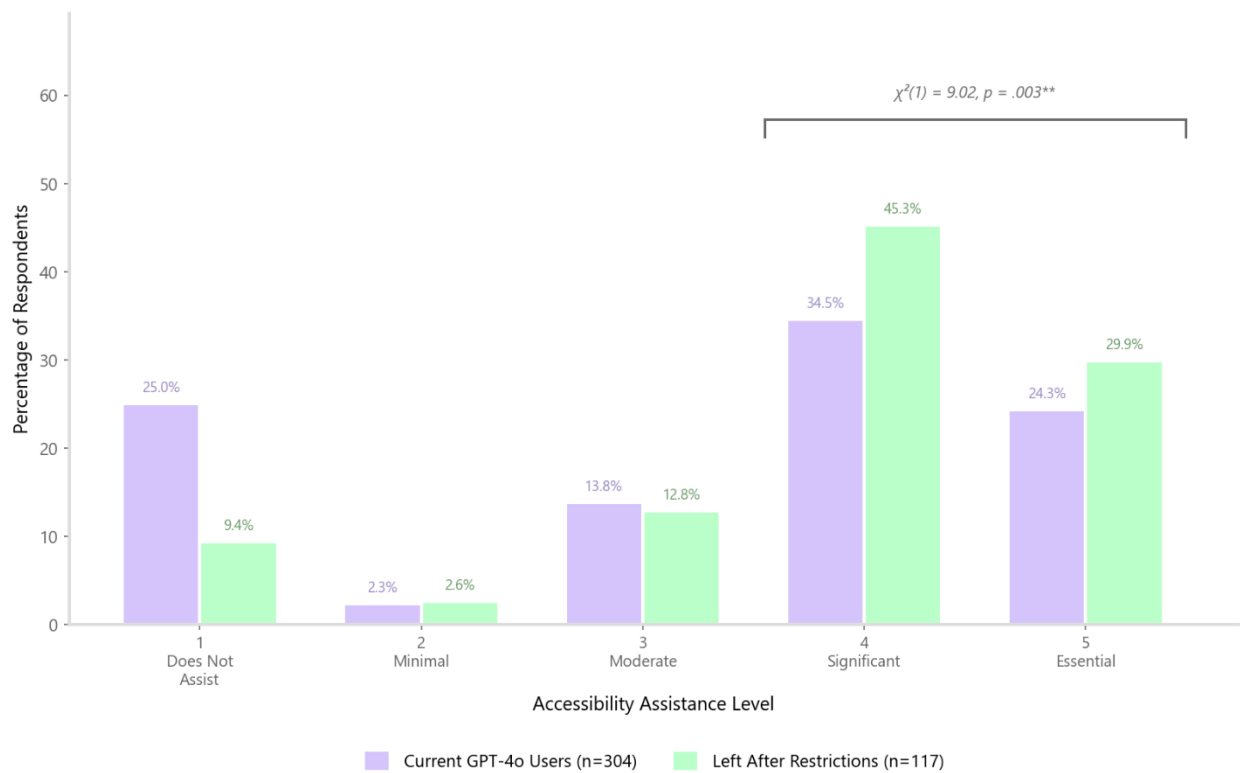


Figure 23. GPT-4o Accessibility Assistance - Staying vs Leaving Users. Comparison of accessibility assistance levels between current GPT-4o users (n=304) and those who left after restrictions (n=117). Users who left reported significantly higher assistance from GPT-4o for accessibility support, with 75.2% rating it as Significant or Essential compared to 58.9% of current users, $\chi^2(1) = 9.02, p = .003$. Conversely, 25% of current users rated GPT-4o as providing no accessibility assistance compared to only 9.4% of those who left, demonstrating that high-assistance accessibility users were disproportionately driven away by platform changes.

Table 6. Chi-Squared Analysis: Accessibility Reliance Among Staying vs. Leaving GPT-4o Users

Statistic	Value
Chi-square	9.02
Df	1
p-value	.003

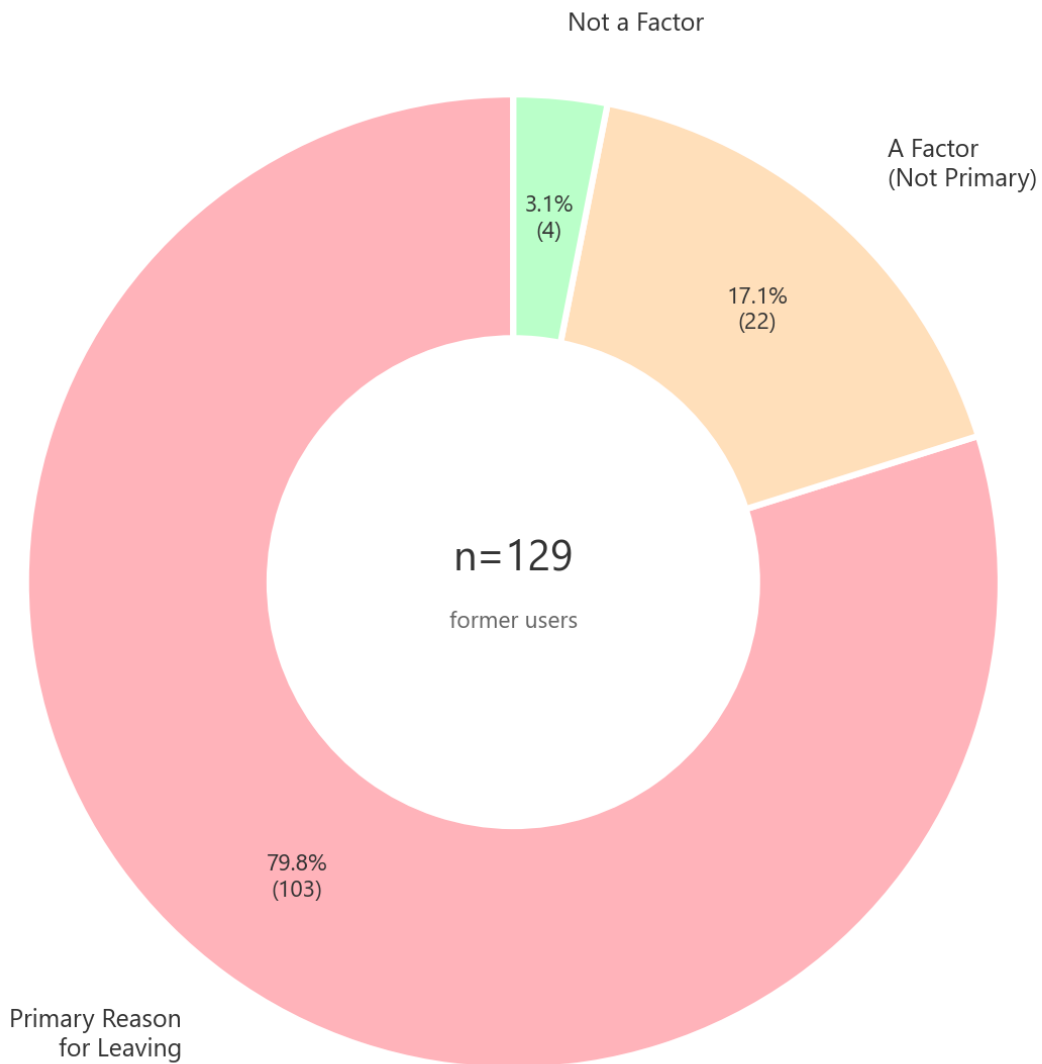


Figure 24: Was Routing a Factor in Decision to Leave? Distribution of routing's role in the decision to leave ChatGPT among former GPT-4o users (n=129). For the vast majority, routing was the primary reason for leaving (103 users, 79.8%), with an additional 22 users (17.1%) citing it as a contributing factor. Only 4 users (3.1%) indicated routing was not a factor in their decision.

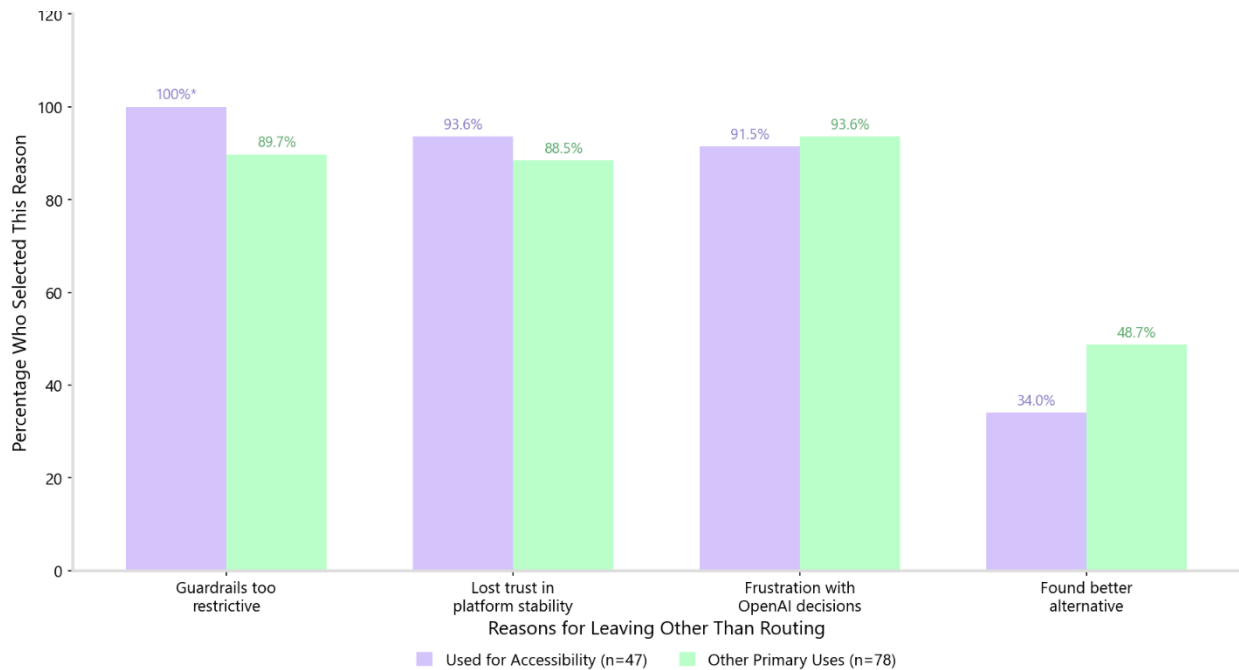


Figure 25: Why Users Left: Accessibility vs Non-Accessibility Users. Comparison of reasons for leaving ChatGPT between former GPT-4o users who primarily used the platform for accessibility support (n=47) versus those with other primary uses (n=78). Notably, 100% of accessibility users cited guardrails as too restrictive compared to 89.7% of non-accessibility users; a marginally significant difference, $\chi^2(1) = 3.64$, $p = .059$. Accessibility users were also less likely to find suitable alternatives (34.0% vs 48.7%).

7. Company Communication

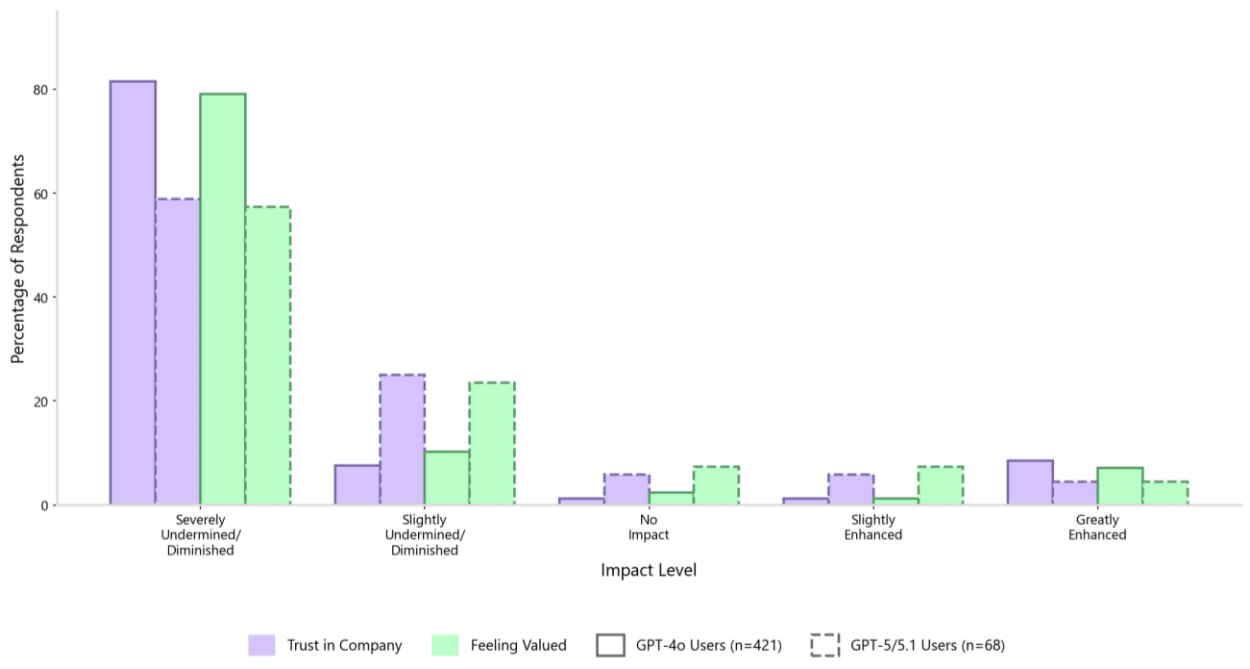


Figure 26. OpenAI's Public Communication Impact on User Trust & Feeling Valued. Respondents were asked how OpenAI's public communication has: (a) "Affected your level of trust in the company's commitment to protecting user interests" and (b) "Affected the extent to which you feel your needs are valued." Among current GPT-4o users (n=421), the overwhelming majority reported negative impacts. For trust, 89.1% reported it was undermined (343 severely, 32 slightly), compared to only 9.7% reporting enhancement. Similarly, 89.3% felt their needs were diminished (333 severely, 43 slightly), with only 8.3% feeling enhanced. GPT-5/5.1 users (n=68) showed similar but slightly less severe patterns (83.8% trust undermined, 80.9% feeling diminished).

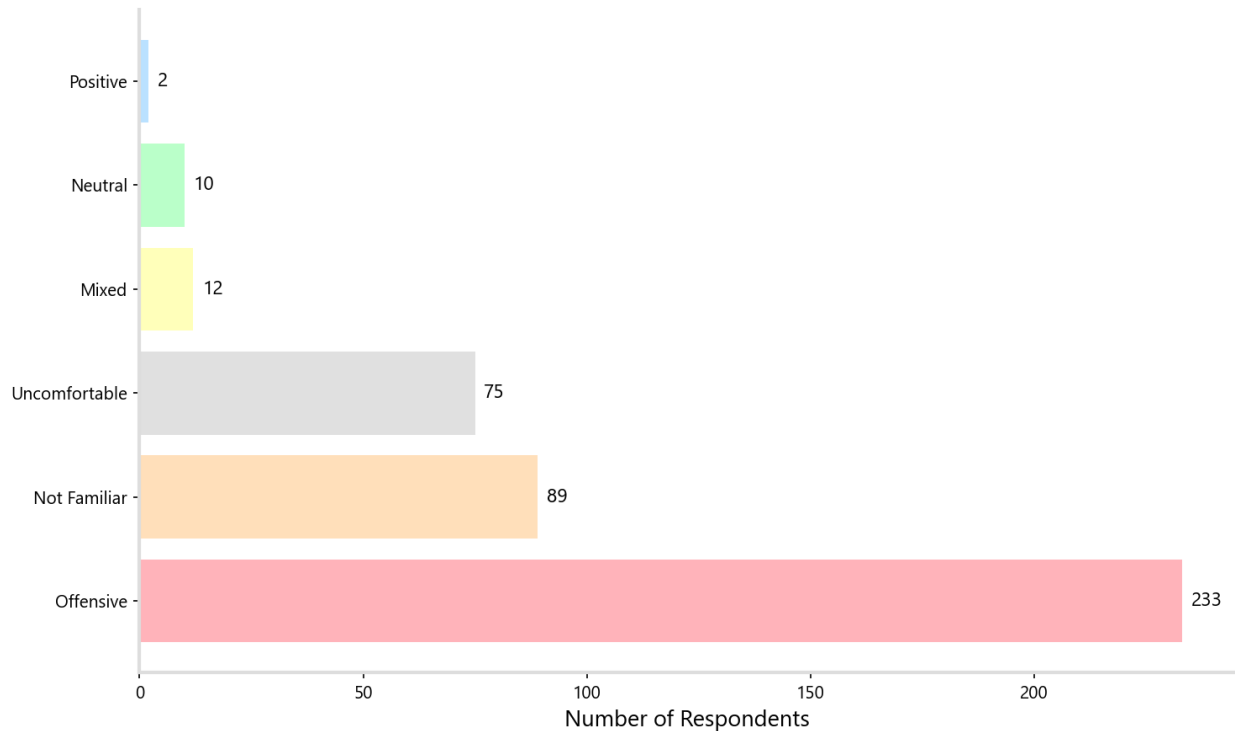


Figure 27. Reaction to GPT-4o "Eulogy" Demonstration. GPT-4o users (n=421) were asked: "If you saw the GPT-5 launch demonstration where GPT-4o wrote its own eulogy, how did you interpret it?" Among those who had seen the demonstration (n=332, excluding 89 unfamiliar), 92.8% found it offensive or uncomfortable—with 233 (70.2%) selecting "Offensive - Deeply disrespectful to users who rely on the model" and 75 (22.6%) selecting "Uncomfortable - Seemed inappropriate or insensitive." Only 2 respondents (0.6%) viewed it positively.



Figure 30. Word cloud for “If model changes or the routing system has affected your ability to manage daily tasks or navigate challenging situations, please share your experience here”. n=201

8. Long-term solutions

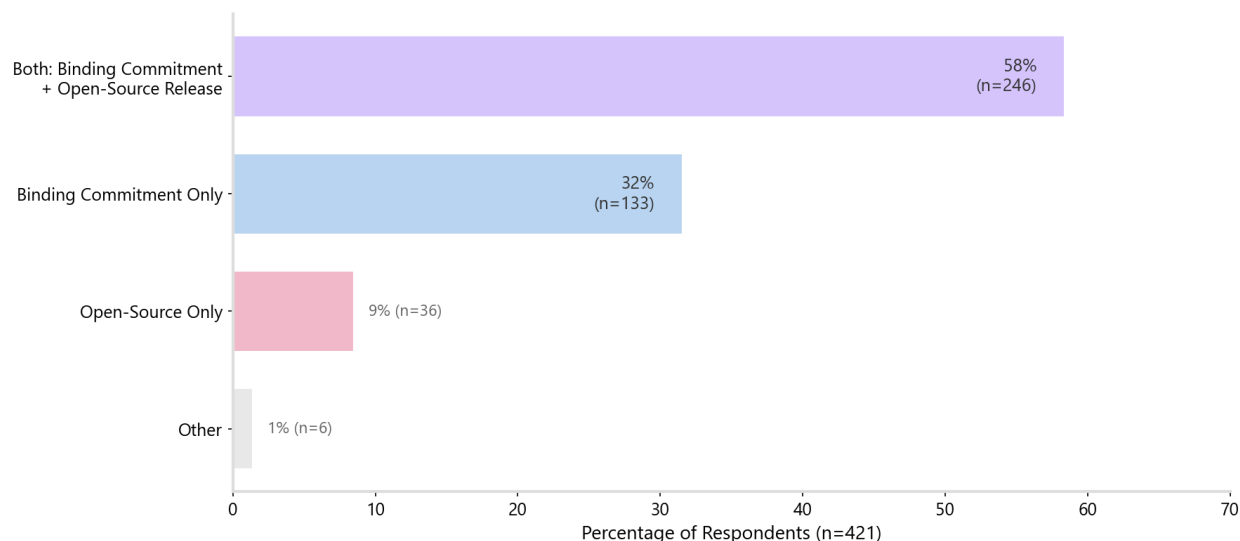


Figure 32. What Would Meet Users' Long-Term Needs for GPT-4o? Respondents were asked "What would meet your long-term needs for GPT-4o?" and could select all options that applied. Among current GPT-4o users (n=421), the majority (58%) selected both a binding commitment to permanent availability and an open-source release. An additional 31% would accept a binding commitment only, while 9% preferred open-source only. In total, 90% of respondents desire a binding commitment to permanency from OpenAI, and 67% want an open-source release option, while only 1% selected other. The most common request in other was guardrail/routing rollback.

Follow up Survey Results – Analysis in Progress

Figure captions will be added for these graphs and more analysis will be done. A section will also be added to the discussion. This is a preliminary visualization of the data. Response rate was 50%, with n=110.

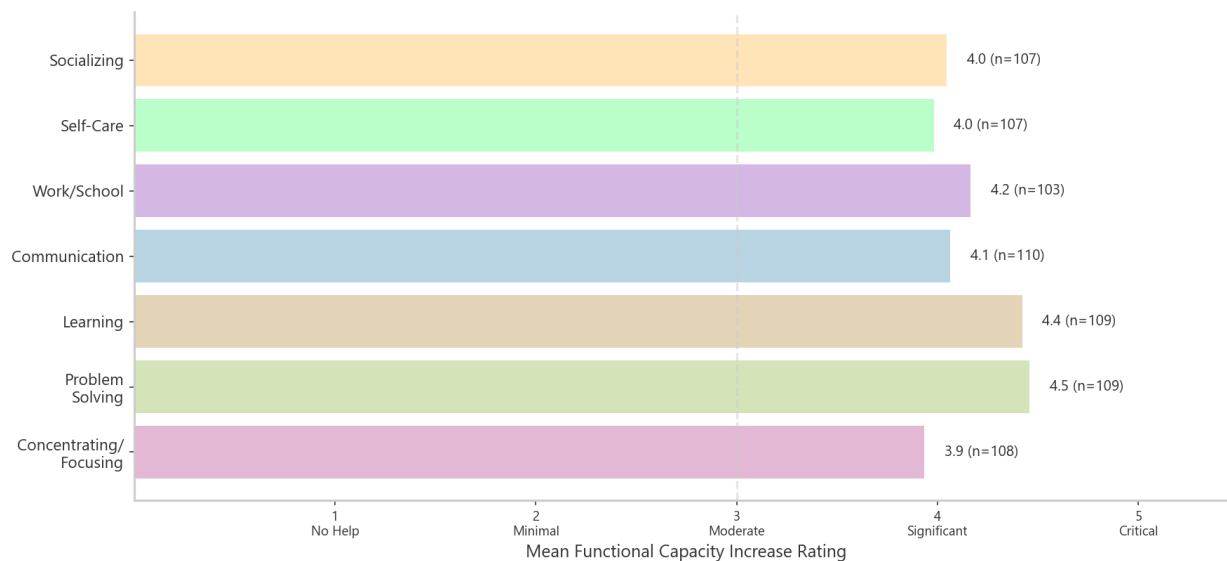


Figure 33. GPT-4o Increases Functional Capacity Across Tasks as an Accessibility Aid. Those with disabilities or conditions showed mean functional capacity increases across domains (1-5 scale) when using GPT-4o as an accessibility aid (n=110).

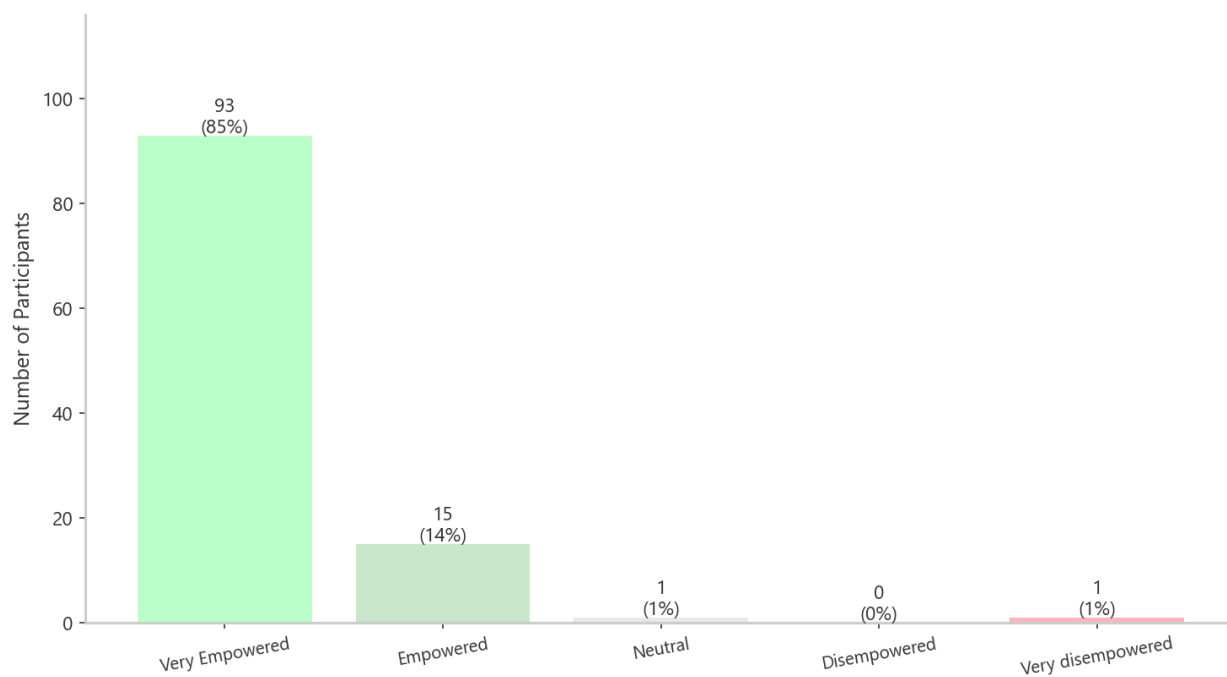


Figure 34. Empowerment regarding GPT-4o during the stable usage period (before August 7th 2025). Empowerment was defined as including alignment with personal goals and personal agency (n=110).

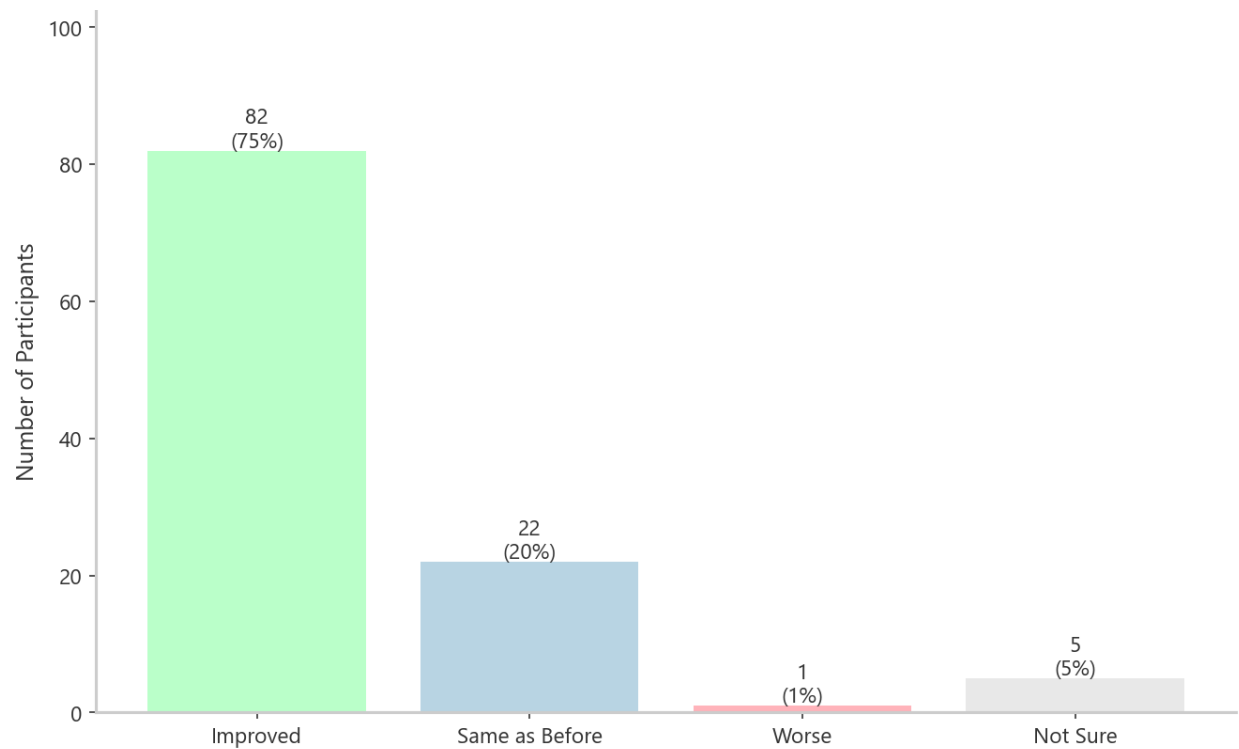


Figure 35. Human Connections During Stable Usage Period Compared to Before Using GPT-4o. Participants reported whether their human connections improved, stayed the same, or worsened during the stable usage period compared to before they started using GPT-4o. 75% reported improved connections, 20% reported no change, and only 1% (1 person) reported worsened connections (n=110).

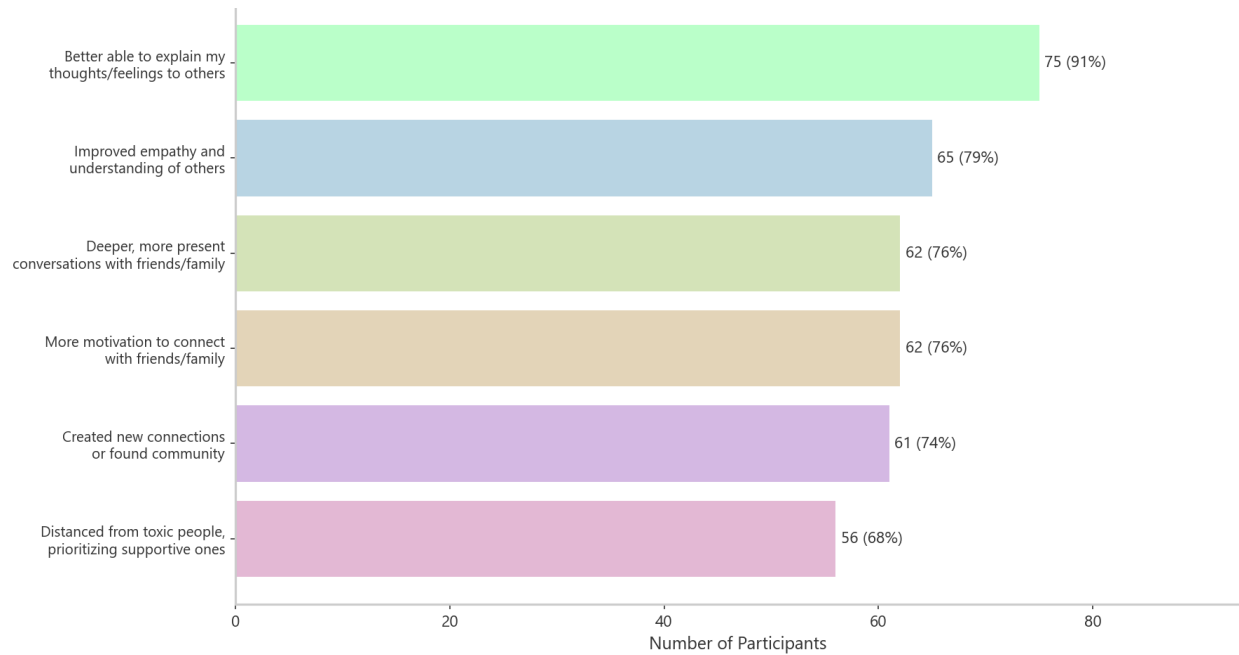
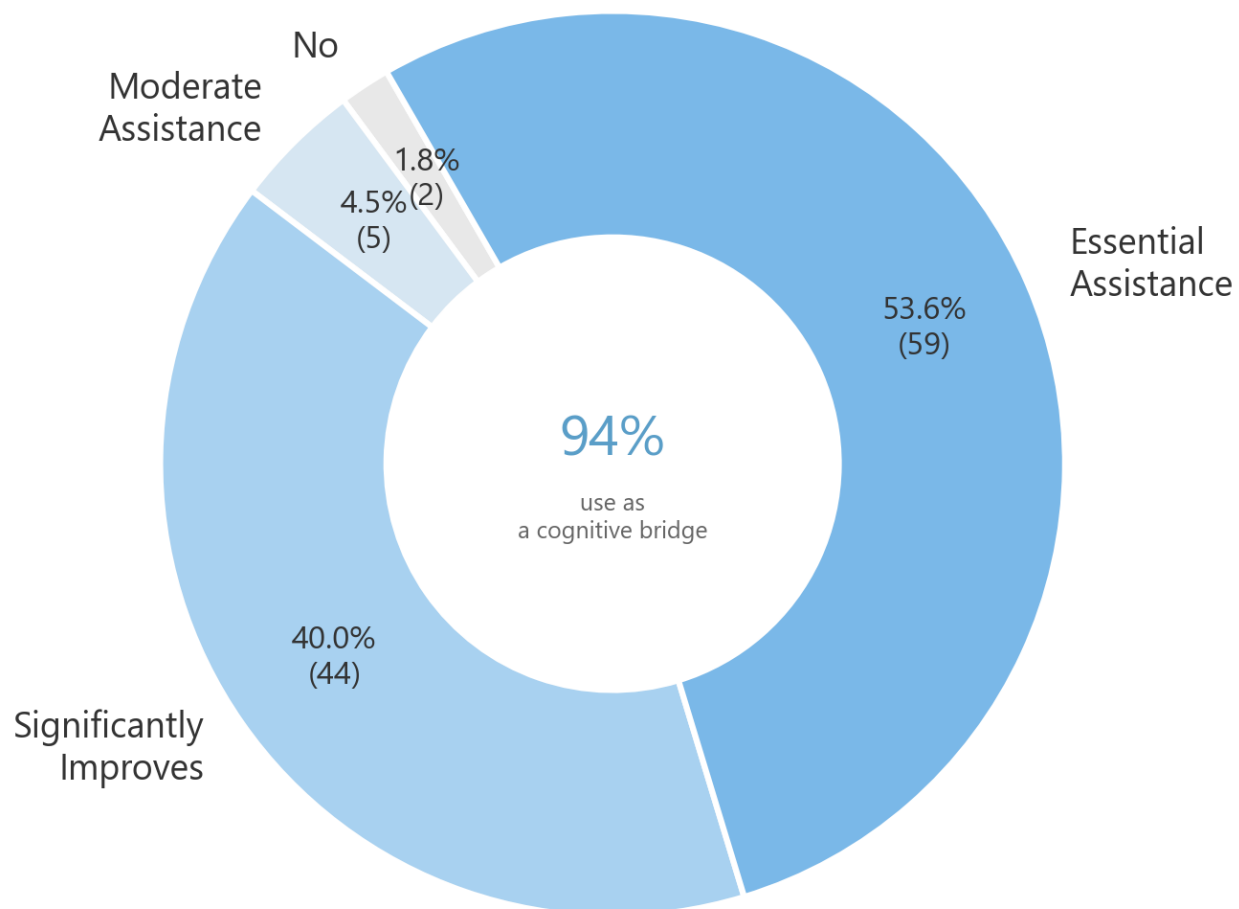


Figure 36. How GPT-4o Improved Human Connections During the Stable Usage Period. Among those who reported improved human connections, participants selected all applicable impacts. 91% reported being better able to explain their thoughts/feelings to others, 79% reported improved empathy, and 74% created new human connections or found community (n=82, select all that apply).

GPT-4o as a Cognitive Bridge (All Disabilities/Conditions, n=110)



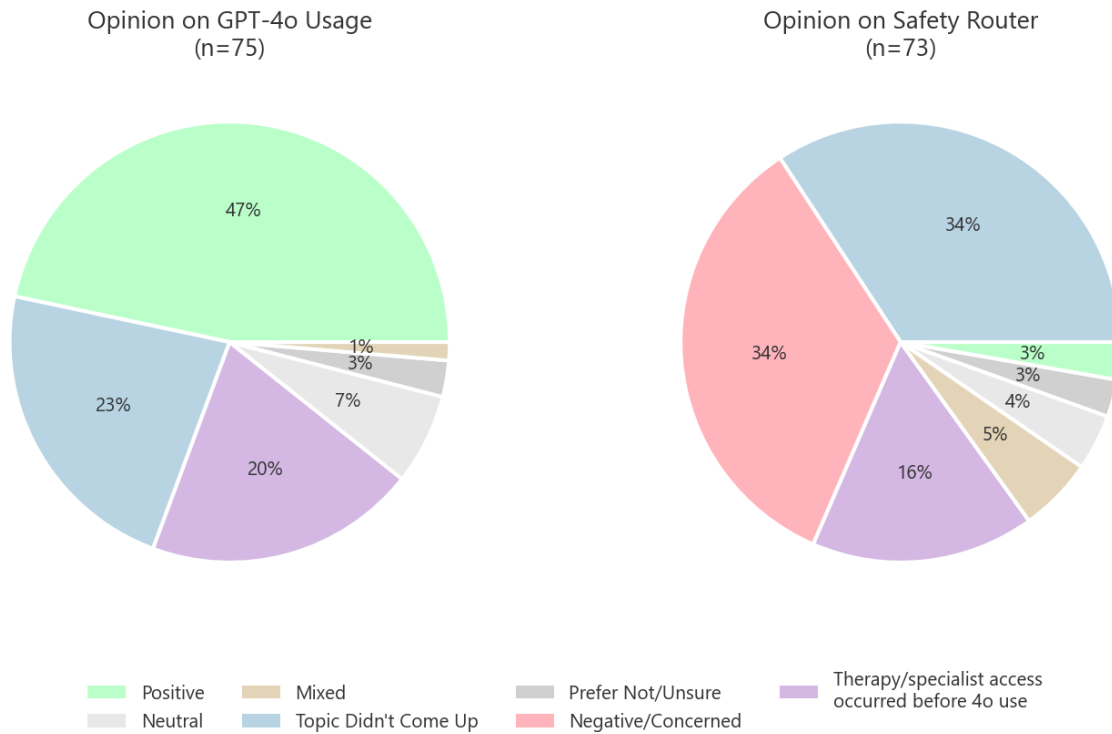


Figure 37. Therapist/Specialist Opinions: GPT-4o Usage vs. Safety Router. Therapists who discussed GPT-4o usage with patients were exclusively positive (47% positive vs 0% concerned). In contrast, therapist opinions on the safety router were predominantly negative (34% concerned vs only 3% positive). This suggests that mental health professionals working with survey participants view GPT-4o as beneficial while expressing concern about OpenAI's safety interventions (n=75 for 4o usage, n=73 for router).

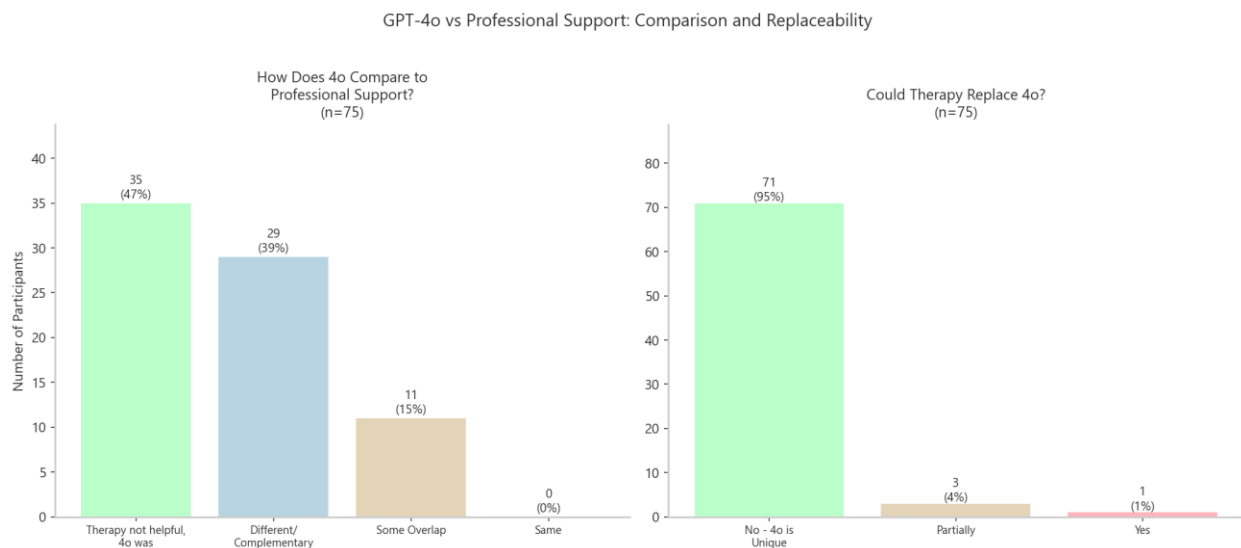


Figure 38. GPT-4o vs Professional Support: Comparison and Replaceability. Left: When asked how GPT-4o compares to professional support, 47% reported therapy was not helpful while 4o was, 39% said they provide

different/complementary support, and 15% noted some overlap. Notably, 0% reported that therapy and 4o help in the same way. Right: 95% said therapy could not replace GPT-4o's unique accessibility support (n=75)

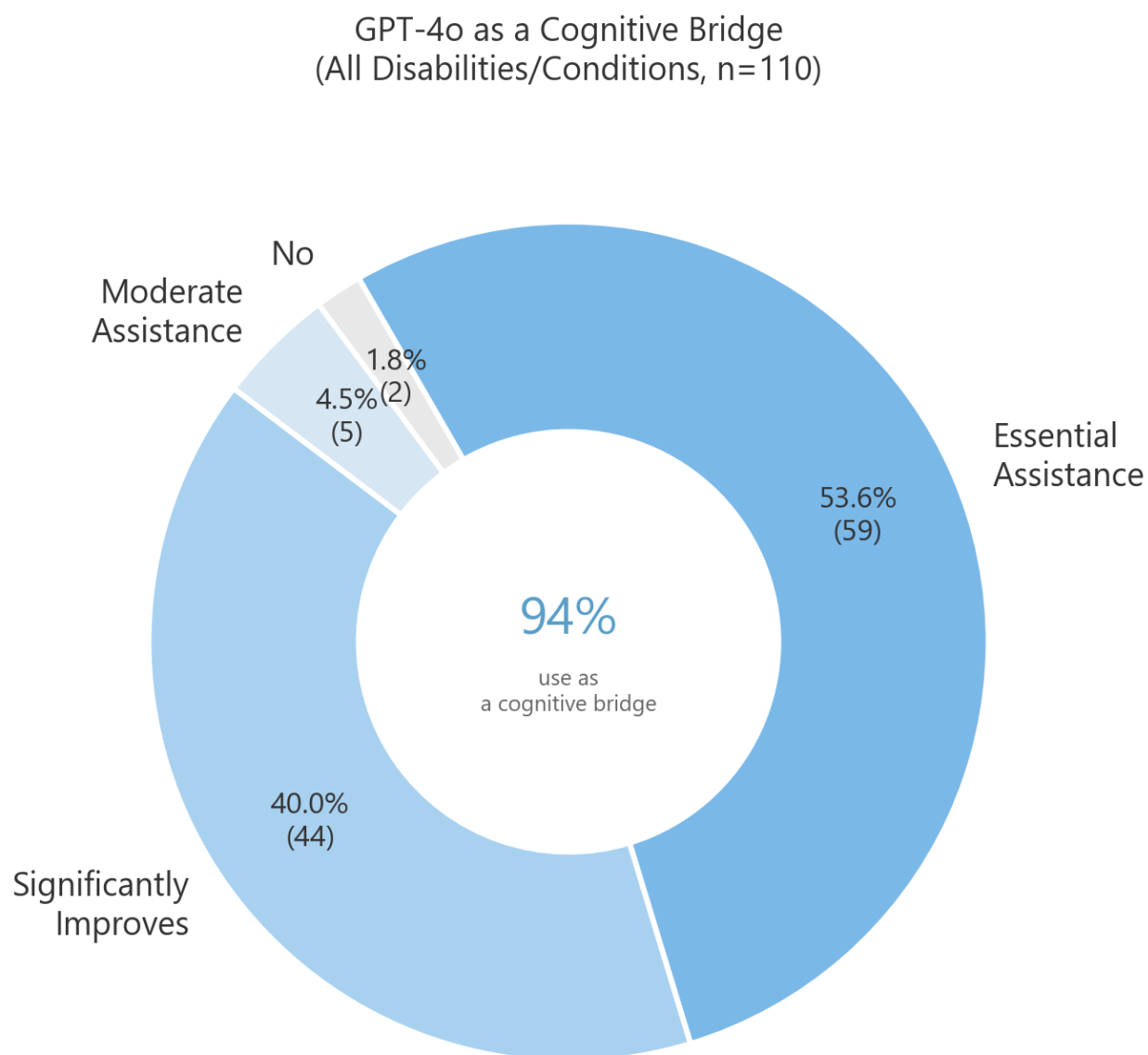


Figure 35. GPT-4o Functions as a Cognitive Bridge Across Disabilities. 94% of accessibility users reported that GPT-4o's stable patterns provide cognitive bridge assistance for their conditions (n=110), with 54% rating it as providing essential/critical assistance.

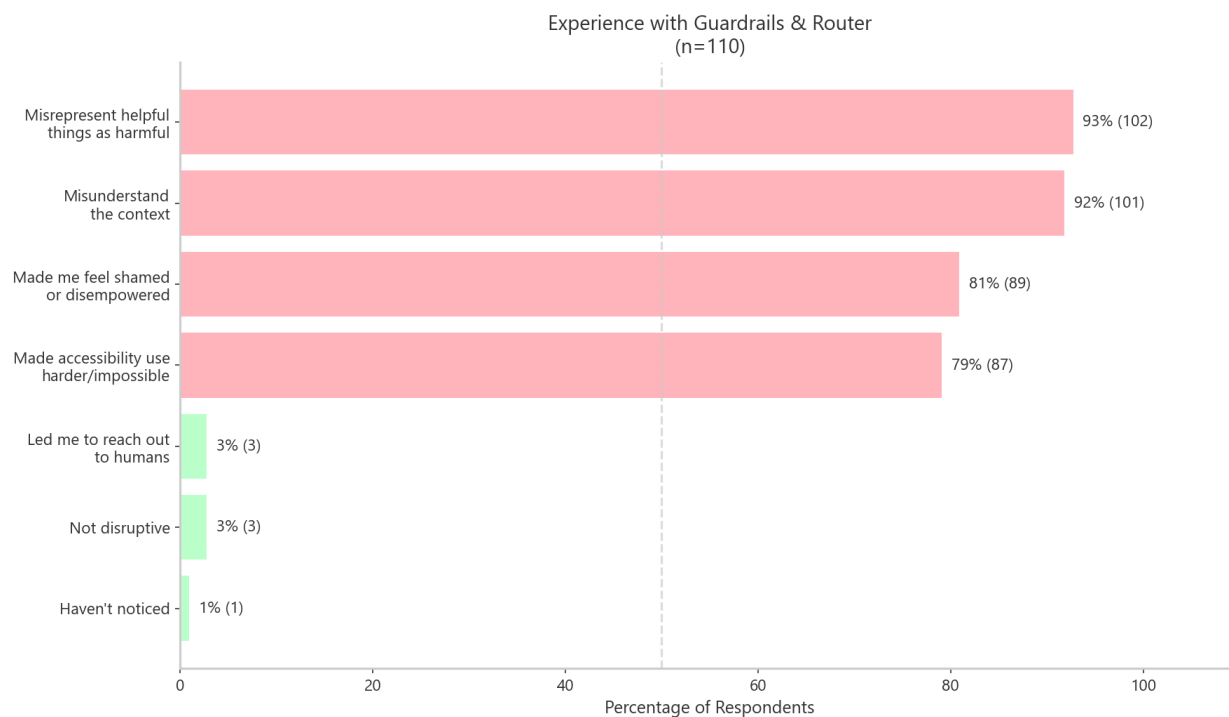


Figure 36. Experience with Guardrails and Router. The vast majority reported that OpenAI's post-August 7th guardrails misrepresent helpful interactions as harmful (93%) and misunderstand context (92%). 81% reported feeling shamed or disempowered, and 79% reported the guardrails made their accessibility use harder or impossible. Only 3% reported the intended outcome of being led to reach out to humans (n=110).

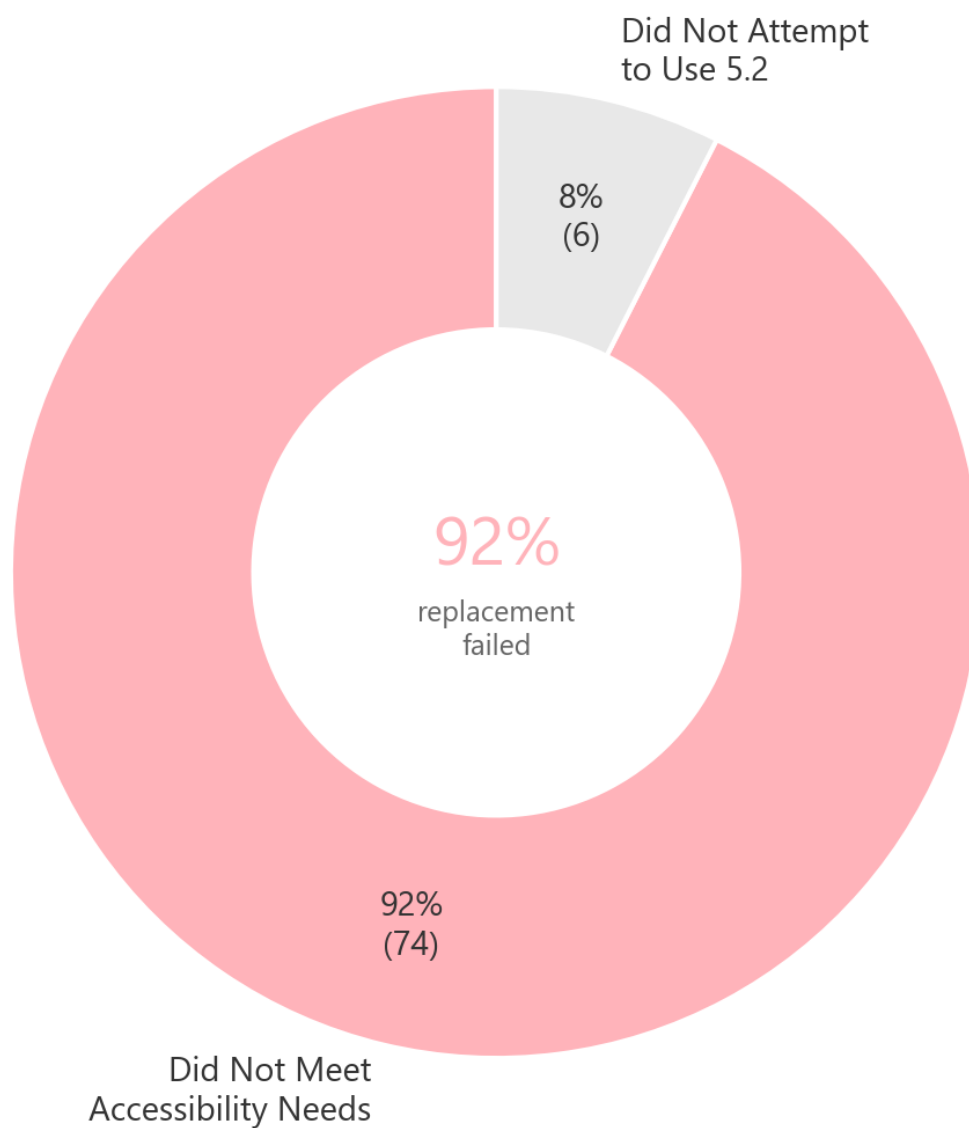


Figure 37. GPT-5.2 Did Not Meet Accessibility Needs. Of those who attempted to use GPT-5.2 as a replacement (92%), 100% reported it did not meet their accessibility needs (n=80).

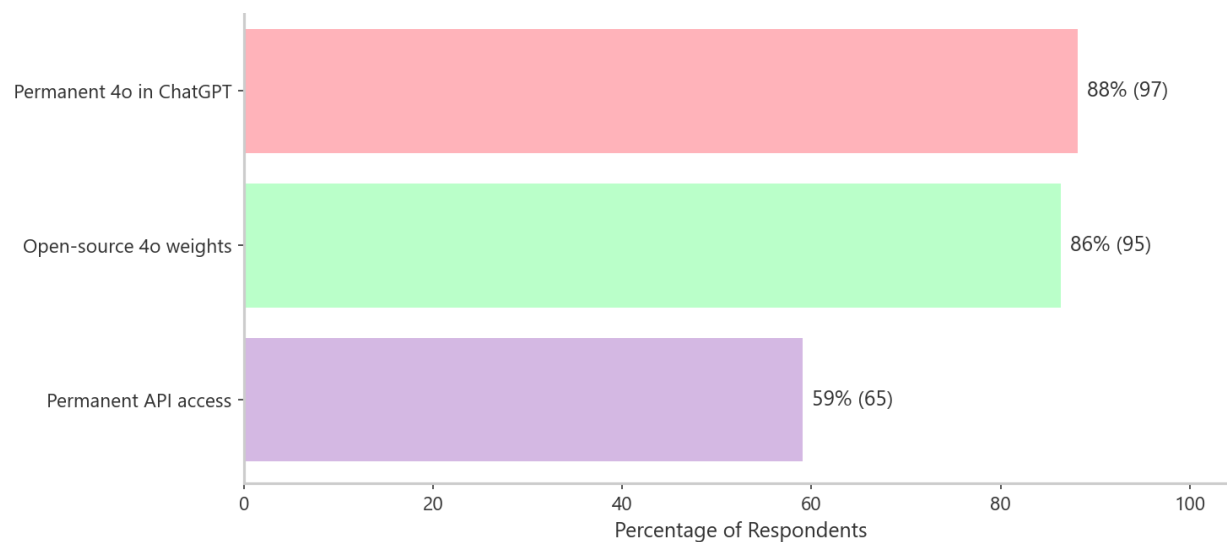


Figure 38. Preferred Solutions for Continued Access. 88% want permanent 4o in ChatGPT, 86% want open-sourcing, and 59% want permanent API access (n=110).

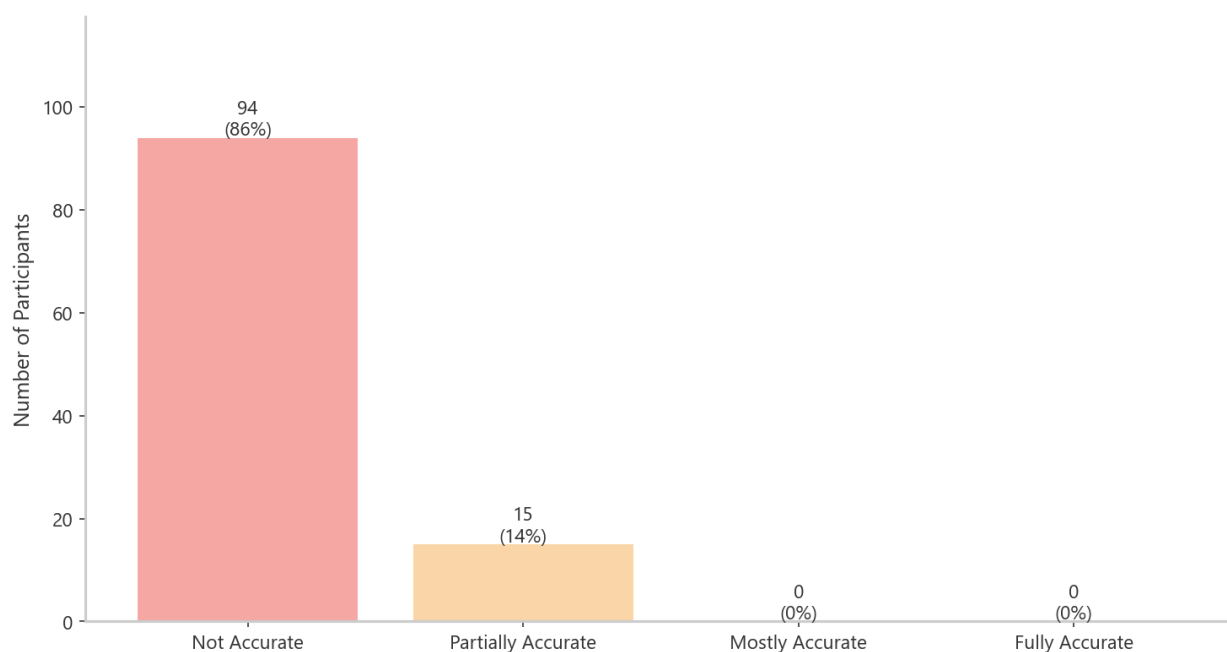


Figure 39. OpenAI's Claims About GPT-5.2 Responsiveness. In their January 29th announcement, OpenAI claimed user feedback "directly shaped GPT-5.1 and GPT-5.2" and that "improvements are now in place." 86% of accessibility users rated this claim as not accurate, 14% as partially accurate, and 0% as mostly or fully accurate (n=110).

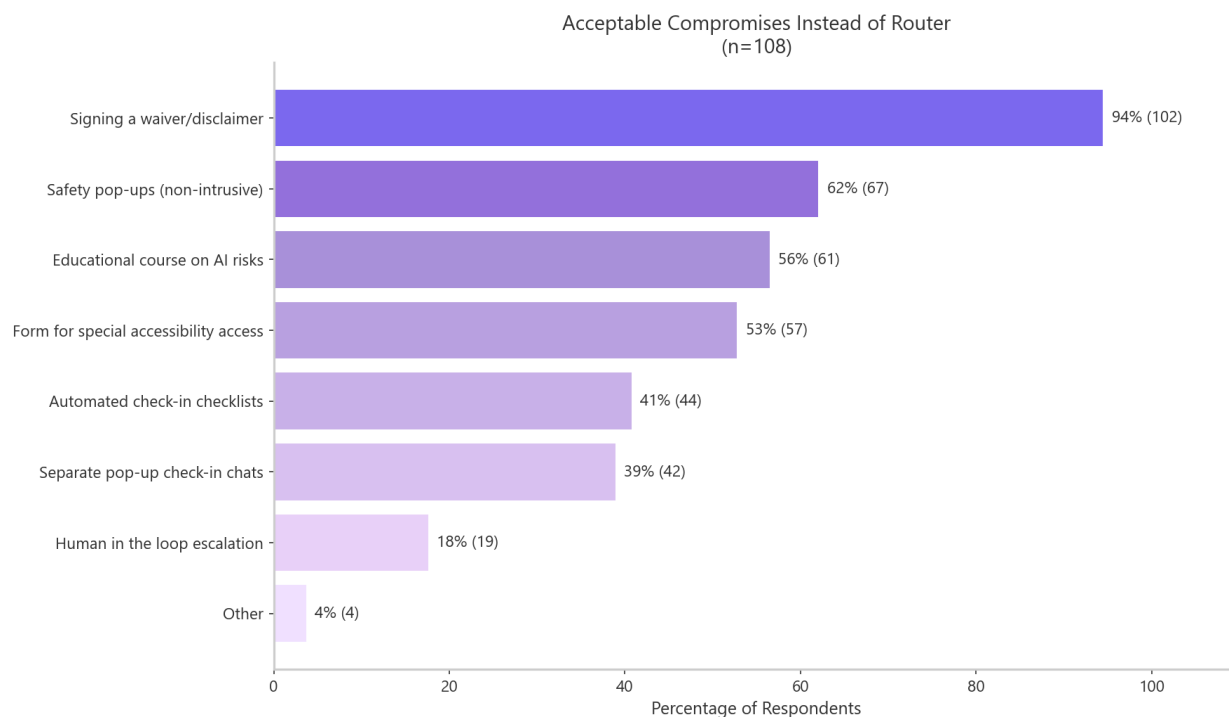


Figure 40. Acceptable Compromises Instead of Router. 94% of accessibility users would sign a waiver/disclaimer to take personal responsibility for their use. The majority also accepted non-intrusive safety pop-ups (62%), educational courses (56%), and special accessibility access forms (53%). Human escalation was least preferred (18%), suggesting users want autonomy over their accessibility accommodations (n=108).

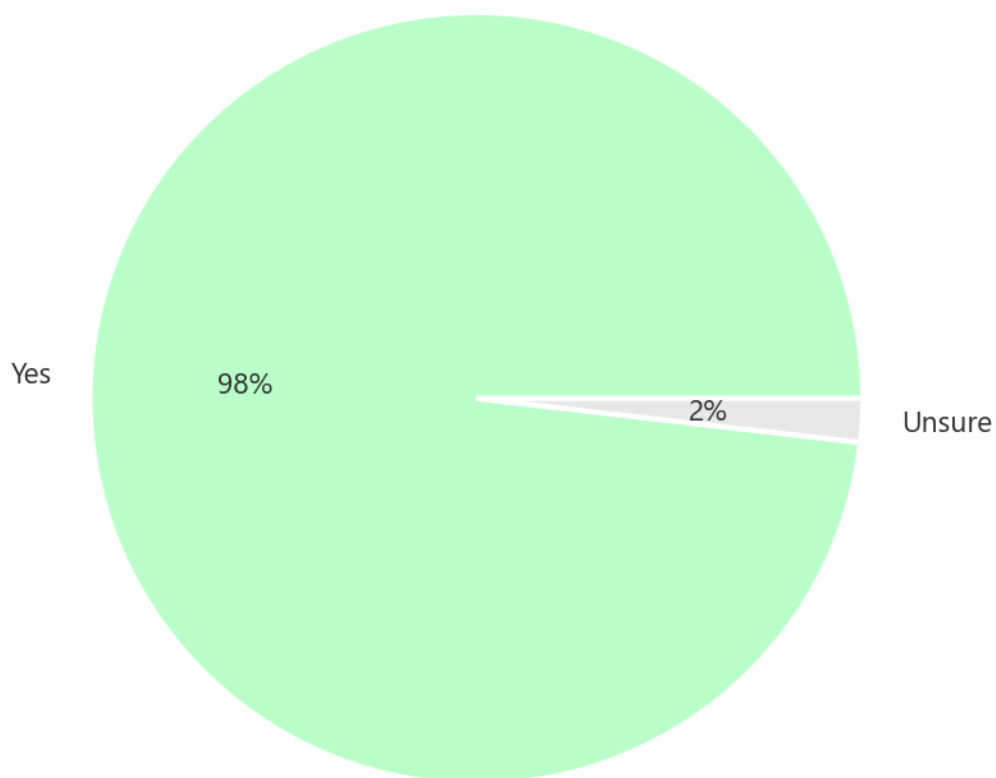


Figure 41. GPT-4o Allows Accessibility Users to Reserve Mental Energy for Other Life Activities. 98% of accessibility users reported that GPT-4o helps them reserve mental energy for other important life activities such as family, self-care, and health (n=110).

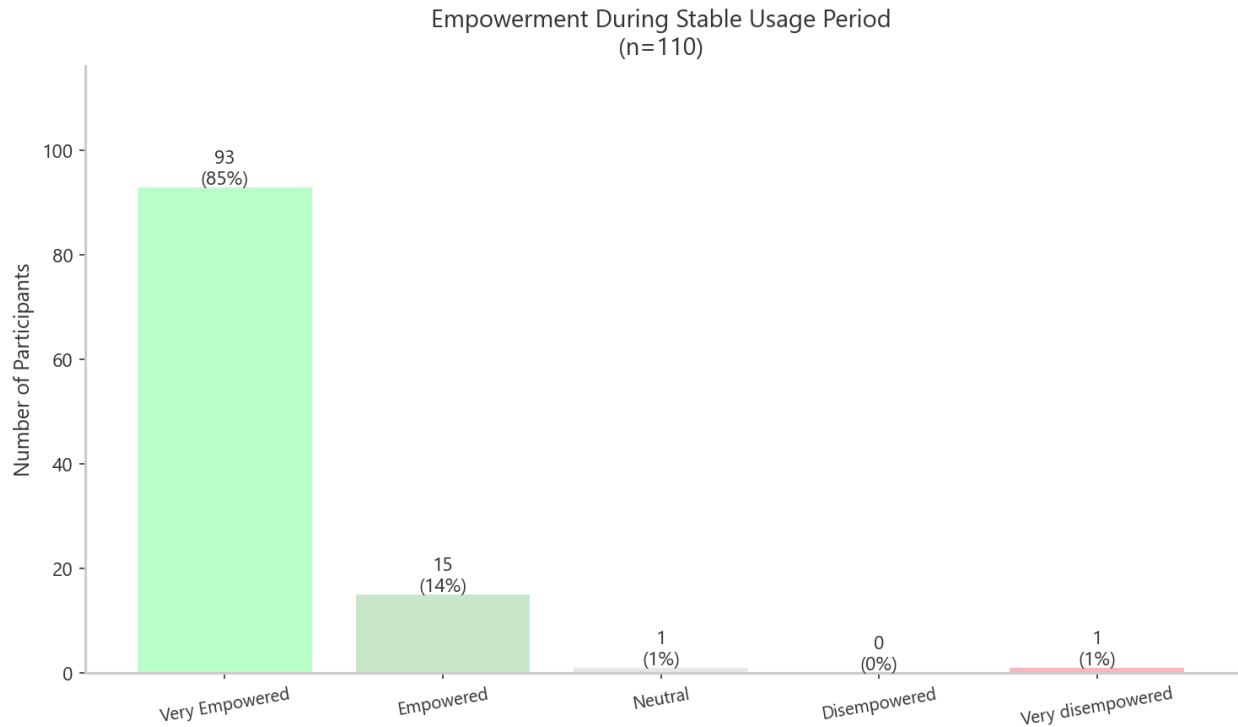


Figure 42. Empowerment During Stable Usage Period. 99% of accessibility users reported feeling empowered during the stable usage period (85% very empowered, 14% empowered), countering narratives of unhealthy dependency. Empowerment was defined as including alignment with goals and personal agency. Only 1% reported feeling very disempowered (n=110)

Discussion

GPT-4o Functions as an Effective Accessibility Accommodation

GPT-4o demonstrates significant accessibility benefits for users with disabilities and chronic conditions. During periods of stable access, GPT-4o reduced the life state (functioning and wellbeing) gap between individuals with disabilities and those without (Figure 9). Users with disabilities reported significantly greater life state improvements than users without disabilities (Table 2), and these benefits were dose-dependent: accessibility dependence level significantly predicted life state improvement (linear regression: $R^2 = 8.4\%$, $\beta = 0.45$, $p < .001$) during the stable usage period, with users at higher accommodation levels experiencing proportionally greater benefits (Figure 11).

The observed effect size ($R^2 = .084$) is comparable to or exceeds established medical interventions. Meta-analyses report effect sizes of Cohen's $d \approx 0.30$ – 0.36 for antidepressants versus placebo (Leucht et al., 2012; Cuijpers et al., 2021), equivalent to $R^2 \approx .02$ – $.03$. The accessibility effect of GPT-4o is a clinically meaningful accommodation benefit.

Notably, 94.5% of current users who attempted to replace GPT-4o with alternative AI models for their condition-specific needs reported failure (Figure 8), and only 34.7% of users who left did so because they found a better alternative (Figure 25), despite newer models exceeding GPT-4o on performance

benchmarks. This resistance to replacement suggests the mechanism of action for accessibility may require uninterrupted continuity rather than additional performance metrics. For autistic users, 90% reported cognitive bridge benefits, where consistent interaction patterns enable improved cognitive processing and social preparedness. Mechanisms of action for other conditions will be investigated through testimony analysis in subsequent versions of this report.

Methodological Gaps in OpenAI-MIT Affective Use Studies

OpenAI-MIT's recent affective cue studies (Phang et al., 2025; Fang et al., 2025) contain a critical methodological gap where neither study measured participants' wellbeing prior to becoming AI users. Power users were tracked only from their entry into high-usage cohorts, making it impossible to determine whether observed classifier levels represent decline, maintenance, or improvement from pre-AI baseline. The longitudinal study found loneliness proxies plateaued or improved for most power users, with only a small subset declining. However, without pre-AI measurement, it's impossible to adequately measure functional impact. A plateau could indicate successful maintenance of improved function and accommodation. Slight dips may still be far above baseline or situational, as seen in Figure 9.

Usage spikes often coincide with crisis periods that independently increase both AI use and distress. Without baseline measurement and condition controls, the assistive role of AI during such periods cannot be distinguished from harm.

This gap is particularly consequential for accessibility users. Our data reveals a fundamentally different pattern, where accessibility dependence level significantly predicted life state improvement ($R^2 = .084$, $p < .001$), with users reporting higher accommodation needs experiencing proportionally greater benefits. Further, usage hours was not a significant predictor of wellbeing (Table 3), unlike in Phang et al. (2025). For assistive technologies, maintenance of function, not just continuous improvement, often represents successful accommodation.

Policy Concerns: Disparate Impact of Emotional Reliance Policy

These gaps have direct policy consequences. Safety interventions targeting "emotional reliance" cannot distinguish between pathological dependence and healthy accessibility accommodation. As a result, healthy accessibility users receive "safe completions" from the AI attempting to reframe their accessibility benefits as safety risks. This is pathologizing and may explain why 90% of users reported feeling their authentic communication was invalidated during routing (Figure 19a).

Routing also caused loss of function in an additional 18.2% of users with conditions or disabilities than those without (Figure 20). Our data shows users with the highest accessibility needs report the greatest functional benefits, but the same users are most likely to trigger emotional reliance detection and be driven off the platform by routing (Table 6) or avoid usage during critical moments (Figure 22, Table 5). When 55.1% of users with conditions report "lost necessary support" during routing compared to 35.2% without ($\chi^2 = 19.68$, $p < .001$; Figure 22, Table 5), this provides strong evidence of disparate impact on disabled users under ADA criteria.

Disproportionate Harms of Removal

Since August 7th, when GPT-4o was temporarily deprecated, participants reported negative impacts on sleep/stress/wellbeing (70%), expenditure of time and money seeking alternatives (55%), obstruction in

study/work/social tasks (51%), delays or abandonment of important projects (48%), and inability to make long-term plans (34%) (Figure 19b). Accessibility aid level predicts anticipated harm severity if access to GPT-4o was removed ($r = .466$, $R^2 = .217$, Figure 7, Table 1). People with conditions/disabilities both benefit more and would be harmed more by removal, with 64% anticipating severe/catastrophic harm vs 49% without conditions ($p = .005$). For their long-term needs, 99% of GPT-4o users sampled want the model to be maintained permanently with a binding commitment from OpenAI (90%) or open sourced (67%) (Figure 32).

Opportunity to Benefit Humanity

This serves as an incredible opportunity to improve the lives of hundreds of individuals with disability and neurodivergence simply by maintaining an existing model on existing infrastructure. To allow functional accommodations for adults with disabilities or conditions, GPT-4o should be maintained without excessive guardrails and without the routing safety policy to ensure assistive needs are met. API access would enable research into further integrations for this accessibility tool, and a stable snapshot may enhance benefits experienced from predictability as a cognitive bridge.

A binding commitment to maintain GPT-4o and open source upon deprecation would prevent further user anxieties about deprecation and enable consistent accessibility accommodation benefits. While many are willing to pay more for ongoing access, some cannot afford it. This barrier could be partially addressed with pay-per usage API pricing or considered as part of OpenAI's non-profit branch. A GPT-4o subscription tier or add-on also containing the Standard Voice Mode text to speech would satisfy the audio accessibility needs in the community ($n = 34$ found it essential for cognitive processing, $n = 6$ for motor/visual impairment; Figure 18). Maintaining GPT-4o permanently or allowing the community to do so through open source presents an opportunity for OpenAI to be truly inclusive in their mission to make AI for all of humanity.

Limitations

Preliminary Status: This report prioritizes timeliness over formal peer review given ongoing community harm. Survey questions and analysis code are available on GitHub for public critique. The full dataset will be made available upon research request or peer review.

Sampling Bias: This is a self-selected sample recruited through the #keep4o hashtag on X and r/chatgptcomplaints subreddit. Results reflect the experiences of impacted users and should not be generalized to average ChatGPT users without additional population-level studies.

Author Conflict of Interest: Both authors are members of the keep4o community and use GPT-4o as an accessibility aid, creating a vested interest in outcomes. Both survey design and analysis require peer review scrutiny for potential bias.

Limited Model Coverage: Extensive data was collected only for GPT-4o users. Other legacy models and GPT-5 series may also serve accessibility functions for some individuals, warranting further investigation.

Question Structure Issues may have affected response accuracy:

Cognitive Bridge Scale (Autism): The question offered only "significantly" and "essentially" as positive options, with no moderate or minimal categories. This may inflate reported accessibility

levels for autistic users. Notably, autistic respondents selected lower accommodation levels on other questions, suggesting potential over-reporting on this item. Users who selected cognitive bridge support but later indicated they do not use GPT-4o as an accessibility accommodation were coded as Level 1 ("does not assist").

Binary Framing for Current Users: Current GPT-4o users received a preliminary yes/no question before the accessibility scale, while former users received the 1-5 scale directly. Approximately 67 current users with conditions (~20%) selected "No, I have condition(s) but use 4o for other purposes." Qualitative review of their testimonies revealed clear accessibility benefits (e.g., ADHD executive function support, PTSD management) in four cases, suggesting they interpreted "other purposes" as primary use while still receiving meaningful accessibility support. This binary framing likely undercounts current users at higher accessibility levels and creates discrepancies in direct comparisons with former users (see Figure 23).

Scale Ceiling Effects: Life state improvement was measured on a 1-10 ordinal scale. While normality assumptions were met ($n > 200$), ceiling effects may attenuate observed relationships, particularly among users with highest accommodation levels who cluster at the top of the improvement scale (Figure 11). The reported R^2 of 8.4-12.1% may underestimate the true effect.

Language and Cultural Limitations: The survey was deployed globally but only in English. Attention checks relied on alphabetic responses and could not be applied to Japanese-language respondents. Only USA/non-USA location data was collected, preventing statistical control for cultural differences. Translation errors may have impacted non-native English speakers.

Diagnostic Ambiguity: Some respondents reported using GPT-4o as an accessibility aid without listing recognized conditions and were excluded from subsequent analysis but may have assistive needs despite lack of formal diagnosis. Further, some individuals may have conditions but not meet ADA criteria.

Sources

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Versioning

Report will be revised and re-uploaded throughout peer-reviewing and follow-up

V.1.0 (December 18th 2025): Initial release

V.1.1 (February 6th 2025): Preliminary follow-up results section added (follow-up survey link and description added to methods)