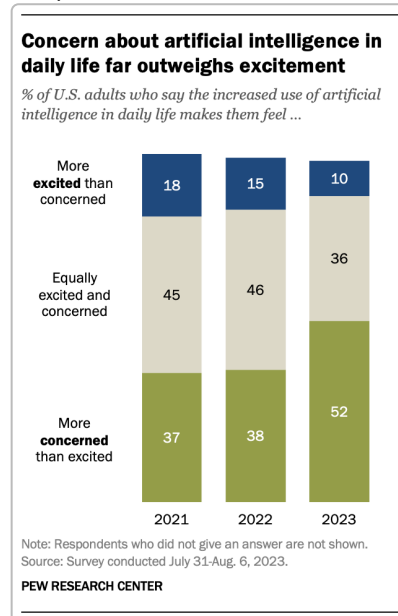




Pew Research Center (Michelle Faverio & Alec Tyson), 2023, United States – *Pew's surveys in 2022–2023 show Americans have grown markedly cautious about AI's expanding role in daily life. In a nationally representative panel survey (August 2023), 52% of U.S. adults said they feel more **concerned than excited** about the increased use of artificial intelligence, versus only 10% who are more excited than concerned (36% feel mixed)* ¹. This reflects a sharp rise in concern since 2021



. Most Americans are aware of AI (90% had heard at least a little by 2023), yet understanding is limited – in a December 2022 poll only **30% could correctly identify all six examples of AI** in everyday scenarios ². Familiarity varies by demographics: college graduates, men, and younger adults are more knowledgeable about AI than those with less education, women, and older adults ³ ⁴. Despite general wariness, opinions depend on context. For example, Pew found **Americans give positive marks to certain AI applications** (like AI in medical diagnostics) even as they voice reservations about AI in other realms ⁵. This nuanced view suggests the public distinguishes between beneficial uses of AI and potential risks or intrusions in day-to-day life. The rising concern over time – with **concern now far outweighing excitement** – indicates a trend toward skepticism as AI technologies become more visible ⁴.

Pew Research Center (Lee Rainie et al.), 2023, United States – *A late-2022 Pew survey of 11,004 U.S. adults (American Trends Panel, Dec 12–18, 2022) examined public opinion on AI in the workplace, especially hiring and monitoring* ⁶. **Nearly two-thirds (62%) of Americans believe AI will have a major impact on workers overall in the next 20 years**, but far fewer (only 28%) think it will greatly affect *them personally* ⁷. In general, **Americans are wary and often opposed to AI's use in HR decisions**. Majorities reject AI in high-stakes roles: Pew found **71% oppose using AI for final hiring decisions** (vs. just 7% who support it) and similarly oppose AI tools making firing or promotion decisions ⁸. Most also dislike AI surveillance of employees – strong majorities do *not* support AI systems tracking workers' movements or time at their desks ⁸. Despite these reservations, the survey revealed some optimism that AI could improve fairness: **47% said AI would do a better job than humans at evaluating job applicants consistently** (only 15% thought AI would be worse) ⁹. Even among those concerned about bias in human evaluations, more felt increased AI use *could* make things better rather than worse in hiring assessments ⁹. In summary,

Americans foresee AI profoundly affecting the workforce at large, yet they mostly resist its use in directly managing or judging workers. They tend to prefer human judgment in personal employment matters, reflecting concerns about accuracy, transparency and fairness when algorithms evaluate people.

Pew Research Center (Colleen McClain et al.), 2025, United States – *This extensive Pew study (published April 2025) compared a survey of 5,410 U.S. adults (Aug 2024, ATP methodology) with a parallel survey of 1,013 AI experts, plus in-depth interviews* ¹⁰ ¹¹ . It illuminates a **wide gap between public and expert opinions on AI. AI experts are far more optimistic** – 56% of experts said AI will have a positive impact on the U.S. over the next 20 years, versus only 17% of the general public ¹² . Likewise, only 15% of experts reported being “more concerned than excited” about AI, compared to about **51% of Americans who felt more concerned than excited** (a share that has grown since 2021) ¹³ . Experts were much less worried about AI’s effect on jobs: they tended to foresee innovation and productivity benefits, whereas the public by and large expects job disruption or loss. Still, the study found **common ground** on some issues: **both experts and everyday Americans want greater oversight and personal control over AI systems**, and majorities in each group are *highly concerned* about problems like AI bias ¹⁴ . Interestingly, even among experts there is diversity of opinion – for example, female AI professionals expressed more caution about AI’s impacts than their male counterparts ¹⁵ . The Pew data underscore a consistent theme: **the U.S. public’s concerns about AI have intensified in recent years**, and while AI specialists remain upbeat about technology’s promise, they acknowledge many of the same risks that worry the public (from inadequate regulation to potential biases) ¹⁶ ¹⁷ . This highlights a growing public call for responsible AI development that even experts recognize.

UChicago Harris/AP-NORC, 2023, United States – *A nationwide AP-NORC poll (1,094 adults) conducted Oct 2023 probed attitudes on AI’s role in U.S. elections* ¹⁸ . It found **bipartisan wariness about AI in the 2024 presidential election. A majority of Americans (58%) are concerned that AI will increase the spread of false information** during the campaign ¹⁹ . Very few people plan to actually use AI for election information – only **14% said they are even somewhat likely to use AI tools to help decide their vote or learn about the election** ²⁰ . In fact, broad majorities, regardless of party, feel AI involvement in election contexts would do more harm than good. For example, fewer than 1 in 10 Americans think it would be a “good thing” for voters to use AI chatbots to decide who to vote for (only 8% approve), or for candidates to use AI to tailor political ads (7%) or to edit campaign images/videos (6%) ²¹ . There is somewhat more openness to benign uses – 37% say it would be good for voters to use AI chatbots to get info on *how to register* to vote ²² – but even here many are skeptical, given AI’s accuracy issues. Notably, despite younger adults being more familiar with AI (younger people were far likelier to have tried an AI chatbot or image generator), **young and old alike were equally skeptical of AI’s election use** ²³ . This study’s methodology (UChicago Harris School and NORC) ensured a balanced partisan sample, and the clear takeaway is a rare point of consensus: **Americans across the political spectrum fear AI could degrade the integrity of elections**, mainly by fueling misinformation, and they assign a cautious, limited role for AI in the democratic process.

Northeastern University & Gallup, 2018, United States – *One of the earliest large-scale AI opinion studies of the 2010s, this survey (mail survey of 3,297 adults, Sept–Oct 2017) was conducted via a Northeastern University/Gallup partnership to gauge optimism and anxiety about AI’s future* ²⁴ . It revealed a complex outlook: **Americans were broadly positive about their personal experiences with AI up to that point** – fully 79% said AI had a “mostly” or “very” positive impact on their lives so far ²⁵ . Usage of AI-powered products was already ubiquitous by 2017: **85% of U.S. adults were using at least one of six common AI-enabled devices or services** (from navigation apps used by 84% of people, to streaming media platforms used by 72%) ²⁶ ²⁴ . Yet alongside this optimism came significant anxiety about the future. **Nearly three-quarters (73%) of Americans expected AI adoption would eliminate more jobs than it creates** – a clear majority

anticipating net job losses in the economy ²⁷ . Indeed, **58% viewed new AI technologies as a greater threat to U.S. jobs than immigration or offshoring** ²⁸ . While most did *not* fear losing their own job to AI (only 23% of workers were worried about that, vs. just 12% worried about an immigrant taking their job) ²⁸ ²⁹ , Americans saw other people's jobs as vulnerable. This "Optimism and Anxiety" study highlighted an early trend: people appreciated AI in everyday applications (e.g. convenient apps) and were not *personally* fearful in the moment, but they voiced **collective concern about AI's long-term impact on employment and the economy** ²⁷ . That pattern – optimism about present benefits mixed with unease about future downsides – set the stage for public opinion on AI in subsequent years.

Edelman, 2019, United States – *Public relations firm Edelman conducted a dual survey in early 2019 comparing the U.S. general public (1,000+ adults) with 100+ senior tech executives on their views of AI (method: online surveys)* ³⁰ . Both groups saw AI as a major technological revolution – **84% of the public and 91% of tech executives agreed AI is "the next tech revolution"** – and both agreed on the need for oversight: **60% of the public and 54% of execs said AI must be regulated for safe development** ³¹ ³² . However, the survey also exposed significant **societal concerns about AI's impacts**, shared by laypeople and experts alike. For instance, **roughly three-quarters of Americans (74%) and tech execs (72%) worried that smarter AI devices will reduce human interaction and lead to more social isolation** ³³ . About **71% of the public (and 65% of execs) feared AI could diminish human intellectual capabilities** over time ³⁴ . **Over half (54%) of Americans (43% of execs) believed AI will disadvantage the poor**, while benefiting the wealthy (two-thirds or more in each group said the wealthy would gain) ³⁵ . Notably, both groups were alarmed by AI-driven misinformation: **51% of the public and 45% of tech executives agreed that AI-powered "deepfake" videos could erode trust to the point that no information is believable** ³⁶ . In fact, about one-third of respondents even thought these deepfake-enabled information wars might escalate into real conflict ³⁷ . Overall, Edelman's research painted a picture of *cautious realism*: even technology leaders harbored many of the same anxieties as the public, including fears of **AI's impact on privacy, inequality, and truth in media**. The alignment between public and expert worries – from job displacement to loss of privacy – underscored broad consensus by 2019 that AI's benefits come with profound societal risks that must be managed.

YouGov (Jamie Ballard), 2025, United States – *A YouGov poll (1,132 U.S. adults) conducted March 5–7, 2025 explored Americans' experience with AI tools and their evolving attitudes* ³⁸ ³⁹ . It found **AI usage is rising** – 56% of Americans report having ever used an AI-powered tool, with 28% using such tools at least weekly ⁴⁰ . Young adults (under 30) are far more likely to use AI regularly (50% use weekly) compared to older adults (only 23%) ⁴¹ . Despite growing exposure, sentiment is trending more negative. When respondents picked words to describe their feelings on AI advances, the top choices were **"cautious" (54%) and "concerned" (47%)** ⁴² ⁴³ . Notably, **44% now describe themselves as "skeptical" about AI, up from 36% in late 2024**, indicating skepticism intensified over just a few months ⁴⁴ . Feelings of being "overwhelmed" by AI increased as well (17%, up from 11%) ⁴⁴ . In terms of specific fears, **58% of Americans are very concerned that AI could spread deceptive "deepfake" videos and audio**, making it the top issue of 15 potential AI harms surveyed ⁴⁵ . Roughly half are *very worried* about AI eroding personal privacy (53%), spreading political propaganda (52%), displacing human jobs (48%), or manipulating human behavior (48%) ⁴⁵ . Even existential worries resonate with a minority: **37% are concerned AI could eventually "cause the end of the human race"** (14% very concerned) ⁴⁶ . This poll also probed trust and regulation. **Two-thirds of Americans (65%) have little to no trust in AI to make ethical decisions** ⁴⁷ , and 54% don't trust AI to be unbiased ⁴⁸ . Calls for oversight are mounting: **41% say AI should be "much more" regulated than it is now** (up from 34% in late 2024) ⁴⁹ . Interestingly, those who use AI frequently are more optimistic – a majority of weekly AI users believe AI will positively impact society and their own lives, and they tend to

trust AI's outputs more ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ . By contrast, infrequent or non-users lean pessimistic (50% of non-users expect AI's societal impact to be negative) ⁵² . In sum, YouGov's data depicts an American public that is **growing more wary over time**: even as AI tools become more commonplace, many people's trust in AI is low and their desire for regulation is strengthening.

Gallup & Telescope (Ellyn Maese), 2025, United States – Gallup partnered with the non-profit Telescope on a web-based survey of ~4,000 U.S. adults (conducted Nov 26–Dec 4, 2024) to assess AI use and attitudes ⁵³ ⁵⁴ . A striking finding is that **virtually all Americans (99%) had used at least one AI-powered product in the past week**, yet **64% were unaware** they were using AI ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ . Many respondents initially reported they “have not used AI,” but then recognized their use of things like navigation apps, streaming services, social media, or digital assistants – revealing a gap in public awareness of what counts as AI ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ . This study also confirmed demographic divides in perceived AI usage: younger adults, higher-income and college-educated Americans, and urban residents were more likely to realize they use AI tools regularly ⁵⁷ . Despite the near-universal presence of AI in daily life, **Americans' expectations of AI's societal impact skew negative**. When asked about AI's future influence in the next five years, majorities predicted *negative effects* on **multiple fronts: misinformation (72% expect AI to worsen the spread of false information), social connections (64% negative outlook), job opportunities (60%), and national security (56%)** ⁵⁸ . The *only* domain viewed optimistically by most was healthcare – a majority (61%) felt AI will impact medical diagnosis and treatment positively ⁵⁹ . Notably, those who use many AI products tended to be *more* positive about AI's benefits (especially in health) than those who use few, yet heavy AI users were equally or **more concerned about certain risks like misinformation** ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ . The poll highlights a shared sense of responsibility for AI governance: **88% of Americans believe the government is at least partly responsible for managing AI's spread of false information, and over 80% say the same for addressing AI-driven privacy violations or misuse of personal likeness** ⁶² . In fact, respondents overwhelmingly assign **joint responsibility to government and businesses** to mitigate AI harms in areas like data privacy and job losses ⁶³ . Finally, Gallup found that about **half of Americans (55%) feel a high degree of personal accountability** for using AI responsibly in their own lives ⁶⁴ – though younger people (who use AI most) felt *less* personal accountability on average ⁶⁵ . In summary, this end-of-2024 survey reveals an American public that is immersed in AI-powered technologies often without realizing it, is broadly pessimistic about AI's near-term societal effects, and favors a collective approach (government, industry, and individual) to ensure AI is developed and used responsibly. The **trend from 2017 to 2025** is clear: public opinion has shifted from early optimism about AI's benefits to a more sober, concerned stance today, with people calling for safeguards even as they integrate AI into their daily routines ¹ ⁵⁸ .

¹ ² ³ ⁵ ⁷ Americans' views of artificial intelligence in 2023 | Pew Research Center

<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/11/21/what-the-data-says-about-americans-views-of-artificial-intelligence/>

⁴ US public concern grows over role of AI in daily life | Pew Research Center

<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/08/28/growing-public-concern-about-the-role-of-artificial-intelligence-in-daily-life/>

⁶ ⁸ ⁹ AI in Hiring and Evaluating Workers: What Americans Think | Pew Research Center

<https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2023/04/20/ai-in-hiring-and-evaluating-workers-what-americans-think/>

¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ How the US Public and AI Experts View Artificial Intelligence | Pew Research Center

<https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2025/04/03/how-the-us-public-and-ai-experts-view-artificial-intelligence/>

18 19 20 21 22 23 **There Is Bipartisan Concern About the Use of AI in the 2024 Elections - AP-NORC**

<https://apnorc.org/projects/there-is-bipartisan-concern-about-the-use-of-ai-in-the-2024-elections/>

24 26 **Most Americans Already Using Artificial Intelligence Products**

<https://news.gallup.com/poll/228497/americans-already-using-artificial-intelligence-products.aspx>

25 27 **Northeastern, Gallup release findings from national AI survey - Northeastern Global News**

<https://news.northeastern.edu/2018/02/01/northeastern-gallup-release-findings-from-national-ai-survey/>

28 29 **AI Seen as Greater Job Threat Than Immigration, Offshoring**

<https://news.gallup.com/poll/228923/seen-greater-job-threat-immigration-offshoring.aspx>

30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 **2019 Artificial Intelligence Survey | Edelman**

<https://www.edelman.com/research/2019-artificial-intelligence-survey>

38 40 41 42 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 **Americans are increasingly skeptical about AI's effects | YouGov**

<https://today.yougov.com/technology/articles/51803-americans-increasingly-skeptical-about-ai-artificial-intelligence-effects-poll>

39 43 **d3nkl3psvxxpe9.cloudfront.net**

https://d3nkl3psvxxpe9.cloudfront.net/documents/Artificial_Intelligence_poll_results_By2HZGP.pdf

53 54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 63 64 65 **Americans Use AI in Everyday Products Without Realizing It**

<https://news.gallup.com/poll/654905/americans-everyday-products-without-realizing.aspx>

59 **Poll: Nearly all Americans use AI, though most dislike it**

<https://www.axios.com/2025/01/15/americans-use-ai-products-poll>