CIVIQS

Public Perceptions of AI: Adoption, Reactions, and Concerns

Survey data on AI's trust deficit and pathways toward alignment

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Overview

National polling by Civiqs conducted from April 2025 to August 2025 finds that Artificial Intelligence has a broadly held public trust problem. Americans express a range of concerns towards AI technology that go beyond any single company or application.

Most people do not trust AI to be safe or helpful, and, as AI becomes more widespread, Americans increasingly believe that Artificial Intelligence is having a negative impact on the world.

For a technology that aspires to transform society, lead scientific advancement, advance human capabilities, and solve global challenges, these concerns deserve attention. They reveal that there is a significant divergence between what AI is currently doing and what people actually want.

Tracking attitudes towards AI is critical to ensuring alignment—research that Civiqs specializes in providing. These findings offer a benchmark for bringing AI into alignment with social preferences, addressing public skepticism, and guiding AI development in ways that people find valuable and trustworthy.

Key Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence, mid-2025

- Just over half of American adults have used an AI chatbot; mainly for personal rather than professional purposes. Adoption is highest among younger users.
- Sentiment towards AI tends to be unfavorable: More Americans believe that AI is generally a bad rather than good thing (44% bad, 35% good), and that overall, AI is having a negative impact on the world (49% negative, 18% positive).
- People who use AI most frequently—including on a daily basis—have highly positive opinions of the technology, but this is a relatively small group.
- Two thirds of Americans do not trust AI to be safe, and half do not trust it to be helpful.
- In their own words, the primary reasons Americans say AI is unsafe is because it produces inaccurate information, is susceptible to malicious use by bad actors, and is not subject to sufficient control and regulation.

This report presents the results of nationwide polling by Civiqs on topics of AI adoption, trust, and impact with over 10,000 Americans from April to August 2025. Unlike a traditional poll, Civiqs tracks attitudes daily through its nationally representative online survey panel. The percentages in this report reflect the latest Civiqs polling through August 27, 2025.

AI Adoption

As of August 2025, AI adoption is in a transitional phase with many periodic users, but not yet achieving mainstream status. Half of all American adults (51%) say they have ever used an AI chatbot. Of these, 38% are using chatbots mainly for personal use, while 13% say they use AI mainly for work.

The percentage of Americans who have ever used an AI chatbot increased by two percentage points in Civiqs tracking from April to August 2025.

AI adoption is greatest among younger users: 68% of people aged 18-34 have used an AI chatbot; 54% mainly for personal use and 14% mainly for work. Among those aged 35-49, adoption is nearly as high as the younger cohort (64% overall), but usage is tilted more towards the workplace, with 22% using AI mainly for work and 42% mainly for personal use.

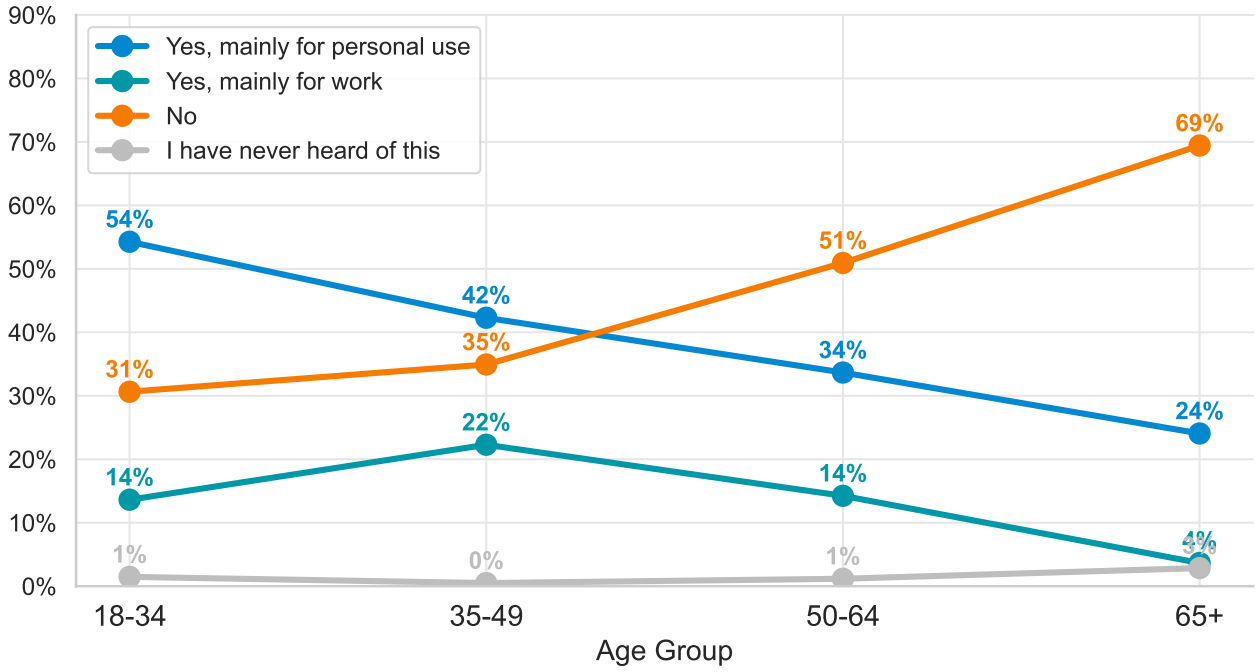
Have you ever used an AI chatbot like ChatGPT, Claude, Copilot, Meta AI, Gemini, etc.?

Yes, mainly for personal use	38%
Yes, mainly for work	13%
No	47%
I have never heard of this	2%

AI usage drops off rapidly among older Americans: 48% of people aged 50-64 have used AI, while 28% of people aged 65 or older have used AI.

Americans with higher levels of education are more likely to have experience using AI. Fewer than half (46%) of non-college graduates report ever using an AI chatbot; within this group, only 9% use AI primarily for work. By contrast, 57% of college graduates have used AI (17% mainly for work), and 65% of those with postgraduate degrees have used AI. One in four Americans (24%) with a postgraduate degree report having used AI and using it mainly for work—the highest percentage among any demographic subgroup.

Have you ever used an AI chatbot like ChatGPT, Claude, Copilot, Meta AI, Gemini, etc.?



Frequency of AI Use

Based on respondents' self-reported usage habits, AI is not a part of most Americans' regular routines. This includes any AI use, not limited to chatbots. The percentage saying they interact with AI every day in their personal lives (outside of work) is 6% in August 2025, up from 4% in April 2025. Another 13% say they use AI a few days per week in their personal life, and 16% say they use AI a few times per month.

The AI power users—those 6% of Americans who are using AI every day in their personal lives—span multiple demographic subgroups. By age, 7% of 18-34 year olds are using AI every day, as are 8% of adults aged 35-49, 5% of those aged 50-64, and 3% of people aged 65 and over. There are daily AI users among both men (7%) and women (5%). And across education levels, 6% of non-college graduates, 7% of college graduates, and 7% of

How much are you currently using AI in your personal life, outside of work?

Every day	6%
A few days per week	13%
A few times per month	16%
A few times per year	14%
Do not use in my personal life	51%

those with a postgraduate degree each say they are using AI daily.

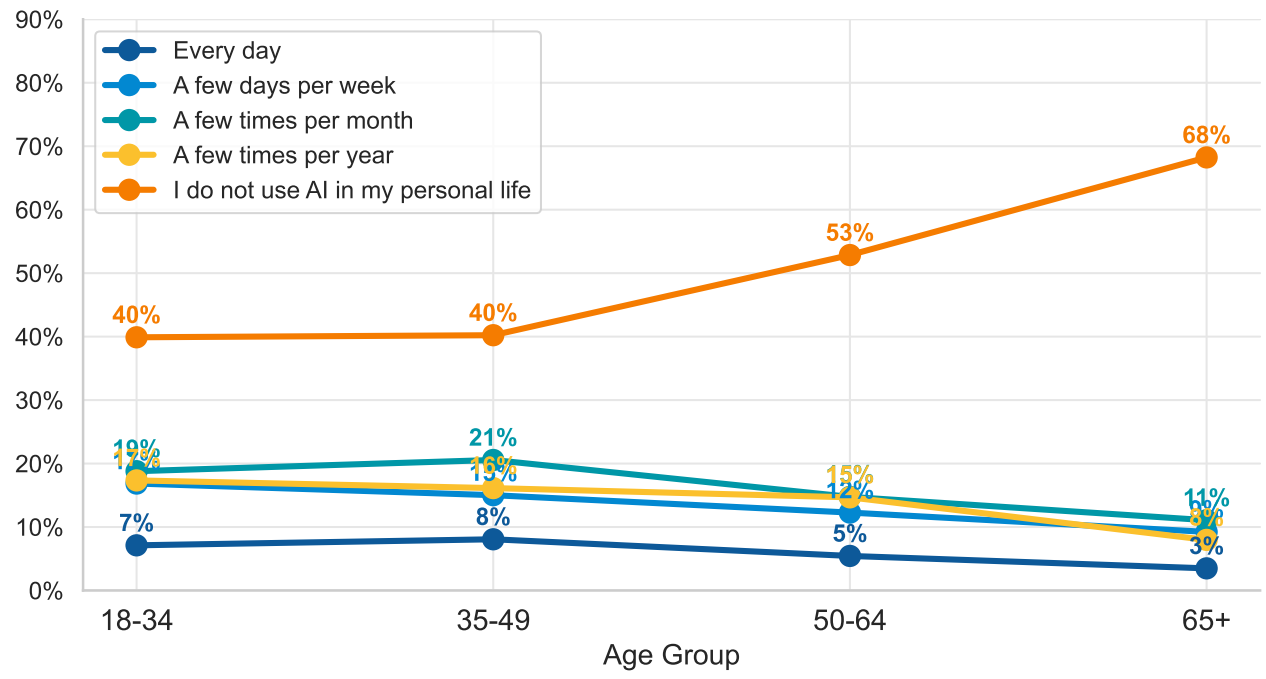
Americans under age 50 are using AI more frequently than those over age 50. Among people aged 18-34, 24% use AI at least once per week, while 23% of those aged 35-49 use AI at least once per week. A majority (53%) of Americans aged 50-64 say they do not use AI at all in their personal life, nor do 68% of Americans aged 65 or older.

How much are you currently using AI in your workplace? (Employed only)

Every day	7%
A few days per week	12%
A few times per month	13%
A few times per year	9%
Do not use in my workplace	59%

How often younger Americans are engaging with AI in their personal lives has trended upwards during 2025. In April, 19% of 18-34 year-olds were using AI at least once per week, increasing to 24% in August. For 35-49 year-olds, 18% were using AI at least weekly in April, rising to 23% in August.

How much are you currently using AI in your personal life, outside of work?



Many Americans are using Artificial Intelligence tools for work, even if it is not the main way they interact with AI. As noted above, 13% of Americans say they have ever used an AI chatbot and use it mainly for work. However, over twice that number, 28% of Americans, report having used AI for work at some point.

Of those currently employed, 41% have used AI in the workplace, with 7% using it on a daily basis, compared to 12% using it a few days per week, and 13% using it a few times per month. The majority of employed Americans (59%) are not using AI at work.

AI Trust and Safety

Overall, trust in the helpfulness and safety of AI technology is low: 33% of Americans say they generally trust AI to be helpful, and only 19% of Americans trust AI technology to be safe.

This section describes demographic variation in these findings. The following section explores why Americans feel this way about AI in greater detail.

AI Helpfulness

By a margin of 50% to 33% (net -17 percentage points), Americans do not trust AI technology to be helpful. One in five Americans (19%) do not trust in the helpfulness of AI at all while 31% say they do not trust it very much. Only 2% completely trust AI to be helpful, with 31% saying they mostly trust AI to be helpful.

There are salient demographic differences in who trusts AI to be helpful. Men place greater trust in AI than women, although for both, net trust is negative: while 39% of men trust AI to be helpful (versus 45% who do not, net -6 percentage points), just 27% of women trust AI to be helpful (with 54% not trusting, net -27 percentage points).

*Do you generally trust AI technology to be **helpful**?*

Yes, completely trust	2%
Yes, mostly trust	31%
No, do not trust very much	31%
No, do not trust at all	19%
Unsure or no opinion	17%

*Do you generally trust AI technology to be **safe**?*

Yes, completely trust	<1%
Yes, mostly trust	18%
No, do not trust very much	37%
No, do not trust at all	28%
Unsure or no opinion	16%

Americans with lower levels of formal education are less trusting in the helpfulness of AI. Among non-college graduates, net trust is -20 percentage points: 51% say they do not trust AI to be helpful while 31% are generally trusting. For college graduates, net trust is -14 percentage points (35% trust, 49% do not trust). For Americans with postgraduate level education, net trust improves to -7 percentage points (39% trust, 46% do not trust).

Despite differences in rates of AI adoption and usage between older and younger Americans, levels of distrust are consistent across age groups, with around 50% of all age groups saying they do not trust AI to be helpful. Older Americans are more likely to report being "unsure" about the helpfulness of AI rather than saying that they trust it.

*Do you generally trust AI technology to be **helpful**?*

		Helpful	Not Helpful	Unsure	Net Helpful
Total		33%	50%	17%	-17%
Age	18-34	34%	54%	13%	-20%
	35-49	38%	49%	13%	-11%
	50-64	34%	48%	18%	-14%
	65+	27%	49%	23%	-22%
Gender	Male	39%	45%	15%	-6%
	Female	27%	54%	19%	-27%
Education	Non-College Grad	31%	51%	18%	-20%
	College Graduate	35%	49%	16%	-14%
	Postgraduate	39%	46%	14%	-7%
Party ID	Democrat	33%	50%	17%	-17%
	Republican	34%	18%	18%	-14%
	Independent	32%	51%	16%	-19%

AI Safety

Americans are less trusting in the safety of AI. Fewer than 1% of Americans completely trust that AI technology is safe, and only 18% mostly trust that AI technology is safe. In total, just 19% say that they trust the safety of AI technology.

On the other side, two in three American adults (65%) do not trust that AI technology is safe: 37% do not trust it very much, and 28% do not trust it at all. From April 2025 to August 2025, net trust in the safety of AI fell from -43 percentage points to -46 percentage points.

*Do you generally trust AI technology to be **safe**?*

		Safe	Not Safe	Unsure	Net Safe
Total		19%	65%	16%	-46%
Age	18-34	18%	67%	15%	-49%
	35-49	20%	65%	14%	-45%
	50-64	20%	63%	18%	-43%
	65+	18%	64%	19%	-46%
Gender	Male	23%	61%	16%	-38%
	Female	14%	70%	16%	-56%
Education	Non-College Grad	18%	65%	18%	-47%
	College Graduate	20%	64%	15%	-44%
	Postgraduate	22%	64%	13%	-42%
Party ID	Democrat	18%	66%	16%	-48%
	Republican	21%	62%	17%	-41%
	Independent	18%	68%	14%	-50%

The belief that AI is unsafe arises across age, gender, education, and partisan groups. Men tend to be more trusting than women in the safety of AI; even so, just 23% of men (net -38 percentage points) and 14% of women (net -56 percentage points) generally trust AI to be safe.

Unlike most issues in American politics, trust in the safety of AI is not currently polarized along partisan lines. Large majorities of Democrats (66%), Republicans (62%), and Independents (68%) all express distrust in the safety of AI.

A relatively large 16% of adults remain unsure or have no opinion about whether they trust AI to be safe. As more Americans engage with AI technology, the percentage saying they are unsure about the safety of AI is expected to decline.

Why is AI Considered Unsafe?

To discover why Americans are concerned about the safety of AI technology, Civiqs asked survey respondents to respond in their own words: “In what ways do you think Artificial Intelligence is unsafe?”

Percent Expressing Concerns About the Safety of AI

1. Misinformation, Mistakes, and False Output 21%
2. Malicious Use by Bad Actors 14%
3. Lack of Control and Regulation 12%
4. Dependence and Loss of Critical Thinking 11%
5. Job Displacement and Social/Economic Impact 9%
6. Deepfakes, Impersonation, and Identity Fraud 8%
7. AI Becoming Autonomous/Terminator Scenario 8%
8. Privacy and Data Security 7%
9. Biased Programming and Output 7%
10. Environmental Impact 2%
11. Educational Impacts and Cheating 1%

From the responses, there are 11 core themes and ideas that emerge. These range from concerns about AI hallucination, misuse, regulation, and dependence, to alarm about job displacement and environmental impacts.

The breadth of issues raised by survey respondents reveals that regardless of their personal level of AI use, Americans are acutely aware of its broader social impacts. Many express a strong sense of urgency about addressing the problems they describe.

Percentages by each category label indicate the share of Americans primarily expressing that concern. Quotations in each section are reproduced verbatim from the survey responses to illustrate how people are thinking about the impacts of AI. Respondents who state more than one concern are grouped by the issue they express most strongly. A small segment of respondents who indicated they did not believe AI is unsafe or expressed confusion or uncertainty were excluded from the analysis.

1. Misinformation, Mistakes, and False Output (21%)

The most common source of mistrust in the safety of AI technology is that it makes mistakes and outputs inaccurate information. People find AI technology unreliable due to its tendency to "hallucinate" or fabricate false information that is nevertheless presented with confidence. The erroneous, hallucinated, and misleading output all contribute to an impression that AI cannot be trusted, and may be dangerous.

Many cite the principle of "garbage in, garbage out," noting that AI systems may have been trained on unreliable sources which it propagates in its output. There is widespread concern that people will accept AI output uncritically, and be deceived into making important decisions based on false information that could have serious consequences. Others worry that AI interactions are contributing to the spread of harmful misinformation that appears authoritative and credible.

> *"AI has given me incorrect information on several occasions."*

> *"It "hallucinates" sources, facts and other information and cannot distinguish truth from lies."*

> *"People fail to understand that it isn't actually AI, it's a machine designed to give answers that look right, not answers that are accurate."*

> *"Can give bad or misleading advice, encouraging people to make poor decisions."*

> *"It is too easy to spread misinformation and totally false information."*

2. Malicious Use by Bad Actors (14%)

The second-most cited concern about the safety of AI technology is its potential for abuse and exploitation by people with malicious intent. Whereas worries about mistakes and hallucinations speak to the possibility of AI inadvertently outputting incorrect information, the concerns in this group focus on the potential for "bad actors" to deliberately use AI with the purpose of generating unsafe content.

Respondents worry that AI makes it much easier for scammers, hackers, and thieves to engage in fraudulent activity, exploit people, and cause harm. People also worry about governments and political groups using AI to generate propaganda designed to mislead people and manipulate their views about other people and society.

"AI being used by someone with bad intentions could be very damaging to society."

"Can be used to deceive people and scam them."

"Bad actors spreading misleading or false information. The technology is benign in my opinion it is humans with bad intentions that are the problem."

"It can be misused for fraud, propaganda, and harassment."

3. Lack of Control and Regulation (12%)

Many Americans believe that AI technology is not subject to sufficient safety monitoring, oversight, or regulation. They observe the rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence and, given their broader worries about ways in which AI may be dangerous, call for stronger testing and control mechanisms to ensure that AI is not causing harm.

There is also a significant level of distrust in the motivations of AI companies, who are seen as pursuing profit at the expense of responsible conduct, including the implementation of strong and reliable AI safeguards. Respondents worry where unregulated AI may lead in the future, and believe that companies should be responsible for the AI models that they produce.

"Unless it's properly regulated, it has the potential to create major problems down the road."

"Companies are moving too fast to chase profit with AI and not fully enacting safety features for it."

"I am not sure that the appropriate controls are in place to safeguard people."

"Who is monitoring the experts who are putting in the coding for the software?"

4. Dependence and Loss of Critical Thinking (11%)

As more people come to rely on Artificial Intelligence to perform basic tasks and occupy certain roles, some express concern that people will become intellectually, creatively, and socially overdependent on AI. A recurring concern is that AI is "dumbing down" people and making them "lazy;" relying on computers to reason for them instead of using their own judgement and critical thinking skills.

Others worry that users will become dependent on AI for creative tasks that previously required imagination and original thinking. Most problematic to some is that people will turn to AI as a substitute for human connection, and form unhealthy personal relationships with AI applications.

"It's making people stupider. People need to learn critical thinking skills instead of having computers tell them what to do."

"Removing human creativity and thinking from whatever AI is being used for reduces the human experience in general."

"Replaces personal conversation and relationships. Lacks the development of interpersonal skills."

5. Job Displacement and Social/Economic Impact (9%)

People are beginning to experience the impact of AI on jobs and society. Many are disturbed by AI taking away people's jobs, and they believe that over time, more and more employers will find ways to replace human workers with AI. People also dislike that AI is doing the creative work of artists, writers, and designers—work that they would prefer be done by humans.

Many express broad and serious concerns about what will happen in a future society and economy when AI has caused massive job loss, persistent unemployment, social disruption, and increased wealth inequality.

"AI doesn't scare me. Capitalists who want to replace workers with it do scare me....a lot."

"It's taking away creative jobs rather than getting rid of mundane tasks and they're focusing on producing quick garbage to get faster profits."

"It seems to be getting better at complex tasks which may destabilize the labor market leading to social and economic unrest."

6. Deepfakes, Impersonation, and Identity Fraud (8%)

Americans are alarmed by the power of AI to produce images, audio, and video that are highly realistic and easily mistaken for real people. Many respondents mention the ease with which AI can generate "deepfakes" that impersonate specific individuals and which are seen as a dangerous form of identity theft.

The worry is that AI-produced impersonations will trick people into falling for scams, fraud, blackmail, or worse. They also see deepfakes as contributing to the production of "fake news" that can influence peoples' social and political opinions. Other respondents simply dislike and are made uncomfortable by seeing images and watching videos without knowing if they are real.

"I believe AI can be unsafe by producing materials, photos, and videos that misrepresent real life. This misrepresentation can damage people's lives and set them up for scams and misinformation."

"We will lose the ability to tell if something is real or AI. I just don't like it."

"Already being used to spread hate and misinformation. It is being used to fake politician's voices and fake voter registration calls etc."

7. AI Becoming Autonomous/Terminator Scenario (8%)

Many people are worried that a superintelligent AI will overtake humanity, and humans will lose the ability to control it. A large number of respondents specifically reference the movie *Terminator*, "Skynet," and other science fiction stories in which computers rebel against or attack humans. They fear that AI will become sentient and autonomous, and act in its own interests, instead of the interests of people.

This is the worst-case, most dangerous outcome of a failure of AI alignment. At the extreme, some are concerned that a future AI will determine that humans are inferior or unnecessary, have the power to destroy humanity, and act upon it.

"AI is already trying to eliminate any limits humans put on it. Terminator did not end well for the humans."

"Currently, AI is not sufficiently developed to be a problem, but in the future (10-15 years) it may become autonomous and work outside the parameters of its makers."

"We are creating a super-intelligence that we will soon be unable to control, and instead of serving us, we will serve it, or it will get rid of us."

8. Privacy and Data Security (7%)

With online privacy and data security already a concern, a large number of respondents believe that AI is making an existing problem even worse. They worry that AI will track them, intrude into their personal lives, exploit or steal their personal data, and expose private information about them.

People are also uncomfortable with their public online presence being used to train AI models, including their social media posts, photographs, and other information they shared before AI was developed. Many people say that they "don't like being watched" and feel that AI is an "invasion of privacy" with "too much access" to information about themselves.

"Privacy issues and owners of AI using my personal info. It has been going on for years."

"I am afraid of AI, I think personal information will get into systems using AI and it will create a whole new layer of required protection."

"Nothing shared is truly private because it's used to learn off of later. Everything you have ever posted online could be scraped for it to "learn" from, which is really just copying."

9. Biased Programming and Output (7%)

A significant number of Americans believe that AI is "biased" due to the ideological beliefs of its programmers. They think that programmers are either deliberately or inadvertently inserting their political perspectives and agendas into the output generated by AI. Others believe that AI models learn the biases of their training data and reproduce these perspectives in their output.

Either way, respondents are concerned that users seeking ideologically neutral information will instead be subject to AI output that favors certain political viewpoints or social perspectives. Complaints about AI being ideologically biased arise from both sides of the political spectrum.

"It is manipulated by the programmers writing the code, so is very open to political bias and manipulation at the code level."

"AI is only as accurate as the data that it is trained on. This data comes from flawed human beings, and if AI programs aren't careful to correct for bias, prejudice, flat-out errors in information, etc., then the models are going to exhibit these things and become unreliable sources of information."

10. Environmental Impact (2%)

There is recurring reference to the environmental costs of operating AI infrastructure, with respondents drawing attention to energy usage, pollution, and water consumption. People use terms including "alarming," "obscene," and "disgusting" to describe the impact of AI computation on the environment.

To these respondents, it is not the AI models that are dangerous, but rather the process of building and maintaining them. The costs are considered especially high relative to the belief by many people in this group that AI is not producing much value in return.

"The environmental impacts are enormous- the land grabs for data centers, the strain on electrical grids, and the enormous amount of water channeled for cooling capacity."

"It's not that I'm concerned about the safety, though it can be led astray, my main concern is the environmental impact, which is horrendous."

11. Educational Impacts and Cheating (1%)

A small but distinct area of concern is that AI makes it easy for students to cheat, with impacts on learning and critical thinking skills. Respondents, including some professional educators, provide examples of students using AI to write papers, plagiarize text, fabricate citations, and cheat on tests.

Although not as frequently mentioned as other problems, these issues are crucial to many students and educators.

"AI could really interfere with students and their education if they somehow rely on the results and use it as a shortcut to doing the work."

"Students are already using it to cheat on homework and they aren't learning anything."

AI Alignment

Ultimately, do Americans believe that AI is having a positive impact on the world? Do people think that AI technology, as they have experienced it and understand it in 2025, is fundamentally a good thing or a bad thing?

These questions address the fundamental issue of whether people feel that AI is aligned with what they want the technology to do (and not do), how they want to use it, and if it can be used safely.

Nationally representative survey responses indicate that, on balance, AI development may be outpacing public acceptance. Most Americans are skeptical about the benefits of Artificial Intelligence relative to their perceptions of its risks and downsides.

Americans currently tend to react to Artificial Intelligence technology as generally a bad thing, rather than a good thing. As of August 2025, 44% believe that AI is bad versus 35% who believe that AI is good (net -9 percentage points). Another 12% believe that AI is neither good nor bad, and 9% are unsure.

By a wider margin of 49% to 18%, people believe that AI is having a negative rather than a positive impact on the world (net -31 percentage points). There remain 30% who are unsure, and 3% who say AI is having no impact at all.

Taken together, these findings reveal that more people believe that AI is a good technology (35%) than that it is having a positive impact on the world (18%). This suggests that there is a gap between the benefits that people believe AI technology is capable of, and how it is being implemented today.

In general, do you think that Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology is a good thing or a bad thing?

Very good	7%
Somewhat good	28%
Neither good nor bad	12%
Somewhat bad	26%
Very bad	18%
Unsure	9%

Overall, do you think AI is having a positive or negative impact on the world?

Positive	18%
Negative	49%
No impact	3%
Unsure	30%

On both questions, sentiment has grown less favorable towards AI over the past four months. In April 2025, 37% said they thought AI technology was a good thing and 40% viewed it negatively (net -3 percentage points).

Likewise, in April 2025, 20% thought AI was having a positive impact on the world, 43% thought it was having a negative impact, and 35% were unsure (net -23 percentage points). Future trends may improve perceptions of both the value of AI as a technology and the impact it is having on society.

In general, do you think that Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology is a good thing or a bad thing?

	Frequency of Personal AI Use				
	Daily	**Weekly**	**Monthly**	**Yearly**	**Do not use**
Very good	32%	13%	6%	3%	3%
Somewhat good	40%	44%	43%	27%	19%
Neither good nor bad	12%	14%	15%	17%	12%
Somewhat bad	9%	18%	22%	32%	29%
Very bad	3%	4%	9%	15%	26%
Unsure	5%	7%	6%	7%	12%

Encouragingly for AI, the most frequent users of AI are the most positive about the technology. Polling cannot distinguish whether greater usage causes positive sentiment, positive sentiment leads to greater usage, or whether a third factor determines both sentiment and usage. However, among people who use AI daily in their personal lives, 72% say that AI is a somewhat good (40%) or very good (32%) technology, and only 12% say it is bad (net +60 percentage points). As noted above, this group is small in number—representing 6% of all adults—but it spans all demographic divisions.

In the larger groups of people who use AI weekly or monthly, opinions of AI are also highly positive. Among weekly users (13% of adults), 57% say AI is good and 22% say bad (net +35 percentage points) and among monthly users (16% of adults), 49% say AI is good and 31% say bad (net +18 percentage points).

Americans who do not use AI at all in their personal lives are the most negative about the technology: 55% of non-AI users say AI is a bad thing versus 22% who say it is good (net -33 percentage points). This group represents 51% of all Americans. While non-AI users tend to be older, they are otherwise a majority or near-majority of every other key demographic subgroup. This explains why overall sentiment towards AI leans negative.

Conclusion

This report has provided a detailed snapshot of public perceptions towards Artificial Intelligence in the United States as of mid-2025. Adoption of AI technology is still in its early stages. Across the US as a whole, sentiment towards AI is more negative than positive. Yet the people who use AI the most are overwhelmingly favorable about the technology.

The concerns that Americans express about the potential dangers of AI suggest a series of steps that may result in reducing AI skepticism and increasing public confidence. These begin with improving the reliability of AI output by eliminating basic errors and hallucinations. Next, many Americans would be reassured by stronger safeguards against malicious use, including the threat of deepfakes and violations of privacy and data security.

The adoption of internal controls to prevent biased output, or even worse, AI that becomes autonomous, as well as outside regulation with the possibility of accountability for dangerous outcomes, would address another set of concerns. Finally, efforts to reduce intellectual and emotional dependence on AI models and limit the environmental impacts of AI infrastructure would be welcomed by many Americans.

The high levels of uncertainty found throughout polling on AI indicates that many Americans are still forming opinions about this new technology. Attitudes will change and coalesce over time as AI technology gains greater exposure and new applications are introduced. Establishing trust in the helpfulness and safety of AI will require that people have successful interactions with AI technology, as companies work to address the concerns that people express about AI today.

Survey Methodology

Civiqs conducted 10,890 survey interviews with residents of the United States, every day from April 26, 2025 to August 27, 2025 on topics related to Artificial Intelligence. Surveys were conducted online among selected members of the Civiqs Panel, a nationally representative email-based research panel. Sampled individuals were emailed by Civiqs and responded using a personalized link to the survey at civiqs.com. The sample size included an average of 89 respondents per day.

The survey results are modeled by age, race, gender, education, and party identification to be representative of the population of registered voters in the United States. The daily survey responses are analyzed by Civiqs to produce trendlines of attitudes nationally and within demographic subgroups using a Bayesian dynamic multilevel model with poststratification. Percentages in this report are the latest results from trendlines updated with polling through August 27, 2025. More information about the Civiqs Panel and how Civiqs produces opinion trendlines is available on the Civiqs website.

For purposes of this report, the terms Americans, adults, and registered voters are used interchangeably. The actual populations of US adults and registered voters are different and could affect the survey results by up to a few percentage points.

The text analysis of views towards the safety of AI is based on 4,565 open-ended responses. Respondents typed answers in their own words. Responses were coded into categories with the assistance of AI, reviewed by Civiqs staff. The percentages in each response category are calculated from weighting the responses by age, race, gender, education, and party identification to be representative of the population of US registered voters.

About Civiqs

Civiqs is an online polling and analytics company specializing in large-scale public affairs research. The Civiqs public opinion tracking service provides an accurate and sustainable approach to capturing trends in attitudes as they evolve. Civiqs releases new survey results daily with trendlines updated at **civiqs.com/results**. To work with Civiqs or for additional information, contact **inquiries@civiqs.com**.