Social Perceptions of Artificial Intelligence

An Interactive Qualifying Project

submitted to the faculty of

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of Bachelor of Science in

Robotics Engineering

Computer Science

By

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Introduction: societal problems with AI

What do we do when a self-driving car kills someone? With the rise of autonomous cars and the recent push to sell them to consumers, the answer to this question and the questions that follow will be extremely important. Who is at fault? Should the programmers be blamed? What about other drivers involved?

These questions are large, complex, and without a consensus among the people who will be affected by them. However, there are far more societal questions regarding the rising wave of automation than the ones just related to driverless cars. What do we as a nation do when millions of jobs are eliminated by the rise of automation? If driverless cars replaced half of all the employees in the transportation industry, that’s 2.4 million people without jobs. Many of those employees, as well as many people who will be displaced by automation in general, will have skills that are no longer needed by employers in general.

Similar to what happened to horses in the industrial revolution, there will be a large subset of the human population that will be unemployable. People, like the horses that were used to till fields and transport goods, will be phased out. Why hire a person who will give statistically worse results than a far more cost-effective machine? Automation can already start to take work from a good subset of the population: truck drivers, fast food workers, accountants, discovery lawyers, and even diagnostic doctors to name a few. How long do those people have before they start to get replaced? What should be done when they are?

In order to find the answers to all the problems that automation and Artificial Intelligence (AI) can bring, the realities of automation will now be discussed. The underlying factor to this whole issue is that there is little consensus among experts about the scope and timeline of automation. This isn’t a good thing. Automation and AI are growing at unpredictable rates. Experts can agree on a few things, though. Certain milestones in the timeline of automation have already been reached, such as an AI smarter than the average human and robots being able to drive as well as, if not better than, most humans.

Unfortunately, there are some more harsh realities that need to be addressed. Self-driving cars are already capable of replacing most drivers. Computer drivers, on average, are less stupid, less drunk, and less distracted than their human counterparts. Remember that driverless cars don’t need
to be perfect— they just need to be better than humans. This ideal of being better but not perfect, is the root of why automation can replace humans.

In many fields ‘better’ translates directly to being more cost effective. Take for example autonomous cashiers. These machines are slower than human cashiers but cost far less to use and maintain. If machines only cost the electricity to run them and the price of components to repair them, they will be cheaper to employ than humans.

**Motivation**

There are a lot of surveys and studies concerned with expert knowledge and opinion about automation. Although many computer scientists are thinking about the future of automation and what it will mean for society and culture, academia doesn’t really know what ‘normal’ people think about it. Computer scientists only make up approximately 1% of the working population. This means that most people that will be affected by automation have unknown levels of knowledge with unknown motivations and unknown perceptions about automation and AI in general.

Why does this lack of insight about the knowledge of average people matter? The way most modern governments are structured, change happens by majority rule. We do not know if the majority of people affecting change know enough about AI/automation to make good decisions regarding them. If people have misconceptions about threats of automation (self-driving cars vs Skynet), they might not realize just how close this automation problem is.

There has been little discussion by politicians regarding automation in general, and the fact of the matter is that AI will have a large impact on jobs. If people are not prepared for a massive change in the workforce and how work is done in general, there will be massive repercussions. Global warming is the hot science topic right now for politicians, but automation will become an issue long before rising temperatures.

The first question that must be addressed, then, is why politicians aren’t talking about automation issues. It could possibly be because of a lack of general knowledge about intelligent automation. Even with the rising coverage of the capabilities of AI and automation, the subject of integration of highly capable automation is so complex and multifaceted that it requires far more devoted coverage on its various components. The issue of automation and AI in general is relatively new and many complexities of it are arcane and misunderstood by non-experts. Why is this?
Potential causes for lack of knowledge

We now discuss why normal people might have a lack of knowledge about AI using the Wilber AQAL model as a guide. Figure 1 illustrates the four quadrants of the AQAL model in depth.

Starting with the collective external quadrant, it can be said that STEM is devalued by America’s public education system. Therefore, computer science and AI might not be covered adequately in school, making it harder for people to later become interested in the field. People are also misled by how AI is portrayed in common culture: AI won't be a problem like in Terminator, at least for a while, but automation will be a problem soon. If someone is only afraid of killer robots, they won’t be preparing for robots that are simply more cost-effective than humans.

Moving to the collective internal quadrant, it could be argued that Computer Science and AI specifically is harder to learn about and more niche than other fields (languages/arts/history/social science). It is far more useful for most normal people to learn another language than it is to study deep learning algorithms, for example. Many people would think highly of someone fluent in Spanish and Chinese, but not necessarily have the as high an opinion of someone who is fluent in tensorflow and theano.

Another reason falls into the individual interior quadrant. If people think automation won’t directly affect them, they are less likely to think AI will be a problem. Therefore, they are less likely
to spend time learning about AI or its associated problems. This tendency is especially dangerous for people who are in danger of losing their job to automation; they just won’t be prepared for it.

Finally, there is a reason that doesn’t fall into any single category of the AQAL model. Artificial Intelligence is relatively new. Many people wouldn’t hear much about it from parents or from their education or even in their jobs or normal life. Many people might just not have a mental category for AI and not fully understand how much they do not understand. Many people know they don’t understand Latin, but not nearly as many even realize they don’t understand the economic, social, and philosophical implications of AI.

Methodology for Survey

The goal of this survey was to determine how comfortable with automation and AI people are as well as how soon they think automation will become a problem. The survey asked many questions regarding how willing people would be to use different forms of AI and automation in their everyday lives as well as the general timeline of the capabilities of automation. The survey, given in full in Appendix A, was divided into a few major sections; demographics gathering questions, questions related to AI intelligence and capacity to displace humans from jobs, questions hoping to gather the level of comfort the test taker had with AI doing certain tasks for them, and questions trying to figure out how recently the test taker had heard about problems regarding automation and how prevalent an issue they thought automation and AI were in general.

The survey was structured to allow people to input their own answers to many of the more open-ended questions such as when they thought AI would be capable of displacing the test taker from their job. This format, though potentially far too open ended, was preferred by the researchers so that exact numbers were available and so that extremely strange responses and opinions could be better analyzed.

The survey was administered online via Qualtrics. This method of distribution missed extremely technically illiterate people, but generally allowed for a large net to be cast for people to take the survey. Subjects were recruited primarily by a few WPI mailing lists as well as through word of mouth by the researchers and people who took the survey. This could have limited the survey’s respondents to the subset of people the researchers were similar to, but such a limitation was not found in the data when analyzed.
The data was analyzed and will be presented using medians instead of means. This is because of the open-ended nature of the questions and the massive outliers that would otherwise ruin the accuracy of the reporting. For example, one test taker responded that it would take one thousand years for an AI to score a 100 on an IQ test. The average besides that one answer was about 5 years, so if means were used in analysis the conclusions generated would not be representative of the whole.

**Results of Survey**

First, the demographics of those surveyed should be addressed. As can be seen in Figure 2, there was a definite fall-off of responses for people over the age of 65. However, many of those people were retired, so this information may not be as relevant for them as it was for the other test takers. The mean was 46, the median 51, and the standard deviation 14.5. The majority of those who took the survey were white.

![Figure 2. Histogram of age for survey respondents](image)

**AI intelligence**

One section of the survey asked the respondents how long they thought it would take for an AI to reach certain thresholds on an IQ test.
As can be seen in Figure 3, on average, people thought that it would take 4 years for an AI to score a 100 on an IQ test. Unfortunately, this has already happened. There is a misconception there, even though it is a small one.

![Figure 3. Respondents' predictions of AI's increasing intelligence](image)

Next, people were asked how likely they thought it was for an AI to actively attempt to harm humans. As can be seen in Table 1, there is a conception of AI being capable of ‘evil’. This may or may not be correct, but it is certainly relevant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How likely is it that an AI will try to harm humans?</th>
<th>Number of responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extremely likely</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat likely</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither likely nor unlikely</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat unlikely</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely unlikely</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**AI capacity to displace humans**

Next, the survey asked about how long people thought it would take for automation to take certain percentages of jobs from humans.

As can be seen in Figure 4, people thought that automation can take 20% of jobs in 10 years, 50% of jobs in 25 years, and 75% of jobs in 80 years. People seemed limited by parochialism, as one or both sides of this figure is probably incorrect. The interesting thing, though, was that the majority of those that took the test thought that it would take far longer for automation to displace them than it would take automation to displace everyone else. This is certainly an interesting result that should be investigated more thoroughly with more surveys is possible.

![Figure 4. Predictions of job loss to AI](image)

Besides this, people were asked how much of their current income they would accept as a new salary to allow automation to displace them. As can be seen in Figure 5, even when offered 100% of their current income, some people still did not want to give up their work.
This question was asked to get an idea of how comfortable people were with the concept of a universal income of sorts. As can be seen, even when people were offered 100% of their current income, about 25% of the respondents said that they would not give up their work. This could be a result of many factors including job satisfaction, discomfort with automation in general, and personal biases about their work and automation as a whole. These factors will be analyzed in the next section.

Level of comfort with AI

The survey then asked a variety of questions regarding the level of comfort and discomfort people had with different types of automation and AI. As can be seen in Figure 6, dumb robots were feared least of all options. This attitude is sensible, as dumb robots have been in use for a long time in factories.
It seems people were afraid, generally, of automation and AI that they couldn’t directly control or understand. People don’t fear assembly arms for cars, but they do fear the terminator. The specifics of these applications were then asked for. Specifically, people were asked how comfortable they were with taking advice from humans and AI’s.

The next question further delved into the comfort people have with AI versus humans in terms of different types quandaries, the results of which can be seen in Figure 7. People were asked how comfortable they were with simply taking advice from an AI for different subjects.
Figure 7. Comfort with AI and humans giving advice

Generally, the respondents were less trusting of AI in general, but it seems the major dips in trust were associated with issues involving personal taste. The important part here, though, is that the difference in comfort between humans and AI doing the same job is between 2% and 10% for almost all the advice except for what to order at a restaurant and what to major in. This does suggest that people may be willing to trust AI in general if the context is correct.

The question after hoped to discover how people viewed AI doing tasks instead of just suggesting actions for people. As can be seen in Figure 8, the comfort of the respondent with an AI doing a certain job was compared to the comfort that respondent had with a human doing the same job.
It can be seen that the respondents did have issues trusting an AI to do certain tasks that are more “high stress” than simply giving advice. This is interesting especially because of the research IBM is doing with Watson, a learning AI which is being trained to diagnose medical issues in patients.

**How recently people have heard about automation**

The next section asked the respondents how recently they heard about legislation regarding automation. This data, as can be seen in Figure 9, shows that the majority of respondents had not heard about legislation regarding automation or AI within the past year.
This data supports the claim made earlier that people are not talking about the dangers of automation. More than half of all respondents didn’t even hear about automation issues in the past year. Due to the rapid growth of the industry and the capabilities of automation in general, this is a problem.

**How should lawmakers be looking at automation/AI?**

In order to gauge just how much people were thinking about automation regarding legal systems, the test takers were next polled on how lawmakers should be looking at automation and AI in general as issues. This data, as can be seen in Figure 10, don’t think that automation should be considered a moderate or severe problem.
The responses for this question are also concerning. Combined, the responses suggest that only 25% of people in the demographics surveyed think that automation in general will be an issue that politicians should be looking at. This percentile is a red flag, as it can already be seen that automation will pose at the very least a moderate problem to employment in general at some point, maybe soon.

It seems that people have a lack of care about the problem or perhaps don’t think that it’s a problem new legislation can solve. This apparent lack of care could perhaps explain why people didn’t see much of any automation in the news. Perhaps the respondents just weren’t paying attention to automation news and therefore didn’t remember seeing it.

**Conclusions from survey**

Generally, people were fearful of AI taking jobs and were not comfortable with AI doing jobs for them. This fact implies that people not only fear automation, but perhaps also have a distrust of AI in general. This could be because of a lack of exposure, a lack of knowledge on the subject, or a somewhat misguided fear of killer robots. Regardless, it is concerning that people were so uncomfortable with AI doing jobs for them.
It appears that people perceive AI differently due to two main factors; age and level of education. Younger people tend to be more comfortable with automation in their everyday lives and are less afraid that AI will be a problem. This is probably because younger people are more exposed to technology on a daily basis. The concept of having automation in everyday life is probably less of an alien concept, so they are less scared of it in general.

Level of education also plays into the general acceptance of AI and automation; the more educated people are, the less afraid of AI they become. This could be because more educated people tend to be in less danger of having their jobs taken in the immediate future. Another factor could be that more educated people tend to use technology more in their everyday lives and would therefore be more used to it. Alternatively, perhaps a greater education also allows people to see the benefits of integrating more automation into everyday life. They might also be more aware of the benefits of technological revolutions in the past and would thus be more accepting of another one or just be more open to change as well.

There were some strange responses from this section, however. People who feared losing their jobs feared AI less. More strangely, People who are less educated feared AI taking their job more, but don’t fear AI as much. This implies that they might want someone to take their job, but without a metric about job satisfaction it is impossible to conclude either way.

Results of Panel

In order to get a better idea about the public perceptions of AI, the researchers held an open panel for the public talking about the results from the survey and the implications of automation as a whole. They discussed trends in AI as well as the potential immediate problems regarding it. Guest speakers talked about the legal side of the issue as well as the economic trends that would enable automation to displace jobs.

Generally, people seemed responsive during the survey. Many questions were asked, and some misconceptions found in the survey were corrected. The response to the survey in general seemed positive, too. People seemed to be more aware of the problems than the survey implied and were eager to learn more about it. Some attendees even came up after the panel concluded to ask for more resources for learning more. The main takeaway was that there is a want for more information
and people are interested in the subject matter. The resources need to be more easily accessible, though.

**Future work**

There are a few directions this project can go in from here. First of all, in another round of surveys, people should be asked about how much they like their job as well as how fearful they are about automation taking it. Some people, especially in lower level positions like cashiers, might be happier if automation displaces them. There were some strange responses to the survey in general as well; in a future iteration, there should be a few questions spread throughout the survey to make sure the participants are invested and paying attention to the questions.

A cross cultural comparison would provide an interesting set of data for comparison. Perhaps a society that values STEM more highly (e.g., Singapore) would have different results than that of America. Either way, this automation problem will not only affect America, and people in other countries may have different perceptions regarding AI and automation. That data is unknown right now, but could be extremely useful to have.

Besides administering more surveys, more methods for reaching out from academia should be researched. It was shown that people reacted positively to the panel and that the interest to learn and affect change was there. However, those interests needed to be stoked. It is unreasonable to assume that students or professors can go out and talk to everyone interested in learning more, but perhaps some sort of self-guided teaching application or resource hub would be more easily scalable and accessible to people interested in learning more?
Appendix A, The Survey:
Social Perceptions of Artificial Intelligence

Start of Block: Starting Questions

Q1 How old are you?

________________________________________________________________

Q2 What best describes you:

  ○ Employed (1)
  ○ Graduate student (2)
  ○ Undergraduate student (3)
  ○ High school student (4)
  ○ Retired (5)
  ○ Other (6) ________________________________________________

Display This Question:
If What best describes you: = Employed

Q3 What is your occupation?

________________________________________________________________
Display This Question:
If What best describes you: = Graduate student

Q3 What is your selected field of study?
________________________________________________________________

Display This Question:
If What best describes you: = Undergraduate student

Q3 What is your major?
________________________________________________________________

Q4 What is your gender?

- Male (1)
- Female (2)

Q5 What is your race/ethnicity?

- White (1)
- Black or African American (2)
- Latino / Latina (7)
- Asian (4)
- American Indian or Alaska Native (3)
Q6 What is your marital status?

- Married (1)
- Widowed (2)
- Divorced (3)
- Separated (4)
- Never married (5)

Q7 What political party do you support most?

- Republican (1)
- Democrat (2)
- Libertarian (3)
- Green Party (4)
- Constitution Party (5)
- Independent (No party) (7)
- Other (Please specify): (6) ________________________________________________
Q8 What is the highest level of education you have completed? (If you are pursuing a degree, you may answer assuming you have completed it)

- Doctoral or professional degree (1)
- Master's degree (2)
- 4 year degree (3)
- 2 year degree (4)
- Some college (5)
- High school graduate (6)
- Less than high school (7)

Q9 How much experience do you have in Computer Science?

- Possess doctorate in CS or worked with CS for 10+ years (1)
- Bachelor's Degree or Master's Degree in CS or worked with CS for (2)
- Done some research and/or have taken more than one class in the field (3)
- Have taken a class or done some research (4)
- None at all (5)

Q10 How much experience do you have with Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

- Possess doctorate related to CS / AI, or worked for multiple years on an AI system (1)
- Worked in depth with an AI before and/or have taken more than one class in AI (2)
- Done some research and/or have taken a class on AI (3)
- Very little (4)
Start of Block: AI and jobs

Q1 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take until an Artificial Intelligence is a problem for humans?

- None at all (5)
- Number of years until an AI is a problem: (1)
- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)

Q2 How many years do you think it will take before an AI is more cost-effective at doing your job than you are right now? (If you are a student, assume you are in a standard position from your field of study.)

- Number of years until an AI is more cost-effective: (1)
- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)

Q3 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take before an AI is as cost-effective as a typical human at performing twenty percent (20%) of all jobs?

- Number of years until an AI is more cost-effective: (1)
Q4 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take before an AI is as cost-effective as a typical human at performing fifty percent (50%) of all jobs?

- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)

Number of years until an AI is more cost-effective: [ ]

Q5 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take before an AI is as cost-effective as a typical human at performing seventy-five percent (75%) of all jobs?

- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)

Number of years until an AI is more cost-effective: [ ]

Q7
Imagine there is an AI capable of performing your job. What percentage of your current income would you require to be ok with retiring from your career and letting the AI do your job?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes (1)</th>
<th>No (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Q4 How comfortable would you be with an AI doing the following jobs for you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Extremely comfortable (1)</th>
<th>Somewhat comfortable (2)</th>
<th>Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable (3)</th>
<th>Somewhat uncomfortable (4)</th>
<th>Extremely uncomfortable (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driving you to work? (1)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing your food? (2)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing your taxes? (3)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q5 How comfortable would you be with a human doing the following jobs for you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Extremely comfortable (1)</th>
<th>Somewhat comfortable (2)</th>
<th>Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable (3)</th>
<th>Somewhat uncomfortable (4)</th>
<th>Extremely uncomfortable (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driving you to work? (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing your food? (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing your taxes? (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting you against crime? (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing surgery on you? (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of Block: Block 6
Start of Block: AI morality

Q1 How likely is it for some artificial intelligence to become “evil” on its own and actively attempt to hinder/harm humans?

- Extremely likely (1)
- Somewhat likely (2)
- Neither likely nor unlikely (3)
- Somewhat unlikely (4)
- Extremely unlikely (5)

Q4 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take for an AI to achieve a 100 (average human) on a standard IQ test?

- Number of years until an AI achieves a score of 100 on an IQ test: (1)  
  __________________________________________________
- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)

Q5 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take for an AI to achieve a 120 (average STEM student in college) on a standard IQ test?

- Number of years until an AI achieves a score of 120 on an IQ test: (1) 
  __________________________________________________
- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)
Q6 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take for an AI to achieve a 140 (average college professor) on a standard IQ test?

- Number of years until an AI achieves a score of 140 on an IQ test: (1)
- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)

Q7 How many years, if ever, do you think it will take for an AI to achieve a 160 (genius) on a standard IQ test?

- Number of years until an AI achieves a score of 160 on an IQ test: (1)
- It will never happen (2)
- It has already happened (3)

End of Block: AI morality

Start of Block: AI abilities

Q1 How much do each of the following scare you about AI?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A great deal (1)</th>
<th>A lot (2)</th>
<th>A moderate amount (3)</th>
<th>A little (4)</th>
<th>None at all (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robots (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Robs (1)
Q2 How many years will it take until an AI is able to program an even more advanced AI?

- Number of years until an AI can program a more advanced AI:  (1)
- It will never happen  (2)
- It has already happened  (3)

Q3 Under what conditions should an AI be allowed to program another AI?

- None  (1)
- Only under tight human supervision  (2)
- Under a moderate amount of supervision  (3)
- Under a small amount of human supervision  (4)
- Without any supervision  (5)
- I am unsure  (6)
Q3 When did you last hear about potential problems of AI?

- Never (1)
- Years ago (2)
- Within the last few months (3)
- Within the last month (4)
- Within the last week (7 days) (5)

Q4 How much would you like to see political figures addressing the potential problems of AI?

- They shouldn’t be concerned about it at all. (1)
- It should be addressed, but it’s not an important problem. (2)
- It should be considered a slight problem; lawmakers should be discussing it. (3)
- It is a moderate issue that should be addressed soon. (6)
- It should be prioritized by lawmakers as soon as possible. (7)

End of Block: AI abilities

Start of Block: AI and perceptions

Q1 Imagine there is a super-intelligent AI you think is benevolent; would you take its advice about…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes (1)</th>
<th>No (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taking an umbrella with you today? (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Yes (1)</td>
<td>No (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What to order at a restaurant? (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where to live? (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What to major in / what job to take? (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having children? (9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who to marry? (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking an umbrella with you today? (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What to order at a restaurant? (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where to live? (6)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>What to major in / what job to take? (8)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having children? (9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who to marry? (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q2 Concerning technical work in artificial intelligence, how would you describe your own expertise?

- Very experienced (1)
- Experienced (2)
- Slightly experienced (3)
- Inexperienced (4)
- Very inexperienced (5)

Q3 How open would you be to learning more about the implications of AI?

- I'm not interested. (1)
- I would consider looking at some information if material was offered. (2)
- I would attend a short class/seminar on the dangers. (3)
- I would take a dedicated class on the topic and would be willing to pay for it. (4)

Q4 What is an e-mail address we could reach you at? (You can leave this question blank)
Q5 Comments or feedback?

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End of Block: Information
Appendix B, Links to collected data:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1N_kN20YVe5Htec-FlyJb0pQH5iUBmr15du2yHJxg/edit?usp=sharing