AIPI Survey

Online sample of 1053 respondents fielded over web panels on May 03 and weighted to education, gender, race, survey engagement, and 2020 election results. The margin of error is +/- 4.9

1) How important do you think the regulation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is in public policy?

				/	All D	ΙR
Extremely important	•••••	37	10 41	29 Sor	new	/hat
important	40) 34	. 39	No	tι	ery
important) (9 12	11	Not	at	all
important442	2 7					
Don't Know		•••••	11	7 11 1	5	

2) On the whole when thinking about artificial intelligence would you say you are more excited about growth in artificial intelligence or more concerned?

	All D I R
Mostly excited	3 3 5 0 Somewhat
excited	
neutral	
concerned	

concerned
3) Please indicate how much you agree with each of the following statements: It would be a good thing if Al progress was stopped or significantly slowed.
All D I R Strongly agree20 6 16 39
agree30 36 19 37 Somewhat disagree
disagree
sure
Agree 50 43 35 76
Disagree
Support 16 2 -8 63
4) Please indicate how much you agree with each of the following statements: It doesn't matter to me whether or not something I am reading, watching or consuming was generated by AI.
All D I R Strongly agree5 6 1 8
agree
disagree

sure			
Agree			
All D I R Strongly agree			
Agree			
6) Please indicate how much you agree with each of the following statements: Tech company executives can't be trusted to self-regulate the AI industry			
All D I R Strongly agree37 30 38 41			

agree	
disagreesure	2214 Not
Agree Disagree Support	73 72 70 80 14 15 17 11 Net
	al intelligence do you think progress should
Be going fasterslower	All D I R
8) When it comes to developments in artificity will be	ial intelligence do you think the biggest effect
Creating more economic growth Destroying good jobs	

9) Some have argued that Congress should pass a bill restricting Chinese companies' access to US cloud compute services from companies like Google and Amazon. Supporters argue that this is the

right next step following export controls on computing hardware that restricted Chinese companies' access to advanced chips implemented by the Biden administration last year. They say Chinese companies can get around the restrictions by purchasing compute through Google or Amazon's web platforms. Detractors say that limiting access to cloud compute would force Chinese companies to rely on local hardware, accelerating the development of Chinese chip manufacturing capabilities. They also argue that China is a key business partner and that restricting access to cloud compute would further damage business relationships between the US and China. What do you think? Should we restrict Chinese companies' access to cloud compute?

	AllDTR
Yes, we should restrict Chinese companies' access to cloud compute from US companies	
61 49 57 76 N	o, we
should let Chinese companies continue to access	
cloud compute from US companies 10 12 9 8 Don	't
know 30 38 34 16	

ALDID

10) Some have argued that Congress should pass a bill that makes it illegal for powerful AI models to be exported to China and other potential US adversaries. Supporters argue that Chinese access to powerful AI models from the US is dangerous. China's ability to increase the power of their own AI models currently relies on US technology. Additionally, terrorists could use powerful US AI models to aid cyber and biological attacks on the US. Detractors say that export controls are a threat to US innovation. They claim that export controls benefit large AI companies over small AI companies which will have a difficult time complying. Additionally, they say that export controls will be difficult to enforce without threatening open source AI models and increasing the cost of AI. What do you think? Should we make it illegal for powerful AI models to be exported to potential US adversaries?

	All D I R
Yes, we should make it illegal to export powerful AI models to potential US adversaries	··· 64 60 58 76 No, we
should not make it illegal to export powerful AI models	
to potential US adversaries	· 13 13 13 14 ^{Don't}
know23 27	7 29 10

11) Lately there is a debate around open source AI models. Open source models are models where the code is public, so anyone can use and alter them. Supporters of open sourcing powerful AI models argue that making these technologies publicly accessible democratizes AI, ensuring that the power and benefits of AI are distributed among the masses rather than concentrated in the hands of a few entities. Opponents of open sourcing powerful AI models say that these models are becoming dangerous; bad actors could use these models to build biological weapons, spread propaganda and more, and that powerful models must be controlled. What do you think? Should we open source powerful AI models?

12) Which goal of AI policy is more important?

13) There is a debate among policy makers on whether it's more important to regulate near term weaker threats from AI or dangerous but unknown threats. Those who favor targeting near term weaker threats say that AI is already causing problems from misinformation to bias. They claim that we can only regulate problems that exist today and trying to deal with unknown problems is a fool's errand. Those who favor targeting more dangerous but unknown threats say that the biggest dangers of AI are ahead of us. AI is advancing rapidly, and the dangers could be catastrophic. We can require

stringent safety checks before release for even unknown future models. What do you think? Should we focus regulation on weaker but known threats today, or on unknown but more dangerous threats in the future?

	ΙR
Weaker but known threats 19 17 17 24 Mo	ore
dangerous but unknown threats 53 52 50 57 Dor	n't
know 28 31 32 19	