AI Wearables

META COMMUNITY FORUM

A Comprehensive Report – India

Stanford | Deliberative Democracy Lab
Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law

Introduction

In November 2025, Meta, in collaboration with the Stanford Deliberative Democracy Lab, organized the Meta Community Forum on AI Wearables. Participants in the Meta Community Forum considered the difficult tradeoffs involved in sharing data in exchange for AI development leading to better products and services, and AI-wearable governance considerations for governments and companies in AI-impacted labor markets, both today and as the market for these products grows. These deliberations help participants to learn more about rapidly changing technology and reason through their preferences, while helping developers to keep technological advances human centered.

Two hundred and sixty-one participants from India participated in this deliberative event. Additional non-participants formed a control group that neither deliberated nor took part in any of the event's proceedings. The control group only completed the pre- and post-surveys. The control group allows for comparisons to isolate opinion changes that occurred as a result of the deliberative event.

Design of the Forum

The design for the deliberations followed the Deliberative Polling® model under the guidance of the Stanford Deliberative Democracy Lab. The agenda focused on a series of policy proposals examining attitudes on AI wearables. Participants discussed the role of government and companies, data sharing, and the appropriate policies for AI glasses.

A distinguished advisory committee vetted a set of briefing materials distributed to participants to educate them on the subject matter of the deliberation. These briefing materials presented policy proposals with pros and cons exploring tradeoffs that the participants might want to consider. Video versions of the briefing materials were also provided during the event.

The process alternated between small group discussions and plenary sessions where experts answered questions developed in the small groups. The small group discussions were conducted on the AI-assisted Stanford Online Deliberation Platform, which moderated the synchronous video based discussions to allow for equal opportunities to speak and consideration of the pros and cons of policy proposals. It managed speaking queues, nudged participants to speak, intervened if there was incivility, and moved the group through the agenda of policy proposals. Near the end of each discussion, the platform also guided the small groups in formulating key questions that they wished to pose to the panels of competing experts in the plenary panel sessions. The advisory committee provided many of the experts for the plenary sessions during the event.

The AI-assisted Stanford Online Deliberation Platform is a collaboration between the Crowdsourced Democracy Team, led by Ashish Goel, and the Deliberative Democracy Lab, led by James Fishkin, both at Stanford University.

Participant Demographics

The participants of the 2025 Meta Community Forum on AI Wearables were representative samples of the general population of India. Participants deliberated separately in Hindi.

Overall, 261 participants from India took part in this Community Forum.

The **gender** breakdown was the following:

Gender	India
Male	61.80%
Female	38.20%
Non-binary	0.00%

The **age** breakdown was the following:

Age	India
18-24	32.60%
25-34	29.40%
35-44	20.90%
45-54	12.20%
55-64	2.60%
65+	2.30%

The **education** breakdown was the following:

Education	India
Illiterate	0.50%
Literate but no formal schooling/School up to 4 years	3.50%
Schooling between 5–9 years	5.70%
High School pass (SSC/HSC)	41.60%
Diploma or college certificate but not a graduate	3.90%

Graduate or Post Graduate General	23.20%
Graduate or Post Graduate Professional	21.70%

The **urban-rural** breakdown was the following:

Urban-Rural	India
Urban	63.00%
Suburban	19.40%
Rural	17.60%

Opinions on AI

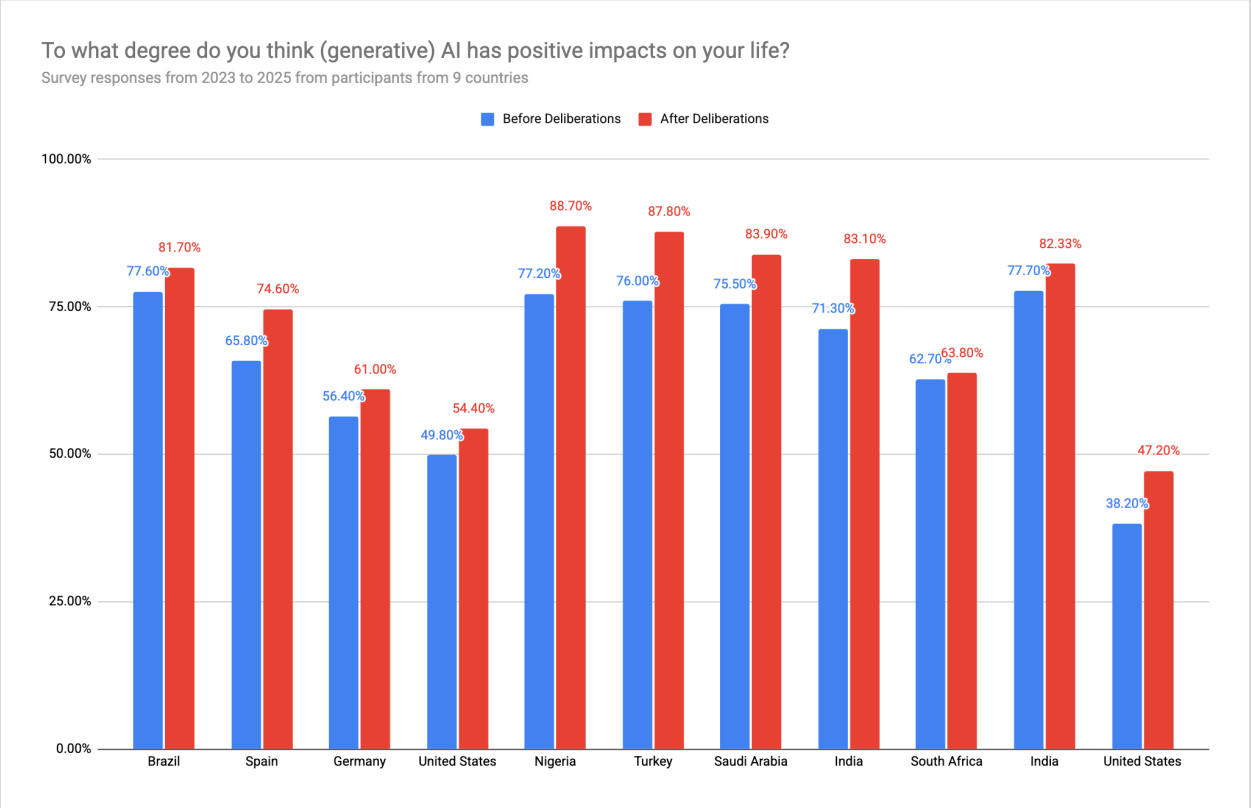
Do participants see AI positively?

The following table reflects responses to the question "to what degree do you think (generative) AI has positive impacts on your life" from participants of 9 countries and three separate Deliberations from 2023-2025:

- The 2023 Meta Community Forum on Generative AI (specifically focusing on chatbots)
- The 2024 Meta Community Forum on Generative AI (specifically focusing on AI agents)
- The 2025 Meta Community Forum on Frontier AI and AI Wearables

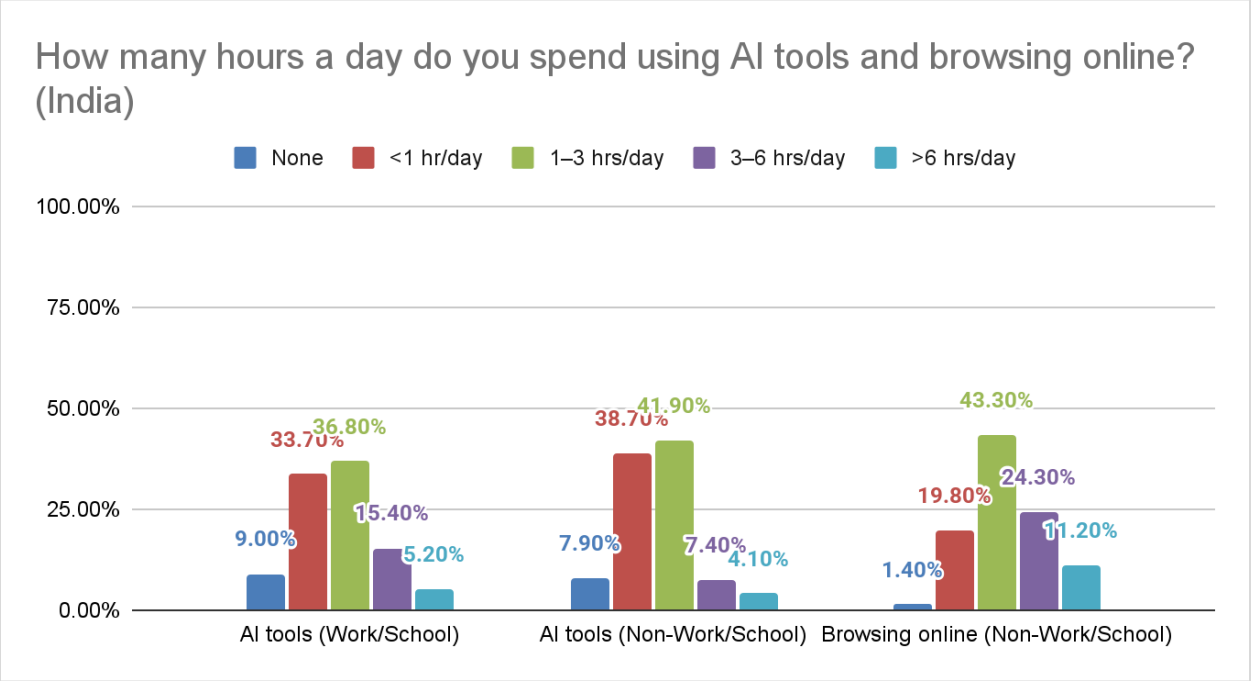
The "positive impacts" shows a composite measure of three questions asking whether participants think (generative) AI has positive impacts on their everyday life, work environment, and personal life. Overall, participants tended to feel that generative AI had more positive impacts on their life after deliberations compared to before deliberations. Participants from Nigeria and Turkey, both from the 2024 Meta Community Forum, were the most optimistic about AI's positive impacts on their life with 88.7% and 87.8% respectively of participants believing the AI has positive impacts on their life. In comparison, the proportion of Indian participants that thought AI had positive impacts on their lives dropped from 83.1% after the 2024 forum to 82.3% after the 2025 forum.

To what degree do you think AI has positive impacts on your life?				
Year	**Country**	**Before**	**After**	**Difference**
2023	Brazil	77.60%	81.70%	4.10%
	Spain	65.80%	74.60%	8.80%
	Germany	56.40%	61.00%	4.60%
	United States	49.80%	54.40%	4.60%
2024	Nigeria	77.20%	88.70%	11.50%
	Turkey	76.00%	87.80%	11.80%
	Saudi Arabia	75.50%	83.90%	8.40%
	India	71.30%	83.10%	11.70%
	South Africa	62.70%	63.80%	1.10%
2025	India	77.70%	82.33%	4.63%



Use of AI Tools

Participants were asked how many hours a day they spent browsing online outside of work or school and how many hours a day they used AI tools for work or school or for other purposes. Participants from India were somewhat heavy users of AI tools with 36.8% of participants spending 1-3 hours a day using AI tools for work or school and 41.9% for non-work or non-school purposes.



Use of Briefing Materials Chatbot

For this deliberation, participants had the opportunity to use the Stanford Deliberation Chatbot prior to joining the deliberative event. This customized chatbot was populated only with the 2025 Meta Community Forum briefing materials and participants could ask any questions to the chatbot to learn more about the deliberation topics. The chatbot would not provide answers to questions not relevant to the briefing materials. A majority of participants from India (85.2%) used the Stanford Deliberation Chatbot.

Use of AI Briefing Materials Chatbot	India
Yes	85.20%
No	14.80%

Proposal Analysis

AI Wearables

Participants discussed three proposals about what AI glasses should process and capture:

- I think AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.
- I think AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.
- I think I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.

Indian participants showed the strongest support for the proposal allowing users to control what the AI processes and captures. Support among Indian participants remained high at 81.2% after deliberation. Regarding the proposal in which the AI glasses figured out what to capture, 76.1% of Indian participants post-deliberation supported this. Participants were supportive of autonomous capture in some contexts, like personal safety where the glasses could "turn itself on in an emergency situation to record things." The proposal with least support was that AI glasses should always be processing users' environments and capturing content without any user involvement. There was a significant decrease in support amongst Indian participants, from 52.5% pre-deliberation to 29.4% post-deliberation. Participants were quite concerned that AI glasses constantly processing users' environments would invade others' privacy because it "disrespect[s] other people that may not want to be captured" and many participants were concerned for their own data security, worrying that the glasses could capture sensitive information or that the data could be leaked or misused. One context that participants were supportive of, however, was for accessibility: Autonomous processing could help people with disabilities interpret their environment without constantly having to grant permission.

AI Wearables - Processing and Capture (India)

AI Wearables - India			
Proposal	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
I think AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.	5.671	4.404	-1.266 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	30.10%	51.80%	21.70%
In the middle	14.40%	8.80%	-5.60%
Support	52.50%	39.40%	-13.10%
DK/NA	3.00%	0.00%	-3.00%
I think AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.	7.085	7.355	0.270 (P = 0.188)
Oppose	15.80%	11.70%	-4.10%
In the middle	11.00%	10.90%	-0.20%
Support	70.10%	76.10%	6.10%
DK/NA	3.10%	1.30%	-1.80%
I think I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.	7.816	7.953	0.137 (P = 0.401)
Oppose	6.70%	7.80%	1.10%
In the middle	10.10%	10.60%	0.50%
Support	81.00%	81.20%	0.20%
DK/NA	2.20%	0.40%	-1.80%

AI Wearables - 10 Years From Now

Participants were presented with the same statements, but framed within a 10-year future where AI glasses are commonly worn. With this new framing, support for each proposal did not significantly change from the prior proposals that referred to the present. The proposal receiving the most support was still when the user retains control over when AI processes the environment and captures data. Among Indian participants, support was stable at 78.5% pre-deliberation and 79.2% post-deliberation. For the statement suggesting that the AI glasses should figure out what to capture, while still getting user permission before capturing, 74.5% of Indian participants showed support after deliberations (an increase from 72.6% of support pre-deliberation). Transcripts of discussions demonstrate that participants were largely in support of this due to privacy concerns cited earlier and maintaining personal autonomy, with one participant saying, “we should control the glasses, not the [other way around].”

The proposal with the least support, again, was AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently deciding when to capture content without user involvement. Support from Indian participants decreased significantly as it did in the prior set of proposals, from 53.5% pre-deliberation to 42.2% post-deliberation. However, many participants did believe that in 10 years, technology would be advanced enough to manage autonomous operation more effectively. This support was often conditional on safeguards with one participant saying, “There will be settings just like there are with our computer and our phone and we have a choice.” Concerns around non-consensual recording of bystanders and data security continued to remain, with added objections around potential loss of critical thinking skills and personal autonomy.

These results suggest that participants highly value user control over what their AI glasses capture, regardless of whether this is given present circumstances or in a hypothetical situation in which the norm is that many people wear AI glasses regularly.

AI Wearables - 10 Years From Now - Processing and Capture (India)

AI Wearables - 10 Years From Now - India			
Proposal	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
I think AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.	5.708	4.773	-0.936 (P = 0.000)
Oppose	29.40%	45.60%	16.20%***
In the middle	13.20%	11.40%	-1.80%
Support	53.50%	42.20%	-11.2%***
DK/NA	4.00%	0.80%	-3.10%
I think AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.	7.174	7.189	0.015 (P = 0.945)
Oppose	15.20%	14.20%	-1.00%
In the middle	8.20%	9.50%	1.30%
Support	72.60%	74.50%	1.90%
DK/NA	4.10%	1.90%	-2.20%
I think I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.	7.591	7.616	0.025 (P = 0.885)
Oppose	10.60%	12.90%	2.30%
In the middle	7.80%	6.70%	-1.10%
Support	78.50%	79.20%	0.70%
DK/NA	3.10%	1.20%	-1.90%

Decision-Makers on Use of AI Glasses in Different Environments

Participants discussed five proposals about who should be the decision-maker on the use of AI glasses in different environments:

[x] denotes the three different environments: 1) public settings, 2) work-school environments, 3) private settings

- People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in [x] based on social norms and expectations.
- Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in [x].
- Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in [x].
- The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in [x].
- There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in [x].

Use of AI Glasses in Public

Indian participants showed the largest decline for allowing the AI assistant on glasses to decide how it is used in public, with support dropping from 62.4% before deliberation to 50.0% after deliberation. Interestingly enough, during deliberations, many participants cited positive use cases of the AI assistant using mapping technology to determine whether a place, like a government building, can or cannot be recorded and that in addition to government rules, there should be a built-in AI safe mode to start recording in emergency situations. Indian participants were least supportive of having no rules governing public use of AI glasses, with support decreasing from 42.2% pre deliberation to 37.0% post deliberation. Concerns around privacy and personal rights drove decreases in support for this proposal.

Among Indian participants, the most supported proposal post-deliberation was "governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings," with support increasing from 64.9% pre-deliberation to 74.1% post-deliberation. Many participants noted that the government has the "strongest authority," as one participant put it, on public affairs and policies. Among Indian participants, the most supported proposal was that people should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in public, which received 71.4% support post-deliberation. Some participants mentioned that despite regulations, "individuals are going to use them the way they want to use them." Participants also noted that if someone misuses their glasses, they should be held responsible, so users should have control over how they use their glasses in public.

Use of AI Glasses in Workplace or School Environments

When asked about who should decide how AI glasses can be used in workplace or school environments, participants were most supportive of the workplace or school taking control of these decisions. After deliberation, 79.6% of Indian participants supported this proposal. Regarding school environments, many participants were in favor of schools implementing rules with concerns that students can easily cheat and for work environments, concerns around privacy and data security emerged. The least supported proposal was that there should not be any rules governing how people can use AI glasses, with 36.8% support among participants.

Use of AI Glasses in Private

In regards to private use of AI glasses, participants were most in favor of users deciding for themselves; after deliberations, 79.2% of participants agreed with this statement. Participants overwhelmingly agreed that they have a fundamental right to privacy in private spaces, but many participants acknowledged that if they are in shared spaces, they should get consent from others before recording. Indian participants were least supportive of the AI assistant (41.5% support post-deliberation) and companies deciding how people should use AI glasses in private settings (42.4% support post-deliberation). However, they were more comfortable with allowing governments to make these decisions, with 47.3% support after deliberation (although support did decrease from 53.2% pre-deliberation). In deliberation, many participants across India mentioned that companies and governments should implement basic privacy guardrails and regulations, particularly around consent to record; on the other hand, multiple participants were worried that companies and the government could access personal user footage or data to surveil users without their permission.

Use of AI Glasses in Public (India)

Use of AI Glasses in Public - India			
Proposal	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in public settings based on social norms and expectations.	7.415	6.911	-0.504 (P = 0.012)*
Oppose	13.80%	16.70%	2.90%
In the middle	10.90%	11.50%	0.60%
Support	73.30%	71.40%	-1.90%
DK/NA	1.90%	0.40%	-1.60%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	5.927	5.701	-0.227 (P = 0.310)
Oppose	30.40%	31.00%	0.60%
In the middle	9.40%	15.10%	5.70%
Support	57.60%	53.30%	-4.30%
DK/NA	2.60%	0.60%	-2.00%
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	6.525	7.049	0.525 (P = 0.015)*
Oppose	20.20%	16.40%	-3.80%
In the middle	12.10%	9.10%	-3.00%
Support	64.90%	74.10%	9.30%
DK/NA	2.80%	0.40%	-2.40%
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in public settings.	6.187	5.072	-1.116 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	24.40%	39.90%	15.50%
In the middle	10.50%	9.80%	-0.70%
Support	62.40%	50.00%	-12.40%
DK/NA	2.70%	0.30%	-2.40%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	4.909	4.116	-0.793 (P = 0.005)**
Oppose	42.40%	52.20%	9.70%
In the middle	11.30%	10.50%	-0.80%

Support	42.20%	37.00%	-5.20%
DK/NA	4.00%	0.40%	-3.70%

Use of AI Glasses in Workplace or School Environments (India)

Use of AI Glasses in Workplace or School Environments - India			
Proposal	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in work-school environments based on social norms and expectations.	7.069	6.216	-0.853 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	14.20%	25.60%	11.50%
In the middle	13.70%	12.30%	-1.40%
Support	69.30%	61.00%	-8.40%
DK/NA	2.80%	1.10%	-1.70%
Workplaces-schools should decide about how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	7.321	7.669	0.348 (P = 0.075)
Oppose	10.80%	9.80%	-1.00%
In the middle	12.20%	10.30%	-1.90%
Support	75.00%	79.60%	4.70%
DK/NA	2.10%	0.30%	-1.80%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	5.678	5.701	0.023 (P = 0.919)
Oppose	31.50%	33.10%	1.70%
In the middle	16.70%	10.90%	-5.80%
Support	48.50%	55.50%	7.10%
DK/NA	3.40%	0.40%	-3.00%
Governments should decide how you can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	6.846	6.871	0.026 (P = 0.890)
Oppose	16.10%	19.50%	3.40%
In the middle	14.70%	9.60%	-5.00%
Support	65.80%	70.50%	4.70%
DK/NA	3.40%	0.30%	-3.00%
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in work-school environments.	5.454	5.189	-0.265 (P = 0.253)

Oppose	33.70%	36.40%	2.60%
In the middle	11.10%	14.50%	3.30%
Support	52.10%	48.70%	-3.30%
DK/NA	3.10%	0.40%	-2.60%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	4.962	4.255	-0.707 (P = 0.005)**
Oppose	41.70%	53.60%	11.90%
In the middle	9.30%	8.80%	-0.50%
Support	46.20%	36.80%	-9.40%
DK/NA	2.80%	0.70%	-2.00%

Use of AI Glasses in Private (India)

Use of AI Glasses in Private - India			
Proposal	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in private settings based on social norms and expectations.	7.462	7.627	0.166 (P = 0.419)
Oppose	12.90%	12.60%	-0.30%
In the middle	8.40%	6.90%	-1.40%
Support	74.80%	79.20%	4.40%
DK/NA	3.90%	1.30%	-2.70%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	5.078	4.654	-0.424 (P = 0.088)
Oppose	38.80%	43.70%	4.90%
In the middle	10.40%	13.10%	2.70%
Support	46.30%	42.40%	-3.90%
DK/NA	4.50%	0.80%	-3.70%
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	5.616	5.17	-0.446 (P = 0.058)
Oppose	31.70%	40.70%	9.10%
In the middle	11.60%	10.90%	-0.70%
Support	53.20%	47.30%	-6.00%
DK/NA	3.50%	1.10%	-2.40%

The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in private settings.	4.927	4.631	-0.296 (P = 0.240)
Oppose	40.30%	45.60%	5.30%
In the middle	9.50%	12.10%	2.50%
Support	46.60%	41.50%	-5.00%
DK/NA	3.60%	0.80%	-2.80%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	5.483	4.921	-0.563 (P = 0.052)
Oppose	33.30%	44.00%	10.60%
In the middle	11.70%	8.00%	-3.70%
Support	51.50%	47.10%	-4.50%
DK/NA	3.50%	1.00%	-2.50%

Use of AI Glasses in Public, Given a Future Hypothetical

Participants were presented with the same statements, but given a hypothetical of a future in which AI glasses are commonly worn. The most supported position in India was that governments should decide how AI glasses are used in public, with support increasing from 63.7% before deliberation to 71.7% after. Participants discussed that laws will continue to adapt to emerging technologies and with privacy being such a major concern, regulation should be implemented if everyone else is wearing AI glasses.

The least supported proposal amongst Indian participants was that there should be no rules governing how people can use AI glasses in public, with a significant drop from 44.0% pre-deliberation to 32.2% post-deliberation.

Across contexts, Indian participants were more open to government involvement, especially in public settings. However, one exception was workplace or school environments where participants agreed that institutions should set the rules. Participants rejected approaches that had no rules or delegated decisions to the AI assistant itself, with deliberation generally reinforcing such preferences.

Use of AI Glasses in Public, Given a Future Hypothetical in which AI Glasses Are Commonly Worn (India)

Use of AI Glasses in Public, Given a Future Hypothetical in which AI Glasses Are Commonly Worn - India			
Proposal	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in public settings based on social norms and expectations.	6.703	6.6	-0.103 (P = 0.610)
Oppose	18.20%	19.90%	1.60%
In the middle	10.70%	12.10%	1.40%
Support	66.80%	67.20%	0.40%
DK/NA	4.30%	0.80%	-3.50%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	5.49	5.469	-0.020 (P = 0.927)
Oppose	34.70%	33.30%	-1.30%
In the middle	11.20%	15.20%	3.90%
Support	50.60%	50.50%	-0.10%
DK/NA	3.50%	1.00%	-2.50%
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	6.671	6.991	0.320 (P = 0.105)
Oppose	18.20%	18.20%	0.00%
In the middle	15.00%	8.80%	-6.10%
Support	63.70%	71.70%	8.00%
DK/NA	3.10%	1.20%	-1.90%
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in public settings.	5.265	5.135	-0.130 (P = 0.547)
Oppose	36.80%	36.70%	-0.10%
In the middle	13.80%	13.60%	-0.10%
Support	45.60%	48.80%	3.30%
DK/NA	3.90%	0.90%	-3.00%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	4.844	3.864	-0.980 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	40.70%	57.20%	16.40%

In the middle	11.00%	10.20%	-0.80%
Support	44.00%	32.20%	-11.80%
DK/NA	4.30%	0.40%	-3.80%

AI Glasses in Daily Life and Work

Participants responded to four statements about AI glasses improving users' life and work, and two statements about the value of AI glasses for skills development:

- Wearing AI glasses will improve my ability to…
    - Do what I want in my daily life.
    - Do what I need to do in my daily life.
    - Do what I need to do at work.
    - Do what I want to do at work.
- How valuable would you say AI glasses would be for skill development in the following professions?
    - Hands-on roles like construction, agriculture, and manufacturing.
    - Office-based roles like customer service and administrative work.

AI Glasses Improving Users' Abilities in Life and Work

In India, overall, more people agreed with the statements presented to them, with more participants agreeing that wearing AI glasses will improve their ability to do what they need to do at work and in their daily life. After deliberations, 68.7% agreed that AI glasses will improve what they want to do in their daily life, while 74.2% believed it will improve what they *need* to do in their daily life. However, more participants believed that AI glasses will help with work: 81.7% agreed that AI glasses will improve what they want to do at work and 84.8% agreed AI glasses will improve what they need to do at work (post-deliberation).

Overall, the results suggest that Indian participants view AI glasses as broadly beneficial, with particularly strong confidence in their value for work compared to everyday life.

Value of AI Glasses for Skills Development

In India, a strong majority of participants viewed AI glasses as valuable for both office-based and hands-on roles, with support increasing after deliberation in each case. Perceived value was higher for office-based work, rising from 74.4% to 85.0%, while support for hands-on roles also increased from 71.2% to 80.5%.

Overall, the results indicate that participants see AI glasses as more beneficial for office-based work.

AI Glasses Improving Users' Abilities in Life and Work (India)

Wearing AI glasses will improve my ability to... - India			
Options	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
Do what I want in my daily life	6.622	6.793	0.171 (P = 0.344)
Disagree	18.10%	15.30%	-2.80%
In the middle	13.30%	14.00%	0.70%
Agree	62.60%	68.70%	6.10%
DK/NA	6.10%	2.00%	-4.10%
Do what I need to do in my daily life	7.07	6.885	-0.185 (P = 0.271)
Disagree	12.80%	14.60%	1.80%
In the middle	11.60%	10.50%	-1.20%
Agree	72.10%	74.20%	2.10%
DK/NA	3.50%	0.80%	-2.70%
Do what I need to do at work	7.393	7.571	0.178 (P = 0.185)
Disagree	9.20%	6.50%	-2.70%
In the middle	11.40%	7.90%	-3.50%
Agree	75.90%	84.80%	8.80%
DK/NA	3.40%	0.80%	-2.60%
Do what I want to do at work	7.298	7.388	0.089 (P = 0.589)
Disagree	10.30%	9.30%	-1.00%
In the middle	10.50%	7.80%	-2.60%
Agree	75.90%	81.70%	5.80%
DK/NA	3.30%	1.10%	-2.20%

Value of AI Glasses for Skills Development (India)

Value of AI Glasses for Skill Development - India			
Types of Roles	**Before Deliberation**	**After Deliberation**	**Difference**
Hands-on roles like construction, agriculture, and manufacturing	7.167	7.589	0.421 (P = 0.007)**
Not valuable	12.90%	9.00%	-3.80%

In the middle	10.10%	6.70%	-3.40%
Valuable	71.20%	80.50%	9.20%
DK/NA	5.80%	3.80%	-2.00%
Office-based roles like customer service and administrative work	7.276	7.806	0.530 (P = 0.001)***
Not valuable	9.60%	9.30%	-0.40%
In the middle	10.60%	4.30%	-6.30%
Valuable	74.40%	85.00%	10.60%
DK/NA	5.40%	1.50%	-3.90%

Knowledge Gains

Deliberation among participants in India improved understanding on some AI concepts, with clearest knowledge gains occurring for high-level terminology. Understanding of LLM hallucinations also improved, though more modestly from 39% to 47.9%. However, on more technical topics, knowledge gains were relatively low and insignificant. Understanding of AI wearables remained about the same at 35.2% pre-deliberation to 33.4% post-deliberation. Knowledge about the types of data used by LLMs remained low, with only 15.8% of participants choosing the correct responses after deliberation. Overall, this indicates that deliberation was more effective in clarifying definitions than correcting misunderstandings about AI training, data, and system mechanics.

Knowledge Gains - Percentage Correct (India)

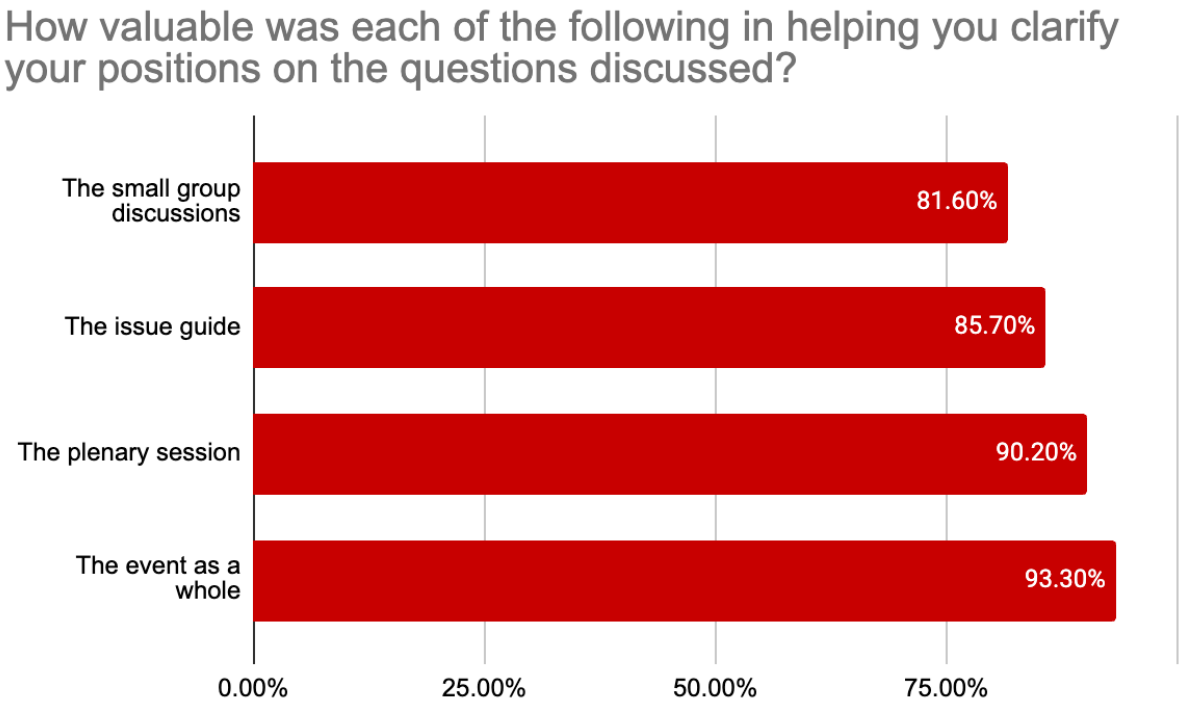
Knowledge Gains - India			
Proposal	**Before Deliberations**	**After Deliberations**	**Difference**
Best Description of Frontier AI	0.57	0.747	0.177 (P = 0.000)**
Incorrect	43.00%	25.30%	-17.70%
Correct	57.00%	74.70%	17.70%
Best Description of AI Wearables	0.352	0.334	-0.018 (P = 0.613)
Incorrect	64.80%	66.60%	1.80%
Correct	35.20%	33.40%	-1.80%
Definition of LLM Hallucinations	0.39	0.479	0.088 (P = 0.006)**
Incorrect	61.00%	52.10%	-8.80%
Correct	39.00%	47.90%	8.80%
What kind of data is used by LLMs	0.166	0.158	-0.008 (P = 0.764)
Incorrect	83.40%	84.20%	0.80%
Correct	16.60%	15.80%	-0.80%
How do AI models learn	0.384	0.423	0.039 (P = 0.194)
Incorrect	61.60%	57.70%	-3.90%
Correct	38.40%	42.30%	3.90%

Event Evaluations

Participants were asked to evaluate how valuable four aspects of the Community Forum were:

- The small group discussions
- The issue guide
- The plenary session
- The event as a whole

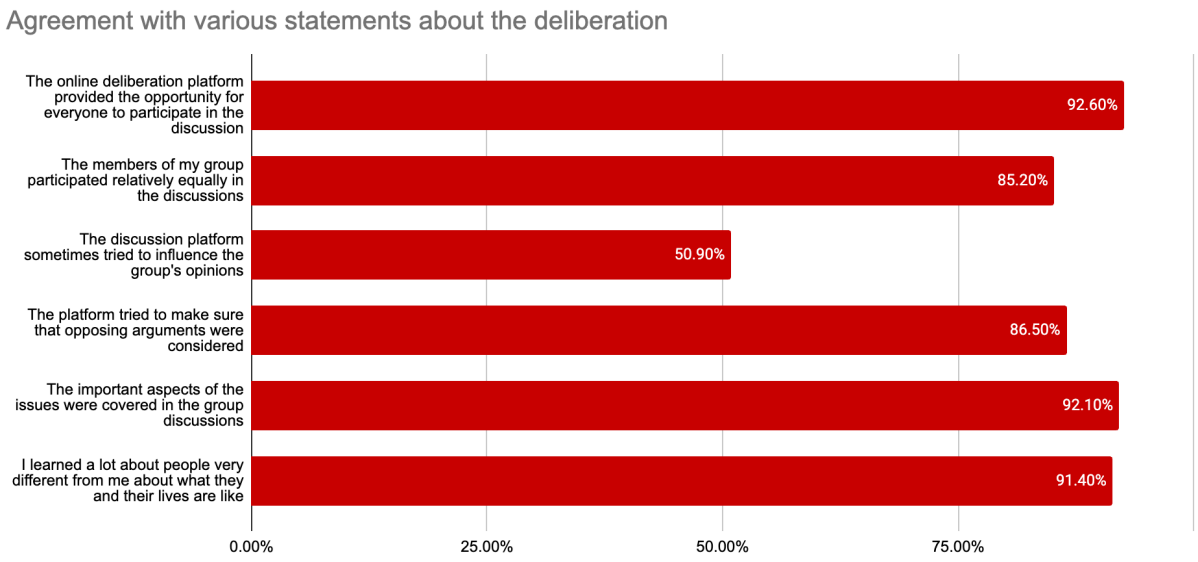
A majority of participants from India rated each aspect of the Community Forum as valuable. Participants viewed the event as a whole as the most valuable aspect, with 93.3% of Indian participants rating it as valuable.



Participants also rated their agreement with a series of statements about the deliberative platform and the participants they interacted with in small-group discussions. For the statement "the discussion platform sometimes tried to influence the group's opinions," 50.9% of Indian participants agreed with the statement. Participants from India were optimistic about whether they learned about people very different from them, with 91.4% of Indian participants expressing agreement for that statement. The statement that received the most support from participants of

was “the online deliberation platform provided the opportunity for everyone to participate in the discussion” with over 90% of participants from India agreeing with the statement.

Overall, a majority of participants believed that all aspects of the Community Forum were valuable, the platform tried to make sure that opposing arguments were considered, and that they learned a lot about people different from them.



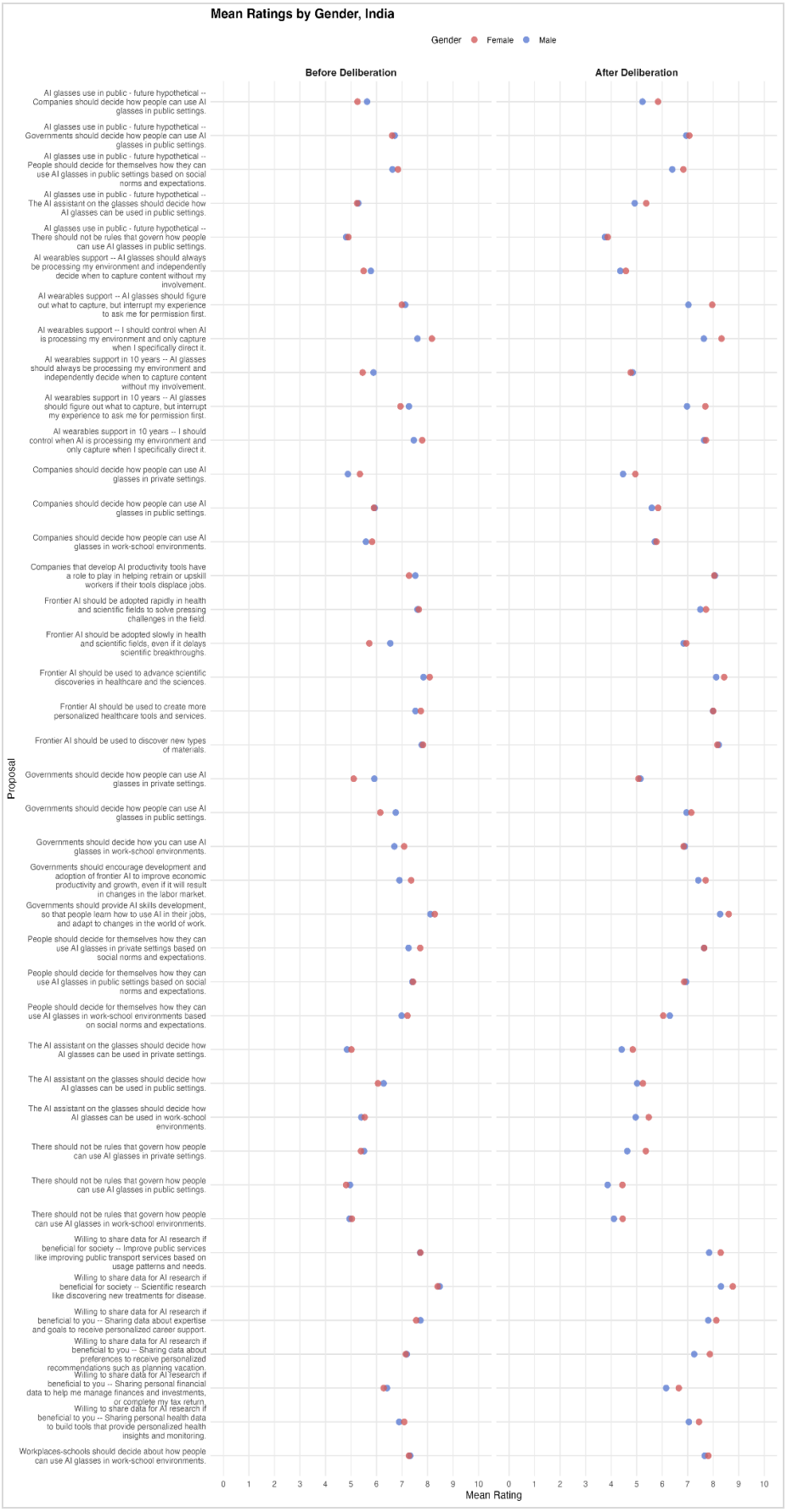
Demographic Comparison

Gender

Male participants from India tended to have slightly higher average ratings of proposals than females from India after deliberation. However, these differences were not statistically significant. Overall, mean ratings of proposals were not statistically significantly different by gender for India before or after deliberation.

Age

Regression analysis did not reveal statistically significant differences in mean proposal ratings by age for either before or after deliberation.


Mean Ratings by Gender, India
Gender Female Male
Before Deliberation
After Deliberation
Proposal
AI glasses use in public - future hypothetical -- Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.
AI glasses use in public - future hypothetical -- Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.
AI glasses use in public - future hypothetical -- People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in public settings based on social norms and expectations.
AI glasses use in public - future hypothetical -- The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in public settings.
AI glasses use in public - future hypothetical -- There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in public settings.
AI wearables support -- AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.
AI wearables support -- AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.
AI wearables support -- I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.
AI wearables support in 10 years -- AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.
AI wearables support in 10 years -- AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.
AI wearables support in 10 years -- I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.
Companies that develop AI productivity tools have a role to play in helping retrain or upskill workers if their tools displace jobs.
Frontier AI should be adopted rapidly in health and scientific fields to solve pressing challenges in the field.
Frontier AI should be adopted slowly in health and scientific fields, even if it delays scientific breakthroughs.
Frontier AI should be used to advance scientific discoveries in healthcare and the sciences.
Frontier AI should be used to create more personalized healthcare tools and services.
Frontier AI should be used to discover new types of materials.
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.
Governments should decide how you can use AI glasses in work-school environments.
Governments should encourage development and adoption of frontier AI to improve economic productivity and growth, even if it will result in changes in the labor market.
Governments should provide AI skills development, so that people learn how to use AI in their jobs, and adapt to changes in the world of work.
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in private settings based on social norms and expectations.
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in public settings based on social norms and expectations.
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in work-school environments based on social norms and expectations.
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in private settings.
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in public settings.
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in work-school environments.
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in private settings.
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in public settings.
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.
Willing to share data for AI research if beneficial for society -- Improve public services like improving public transport services based on usage patterns and needs.
Willing to share data for AI research if beneficial for society -- Scientific research like discovering new treatments for disease.
Willing to share data for AI research if beneficial to you -- Sharing data about expertise and goals to receive personalized career support.
Willing to share data for AI research if beneficial to you -- Sharing data about preferences to receive personalized recommendations such as planning vacation.
Willing to share data for AI research if beneficial to you -- Sharing personal financial data to help me manage finances and investments, or complete my tax return.
Willing to share data for AI research if beneficial to you -- Sharing personal health data to build tools that provide personalized health insights and monitoring.
Workplaces-schools should decide about how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Mean Rating

Education

Participants' reported education levels were grouped into four categories based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) framework:

- Less than Upper Secondary (ISCED 0-2) (less than high school)
- Upper Secondary (ISCED 3) (high school)
- Post-Secondary / Associate's (ISCED 4-5) (vocational training, associate's degree)
- Bachelor's Degree or Higher (ISCED 6-8)

For Indian participants, ANOVA analysis revealed statistically significant differences for only one proposal, "AI wearables support -- I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it." Participants with post-secondary education or an associate's degree gave the highest mean rating (9.59), while those with less than upper secondary education gave the lowest (7.36). However, each educational group favored the proposal.

Urbanicity

ANOVA tests revealed no statistically significant overall differences in mean proposal ratings across participant urbanicity levels before or after deliberation.

Stanford Deliberative Democracy Lab
Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law

Demographic Comparison by Education (India)

Demographic Comparison by Education - India							
Proposal	Time	Less than Upper Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	Upper Secondary (ISCED 3)	Post-Secondary / Associate's (ISCED 4-5)	Bachelor's Degree or Higher (ISCED 6-8)	F Stat	P-Value (FDR)
AI wearables support -- I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.	2	7.36	7.6	9.59	8.15	9.72	0

Control vs Participant Groups

A control group, or a group of non-participants, completed surveys before and after the Community Forum without participating in the event and served as a comparison group.

Demographic Representativeness

For India, age, gender, and urbanicity were similar between the participant (treatment) and control groups, but there was a statistically significant difference between the control and treatment groups for education. The mean education level on the ISCED scale for the control group was 2.51, slightly lower than the treatment group at 2.84. By this measure, the treatment group had slightly more education than the control group.

Attitudinal Representativeness

There were no proposals for which the control and treatment groups had statistically significant differences prior to deliberation.

Conclusion

Throughout the Community Forum on AI Wearables, participants from India considered the merits and tradeoffs of various approaches to AI development in their separate deliberations. Participants strongly favored retaining user control over AI glasses processing and capture. The same preference held true for a hypothetical scenario ten years in the future, though some participants acknowledged that AI autonomy might have made significant advances by then. Participants tended to favor having rules for AI glasses use in workplace or school settings. For public settings, Indian participants favored having government set standards. In private settings, participants supported users deciding on their own how to use their AI glasses. These preferences held true for a hypothetical ten-year scenario.

Implications

The Community Forum brought together a diverse set of participants from India to consider how AI wearables should be developed. While participants tended to be more familiar with AI from the outset, participants demonstrated learning throughout the event. Firsthand experience with AI wearables will help people to better concretely grasp the possibilities for these tools.

This forum helps participants better understand rapidly changing technology and reason through their own preferences, while also giving developers and companies the human-centered input needed to keep technological advances accountable and aligned with public values.

Appendicies

Demographic Balance (India)

Demographic Balance (India)				
Variable	**Control**	**Treatment**	**Difference**	**P-Value**
Age (mean)	32.52	32.02	-0.5	0.683
Female (%)	61.8	61.8	0	1
Education (mean level)	2.51	2.84	0.34	0.004
Urbanicity (mean)	1.52	1.55	0.03	0.735