



AI Wearables

META COMMUNITY FORUM

A Comprehensive Report – U.S.

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

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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.

Three hundred and nineteen participants from the United States 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 various 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 covered topics such as the definitions of frontier AI and AI wearables, application use cases, and limitations of the technology. The materials also 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 from The United States. Participants deliberated in English.

Overall, 319 participants took part in this Community Forum from the U.S.



The **gender** breakdown was the following:

Gender	United States
Male	49.10%
Female	50.90%
Non-binary	0.00%



The **age** breakdown was the following:

Age	United States
18-24	7.10%
25-34	19.30%
35-44	19.20%
45-54	15.60%
55-64	16.00%
65+	22.80%



The **education** breakdown was the following:

Education	United States
No HS	4.30%
High school graduate	32.80%
Some college	18.00%
2-year	11.20%
4-year	20.90%
Post-grad	12.90%



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

Urban-Rural	United States
Urban	33.30%
Suburban	42.50%
Rural	24.30%



Opinions on AI

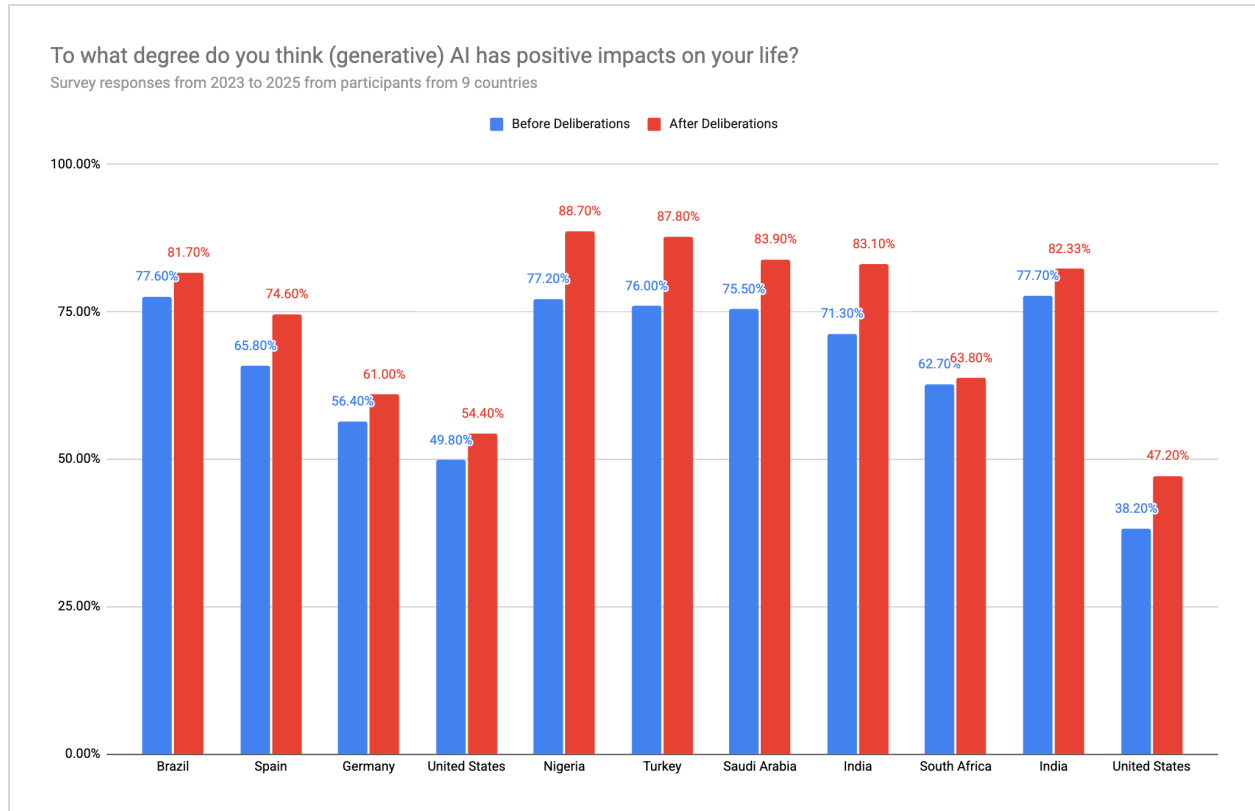
Do participants see AI positively?

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

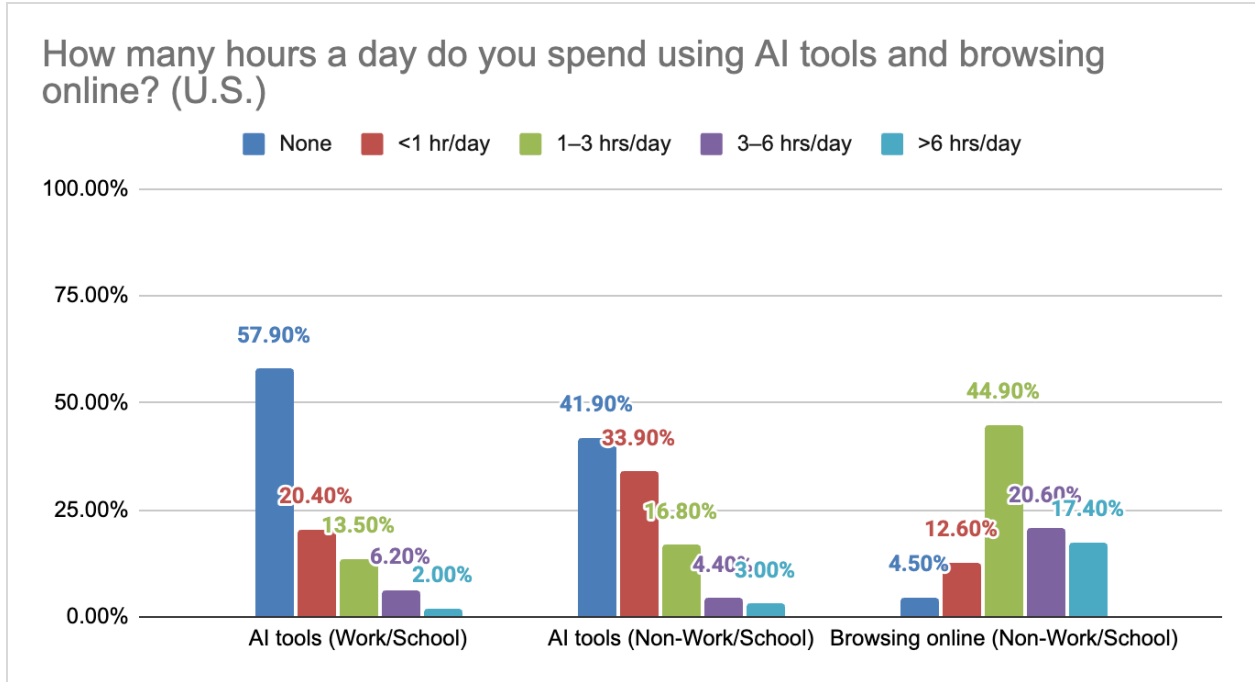
The “positive impacts” shows a composite measure of three questions asking whether participants think (generative) AI has positive impacts on their everyday life, work environment, and personal life. Overall, participants tended to feel that generative AI had more positive impacts on their life after 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. Participants from the United States were the most pessimistic about AI’s positive impacts on their lives with the percentage of U.S. participants believing that AI has positive impacts on their life dropping by 9.7 percentage points from 54.4% (after deliberations) in the 2023 Meta Community Forum to 47.2% (after deliberations) in the 2025 Industry-Wide 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	United States	38.20%	47.20%	9.00%



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. More than half of all U.S. participants (57.9%) spent no time a day using AI tools for work or school, but about 33.9% spent less than an hour a day using AI tools 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 November 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 the U.S. (56.5%) used the Stanford Deliberation Chatbot.

Use of AI Briefing Materials Chatbot	United States
Yes	56.50%
No	43.50%

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.

US and participants showed the strongest support for the proposal allowing users to control what the AI processes and captures. On the proposal in which the AI glasses figured out what to capture, while still asking for permission, 46.0% of US 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 from US participants was that AI glasses should always be processing users’ environments and capturing content without any user involvement. There was consistently low support from US participants, from 18.2% pre-deliberation to 16.0% 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. Some examples of use cases participants brought up include converting text to audio for hard of sight or aiding hard of hearing users.

AI Wearables - Processing and Capture (U.S.)

AI Wearables - U.S.			
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.	3.115	2.352	-0.763 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	54.70%	72.70%	18.00%
In the middle	13.80%	7.40%	-6.40%
Support	18.20%	16.00%	-2.20%
DK/NA	13.30%	3.90%	-9.40%
I think AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.	5.565	5.606	0.040 (P = 0.865)
Oppose	29.40%	32.90%	3.50%
In the middle	14.40%	16.70%	2.30%
Support	41.30%	46.00%	4.70%
DK/NA	14.90%	4.40%	-10.50%
I think I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.	7.949	8.593	0.645 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	8.50%	3.40%	-5.10%
In the middle	9.00%	9.20%	0.20%
Support	72.50%	85.50%	13%
DK/NA	10.00%	1.90%	-8.10%

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 remained user control over when AI processes the environment and captures data. Among US participants, support increased from 74.1% to 82.6%. For the statement suggesting that the AI glasses should figure out what to capture, while still getting user permission before capturing, US participant support decreased from 46.9% to 40.5%. 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, “I would like to have full control and independence over how I use the glasses.”

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. US participants had consistently lower support with 21.8% supporting before deliberations and 16.2% after. 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 (U.S.)

AI Wearables - 10 Years From Now - U.S.			
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.	3.036	2.427	-0.609 (P = 0.004)**
Oppose	60.00%	71.20%	11.20%
In the middle	7.00%	8.30%	1.30%
Support	21.80%	16.20%	-5.60%
DK/NA	11.20%	4.30%	-6.90%
I think AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.	5.599	5.173	-0.426 (P = 0.080)
Oppose	28.00%	35.70%	7.60%
In the middle	13.60%	18.00%	4.30%
Support	46.90%	40.50%	-6.30%
DK/NA	11.50%	5.90%	-5.60%
I think I should control when AI is processing my environment and only capture when I specifically direct it.	8.003	8.502	0.499 (P = 0.010)**
Oppose	8.40%	5.20%	-3.20%
In the middle	8.30%	10.10%	1.80%
Support	74.10%	82.60%	8.50%
DK/NA	9.20%	2.10%	-7.10%

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

US participants showed the lowest support for allowing the AI assistant on glasses to decide how it is used in public, with support falling to 19.6% after deliberation. Support for having no rules governing public use of AI glasses among US participants declined sharply to 24.3% after deliberation. Concerns around privacy and personal rights drove decreases in support for this proposal.

The post-deliberation proposal “governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings” received much lower support from US participants, going from 31.6% pre-deliberation to 38.9% post-deliberation. Participants were rather distrustful of government motives and competence and doubts around the feasibility of enforcement. Among US participants, the most supported proposal was that people should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in public, which received 59.2% support pre-deliberation and 67.9% 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, US participants were most supportive of the workplace or school taking control of these decisions. After deliberation, there was a significant increase of support from US participants from 62.7% to 80.4% support after deliberations. 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 17.4% post-deliberation support among US participants.

Use of AI Glasses in Private

In regards to private use of AI glasses (i.e. in settings where individuals are able to decide the rules and norms of usage, such as their home), participants were most in favor of users deciding for themselves; after deliberations, 83.5% of US 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. US participants were particularly not supportive of companies, governments, or the AI assistant deciding how AI glasses should be used in private settings, with merely 15.2% supporting the first two statements and 16.0% supporting the last statement. In deliberation, many participants 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 (U.S.)

Use of AI Glasses in Public - U.S.			
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.	6.762	7.059	0.297 (P = 0.163)
Oppose	19.00%	17.90%	-1.10%
In the middle	11.10%	12.50%	1.50%
Support	59.20%	67.90%	8.70%
DK/NA	10.70%	1.70%	-9.00%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	3.06	3.183	0.123 (P = 0.537)
Oppose	58.70%	63.20%	4.50%
In the middle	8.70%	10.70%	2.00%
Support	22.70%	23.90%	1.20%
DK/NA	9.90%	2.20%	-7.60%
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	4.05	4.252	0.202 (P = 0.377)
Oppose	48.80%	46.40%	-2.40%
In the middle	9.00%	11.50%	2.60%
Support	31.60%	38.90%	7.30%
DK/NA	10.60%	3.20%	-7.40%
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in public settings.	3.019	2.688	-0.331 (P = 0.096)
Oppose	60.10%	65.50%	5.50%
In the middle	7.80%	9.60%	1.80%
Support	21.50%	19.60%	-2.00%
DK/NA	10.60%	5.30%	-5.30%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	4.24	3.196	-1.044 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	47.90%	64.50%	16.60%
In the middle	8.00%	10.80%	2.80%
Support	35.80%	24.30%	-11.50%

DK/NA	8.30%	0.40%	-7.90%
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Use of AI Glasses in Workplace or School Environments (U.S.)

Use of AI Glasses in Workplace or School Environments - U.S.			
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.	5.701	5.545	-0.156 (P = 0.500)
Oppose	30.80%	34.30%	3.50%
In the middle	13.40%	14.10%	0.80%
Support	46.60%	49.40%	2.70%
DK/NA	9.20%	2.20%	-7.00%
Workplaces-schools should decide about how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	6.533	7.83	1.297 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	20.60%	8.50%	-12.10%
In the middle	10.10%	9.40%	-0.70%
Support	62.70%	80.40%	17.70%
DK/NA	6.70%	1.70%	-4.90%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	3.552	4.17	0.617 (P = 0.012)*
Oppose	51.30%	50.70%	-0.60%
In the middle	15.80%	11.60%	-4.20%
Support	23.00%	34.10%	11.10%
DK/NA	9.90%	3.60%	-6.30%
Governments should decide how you can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	4.03	4.216	0.186 (P = 0.406)
Oppose	45.80%	49.70%	3.90%
In the middle	13.20%	12.00%	-1.20%
Support	30.40%	36.00%	5.60%
DK/NA	10.70%	2.30%	-8.40%
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in work-school environments.	2.568	2.786	0.218 (P = 0.167)
Oppose	64.50%	65.70%	1.20%

In the middle	8.30%	11.10%	2.80%
Support	16.00%	18.70%	2.70%
DK/NA	11.30%	4.60%	-6.70%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments.	3.424	2.293	-1.131 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	56.90%	72.50%	15.60%
In the middle	7.20%	7.50%	0.30%
Support	26.80%	17.40%	-9.40%
DK/NA	9.10%	2.60%	-6.60%

Use of AI Glasses in Private (U.S.)

Use of AI Glasses in Private - U.S.			
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.	7.476	8.304	0.829 (P = 0.000)***
Oppose	13.20%	5.90%	-7.30%
In the middle	8.30%	9.70%	1.40%
Support	70.30%	83.50%	13.10%
DK/NA	8.10%	0.90%	-7.20%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	2.318	2.143	-0.175 (P = 0.297)
Oppose	69.10%	75.70%	6.60%
In the middle	7.80%	8.20%	0.50%
Support	15.20%	15.20%	0.10%
DK/NA	8.00%	0.90%	-7.10%
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	2.299	2.334	0.035 (P = 0.851)
Oppose	68.60%	74.10%	5.50%
In the middle	9.70%	8.90%	-0.80%
Support	14.90%	15.20%	0.30%
DK/NA	6.90%	1.80%	-5.00%
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in private settings.	2.44	2.49	0.050 (P = 0.779)

Oppose	66.10%	70.20%	4.10%
In the middle	9.30%	10.30%	1.00%
Support	15.50%	16.00%	0.50%
DK/NA	9.00%	3.50%	-5.50%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	5.402	5.143	-0.260 (P = 0.374)
Oppose	36.10%	41.40%	5.30%
In the middle	9.20%	11.50%	2.30%
Support	46.80%	45.40%	-1.40%
DK/NA	8.00%	1.70%	-6.20%

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. Among US participants, the most supported view was that individuals should decide for themselves how to use AI glasses in public. Support for this position rose from 56.0% before deliberation to 66.3% after. Many participants highlighted that the user should be in control of products that they have bought and that society has already adapted to mobile recording technologies, like smartphones, so similar social etiquette will continue to apply. 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.

Among US participants, the least supported proposals were that the AI assistant on the glasses should make decisions around use (with 14.6% support before deliberation and 19.7% support after deliberation) and that companies should decide what usage should look like (with 15.0% before deliberation and 20.4% after deliberation).

Across contexts, US participants consistently favored individual control over how AI glasses are used. However, in workplace or school environments 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 (U.S.)

Use of AI Glasses in Public, Given a Future Hypothetical in which AI Glasses Are Commonly Worn - U.S.			
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.	6.332	6.895	0.563 (P = 0.006)**
Oppose	20.90%	16.10%	-4.80%
In the middle	15.50%	15.00%	-0.50%
Support	56.00%	66.30%	10.30%
DK/NA	7.70%	2.60%	-5.10%
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	2.64	3.013	0.372 (P = 0.033)*
Oppose	65.40%	63.40%	-2.00%
In the middle	10.50%	12.90%	2.40%
Support	15.00%	20.40%	5.50%
DK/NA	9.10%	3.20%	-5.90%
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	3.995	4.3	0.306 (P = 0.169)
Oppose	48.80%	47.70%	-1.10%
In the middle	9.80%	12.70%	2.90%
Support	31.80%	37.00%	5.20%
DK/NA	9.50%	2.50%	-7.00%
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in public settings.	2.545	2.701	0.156 (P = 0.361)
Oppose	65.20%	65.10%	-0.10%
In the middle	12.20%	10.50%	-1.70%
Support	14.60%	19.70%	5.10%
DK/NA	8.00%	4.70%	-3.30%
There should not be rules that govern how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	3.864	3.264	-0.600 (P = 0.014)*
Oppose	51.60%	61.10%	9.40%

In the middle	8.30%	10.60%	2.40%
Support	31.60%	26.20%	-5.40%
DK/NA	8.50%	2.10%	-6.40%

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

US participants showed relatively low support across all statements, with no statement receiving majority approval. In daily life, 35.8% agreed that AI glasses would improve what they want to do, and 39.1% agreed they would help with what they need to do. In work settings, 35.8% agreed that AI glasses would improve their ability to do what they need to do, while 31.2% agreed the technology would improve what they want to do at work.

Overall, the results suggest that US participants were more skeptical overall and tended to see AI glasses as slightly more helpful for daily life than for work, though support remained low across both domains.

Value of AI Glasses for Skills Development

US participants expressed lower overall support, though they showed a similar preference for office-based roles. Agreement with the value of AI glasses in office-based work rose from 44.9% before deliberation to 54.5% after, while value for hands-on roles increased from 42.6% to 50.0%.

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 (U.S.)

Wearing AI glasses will improve my ability to... - U.S.			
Options	Before Deliberation	After Deliberation	Difference
Do what I want in my daily life	4.304	4.822	0.518 (P = 0.004)**
Disagree	40.10%	37.10%	-3.00%
In the middle	14.40%	19.20%	4.80%
Agree	30.50%	35.80%	5.30%
DK/NA	15.00%	8.00%	-7.00%
Do what I need to do in my daily life	4.538	4.951	0.413 (P = 0.024)*
Disagree	37.90%	39.30%	1.40%
In the middle	12.50%	15.80%	3.30%
Agree	34.60%	39.10%	4.50%
DK/NA	15.10%	5.90%	-9.30%
Do what I need to do at work	4.72	4.71	-0.010 (P = 0.957)
Disagree	33.10%	33.60%	0.50%
In the middle	11.10%	17.80%	6.70%
Agree	39.90%	35.80%	-4.00%
DK/NA	15.90%	12.80%	-3.20%
Do what I want to do at work	4.383	4.532	0.148 (P = 0.435)
Disagree	37.20%	35.60%	-1.60%
In the middle	14.80%	17.80%	3.00%
Agree	30.70%	31.20%	0.50%
DK/NA	17.30%	15.40%	-1.90%

Value of AI Glasses for Skills Development (U.S.)

Value of AI Glasses for Skill Development - U.S.			
Types of Roles	Before Deliberation	After Deliberation	Difference
Hands-on roles like construction, agriculture, and	5.152	5.647	0.495 (P =

manufacturing			0.003)**
Not valuable	32.50%	26.80%	-5.70%
In the middle	11.40%	15.10%	3.70%
Valuable	42.60%	50.00%	7.40%
DK/NA	13.50%	8.10%	-5.50%
Office-based roles like customer service and administrative work	5.433	6.021	0.588 (P = 0.001)***
Not valuable	28.60%	23.30%	-5.40%
In the middle	12.00%	16.90%	4.90%
Valuable	44.90%	54.50%	9.60%
DK/NA	14.40%	5.40%	-9.10%

Knowledge Gains

Participants answered multiple choice questions about several AI concepts before and after deliberation, revealing significant improvements over the course of deliberation in understanding, especially in terminology. Notable gains were observed for understanding LLM hallucinations and AI wearables from less than majority, to more than half of participants post-deliberation. Concepts tied to how AI systems work internally, however, showed limited understanding or improvement: When asked what kind of data is used by LLMs, only 13.4% of participants chose the correct answers after deliberation and knowledge about how AI models learn increased from 40% to 47.2% post-deliberation. Taken together, the findings suggest that deliberation clarified definitions and framing, but did not necessarily improve understanding of how AI works.

Knowledge Gains - Percentage Correct (U.S.)

Knowledge Gains - U.S.			
Proposal	Before Deliberation	After Deliberation	Difference
Accurate Description of Frontier AI	0.512	0.787	0.275 (P = 0.000)**
Incorrect	48.80%	21.30%	-27.50%
Correct	51.20%	78.70%	27.50%
Accurate Description of AI Wearables	0.461	0.603	0.141 (P = 0.000)**
Incorrect	53.90%	39.70%	-14.10%
Correct	46.10%	60.30%	14.10%
Definition of LLM Hallucinations	0.384	0.55	0.166 (P = 0.000)**
Incorrect	61.60%	45.00%	-16.60%
Correct	38.40%	55.00%	16.60%
What kind of data is used by LLMs	0.12	0.134	0.014 (P = 0.470)
Incorrect	88.00%	86.60%	-1.40%
Correct	12.00%	13.40%	1.40%
How do AI models learn	0.4	0.472	0.072 (P = 0.005)**
Incorrect	60.00%	52.80%	-7.20%
Correct	40.00%	47.20%	7.20%

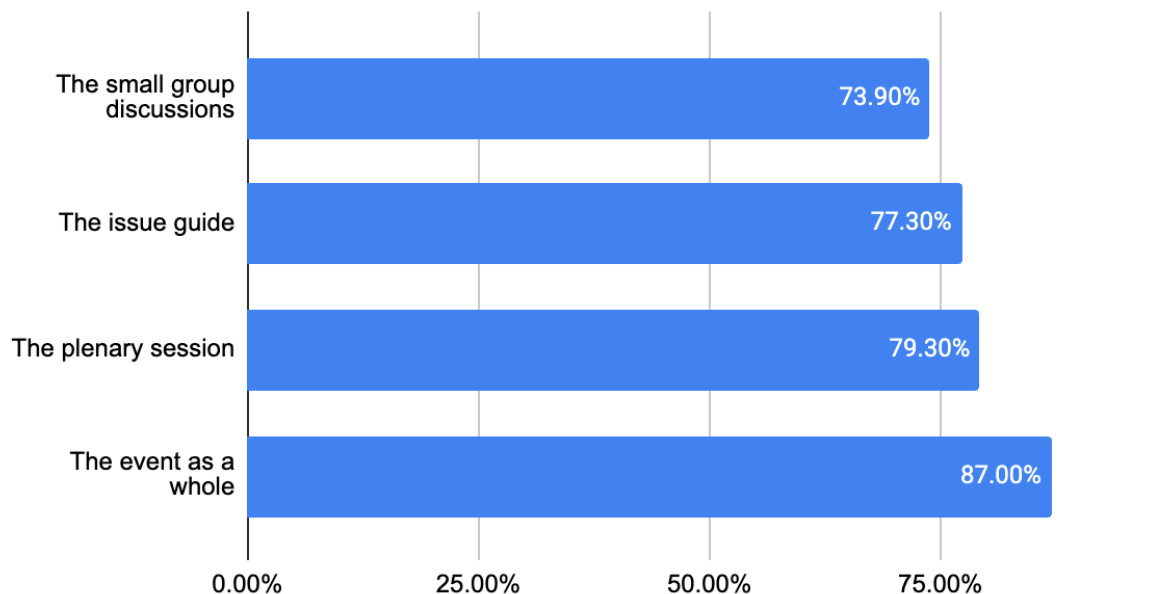
Event Evaluations

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 the U.S. rated each aspect of the Community Forum as valuable. Participants from the U.S. viewed the event as a whole as the most valuable aspect, with 87% of U.S. participants rating it as valuable.

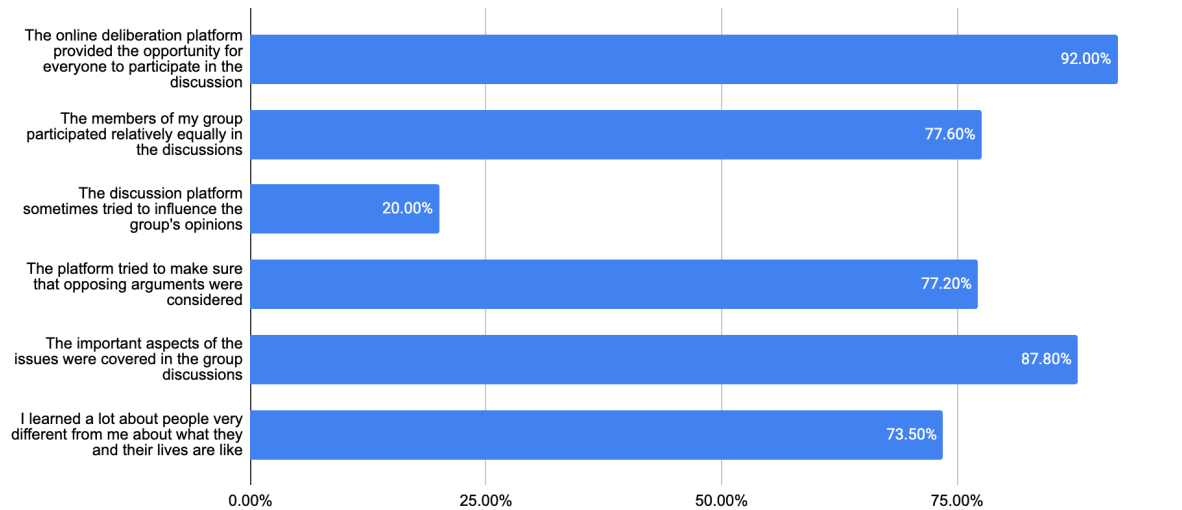
How valuable was each of the following in helping you clarify your positions on the questions discussed?



Participants also rated their agreement with a series of statements about the deliberative platform and the participants they interacted with in small-group discussions. Participants from the U.S. tended to have similar levels of agreement with most statements with two clear exceptions. For the statement “the discussion platform sometimes tried to influence the group’s opinions,” 20% of U.S. participants agreed with the statement. The statement that received the most support from participants was “the online deliberation platform provided the opportunity for everyone to participate in the discussion” with over 90% of participants from the U.S. agreeing with the statement.

Overall, a majority of participants from the U.S. 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.

Agreement with various statements about the deliberation



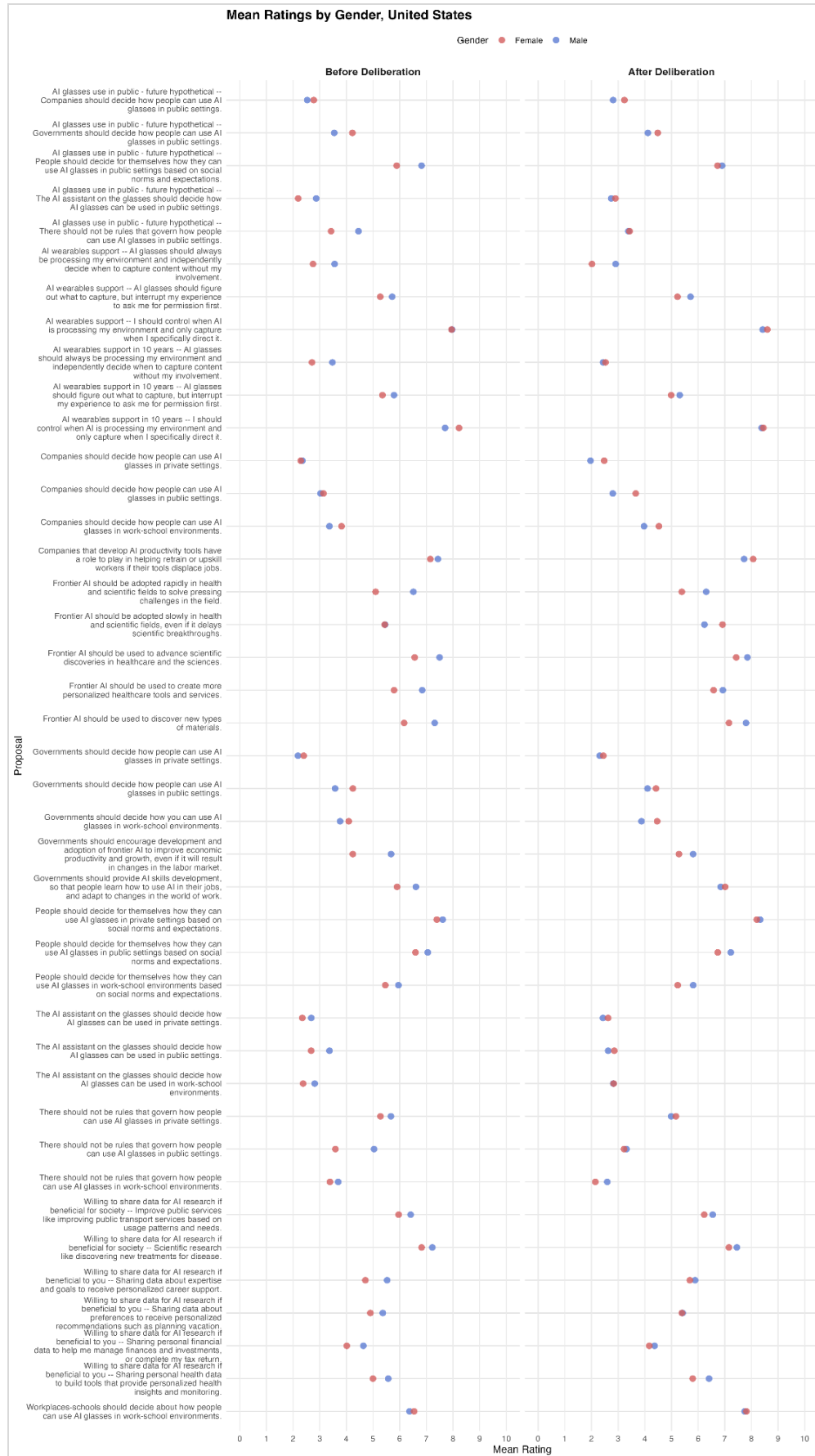
Demographic Comparison

Gender

Overall, mean ratings of proposals were not statistically significantly different by gender for the U.S. before or after deliberation.

Age

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



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 U.S. participants, education was a statistically significant factor in differences in mean proposal ratings for only one proposal before deliberation. "Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments." Participants with less than upper secondary education (less than high school) had the lowest mean rating for this proposal (1.77) and those with upper secondary education (high school) had the highest mean rating (4.77), with other educational groups in between. Each of the educational groups opposed the proposal. Pairwise comparisons between mean ratings by educational level were not statistically significant. After deliberation (Time 2), ANOVA tests revealed statistically significant overall differences in mean proposal ratings by education level for seven proposals. However, pairwise comparisons of education levels were not statistically significant.

Urbanicity

For the U.S., ANOVA tests showed statistically significant differences in mean ratings across participant urbanicity levels (urban, suburban, rural) for ten proposals before deliberation and two proposals after deliberation. Prior to deliberation, participants from urban areas had the highest mean ratings for the ten proposals, followed by suburban participants and then rural participants. After deliberation, rural participants had lower mean ratings for the two proposals. However, for all proposals, pairwise comparisons by urbanicity level were not statistically significant.

Demographic Comparison by Education (U.S.)

Demographic Comparison by Education - United States							
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)
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments	1	1.77	4.77	3.16	2.93	4.83	0.03
AI wearables support in 10 years -- AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.	2	0.84	3.06	2.06	2.38	4.8	0.03
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	2	1.1	4.05	2.81	3.05	5.11	0.02
People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses in work-school environments based on social norms and expectations.	2	5.65	6.68	4.85	4.84	5.66	0.01
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in work-school environments	2	1.65	5.31	3.51	4.05	6.67	0.01
Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	2	0.84	3.09	1.51	2.15	5.76	0.01
Governments should decide how people can use AI glasses in private settings.	2	2.01	3.22	1.29	2.53	5.66	0.01

AI glasses use in public - future hypothetical – Companies should decide how people can use AI glasses in public settings.	2	1.15	4.01	2.39	2.87	6.07	0.01
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Demographic Comparison by Urbanicity (U.S.)

Demographic Comparison by Urbanicity - United States						
Proposal	Time	Mean Urban	Mean Suburban	Mean Rural	F-Stat	P ANOVA
AI wearables support – AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.	1	3.92	3.06	1.95	6.29	0.03
AI wearables support – AI glasses should figure out what to capture, but interrupt my experience to ask me for permission first.	1	6.38	5.39	4.38	5.18	0.04
AI wearables support in 10 years – AI glasses should always be processing my environment and independently decide when to capture content without my involvement.	1	3.83	3.03	1.91	5.29	0.04
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in public settings.	1	4	2.7	2	5.51	0.04
AI glasses use in public - future hypothetical – People should decide for themselves how they can use AI glasses	1	7.18	5.86	5.97	5.41	0.04

in public settings based on social norms and expectations.						
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.	2	4.47	4.64	3.13	5.16	0.04
Willing to share data for AI research if beneficial to you – Sharing data about preferences to receive personalized recommendations such as planning vacation.	2	5.75	5.74	4.07	6.27	0.03

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

The participant (treatment) and control groups were similar along the key demographic variables of age, gender, education, and urbanicity for both the U.S., suggesting that they had comparable characteristics.

Attitudinal Representativeness

Prior to the event, for the U.S., the treatment group (participants) had similar mean ratings for proposals when compared to the control group (non-participants), except for two proposals, namely, “The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in work-school environments” and “The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in private settings.” The control group had slightly higher mean ratings for these proposals. However, both the control and treatment group did not favor these proposals.

Baseline Attitudinal Differences - United States				
Proposal	Control	Treatment	Difference	P-value
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in work-school environments.	3.35	2.56	-0.79	0.0225
The AI assistant on the glasses should decide how AI glasses can be used in private settings.	3.25	2.49	-0.76	0.0269

Conclusion

Throughout the Community Forum on AI Wearables, participants from the U.S. 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, U.S. participants favored people deciding for themselves how to use AI glasses. 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 the U.S. to consider how AI wearables should be developed. Participants demonstrated learning throughout the event. Firsthand experience with AI wearables will help people to better concretely grasp the possibilities for these tools.

By considering the public's point of view of these technologies, the Community Forum offers developers and companies an opportunity to ensure AI advancements remain human-centered.

Appendices

Demographic Balance (U.S.)

Demographic Balance (U.S.)				
Variable	Control	Treatment	Difference	P-value
Age (mean)	48.67	48.46	-0.21	0.906
Female (%)	49.3	49.3	-0.1	0.991
Education (mean level)	2.94	2.93	-0.01	0.91
Urbanicity (mean)	1.93	1.91	-0.02	0.833