

AI at Work:
What People
Are Saying



Executive summary

We surveyed nearly 13,000 people—from executive suite leaders to middle managers and frontline employees—in 18 countries to understand their thoughts, emotions, and fears about AI.

Respondents today are optimistic about how AI—and generative AI, in particular—will affect their work, even more so than five years ago, feeling that it will save them time and promote innovation in their roles.

But that level of excitement varies considerably by seniority and by country. Within organizations, those at the top are far more positive about the technology, while frontline employees find it significantly more worrisome.

There are also some deep-seated concerns, including that companies are not taking adequate measures to ensure responsible use of AI and that more upskilling is needed to prepare for expected changes to work. Plus, regulations are not yet in place but are seen as necessary and important.

What can be done to address these gaps? One option is to encourage employees to use generative AI responsibly. Comfort level plays an important role, as using generative AI tools more regularly boosts positive sentiments about AI at work throughout the organization.

What is the impact of AI—and generative AI—on work?

52%

of all respondents rank optimism as one of their top two sentiments a 17-point jump from 2018 **10pp**

decline in concern compared to five years ago—the steepest drop recorded in the survey **20pp**

amount by which frontline employees are less optimistic than leaders; they are also nearly twice as concerned 31pp

size of the gap separating the most optimistic and least optimistic countries

26%

say they already use generative AI tools at least several times a week 86%

of respondents believe that they will need upskilling, but just 14% of frontline employees say that they've received training **29%**

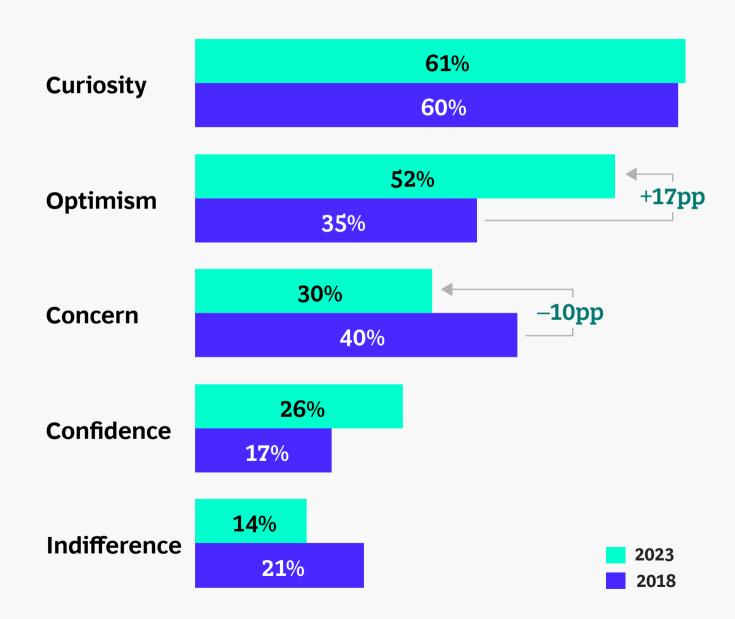
of frontline employees believe that their companies have implemented adequate measures to ensure responsible use of AI, while 68% of leaders feel the same **79%**

of all respondents consider AI-specific regulation necessary

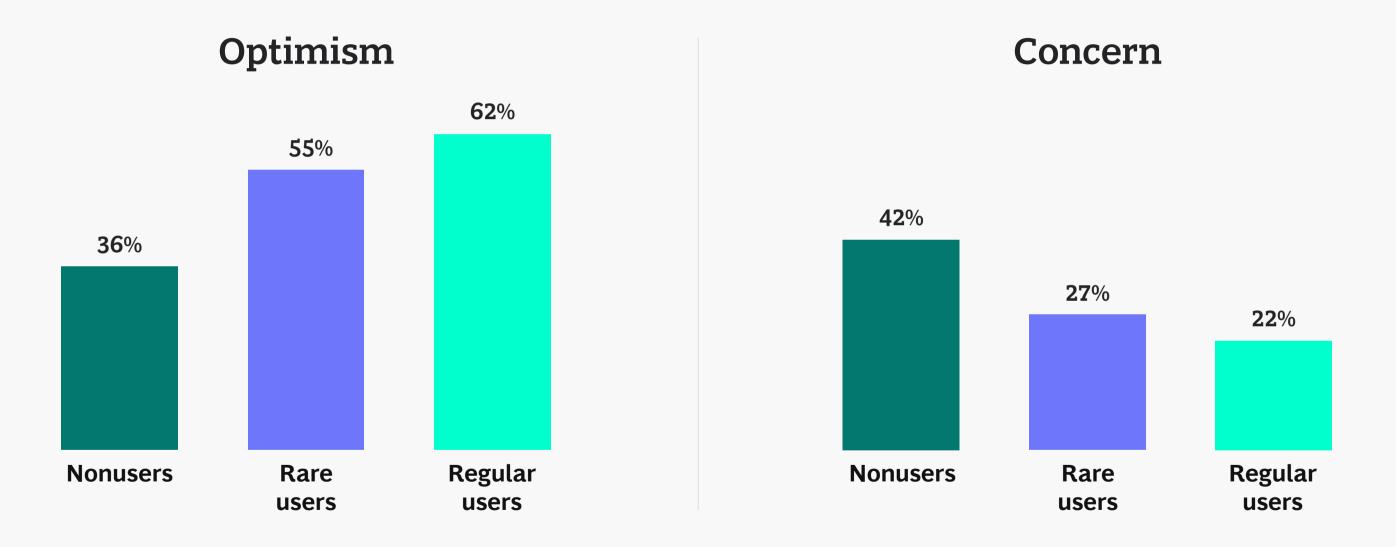
Optimism is rising, and concern is falling

Sources: Al Have No Fear survey (2018), n = 7,077 in 7 countries (Canada, China, France, Germany, Spain, UK, US); Al at Work survey (2023), n = 12,898 in 18 countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, UAE, UK, US). **Note:** Proportion of respondents who ranked the sentiment in their top two. pp = percentage points.

The top five sentiments about AI's impact on work in 2023 and 2018



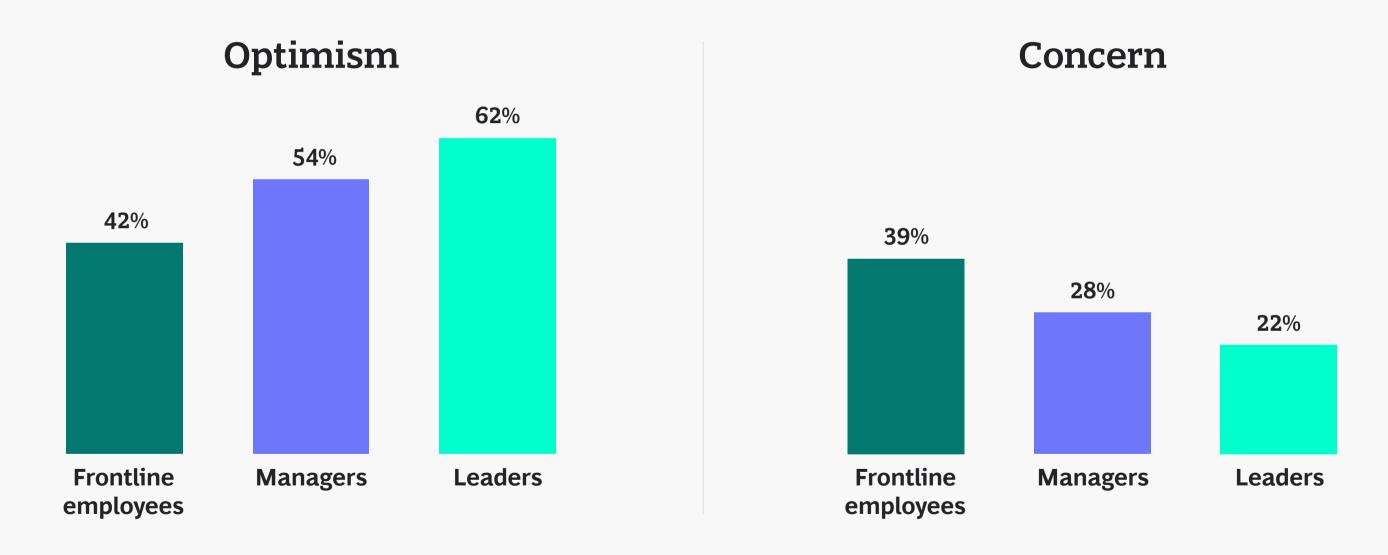
Optimism grows with familiarity, and respondents who use generative AI regularly are far more bullish than those who have never tried it



Source: Al at Work survey (2023), n = 12,898 in 18 countries.

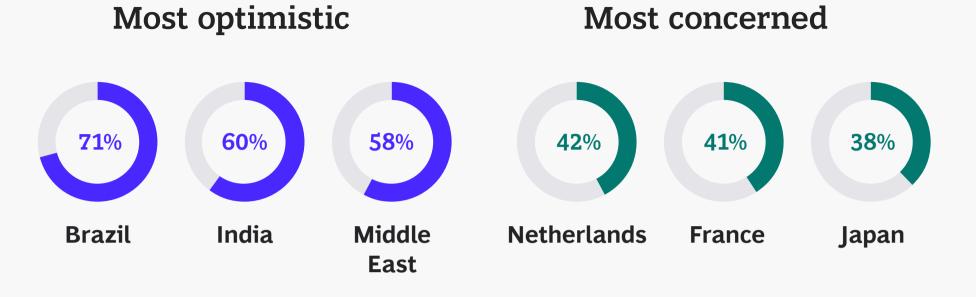
Note: Proportion of respondents selecting the feeling in their top two. "Regular users" are respondents who use generative AI at least weekly; "rare users" are respondents who use generative AI at least monthly.

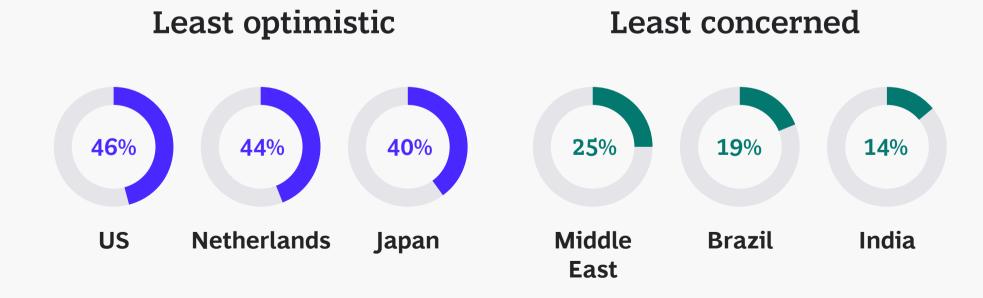
The sentiments of leaders and frontline employees differ sharply



Source: All at Work survey (2023), n = 12,898 in 18 countries. **Note:** Proportion of respondents selecting the feeling in their top two.

Global sentiments vary considerably, as demonstrated by the ranges of optimism and concern about AI in the workplace





46%

of respondents say they have experimented with generative AI at least once¹

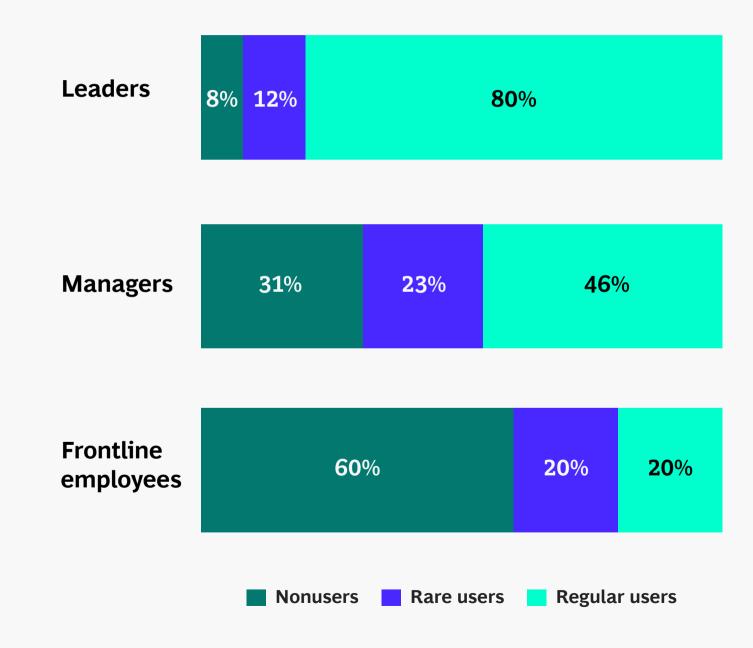
26%

already use it several times a week¹

Source: Al at Work survey (2023), n = 12,898 in 18 countries.

Note: "Regular users" are respondents who use generative AI at least weekly; "rare users" are respondents who use generative AI at least monthly. ¹These figures are based on US Bureau of Labor Statistics data, weighted to reflect an 85%/10%/5% split of frontline employees, managers, and leaders, respectively. For this highlighted percentage, n = 4,302.

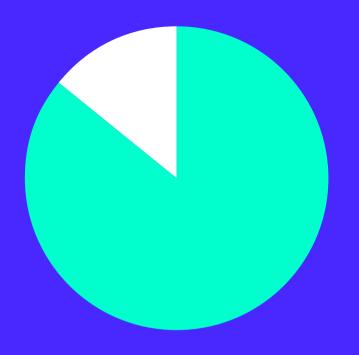
An overwhelming majority of leaders say that they use generative AI tools regularly





36%

of respondents think that their job is likely to be eliminated by AI

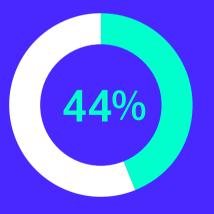


86%

believe that they will need upskilling to address how AI will change their jobs

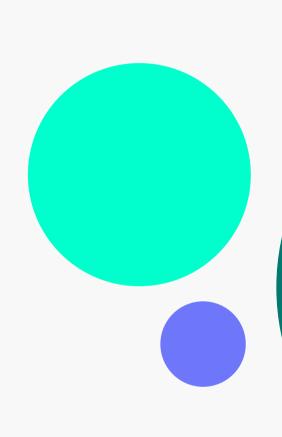


of frontline employees say that they have already gone through upskilling



44% of leaders say that they have done so

Are organizations using AI responsibly? It depends on who you ask



29%

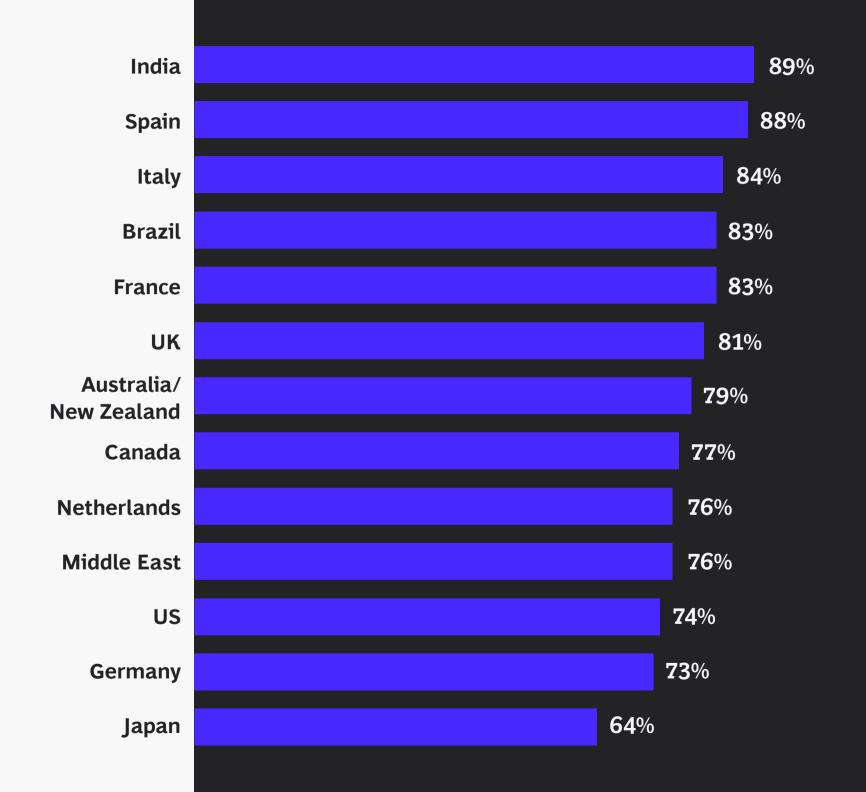
of frontline employees believe that their companies have implemented adequate measures to ensure AI is used responsibly 68%

of leaders feel confident about their organization's responsible use of AI

79%

of all respondents believe that AI-specific regulations are necessary

A majority holds across all countries surveyed, but to varying degrees...



The bottom line for leaders: Three key recommendations

1.

Ensure that there are spaces for responsible experimentation

Comfort levels with technology play a key role

The more regularly employees use AI and generative AI, the more clearly they recognize its benefits—as well as its limitations and risks

2.

Invest in regular upskilling

Training is essential and must be done continuously

Given how swiftly technology evolves, organizations cannot treat upskilling as a one-off effort; they must invest in training to help employees adapt to the ways AI will change their jobs

3.

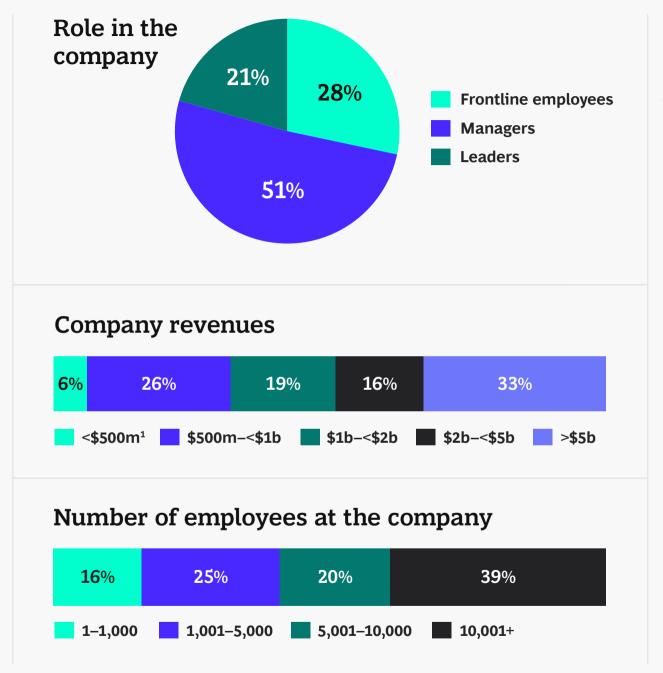
Prioritize building a responsible AI program

The responsible use of AI is paramount

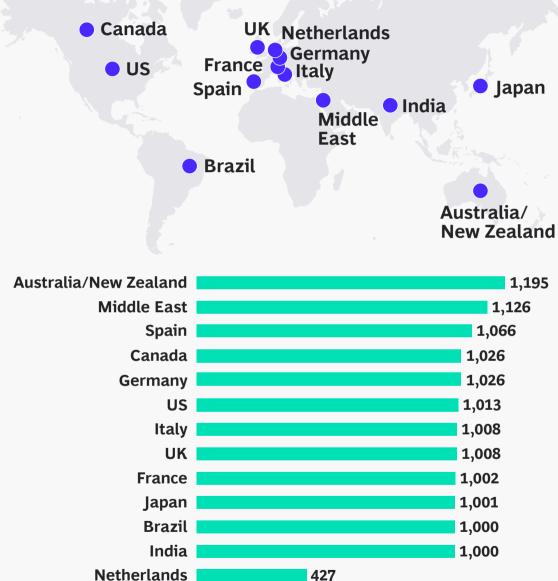
Employees want reassurance that their organizations are approaching AI and generative AI ethically, and leaders want to be in a position to help frame emerging AI regulations

Survey parameters

12,898 respondents



Number of respondents by country/region



Source: Al at Work survey (2023), n = 12,898 in 18 countries.

Disclaimer

The services and materials provided by Boston Consulting Group (BCG) are subject to BCG's Standard Terms (a copy of which is available upon request) or such other agreement as may have been previously executed by BCG. BCG does not provide legal, accounting, or tax advice. The Client is responsible for obtaining independent advice concerning these matters. This advice may affect the guidance given by BCG. Further, BCG has made no undertaking to update these materials after the date hereof, notwithstanding that such information may become outdated or inaccurate.

The materials contained in this presentation are designed for the sole use by the board of directors or senior management of the Client and solely for the limited purposes described in the presentation. The materials shall not be copied or given to any person or entity other than the Client ("Third Party") without the prior written consent of BCG. These materials serve only as the focus for discussion; they are incomplete without the accompanying oral commentary and may not be relied on as a stand-alone document. Further, Third Parties may not, and it is unreasonable for any Third Party to, rely on these materials for any purpose whatsoever. To the fullest extent permitted by law (and except to the extent otherwise agreed in a signed writing by BCG), BCG shall have no liability whatsoever to any Third Party, and any Third Party hereby waives any rights and claims it may have at any time against BCG with regard to the services, this presentation, or other materials, including the accuracy or completeness thereof. Receipt and review of this document shall be deemed agreement with and consideration for the foregoing.

BCG does not provide fairness opinions or valuations of market transactions, and these materials should not be relied on or construed as such. Further, the financial evaluations, projected market and financial information, and conclusions contained in these materials are based upon standard valuation methodologies, are not definitive forecasts, and are not guaranteed by BCG. BCG has used public and/or confidential data and assumptions provided to BCG by the Client. BCG has not independently verified the data and assumptions used in these analyses. Changes in the underlying data or operating assumptions will clearly impact the analyses and conclusions.