Americans are using AI chatbots, both in their daily lives and in the classroom, and most teachers, parents, and students expect chatbot use to increase over the next five years. Most hold positive views of AI chatbots and think they have had a positive impact on schoolwork, though few report their school or district having clear guidelines on when chatbot use is appropriate or holding professional development trainings on chatbot use for teachers.

**Key Findings:**

- **Americans have broadly positive views of AI and are using it at work and in their daily lives.** 59% of teachers, 70% of K-12 students, 75% of undergraduate students, and 68% of K-12 parents have favorable views of AI chatbots. Around three-quarters in each group report having used AI chatbots either personally or at school/work. 46% of teachers, 51% of parents, 48% of K-12 students, and 46% of undergraduate students report using AI chatbots once a week or more.

- **Most think AI chatbots have had a positive impact on classrooms.** Majorities of K-12 students (63%), undergraduate students (66%), and K-12 parents (57%) say chatbots have had a positive impact on their or their children’s classes, and while teachers are bit more tepid they are more than two times more positive than negative (48% positive impact / 19% negative impact / 22% no impact).
  
  o Teachers are most likely to have used AI chatbots to: help with creative ideas for classes (37%); support lesson planning and preparing instructional materials (32%); create worksheets or examples for students (32%); and create quizzes or tests for materials taught in class (31%).

  o K-12 students are most likely to have used AI chatbots to write essays and other assignments (56%) and study for tests and quizzes (52%).

  o Undergraduate students are most likely to have used AI chatbots while studying for tests and quizzes (61%), writing essays (56%), and deepening subject knowledge (53%).

Impact Research conducted an online poll between May 7-15, 2024, among n=1003 K-12 teachers, n=1001 students ages 12-18, n=1003 undergraduates, and n=1003 parents of K-12 students. Samples were weighted to align with demographic estimates from the U.S. Census and undergraduate and demographic estimates from the National Center for Education Statistics. The 95% confidence interval for each sample’s results is +/- 3.1%; the confidence intervals for subgroups varies and is higher.
• **Big numbers of students think that knowing how to use AI will be critical for their futures.** Fully 30% of K-12 students and 28% of undergrads say that knowing how to use AI will be a requirement for the types of jobs they think they will be doing.

• **Many teachers, students, and parents say their schools have no policy and not enough support on AI.** Each group is using AI on their own but would like to see more support, training, and guidance from administrators on how to best use AI.

  o 66% of teachers allow their students to use AI chatbots for schoolwork, but only 32% of teachers say their school has a policy outlining how AI chatbots can be used for schoolwork. That’s true of only 34% of K-12 students and 27% of K-12 parents, as well. Only undergraduates (52%) are more likely than not to say their school has a policy outlining how AI chatbots can be used for schoolwork.

  o Only 25% of teachers have received any training on AI chatbots, and 32% say a reason they don’t use AI in the classroom is more is that they haven’t gotten enough training or professional development. 25% also say their school or district doesn’t give them enough guidance on when it’s appropriate to use AI.

• **Parents are using AI to help their kids learn and find it to be a valuable learning tool – particularly parents of color.** 40% of all parents say they have used AI chatbots for purposes related to their child’s education. 69% of all parents, 74% of Black parents, and 73% of Hispanic parents say AI chatbots are a valuable tool to help their children learn more, faster, and 47% of parents want AI chatbots to be used more compared to 36% who want it to be used less in schools. That is even more the case among Black (57% more / 33% less) and Hispanic parents (55% more / 32% less).