

Report for Interface

Parents and teenagers in
the age of generative AI

interface I | June 2026



Methodology

The survey was conducted online using YouGov's proprietary panel in France from **24 to 30 June 2026**

The same questionnaire was administered to both of the following groups:



1,138 parents of children aged 11 to 17

Representative of the population in terms of age, gender, geographical region and socio-professional category



970 teenagers aged 11 to 17

With parental consent.

With a sufficiently large sample to analyse results by age group: 11-12, 13-15 and 16-17 year olds

Study objectives



Measure access to and use of generative AI



Understand perceptions of the relationship with generative AI



Assess the impact of generative AI on well-being and mental health



Provide analysis by age group

Vulnerability score (VS)

How to interpret the results: A vulnerability score has been developed to provide a better assessment of respondents' mental health.

Referred to as "VS" throughout the report.



Parent

The vulnerability score is based on the following [three](#) wellbeing indicators:

- *I am happy*
- *I'm confident in myself*
- *I feel supported by those around me*

Parents are classified as having **low vulnerability** if they give 0-1 negative responses out of 3

=> They tend to **feel good about their lives**.

Parents are classified as having **higher vulnerability** if they give 2-3 negative responses out of 3

=> They tend to **feel less good about their lives**.



Child

The vulnerability score is based on the following [five](#) wellbeing indicators:

- *I am happy*
- *I'm confident in myself*
- *I feel supported by those around me*
- *I sleep well*
- *I do/do not experience negative emotions*

Children are classified as having **low vulnerability** if they give 0-1 negative responses out of 5

=> They tend to **feel good about their lives**.

Children are classified as having **higher vulnerability** if they give 2-5 negative responses out of 5 => They tend to **feel less good about their lives**.

Definitions

This report covers different types of artificial intelligence (AI). The questionnaire allows respondents' use of four types of AI to be compared. All four types are forms of generative AI.

- **Generative AI:** The umbrella category covering the four types of AI discussed in this report. It refers to AI technologies capable of understanding users' requests, interacting with them and generating responses or content (text, images, audio, etc.).
These are: general-purpose generative AI, AI companions, generative AI integrated into social media, and voice assistants.
- **General-purpose generative AI:** AI tools designed to meet a wide range of needs, including finding information, writing text, summarising, translating, creating content, and answering questions.
Examples: ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, Copilot...
- **AI companions/social conversational agents:** AI tools designed to sustain ongoing conversations with users, often for personal interaction, entertainment, or emotional support.
Examples: Character.AI, Replika, Nomi...
- **Generative AI integrated into social media:** AI features built directly into digital platforms or social media, allowing users to interact with AI without leaving the app.
Examples: Snapchat AI, Meta AI...
- **Voice assistants:** Voice-activated digital assistants that provide information, perform tasks or control devices.
Examples: Siri, Alexa.
- **Specialised or non-general-purpose generative AI:** A term used in this report to refer to the three types of AI other than general-purpose generative AI (Chat GPT, Claude...).
These are: AI companions, generative AI integrated into social media, and voice assistants.

Key findings



A. Generative AI use among parents and children

Overview

- **Generative AI is widely used**, with frequent use reported by 63% of parents and of children alike
- **General-purpose generative AI** is by far the most widely used.
- Parents and children use **generative AI** at very similar **frequencies**.
- **More vulnerable** parents are more likely to **confide** in AI.

Parents' perceptions of their children's AI use

- Parents **underestimate** their children's use of general-purpose generative AI. **The younger the child**, the greater the degree of underestimation.
- However, parents **do not underestimate** their children's use of AI companions.
- Parents have a **good understanding** of their children's **reasons** for using AI.

How use changes with age

- Regular use of generative AI **increases with the child's age**.
- **Confiding** in AI is **more common among younger children (aged 11-12)**.

B. Perceptions of the relationship with generative AI

Deeply ambivalent parental perceptions

- Generative AI is seen as a **tool for learning**, but also as a potential **source of vulnerability**.
- Concerns focus primarily on children's development, misleading content and personal data.
- **Only half of parents feel at ease** with their child's use of generative AI.

Children are more enthusiastic than their parents

- Children **see more benefits** and fewer risks associated with generative AI. Most see no downsides to it.
 - Nevertheless, **almost all users say they spend more time** using it than they would like to.
 - This feeling is more pronounced **among users of AI companions** and AI integrated into social media than among users of other types of AI.
- Is there a need to put safeguards in place for certain potentially addictive features?

How usage shapes perceptions

- **The more generative AI is used, the more its benefits are recognised**. This pattern is seen among both parents and children.
- Among children, however, the use of **specialised AI** is associated with **greater wariness**.

C. Mental health and generative AI use

Generally high levels of wellbeing

- Both parents and children report generally high levels of well-being, with **little apparent impact from generative AI use**.
- Whether or not they use generative AI themselves, parents generally have a positive view of their child's well-being.

Users show greater sensitivity to emotional wellbeing

- Children who regularly use generative AI report more **negative emotions**.
- They also show **greater awareness of mental health issues**.

Parents have only a partial picture

- Parents generally recognise the patterns observed among children.
- They do, in fact, associate generative AI use with more negative emotions in their children.
- However, they **underestimate** the true extent of these effects.

D. Support and the role of key stakeholders

A need for greater support

- **Many** parents feel they lack sufficient support.
- This feeling is particularly strong among **parents who are already vulnerable or make little use of generative AI**, suggesting a need for support that goes beyond simply understanding how the technology works.

Education as a key means of providing support

- **An educational priority**: teachers and schools emerge as the most legitimate stakeholders to provide this support.
- Parents, particularly those who feel they receive no support at all, also believe that **generative AI developers themselves** have a role to play in providing this support (ranking second).

Generative AI is already part of family life. How can families be supported?

RECOMMENDATIONS

Highlight the potential risks associated with generative AI use: Teenagers have a very positive view of generative AI and are less cautious about its risks than their parents. This is particularly significant given how widely they use it and how commonly they feel they spend too much time on it.

Support parents: Faced with their children's use of generative AI, which they tend to underestimate, most parents feel they receive insufficient support, or none at all. The most vulnerable parents feel the least supported.

Pay particular attention to relational uses: AI companions and AI integrated into social media are associated with more signs of perceived dependency among children (including excessive time spent using them and emotional concerns).

▶ Detailed results



Generative AI use

Widespread adoption of AI

Generative AI is widely adopted by parents, with general-purpose AI tools by far the most used.



Generative AI use | Parents

All parents (N=1138)

	Uses at least one AI tool	General-purpose generative AI (e.g. ChatGPT)	Voice assistants (e.g. Siri)	AI integrated into social media (e.g. My AI - Snapchat)	AI companions / social conversational agents (e.g. Character.AI)
AWARE OF	98%	97%	94%	85%	70%
USES IT	85%	80%	57%	45%	36%
At least once a week	63%	52%	30%	21%	16%
<i>Daily</i>	32%	22%	13%	8%	6%
<i>At least once a week</i>	46%	31%	17%	13%	10%
<i>At least once a month</i>	28%	14%	9%	8%	7%
<i>Less often</i>	36%	14%	18%	17%	13%
<i>Aware of it but does not use it</i>	58%	17%	37%	40%	34%

Parents believe their children use generative AI in much the same way as they do: adoption is widespread and dominated by general-purpose AI.



Generative AI use | Parents' perceptions of their child's use

All parents (N=1138)

	At least one generative AI tool	Reminder parents' use	General-purpose generative AI (e.g. ChatGPT)	Voice assistants (e.g. Siri)	AI integrated into social media (e.g. My AI - Snapchat)	AI companions / social conversational agents
AWARE OF	88%	98%	84%	79%	70%	55%
USES IT	76%	85%	66%	49%	44%	29%
At least once a week	53%	63%	41%	27%	27%	14%
Daily	25%	32%	13%	12%	10%	4%
At least once a week	42%	46%	27%	16%	17%	10%
At least once a month	25%	28%	12%	9%	7%	6%
Less often	29%	36%	14%	13%	10%	8%
Aware of it but does not use it	30%	58%	18%	30%	26%	27%

Parents' perceptions broadly reflect children's actual use, but they underestimate their use of general-purpose generative AI.



Generative AI use | Children

All children (N=970)

	At least one generative AI tool	Reminder: parents' perceptions of their child	General-purpose generative AI (e.g. ChatGPT)	Voice assistants (e.g. Siri)	AI integrated into social media (e.g. My AI - Snapchat)	AI companions / social conversational agents
AWARE OF	98%	88%	97% +13	94%	90%	73%
USES IT	86%	76%	78% +12	55%	50%	32%
At least once a week	63%	53%	51% +10	32%	29%	14%
Daily	29%	25%	17%	13%	10%	5%
At least once a week	51%	42%	34%	19%	19%	9%
At least once a month	26%	25%	13%	9%	9%	7%
Less often	32%	29%	14%	14%	12%	11%
Aware of it but does not use it	64%	30%	18%	38%	39%	42%



How to read this: 97% of children say they are aware of general-purpose generative AI, 13 percentage points higher than parents' estimates.



Differences vs parents' perceptions of their child's use

The older children get, the more they use generative AI (this trend is driven by their use of general-purpose AI and AI on social media).



Regular generative AI use | Children by age group

All children (N=970)

*Regular use = At least once a week

	All (N=970)	Aged 11 to 12 (N=219)	Aged 13 to 15 (N=444)	Aged 16 to 17 (N=307)
At least one generative AI tool	63%	56% ↗	62% ↗	70%
General-purpose generative AI	51%	40% ↗	54% ↗	56%
Voice assistants	32%	33%	30%	34%
AI integrated into social media	29%	23% ↗	27% ↗	35%
AI companions / social conversational agents	14%	16%	13%	15%

The younger the child, the more parents underestimate their use of AI, particularly general-purpose AI and voice assistants.



Generative AI use | Children's reported use vs. parents' perceptions, by age group

All children (N=970) and all parents (1138)

	Aged 11 to 12 <i>(N=219)</i>			Aged 13 to 15 <i>(N=444)</i>			Aged 16 to 17 <i>(N=307)</i>		
According to...									
Uses at least one generative AI tool regularly	56%	+12	44%	62%	+10	52%	70%	+9	61%
General-purpose generative AI	40%	+14	26%	54%	+11	43%	56%	+7	49%
Voice assistants	33%	+4	29%	30%	+6	24%	34%	+4	30%
AI integrated into social media	23%		22%	27%		26%	35%		31%
AI companions / social conversational agents	16%		14%	13%		13%	15%		17%

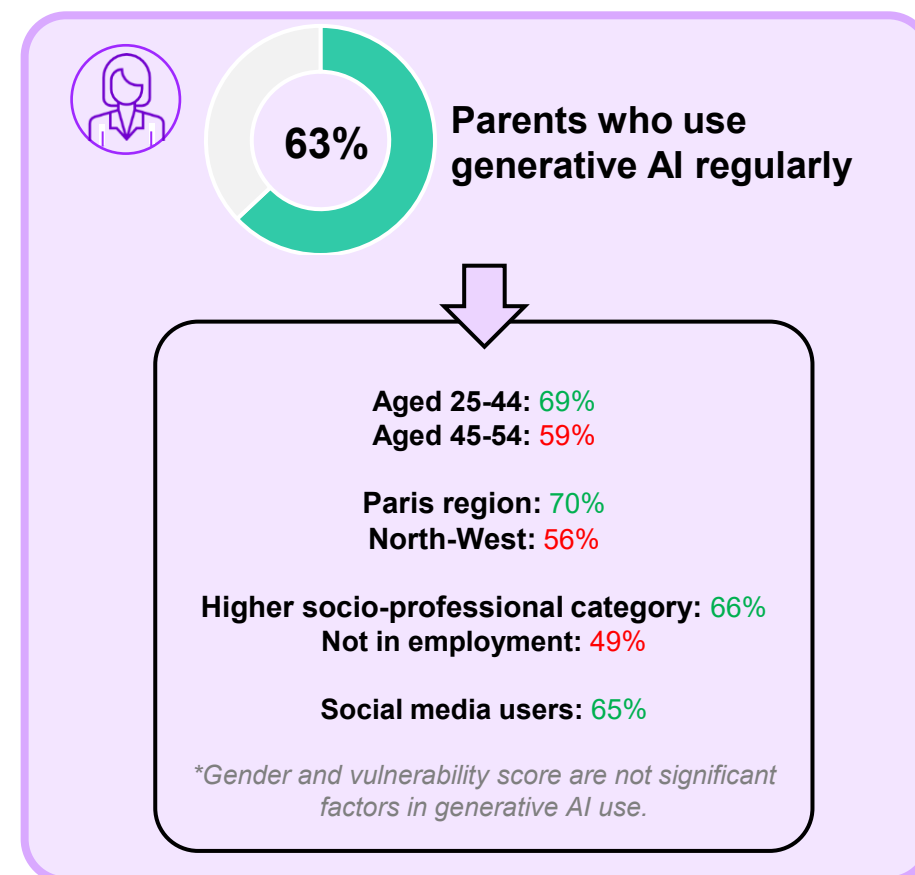
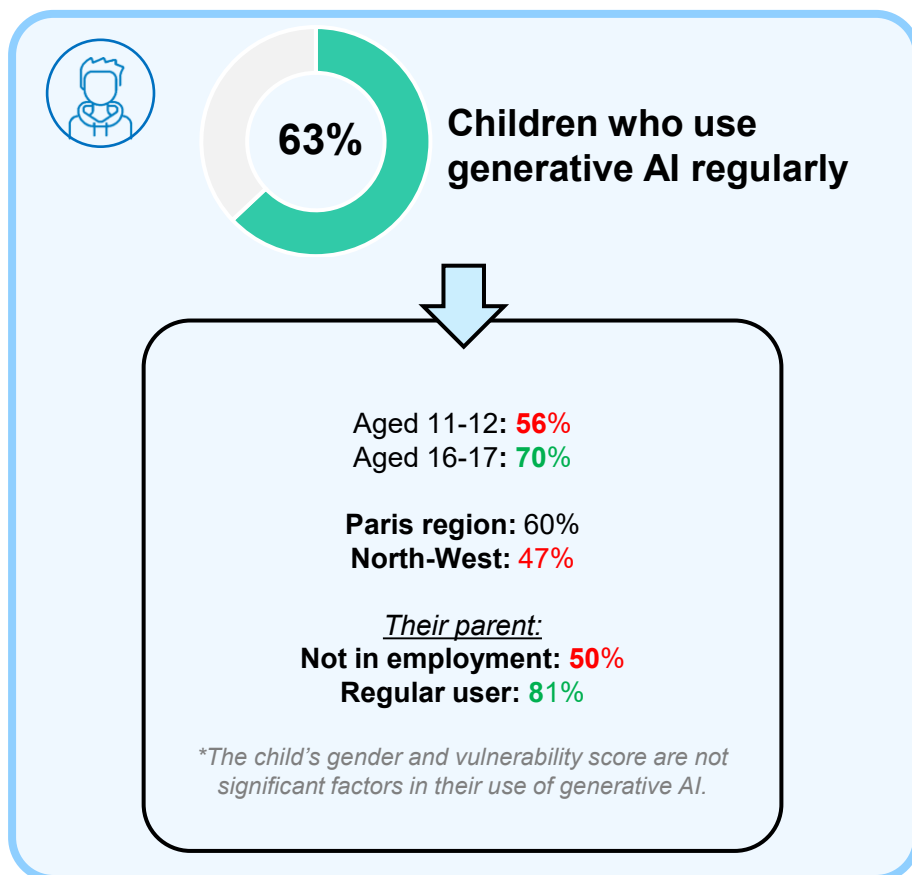
+XX

Differences between children's reported use and parents' perceptions

Who are the users? Older teenagers and younger parents, people living in the Paris region, and those in higher socio-professional categories.

Profile of regular users | Children and parents

All children (N=970) and all parents (N=1138)



P4A. How often do you personally use the following types of artificial intelligence (AI)?

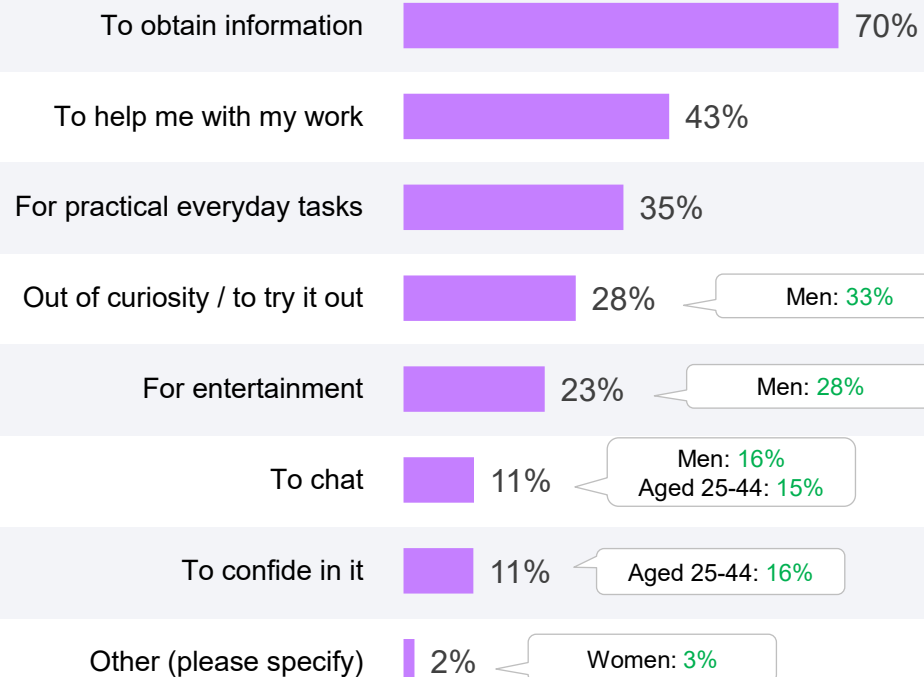
E4. Do you use the following types of artificial intelligence (AI)?

Most parents use generative AI to find information, followed by help with work, and everyday practical tasks.



Parents' reasons for using generative AI

Parents who use generative AI (N=965)



Men are more likely to use generative AI for more interactive purposes, such as satisfying their curiosity, trying it out or chatting, as well as for entertainment..

*VS = Vulnerability score (see slide 3 for how the score is calculated)

xx/xx Statistically significant differences compared with the total sample

Those who feel less good about their lives (medium to high vulnerability score*) talk to and confide in AI more, and use it less for entertainment.



Parents' reasons for using generative AI

Parents who use generative AI (N=965)

Vulnerability score (VS*)



Lower vulnerability
(N=855)

Higher vulnerability
(N=110)



To obtain information	70%	70%	68%
To help me with my work	43%	42%	46%
For practical everyday tasks	35%	35%	40%
Out of curiosity / to try it out	28%	28%	26%
For entertainment	23%	24%	15%
To chat	11%	10%	22%
To confide in it	11%	10%	17%
Other (please specify)	2%	1%	4%

*VS = Vulnerability score (see slide 3 for how the score is calculated)

xx/xx Statistically significant differences compared with the total sample

According to parents, children use AI mainly for homework and learning/curiosity, followed by entertainment.



Reasons for generative AI use | Parents' perceptions of their child's use

Parents of children who use AI (N=965)

For homework/school



58%

Aged 11 to 12: 51%

To learn new things



53%

To have fun



41%

To create content (images, texts...)



36%

To chat



19%

To confide in



10%

Other (please specify)



2%

I don't know



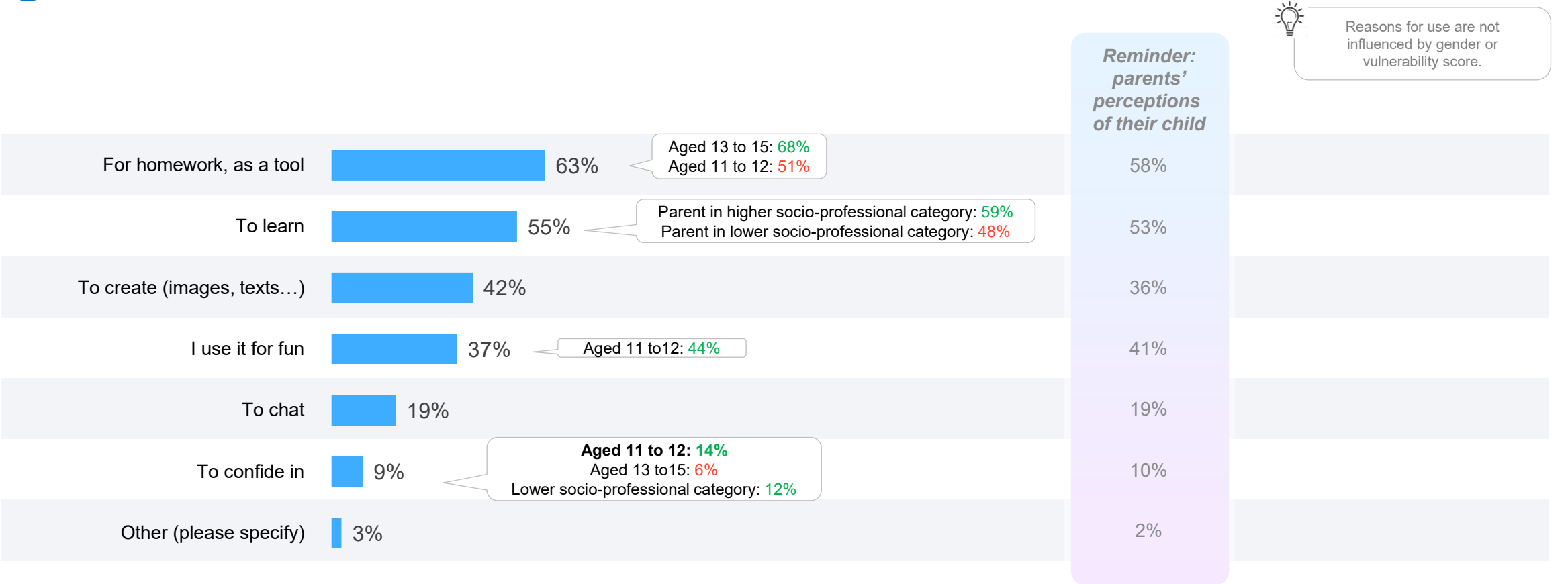
4%

Parents have a good understanding of why their children use AI. Younger children are more likely to confide in it.



Reasons for generative AI use | Children

Children who use AI (N=834)



A. Generative AI use among parents and children

Overview

- **Generative AI is widely used**, with frequent use reported by 63% of parents and of children alike
- **General-purpose generative AI** is by far the most widely used.
- Parents and children use **generative AI** at very similar **frequencies**.
- **More vulnerable** parents are more likely to **confide** in AI.

Parents' perceptions of their children's AI use

- Parents **underestimate** their children's use of general-purpose generative AI. **The younger the child**, the greater the degree of underestimation.
- However, parents **do not underestimate** their children's use of AI companions.
- Parents have a **good understanding** of their children's **reasons** for using AI.

How use changes with age

- Regular use of generative AI **increases with the child's age**.
- **Confiding** in AI is **more common among younger children (aged 11-12)**.

Perceptions of generative AI:

An ambivalent view of the relationship with AI

2.b

Children spontaneously see AI primarily as a schoolwork and information assistant: a practical tool. Concerns exist, but remain marginal compared with the perceived benefits.



Spontaneous perceptions | Children

All children (N=970)

Help and a source of answers

"It's like a person who knows everything and you can ask them anything."

"It's great; it helps me solve life's problems and makes my work easier."

"It's like a huge library."

"Google, but better."

Learning and doing well at school

"It helps me with my maths homework and to find information when I need it."

"I really like it. It helps me learn and understand things. It's also useful for presentations."

"AI could become a great assistant. It can help me revise for a test."

Saving time

"I use it to save time. It's really good."

"It's faster than a search engine and gives better results."

Creative tools

"Yes, it's useful for discovering new things, answering questions and creating pictures."

"I mainly use it to generate images."

Some concerns expressed, but less frequently

"It's good and can be helpful when you need it, but you have to be careful."

"Sometimes it gives false information and fake images of things that don't exist."

"It's rubbish. It's going to replace us."

"Yes, it's used for cheating and not thinking for yourself. It pollutes and replaces people."

E16. Do you know about artificial intelligence (AI)? What is it, in your view? What is it used for? What do you think of it? And if you use it, why?

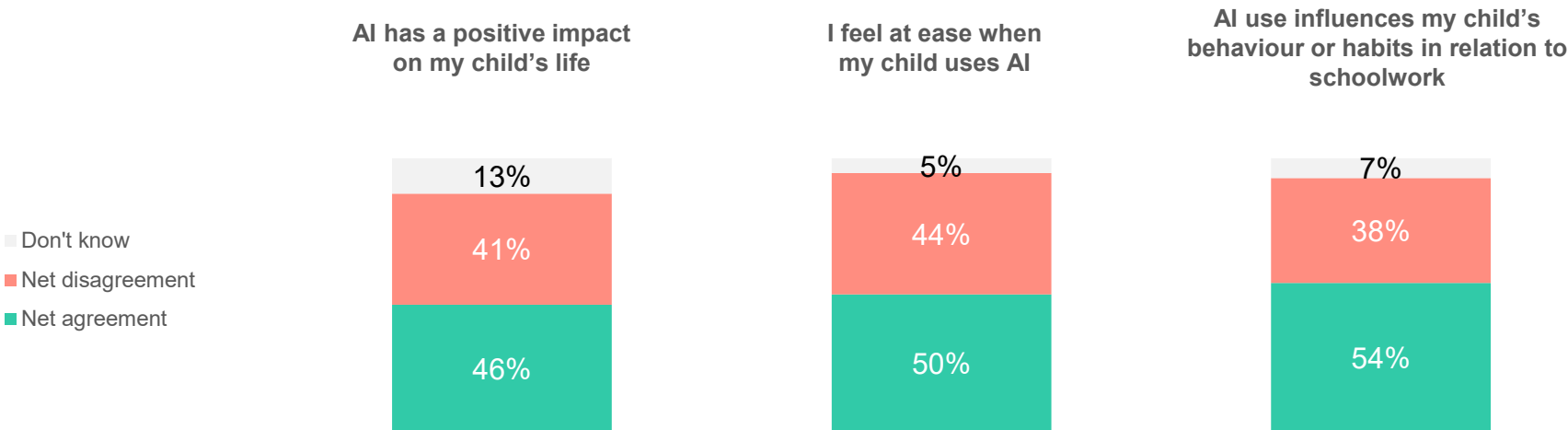
Write your answer in the field below. There are no right or wrong answers, so please answer freely.

Some parents remain wary of their children’s use of AI, particularly women and those with higher vulnerability scores. Parents who use AI themselves have a somewhat more positive view of it.



Impact of AI on their teenager’s life | Parents’ perceptions of their child’s use

Parents of children who use AI (N=861)



Net agreement:

Men: 54%
Women: 40%
Aged 45-54: 42%
Paris region: 63%
North-West: 37%
Lower vulnerability: 48%
Higher vulnerability: 32%
Regular user: 58%

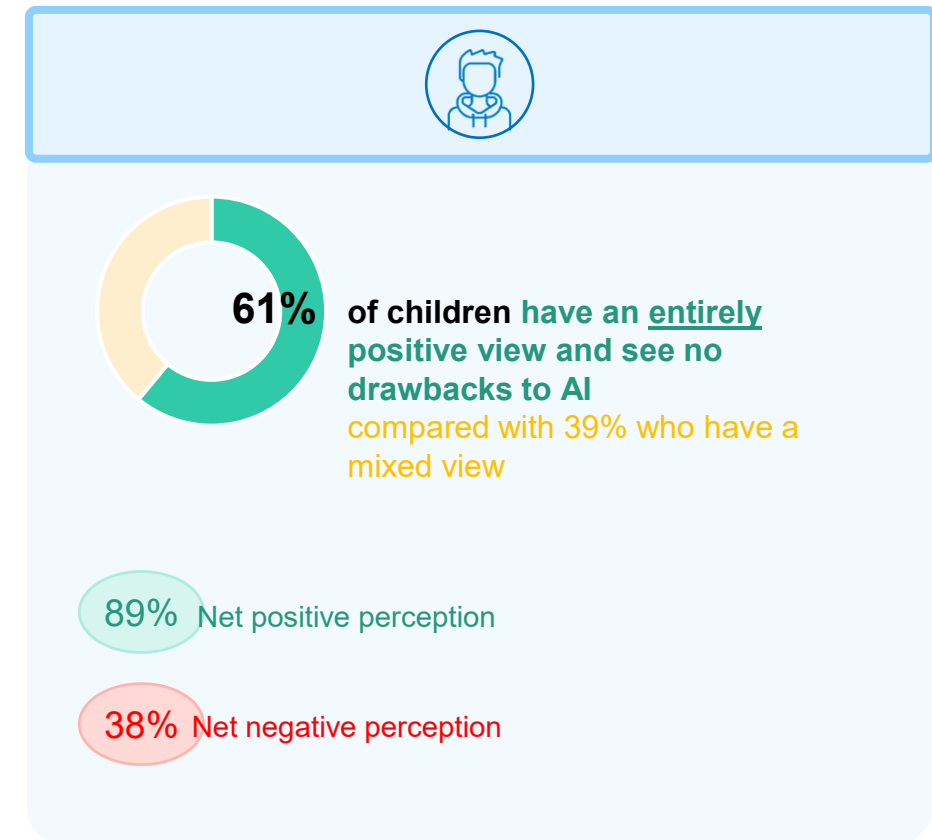
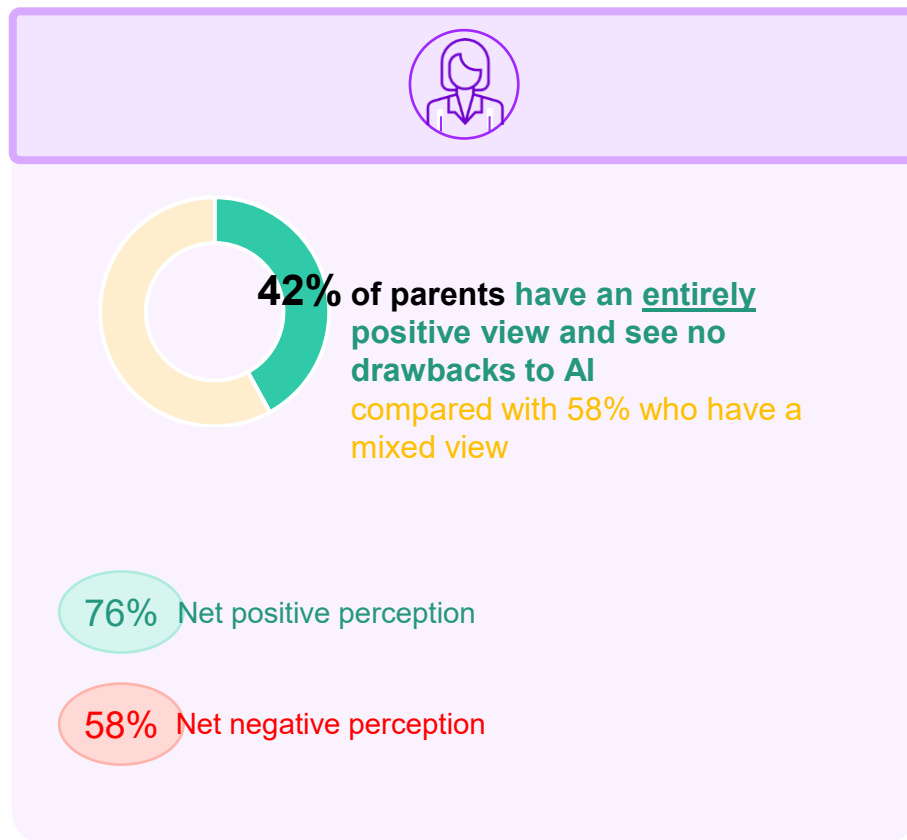
Men: 56%
Women: 45%
Paris region: 62%
North-West: 41%
Higher socio-professional category: 54%
Lower vulnerability: 51%
Higher vulnerability: 39%
Regular user: 57%

Men: 61%
Women: 49%
South-West: 44%
Higher socio-professional category: 54%
Regular user: 54%

Parents have an ambivalent view of AI, while children are much more overwhelmingly positive. Children's limited awareness of the risks could reinforce parents' calls for greater guidance and supervision.

Perceptions of AI | Parents vs. children

Parents who know about AI (N=1,111)



Among parents, perceived benefits outweigh concerns and grow with use, although concerns persist.

💡 Perceptions are more positive among those with lower vulnerability scores.



Perceptions of AI | Parents

Parents who know about AI (N=1111)

		Regular users (N=704)	Does not use any AI regularly (N=407)
76% Net positive	Helps my child deepen their knowledge	32%	37%
	Can be a useful tool for academic success	32%	37%
	Allows my child to discover new things	28%	34%
	Allows my child to save time (e.g. with homework)	28%	33%
	Is necessary for their future working life	20%	25%
	Helps my child develop their creativity (writing, images, ideas, etc.)	20%	24%
	Allows them to practise (expressing themselves, speaking another language, doing homework, etc.)	18%	21%
58% Net negative	Hinders the development of my child's independent thinking	27%	25%
	Exposes my child to false or misleading information	24%	22%
	Poses a risk to their personal data	20%	19%
	Exposes my child to inappropriate content	13%	11%
	Causes my child to lose concentration	12%	12%
	Isolates my child or reduces their social interactions	12%	11%
	Has a negative impact on my child's wellbeing	11%	9%
	Is essential to my child's everyday life	7%	9%

Teenagers are less wary of AI and have a more broadly positive view, which is even more pronounced among regular users.

Perceptions remain similar across vulnerability levels, genders and child age groups.

Perceptions of AI | Children by frequency of use

Children who know about AI (N=947)

		Regular AI use (N=607)	Does not use any AI regularly (N=340)
89% Net positive	Saves me time (e.g. when doing homework)	47%	56%
	Allows me to discover new things	41%	48%
	Helps me deepen my knowledge	40%	48%
	Can help me do well at school	40%	46%
	Helps me be creative (writing, imagining, creating images, etc.)	28%	33%
	Allows me to practise (expressing myself, speaking another language, doing...)	21%	26%
	Is necessary for my future working life	17%	21%
38% Net negative	Prevents me from thinking for myself	17%	15%
	Shows me false or misleading information	13%	12%
	Puts my personal information at risk (knows too much about me)	9%	9%
	Shows me content I should not or do not want to see	7%	8%
	Distracts me when I should be doing something else	7%	7%
	Isolates me or reduces my relationships with others	7%	6%
	Makes me feel worse	3%	3%
	Is essential to my daily life; I find it difficult to do without it	9%	12%

Despite their positive perceptions, almost all children say they spend too much time using AI, particularly AI companions and AI integrated into social media.



Feeling of spending too much time – Net yes | Children

Children who use AI (N=764)



Perceptions remain similar across genders and age groups.

Feeling of spending too much time on...	Total
At least one AI tool	92%
AI companions / social conversational agents (e.g. Character.AI)	59%
AI integrated into social media (e.g. My AI – Snapchat)	57%
General-purpose generative AI (e.g. ChatGPT)	45%
Voice assistants (e.g. Siri)	43%

This feeling is more pronounced among those who feel better about their lives and among regular users.

 Feeling of spending too much time – Net yes | Children
Children who use AI (N=764)

	Total	Regular users of AI in general (N=420)	Vulnerability score*  Less vulnerable (N=398)  More vulnerable (N=134)	
At least one AI tool	92%	94%	93%	86%
AI companions / social conversational agents (e.g. Character.AI)	59%	65%	63%	50%
AI integrated into social media (e.g. My AI – Snapchat)	57%	61%	60%	49%
General-purpose generative AI (e.g. ChatGPT)	45%	51%	47%	40%
Voice assistants (e.g. Siri)	43%	48%	46%	35%

*Vulnerability score: Methodology for calculating the score on slide 3

B. Perceptions of the relationship with generative AI

Deeply ambivalent parental perceptions

- Generative AI is seen as a **tool for learning**, but also as a potential **source of vulnerability**.
- Concerns focus primarily on children's development, misleading content and personal data.
- **Only half of parents feel at ease** with their child's use of generative AI.

Children are more enthusiastic than their parents

- Children **see more benefits** and fewer risks associated with generative AI. Most see no downsides to it.
 - Nevertheless, **almost all users say they spend more time** using it than they would like to.
 - This feeling is more pronounced **among users of AI companions** and AI integrated into social media than among users of other types of AI.
- Is there a need to put safeguards in place for certain potentially addictive features?

How usage shapes perceptions

- **The more generative AI is used, the more its benefits are recognised**. This pattern is seen among both parents and children.
- Among children, however, the use of **specialised AI** is associated with **greater wariness**.

Mental health and generative AI use: Mixed signals

2.C

Parents also have a positive view of their child’s wellbeing. Those who use AI regularly report more frequent negative emotions in their child.



Relationship between generative AI use and wellbeing | Parents’ perceptions of their child’s wellbeing

Parents of children who use AI (N=861)

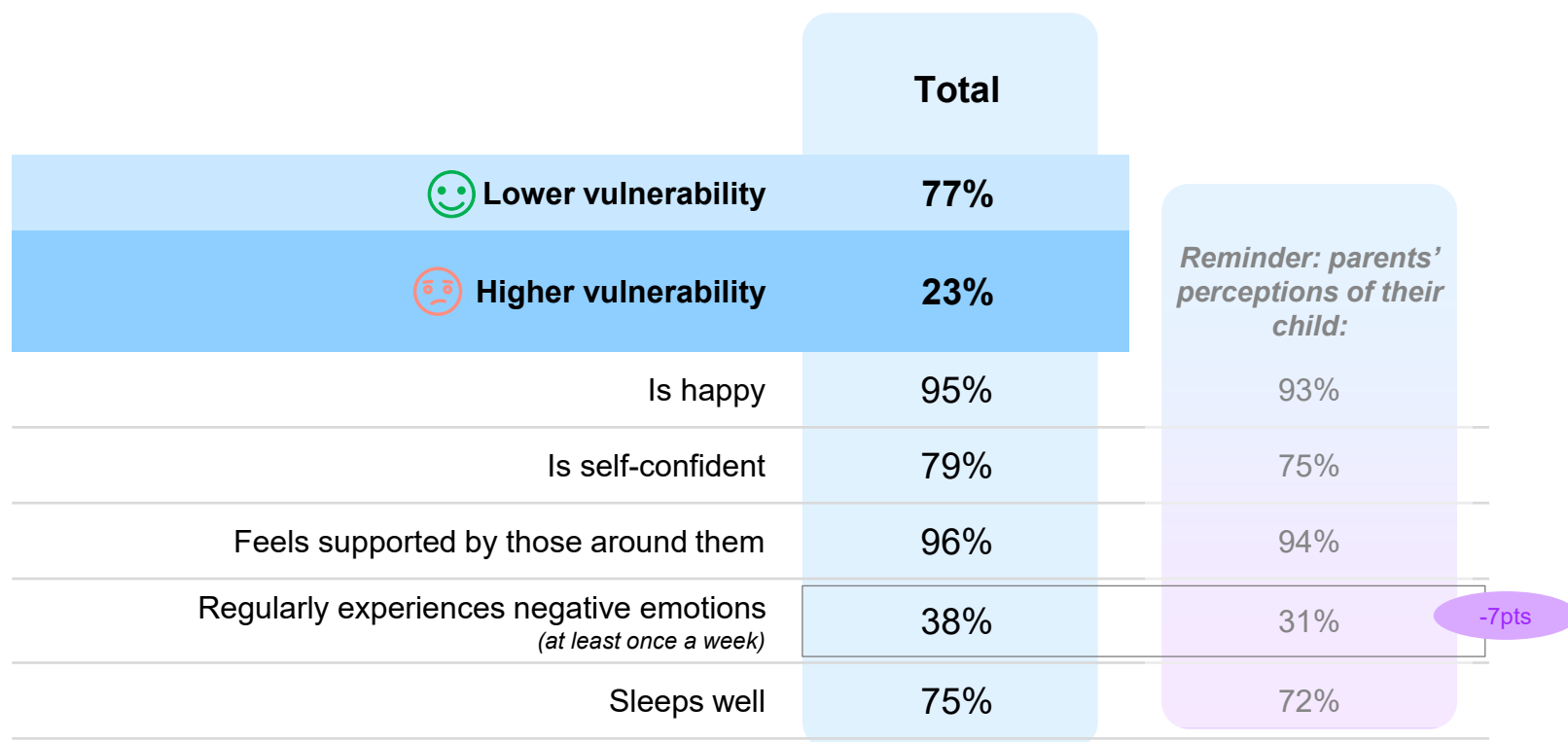
	Total	Parent who uses generative AI regularly (N=704)	Parent who does not use any generative AI regularly (N=434)
Their child is happy	93%	94%	91%
Their child is self-confident	75%	75%	75%
Their child feels supported by those around them	94%	95%	93%
Their child sleeps well	72%	71%	74%
Their child regularly experiences negative emotions (at least once a week)	31% Boy: 27% Girl: 36%	35%	24%

Parents' assessments are broadly in line with reality, but they underestimate negative emotions.



Wellbeing | Children

All children (N=970)



+XX

Differences between parents' perceptions of their child and children's own perceptions

Children who use generative AI show both high levels of wellbeing and greater sensitivity to emotional issues.



Relationship between generative AI use and wellbeing | Children

All children (N=970)

	Total	Regular users of generative AI in general* (N=607)	General-purpose generative AI (N=495)	Voice assistants (N=306)	AI integrated into social media (N=279)	AI companions / social conversational agents (N=136)
 Lower vulnerability	77%	78%	79%	81%	81%	86%
 Higher vulnerability	23%	21%	21%	19%	19%	14%
Is happy	95%	95%	95%	97%	98%	97%
Is self-confident	79%	80%	80%	82%	84%	88%
Feels supported by those around them	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%	98%
Regularly experiences negative emotions (at least once a week)	38%	44%	45%	46%	44%	50%
Sleeps well	75%	75%	75%	78%	78%	80%
Mental health is an important issue	70%	74%	74%	76%	80%	82%



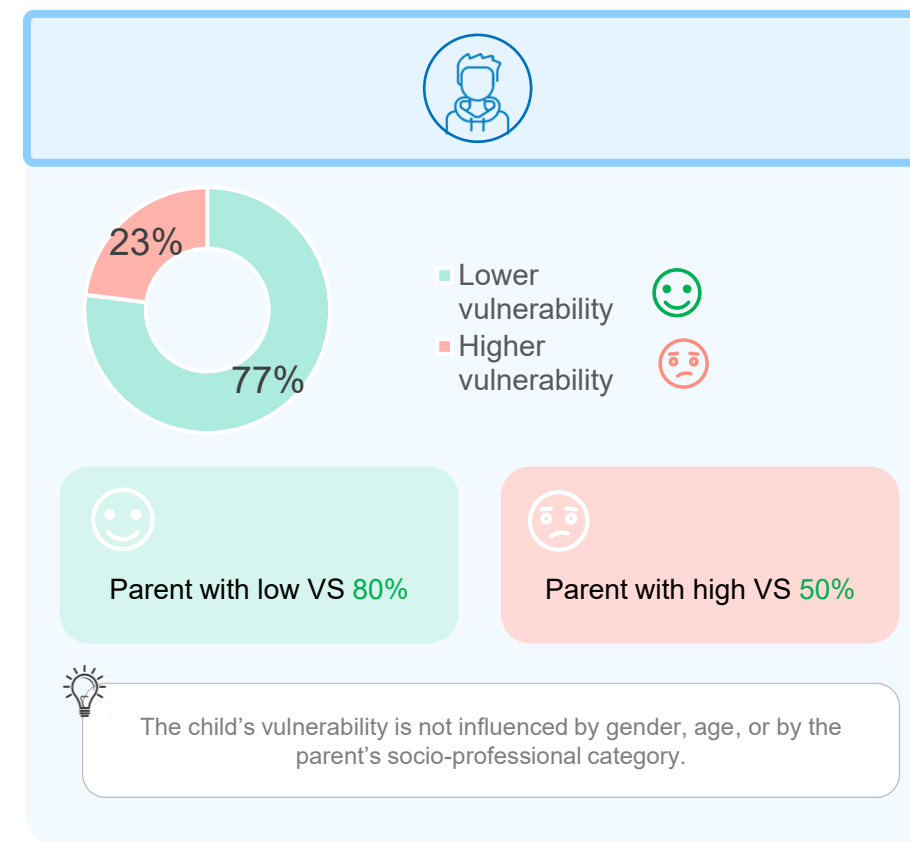
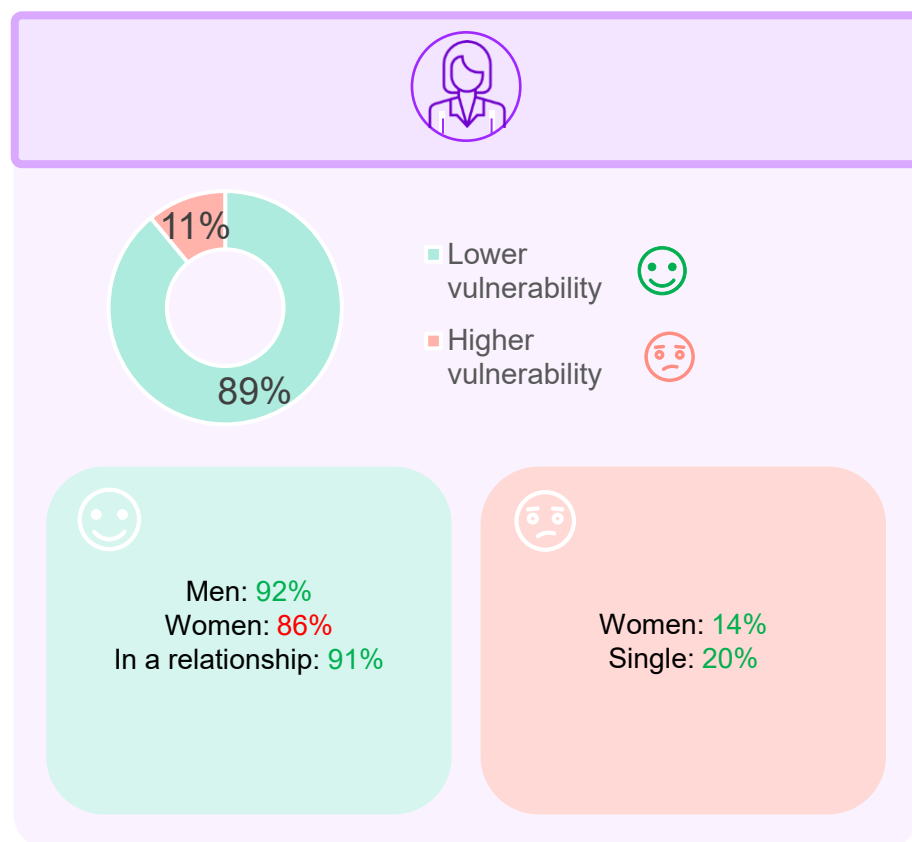
Children who use non-general-purpose AI are more likely to have parents with lower vulnerability scores.

*Regular users = at least once a week

Parents with lower vulnerability scores are more likely to be men, to be in a relationship, and to use AI integrated into social media.

Profile by vulnerability score | Parents and children

All parents (N=1,138) and all children (N=970)



C. Mental health and generative AI use

Generally high levels of wellbeing

- Both parents and children report generally high levels of well-being, with **little apparent impact from generative AI use**.
- Whether or not they use generative AI themselves, parents generally have a positive view of their child's well-being.

Users show greater sensitivity to emotional wellbeing

- Children who regularly use generative AI report more **negative emotions**.
- They also show **greater awareness of mental health issues**.

Parents have only a partial picture

- Parents generally recognise the patterns observed among children.
- They do, in fact, associate generative AI use with more negative emotions in their children.
- However, they **underestimate** the true extent of these effects.

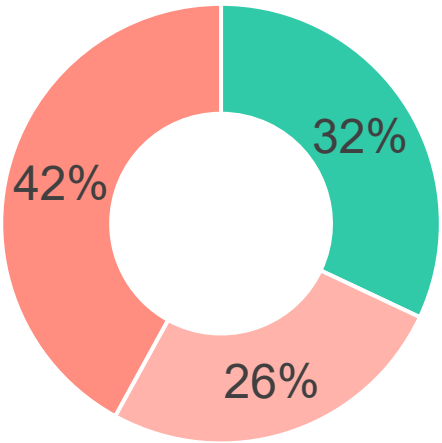
Support and the role of stakeholders:

A need for support from schools

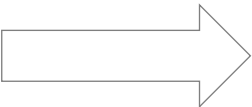
2.d

A widespread perceived lack of support, particularly among those with higher vulnerability scores and those who use AI less.

 **Support | Parent**
All parents (N=1,138)

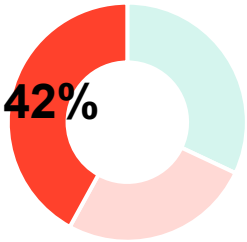


- Yes, I feel sufficiently supported.
- Yes, I feel supported, but not sufficiently.
- No, I do not feel supported at all.



Who feel least supported?

Those who answered "No, I do not feel supported at all"



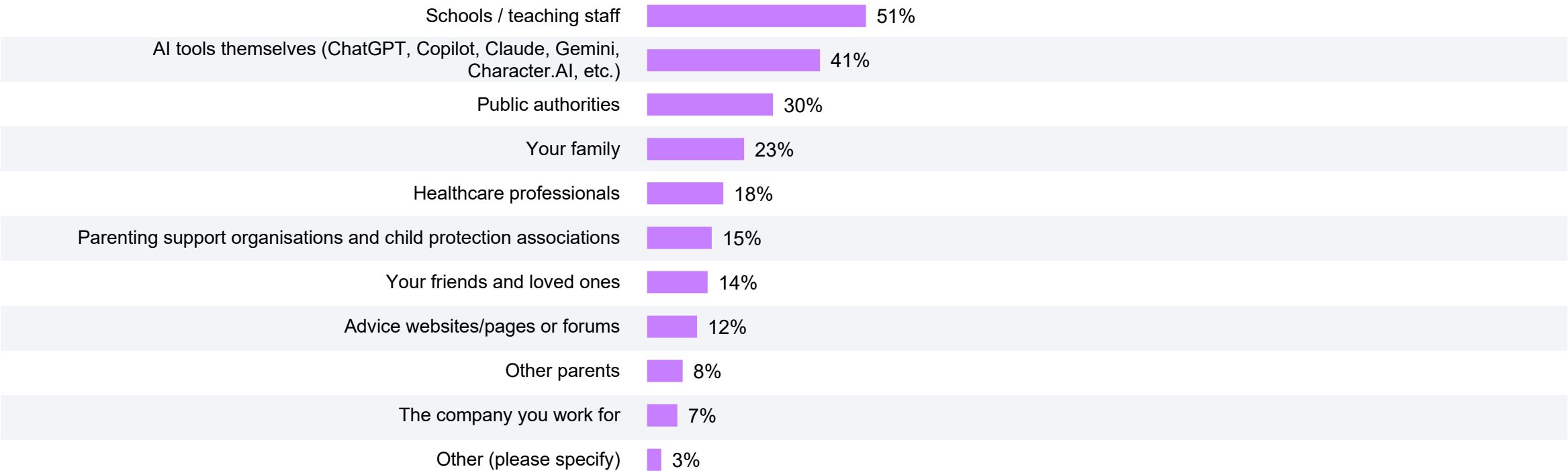
-  Women: 57%
-  Aged 45-54: 49%
-  North-West: 26%
-  Vulnerable: 14%
-  Vulnerable child: 27%
-  Does not use any AI regularly: 51%
-  Has a negative perception of AI: 71%

According to parents, this is an educational issue that requires support primarily from schools, followed by AI tools themselves and public authorities.



Role of stakeholders | Parent

All parents (N=1,138)



Those who do not feel supported at all expect more from schools, public authorities, and AI developers themselves.



Role of stakeholders | Parent

All parents (N=1138)

		Feels sufficiently supported (N=354)	Doesn't feel sufficiently supported (N=299)	Doesn't feel supported at all (N=485)
Schools / teaching staff	51%	45%	48%	58%
AI tools themselves (ChatGPT, Copilot, Claude, Gemini, Character.AI, etc.)	41%	37%	39%	44%
Public authorities	30%	19%	29%	38%
Your family	23%	36%	26%	11%
Healthcare professionals	18%	18%	19%	17%
Parenting support organisations and child protection associations	15%	16%	16%	14%
Your friends and loved ones	14%	26%	13%	6%
Advice websites/pages or forums	12%	15%	14%	8%
Other parents	8%	14%	10%	3%
The company you work for	7%	11%	8%	4%
Other (please specify)	3%	3%	2%	4%

D. Support and the role of key stakeholders

A need for greater support

- **Many** parents feel they lack sufficient support.
- This feeling is particularly strong among **parents who are already vulnerable or make little use of generative AI**, suggesting a need for support that goes beyond simply understanding how the technology works.

Education as a key means of providing support

- **An educational priority**: teachers and schools emerge as the most legitimate stakeholders to provide this support.
- Parents, particularly those who feel they receive no support at all, also believe that **generative AI developers themselves** have a role to play in providing this support (ranking second).

Thanks!

Eva Pierrey

Research Executive

eva.pierrey@yougov.com

Samantha Farkas

Senior Research Executive

Samantha.farkas@yougov.com

Stéphanie Laffargue

Associate Director

stephanie.laffargue@yougov.com

Goulwen Leport

Sales Executive

goulwen.leport@yougov.com

YouGov®

YouGov, 2022, all rights reserved. All materials contained herein are protected by copyright laws.

Any storage, reproduction or distribution of such materials, in whole or in part, in any form without the prior written permission of YouGov is prohibited.

This information (including any enclosures and attachments) is propriety and confidential and has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of the addressee(s) and solely for the purpose for which it is provided.

We make no representations, warranties or guarantees, whether express or implied, that the information is accurate, complete or up to date. We exclude all implied conditions, warranties, representations or other terms that may apply and we will not be liable to you for any loss or damage, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, even if foreseeable, arising under or in connection with use of or reliance on the information. We do not exclude or limit in any way our liability to you where it would be unlawful to do so.