

Living with AI: Examining AI Usage, Privacy Concerns and Perceived Job Displacement

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Abstract — This study examines everyday artificial intelligence (AI) use with particular attention to usage patterns, privacy and ethical concerns, and perceptions of possible job displacement. A quantitative cross-sectional survey was conducted with 73 respondents. The questionnaire measured daily AI use, AI-assisted tasks, reported AI tools, privacy/ethical concerns, perceived replacement of human jobs within five years, factors making AI attractive, and frequency of surprise at AI capabilities. Descriptive statistics, multiple-response frequencies, cross-tabulations, and Pearson chi-square tests were used. Regular AI use was reported by 41 respondents (56.16%) and occasional use by 28 (38.36%), giving 69 respondents (94.52%) with at least occasional use. ChatGPT was the most frequently reported tool (53, 72.60%). Writing/content creation (48, 65.75%) and learning/education (42, 57.53%) were the most common predefined tasks. Privacy/ethical concern was widespread, with 39 (53.42%) very concerned and 32 (43.84%) somewhat concerned. For job replacement, 21 (28.77%) selected Yes and 37 (50.68%) Maybe. The association between AI-use category and privacy/ethical concern was not statistically significant, $\chi^2(4)=0.538$, $p=0.970$, Cramer's $V=0.061$. The association between AI-use category and perceived job replacement was also not statistically significant, $\chi^2(4)=3.994$, $p=0.407$, $V=0.165$. An exploratory test of AI use and surprise frequency was statistically significant, $\chi^2(6)=13.012$, $p=0.043$, $V=0.299$, but sparse cells require cautious interpretation. The findings indicate that high AI use can coexist with substantial privacy/ethical concerns and uncertainty about employment effects without demonstrating a statistically significant association between usage category and the two primary perception outcomes.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; AI Adoption; Everyday AI Use; Privacy; Ethics; Job Displacement; User Perceptions

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) has moved from specialised computational settings into everyday educational, creative, organisational, and personal activities. The spread of generative AI has increased the accessibility of systems that can produce text, images, analyses, recommendations, and other outputs. Consequently, understanding AI adoption now requires attention not only to technical performance but also to how users incorporate AI into daily routines.

AI adoption also raises a set of social and ethical questions. Research on AI adoption identifies concerns involving privacy, transparency, fairness, accountability, and human rights, while workplace adoption research points to changes in work practices, autonomy, well-being, and innovation [1], [2]. A user may therefore value an AI system for its convenience or speed while simultaneously being concerned about how personal information is collected, processed, stored, or used.

Employment is a second major dimension of AI-related public discussion. Existing research examines AI and digital technologies in relation to tasks, skills, occupations, wages, and employment dynamics [3]-[8]. The evidence is varied across sectors and occupations, therefore a respondent's belief that AI may replace jobs should be understood as a perception rather than as direct evidence of real and genuine job loss.

The present study brings these dimensions together at the respondent level. It examines everyday AI usage, reported AI-assisted activities and tools, privacy/ethical concern, perceived job replacement, attractiveness factors, and surprise at AI capabilities. The study is exploratory and cross-sectional: it describes the collected sample and tests associations, not causal effects.

II. OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- To examine patterns and frequency of AI usage in daily life.
- Identify commonly reported AI tools and tasks.
- To describe privacy/ethical concern, perceived job replacement, AI attractiveness factors, and surprise frequency.
- To test whether AI-use category is associated with privacy/ethical concern and perceived job replacement.

A. Research questions:

- RQ1: What are the patterns and frequency of AI usage in daily life among respondents?
- RQ2: What tasks and AI tools are most commonly reported?
- RQ3: What are respondents' perceptions of privacy/ethical concern and potential job displacement?
- RQ4: Is AI-use category statistically associated with privacy/ethical concern or perceived job replacement?

III. HYPOTHESES AND CONCEPTUAL MODEL

H01: There is no significant association between AI-use category and privacy/ethical concern.

H1₁: There is a significant association between AI-use category and privacy/ethical concern.

H0₂: There is no significant association between AI-use category and perceived job replacement.

H1₂: There is a significant association between AI-use category and perceived job replacement.

Conceptual model: AI use in daily life → privacy/ethical concern; AI use in daily life → perceived job displacement. The arrows represent tested associations, not causal relationships.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. AI Adoption and Everyday Use

AI adoption is shaped by technological, organisational, and environmental conditions and involves social problems alongside technical capabilities [1]. A systematic review of workplace AI adoption similarly identifies effects on work practices and employee experiences [2]. These perspectives support examining AI use as a behavioural and social phenomenon.

B. Privacy, Ethics and Trust

Privacy, transparency, fairness, accountability, and human rights are recurring dimensions of responsible AI [1]. The European Commission's Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI emphasise human agency and oversight, specialized robustness, privacy and data management, transparency, variety and fairness, social well-being, and responsibility [10]. These concerns make privacy and ethics relevant even when users value AI for convenience.

C. AI and Employment

Research on AI and employment emphasises task-level and occupation-level differences [3]. Other studies discuss future-of-work implications, heterogeneous employment dynamics, technological transitions, and changing skill requirements [4]-[7]. Recent systematic and bibliometric reviews show a heterogeneous research landscape and continuing debate about displacement, augmentation, and labour-market adjustment [8], [11], [12].

D. Research Gap

The literature contains substantial work on AI adoption, responsible AI, and employment effects, but the present survey offers a narrower individual-level perspective that examines everyday AI use, privacy/ethical concern, and perceived job replacement together. The study addresses this empirical gap by describing respondent-level AI practices and testing whether usage category is statistically associated with two central perceptions.

V. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design and Sample

A quantitative, cross-sectional survey design was used. The supplied CSV contains 73 completed response rows. Gender was reported as Female by 49 respondents (67.12%) and Male by 24 (32.88%). Age ranged from 17 to 52 years (mean=26.25, SD=8.75; median=22).

B. Variables and Measures

AI utilization was recorded in three groups: Yes, Occasionally, and No. Privacy/principled concern was recorded as Very troubled, Somewhat anxious, and Not concerned. Perceived job replacement was recorded as Yes, Maybe, and No. The task query permitted multiple selections; thus, task percentages are calculated against all 73 respondents and do not sum to 100%.

C. Data Analysis

Descriptive analysis used frequencies and percentages. Multiple-response frequencies were calculated for AI tasks.

Cross-tabulations examined AI use against privacy/ethical concern, perceived job replacement, and surprise frequency. Pearson's chi-square test of independence was used at $\alpha=0.05$, with Cramer's V as an effect-size measure.

D. Data-Quality Consideration

Four respondents chose "No" when asked about their daily application of AI but however supplied responses to succeeding queries concerning AI instruments and AI-related jobs. Rather than silently excluding or correcting these responses, the inconsistency was kept as part of the initial questionnaire data. Accordingly, the frequencies reported for specific AI tools and tasks represent questionnaire-response frequencies and should not necessarily be interpreted as perfectly screened measures of active daily AI users.

VI. RESULTS

A. Respondent Profile

Gender	n	%
Female	49	67.12%
Male	24	32.88%
Total	73	100.00%

Table I: Gender distribution

Age group	n	%
≤17	1	1.37%
18–24	42	57.53%
25–34	16	21.92%
35+	14	19.18%
Total	73	100.00%

Table II: Age-group distribution

The mean age was 26.25 years (SD=8.75), with a median of 22 years and a range of 17–52 years.

B. AI Usage, Tools and Tasks

AI-use category	n	%
Yes	41	56.16%
Occasionally	28	38.36%
No	4	5.48%
Total	73	100.00%

Table III: AI use in daily life

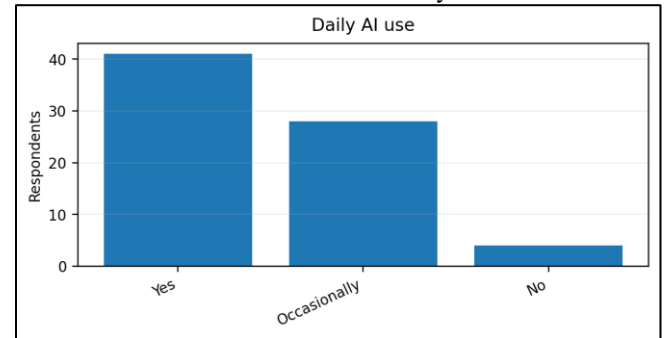


Fig. 1: Distribution of daily AI use.

Overall, 69 of 73 respondents (94.52%) reported regular or occasional AI use.

Reported tool category	n	%
ChatGPT	53	72.60%
Gemini	9	12.33%
Canva	5	6.85%
Other / mixed response	6	8.22%

Total	73	100.00%
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Table IV: Most-used AI tools as reported

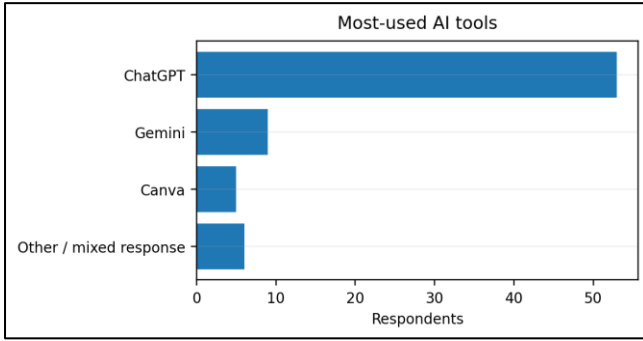


Fig. 2. Reported most-used AI tools.

The Other / mixed response category combines heterogeneous entries such as Grammarly, Grok, Perplexity, "All of them," "Canva and Gemini both," and a response indicating Google use.

Task	n	% of respondents
Writing & content creation	48	65.75%
Learning & education	42	57.53%
Image, video, or design generation	29	39.73%
Entertainment or creative hobbies	29	39.73%
Data analysis or research	27	36.99%
Personal productivity	23	31.51%
Coding or programming assistance	17	23.29%
Other free-text response	1	1.37%

Table V. AI-assisted tasks (multiple response)

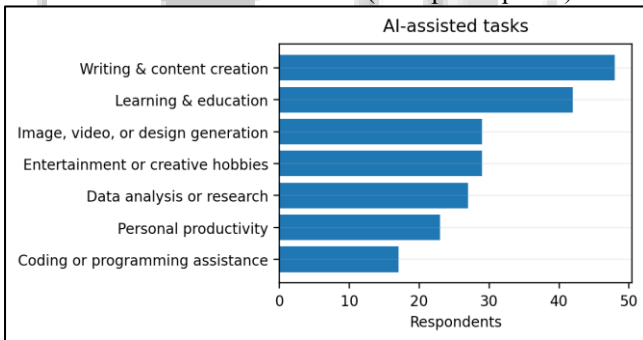


Fig. 3: AI-assisted tasks reported by respondents.

Writing/content creation and learning/education were the two most frequently reported predefined tasks. Because respondents could select multiple tasks, percentages do not sum to 100%.

C. Privacy, Ethics and AI Attractiveness

Concern level	n	%
Very concerned	39	53.42%
Somewhat concerned	32	43.84%
Not concerned	2	2.74%
Total	73	100.00%

Table VI: Privacy and ethical concern

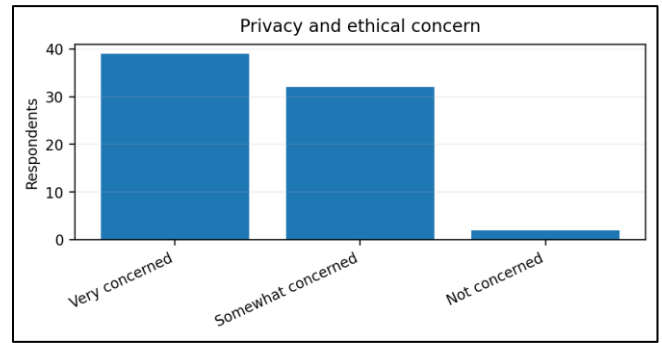


Fig. 4: Privacy and ethical concern.

A total of 71 respondents (97.26%) reported at least some concern about AI ethics/privacy.

Factor	n	%
Ease of use	31	42.47%
Speed	22	30.14%
Data privacy	9	12.33%
Accuracy	9	12.33%
Cost	2	2.74%
Total	73	100.00%

Table VII: Factor making an AI tool attractive

Ease of use and speed were the two most frequently selected factors, together accounting for 53 responses (72.60%).

D. Perceived Job Replacement and Surprise Frequency

Response	n	%
Yes	21	28.77%
Maybe	37	50.68%
No	15	20.55%
Total	73	100.00%

Table VIII: Perception that AI will replace human jobs within five years

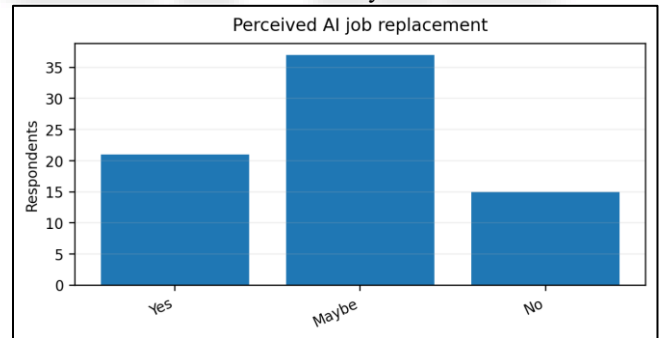


Fig. 5: Perceived AI-related job replacement.

Fifty-eight respondents (79.45%) selected either Yes or Maybe.

Frequency	n	%
Daily	20	27.40%
Weekly	24	32.88%
Monthly	10	13.70%
Rarely	19	26.03%
Total	73	100.00%

Table IX: Frequency of saying "Wow, AI just did that"

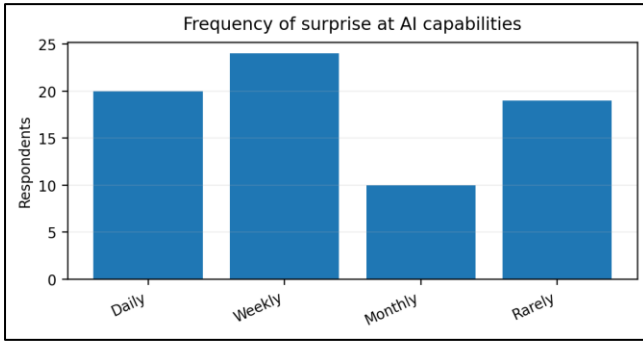


Fig. 6: Frequency of surprise at AI capabilities. Daily or weekly surprise was reported by 44 respondents (60.27%).

E. Inferential Analysis

Association	χ^2	df	p	Cramer's V	Interpretation
AI use $\times$ privacy/ethical concern	0.538	4	0.970	0.061	Not significant
AI use $\times$ perceived job replacement	3.994	4	0.407	0.165	Not significant
AI use $\times$ surprise frequency (exploratory)	13.012	6	0.043	0.299	Exploratory; $p < .05$

Table X. Pearson chi-square tests of association

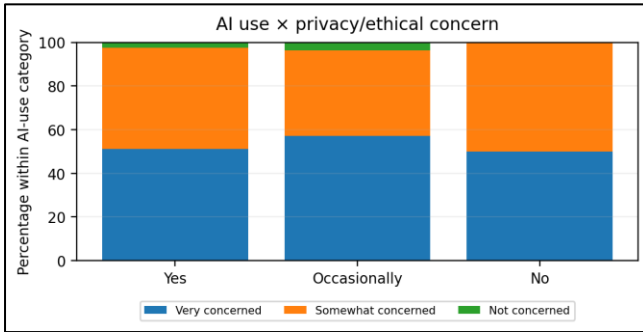


Fig. 7: AI use $\times$ privacy/ethical concern (within-category percentages).

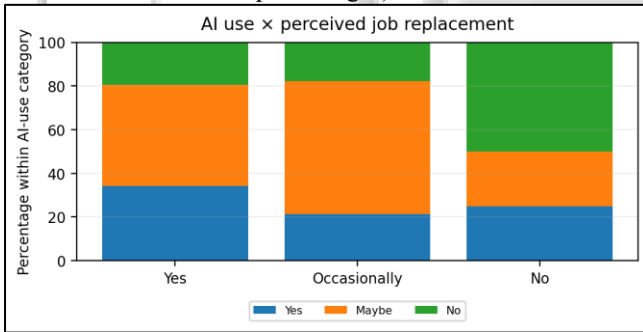


Fig. 8: AI use $\times$ perceived job replacement (within-category percentages).

For privacy/ethical concern, $\chi^2(4)=0.538$, $p=0.970$, indicating no statistically significant association. For perceived job replacement, $\chi^2(4)=3.994$, $p=0.407$, also indicating no statistically significant association. The exploratory AI-use $\times$ surprise-frequency test was statistically significant at $\alpha=.05$, but sparse expected frequencies and the small sample warrant cautious interpretation.

VII. DISCUSSION

The descriptive findings indicate that AI is already integrated into everyday activities for most respondents: 69 of 73 reported at least occasional use. ChatGPT was the most frequently reported tool, while writing/content creation and learning/education were the most common predefined

activities. These results describe the collected sample and should not be interpreted as population-level prevalence estimates.

A notable descriptive pattern is the coexistence of substantial AI use and substantial privacy/ethical concern. Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported at least some concern. This is consistent with the literature's emphasis on privacy, transparency, fairness, and accountability as recurring AI governance issues [1], [10]. However, the present cross-sectional data do not establish a causal relationship between use and concern.

Employment perceptions were mixed: 50.68% selected Maybe, 28.77% selected Yes, and 20.55% selected No. These responses represent perceptions of possible future change rather than observed job displacement. The non-significant primary association between AI-use category and recognised job replacement signifies that, within this sample, use category solely did not statistically clarify differences in that perception.

The exploratory association between AI use and surprise frequency indicates that patterns of engagement may connect to how often respondents report being surprised by AI abilities. Because the analysis was exploratory and contains sparse cells, it should not be treated as confirmatory evidence. A larger sample with prespecified categories would provide a more reliable test.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This study examined everyday AI use, AI-assisted tasks, commonly reported tools, privacy/ethical concerns, attractiveness factors, perceived job replacement, and surprise at AI capabilities using 73 survey responses. The sample showed high reported AI use alongside widespread privacy/ethical concern and considerable uncertainty about future employment effects. The two prespecified chi-square tests did not identify statistically significant associations between AI-use category and either privacy/ethical concern or perceived job replacement. These findings support a nuanced interpretation of AI adoption: frequent use does not necessarily imply absence of concern, and perceptions of

future job replacement cannot be inferred simply from usage frequency.

The study's contribution is primarily empirical and descriptive. It provides a respondent-level snapshot that connects adoption, concern, and employment perceptions in one survey and identifies relationships that can be examined in larger, more diverse samples.

IX. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The sample is small (n=73) and appears to be a convenience survey; therefore, findings should not be generalised to a wider population without further evidence. The cross-sectional design prevents causal inference. The dataset contains an internal inconsistency in which four respondents who selected No to daily AI use answered later AI-tool/task questions. Finally, the exploratory chi-square test contains sparse cells.

Future studies should use larger and more diverse samples, prespecify analytical categories, collect clearer measures of AI intensity and task breadth, and examine whether trust, perceived usefulness, privacy concern, and employment anxiety interact over time. Longitudinal designs could distinguish changing perceptions from stable attitudes.

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