

Democracy and AI Acceptance: Cross-Country Evidence

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ABSTRACT

We study whether political regime type is associated with public attitudes toward artificial intelligence (AI). Using nationally representative surveys from 47 countries (2024–2025) and the EIU Democracy Index as our primary measure of regime quality, we relate democracy to three outcomes: AI acceptance, perceived trustworthiness and trust in AI. We find a negative association between democracy and all three outcomes that attenuates yet persists after adding country-level sociodemographics and AI literacy. Results are robust to alternative regime measures and to replacing contemporaneous democracy with lagged democracy measured prior to the AI boom. They also hold when accounting for cultural differences using an individualism–collectivism index. Finally, we show that democracy partly accounts for the AI acceptance premium recently documented in emerging countries.

JEL codes: C21, D83, O33, P50, Z10

Keywords: AI acceptance, AI literacy, Cross-country survey, Democracy, Political regime, Trust in AI, Trustworthiness of AI

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Demokrácia és a mesterséges intelligencia elfogadottsága: országok közötti összehasonlítás

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ÖSSZEFOGLALÓ

Azt vizsgáljuk, hogy a politikai rezsim típusa összefüggésben áll-e a mesterséges intelligenciához (MI) való társadalmi hozzáállással. 47 ország (2024–2025) országosan reprezentatív felméréseire támaszkodva, a rezsimminőség elsődleges mutatójaként az EIU demokráciaindexét használva, a demokráciát három kimenettel hozzuk kapcsolatba: az MI elfogadottságával, az észlelt megbízhatósággal és az MI iránti bizalommal. Negatív kapcsolatot találunk a demokrácia és mindhárom kimenet között. Ez a kapcsolat gyengül, de fennmarad akkor is, amikor országos szintű szociodemográfiai változókat és MI-műveltséget is figyelembe vesszük. Eredményeink robusztusak alternatív rezsimmutatókkal szemben, és akkor is, ha az aktuális demokráciamértéket az MI-boomot megelőzően mért, késleltetett demokráciával helyettesítjük. Eredményeink akkor is megmaradnak, ha a kulturális különbségeket egy individualizmus–kollektívizmus indexszel vesszük figyelembe. Végül megmutatjuk, hogy a demokrácia részben magyarázza a feltörekvő országokban nemrég dokumentált, nagyobb MI-elfogadottságot.

JEL kódok: C21, D83, O33, P50, Z10

Kulcsszavak: MI elfogadottsága, MI-műveltség, nemzetközi felmérés, demokrácia, politikai rezsim, bizalom az MI-ben, az MI megbízhatósága

Democracy and AI Acceptance: Cross-Country Evidence

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Abstract

We study whether political regime type is associated with public attitudes toward artificial intelligence (AI). Using nationally representative surveys from 47 countries (2024–2025) and the EIU Democracy Index as our primary measure of regime quality, we relate democracy to three outcomes: AI acceptance, perceived trustworthiness and trust in AI. We find a negative association between democracy and all three outcomes that attenuates yet persists after adding country-level sociodemographics and AI literacy. Results are robust to alternative regime measures and to replacing contemporaneous democracy with lagged democracy measured prior to the AI boom. They also hold when accounting for cultural differences using an individualism–collectivism index. Finally, we show that democracy partly accounts for the AI acceptance premium recently documented in emerging countries.

Keywords: AI acceptance, AI literacy, Cross-country survey, Democracy, Political regime, Trust in AI, Trustworthiness of AI

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1. Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is in the process of deeply transforming our life, including education, labor market, and health (OECD, 2024; AI Index Steering Committee, 2025; Gmyrek et al., 2025). The extent of this transformation depends on public acceptance of AI across societies. In this study, we examine whether the political regime, captured by democracy indices, is associated with skepticism about AI. Linking country-representative survey responses to independent democracy indices, we find that lower democracy scores are systematically associated with higher AI acceptance and trust, and this relationship is robust after accounting for sociodemographics, income, and AI literacy, and replicates with other democracy measures. Moreover, the findings remain robust when relying on pre-AI boom democracy scores. These patterns help account for the “emerging-economy premium” in AI attitudes observed in global surveys.

The KPMG 2025 AI Global report, based on 48,340 adults in 47 countries, documents that AI adoption and favorable attitudes are higher in many emerging economies (Gillespie et al., 2025). We add to this descriptive pattern by linking these country averages to independent regime-quality measures. Our contribution is to show that the “emerging-economy premium” closely aligns with lower democracy scores: a substantial share of the gap lines up with systematic cross-country differences in democratic institutions.

Our conjecture is aligned with several existing theories. First, repeated exposure to opaque decision-making can produce habituation, lowering demands for explainability and increasing acceptance of non-transparent outcomes (McLennan, 2025). Second, political socialization perspectives — particularly the Dual-Process Model’s emphasis on deference to authority — offer a micro-foundation for acquiescence to top-down decisions (Duckitt and Sibley, 2009, 2010). Third, system-justification theory predicts that individuals adapt attitudes to defend and legitimize prevailing institutions, which can generalize tolerance of institutional opacity to AI “black-box” outputs (Jost and Banaji, 1994; Jost, 2019).

Three recent studies are closest to ours. Pham et al. (2025) analyze a European sample of 4,004 respondents from eight countries, classifying regimes as *full* or *flawed* democracies using the EIU Democracy Index. They find that respondents in flawed democracies report (i) higher trust in government entities and (ii) a more positive overall attitude toward AI than those in full democracies, while observing no regime difference in a specific “trust in

AI solutions” measure. Our analysis also complements recent macro-political work arguing that AI can threaten democratization. Chehoudi (2025) studies a macro-comparative panel of 72 countries (2010–2023; adopters of national AI strategies) and document a negative effect on the intensity of AI development on democracy levels, with suggestive evidence that parliamentary systems mitigate these adverse effects. Chu et al. (2025) present evidence consistent with a technology affecting institutions channel whereby greater AI penetration is associated with more authoritarian outcomes. We document that more authoritarian polities (lower democracy scores) are associated with higher public acceptance of AI. Moreover, this result holds when using democracy scores prior to the AI-boom, which suggests that the relation is not only determined by the impact of AI on democracy. While our cross-sectional design cautions against causal claims, taken together the two perspectives suggest a potential feedback loop: AI may shape political institutions (as in Chu et al., 2025), and political institutions may shape societal acceptance of AI.

2. Data and Descriptives

The database on trust in AI with the widest coverage available is Gillespie et al. (2025), surveying 48,340 adults across 47 countries. Fieldwork was conducted via online questionnaires between November 2024 and mid-January 2025. Samples were drawn from nationally representative panels. After demographics, respondents completed modules on: (i) AI use and literacy, (ii) trust/acceptance, perceived trustworthiness, emotions, (iii) benefits, risks, and impacts, (iv) governance and regulation. Most constructs used 5- or 7-point Likert response formats. Reported internal consistencies are high.

We focus on three outcome variables as defined in Gillespie et al. (2025):

- **Acceptance of AI.** A single item: “To what extent do you accept / approve the use of AI [specific application]?” with reporting bands for low (“Not at all/Slightly”), moderate, and high (“Highly/Completely”) acceptance.
- **Perceived trustworthiness of AI.** A 9-item measure of positive expectations toward AI systems, spanning technical *ability* (e.g., “Produce output that is accurate”) and *safe/ethical use* (e.g., “Are safe and secure to use”).

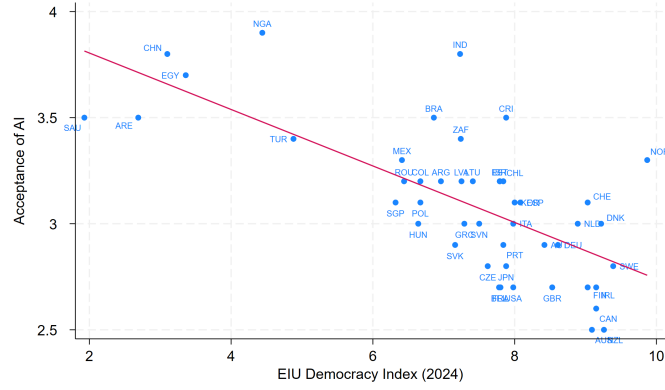
- **Trust in AI.** A 7-item scale (adapted from Gillespie 2012) that captures willingness to rely on AI outputs and to share information, plus a direct trust judgment. Example items: “Rely on information or content provided by an AI system,” “Share relevant information about yourself to enable an AI system to perform a service or task for you,” and “Trust AI systems.”

Our primary measure of regime quality is the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Democracy Index (0–10), which aggregates 60 indicators across five pillars —electoral process and pluralism, functioning of government, political participation, political culture, and civil liberties— into an overall score and four regime categories (full, flawed, hybrid, authoritarian) (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2025a,b). As robustness checks, we replicate all analyses with two widely used alternatives: (i) Freedom House’s *Freedom in the World* “Total” score (0–100), an annual expert-based assessment of political rights and civil liberties used to classify countries as Free, Partly Free, or Not Free (Freedom House, 2025b,a); and (ii) V-Dem’s Liberal Democracy Index (v2x.libdem, 0–1), a Bayesian item–response estimate that emphasizes individual liberties and rule-of-law constraints on the executive (Coppedge et al., 2024; Pemstein et al., 2024). Using all three indices ensures that our results are not an artifact of any single operationalization of democracy. Figure 1 shows a clear negative relationship: more democratic countries are less accepting of AI.²

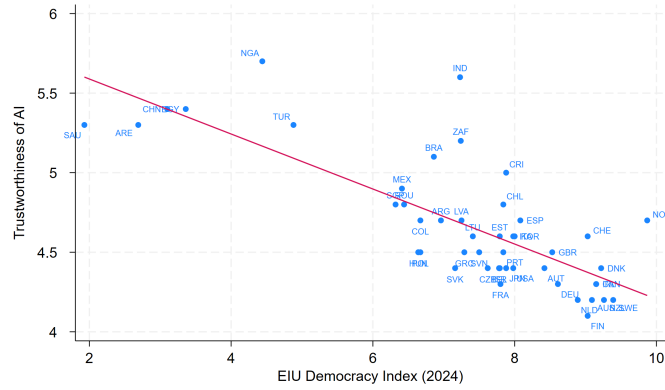
3. Findings

We focus on three dependent variables: (i) acceptance of AI, (ii) perceived trustworthiness, and (iii) trust in AI. Our econometric strategy estimates four OLS specifications for each outcome, using the EIU Democracy Index as the institutional predictor. First, we regress each outcome on the EIU index alone. Second, we add country-level sociodemographics available in our data (the share of women, mean age, educational attainment (percent with upper-secondary education, vocational training, undergraduate studies, and postgraduate studies)), and GDP per capita (2023, the latest year available across all countries). Third, besides the EIU index, we include measures of

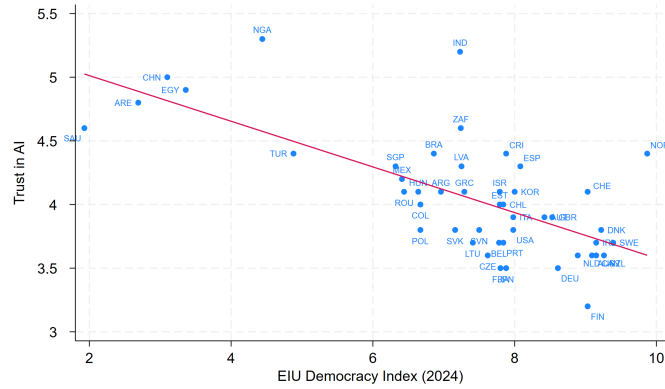
²See Appendix A for similar figures based on the Freedom House and V-Dem indices of democracy.



(a) Acceptance of AI



(b) Trustworthiness of AI



(c) Trust in AI

Figure 1: Country-level acceptance of AI, perceived trustworthiness, and trust vs. EIU Democracy Index (2024). Each point is a country ($N = 47$; unweighted). Line shows OLS fit.

AI literacy (AI knowledge, self-reported efficacy in using AI, and the share of respondents with AI training), but exclude the sociodemographic variables. Finally, we include both sociodemographics and AI-literacy along the EIU index.

As Table 1 shows, the EIU Democracy Index is negatively associated with all three outcomes. Coefficients decrease as controls are added, but for acceptance and trustworthiness they remain statistically significant at the 5% level even in the fully specified models (columns (4) and (8)), whereas the estimate for trust - though negative - becomes statistically insignificant. In the final specifications, a five-point increase in the 0–10 EIU scale (e.g., moving from a hybrid regime or flawed democracy toward a full democracy) is associated with roughly a 0.2–0.3 point decrease on the 1–7 outcome scales. Equivalently, a one standard deviation increase in the democracy score corresponds to a 0.17–0.3 standard deviation decrease in our outcome measures (see Table B.2 in Appendix B).

Model fit is already high in the first specifications and rises markedly as controls enter. This pattern indicates that cross-country differences in sociodemographic composition and AI literacy explain a large share of variance, while the democracy coefficient remains negative and non-trivial after accounting for these factors.

Descriptive work documents an “emerging gap” in AI acceptance and trust. We replicate it: regressing outcomes on an *Emerging* dummy yields large, highly significant effects. Adding the EIU Democracy Index cuts this premium by 35–40%, and the EIU coefficient remains negative and significant. With sociodemographic and AI-literacy controls, democracy retains its effect while the Emerging term becomes small or insignificant. This result holds with and without covariates and with alternative definitions of emerging countries (Appendix D).

We consider several robustness checks. First, Figure 1 shows that several countries in the left tail of the distribution appear to be outliers. Accordingly, we re-run all analyses excluding China, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, accounting for nearly 10% of our already limited sample. Nevertheless, Figure C.4 in Appendix C indicates that the relationship persists, and the regressions reported in Appendix C support the same conclusion. Second, we test cultural heterogeneity using the Minkov–Kaasa individualism–collectivism index. We find little evidence that individualism–collectivism shapes the democracy–AI attitudes link at the country level in our sample as the main EIU effect stays negative and significant across

Table 1: Political regime and attitudes toward AI

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI												
EU Dem. Index	-0.133*** (0.021)	-0.066** (0.029)	-0.034* (0.017)	-0.046** (0.018)	-0.173*** (0.020)	-0.104*** (0.035)	-0.068*** (0.018)	-0.068*** (0.022)	-0.179*** (0.029)	-0.093* (0.052)	-0.051** (0.024)	-0.044 (0.032)
Constant	4.071*** (0.158)	4.392*** (1.101)	1.633*** (0.293)	1.640* (0.828)	5.935*** (0.156)	5.834*** (1.208)	2.978*** (0.404)	2.055*** (0.809)	5.371*** (0.215)	5.782*** (1.842)	1.959*** (0.627)	0.645 (1.500)
Sociodemographics												
AI literacy	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.485	0.778	0.877	0.919	0.595	0.771	0.882	0.897	0.472	0.663	0.828	0.848

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

specifications when considering acceptance and trustworthiness (Appendix E). Third, we address concerns about timing by recognizing recent evidence that AI itself can influence democratic institutions and practices. To ensure that our results are not contaminated by democracy values already shaped by AI, we instrument the institutional environment with lagged democracy scores, replacing EIU (2024) with EIU (2017). Scatterplots and regressions using this pre-AI-boom index reproduce the same qualitative pattern and magnitudes (see Appendix F), suggesting that our findings reflect democracy conditions prior to AI’s influence. Fourth, we estimate Huber robust regressions. Coefficients on EIU remain negative and significant, only losing significance in the last in the last specification for trust (see Appendix G). Finally, the pattern generalizes to alternative democracy measures: Freedom House and V-Dem replications yield qualitatively similar results (see Appendix H and Appendix I).

Overall, the evidence points to a robust, negative association between the level of democracy and stated acceptance, perceived trustworthiness, and trust in AI.

4. Conclusion

This paper documents a robust negative association between political regime scores and acceptance of AI, perceived trustworthiness, and stated trust across 47 countries. The relationship is consistently negative and remains statistically significant after controlling for country-level sociodemographics and AI literacy, for acceptance and perceived trustworthiness.

These findings warrant caution. First, the analysis is cross-sectional and country-level, so the results reflect correlations rather than causal effects. Second, although we use the dataset with the broadest country coverage known to us, the sample size ($N = 47$) limits the number of controls that can be included without overfitting. Third, comprehensive cross-country cultural data with full overlap are unavailable: the Minkov–Kaasa measures reduce the estimation sample, and missingness is not random. Fourth, survey mode and coverage (national online panels) may introduce selection and composition differences across countries.

5. Declaration of Competing Interest

None.

6. Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process

During the preparation of this work, the authors used ChatGPT to clarify the wording of the research text. After using this tool, the authors reviewed and edited the content as needed and take full responsibility for the content of the published article.

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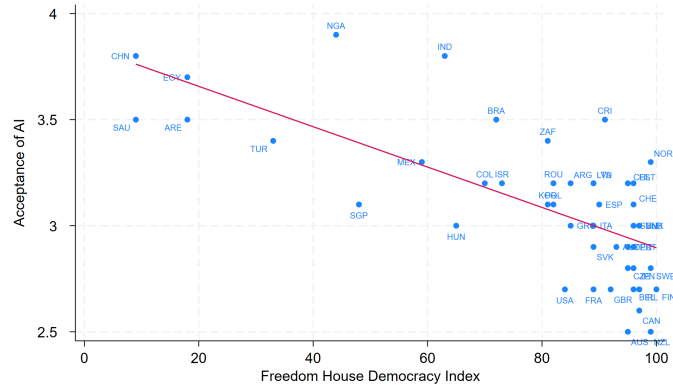
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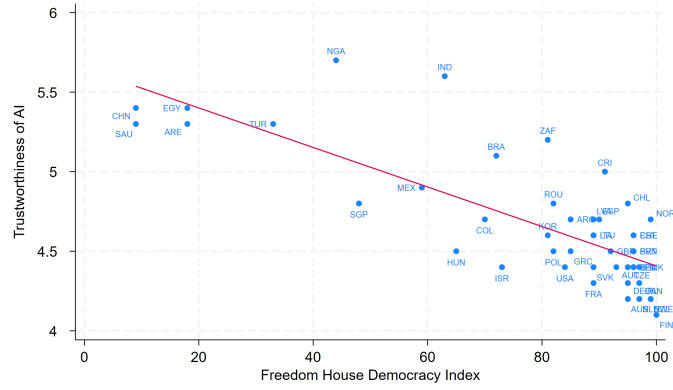
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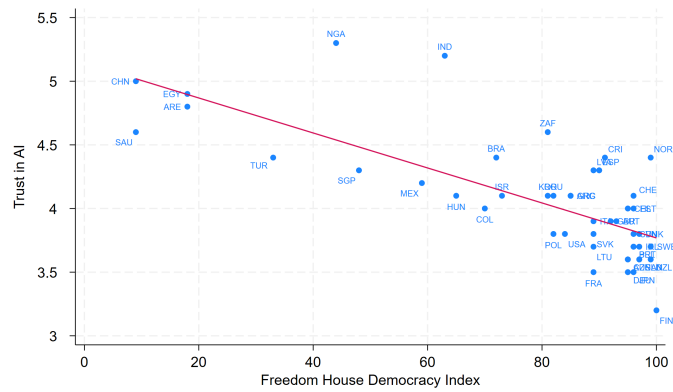
Appendix A. Descriptive Figures



(a) Acceptance of AI

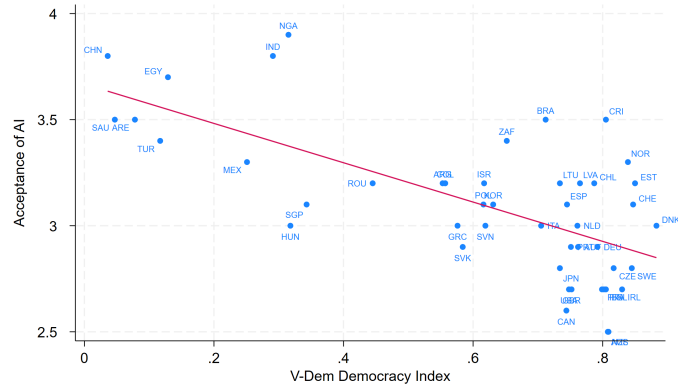


(b) Trustworthiness of AI

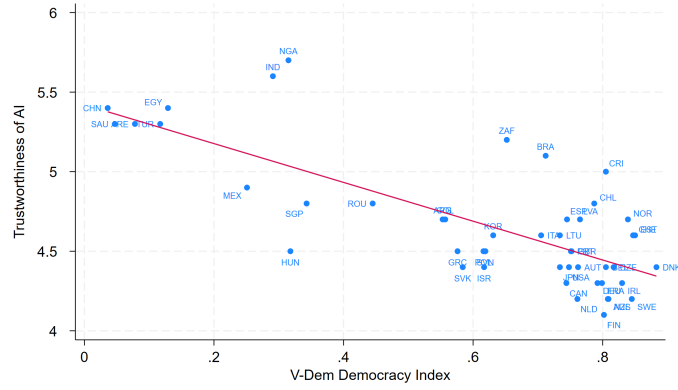


(c) Trust in AI

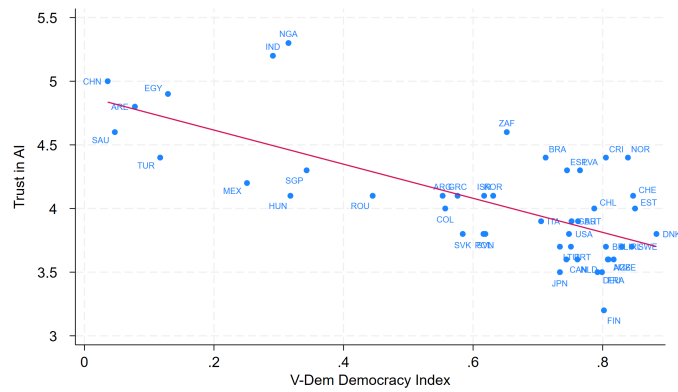
Figure A.2: Acceptance / Trustworthiness / Trust vs. Freedom House scores. Each point is a country (N = 47; unweighted). Line shows OLS fit.



(a) Acceptance of AI



(b) Trustworthiness of AI



(c) Trust in AI

Figure A.3: Acceptance / Trustworthiness / Trust vs. V-Dem scores. Each point is a country (N = 47; unweighted). Line shows OLS fit.

Appendix B. Main Regression with Standardized Values - EIU

Table B.2: Political regime and attitudes toward AI with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU (std)	Dep. var.: -0.696*** (0.112)	Acceptance of AI (std) -0.345** (0.152)	-0.178* (0.089)	-0.242** (0.095)	Dep. var.: -0.771*** (0.090)	Trustworthiness of AI (std) -0.466*** (0.155)	-0.303*** (0.080)	-0.301*** (0.099)	-0.687*** (0.110)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std) -0.356* (0.200)	-0.195** (0.094)	-0.167 (0.121)
Constant	0.000 (0.106)	2.380 (3.234)	-5.006*** (0.646)	-5.249** (2.364)	0.000 (0.094)	1.000 (2.951)	-5.454*** (0.871)	-7.747*** (1.930)	0.000 (0.107)	2.234 (3.881)	-5.291*** (1.168)	-7.990** (3.077)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.485	0.778	0.877	0.919	0.595	0.771	0.882	0.897	0.472	0.663	0.828	0.848

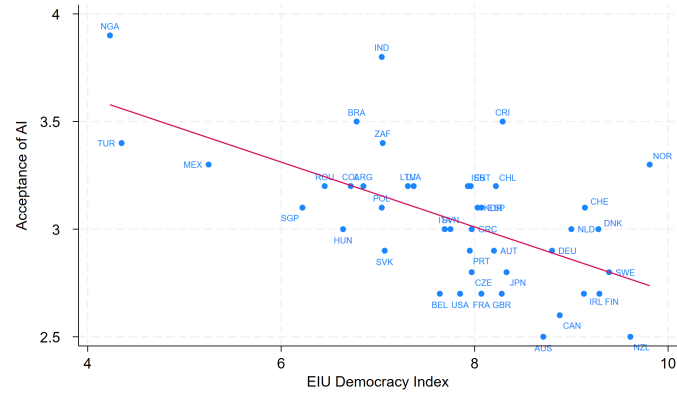
Coefficients are standardized betas: SD change in outcome per 1 SD in EIU.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

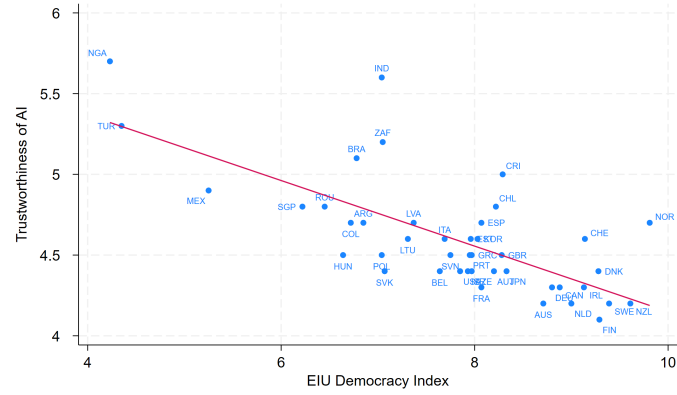
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

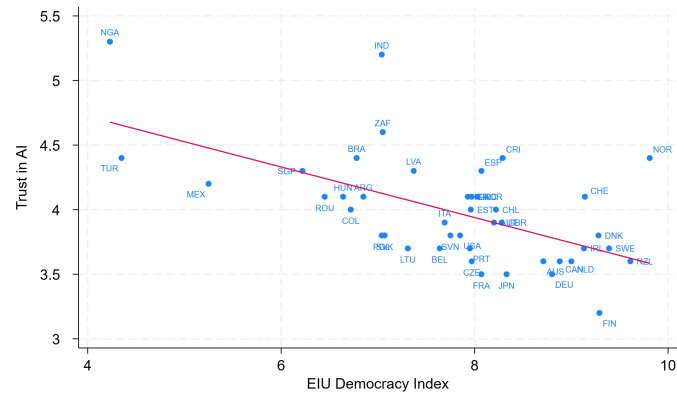
Appendix C. Leaving out China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt - EIU



(a) Acceptance of AI



(b) Trustworthiness of AI



(c) Trust in AI

Figure C.4: Acceptance, trustworthiness, and trust vs. EIU Democracy Index (2024), after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt.

Table C.3: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU Dem. Index	-0.168*** (0.037)	-0.098*** (0.045)	-0.076*** (0.019)	-0.068*** (0.021)	-0.216*** (0.037)	-0.152*** (0.048)	-0.109*** (0.025)	-0.098*** (0.031)	-0.206*** (0.057)	-0.148* (0.078)	-0.080*** (0.039)	-0.076* (0.038)
Constant	4.346*** (0.282)	5.455*** (1.828)	2.158*** (0.326)	1.667 (1.110)	6.281*** (0.299)	7.714*** (2.075)	3.514*** (0.418)	3.064 (1.840)	5.585*** (0.450)	9.405*** (3.158)	2.322*** (0.790)	3.078 (2.120)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
R-squared	0.381	0.737	0.882	0.908	0.483	0.720	0.860	0.869	0.319	0.603	0.785	0.813

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table C.4: Political regime and attitudes toward AI with standardized values, after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU (std)	-0.877*** (0.193)	-0.513** (0.235)	-0.398*** (0.102)	-0.356*** (0.111)	-0.965*** (0.167)	-0.680*** (0.215)	-0.487*** (0.112)	-0.436*** (0.139)	-0.790*** (0.220)	-0.569* (0.299)	-0.307** (0.150)	-0.290* (0.146)
Constant	0.064 (0.112)	4.799 (5.102)	-4.374*** (0.637)	-5.638 (3.238)	0.070 (0.112)	4.808 (4.824)	-4.869*** (0.803)	-5.784 (4.338)	0.034 (0.127)	9.121 (6.170)	-4.974*** (1.307)	-3.286 (4.412)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
R-squared	0.381	0.737	0.882	0.908	0.483	0.720	0.860	0.869	0.319	0.603	0.785	0.813

Coefficients are standardized betas: SD change in outcome per 1 SD in EU.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Appendix D. Emerging Countries vs Democracy Index

We conduct robustness checks using two definitions of ‘emerging’ countries. First, we apply the IMF classification. Second, we reclassify Hungary, Poland, and Romania as non-emerging given their EU membership.

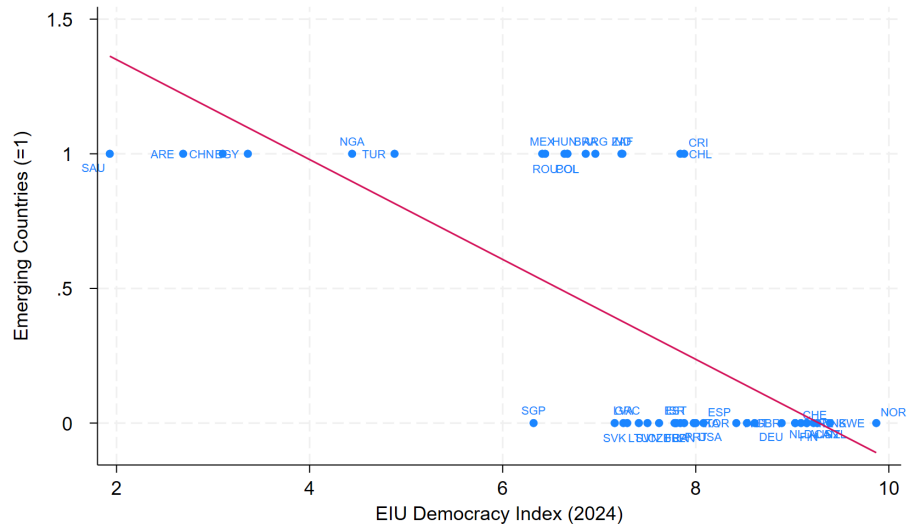


Figure D.5: Association between emerging countries and EIU scores.

Table D.5: EIU Democracy Index, IMF emerging dummy, and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EIU Dem. Index	-0.133*** (0.021)		-0.071*** (0.025)	-0.041** (0.018)	-0.173*** (0.020)		-0.105*** (0.026)	-0.055** (0.023)	-0.179*** (0.029)		-0.114** (0.037)	-0.035 (0.030)
Emerging		0.514*** (0.075)	0.335*** (0.091)	0.070 (0.067)		0.631*** (0.094)	0.367*** (0.119)	0.188* (0.107)		0.638*** (0.120)	0.350** (0.150)	0.124 (0.175)
Constant	4.071*** (0.158)	2.910*** (0.040)	3.495*** (0.199)	1.541* (0.817)	5.935*** (0.156)	4.440*** (0.033)	5.304*** (0.206)	1.792** (0.763)	5.371*** (0.215)	3.827*** (0.053)	4.769*** (0.304)	0.472 (1.421)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.485	0.532	0.606	0.921	0.595	0.583	0.700	0.907	0.472	0.440	0.543	0.851

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table D.6: EIU 2024, IMF emerging dummy, and attitudes toward AI, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU 2024 (std)	-0.696*** (0.112)		-0.372*** (0.130)	-0.218** (0.094)	-0.771*** (0.090)		-0.468*** (0.114)	-0.246** (0.102)	-0.687*** (0.110)		-0.438** (0.144)	-0.136 (0.116)
Emerging		1.502*** (0.220)	0.979*** (0.267)	0.206 (0.195)		1.572*** (0.235)	0.914*** (0.295)	0.469* (0.267)		1.366*** (0.257)	0.749** (0.322)	0.265 (0.374)
Constant	0.000 (0.106)	-0.543*** (0.118)	-0.354*** (0.115)	-5.438** (2.339)	0.000 (0.094)	-0.569*** (0.081)	-0.331*** (0.082)	-8.177*** (1.815)	0.000 (0.113)	-0.494*** (0.113)	-0.271** (0.121)	-8.233*** (2.979)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.485	0.532	0.606	0.921	0.595	0.583	0.700	0.907	0.472	0.440	0.543	0.851

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standardized betas for EIU 2024 (std). Sociodemographics and AI literacy sets as defined in text.

Table D.7: EIU Democracy Index, modified emerging status, and attitudes toward AI. (Hungary, Poland, and Romania classified as non-emerging.)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EIU Dem. Index	-0.133*** (0.021)		-0.065*** (0.024)	-0.048** (0.019)	-0.173*** (0.020)		-0.090*** (0.023)	-0.062*** (0.022)	-0.179*** (0.029)		-0.100** (0.035)	-0.044 (0.033)
Emerging2		0.566*** (0.072)	0.400*** (0.084)	-0.075 (0.082)		0.717*** (0.089)	0.488*** (0.109)	0.252** (0.119)		0.722*** (0.123)	0.467*** (0.150)	-0.007 (0.177)
Constant	4.071*** (0.158)	2.927*** (0.038)	3.453*** (0.183)	1.664** (0.816)	5.935*** (0.156)	4.455*** (0.032)	5.181*** (0.186)	1.973** (0.842)	5.371*** (0.215)	3.842*** (0.049)	4.649*** (0.279)	0.648 (1.533)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.485	0.585	0.650	0.920	0.595	0.682	0.773	0.911	0.472	0.510	0.593	0.848

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table D.8: EIU 2024, (modified) emerging status, and attitudes toward AI with standardized values. (Hungary, Poland, and Romania classified as non-emerging.)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU 2024 (std)	-0.696*** (0.112)		-0.340*** (0.124)	-0.250** (0.099)	-0.771*** (0.090)		-0.401*** (0.105)	-0.278*** (0.098)	-0.687*** (0.110)		-0.382*** (0.135)	-0.168 (0.125)
Emerging (modified)		1.654*** (0.212)	1.168*** (0.245)	-0.220 (0.241)		1.787*** (0.223)	1.216*** (0.272)	0.628** (0.296)		1.546*** (0.263)	1.001*** (0.322)	-0.015 (0.380)
Constant	0.000 (0.106)	-0.493*** (0.112)	-0.348*** (0.101)	-5.210** (2.326)	0.000 (0.094)	-0.532*** (0.079)	-0.362*** (0.073)	-7.858*** (2.081)	0.000 (0.107)	-0.460*** (0.106)	-0.298*** (0.105)	-7.987** (3.129)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.485	0.585	0.650	0.920	0.595	0.682	0.773	0.911	0.472	0.510	0.593	0.848
Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standardized betas for EIU 2024 (std). Sociodemographics and AI literacy sets as defined in text.												

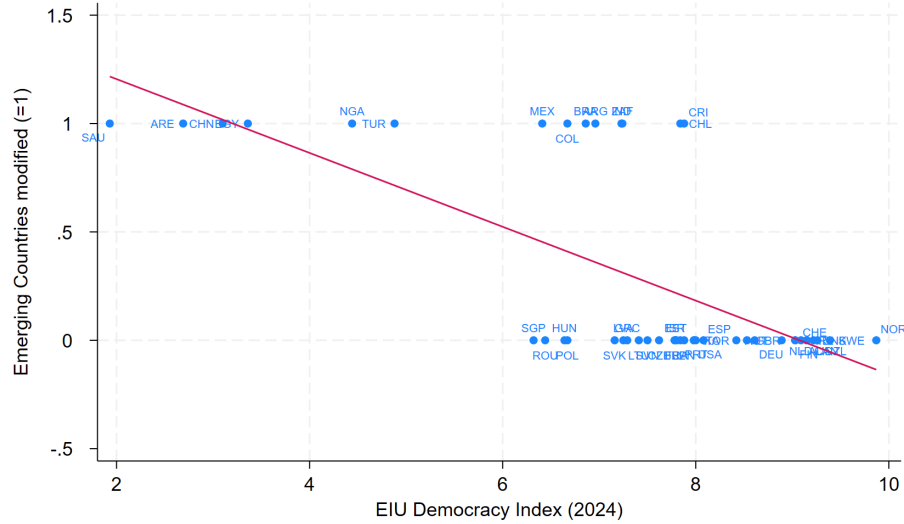


Figure D.6: Association between Emerging Countries and EIU scores. (Hungary, Poland, and Romania classified as non-emerging.)

Appendix E. Culture vs Democracy Index

As a robustness check, we explore whether cultural value orientations are related to the relationship between political regime and AI acceptance. In more collectivist contexts, norms of interdependence and role obligations may amplify acceptance of opaque, centrally produced AI outputs under less transparent regimes, whereas individualist contexts—emphasizing personal agency and a “right to reasons”—may attenuate this link. We operationalize culture using country-level measures of individualism–collectivism from the Minkov–Kaasa database (Minkov and Kaasa, 2022).³ The Minkov–Kaasa individualism–collectivism index is a country-level score indicating how much a society prioritizes personal autonomy and self-expression (individualism) versus in-group loyalty and role obligations (collectivism), constructed by factor-analyzing recurrent World Values Survey items and reported for 102 countries.

³We also considered Hofstede’s dimensions (of which Minkov–Kaasa is an extension) and the Global Preference Survey, but country overlap with our sample was limited, which would have reduced number of observations and introduced selection concerns because excluded countries differ systematically from those retained.

Table E.9: EIU Democracy Index, individualism–collectivism, and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI												
EU Dem. Index	-0.133*** (0.021)	-0.109*** (0.029)	-0.070* (0.035)	-0.067*** (0.022)	-0.173*** (0.020)	-0.108*** (0.033)	-0.066* (0.036)	-0.058** (0.028)	-0.179*** (0.029)	-0.115** (0.045)	-0.077 (0.060)	-0.065 (0.040)
Ind.-Coll.		-0.002*** (0.001)	-0.001* (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)		-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.002*** (0.001)	-0.001* (0.000)		-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.002*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Constant	4.071*** (0.158)	3.918*** (0.200)	4.689*** (1.374)	1.094 (1.216)	5.935*** (0.156)	5.496*** (0.229)	6.329*** (1.554)	2.348 (1.613)	5.371*** (0.215)	4.931*** (0.312)	7.657*** (2.251)	2.477 (2.119)
Sociodemographics												
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42
R-squared	0.485	0.689	0.811	0.926	0.595	0.780	0.838	0.904	0.472	0.675	0.753	0.850

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Culture measured by Minkov–Kaasa individualism–collectivism

Estimation sample shrinks to 43 countries.

Table E.10: EIU Democracy Index, Individualism–Collectivism (std), and attitudes toward AI, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)
EU (std)	-0.696*** (0.112)	-0.572*** (0.154)	-0.366* (0.182)	-0.349*** (0.116)	-0.771*** (0.090)	-0.481*** (0.148)	-0.295* (0.162)	-0.258** (0.125)	-0.687*** (0.110)	-0.440** (0.172)	-0.294 (0.229)	-0.247 (0.154)
Ind.-Coll. (std)		-0.421*** (0.147)	-0.253* (0.129)	0.034 (0.092)	-0.540*** (0.139)	-0.456*** (0.108)	-0.209* (0.104)	-0.209* (0.104)	-0.512*** (0.157)	-0.459*** (0.152)	-0.143 (0.141)	-0.143 (0.141)
Constant	0.000 (0.106)	-0.054 (0.084)	3.091 (4.207)	-7.274** (3.439)	0.000 (0.094)	-0.054 (0.070)	2.808 (3.927)	-6.896* (3.864)	0.000 (0.107)	-0.072 (0.086)	6.378 (4.870)	-4.437 (4.348)
Sociodemographics	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42
R-squared	0.485	0.689	0.811	0.926	0.595	0.780	0.838	0.904	0.472	0.675	0.753	0.850

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. EIU (std) coefficients are standardized betas.
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.
Culture measured by Minkov–Kaasa individualism–collectivism (standardized)
Estimation sample shrinks to 43 countries.

Appendix F. Replication with Lagged Values of EIU

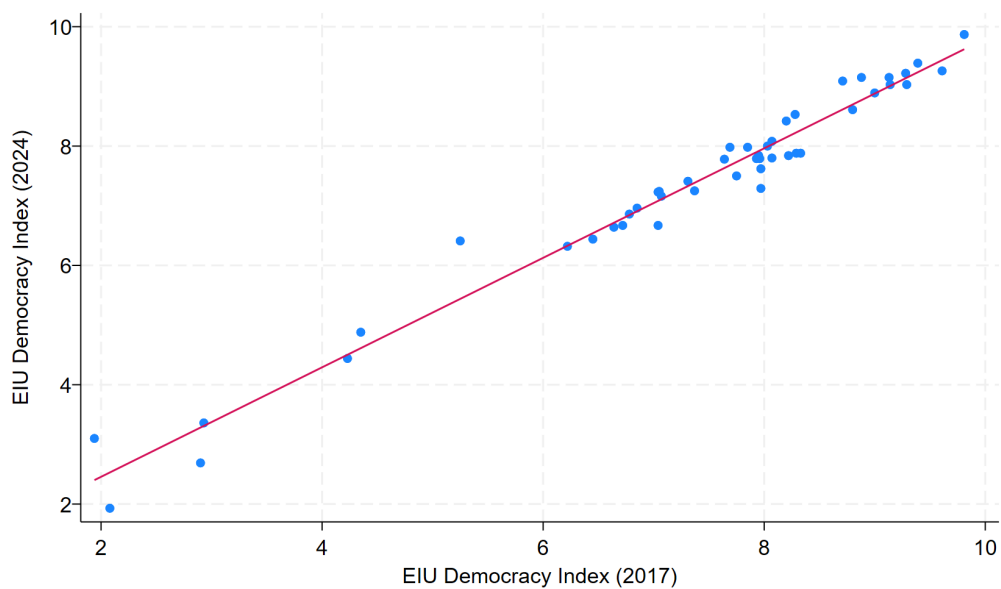
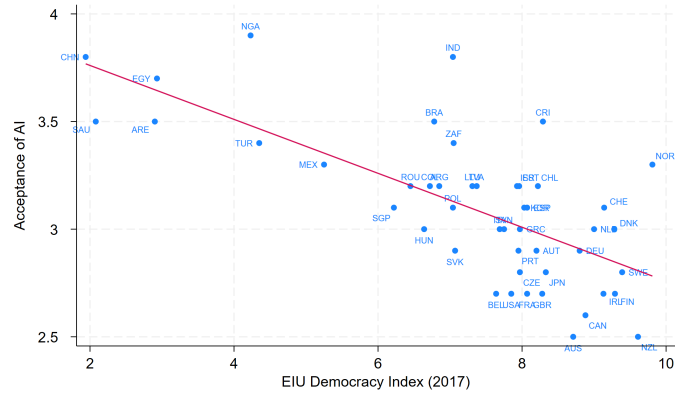
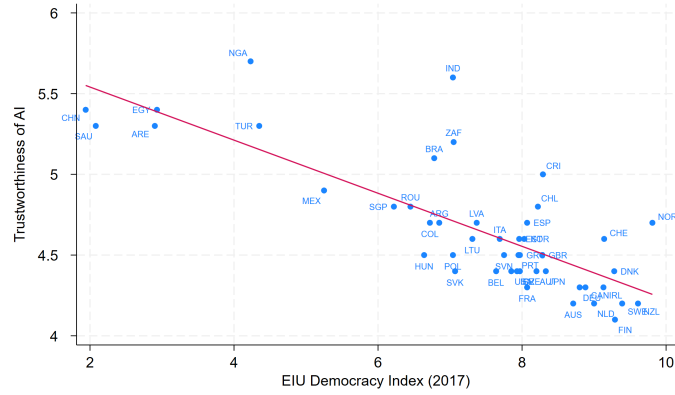


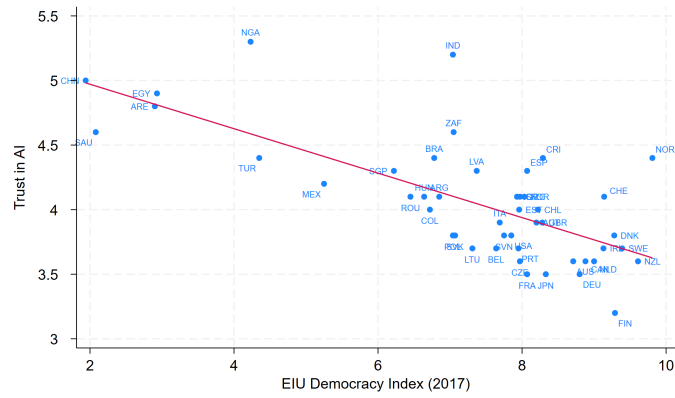
Figure F.7: EIU scores in 2017 vs. EIU scores in 2024.



(a) Acceptance of AI



(b) Trustworthiness of AI



(c) Trust in AI

Figure F.8: Acceptance, trustworthiness, and trust vs. EIU Democracy Index (2017).

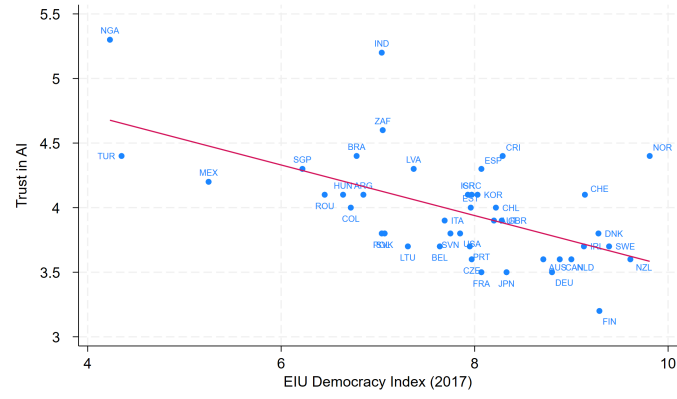
Table F.11: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, using lagged democracy scores.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU Dem. Index (2017)	-0.172*** (0.024)	-0.093** (0.043)	-0.044* (0.025)	-0.057* (0.032)	-0.164*** (0.017)	-0.099*** (0.029)	-0.063*** (0.020)	-0.053** (0.024)	-0.125*** (0.017)	-0.057** (0.023)	-0.034** (0.014)	-0.043** (0.019)
Ind.-Coll.				-0.002 (0.002)				-0.002 (0.001)				-0.000 (0.001)
EU (2017) × Ind.-Coll.				0.000 (0.000)				0.000 (0.000)				0.000 (0.000)
Constant	5.315*** (0.177)	5.805*** (1.850)	0.782 (1.539)	2.108 (2.248)	5.870*** (0.130)	5.917*** (1.243)	2.277** (0.855)	2.195 (1.839)	4.011*** (0.121)	4.511*** (1.124)	1.808** (0.872)	0.943 (1.483)
Sociodemographics												
AI literacy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	42	47	47	47	42	47	47	47	42
R-squared	0.501	0.675	0.851	0.854	0.620	0.783	0.901	0.908	0.495	0.776	0.914	0.918
Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1												
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).												
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.												

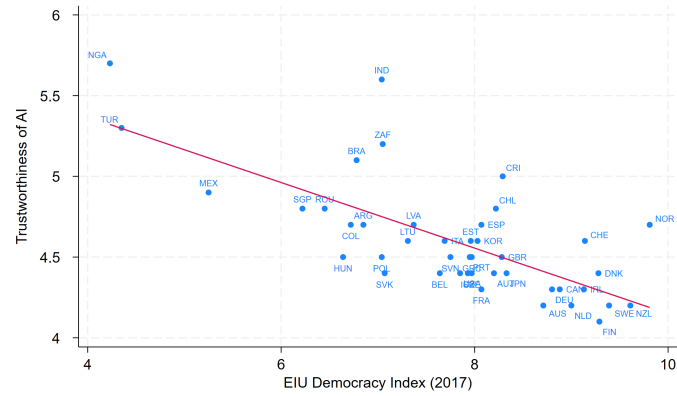
Table F.12: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, using lagged democracy scores, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU 2017 (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)
Ind.-Coll. (std)	-0.708*** (0.098)	-0.382** (0.176)	-0.180* (0.103)	-0.214 (0.133)	-0.787*** (0.080)	-0.476*** (0.141)	-0.301*** (0.095)	-0.241** (0.116)	-0.704*** (0.095)	-0.320*** (0.130)	-0.193*** (0.081)	-0.236*** (0.109)
EU (std) × Ind.-Coll. (std)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)	-0.117 (0.141)
Constant	-0.000 (0.104)	2.291 (3.878)	-7.698** (3.178)	-5.092 (4.716)	0.000 (0.091)	1.303 (3.056)	-7.104*** (2.069)	-7.184 (4.469)	0.000 (0.105)	2.924 (3.271)	-4.498* (2.486)	-7.215* (4.220)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	42	47	47	47	42	47	47	47	42
R-squared	0.501	0.675	0.851	0.854	0.620	0.783	0.901	0.908	0.495	0.776	0.914	0.918

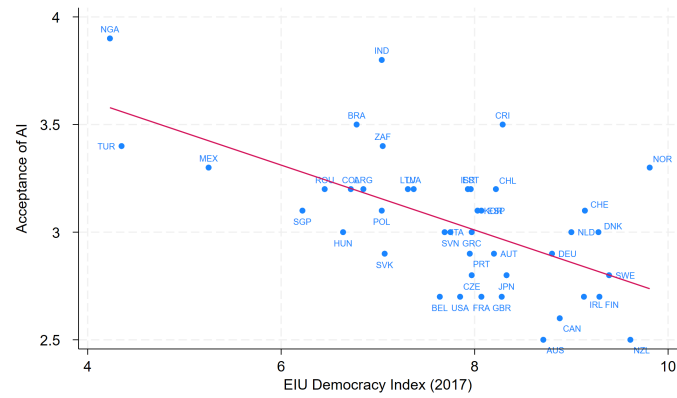
Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.



(a) Trust in AI



(b) Trustworthiness of AI



(c) Acceptance of AI

Figure F.9: Trust, trustworthiness, and acceptance vs. EIU democracy scores in 2017 after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt.

Table F.13: Political regime and attitudes toward AI after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, using lagged democracy scores.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Dep. var.: Trust in AI			Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI				Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI			
EIU Dem. Index (2017)	-0.196*** (0.051)	-0.136* (0.069)	-0.069** (0.032)	-0.054 (0.041)	-0.203*** (0.033)	-0.141*** (0.043)	-0.092*** (0.028)	-0.076* (0.037)	-0.151*** (0.033)	-0.078* (0.039)	-0.047** (0.019)	-0.061** (0.028)
Ind.-Coll.				-0.003* (0.002)				-0.002** (0.001)				-0.001 (0.001)
EIU (2017) × Ind.-Coll.				0.000 (0.000)				0.000 (0.000)				0.000 (0.000)
Constant	5.505*** (0.407)	9.203*** (3.168)	3.195 (2.168)	2.972 (2.374)	6.181*** (0.264)	7.504*** (2.098)	3.238* (1.845)	2.568 (1.898)	4.216*** (0.251)	5.340*** (1.875)	1.613 (1.218)	1.184 (1.541)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	40	43	43	43	40	43	43	43	40
R-squared	0.344	0.612	0.814	0.828	0.510	0.736	0.875	0.899	0.368	0.728	0.899	0.905

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table F.14: Political regime and attitudes toward AI with standardized values after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, using lagged democracy scores, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EIU 2017 (std)	-0.805*** (0.212)	-0.559* (0.282)	-0.285** (0.132)	-0.186 (0.169)	-0.973*** (0.157)	-0.673*** (0.205)	-0.438*** (0.133)	-0.336* (0.172)	-0.847*** (0.183)	-0.439* (0.220)	-0.264** (0.104)	-0.324** (0.155)
Ind.-Coll. (std)				-0.122 (0.176)				-0.111 (0.158)				0.088 (0.115)
EIU 2017 (std) $\times$ Ind.-Coll.(std)				0.129 (0.091)				0.107 (0.085)				0.076 (0.053)
Constant	0.036 (0.126)	8.891 (6.351)	-2.930 (4.600)	-3.198 (5.130)	0.070 (0.109)	4.509 (5.082)	-5.233 (4.491)	-6.653 (4.872)	0.055 (0.115)	4.892 (5.290)	-5.342 (3.553)	-6.879 (4.595)
Sociodemographics												
AI literacy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	40	43	43	43	40	43	43	43	40
R-squared	0.344	0.612	0.814	0.828	0.510	0.736	0.875	0.899	0.368	0.728	0.899	0.905

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Appendix G. Huber Regressions - EIU

Table G.15: Political regime and attitudes toward AI — Huber regressions.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI												
EU (2024)	-0.135*** (0.021)	-0.050* (0.025)	-0.032*** (0.015)	-0.046** (0.020)	-0.170*** (0.017)	-0.089*** (0.026)	-0.065*** (0.016)	-0.074*** (0.023)	-0.182*** (0.025)	-0.048 (0.039)	-0.048** (0.024)	-0.022 (0.030)
Constant	4.071*** (0.156)	4.055*** (1.112)	1.600*** (0.380)	1.584 (0.987)	5.857*** (0.129)	5.190*** (1.134)	3.121*** (0.410)	2.335*** (1.124)	5.331*** (0.187)	4.662*** (1.702)	1.992*** (0.594)	-0.488 (1.500)
Sociodemographics												
AI literacy	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.488	0.774	0.864	0.901	0.688	0.792	0.868	0.883	0.542	0.696	0.817	0.868

Huber-biweight robust regression (reg). Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table G.16: Political regime and attitudes toward AI with standardized values — Huber regressions.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
EU (2024) (std)	-0.707*** (0.108)	-0.262* (0.133)	-0.168** (0.079)	-0.242** (0.104)	-0.758*** (0.076)	-0.397*** (0.115)	-0.289*** (0.073)	-0.330*** (0.101)	-0.696*** (0.095)	-0.183 (0.149)	-0.185** (0.091)	-0.086 (0.116)
Constant	-0.043 (0.107)	1.730 (3.440)	-5.062*** (0.940)	-5.415* (2.962)	-0.143* (0.075)	-0.325 (2.990)	-5.040*** (0.864)	-7.164*** (2.874)	-0.122 (0.094)	0.544 (3.854)	-5.179*** (1.075)	-10.083*** (3.294)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.488	0.774	0.864	0.901	0.688	0.792	0.868	0.883	0.542	0.696	0.817	0.868

Huber–biweight robust regression (reg). Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Appendix H. Replication - Freedom House

Table H.17: Political regime and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House	-0.010*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI -0.004** (0.002)	-0.002* (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.012*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI -0.007*** (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.014*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI -0.008*** (0.003)	-0.005*** (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.002)
Constant	3.847*** (0.118)	4.365*** (1.134)	1.485*** (0.345)	1.694* (0.898)	5.649*** (0.121)	5.640*** (1.300)	2.848*** (0.389)	2.052* (1.107)	5.143*** (0.152)	5.344*** (1.811)	2.098*** (0.521)	0.528 (1.554)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.496	0.777	0.872	0.916	0.615	0.787	0.882	0.907	0.556	0.695	0.844	0.865

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.18: Political regime and attitudes toward AI with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House (std)	-0.703*** (0.106)	-0.313*** (0.123)	-0.147* (0.076)	-0.193** (0.084)	-0.784*** (0.093)	-0.473*** (0.121)	-0.304*** (0.073)	-0.315*** (0.089)	-0.745*** (0.099)	-0.437*** (0.144)	-0.260*** (0.084)	-0.265*** (0.107)
Constant	-0.000 (0.105)	2.735 (3.445)	-5.169*** (0.894)	-4.703* (2.662)	-0.000 (0.092)	0.947 (3.366)	-5.484*** (0.859)	-7.505*** (2.797)	-0.000 (0.098)	1.391 (4.028)	-5.008*** (0.987)	-8.383** (3.372)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.496	0.777	0.872	0.916	0.615	0.787	0.882	0.907	0.556	0.695	0.844	0.865

Coefficients are standardized betas: SD change in outcome per 1 SD in EU.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.19: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House	-0.012*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI -0.005** (0.002)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI -0.016*** (0.002)	-0.010*** (0.002)	-0.008*** (0.002)	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.017*** (0.003)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI -0.011*** (0.003)	-0.008*** (0.002)	-0.007*** (0.002)
Constant	4.073*** (0.208)	4.931*** (1.731)	1.775*** (0.380)	1.325 (1.334)	5.969*** (0.212)	6.757*** (1.953)	3.292*** (0.440)	2.686 (1.650)	5.471*** (0.266)	8.341*** (2.665)	2.573*** (0.589)	2.893 (2.284)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
R-squared	0.380	0.726	0.860	0.901	0.512	0.734	0.857	0.885	0.441	0.640	0.813	0.839

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.20: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House (std)	-0.893*** (0.178)	-0.402*** (0.157)	-0.296*** (0.107)	-0.257** (0.106)	-1.012*** (0.154)	-0.623*** (0.151)	-0.474*** (0.106)	-0.434*** (0.111)	-0.946*** (0.166)	-0.594*** (0.177)	-0.422*** (0.122)	-0.388*** (0.132)
Constant	0.071 (0.119)	4.111 (5.146)	-4.786*** (0.911)	-5.978 (3.895)	0.085 (0.103)	3.265 (4.947)	-4.909*** (0.898)	-6.295 (4.105)	0.075 (0.111)	7.318 (5.800)	-4.495*** (1.034)	-3.704 (4.882)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
R-squared	0.380	0.726	0.860	0.901	0.512	0.734	0.857	0.885	0.441	0.640	0.813	0.839

Coefficients are standardized betas: SD change in outcome per 1 SD in EU.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.21: Political regime, IMF emerging dummy, and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House	-0.010*** (0.001)		Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI -0.005*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI -0.002* (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI -0.012*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI -0.008*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI -0.004*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI -0.004*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI -0.014*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI -0.010*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI -0.010*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI -0.010*** (0.002)
emerging		0.514*** (0.072)	0.331*** (0.085)	0.076 (0.080)		0.631*** (0.080)	0.364*** (0.085)	0.171* (0.096)		0.638*** (0.107)	0.299** (0.119)	0.078 (0.140)
Constant	3.847*** (0.118)	2.910*** (0.043)	3.402*** (0.155)	1.584* (0.907)	5.649*** (0.121)	4.440*** (0.048)	5.160*** (0.155)	1.805 (1.083)	5.143*** (0.152)	3.827*** (0.065)	4.741*** (0.215)	0.416 (1.582)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.496	0.532	0.624	0.918	0.615	0.583	0.727	0.915	0.556	0.440	0.612	0.866

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.22: Political regime, IMF emerging dummy, and attitudes toward AI, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House (std)	-0.705*** (0.106)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI (std)	-0.400*** (0.121)	-0.170* (0.088)	-0.784*** (0.093)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	-0.498*** (0.104)	-0.270*** (0.090)	-0.745*** (0.099)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	-0.544*** (0.123)	-0.247*** (0.112)
emerging		1.502*** (0.210)	0.968*** (0.250)	0.221 (0.235)		1.572*** (0.198)	0.906*** (0.213)	0.427* (0.239)		1.366*** (0.230)	0.640** (0.254)	0.167 (0.300)
Constant	-0.000 (0.105)	-0.543*** (0.126)	-0.350*** (0.129)	-4.949* (2.679)	-0.000 (0.092)	-0.569*** (0.119)	-0.328*** (0.110)	-7.979*** (2.727)	-0.000 (0.098)	-0.494*** (0.138)	-0.231* (0.131)	-8.569*** (3.422)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.496	0.532	0.624	0.918	0.615	0.583	0.727	0.915	0.556	0.440	0.612	0.866

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standardized betas for EIU 2024 (std).
Sociodemographics and AI literacy sets as defined in text.

Table H.23: Political regime, modified emerging status, and attitudes toward AI. (Hungary, Poland, and Romania classified as non-emerging.)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House	-0.010*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI	-0.005*** (0.002)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.012*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.014*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI	-0.009*** (0.002)	-0.005** (0.002)
Emerging modified		0.566*** (0.071)	0.393*** (0.088)	-0.109 (0.091)		0.717*** (0.073)	0.474*** (0.082)	0.198* (0.109)		0.722*** (0.105)	0.396*** (0.122)	-0.086 (0.159)
Constant	3.847*** (0.118)	2.927*** (0.039)	3.353*** (0.149)	1.717* (0.893)	5.649*** (0.121)	4.455*** (0.040)	5.052*** (0.139)	2.010* (1.072)	5.143*** (0.152)	3.842*** (0.058)	4.645*** (0.207)	0.546 (1.570)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.496	0.585	0.653	0.919	0.615	0.682	0.780	0.915	0.556	0.510	0.641	0.866

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.24: Political regime, modified emerging status, and attitudes toward AI with standardized values (Hungary, Poland, and Romania classified as non-emerging.)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House (std)	-0.705*** (0.106)		-0.351*** (0.119)	-0.219** (0.086)	-0.784*** (0.093)		-0.420*** (0.095)	-0.275*** (0.088)	-0.745*** (0.099)		-0.484*** (0.121)	-0.280*** (0.111)
Emerging modified		1.654*** (0.208)	1.148*** (0.258)	-0.319 (0.265)		1.787*** (0.182)	1.182*** (0.205)	0.494* (0.272)		1.546*** (0.226)	0.847*** (0.262)	-0.183 (0.341)
Constant	-0.000 (0.105)	-0.493*** (0.113)	-0.342*** (0.117)	-4.716* (2.646)	-0.000 (0.092)	-0.532*** (0.099)	-0.352*** (0.093)	-7.484*** (2.709)	-0.000 (0.098)	-0.460*** (0.123)	-0.252** (0.119)	-8.391** (3.407)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.496	0.585	0.653	0.919	0.615	0.682	0.780	0.915	0.556	0.510	0.641	0.866
Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standardized betas for EIU 2024 (std).												
Sociodemographics and AI literacy sets as defined in text.												

Table H.25: Political regime, individualism–collectivism, and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House	-0.010*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.012*** (0.001)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.014*** (0.002)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI	-0.010*** (0.002)	-0.007** (0.003)
Ind.-Coll.		-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)		-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.001 (0.001)		-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.002*** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)
Constant	3.847*** (0.118)	3.131*** (0.036)	3.658*** (0.146)	0.866 (1.316)	5.649*** (0.121)	4.720*** (0.035)	5.296*** (0.137)	2.243 (1.616)	5.143*** (0.152)	4.104*** (0.047)	4.875*** (0.183)	2.485 (2.271)
Sociodemographics	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42
R-squared	0.496	0.585	0.692	0.920	0.615	0.705	0.800	0.910	0.556	0.613	0.738	0.870

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.26: Political regime, Individualism–Collectivism, and attitudes toward AI, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House (std)	-0.705*** (0.106)		-0.506*** (0.138)	-0.258** (0.110)	-0.784*** (0.093)		-0.472*** (0.110)	-0.277** (0.116)	-0.745*** (0.099)		-0.543*** (0.126)	-0.368** (0.139)
Ind.-Coll. (std)		-0.764*** (0.102)	-0.406*** (0.120)	0.023 (0.109)		-0.829*** (0.085)	-0.551*** (0.096)	-0.189 (0.115)		-0.776*** (0.097)	-0.456*** (0.110)	-0.091 (0.138)
Constant	-0.000 (0.105)	-0.106 (0.100)	-0.064 (0.088)	-7.316* (3.832)	-0.000 (0.092)	-0.099 (0.084)	-0.059 (0.070)	-6.962* (4.013)	-0.000 (0.098)	-0.113 (0.096)	-0.067 (0.081)	-4.541 (4.842)
Sociodemographics	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42
R-squared	0.496	0.585	0.692	0.920	0.615	0.705	0.800	0.910	0.556	0.613	0.738	0.870

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. EIU (std) coefficients are standardized betas.

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.27: Political regime and attitudes toward AI - Huber regressions.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)
Freedom House	-0.009*** (0.002)	-0.003* (0.002)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.012*** (0.001)	-0.005*** (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.013*** (0.002)	-0.006** (0.002)	-0.005*** (0.002)	-0.003* (0.002)
Constant	3.818*** (0.125)	3.860*** (1.096)	1.444*** (0.373)	1.608 (0.983)	5.550*** (0.110)	4.936*** (1.099)	2.889*** (0.387)	2.146* (1.184)	5.013*** (0.135)	4.404*** (1.617)	2.144*** (0.544)	-0.475 (1.463)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.456	0.777	0.855	0.900	0.632	0.827	0.874	0.888	0.577	0.727	0.827	0.875

Huber-biweight robust regression (reg). Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table H.28: Political regime and attitudes toward AI with standardized values - Huber regressions.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Freedom House (std)	-0.685*** (0.112)	-0.222* (0.119)	-0.130 (0.082)	-0.197*** (0.092)	-0.735*** (0.084)	-0.337*** (0.102)	-0.293*** (0.072)	-0.299*** (0.095)	-0.691*** (0.088)	-0.304*** (0.129)	-0.250*** (0.087)	-0.178* (0.100)
Constant	-0.024 (0.110)	1.542 (3.327)	-5.236*** (0.964)	-4.963* (2.914)	-0.095 (0.083)	-0.383 (2.844)	-5.350*** (0.853)	-7.222*** (2.993)	-0.109 (0.087)	-0.207 (3.596)	-4.875*** (1.031)	-10.260*** (3.176)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.456	0.777	0.855	0.900	0.632	0.827	0.874	0.888	0.577	0.727	0.827	0.875

Huber-biweight robust regression (reg). Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Appendix I. Replication - V-Dem

Table I.29: Political regime and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem	-0.927*** (0.153)	Dep. var.: -0.279 (0.172)	Acceptance of AI -0.251** (0.096)	-0.275** (0.108)	-1.219*** (0.160)	Dep. var.: -0.559*** (0.205)	Trustworthiness of AI -0.489*** (0.110)	-0.476*** (0.135)	-1.339*** (0.199)	Dep. var.: -0.629** (0.275)	Trust in AI -0.513*** (0.146)	-0.554*** (0.183)
Constant	3.668*** (0.102)	4.840*** (1.157)	1.580*** (0.329)	1.703* (0.883)	5.421*** (0.106)	6.404*** (1.375)	2.847*** (0.375)	2.102* (1.110)	4.884*** (0.132)	6.132*** (1.845)	2.145*** (0.500)	0.522 (1.498)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.448	0.756	0.880	0.918	0.564	0.750	0.887	0.906	0.502	0.668	0.852	0.874

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.30: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem (std)	Dep. var.: -0.669*** (0.111)	Acceptance of AI (std) -0.201 (0.125)	-0.181** (0.069)	-0.199** (0.078)	-0.751*** (0.098)	-0.344*** (0.126)	-0.301*** (0.067)	-0.293*** (0.083)	-0.709*** (0.105)	-0.333** (0.145)	Trust in AI (std) -0.272*** (0.077)	-0.293*** (0.097)
Constant	0.000 (0.110)	4.597 (3.454)	-4.886*** (0.877)	-4.571* (2.605)	0.000 (0.097)	3.467 (3.496)	-5.292*** (0.852)	-7.129** (2.791)	-0.000 (0.104)	3.610 (4.031)	-4.772*** (0.975)	-8.301** (3.235)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.448	0.756	0.880	0.918	0.564	0.750	0.887	0.906	0.502	0.668	0.852	0.874

Coefficients are standardized betas: SD change in outcome per 1 SD in EIU.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.31: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem	-0.891*** (0.216)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI -0.266 (0.195)	-0.363*** (0.114)	-0.292** (0.119)	-1.197*** (0.228)	-0.567** (0.234)	-0.582*** (0.138)	-0.511*** (0.154)	-1.286*** (0.281)	-0.661** (0.306)	-0.631*** (0.181)	-0.617*** (0.202)
Constant	3.642*** (0.150)	5.301*** (1.831)	1.701*** (0.337)	1.078 (1.330)	5.404*** (0.158)	7.378*** (2.196)	2.972*** (0.409)	2.206 (1.728)	4.845*** (0.195)	9.010*** (2.867)	2.293*** (0.535)	2.381 (2.259)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
R-squared	0.292	0.690	0.867	0.901	0.402	0.660	0.851	0.873	0.338	0.579	0.813	0.842

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.32: Political regime and attitudes toward AI, after excluding China, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem (std)	-0.644*** (0.156)	-0.192 (0.141)	-0.262*** (0.082)	-0.211** (0.086)	-0.737*** (0.140)	-0.349** (0.144)	-0.358*** (0.085)	-0.314*** (0.095)	-0.680*** (0.149)	-0.349** (0.162)	-0.334*** (0.096)	-0.326*** (0.107)
Constant	-0.012 (0.123)	5.971 (5.391)	-4.733*** (0.873)	-6.427 (3.897)	-0.007 (0.110)	5.885 (5.511)	-5.122*** (0.903)	-6.924 (4.318)	-0.013 (0.117)	9.731 (6.179)	-4.612*** (1.016)	-4.405 (4.848)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
R-squared	0.292	0.690	0.867	0.901	0.402	0.660	0.851	0.873	0.338	0.579	0.813	0.842

Coefficients are standardized betas: SD change in outcome per 1 SD in EIU.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP per capita (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.33: Political regime, IMF Emerging dummy, and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem	-0.927*** (0.153)		-0.442** (0.184)	-0.246** (0.116)	-1.219*** (0.160)		-0.697*** (0.190)	-0.398*** (0.142)	-1.339*** (0.199)		-0.905*** (0.259)	-0.537*** (0.198)
Emerging		0.514*** (0.072)	0.359*** (0.094)	0.059 (0.081)		0.631*** (0.080)	0.388*** (0.097)	0.155 (0.099)		0.638*** (0.107)	0.323** (0.132)	0.034 (0.139)
Constant	3.668*** (0.102)	2.910*** (0.043)	3.239*** (0.143)	1.618* (0.897)	5.421*** (0.106)	4.440*** (0.048)	4.958*** (0.147)	1.880* (1.097)	4.884*** (0.132)	3.827*** (0.065)	4.499*** (0.201)	0.474 (1.532)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.448	0.532	0.586	0.920	0.564	0.583	0.681	0.912	0.502	0.440	0.562	0.874

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.34: Political regime, IMF Emerging dummy, and attitudes toward AI, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem (std)	-0.669*** (0.111)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI (std)	-0.320** (0.133)	-0.178** (0.084)	-0.751*** (0.098)	Trustworthiness of AI (std)	-0.429*** (0.117)	-0.245*** (0.087)	-0.709*** (0.105)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	-0.479*** (0.137)	-0.284*** (0.105)
Emerging		1.502*** (0.210)	1.051*** (0.274)	0.173 (0.238)		1.572*** (0.198)	0.966*** (0.241)	0.388 (0.248)		1.366*** (0.230)	0.691** (0.282)	0.072 (0.297)
Constant	0.000 (0.110)	-0.543*** (0.126)	-0.380*** (0.138)	-4.764* (2.636)	0.000 (0.097)	-0.569*** (0.119)	-0.349*** (0.121)	-7.562*** (2.749)	-0.000 (0.104)	-0.494*** (0.138)	-0.250* (0.142)	-8.382** (3.296)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.448	0.532	0.586	0.920	0.564	0.583	0.681	0.912	0.502	0.440	0.562	0.874

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standardized betas for EIU 2024 (std). Sociodemographics and AI literacy sets as defined in text.

Table I.35: Political regime, modified emerging status, and attitudes toward AI. (Hungary, Poland, and Romania classified as non-emerging.)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem	-0.927*** (0.153)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI	-0.431** (0.161)	-0.289** (0.109)	-1.219*** (0.160)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI	-0.621*** (0.151)	-0.437*** (0.129)	-1.339*** (0.199)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI	-0.810*** (0.226)	-0.561*** (0.187)
Emerging modified		0.566*** (0.071)	0.421*** (0.086)	-0.082 (0.088)		0.717*** (0.073)	0.508*** (0.081)	0.236** (0.104)		0.722*** (0.105)	0.449*** (0.121)	-0.045 (0.151)
Constant	3.668*** (0.102)	2.927*** (0.039)	3.236*** (0.121)	1.730* (0.885)	5.421*** (0.106)	4.455*** (0.040)	4.900*** (0.114)	2.023* (1.050)	4.884*** (0.132)	3.842*** (0.058)	4.424*** (0.170)	0.537 (1.519)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.448	0.585	0.643	0.920	0.564	0.682	0.771	0.919	0.502	0.510	0.621	0.874

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.36: Political regime, modified emerging status, and attitudes toward AI with standardized values. (Hungary, Poland, and Romania classified as non-emerging.)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem (std)	-0.669*** (0.111)		-0.311** (0.116)	-0.209** (0.079)	-0.751*** (0.098)		-0.382*** (0.093)	-0.269*** (0.079)	-0.709*** (0.105)		-0.428*** (0.119)	-0.297*** (0.099)
Emerging modified		1.654*** (0.208)	1.230*** (0.251)	-0.241 (0.257)		1.787*** (0.182)	1.266*** (0.201)	0.589** (0.260)		1.546*** (0.226)	0.962*** (0.259)	-0.096 (0.323)
Constant	0.000 (0.110)	-0.493*** (0.113)	-0.366*** (0.116)	-4.515* (2.610)	0.000 (0.097)	-0.532*** (0.099)	-0.377*** (0.093)	-7.266*** (2.640)	-0.000 (0.104)	-0.460*** (0.123)	-0.286** (0.120)	-8.279** (3.279)
Sociodemographics	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.448	0.585	0.643	0.920	0.564	0.682	0.771	0.919	0.502	0.510	0.621	0.874

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standardized betas for EIU 2024 (std). Sociodemographics and AI literacy sets as defined in text.

Table I.37: Political regime, Individualism–Collectivism, and attitudes toward AI.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem	-0.927*** (0.153)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI	-0.589*** (0.181)	-0.348** (0.137)	-1.219*** (0.160)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI	-0.656*** (0.170)	-0.395** (0.172)	-1.339*** (0.199)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI	-0.858*** (0.230)	-0.712*** (0.233)
Ind.-Coll.		-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)		-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.001* (0.001)		-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)
Constant	3.668*** (0.102)	3.131*** (0.036)	3.479*** (0.112)	0.748 (1.295)	5.421*** (0.106)	4.720*** (0.035)	5.108*** (0.105)	2.080 (1.624)	4.884*** (0.132)	4.104*** (0.047)	4.611*** (0.142)	2.265 (2.194)
Sociodemographics	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42
R-squared	0.448	0.585	0.673	0.922	0.564	0.705	0.787	0.909	0.502	0.613	0.715	0.878

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).

AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.38: Political regime, Individualism–Collectivism, and attitudes toward AI, with standardized values.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem (std)	-0.669*** (0.111)	Dep. var.: Acceptance of AI (std)	-0.426*** (0.131)	-0.251** (0.099)	-0.751*** (0.098)	Dep. var.: Trustworthiness of AI (std)	-0.404*** (0.105)	-0.243** (0.106)	-0.709*** (0.105)	Dep. var.: Trust in AI (std)	-0.454*** (0.121)	-0.377*** (0.123)
Ind.-Coll. (std)		-0.764*** (0.102)	-0.514*** (0.119)	0.020 (0.107)		-0.829*** (0.085)	-0.591*** (0.095)	-0.201* (0.114)		-0.776*** (0.097)	-0.509*** (0.111)	-0.091 (0.132)
Constant	0.000 (0.110)	-0.106 (0.100)	-0.083 (0.091)	-7.487* (3.780)	0.000 (0.097)	-0.099 (0.084)	-0.077 (0.072)	-7.116* (4.042)	-0.000 (0.104)	-0.113 (0.096)	-0.089 (0.084)	-4.804 (4.690)
Sociodemographics	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42	47	42	42	42
R-squared	0.448	0.585	0.673	0.922	0.564	0.705	0.787	0.909	0.502	0.613	0.715	0.878

Robust SEs in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. EIU (std) coefficients are standardized betas.
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.39: Political regime and attitudes toward AI - Huber regressions.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem	-0.921*** (0.164)	-0.170 (0.164)	-0.235** (0.104)	-0.277** (0.119)	-1.196*** (0.152)	-0.389** (0.174)	-0.462*** (0.113)	-0.447*** (0.153)	-1.246*** (0.201)	-0.426* (0.242)	-0.504*** (0.152)	-0.419** (0.182)
Constant	3.652*** (0.109)	4.147*** (1.098)	1.547*** (0.356)	1.679* (0.979)	5.373*** (0.101)	5.231*** (1.166)	2.741*** (0.387)	2.080 (1.252)	4.775*** (0.133)	4.839*** (1.621)	2.177*** (0.520)	0.040 (1.490)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.413	0.763	0.862	0.901	0.580	0.798	0.876	0.879	0.461	0.713	0.836	0.869

Huber-biweight robust regression (reg). Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.

Table I.40: Political regime and attitudes toward AI with standardized values - Huber regressions.

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
V-Dem (std)	-0.665*** (0.118)	-0.123 (0.118)	-0.170** (0.075)	-0.200** (0.086)	-0.737*** (0.093)	-0.239*** (0.107)	-0.284*** (0.069)	-0.275*** (0.094)	-0.659*** (0.106)	-0.226* (0.128)	-0.267*** (0.080)	-0.222** (0.096)
Constant	-0.035 (0.117)	2.768 (3.277)	-4.953*** (0.949)	-4.643 (2.888)	-0.083 (0.092)	0.806 (2.967)	-5.513*** (0.878)	-7.140** (3.147)	-0.111 (0.105)	1.110 (3.542)	-4.692*** (1.014)	-9.156*** (3.216)
Sociodemographics	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
AI literacy	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
R-squared	0.413	0.763	0.862	0.901	0.580	0.798	0.876	0.879	0.461	0.713	0.836	0.869

Huber-biweight robust regression (reg). Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Sociodemographics: female, age, % upper-secondary, % vocational, % undergraduate, % postgraduate, GDP pc (2023).
AI literacy: AI knowledge, AI efficacy, % receiving AI training.