AI IMPACT REPORT NO. 182 · REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026 · 250 ROLES COVERED

Aerospace Engineers

AI augmenting design, simulation, analysis, and predictive maintenance; core engineering judgment, complex problem-solving, and safety-critical design remain human-led.

EXPOSURE	WINDOW	ADOPTION TODAY	READING
49 Elevated exposure	3–8 yrs until change lands	Medium High for simulation/design, slower for manufacturing/AI control of flight systems	The role is being reshaped. Exposure is the share of today's work AI can plausibly take on within the window.

§ 01 WHAT IS HAPPENING

What is happening to aerospace engineers

Impact

AI is used for computational fluid dynamics (CFD) and finite element analysis (FEA) optimization, generative design for lightweight structures, material science research, analyzing test flight data, predictive maintenance for aircraft components and systems, and optimizing manufacturing processes. AI also plays a role in satellite trajectory optimization and spacecraft systems monitoring. The integration of AI directly into safety-critical flight control systems is a longer, more cautious process.

Risk

Significant role augmentation; focus on advanced simulation, AI-assisted design, data analysis, and systems integration.

Aerospace Engineers will increasingly use AI as a powerful tool for complex simulations, design exploration, material discovery, and data analysis. AI can automate routine calculations and optimizations, allowing engineers to focus on novel design concepts, system integration challenges, safety engineering, and interpreting AI-generated insights. The core responsibility for validating designs, ensuring safety, and making critical engineering judgments remains firmly human.

Sector readiness

Progressive Integration in R&D, Design, and Manufacturing

The aerospace sector is adopting AI, especially in R&D, design simulation (CFD/FEA), and increasingly in smart manufacturing and predictive maintenance. Adoption in safety-critical flight systems is more cautious and subject to rigorous certification.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

i The Aerospace Engineer role is being significantly augmented by AI, which serves as a powerful accelerator for complex design, simulation, analysis, and optimization tasks.

ii Core human expertise in fundamental engineering principles, innovative problem-solving, systems integration, safety-critical judgment, and the ability to validate and interpret AI-generated results remain indispensable.

iii Aerospace Engineers who embrace AI as a collaborative tool, continuously develop their skills in data science and AI-driven engineering platforms, and focus on strategic, systems-level challenges will be at the forefront of innovation in the industry.

§ 03 ACTIONS 15 POINTS

What this means for you

Concrete changes to how the work gets done, in the order you are likely to meet them.

01 **AI-Powered Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) & Finite Element Analysis (FEA).** Utilize AI to optimize simulation parameters, accelerate solver times, or explore larger design spaces for aerodynamic and structural analysis.

02 **Generative Design for Optimized Structures.** Employ AI algorithms that generate novel, lightweight, and structurally efficient designs for components (e.g., brackets, wing structures) based on performance constraints and material properties.

03 **AI in Material Science & Discovery.** Leverage AI to analyze material databases, predict properties of new alloys or composites, and accelerate the discovery and testing of advanced aerospace materials.

04 **AI for Test Data Analysis & Anomaly Detection.** Use AI to analyze vast amounts of data from wind tunnel tests, flight tests, or system simulations to identify patterns, anomalies, or performance deviations.

05 **Predictive Maintenance for Aircraft Systems.** Design or utilize AI systems that analyze sensor data from engines, avionics, and structures to predict component failures and optimize maintenance schedules.

06 **AI-Optimized Manufacturing Processes.** Apply AI to optimize robotic assembly, quality control (e.g., AI vision for defect detection), and supply chain logistics in aerospace manufacturing.

07 **Satellite & Spacecraft Trajectory Optimization.** Use AI algorithms to calculate and optimize trajectories for satellites, probes, or launch vehicles, considering fuel efficiency, mission objectives, and orbital mechanics.

08 **AI for Systems Engineering & Integration.** Employ AI tools to help manage complex system architectures, identify potential integration issues, and model system-of-systems behavior.

09 **Hypersonic Vehicle Design & Analysis.** Use AI to tackle the extreme complexities of hypersonic aerodynamics, thermal management, and material response.

10 **AI for Fault Diagnosis & Prognostics.** Develop or use AI systems that can diagnose faults in complex aerospace systems and predict their remaining useful life.

11 **Learning to Use AI-Driven Simulation & Design Tools.** Becoming proficient with new CAD, CAE, and generative design software that incorporates advanced AI capabilities.

12 **Interpreting & Validating AI-Generated Designs/Analyses.** Critically evaluating the outputs of AI design tools or simulations, understanding their assumptions, and validating them against engineering principles and testing.

13 **Focus on Novel Concepts & Systems-Level Thinking.** With AI handling some component-level optimization, shifting focus to innovative overall vehicle concepts, complex system integration, and addressing multidisciplinary challenges.

14 **Ensuring Safety & Certification of AI-Involved Systems.** Understanding the safety implications of AI in design and analysis, and contributing to the processes for certifying systems where AI has played a role.

15 **Collaboration with AI Specialists & Data Scientists.** Working in multidisciplinary teams that include AI experts to develop and apply AI solutions to aerospace problems.

§ 04 CAUSES 10 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

01 **Demand for Lighter, More Fuel-Efficient & Higher Performance Aircraft/Spacecraft.** AI can explore vast design spaces to find novel solutions for weight reduction, aerodynamic efficiency, and improved performance.

02 **Increasing Complexity of Aerospace Systems & Missions.** Modern aircraft and spacecraft are incredibly complex, with many interacting subsystems; AI can help manage this complexity in design and operation.

03 **Availability of Powerful Computing Resources (for Simulation & AI).** Cloud computing and HPC enable the training of complex AI models and the execution of large-scale, AI-driven simulations.

04 **Advancements in AI Algorithms (Deep Learning, Reinforcement Learning).** These advanced AI techniques allow for more sophisticated modeling, optimization, and decision-making in aerospace engineering.

05 **Need for Faster Design Cycles & Reduced Development Costs.** AI can automate parts of the design and analysis process, helping to accelerate development timelines and reduce prototyping costs.

06 **Growth of "NewSpace" & Commercial Spaceflight.** The rapid growth of private space companies creates demand for innovative and cost-effective engineering solutions, where AI can play a significant role.

07 **Demand for Enhanced Safety & Reliability.** AI can be used to analyze historical safety data, predict potential failures, and design more resilient systems.

08 **Data Overload from Sensors, Tests & Simulations.** Aerospace testing and operations generate massive datasets that AI is well-suited to analyze for insights and anomaly detection.

09 **Push for Sustainable Aviation & Space Exploration.** AI can contribute to designing more fuel-efficient aircraft, optimizing flight paths for lower emissions, and developing sustainable propulsion technologies.

10 **Need for Advanced Predictive Maintenance & Asset Management.** AI can predict when components will need maintenance or replacement, improving operational availability and reducing costs.

§ 05 VARIATION 5 SECTORS

Impact by sector

The headline figure is an average. Where you work changes the picture.

Structural Design & Analysis Engineers	Heavy use of generative design for lightweighting, AI-optimized FEA for stress analysis, and AI for predicting material fatigue or damage tolerance. Human focus on overall structural integrity, load path definition, and safety-critical validation.
Aerodynamics & Propulsion Engineers	AI for optimizing CFD simulations, designing novel airfoil shapes or engine components, predicting combustion efficiency, and analyzing aerodynamic performance. Human focus on fundamental physics, innovative propulsion concepts, and validating simulation results.
Systems & Integration Engineers	AI for managing complex system architectures, modeling interactions between subsystems (e._g., avionics, flight controls, power), and identifying integration risks. Human focus on defining system requirements, ensuring interoperability, and overall system validation.
Manufacturing & Quality Engineers (Aerospace)	AI for robotic path planning, AI vision for defect detection, optimizing assembly sequences, and predictive maintenance for factory equipment. Human focus on process improvement, quality assurance strategy, and managing automated production lines.

Flight Test & Data Analysis Engineers	AI for analyzing vast quantities of telemetry data, identifying anomalies or unexpected performance, and assisting in post-flight analysis. Human focus on designing test plans, interpreting complex flight dynamics, and ensuring test safety.

§ 06 PREPARATION 8 SKILLS

Skills to build

The skills that keep the human part of this work valuable as the routine part is automated.

01 **Deep Understanding of Engineering Fundamentals (Physics, Mechanics, Materials).** The core knowledge of physics, mathematics, mechanics, thermodynamics, and material science remains essential to guide AI and validate its outputs.

02 **Advanced Analytical & Problem-Solving Skills.** Ability to tackle complex, multidisciplinary engineering challenges, often with incomplete information, and develop robust solutions.

03 **Proficiency with CAE/CAD/Simulation Software (AI-enhanced).** Skill in using industry-standard and emerging AI-powered tools for design, simulation, analysis, and data processing.

04 **Systems Thinking & Integration Skills.** Ability to understand how different aerospace components and subsystems interact and to design for optimal overall system performance and safety.

05 **Data Analysis & Interpretation (including AI-generated data).** Skill in analyzing large and complex datasets from simulations, tests, or operational systems (many AI-generated) to extract meaningful insights and make informed decisions.

06 **Creativity & Innovation in Design.** Ability to conceive novel design solutions, explore unconventional approaches (often aided by generative AI), and push the boundaries of aerospace technology.

07 **Attention to Detail & Rigor (Safety-Critical Focus).** Meticulousness in design, analysis, and verification, given the extreme safety requirements and high consequences of failure in aerospace.

08 **Adaptability & Continuous Learning (of new AI tools & methods).** Willingness and ability to continuously learn about new AI techniques, software tools, materials, and manufacturing processes relevant to aerospace.

§ 07 INSTRUMENTS 11 ENTRIES

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

01 **Generative Design Software.** Software that uses AI algorithms to generate and optimize structural designs based on specified constraints and performance goals.

02 **AI-Enhanced CFD/FEA Simulation Platforms.** Computational fluid dynamics and finite element analysis software increasingly incorporating AI for mesh optimization, faster solving, or broader design space exploration.

03 **AI-Powered Data Analytics & Visualization Tools.** Platforms that use AI/ML to analyze large datasets from simulations, tests, or operations, identify patterns, and create insightful visualizations.

04 **Predictive Maintenance Software with AI.** Systems that use AI/ML to analyze sensor data from aircraft components and predict when maintenance will be required.

05 **Material Informatics Platforms.** AI-driven platforms for accelerating the discovery, design, and characterization of new aerospace materials.

06 **AI for Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in Manufacturing.** Software using AI to automate repetitive tasks in aerospace manufacturing, such as quality inspection reporting or parts tracking.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

Autodesk Fusion 360 (with Generative Design) VISIT
A CAD/CAM/CAE platform that includes powerful generative design capabilities for creating lightweight, optimized parts.

ANSYS Discovery / Altair HyperWorks (with AI features) VISIT
Leading engineering simulation suites that are incorporating AI for faster simulation setup, real-time insights, and design exploration.

MATLAB (with Deep Learning Toolbox) / Python (with Scikit-learn, TensorFlow, PyTorch) VISIT
Widely used programming environments and libraries for data analysis, machine learning, and AI model development, applicable to aerospace data.

GE Predix / Siemens MindSphere / Uptake (for Industrial AI & PdM) VISIT
Industrial IoT and AI platforms used for asset performance management and predictive maintenance in aviation and other sectors.

Citrine Informatics / Materials Project (AI in Materials Science) VISIT
Platforms and databases leveraging AI and machine learning to accelerate materials discovery and design, relevant for aerospace applications.

§ 08 EXAMPLES 5 EXAMPLES

In practice

Ways people in this role are already using AI, and what they get from it.

Optimize Wing Design using Generative AI & CFD

EXAMPLE 1

HOW Use a generative design tool to input performance requirements (lift, drag, structural loads) and material constraints for a wing. The AI generates multiple novel, lightweight wing structures. Then, use AI-enhanced CFD to rapidly analyze the aerodynamic performance of these AI-generated designs.

GAIN Massively accelerates the exploration of unconventional and highly efficient designs that humans might not conceive, leading to lighter and more performant aircraft.

Predict Cracks in Engine Turbine Blades with AI

EXAMPLE 2

HOW Train a machine learning model on historical sensor data (vibration, temperature, acoustic emissions) and inspection reports from turbine blades. The AI system then monitors in-service engines to predict the likelihood of micro-crack formation before they become critical.

GAIN Enables proactive maintenance, reducing the risk of catastrophic engine failure, improving safety, and lowering operational costs by scheduling inspections and repairs more effectively.

Automate Analysis of Wind Tunnel Test Data

EXAMPLE 3

HOW Develop an AI algorithm to automatically process and analyze terabytes of data from wind tunnel tests, identifying key aerodynamic coefficients, flow patterns, and detecting anomalies or unexpected results, significantly reducing manual analysis time.

GAIN Drastically reduces the time and effort required for post-processing test data, allowing engineers to focus on interpreting results and making design decisions faster.

Optimize Satellite Constellation Deployment Trajectories

EXAMPLE 4

HOW Use an AI-powered optimization algorithm to determine the most fuel-efficient and timely sequence for deploying a constellation of satellites into their target orbits, considering launch vehicle constraints, orbital mechanics, and communication coverage requirements.

GAIN Maximizes the efficiency of complex space missions, saves significant amounts of propellant (which translates to cost or longer mission life), and ensures optimal constellation performance.

Design Lightweight Brackets for an Aircraft Interior

EXAMPLE 5

HOW Input load conditions, material properties (e.g., aluminum alloy), and geometric constraints into a generative design tool. The AI generates multiple topologically optimized bracket designs that meet strength requirements with minimal weight.

GAIN Reduces aircraft weight, which improves fuel efficiency and payload capacity, while ensuring structural integrity and safety standards are met.

§ 09 CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Technicians for Routine Component Testing / CAD Drafters (Basic 2D/3D Modeling)

MORE EXPOSED

AI IMPACT: High (AI can automate the execution of standardized test sequences and analysis of simple results. AI can generate basic 3D models from parameters or assist heavily in drafting tasks).

WORK MOVES TO: Shift to managing automated test rigs, interpreting more complex AI-analyzed test data, designing novel test methodologies, or focusing on advanced CAD design and AI-assisted modeling rather than pure drafting.

AI Research Scientists (Aerospace Focus) / Computational Scientists specializing in AI for Aerospace / Aerospace Data Scientists

DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING

AI IMPACT: Foundational (These roles involve developing the core AI algorithms, simulation techniques, and data analysis frameworks that Aerospace Engineers use).

WORK MOVES TO: Deep expertise in AI/ML, advanced mathematics, physics, computational methods, HPC, aerospace domain knowledge, and software development for creating new AI-driven engineering tools.

Chief Engineers / Program Managers (Aerospace) / Certification & Safety Authorities

COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED

AI IMPACT: High Augmentation (They will heavily rely on AI-generated data, analyses, and design options from their engineering teams to make strategic decisions, manage complex programs, and ensure safety/compliance) but ultimate responsibility, strategic direction, and final safety sign-off are human.

WORK MOVES TO: Overall technical leadership, strategic program direction, risk management, complex decision-making based on multifaceted inputs (including AI), ensuring adherence to stringent safety standards, and final engineering accountability.

§ 10 VERDICT

Closing judgement

> For Aerospace Engineers, AI is a powerful catalyst for innovation and efficiency, automating complex calculations, optimizing designs, and unlocking new insights from vast datasets. The future of the profession lies in a synergistic partnership with AI, where engineers leverage these intelligent tools to tackle unprecedented challenges in air and space, while their core expertise in physics, systems thinking, safety, and critical judgment remains paramount.

§ 11 BASIS REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026

Evidence and revisions

What the exposure figure rests on, what changed when it was last revised, and the published work cited for this role.

SCORE

40 to 49

WINDOW

3-8 years (unchanged)

The 5 October 2026 review moved the score up by 9 points.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 39/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.20 for Aerospace engineers); observed usage 10/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.08); official exposure tier 100/100 (BLS: very high); labour-market trajectory 29/100 (BLS projects employment to grow 8.3% over 2025–35); published adoption rating 70/100 (medium adoption (high for simulation/design, slower for manufacturing/ai control of flight systems)). Weighted base 49.1. Final score 49. The previous figure of 40 was raised by 9 points: the earlier method kept 60% of the weight on an undocumented editorial prior and capped movement at fifteen points, so the measured evidence was only partly reflected. The change window is unchanged.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score	39 × 35%	13.7
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	10 × 20%	2.0
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	100 × 20%	20.0
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	29 × 10%	2.9
Published adoption rating — This report's adoption level	70 × 15%	10.5
Weighted base		49.1
Exposure score		49

MEASURES BEHIND THE SCORE

US Bureau of Labor Statistics · *Employment Projections 2025–35 and AI Exposure Categories* (27 August 2026)

AI-exposure tier: Very high. Projected employment change 2025–35: +8.3%. Matched to Aerospace engineers.

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Microsoft Research · *Working with AI: Measuring the Applicability of Generative AI to Occupations* (10 July 2025)

AI applicability score 0.20 (percentile 68 of 785 occupations) for SOC 17-2011.

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Anthropic · *Anthropic Economic Index report: Cadences* (26 June 2026)

Observed exposure 0.07 for SOC 17-2011 (percentile 72 of 756 occupations).

PUBLISHER PDF

UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology · *Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market* (28 January 2026)

UK context: around 70% of UK workers are in occupations with tasks AI could perform or enhance, above the US average; a one-standard-deviation rise in exposure was associated with a 3.9% fall in UK job postings.

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§ 12 APPENDIX

Method and sources

Each report was written from a large body of published research. The exposure score itself is computed, not written: it is the CareerGuard Exposure Index, a weighted average of occupation-level measures from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (AI-exposure classification and 2025–35 projections), Microsoft Research (AI applicability scores) and Anthropic (observed exposure), together with the adoption rating published on the report. The organisations and publications below are the standing literature behind the narrative sections. Every source, with dates, licences and archived copies where we are permitted to hold them, is catalogued in the research library.

Exposure Index v2 (October 2026). Each input is scaled to 0–100 and weighted: task applicability 35% (Microsoft AI applicability score ÷ 0.5), observed usage 20% (Anthropic observed exposure ÷ 0.75), official exposure tier 20% (BLS very high = 100, high = 70, moderate = 40, low = 10), labour-market trajectory 10% (50 2.5 × projected % employment change), published adoption rating 15% (very high = 85, high = 70, medium-high = 55, medium = 40, low-medium = 25, low = 10). Inputs not measured for an occupation are dropped and the remaining weights renormalised. An editorial adjustment of at most ±12 points is allowed only for automation channels the measures cannot see (robotics, self-service, machine vision, medical imaging, RPA/OCR, generative video) and is always logged with its reason. Scores are whole numbers, not rounded to five. The change window shifts one notch (a year at each end) per ten points of movement.

I GLOBAL AND MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF AI ON WORK

World Economic Forum

The Future of Jobs Report series — Employer survey of expected job growth and decline, skill shifts and technology adoption (2020, 2023 and 2025 editions); Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Entry-Level Work (2026).
AI governance and transformation reports — Frameworks on ethical AI, talent strategy and industry transformation.

McKinsey Global Institute

AI, Automation and the Future of Work series — Research quantifying automation potential by task, sector and demographic, from "Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained" to "Agents, robots, and us" (2025).
Industry-specific reports — Financial services, healthcare, manufacturing and others.

PwC

Global AI Jobs Barometer — Annual analysis of job postings and productivity by AI exposure (2024–2026 editions).
Upskilling Hopes and Fears survey — Employee perceptions and readiness.

Microsoft Research and Anthropic

Working with AI (2025); Anthropic Economic Index (2025–2026) — Occupation-level usage data from Copilot and Claude conversations, the two observed-usage measures behind the 2026 revision.

Stanford Digital Economy Lab and Stanford HAI
Canaries in the Coal Mine? (2025–2026); AI Index Report (annual) — Payroll evidence on early-career employment in exposed occupations; annual measurement of AI capability, investment and adoption.

Deloitte
Human Capital Trends series — Workforce, talent and HR technology trends.
Tech Trends series — Emerging technologies and their business implications.

Accenture
Technology Vision series — Forward-looking analysis of emerging technology, with emphasis on AI.
Fjord Trends — Design, innovation and human experience in a digital world.

Boston Consulting Group
AI/ML insights and industry solutions — "The AI Revolution in the Workplace" and related research.

EY
AI and workforce reports — Adoption, talent strategy and ethics.

IBM Institute for Business Value
AI and automation studies — Business models, workforce evolution and leadership.

OECD
AI Policy Observatory — International data and policy on AI, labour markets and skills.
Employment Outlook — Labour-market trends including technological impact (2023–2026 editions).

International Labour Organization
Generative AI and Jobs: A Refined Global Index of Occupational Exposure (2025) — Task-level exposure gradients for every ISCO occupation; successor to the 2023 global index.

International Monetary Fund
Staff Discussion Notes on AI and work (2024, 2026) — Complementarity framing: where AI augments and where it substitutes.

UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology
Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market (2026) — UK occupational exposure and job-posting evidence.

Brookings Institution
AI and automation research — Economic and social implications, displacement and skills.

Yale Budget Lab and Goldman Sachs Research
Tracking the Impact of AI on the Labor Market; AI and the US labour market (2026) — Aggregate labour-market monitoring; macro displacement estimates.

Oxford University (Oxford Martin School)
The Future of Employment — Frey & Osborne and subsequent research on susceptibility to automation.

MIT Technology Review
AI & Work — Reporting on AI research and its implications for industries and jobs.

Gartner
Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence — Maturity and adoption of AI technologies.
Future of Work reports — Workplace models and talent strategy.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment Projections 2025–35; AI Exposure Categories; Occupational Outlook Handbook — Ten-year employment projections and, from the 2025 cycle, an AI-exposure tier for every detailed occupation.

Indeed Hiring Lab
AI at Work Report (2025) and posting-market updates — Skill-level transformation estimates and job-posting trends by occupation.

II CORE AI AND MACHINE-LEARNING RESEARCH

OpenAI
Research papers, blog and API documentation — Large language models, generative AI, safety and societal impact.

Google DeepMind
Research papers and blog — Reinforcement learning, AI for science, AGI and ethics.

Meta AI
Research papers and blog — Large language models, computer vision, AI for social good.

Hugging Face
Transformers library and model hub — Open-source state-of-the-art NLP models.

TensorFlow and PyTorch
Documentation and community forums — Core frameworks illustrating practical capability.

arXiv
cs.AI, cs.LG, cs.CV, cs.CL — Pre-print research.

NeurIPS and ICML
Conference proceedings — Top-tier academic research.

ACM and IEEE
Journals and proceedings — ACM Computing Surveys; IEEE Transactions on AI.

Kaggle
Datasets and competition solutions — Applied machine learning on real-world problems.

The Alan Turing Institute
Research and reports — Responsible and applied AI.

III ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE AI DEPLOYMENT

NIST
AI Risk Management Framework — Voluntary framework for managing AI risk.

European Commission
AI Act — Risk-tiered legal framework for AI.
Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI — Principles for responsible development.

Partnership on AI
Research and best practice — Responsible AI development.

AI Now Institute
Annual reports — Social implications: power, inequality, rights.

ACM FAccT
Proceedings — Fairness, accountability and transparency.

Data & Society
Publications — Social implications of data-centric technology.

WIPO
Conversation on IP and AI — Intellectual-property implications of AI.

IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of A/IS
Ethically Aligned Design — Recommendations for ethical AI design.

Center for AI and Digital Policy
Policy briefs — Accountable AI policy.