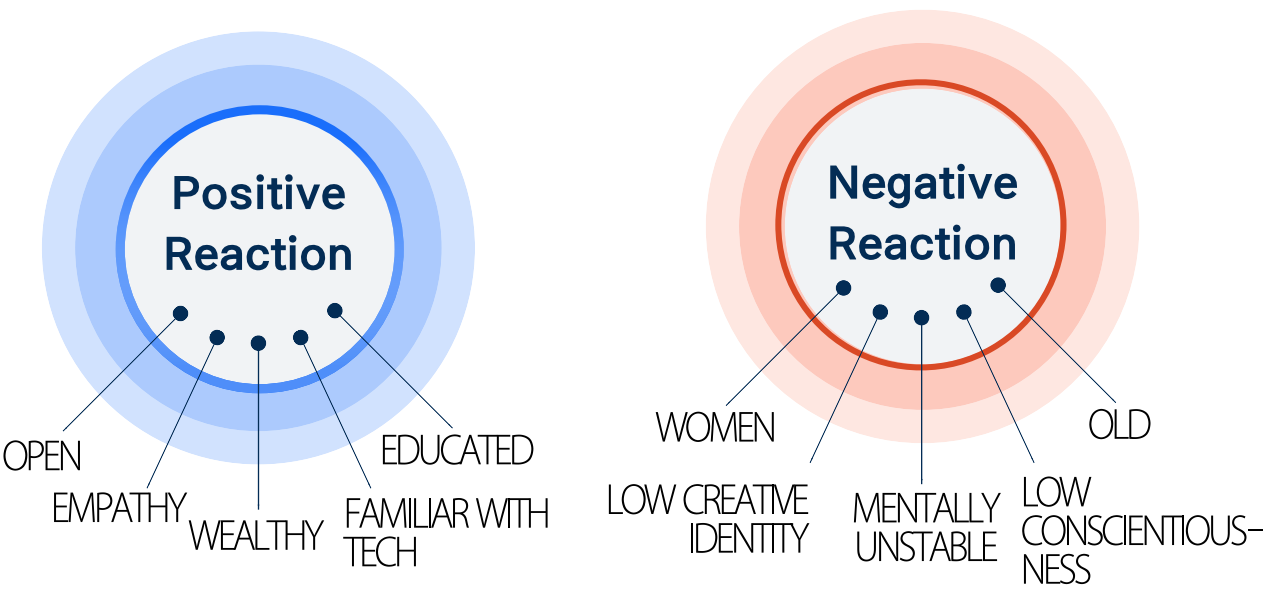


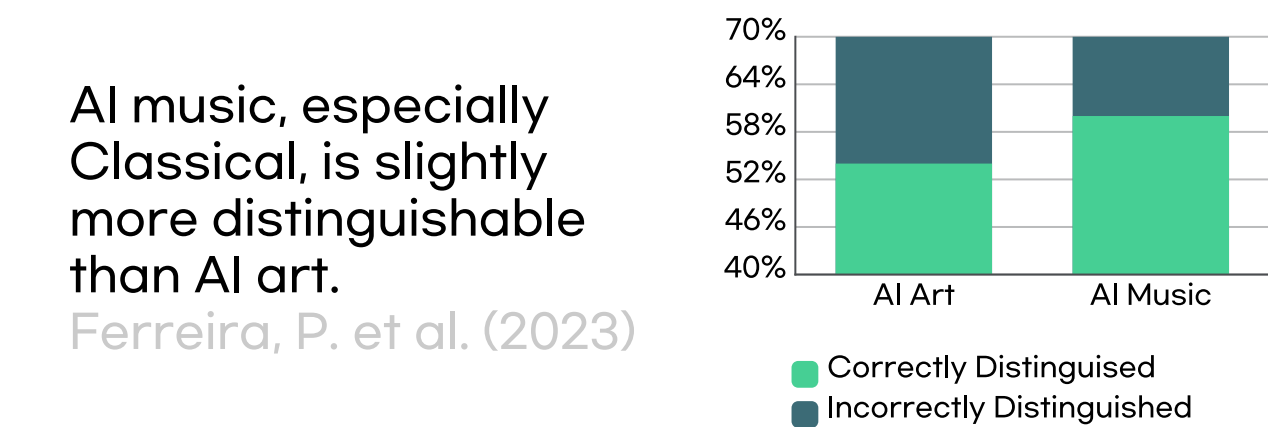
Therefore, this study aims to:

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Bellaïche L., et al. (2023)



R. Latikka et al. (2023)



Ferreira, P. et al. (2023)

Total Respondent : 146

Age Gender Nationality Genre

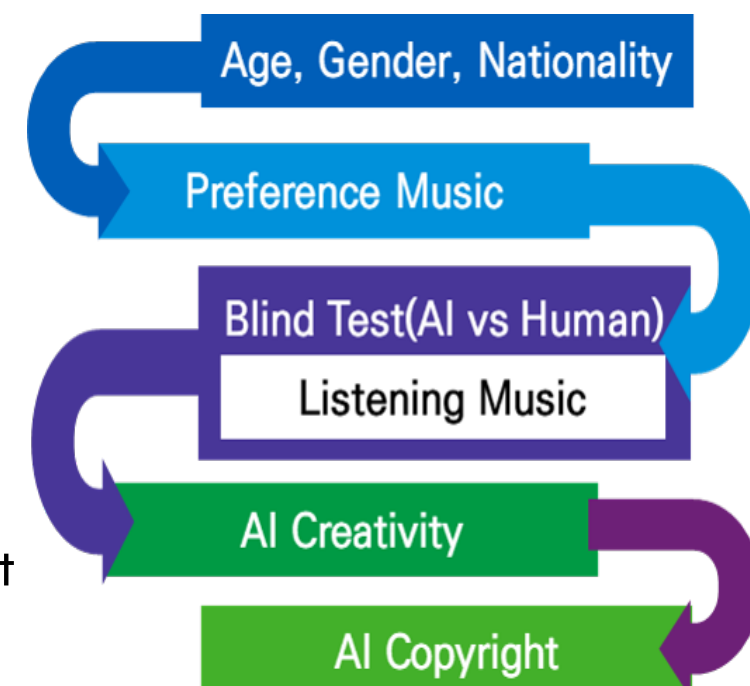
Age: 98 (in 10's), 12 (in 20's), 19 (in 30's), 6 (in 40's), 11 (above 50's)

Gender: 76 (Male), 70 (Female)

Nationality: 62 (korea), 84 (Non-korea)

Genre: 34 (Classical), 112 (Popular)

Age, Gender, Nationality



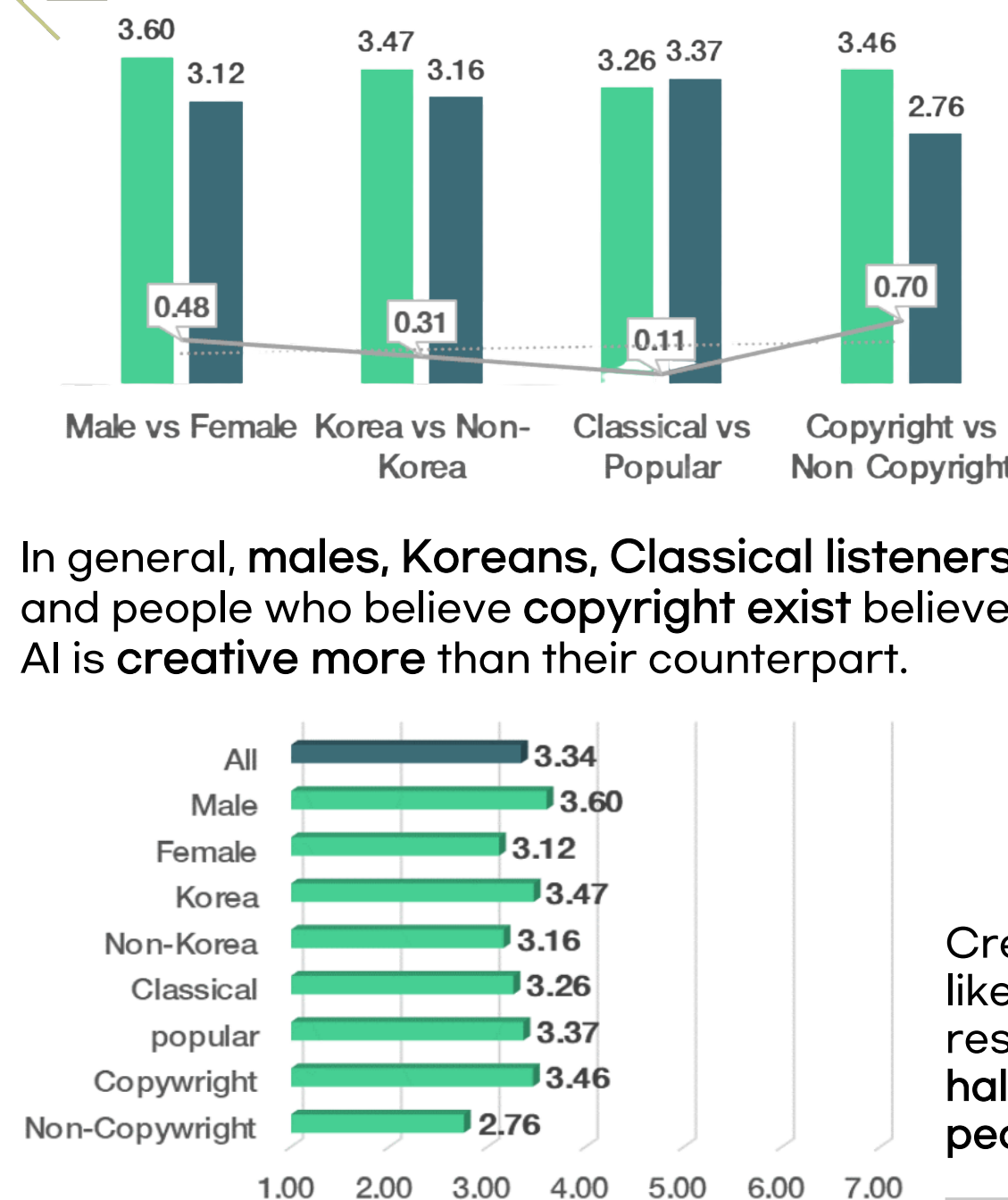
(Duration: Jan. 13 - 24, 2025)

A gauge chart with a green arc representing 100%. A blue needle points to a value of 54.11%. The text "54.11%" is displayed below the needle. The scale ranges from 0% to 100%.

Category	Yes (%)	No (%)
Male vs Female	55.51%	53.29%
Korea vs Non-Korea	54.41%	53.69%
Classical vs Popular	66.91%	50.22%
Copyright vs Non-Copyright	54.13%	54.00%

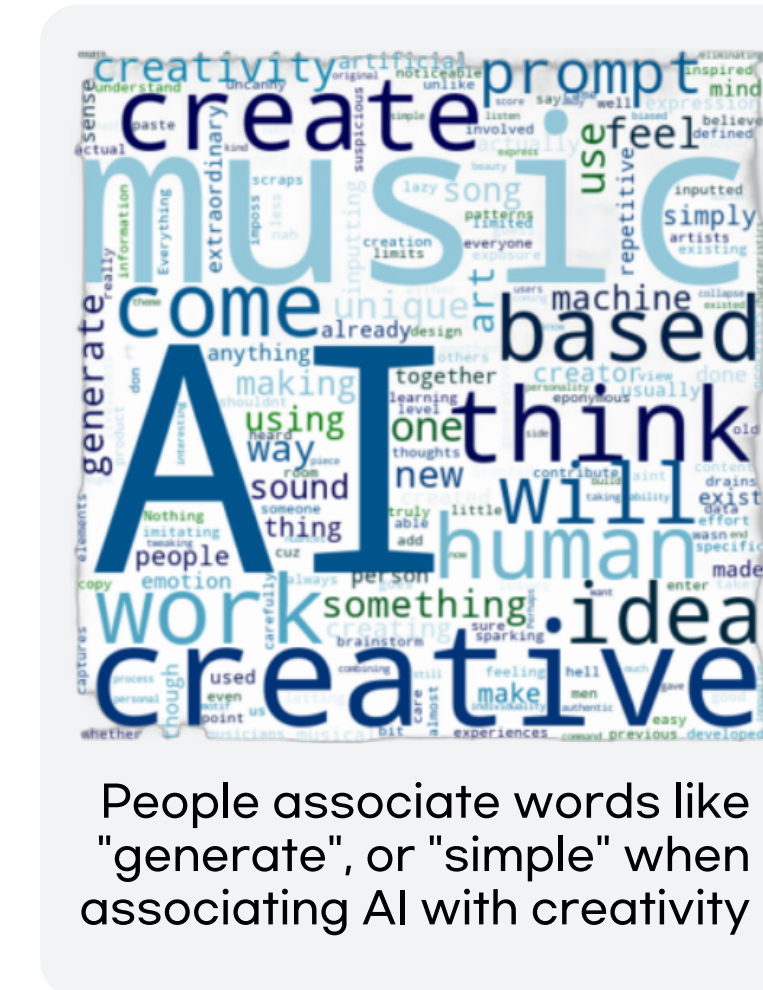
While most comparisons were insignificant, **Classical listeners** were able to discern AI-generated classical music **16.7% more** than popular music listeners!

People who give higher ratings to music they think was composed by an AI also tend to think AI to be more creative.



In general, **males, Koreans, Classical listeners,** and people who believe **copyright exist** believed AI is **creative more** than their counterpart.

Creativity was measured on a 7-point likert scale. Overall, every single responses in general were less than half of that (3.5), suggesting most people don't think AI to be creative



People associate words like "generate", or "simple" when associating AI with creativity

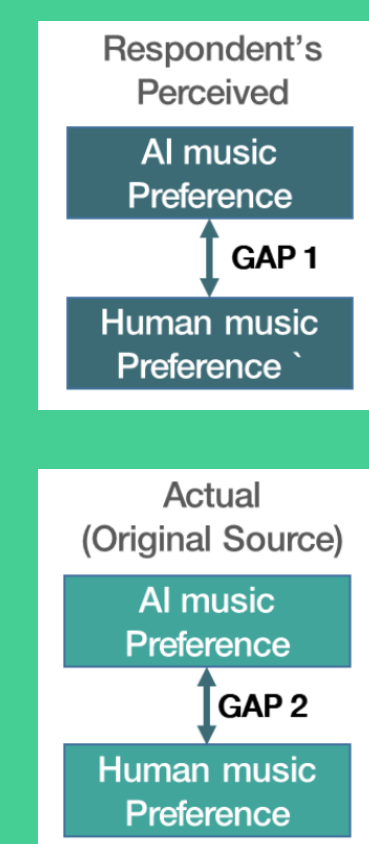
Who owns the copyright to AI-generated music?		Responses
Copyright	User of AI Tool	69
	AI Developer	41
	AI Database Copyright Owners	41
No Copyright & Other		32

*Multiple choices were allowed

32 (18.5%) respondents thought no copyright should be given at all.

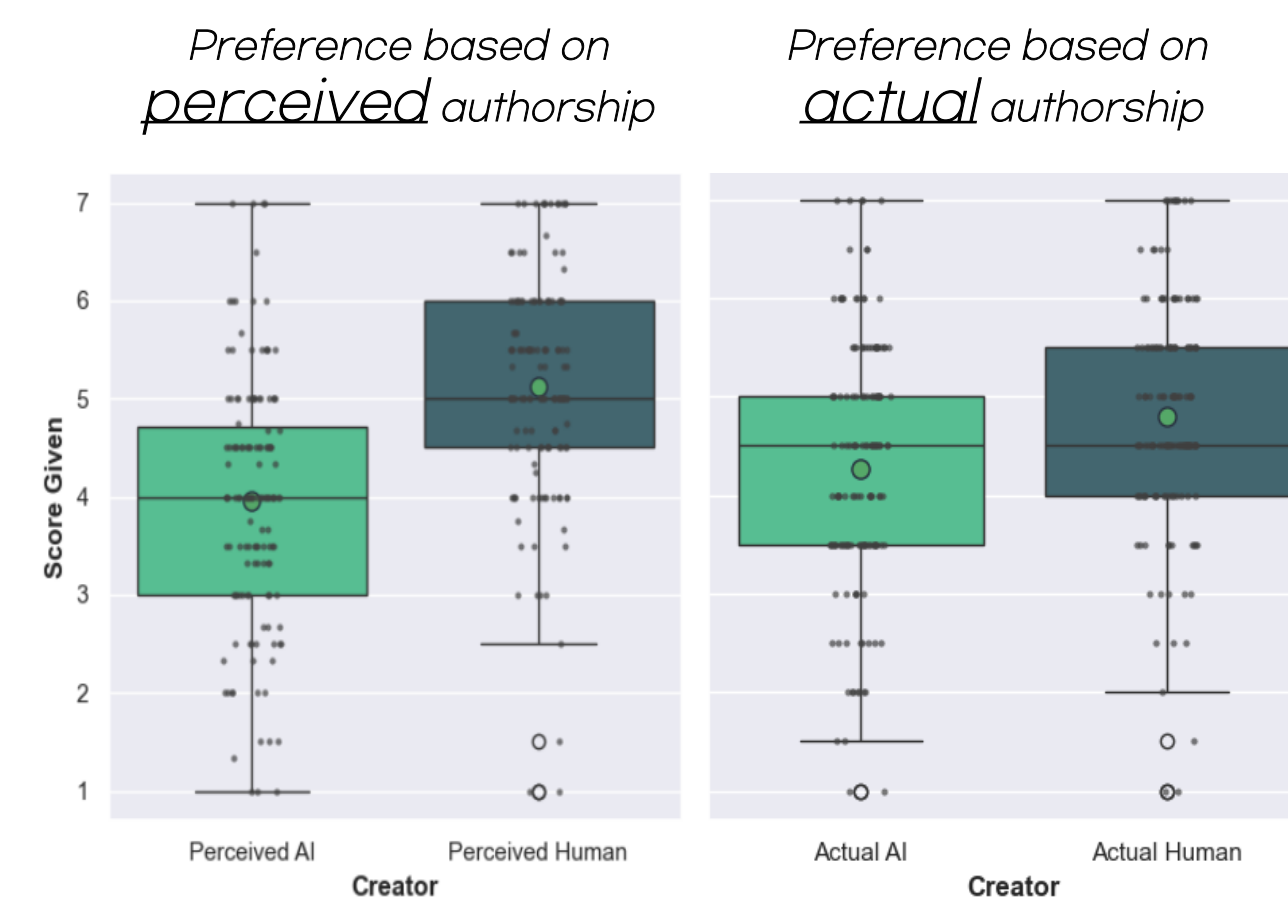
119 (81.5%) think **some** copyright should be given.

Analysis Method



When preference score for **Gap 1** > **Gap 2**, evaluations are swayed more by **who listeners think created the music** than by the music's **actual quality**.

This suggests that the bias stems from the idea of AI authorship making the music less favorable—not because the compositions are inherently less likable.



People exhibited a significantly greater disparity in ratings based on perceived authorship (left) than on actual authorship (right), indicating that the bias arises from perception than from the music's intrinsic quality.

Left mean difference: 1.17
Right mean difference: 0.54

Sub Group	Identified Bias
Male	Significant ($p < 0.05$)
Female	
Korea	
Non-Korea	
Classical	
Popular	
Copyright	
No Copyright	Not Significant ($p > 0.1$)

Deeper analysis revealed that, with the exception of the non-copyright group, all subgroups showed a significant difference



When people were asked why they thought a music sounded "human", they mentioned words like "creative", "good", "nice", "emotional", or "complex".

When people were asked why they thought a music sounded "AI", they mentioned words like "artificial", "simple", "repeated", "monotonous", or "clumsily".

1 Just over half (54.11%) of participants correctly identified AI-generated music, indicating moderate accuracy in discerning the true origin of the compositions.

2 A notable perception gap emerged: music believed to be AI-composed received lower ratings—a disparity greater than that observed based on actual authorship. This indicates that the bias stems from perceptions of non-human authorship, not from the inherent quality of the music.

3 Skepticism regarding AI's creative abilities grows, fueling biases and unresolved issues surrounding copyright and ownership

Unresolved issues around AI-generated music add another layer of complexity to public acceptance of creative AIs. Addressing these are crucial for a clearer understanding of AI's role in the creative process.

1. Broaden the sample size and ensure demographic diversity
2. Refine the experimental design by including a control group, where authorship is revealed only after initial ratings
3. Incorporate more qualitative feedback through open-ended questions

