ANTHROP\C

Measuring real-world AI usage and assessing its economic implications

An Introduction to the Anthropic Economic Index

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January 2026

AI poised to have large but uncertain effects

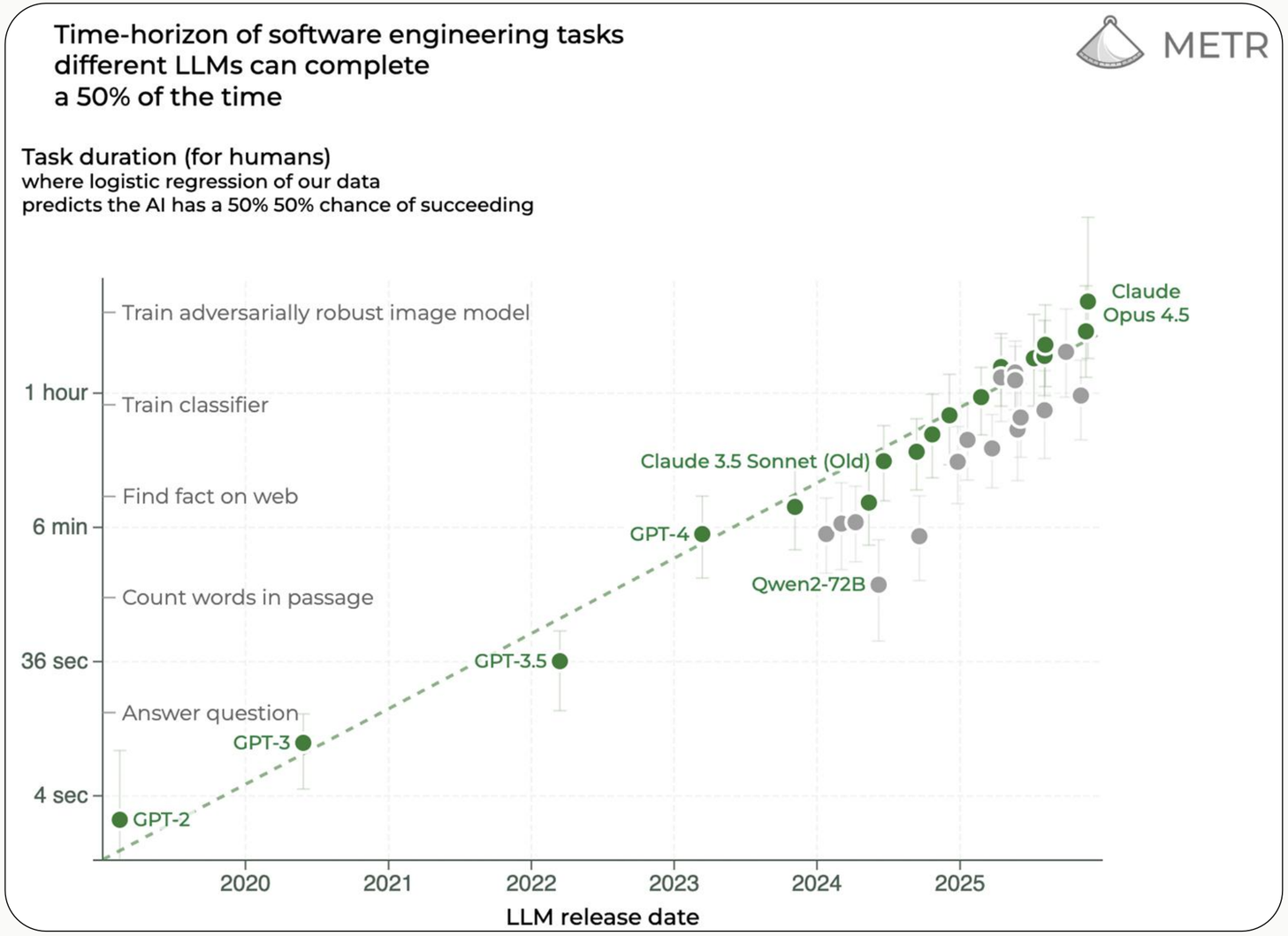
- **AI is a general purpose technology**
  Eloundou et al (2023)
- **Adoption has been fast**
  Humlum & Vestergaard (2024); Bick et al (2025)
- **Capabilities are improving quickly**
  METR (2025)
- **An innovation in the method of innovation**
  Bontadini & Haskel (2025); Jones, Jones & Aghion (2017); Jones (2025); Trammell & Korinek (2023)
- **Uncertain effects on productivity and in the labor market**
  Filippucci et al (2025); Brynjolfsson, Chandar & Chen (2025); Gimbel et al. (2025)

We need measurement to keep pace with capabilities

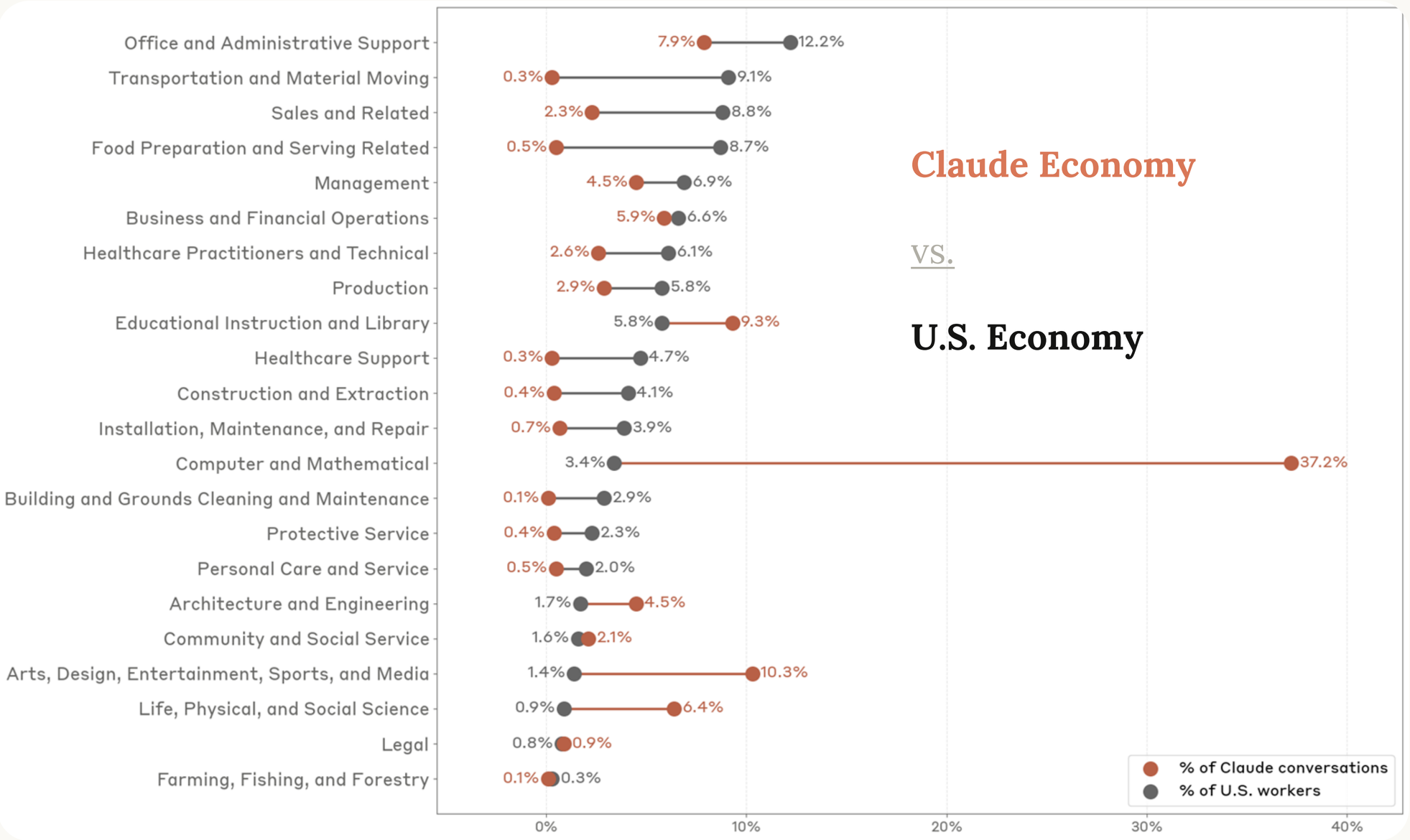
AI can reliably complete tasks that take humans 1.5 hours; **this task length doubles every 7 months**

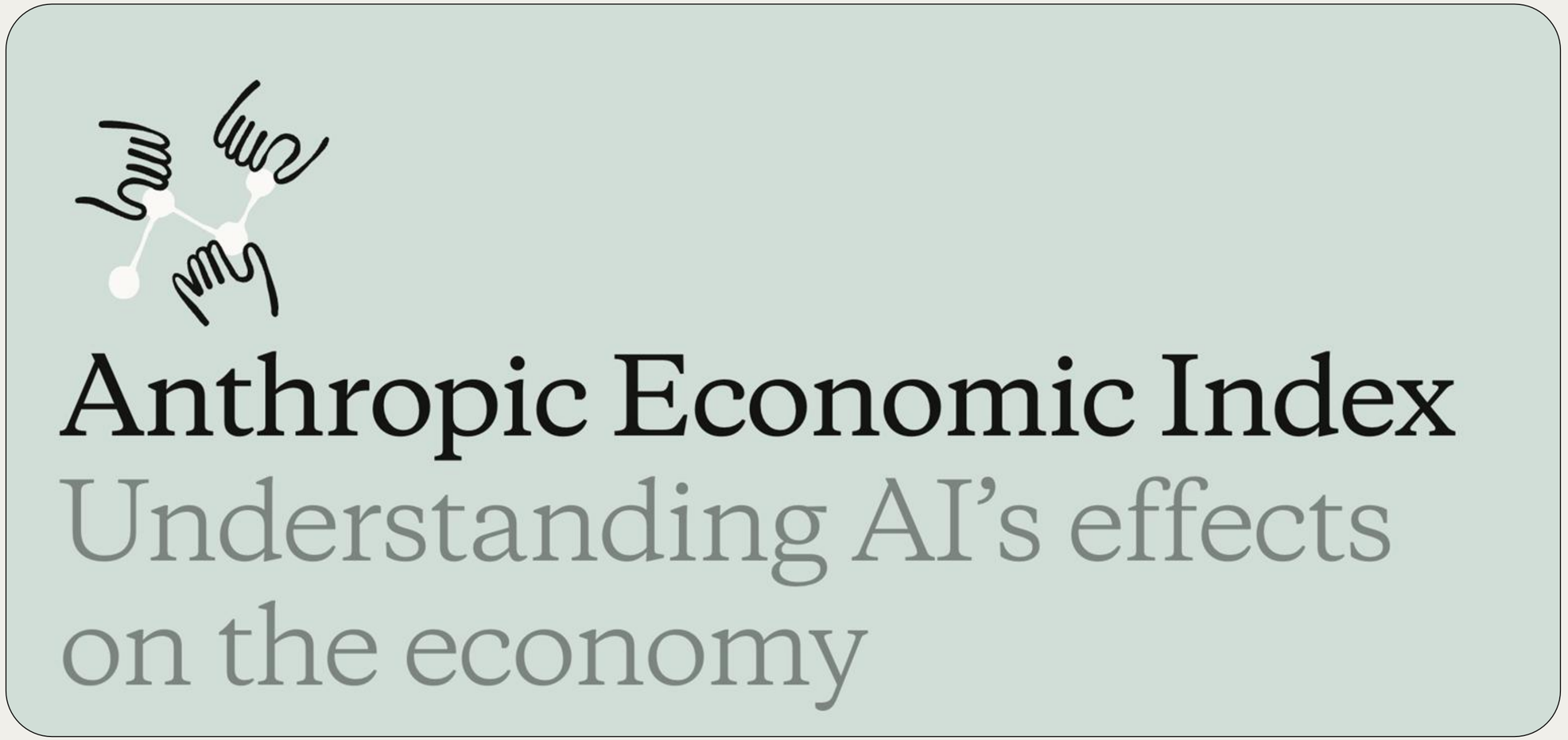
We need a rich understanding of how AI systems are being used in the real world

The impact of this technology will be shaped by our societal response



Claude usage is uneven across tasks and associated jobs

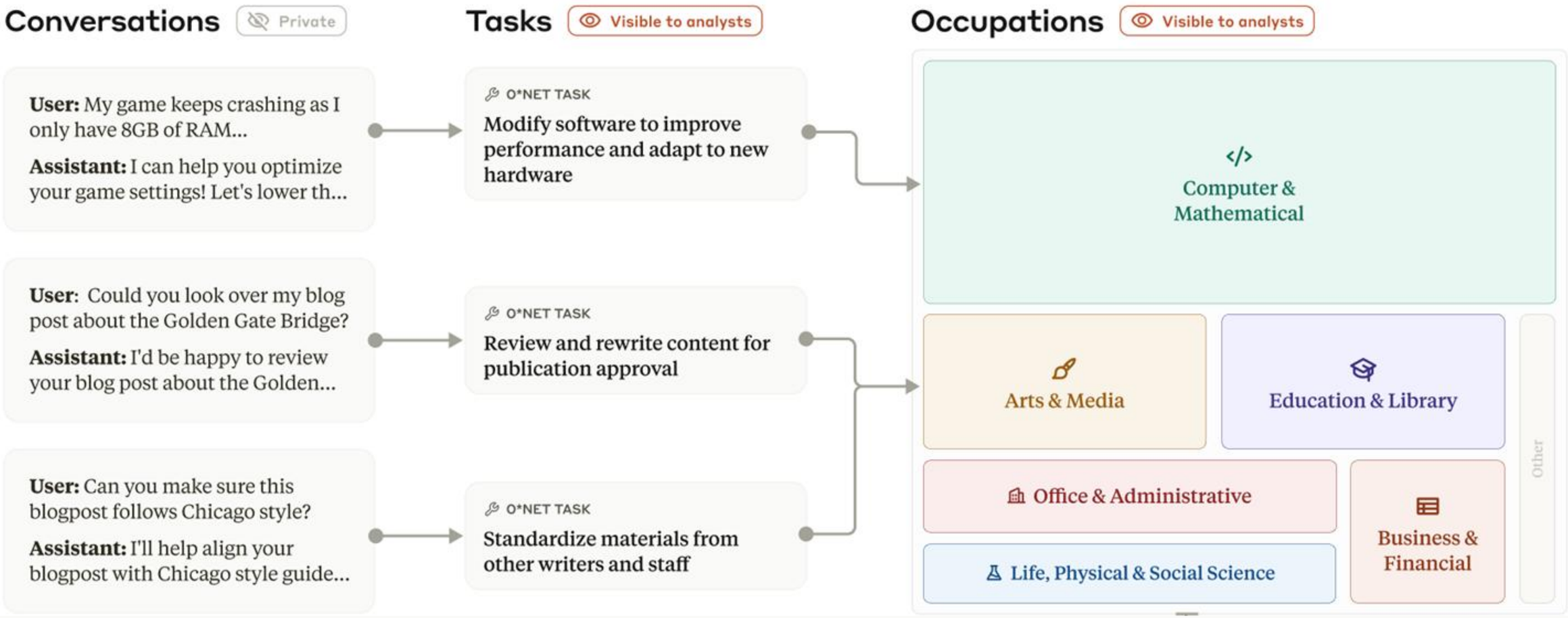




We use a privacy-preserving method to **analyze millions of transcripts from Claude.ai and 1P API traffic**

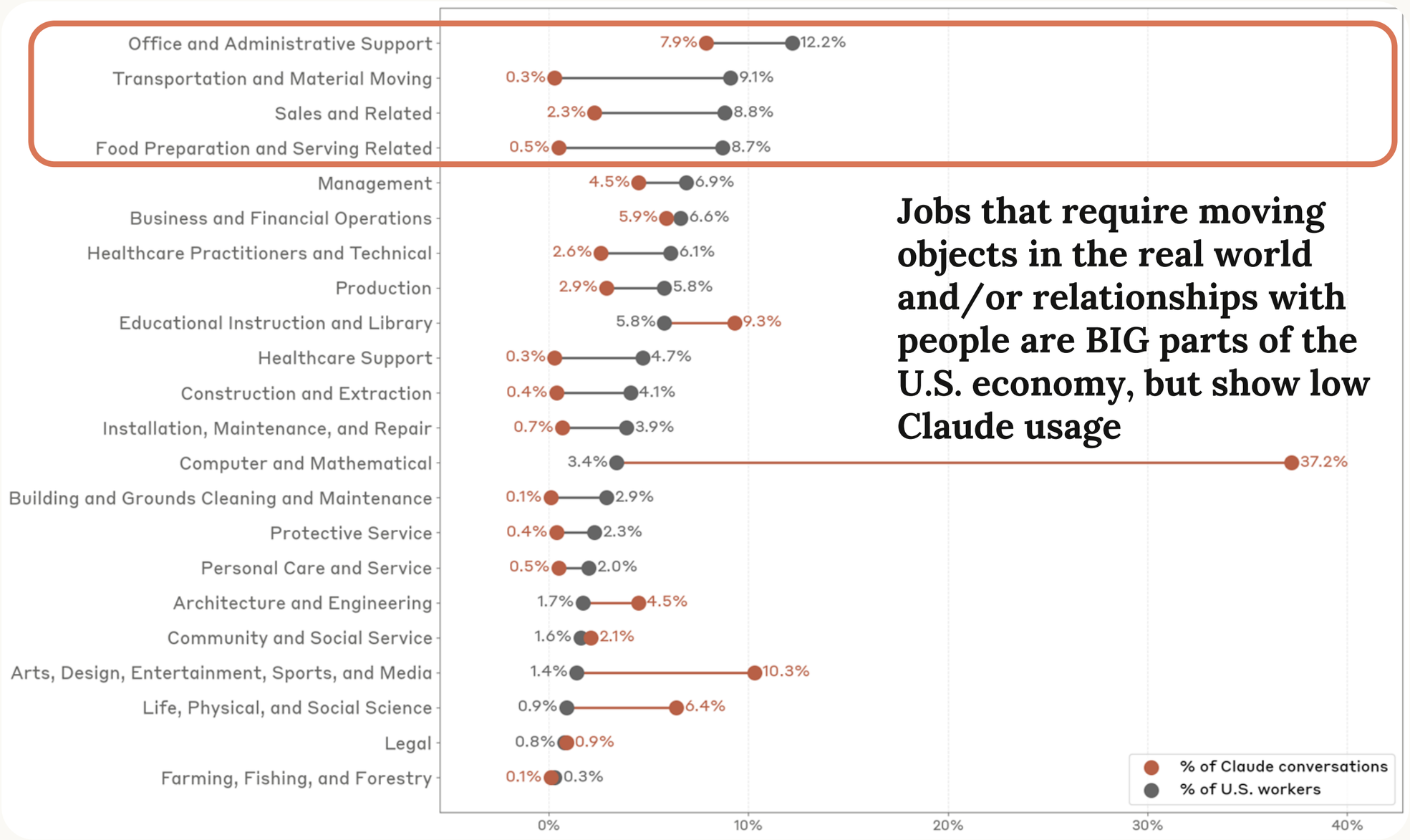
The Anthropic Economic Index

Privacy preserving analysis of real-world usage data



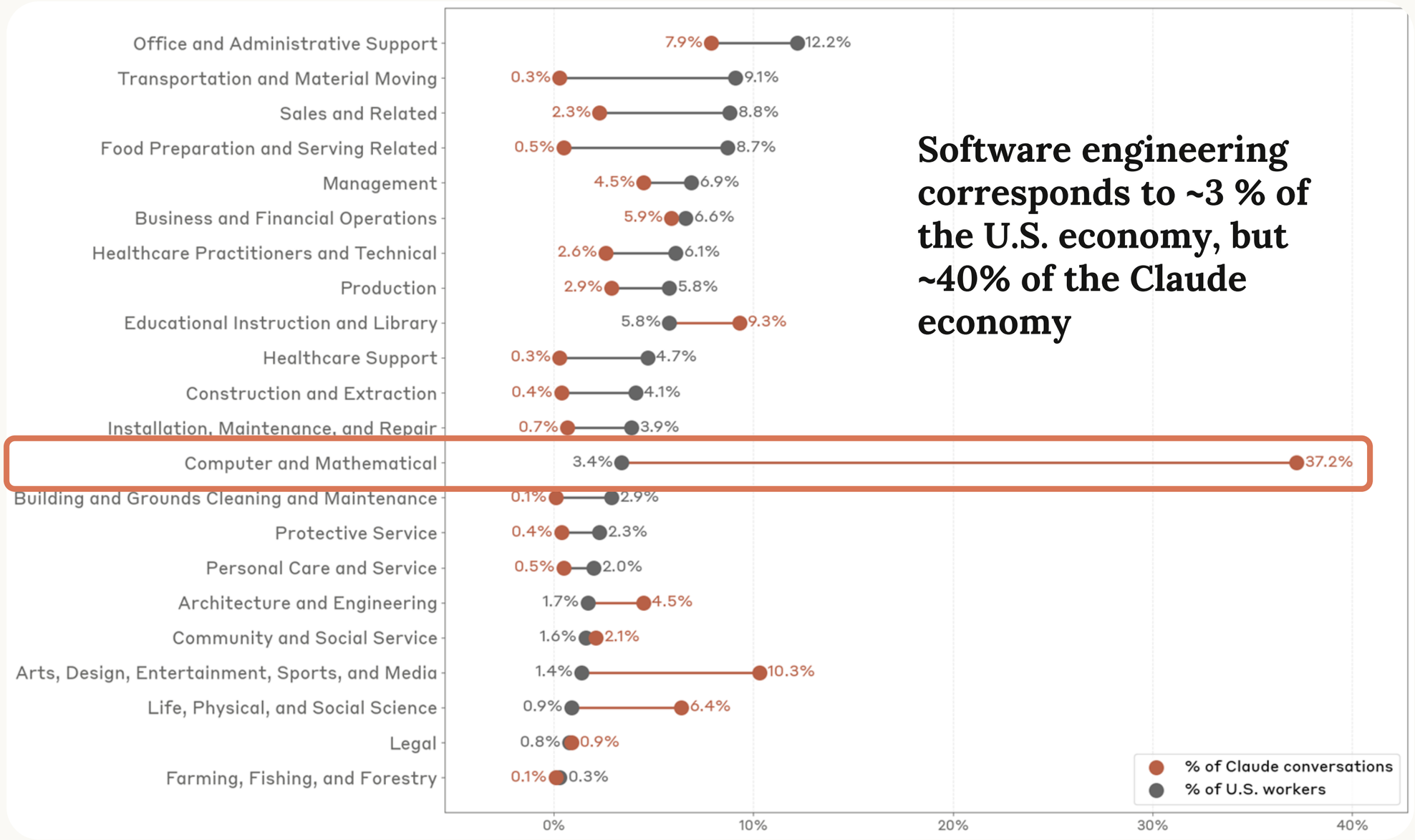
Sample of 1M conversations from claude.ai (Free & Pro) from Dec. 2024 / Jan. 2025

Claude usage is uneven across tasks and associated jobs



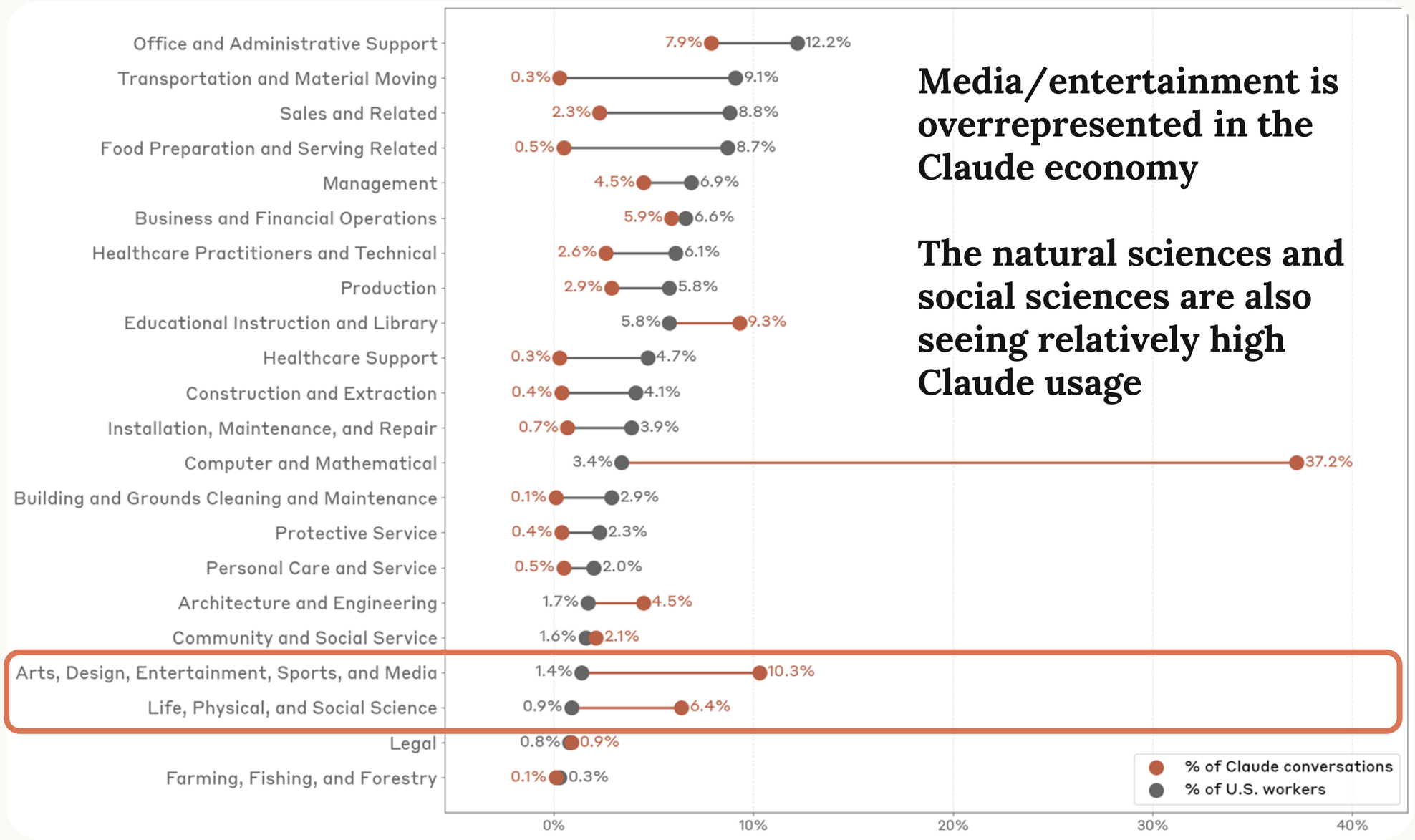
Jobs that require moving objects in the real world and/or relationships with people are BIG parts of the U.S. economy, but show low Claude usage

Claude usage is uneven across tasks and associated jobs



Software engineering corresponds to ~3 % of the U.S. economy, but ~40% of the Claude economy

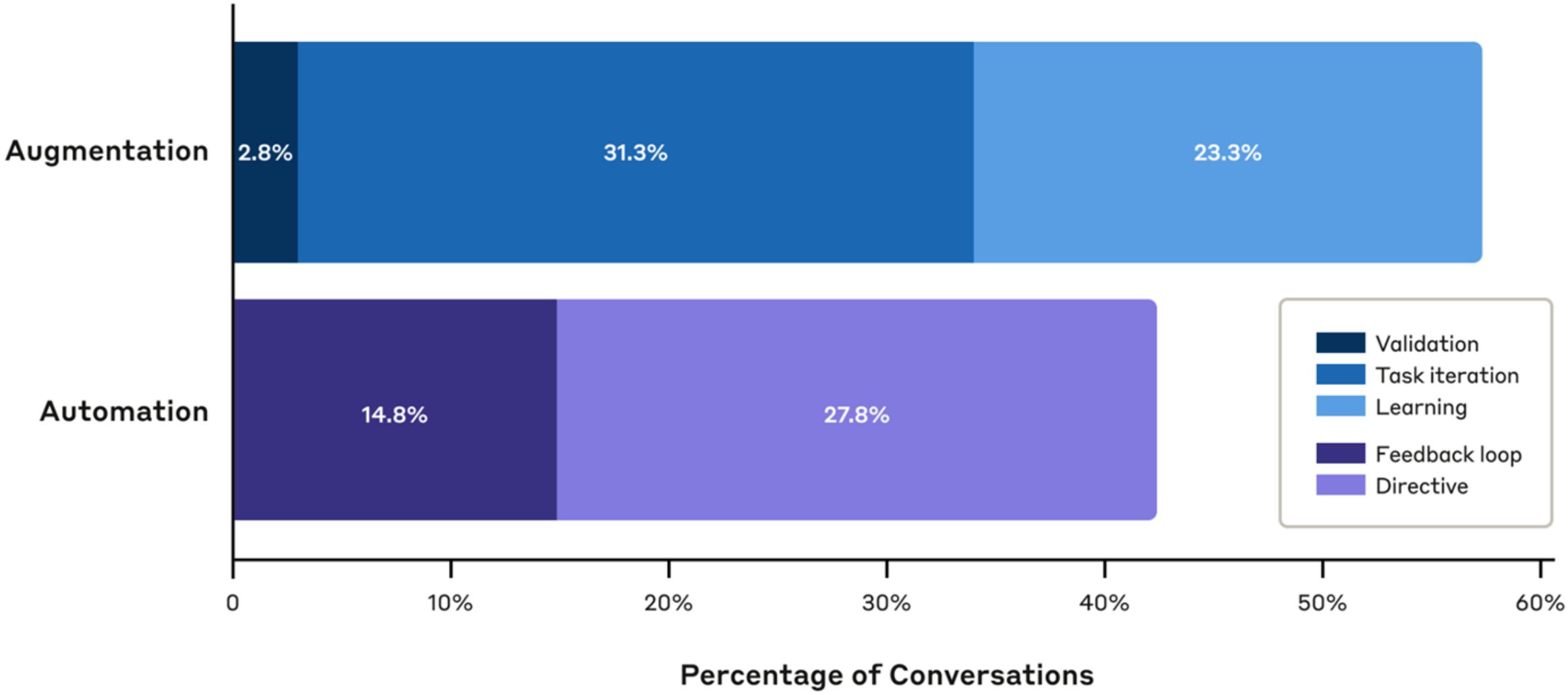
Claude usage is uneven across tasks and associated jobs



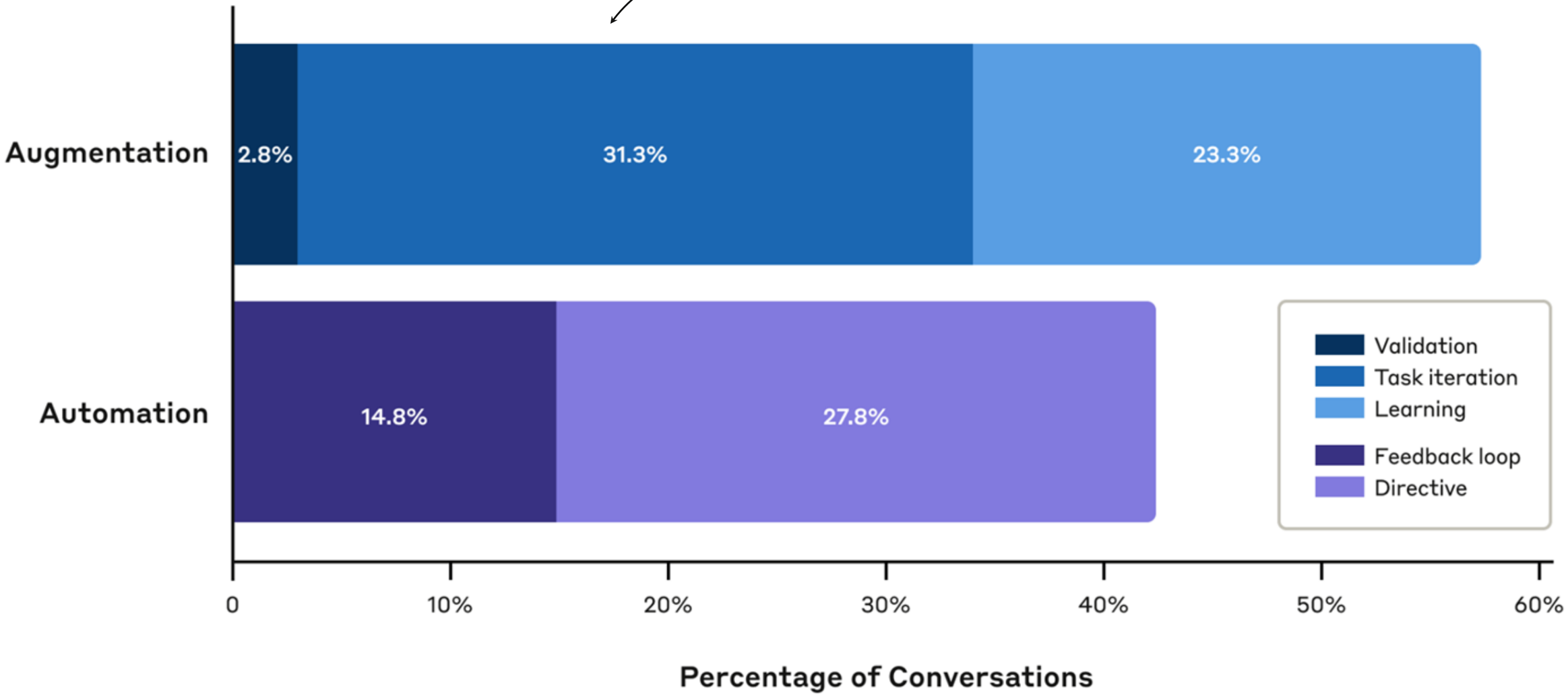
Media/entertainment is overrepresented in the Claude economy

The natural sciences and social sciences are also seeing relatively high Claude usage

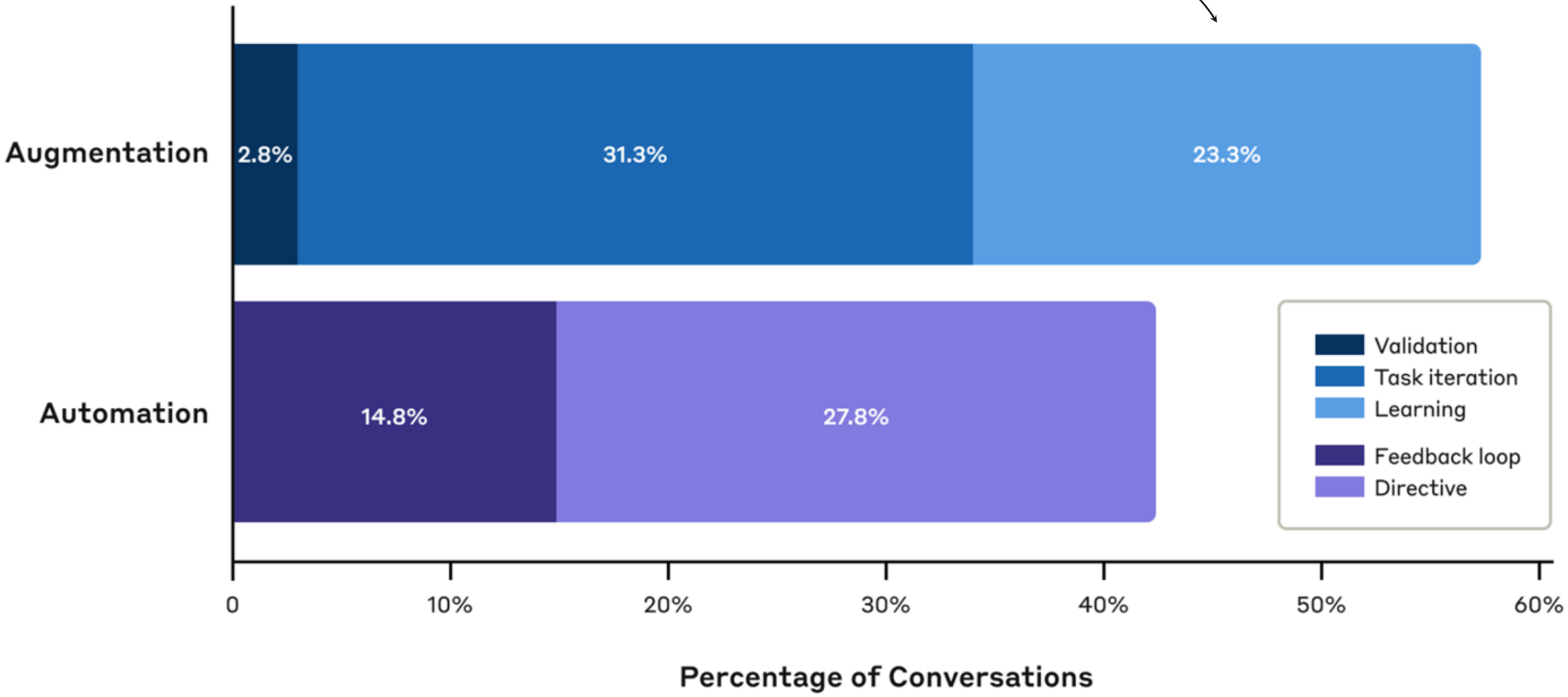
We assess how users interact with Claude

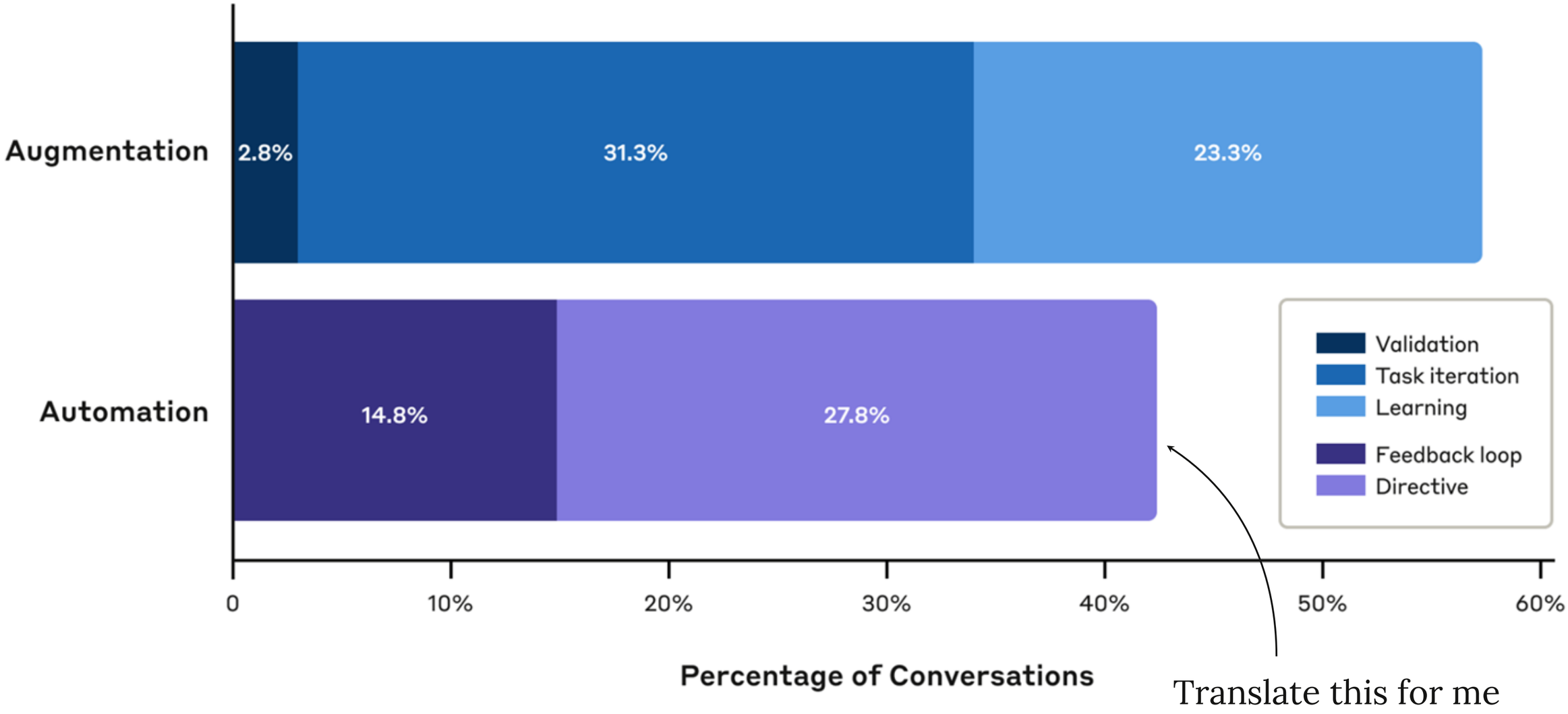


Tighten up section 2… Now work in this quote…



Explain the Baumol effect in the context of AI





Translate this for me

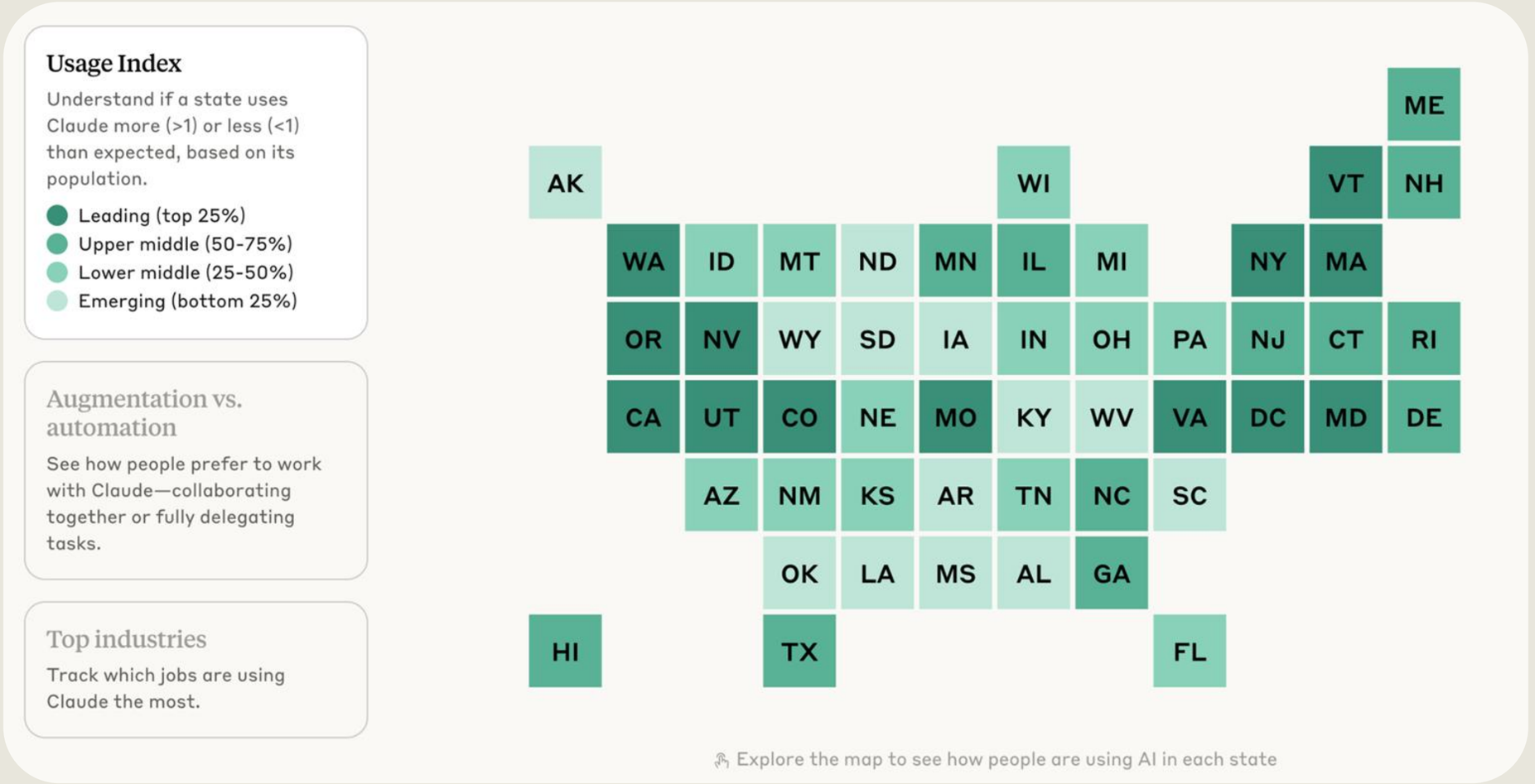
Claude use is geographically concentrated in the US

Anthropic AI Usage Index (AUI)

A measure of whether AI is over- or underrepresented in a state given its working age population.

Top states:

1.	DC	3.8
2.	Utah	3.8
3.	California	2.1
4.	New York	1.6
5.	Virginia	1.6



Our interactive dashboard at anthropic.com/economic-index

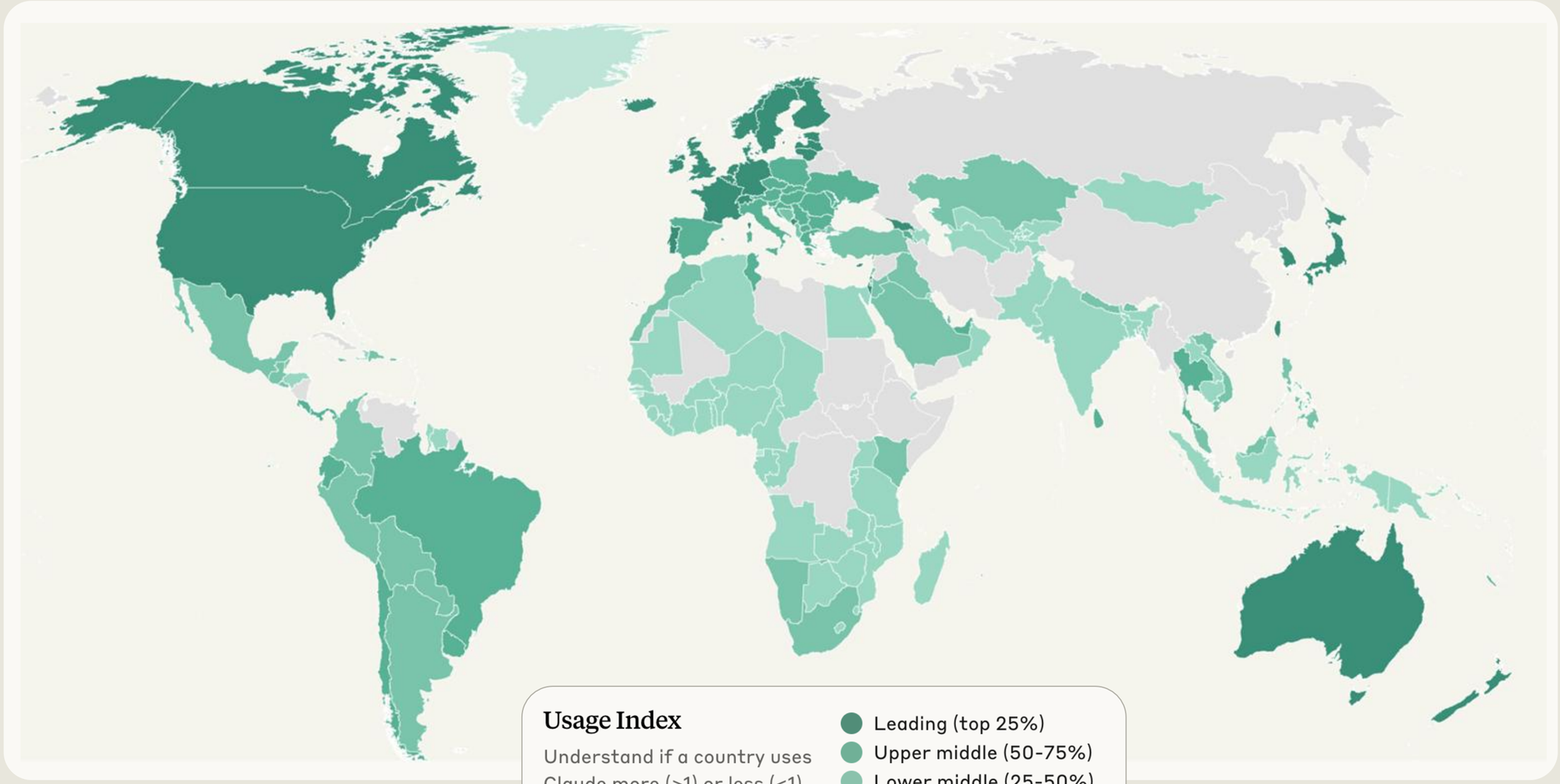
Claude use is also concentrated globally

Anthropic AI Usage Index (AUI)

A measure of whether AI is over- or underrepresented in a country given its working age population.

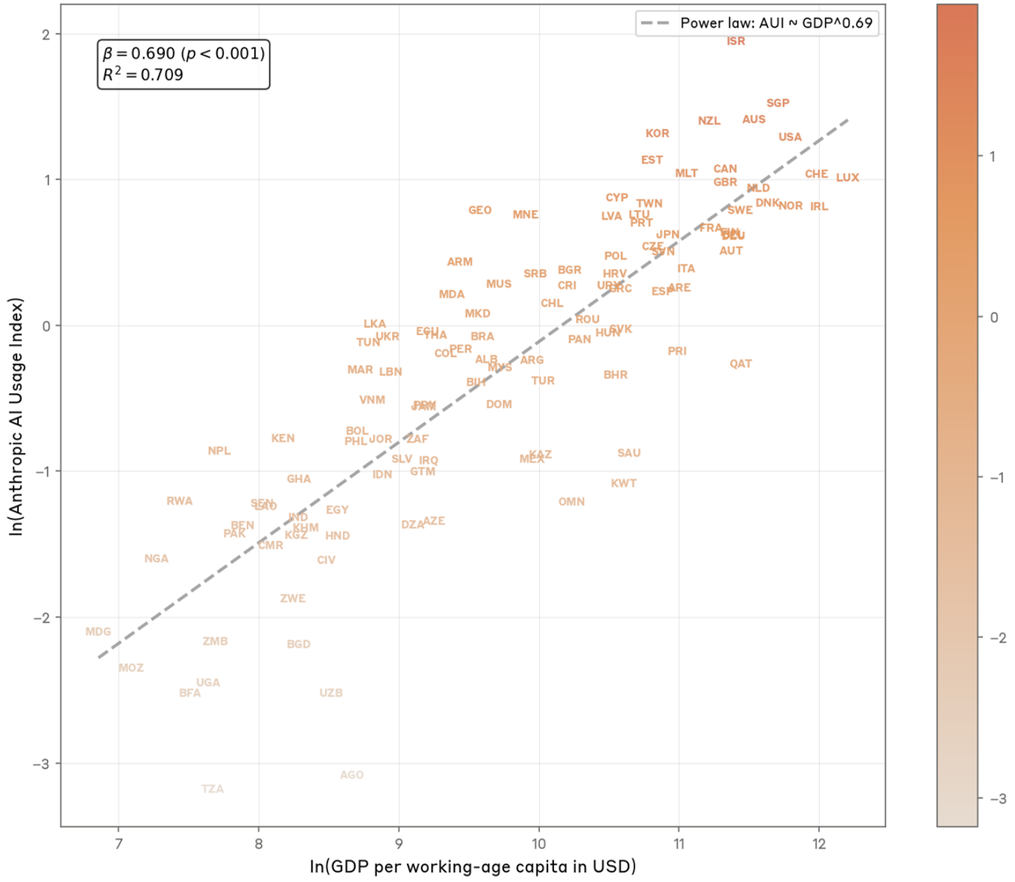
Top Countries:

1.	Israel	7.0
2.	Singapore	4.6
3.	Australia	4.1
4.	New Zealand	4.1
5.	South Korea	3.7

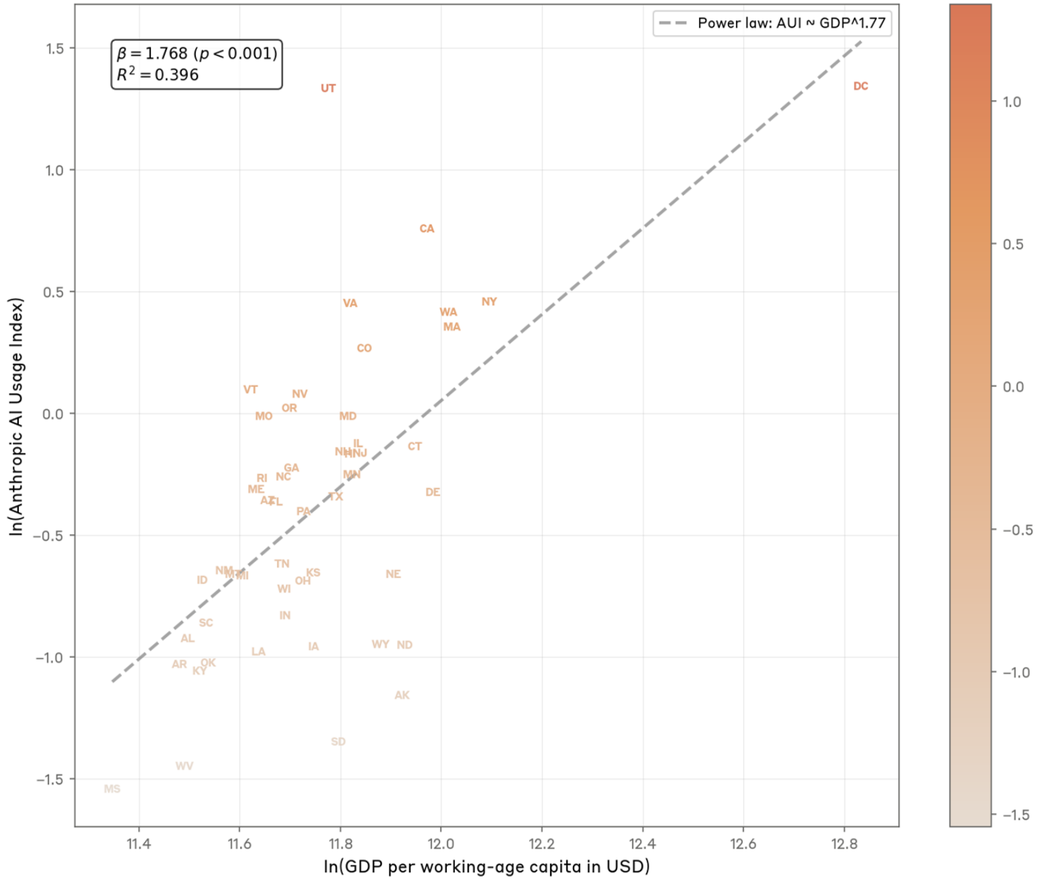


Income is a key predictor of usage

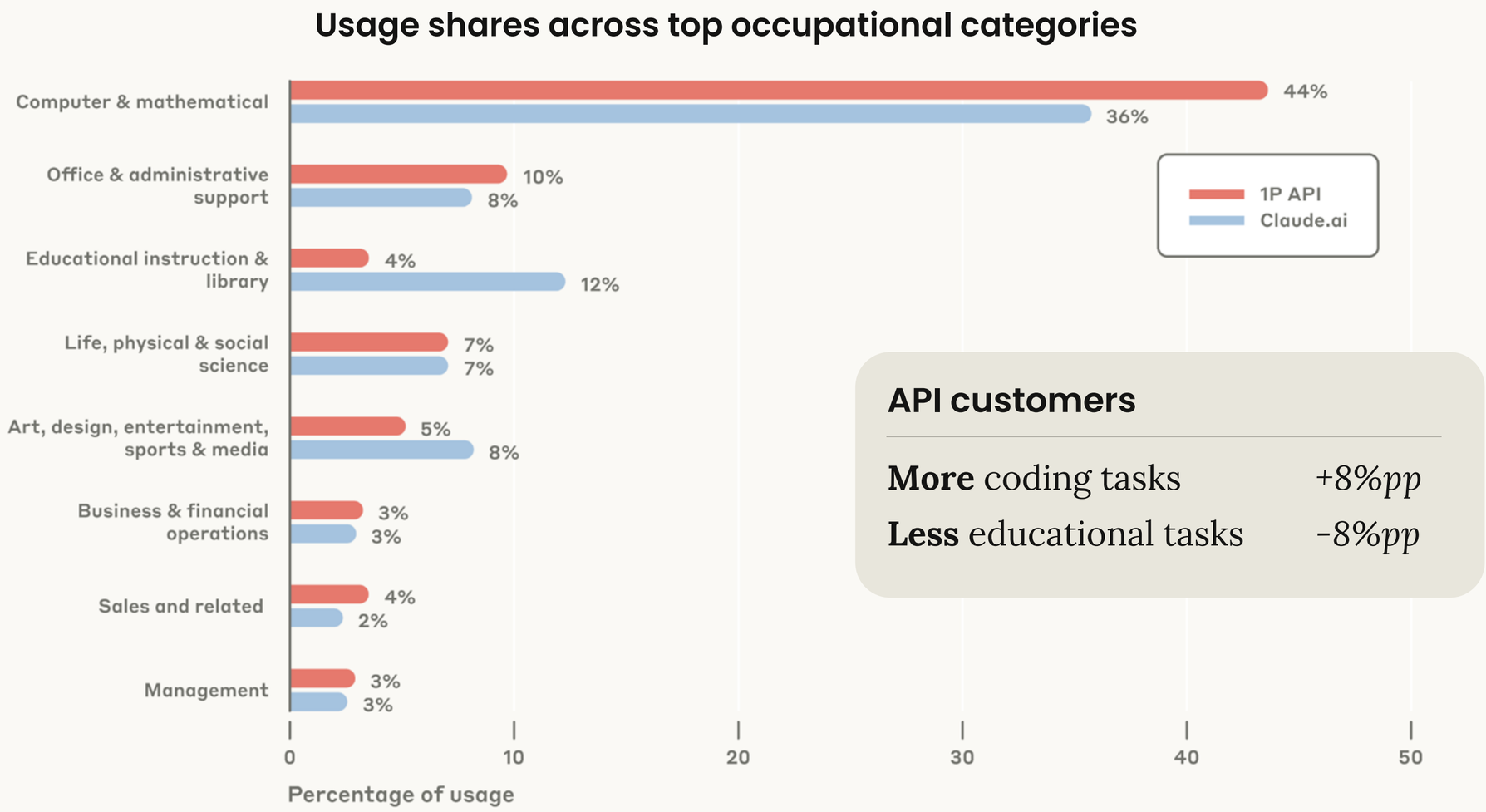
Income and Anthropic AUI by country



Income and Anthropic AUI by US state



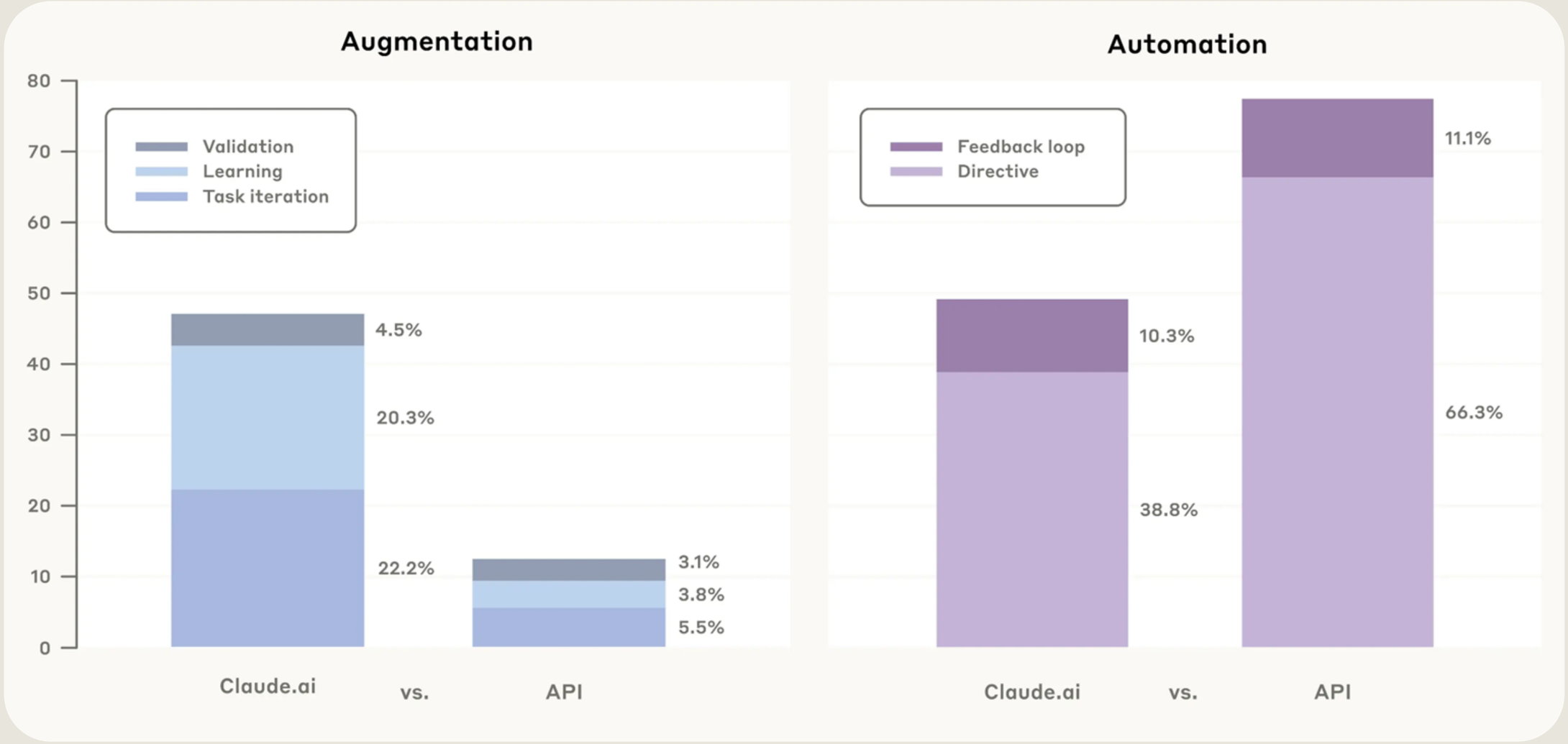
Businesses use Claude in similar but distinctive ways



API customers

More coding tasks	*+8%pp*
Less educational tasks	*-8%pp*

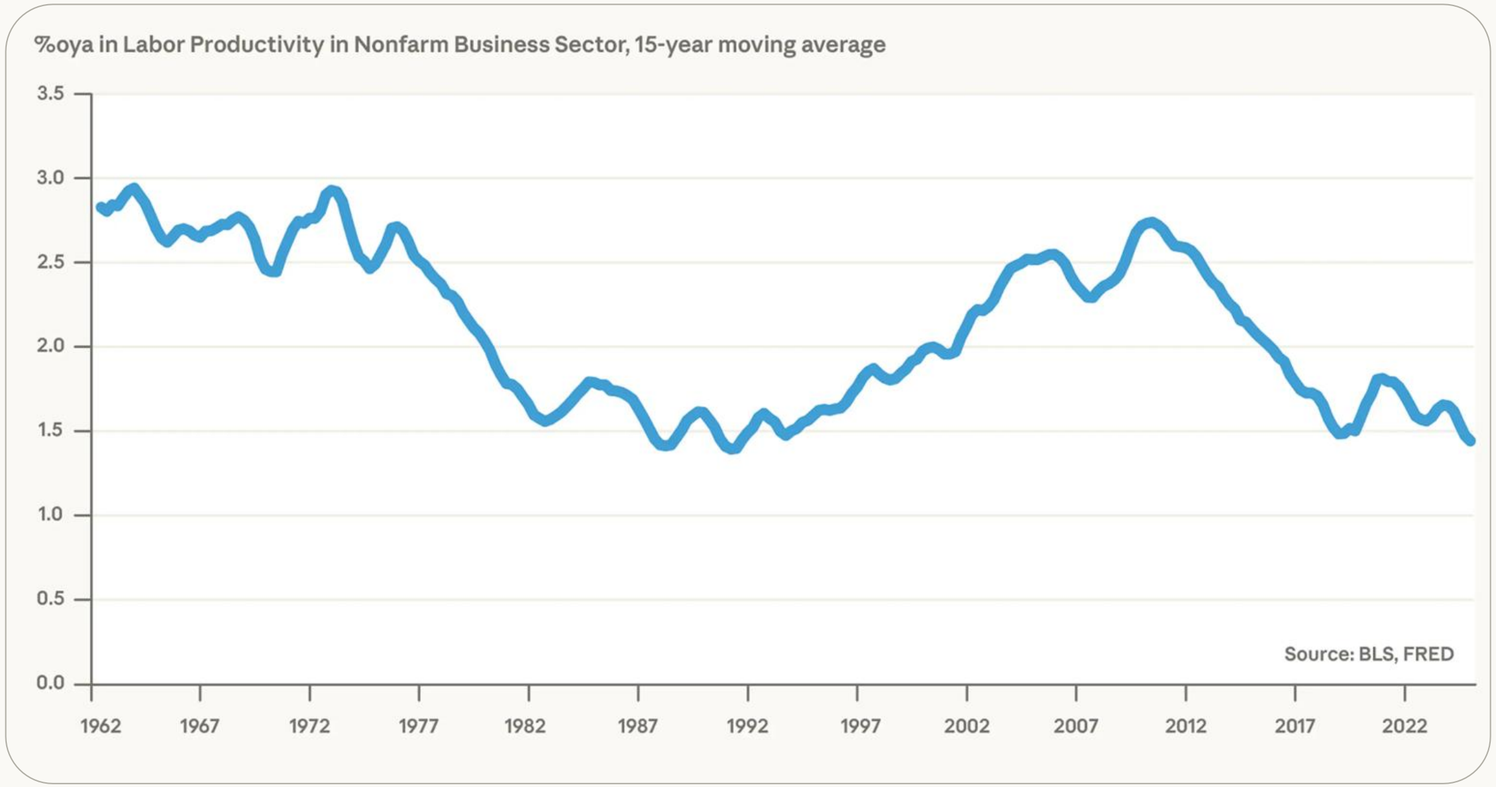
Firms use Claude to automate tasks



What might AI mean for growth & productivity?

Will AI reverse the productivity slowdown?

- AI productivity gains have policy implications:
  - Economic forecasts (GDP growth, inflation, interest rates)
  - Tax revenue and labor market dynamics
- Lab studies have strong internal validity but are **narrow**
- The Economic Index currently captures **breadth** of usage across tasks, but not the **time savings** of that usage



We use Claude to estimate how long it would take to do real-world tasks with and without AI assistance

Claude, given the following transcript:

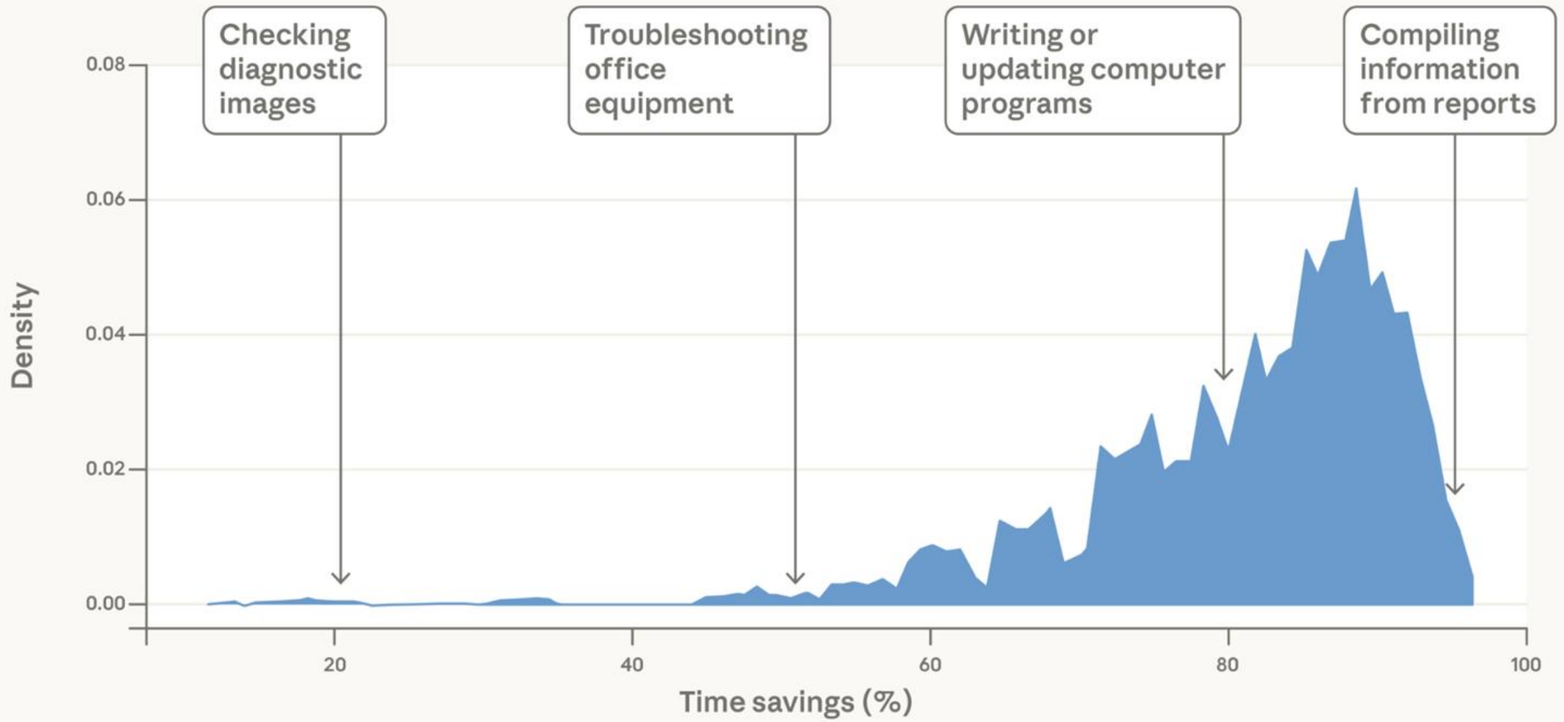
User: Given this source material, can you write a memo? [...]

Assistant: here it is [...]

Can you estimate how many hours it would take a human to do the work in that transcript? Output just a number.

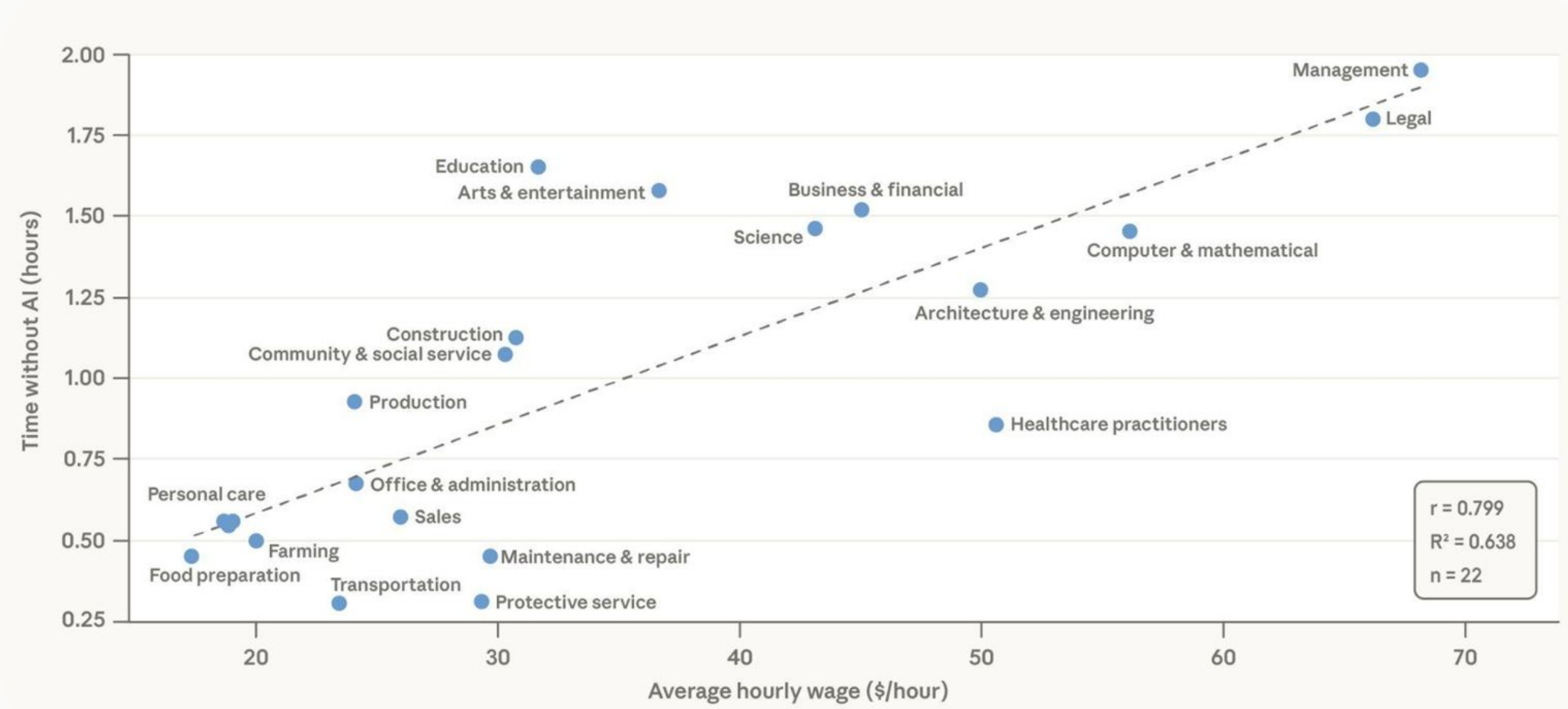
1.5

This generates implied time savings across a range of tasks that people ask Claude to handle



Sample of 100k conversations from claude.ai (Free & Pro) from Sep. 2025

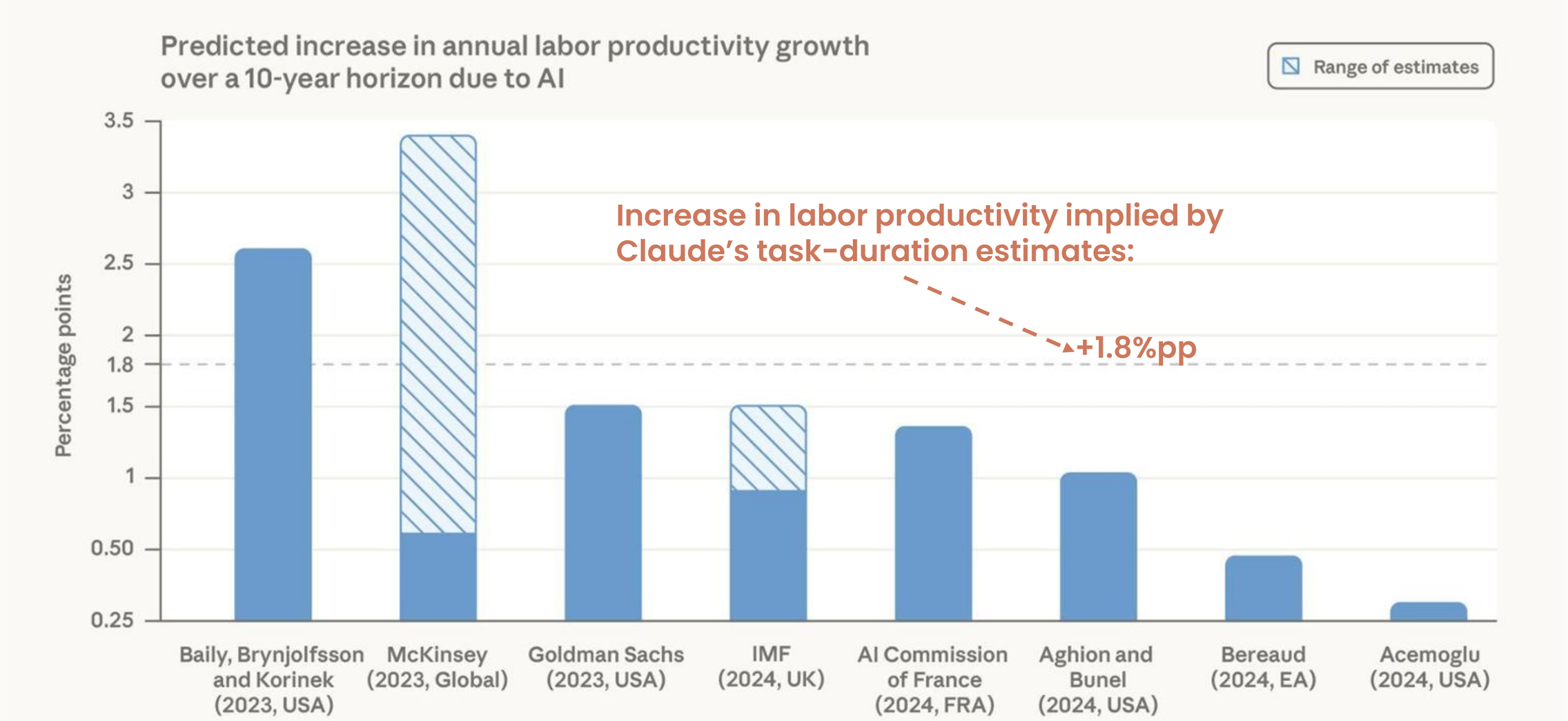
Task duration estimates without AI correlates with occupational wage of associated tasks



Labor productivity contribution by occupation

Occupation	Employment	Wage bill	Wage bill share	ln (time est. ratio)	Annual labor prod contrib.
Overall economy	154.1M	$10.46T	100.00%	0.196	1.80%
Software developers	1.65M	$239.18B	2.3%	1.507	0.34%
General and operation managers	3.58M	$477.16B	4.6%	0.224	0.10%
Market research analysts and marketing specialists	0.86M	$74.47B	0.7%	1.271	0.09%
Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education	1.07M	$79.05B	0.8%	0.820	0.06%
Lawyers	0.75M	$136.66B	1.3%	0.451	0.06%
Customer service representatives	2.73M	$123.70B	1.2%	0.431	0.05%
Retail salespersons	3.80M	$141.18B	1.3%	0.360	0.05%
Computer and information systems managers	0.65M	$121.44B	1.2%	0.379	0.04%
Marketing managers	0.38M	$66.03B	0.6%	0.697	0.04%
Elementary school teachers, except special	1.39M	$97.24B	0.9%	0.384	0.04%

Implied labor productivity gain is on upper end of estimates



SOURCE: Francesco Filippucci, Peter Gal, and Matthias Schief (2024) "Miracle or Myth? Assessing the macroeconomic productivity gains from Artificial Intelligence", OECD Publishing

Concluding remarks

- **Existing AI capabilities already set to transform the economy**
- **Early AI adoption is strikingly uneven**
- **AI automation may bring both productivity & job displacement**
- **Adoption and impact of new technology is not predetermined**

“Ultimately, the economic effects of transformative AI will be shaped as much by technical capabilities as by the policy choices societies make.”