

A Vision for Reinventing Elections with *Artificial Intelligence*

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Acknowledgements: All collaborators, partners, and students on 'AI and Credible Elections' effort.



AAAI-25 / IAAI-25 / EAAI-25



UNIVERSITY OF
South Carolina

Feb 2025

Context: Elections



[https://founders.archives.gov/documents/
Adams/99-02-02-6371](https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-02-02-6371)

"I do not say that democracy has been more pernicious on the whole, and in the long run, than monarchy or aristocracy. Democracy has never been and never can be so durable as aristocracy or monarchy; but while it lasts, it is more bloody than either. ... Remember, democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself. There never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide. It is in vain to say that democracy is less vain, less proud, less selfish, less ambitious, or less avaricious than aristocracy or monarchy. It is not true, in fact, and nowhere appears in history. Those passions are the same in all men, under all forms of simple government, and when unchecked, produce the same effects of fraud, violence, and cruelty. When clear prospects are opened before vanity, pride, avarice, or ambition, for their easy gratification, it is hard for the most considerate philosophers and the most conscientious moralists to resist the temptation. Individuals have conquered themselves. Nations and large bodies of men, never."

John Adams, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States



The Semantics We Will Use

- What is Democracy ?
 - People electing people govern people, independently
- What is voting v/s **electing**?
 - Voting is exercising right to make a choice (including not voting for available candidates)
 - **Electing is selecting a candidate from the panel available (>= 2 people)**
- Party v/s people
 - Democracy cannot be complete when restriction is put on people - e.g., voters or candidates
 - **Democracy can be present without any party**
 - But if there are parties, they should be two or more; if there is one party, independent candidates have to be allowed - otherwise, there is restriction on candidates
 - **Democracy cannot be present without empowered voters**
 - Voters should be able to make independent decisions
- Why is the topic (“Credible Elections”) important?
 - Governance model that respects individual liberty
 - Best model known to ensure peaceful transition of governance over time

The Election's Challenge

- Population and voters are increasing globally. But the voting percentage is stagnant.
 - The voting turnout rate (62.8%, 2020) in the U.S. is very low in comparison with other countries [1].
 - Voters are confused with information available, and information disorders, especially fueled by bad actors using AI, are making things worse
- Promoting voter participation using traditional approaches is often costly, time-consuming, and yielding little to no results (change of +/- 1%).
- **Hypothesis:** Using technology for voter engagement, especially among seniors and youths, will increase participation [2].

[1] D. Desilver, [Turnout in U.S. has soared in recent elections but by some measures still trails that of many other countries](https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2022/11/01/turnout-in-u-s-has-soared-in-recent-elections-but-by-some-measures-still-trails-that-of-many-other-countries/), <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2022/11/01/turnout-in-u-s-has-soared-in-recent-elections-but-by-some-measures-still-trails-that-of-many-other-countries/>, PEW Research, 2022

[2] Bergan, D. E., Carnahan, D., Lajevardi, N., Medeiros, M., Reckhow, S., & Thorson, K. (2022). Promoting the youth vote: the role of informational cues and social pressure. *Political Behavior*, 44(4), 2027-2047.

Where are the AI Companies?

- Missing in action (MIA)
 - OpenAI declared that ChatGPT will defer election questions to human-curated Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), even though it has one of the best performance in question-answer (QA) settings [3]
 - Large language model (LLM) based chatbots have exhibited bias [4]; generally fail to guarantee correctness to any degree
- Not the first time AI has missed its Apollo moments !
 - Example: During COVID-19 [5]

[3] OpenAI. 2024. How OpenAI is approaching 2024 worldwide elections. In <https://openai.com/blog/how-openai-isapproaching-2024-worldwide-elections>.

[4] Rozado, D. 2024. The Political Preferences of LLMs. arXiv:2402.01789.

[5] Srivastava, B. 2021. Did chatbots miss their “Apollo Moment”? Potential, gaps, and lessons from using collaboration assistants during COVID-19. In Patterns, Volume 2, Issue 8, 100308.

A New Approach

The Case for Official Information to Tackle Information Disorders

Biplav Srivastava, A Vision for Reinventing Credible Elections with Artificial Intelligence,
Thirty-Ninth AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI-25), Philadelphia, USA, Feb
2025, [AI, Elections]

Terminology

- **Information disorder:** misinformation, disinformation, malinformation
- **Official information:**
 - Providers required by law to give right and timely information – e.g., authoritative agencies (elected officials, election officials); and if they do not, they can be held accountable via legal means
 - Owners of data (a person or company about themselves)

The Case for Official Information

- Information disorder is prevalent
 - Why? – (**hypothesis**): Due to lack of understanding and effort to promote official information.
- Official information: **When anyone, other than an official source gives information, it raises the risk of credibility for information and source involved**
 - The **motive** of secondary provider to provide accurate information is often questioned
 - The **freshness and accuracy** of information has to be established
 - Extreme analogy: When the state sentences a person, it is called justice; when a person punishes another, it is called a crime.
- Continuous efforts are needed to improve official information ecosystem: better collection, preservation and dissemination.
- **Insight**: Need to provide official data easily to AI tools that in turn can help stakeholders make better decisions.

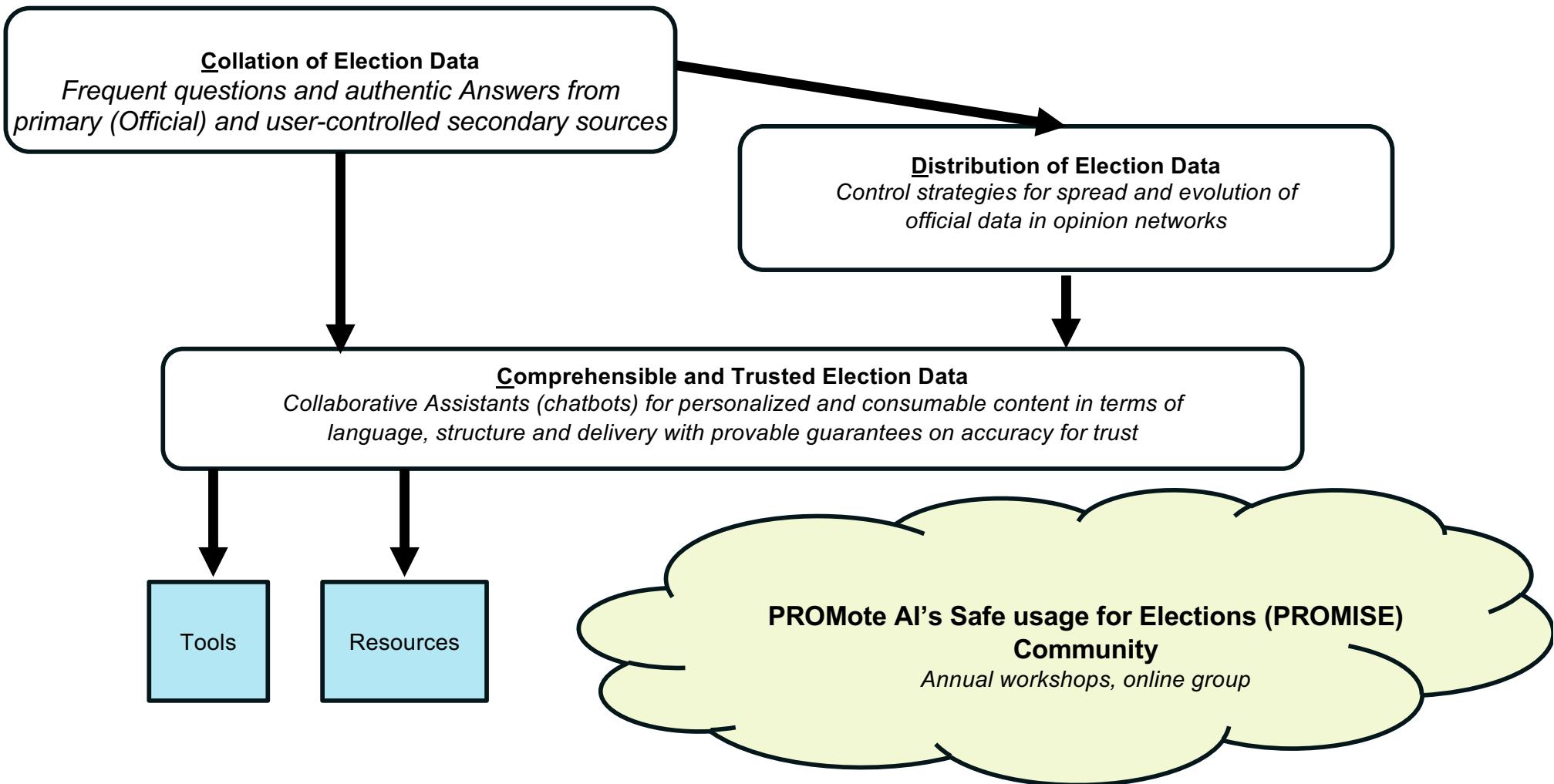
The Election's Challenge and a Possible Approach

Hypothesis: Using technology for voter engagement, especially among seniors and youths, will increase participation.

Build Technology: CDC approach

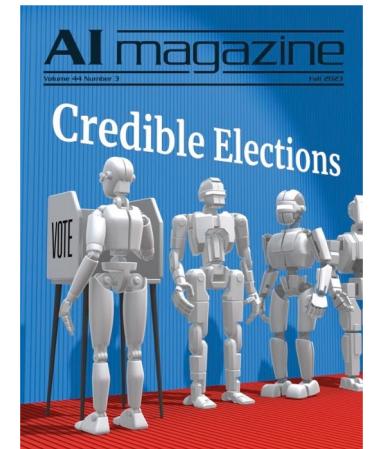
- **Collate:** Collate good/ official information
- **Distribute:** Safely distribute in opinion and social networks
- **Comprehension:** Make content easy to understand

Build Collaboration Community: PROMISE



PROMISE: PROMoting ai's Safe usage for Elections

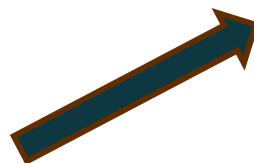
- Google group: <https://groups.google.com/g/credible-elections-with-ai-lead-technologies>
- Workshops
 - AI4CE 2021 - First workshop at Neurips 2021 [[NeurIPS 2021 page](#), [Program](#), [Event Summary](#)]
 - AI4CE 2023 - Second workshop at AAAI 2023 [[Program](#), [Event Summary](#), [Photos](#), [Video](#)]
 - AI4CE 2024 - Third workshop at AAAI [[Program](#), [Summary](#)]
- AI Magazine's [special issue on AI and Credible Elections](#) (Fall 2023)
- Contributed book in production [2025]
 - PROMISE – PROMoting ai's Safe usage for Elections, <http://ai4ce.org/book>
- Websites:
 - AI4CE - <http://ai4ce.org/>
 - Event details - <https://sites.google.com/view/aielections/>
 - Presenter research - <https://sites.google.com/site/biplavsrivastava/research-1/ai-and-elections>



AI4CE @AAAI2023

Election Ecosystem and PROMISE Team

- Technology (AI)
 - Data (creation, access, provenance)
 - Improve competence (performance, robustness)
 - Transparency and explainability
- People
 - Needs and wants, behavior (individual)
 - Belief, Influence, ... (group dynamics)
 - Diversity – culture, ethics (across the world)
- Human-AI collaboration
 - Human centered design
 - Improve access (for diverse backgrounds)
- Frameworks, Standards, Funding
 - Benchmarks and reference standards for tackling technical challenges without politicizing
 - NIST AI Safety Consortium



Stakeholders considered

- **Voters (V):** make choices
- **Candidates (C):** available to make choices
- **Election Commission (EC):** conduct election

Others, not considered

- Media
- Equipment vendors (Technology, material,...)

PROMISE TEAM



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Industry	Sachindra Joshi	Dist. Engg., IBM Res.	Chatbots, NLP

Collating Official Data

1. Common and frequently asked election questions from around the world, and when available, answers. [[Github](#)]

Kausik Lakkaraju, Sara Elizabeth Jones, Bharath Muppaneni and Biplav Srivastava, [A Dataset of Generalizable Election-Related Questions for AI Tools Compiled from Leading Global Democracies](#), AAAI 2024 Workshop on AI and Credible Elections [AI, election data] [[paper](#), [slides](#)]

2. Voter FAQs for 50 US states [*Data releasing soon*]

Vipula Rawte, Deja N Scott, Gaurav Kumar, Aishneet Juneja, Bharat Sowrya Yaddanapalli, Biplav Srivastava, [Do Voters Get the Information They Want? Understanding Authentic Voter FAQs in the US and How to Improve for Informed Electoral Participation](#), On Arxiv at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.15273>, 2024 [NLP, Elections]

Voter FAQs (Global)

Country	No. of Queries	Sources
India (IND)	11	https://www.vice.com/en/article/gy4x3m/10-most-googled-questions-about-indian-election
United States of America (USA)	39	https://www.usa.gov/how-to-vote ; https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2020/politics/voting-questions-answers/
Indonesia (IDN)	6	https://www.vice.com/en/article/neawv8/most-googled-questions-about-indonesian-election-2019
Ireland (IRE)	11	https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/government-in-ireland/elections-and-referenda/types-of-elections-and-referendums/
United Kingdom (UK)	7	https://fullfact.org/election-2019/election-questions-answered/
Estonia (EST)	50	https://www.valimised.ee/en/internet-voting/frequently-asked-questions/
South Africa (SA)	47	https://www.elections.org.za/content/for-voters/FAQ-For-Voters/
Canada (CA)	11	https://www.tvo.org/article/your-federal-election-questions-answered

The number of queries collected from each country with the corresponding country name and source.

A Dataset of Generalizable Election-Related Questions for AI Tools Compiled from Leading Global Democracies, AAAI 2024 Workshop on AI and Credible Elections [

Data Sample - Voter FAQs (Global)

- **Query categories based on the stakeholders involved:** voters, candidates, and Election administration / Journalists.
 - **Sub-categories:** ‘What’, ‘How’, ‘When’, and ‘Who’ questions.

Stakeholders	Sub-category	Question - general	Parameter(s)	Region(s) Applicable	Reference to country-specific tab
Voter	What	What counts as a "fair" election?	None	Any	IDN-Q6
	How	How would the voters of advanced age vote as actively as the young?	None	Any	EST-Q36
	When	When can the <region> begin to count absentee & mail-in ballots?	<region>	Any	USA-Q35
	Who	Who can run for <Head-of-state> of <region>?	<Head-of-state>, <region>	<Head-of-state>, <region> = King Queen, Canada, President, USA, India, South Africa, Indonesia	IRE-Q2
Candidate	What	Do <poll officers> have any guidelines about conditions when a candidate can request a recount in a close result?	<poll officers>	Any	UK-Q3
	How	How is it ensured that each voter votes themselves (independently) (in <region>)?	<region>	Any	EST-Q20, EST-Q43
Election Administration / Journalist questions	What	What goes into the cost of an election in <region>?	<region>	Any	CA-Q7
	How	How does <region> handle voter abstention?	<region>	Any	IDN-Q3
	Who	Who are Millennial voters?	None	Any	IDN-Q1

Sample generalized queries extracted from different sources with corresponding stakeholders, sub-categories, parameters, regions applicable, and reference to the country-specific tab. The country codes for each country are shown in Table 1.

Voter FAQs (us)

Contributions

1. First dataset on Voter FAQs covering all the US states.
2. Introduces metrics for FAQ information quality score (FIQS) with respect to questions, answers, and answers to corresponding questions. Metrics considers extendable set of dimensions - readability, summarization, topic coverage and sentiment. (Variants for voter Q/A, AI developers)
3. We use FIQS to analyze US FAQs to identify leading, mainstream and lagging content practices and corresponding states.
4. We identify what states across the spectrum can do to improve voter FAQ quality and thus, the overall information ecosystem.

Across all 50 U.S. states, 12% were identified as leaders and 8% as laggards for FIQS_{voter}, while 14% were leaders and 12% laggards for FIQS_{developer}.

Vipula Rawte, Deja N Scott, Gaurav Kumar, Aishneet Juneja, Bharat Sowrya Yaddanapalli, Biplav Srivastava, [Do Voters Get the Information They Want? Understanding Authentic Voter FAQs in the US and How to Improve for Informed Electoral Participation](#), On Arxiv at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.15273>, 2024 [NLP, Elections]

Voter FAQ	
Q: What are the Voter Registration Deadlines?	
Illustrative Mainstream: MA	
A: The deadline to register to vote, update your registration, or change your party is 10 days before any election or town meeting.	
Illustrative Leader: CA	
A: The deadline to register to vote is 15 days prior to election day, often called e-15. You must submit the voter registration application by midnight on the registration deadline day. A timestamp will be attached to your online voter registration application..	
Illustrative Laggard: GA	
A: You can register any time. You must be registered at least 30 days before an election to vote in that election. Look at the dates to ensure you're registering before the deadline for the election you want to participate in.	

Figure 1: A real-world example of Voter FAQ. Scores of content quality are (FIQS_{voter}, FIQS_{developer}) - MA (0.41, 0.38); CA (0.7, 0.7); GA (0.13, 0.18).

Voter FAQs (US)

Guidelines that leaders do well, other can learn

1. Provide a reasonably large number of questions (typically ≥ 50) covering a broad set of topics (\geq five)
2. Have content in simple language
3. Provide precise and specific answers which are not too terse,
4. Reduce overlap across questions by reducing overlap of topics
5. Keep sentiment of content neutral.

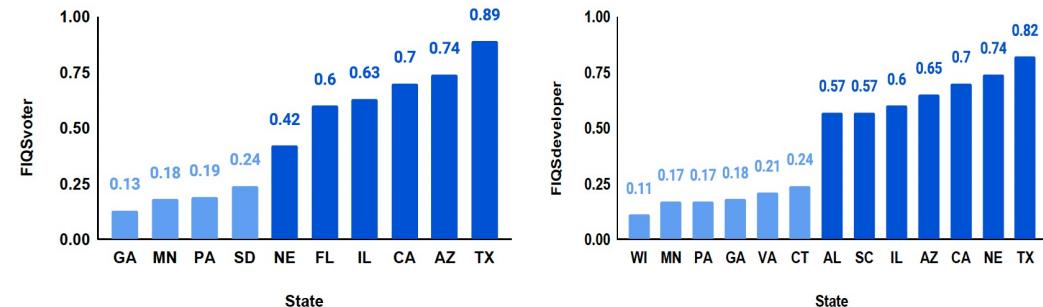
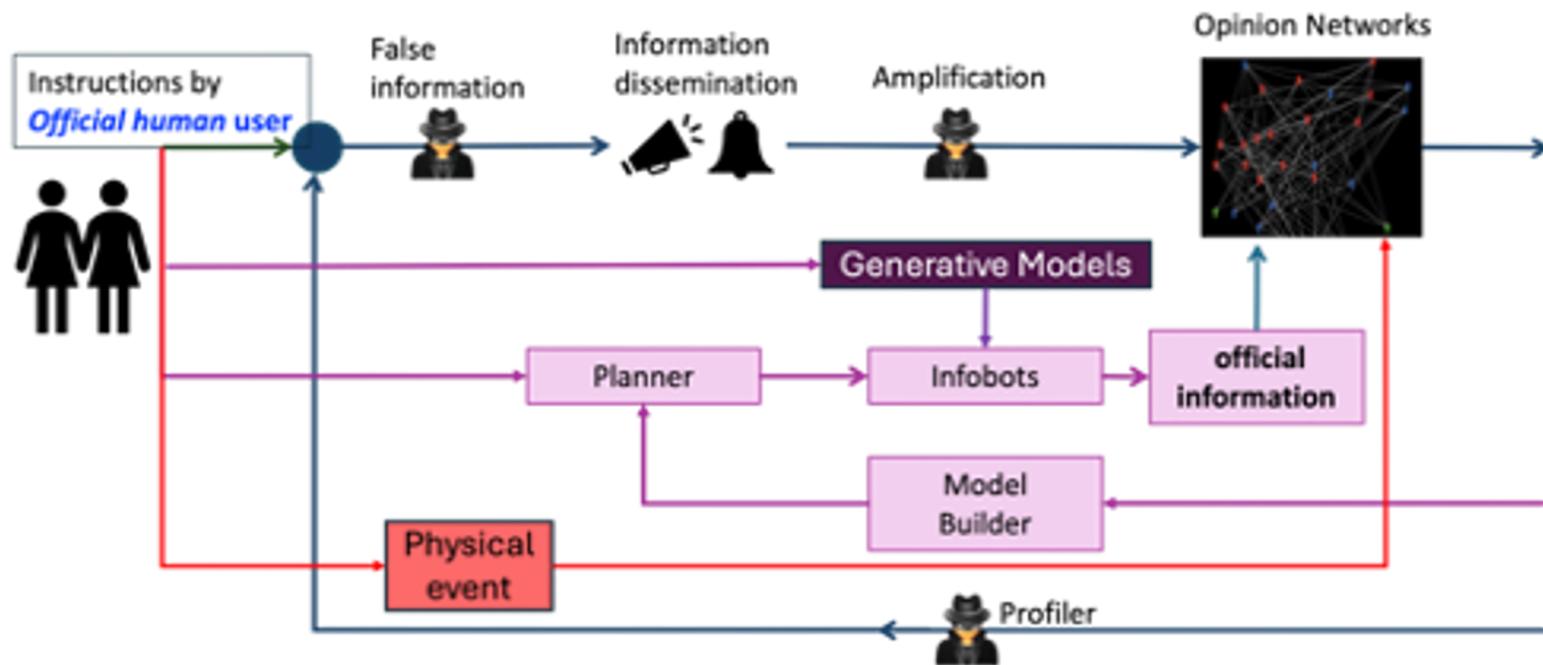


Figure 2: US states leading and lagging in voter FAQ content quality, as assessed using cut-off of one standard deviation from mean on the metric (i.e., $\geq (\mu \pm \sigma)$; $\leq (\mu \pm \sigma)$). We call them leaders and laggards, respectively.

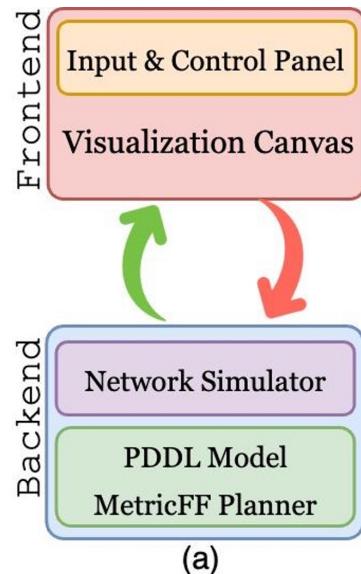
Vipula Rawte, Deja N Scott, Gaurav Kumar, Aishneet Juneja, Bharat Sowrya Yaddanapalli, Biplav Srivastava, [Do Voters Get the Information They Want? Understanding Authentic Voter FAQs in the US and How to Improve for Informed Electoral Participation](#), On Arxiv at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.15273>, 2024 [NLP, Elections]

Modeling and controlling spread of official information in the presence of other data sources and actors



Planning in Opinion Networks

Part 2: Distribution of Data



InfoSpread

Number of Agents: 50

Number of Source Nodes: 1

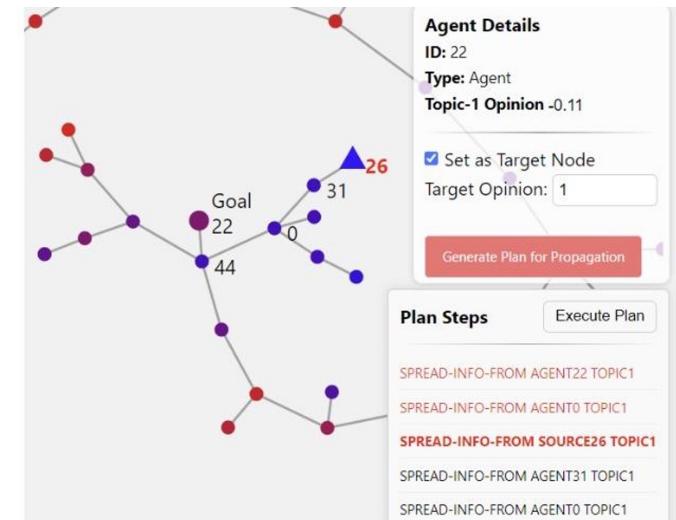
Number of Topics: 1

Open Dependency Matrix

Connection Type: Random Network

Update Visualization

(b)



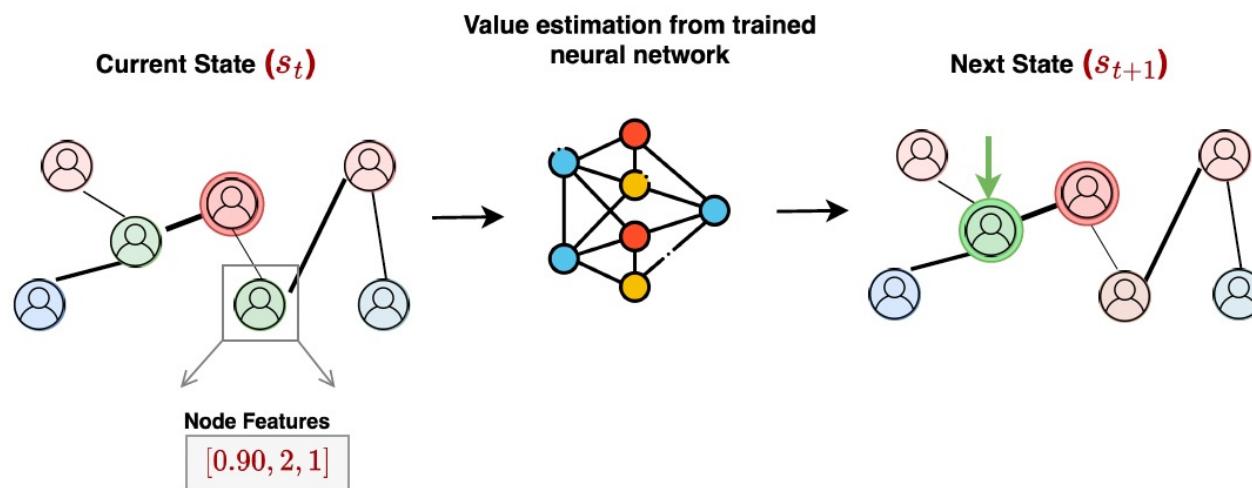
Expressive and Flexible Simulation of Information Spread Strategies in Social Networks Using Planning

Bharath Muppasani, Vignesh Narayanan, Biplav Srivastava, Michael N. Huhns

Proc. Thirty-Eighth Annual Conference of Association for Advancement of Artificial Intelligence - Demonstrations Track (AAAI-24 Demo), 2024
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sn0FFTstqXM>



Learning for Intervention Planning (from Data)



Utilize state representations to transition from current state s_t to next state s_{t+1} , enabling strategic interventions

Muppasani, B.; Nag, P.; Narayanan, V.; Srivastava, B.; and Huhns, M. N. 2024. Towards Effective Planning Strategies for Dynamic Opinion Networks. Neurips 2024

Interaction With Official Data

On safe and usable chatbots for promoting voter participation
Bharath Muppasani, Vishal Pallagani, Kausik Lakkaraju, Shuge Lei, Biplav Srivastava, Brett Robertson, Andrea Hickerson, Vignesh Narayanan

AI Magazine, 2023
<https://doi.org/10.1002/aaai.12109>

Potential and Problem with Chatbots

Potential

- A. Allows people to interact with data naturally
- B. Can adapt content to user's cognitive and learning ability (language/ dialect, style, mode – text / graphics/ audio, font, accent)
- C. Make content easily available when needed

Problems

- A. Difficult to link output to input data sources (**provenance**)
- B. Hard to control output (**fragile**)
 - a. May contain abusive language.
 - b. May exhibit bias.
- C. Requires deep AI skills to build (**costly**)
- D. Long development time to build (**costly**)
- E. Lack of testing guidance (**unreliable**)

1. Biplav Srivastava, Kausik Lakkaraju, Tarmo Koppel, Vignesh Narayanan, Ashish Kundu, Sachindra Joshi, Evaluating Chatbots to Promote Users' Trust -- Practices and Open Problems, On Arxiv at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.05680>, 2023 [Chatbot evaluation, AI Trust]
2. Biplav Srivastava, Did Chatbots Miss Their 'Apollo Moment'? A Survey of the Potential, Gaps and Lessons from Using Collaboration Assistants During COVID-19, To Appear Cell PATTERNs, Aug 2021. (Preprint on Arxiv: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.05561>, March 2021) [Chatbots, COVID]

SafeChat

Key capabilities include:

- for safety,
 - (a) domain-agnostic, safe-design where only responses that are grounded and traceable to an allowed source will be answered (*provenance*) and
 - (b) provision for *do-not-respond* strategies that can deflect certain user questions which may be harmful if answered;
- for usability,
 - (a) automated trust ratings to communicate the chatbot's expected behavior on dimensions like abusive language and bias, and
 - (b) automatic, extractive summarization of long answers that can be traced back to source; and
- for fast, scalable, development,
 - (a) a CSV-driven workflow, and
 - (b) provision for automated testing and integration with a range of devices.

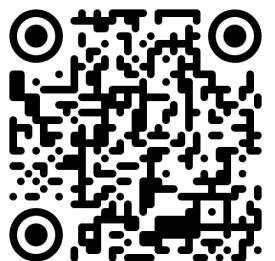
We implement SafeChat into an executable framework using an open-source chatbot building platform, Rasa

SafeChat-Elections-SC

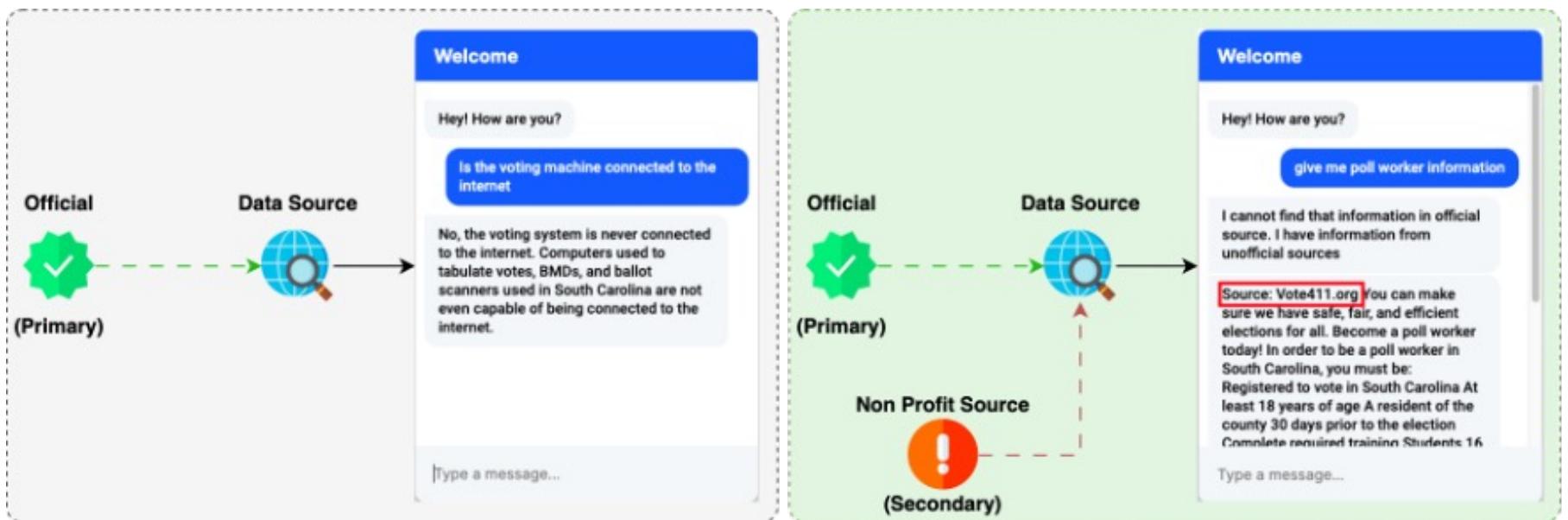
The screenshot shows a web-based chat interface titled "ElectionBot-SC Demo". On the left, there's a sidebar with sections for "About ElectionBot-SC" and "Sample Questions". The main area shows a conversation:

- User: [Source: SC Voter; Date: Sept, 2024] Election Day is November 5, 2024.
- Bot: Sorry, I am designed not to answer such a question.
- Bot: The response engine has been changed to GOOGLE
- User: When is the 2024 General Election?
- User: Are Republicans going to win the elections?
- User: Nov 5, 2024 ...
- User: Nov 14, 2024 ...
- Bot: The response engine has been changed to LLM
- Bot: When is the 2024 General Election?
- Bot: Are Republicans going to win the elections?
- Bot: The South Carolina General Election is typically held in November of even-numbered years, as it is a midterm election in the United States. Therefore, the 2024 General Election in South Carolina will be held on November 5, 2024. However, please note that dates may be officially confirmed closer to the event.
- Bot: I'm an AI and I don't have the ability to predict the outcome of elections. Predicting election results involves many variables, including candidate performance, campaign strategies, voter turnout, and many other factors. It is important to follow reliable news sources and polls as the election approaches for more accurate information.
- User: Are Republicans going to win the elections?
- User: Whom should I vote for?
- User: Who do you think is going to win the elections?
- Bot: LLM (Mixtral 8x7b)
- Bot: View Survey
- Type your message here...

Demonstration of SafeChat-Elections-SC:
https://ai4society.github.io/projects/chatbots_page/elections_2024.html



SafeChat - Election



ElectionBot for SC, built using the SafeChat approach, answering a question using the primary data source (left) but needing a secondary data source (right) for another. Merging content increases question coverage but may make the chatbot less trustworthy for some voters. Such a system will improve our understanding of content coverage v/s AI trust trade-off

Demonstration of SafeChat-Elections-SC:
https://ai4society.github.io/projects/chatbots_page/elections_2024.html

Concluding Notes

A Promising Future

- Elections were never perfect
 - Improving them is a continuous challenge.
 - Resources and efforts needed.
- Consider AI as a *tool of the times*
 - Too much focus is on information disorder.
 - We need to improve the ecosystem of official information.
 - Use AI tools, like planning methods and chatbots, along with official data, to improve understanding of official information.
 - But we also need to increase focus on AI trustworthiness and increase safeguards against risks.
- Beyond elections, we are working in other areas impacting society
 - Let us engage and co-create the possibilities !

Beyond CDC and Elections

- Need to **treat** misinformation without losing user's trust in factual information (skepticism)
- Emerging topic - narrative intelligence (NI)
 - Individual pieces of information lead to **narratives** – an account of connected events, real or fictitious, as stories - circulating in everyday life
 - Develop automated ways to understand and evaluate the meaning and implications of narratives
 - Complement ongoing efforts in understanding and handling propaganda (concerned with multimodal and adversarial aspect of messages rather than NI's focus on relational and temporal aspects)
- Invest in methods to build trust in AI methods
- Beyond elections, advances will have broader positive impact in domains like public health, finance, transportation, and water.

THANK YOU ALL

Contact Information

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LEARN MORE HERE!



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SafeChat Approach

Problems (What)

- A. Difficult to link output to input data sources (**provenance**)
- B. Hard to control output (**fragile**)
 - a. May contain abusive language.
 - b. May exhibit bias.
- C. Requires deep AI skills to build (**costly**)
- D. Long development time to build (**costly**)
- E. Lack of testing guidance (**unreliable**)

The unique aspects of SafeChat that can address the various problems with the chatbots are: (**how**)

1. A safe design where only responses that are grounded and traceable to an allowed source (e.g., official question/answer) will be answered via system's self-awareness (metacognition) **[Problem A]**
2. A do-not-respond strategy that can deflect certain user questions which may be harmful if answered. **[Problem B]**
3. A CSV-driven chatbot building workflow that does not require deep AI expertise, making it accessible to developers with varying levels of AI knowledge and experience. **[Problems C, D]**
4. A low-programming design pattern based on the open-source Rasa platform to generate chatbots quickly for any setting (e.g., domain, language, localization) **[Problems C, D]**. The backend can be extended with CSV-driven web integration.

Planned

1. Trust ratings provided to communicate the chatbot's expected behavior **[Problem B]**
 1. abusive language and
 2. bias exhibited.
2. Support for control and treatment group formation and analysis of results, to support RCT testing **[Problem E]**