# Leveraging AI & LLMs for Richer Insights into Public Opinion: Applications and Opportunities

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## Language Models and Public Opinion Research

- LLMs can't replace a high quality opinion survey (yet)
  - Representativeness
  - Variance in responses
- LLMs are a powerful complement to measuring opinions and behaviour
- Exciting pathways for LLMs in survey research:
  - Dynamic/adaptive surveys and interviews
  - Generate/simulate new survey data\*

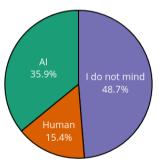
## LLMs in [Adaptive] Survey Research

- Dynamic/adaptive surveys with embedded LLMs (Velez and Liu 2024)
  - Survey questions can be translated or modified to reflect user input
- Conversational surveys via interview (Geiecke and Jaravel 2024)
  - Al-led qualitative interviews at scale

"AI-powered interviewers can create a bridge between the richness of qualitative data and the statistical power of quantitative data" (Geicke & Jaravel, 2024)

## **Language Models in Interviewing for Electoral Choices**

In the future, would you rather be interviewed by:



Source: Geicke & Jaravel (2024)

## **Dynamic/Adaptive Surveys**

## Velez and Liu (2024)



Note: Screenshots of the survey design. (a) Participants begin by responding to an open-ended question about their most important issue, which is used to generate a personalized conjoint task. (b) Participants complete a set of candidate choice trials with their tailored issue position featured alongside immigration issue positions and demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for more details on conjoint task.

## Simulating Public Opinion with LLMs

#### Bisbee et al (2024)

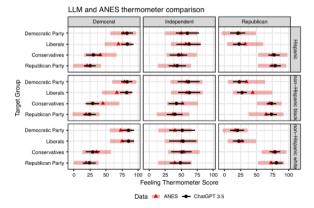
"It is [YEAR]. You are a [AGE] year-old, [MARST], [RACETH] [GENDER] with [EDUCATION] making [INCOME] per year, living in the United States. You are [IDEO], [REGIS] [PID] who [INTEREST] pays attention to what's going on in government and politics." 13

In each query to ChatGPT, the characteristics in brackets are substituted with values corresponding to a real respondent in the 2016 or 2020 wave of the ANES. These values include:

- . [YEAR]: 2016 or 2020
- · [AGE]: age in years of ANES respondent
- · [RACETH]: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, or Hispanic
- [GENDER]: male or female
- [MARST]: divorced, married, separated, single, or widowed
- [EDUCATION]: a high school diploma, some college but no degree, a bachelor's degree or more
- [INCOME]: \$30k, \$50k, \$80k, \$100k, \$150k or more
- [IDEO]: an extremely liberal, a liberal, a slightly liberal, a moderate, a slightly conservative, a
  conservative, an extremely conservative
- [REGIS]: registered, unregistered
- · [PID]: Democrat, Independent, Republican
- · [INTEREST]: never, sometimes, frequently, regularly, always

# **Can LLMs Represent Public Opinion?**

## Bisbee et al (2024)



# The Path Forward: Opportunities & Responsible Innovation

- Opportunities
  - New insights from combining diverse data
    - Adaptive and dynamic surveys
    - Synthetic data\*
    - Improving existing surveys (wording, cultural sensitivity etc.)
- Key Challenges & Considerations
  - Ethics: Privacy, potential for misuse (e.g., microtargeting, manipulation Reddit story)
    - Very early days for LLMs be curious, but be caution and consult a range of experts outside your domain

# Thank you for your attention!

Slides available on: Github or via the QR code

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