Jennifer for COVID-19: An NLP-Powered Chatbot Built for the People and by the People to Combat Misinformation

Yunyao Li^{1,*} Tyrone Grandison^{2,*} Patricia Silveyra^{3,*} Ali Douraghy⁴

Xinyu Guan⁵ Thomas Kieselbach⁶ Chengkai Li⁷ Haiqi Zhang⁷

¹ IBM Research - Almaden ² The Data-Driven Institute ³ University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

⁴ The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine ⁵ Yale University

⁶ Umeå University ⁷ University of Texas - Arlington

{yunyaoli@us.ibm.com, tgrandison@data-driven.institute, patry@email.unc.edu, adouraghy@nas.edu}



Figure 1: Architecture Overview of Jennifer

Just as SARS-CoV-2 continues to infect a growing number of people around the world, harmful misinformation about the outbreak also continues to spread. We designed and built Jennifer chatbot to provide easily accessible information from reliable resources to answer questions related to the current COVID-19 pandemic. It covers a wide variety of topics, from case statistics to best practices for disease prevention and management.

With Jennifer, we hope to learn whether public information from reputable sources could be more effectively organized and shared in the wake of a crisis as well as to understand issues that the public are most immediately curious about (New Voices, 2020). Our core design considerations are:

- **Rapid Development**: Jennifer should be built within a short amount of time to win the race against fast-spreading misinformation.
- Ease of Access: Jennifer should provide information to the general public in an easily accessible manner across different platforms.
- Ease of Maintenance: Jennifer should be maintainable by a diverse group of volunteers.
- Quality Assurance: Jennifer should provide information from reputable sources in a consumable and empathetic manner, and maintain a rigorous process to ensure its quality adn accuracy.
- Extensibility: Jennifer should be easily extensible to expand its capability with minimal effort.

Jennifer depends on the Juji (Juji, 2020) base system for dialog management (Figure 1). Given a question, Juji uses a pre-trained machine learning model to identify relevant questions with known answers and returns an answer or a follow-up question. The main capabilities of Jennifer come from the Question-Answer(QA) pairs that are either manually curated by our volunteers or auto-generated via manually-curated templates.

The first version of Jennifer was designed and released within 24 hours on March 8, 2020. Since then, over 160 volunteers from 141 institutions around the globe recruited through the New Voices' network have helped make updates to the chatbot to ensure that its content reflects the latest available information from trusted sources. Jennifer is available on the Web (http://bit.ly/jenniferai), Facebook¹ and embedded in two fact-checking systems.² As of June 18, 2020, Jennifer has been asked 1,480 questions (excluding questions selected via menus) and answered 1,059 of them (a response rate of 71%), with an average engagement duration of 3 minutes and 15 seconds. We have released COQB-19 (COVID-19 Question Bank)³, including 3,924 COVID-19-related questions in 944 groups, gathered from our users and volunteers.

References

- Juji. 2020. Juji document for chatbot designers. https://docs.juji.io/. [Online; accessed 14-June-2020].
- New Voices. 2020. How the us must respond to the covid-19 pandemic. https://blogs. scientificamerican.com/observations/ how-the-us-must-respond-to-the-covid-19-pandemic/. [Online; accessed June-2020].

^{*}denotes equal contribution

¹Facebook http://fb.me/JenniferCOVIDAI ²https://coronacheck.eurecom.fr/en and https://idir.uta.edu/covid-19/

³https://www.newvoicesnasem.org/ data-downloads