Wikipedia ChatGPT plugin experiment summary

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Future Audiences Overview

- **Future Audiences**: quick experiments to learn about strategies the Wikimedia Foundation can pursue to continue to attract and retain knowledge seekers and sharers as technology and user behavior online changes.
  - Not trying to build full products!

- Large Language Models (LLMs) and OpenAI’s ChatGPT have changed how people can query advanced Machine Learning (ML) models to get text/code/images back

- Creating and training in-house LLMs is expensive and requires a lot of expertise. Experimentation on a third-party chatbot was an opportunity for us to learn quickly/cheaply.
  - Future Audiences partnered with OpenAI to test hypotheses around the future of chat assistants for information seeking, using their already built technology:
    - July 2023: launched Wikipedia plugin for ChatGPT 4.0

See footnotes
What the Wikipedia plugin did:

- ChatGPT called the Wikipedia plugin based on user input and plugin description
- Plugin uses the existing search API to find relevant Wikipedia articles
- Returns top 12 passages of top 4 relevant articles
- Summarize response using only this info
- Include boilerplate disclaimer (includes licensing)
- Include links to cited articles
Executive Summary

- **Are LLMs and/or chat assistants a new paradigm for information seekers?**
  - No/not yet. We do not see evidence at this time that people are using this in a way that is drastically different from search.

- **Are chat assistants displacing traffic to Wikipedia?**
  - No

- **Are LLMs chat assistants reaching new audiences?**
  - Generally, the plugin reached the same audience demographics, many of whom reported using the website more. While we see the potential to reach additional audiences in areas where we want to create/build audiences, this potential is mitigated by OpenAI: paywall, internal strategy, public opinion, legal rulings, etc..

- **How accurate are current LLMs in retrieving/summarizing answers to informational queries?**
  - Pretty accurate and relevant, with variation for different languages

- **What are the perceptions of credibility?**
  - People generally trust information more when they know it’s sourced from Wikipedia
01 ChatGPT plugin usage and users
Data & Sources: Logging + Survey

Trends and product features move quickly in this space; insights shared are snapshots.

Logging data\(^3\) (in yellow boxes)
- Collected through plugin instrumentation

Survey data (in green boxes)
- Survey ran for ~2 weeks in September 2023
- 71 participants
- English language
- Plugin users were shown a link in the ChatGPT response, prompting them to take the survey
- Survey hosted on Google Forms

See footnotes
Users & Messages

- Initial usage spike in early August 2023 resulting from media publicity
- Slow decline starting mid-September 2023
- Rapid decline to minimal usage in mid November 2023 when OpenAI deprecated plugins to move to GPTs
2/3 of users are located in Europe & North America

Top languages by number of messages: (relative ranking changes week to week)
English (en), Chinese (zh), German (de), French (fr), Japanese (ja)
Gender & Age

26-45 year old men comprise the majority of survey respondents
Use cases differ

People reported using the plugin for a variety of reasons

What is your primary purpose for using the Wikipedia plugin?

- Personal interest topics: 60
- Academic research: 40
- Professional work: 30
- Just trying out ChatGPT: 20
- Breaking news: 10
Generally, users didn’t shift to the plugin to access information

Most users report using the Wikipedia website equally or more than the Wikipedia ChatGPT plugin
Plugin Click-Through Rate (CTR) comparable to Google search

- **Hypothesis**: lower CTR and higher queries/user may be indicative of conversational information-seeking where users ask more questions and make more comments instead of clicking through to read long form articles.
  - CTR from the plugin to English Wikipedia is roughly similar to CTR to our projects from Google
  - Avg daily queries/user fell to ~4
- **Takeaway**: Users may be using the plugin like search rather than conversationally
ChatGPT’s rise did not impact searches for Wikipedia

Increasing interest in ChatGPT did not affect interest in Wikipedia per Google Trends
- No notable change in how often ‘wikipedia’ and ‘wiki’ show up in search terms

See footnotes
No major drop in readers during the meteoric rise in ChatGPT use\textsuperscript{6}
Main questions

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- How accurate are the current generation of models in retrieving/summarizing answers to informational queries?
  - What are the perceptions of credibility?
Model Quality
Model quality - data sources

Internal annotation data (pink boxes)
- Used a random sample of logged queries
- Focused on half dozen major languages (most represented, and we had speakers for)
- Did not review exact ChatGPT responses, but re-generated responses
- **Note:** Take these numbers with a grain of salt!

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Relevancy

- **Relevancy**: Is the response to the query on topic (regardless of whether it is accurate or not)?
- Users often found information they were looking for
- ChatGPT answers were often relevant to the query
- This may reflect search relevancy more than LLM capabilities

![Graph showing the frequency of finding information](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Answered</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>71.43%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>79.21%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>42.86%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fr</td>
<td>75.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja</td>
<td>96.70%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ru</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total**: 83.69% of the questions were answered
Accuracy

- **Accuracy**: Is the information in the plugin’s response factually true, according to the Wikipedia sources?
- Users perceive the plugin as being accurate
- Corroborates with internal evaluation that answer factuality is fairly accurate
  - Low factuality in German and Russian may also be from individual annotators and low number of samples

Overall, ChatGPT does a good job staying factual when specifically prompted to restrict answers to Wikipedia content

See footnotes
Main questions

- Are LLMs and/or chat assistants a new dominant paradigm for information seekers?
- Are LLMs chat assistants reaching new audiences?
- How accurate are current LLMs in retrieving/summarizing answers to informational queries?
  - Pretty accurate and relevant, with variation for different languages
  - What are the perceptions of credibility?
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03

Looking forward
OpenAI

- OpenAI has gotten rid of plugins to move towards a market of GPTs (personalized chat assistants)
  - Move towards more specific task-oriented AI
  - Low code/no code programming
  - Like plugins, this marketplace will be paywalled behind ChatGPT’s subscription fees
- ChatGPT is not the only LLM in a highly competitive industry

While we should continue our partnership with them to further explore LLM/AI technology without needing to build it in house from scratch, as well as keeping an eye on how the conversational chat market emerges, **we should be cautious about being locked in with them too closely**

- Being dependent on a single partner, such as Google Search, can make us overly vulnerable
WMF Future Audiences: ‘Citation Needed’ extension experiment

- Experimental browser extension that reduces user effort to verify information on the internet using Wikipedia as a credible source
  - LLM behind the scenes, used for specific tasks (not a chat interface)
- Use AI to bring Wikipedia content to people not on the Wikipedia website (e.g. social media platforms)
- Position Wikipedia as a voice in the “Internet’s Conscience”: a beacon of credible information, and a model for creating it, in a new age of (AI-generated) misinformation
Conclusions
Conclusions - LLM technology

- LLMs, including ChatGPT, are pretty good at summarizing retrieved information
  - But people may be using them more like search currently
- LLM technology will likely be folded into more familiar internet tools and pathways
  - Traditional search will inevitably incorporate this technology
  - Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) – i.e. pairing search/information retrieval with generative AI, like the plugin did – is becoming an industry norm for keeping AI-generated content more on the rails

while enabling other new ones:
  - Low/no code programming
  - Future Audiences: Wikipedia 'Citation Needed' extension
Conclusions - Market & Strategy

- People trust information more when it’s transparently coming from Wikipedia
  - OpenAI partnership shows LLM brands can be willing to work directly with us, and there is a place for Wikipedia in the development of AI
  - As Retrieval Augmented Generation becomes more widespread, there is a growing WMEnterprise opportunity to provide a high quality pipeline to WMF project content for customers wanting to ground their generative AI in reliable information
- As more LLMs become available, developing an in-house WMF LLM will need to be carefully weighed for costs and benefits, and justified with specific use cases
- Wikipedia may reach some new audiences with conversational AI, but being too dependent on OpenAI mitigates this potential
- Hallucination and copyright issues with LLMs will continue to be ongoing legal and societal issues, and WMF has an opportunity to position itself as the Internet’s Conscience
Thanks!

Work in collaboration with Maryana Pinchuk, Nat Hillard, Chris Albon, Isaac Johnson, Michael Raish, and others at WMF and Wikimedia Enterprise
Footnotes

1. Plugins were only available to ChatGPT Plus users on desktop.
2. ChatGPT uses its own internal AI reasoning to decide when to use installed plugins, such as the Wikipedia one. To do this, it uses both the user inputted text, and the text description that we provide to explain what the plugin does. When a user inputs a query into ChatGPT, the AI will decide which installed plugin to use, if any.
4. See more on web search engines.
5. Source: Google Trends
   As interest in ChatGPT increased, as measured by search trends, there was no notable change in how often 'wikipedia' and 'wiki' continued to show up in search terms, further pointing towards no noticeable shift away from current trends for getting to Wikipedia content -- even if new ones may be emerging.
6. Content interactions and pageviews are proxies for Wikimedia consumers. They reflect a combination of how many people come to our projects as well as how engaged they are. They do not capture consumption of Wikimedia content outside of our websites and apps. In September 2023, ChatGPT had around 180.5 million users. The OpenAI website generated 1.6 billion visits in December 2023. https://www.forbes.com/sites/jodiecook/2023/12/06/6-giveaway-signs-of-chatgpt-generated-content/ https://www.reuters.com/technology/chatgpt-traffic-slips-again-third-month-row-2023-09-07/
7. Some very active Wikipedians also tried out the plugin and gave us qualitative feedback that they found the results to be irrelevant/inaccurate. This may indicate a there are potential differences in expectations of quality between individuals within our community and an average knowledge seeker.