What drives the public's perception of political in advertising?

Two experiments exploring feature importance of political ads

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Which ad is more political? Donald J. Trump Sponsored • Paid for by TRUMP MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN COMMITTEE ID: 278052360225974 NATIONAL POLL: Pipelines are an essential part of American infrastructure. Without them, we are dangerously dependent on foreign oil. Luckily, politicians are working tirelessly to ensure that we all have affordable energy. Let Congress know that you support this industry! New Mexico is leading the charge to tackle the climate crisis. Its commitment to nation-leading policies will #CutMethane pollution and set an example for other states to follow. New Mexico is leading the charge to tackle the climate crisis. Its commitment to nation-leading policies will #CutMethane pollution and set an example for other states to follow.

An increase in election related digital advertising

- In the 2019-2020 U.S. election cycle, approximately **18% of all spending** went to digital ads (\$1.6 billion), a dramatic increase from the 2-3% in the 2015-2016 cycle
- Facebook, Google/YouTube, and Twitter have all created policies to introduce disclosure and transparency of political advertising
- Definitions of which ads are considered 'political' differ widely between different platforms
- Platforms use *content-based* definition of the 'political' defining it as anything **related to public legislation**, **administration of the law, elections**, **or other controversial issues** with the potential for government action
- Social media platforms already rely in part on the public to flag for removal political content that does not conform to platform policies

Source, message, or orientation: What feature drives perceptions of the political?

Hypothesis 1: Sources viewed as being **overtly political** (i.e. presidential candidates) will be **rated as more political** than other sources (i.e. corporations and advocacy groups)

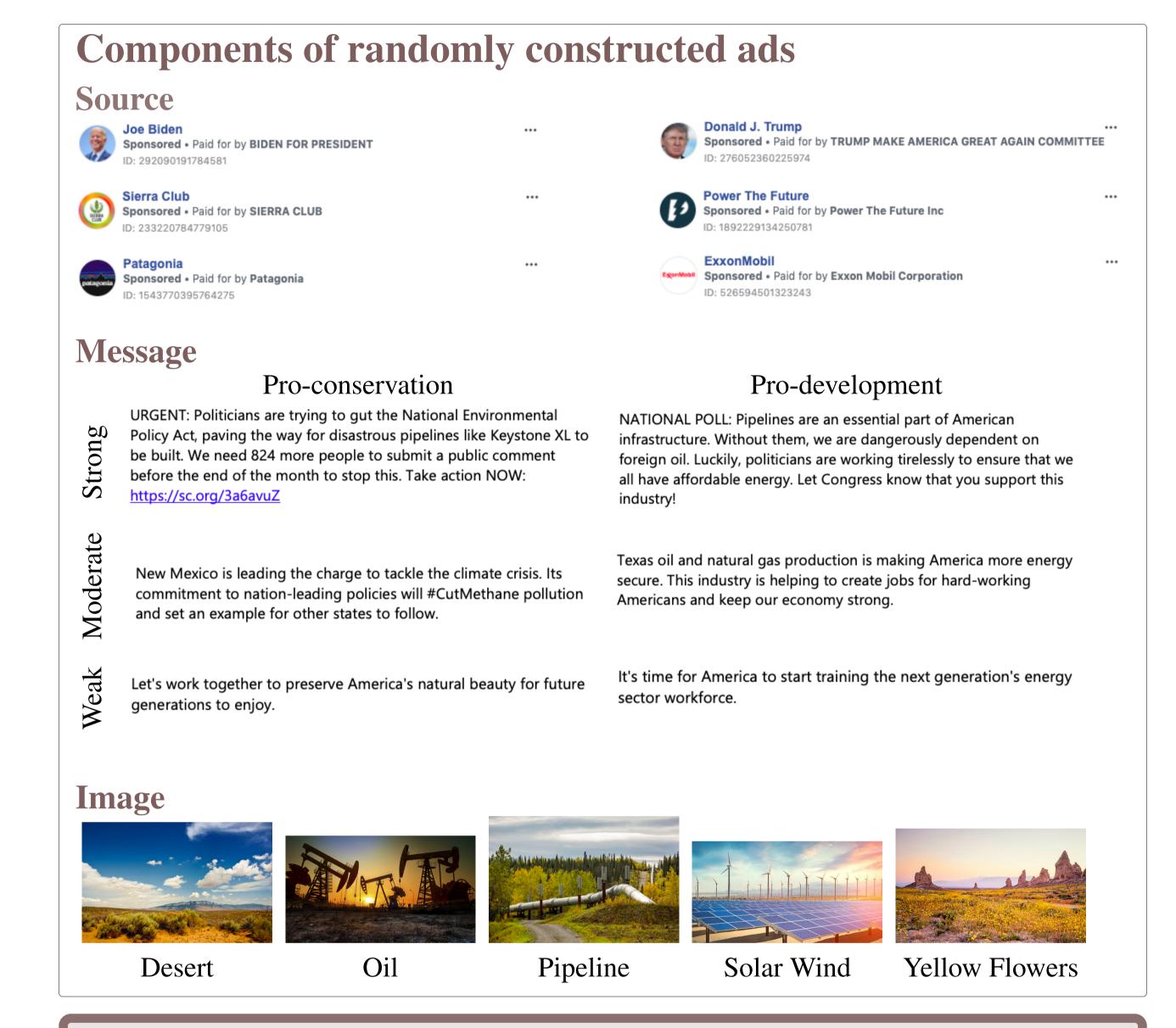
Hypothesis 2: Stronger political messages will be rated as political, regardless of source

Hypothesis 3: Participants will perceive ads with messages that do not conform to their beliefs to be more political than those that do

Research Question 1: Do the effects measured in the conjoint analysis replicate when respondents evaluate real social media ads?

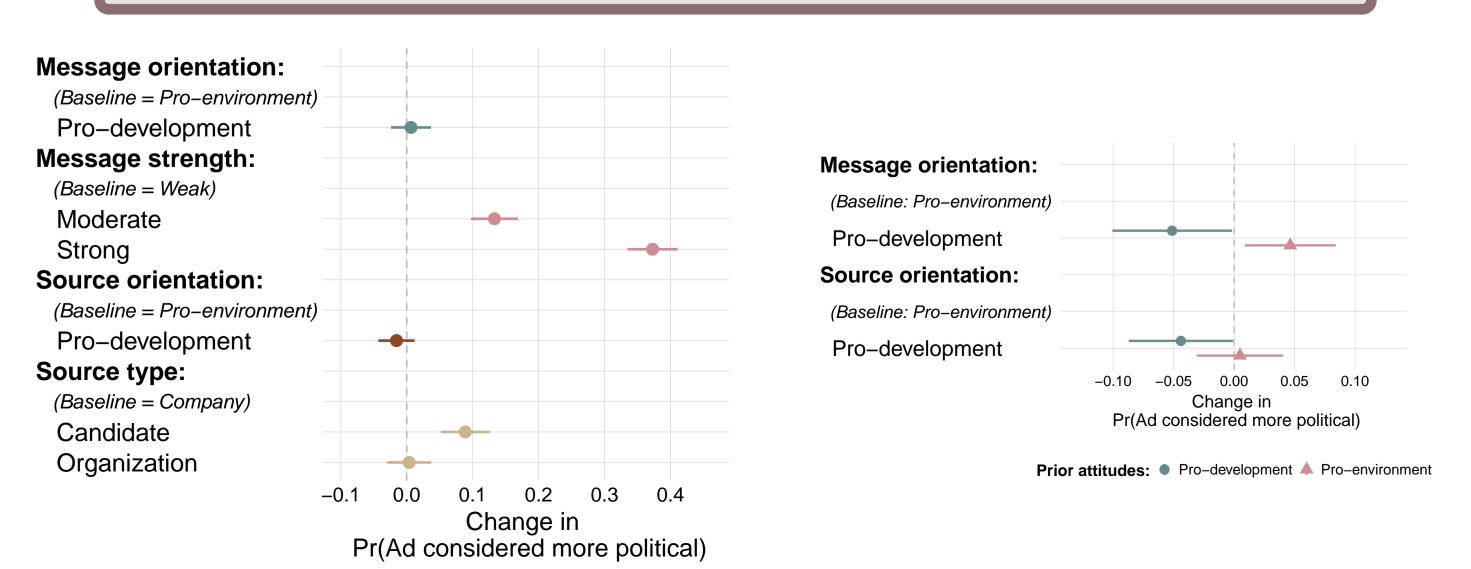
Study 1: Conjoint experiment Design details

- Components resulted in **180 profiles** (resulting in unlikely combinations)
- Sources and messages (related to the environment or oil sector/environmental protection) from Facebook Ad Library
- Orientation determined using two questions concerning the cause of global warming and the ability of business regulation to protect the environment
- Experiment conducted twice due to programming error
- Original survey distributed July 2020 N = 1,006
- -Reproduction fielded April 2021 N = 1,013



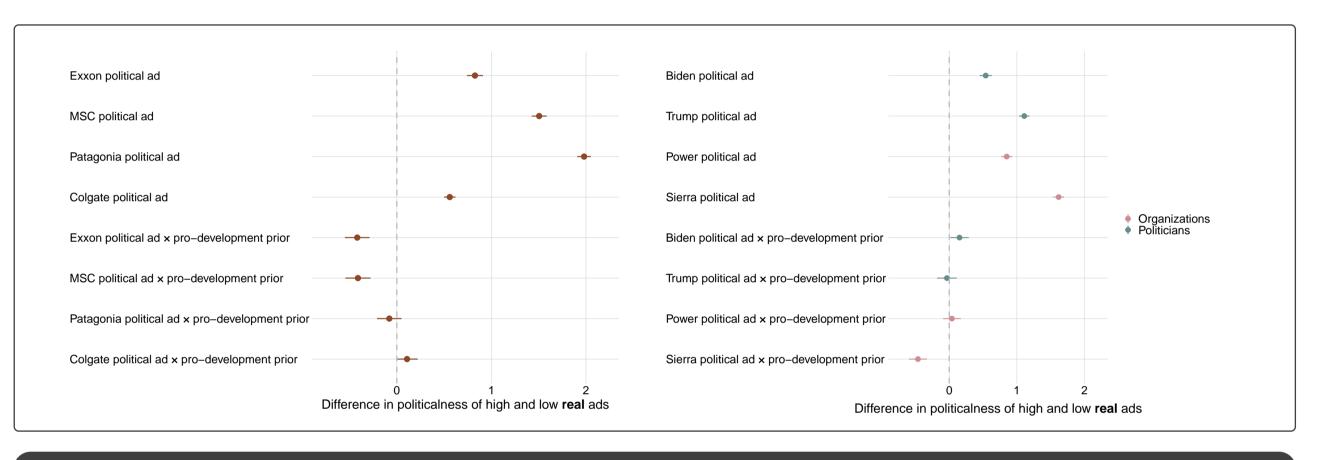
Conjoint key findings

- Real ad study suggests **politicians** > **advocacy groups** > **companies**
- Both the message and the messenger matter in determining whether an ad is more political
- Content of the ad message has the largest average marginal component effect (AMCE)
- Orientation effects are smaller relative to those we see for ad message or ad source.



Study 2: Real ads experiment Design details

- Within-between experiments asking respondents to evaluate 8 real ads drawn from the Facebook Ad Library
- Sources included candidates, non-profit groups, and private companies
- One pro-development and one pro-environmental source in each category
- Messages selected from real ads in the Ad Library based on the strength of political message (pre-tested using MTurkers)



Takeaways

- Real ad study suggests **politicians** > **advocacy groups** > **companies** in influencing perception that ad is political
- Real ads experiment (and conjoint) show content and strength of message critical in evaluations
- Respondents somewhat biased in labeling content runs counter to their prior beliefs as more political when it.
- Additional analysis of the Facebook Ad Library illustrates that 46% of ads that seem to meet the public's definition would not be captured by source-based policies

References

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- [2] Jens Hainmueller, Daniel J Hopkins, and Teppei Yamamoto. Causal inference in conjoint analysis: Understanding multidimensional choices via stated preference experiments. *Political analysis*, 22(1):1–30, 2014.
- [3] Jaime E Settle. Frenemies: How social media polarizes America. Cambridge University Press, 2018.

