

Textual and Statistical Analysis of Russian IRA Facebook Posts

*The paper is written in the scope of a student-faculty collaborative
summer research with professor Richard K. Merritt.

David Oniani

Luther College

oniada01@luther.edu

Month Day, Year

Abstract

The 2016 United States Presidential Election was targeted by an unprecedented intelligence and influence campaign. Arising out of Russian so-called Internet Research Agency (IRA), it sought to sow discord and attack the fissures of the United States with the ultimate goal of swaying the election results. [1] [2] Recently, some of the IRA-backed Facebook advertisements were released by The United States House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. All of the advertisements are in the PDF format. We have scraped the PDF files and present the results obtained by both textual and statistical analysis of the above-mentioned data. Authorship attribution and sentiment analysis tests were performed. ¹ [4] We have also made the data publicly available for other researchers and/or interested people in a much nicer and easier-to-manipulate CSV format.

¹Please note that this paper does not discuss neither social, nor political implications of these events, but attempts to explore the methods of persuasion that were employed in this influence campaign.

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Data and Preparation

The dataset was scraped from [2] more than 3500 Russian IRA Facebook posts made publicly available in the PDF format by the House Intelligence Committee. We used the free and open-source Python library [5] `pdftotext` to scrape the data. Many CSV files were formatted in a way that it was virtually impossible for `pdftotext` to scrape it correctly. Because of this, we have manually reviewed most of the CSV files for validity. [4] All the CSV files have been made publicly available. It is important to note that the dataset is just a sample of a bigger dataset, and albeit less likely, might not be a good representation for the overall campaign.

Textual Analysis

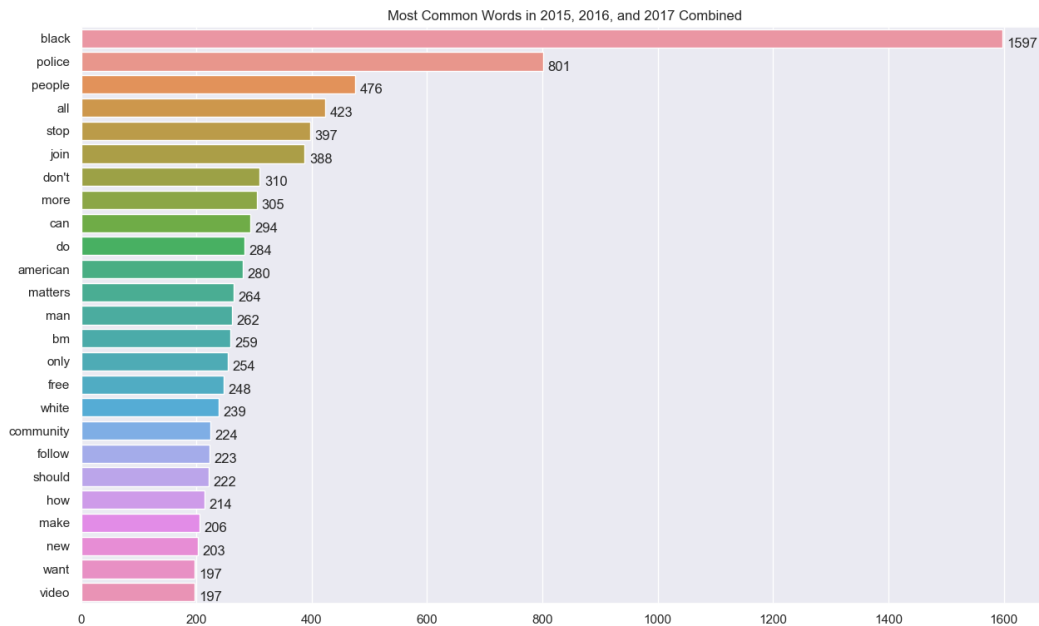
Common Words

Among the targeting strategies utilized by this influence campaign, one of the rather noticeable ones was exploiting the internal fissures of the United States by realizing social, political, historical background of the country.

Three most commonly used words in the campaign were black, police, and people. ² Below is the barchart showing top 25 most commonly used words after eliminating linking verbs, prepositions, pronouns, and some other (non-relevant) words.

²The list of all eliminated words is provided at

<https://github.com/oniani/ira-analysis/blob/master/eliminated-words.txt>.



Most common words in 2015, 2016, and 2017 combined.

Sentiment Analysis

For the sentiment analysis purposes, we used `python`'s `TextBlob` library. Surprisingly, out of all Facebook posts with **Ad Text**, 1643 were positive, 900 negative, and 933 neutral leaving the overall tone of the posts positive. Yet, the statistical significance of this claim is rather questionable as the polarity levels were always near zero. Such low polarity level, however, demonstrates a highly intelligent design of posts maximizing efficiency of persuading targeted audience.

As the **Ad Texts** did not give us any strong proofs, we looked at the negativity levels across all three years and found a consistent trend.

Subjectivity	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	2016 (%)
1.0	154	562	176	63.004
0.75	150	547	169	63.164
0.5	123	405	120	62.500
0.25	15	81	22	68.644
0.15	5	33	10	68.750
0.1	2	11	6	57.895
0.05	1	5	2	62.500

Analyzing Negativity

Notice that for any given year and at any subjectivity level, year 2016 is consistently comprising around 60% of all posts. The year of the Presidential Election was rather negative.

Authorship Attribution

Since all of these posts were issued by the same organization/entity, it was interesting to see if there are some common patterns between the Facebook ads of 2015, 2016, 2017. For this exact reason, we have performed authorship attribution tests by implementing [3] the paper by Koppel et. al.

We have performed 3 authorship attribution tests:

1. Assuming that the author of the Facebook posts of 2016 and 2017 was the same and checking accuracy for the author of 2015.
2. Assuming that the author of the Facebook posts of 2015 and 2017 was the same and checking accuracy for the author of 2016.
3. Assuming that the author of the Facebook posts of 2015 and 2016 was the same and checking accuracy for the author of 2017.

In all three cases, we had to merge some of the data to achieve the required minimum text length of 500 words.³ This was done using randomization to avoid bias.⁴ Results are available in the form of JSON files formatted in the manner shown below.

```
1 {  
2   "answers": [  
3     {  
4       "unknown_text": "2015-unknown1.txt",  
5       "author": "candidate2016",  
6       "score": 0.58  
7     },  
8     ...  
9     {  
10      "unknown_text": "2015-unknown56.txt",  
11      "author": "candidate2016",  
12      "score": 0.76  
13    }  
14  ]  
15 }
```

JSON example

The first answer tells us that the unknown text was written in year 2015, and that there is 58% chance that it was written by the author of Facebook posts of 2016. The last answer shows that there is 0.76% chance that the given text was authored by the entity who wrote the posts in year 2016.

³Note that because of randomization, texts were somewhat scrambled and are not available in any format. That said, one can easily redo the authorship attribution with similar accuracy using the algorithm which already implemented and resides in the GitHub repository, <https://github.com/oniani/ira-analysis/tree/master/koppel11>.

⁴Results JSON: <https://github.com/oniani/ira-analysis/tree/master/koppel11/results>

Below are the results obtained after performing all three above-mentioned authorship attribution tasks.

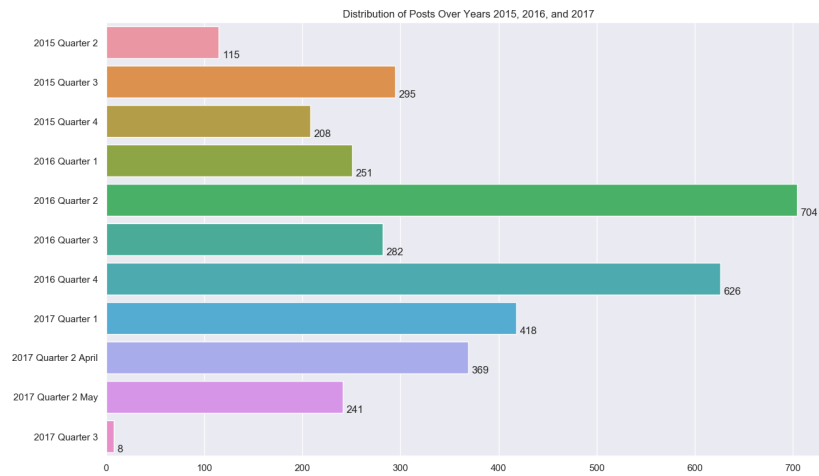
Average Accuracy	
Years	Similarity (%)
2016 and 2017	72.509% (similarity to 2015)
2015 and 2017	68.516% (similarity to 2016)
2015 and 2016	62.392% (similarity to 2017)
Average (2015, 2016, and 2017)	67.806%

Average Accuracy

Statistical Analysis

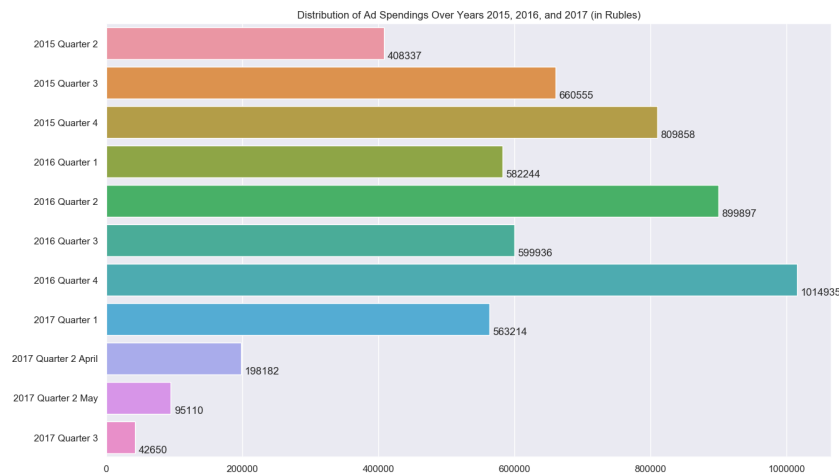
General Statistics

The distribution of posts over all three years shows a bimodal distribution with two peaks in quarters 2 and 4 of year 2016. Given the fact that the US Presidential Election was held in the fourth quarter of 2016, it is surprising that the number of posts in the second quarter exceeded that of the fourth quarter.



Distribution of Posts Over Years 2015, 2016, and 2017.

As for ad spendings, the fourth quarter of 2016 exceeds that of any quarter, with second quarter coming next. Interestingly, most of ads were paid in the Russian currency (ruble) with two exceptions in 2016 quarter 3 and 2017 quarter 1 when IRA spent \$74.000 and \$35.330 respectively.



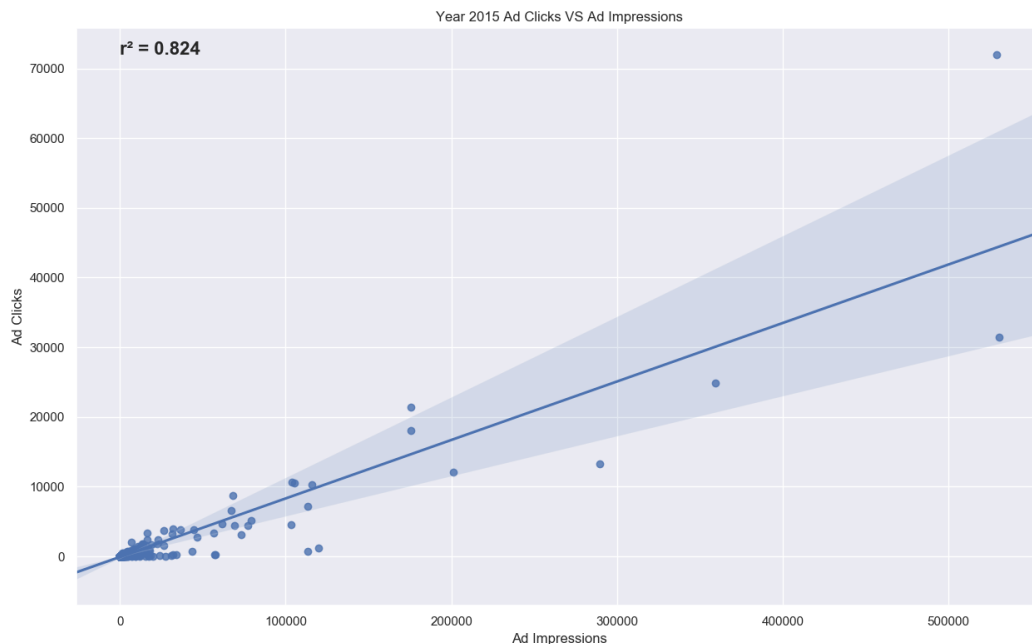
Distribution of Ad Spendings Over Years 2015, 2016, and 2017 (in rubles).

Furthermore, 99.8% of all paid ads across all years were paid in rubles. Below is the chart showing the number of posts based on a currency.

Currency	Total (All Years)
RUB	2549
USD	5
None	787
0	176

As the information for the reader, the Russian ruble is used only in Russia, Belarus, and two regions of Georgia, which are considered by Russia as partially recognized states of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Regression Analysis



Year 2016 Ad Clicks VS Ad Impressions.

Hypothesis Testing

For our first hypothesis test, we would like to determine if there is a statistically significant relationship between two quantitative variables: the length of advertisement text and the

money paid for it. For this, we use a linear regression approach. Note that we perform the test only on the ads paid in rubles, the primary reason being not having enough data points for USD (only 5 values).

H_0 : There is a statistically significant relationship between the amount of money paid and the number of words in the advertisement.

H_a : There is no statistically significant relationship between the amount of money paid and the number of words in the advertisement.

RUB	
Slope	-2.594
Intercept	2980.780
R-squared	0.007
P-value	$3.680 * 10^{-5}$
Standard Error	0.627

From the chart above, we see a small R-squared value of \$0.007, as compared to the intercept which is huge and equals \$2980.780. The p-value is very small and equals $3.680 * 10^{-5}$. It tells us that model doesn't explain much of variation of the data but it is significant. Therefore, we accept the null and reject the alternative conclude that there is no statistically relationship between the amount of money paid and the number of words in the advertisement.

Conclusions

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aenean porta purus et sem gravida rutrum. Maecenas blandit nulla ac luctus tempus. Nam finibus posuere ante, et lacinia massa vestibulum sit amet. Nulla velit arcu, efficitur quis turpis nec, sollicitudin lobortis nisi. Vivamus ut diam ut eros faucibus fringilla. Suspendisse pellentesque magna nec velit tristique sollicitudin. Morbi ultrices nec augue et molestie. Nam sapien ante, ullamcorper elementum convallis id, faucibus in lectus. Fusce pellentesque mollis velit efficitur porta. Sed finibus ligula quam, et lacinia velit posuere auctor. Donec ligula lorem, dictum nec lectus in, vehicula tincidunt massa. In hac habitasse platea dictumst.

References

- [1] The United States House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. *Exposing Russia's Effort to Sow Discord Online: The Internet Research Agency and Advertisements*. 2018. URL: <https://intelligence.house.gov/social-media-content/> (visited on 08/27/2019).
- [2] The United States House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. *Social Media Advertisements*. 2018. URL: <https://intelligence.house.gov/social-media-content/social-media-advertisements.htm> (visited on 08/27/2019).
- [3] Moshe Koppel, Jonathan Schler, and Shlomo Argamon. “Authorship attribution in the wild”. In: *Language Resources and Evaluation* 45 (Mar. 2011), pp. 83–94. DOI: [10.1007/s10579-009-9111-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10579-009-9111-2).
- [4] David Oniani and Richard Merritt. *CSV data scraped from the PDF files of IRA Facebook posts*. 2019. URL: <https://github.com/oniani/ira-analysis/tree/master/data/csv> (visited on 08/27/2019).
- [5] Jason Alan Palmer. *pdftotext*. 2018. URL: <https://pypi.org/project/pdftotext/> (visited on 08/27/2019).