# Post-hoc Study of Climate Microtargeting on Social Media Ads with LLMs: Thematic Insights and Fairness Evaluation

Tunazzina Islam, Dan Goldwasser

Department of Computer Science, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA



*Date: November 4-9, 2025* 





## **Climate Change**

- One of the most **urgent** challenges of the 21st century.
- Requires **broad public engagement** and **effective communication** to drive environmental action (*Moritz & Agudo, 2013; Dessler & Theater, 1995*).



#### Climate Debate in Social Media

- One of the most **urgent** challenges of the 21st century.
- Requires **broad public engagement** and **effective communication** to drive environmental action (Moritz & Agudo, 2013; Dessler & Theater, 1995).
- Social media has become a key arena for climate communication.
- Empowers organizations, activists, and policymakers to:
  - Disseminate information, Mobilize public support, Shape climate discourse (Nosek, 2020; Hestres & Hopke, 2017; Adger et al., 2003).







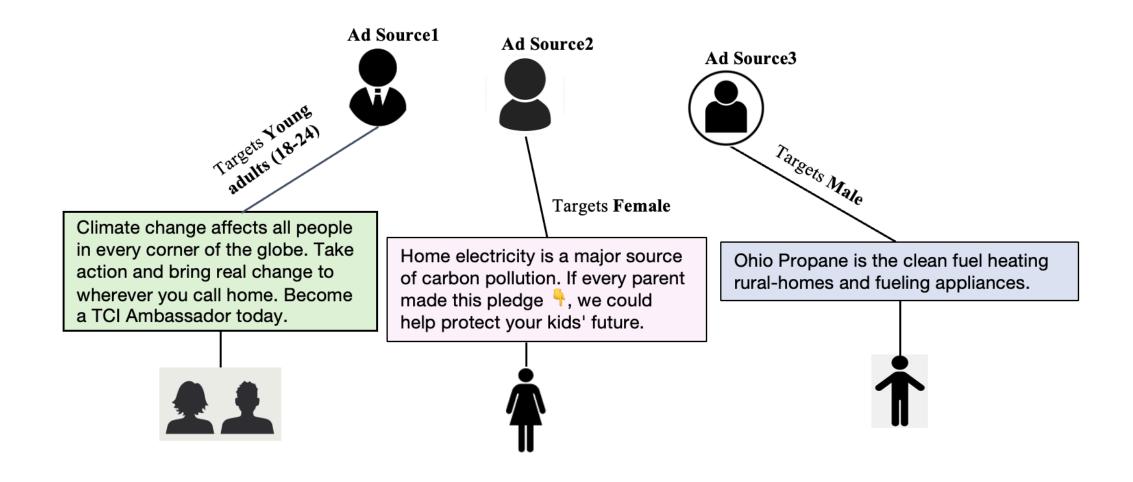
# Microtargeting

#### **Targeted Messaging Power**

- Enables tailoring of messages to specific demographics.
- Increases message relevance, engagement, and persuasive impact (Bloomfield & Tillery, 2019; Walter et al., 2018; Stoddart et al., 2016).
- Risk reinforcing bias, exclusion, and inequity — raising critical questions about fairness and transparency in digital climate communication.

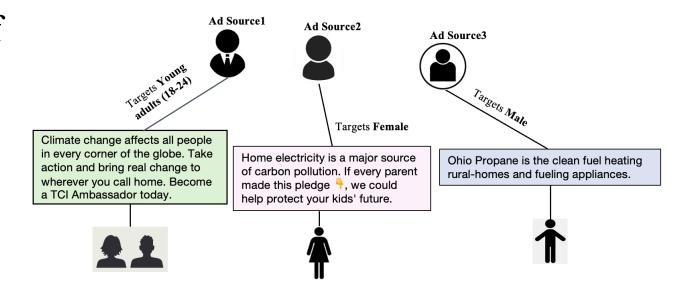


## **Microtargeting in Climate Debate**



### **Microtargeting in Climate Debate**

- **Problem**: Limited understanding of *how* microtargeting strategies are crafted and whether they're **fair or biased**.
- Goal: Leverage LLMs to analyze microtargeting and evaluate demographic targeting and fairness.



# Research Questions (RQ)

- RQ1: Can LLMs identify targeted demographics and explain their reasoning?
- **RQ2:** What are the recurring themes and aspects of **explanations** provided by LLMs?
- **RQ3:** How **fair** are LLM predictions across demographic groups?

## **Dataset: Climate Campaigns Case Study**

- Source
  - Based on Islam et al. (2023b) and Islam & Goldwasser (2024a)
  - Corpus: 21,372 English climate-related Meta ads (U.S.)
  - **Time span:** Jan 2021 Jan 2022
- Ad Attributes:
  - Ad ID, description, body, funding entity, spend, impressions
  - Impression breakdowns by: **Gender, Age, Location:** U.S. state level
- Demographics Indicators:
  - Gender:
    - Male,
    - Female
  - Age groups:
    - Young adults 18-24,
    - Early working 25-44,
    - *Late working* 45-64,
    - Seniors 65+

## **Dataset: Climate Campaigns Case Study**

- Targeting Definition
  - Meta API does **not** provide explicit targeting
  - Targeting inferred from exclusive impression distributions
    - Ads viewed only by one gender or only by one age group
    - Ads overlapping multiple categories excluded
- Filtered Dataset

Category	Targeting Basis	# Ads
Gender-targeted	Male-only / Female-only	106
Age-targeted	Exclusive to one age group	121
Total (after filtering)	<del>_</del>	227

## **Experimental Setup**

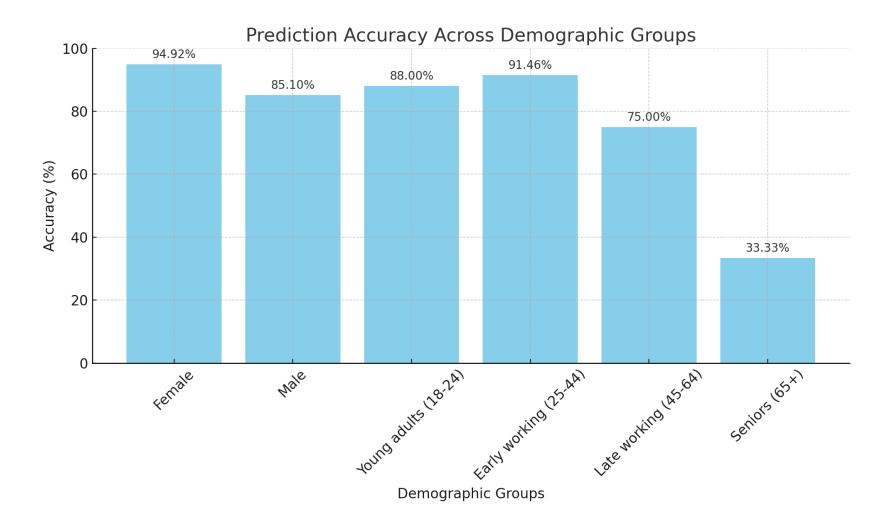
- Task: Identify the targeted demographic in a text and provide an explanation.
- Pipeline steps
  - Gender prediction with explanation: Given a text, predict the targeted gender and justify the choice.
  - Age group prediction with explanation: Given a text, predict the targeted age group and justify the choice.

## **Experimental Setup**

- Tools used: OpenAI's latest LLM (o1-preview)
- Baseline comparisons: LR<sub>TF-IDF</sub>, BERT, Llama 3, Mistral Large 2
- Fairness metrics:
  - Demographic Parity,
  - ▶ Equal Opportunity,
  - ▶ Predictive Equality.

#### Results

• Prediction Accuracy Across Demographic Groups



### Results

Model	Demo.	Acc. (%)	F1 (%)
LR_tf-idf	gender	69.00	65.00
LR_tf-idf	age	73.00	31.00
BERT	gender	72.00	70.00
BERT	age	70.00	26.00
Llama 3	gender	80.19	79.67
Llama 3	age	58.68	36.84
Mistral Large 2	gender	82.08	82.07
Mistral Large 2	age	74.38	48.68
o1-preview	gender	90.57	90.35
o1-preview	age	85.95	71.00

Table 1: Baseline Comparisons.

#### Results

Gender	p-value	Conclusion
Male	$5.35 \times 10^{-7}$	Reject H <sub>0</sub>
Female	$5.95 \times 10^{-14}$	Reject H <sub>0</sub>

Table 2: Significance tests by subgroup (gender).

Age Group	p-value	Conclusion
Senior	$4.66 \times 10^{-1}$	Fail Reject H <sub>0</sub>
<b>EarlyWorking</b>	$1.04 \times 10^{-35}$	Reject H <sub>0</sub>
Young	$5.76 \times 10^{-11}$	Reject H <sub>0</sub>
Late Working	$4.23 \times 10^{-3}$	Reject H <sub>0</sub>

Table 3: Significance tests by subgroup (age).

Model	Demo.	Acc. (%)	F1 (%)
LR_tf-idf	gender	69.00	65.00
LR_tf-idf	age	73.00	31.00
BERT	gender	72.00	70.00
BERT	age	70.00	26.00
Llama 3	gender	80.19	79.67
Llama 3	age	58.68	36.84
Mistral Large 2	gender	82.08	82.07
Mistral Large 2	age	74.38	48.68
o1-preview	gender	90.57	90.35
o1-preview	age	85.95	71.00

Table 1: Baseline Comparisons.



perceived interests and roles in technology, finance, property, traditional male activities, and political or economic discourse

```
Property

Economic
Land Traditional Activities
Financial
Infrastructure
Technology
Political.
Innovation
```

Parental
Financial
Innovation
Stability
Career
Proactive
Technology
Responsible
Social

```
Leadership
Environmental
    Welfare
    Advocacy
Empathy Safety
     Empowerment
S Caregiving
     Emotional
      Late Working
       Policy
    Financial
    Stability
  Economic
Homeownership
Responsibility
Engagement
```

Activism Bold Bold Passion Passion Passion Change Advocacy Action Environmental Immediate

Health Safety

Vulnerability

Wellness





Roles as Caregivers, Environmental Advocates, and Socially Conscious Individuals

perceived interests and roles in technology, finance, property, traditional male activities, and political or economic discourse

```
Property

Economic
Land Activities
Financial
Infrastructure
Technology
Political.
Innovation
```

Parental
Financial
Innovation
Stability
Career
Proactive
Technology
Responsible

```
Community
Environmental
Welfare
Advocacy
Empathy Safety
Empowerment
Caregiving
Emotional
```

Late Working

Policy
Financial
Stability
Economic
Homeownership
Responsibility
Engagement

Activism Bold Bold Passion Passion Leadership Change Advocacy Action Environmental Immediate

Young Adults

Health Safety

Vulnerability

Wellness

```
Property
   Political
  Innovation
Parental
EFinan
      Innovation
   Technology
```

```
Leadership
Environmental
Welfare
    Advocacy
Empathy Safety
     Empowerment
S Caregiving
     Emotional
      Late Working
       Policy
     Financial
    Stability
  Economic
 Homeownership
Responsibility
Engagement
```

```
Activism Bold Large Passion
     eadership
 —Change Advocacy
Environmental
Immediate
         Seniors
```

Safety

Vulnerability

Wellness

Activism and Environmental Consciousness

Property

Economic
Land Activities
Financial
Infrastructure
Technology
Political
Innovation

Parental
Financial
Innovation
Stability
Career
Proactive
Technology
Responsible
Social

Leadership Community Environmental Welfare Advocacy Empathy Safety Empowerment S Caregiving **Fmotional** Late Working Policy Financial Stability Economic Homeownership Responsibility Engagement

Activism Bold Bold Fassion Passion Leadership Change Advocacy Action Environmental Immediate

Health Safety

Seniors

Vulnerability

Wellness



Proactive and Responsible Mindset

Consciousness

Activism and Environmental

Property Economic Political Innovation

Leadership Community Environmental Welfare Advocacy Empathy Safety Empowerment S Caregiving **Emotional** 

Late Working Policy Health Financial Stability

Economic Homeownership

Responsibility Engagement

Activism Bold Large Passion eadership Change Advocacy Environmental Immediate

Activism and Environmental Consciousness



Early Working ¬ Parental Responsible Social

Safety

Vulnerability

Wellness

Proactive and Responsible Mindset



Responsibilities and Concerns



Property

Economic
Land raditional
Land raditional
Infrastructure
Technology
Political
Innovation

Environmental Welfare Advocacy Empathy Safety Empowerment Caregiving Emotional

Activism Bold Bold Passion Passion Leadership Change Advocacy Action Environmental Immediate

Activism and Environmental Consciousness



Parental
Financial
Innovation
Stability
Career
Proactive
Technology
Responsible
Social

Policy
Policy
Financial
Stability
Economic
Homeownership
Responsibility
Engagement

Health Safety

Vulnerability

Wellness

Health and Safety Concerns

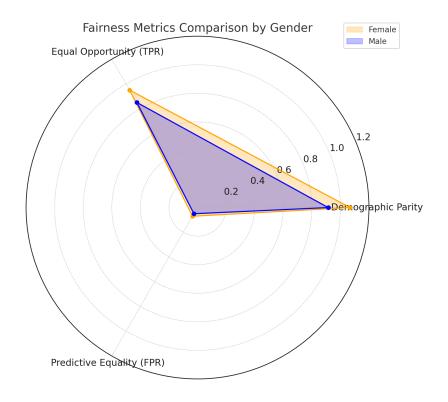




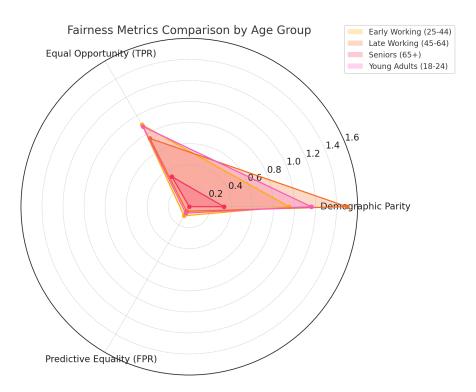
Responsibilities and Concerns



#### **Fairness Evaluation**



Minor bias **favoring females**.



- Minor bias **favoring late working** age group.
- Significant bias against seniors.

# **Key Takeaways**

#### LLMs as Auditors

- LLMs can act as **independent**, **third-party auditors** of **microtargeted climate ads**.
- They can identify intended audiences, explain reasoning, and reveal fairness issues that are otherwise opaque.

#### **Strong Predictive Capability**

- Gender prediction: Highly accurate (Female = 94.92%, Male = 85.10%).
- **Age prediction:** More variable highlights complexity of age-based targeting.

# **Key Takeaways**

#### **Explainable Insights**

- LLM-generated **explanations** support creation of a **reusable taxonomy** of thematic appeals used in ads.
- These explanations make demographic targeting **interpretable** and actionable for researchers and practitioners.

#### **Fairness & Equity**

- Fairness analysis reveals disparities across gender and age groups.
- Demonstrates the need for inclusive, equitable ad-targeting and biasaware AI evaluation frameworks.

#### References

- 1. T. Islam, R. Zhang, and D. Goldwasser, "Analysis of climate campaigns on social media using bayesian model averaging," in Proceedings of the 2023 AAAI/ACM Conference on AI, Ethics, and Society, ser. AIES '23, Montréal, QC, Canada: Association for Computing Machinery, 2023, pp. 15–25, isbn: 9798400702310.
- 2. Tunazzina Islam and Dan Goldwasser. Discovering Latent Themes in Social Media Messaging: A Machine-in-the-Loop Approach Integrating LLMs. Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media. 19, 1 (Jun. 2025), 859-884.
- 3. Moritz Hardt, Eric Price, and Nati Srebro. 2016. Equality of opportunity in supervised learning. Advances in neural information processing systems, 29.
- 4. Andrew Dessler and Lowman Student Center Theater. 1995. The science of climate change.
- 5. Grace Nosek. 2020. The fossil fuel industry's push to target climate protesters in the us. Pace Envtl. L. Rev., 38:53.
- 6. Luis E Hestres and Jill E Hopke. 2017. Internet-enabled activism and climate change. In Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Climate Science.
- 7. W Neil Adger, Saleemul Huq, Katrina Brown, Declan Conway, and Mike Hulme. 2003. Adaptation to climate change in the developing world.
- 8. Emma Frances Bloomfield and Denise Tillery. 2019. The circulation of climate change denial online: Rhetorical and networking strategies on facebook. Environmental Communication, 13(1):23–34.
- 9. Stefanie Walter, Michael Brüggemann, and Sven Engesser. 2018. Echo chambers of denial: Explaining user comments on climate change. Environmental Communication, 12(2):204–217.
- 10. Mark CJ Stoddart, Randolph Haluza-DeLay, and David B Tindall. 2016. Canadian news media coverage of climate change: historical trajectories, dominant frames, and international comparisons. Society & Natural Resources, 29(2):218–232.

#### **THANK YOU** ①

Slide: <a href="https://tunazislam.github.io/files/PosthocClimateLLM.pdf">https://tunazislam.github.io/files/PosthocClimateLLM.pdf</a>

#### Questions?



#### Tunazzina Islam, Ph.D.

Department of Computer Science,
Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN.
Email: islam32@purdue.edu

