

**“Native Advertising, Sponsorship Disclosure and
Consumer Deception: Evidence from Mobile Search-Ad
Experiments”**

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Harm from Deception

- **FTC Policy Statement on Deception (1983)**
 - A “material” representation, omission or practice likely to mislead a consumer who is acting reasonably.
- **Would the consumer have chosen differently?**
 - “The basic question is whether the act or practice is likely to affect the consumer's conduct or decision with regard to a product or service. If so, the practice is material, and consumer injury is likely, because consumers are likely to have *chosen differently but for the deception.*”

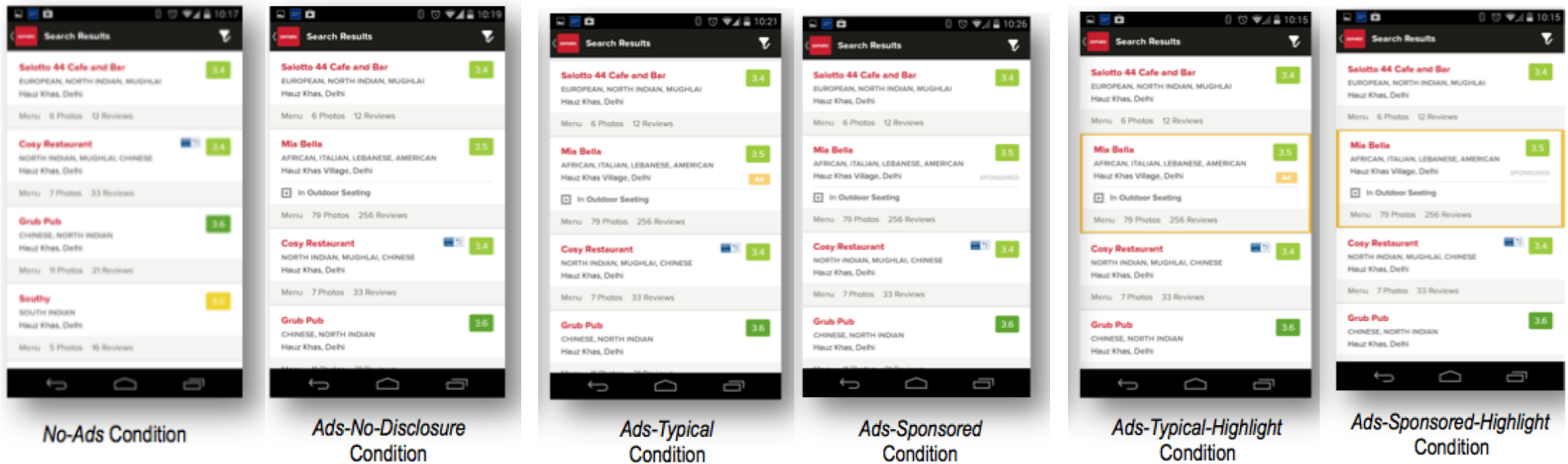
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 - Chose differently...
 - Than what? No ads? Different kinds of ads?

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- **Field experiment: Revealed preference!**
 - Chose differently...
 - Than what? No ads? Different kinds of ads?
 - Is the difference driven by deception?
 - Focus: Do native ads mislead reasonable consumers to think that they are not ads?

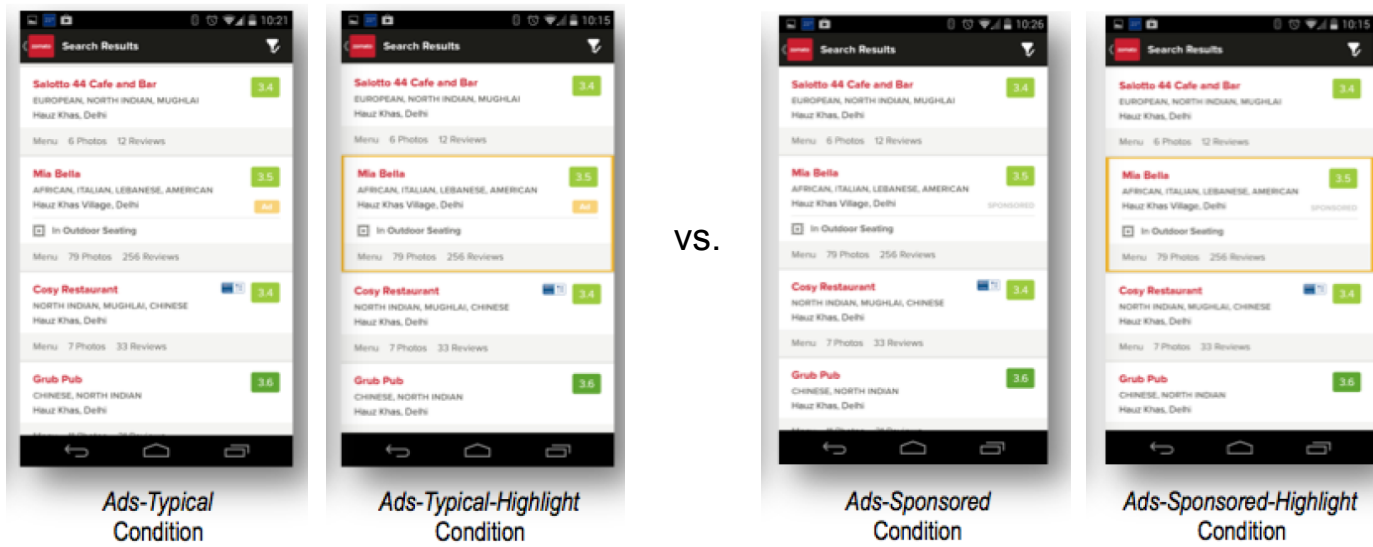
Experiment: Between subjects design



Premise behind experimental design

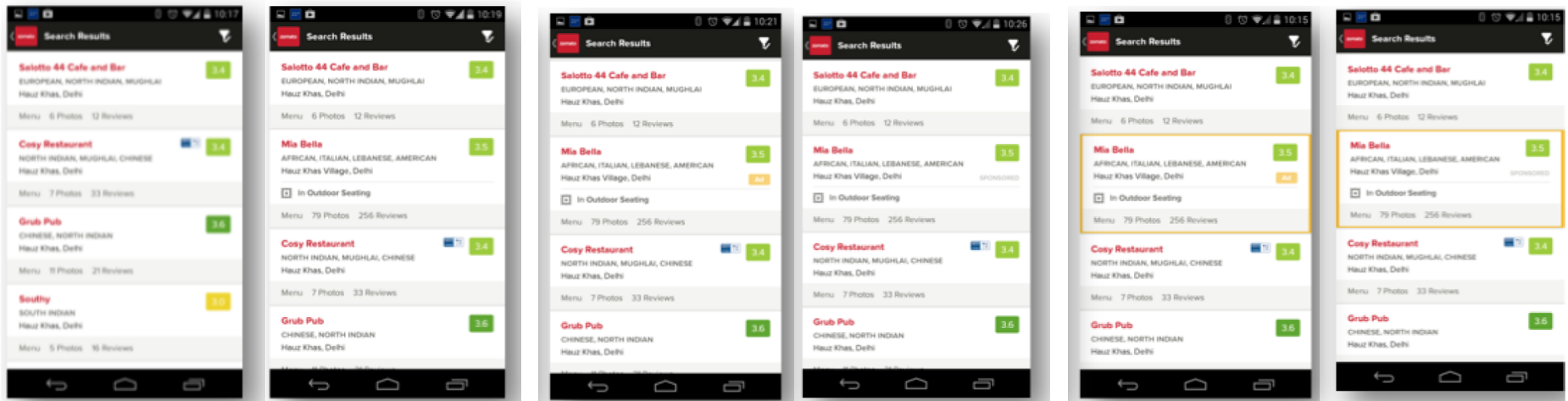
- highlighting makes the ad “hard to miss”
- sponsored label is more ambiguous than ad label

Does the type of native ad sign matter? No!



Chances of page visits / calls are the same

Is the native ad “deceptive”?



No-Ads Condition

Ads-No-Disclosure Condition

Ads-Typical Condition

Ads-Sponsored Condition

Ads-Typical-Highlight Condition

Ads-Sponsored-Highlight Condition

(no-ad)

(deception)

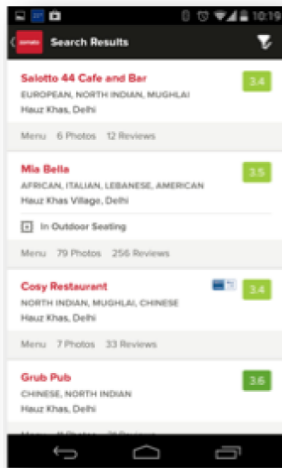
(native)

(full information)

Is the native ad “deceptive”?

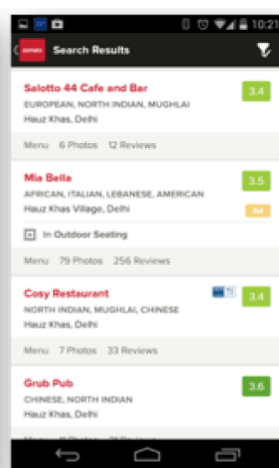


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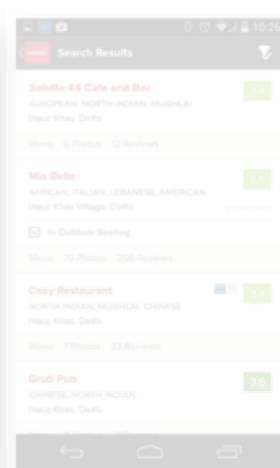
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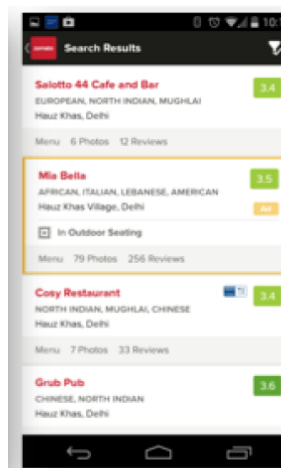


Ads-Typical Condition

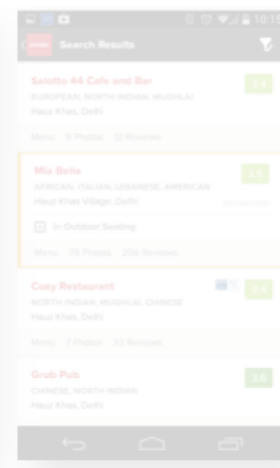
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Ads-Sponsored Condition



Ads-Typical-Highlight Condition



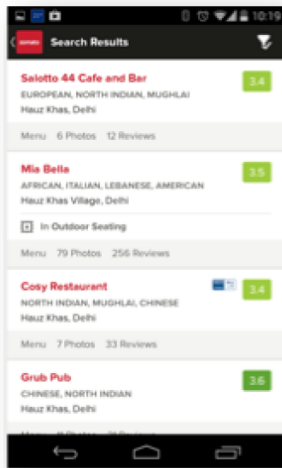
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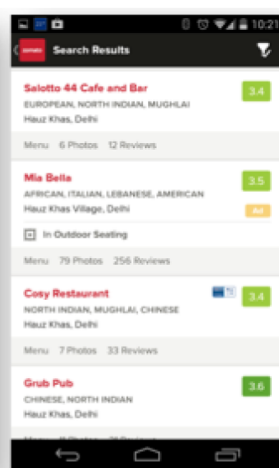


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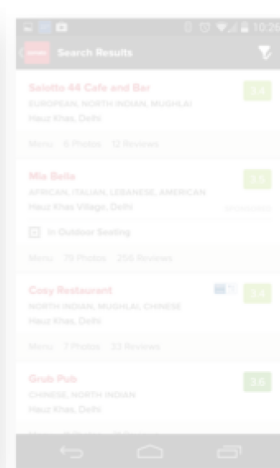
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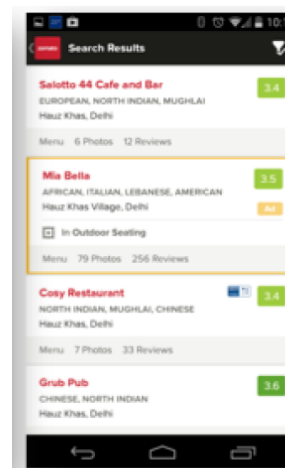


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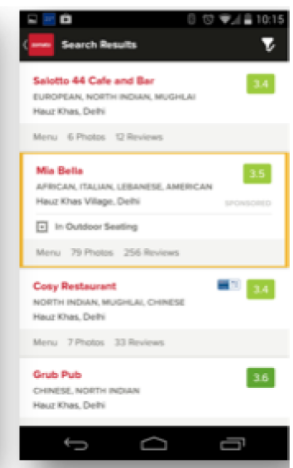
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Ads-Sponsored Condition



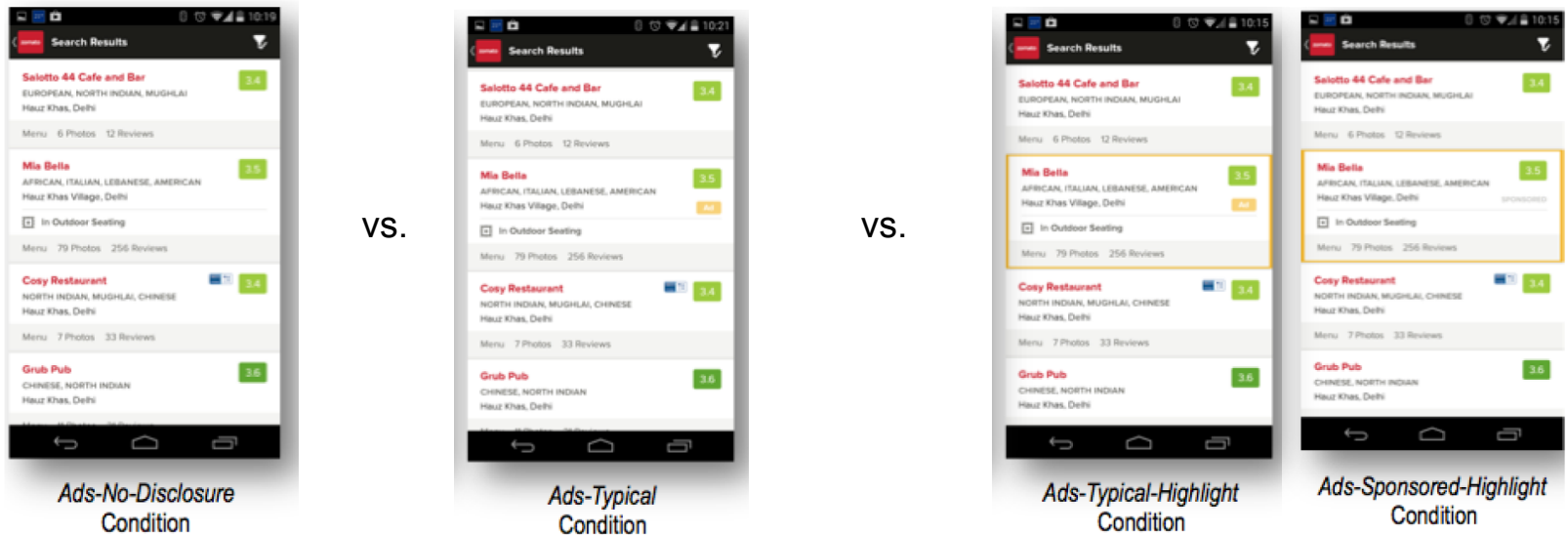
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Ads-Sponsored-Highlight Condition

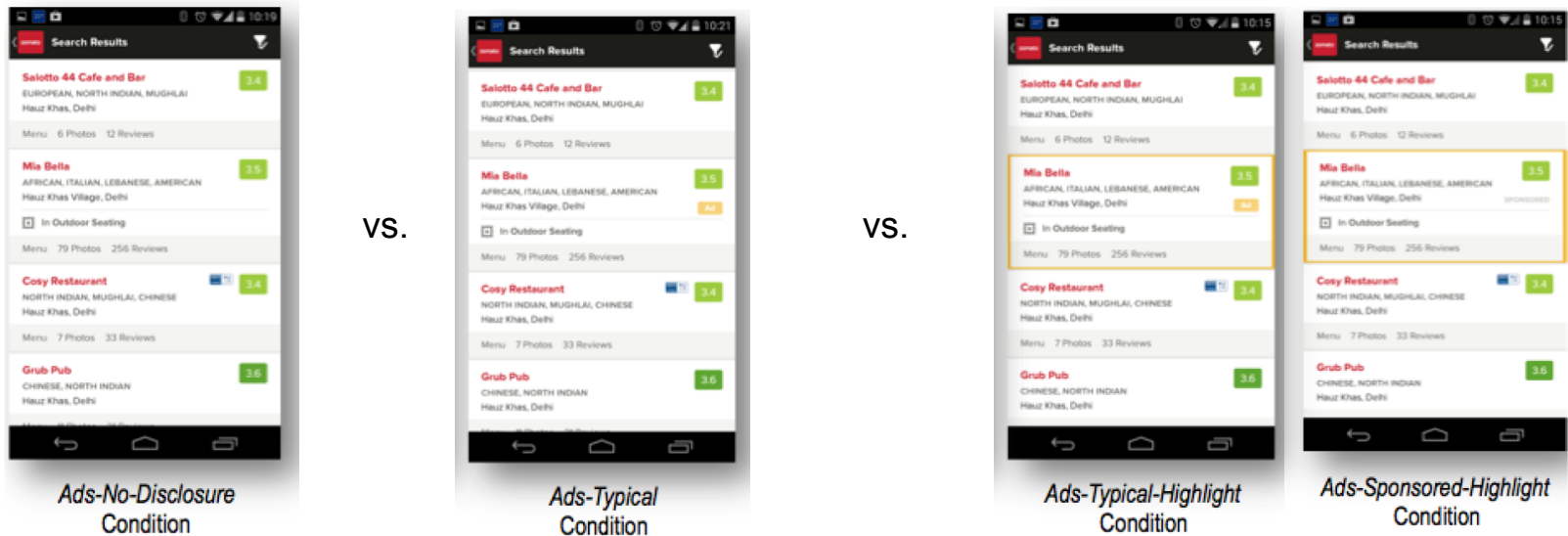
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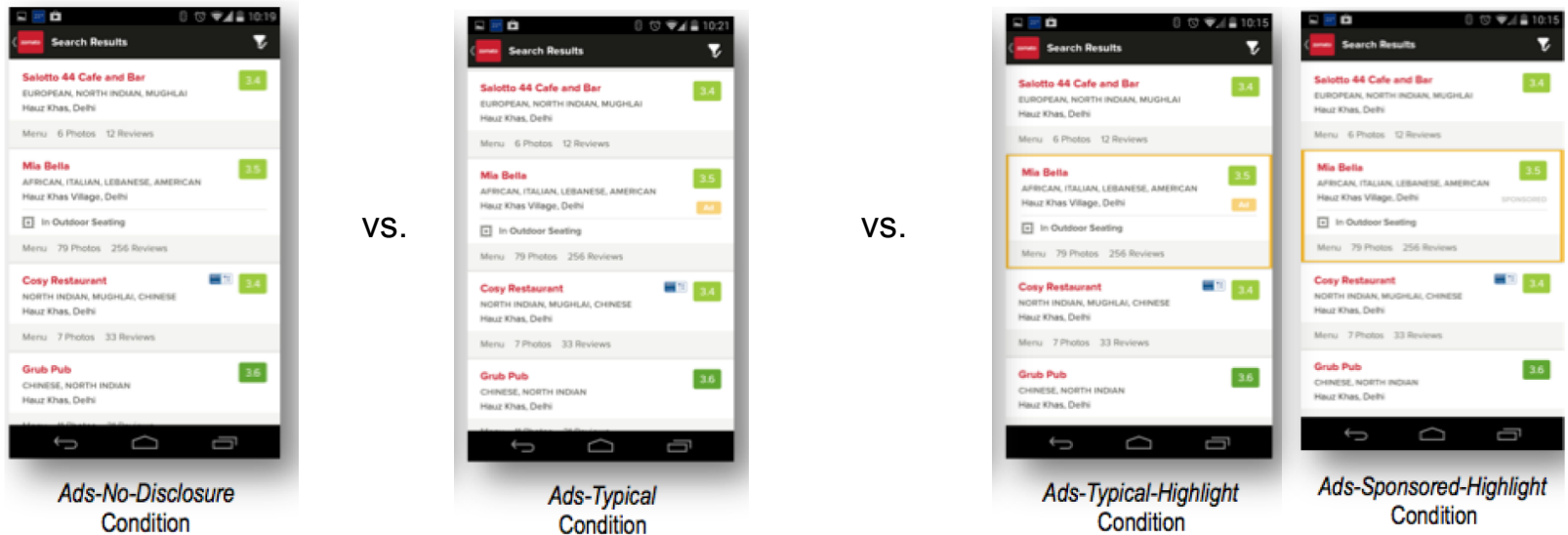
- Within-restaurant, across conditions regression analysis

$$\begin{aligned}
 Calls_{rc} = & Ads-Highlighted_{rc} \times (\beta_1 Rating_r + \beta_2 \text{Number of Ratings}_r + \beta_3 \text{Price Index}_r) + \\
 & Ads-No-Disclosure_{rc} \times (\gamma_1 Rating_r + \gamma_2 \text{Number of Ratings}_r + \gamma_3 \text{Price Index}_r) + \\
 & \delta_1 Ads-No-Disclosure_{rc} + \delta_2 Ads-Highlighted_{rc} + \psi_r + \epsilon_{rc}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 7: Change in Consumer Calling Patterns with Advertising Disclosure.

	Dependent measure: Number of calls to the restaurant		
	Coefficient	Std. Error	<i>p</i> -value
<i>Ads-Highlighted</i> × Rating	-0.001	0.003	0.79
<i>Ads-Highlighted</i> × Number of Ratings	0.002	0.003	0.59
<i>Ads-Highlighted</i> × Price Index	-0.004	0.003	0.13
<i>Ads-No-Disclosure</i> × Rating	-0.008	0.004	0.04
<i>Ads-No-Disclosure</i> × Number of Ratings	0.009	0.004	0.05
<i>Ads-No-Disclosure</i> × Price Index	0.004	0.003	0.25
<i>Ads-No-Disclosure</i>	-0.034	0.026	0.19
<i>Ads-Highlighted</i>	0.022	0.021	0.30
Intercept	0.403	0.004	<0.01
Fixed effect for each restaurant?	Yes		
Number of restaurants	10,843		
Number of observations	10,843 × 5		

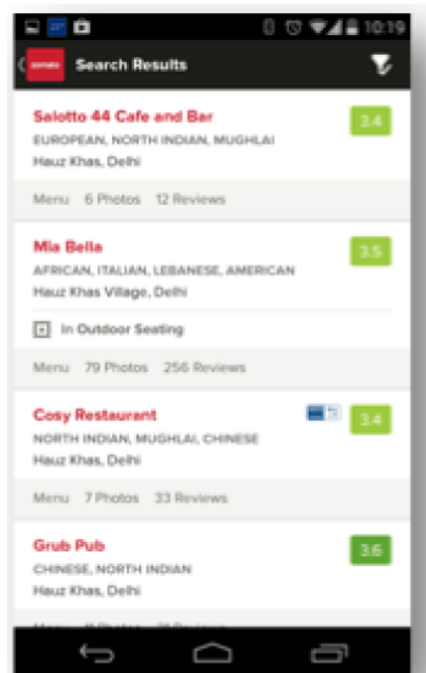
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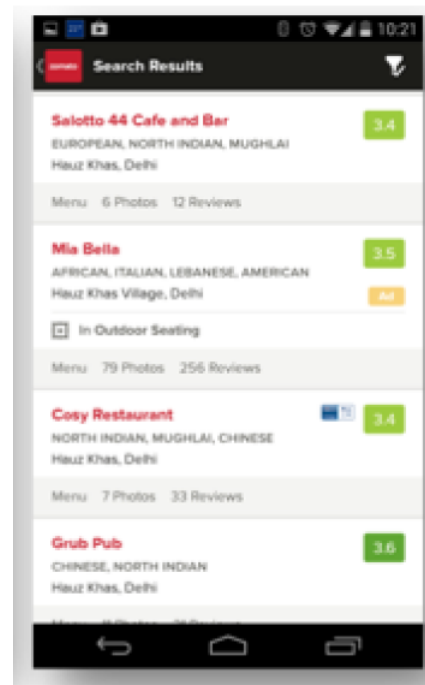
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- **Consumer response to native ad is “closer” to the obviously-ad case than to the deception case**

Are consumers tricked into conversion?

- Compare behavior across (deception vs. disclosure) x (organic leads vs. ad leads)
 - continuation of search (low match value, keep searching)
 - calling (high match value, call restaurant)



*Ads-No-Disclosure
Condition*



*Ads: all disclosure conditions
(collapsed)*

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- **Calling only increases with disclosure if page visit was organic (ad-click: no difference)**
 - Calling increases with disclosure due to signaling appeal
 - Why not valid when consumer reaches the page by an ad-click?

What I learned from the paper

- 1. The role of field experiments for identification of material deception / injury**
- 2. Elements of design**
- 3. Consumer response to native ads look nothing like their response to deceptive advertising**