Online Advertising Incrementality Testing

Industry Practical Lessons And Emerging Challenges

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Who we are ...



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Tutorial Parts

- 1. The basics: context and challenges
- 2. Incrementality Testing: concepts, solutions and literature
- **3.** From concept to production: platform building, challenges, case studies
- **4.** Deployment at Scale: test cycle and case studies
- **5.** Emerging trends: identity challenges, industry trends and solutions



Part 1

The basics: context and challenges

Context: Business Need Kireyev et al. (2016), Li and Kannan (2014)

Practical Ceiling Diminishing Returns Critical Mass Threshold

Why we need to run incrementality tests

- Measure channel spend effectiveness for optimal budget allocation and planning.
 - Channels are often marketing specific media, eg social, paid search, programmatic display, TV, radio, etc

- Calibrate Media Mix Models to estimate the channel response curve at different spend levels
 - Media Mix Models are often financial time-series based models that predict aggregate marketing spend performance in yearly/quarterly planning



Context: Business Need Kireyev et al. (2016), Li and Kannan (2014)

As a result, tests are often run at channel aggregate level

- Channel level requires all advertiser spend aggregated over weeks (even months) of testing
 - Results often inform quarter budget allocations with a measure of lift and efficiency, e.g., cost per incremental conversion (CPIA)
- CPIA provides a reliable comparison with other channels regardless of the channel in the funnel
 - A standard challenge with spend planning based on last-touch attribution is the highly imbalanced conversion rates between demand-capture and demand generation channels



Context: Business Demand for Testing Chan et al. (2010), Gordon et al. (2019)

Why testing when we have numerous causal inference frameworks?

- Because observational studies without deliberate interventions often greatly overestimate the value of online ads
 - Even in the presence of rich confounding features, Gordon et al could not replicate experiment results in a large number of tests and with multiple causal inference techniques
- Running randomized controlled experiments is the gold standard in marketing incrementality measurement.
 - A widely accepted notion in the online advertising industry



Context: Business Use Cases Barajas and Bhamidipati (2021)

Typical use cases for online advertising vendors

- New advertiser wants to test waters before fully deploying budgets
 - Generating trust, a successful test leads to incremental revenue for the ad network

- Existing advertiser wants to scientifically prove incremental value
 - Regular incrementality tests to assess the strategy, from advertiser's conversion metric definitions to provide certainty of the current budgets



Context: Business Use Cases Barajas and Bhamidipati (2021)

Typical use cases for online advertising vendors

- Incrementality of tactical practices with external validity for future deployment
 - Examples include: **CRM vs new customers, prospective vs remarketing**, etc
- Quarterly regular strategic adjustments (retrospectively)
 - From test insights, targeting and optimization recommendations to improve incremental value



Testing in a Nutshell

Why incrementality testing is hard?

Incrementality Testing in a Nutshell

Goal:

Find Aggregate Effect of Marketing Spend

Randomized unit:

Users (our best notion)

Intervention:

Marketing Spend leading to ad delivery

Control:

No marketing ads

Metrics:

Converter Lifts, Cost per incremental converter/conversions, among others





If this is just an A/B test, why do we need more?

We'll review in next part of the tutorial....

yahoo.