

# Online Advertising Incrementality Testing

## Industry Practical Lessons And Emerging Challenges

**Joel Barajas, Narayan Bhamidipati, James G. Shanahan**

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# Who we are ...



**Joel Barajas**

Sr Research Scientist  
Yahoo! Research,  
Sunnyvale, CA, USA

[Linkedin](#)



**Narayan Bhamidipati**

Sr. Director, Research  
Yahoo! Research,  
Sunnyvale, CA, USA

[Linkedin](#)



**James G. Shanahan**

Church and Duncan  
Group Inc  
UC Berkeley, CA, USA

[Linkedin](#)

# 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

# Geo-Testing

Testing with aggregate time series and  
geo testing units

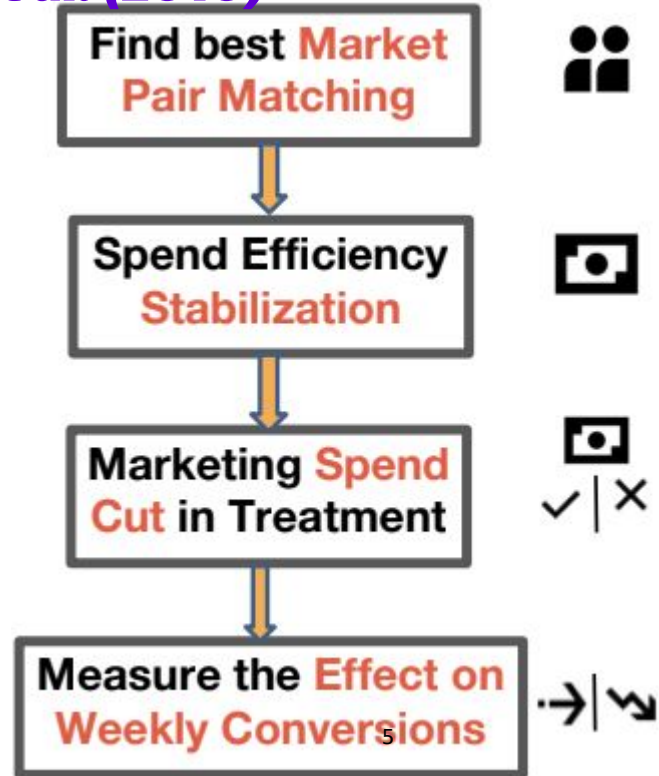
# Controlled Geo-Experiment + Synthetic Control

*Barajas et al. (2020), Blake et al. (2015), Abadie et al. (2010)*

Without user level holdout, market pair testing is a viable solution

- Typical incrementality testing for advertisers when the ad network **does not support user-level holdouts**

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# Causal Estimation: Synthetic Control

*Barajas et al. (2020)*

Bayesian Structural framework with **time series and a regression component** from the control market conversions to predict the treatment conversions (**synthetic control**).

## Structural Equation

Time Series trend



Control Market Predictor

$$y_t^{(treat)} = F_t \theta_t + x_t^{(control)T} \beta + \epsilon_t, \quad \epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma^2),$$
$$\theta_t = G_t \theta_{t-1} + \omega_t, \quad \omega_t \sim N(0, W),$$

# Market Best Match: A/A tests

*Barajas et al. (2020)*

Best Pair selection  
given the  
conversion and  
estimation method



A/A test estimation:  
Given Causal Estimation  
Framework

Filter Best Pairs and  
Parameters: tightest and  
interval with zero effect

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## Algorithm 1 Control/Treatment Market Pair Selection

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1:  $\Omega$ : Set of Markets to consider
2:  $\Phi$ : Set of placebo intervention times
3:  $\Delta_t$ : Time length of historical data
4:  $\Delta_{t_i}$ : Time after placebo intervention
5: for all treatment market:  $m \in \Omega$  do
6:   for all control market:  $n \in \{\Omega - m\}$  do
7:     for all intervention time:  $d \in \Phi$  do
8:       Fit the synthetic control model of Eq 1:
9:       Find  $\Theta^s, s = 1, \dots, N_s$ , given  $\{y_{d-\Delta_t:d-1}^{(m)}, x_{d-\Delta_t:d-1}^{(n)}\}$ 
10:      { Predict  $\hat{y}_{t_i}^{s(m)}, \forall s \in \{s = 1, \dots, N_s\}$  after intervention,
11:         $\forall t_i \in \{d, \dots, d + \Delta_{t_i}\}$ 
12:        Estimate Credible Intervals (CI)  $lift_{cum(d+\Delta_{t_i})}$ , Eq 3
13:      } end for
14:     } end for
15:      $n^*, d^* \leftarrow$  tightest CI that include  $lift_{cum(d+\Delta_{t_i})} = 0$ 
16:     Append best control/treatment/time  $V = \{V, (m, n^*, d^*)\}$ 
17:   end for
18: return V
```

Estimation Parameters:  
Markets, Intervention  
times, Train/follow-up  
Length

# UAC Incrementality: Intervention

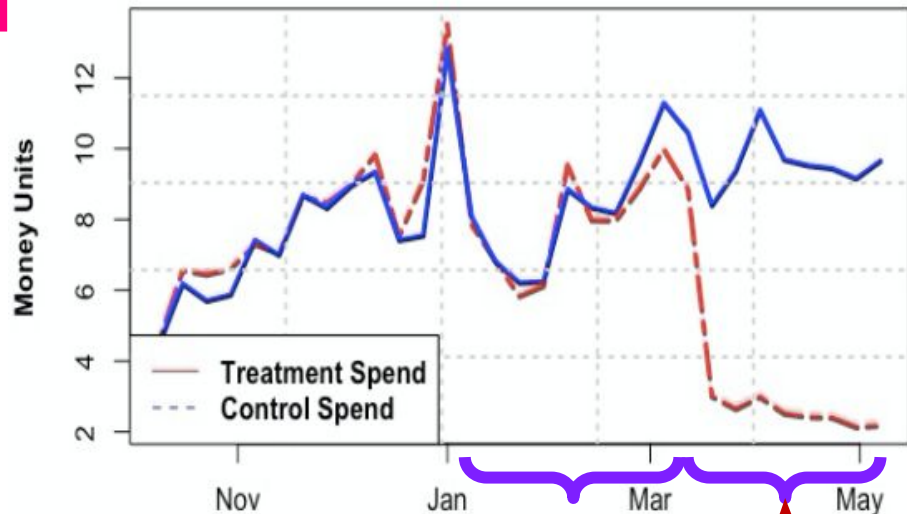
*Barajas et al. (2020)*

Given **treatment/control pairs and the estimation method**, we execute the experiment

1. Cost-per-attributed-signup (CPA) **stabilization** both groups
2. **Suspend** spend for treatment market

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UAC Spend in money units



Stabilization, same CPA  
in both markets  
01/15 - 03/12

Actual Intervention:  
Treatment Spend cut  
03/19 - 05/13

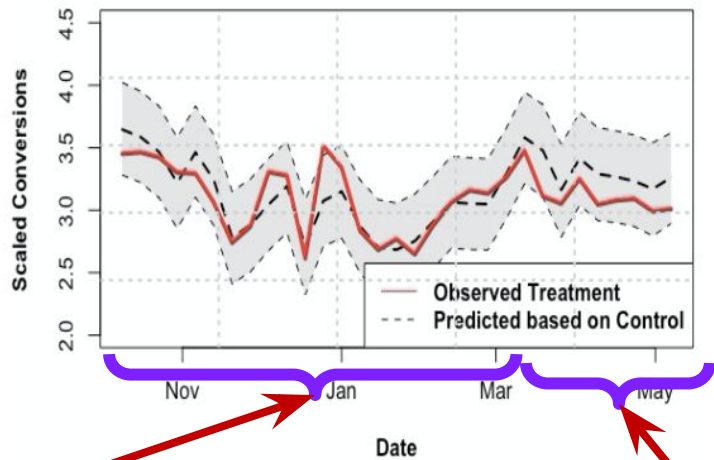


# UAC Incrementality: Effect on Weekly Conversions

Barajas et al. (2020)

Consistently lower predictive (synthetic control) treatment conversions than observed

UAC Predicted vs Observed Conversions

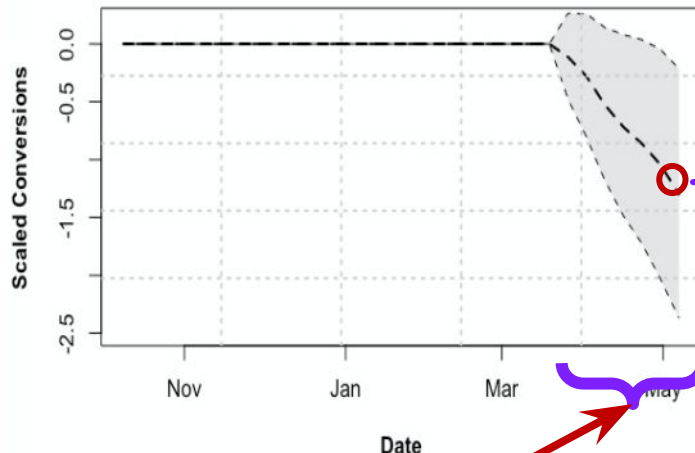


Training period:  
09/09 - 03/12

Intervention period.  
Predictive vs observed  
03/12 - 03/15

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Cumulative Effect on Conversions



Cumulative effect  
and 95% credible  
intervals

Conversion Lift:  
**-6.57%**

Spend Lift:  
**-72.33%**

Cost per Incremental  
Scaled conversion:  
**39.30 money  
units**

# Limitations and Caveats

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## Limitations and Caveats

1. Comparisons between aggregate market conversions **require large intervention effects (spend)** since we are **unable to identify users not exposed to the ads** leading to less precision.
2. Rigorously designed experiments provide **valuable data to build channel cost curves of incremental conversions** and to calibrate Media Mix Models for optimal spend allocation
3. **Testing during holidays is noisy and problematic**, which is a big limitation compared to user holdout testing

**Thank you!!!**

**Feedback welcome.**

**joel.barajas\_AT\_yahooinc.com**

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