Online Advertising Incrementality Testing

Practical Lessons, Paid Search And Emerging Challenges

Joel Barajas, Narayan Bhamidipati, James G. Shanahan

April, 2022







Who we are ...



Joel Barajas
Sr Research Scientist
Amazon, Marketing
Measurement*,
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

<u>Linkedin</u>







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 Celling Practical Celling Diminishing Returns Critical Mass Threshold Input (e.g., Ad 3)

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)
- 2. 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 2,3 of 4 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 3, 4 of 4 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









Incrementality testing example

Situation

- Group A (control group, showing no ads): 100 installs
- Group B (exposed group, showing ads): 120 installs

This would suggest that your ad spend caused 20 additional installs.

From these figures, you can calculate the lift and incrementality:

- Lift is the increase from Group A to Group B (20 installs, 20% increase)
- Incrementality is the percentage of Group B that converted due to marketing spend (20 installs, 16.7% of Group B total).









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

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



