

Online Advertising Incrementality Testing And Experimentation

Industry Practical Lessons

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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 5

Emerging trends: identity challenges, industry trends and solutions

Geo-Testing

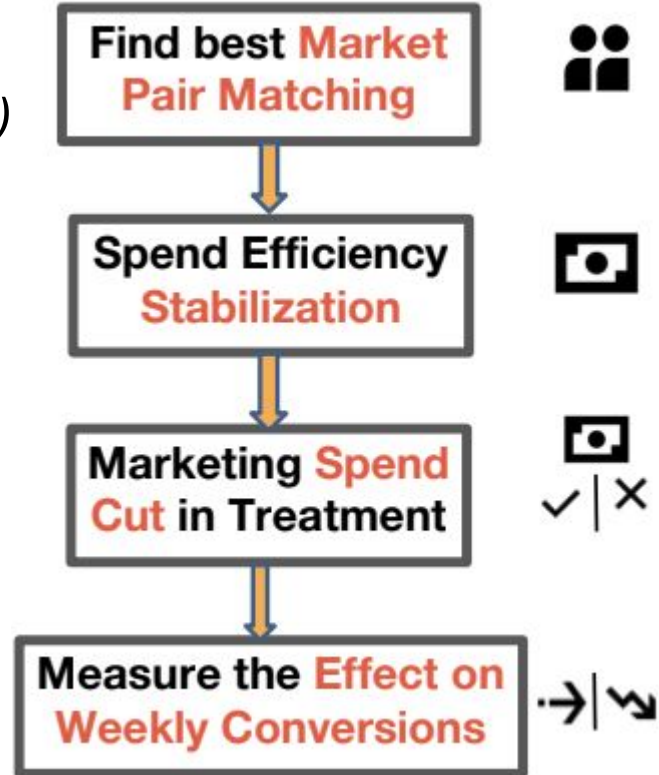
Testing with aggregate time series and geo testing units

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**



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

Algorithm 1 Control/Treatment Market Pair Selection

```
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

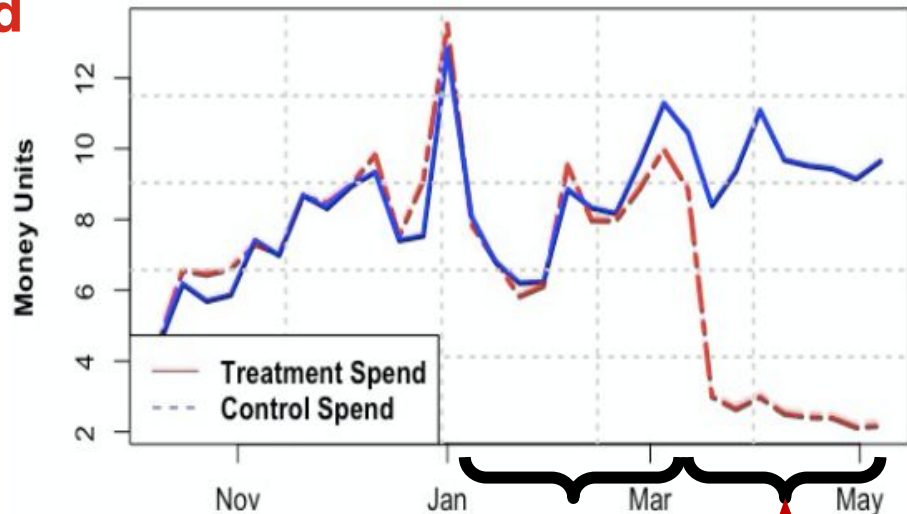
UAC Incrementality: Intervention

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

UAC Spend in money units



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

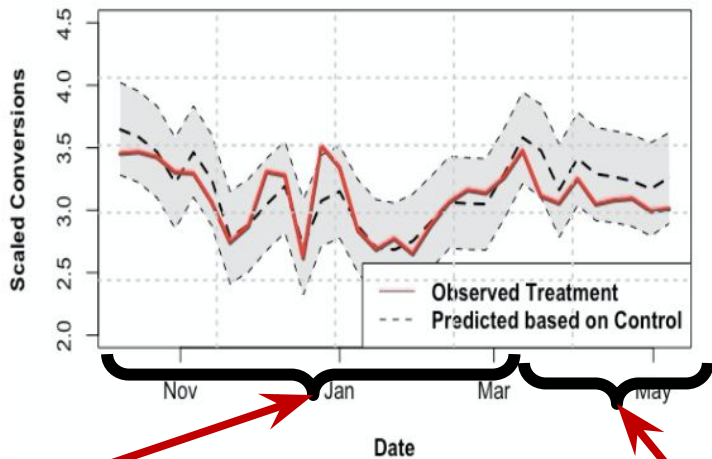
Actual Intervention:
Treatment Spend cut
03/19 - 05/13

UAC Incrementality: Effect on Weekly Conversions

Barajas et al. (2020)

Consistently **lower predictive (synthetic control) treatment conversions** than observed

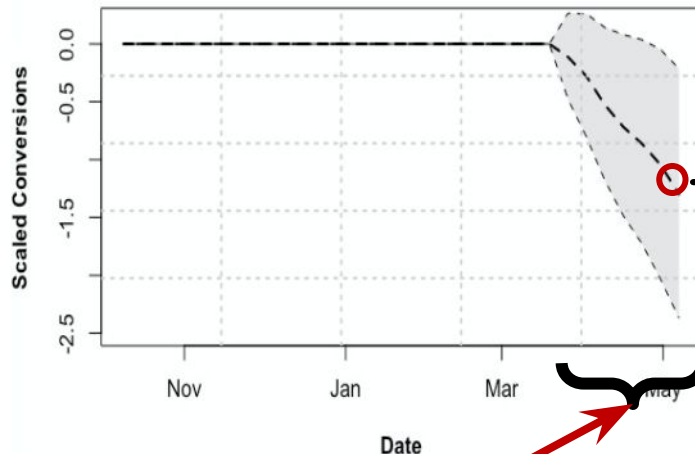
UAC Predicted vs Observed Conversions



Training period:
09/09 - 03/12
verizon[✓]
media

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

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

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.

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