Discussion of Lewis and Nguyen

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Summary of Results

- What is the lift attributable to display advertising?
- Use data from natural experiment on Yahoo front page
- Main results summarized on Table 3
- Analysis basically clean and convincing

Table 3: Main Results of the Effects of Advertising on Search

		Control			ch Lift from Ad								
Searches	Estimate	OLS T-stat	Cluster T-stat	Estimate	OLS T-stat	Cluster T-stat	Percentage Lift	Competitor/ Own					
Samsung Galaxy Tab Advert	ising Campaign												
Samsung Galaxy Tab	958	19.78	20.57	424	6.20	6.32	44.3%	1.00					
All Competitors	16,662	89.87	82.42	994	3.79	3.81	6.0%	2.34					
Apple Ipad	9,851	68.64	63.21	857	4.23	4.25	8.7%	2.02					
Motorola Xoom	663	17.23	16.74	151	2.79	2.79	22.8%	0.36					
Blackberry Playbook	317	11.92	11.34	71	1.89	1.90	22.4%	0.17					
Viewsonic	18	2.55	3.00	14	1.39	1.39	77.2%	0.03					
Acura Advertising Campaign	l.												
Acura	3,539	38.12	38.34	1,555	11.84	11.78	43.9%	1.00					
All Competitors	401,927	445.80	389.84	12,035	9.43	9.44	3.0%	7.74					
Volkswagen	5,840	52.12	48.24	894	5.64	5.62	15.3%	0.58					
Hyundai	5,399	50.05	46.94	853	5.59	5.55	15.8%	0.55					
Lexus	3,907	42.54	39.37	631	4.86	4.85	16.2%	0.41					
Volvo	2,183	31.39	29.31	478	4.86	4.75	21.9%	0.31					
Progressive Auto Insurance Advertising Campaign													
Progressive	4,104	42.41	42.76	1,135	8.30	8.34	27.6%	1.00					
All Competitors	23,035	106.84	99.34	327	1.07	1.08	1.4%	0.29					
Allstate	2,968	38.09	36.52	124	1.12	1.13	4.2%	0.11					
USAA	7,870	62.30	56.97	187	1.05	1.06	2.4%	0.17					
Safeco	214	10.01	9.73	29	0.96	0.97	13.6%	0.03					
Nationwide Insurance	880	20.64	19.81	54	0.90	0.91	6.2%	0.05					

Table 4: Robustness Checks Limiting the Sample to the First Impressions

		Limited to users who were					
	Full Sample	delivered one impression					
	Daily Total	Daily Total	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Daily Total	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	Search Lift	Search Lift	95% CI	95% CI	Search Lift	95% CI	95% CI
Samsung Galaxy Tab Advertising Campaign							
Samsung Galaxy Tab	424	503	190	817	-41	-603	521
All Competitors	994	257	-964	1,478	228	-1,893	2,348
Acura Advertising Campaign							
Acura	1,555	1,037	466	1,607	250	-724	1,224
All Competitors	12,035	10,161	4,259	16,062	7,437	-2,516	17,389
Progressive Auto Insurance Advertising Campaign							
Progressive	1,135	433	-234	1,100	607	-426	1,639
All Competitors	327	326	-1,225	1,877	237	-2,184	2,659

- The point estimates have borderline significance despite the number of observations
- This is a problem for measuring advertising lift in general
- Problem- lifts are probably small and variance
- Attention to efficient estimation could be useful

- Control variables may improve efficiency- e.g. time effects or user covariates
- Efficiency gains might be possible through weighting schemes or modeling serial correlation
- Inequality constrained regression (e.g. imposing lifts are not negative) could also improve efficiency if you are willing to swallow the assumption

- Why use a linear probability model with errors clustered on the user level?
- The motivation is to account for "user level random effects"
- The problem being solved here is not clear

- Why use a linear probability model?
- This does not impose restrictions that we know are true (e.g. the dependent variable must be zero or one)
- Efficiency gains are often possible from imposing such restrictions
- T-stats are probably incorrect

- Why use a linear probability model with errors clustered on the user level?
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Experimental design questions

- Treatment is a function of whether users return for subsequent visits
- The authors argue that this does not influence results somewhat convincingly
- However, standard A/B tests may not adequately deal with these problems
- Need to consider dynamic selection
- This is a multiple treatment effects problem- e.g. number of exposures
- This certainly needs to consider dynamic selection
- More generally- what are the principles of experimental design for A/B tests when treatment depends on participation?

- Given the measured lifts, why do advertisers buy these spots?
- It is hard to believe that the conversion generated through search would pay for the expense of the ad
- 424 incremental tablet searches, even at a 10 percent conversion rate is only 40 additional tablets

- If there are returns display advertising, they must lie elsewhere
- Literature in marketing tells us that effects of branding are very persistent
- Consumers take time to learn and often display considerable inertia in choices
- If advertisers can convince consumers to switch brands, they will receive a long run stream of benefits
- This suggests a dynamic model of the consumer

- While dynamic effects are much more difficult to measure, we may be getting the wrong answer on the returns to advertising by only looking at short run numbers
- If long run benefits are present, platforms could benefit by providing tools to advertisers to measure longer run lift
- Because we lack convincing estimates of the long run, advertising may be inefficiently high or low