

Online Geo-Experiments at scale: Measuring IKEA's marketing impact

MBAn team: Jesús Alfonso Juárez & Jesús Rafael Sanchéz | Faculty Advisor: Dean Eckless Group M: Jakob Kofoed, Kasper Madsen

groupm



Problem Statement

Why?

IKEA invests millions in digital marketing every year to drive website traffic, brand equity, and ultimately business growth across the entire product portfolio.

What?

Measuring the impact of digital campaigns in a timely manner is key for IKEA to optimize budget allocation.

How?

The main goal of this project is to develop an experimentation platform that **improves** and automates IKEA's media experimentation at scale.

Incrementality Testing

Methodology



Test Types

Budget boost of

Selecting Best Experimental Designs

We assessed four experiment designs: **Experimental Synthetic Control, Permutation, Trimmed Match and Randomization (t-test).** Moreover, we evaluated techniques of variance reduction as Controlled-experiment Using Pre-Existing Data (CUPED).

Randomized-based Design

With log transformation and CUPED

Experimental Synthetic Control Using a Bayesian Structural



Typical distribution of a KPI across cities in a country before and after applying log transformation





Power Analysis/MDE:

Power analysis is a calculation that helps determine the **minimum effect** your experimental **design will be able to detect**, also known as **MDE**.

Platform Design (Backend/Frontend)

Backend architecture design in three phases: Data Staging, Experiment Design and Analysis. Using cloud functions and Python scripts.



The dashboard has 6 views: **Tests Specifications**, **Top Line**, **Deep Dive**, **Recommendations**, **Market and Help**.

The dashboard was designed with the User Experience (UX) team and the input of IKEA's final users.



Topline: Follow-up of main KPIs and the global effect of the test



Deep Dive: Analysis of the experiment effect at different Level of disaggregation.

Business Value



Conducting better tests by: Improving Minimum Detectable Effects and detecting False Positives

Automation

Robust solution with the inclusion of randomized-based methods

Results

A total increment of 70 experiments per year, that translates in **\$98 M USD/year** or **0.13% of IKEA's revenue**

Improvement	Percentage increase
Detect accurately the MDE and ability to identify Type I errors (false positives)	50%
Automated platform	100%
Total	200%