

Ad Performance Case Study

Facebook App Install Campaign Analysis

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+138% ROI

But that's not what the dashboard told us.

The Headline

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But that's not what the dashboard told us.

Dashboard said:

\$0.02 profit/install

Reality:

\$0.05 profit/install

More than double.

Three Questions

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- 2. What's the true value of each user?**

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- 3. Can we make this even better?**

(Spoiler: yes, by shifting budget by weekday)

The Situation

Campaign Overview

The app:

- Free iOS app
- Revenue from in-app purchases & ads
- Market: Brazil

The campaign:

- Platform: Facebook
- Duration: Oct 7 – Dec 31, 2014
- Daily budget cap: \$90
- Single creative, broad targeting

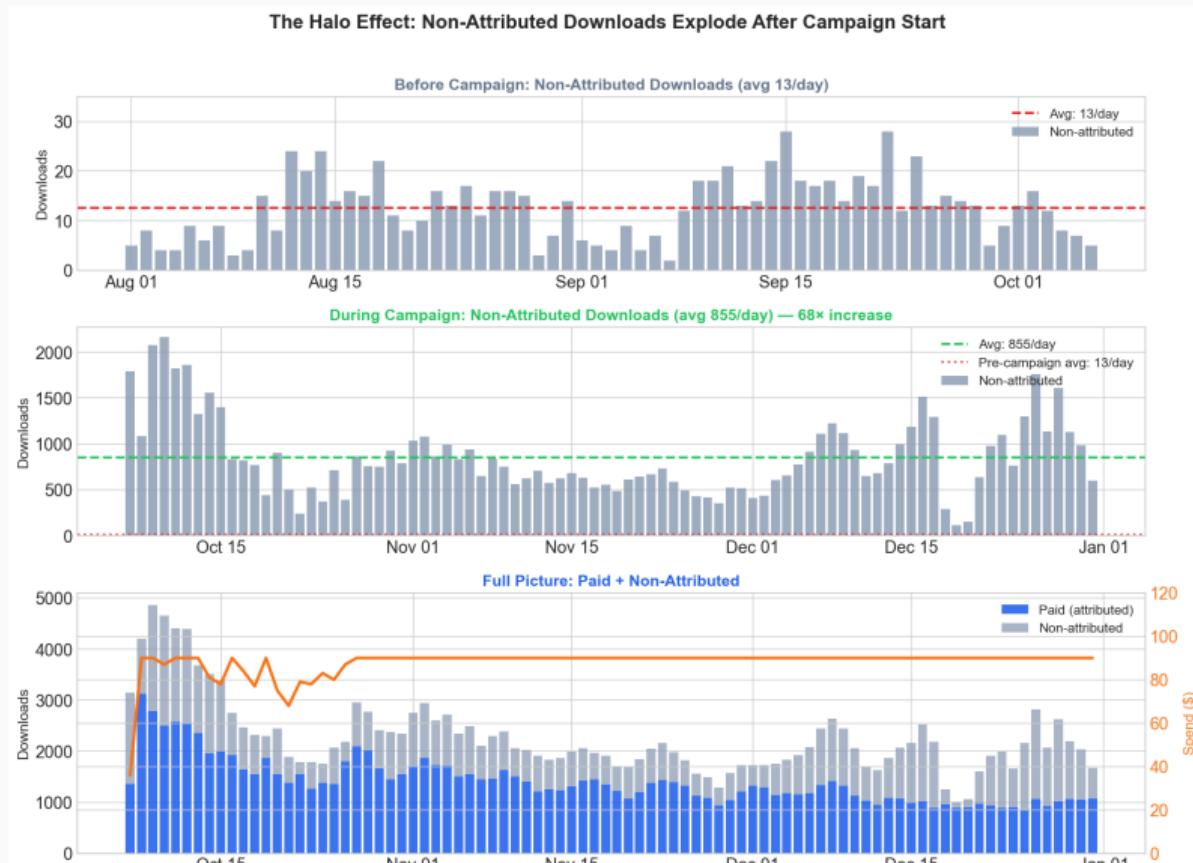
Data sources:

1. **Campaign data** (Facebook)
Spend, attributed installs, day-0 revenue
2. **App-wide data**
Total downloads & revenue (all users)

Key insight: The second dataset shows what attribution *doesn't* capture.

Question 1: How many installs?

The Halo Effect



The Halo Effect: Key Numbers

	Before Campaign	During Campaign
Non-attributed downloads/day	13	855

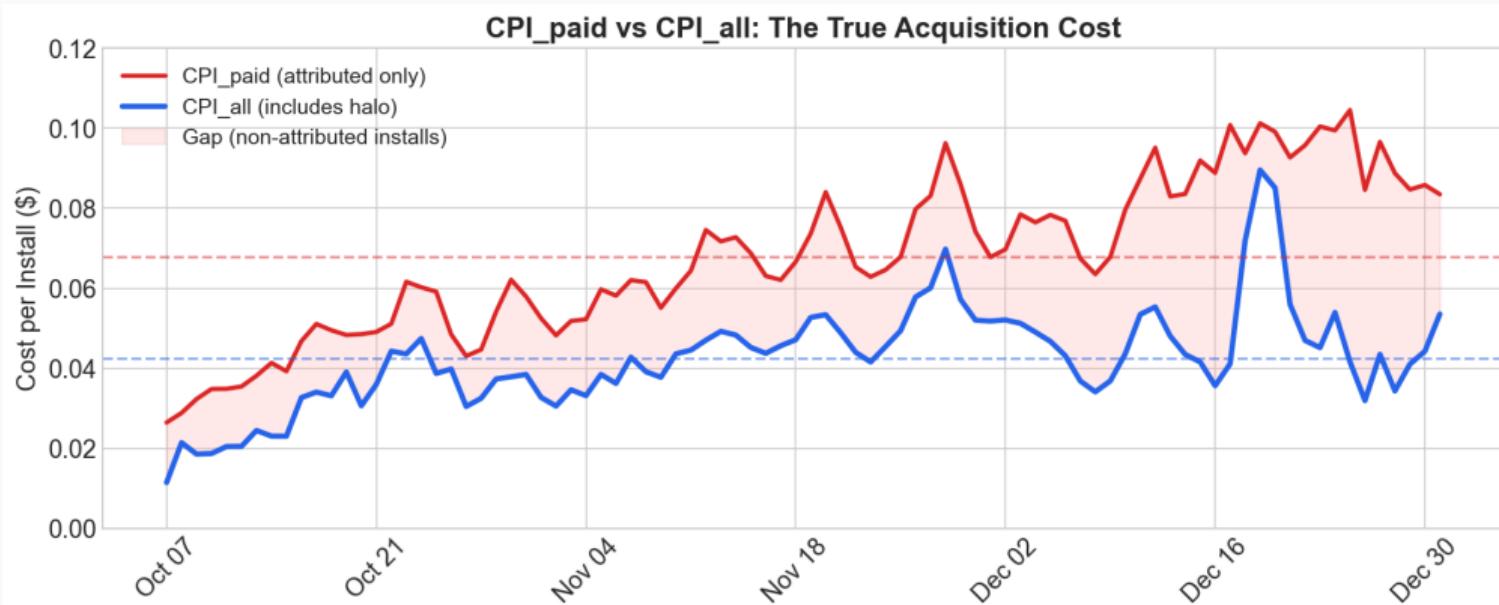
The Halo Effect: Key Numbers

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60× increase

These are real users the campaign brought in, but Facebook didn't credit.

Two Ways to Calculate CPI



CPI: Key Insight

CPI_{paid} (Facebook reports)

\$0.07

Spend ÷ Attributed installs

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CPI_{all} (includes halo)

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Spend ÷ Total installs

43% lower acquisition cost when we include halo installs.

Working assumption: CPI_{all} is our true acquisition cost.

(The 60× jump is too large to be coincidence, but we'll validate with a geo holdout.)

Question 2: True value per user?

The LTV Problem

What we have:

- Day-0 revenue per install: \$0.017 (from Facebook)
- Daily totals: revenue & installs

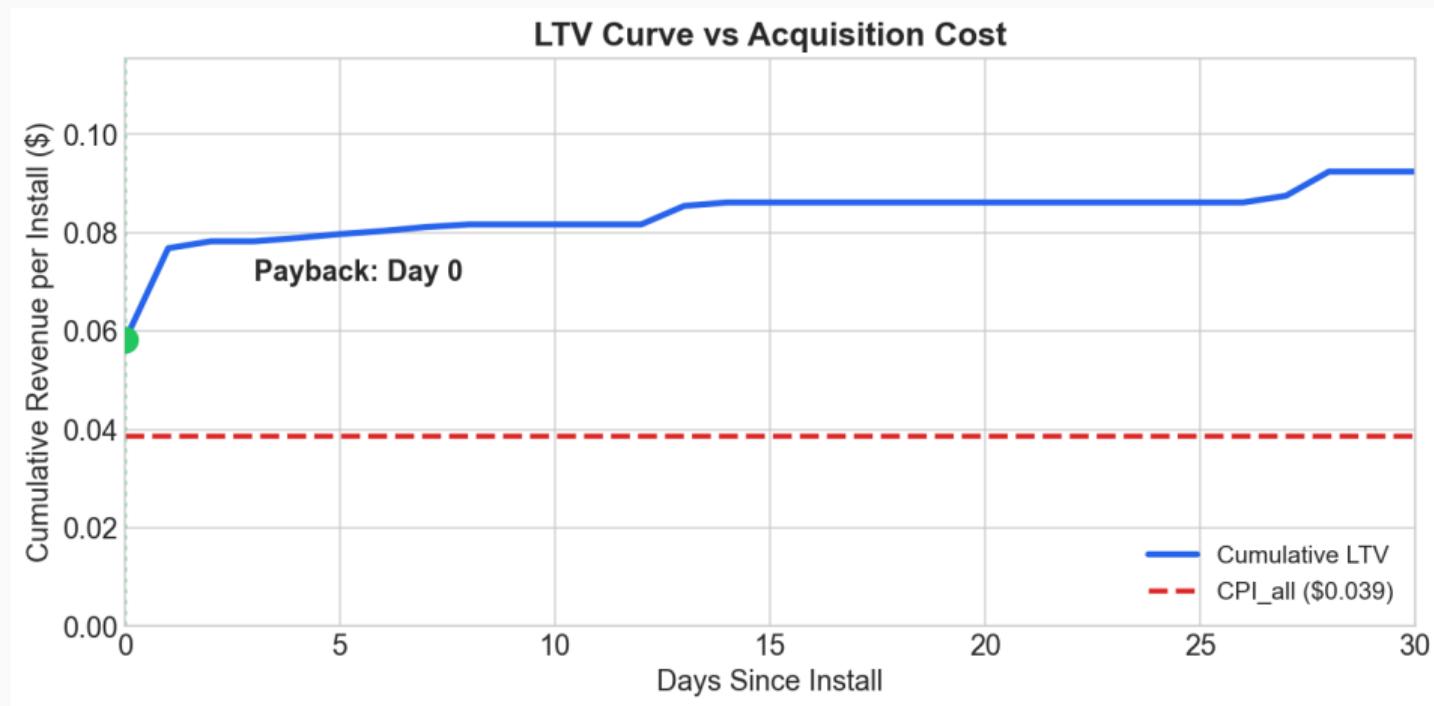
What we need:

- 30-day value per user
- Payback period

The challenge: No user-level data.

The approach: Use *deconvolution* — work backward from daily revenue patterns to estimate revenue-by-age.

LTV Curve vs Acquisition Cost



LTV: Key Numbers

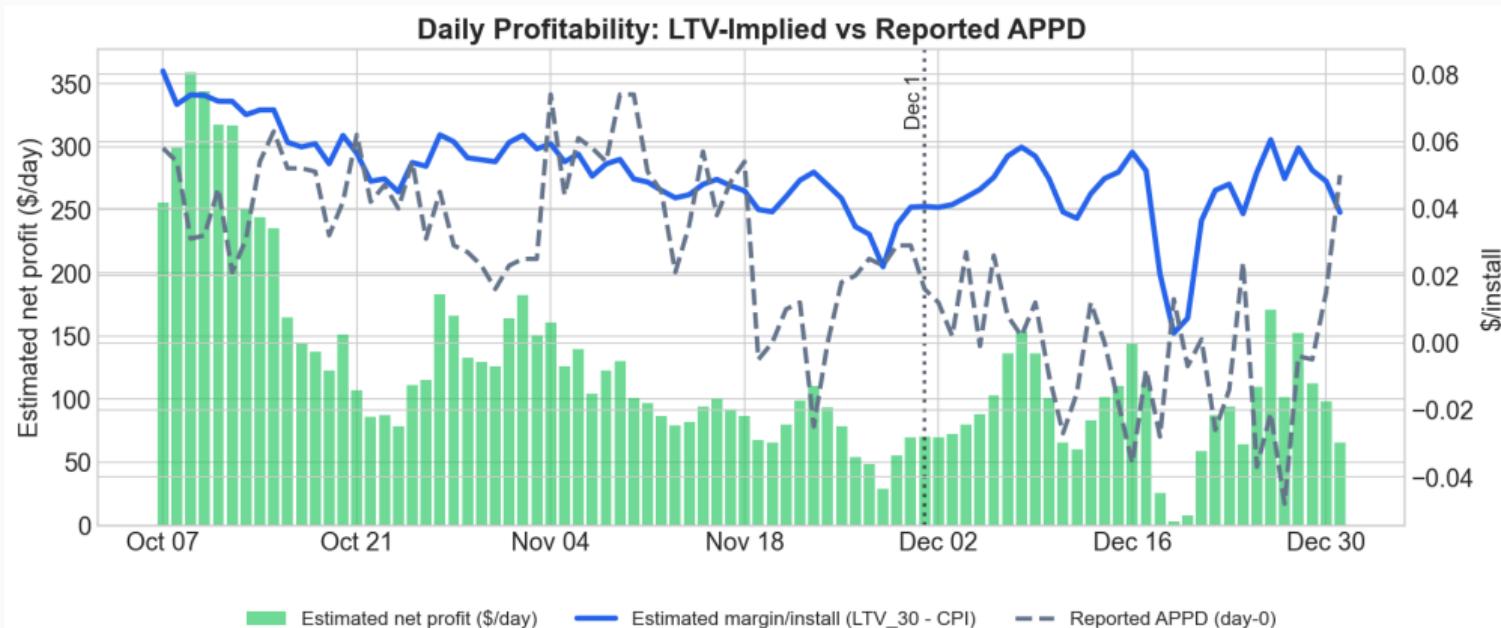
Metric	Value
30-day LTV	\$0.092
Acquisition cost (CPI _{all})	\$0.039
30-day margin/install	\$0.053
Payback	Day 0
30-day ROI	+138%

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Payback	Day 0
30-day ROI	+138%

63% of value captured on day 0; 87% by day 7.

Daily Profitability: Dashboard vs Reality



The Punchline

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December drift: Performance weakened in December.

Likely cause: creative fatigue, audience saturation.

Action: refresh creatives, monitor cohort quality.

Question 3: Can we do better?

Weekday Seasonality

Observation: Some weekdays look more efficient than others.

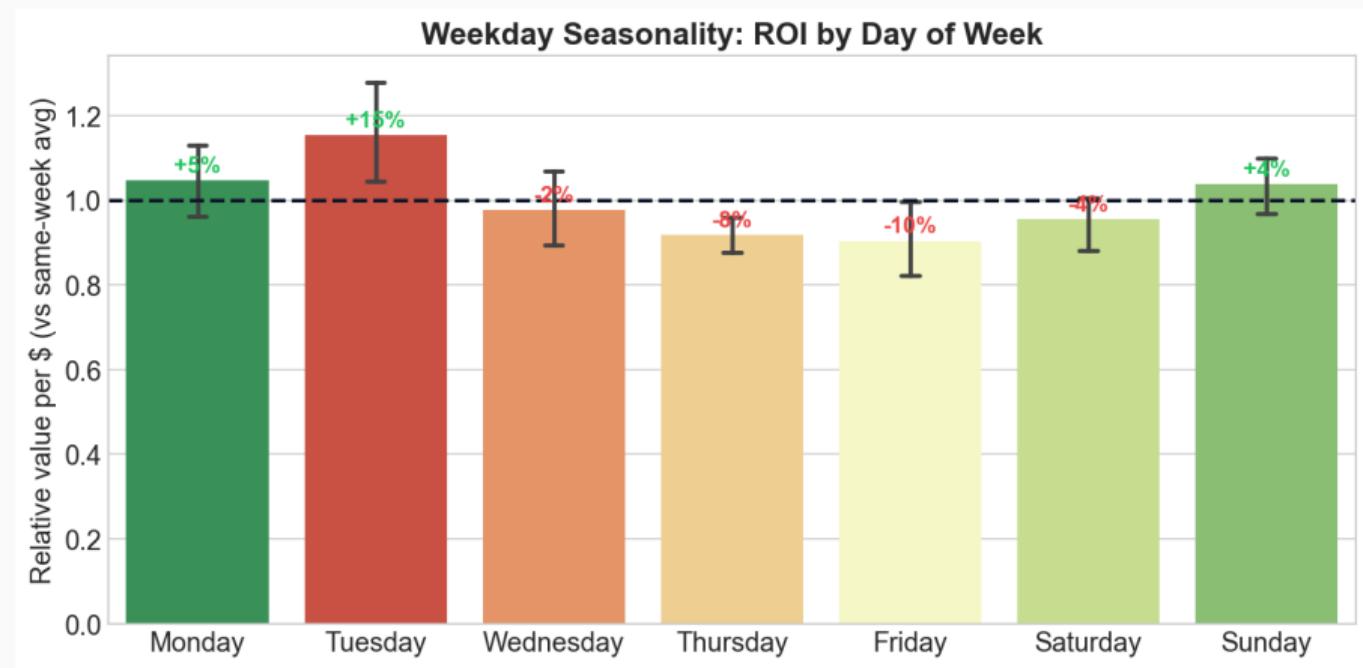
Challenge: Campaign drifts over time (December < October).

Solution: Compare weekdays *within the same week*.

- Is Tuesday better than the average day in that week?
- This removes drift, isolates weekday effects.

Goal: Turn weekday patterns into a daily cap schedule.

Weekday ROI: Within-Week Comparison



Weekday Caps: The Recommendation

Day	Relative ROI	Multiplier	Daily Cap
Tuesday	+15%	1.15×	\$104
Monday	+5%	1.05×	\$94
Sunday	+4%	1.04×	\$94
Wednesday	-2%	0.98×	\$88
Saturday	-5%	0.96×	\$86
Thursday	-8%	0.92×	\$83
Friday	-10%	0.91×	\$81

Weekly spend stays the same: $7 \times \$90 = \630

How to Validate

A/B test design:

- **Week A:** Flat caps (\$90/day)
- **Week B:** Weekday-weighted caps (table above)
- Alternate weeks, compare CPI, installs/\$, revenue/\$

Why test?

- Shifting budget can change ROI (diminishing returns)
- Multipliers should be tuned based on results

Low-risk: we learn something either way.

Limitations & Next Steps

Limitations

- 1. No randomized control group**

Halo effect based on step-change, not a true experiment.

- 2. Aggregate data only**

LTV inferred from totals, not tracked per user.

- 3. Cohort quality may vary**

Single LTV estimate may not hold for all cohorts.

- 4. Single creative, single market**

Results may not generalize.

Next Steps

Validate:

- Geo holdout test: ads on in some cities, off in others
- Measure lift in installs and revenue

Operate:

- Test weekday caps (flat vs weighted)
- Refresh creatives to address December drift

Next Steps (II)

Measure better:

- Track LTV by cohort and source (paid vs non-attributed)
- Monitor D0/D7/D30 revenue weekly

Scale:

- Budget step test to map diminishing returns
- Then: increase spend where ROI holds

Summary

This campaign works.

CPI_{all}

\$0.039

LTV₃₀

\$0.092

ROI

+138%

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This campaign works.

CPI _{all}	LTV ₃₀	ROI
\$0.039	\$0.092	+138%

Key insight: The dashboard understated profit by half.

Opportunity: Shift budget to better weekdays (+15% on Tuesdays).

Next: Validate with geo holdout, test weekday caps, refresh creatives.

Questions?