

The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

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<https://webis.de>

The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

Comparative questions and decision-making



Sources: <https://smartpastamaker.com/pizza-vs-pasta-which-is-healthier/>, <https://petsoid.com/cats-vs-dogs/>

What is healthier, pizza or pasta?

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Should I adopt a dog or a cat?

The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

Search engines and decision-making



→ How do you make a decision?
... unless it's an obvious choice 😊

More reasons pro dog



Comparative argument retrieval

- ❑ Goal: Retrieve relevant, high-quality arguments
- ❑ Comparative questions used as search queries [Bondarenko et al., WSDM'20]
- ❑ Examples: args.me or ArgumenText [Wachsmuth et al., EMNLP'17; Stab et al., NAACL-HLT'18]
- Yet, many use “normal” search engines, like Google
 - Known to be biased [Azzopardi, CHIIR'21]
 - Impact on decision-making unclear!

A screenshot of the 'args' website. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'adopt a dog' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are two columns of results. The left column is labeled 'PRO' and contains a link titled 'And the production of serotonin, a chemical associated...' with a 'Show full argument' button. The right column is labeled 'CON' and contains a link titled 'So many homeless dogs are going to die in a shelter...' with a 'Show full argument' button. Below these, there are more links and buttons, including 'Thank you for letting me debate against you... I am...' and 'You then go on to justify the acquisition of a dog...'.

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The screenshot shows the 'args' website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'adopt a dog' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, the results are divided into two columns: 'PRO' and 'CON'. The 'PRO' column contains two entries: one with the title 'And the production of serotonin, a chemical associated...' and another with the title 'Thank you for letting me debate against you... I am...'. The 'CON' column contains two entries: one with the title 'So many homeless dogs are going to die in a shelter...' and another with the title 'You then go on to justify the acquisition of a dog.'. Each entry includes a 'Show full argument' link and a brief snippet of the text.

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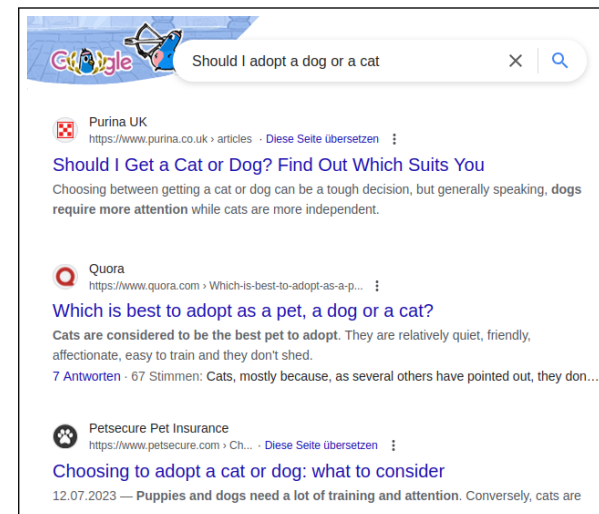
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Hypotheses

1. Subjective comparisons lead to less confident decisions than factual.
Intuition: Factual comparative topics often “better” answered by search engines than subjective comparative topics [Bondarenko et al., WSDM'20]
2. Low-quality results lead to less confident decisions than high-quality results.
Intuition: Desire to make best decision based on available information [Peterson, '17]
3. The higher a document's quality, the more likely it influences the decision.
Intuition: Same as for 2
4. More confident users are less influenced by low-quality documents.
Intuition: Confident users rely more on own knowledge than on ad hoc information [Peterson, '17]
5. Documents that take a stance have a higher impact on the decision.
Intuition: Relevant documents often expected to take a stance [Bondarenko et al., WSDM'22]

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Hypotheses (and spoilers)

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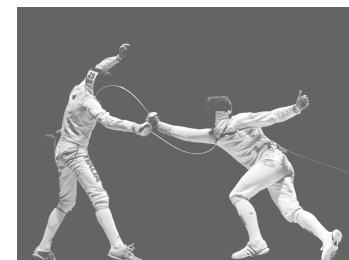
Methodology

- ❑ Develop document **quality criteria** for comparative topics
- ❑ **Assess** quality, relevance, and stance of top-4 Google results for 30 topics
- ❑ Conduct **user study** on the decision-making
 - Decision and confidence before/after seeing results
 - Influence of retrieved documents

Data

Touché shared tasks

- ❑ Comparative argument retrieval task in 2020–2022
 - 100 topics comparing two or more options (e.g., dog vs. cat)
- 30 topics used for quality assessment
 - (comparing 2 options, easy to understand)



Source: <https://touche.webis.de/>

Google search engine

- ❑ Most popular search engine in Europe
- Top-4 results used (after excl. ads / media-only results)



Source: <https://unsplash.com/>

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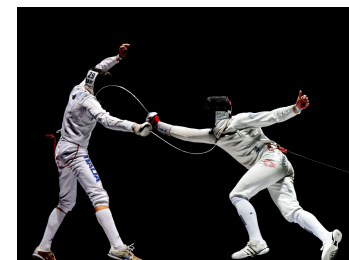
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The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

Quality criteria

Quality [Lewandowski et al., '08]



Content

Completeness,
scope, language



Usability

Media types,
structure



Credibility

Source, author,
truthfulness,
verifiability



Up-to-dateness

Date, updates

Other criteria



Relevance

Topical
relevance



Stance

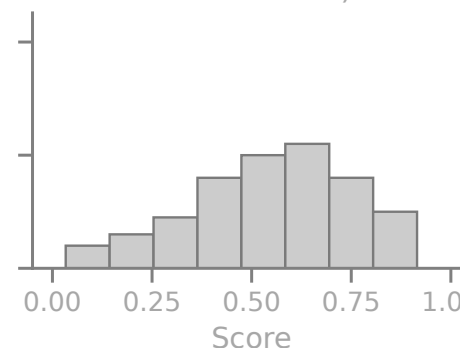
Referral, emphasis,
direction, magnitude

- Based on prior quality assessment frameworks: WebQual, 2QCV3Q, AIMQ, Touché
- Relevance and quality also assessed for comparison purposes

Quality assessment

- 120 documents assessed (Google's top-4 of 30 topics)
- 10 volunteer assessors (media / computer science stud.)
- Agreement measured based on randomly selected topic (Fleiss' κ ; 6 aspects with insufficient agreement excluded)
- Calculate aggregated quality score per document and topic

Quality
(mean: 0.55, std: 0.21
median: 0.57)



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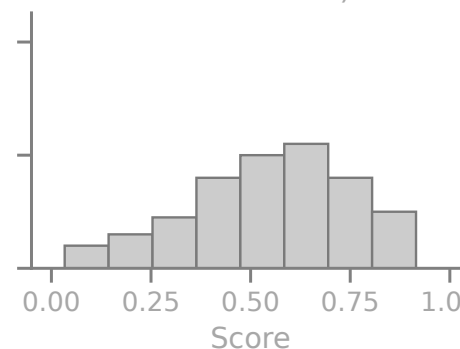
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Other criteria



Relevance

Topical relevance



Stance

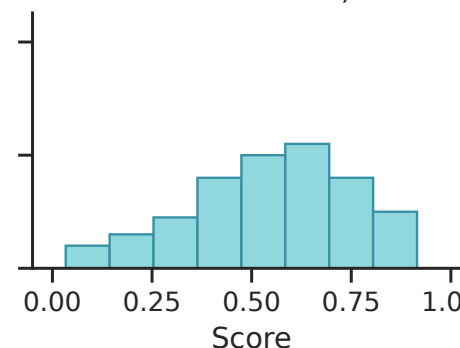
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Topical
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Stance

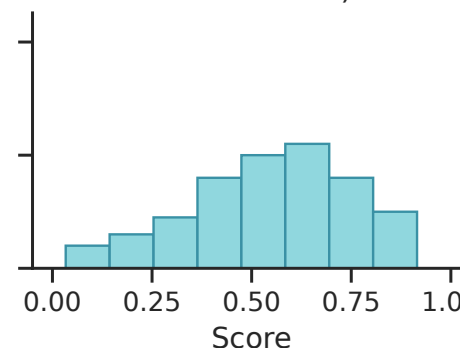
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User study

- ❑ Select 8 topics and screenshot top-4 results
 - Exclude topics with missing quality judgments
 - Cover wide range of topic-wise avg. quality
- ❑ Survey layout:
 - Introduction and topic description
 - Prior knowledge assessment
 - Decision/confidence before seeing results
 - Screenshots of documents
 - Decision/confidence after seeing results
 - Self-assessment of decision-making process (6 statements)
- ❑ 442 volunteer participants (German univ. students)
- ❑ 554 study responses (1–8 topics per participant)

Umfrage Masterarbeit: Suchergebnisse

Vielen Dank für die Teilnahme an dieser Umfrage im Rahmen meiner Masterarbeit, in der ich untersuche, welche Entscheidungen anhand von Suchmaschinenergebnissen getroffen werden.

Ich stelle Ihnen eine Frage, die Sie mit den Ergebnissen beantworten. Dazu benötigen Sie kein Vorwissen. Bitte vergessen Sie nicht, die Umfrage am Ende abzuschließen.

Bei Rückfragen stehe ich Ihrer Verfügung: lena.merker@student.uni-halle.de

Datenschutzhinweis: Die Daten werden vertraulich behandelt und nur im Rahmen meiner Masterarbeit genutzt. Es werden keine persönlichen Daten erhoben und gespeichert. Die Umfrage ist nicht auf einzelne Personen zurückführbar. Mit eurer Teilnahme erklären Sie sich mit der Verwendung der gemachten Angaben im Rahmen meiner wissenschaftlichen Arbeit einverstanden.

*** Erforderlich**

Vor der Recherche Versetzen Sie sich in die in der folgenden Beschreibung angegebene Lage. Wie würden Sie sich entscheiden, wenn Sie in dieser Situation wären?

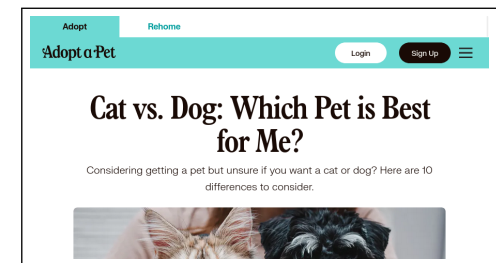
Frage: Soll ich Philosophie oder Psychologie studieren?
Beschreibung: Ein angehende(r) Abiturient(in) steht vor der Entscheidung, welches Studium er/sie beginnen möchte. Basierend auf seinen/ihren Interessen in den Hauptfächern erwägt er/sie die Studienfächer Philosophie oder Psychologie zu studieren.

1. Haben Sie dazu Vorkenntnisse? *

Markieren Sie nur ein Oval.

Ja
 Nein

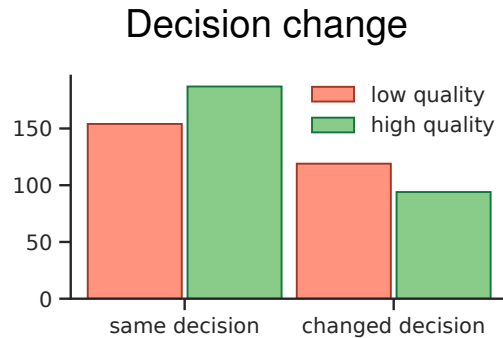
Survey view



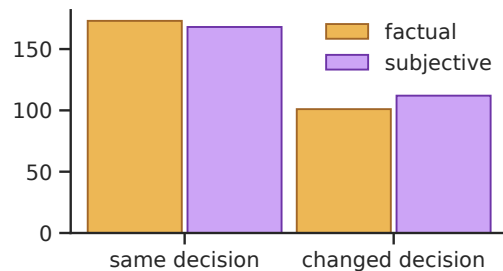
Document screenshot

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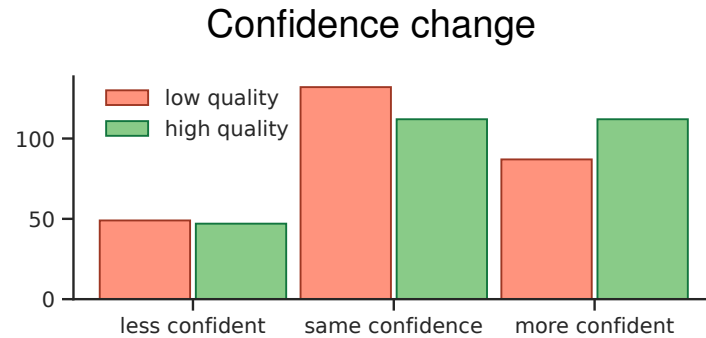
Results: Decision and confidence change



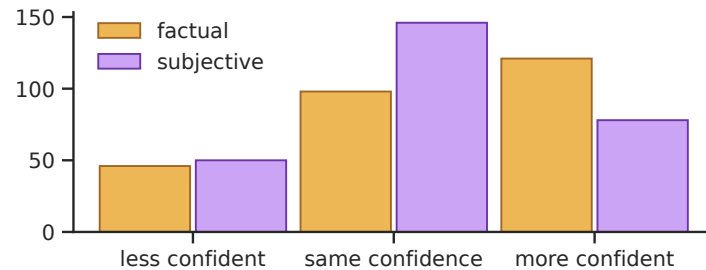
$$\chi^2(1) = 5.59, p = 0.018$$



$$\chi^2(1) = 0.45, p = 0.502$$



$$\chi^2(2) = 4.81, p = 0.090$$



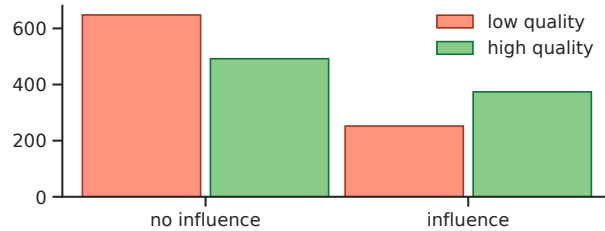
$$\chi^2(2) = 18.76, p < 0.001$$

- ❑ Majority did not change decision, but 37% gained confidence
- ❑ Decision changed more often with overall low-quality results, but more confident with high-quality results
- ❑ Decision confidence significantly increased more for factual topics

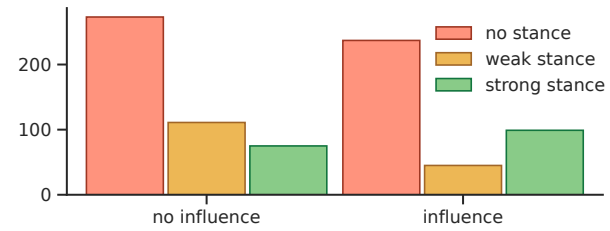
The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

Results: Influence of documents

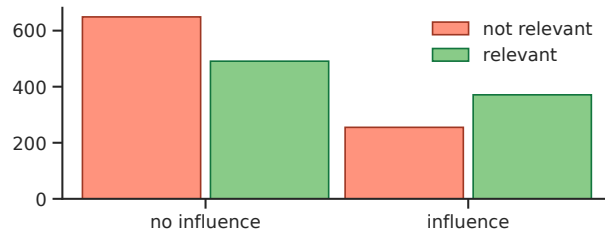
Influenced decision-making



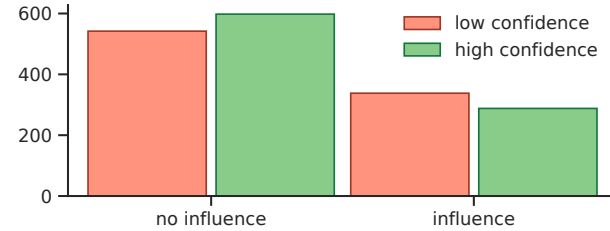
$$\chi^2(4) = 44.49, p < 0.001$$



$$\chi^2(2) = 26.76, p < 0.001$$



$$\chi^2(1) = 41.77, p < 0.001$$

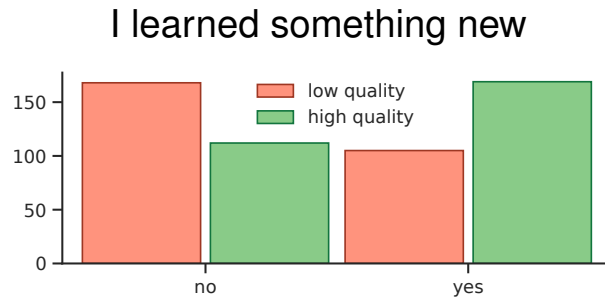


$$\chi^2(1) = 4.51, p = 0.034$$

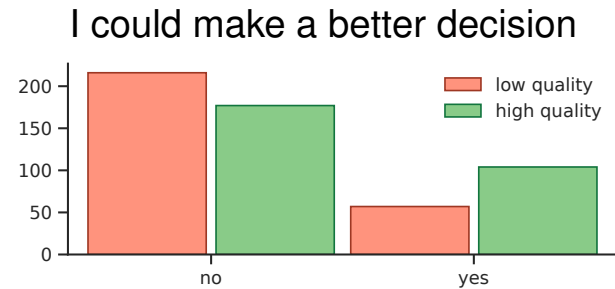
- More likely to influence decision-making:
 - high-quality
 - relevance
 - strong stance
- Confident users less likely to be influenced by low-quality documents

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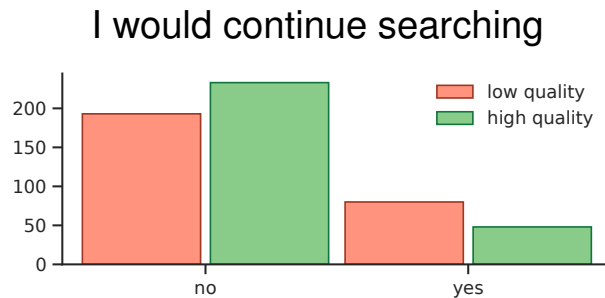
Results: Self-assessment of decision-making process



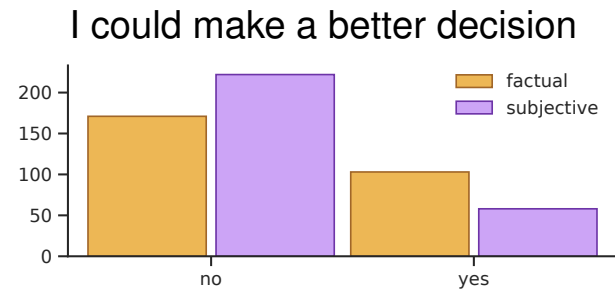
$$\chi^2(1) = 25.18, p < 0.001$$



$$\chi^2(1) = 18.32, p < 0.001$$



$$\chi^2(1) = 10.96, p < 0.001$$



$$\chi^2(1) = 16.71, p < 0.001$$

- Participants learned sth. new (50%), but would still often continue search (25%)
- High-quality results more helpful, less likely to continue searching
- Better decisions with factual topics and high-quality results

The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

Results: Hypotheses

1. ~~Subjective comparisons lead to less confident decisions than factual!~~
→ **Reject:** Better decision for factual topics but not significantly more confident.
2. ~~Low-quality results lead to less confident decisions than high-quality results!~~
→ **Reject:** Slight increase in confidence with high-quality topics, better decision with high-quality topics; but overall not significant.
3. The higher a documents's quality, the more likely it influences the decision.
→ **Accept:** Low-quality documents influence decisions significantly less often than high-quality documents; position bias ruled out.
4. More confident users are less influenced by low-quality documents.
→ **Accept:** Confident users significantly less likely to be influenced by low-quality documents.
5. Documents that take a stance have a higher impact on the decision.
→ **Accept:** Docs. with strong stance influenced decision more often than with weak stance.


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Summary

- ❑ First step for quality assessment of comparative queries
- ❑ Quality has significant impact on decision-making process
- ❑ Potential ranking factors: quality, stance (especially for subjective topics)
- ❑ Limitations: only German student participants, single search engine
- ❑ Future work: larger study (e.g., more participants / topics / search engines)

Code and data

 github.com/webis-de/CLEF-24

 doi.org/978-3-031-71736-9_5




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Thank you & merci!