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?

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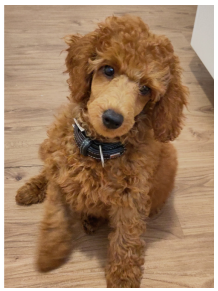
Search engines and decision-making

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

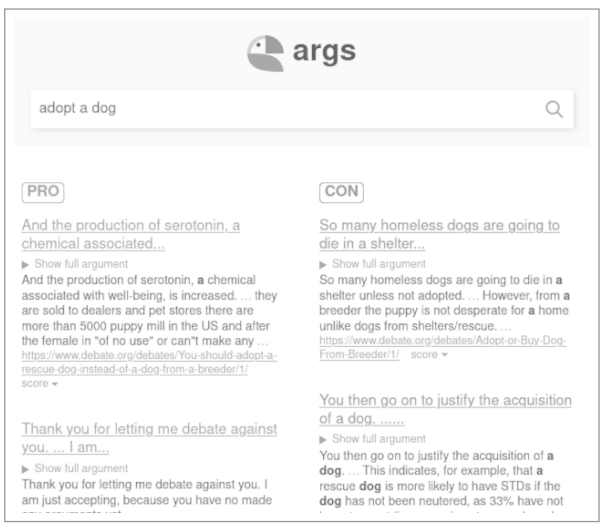
More reasons pro dog

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!



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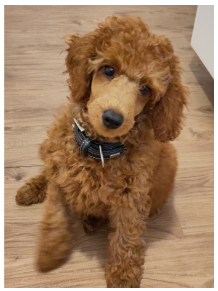

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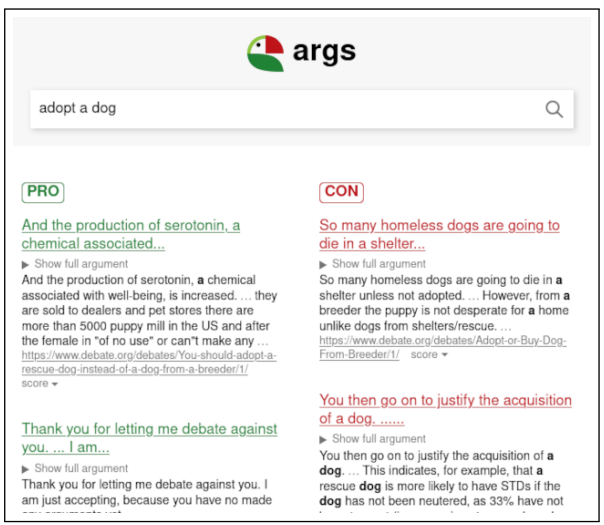

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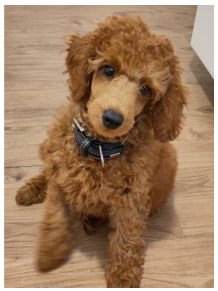

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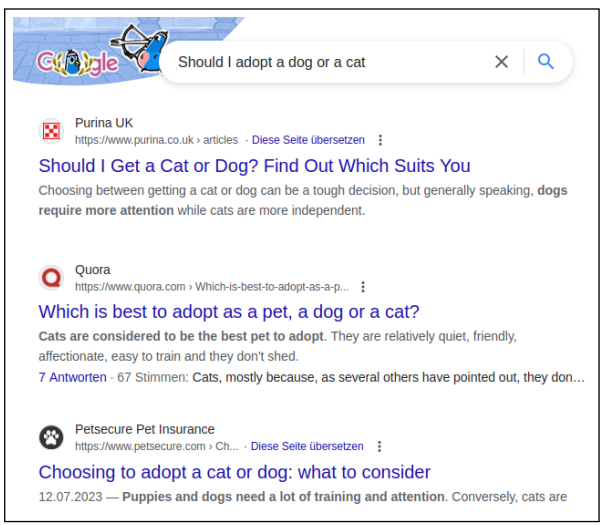

The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

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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The Impact of Web Search Result Quality on Decision-Making

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)

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Quality criteria

Quality [Lewandowski et al., '08]

Content	Usability	Credibility	Up-to-dateness
Completeness, scope, language	Media types, structure	Source, author, truthfulness, verifiability	Date, updates

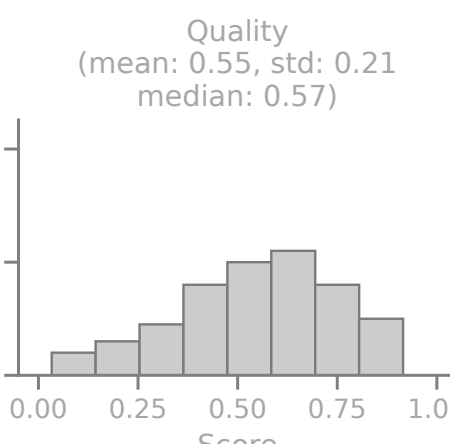
Other criteria

Relevance	Stance
Topical relevance	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



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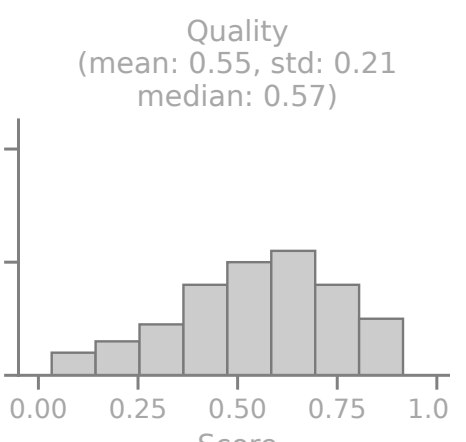

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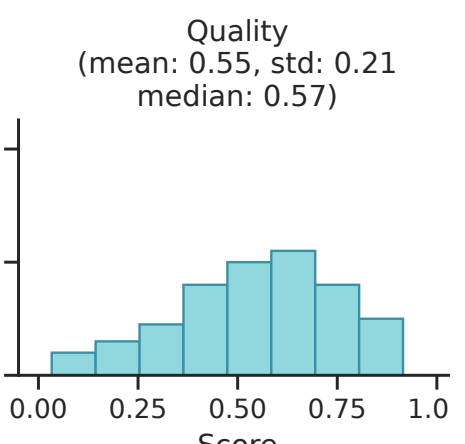

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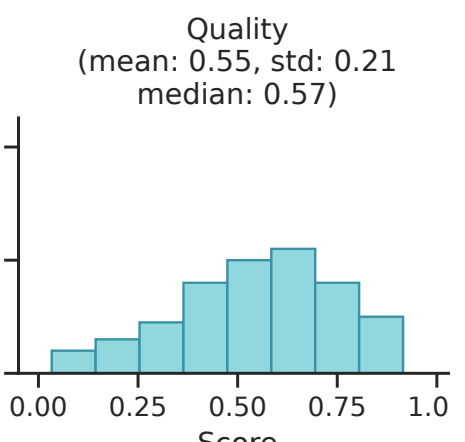

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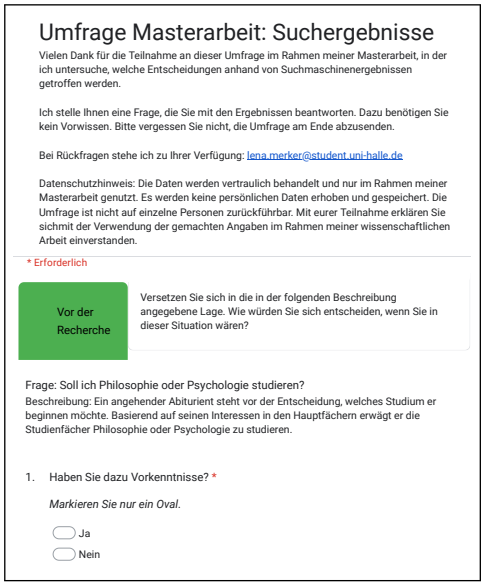
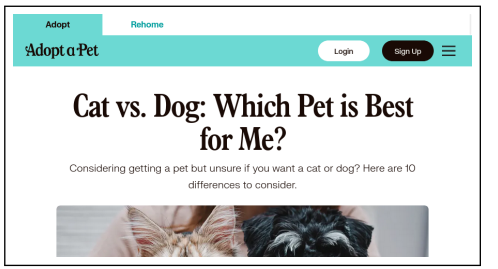
User study

- 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)



Survey view



Document screenshot

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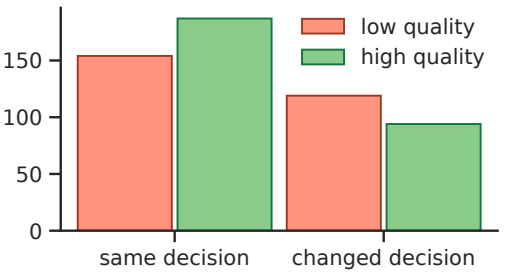
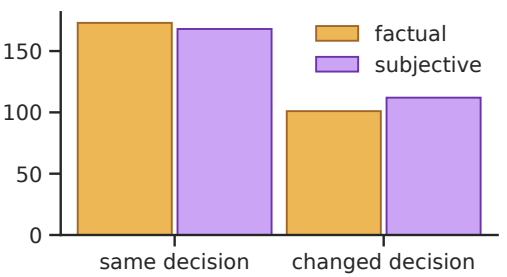
Results: Decision and confidence change

Decision change

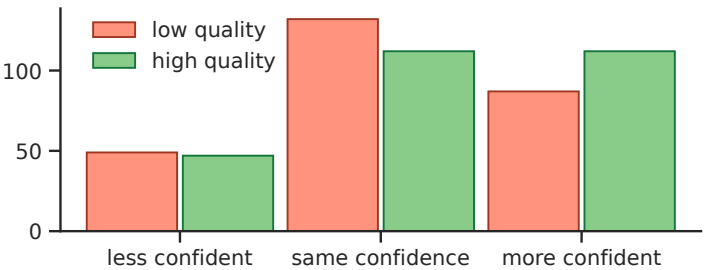


$\chi^2(1) = 5.59, p = 0.018$

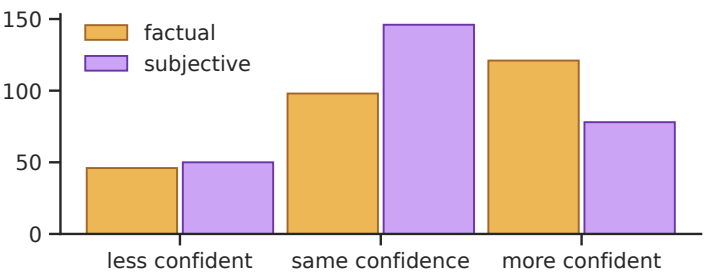


$\chi^2(1) = 0.45, p = 0.502$

Confidence change



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



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

- 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

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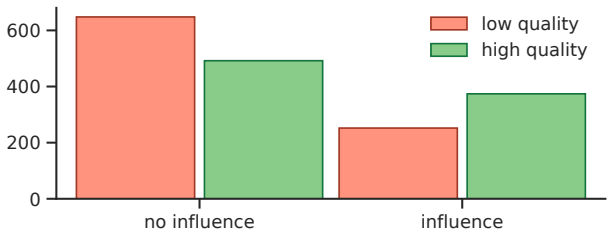
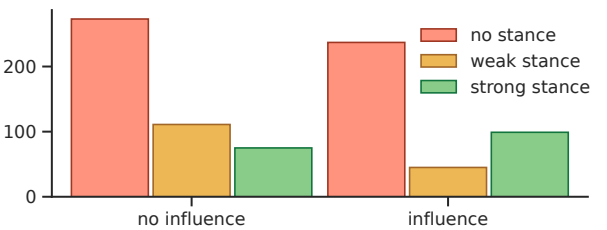
Results: Influence of documents

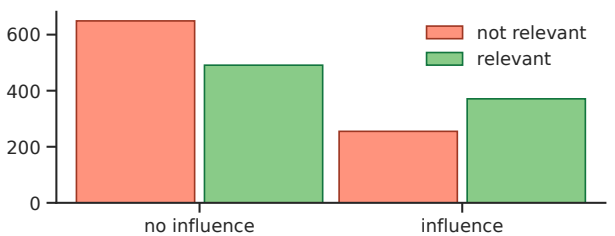
Influenced decision-making



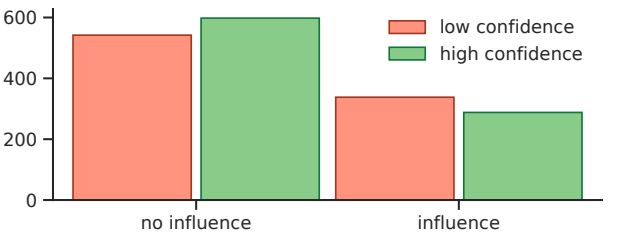
$\chi^2(4) = 44.49, p < 0.001$



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



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



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

- 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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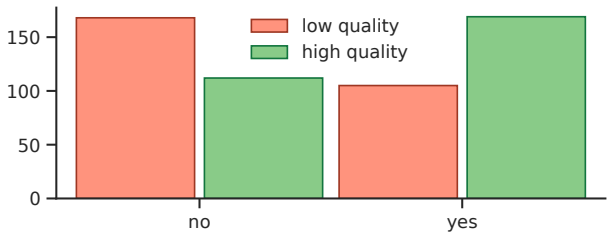
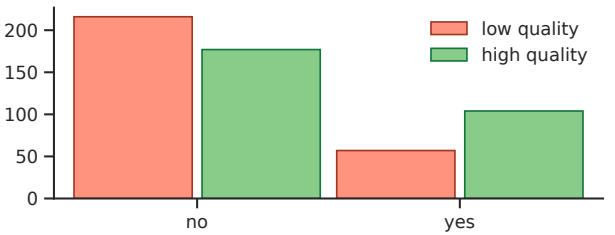
Results: Self-assessment of decision-making process

I learned something new



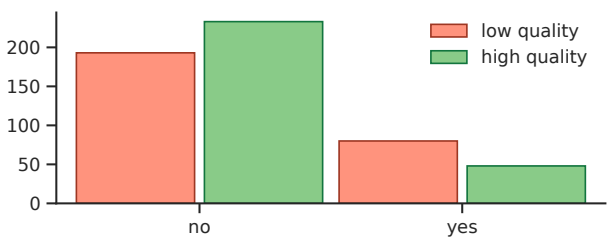
$\chi^2(1) = 25.18, p < 0.001$

I could make a better decision



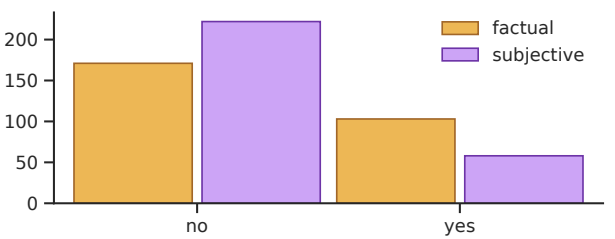
$\chi^2(1) = 18.32, p < 0.001$

I would continue searching



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

I could make a better decision



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

- 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

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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!