SEARCH STUDIES: INFORMATION SCIENCE, COMPUTER SCIENCE, AND BEYOND

Dirk Lewandowski

Hamburg University of Applied Sciences, Germany dirk.lewandowski@haw-hamburg.de



AGENDA

- 1. Intro: The Search Studies research group
- 2. How search engines produce results
- 3. Contextual advertising and how it may mislead users in their information seeking
- 4. The influence of search engine optimization (SEO)
- 5. Conclusion



INTRO: THE SEARCH STUDIES RESEARCH GROUP





Researchers



Dirk Lewandowski Professor



Ulrike Spree *Professor*



Sebastian Sünkler Research Assistant



Christiane Behnert Doctoral student

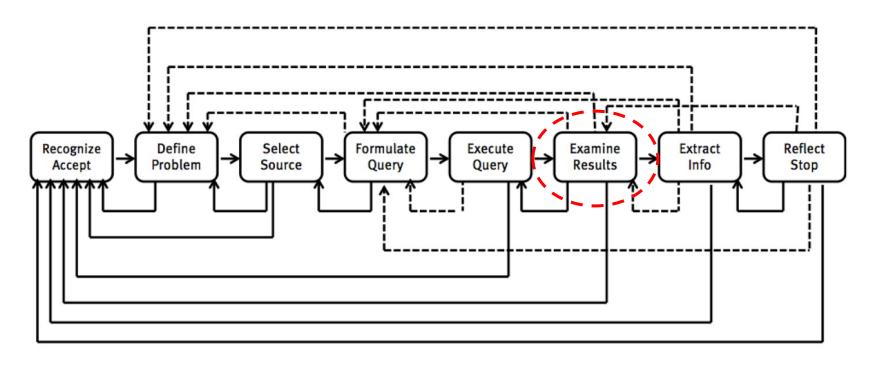


Sebastian Schultheiß Research Assistant



Helena Häußler Research Assistant

SUB-PROCESSES IN INFORMATION SEEKING



Default Transitions

----> High Probability Transitions

Low Probability Transitions

(Marchionini, 1995)



TWO PILLARS

Search engine data analysis

What results are shown to users?

- Automatic data collection (screen scraping SERPs)
- (Semi-)automatic analysis of URLs and result documents
- Software development

User studies

What results do users perceive and select?

- Task-based surveys, lab studies (incl. eye tracking)
- Focus on representative samples (surveys), diverse samples (lab studies)



DEVELOPING RESEARCH SOFTWARE

Our journey so far

- We have been developing software since 2009.
- Software development came from a lack of suitable software for our research

Software

- Relevance Assessment Tool (RAT) juror-based studies
- AAPVL finding non-compliant food products on the web
- SEO-Effekt identifying search engine optimization (SEO) in search results

Research software for

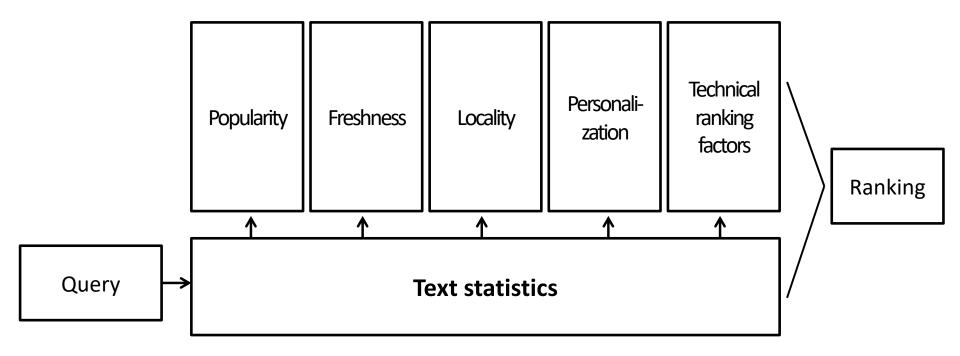
- Collecting results from commercial search engines (screen scraping)
- Making results available for assessments (studies with jurors)
- Automatic analysis of results (extracting indicators, machine learning)



HOW SEARCH ENGINES PRODUCE RESULTS

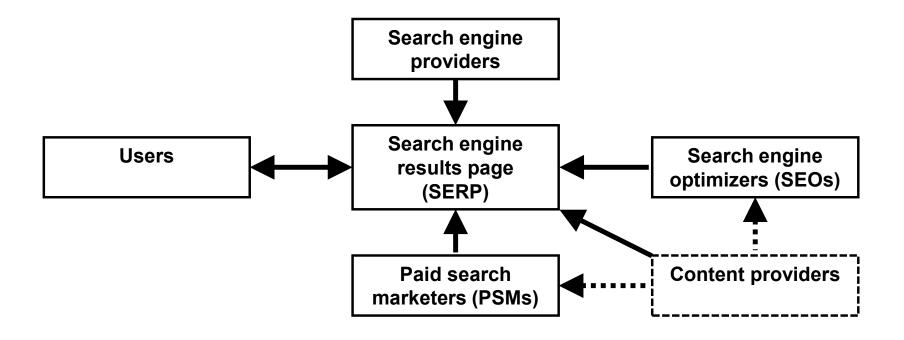


SEARCH ENGINE RANKING (SIMPLIFIED)





INFLUENCES ON SEARCH RESULT PAGES



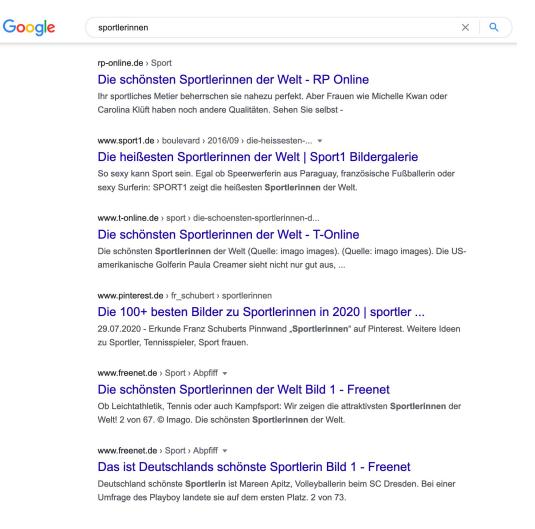
(Schultheiß & Lewandowski, 2021b)



SOME PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE "POPULARITY APPROACH"

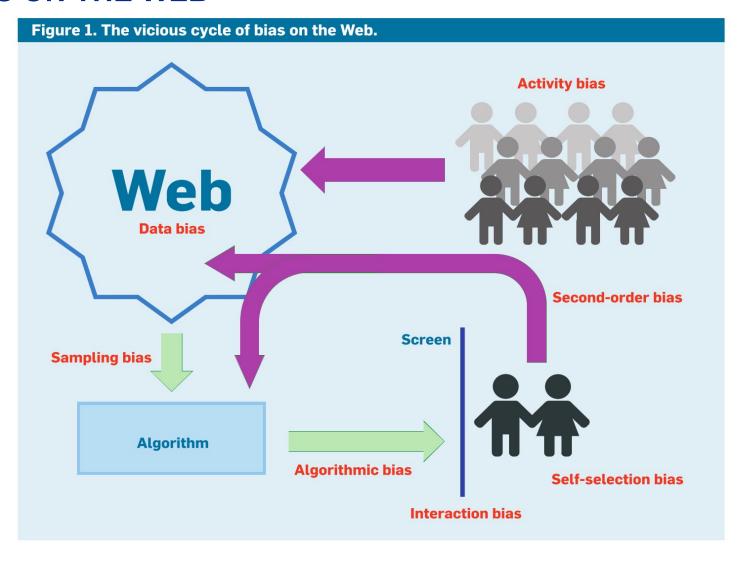
Query: Sportlerinnen [female athletes]

Web results only





BIAS ON THE WEB

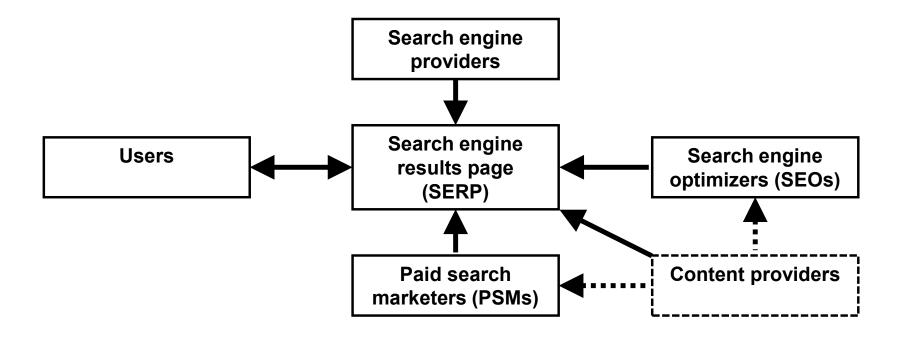


(Baeza-Yates, 2018)



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INFLUENCES ON SEARCH RESULT PAGES



(Schultheiß & Lewandowski, 2021b)



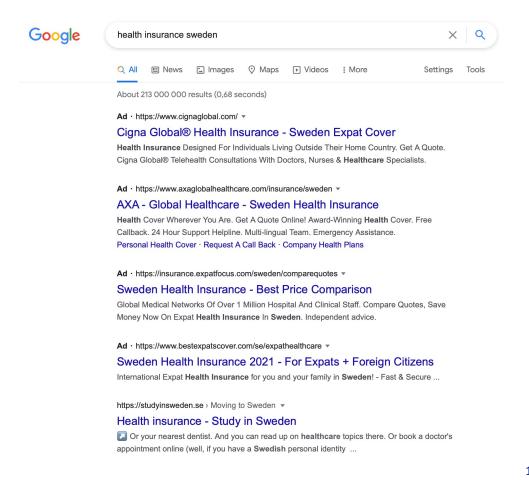
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CONTEXTUAL ADVERTISING AND HOW IT MAY MISLEAD USERS IN THEIR INFORMATION SEEKING



IMPORTANCE OF ADVERTISING TO SEARCH ENGINE COMPANIES

In 2019, 83% of Google's annual revenue of \$162 billion was generated through advertising (Alphabet Inc., 2020).





MEASURING USER UNDERSTANDING OF ADVERTISING AND ITS EFFECTS ON SELECTION BEHAVIOUR

Two large-scale studies representative of the German online population (data from 2014, 2020)

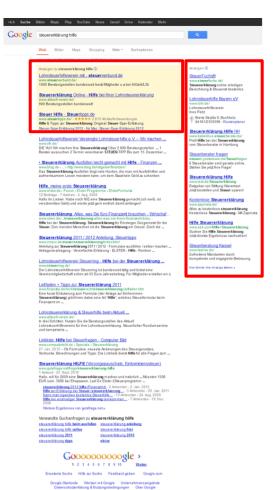
- 1. Users' knowledge on Google's business model
- 2. Four tasks where users had to mark all ads on SERPs
- 3. Experiment with manipulated SERPs (2014 only)
- → Results from the 2020 study (as yet unpublished) confirm the older results.

Eye-tracking study (data from 2019)



SAMPLE TASK: MARK ALL THE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS SEARCH ENGINE RESULTS PAGE

N=1,000



Only 35% marked all ads correctly.

18% marked at least some organic results as ads.

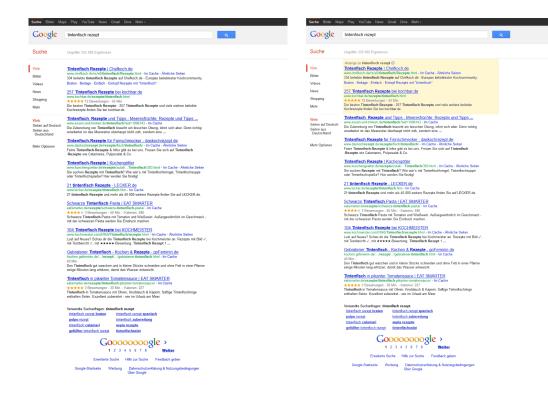
Still, more than 90% of users regard themselves as competent when it comes to using search engines.

(Lewandowski et al., 2018)



RESULTS FROM THE EXPERIMENT

N=1,000



Users not able to distinguish ads from organic results clicked on the first ad about twice as often (40.3% vs. 21.6%).

(Lewandowski, 2017)



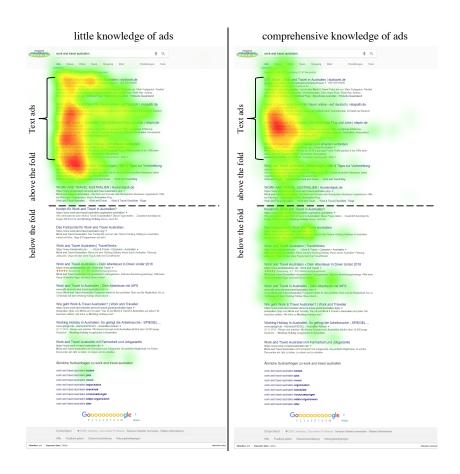
UNDERSTANDING OF ADS INFLUENCES USERS' VISUAL BEHAVIOUR

N=100

Participants with a low level of knowledge on search advertising are more likely to click on ads than subjects with a high level of knowledge.

Subjects with little knowledge show less willingness to scroll down to organic results.

Larger effect on the mobile device



(Schultheiß & Lewandowski, 2021a)



THE INFLUENCE OF SEARCH ENGINE OPTIMIZATION (SEO)



SEARCH ENGINE OPTIMIZATION

Search engine optimization (SEO) is "the practice of optimizing web pages in a way that improves their ranking in the organic search results" (Li et al., 2014)

The market for SEO has reached 80 billion dollars in the U.S. alone (McCue, 2018).

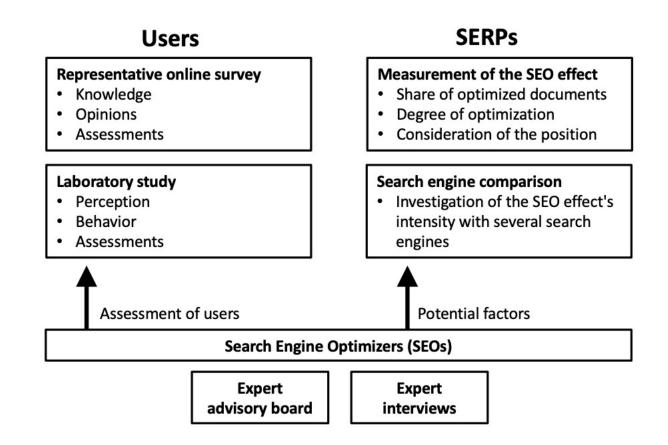
SEO not only for products and services but also for informational content:

- Health
- Politics
- Energy (e.g., nuclear power)
- ...



THE "SEO EFFEKT" PROJECT







SEO-EFFEKT: SOME FINDINGS (1)

Expert interviews (Schultheiß & Lewandowski, 2021c)

- Search engine optimizers regard SEO as a means to providing users with better results.
- SEO is considered necessary for content providers to ensure visibility.

Representative user study (publication in preparation)

Users have a very limited understanding of SEO.

Trust in Google (results from representative user study; Schultheiß & Lewandowski, 2021b)

 Users with little search engine knowledge are more likely to trust and use Google than users with more knowledge.

Data analysis (Lewandowski, Sünkler & Yagci, 2021)

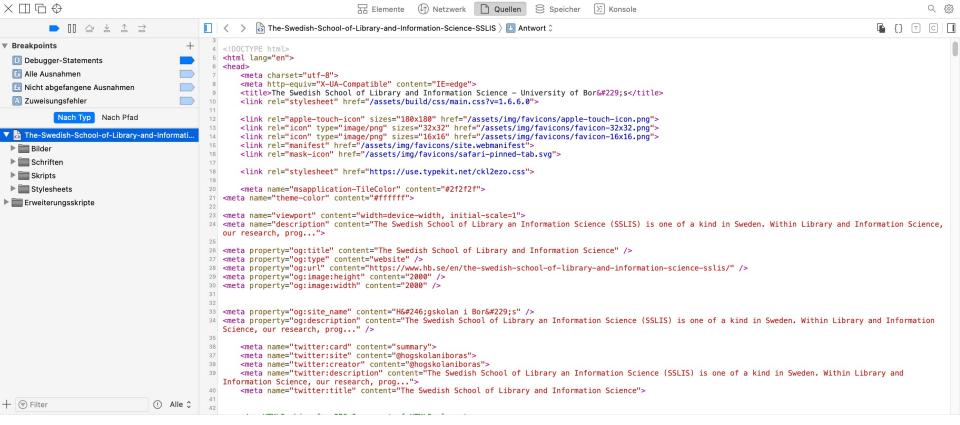
- Tool to extract information from HTML code + machine learning.
- Three datasets, more than 250,000 results analysed











Prof. Dr. Dirk Lewandowski



HOW CAN WE DETERMINE WHETHER A RESULT IS OPTIMIZED?

Manually compiled lists

- Customers of SEO agencies
- News websites
- ...

Positive indicators extracted from the HTML code (and website information)

- Use of SEO tools
- Use of analytics tools
- Use of microdata and schema.org markup
- SEO-related commands in robots.txt
- ..

Negative indicators extracted from the HTML code

- Empty meta description or title tag
- Same title for every page of a website
- carrio and for every page of a website



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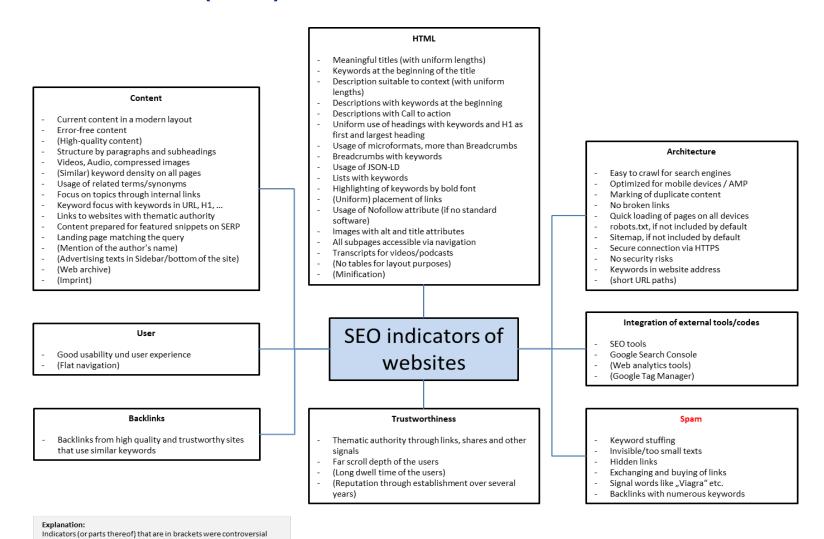
<!--This site is optimized with the Yoast SEO plugin v12.4 - https://yoast.com/wordpress/plugins/seo/

<!-- Google Analytics -->

<script>(function(i,s,o,g,r,a,m){i['GoogleAnalyticsObject']=r;...



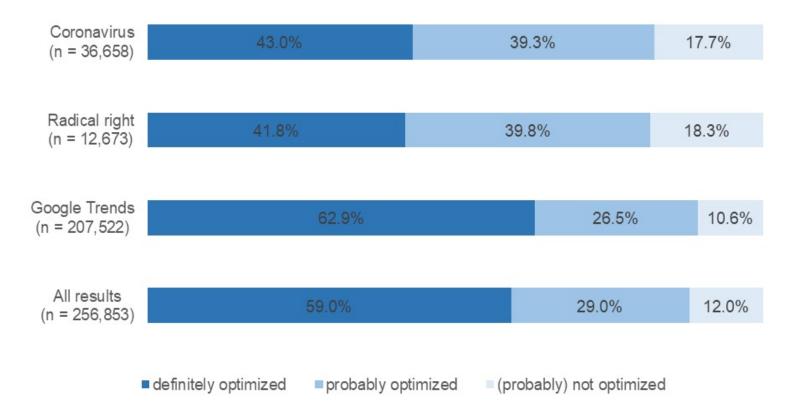
RANKING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SEARCH ENGINE OPTIMIZATION (SEO)





(agreement by one interviewee, rejection by another)

RESULTS (1): WHAT PROPORTION OF RESULTS HAS BEEN OPTIMIZED?



(Lewandowski, Sünkler & Yagci, 2021)



RESULTS (2): ARE THERE LESS SEO-OPTIMIZED PAGES THE FURTHER YOU GO DOWN THE RESULT LIST?

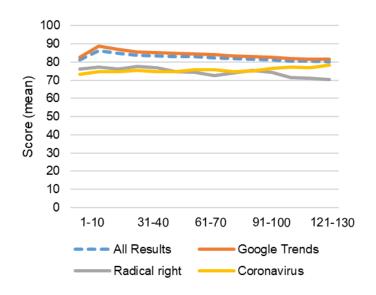


Figure 3: Score up to position 130

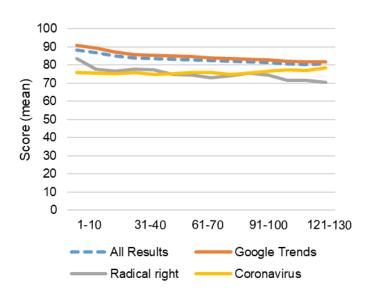
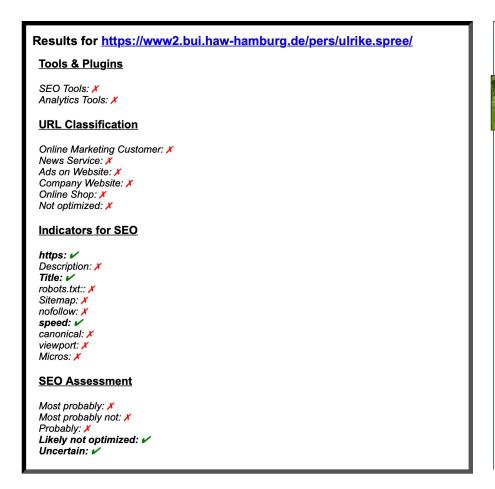


Figure 4: Score without Wikipedia up to position 130

DEMO TOOL RESULTS



Home | Biographie | Veröffentlichungen | WS 2014/15 | Veranstaltungsarchiv | Lehrmaterialien nach Themen |Bachelor-/Masterarbeiten | Projekte | Auslandspraktikum | Studienberatung / BAföG-Dozentin Prof. Dr. Ulrike Spree Lehrgebiete: Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften Hamburg Informationsdienstleistung und Informationsvermittlund Fakultät Design Medien Information Wissensorganisation und Records Management - Department Information -Mediencampus Finkenau Finkenau 35 22081 Hamburg Telefon: 040/42875/3607 Mail: ulrike dot spree at haw-hamburg dot de Sprechstunde: mittwochs 15:00 bis 16:30 Am 03.12.2014 muss die Sprechstunde leider ausfallen, da ich dienstlich unterwegs bin. **Aktuelle Informationen:** Kurse in Moodle Themenvorschläge Bachelor- und Masterarbeiten Infos zum BAföG-Antrag Aktuelle Veröffentlichungen und Vorträge: · Alexander, Fran; Spree, Ulrike (Hgg.): Aslib Journal of Information Management. Special Issue: Semantic Search. Vol. 66, 2014, Nr. 5 (Beginn ab S.473) http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/ajim/66/5 · Spree, Ulrike: How Readers Shape the Content of an Encyclopedia: A Case Study Comparing the German Meyers Konversationslexikon (1885-1890) with Wikipedia (2002-2013). In: Culture Unbound: Journal of Current Cultural Research; Vol. 6, Article 29, 2014 http://www.cultureunbound.ep.liu.se/v6/a29/cu14v6a29.pdf Spree, Ulrike: Kulturelle Teilhabe ermöglichen: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen zielgruppenorientierter Bibliotheksarbe für Menschen mit Demenz. In: Medien & Altern 2013; 3. S. 77-93 Spree, Ulrike: Wörterbücher und Enzyklopädien. In: Grundlagen der praktischen Information und Dokumentation hrsg. von Kuhlen, Rainer. 6., völlig neu gefasste Ausgabe. - Berlin, Boston, Mass. : De Gruyter Saur, 2012, S. 550-559. [preprint] • Ulrike Spree: Mutually dependent: Encyclopedias and their audiences. Vortrag gehalten am 09.11.2012 auf der Konferenz "Encyclopedias and beyond" in der National Library Oslo • Ulrike Spree; Jutta Lindenthal; Andje Knaack: Wortnetz Kultur - ein Thesaurusprojekt zur kollaborativen Erschließung von Fachinformationen des kulturellen Erbes In: Information, Wissenschaft & Praxis 2012; 63(1). S.23-36. [preprint] ... weitere Publikationen

When action grows unprofitable, gather information; when information grows unprofitable, sleep.

Mein Motto:

(Demo tool available at http://5.189.155.20:5000)



CONCLUSION



CONCLUSION

Summary

- Billions are spent on influencing on what users see on result pages of commercial search engines.
- Users have a very limited understanding of commercial influences on search results (advertising, SEO, and search engine companies' self-interests).
- Combining social science / information science with computer science methods provides a fruitful basis for conducting research on commercial search engines.

Consequences for information science

- An obvious solution, of course, is a need for more information literacy. However, IL alone is a too simple solution.
- Information science research has always assumed that relevance is the sole aim of search system providers but now commercial interests influence what users get to see.
 IS as a discipline should position itself against this background.
- To gain a better understanding of the impact commercial search engines have on knowledge acquisition, we need a wider theoretical and methodological lens, i.e., moving beyond just result selection.

HAW HAMBURG

THANK YOU

Dirk Lewandowski
Hamburg University of Applied Sciences, Hamburg, Germany
dirk.lewandowski@haw-hamburg.de
www.searchstudies.org/dirk



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