

# Increased advertising and algorithm changes at Google may make it harder to find what you're looking for

September 1 2021, by Mohiuddin Ahmed, Paul Haskell-Dowland

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Over the past 25 years, the name "Google" has become synonymous with the idea of searching for anything online. In much the same way "to Hoover" means to use a vacuum cleaner, [dictionaries have recognized "to Google"](#) as meaning to undertake an online search using any available

service.

Former competitors such as [AltaVista and AskJeeves](#) are long dead, and existing alternatives such as Bing and DuckDuckGo currently pose little threat to Google's dominance. But shifting our web searching habits to a single supplier has significant risks.

Google also dominates in the [web browser market \(almost two-thirds of browsers are Chrome\)](#) and [web advertising](#) (Google Ads has an [estimated 29% share](#) of all digital advertising in 2021). This combination of browser, search and advertising has drawn considerable interest from [competition and antitrust regulators](#) around the world.

Leaving aside the commercial interests, is Google actually delivering when we *Google*? Are the [search results](#) (which clearly influence the content we consume) giving us the answers we want?

## Advertising giant

More than 80% of Alphabet's revenue comes from [Google advertising](#). At the same time, around [85% of the world's search engine activity](#) goes through Google.

Clearly there is significant commercial advantage in selling advertising while at the same time controlling the results of most web searches undertaken around the globe.

This can be seen clearly in search results. [Studies have shown internet users](#) are less and less prepared to scroll down the page or spend less time on content below the "fold" (the limit of content on your screen). This makes the space at the top of the search results more and more valuable.

In the example below, you might have to scroll three screens down before you find actual search results rather than paid promotions.

While Google (and indeed many users) might argue that the results are still helpful and save time, it's clear the design of the page and the prominence given to paid adverts will influence behavior. All of this is reinforced by the use of a [pay-per-click](#) advertising model which is founded on enticing users to click on adverts.

## **Annoyance**

Google's influence expands beyond web search results. More than [2 billion people](#) use the Google-owned YouTube each month (just counting logged-in users), and it is often considered the number one platform for online [advertising](#).

Although YouTube is as ubiquitous to video-sharing as Google is to search, YouTube users have an option to avoid ads: paying for a premium subscription. However, only a minuscule fraction of users take the paid option.

## **Evolving needs**

The complexity (and expectations) of search engines has increased over their lifetime, in line with our dependence on technology.

For example, someone trying to explore a tourist destination may be tempted to search "What should I do to visit the [Simpsons Gap](#)".

The Google search result will show a number of results, but from the user perspective the information is distributed across multiple sites. To obtain the desired information users need to visit a number of websites.

Google is working on bringing this information together. The search engine now uses sophisticated "[natural language](#) processing" software called [BERT](#), developed in 2018, that tries to identify the *intention* behind a search, rather than simply searching strings of text. [AskJeeves tried something similar](#) in 1997, but the technology is now more advanced.

BERT will soon be succeeded by MUM ([Multitask Unified Model](#)), which tries to go a step further and understand the context of a search and provide more refined answers. Google claims MUM may be 1000 times more powerful than BERT, and be able to provide the kind of advice a human expert might for questions without a direct answer.

## Are we now locked into Google?

Given the market share and influence Google has in our daily lives, it might seem impossible to think of alternatives. However, Google is not the only show in town. Microsoft's Bing search engine has a modest level of popularity in the United States, although it will struggle to escape the Microsoft brand.

Another option that claims to be free from ads and ensure user privacy, [DuckDuckGo](#), has seen a growing level of interest—perhaps helped through association with the [TOR browser project](#).

While Google may be dominating with its [search](#) engine service, it also covers [artificial intelligence](#), [healthcare](#), [autonomous vehicles](#), [cloud computing services](#), [computing devices](#) and a plethora of [home automation devices](#). Even if we can move away from Google's grasp in our web browsing activities, there is a whole new range of future challenges for consumers on the horizon.

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