

Visualizing the gender issue
through digital methods.

Gender imbalance and Wikipedia



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The **Atlas** comprises a set of visualisations exploring new aspects of gender research in the collaborative encyclopaedia **Wikipedia**.

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Foreword

You can't escape from gender declares Uta Brandes, founder of the international Gender Design Network (iGDN) and professor at KISD.

Gender is recognized as the first and most important social construction process in human life.

It shapes the individual identity and the relational network in its complexity. Throughout history, social studies, cultures, advertisements, mass media and other forms of visual artifacts have not only been influenced by gender stereotypes but have also been deeply influential in the process of shaping perception about gender.

Not so far, social norms and common sense have persuaded designers and image-makers to hand the responsibility of achieving informed choices about portraying men and women in a sensitive and balanced way.

In this study, the aim is to undertake an exploration into the relationship between gender bias and Wikipedia, and attempt to understand how the information flux can be biased in multilingual collaborative source of human knowledge.

According to the goal, the complementary research has been switched in two parts: one side comprehends a volume about the theoretical assumptions, the context analysis, the case-studies and the detailed project description; the other side concerns a narrative exploration composed by the set of visualizations, the resulting observations and the applied methodologies.

Therefore, the present Atlas is structured in eight parts. At the beginning, some pages reflect an introductory approach: the first chapter regards the concept of gender in order to define the study and give a inter-disciplinary perspective; the second step is related to a general explanation about Wikipedia, its structure and its implicit rules.

The third chapter recaps the potential relationship between visual cultures and social researches, and opens to new perspectives of gender analysis, which include Wikipedia as cultural reference, explained in the chapter four.

Seen the importance of the references in the background, the research gets into the visual exploration from the fifth chapter presenting the overall project. Then, the narrative process has been divided in two kind of analysis: the sixth chapter shows the article main page and its multilingual comparison; the seventh chapter focuses on the process of making the Wikipedia, detecting edits with a special consideration to vandalism.

At the end, a final observation attempts to consider the results gained e compared to the previous research questions keeping in mind the socio-cultural diversity people live in.

1.1 Define the concept

The word *Gender* has existed for a very long time but came formally into consciousness only as late as 1975, when american cultural anthropologist **Rubin¹** used the term to define *the set of arrangements by which a society transforms biological sexuality into products of human activity, and in which these transformed sexual needs are satisfied.*

So, while the term **Sex** refers to the biological differences between male and female; the **social classification** of masculine and feminine, patterned by culture, defines the **gender distinction**.

Gender is defined as the result of socially constructed ideas about the behaviour, actions, and roles a particular sex performs. The beliefs, values and attitudes taken up and exhibited by them are as per the agreeable norms of society and the personal opinions of the person are not taken into the primary consideration of assignment of gender and imposition of gender roles as per the assigned gender. **W.H.O. (2009)**

Passing over historical assumptions, nowadays, the sociological and anthropological thinking concerns the concept of gender as a dynamic process strictly influenced by socialization practices and daily background, a journey which people do to define their own identity and sense of belonging.

Beyond theoretical reasons, the concept of gender is still discussed as **hot button topic** extended to academic researchers, public opinion, ONG, institutions and every digital citizen.

1.2 Interdisciplinary field

Understanding the complexity of gender appears as the final aim embraced by **Gender studies**.

Traditionally, this discipline includes **men's studies**, **women's studies**, mostly focused on women, feminism gender and politics, and **LGBT studies**, but it is strictly supported and investigated by **social sciences** - sociology, anthropology, literacy, philosophy, **scientific studies** and **media researches**.

Studies around the concept of gender, referred to the social and cultural constructions of masculinities and femininities, can be also broken in many areas of interest, whose peculiarities relate to specific temporal moment.

Seen the history of gender, the discipline while focusing on the difference between men and women, also looks at sexual differences and less binary categorization. This **bunch of perspective** has deeply influenced the view men and women should receive equal treatment, avoiding discrimination based on gender, in domestic and working environment, such as in law and social situations (*Figure*).

After the revolution of the universal suffrage and the women's liberation movement of the 1960 and 1970s promoted form the feminists to **actively interrogate the common sense** and the traditional representation of masculine and feminine, several academic fields and institutions have recognized the importance the explore the many ways that gender affect an individual's thought process.

A number of theorists have influenced the field of gender studies in terms of psychoanalytic theory: from *Freud* to *Lacan* focusing the attention on the process of sexual acceptance, or since the early 1990s including the semiotic approach to understand cultural habits and subjectivity transformation, as *Kristeva* and *Ettinger* have done.

¹ Full book.

Rubin G. (1975).

The Traffic in Women:
Notes on the 'Political
Economy' of Sex."

Reiter 157-210.

-
² World Health
Organization (W.H.O.)
What do we mean by
"sex" and "gender"?".
Retrieved 29 September
2009.

A proper terminology

Agender/Genderless

The term reflects a person who does not identify with any gender.

Androgyny

The term conveys a combination of masculine and feminine elements, it can be used to human intersex phisicality; it can be also found in social context i.e. fashion or lifestyle.

Asexual/nonsexuality

The term defines the lack of sexual attraction to anyone, or low or absent interest in sexual activity.

Bigender/dual gender

The term is related to a person who fluctuates between feminine and masculine gender identities and behaviour, possibly depending on the context.

Binary Gender/Binary Sex

Both terms refer to the traditional and outdated classification of gender/sex into two distinct, opposite and separated forms of masculine and feminine.

Coming out

The term refers to the process in which one acknowledges and accepts one's own sexual orientation. The term closeted refers to a state of secrecy or cautious privacy regarding one's sexual orientation.

Cross-dresser

Cross-dressing refers to people who wear clothing and/or makeup and accessories that are not traditionally associated with their biological sex, but it is not necessarily indicative of a person's gender identity or sexual orientation. They are sometimes called "transvestites," but that term is considered pejorative.

Drag Queen/Drag King

The term refers to a person, usually male, who consciously dresses in drag with exaggerated femininity characteristics and in overexposed feminine gender role.

Gender

The term refers to the attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person's biological sex. Behavior that is compatible with cultural expectations is referred to as gender-normative; behaviors that are viewed as incompatible with these expectations constitute gender non-conformity.

Gender dysphoria

The disorder is a psychological diagnosis recognized by the American Psychiatric Association (APA). It is marked by clinically significant distress caused by a marked difference between the individual's expressed/experienced gender and the gender others would assign him or her. It replaces the term "gender identity disorder".

Gender expression

The term refers to all of the external characteristics and behaviors that are socially defined as either masculine or feminine, i.e. dress, grooming, mannerisms, speech patterns and social interactions. Social or cultural norms can vary widely and some characteristics that may be accepted as masculine, feminine or neutral in one culture may not be assessed similarly in another.

Gender Fluidity

The term conveys a wider, more flexible range of gender expression, with interests and behaviors that may even change from day to day, i.e. gender fluid children do not feel confined by restrictive boundaries of stereotypical expectations of girls or boys.

Gender Normative/Cisgender

The term refers to people whose sex assignment at birth corresponds to their gender identity and expression.

Gender Role

The term refers to a set of societal norms dictating what types of behaviors are generally considered acceptable, appropriate or desirable for a person based on their actual or perceived sex. The occidental culture recognizes two basic gender roles: Masculine (having the qualities attributed to males) and feminine (having the qualities attributed to females), although there are myriad exceptions and variations.

Gender transition

Transitioning is the process some transgender people go through to begin living as the gender with which they identify, rather than the sex assigned to them at birth. Hormone therapy, sex reassignment surgery and other medical procedures are not always taken.

Gender identity refers to a person's inner sense of being, as psychological identification, man or woman which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned to them at birth.

Sex refers to a person's biological status and is typically categorized as male, female, or intersex. There are a number of indicators of biological sex: chromosomes, gonads, internal reproductive organs, and external genitalia.

Sexual orientation

The term refers to an individual's physical and/or emotional attraction to the same and/or opposite gender. "Gay," "lesbian," "bisexual" and "straight" are all examples of sexual orientations.

Transgender

This concept is defined as an umbrella term for people whose gender identity or expression is different from those typically associated with the sex assigned to them at birth.

Definitions can be also included: Male, FTM/ MTF, LGBPTTQ, Androsexual, Closet-ed, Female, Gynesexual, Hermaphrodite, Heterosexual, Homophobia, Homosexual, , Outing, Pansexual, Questioning, Skolio-sexual, Straight, Third Gender, Two-Spirit.

^a All the terms result from the combination between academic references, as a guidelines by the American Psychological Association - APA (2011), and definitions from Wikipedia and other digital encyclopedias.

²The gender data refers to a unique source for gender information providing feedbacks from a variety of sources across geographies and chronological evolution. The list of data collection below increase the socio-cultural awareness in the process of understanding the phenomena.

-
Gender-Related Development Index (GDI);
Gender Equity Index (GEI); Global Gender Gap Report - World Economic Forum;
European Institute of Gender Equality (EIGE);
Gender data portal - OECD; The Bureau of Gender Equality - ILO;
WomenWatch: Directory of UN databases
on gender equality;
WHO – Global Health observatory data repository.

On the other side, feminist theorists, as *Irigaray* or *Butler*, argued that psychoanalytic theory must be criticized by women focusing on crucial details, i.e. the dialectic penis/power or the concept of patriarchy. Post-modernism theories include the impact of **post-structuralism** formulated by *Foucault* and *Derrida*, paving the way for the multiple gender identities and the development of second wave feminists and queer studies.

It becomes increasingly evident that dialogue around gender studies has included a wide number of speakers over time, building up critical perceptions and strategical goals in policies and global thinking.

1.3 From gender-oriented to gender-sensitive

For years many studies have been focused on a **gender-oriented** approach tending to analyze female characteristics and behaviors as opposed to male ones. According to the multidimensional perspective just discussed, the strategy adopted refers to a **gender-sensitive perspective** which include men and women in the framework processing socio-cultural pattern and relationship related to gender.

Stereotypes are the product of a “typical” human behavioural process: by creating categories, we simplify decision-making. Given that the vast majority of information received by us is stored in our subconscious without first being consciously “filtered” or analysed, it is inevitable that our judgment, attitudes and behaviour are very often influenced by stereotypes and prejudices of which we are unaware. **Boillat F. (2013)**

This paradigm has allowed a profitable integration in terms of **qualitative and quantitative methodology** applications increasing the analysis strategies through a cross-perspective.

The resulting intersection has allowed the use of a mixed-methods research combining many tech-

niques in the process of data extraction - focus group, surveys, statistics, software skills and digital methods - supported by a theoretical observation.

1.4 Making the invisible visible: Design and Gender

Gender perspective can be performed by design as a **critical practice**: everyday life is guided by a system of codes mentally created by individuals which depend and reflect a variety of factors, such as ethnicity, class, gender and social norms (as remarked by the theoretical framework). Compare this to the role of designers and image-makers in the representative production of men and women, there may be several reasons why introducing visual cultures in the gender research represents a necessary **re-thinking on gender stereotypes** and diversiy approach.

The traditional **communication guidelines** (television, magazine, advertising and their adaption on the Web) move around different portrayals of gender perception, especially female: the ideal of young and beautiful which exclude women from aging; the **iconizing** process of the female body as sexual object; the implicit hierarchy condition which represents men in a dominant position in terms of social models or conveyed contents; and, at last, the **product language** and its visual connotation often oriented to a gendered audience.

This perspective puts in evidence that the interaction between individuals and visual content can be seen as a mutually transforming process which is situated in time, place and context. Being aware of the **social process** that take place between the user, the artefact and the society may be practical step to making the invisible visible and providing different set of interpretations.

How interdisciplinary works



^a For a complementary reading about the gender research and the design contribution, have a look to the theoretical volume.

Seen the design process, the scheme refers to the conceptual model of the Offenbach theory of product language (cfr Ehrnberger and others (2012) Visualising Gender Norms in Design).

The Wikipedia paradigm

Analysing the structure and the policies of the most popular online encyclopedia.

2.1 Collaborative writing experience

Wikipedia is an online free encyclopedia that *anyone can edit* which includes more than 35 million articles, on November 2014, in 288 languages.

Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge.

That's what we're doing. *Wales J. (2008)*

This collaborative writing experience was launched on 2001 by *Jimmy Wales* and *Larry Sanger* and its idea of user-generated knowledge turned into a global phenomena.

The word Wikipedia refers to **fast culture**, from the haywain term “wiki” with the addition of the suffix “-pedia” that is education.

Despite his popular success, the ***laissez faire approach*** has produced many doubts about the information accuracy and the policy of inclusion concerning newcomers and community members. Even if **openness** and **dynamism** in updating contents may be considered some of the relevant peculiarities (Kittur e al., 2008), many articles have supported a long term debate about the quality of articles compared to print encyclopedias.

However, the scientific journal *Nature* declared a turning point showing a comparable high level of information accuracy in selected articles from Wikipedia and Encyclopedia Britannica (Giles, 2005).

2.2 Editing process

Supported and hosted by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation, the encyclopedic platform is perceived as **free-access** and **free-content**.

Those who have an Internet access can make variation on a Wikipedia's article simply writing or manipulating existent or new content.

Depending on personal choice, editors can contribute under a **registration** - pseudonym or real identity - or **anonymously**.

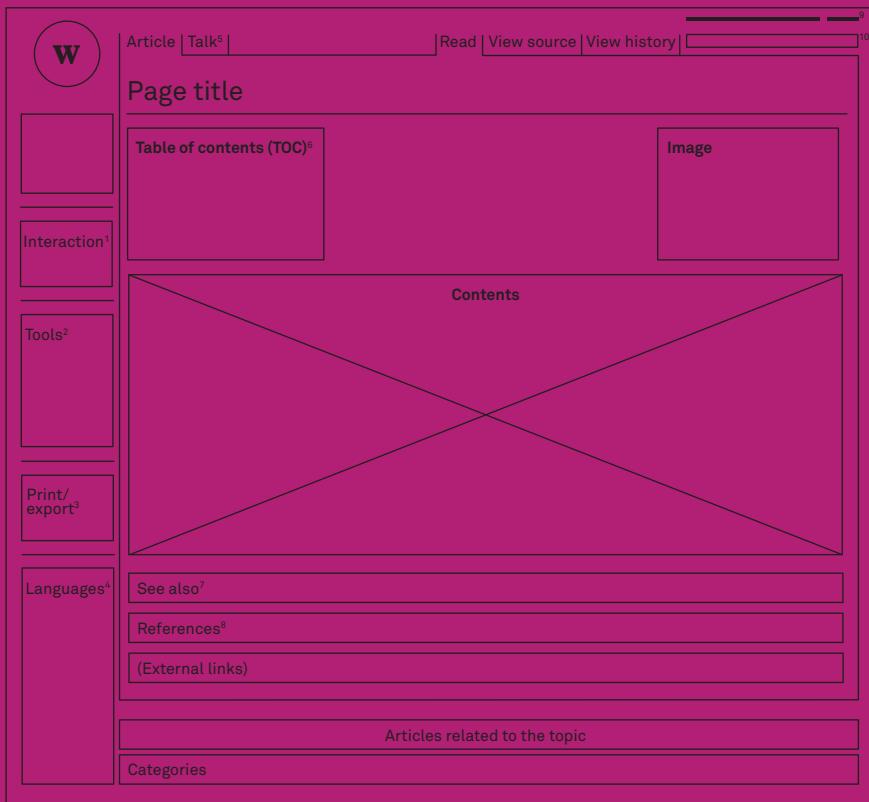
Since the beginning, no special requirements in terms of qualification or expertise, have involved the participation of people from all ages, cultures and backgrounds. Unlike traditional encyclopedia, editors can create articles that could be edited by any reader and modifications would be published on real time and stored in the revision history page related to the selected lemma. Obviously, any article may reflect errors, any kind of biases or irrelevant texts), which are immediately fixed by others.

According to this process of negotiation, the core policies of Wikipedia are embodied in three principles - neutral point of view, verifiability and no original research - intended to appropriately reach the consensus among different users.

All the encyclopedic content must be composed from a **neutral point of view (NPOV)** which means a critically and carefully exam of reliable sources in order to convey a significant, balanced and not biased information. According to the **verifiability** point, all published materials should be supported by a reliable source which not strictly suppose editor's beliefs or experience. The third point is deeply related to the previous ones: Wikipedia articles must **no contain original research**.

This limit means that all materials added must be attributable to a reliable published source respecting the verifiability policy. All these guidelines determine together the type a quality of the online encyclopedia.

A compound path



⁷ For a comprehensive overview about structural elements and items of the platform, visit en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Glossary or en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Page_history



2.3 Edit war and vandalism: consensus' flaws

Respecting the core policies, editors tend to reach consensus as a natural lending of the editing process through negotiation attitude assumed by community members.

However, when agreement cannot be found, users turn to the talk page, a section on the back side of the lemma, and become involved in the discussion trying to affirm their reasons. **Controversial topics**, such as political, sexual and religious issues, damage the linear mechanism of consensus building (Kittur et al., 2009).

When editors are engaged in a dispute and constantly disagree about the content of the article overriding each other's contributions, there is an ongoing **edit war** (Viégas et al., 2004). Clearly unaccepting the sentence *my edits were right, so it wasn't edit warring*, users who engage in edit wars risk being blocked or even banned.

Different opinions simply exist in society and, since Wikipedia is “the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit,” it is a good mirror of such controversies. **Brandes e al., (2008)**

In the editing process, **vandalism** refers to another flaw remarkable as disruptive towards Wikipedia’s integrity. It may be referred to adding irrelevant obscenities, blanking pages with no reason or inserting nonsense texts. However, any hidden vandalism may be detected through malicious or offensive comments, blasphemy or spam.

Being a free-content platform has a price, Wikipedia is always struggling to preserve an high quality level against false information and offensive edits.

The software, for instance, support contributors to undo inappropriate variations and restore the previous version of the article lost through **revert**.

As stored in each revision page, this action assumed the sign of disagreement between editors highlighting the density of conflicts related to the topic (Viégas et al., 2004; Suh et al., 2007).

Even if considered a useful way to revert vandalism, the revert option is often used by the community members to reject the newcomers’ content still not adapted to the Wikipedia core policies. As noticed, this process discourages new members in being involved in the editing process.

2.4 Comparing different editions

The encyclopedic platform contains a list of 288 different editions (as of July 2015 there are 290 Wikipedias of which 279 currently activated). Considering the english version the most obvious example of lingua franca, its encyclopedic edition may be seen a **complex mix** of worldwide materials and cultural trends.

Therefore, the **distribution of the articles** shows that the most used languages on Wikipedia are English, Swedish, German, Dutch, French, Waray-Waray, Russia, Cebuano, Italian and Spanish (June, 2015). To identify language singular editions, each Wikipedia has a corresponding code which refers also to a specific orthography.

Sharing social and cultural characteristics of editors from different languages undermines the principle of the neutral point of view related to Wikipedia policies. This process created a **systematic bias** for the most part typical to English Wikipedia but also referred to other languages.

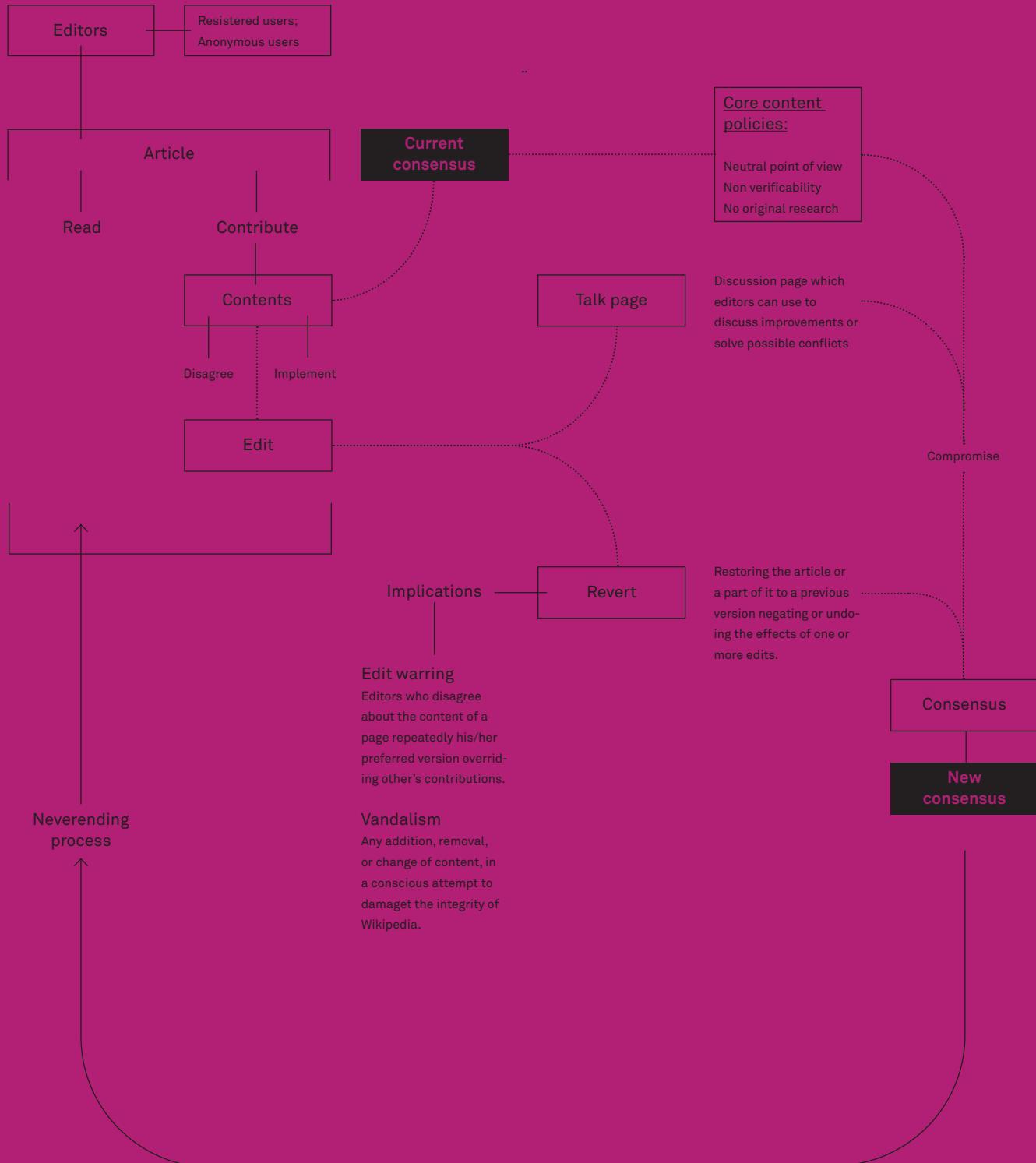
The bias perpetuates against underrepresented cultures and topics resulting as an imbalanced coverage of subjects and contents on the platform.

Brandes U., Lerner J.
(2008) Visual analysis
of controversy in user-
generated encyclopedias.
Information Visualization
7: 34-48.

-
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
List_of_Wikipedias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Wikipedias)

-
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Wikipedia:Systemic_bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Systemic_bias)

Straight to negotiation



² The mechanism of consensus building is an ever-changing process of negotiation. The pursuit of compromise in the collaborative platform has been examined in different studies, Viégas et al. (2004) and Kittur et al. (2009) are an example. For a thorough examination of this subject consult the theoretical volume.

Designing a social research

How the digital approach can deal with the social sciences.

3.1 The methods of the medium

Internet is not only an object of study but also a source of knowledge states Richard Rogers (2013).

The conceptualization of digital social research provides a multidimensional perspective that goes beyond the evolving cultural change and societal conditions related to the Web and its implications. Rogers moves on from the **virtual/real divide** in Internet research thinking along with devices and following the *methods of the medium*.

Repurposing **digital techniques for social research**, the effort has implemented concepts from humanities, social science and computing making use of visualization the explore the complexity of data.

Analyzing through digital methods involves seeking to learn from an existing method related to the dominant devices online, and redesigning them to achieve a cultural and social research.

The aim is to mix info-web and social web. reorganizing contents and repurposing an assembling device techniques. The general **protocol** starts taking all the outset of the natively digital contents available about a specific topic or goal, as links, threads, tags, and observing how devices, such search engines or platforms, deal with them.

A study called cultural research with Wikipedia undertakes comparative analysis of articles on the same subject matter across language versions, proposing to study Wikipedia not so much for its accuracy as a reference work, or its biases, but as a cultural reference in itself. **Rogers R. (2013)**

3.2 Wikipedia as a cultural reference

The approach taken in the digital social research can be also referred to the examination of Wikipedia.

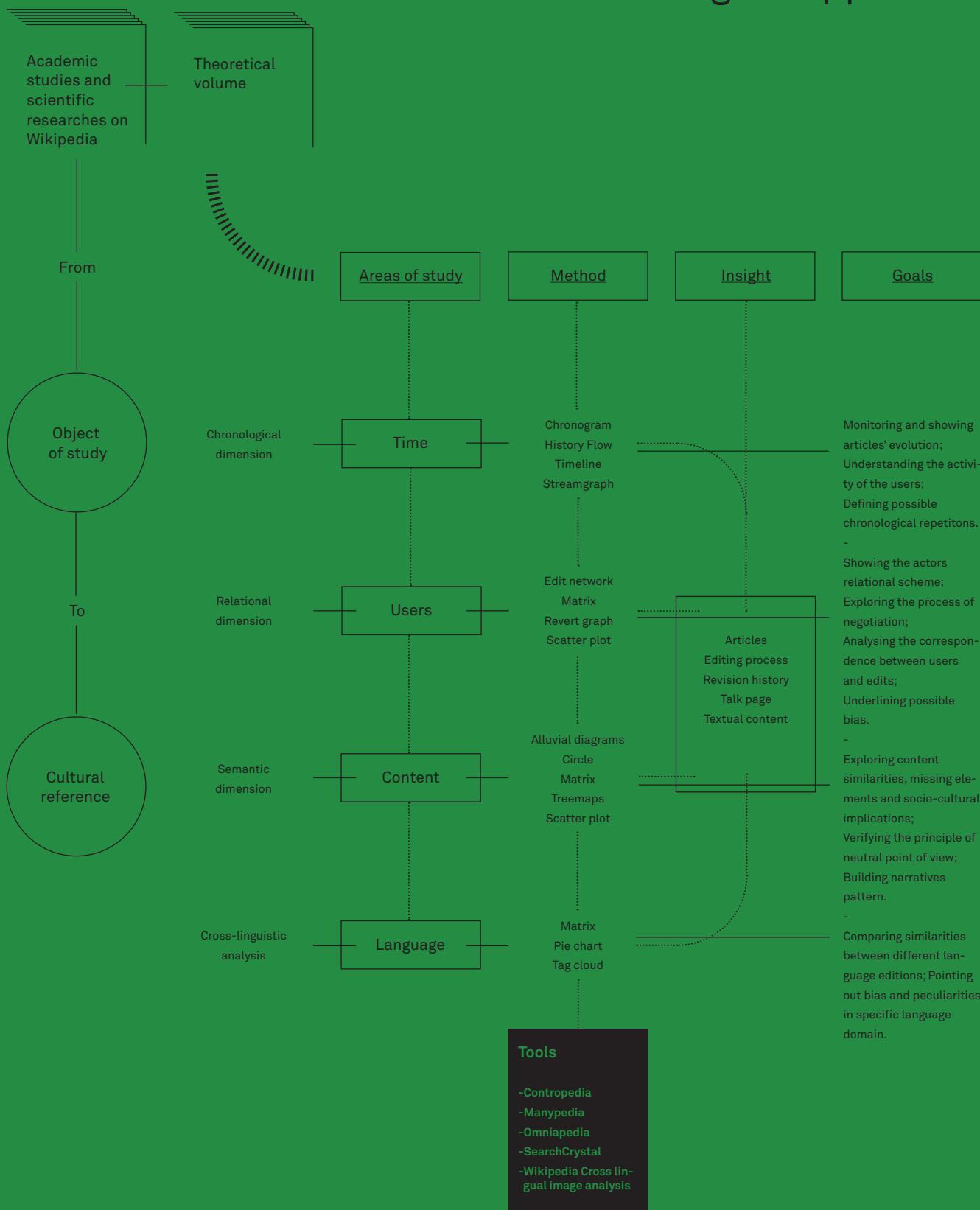
Discussing the rationale and counter-intuitive approach to studying Wikipedia as a cultural reference generally includes a **cross-linguistic comparison** in terms of temporal variation, semantic dimension, relational networking and controversial issues.

The development of this study means the exam of a specific topic which is shared in many version as well a singular one, considering the neutral point of view perspective and the implicit consensus-building process, not always held by contributors.

The comparisons across language versions in Wikipedia are structured on a form of web content analysis which highlight on basic elements involved in the article: as its title, table of contents (TOC), images and references (Rogers et Sendijarevic, 2012).

Another focus refers to Wikipedia as an interesting setting to apply the **cartography of controversies** (Venturini and Latour, 2010), it reflects a public dispute where actors disagree and express different points of view to achieve the consensus balancing disagreement and stability.

How to visualize Wikipedia with a digital approach



^a The recapitulatory framework results from a comprehensive research about digital methods, visualization and Wikipedia based on the collection of academic papers and online sources. According to method and goals, each element corresponds to a trend highlighted in the case-studies, but cross-check researches are deeply supported.

How to ride gender imbalance in a collaborative source of knowledge

Getting into the matter:
is Wikipedia biased?
Gender bias can have
impact on multilingual
informative contents?

Survey and statistics can be considered the core of the initial interest in monitoring the systematic bias in Wikipedia. Here a list of significant surveys.

"Wikipedia Editors' Survey"; Wikimedia Foundation, April 2008-2011; Hill BM, Shaw A (2013) The Wikipedia Gender Gap Revisited: Characterizing Survey Response Bias with Propensity Score Estimation. PLoS ONE; Charting Diversity – Working together towards diversity in Wikipedia, 2013 Wikimedia Diversity Conference, Berlin, August 2014.

4.1 Who writes Wikipedia?

Despite Wikipedia's purposes to be an universal source of knowledge that anyone can edit, the **gender gap** on the platform is still an open matter which deeply involve academics, community dialogue and mass media.

Estimates of the percentage of Wikipedia have revealed the **female range from 8 to 16%** (Editor Survey 2008, 2011; Hill and Shaw, 2013).

The lower female participation relates also to a less coverage: articles on topics of interest to women are minorities or wrote in shorter form (Lam e al., 2011).

According to Reagle (2013) the tradition of the computer world is dominated by men and continues being uncomfortable for women. The partial presence and absence of women, whatever as article subjects, editors or readers, causes the practical effect of disparities in the quality and accuracy of encyclopedic contents.

4.2 Nine Reasons Women Don't Edit Wikipedia

Dealing with **diversity** and its importance to Wikipedia, *Sue Gardner*, the Foundation's former executive director, embraces the cause aiming to increase female enrollment to 25% by 2015.

Everyone brings their crumb of information to the table; if they are not in the table, we don't benefit from their crumb.

Gardner S. (2011)

The Wikimedia Foundation starts supporting the development of strategic plans regarding program implementations and software integration and correlated local call-to-action to raise **awareness** and promote **education** on the topics.

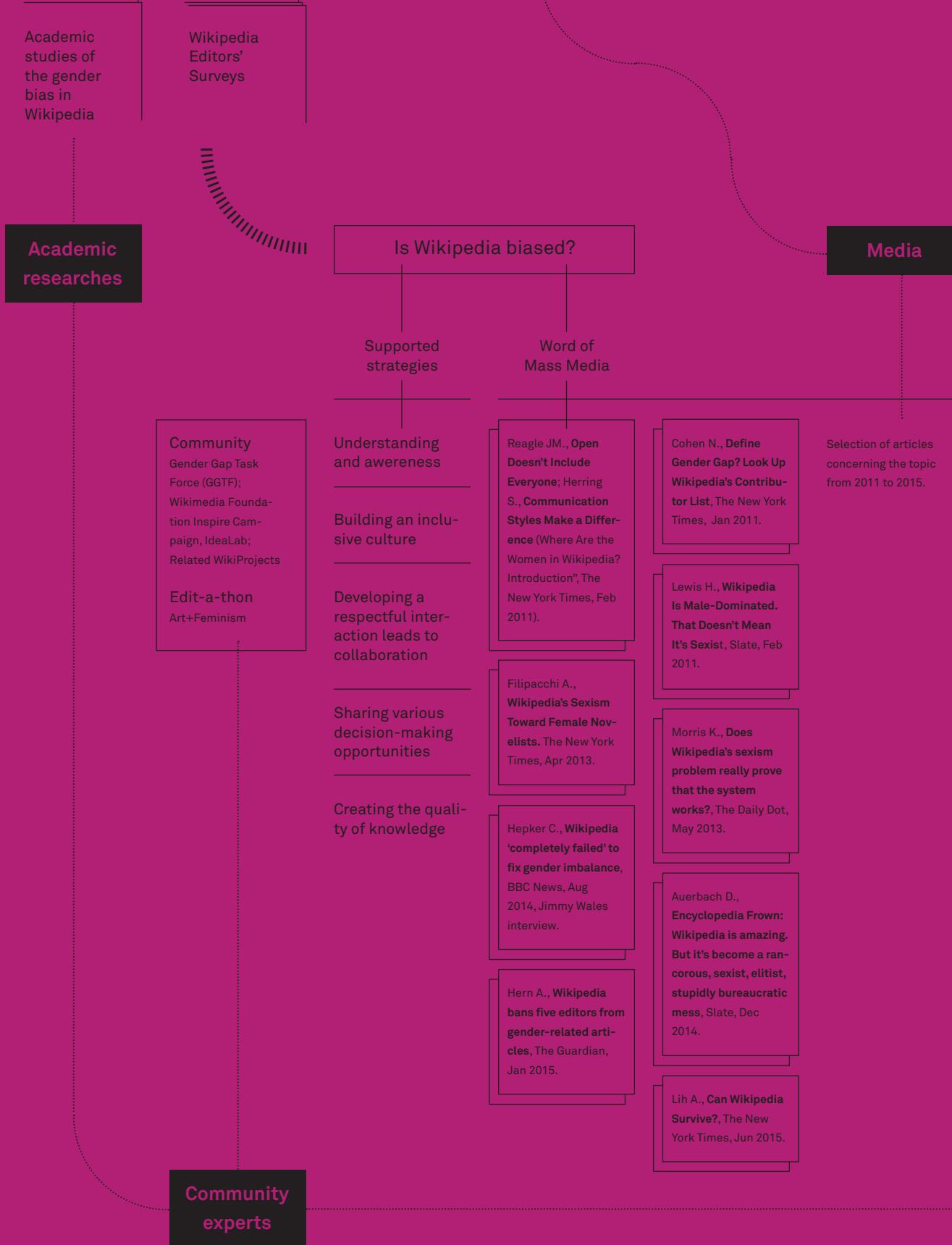
At the same time, *Gardner* collects several conversations about the lower participation in female collaborative writing from scientific sources, blogs and online forum. From this bunch of online comments, it's possible to define a synthetic framework of analysis about the **origin of gender gap** in Wikipedia in nine points:

1. Some women don't edit Wikipedia because the editing interface isn't sufficiently user-friendly.
2. Some women don't edit Wikipedia because they are too busy.
3. Some women don't edit content because they aren't sufficiently self-confident, and editing requires a lot of self-confidence.
4. Some women don't edit Wikipedia because they are conflict averse and don't like Wikipedia's sometimes-fighty culture.
5. Some women don't edit Wikipedia because the information they bring to Wikipedia is too likely to be reverted or deleted.
6. Some women don't edit Wikipedia because they find its overall atmosphere misogynist.
7. Some women find Wikipedia culture to be sexual in ways they find off-putting.
8. Some women whose primary language has grammatical gender find being addressed by Wikipedia as male off-putting.
9. Some women don't edit Wikipedia because social relationships and a welcoming tone are important to them, and Wikipedia offers fewer opportunities for that than other sites.

These reasons provide an overall picture about the discussing topic and its actors involved showing the importance of gender researches in online communities.

Sue Gardner, Define the Gender Gap? Look Up Wikipedia's Contributor List, The New York Times, 2011.

How being engaged in the conversation



The overall project

Exploring the research study: the narrative approach and the method behind.

5.1 General lines

According to the previous statement, this project achieves a visual exploration of the gender issue on Wikipedia as a proxy.

Two pages relating to opposing concepts – *Man and Woman* – translated into different language versions have been selected for analysis. The research moves along two established comparative axes: one perspective relates to the observation of the couple of articles selected composed in the same language; and another perspective regards a cross-linguistic comparison between different encyclopedic version. Understanding the methodology behind the study, it's important to point out that the linguistic versions considered in the research have been chosen on the basis of their level of complexity as defined by the number of articles based on up-to-date statistics on Wikipedia.

Based on this list, five language versions were extracted – *German, English, Spanish, French and Italian* – which would enable an active, equivalent comparison in respect of the subject under discussion. The collaborative nature of Wikipedia defines new linguistic geographies. The linguistic phenomena are therefore examined beyond their limited territorial coverage.

This enables possible gender differences to be examined in a restricted, but at the same time identifiably neutral and generalized, context.

The whole procedure explores every steps of the study in a constant observation starting from micro details to a macro preview: it means a strictly consideration of the single article items to return to a comprehensive cross-linguistic overview.

These lens refer to three main frames: the chronological evolution of the articles' informative content

related to its editing process; the relational dimension resulting from the both internal and external networking activity of Wikipedia; and at last, the tagging process enables to detect edits stored in the revision history page.

The analysis as a whole explores the activity of the user and contributor without revealing and examining his identity. It faces the difficult retrieval of this type of data and, therefore, an analytic comparison that is superficial and difficult to incorporate into a report of a more detailed examination.

5.2 Goal

A study by the Wikimedia Foundation showed that fewer than 13% of Wikipedia editors (2011) identified themselves as female, evidence of the practical effect of a disparity, the reasons for which are a potential subject for discussion among experts, scholars, mass media and involved people.

Based on the findings, this project aims to identify those linguistic and cultural differences tending to restrict a contribution to information equally divided between the genders.

To this end, the overall research tends to promote social research capable of exploring aspects of the gender question from the less conventional perspective of a linguistic comparison.

Selected articles

1.
Gathering language editions

Extracted from statistics
4 December 2014;
All Wikipedias ordered by
number of articles.
1 000 000+ articles.

2.1
First analysis

3.
Which articles?
Choosing the definition of Man and Woman to compare all articles in the selected language editions.

Peculiarities.
The Italian term for Italian male article shows the specification (genere) added to Uomo.
This specification refers to the common usage of the Italian language to declare "Uomo" as human being which includes also women.

To simplify the visual process sometimes Uomo (genere) is replaced by Uomo (*).

Language	Wiki	Articles	Edits	Users
1. English	en	34,403,479	745,836,457	23,322,351
2. Swedish	sv	1,949,645	28,964,912	409,079
3. Dutch	nl	1,799,544	43,622,940	647,529
4. German	de	1,782,609	142,043,452	2,024,107
5. French	fr	1,567,152	111,970,925	2,024,970
6. Waray-Waray	war	1,258,841	6,248,254	22,045
7. Cebuano	ceb	1,208,469	5,768,489	19,341
8. Russian	ru	1,608,024	79,466,884	1,455,707
9. Italian	it	1,160,024	74,750,370	1,113,867
10. Spanish	es	1,142,063	83,991,147	3,404,608

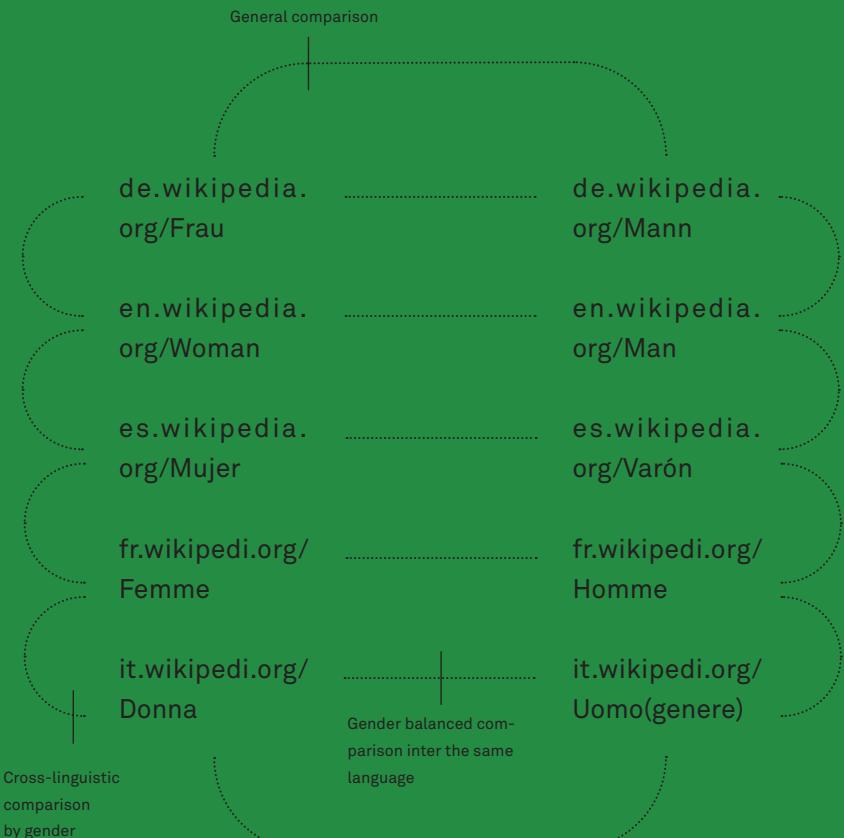
Wikipedias selected by common socio-cultural ground and language dimension:

German edition
English edition
Spanish edition
French edition
Italian edition



Building the color Palette recurring in compared visualizations.

First image related to each article.
Color avarage
100% saturare



Growing pages: contents and edits

What do you
read?

What's
behind?

Data mining

Questioning

Conceptual model

Main page

Revision history

Observe

Explore

Visualize

1. Changing structure of the TOC

Temporal structure
words amount

2. Connections inside Wikipedia

Networking by Gephi
Data refine
Matrix
Clustering

3. Public Reliable sources

Treemap

4. Concept analysis

Manypedia
Data refine
Matrix with similarities

5. Edits detection

Tagging
Clustering
Streamgraph
Clustering
Narration
Temporal structure

6. Vandalism

Findings

Reading experience

What do you read on the main article page?

Frau (mittelhochdeutsch frouwe; von althochdeutsch frouwa vornehme, hohe Frau; Herrin) bezeichnet einen weiblichen, erwachsenen Menschen.

-
A woman is a female human.

-
Mujer (del latín mulier, -iris), o fémina (lat. femina), es el ser humano del sexo femenino.

-
Une femme est un être humain de genre féminin et d'âge adulte. Avant la puberté, elle porte le nom de fille.

-
Una donna è un essere umano adulto di genere femminile, della specie Homo sapiens.

Mann bezeichnet einen erwachsenen Menschen männlichen Geschlechts.

-
A man is a male human.

-
Varón es un ser humano de sexo masculino, independientemente de su edad

-
Un homme est un être humain de genre masculin et d'âge adulte.

-
L'uomo è un individuo adulto di sesso maschile, appartenente alla specie umana (*Homo sapiens*) contrapposto a donna o a bambino, fanciullo, ragazzo.

⁷Each sentence refers to the first line of the selected articles in the proper language edition of Wikipedia.

Growing pages: contents and edits

In order to introduce more detailed analyses, it is necessary to examine the [total flow of contributions](#) that have enabled the growth of the individual pages.

The aim is to identify the intensity of growth of the pages in order to understand the contributors' interest in the subject also in terms of timescale.

Data on the growth of the page from the start of the year were collected at the end of December of each year through [WikiStats](#).

Analytics team supported both by the Wikimedia Foundation and the community established in 2003 by Erik Zachte; it provides data and statistics for monitoring and decision-making purposes

The ten pages were first published at different times: the *Woman* and *Man* pages were added in 2001 when Wikipedia was launched, corresponding pages were added in each version between 2003 and 2004, while the *Donna* page was only created in the Italian edition in 2005.

In addition to monitoring development over time, data was also collected on the percentage changes made annually by contributors in the various language versions, showing the peak activity for each page.

According to selected topics how the intensity of the pages' growth change in the time line?

In the process of pages' implementation, how long has been the positive interest keeping stable?

Is possible to notice differences per editions or comparing variations over time?

Which is the possible connection between the climax per single page and the editing activity?

Research hypothesis

The [type of changes](#) can be divided into three categories: additions to the content, deletions and minor modifications (for example spelling corrections, punctuation or formatting of the text).

If the research subsequently goes on to visualise in detail the change [chronology](#) and [activity](#), we are concerned here with all changes as a whole in order to understand the possible existence of a relationship between the development of a page and the percentage intensity of the total changes.

Method behind

1.
Data extraction
From launch page to
4 Dec 2014.

2.
Data collection
Byte and edits.

The whole procedure
was repeated for all ten
selected pages
(fig.).

3.
**Building
the evolving
timeline**

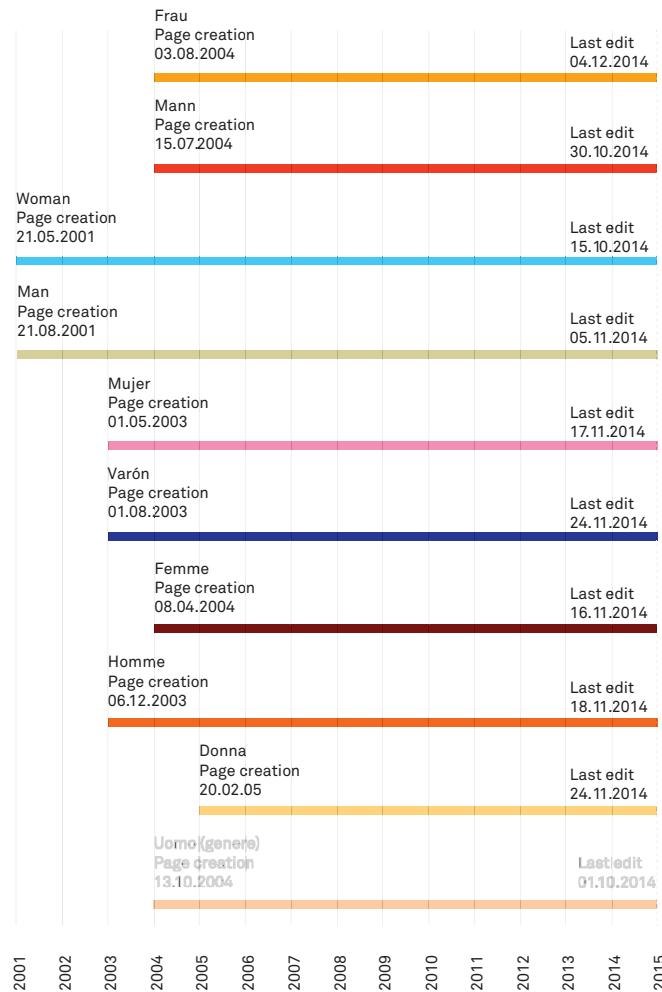
Byte

Unit of measure/
The growth of the page
proceeds through
the number of bytes.

#Edits

All edits refers to quantitatively number which
is introduced in the
visualization as total sum
related to the temporal
progression.

Comparison between
the page growth/#Edits

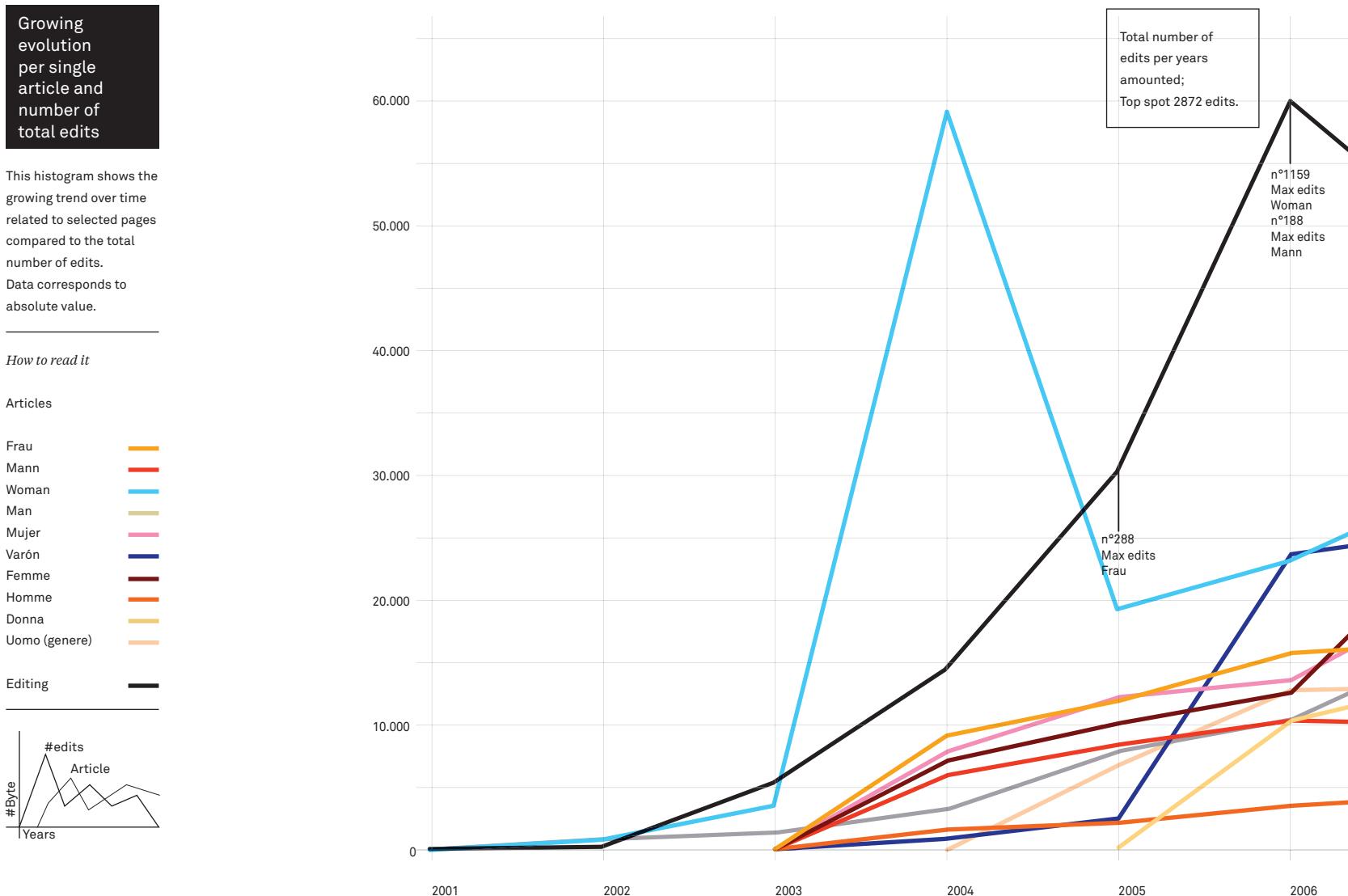


Preliminary step:
Timeline of the selected
pages.



Counting edits

6. Reading experience



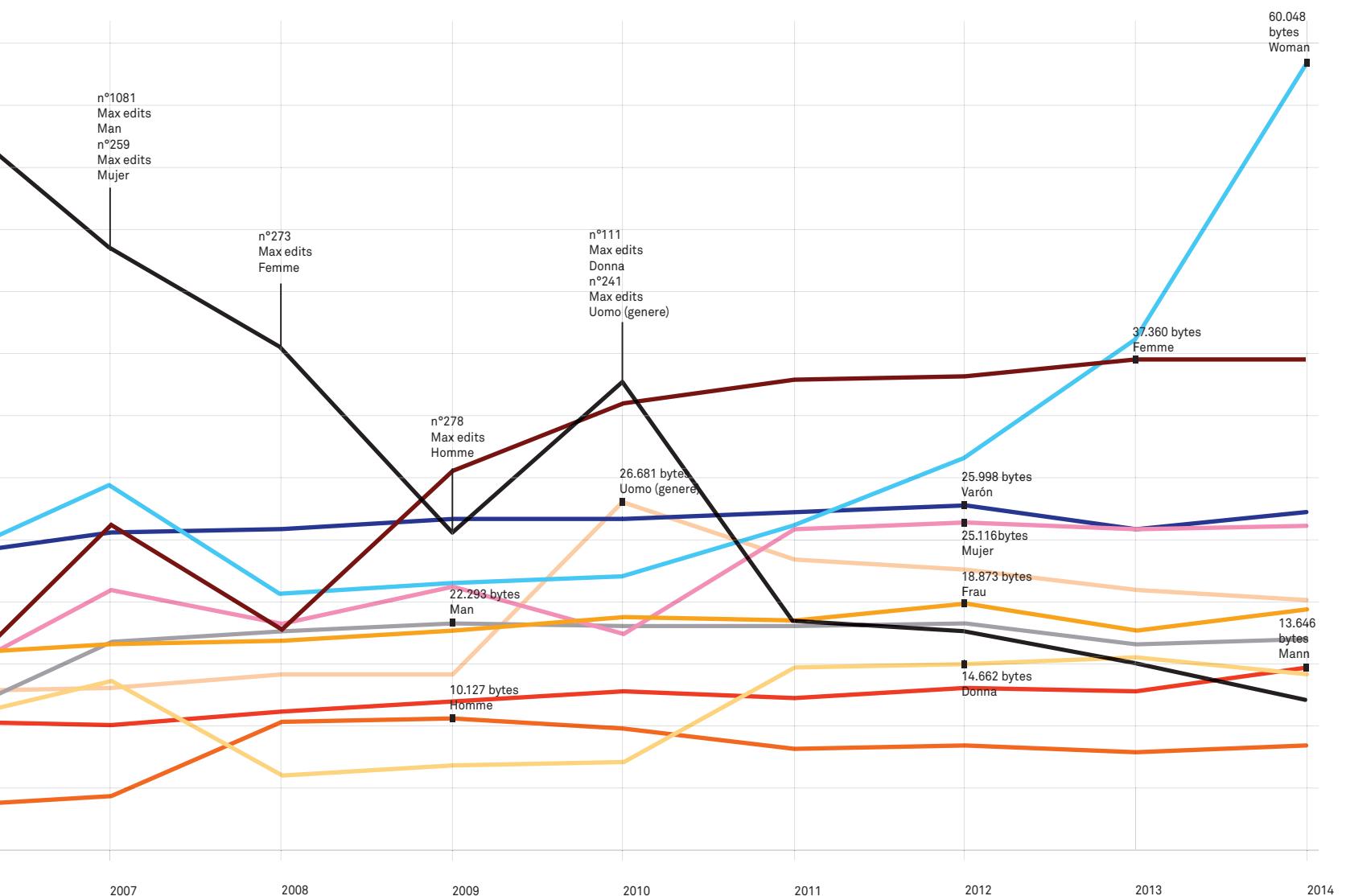
Comments

In the **German edition**, the *Frau* and *Mann* pages were both created in 2004 and saw a constant growth in content up to 2010, followed by a standardisation of activity with a tendency towards a decline in implementation, particularly on the women's page. The *Frau* page has more informative content with staffing, compared with the *Mann* page which has a relatively low change density – in general fewer than 100 edits a year – but a more active and variable variation in the rate of changes.

Development of the pages in the **English edition** does not follow a regular pattern.

From their launch, the *Woman* page was found to have a high percentage growth initially, with consol-

idation of the page in 2004, followed by a period of settlement and sharp decline in implementation in 2010 and a steady increase in activity between 2013 and 2014. This process is compared in part with the activity of the contributors and progresses actively, showing a peak in changes to the page and having a positive impact on the percentage of total changes. The *Man* page, on the other hand, had exponential growth followed by a parallel pattern of constant change activity up to 2009 and subsequent decline up to 2014. The pattern of changes follows the general trend and, after a peak in activity around 2007, a sharp decline followed – fewer than 80 changes a year – tending towards a reduction. It can be confirmed that in recent years, consistent with the proj-



ect hypotheses, the *Man* page is the least attractive of the pages analysed in terms of contributor and user interest in relation to the predominance of the English language at an international level.

The *Mujer* and *Varón* pages were created in the [Spanish edition](#) of Wikipedia in 2003 with massive, immediate development of the content on the women's page followed by a more extensive period of growth than on the man's page.

The *Mujer* page had variable implementation with parallel content change activity, which declined slightly after 2011. There was a net percentage increase on the *Varón* page from 2006, with a difference in the number of changes which tended to

remain low but constant, fewer than 100 actions a year.

The two pages selected in the Spanish Wikipedia, therefore, show an imbalance in information content which tends towards greater attention to the women's page.

In the [French language](#) version of Wikipedia, both pages grow exponentially in the initial period but to different degrees: the *Femme* page had three times more content than the *Homme* page.

Change activity progresses chronologically, however, in a manner consistent with the general trends. Of all the pages selected, the *Homme* page was the only one where the period of greatest implementa-

6. Reading experience

Percentage evolution per single article and number of total edits

This histogram shows the growth % over time related to selected pages compared to the total number of edits. Climax and declines points are also displayed.

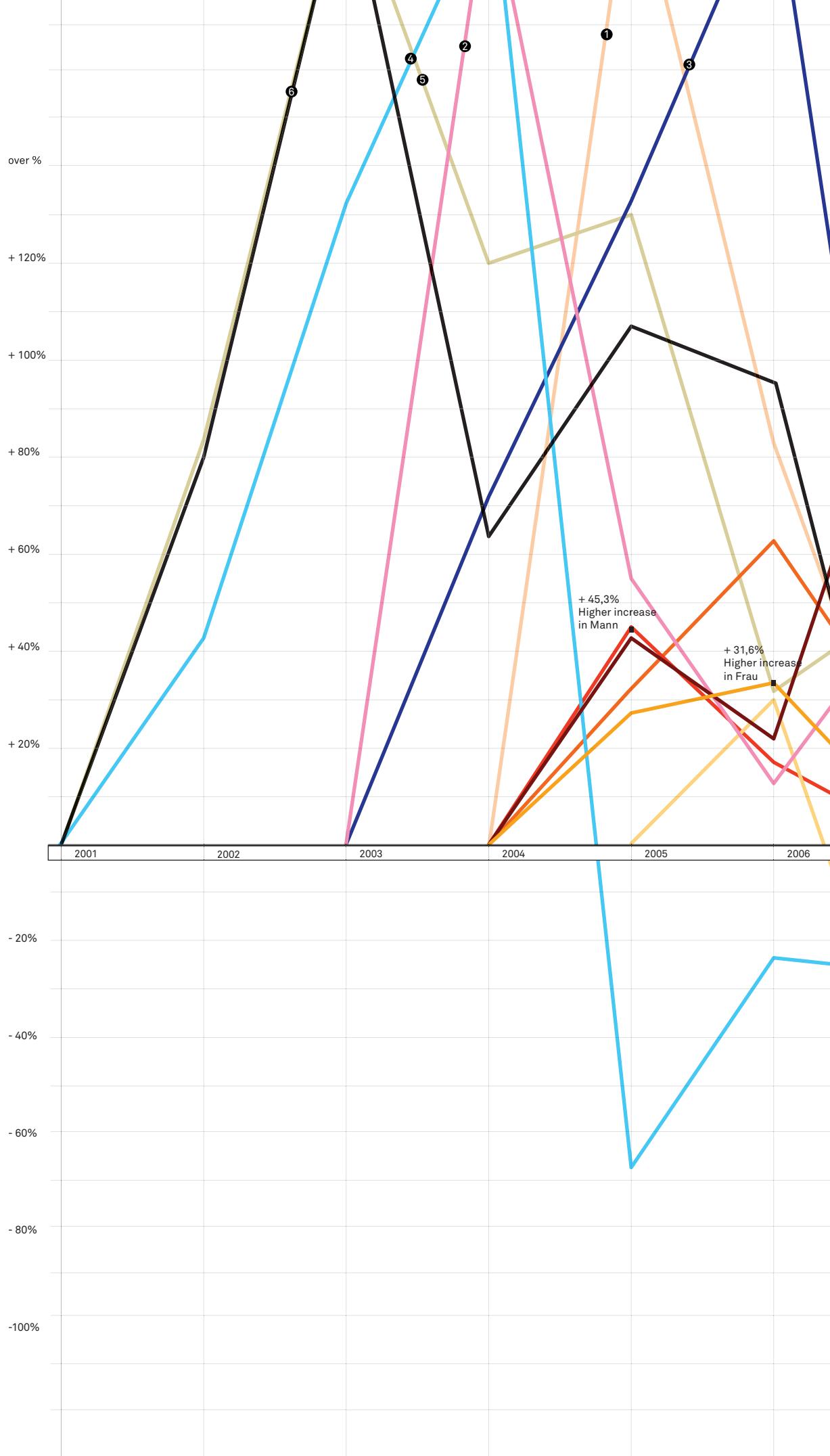
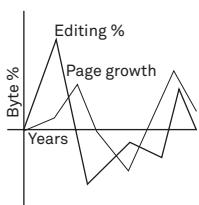
How to read it

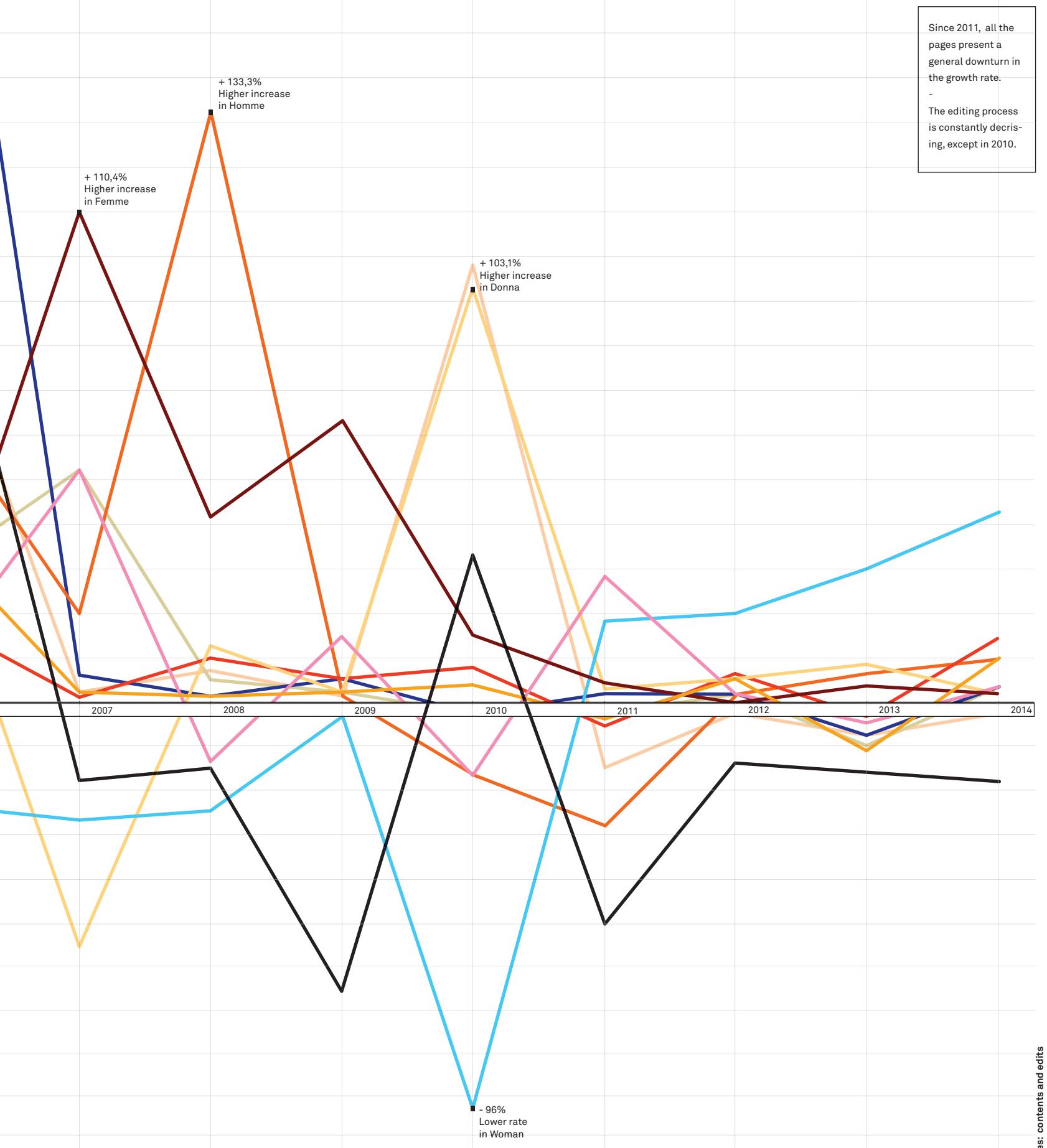
Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—

Editing %

High increase	—
Uomo (...) +27.273% ①	—
Mujer + 4766,8% ②	—
Varón + 2746,4% ③	—
Woman + 1560,7% ④	—
Man + 1462% ⑤	—
Editing +1336% ⑥	—

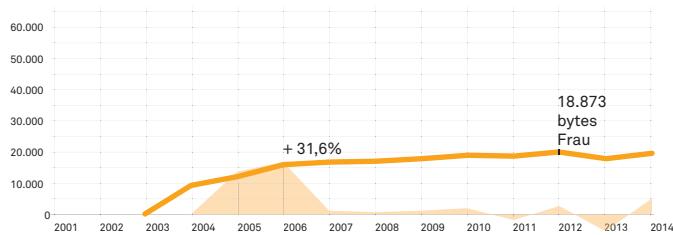




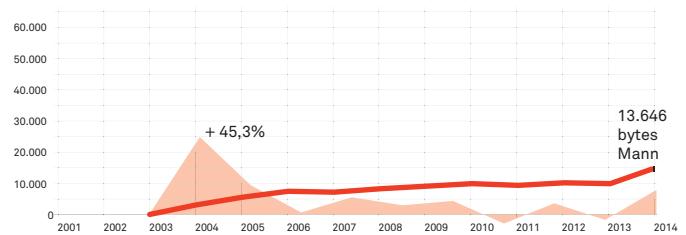
6. Reading experience

Step by step.
Growth % per
single pages.

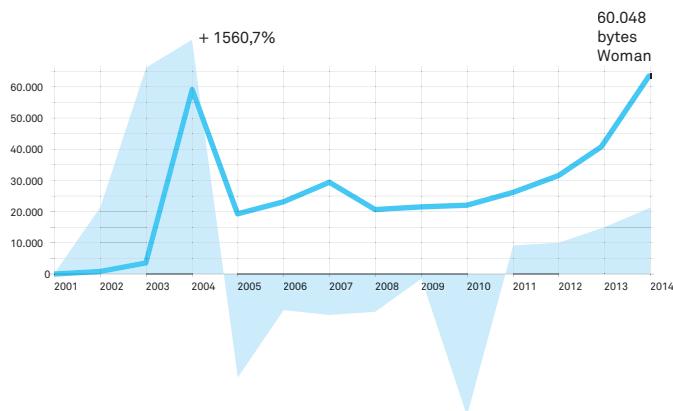
Frau: constant growth; small variation/annual %



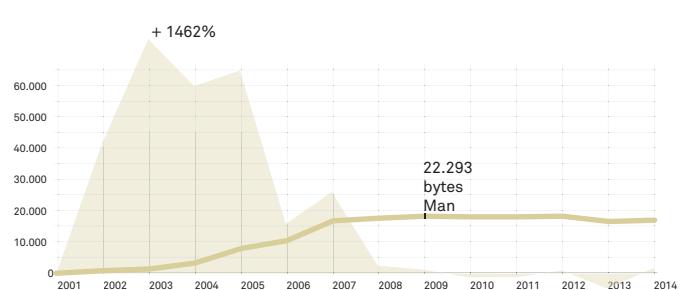
Mann: linear growth; progressive decrease/annual %



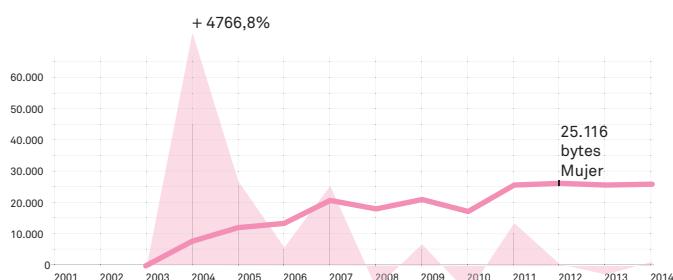
Woman: exponential growth; strong decrease/annual %



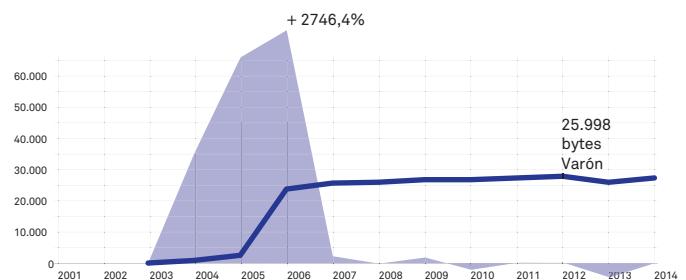
Man: constant growth; progressive decrease/annual %



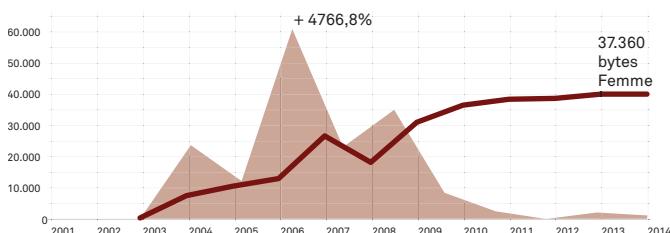
Mujer: constant growth; progressive decrease/annual %



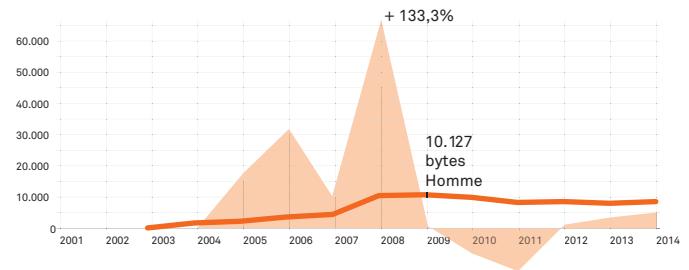
Varón: constant growth; sudden decrease/annual %



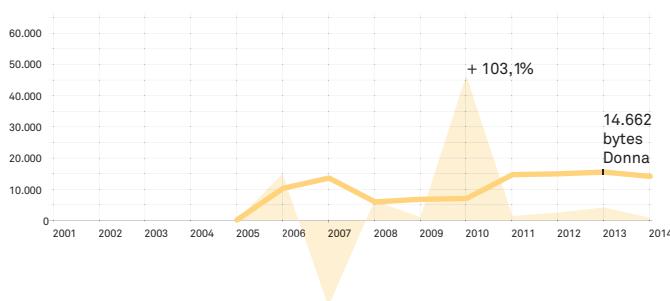
Femme: exponential growth; imbalanced variation/annual %



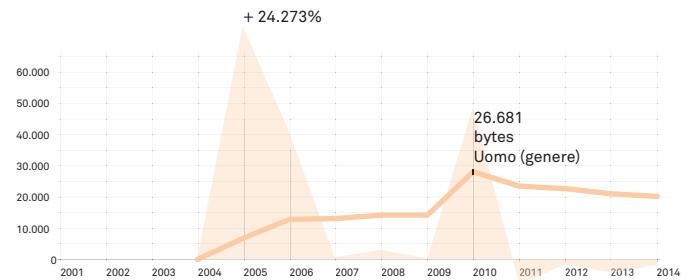
Homme: linear growth; related variation/annual %



Donna: linear growth; progressive decrease/annual %



Uomo (genere): costant growth; sudden decrease/annual %



tion coincided with the peak in changes to the article impacting the overall pattern of activity.

In the [Italian Wikipedia](#), the *Donna* page was only created in 2005 and grew at a variable rate in the following year, then its content decreased steadily until 2010, when interest revived again. It differed from the *Uomo (genere)* page, which saw a sharp initial increase in content, but a low density of changes on average.

In the case of all the [language editions compared](#), the percentage growth in the pages tends to vary over time with a drop in implementation of the content from 2011, which coincides with lower user participation compared with the previous year.

The pairs of pages selected developed in a consistent way over time, maintaining a predominant growth in the content relating to woman. Only in the pair of pages in the French language edition was the position less balanced.

Comparison of the different language editions showed, fully in line with expectations, that the English version had most contributions, followed

by an equal number of contribution in French and Spanish, and finally by German and Italian. Findings

Generally speaking, the [intensity of changes](#) was higher in the case of the women's pages selected, indicating greater user interest in monitoring and implementing these on a consistent basis.

Lastly, the [growth peak](#) shown by the data collected tended not to coincide with a high level of change activity on the part of users. In fact, only the *Homme* page out of the ten pages chosen showed a correspondence between the two elements examined.

Changing structure of the TOC

The TOC - Table of Contents is at the top of each page and serves as an index to the main articles and their sub-sections, giving the reader an overview of the information content.

Every Toc is **subject to change over time** and is arranged differently in each language version.

As a first step in analysing the arguments on the individual pages in order to make a final general comparison, the individual TOCs were examined on the last day they were updated during the data gathering period (4 December 2014).

The depth of each section and sub-section was considered on the basis of a **word count**. The attributions were excluded from this part of the research and will be analysed subsequently. An initial reading of the individual pages shows both explicit similarities and differences.

The **length of the sections** is not strictly related to the development of the argument and its completeness, in some cases it was found that the section

served as an incipit with possible further details given by internal links to other Wikipedia pages.

All the pages tend to respect the principle of proportionality between the arguments.

Based on this initial exploration, the sections in all the selected pages that looked similar were extrapolated and arranged in terms of conceptual proximity. From the point of view of a **content comparison**, it is interesting to clarify which arguments are addressed by only one page or one language version.

Understanding which subjects are presented in the title to define an encyclopedic approach? Do they remark any chronological variation?

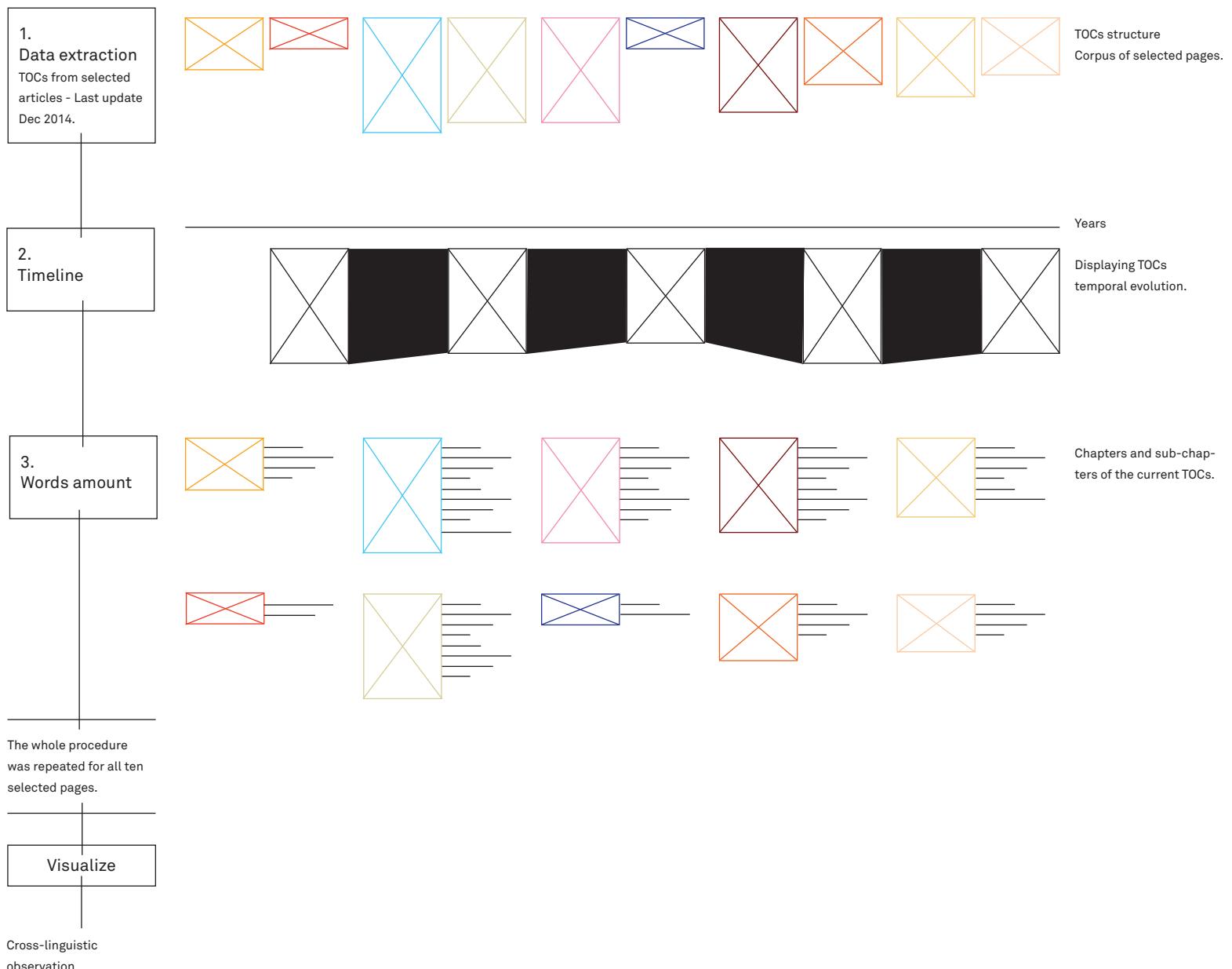
According to language editions and gender question which topics reflect the majority of interest?

Is it possible to highlight any chapters or subchapters explicitly related to just one single page?

Are these assumptions wa first step to define a cross-cultural balance among multilingual editions?

Research hypothesis

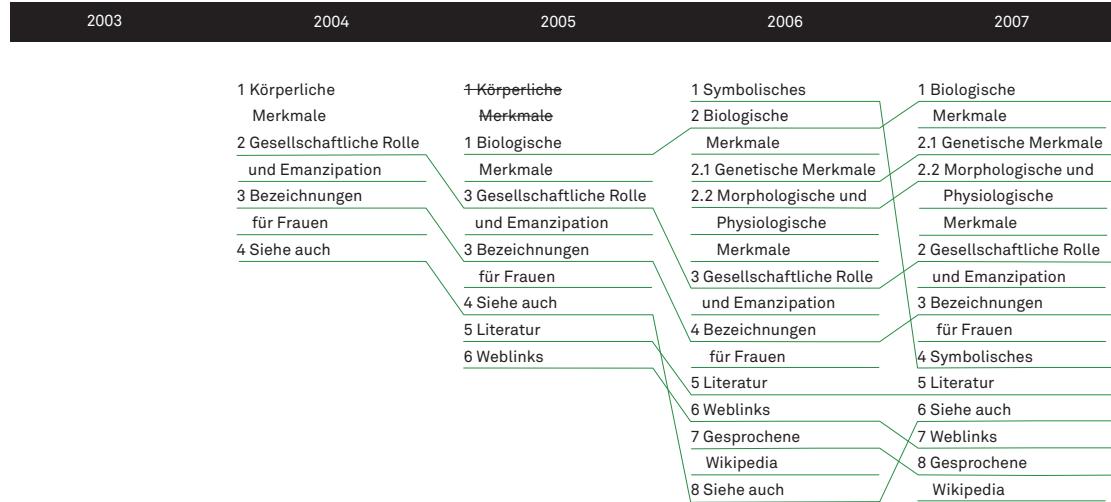
Method behind



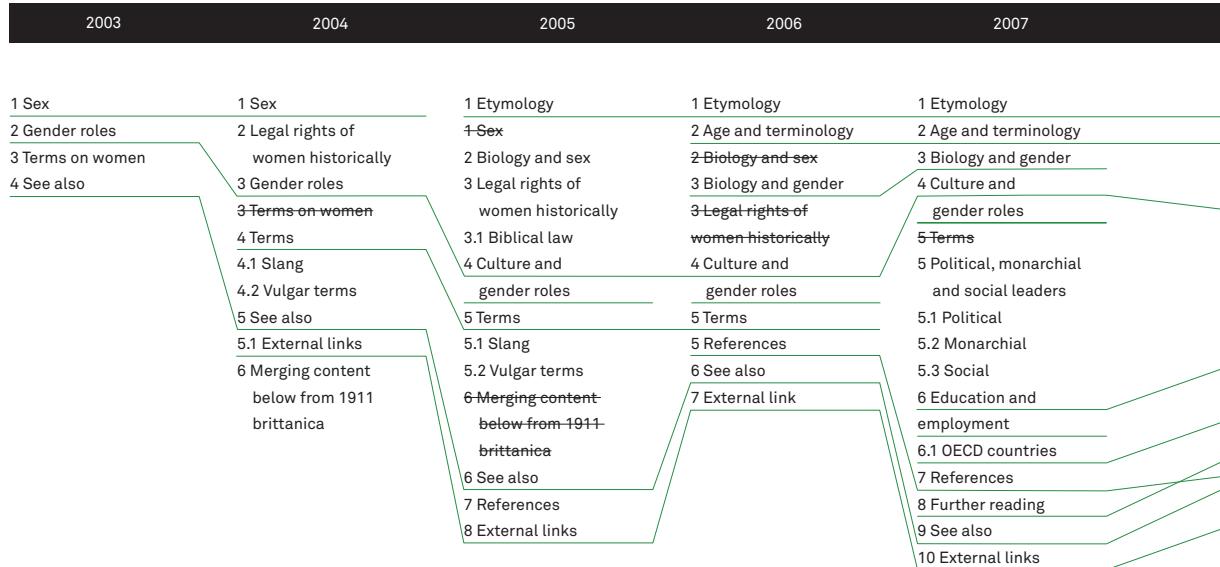
Exploring TOC evolution through time and titles

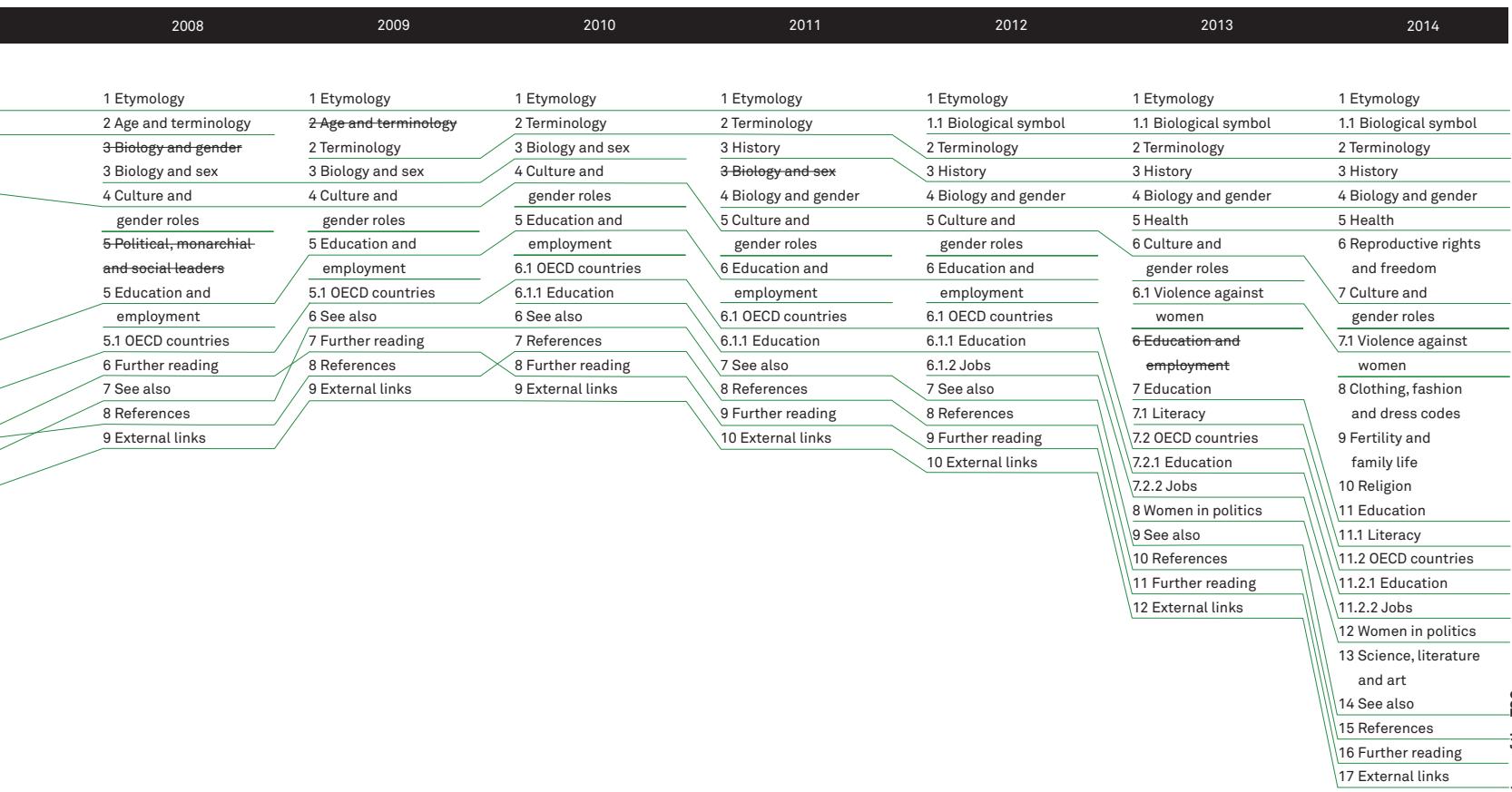
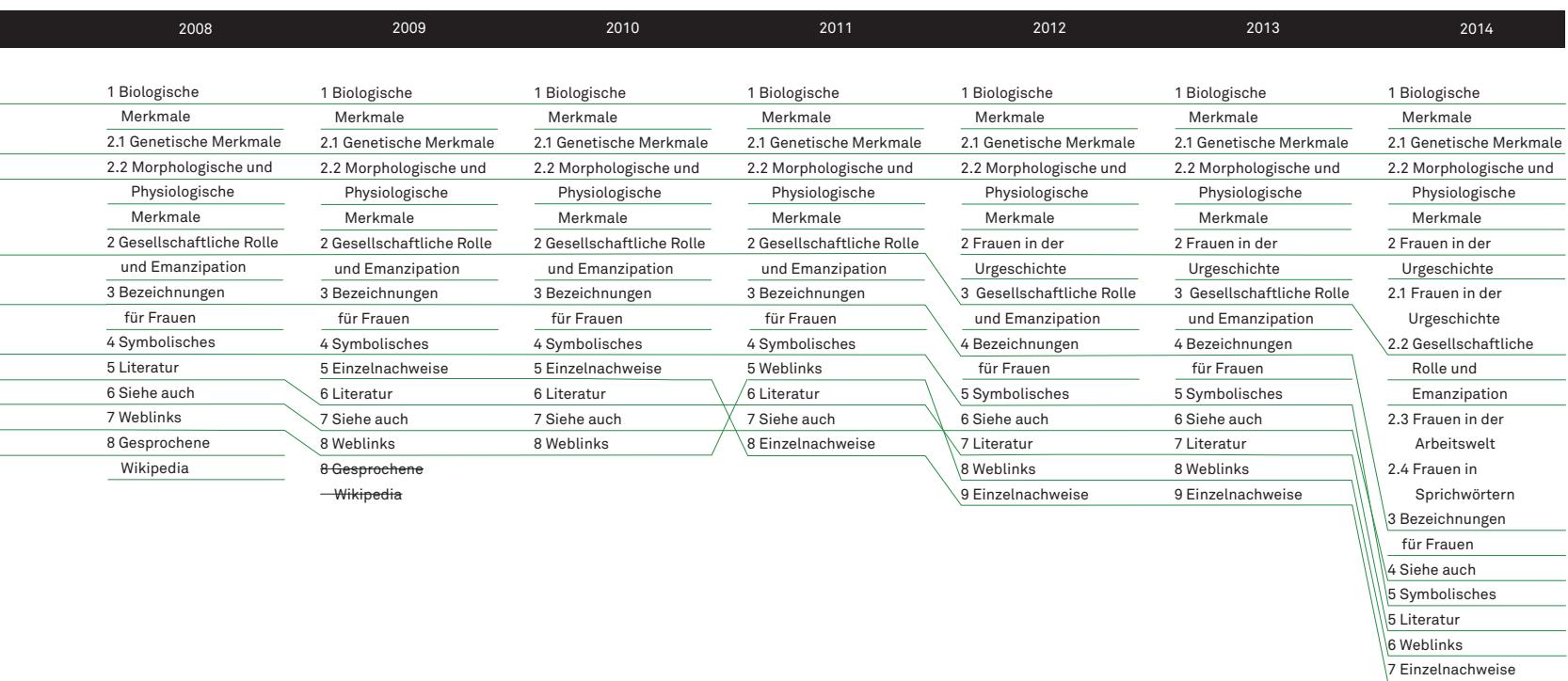
The visualization displays the temporal variations in TOC evolution per single page. The articles are divided in two groups related to gender. All TOC were collected in the first days of December per year starting from the each page launch. The data extraction maintains a relevant time closeness. Chapters and sub chapters displayed remain over time or go through relocation or removal.

Frau
This page remains stable in the lenght of time. From 2006 to 2013, the editing process hasn't modified the TOC structure. Only in 2014, the chapter "Gesellschaftliche Rolle" und "Emanzipation" (Gender role) has been relocated as sub chapter "Frauen in der Urgeschichte" (Society).



Woman
This page presents a steady growth of its contents related to TOC evolution. Despite of being the most completed edition, the article seems to miss important aspects, as the political dimension of women (the chapter is removed and never introduced again), or the refence concerning the violence against women, a hot button topic lately added in 2013.





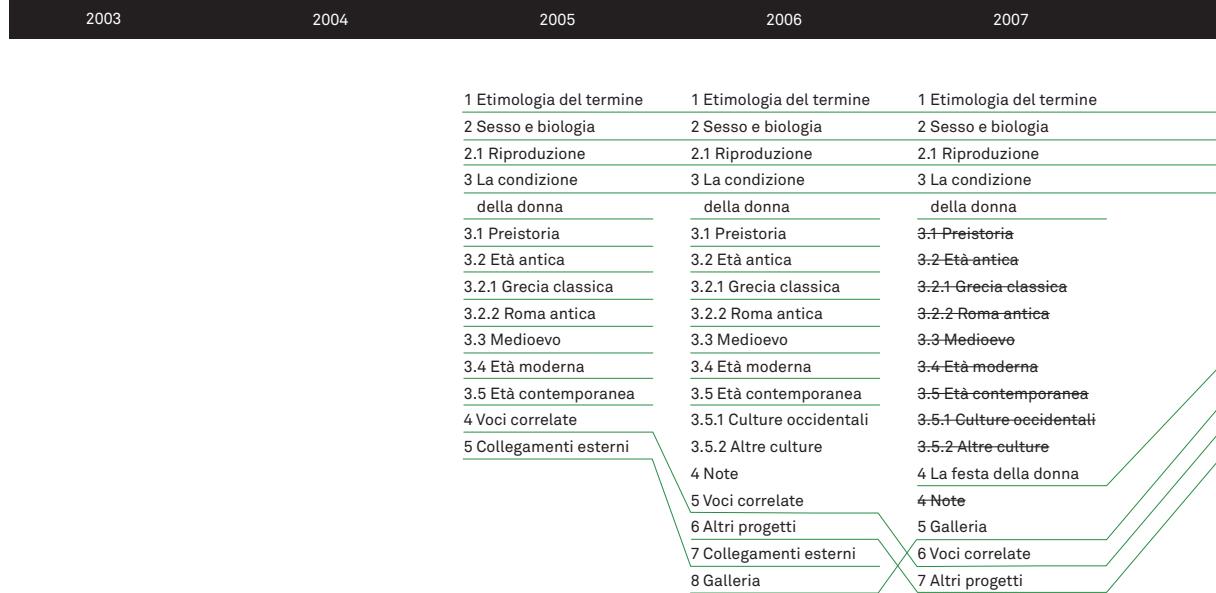
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Mujer
This page presents a particular TOC comparing to other articles. The most popular chapter about biology is not such recurring, except in 2009 and 2010. At first sight, Activism and Women's rights seem to be the central topic of the TOC.



Donna
This page hasn't been significantly changed since 2008. The contents related to the female historical dimension, presented in "Condizioni della donna" chapter, have been massively deleted along 2006.

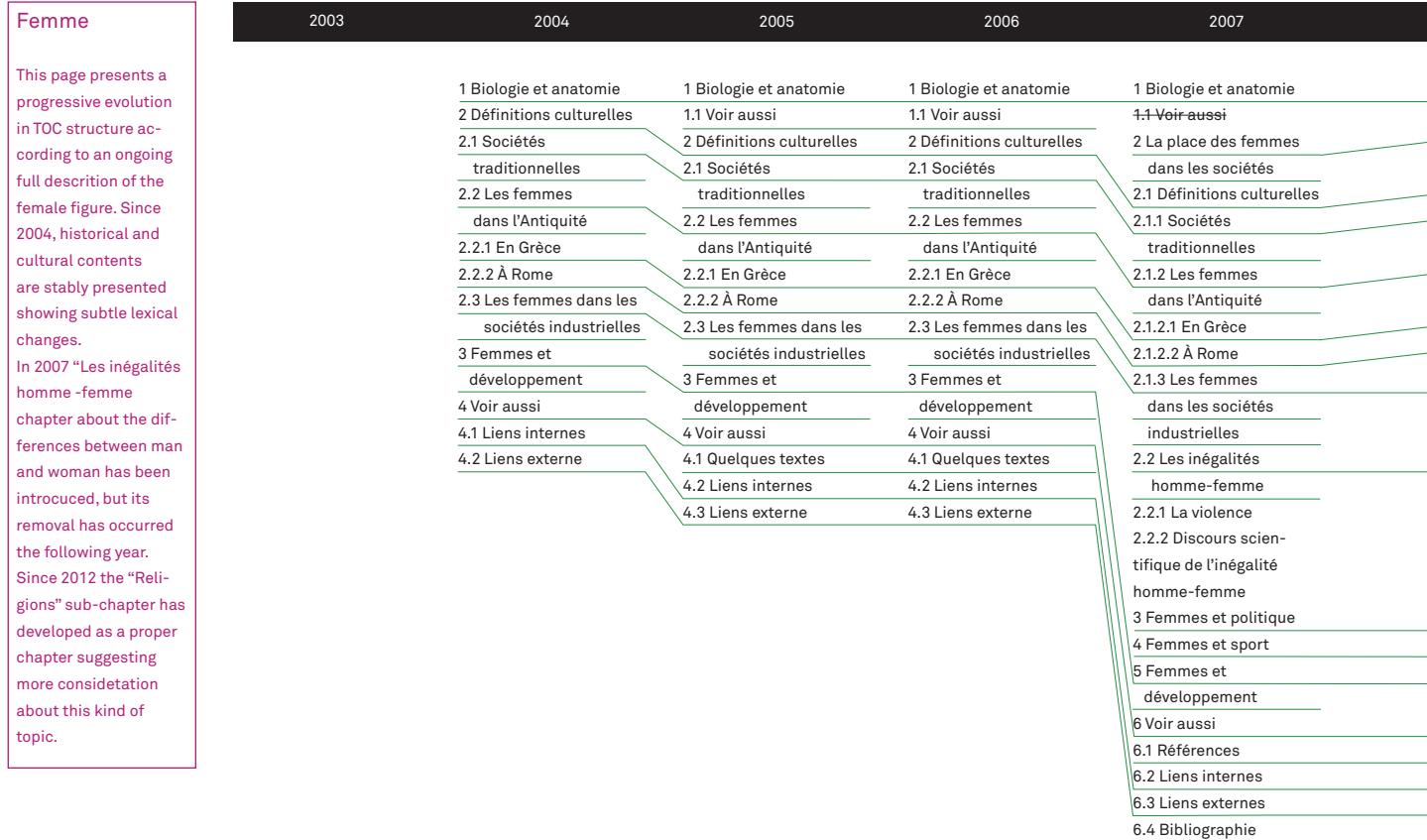


2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Biología y sexo	1 Cultura y roles	1 Cultura y roles	1 Reproducción, esfuerzo reproductivo y demografía			
1 Cultura y roles	2 Feminismo	1 Cultura y funciones	2 Evolución histórica, cultura, antropología e historia cultural	2 Evolución histórica, cultura, antropología e historia cultural	2 Evolución histórica, cultura, antropología e historia cultural	2 Evolución histórica, cultura, antropología e historia cultural
2 Mujeres en la política y el gobierno	3 Mujeres en la política y el gobierno	2 Feminismo	3 Feminismo	3 Feminismo	3 Feminismo	3 Feminismo
3 Mujeres y educación en España	3 Mujeres y educación en España	3 Mujeres en la política y el gobierno	4 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	4 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	4 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	4 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia
4 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	4 Evolución de la mujer en España	3 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	3.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	3.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)
4.1 Ley mosaica	5 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	3.2 La mujer y la ley	4.2 La mujer y la ley	4.2 La mujer y la ley	5 Sufragio femenino	4.2 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)
5 Sufragio femenino	5.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4 Sufragio femenino	5 Sufragio femenino	6 Véase también	6 Véase también	4.3 La mujer y la ley
6 Bibliografía	5.2 La mujer y la ley	4 Evolución de la mujer en España	6 Véase también	7 Referencias	7 Referencias	5 Sufragio femenino
7 Referencias	6 Sufragio femenino	5 Véase también	7 Referencias	8 Bibliografía	8 Bibliografía	6 Véase también
7 Véase también	7 Lista de referencias	8 Bibliografía	8 Enlaces externos	9 Enlaces externos	9 Enlaces externos	7 Referencias
8 Enlaces externos	9 Véase también	9 Véase también	9 Enlaces externos	9 Enlaces externos	9 Enlaces externos	8 Bibliografía
	10 Enlaces externos	10 Enlaces externos				9 Enlaces externos

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Etimología del termine	1 Etimologia del termine	1-Etimologia del termine	1 Etimologia	1 Etimologia	1 Etimologia	1 Etimologia
2 Sesso e biologia	2 Sesso e biologia	2-Sesso e biologia	2 Biologia	2 Biologia	2 Biologia	2 Biologia
2.1 Riproduzione	2.1 Riproduzione	2.1 Etimologia	2.1 Caratteri sessuali e riproduzione			
3 La condizione della donna	3 La condizione della donna	3 La condizione della donna	2.2 Longevità	2.2 Longevità	2.2 Longevità	2.2 Longevità
4 La festa della donna	4 La festa della donna	4 La festa della donna	2.2 Comportamento	2.2 Comportamento	2.2 Comportamento	2.2 Comportamento
5 Galleria	5 Galleria	5 Galleria	3 Condizione della donna			
6 Voci correlate	6 Voci correlate	6 Voci correlate	4 La festa della donna			
7 Altri progetti	7 Altri progetti	7 Altri progetti	5 La Giornata internazionale della donna			
			5 Galleria	5 Galleria	5 Galleria	5 Galleria
			6 Note	6 Note	6 Note	6 Note
			7 Altri progetti	7 Altri progetti	7 Altri progetti	7 Altri progetti

Exploring TOC evolution through time and titles

The visualization displays the temporal variations in TOC evolution per single page. The articles are divided in two groups related to gender. All TOC were collected in the first days of December per year starting from the each page launch. The data extraction maintains a relevant time closeness. Chapters and sub chapters displayed remain over time or go through relocation or removal.



Comments

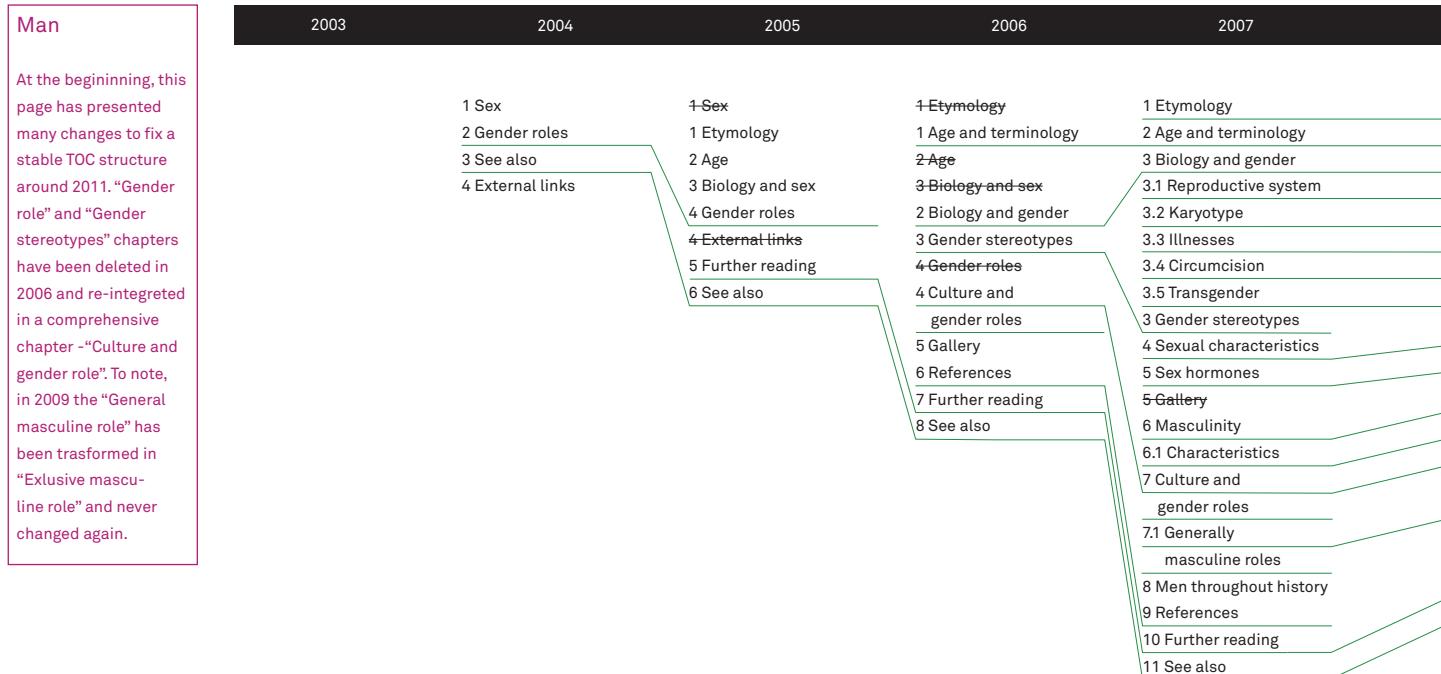
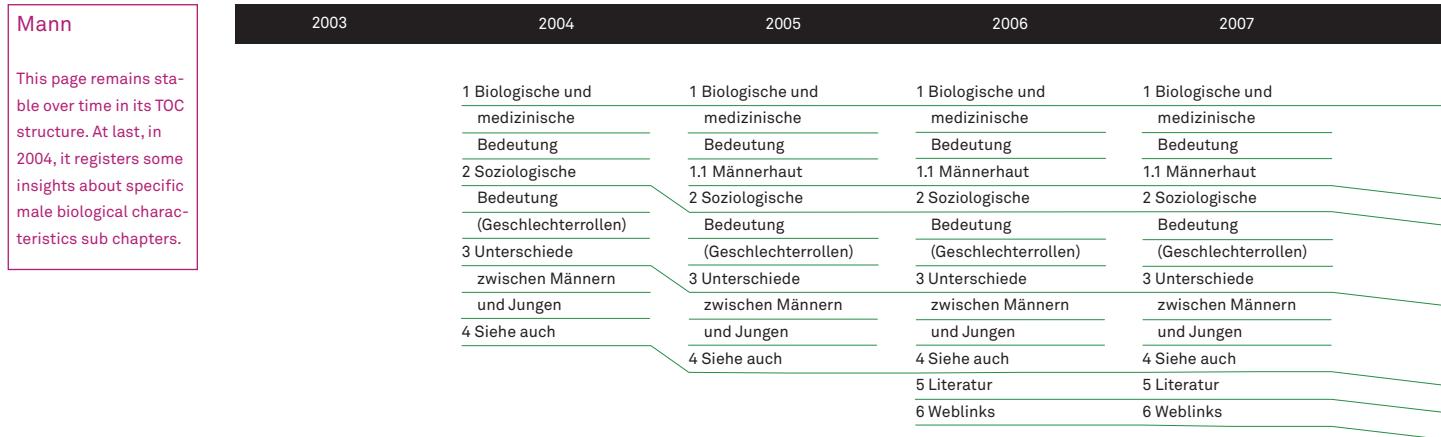
The description of the **biological characteristics** of the female figure refers to a central knot in the comparative TOC evolution analysis between the selected pages. The Spanish page presents just an exception.

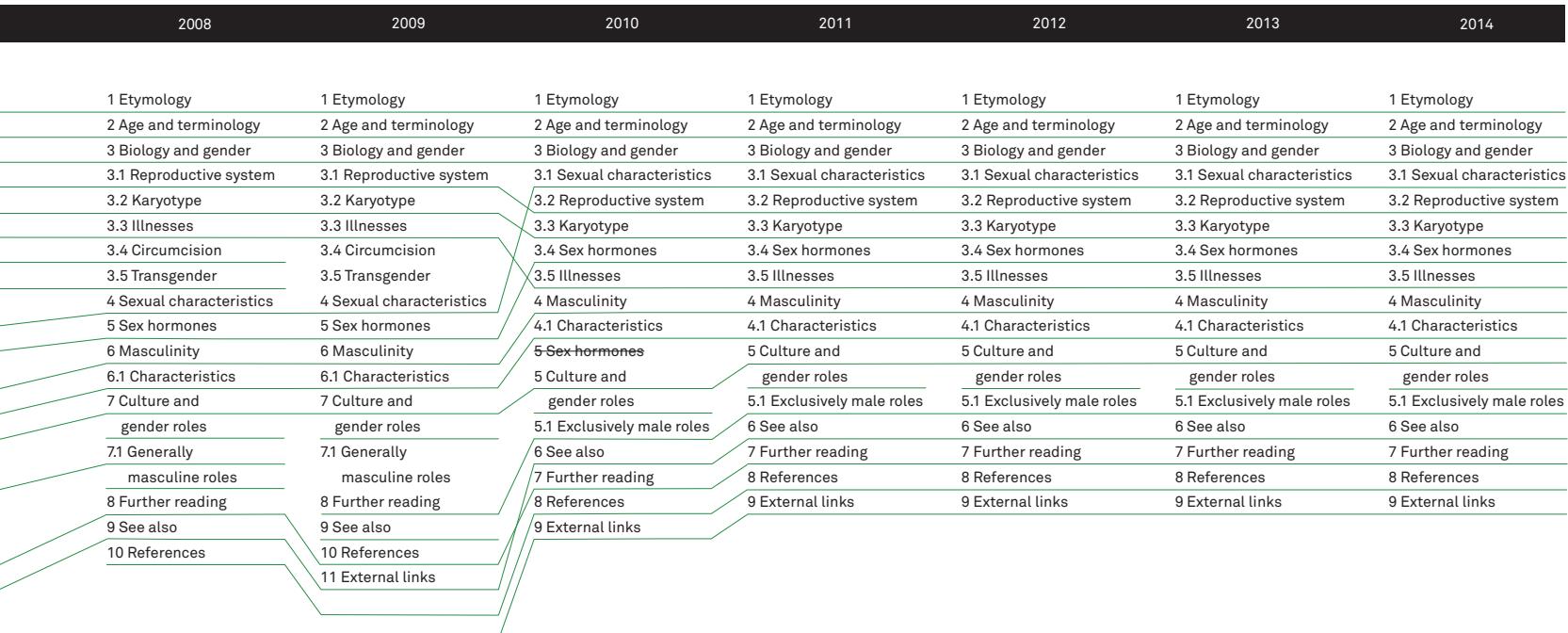
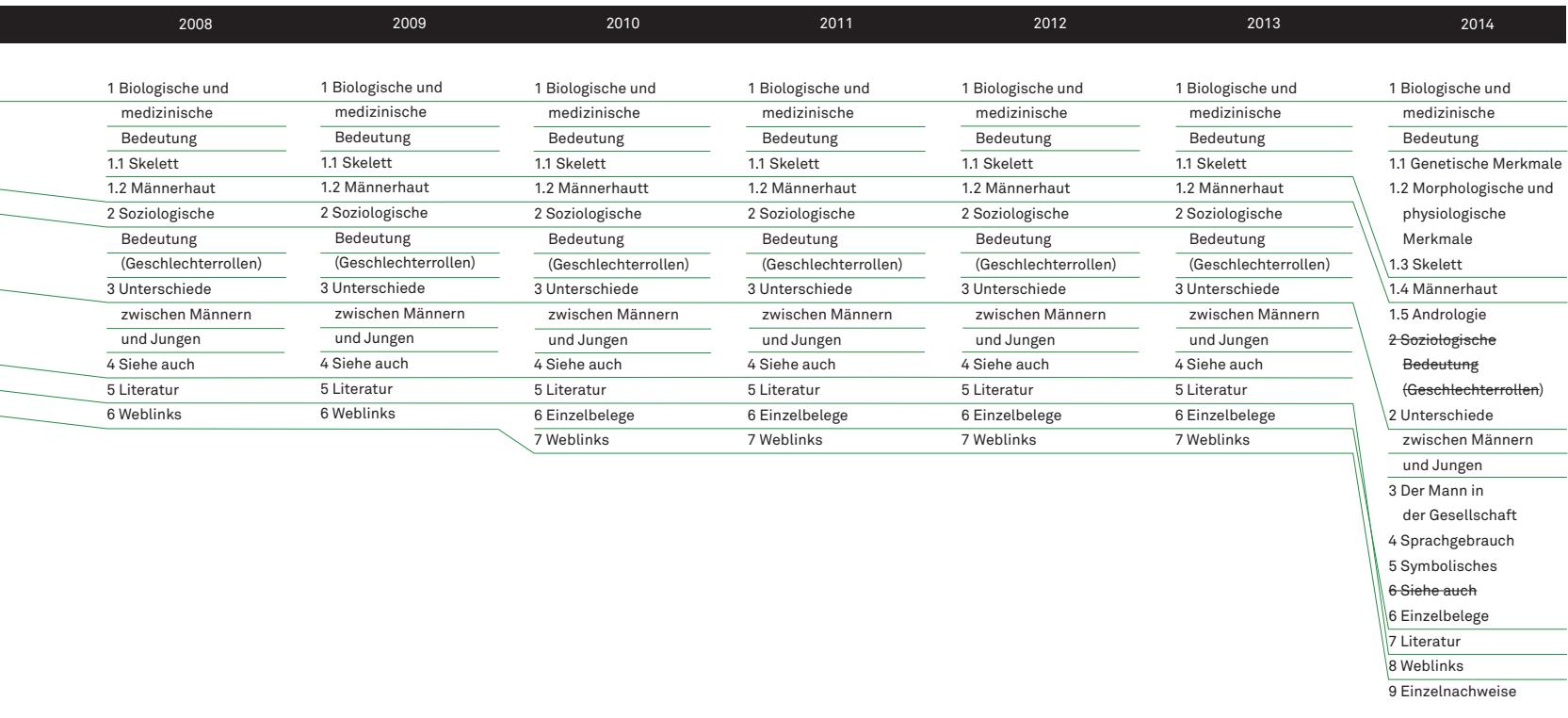
The chapters concerning **politics and violence against women** seem to be missed or unable to maintain a persistence over time in the different language editions.

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie
2 La place des femmes dans les sociétés	2 La place des femmes dans les sociétés	2 Particularités comportementales	2 Particularités comportementales	2 La place des femmes dans les sociétés	2 Société	2 Société
2.1 Définition culturelles	2.1 Définitions culturelles	3 La place des femmes dans les sociétés	2 La place des femmes dans les sociétés	2.1 Définition culturelles	2.1 Définitions culturelles	2.1 Définitions culturelles
2.1.1 Sociétés traditionnelles	2.1.1 Sociétés traditionnelles	3.1 Définitions culturelles	2.1.1 Sociétés traditionnelles	2.2 Sociétés traditionnelles	2.2 Sociétés traditionnelles	2.2 Sociétés traditionnelles
2.1.2 Les femmes dans l'Antiquité	2.1.2 Les femmes dans l'Antiquité	3.1.1 Sociétés traditionnelles	2.1.2 Les femmes dans l'Antiquité	2.3 Antiquité	2.3 Antiquité	2.3 Antiquité
2.1.2.1 En Grèce	2.1.2.1 En Grèce	3.1.2 Les femmes dans l'Antiquité	2.1.2.1 En Grèce	2.3.1 Grèce	2.3.1 Grèce	2.3.1 Grèce
2.1.2.2 À Rome	2.1.2.2 À Rome	3.1.2.1 En Grèce	2.1.2.2 À Rome	2.3.2 Rome	2.3.2 Rome	2.3.2 Rome
2.1.2.3 En Perse	2.1.2.3 En Perse	3.1.2.2 À Rome	2.1.2.3 En Perse	2.3.3 Perse	2.3.3 Perse	2.3.3 Perse
2.1.3 Les femmes dans les sociétés industrielles	2.1.3 Les femmes dans les sociétés industrielles	3.1.3 Les femmes dans les sociétés industrielles	2.1.3 Les femmes dans les sociétés industrielles	2.4 Sociétés industrielles	2.4 Sociétés industrielles	2.4 Sociétés industrielles
2.2 Les inégalités homme-femme	2.2.1 La violence	2.2.1 Religion chrétienne	3.2 Religions et les femmes	2.2 Religions et les femmes	3 Religions	3 Religions
2.2.2 Discours scientifique de l'inégalité homme-femme	2.2.2.1 Église catholique	3.2.1 Religion chrétienne	3.2 Religions et les femmes	3.1 Religion chrétienne	3.1.1 Église catholique	3.1.1 Église catholique
3 Femmes et politique	2.2.2.2 Protestantisme	3.2.1.1 Église catholique	3.2.1 Religions et les femmes	3.1.2 Protestantisme	3.1.2 Protestantisme	3.1.2 Protestantisme
4 Femmes et sport	2.2.2 Islam	3.2.1.2 Protestantisme	3.2.2 Islam	3.1.1 Église catholique	3.2 Islam	3.2 Islam
5 Femmes et développement	2.2.3 Judaïsme	3.2.2 Islam	3.2.3 Judaïsme	3.2.2 Protestantisme	3.2.3 Judaïsme	3.2.3 Judaïsme
6 Voir aussi	2.2.4 Bouddhisme	3.2.3 Judaïsme	3.2.4 Bouddhisme	3.2.3 Islam	3.3 Bouddhisme	3.4 Bouddhisme
6.1 Références	2.3 Les différences sociales entre homme et femme	3.3 Les différences sociales entre homme et femme	2.3.1 Les différences entre homme et femme	3.3.1 Islam	3.3.2 Protestantisme	3.5 Différences sociales
6.2 Liens internes	3 Conflit de lois	4 Conflit de lois (France)	3.1 Conflicte de lois	3.3.2 Bouddhisme	4 Conflit de lois (France)	4 Conflit de lois (France)
6.3 Liens externes	3 Femmes et politique	5 En politique	5 Femmes et sport	3.3.3 Islam	5 Politique	5 Politique
6.4 Bibliographie	4 En politique	6 Femmes et sport	7 Femmes et développement	3.3.3.1 Islam	6 Sport	6 Sport
	5 Femmes et sport	7 Femmes et	8 Femmes et guerre	3.3.3.2 Protestantisme	7 Développement	7 Développement
	6 Femmes et développement	développement	9 Notes et références	3.3.3.3 Bouddhisme	8 Période de guerre	8 Période de guerre
	7 Femmes et guerre	8 Femmes et guerre	10 Voir aussi	3.3.3.4 Islam	9 Taux de féminité	9 Taux de féminité
	8 Notes et références	9 Notes et références	10.1 Articles connexes	3.3.3.5 Judaïsme	10 Notes et références	10 Notes et références
	9 Voir aussi	10 Voir aussi	10.2 Bibliographie	3.3.3.6 Bouddhisme	11 Annexes	11 Annexes
	9.1 Bibliographie	10.1 Articles connexes	10.3 Liens externes	3.3.3.7 Islam	11.1 Articles connexes	11.1 Articles connexes
	9.2 Articles connexes	10.2 Bibliographie		3.3.3.8 Judaïsme	11.2 Bibliographie	11.2 Bibliographie
	9.3 Liens externes	10.3 Liens externes		3.3.3.9 Bouddhisme	11.3 Liens externes	11.3 Liens externes
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				3.3.3.166 Judaïsme		
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				3.3.3.170 Islam		
				3.3.3.171 Judaïsme		
				3.3.3.172 Bouddhisme		
				3.3.3.173 Protestantisme		
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				3.3.3.176 Judaïsme		
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				3.3.3.192 Bouddhisme		
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Exploring TOC evolution through time and titles

The visualization displays the temporal variations in TOC evolution per single page. The articles are divided in two groups related to gender. All TOC were collected in the first days of December per year starting from the each page launch. The data extraction maintains a relevant time closeness. Chapters and sub chapters displayed remain over time or go through relocation or removal.





6. Reading experience

Exploring TOC evolution through time and titles

The visualization displays the temporal variations in TOC evolution per single page. The articles are divided in two groups related to gender. All TOC were collected in the first days of December per year starting from the each page launch. The data extraction maintains a relevant time closeness. Chapters and sub chapters displayed remain over time or go through relocation or removal.

Varón

This page refers to the same TOC since 2007. It's also the unique article with a proper "Matrimonio" (marriage) chapter, transformed later in sub chapter.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 La edad					1 La edad
1.1 El feto					1.1 Biología
1.2 El muchacho					1.1.1 Sexo masculino
1.3 El hombre					1.1.2 Características sexuales secundarias
2 Biología					1.1.3 Identidad sexual
2.1 Introducción					1.1.4 Salud, expectativa de vida y morbilidad
2.2 Sexo masculino					1.1.5 Alteraciones biológicas
2.3 Características sexuales secundarias					1.1.6 Ciclo vital
2.4 Enfermedades masculinas					2 Cultura y estudios de género
2.5 Expectativas de vida y morbilidad					2.1 Estereotipos masculinos
2.6 Identidad sexual					2.2 Educación masculina
2.7 Alteraciones biológicas					2.3 El matrimonio
3 Estereotipos masculinos					3 Galería
4 Educación masculina					4 Referencias
4.1 La educación de acuerdo al desarrollo vital					5 Véase también
5 El matrimonio					6 Enlaces externos
6 Cultura					6 Cultura
7 Galería					
8 Referencias					
9 Véase también					

Uomo (genere)

This page changes its TOC structure in 2009 following the model of the English edition.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Sesso					
2 Generi					
3 Voci correlate	3 Aspetto fisico	3 Riproduzione	3 Riproduzione	3 Riproduzione	3 Riproduzione
4 Collegamenti esterni	4 Galleria	4 Aspetto fisico	4 Aspetto fisico	4 Aspetto fisico	4 Aspetto fisico
	5 Voci correlate	5 Galleria	5 Galleria	5 Galleria	5 Galleria
	6 Collegamenti esterni	6 Voci correlate	6 Voci correlate	6 Voci correlate	6 Voci correlate
		7 Collegamenti esterni	7 Collegamenti esterni	7 Collegamenti esterni	7 Collegamenti esterni

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Biología						
1.1 Sexo masculino						
1.2 Características sexuales secundarias						
1.3 Identidad sexual						
1.4 Salud, expectativa de vida y morbilidad						
1.5 Alteraciones biológicas						
1.6 Ciclo vital						
2 Cultura y estudios de género						
2.1 Estereotipos masculinos						
2.2 Educación masculina						
2.3 El matrimonio						
3 Galería						
4 Referencias						
5 Véase también						
6 Enlaces externos						

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1-Etimologia	1 Etimologia					
1 Sesso	2 Età e terminologia					
2-Generi	3 Biologia					
2 Età e terminologia	3.1 Caratteristiche sessuali					
3 Biologia	3.2 Fattori patologici sessuali					
3.1 Caratteristiche sessuali	4 Mascolinità					
3.2 Fattori patologici	5 Cultura e ruoli di genere					
3-Riproduzione	5.1 Ruoli esclusivamente maschili					
4-Aspetto fisico	5.2 Movimenti maschili e questione maschile					
4 Mascolinità	6 Religione					
5 Cultura e ruoli di genere	7 Voci correlate					
5.1 Ruoli esclusivamente maschili	8 Note					
5.2 Movimenti maschili e questione maschile	9 Altri progetti					
5 Galleria	5 Galleria					
6 Religione						
7 Voci correlate						
8 Note						
9 Altri progetti						

6. Reading experience

Exploring TOC evolution through time and titles	Homme	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
The visualization displays the temporal variations in TOCs evolution per single page.	This page shows a radical change across 2008-2009 with the Les hommes et les activités chapter and its specific sub chapters. From 2010, the TOC structure has never changed again.					
The articles are divided in two groups related to gender.						
All TOCs were collected in the first days of December per year starting from the each page launch. The data extraction maintains a relevant time closeness.						
Chapters and sub chapters displayed remain over time or go through relocation or removal.						

Comments

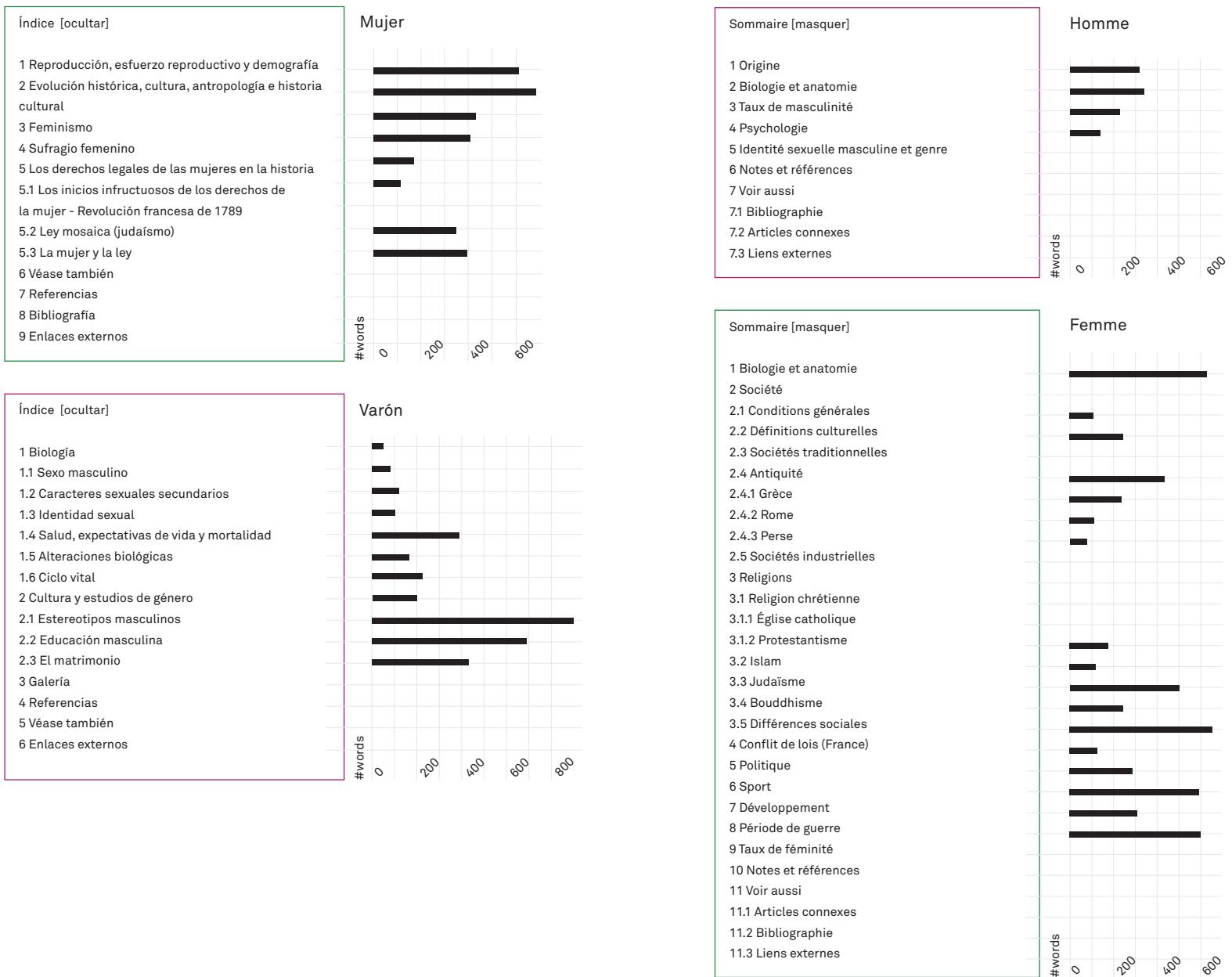
Comparing the TOC evolution in the different language editions related to male page, the chapters are characterized by a **lower mobility** and variation, except sporadic case as the Homme page.

In addition, the Uomo (genre) article bases its TOC structure on the model of the Man article translating the titles from **english to italian** in one year distance. These two articles are the only ones to specify a sub chapter about the exclusively male roles in society.

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 L'homme dans différents continents	1 L'homme dans différents continents	1 L'homme dans différents continents	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Origine	1 Origine
1 Biologie et anatomie	2 Le nombre d'hommes dans le monde (ou taux de masculinité)	2 Le nombre d'hommes dans le monde (ou taux de masculinité)	2 Le nombre d'hommes dans le monde (ou taux de masculinité)	2 Taux de masculinité	2 Biologie et anatomie	2 Biologie et anatomie
2 Rôle de l'Homme dans le sport	3 La physiologie masculine (le corps de l'homme)	3 La physiologie masculine (le corps de l'homme)	3 La psychologie masculine	3 Psychologie	3 Taux de masculinité	3 Taux de masculinité
2 Le nombre d'hommes dans le monde (ou taux de masculinité)	4 La psychologie masculine	4 La psychologie masculine (le corps de l'homme)	4 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	4 Psychologie	4 Psychologie	4 Psychologie
3 La physiologie masculine (le corps de l'homme)	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	5 Notes et références	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre
3 Voir aussi	6 Les hommes et les activités	6 Les hommes et les activités	6 Voir aussi	6 Notes et références	6 Notes et références	6 Notes et références
4 La psychologie masculine	6.1 Les hommes et la mode	6.1 Les hommes et la mode	6.1 Bibliographie	6.1 Notes et références	6.1 Notes et références	6.1 Notes et références
5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	6.2 Les hommes et la presse	6.2 Les hommes et la presse	6.2 Articles connexes	6.2 Notes et références	6.2 Notes et références	6.2 Notes et références
6 Les hommes et les activités	6.3 Les hommes et la famille	6.3 Les hommes et la famille	6.3 Liens externes	6.3 Notes et références	6.3 Notes et références	6.3 Notes et références
6.1 Les hommes et la mode	6.4 Les hommes et l'amour	6.4 Les hommes et l'amour	7 Notes et références	7 Notes et références	7 Notes et références	7 Notes et références
6.2 Les hommes et la presse	6.5 Les hommes et l'activité sexuelle	6.5 Les hommes et l'activité sexuelle	7.1 Références	7.1 Références	7.1 Références	7.1 Références
6.3 Les hommes et la famille	6.6 Les hommes et la guerre	6.6 Les hommes et la guerre	7.2 Bibliographie	7.2 Bibliographie	7.2 Bibliographie	7.2 Bibliographie
6.4 Les hommes et l'amour	6.7 Les hommes et les arts	6.7 Les hommes et les arts	7.3 Articles connexes	7.3 Articles connexes	7.3 Articles connexes	7.3 Articles connexes
6.5 Les hommes et l'activité sexuelle	6.8 Les hommes et les sciences	6.8 Les hommes et les sciences	7.4 Liens externes	7.4 Liens externes	7.4 Liens externes	7.4 Liens externes
6.6 Les hommes et la guerre	6.9 Les hommes et l'économie	6.9 Les hommes et l'économie				
6.7 Les hommes et les arts	6.10 Les hommes et l'éducation	6.10 Les hommes et l'éducation				
6.8 Les hommes et les sciences						
6.9 Les hommes et l'économie						
6.10 Les hommes et l'éducation						
7 Notes et références						
7.1 Références						
7.2 Bibliographie						
7.3 Articles connexes						
7.4 Liens externes						

6. Reading experience





The *Frau* page develops its arguments in a proportional manner, particularly in the sections covering biological characteristics and the social role of women.

Within the latter, there is a major jump in time between the section on prehistory and that on female emancipation, which, although supported by further information links to other Wikipedia pages, are less specific than another section devoted to female names in the [German language](#).

In the *Mann* page, clear emphasis is given to the section on biology which addresses in detail both man's physical and morphological characteristics.

The chapter on man in society is summarised briefly compared with the corresponding section in the *Frau* page.

This suggests that in the German edition, the *Mann* and *Frau* pages structure their Toc on the basis of similar subjects, but the second page contains a wealth of specifics and amplification of the main items of information.

In the [English edition](#), both the pages selected can be considered largely complete in view of the absolute international nature of the language.

The structure of the Toc for the *Man* and *Woman* pages shows differences in the progressive develop-

Comments

Structure
of the current
TOC

Comments

ment of the sections. The *Woman* page contains a full review of the argument on general subjects such as, for example, history, gender roles, religion and education.

The sections contain references to the figure of woman in her domestic and family capacity. This latter contribution is not, however, present in the man page, where the cultural and social dimension of the male figure is addressed in the sections on masculinity and gender role, with a specific sub-section devoted to a description of the positions still exclusively male today.

While the *Woman* page presents the female figure on a wide, informative scale, the Man page remains more divided into sectors in this case.

The selected pages in the [Spanish edition](#) of Wikipedia show a difference in Toc construction, with the *Varón* page standardised with respect to general characteristics, while the *Mujer* page is distinguished by content choices.

With regard to the range of pages analysed, the latter is the only one to address women's rights specifically with sections on feminism and women's suffrage. The biological characteristics presented and well articulated in all the other pages are addressed here in a summary focused on the subject of reproduction. In contrast, the *Varón* page has a section on biological characteristics in line with all other language versions, particularly the *Man* and *Mann* pages.

It is worth noting in the section on culture and gender studies that the sub-section on male stereotypes is the most developed in the entire page and that it is the only place where the subject of marriage is given a whole sub-section.

This latter point could be an idea for an interesting cultural reflection, if related to the arguments addressed in the *Mujer* page.

In the [French edition](#), the two pages chosen contain different amounts of information, with significantly more on the *Femme* page. The Toc structure is thus different in terms of the number of sections and the presence of sub-sections.

The *Femme* page in fact has the items arranged by macro-topic - biology, religions, politics – discussed in a set of detailed sub-sections. The figure of woman is represented in a historical context, showing her position through the phases of antiquity, and in religions, providing an inter-cultural content barely present in the other pages.

Although reference is made to psychology and gender arguments, the *Homme* page contains less on the social dimension of men in broad terms: for example, the sections on work and politics are not cited.

The two pages in the [Italian version](#) studied have a common Toc structure in line with the general characteristics of the other language versions. The *Donna* page summarises the social and cultural dynamics in a single section on woman's condition and behaviour, concentrating mainly on biological aspects.

In the *Uomo (genere)* page, on the other hand, there is a balance between the sections and sub-sections and, following the example of the English version, it addresses the topics of masculinity and gender roles, reserving for the latter an item on exclusively male roles.

The visualisation shows that biology and its characteristics are a shared theme in all language versions with different levels of detail. *Findings*

In the encyclopaedic definition of man and woman, the first requirement is a scientific description of human nature.

This first objective perspective is followed by the section on culture and gender roles, which are quite different in the various sub-sections in each gender and language version. For example, a very important, topical argument such as violence against women is only related to gender roles in the men's page of the English edition.

Shared similarities on a lesser scale, however, are those concerning history, religion and politics. In the case of the first two, there is a vast amount of information on the women's pages, which can also be found on the corresponding men's pages.

Analysis of the Toc shows that the Italian version follows the English example in the way the information is structured, as evident from the sections on etymology and masculinity, which correspond only in these two languages.

Finally a cross-linguistic comparison of the Tocs shows that sections and sub-sections are only presented explicitly on one page. Notification of the contents gives rise to an initial reflection on the amount of information, missing information and contributors' activity.

It should be noted that the absence of a section does not necessarily imply that the argument is not relevant to the page; it may in fact be present in the text in another section, as a citation or internal link to Wikipedia

Connections inside Wikipedia

Analysis of the TOC shows that the structure of the sections and their titles are fundamental in order to formulate initial hypotheses on the development of the page and, at the same time, demonstrate the specific nature of the language versions.

Gephi is an open source network analysis and visualization software written in Java on the NetBeans platform. It's been developed by the students of the University of Technology of Compile (UTC) in France and implemented through the Google Summer of Code from 2009. Gephi has been used in an increasing number of research projects in journalism, academia, social media and elsewhere to understand the global connectivity. The Gephi Consortium is a non-profit corporation supported by SciencesPo, Linkfluence, WebAtlas and Quid.

However, a user's searches on the web are never limited to the acquisition of information from a single source and it is relevant in this context to understand the possibilities of more thorough research on the chosen topic offered by Wikipedia.

This part of the research will, therefore, look at defining a network of relationships between the pages involved in the research and other associated pages within Wikipedia.

This investigation is aimed at producing **two networks of relationships divided by gender**, in order to explore the first and second level links.

A body of Wikipedia links was extrapolated from each individual page selected; each of these links was opened and a subsequent batch of links was obtained from these. A dataset was then built to make clear the connection between the first and second level links.

The links already present on the initial page were entered in the Source column and the links found in the second search level were entered in the Target column.

A weighting was assigned to each connection based on the number of repetitions of the links in the Target. The whole procedure was repeated for all ten selected pages and each dataset constructed was entered into **Gephi**, an open source software for the visualisation of networks.

After an experimental phase which saw the creation of networks too complex to be analysed specifically, the datasets were reorganised by eliminating from the final visualisations those links which were shared by a single connection.

This process made it possible to move from separate visualisations of the individual pages to two visualisations subdivided by gender in order to facilitate **cross-observations** of the language versions.

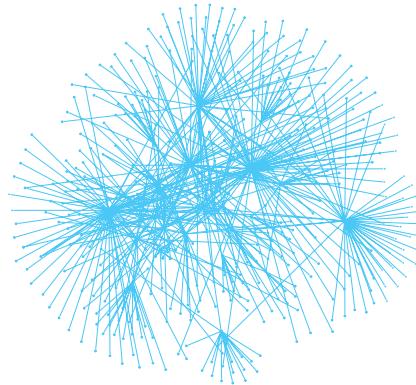
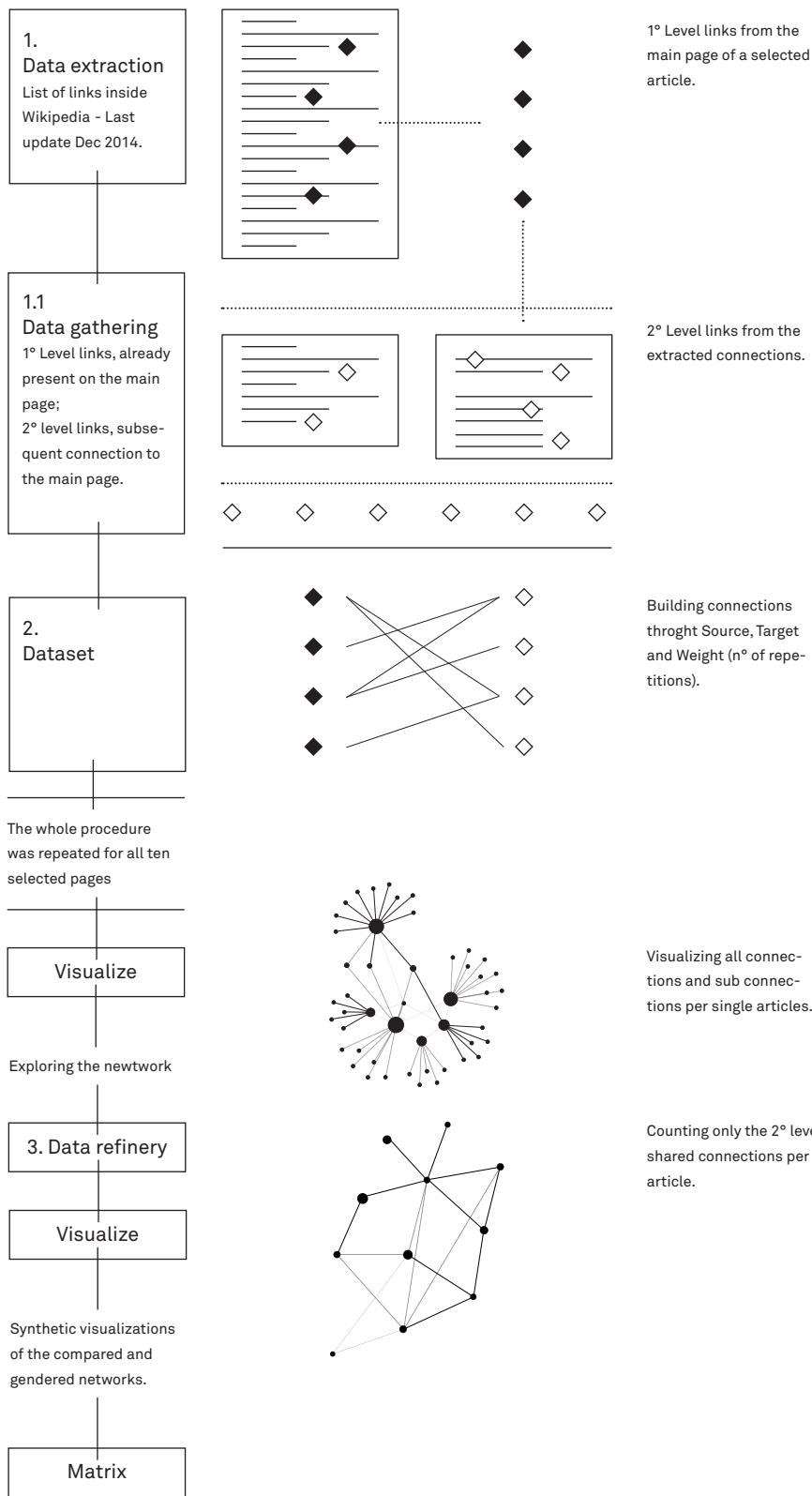
Exploring the resulting network between the main pages and the connected Wikipedia links.

Observing the density of patterned connections and comparing the two visualizations according to gender.

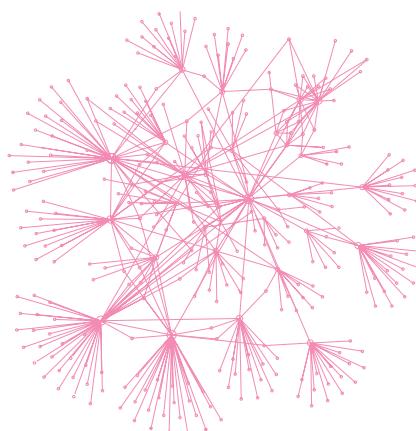
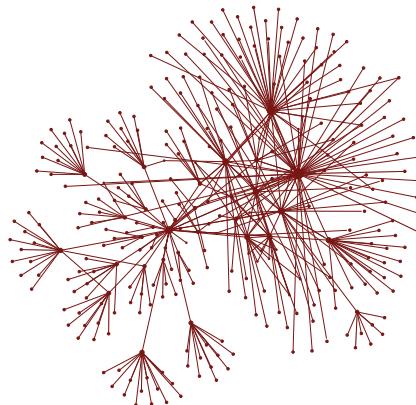
Is it possible to remark any relevant peculiarities or “missing points” in the whole network?

Research hypothesis

Method behind



Some examples of the networks displaying all connections inside Wikipedia related to the main page per language edition.



Inside the network: female pages

The first visualisation covered the women's pages and showed a more complex network than the group of men's pages.

Comments

The *Frau* page enlarged its content by considering details of the current social situation such as women's rights, the [gender pay gap and employment](#). Discrimination against women is addressed from a more institutional perspective with a page on the United Nations Convention.

As the more developed page, the degree of depth on the *Woman* page is high. Some topics, at the centre of daily debate due to their controversial nature, are addressed in less depth on the main page but are considered more fully within the network of links. This is the case with religions, a theme hardly mentioned in *Woman* but addressed in a series of connected pages such as [Women in Judaism](#), [Women in Islam](#), [Gender roles in Christianity](#) for example. The same applies to the Gender Studies and Feminism pages, referred to on the main page but at the centre of citations and links within the English edition.

In analysing the Toc, the *Mujer* page had interesting unique features which are made clear in the definition of the links containing more information. The section devoted to women's rights is examined in detail compared with the other editions. Linked to the page are a series of arguments relating to emancipation and the legal protection against violence such as the page [Fondo de desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer](#) and [Día Internacional de la Eliminación de la Violencia contra la Mujer](#). Likewise, the content on reproduction on the main page is analysed from a more social and international perspective as in the case of the pages [Envejecimiento de la población](#), [Modelo generaciones salopadas](#) and [Tasa de supervivencia](#).

The *Femme* page contained a series of analyses on other pages which complemented information already found on the start page. In this case, the internal links to Wikipedia did not fill in the gaps in the

How to read it

Main page article

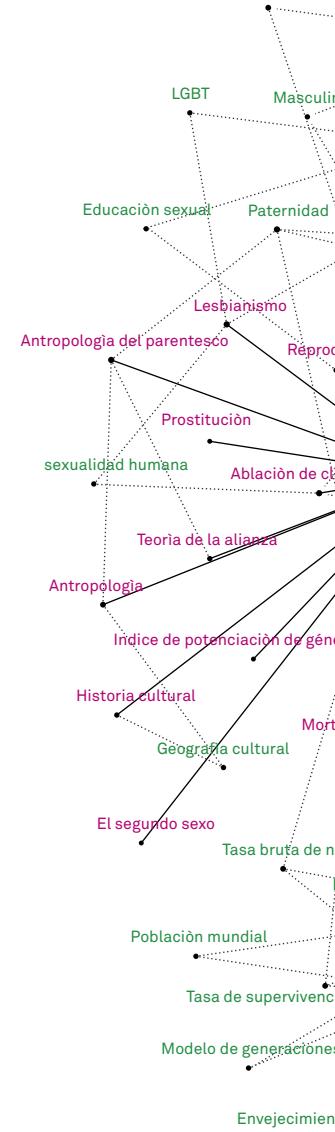
1º level link

2º level link

Connections

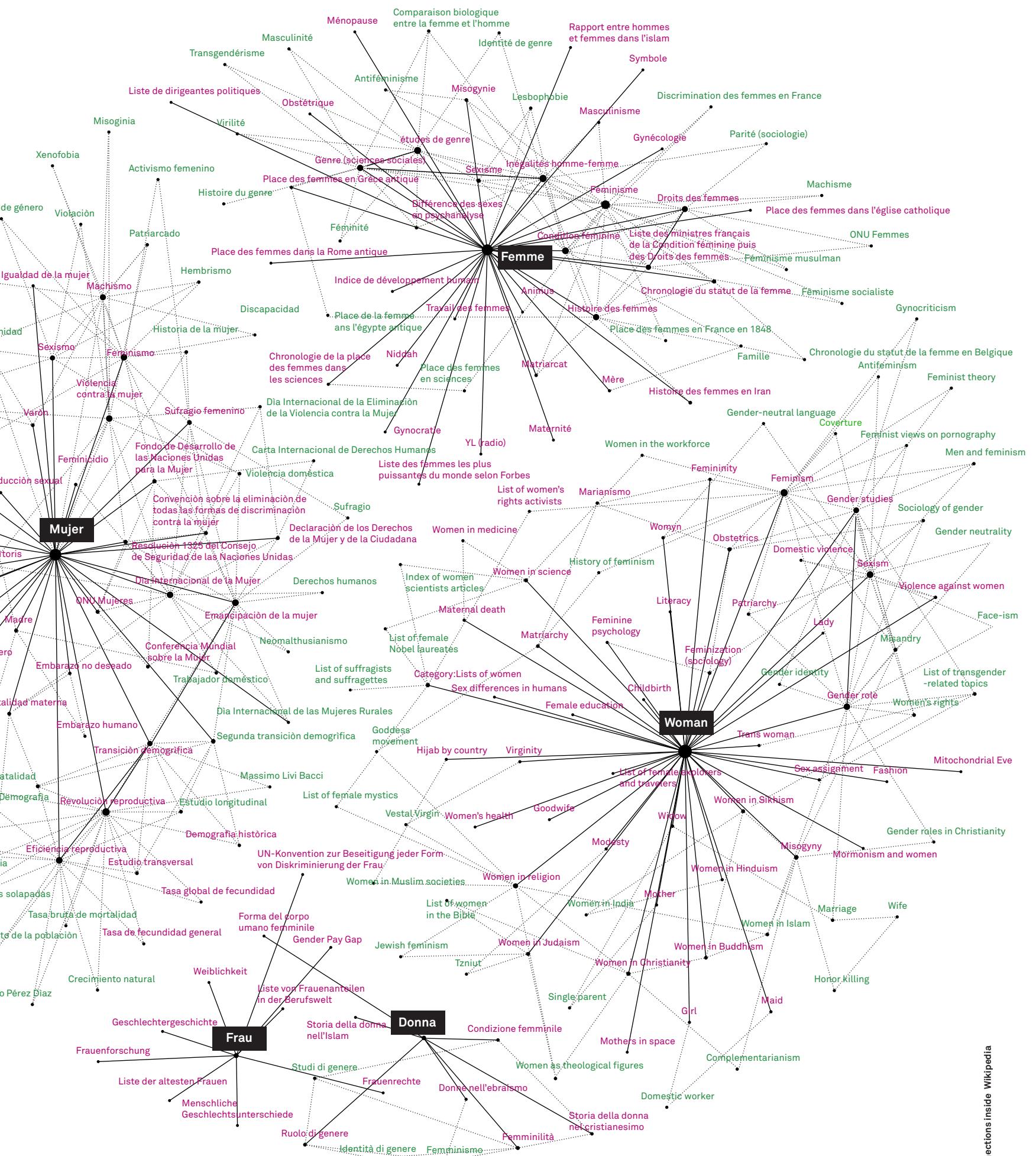
Igualdad

Estudios de género



original page but stated precisely the level of knowledge of the subjects presented in them.

Finally, the *Donna* page is linked to other Wikipedia pages to form a more detailed framework on the social and cultural dynamics summarised on the start page.



Inside the network: male pages

The second visualisation examines the selected men's pages in the different language versions. The network appears less complex given the fewer number of internal links on the start page.

Comments

From analysis of the Tocs, the *Mann* page noted that the figure of the man in society has been addressed in brief in order to leave more space for the section on the **physical and biological characteristics**, such that the majority of internal links are directed at the debate and social movements and topics associated with social research. This trend is demonstrated by a number of pages such as **Männerrechtsbewegung** (**Men's rights movement**) or **Maskulinismus** (**Masculinism**).

The links on the *Man* page to other Wikipedia pages follow the arguments set out in the Toc section. As before, the links to other pages take the wealth of information already given on the start page to a greater level of detail. In this case, for example, the section **Culture and Gender roles** is supported by a series of pages largely directed at the subject, including **Stereotype**, **Gender neutrality**, **Men and Feminism** and **Gender identity**.

The *Varón* page is similar to the other pages chosen with regard to the *Mujer* page as already demonstrated by the view of the Toc and contains on its main page a detailed analysis of male stereotypes. Consequently, the links to the Wikipedia pages connected to the original page address the lifestyles and social dimension of the male figure, as can be seen for example in references to the pages **Metrosexual**, **Tecnosexual** and **Retrosexual**.

The *Homme* page is less detailed than all other pages: its Toc shows some sections missing in the encyclopaedic treatment of the subject. Such aspects are in part provided for by the start page network at the centre of an interconnection of pages linked to man's social life and conditions. The pages **Études de Genre**, **Hominisme**, **Transsexualisme** and **Genre (sciences sociales)** are in fact part of this network internal to Wikipedia.

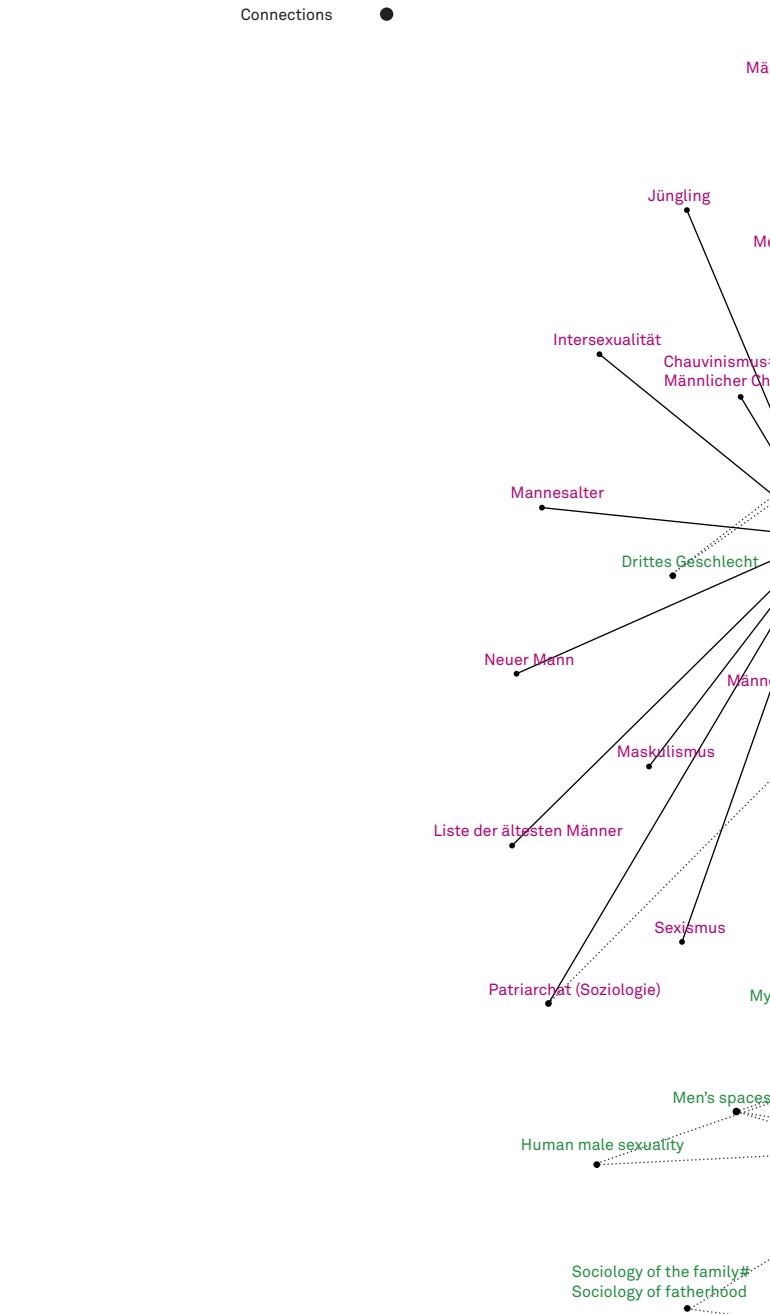
How to read it

Main page article

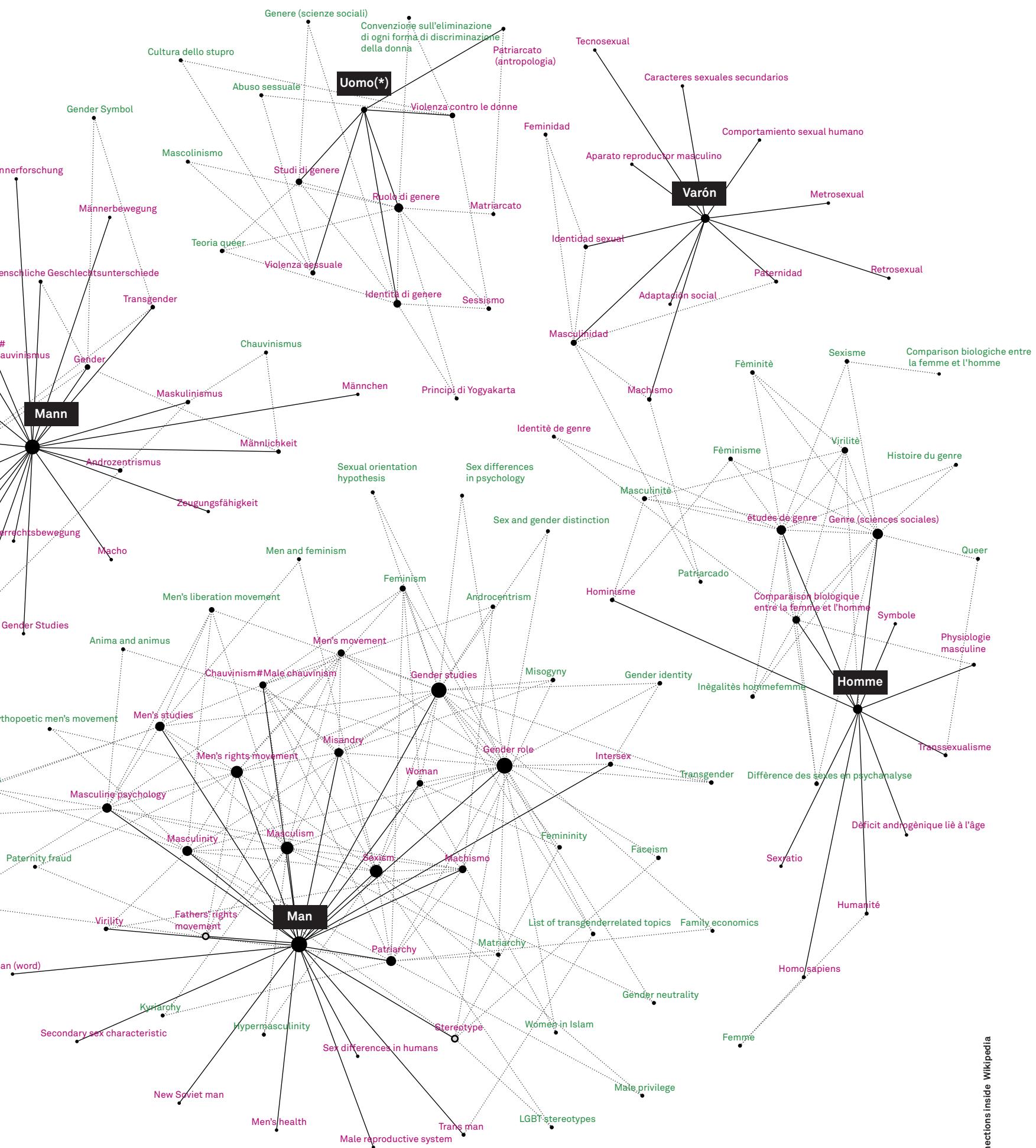
1° level link

2° level link

Connections



Finally the page *Uomo (genere)* points to more detailed consideration of the topic of gender with a link to the pages **Ruolo di genere** and **Identità di genere**. It is worth noting the predominant presence compared with the number of links taken from pages such as **Culto dello stupro**, **Violenza sessuale**, **Abuso sessuale** and **Violenza contro le donne**.



6. Reading experience

	Frau	Woman
Mutter		Mother
Muttersterblichkeit		Maternal death
Geschlechterrolle		Gender role
X		Violence against women
X		Women in Judaism
X		Women in Islam
Menschliche Geschlechtsunterschiede		Sex differences in humans
Geburtshilfe		Obstetrics
Weiblichkeit		Femininity
Matriarchat		Matriarchy
Misogynie		Misogyny
Sexismus		Sexism
Feminismus		Feminism
Gender Studies		Gender studies
Frauenrechte		Women's rights
UN-Konvention zur Beseitigung jeder Form von Diskriminierung der Frau		Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
X		Women's history
Internationaler Frauentag		International Women's Day
X		X
Madchen		Girl
Jungfrau		Virginity
X		Wife
X		Goodwife
Lady		Lady
Magd		Maid
Witwer		Widow
X		Women's health
Mode		Fashion
X		Modesty
Kopftuchstreit		Hijab by country
X		
X		
X		
X		
X		
X		
Alphabetisierung (Lesefähigkeit)		
Transgender		Women in Christianity
X		Mormonism and women
X		Women in Hinduism
Geburt		Women in Sikhism
X		Women in Buddhism
Mitochondriale Eva		Female education
Frauen in der Wissenschaft		Literacy
X		Trans woman
X		Sex assignment
X		List of women (Category)
X		Childbirth
X		Feminine psychology
X		Feminization (sociology)
X		Mitochondrial Eve
X		Women in science
X		Women as theological figures
X		Womyn
X		List of female explorers and travelers
X		Women in space
Liste von Frauenanteilen in der Berufswelt		X
Gender Pay Gap		Gender pay gap
Liste der ältesten Frauen		List of the verified oldest women
Frauenforschung		Women's studies
X		X
X		X
Demografischer Übergang		Demographic transition
Geschlechtliche Fortpflanzung		Sexual reproduction
Anthropologie		Anthropology
X		X
Kulturgeschichte		Cultural history
Frauenwahlrecht		Women's suffrage
X		X
UN Women		UN Women
Erklärung der Rechte der Frau und Bürgerin		Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen

103 articles

- 1.Frau
- 2.Woman
- 3.Mujer
- 4.Femme
- 5.Donna

How to read it

The article on the main page

The article connected to the main page

The article exists in the Wikipedia language edition but it's not connected.

X The article doesn't exist in the Wikipedia language edition

Only in one language

Articles in all editions

To provide further specification of the structure of the Wikipedia networks and understand the nature of the pages: do the articles exist in all language editions? Do they link to the research page?

Mujer	Femme	Donna
Madre	Mère	Madre
Mortalidad materna	Mort maternelle	X
Rol de género	Role de genre	Ruolo di genere
Violencia contra la mujer	Violence contre les femmes	Violenza contro le donne
X	X	Donne nell'ebraismo
La mujer en Islam	Rapport entre hommes et femmes dans l'Islam	Storia della donna nell'Islam
Diferencias de gênero en el capital social	Comparison biologique entre l'homme et la femme	X
Obstetricia	Obstétrique	Ostetricia
Feminidad	Matriarcat	Femminilità
Matriarcado	Misogynie	Matriarcato
Misoginia	Sexisme	Misoginia
Sexismo	Féminisme	Sessismo
Feminismo	Etudes de genre	Femminismo
Estudios de género	Droits de femmes	Studi di genere
Derechos de la mujer	Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes	Diritti delle donne
Convención sobre la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer		Convenzione sull'eliminazione di ogni forma di discriminazione della donna
História de la mujer	Histoire des femmes	X
Día internacional de la Mujer	Journée internationale de la femme	Giornata internazionale della donna
Condición feminina	Condition féminine	Condizione femminile
X	Fille	Virginità
Virginidad	Virginité	Moglie
X	X	X
X	X	X
Dama	X	X
Sirvienta	Femme de ménage	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
Moda	Mode (habillement)	Moda
Modestia	Pudeur	X
Ley francesa sobre la laicidad	Loi sur les signes religieux dans les écoles publiques francaises	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
X	Place des femmes dans l'hindouisme	X
X	Place des femmes dans le sikhism	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
Alfabetizaciòn	X	Alfabetizzazione
Transgénero	Alphabétisation	Transgender
X	Transgendérisme	X
X	X	X
Parto	Liste de femmes (Catégorie)	Parto
X	Accouchement	X
X	X	X
Eva mitocondrial	X	X
Mujeres en la ciencia	Eve mitochondriale	X
X	Place des femmes en sciences	X
X	X	X
X	Womyn	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
Diferencia salarial de género	Inégalités de revenus salariaux entre hommes et femmes	X
X	X	X
Estudios feministas	X	X
Revoluciòn reproductiva	Women's studies	X
Segunda transiciòn demogràfica	X	X
Transiciòn demogràfica	X	Transizione demografica
Reproducciòn humana	Transition démographique	Riproduzione sessuata
Antropología	Sexualité (reproduction)	Antropologia
Antropología del parentesco	Anthropologie	X
Historia cultural	X	Storia culturale
Sufragio femenino	Histoire culturelle	Suffragio femminile
Emancipaciòn de la mujer	Droit de vote des femmes	X
ONU Mujeres	X	Ente delle Nazioni Unite per l'uguaglianza di genere e l'empowerment femminile
Declaraciòn de los Derechos de la Mujer y de la Ciudadana	ONU Femmes	Dichiarazione dei diritti della donna e della cittadinanza
	Déclaration des droits de la femme et de la citoyenne	X
	Résolution 1325 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies	

Comparing possible connections in Wikipedia

103 articles

- 1.Frau
- 2.Woman
- 3.Mujer
- 4.Femme
- 5.Donna

*How to read it***The article on the main page****The article connected to the main page****The article exists in the Wikipedia language edition but it's not connected.****X** The article doesn't exist in the Wikipedia language edition**Only in one language****Articles in all editions**

Frau	Woman
Resolution 1325 des UN-Sicherheitsrates	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
X Das andere Geschlecht	X The Second Sex
Entwicklungsfonds der Vereinten Nationen für Frauen	United Nations Development Fund for Women
X lesbisch	X Lesbian
Macho	Machismo
X Mann	Alliance theory Man
Weibliche Genitalverstümmelung	Female genital mutilation
Prostitution	Prostitution
Feminizid	Feminicide
X	Unintended pregnancy
X	X
X	Women in Greece
Frauen im Alten Rom	Women in ancient Rome
X	Women in Iran
X	Women's work
X	Catholic Church and women
Nidda (Judentum)	Niddah
Gender Gap	Gender Gap
Liste weiblicher Staatsoberhaupter und Regierungschefs	Liste of elected and appointed female heads of state
Human development Index	Human development Index
X	X
X	X
X	X
Gynäkologie	Gynaecology
Menopause	Menopause
Animus und Anima	Anima und animus
Gynaikokratie	X
Lesbophobie	Lesbophobia
The World's 100 most powerful women	Forbes list of the World's 100 Most Powerful Women
X	Young Ladies Radio League
Venusymbol	Venus symbol
Gender	Gender
X	Women in Church history
X	Female body shape

Comments

Comparison of the two previous visualisations is concerned with content **density and non-presence**. It can be seen how on the one hand the number of links favours the option of direct detailed consideration by the user, while on the other it creates a hierarchy in the predisposition and implementation of the content on the part of the contributors.

The first step in the examination of the same type of pages in different language versions showed that the links to all other Wikipedia pages either provided more specific information or amplified the subject.

This implies that some language versions, such as the French edition, have a tendency to propose links with more detail on content already present, while others, such as the German edition, are supported by content on other pages.

However, the network of Wikipedia links showed more interconnections and amplification of the topic in the women's pages in all versions considered, in line with **current public debate**.

This leads to discussion of the non-presence of some references which address the subjects of the family and the management of domestic life, present in the

Mujer	Femme	Donna
Resolución 1325 del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas	X	X
Conferencia Mundial sobre la Mujer		
El segundo sexo	Le Deuxième Sexe	Il secondo sesso
Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer	Fonds développement des Nations unies pour la femme	Fondo di sviluppo delle Nazioni Unite per le donne
Indice de potenciación de género	X	X
Lesbianismo	Lesbianisme	Lesbismo
Machismo	Machisme	Maschilismo
Teoría de la alianza	Théorie de l'alliance	X
Varón	Homme	Uomo (genere)
Ablaciòn de clitoris	Mutilations génitales féminines	Mutilazioni genitali femminili
Prostituciòn	Prostitution	Prostituzione
Feminicidio	Fémicide	Femminicidio
Embarazo no deseado	X	X
Eficiencia reproductiva	X	X
X	Place des femmes en Grèce antique	Donne nell'Antica Grecia
X	Place des femmes dans la Rome antique	Donna romana (I-II secolo d.c.)
Mujeres en Irán	Histoire des femmes en Iran	X
X	Travail des femmes	X
X	Place des femmes dans l'Eglise catholique	X
X	Niddah	Niddah
X	Inégalités homme-femme	X
X	Liste de dirigeantes politiques	X
Indice de desarrollo humano	Indice de développement humain	Indice di sviluppo umano
X	Maternité	X
Cronología de la condiciòn feminina	Chronologie du statut de la femme	X
X	Chronologie de la place des femmes dans les sciences	X
Ginecología	Gynécologie	Ginecologia
Menopausia	Ménopause	Menopausa
Animus	Animus	X
X	Gynocratie	X
X	Lesbophobie	X
X	Liste des femmes les plus puissantes du monde selon Forbes	Lista delle 100 donne più potenti del mondo secondo Forbes
X	YL (radio)	X
X	Symbol de Venus	Simbolo di venere
Género (ciencias sociales)	Genre (sciences sociales)	Genere (scienze sociali)
X	X	Storia della donna nel cristianesimo
X	X	Forme del corpo femminile

female links and absent from the male ones (excluding a few approximations).

This disparity in the treatment of information is an interesting detail given the progressive, shared tendency towards gender equality.

The observations supported by the visualisations of the networks were subsequently confirmed by a cross-referencing of the presence of the Wikipedia pages in the language versions.

This manual investigation was performed in order to support the resulting network of relationships. The links corresponding to the body of first lev-

el links from the start page were identified for the other editions and their presence labelled in one of three categories: present on the research page, present on another Wikipedia page and linked to the research page, present on another Wikipedia page but not linked to the research page, not present in the language version.

The resulting matrix gives an overall view of the individual content to which the users link and the choices of the contributors in the system of association to the page topics.

Comparing possible connections in Wikipedia

50 articles

- 1.Mann
- 2.Man
- 3.Varón
- 4.Homme
- 5.Uomo (genere)

How to read it

The article on the main page

The article connected to the main page

The article exists in the Wikipedia language edition but it's not connected.

X The article doesn't exist in the Wikipedia language edition

Only in one language

Articles in all editions

	Mann	Man
X		Secondary sex characteristic
Menschliche Geschlechtsunterschiede		Sex differences in humans
Transgender		Trans man
Intersexualität		Intersex
X		Male reproductive system
Männlichkeit*		Masculinity
Geschlechterrolle		Gender role
Chauvinismus		Chauvinism
Patriarchat (Soziologie)		Patriarchy
Sexismus		Sexism
Maskulinismus		Masculism
Mannerforschung		Men's studies
Mannerrechtsbewegung		Men's rights movement
Gender		Gender
Gender Studies		Gender studies
Männerbewegung		Men's movement
Macho		Machismo
Männlichkeit*		Virility*
X		Man (word)
Stereotyp		Stereotype
X		Sex assignment
X		Masculine psychology
Mannergesundheit		Men's health
Misandrie		Misandry
Vaterbewegung		Fathers' rights movement
X		New Soviet man
Jungling		X
Mannesalter		X
Liste der ältesten Männer		Liste of the verified oldest men
Mannchen		X
Zeugungsfähigkeit		X
Neuer Mann		X
Androzentrismus		Androcentrism
Sexuelle Identität		Sexual identity
Vater		Father
Sex		Human sexual activity
Metrosexualität		Metrosexual
X		Technosexual
X		X
X		X
X		X
Mensch		Human
Geschlechterverteilung		Sex ratio
X		Human nature
Klimakterium virile		Andropause
Transsexualität		Transsexualism
Marsymbol		Mars symbol
Geschlechtsidentität		Gender identity
X		Violence against women
Vergewaltigung		Rape

Comments

An initial reading of the matrix showed the pages [Studi di genere](#) and [Sessismo](#) to be the only two pages present in all versions for both genders.

There is, therefore, a wide variation in the approach to the same subject which reflects, in some cases subtly, a cultural differentiation associated with the language spoken.

In this way, the pages of the Italian version reflect the limitations of the language and have the largest number of [missing pages](#).

Likewise, the popularity of the English language, particularly in the case of the Woman page, results in a high level of completeness with a wealth of Wikipedia pages linked to the research topic.

Varón	Homme	Uomo (genere)
Caracteres sexuales secundarios	Caractère sexuel secondaire	X
Diferencias de género en el capital social	Comparaison biologique entre la femme et l'homme	X
Transgénero	Transgendérisme	Transgender
Intersexualidad	Intersexuation	Interessualità
Aparato reproductor masculino	Appareil reproducteur masculin	Apparato genitale maschile
Masculinidad	Masculinité	Mascolinità
Rol de género	Role de genre	Ruolo di genere
Chovinismo	Chauvinisme	Sciovinismo
Patriarcado	Patriarcat (sociologie)	Patriarcato (antropologia)
Sexismo	Sexisme	Sessismo
Masculinismo	Masculinisme	Mascolinismo
X	X	X
Movimiento derechos del hombre	X	X
Género (ciencias sociales)	Genre (sciences sociales)	Genere (scienze sociali)
Estudios de género	Etudes de genre	Studi di genere
X	Hominisme	X
Machismo	Machisme	X
X	Virilité	Virilità
X	X	X
Estereotipo	Stéréotype	Stereotipo
X	X	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
Misandria	Misandrie	Misandria
X	X	X
Nuevo hombre soviético	X	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
Hombres más ancianos del mundo	Doyen masculin de l'humanité	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
Androcentrismo	Androcentrisme	X
Identidad sexual	X	X
Paternidad	Père	Padre
Comportamiento sexual humano	Comportement sexuel humain	X
Metrosexual	Métrosexuel	Metrosexualità
Tecnosexual	X	X
Retrosexual	X	X
Adaptaciòn social	X	X
X	Physiologie masculine	X
Homo sapiens	Homo sapiens	Homo sapiens
Indice de masculinidad	Sex-ration	X
Naturaleza humana	Humanité	Natura umana
Andropausia	Déficit androgénique lié à l'âge	Andropausa
Transexualidad	Transsexualité	Transsexualismo
X	X	Symbol Mars
Identidad de género	Identidad de género	Identité de genre
Violencia contra la mujer	Violencia contra la mujer	Violence contre les femmes
Violaciòn	Violaciòn	Violenza sessuale

Finally, if on the one hand the number of links directly present on the pages selected appears equally divided between the genders, the search options provided by the network of links and the existence of corresponding pages in other language versions are greater in the case of the women's pages.

Public reliable sources

If an article topic has no reliable sources, Wikipedia should not have an article on it is written in the page referred to attribution,

Supplying full source references enables their **origin, validity and reliability to be clarified**, as recommended in the guidelines on Wikipedia:No original research, Wikipedia:Neutral point of view and Wikipedia:Verifiability.

The attribution of sources is a key indication for the development of an argument, resolving any potential editorial conflicts and avoiding accusations of plagiarism or unreliability.

Appropriate use of attributions attests to the reliability of the page.

The objective of analysing the attributions in the gender research on Wikipedia was to check the wealth of knowledge made available and selected by the contributors in their approach to the process of using the information.

Treemap visualizations are space-efficient displays of large structured datasets: contiguous shapes are organized according to their hierarchy and categorization (cfr Meirelles, I., Design for Information, Rockport Publishers, 2013, pp 31-35).

Understanding and comparing the reliable attributions which are selected by contributors, do they differ from different language editions?

Can the bunch of knowdolge shared be a symbol of cultural similarities or differences in the cross-linguistic analysis?

Research hypothesis

Visualisation enables a quantity of data, generally considered separately, to be seen concretely in a single space: a set of 242 was grouped together within the same time span and subsequently arranged by **macro-level**.

The visualisation method is freely based on the model developed *Martin Wattenberg* for *Map of the Market* (SmartMoney, 1998), an interactive tool on investment trends and opportunities based on the use of treemaps .

The result can be read on various levels and enables development of a number of patterns for the exploration on content.

The individual Wikipedia pages are in fact subdivided by sector - **History, Gender issues, Science, Society, Statistics and Vocabulary** – and arranged in the space in groups. These groups are separated by a demarcation line that varies in thickness depending on the degree of separation.

From the line outside the sectors, you then go to a thinner point that distinguishes the translated pages for man and woman, to their demarcation by language version and finally to the lighter line for the **communication type**. The size of the rectangles represents the total number of sources for each individual item, while the area of the sub-sectors relates to the proportion of the sector box (external sectors are consider 100% of their parts).

In order to keep to a simplified reading structure, the unit counted was calibrated on a decimal scale.

Finishing by quantifying the attributions, the basis of Wikipedia content, enables direct experience with a configured diagram of existing and usable elements, without them yet being compared.

The attributions are organised from internal to external on various scales:

Subdivision by gender.

Grouping together all the sources enabled an initial comparison of the two groups, with the woman pages having the support of 180 attributions, while the man pages had 61 attributions (to be considered in relation to the length and complexity of the pages in the different editions).

Subdivision by individual page.

Arrangement of the ten rectangles of different size and colour corresponding to the man and woman pair translated for all language versions studied.

Subdivision by communication type.

Clarification of the origins of the source by category - Dictionary, Books, Media, Papers and Websites – so as to provide an starting point for a subsequent cultural study. In the case of these communication types, it should be noted that Papers refers exclusively to scientific publications and Media to press articles and online television channels.

Traceability of attributions.

An intermediate step in evaluating the support for the sources, i.e. the rate of digitisation of the information cited, so as to be able to provide for any more detailed user actions.

Sector to which they belong.

Six macro categories were identified from reading the sources and verifying them analytically in the case of each individual page selected; these cover different types of arguments:

History, historical events, people and episodes from the past.

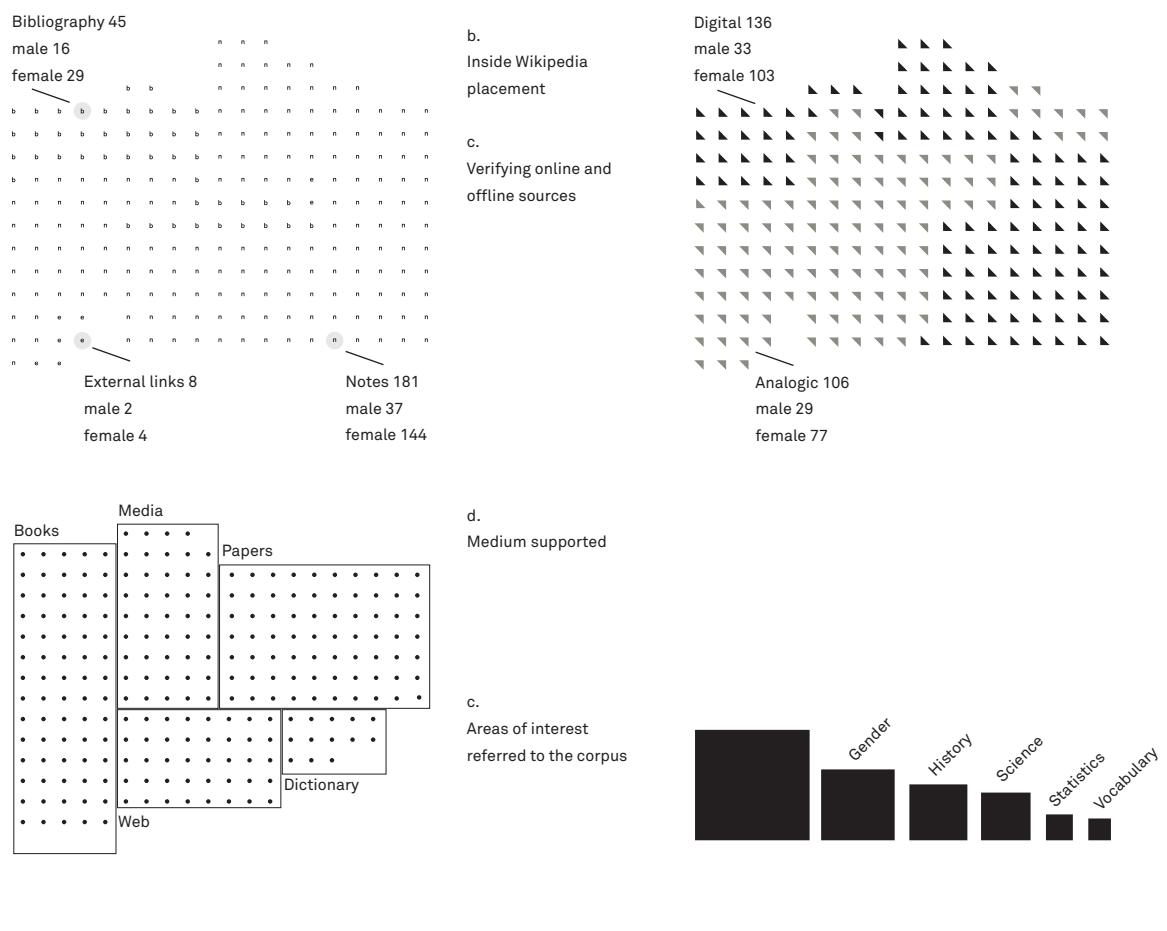
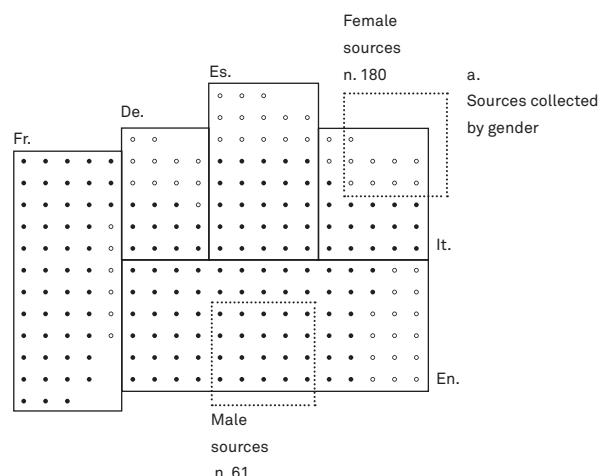
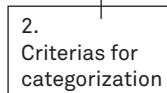
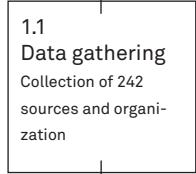
Gender issues, the branch of knowledge associated with gender research as expressly indicated in the source.

Science, information in the field of biology and the sciences.

Society, cultural and social content updated chronologically.

Statistics, data gathering, reports from institutions and demographic research.

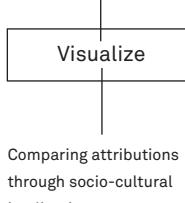
Vocabulary, encyclopaedic and vocabulary definitions.



The whole procedure was repeated for all ten selected pages

Building the structure of Treemap (fig.)

How to read it

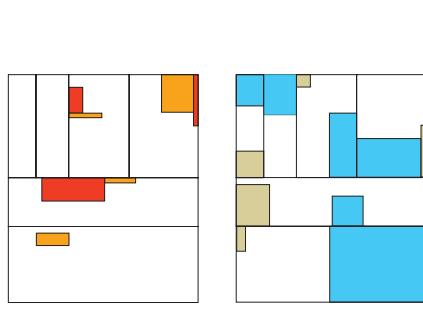
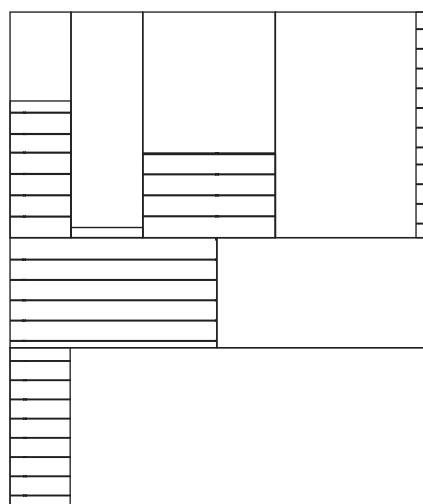
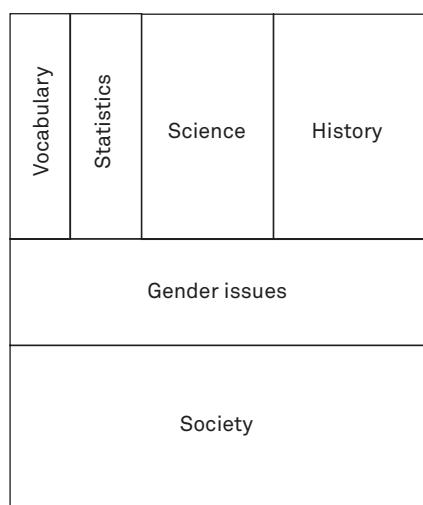


Comparing attributions through socio-cultural implications.

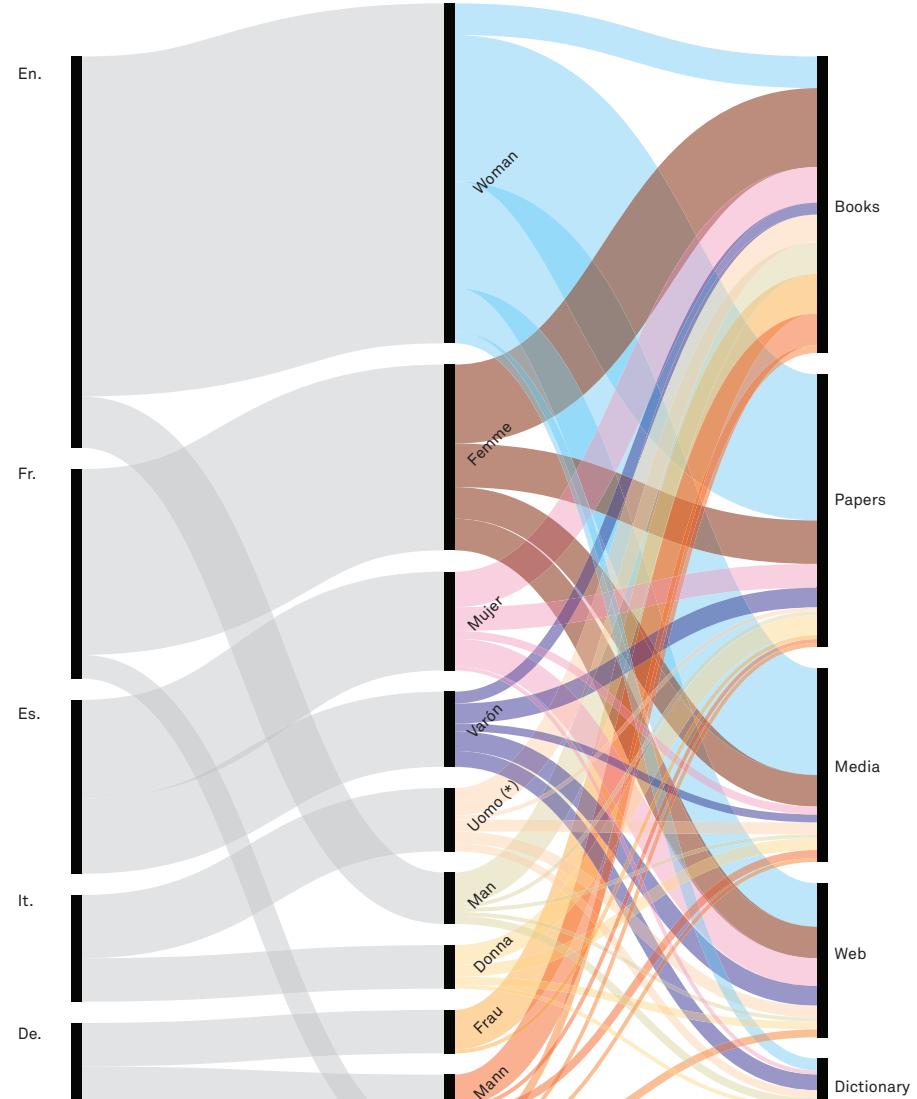
Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—

Method behind



Level 1
Subvision by sectors

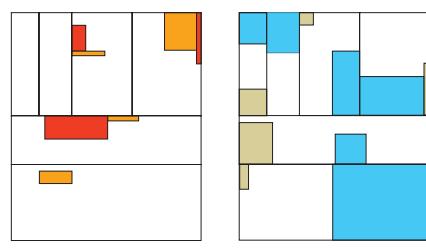


Level 2
Subvision by gender

Female items
Male items

Level 3
Subvision by language

Level 4
Subvision by medium
- Alluvial diagrams.



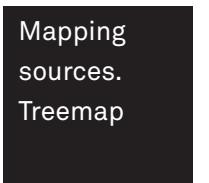
De. Frau/Mann

En. Woman/Mann

Es. Mujer/Varón

Fr. Femme/Homme

It. Donna/Uomo (genere)



This treemap refers to the ten pages displayed by gender into the macro subdivision from sector to medium.

How to read it

Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—

Frau	F
Woman	
Mujer	
Femme	
Donna	
Mann	M
Man	
Varón	
Homme	
Uomo (genere)	

Supports

Book	b
Media	m
Web	w
Papers	p
Vocabulary	v

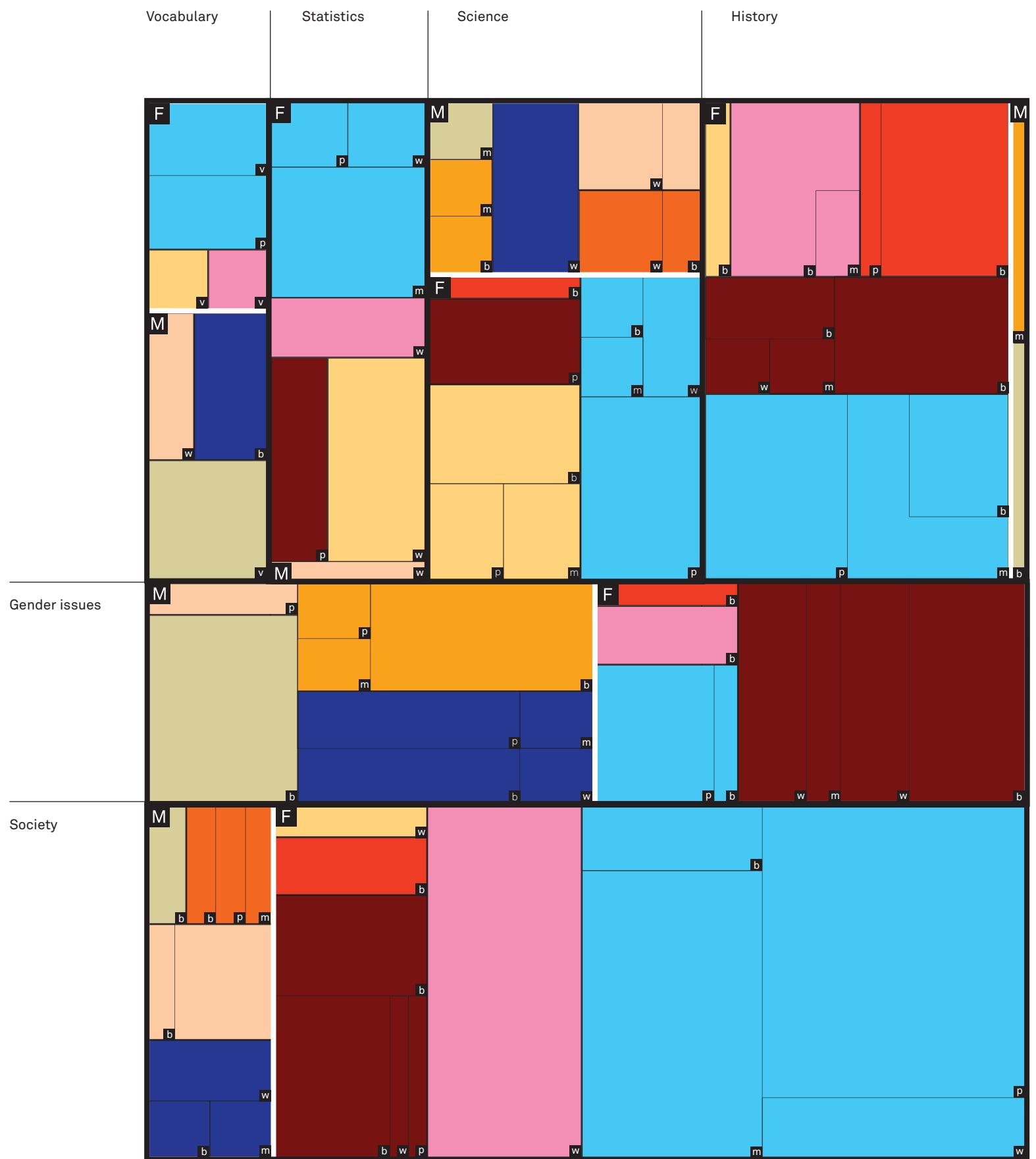
Comments

The length of the pages (bytes) does not increase in proportion to the number of sources involved; for example, the Frau page which is larger than the Donna page has fewer attributions, as is the case with the Homme and Man pages compared with the Uomo (genere) and Varón pages.

In the case of the communication types, the largest number of attributions comes from Books, particularly in the case of the woman pages, a rate which remains constant for both scientific publications and the media. The Spanish language edition is the one with the greatest number of digitised attributions, compared with the predominate use of physical sources in the case of the German edition. In-

formation on topical subjects (Society sector) tends to come from the Media, while historical content (History) and gender topics (Gender issues sector) come from books.

With regard to the number of sources considered in comparing the sectors, the majority of sources in the woman page are from Society and History, while the man pages favour Gender Issues and Science. Many attributions refer to a wealth of information supplied by institutions such as the United Nations Organisation (UN) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). Finally, it was found that references in English were consulted in drafting all the pages selected for the study.



Concept analysis

After analysing and comparing each article based on the Toc, the further information proposed and the attributions, the study proposed considering the content of the text in greater depth.

<http://www.manypedia.com>.

Manypedia, an open source tool, was used in considering the effectiveness of the tool in conducting a cross-cultural study, based on searching a specific page in a version of Wikipedia to be compared with the equivalent in a second language version.

The analysis tends to monitor the neutrality of the content of the language versions with respect to the **criteria of balance, consistency and convergence** of the arguments presented.

The study cross-referenced each page grouped by gender in the case of the five language versions, resulting in ten possible comparisons for each page title. The data provided Manypedia were processed and organised on various dimensions to build a conceptual panorama supported by the findings from the previous research studies.

Following the data gathering, the **dataset of words common to the pair of pages analysed** was compared within all the language versions in order to define a framework of the words most frequently occurring within the same gender.

Exploring the resulting textual concept similarities. Is it possible to put in evidence any repetitions?

Comparing the results in a cross-linguistic analysis showing socio-cultural references.

Do any concepts relate to only one gender or specific edition?

Research hypothesis

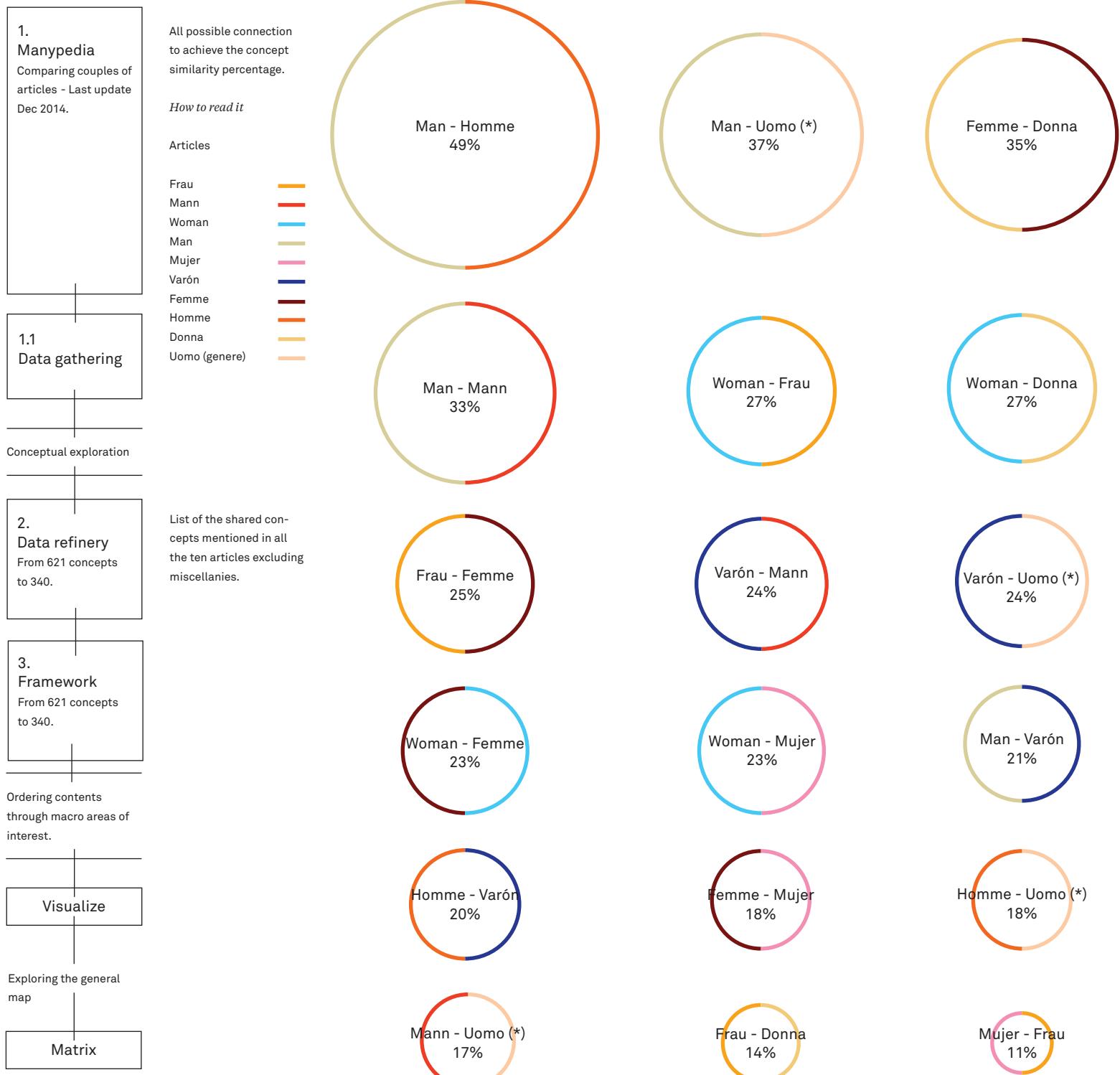
Secondarily, the two final frameworks were compared in a single matrix in order to enable a better inter-language comparison.

A limited number of concepts not found to be similar but not intrinsic to the research topic were excluded from the extraction.

The concepts presented in the frameworks and subsequently cleansed were inserted into the matrix by macro area to which they belonged in order to simplify a study of their relationships.

This processing phase confirmed the hypothesis that user-generated content is discussed at the level of individual pages and versions but tends to belong to reference patterns given by the same **gender diversities**.

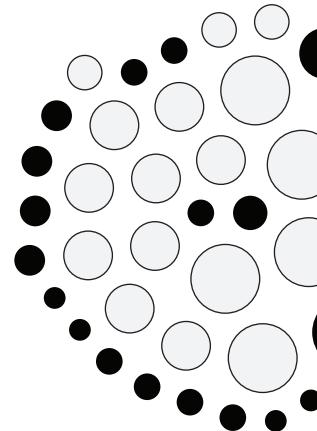
Method behind



Exploring similarities

The following visualization show the inter-language comparison displayed by macro areas.

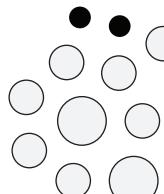
Gender issues



Comments

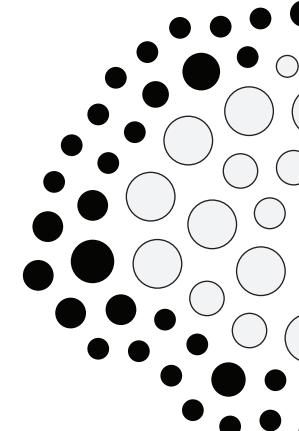
Mapping the corpus of refined data highlights the predominance of female concepts instead of the male ones which tend to be widely shared.

Geography



As previously seen, a great bunch of similar contents refer to the biological dimension of the female and male representation.

The **conceptual proximity** is also relevant referred to topics concerning gender issues and social relation. However, it's possible to note a variation in the conceptual pattern according to historical events, famous people and institutional figures mentioned in the corpus of selected articles.



How to read it

Male contents



Female contents

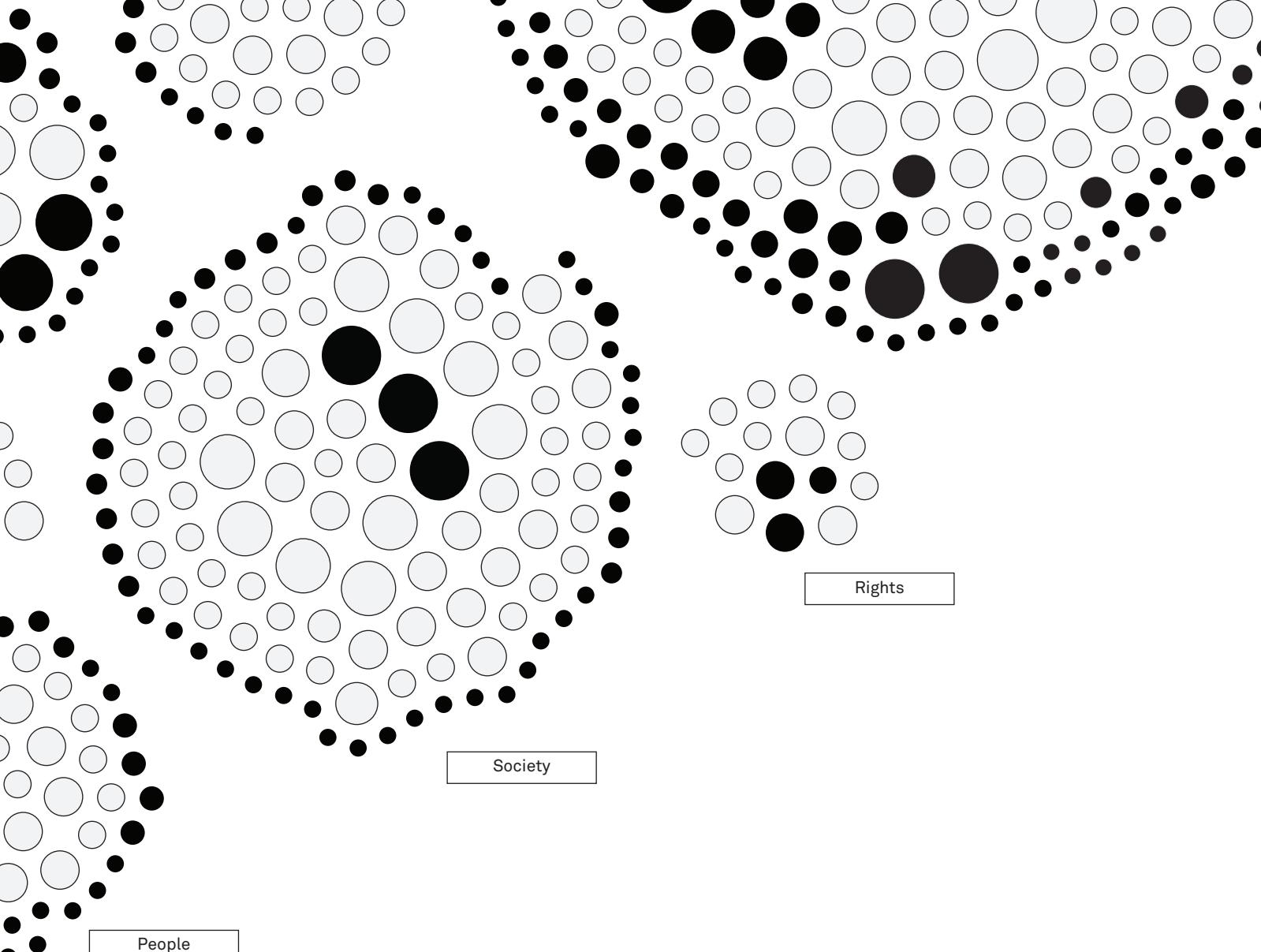


Nºof pages
per conceptw

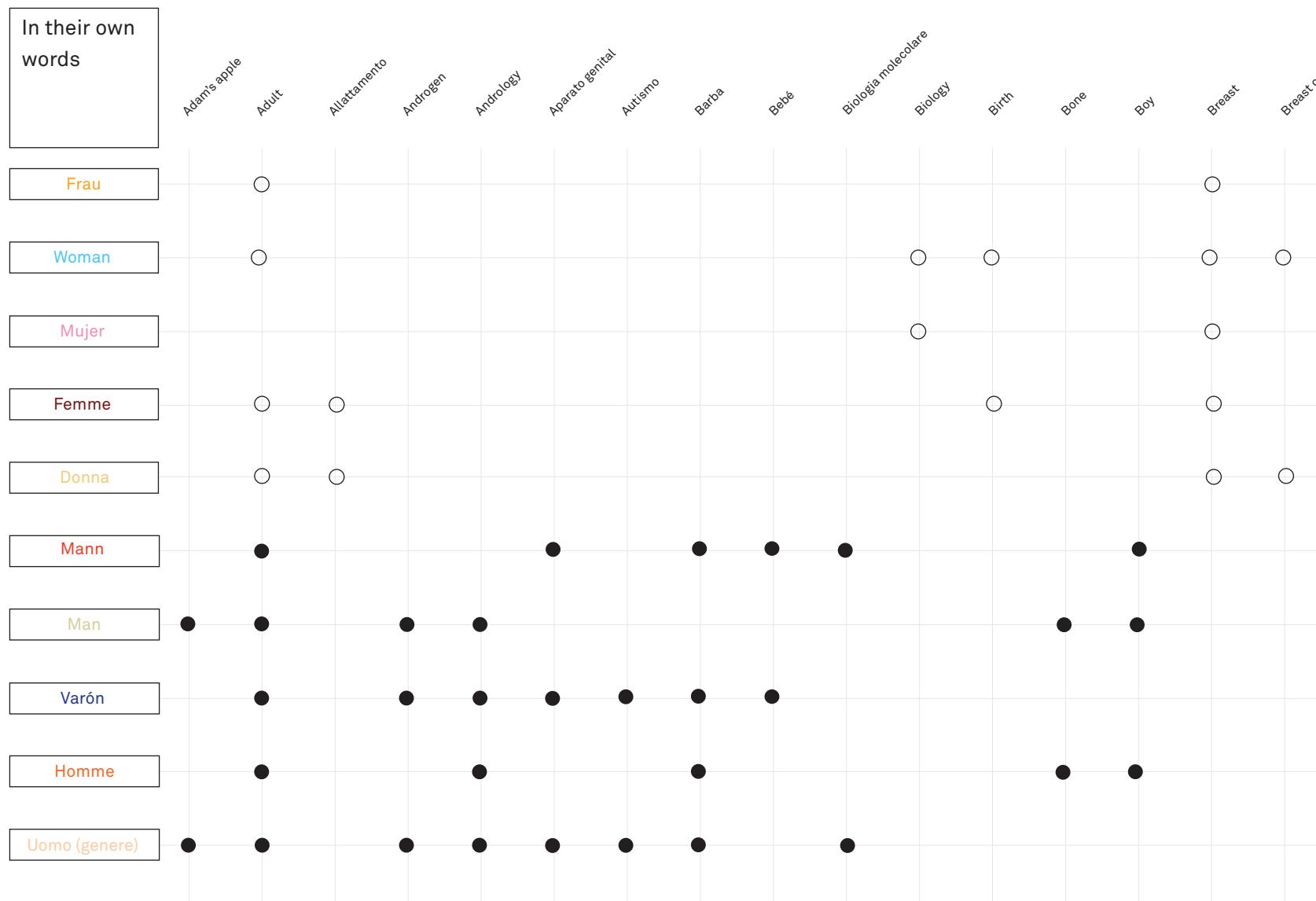


Biology

History



6. Reading experience

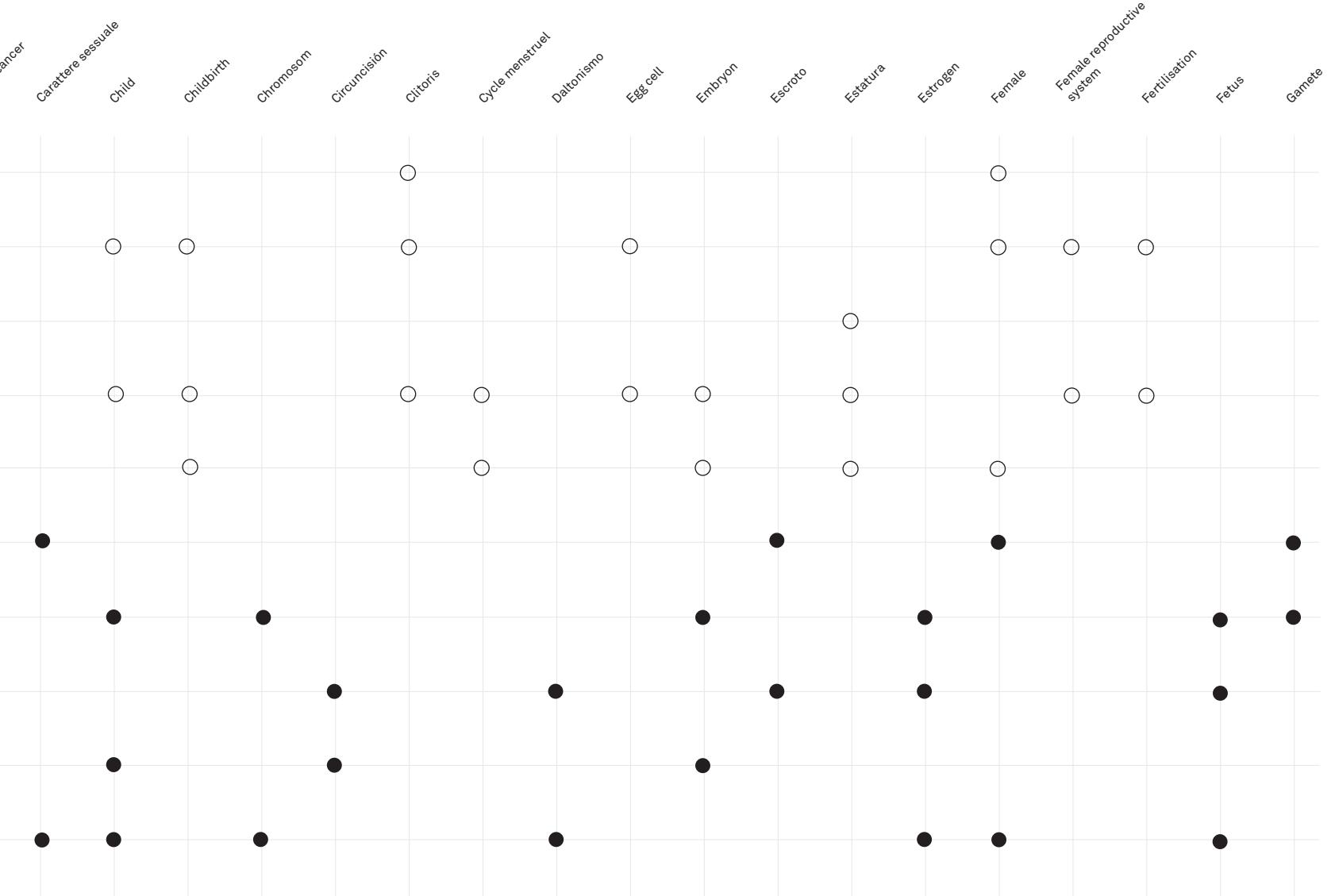


How to read it

Male contents ●

Female contents ○

Biology
Following a general overview, the information about scientific-descriptive content seems to be grounded.

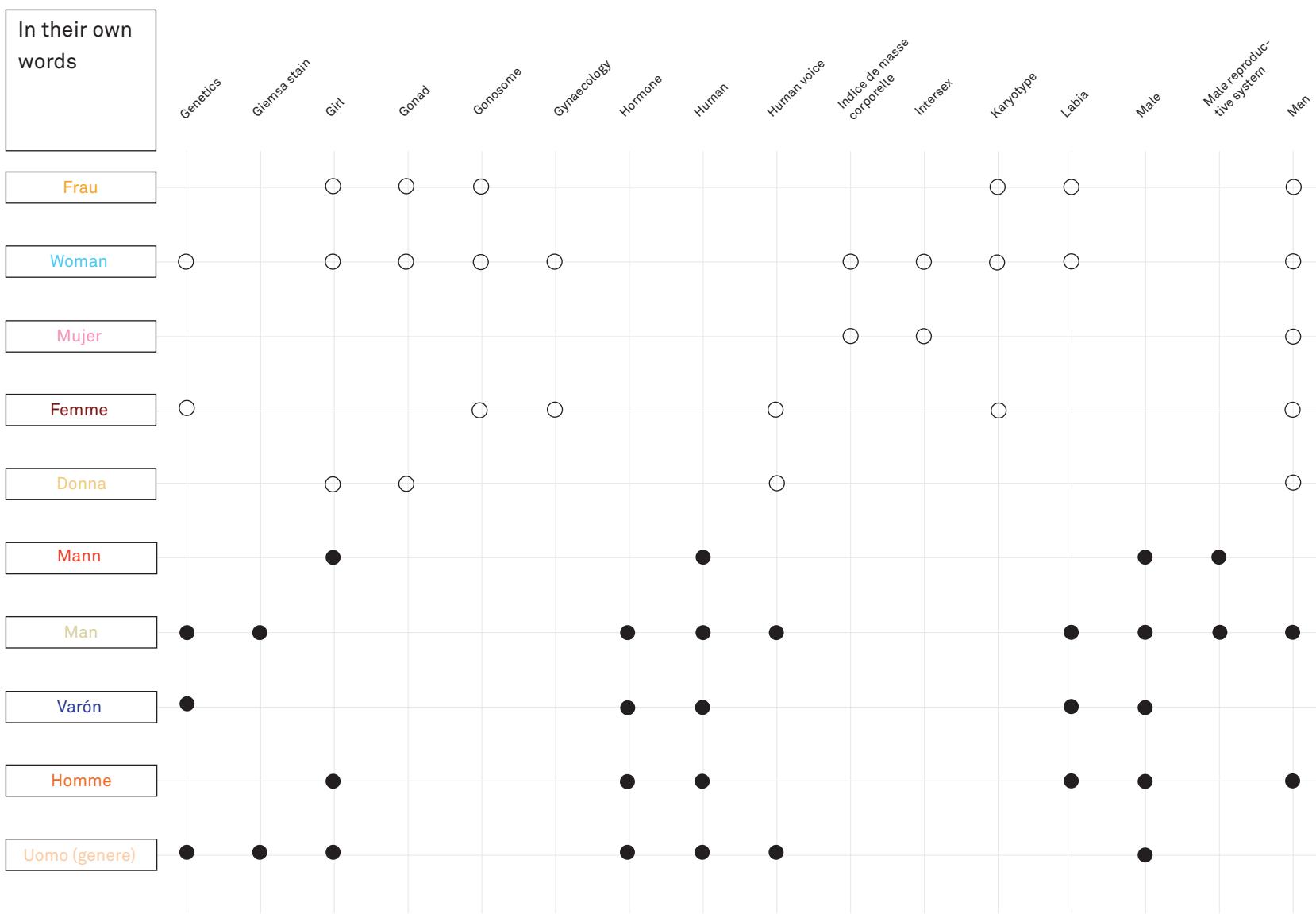


Through the matrix scheme is possible to detect peculiarities that led directly to topics embraced by socio-cultural spheres. Findings

According to the **biologiacal dimension**, the matrix presents a full informative and conceptual coverage for both genders.

However, the majority of concepts related to **birth** and **procreation** are reserved to female pages. These findings may be consider a first spark seen the recent socio-political strategies to involve men towards an active fatherhood.

6. Reading experience

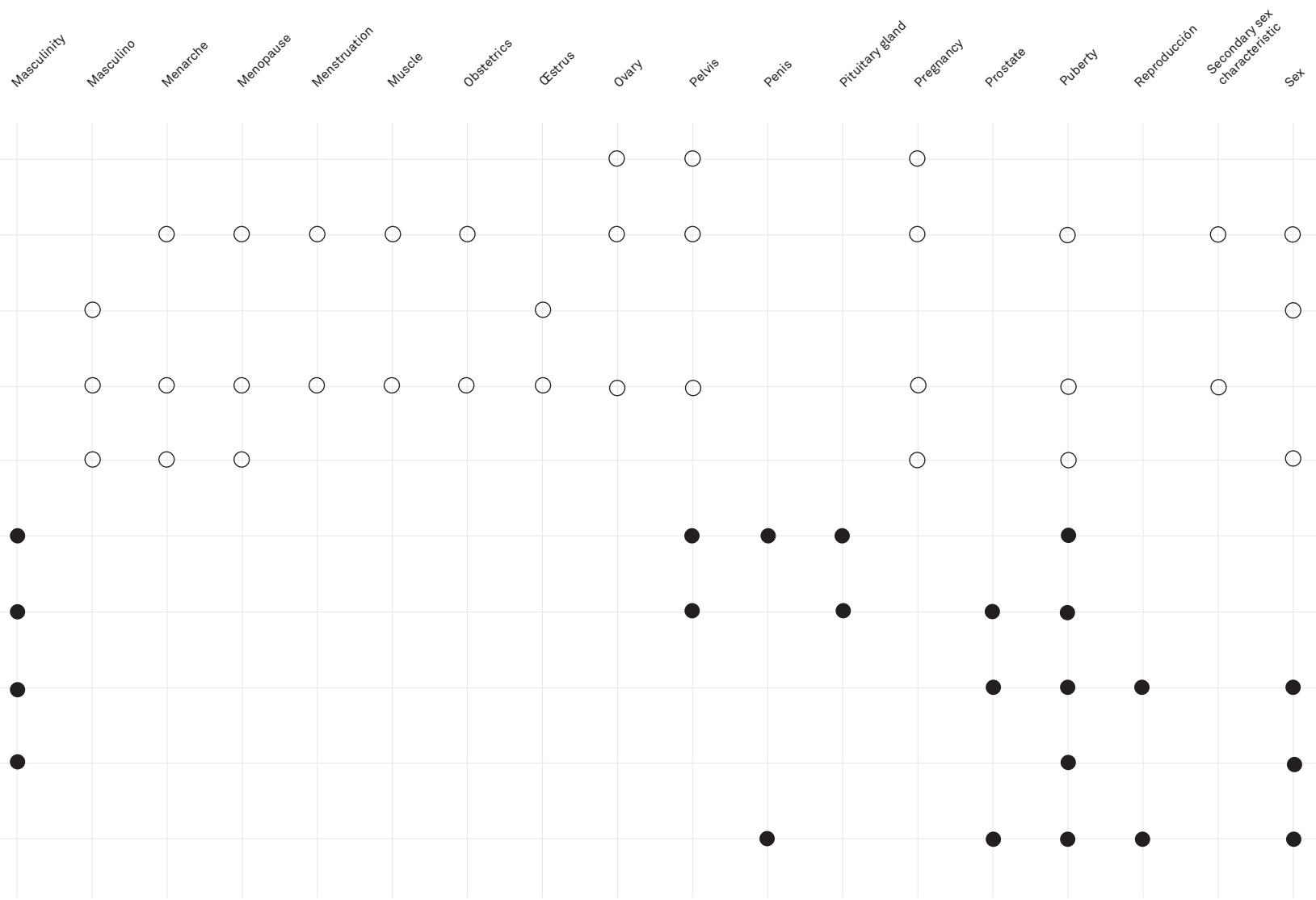


How to read it

Male contents ●

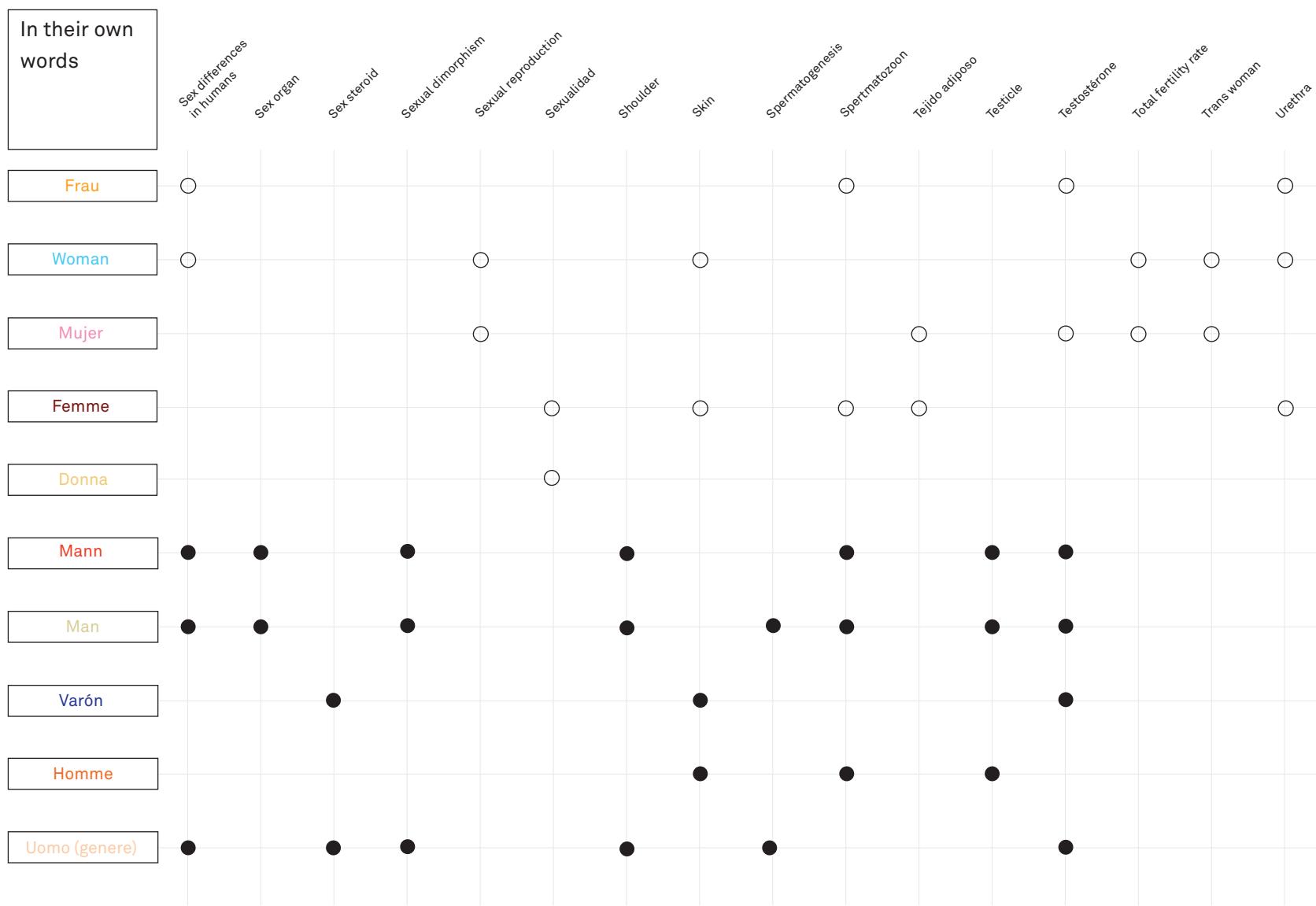
Female contents ○

Biology
Following a general overview, the information about scientific-descriptive content seems to be grounded.



Unshared concepts	
Female	Male
Childbirth	X
Pregnancy	X
Birth	X

6. Reading experience



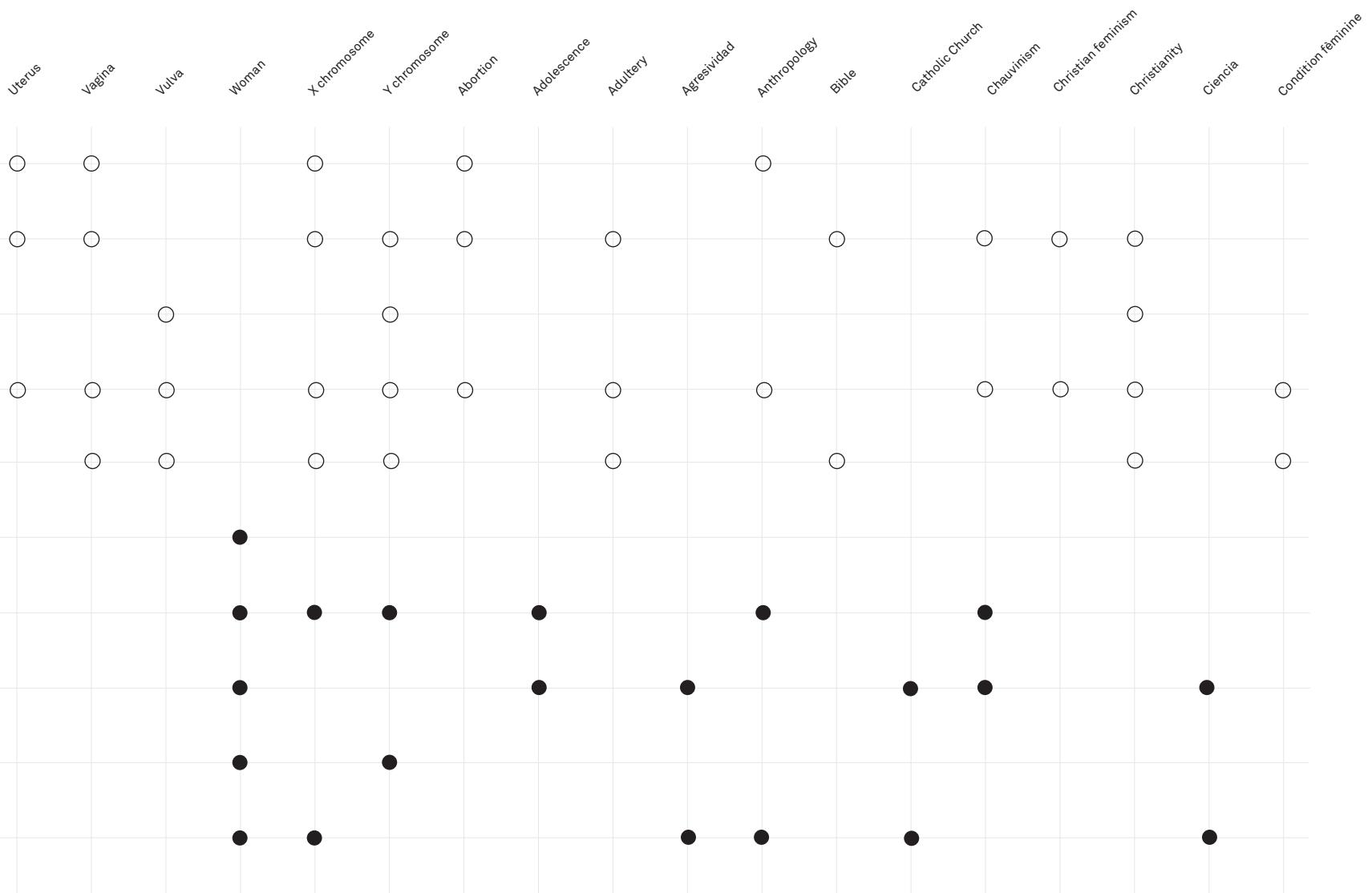
How to read it

Male contents ●

Female contents ○

Biology

Following a general overview, the information about scientific-descriptive content seems to be grounded.



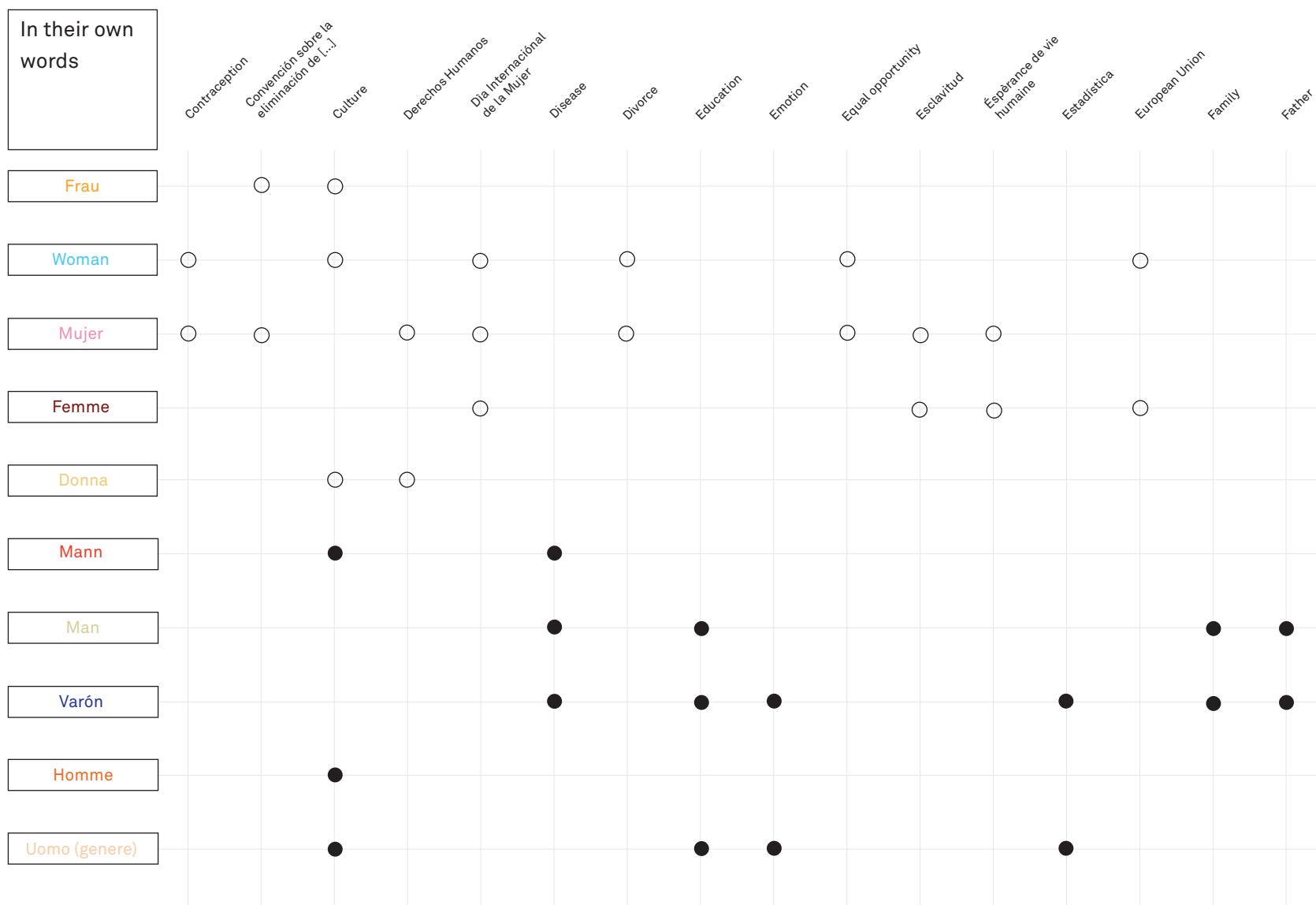
Detecting asymmetries, the Marriage and Divorce *Findings* concepts are only clarified in female articles, while the Family concept appears only in male articles.

From a cultural point of view, the Patriarchy concept is discussed in all the different editions, except the Italian one, while the Matriarchy concept is just included in female articles.

All the issues concerning Religions are strictly referred to the Woman article and its similar editions.

Society
These findings reflects the issues of the current debate around gender, society and tradition showing some relevant omissions.

6. Reading experience



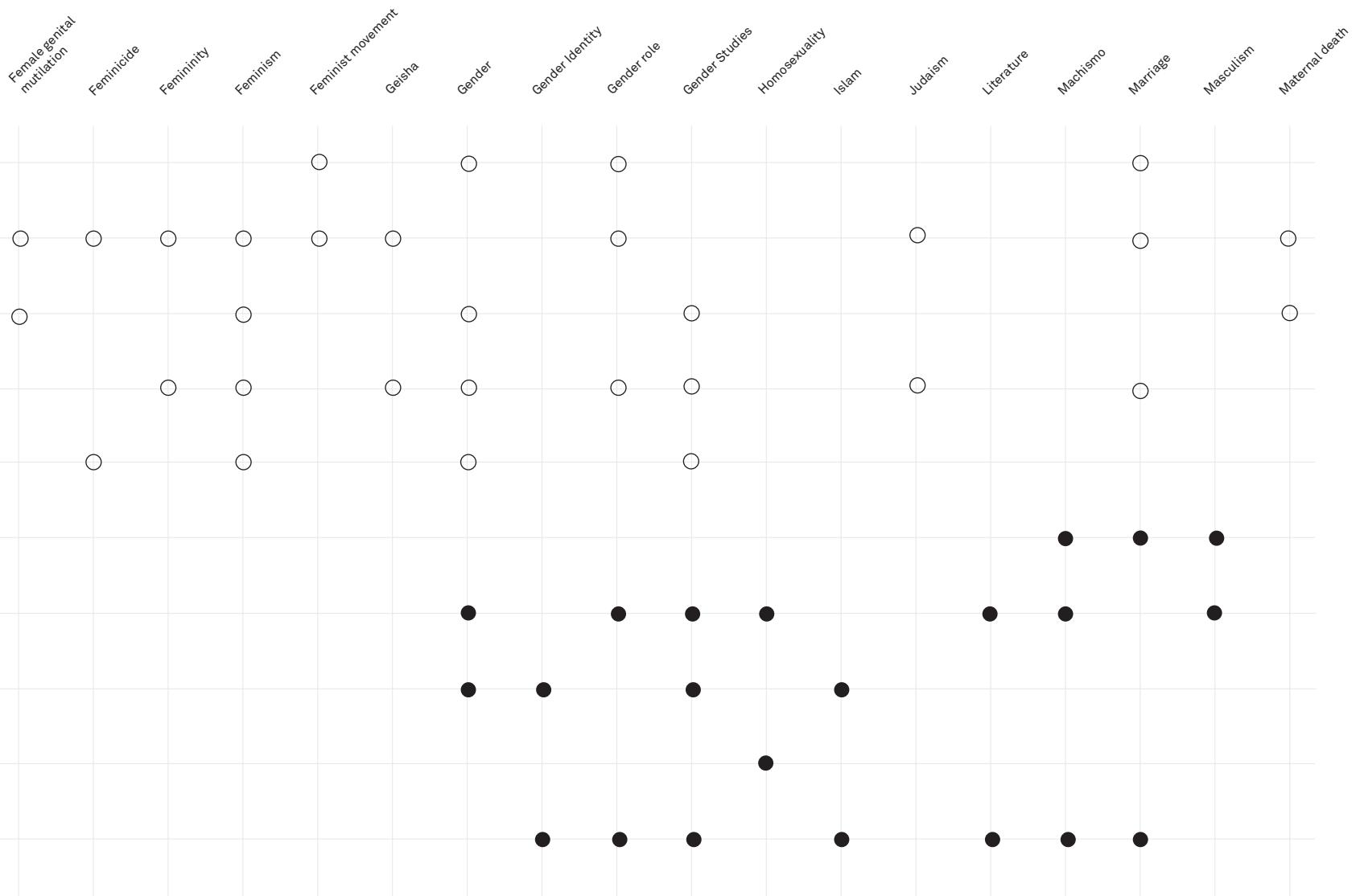
How to read it

Male contents ●

Female contents ○

Society

These findings reflects the issues of the current debate around gender, society and tradition showing some relevant omissions.

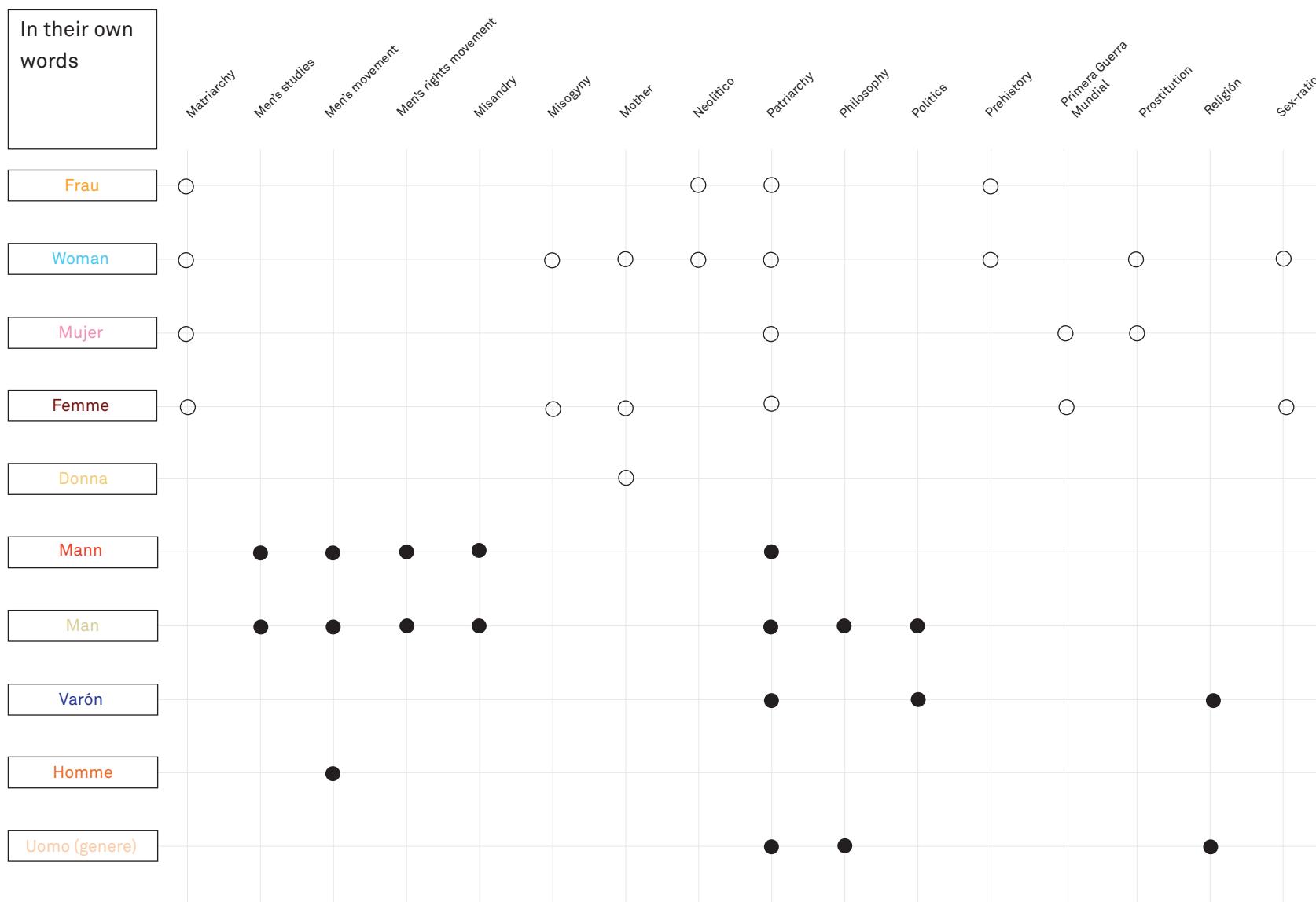


Shifting the focus on the lack of certain contents, some key issues deeply discussed by public opinion, as **abortion, contraception, maternal mortality, feminicide and violence against women**, are excluded from the Man page and its corresponding editions. Findings

In terms of research, it means that any pages contain these kind of concept similarities, even if manipulated or extended to different language.

The same process can be postpone to the **Homosexuality** and **Stereotype** concepts which are missing on the female pages.

6. Reading experience

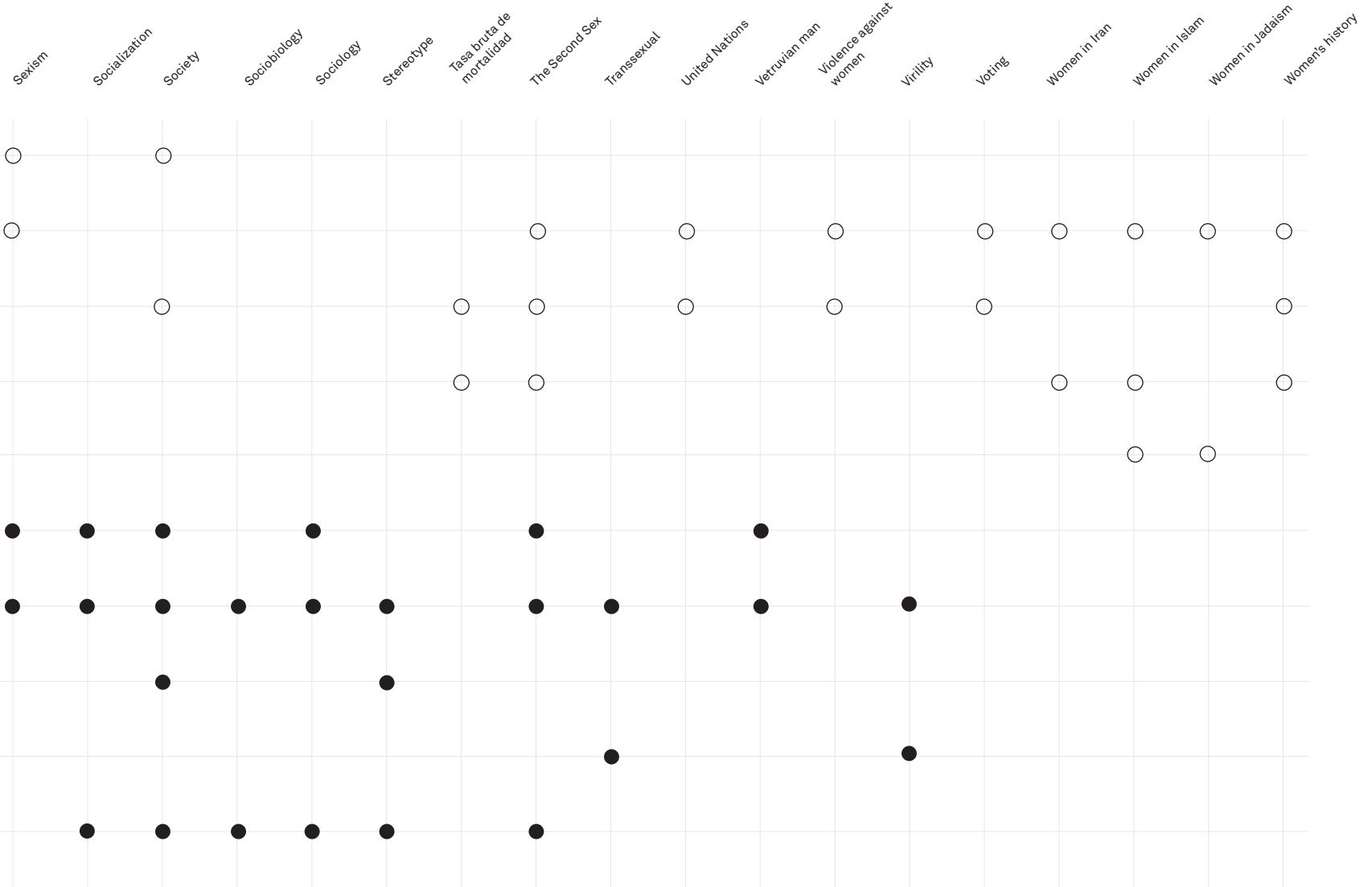


How to read it

Male contents ●
Female contents ○

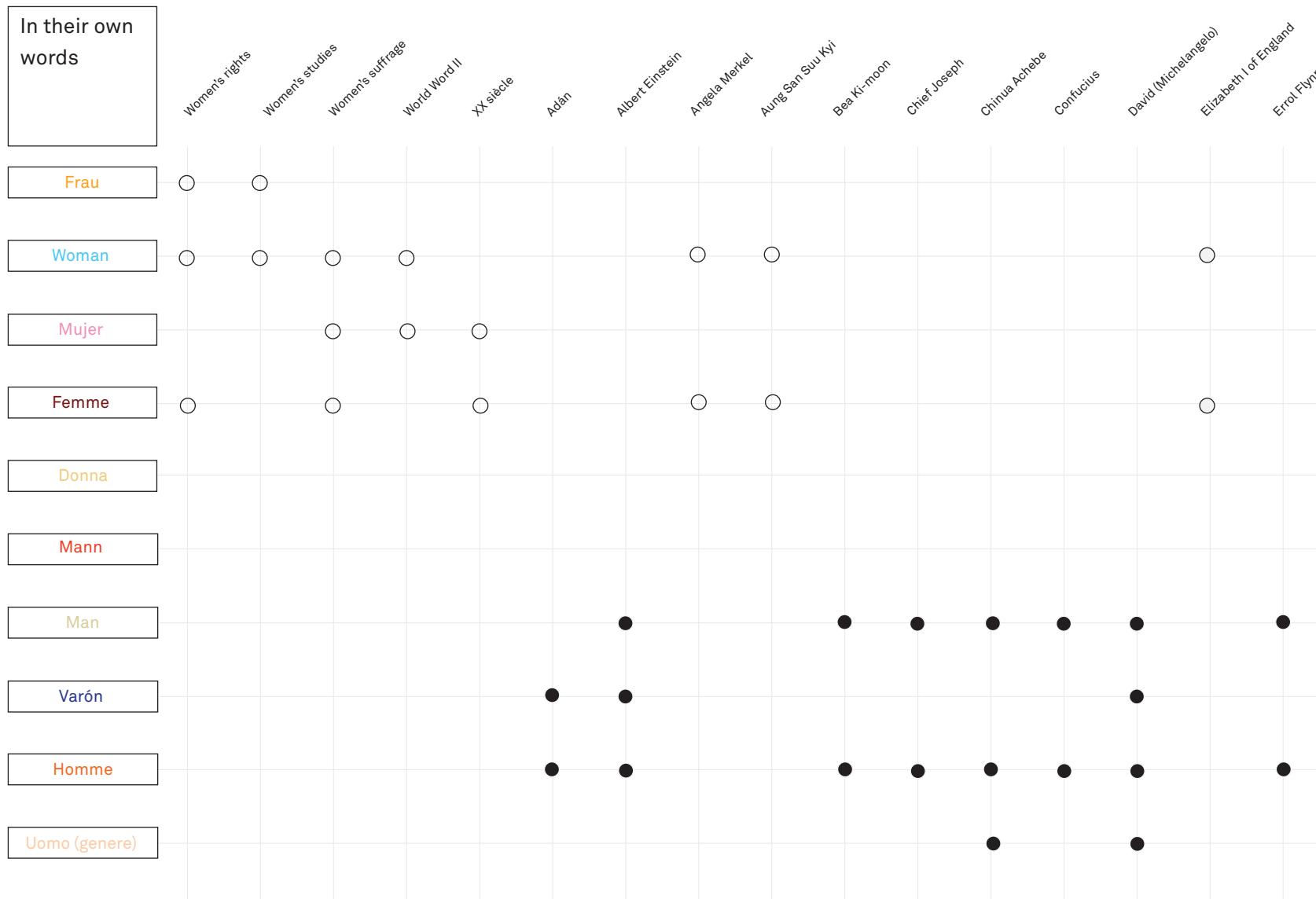
Society

 These findings reflects the issues of the current debate around gender, society and tradition showing some relevant omissions.



Unshared concepts	
Female	Male
X	Family
Divorce	X
Femicide	X
Abortion	X
X	Homosexuality
X	Stereotype

6. Reading experience



How to read it

Male contents ●

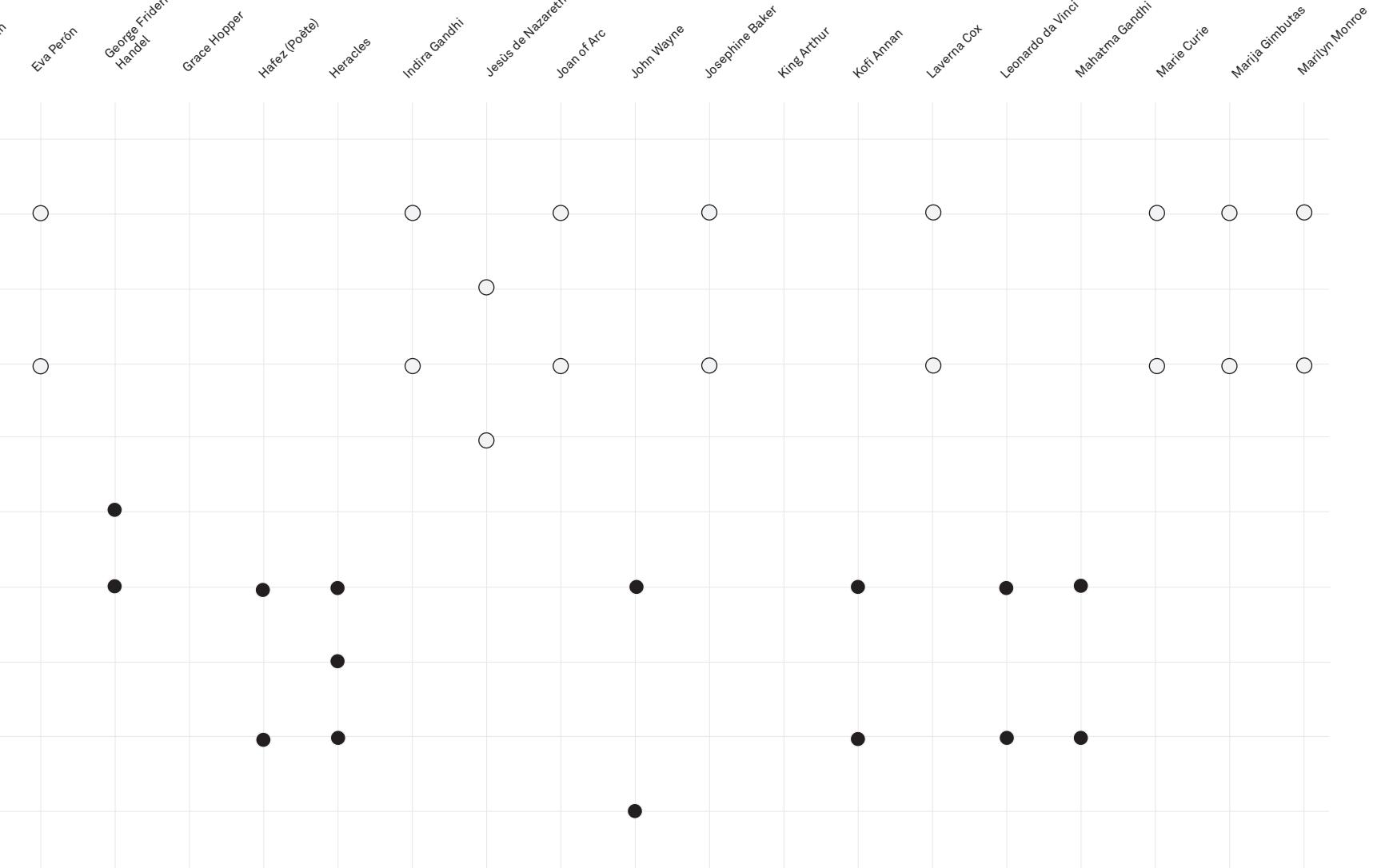
Female contents ○

Society

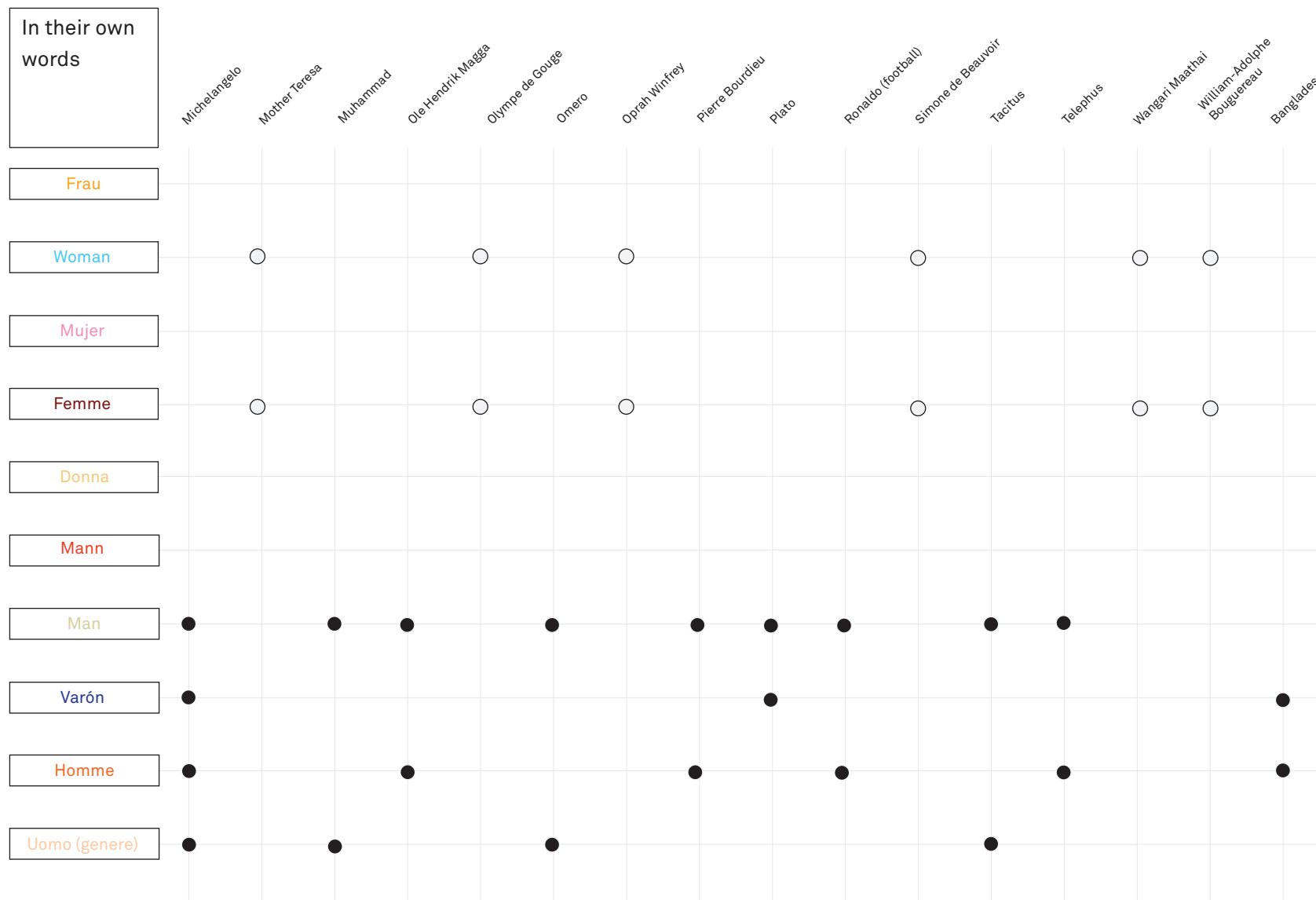
These findings reflects the issues of the current debate around gender, society and tradition showing some relevant omissions.

People

The English and France articles contain the most part of concepts about historical figures and active personalities of the public debate.



6. Reading experience



How to read it

Male contents

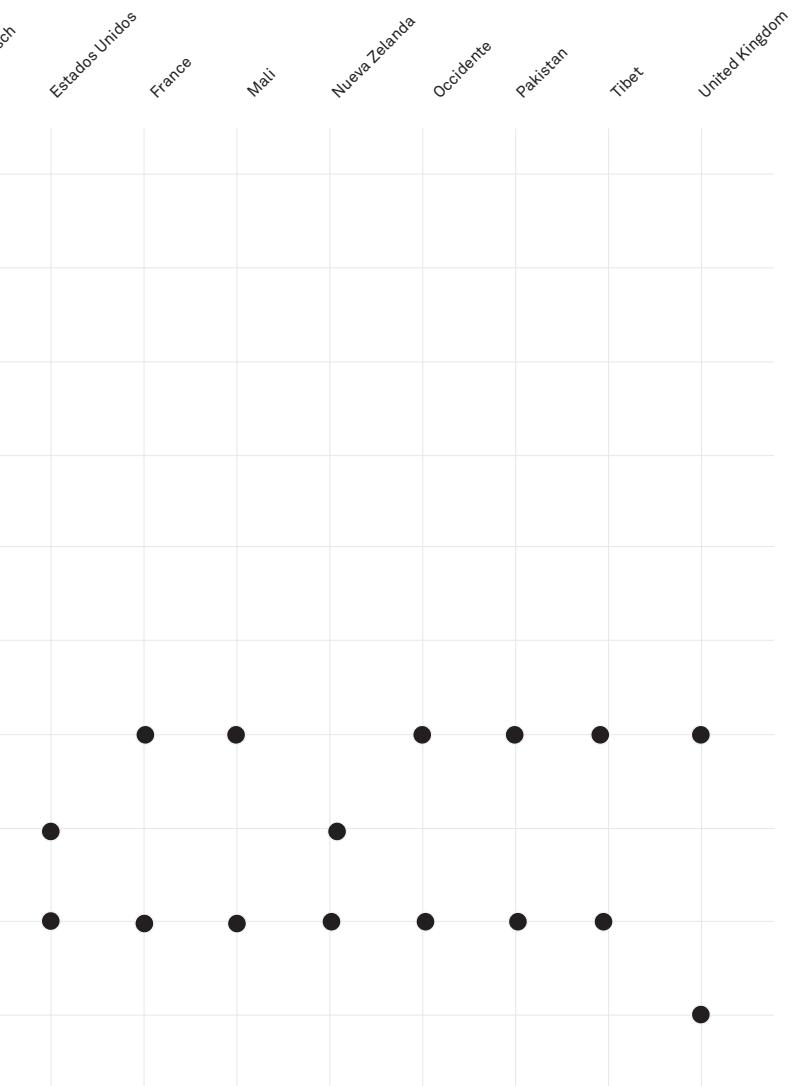


Female contents



People

The English and France articles contain the most part of concepts about historical figures and active personalities of the public debate.



Geography

Basically, it is mentioned in the male pages related to English and French editions.

(cur | prev) 21:20, 27 November 2008.Usergreatpower (talk | contribs) |(21,281 bytes) (+181) (There was no controversy against the image. Consensus was always for the image. You started the discussion against the image in Talk yourself right now. No other editors have been against the image.)

(cur | prev) 20:54, 27 November 2008.BullRangifer (talk | contribs)|(21,100 bytes) (+32) (Culture and gender roles: Exclusively male roles: New subsection (moved from above))

(cur | prev) 20:41, 27 November 2008.BullRangifer (talk | contribs)|(21,012 bytes) (-181) (See Talk:Man#Dispute_over_need_for_an_image and get consensus before restoring, per WP:BRD.)

(cur | prev) 19:32, 27 November 2008.Usergreatpower (talk | contribs)(21,193 bytes) (+181) (It is in no way offensive. There is no better or more prominent example of a male-only role. There is plenty of room for other images as it is the only image in the largest section of the article.)

(cur | prev) 18:40, 27 November 2008.BullRangifer (talk | contribs)|(21,012 bytes) (-181) (Sorry, while the Pope is a good example, there is not room for many images, and picking one can be offensive to many, so let's not even go there. The text is good enough.)

(cur | prev) 18:32, 27 November 2008.Usergreatpower (talk | contribs)(21,193 bytes) (-204) (Culture and gender roles: Clarified King succession)

(cur | prev) 18:21, 27 November 2008.Usergreatpower (talk | contribs)(21,397 bytes) (+181)(Culture and gender roles: The Pope is a very good example and should not be removed. There's plenty space for other examples and I can't think of an better example anyway.)

(cur | prev) 18:12, 27 November 2008.BullRangifer (talk | contribs)(21,216 bytes) (+127)(Culture and gender roles: differentiate between Queen as wife of a king, and as ruling monarch)

(cur | prev) 18:07, 27 November 2008.BullRangifer (talk | contribs) (21,089 bytes)(+241)(Culture and gender roles: king and rules of succession)

(cur | prev) 17:51, 27 November 2008.BullRangifer (talk | contribs)(20,848 bytes) (Culture and gender roles: No need for promoting one person. Use text instead and allow for other notable examples.)

(cur | prev) 17:43, 27 November 2008.Usergreatpower (talk | contribs)(20,848 bytes) (+24) (Culture and gender roles: Better image of the Pope. Other was just an excuse to get the President of Brazil in it)

(cur | prev) 17:34, 27 November 2008.Usergreatpower (talk | contribs)20,824 bytes) (-46) (removed irrelevant film link in the lead)

(cur | prev) 08:32, 26 November 2008.Teamjenn (talk | contribs)(20,870 bytes) (-66)

(cur | prev) 07:58, 26 November 2008.Teamjenn (talk | contribs)(20,936 bytes) (-1) (So, added this image based off the Italian Wikipedia article of Man, which contains the same picture.)

(cur | prev) 07:57, 26 November 2008.Teamjenn (talk | contribs)(20,937 bytes) (+66) (The woman contains pictures of quite "suggestive" nature, it is only fair that this article do the same to avoid double-standard. Added a rather "tasteful" and well-shot image of a nude male.)

(cur | prev) 12:16, 19 November 2008.Pengo (talk | contribs) (20,871 bytes) (-153) (Culture and gender roles: Everyone loves Obama, but the image is unnecessary and caption is inaccurate (as pointed out on talk))

(cur | prev) 18:54, 18 November 2008.AALIYAH2014 (talk | contribs) (21,024 bytes) (+7) (Culture and gender roles)

(cur | prev) 14:58, 18 November 2008.Ezzex (talk | contribs) m (21,017 bytes) (+46)

(cur | prev) 07:54, 18 November 2008.Dtp882 (talk | contribs)(20,971 bytes) (-67) (president of the united states is a very high position, and elect is not a position at all)

(cur | prev) 20:57, 17 November 2008.Interwiki gl (talk | contribs)m (21,038 bytes) (+12)(gl:Home)

(cur | prev) 03:32, 12 November 2008.Alakey2010 (talk | contribs) (21,026 bytes) (+21)(Culture)

(cur | prev) 07:29, 10 November 2008.Dtp882 (talk | contribs) (20,958 bytes) (-7)(Culture and gender roles)

(cur | prev) 22:49, 5 November 2008.Xeysz (talk | contribs) (20,965 bytes) (-6)(Culture and gender roles)

⁷ Example of a Revision history focus gathered from the Man page (March, 2010).

Detecting edits

A Wikipedia page is grown and edited via the activity of contributors. These activities range from expanding to deleting contents. Analysing edits is important in the transformation process that pages undergo and allows us to compare gender representation from several angles.

Reading the history of the individual pages, starting from the date on which the article first appeared in a given language, we see the editing activities branch into subdivisions according to the nature of the action. Expansion and deletion of contents involves **minor modifications** (editing and grammar corrections) and **acts of vandalism** (intended to damage Wikipedia's own criteria).

The historiography of the ten pages selected has been analysed, organised analytically and observed from a content perspective.

15.700 entries were recorded since the individual pages first appeared, which occurred at various times between the creation of the encyclopaedia in 2001 and 4th December 2014; the date on which the data were collected.

For the purposes of the research undertaken at this time, edits deemed to be minor (5571 entries) have been excluded while acts of vandalism have been examined in greater detail and are therefore shown separately.

During the first part of the experiment, **single histograms were created to explore the creation process of each individual page**, focussing on the chronological element and the action of the contributor according to the relational profile.

If, on one hand, this methodology maintained the accuracy of data retrieval, on the other hand it moved away from the objective of cross-linguistic comparison, which is at the root of this investigation.

Therefore, the display was simplified to **extrapolate the data from the chronological context and allow them to be read on multiple levels, starting from two blocks**; the dynamics between the expansion of contents for each page and the deletion of information, shown side-by-side.

Gender relationships between the individual pages are compared within the same language version and in a multilingual dimension. The result provided two different views of content ranking arrangement.

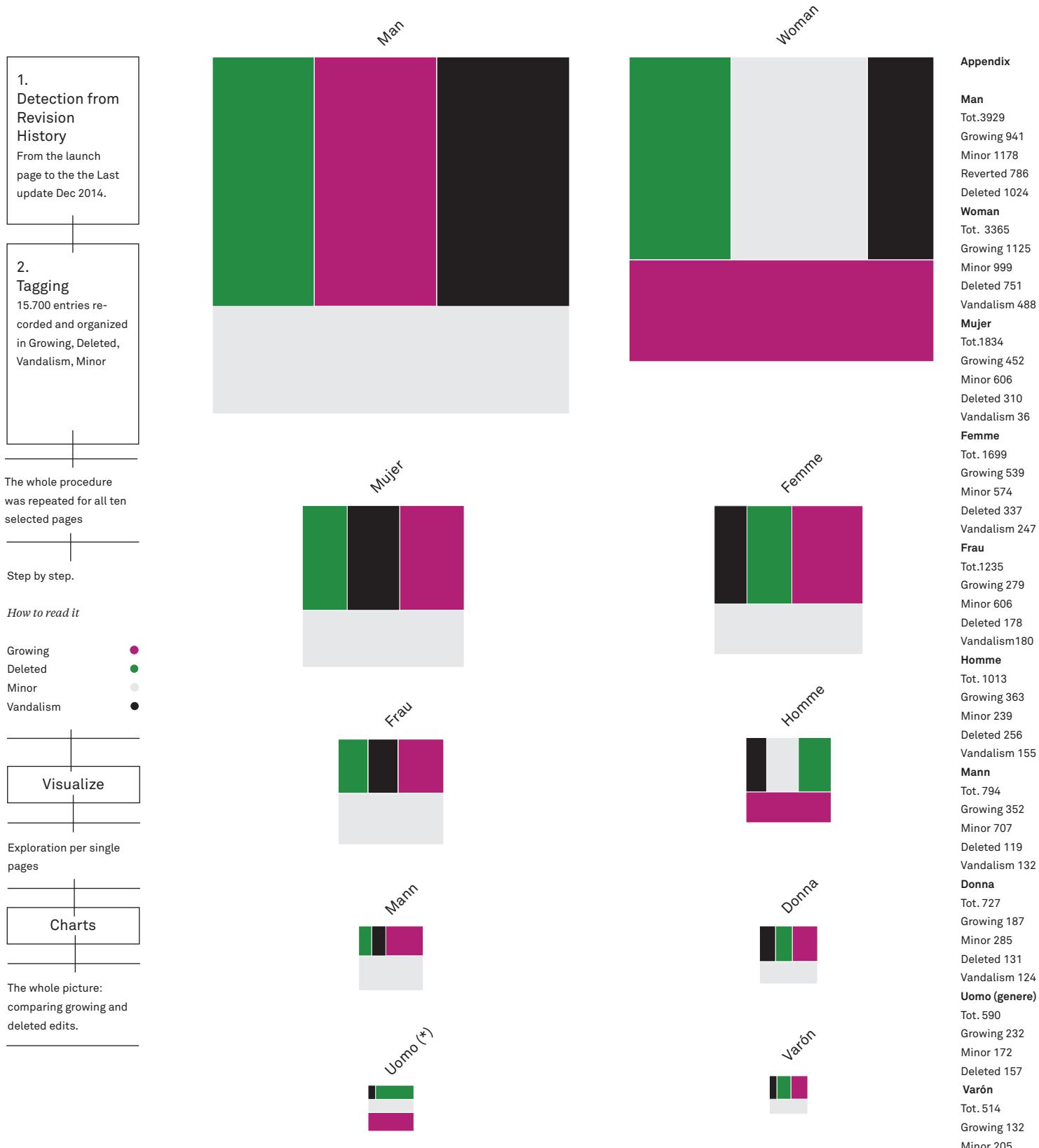
A first chart is arranged in decreasing order, established from the total amount of content implemented. A second chart was then created according to the same model, using the total number of deletions per page as a unit of measurement.

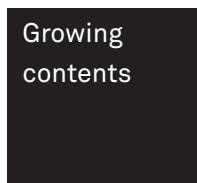
View a simplified, general chart of the activities of the individual pages in their language versions.

Do the pages belonging to a gender show more content implementation or content deletion activity?

Research hypothesis

Method behind





The chart is arranged in decreasing order, established from the total amount of content implemented since the beginning to December 2014.

It displays the total amount per single pages while the total number of deletions is on the right.

How to read it

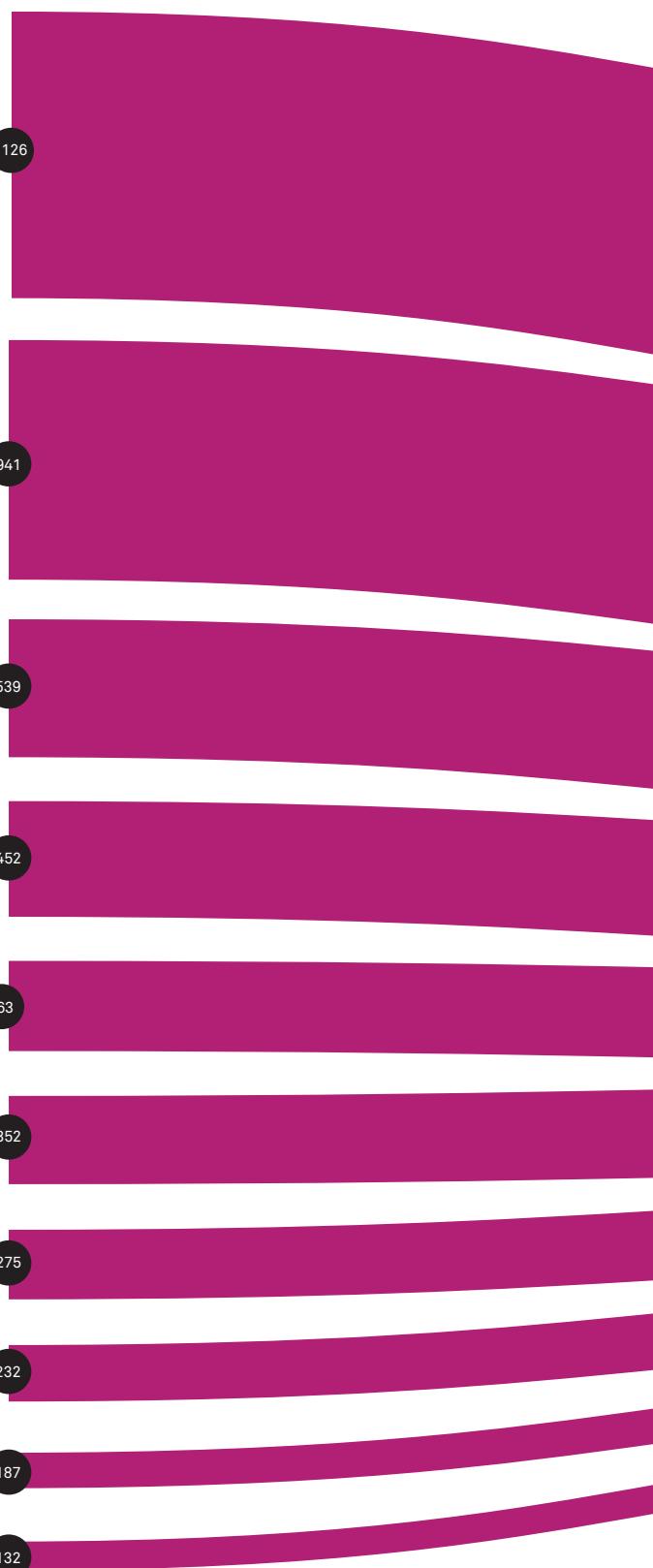
Growing contents	●
Deleted contents	●

Comments

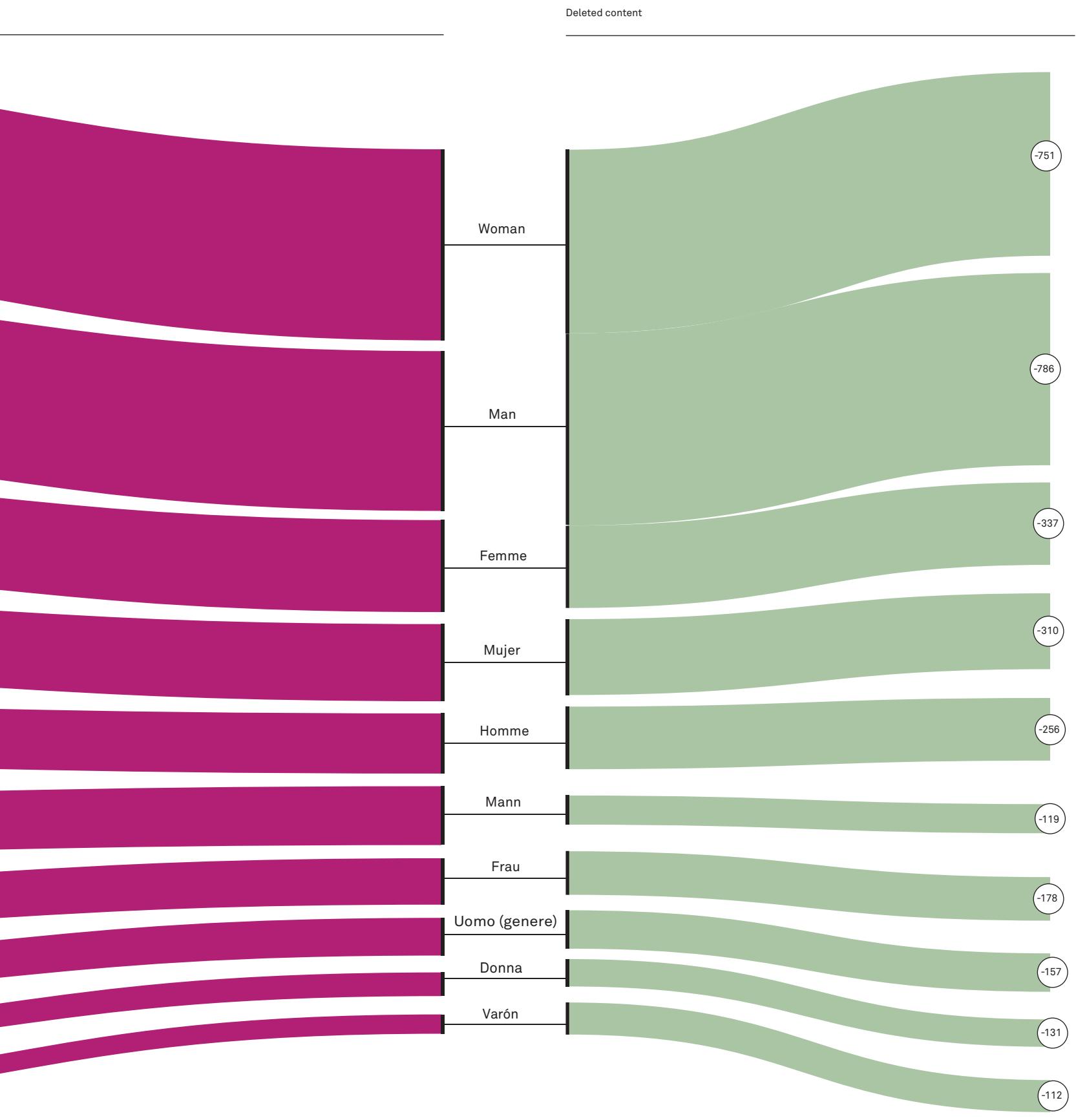
From this general overview, it was possible to observe that the English language version, as anticipated, records the most added contents and deletions, revealing a large number of positive contributions for the page *Woman* and, contrary to this, the highest number of deletions for the page *Man*.

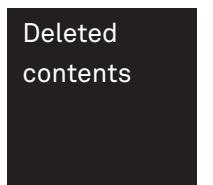
The other encyclopaedia entries, however, steadily progress in terms of implementation and deletion. The French and Spanish pages referred to *Woman* undergo the greatest number of variations, while both the Italian pages appear in last position in the ranking; an indication of the limitations of the Italian language.

Growing content



Quantification of content until decembrer 2014





The chart is arranged in decreasing order, established from the total amount of content implemented since the beginning to December 2014.

It displays the total amount per single pages while the total number of deletions is on the right.

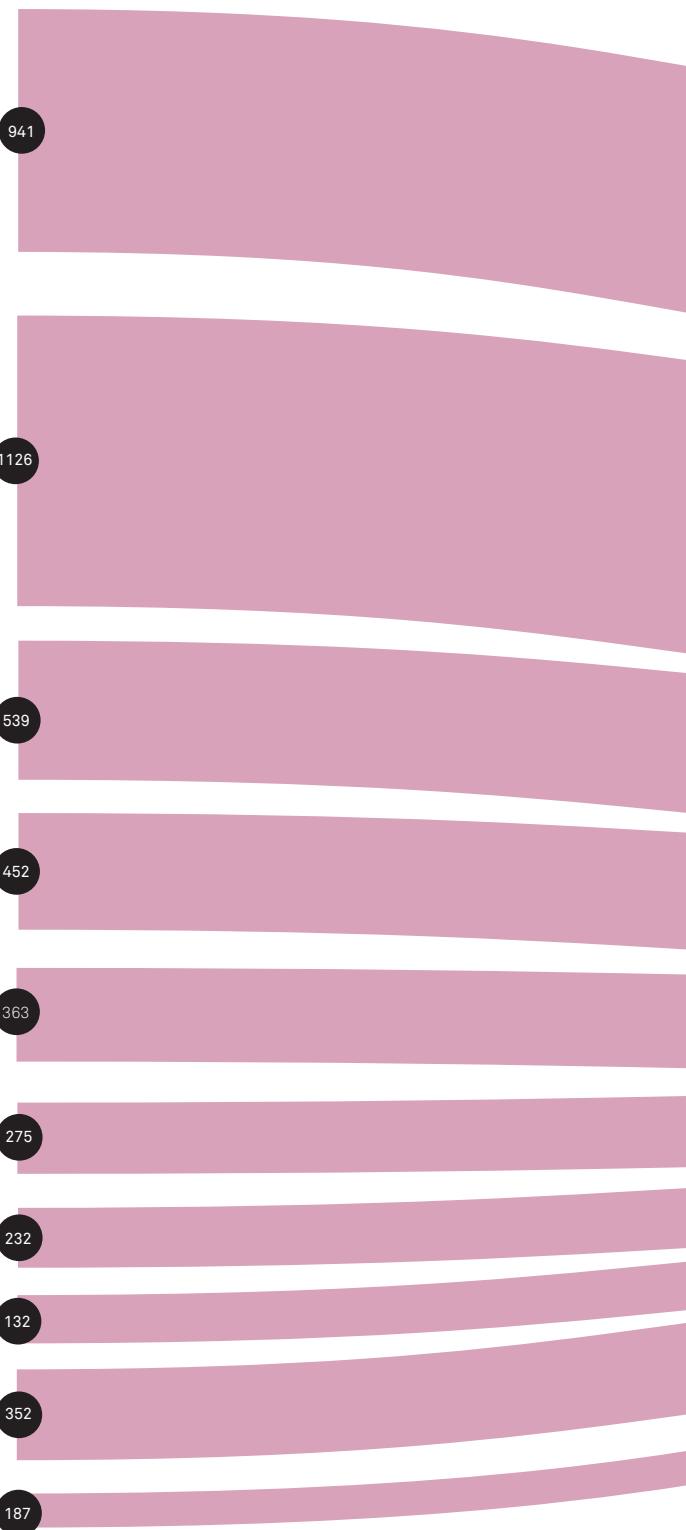
How to read it

Growing contents	●
Deleted contents	●

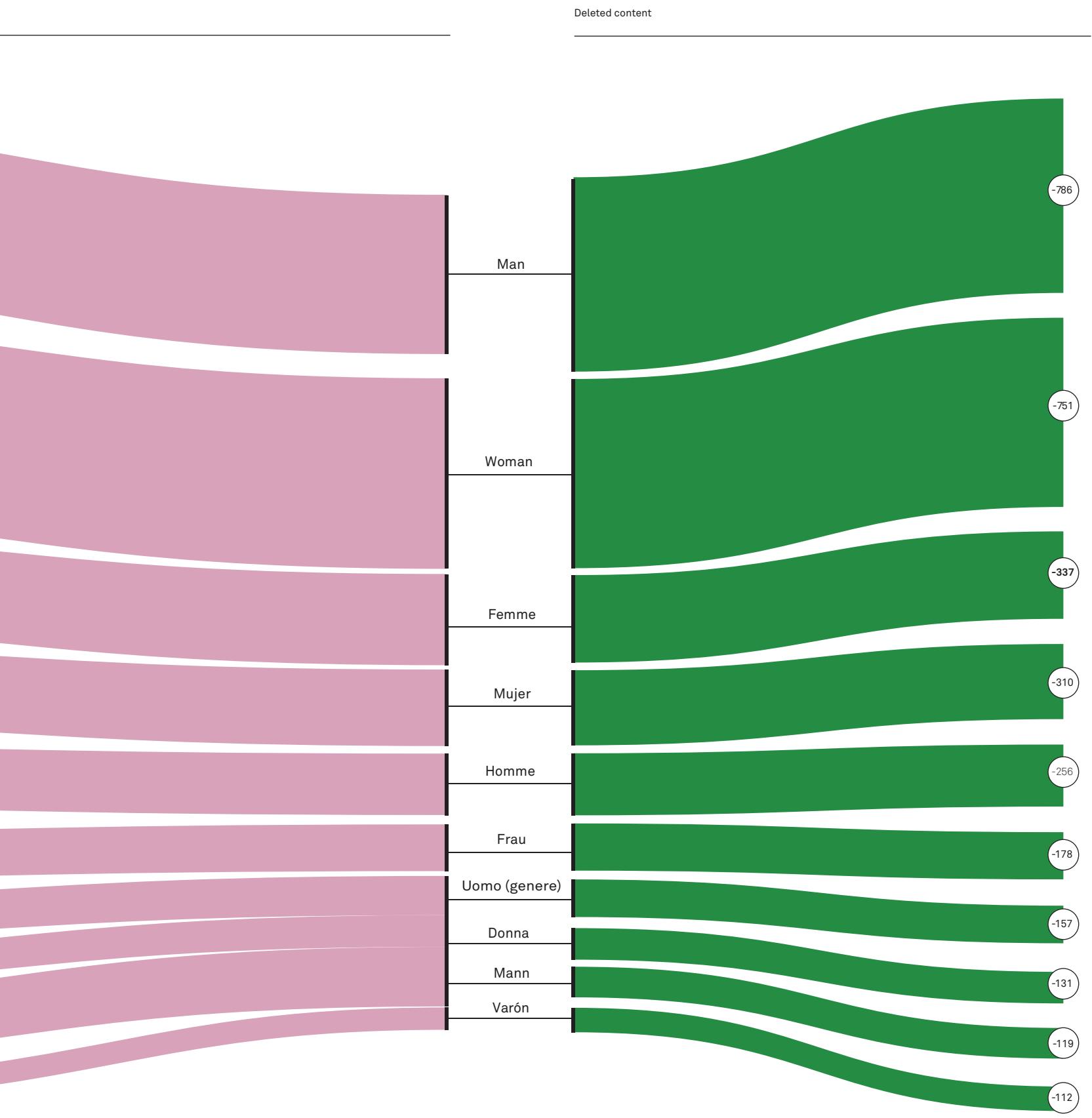
Comments

Nevertheless, the study has highlighted two **distinctive features**: the Spanish version shows a clear contrast in the number of activities between the *Mujer* and *Varón* pages, while, more specifically, the German *Mann* page shows fewer deletions and a great deal of activity to expand the informative contribution.

Growing content



Quantification of content until decembrer 2014



Route to vandalism

The concluding phase of the research project is focused on a detailed study of acts of vandalism, in other words a text or part of a text deemed capable of **harming Wikipedia's integrity**.

As evidenced by geographical studies of controversy (Venturini, 2012) and studies of the hostile nature of relationships between users, a series of vandalism can be triggered by numerous arguments - from intolerance of disinformation to political beliefs, even touching on the more extreme religious and social reasons and extending as far as discrimination of diversification and minority groups.

Given these assertions, it is clear that acts of vandalism recorded within the revision history of each page create a store of data that is essential for **checking the scope of social practices** in relation to research of this type.

In carrying out this investigation, the general dataset was created in several phases. Acts of vandalism were extracted from the body of previous modifications and then categorised analytically according to the type of text presented. Finally, a corpus was created with **the aim of directly responding to research questions to define a narrative picture**.

The insertion or replacement of text with obscenities, nonsensical content or misleading words was considered when classifying acts of vandalism.

Can acts of vandalism create a useful store of information for social research?

How do acts that aim to influence the quality of contents function as regards gender diversity?

Research hypothesis

In some cases, whole paragraphs had also been deleted in order to limit the user's viewpoint or the inappropriate insertion of promotional content.

Others edits relate to inappropriate behaviour, evidence of non-expert users and expressions of personal opinions, which are sometimes detrimental to the principle of maintaining a neutral viewpoint, it is also possible to identify definite acts of vandalism in provocative **images, blasphemy, offence, spamming and deliberate misinformation**.

From the first survey, out of a total of 15,700 recorded edits it is possible to identify a total of **2,810 acts of vandalism** with the aforementioned characteristics. An analytical analysis by article was then carried out and looked at modification data and the type of offence.

The overall picture was then organised according to seven variables:

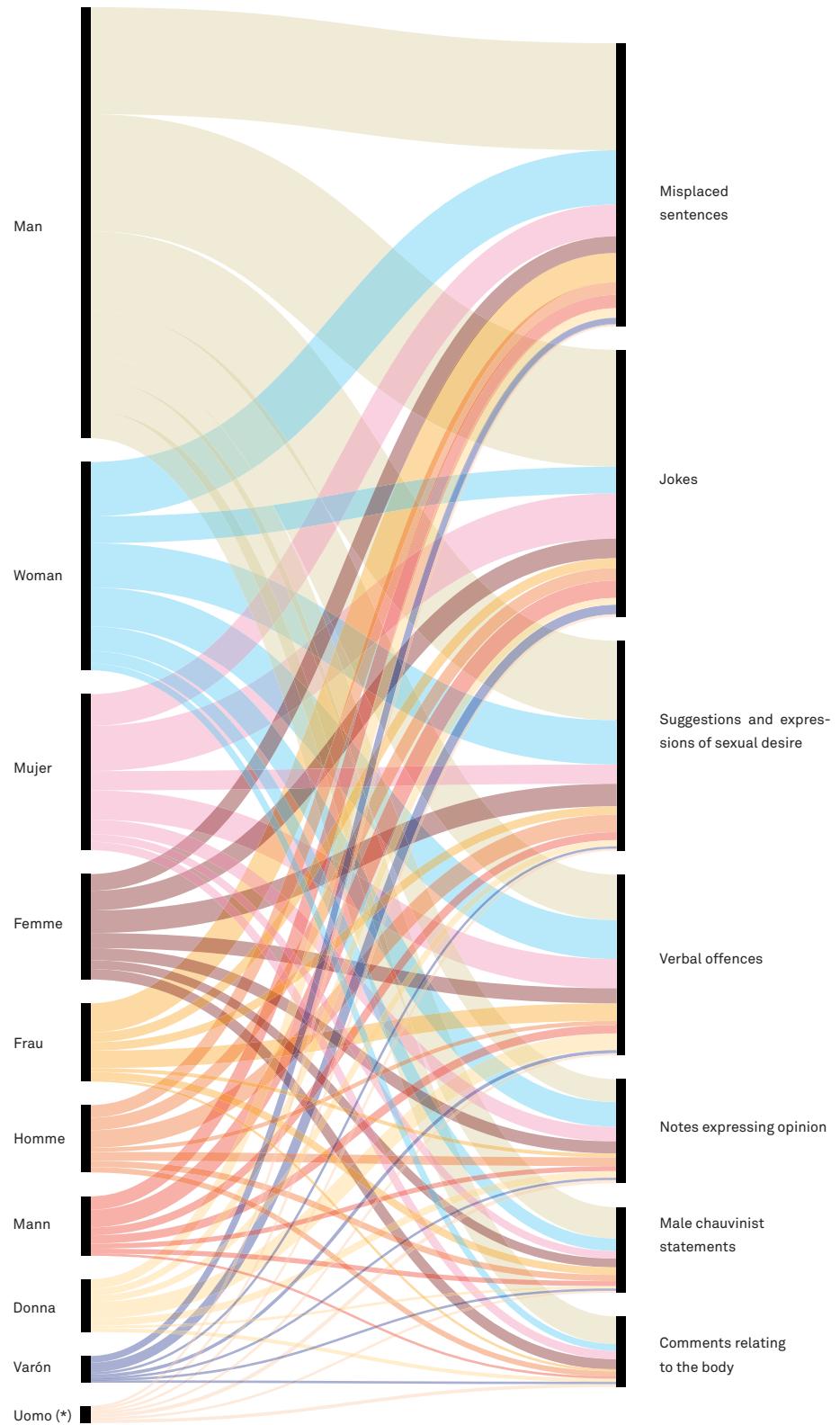
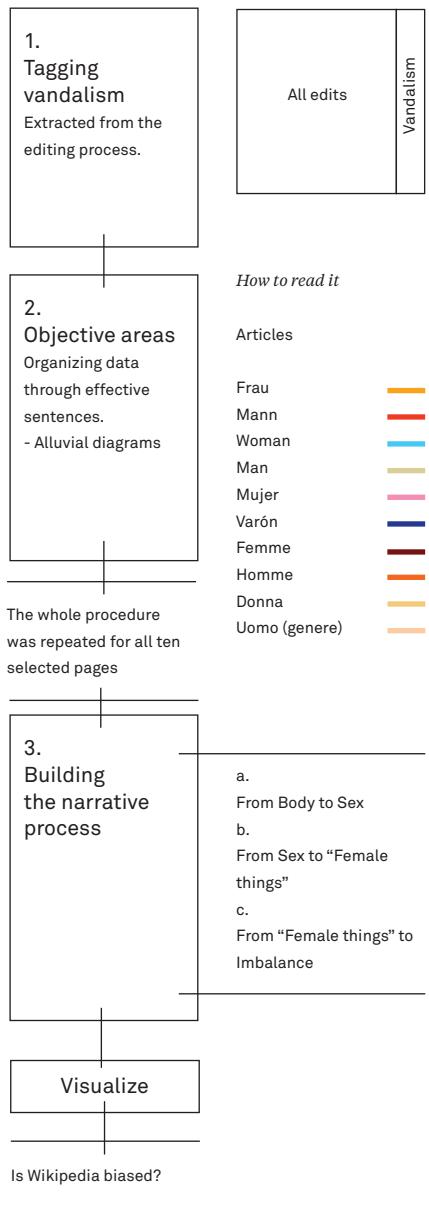
Misplaced sentences, 667 times; *Jokes*, 632 times, *Suggestions and expressions of sexual desire*, 494 times; *Verbal offences*, 421 times; *Notes expressing opinion*, 239 times; *Male chauvinist statements*, 194 times; *Comments relating to the body*, 162 times.

In each category, it was possible to check the chronological progress and the relationships between individual pages and versions.

For the purposes of social research, it was nevertheless preferable to create a narration able to connect the traditional assumptions of gender research with the previous findings of the project

A comparison display model was configured and allowed **synchronous observation of the chronological progress of all of the acts of vandalism and the specific variation of the topic discussed**.

Method behind



The body

Titten.Lock - Fertig; They (men) are attracted to womans large breasts; Les hommes on dominant les femmes parcqu'ils avaient des pénis géant; tette!!!!!!!; Girls have vaginas, Vaginas are fun, mmmm...vagina; La femme est une chose de l'homme, ce n'est que sono objet sexuel; Mujer definicion de todo aquello que rodea a la vagina y se puede abrir de piernas; A life support system for a vagina; Parte circundante del coño Men can refer to humanity as a rather large cock; Tambien se dice que "mujer" es un conjunto de células mediamente organizadas que rodean a una vagina; le sexe masculin a un pénis qui peut être, selon l'individu très gros ou vraiment petit comme une saucisse cocktail; donna ovvero colui il quale ha mangiato troppe caramelle ed è ingrassato nella zona del petto; Une femme est un animal de type mammifère qui n'ont pas de pénis; El varón tiene que tener pene;

Revision as of 18:37, 22 March 2010 (view source)

Mmehani (talk | contribs)

← Previous edit

man is a person with a penis that grows up to a foot

Man is a [[male]] [[human]]. <!--The word adult is not needed in this sentence; see the following sentence.--> The term "man" (irregular plural: "men") is used for an [[adult]] human male, while the term [[boy]] is the usual term for a human male child or [[adolescent]] human male. However, "man" is sometimes used to refer to [[World population|humanity as a whole]]. Sometimes it is also used to identify a male human, regardless of age, as in phrases such as "[[Men's rights]]".

Revision as of 18:38, 22 March 2010 (view source)

Gogo Dodo (talk | contribs) m

Next edit →

man is a person with a penis that grows up to a foot

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[^]Example of a couple of version compared in the Revision History.

Talking about the body inside vandalism

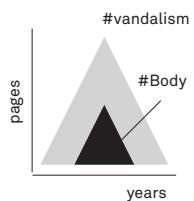
The visualization refers to the chronological trend of a specific kind of vandalism compared to their progressive total amount. All articles are arranged in descending order.

Here, vandalism concern offensive to the body or its physical parts.

How to read it

Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—



Comments

The starting point for this exploration was to question which areas of the body would feature most frequently in the offensive comments.

Looking at the main page of each article and its relative content, we can see that, by and large, **physical and biological characteristics** are the themes treated in the greatest detail and most shared by all language versions on both the male and female pages.

Uomo (genere)

Varón

Donna

Mann

Homme

Frau

Femme

Mujer

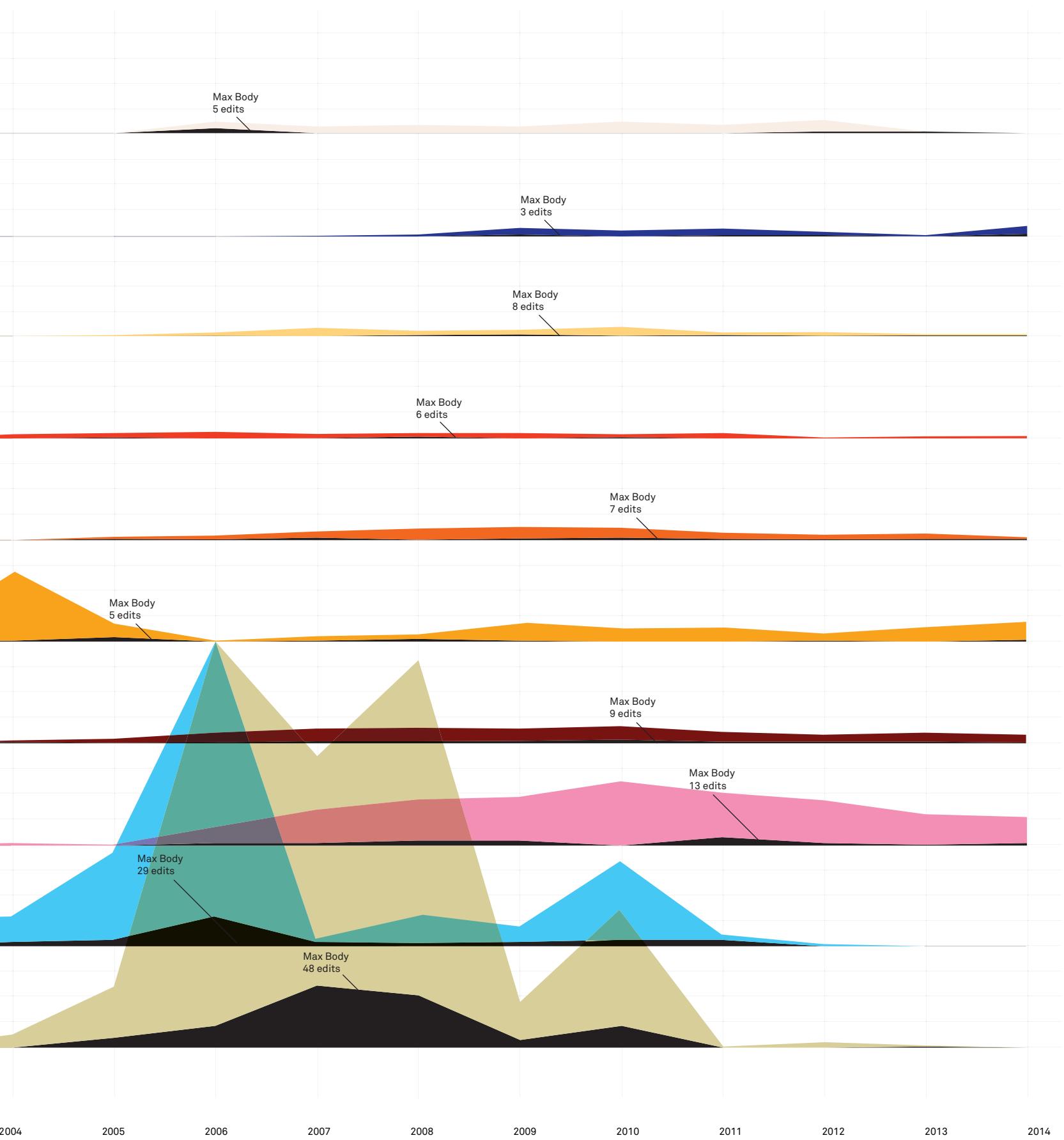
Woman

Man

2001

2002

2003



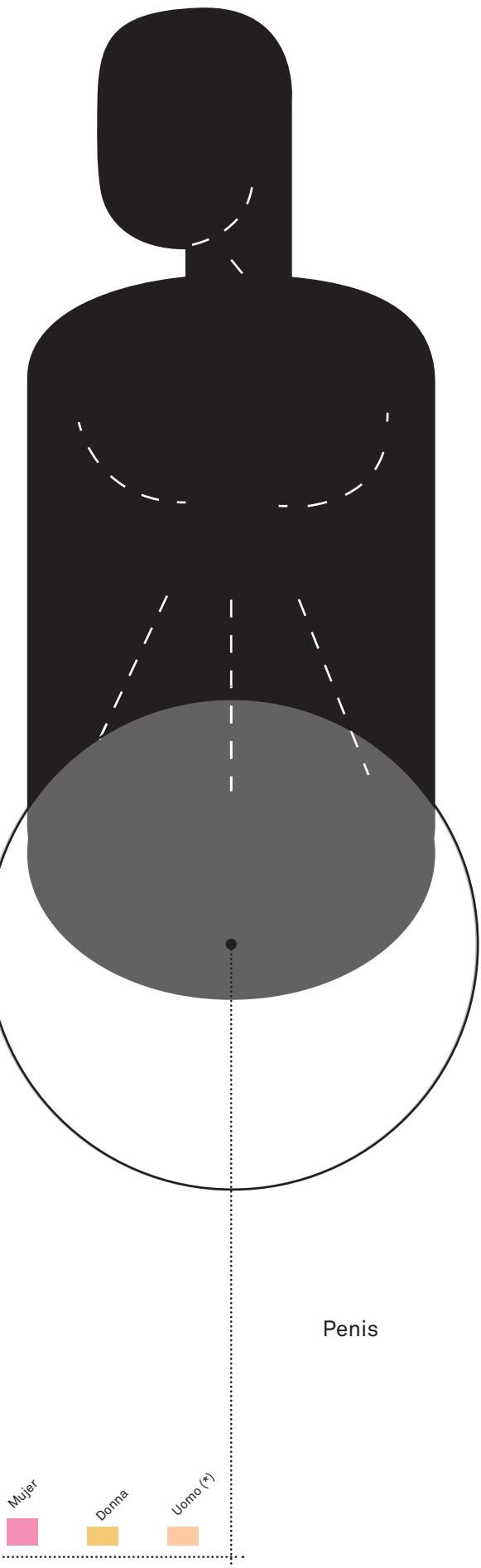
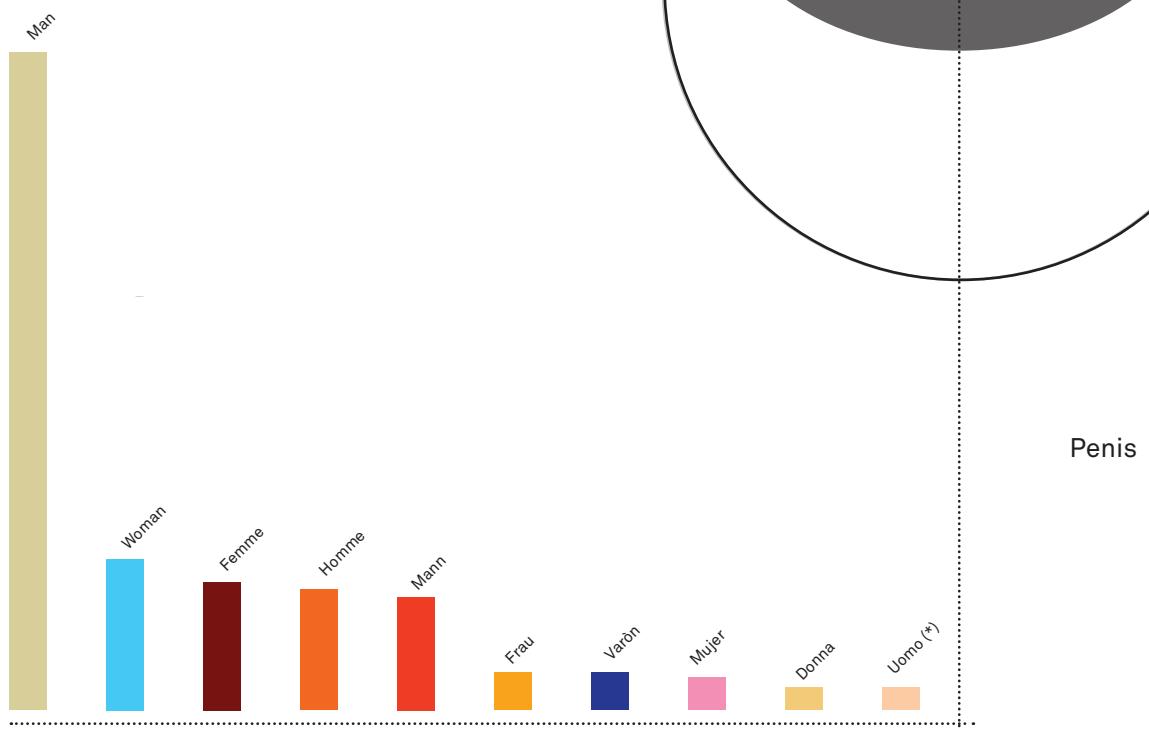
Talking about the body inside vandalism

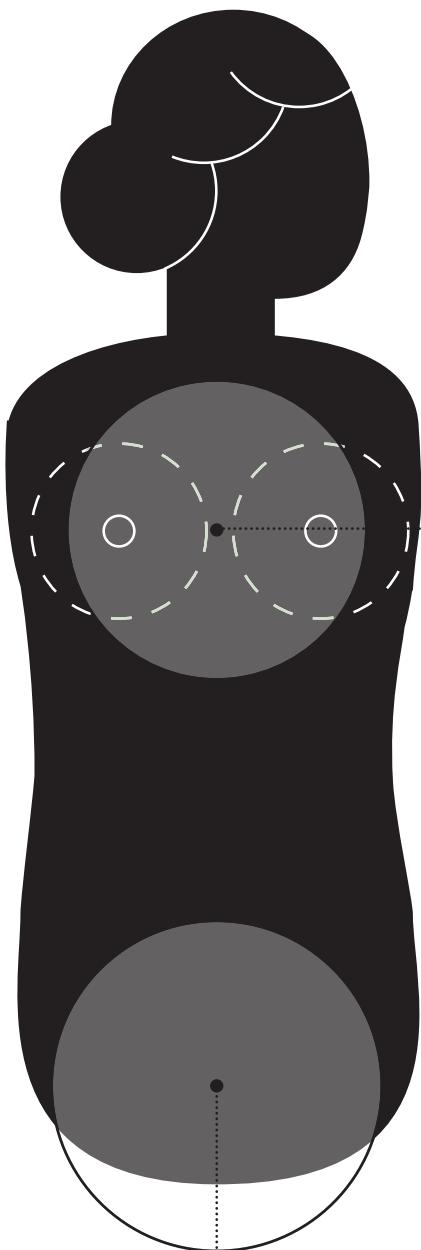
This focus offers a view on the most mentioned parts of the body comparing their recurrence in the different articles.

How to read it

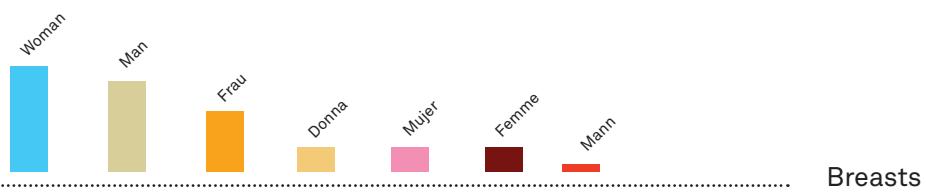
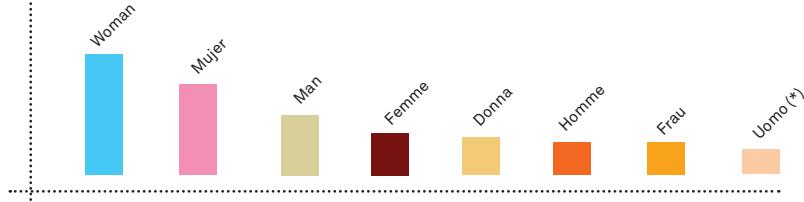
Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—





Vagina



By tagging acts of vandalism, sexually offensive names and comments aimed at the body and, more specifically, [the male and female sex organs have been catalogued](#).

Comments

Although the physical dimension of the body appears to receive little coverage compared with harmful activity, variables linked to the sex organs are predominant.

Though the breast and vagina are mainly present on the female pages, broadly speaking the penis is omnipresent, particularly in versions referring to man. This is no surprise to [sexual psychology](#), from Freud to Lacan, in which the phallus has traditionally been associated with arousing sexual desire, pleasure and power.

If the physical and biological dimension occupies the central ground in the encyclopaedia's description, which parts of the body does this refer to?

La donna è quella cosa intorno alla figa;
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex;
La femme est un object sexuel de l'espèce
humaine; Woman is the natural pleasurer
for man, it is her duty to please men
through sex and to cleaning; Ha lo scopo
di far provare piacere sessuale all'uomo;
les femmes aimes se faire penetrer; las
mujeres solo sirven para chupar el pene
de los hombres; La femme est un trou pour
l'homme; Category: Sex Toys; Una donna
è un essere da scopare; Aussi on dit que
la partie la partie la plus intelligente de
l'homme est son engins sexuelle (penis); Elle
est bien souvent considerée comme esclave
sexuel par l'homme; gli uomini hanno
sempre voglia di farlo sia con uomini che
con donna; algunas mujeres pueden follare
continuamente sin parar o masturbarse sin
piedad; Les femmes sont de bonnes suxeuse
de pénis; donna=aspiracazzi

Revision as of 17:40, 8 October 2006 (view source)

82.166.208.125 (talk)

(Culture and gender roles)

← Previous edit

In more recent history, the gender roles of women have changed greatly. Traditional gender roles for [[middle class|middle-class]] women typically involved domestic tasks emphasizing child care, and did not involve entering employment for wages. For poorer women, especially among the [[working class]]es, this often remained an ideal, for economic necessity has long compelled them to seek employment outside the home, although the occupations traditionally open to working-class women were lower in prestige and pay than those open to men. Eventually, restricting women from wage labor came to be a mark of wealth and prestige in a family, while the presence of working women came to mark a household as being lower-class.

The women's movement is in part a struggle for the recognition of [[equality of opportunity]] with men, and for [[equal rights]] irrespective of [[gender]], even if special relations and conditions are willingly incurred under the form of partnership involved in marriage. The difficulties of obtaining this recognition are due to historical factors combined with the habits and customs history has produced. Through a combination of [[economics|economic]] changes and the efforts of the [[feminism|feminist]] movement in recent decades women in most societies now have access to careers beyond the traditional one of "[[homemaker]]". Despite these advances, modern women in Western society still face challenges in the workplace as well as with the topics of education, violence, health care, and motherhood to name a few.

Revision as of 18:38, 22 March 2010 (view source)

Gogo Dodo (talk | contribs) m

Next edit →

In more recent history, the gender roles of women have changed greatly. Traditional gender roles for [[middle class|middle-class]] women typically involved domestic tasks emphasizing child care, and did not involve entering employment for wages. For poorer women, especially among the [[working class]]es, this often remained an ideal, for economic necessity has long compelled them to seek employment outside the home, although the occupations traditionally open to working-class women were lower in prestige and pay than those open to men. Eventually, restricting women from wage labor came to be a mark of wealth and prestige in a family, while the presence of working women came to mark a household as being lower-class.

^{^Example of a couple of version compared in the Revision History.}

Women are created to fuck. That's it. Men like to ram their dicks into women's pussies and cum inside them. Women she say, "Oh, baby, oh yeah, fuck that pussy. Oh God, i love your cock inside me. Oh yeah!" This should be said while they are riding a man's pole.

Talking about the sex inside vandalism

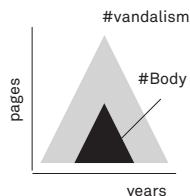
The visualization refers to the chronological trend of a specific kind of vandalism compared to their progressive total amount. All articles are arranged in descending order.

Vandalism treat sexual requests or notes to behaviour in the domain of the domain of sex.

How to read it

Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—



Comments

In the sociocultural paradigm, it seems clear that the sexual dimension and the language applied to it lead to a different perception in the depiction of the male and female form.

Therefore, the variable of comments linked to sex is previously described. In this case, in-depth analysis touches on the exploitation of the female body and the presence among the acts of vandalism of comments connected to the role of the woman as an object. For example, see “object of desire”, “piece of meat” and “natural sex slave”.

Can the exploitation of the female form as an object of desire be defined as an isolated comment or a recurring phenomenon?

Uomo (genere)

Varón

Donna

Mann

Homme

Frau

Femme

Mujer

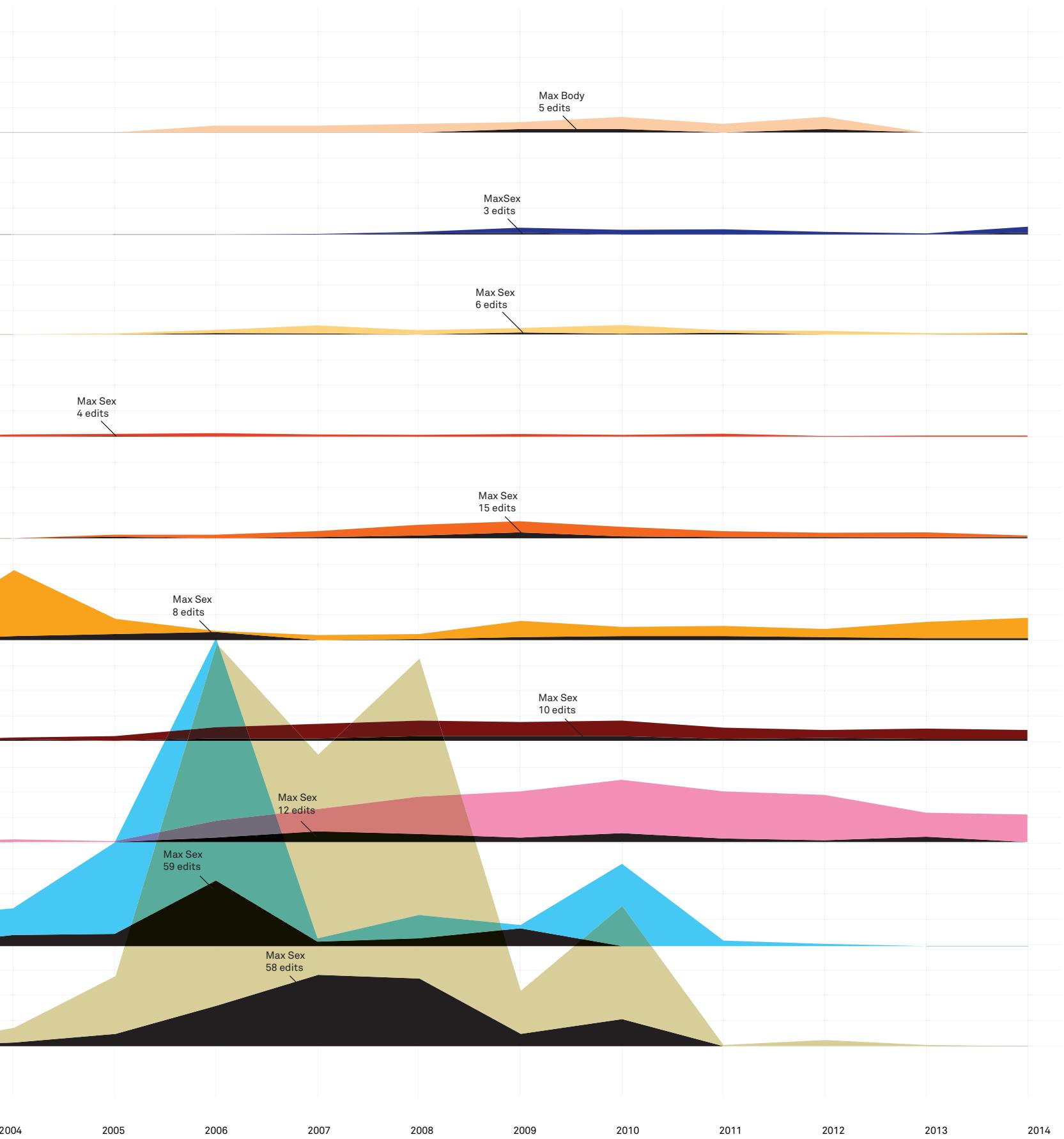
Woman

Man

2001

2002

2003



The right to cook and clean

La femme est le complétement de l'homme, elle fait le ménage pendant que ce dernier travail pour gagner sa vie; The best place for women is the kitchen doing "women things" like washing and cooking, you know it's true; il termine utilizzato per dire donna "persona che lava, stira e soddisfa il marito senza dire una parola"; se debe quedar en casa cuidando de los hijos y haciendo la comida; An object that belongs to kitchen and laundry; Woman is the natural pleasure of man, in her duty to please men through sex and to cleaning, she remains in the kitchen for the most of her adult life; Traditionnellement, les femmes ont des fonctions différents de celles des hommes au sein de la société: faire la vaisselle, faire à manger, faire le repassage, faire des bébés, faire l'amour; It's a common knowledge they are the best kept in the kitchen; Sa mission terrestre est de satisfaire les hommes (*homo erectionus*) de faire les courses, le ménage, faire les devoirs des enfants, la popote, le pipe du samedi sans oublier le repassage du dimanche matin pendant que *homo erectionus* regarde turbo sur M6;

Revision as of 14:30, 6 January 2009 (view source)

Granola flakes (talk | contribs)

← Previous edit

Women belong in the kitchen and are adult females human.

<!--The word adult is not needed in this sentence; see the following sentence.-->
The term "woman" (irregular plural: "women") usually is used for an adult, with
the term [[girl]] being the usual term for a female child or adolescent. However,
the term "woman" is also sometimes used to identify a female human, regardless
of age, as in phrases such as "[[Women's rights]]".

Revision as of 15:12, 6 January 2009 (view source)

Ohnoitsjamie (talk | contribs) m

Next edit →

Women belong in the kitchen and are adult females human.

<!--The word adult is not needed in this sentence; see the following sentence.-->
The term "woman" (irregular plural: "women") usually is used for an adult, with
the term [[girl]] being the usual term for a female child or adolescent. However,
the term "woman" is also sometimes used to identify a female human, regardless
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^{^Example of a couple of version compared in the Revision History.}

“Women things” inside vandalism

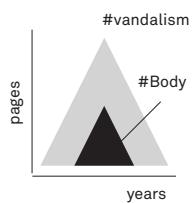
The visualization refers to the chronological trend of a specific kind of vandalism compared to their progressive total amount. All articles are arranged in descending order.

Vandalism concern a bunch of comments related to the female “bent” to domestic works.

How to read it

Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—



Comments

The online community appears to possess standard **gender stereotypes** that have shown temporal persistence via the introductory visualisations for each harmful variable.

A third question is therefore put forward regarding Woman's condition and her predisposition, which is generally exclusively seen as carrying out **domestic functions**.

This is a key datum when compared with the **lack of references to the role of women** employed in political and social sphere, which are missing or scarce both when reading the articles and when analysing the processes of content writing.

The kitchen is still presented as the woman's place and stereotypes remain firm in the description of traditional female abilities.

Uomo (genere)

Varón

Donna

Mann

Homme

Frau

Femme

Mujer

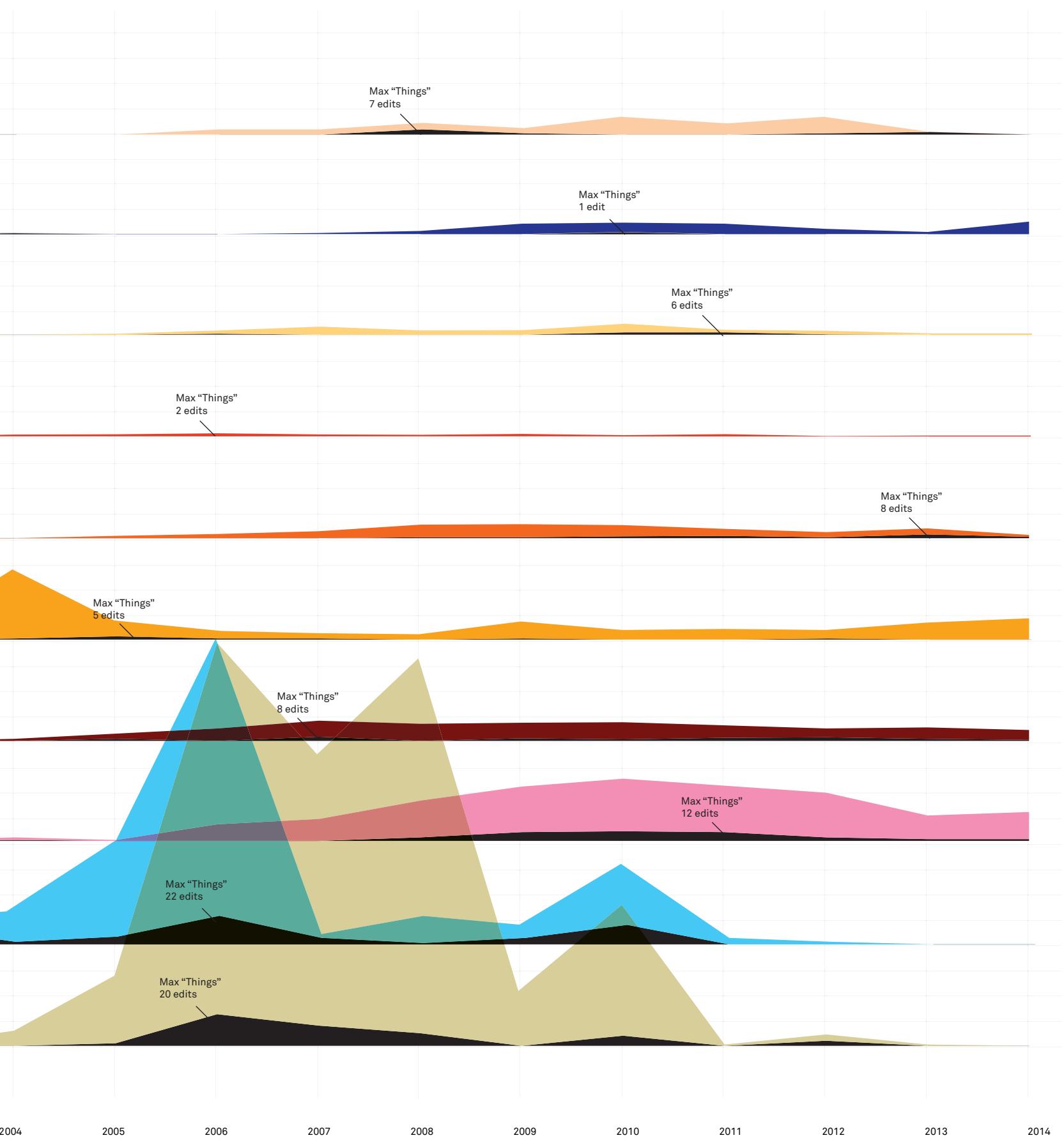
Woman

Man

2001

2002

2003



The superiority speech

GENDER DOMINANT GENDER DOMINANT
GENDER DOMINANT GENDER DOMINANT
GENDER DOMINANT GENDER DOMINANT
GENDER DOMINANT GENDER DOMINANT
GENDER DOMINANT GENDER DOMINANT;
LE DONNE SONO INFERIORI AI MASCHI;
La femme est destinée à se soumettre aux
hommes; Ser inferior al hombre que solo
sirve para le dos F: fregar y Follar; Une
femme est un individu inférieur de l'espèce
humaine; Women are generally recognized
to be the lesser of the genders, they are
emotionally “impaired” in that they allow
their emotions to interfere with logic; L'uomo
è superiore alla donna per natura; La
femme ou le sexe faible a été envoyé sur
terre par dieu dans le seul but d'assurer la
pérénnité de l'espèce ainsi que pour nourrir
et nettoyer après le passage du sexe fort: les
HOMMES!; La donna è un essere inferiore, lo
dice la Bibbia; Funcion en la vida: satisfacer
el hombre; La femme n'a pas du tout
évoluée, elle retera à sous l'entreprise et la
domination de son être supérieur;
MEN ARE BETTER THAN WOMEN IN EVERY
SINGLE WAY!!!; men rule and girls drule;
Biología del varón (ser superior); La femme
est inférieure à l'homme; Una donna è un
individuo della specie Homo Sapiens debole

Revision as of 06:28, 6 November 2006 (view source)

205.250.211.217 (talk)

(Age and terminology)

← Previous edit

There are various words used to refer to the quality of being a woman. The term "womanhood" merely means the state of being a woman, having passed the [[menarche]]; "femininity" is used to refer to a set of supposedly typical female qualities associated with a certain attitude to [[gender role]]s; "womanliness" is like "femininity", but is usually associated with a different view of gender roles; "femaleness" is a general term, but is often used as shorthand for "human femaleness"; "distaff" is an archaic adjective derived from women's conventional role as a spinner, now used only as a deliberate [[archaism]]; "[[muliebry]]" is a "neologism" (derived from the Latin) meant to provide a female counterpart of "[[virility]]", but used very loosely, sometimes to mean merely "womanhood", sometimes "femininity", and sometimes even as a collective term for women.

shit in comparison to men

Revision as of 06:28, 6 November 2006 (view source)

AntiVandalBot (talk | contribs) m

Next edit →

There are various words used to refer to the quality of being a woman. The term "womanhood" merely means the state of being a woman, having passed the [[menarche]]; "femininity" is used to refer to a set of supposedly typical female qualities associated with a certain attitude to [[gender role]]s; "womanliness" is like "femininity", but is usually associated with a different view of gender roles; "femaleness" is a general term, but is often used as shorthand for "human femaleness"; "distaff" is an archaic adjective derived from women's conventional role as a spinner, now used only as a deliberate [[archaism]]; "[[muliebry]]" is a "neologism" (derived from the Latin) meant to provide a female counterpart of "[[virility]]", but used very loosely, sometimes to mean merely "womanhood", sometimes "femininity", and sometimes even as a collective term for women.

shit in comparison to me

^{^Example of a couple of version compared in the Revision History.}

Men > Women inside vandalism

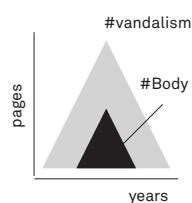
The visualization refers to the chronological trend of a specific kind of vandalism compared to their progressive total amount. All articles are arranged in descending order.

Vandalism refer to male superiority compared to women.

How to read it

Articles

Frau	—
Mann	—
Woman	—
Man	—
Mujer	—
Varón	—
Femme	—
Homme	—
Donna	—
Uomo (genere)	—



Comments

Lastly, the concluding phase of the study aimed to answer the general question of the research by checking textual instances of attempts to highlight gender superiority.

Excluding acts of vandalism relating to jokes and misplaced comments, 13.3% of the edits across all language versions actually state that men are superior to women.

In this sense, examination of the practical effects of gender disparity finds a hypothesis for response.

What Wikipedia would look like if Women assume to be not equal to Men?

Uomo (genere)

Varón

Donna

Mann

Homme

Frau

Femme

Mujer

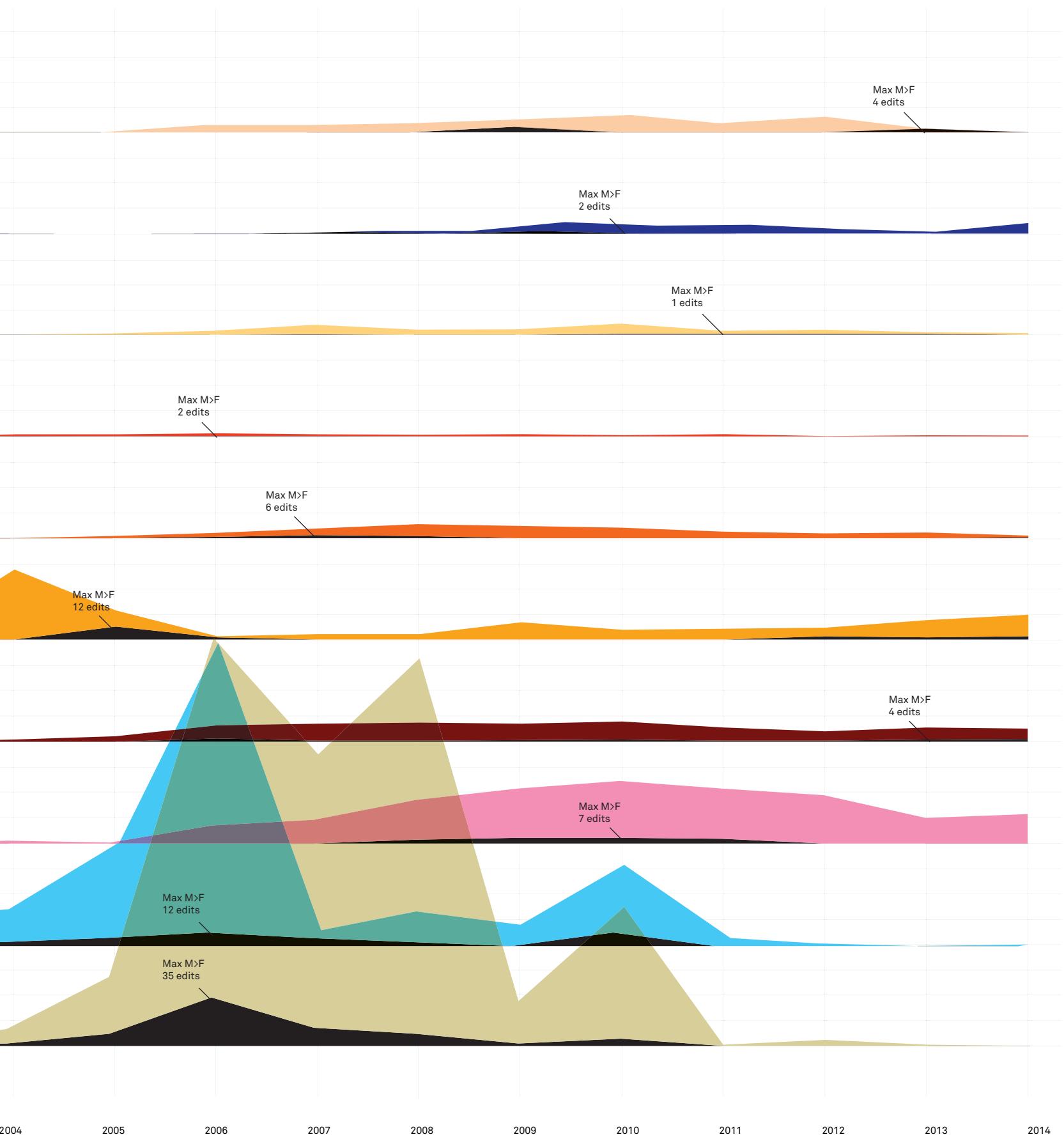
Woman

Man

2001

2002

2003



The bias in Wikipedia this Atlas will help you figure out

Things the results have shown and people couldn't ignore: a final observation.

Comparing to the low female participation highlighted by the Wikimedia Foundation editors survey (2011), the project presented explores the practical effects of gender disparities through the analysis of Wikipedia. The reasons behind the gender gap stated by Sue Gardner (2011) have been deeply verified showing an interface platform not sufficiently user-friendly which is not able to cover the increasing complexity of the bureaucratic system.

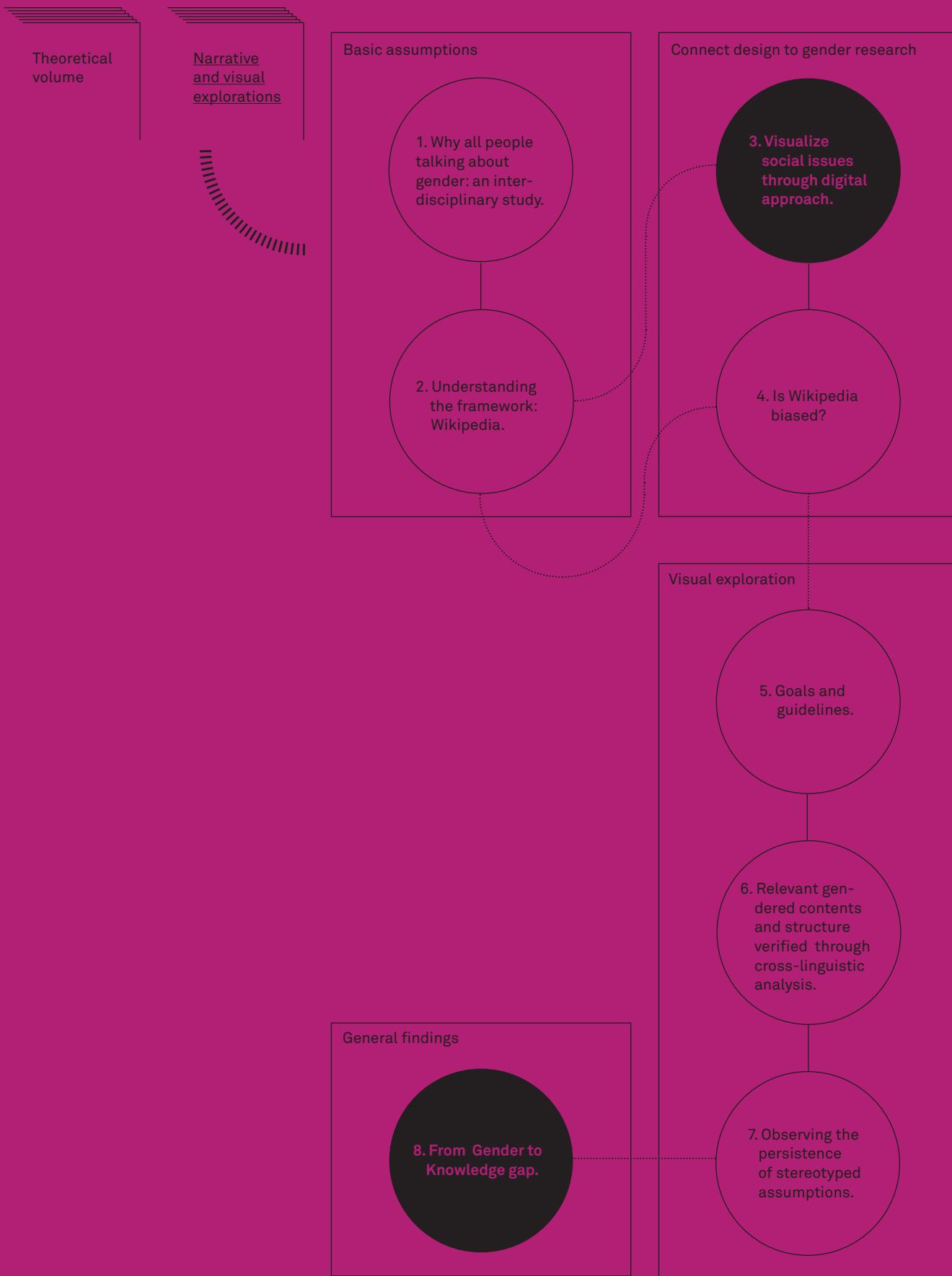
A consequent perspective relates to the users' dynamics to achieve the consensus in collaborative writing. This process confirms to be discourage by veteran users frequently deleting new contents or being discriminatory against minorities' points of view.

That's why **the conflict's prerogative can be found in the acknowledgment of vandalism which perpetuated over time through stereotyped comments and sexist insults addressed to women**. These acts may be seen as real mirror of a compromised socio-cultural situation.

The conflicting themes of the current debate, related to political and societal role of women, seem to be discussed in a shallow dimension breaking the contents' mobility of the collaborative encyclopedia which used to be driven by socio-cultural button topics in its implementation (Kittur and al, 2009).

Considering Wikipedia as a proxy to explore the gender issue on digital communities, the analyzed papers and case-studies, and the effective research project developed have remarked how the impaired gender participation and the lack of female-related informative contents reflect a general and current *knowledge gap*.

Step by step in reverse



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