

Visualizing the gender issue
through digital methods.

Gender imbalance and Wikipedia



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Corso di Laurea Magistrale
in Design della Comunicazione
A.A. 2014-2015

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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.

Making sense of the gender question

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 **Rubin**¹ 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 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.

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 from 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 to 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.

A proper terminology

Agender/Genderless

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

Androgyny

The term conveys the combination of masculine and feminine elements, it can be used to human intersex physicality; 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, Closeted, Female, Gynesexual, Hermaphrodite, Heterosexual, Homophobia, Homosexual, , Outing, Pansexual, Questioning, Skoliosexual, Straight, Third Gender, Two-Spirit.

**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.*

⁹The 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 *Deleuze*, 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 diversity 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.

Philippe Boillat, Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe, 2013.

How interdisciplinary works



** 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).

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 et 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.

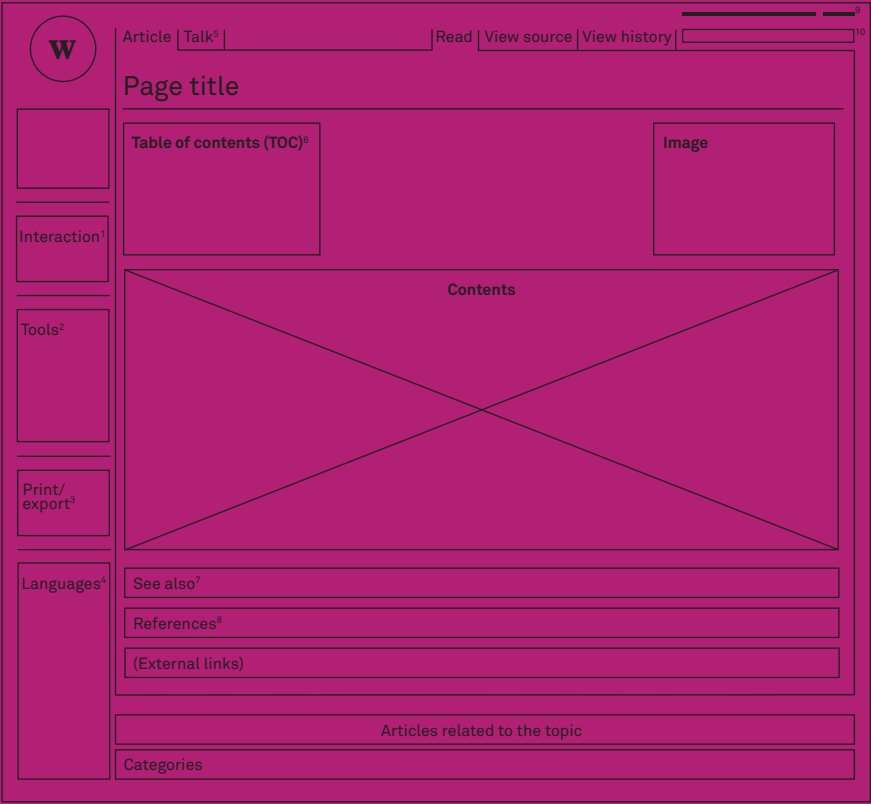
According to this process of negotiation, the core policies of Wikipedia are embodied in three principles - neutral point of view, verifiability and no original research - intended to appropriately reach the consensus among different users.

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.

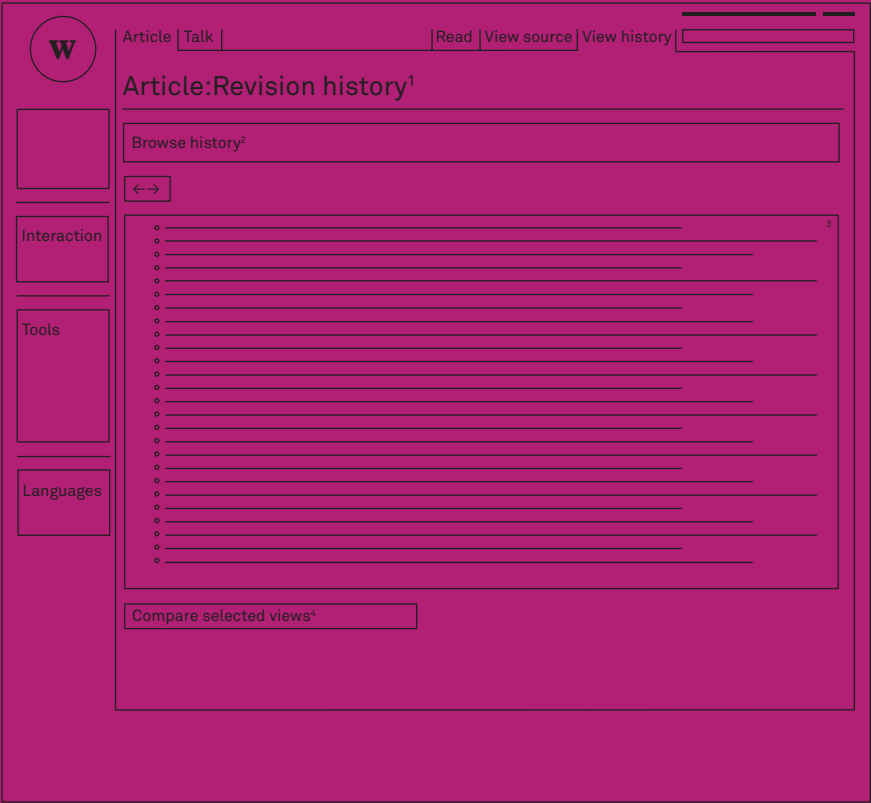
As quoted in “Wikimedia
Founder Jimmy Wales
Responds,” Miller R.,
Slashdot, 28 july 2004.

A compound path



1. Information related to community portal and help center.
2. Page information and wikidata item.
3. Printable version
4. List of the different language editions which contain the same article.
5. **Talk page**
General discussion of the article's subject and its improvements.
6. **TOC**
List of the parts of the article organized in order of appearance.
7. Internal link to Wikipe- dias' pages.
8. Supported reliable sources.
9. **Create account/Log in**
Contributors can edit through registration or anonymously.
10. **Search button**

^ 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



1. The page history stored the overall editing process showing the order in which variations referred to any editable article.
2. All changes are listed in reverse-chronological order, to view a specific version just select month and year.
3. All edits are summarized showing filters, tags applied, permanent links or other distinctive elements which allow a quick detection revision after the other.
4. To compare an old version with the current one or viceversa through the button "cur" or "prev".

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 et 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.

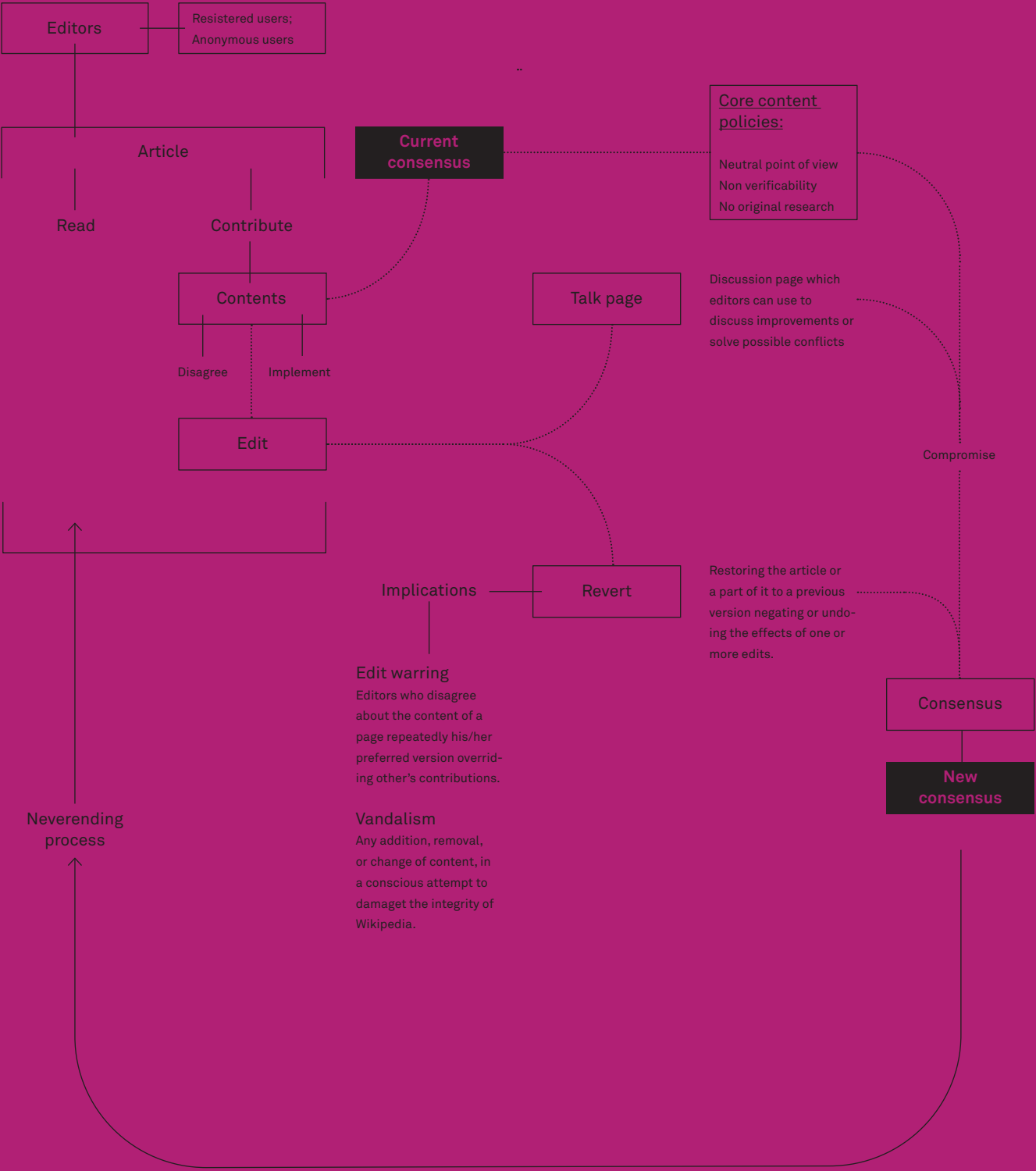
Therefore, the **distribution of the articles** shows that the most used languages on Wikipedia are English, Swedish, German, Dutch, French, Waray-Waray, Russia, Cebuano, Italian and Spanish (June, 2015). To identify language singular editions, each Wikipedia has a corresponding code which refers also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

Straight to negotiation



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

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 to 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.

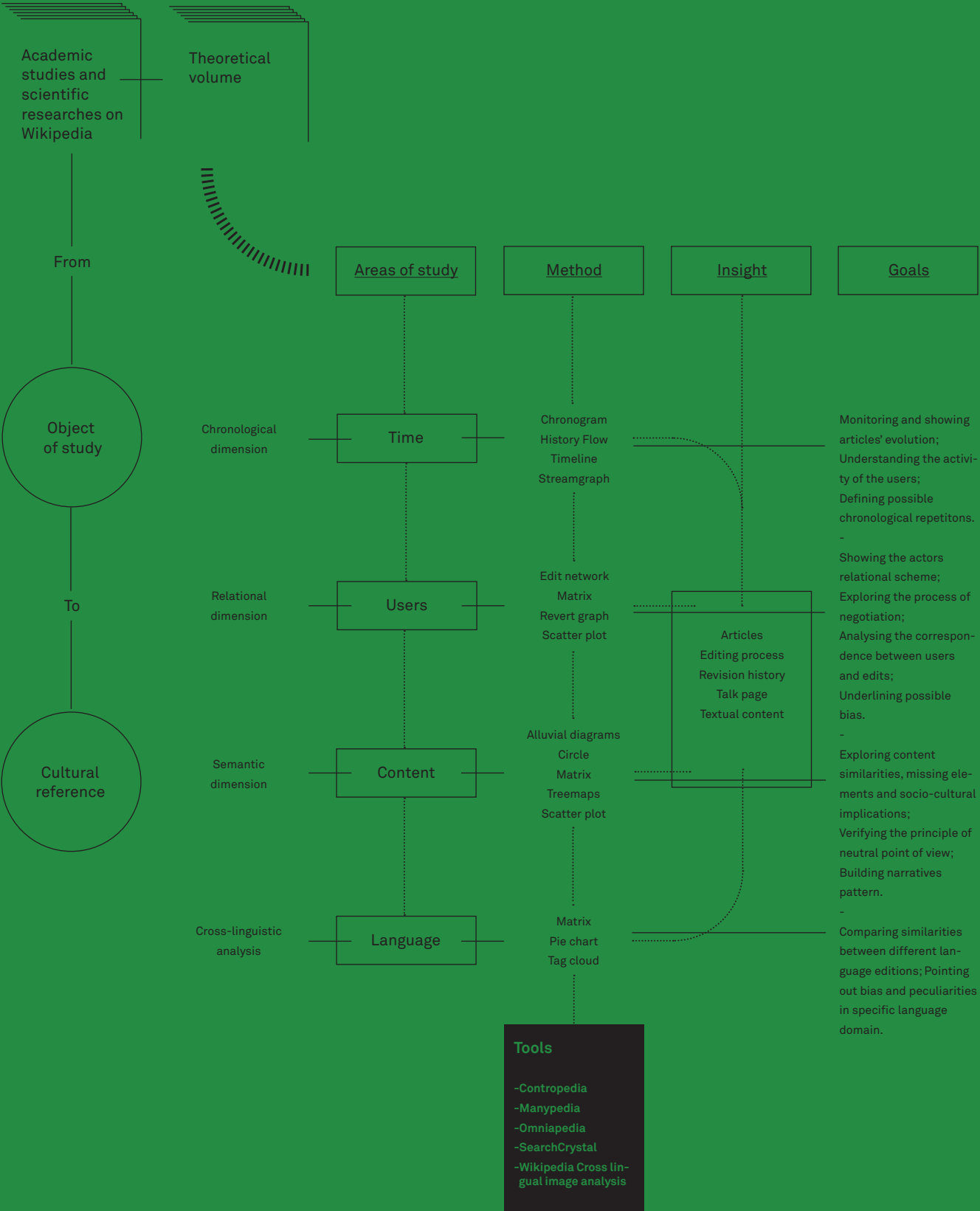
Discussing the rationale and counter-intuitive approach to studying Wikipedia as a cultural reference generally includes a **cross-linguistic comparison** in terms of temporal variation, semantic dimension, relational networking and controversial issues.

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 Sendjarevic, 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



**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:

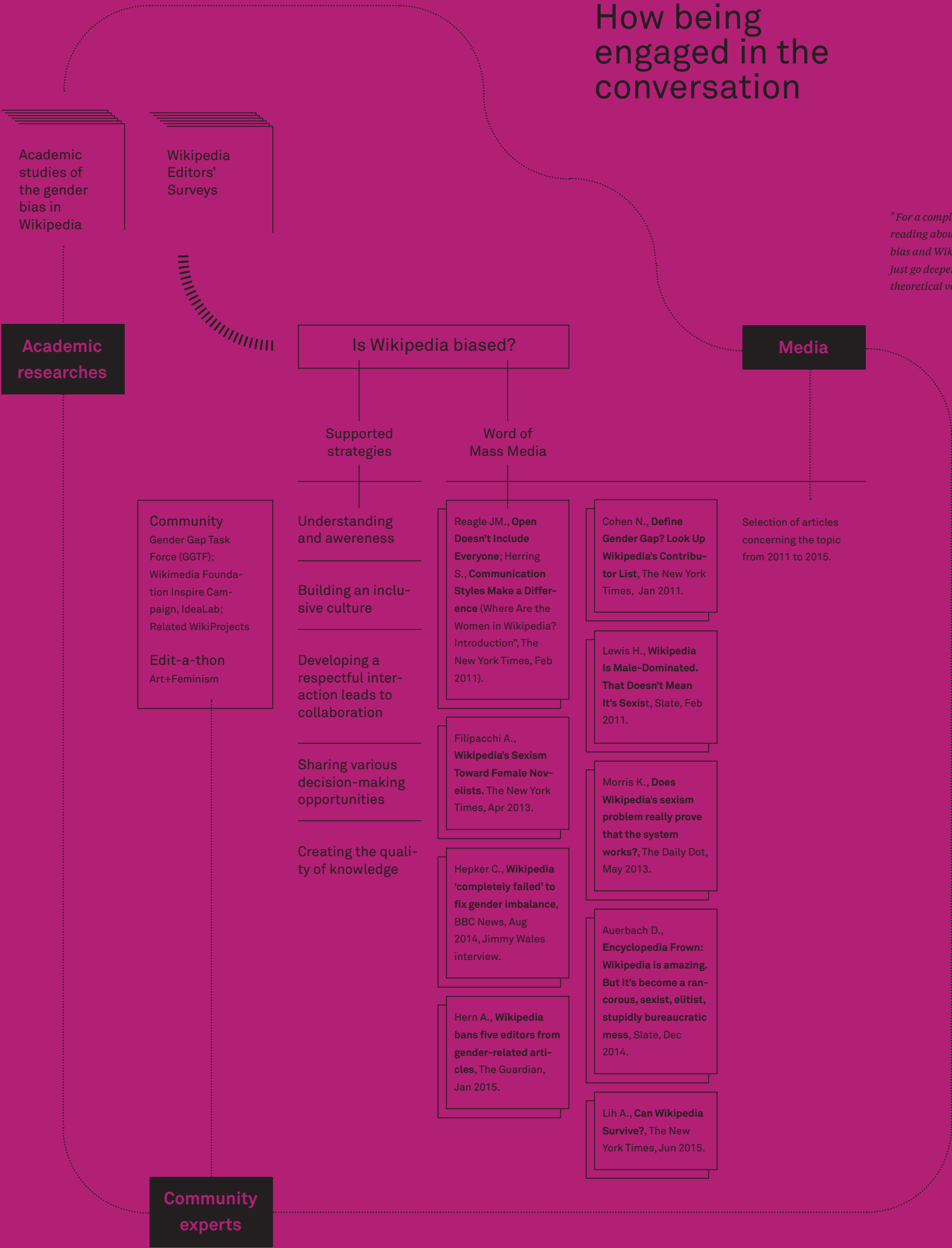
1. *Some women don't edit Wikipedia because the editing interface isn't sufficiently user-friendly.*
2. *Some women don't edit Wikipedia because they are too bus.*
3. *Some women don't edit content because they aren't sufficiently self-confident, and editing requires a lot of self-confidence.*
4. *Some 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

^aFor a complementary reading about the gender bias and Wikipedia, just go deeper into the theoretical volume.



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?
Chosing the defi-
initon of Man and
Woman to compare
all articles in the
selected language
editions.

Peculiarities.
The italian term for
italian male article
shows the specifica-
tion (genere) added
to Uomo.
This specifiaton
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 re-
placed by Uomo (*).

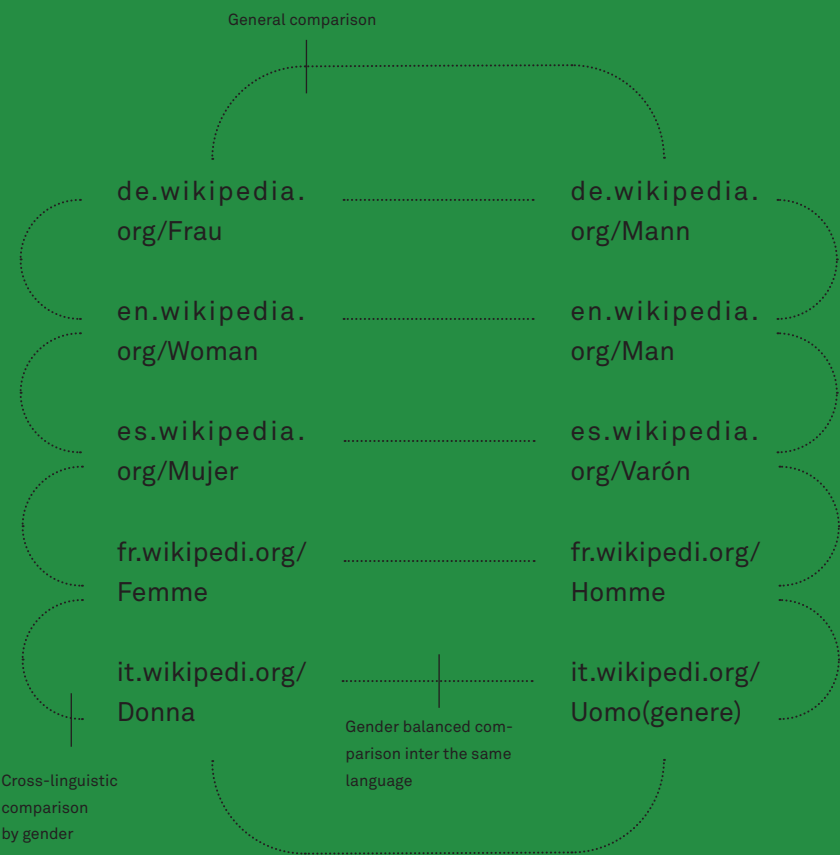
Language	Wiki	Articles	Edits	Users
1. English	en	34,403,479	745,836,457	23,322,351
2. Swedish	sv	1,949,645	28,964,912	409,079
3. Dutch	nl	1,799,544	43,622,940	647,529
4. German	de	1,782,609	142,043,452	2,024,107
5. French	fr	1,567,152	111,970,925	2,024,970
6. Waray-Waray	war	1,258,841	6,248,254	22,045
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.



Growing
pages:
contents
and edits

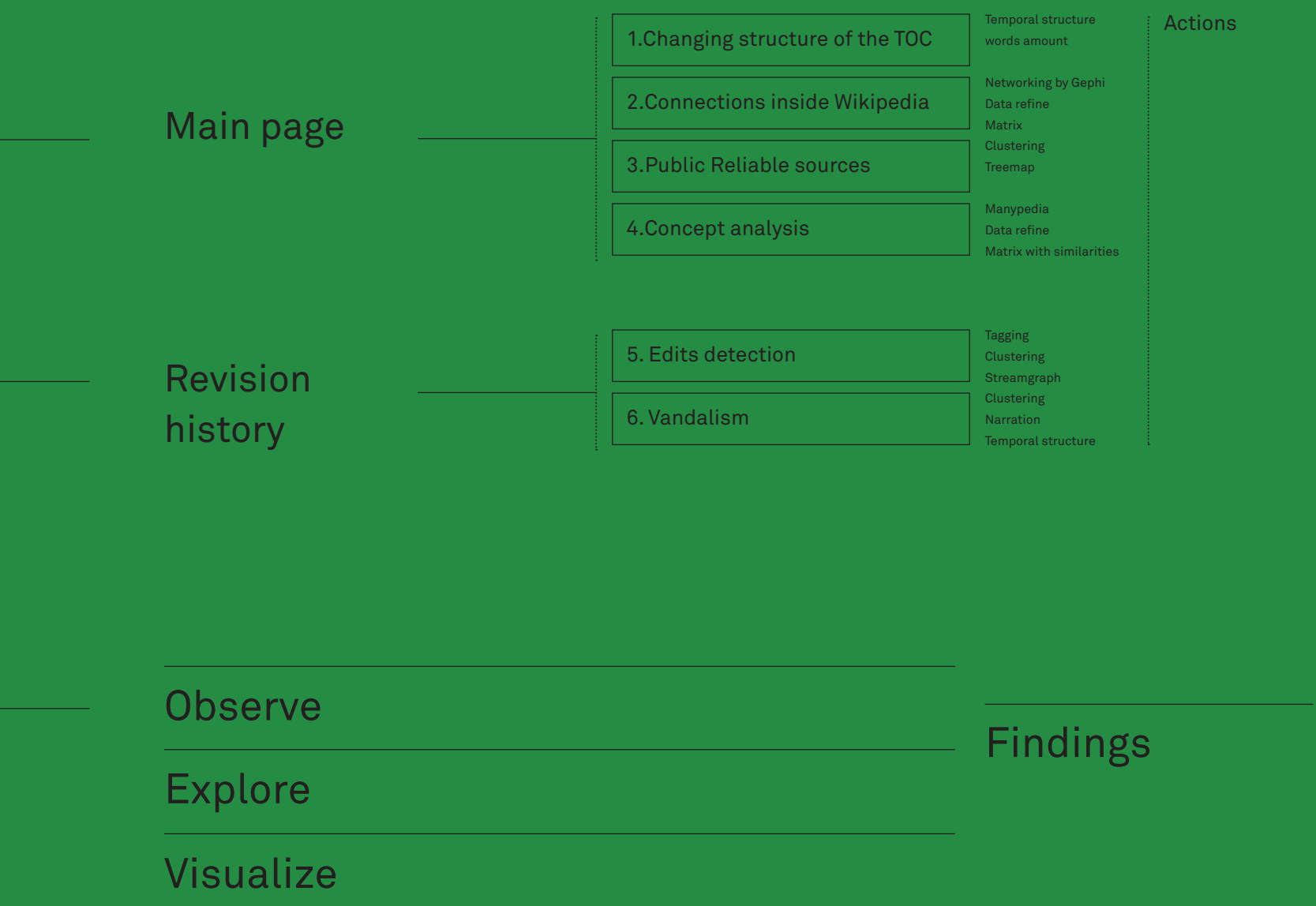
What do you
read?

What's
behind?

Data mining

Questioning

Conceptual model



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.

**Each 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**.

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.

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.

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

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

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

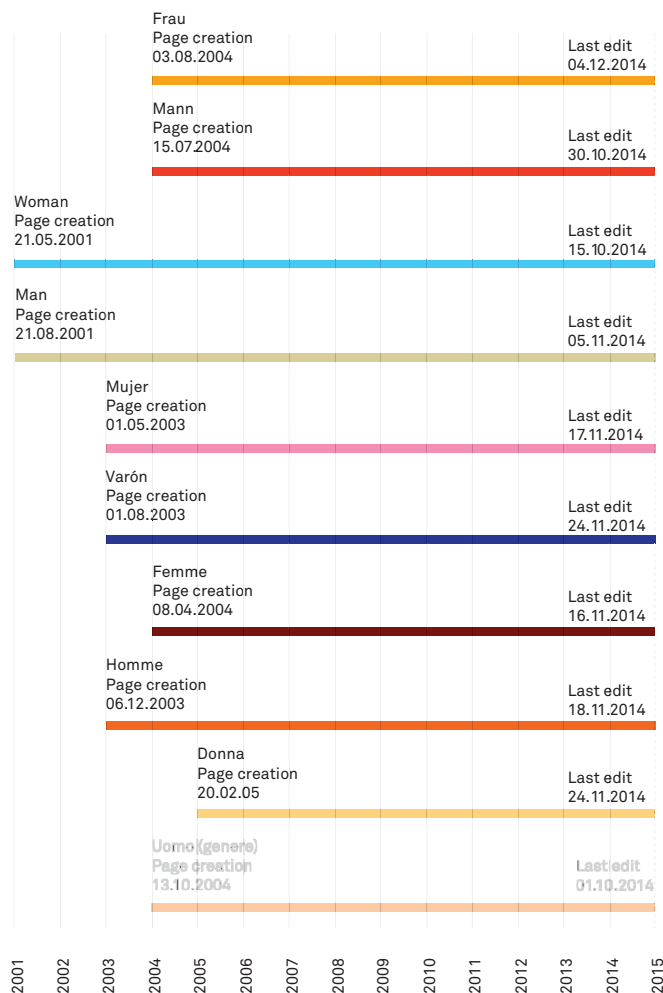
Unit of measure/
The growth of the page
proceeds through
the number of bytes.

#Edits

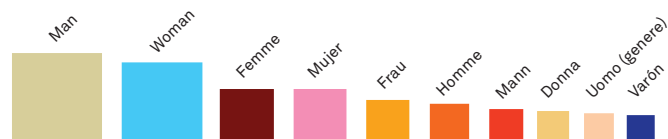
All edits refers to quan-
titatively number which
is introduced in the
visualization as total sum
related to the temporal
progression.

Visualize

Comparison between
the page growth/#Edits



Preliminary step:
Timeline of the selected
pages.



Counting edits

Growing evolution per single article and number of total edits

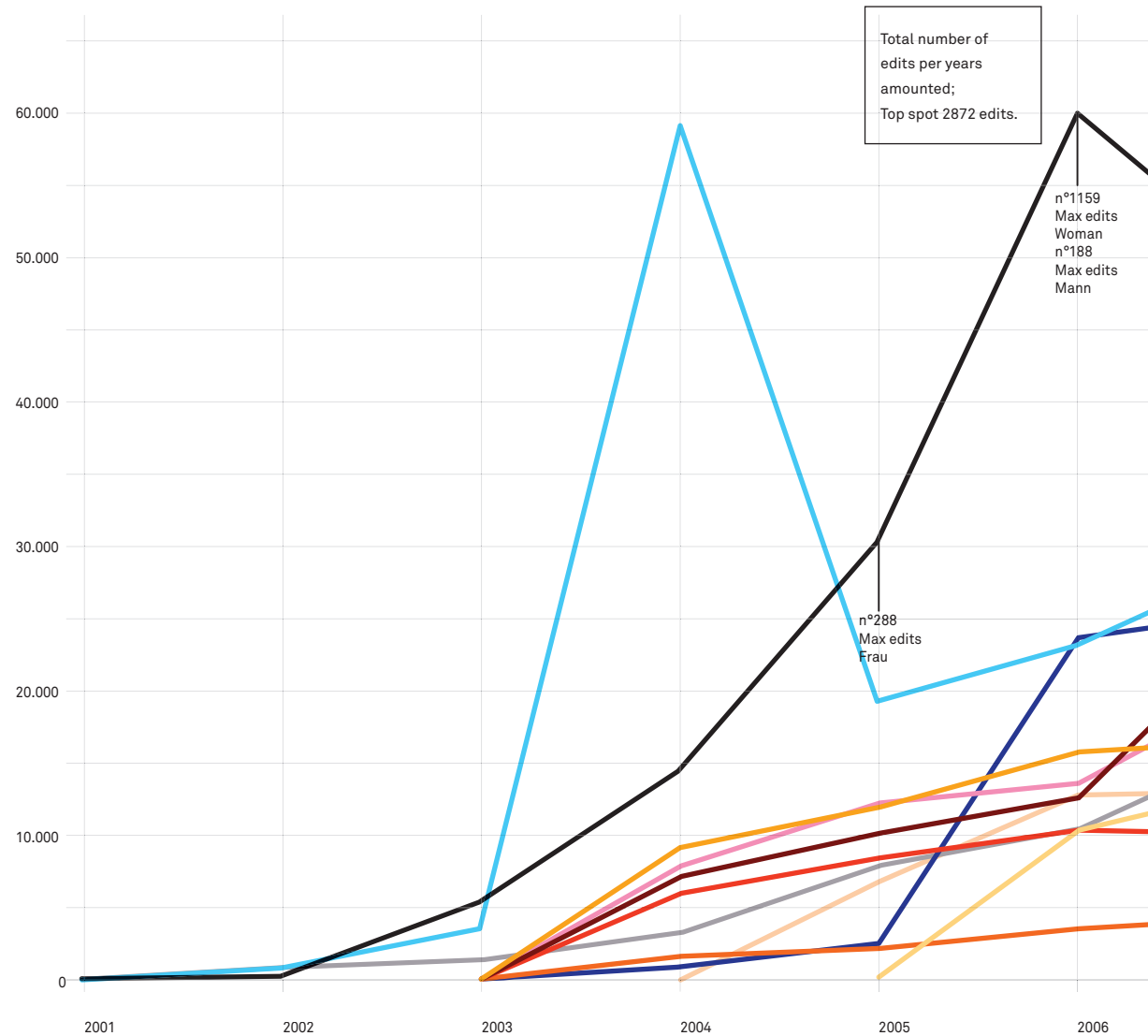
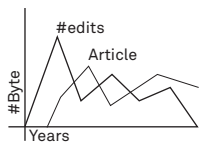
This histogram shows the growing trend over time related to selected pages compared to the total number of edits. Data corresponds to absolute value.

How to read it

Articles

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

Editing



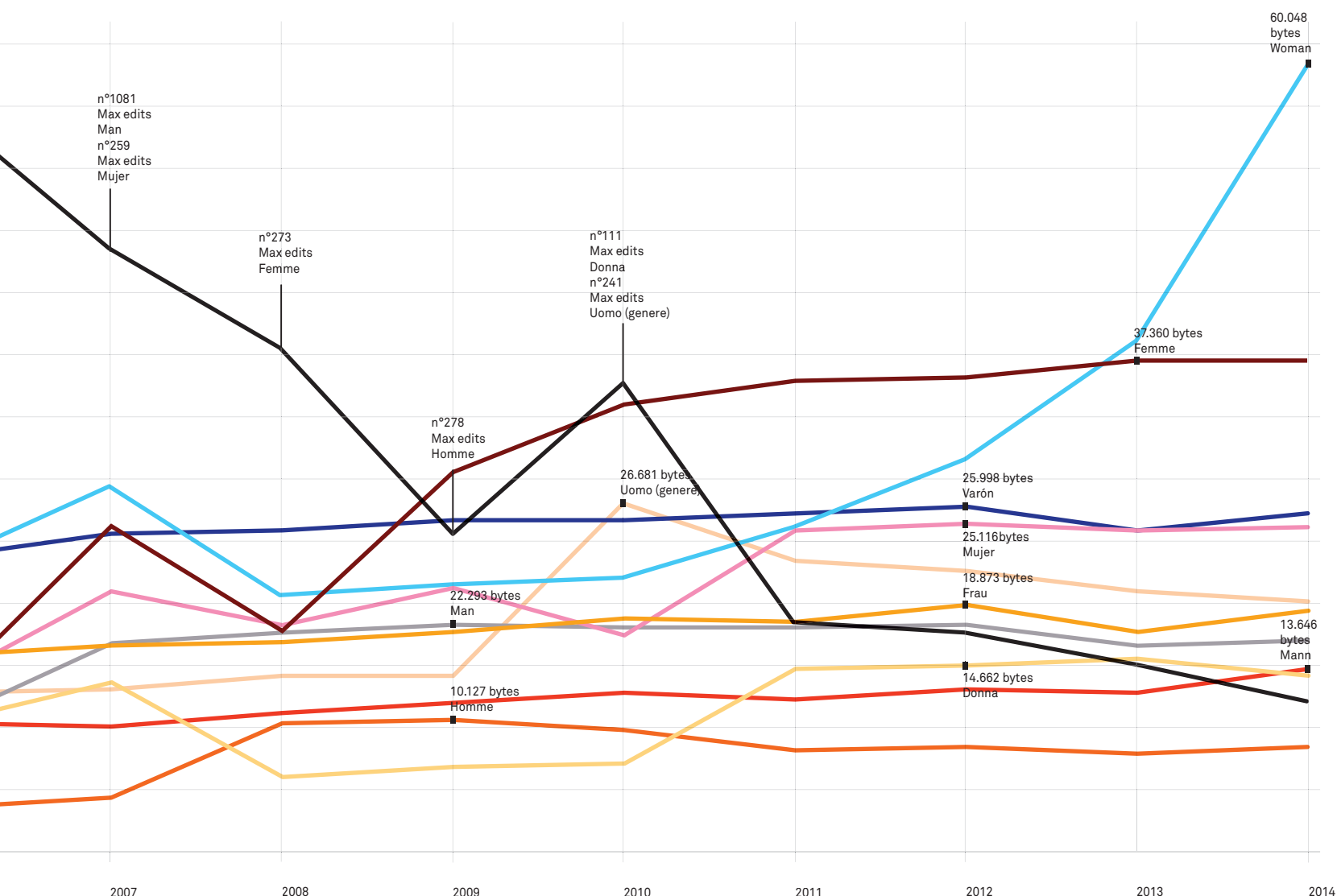
Comments

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 consoli-

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



over %

+ 120%

+ 100%

+ 80%

+ 60%

+ 40%

+ 20%

- 20%

- 40%

- 60%

- 80%

- 100%

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

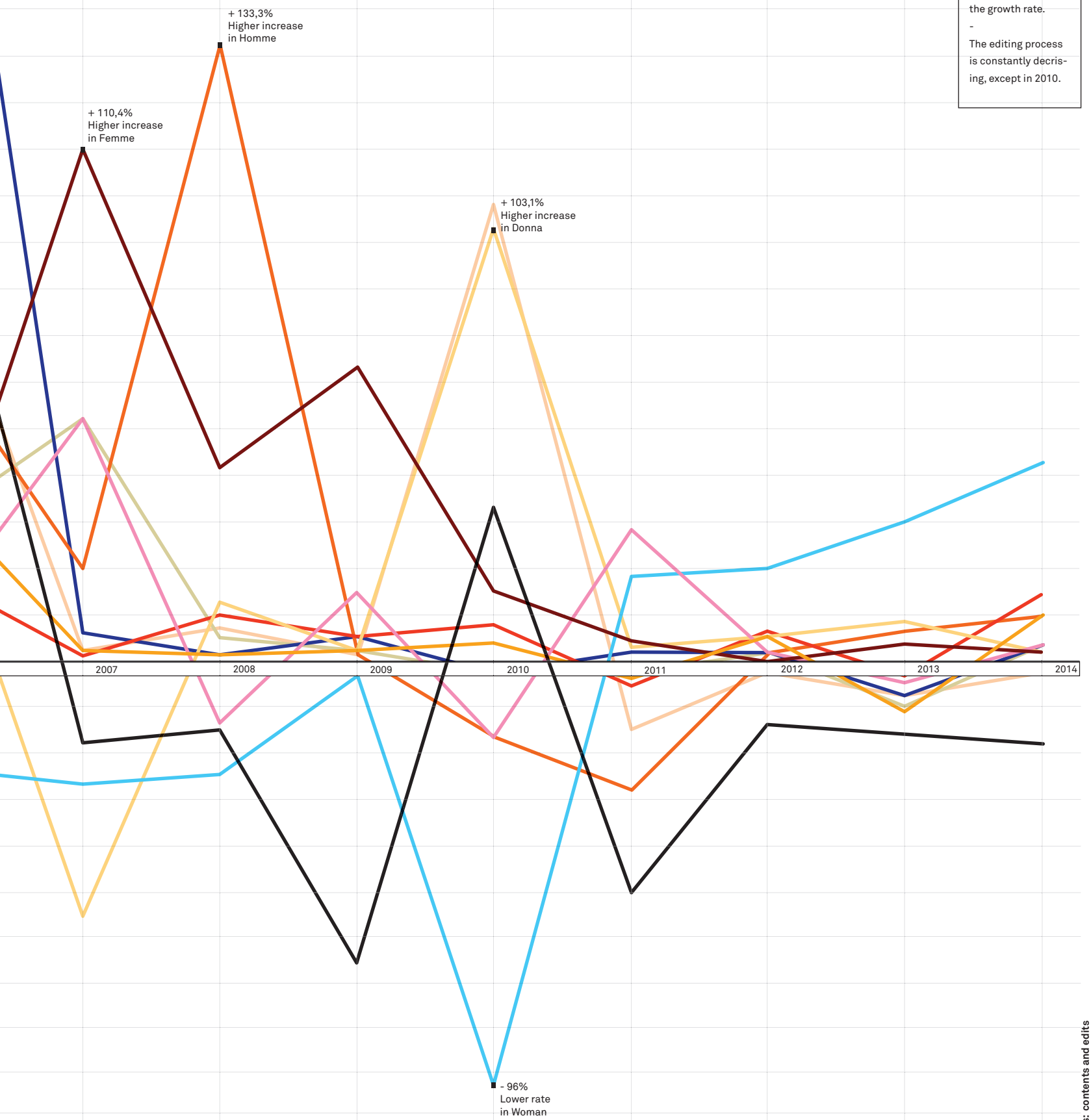
+ 45,3%
Higher increase
in Mann

+ 31,6%
Higher increase
in Frau

Since 2011, all the pages present a general downturn in the growth rate.

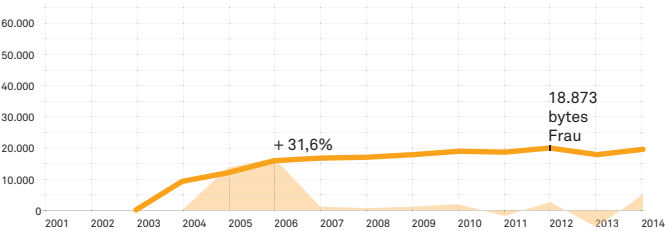
-

The editing process is constantly decrising, except in 2010.

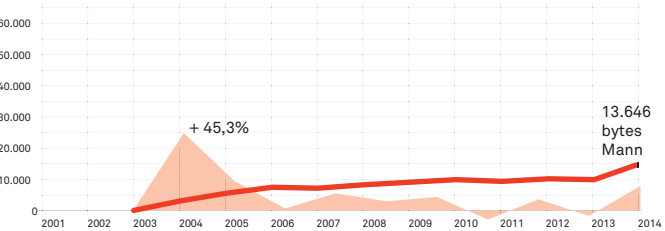


Step by step.
Growth % per
single pages.

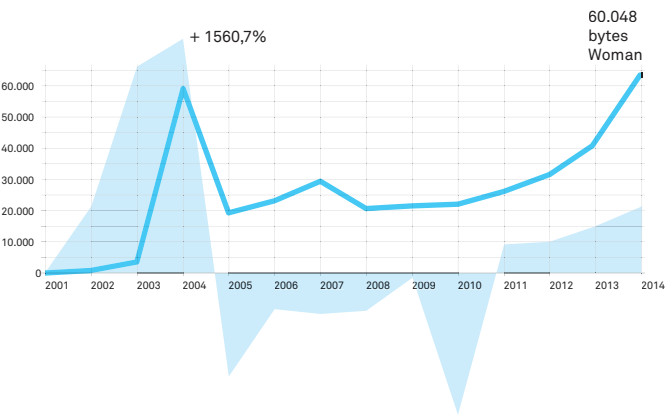
Frau: constant growth;small variation/annual %



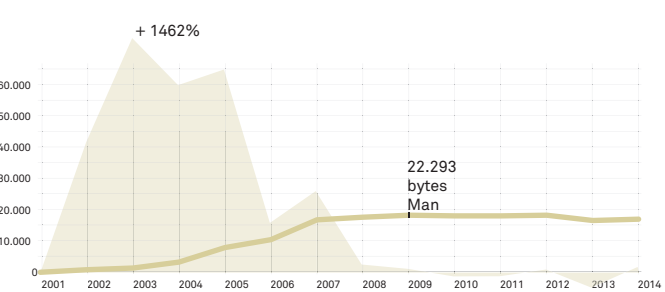
Mann: linear growth; progressive decrease/annual %



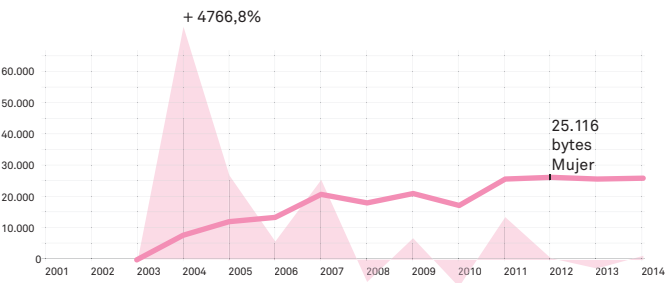
Woman: exponential growth; strong decrease/annual %



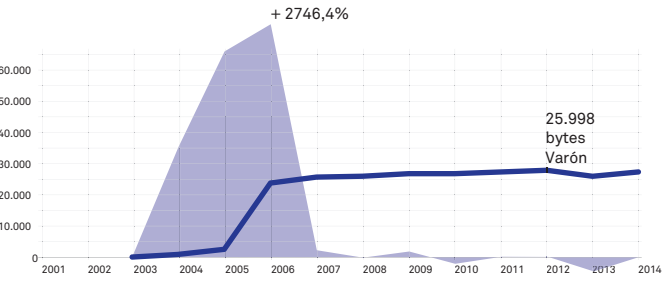
Man: constant growth; progressive decrease/annual %



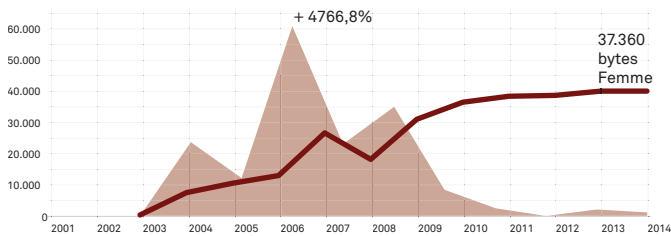
Mujer: costant growth; progressive decrease/annual %



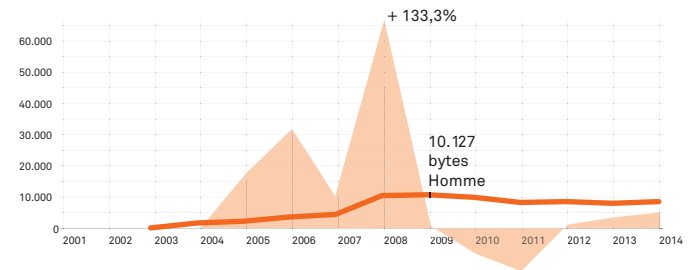
Varón: costant growth; sudden decrease/annual %



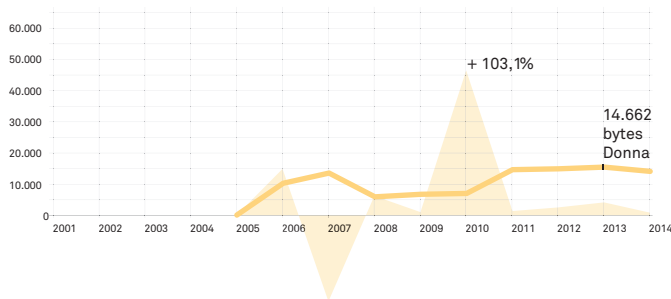
Femme: exponential growth; imbalanced variation/annual %



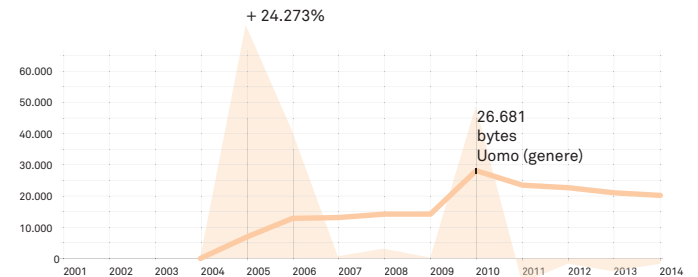
Homme: linear growth; related variation/annual %



Donna: linear growth; progressive decrease/annual %



Uomo (genere): constant 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?

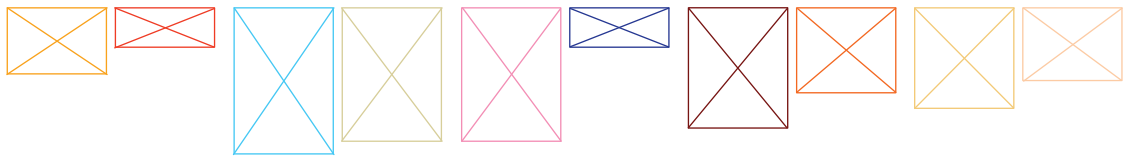
Is it possible to highlight any chapters or subchapters explicitly related to just one single page?

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

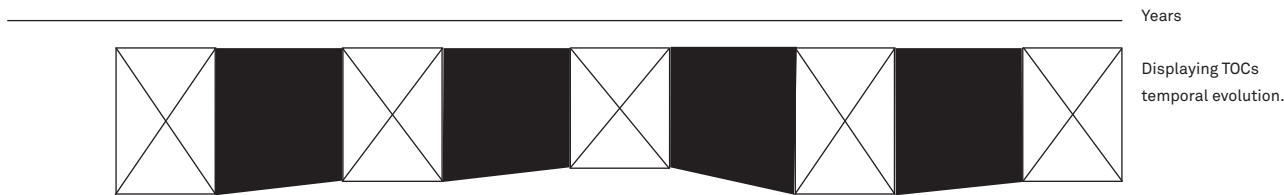
Research hypothesis

Method behind

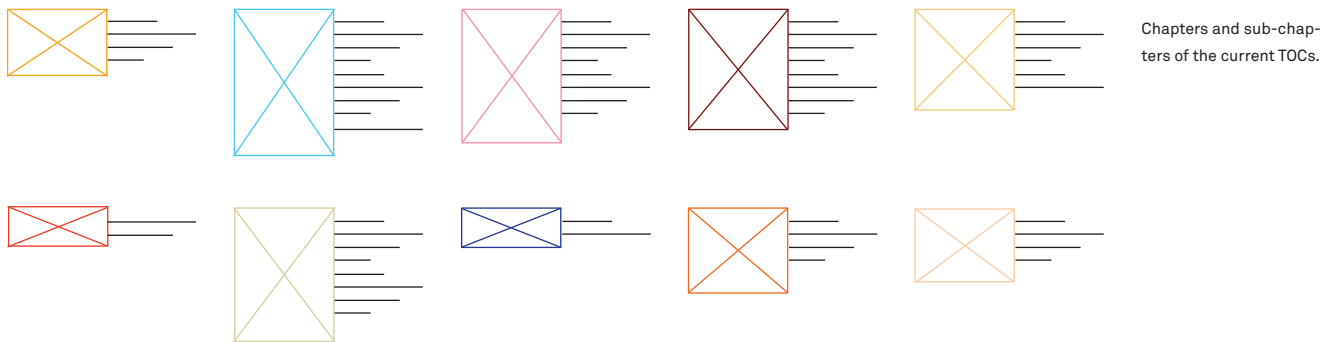
1.
Data extraction
TOCs from selected
articles - Last update
Dec 2014.



2.
Timeline



3.
Words amount



The whole procedure
was repeated for all ten
selected pages.

Visualize

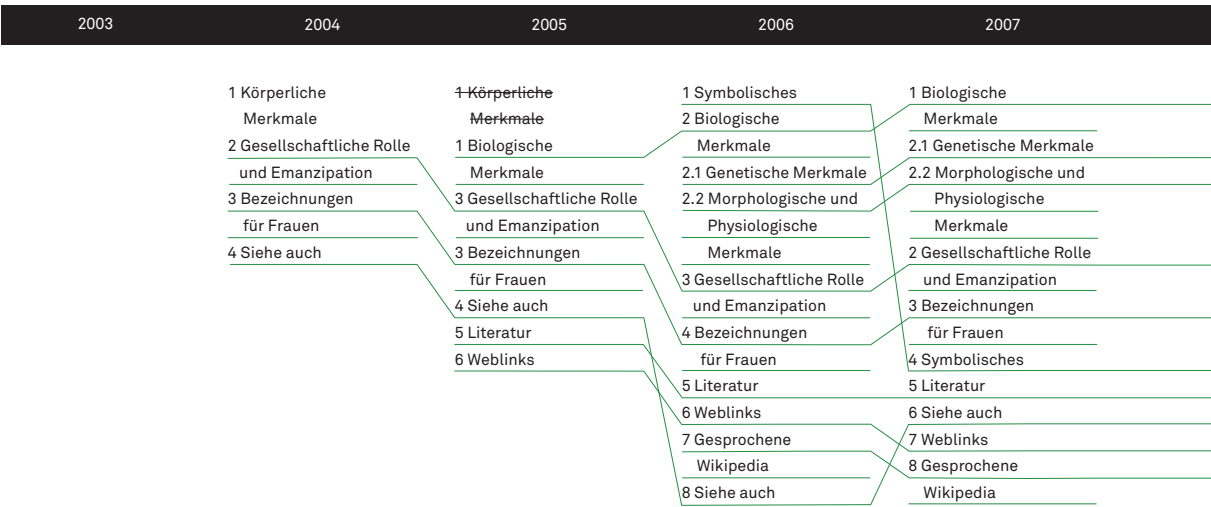
Cross-linguistic
observation

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.

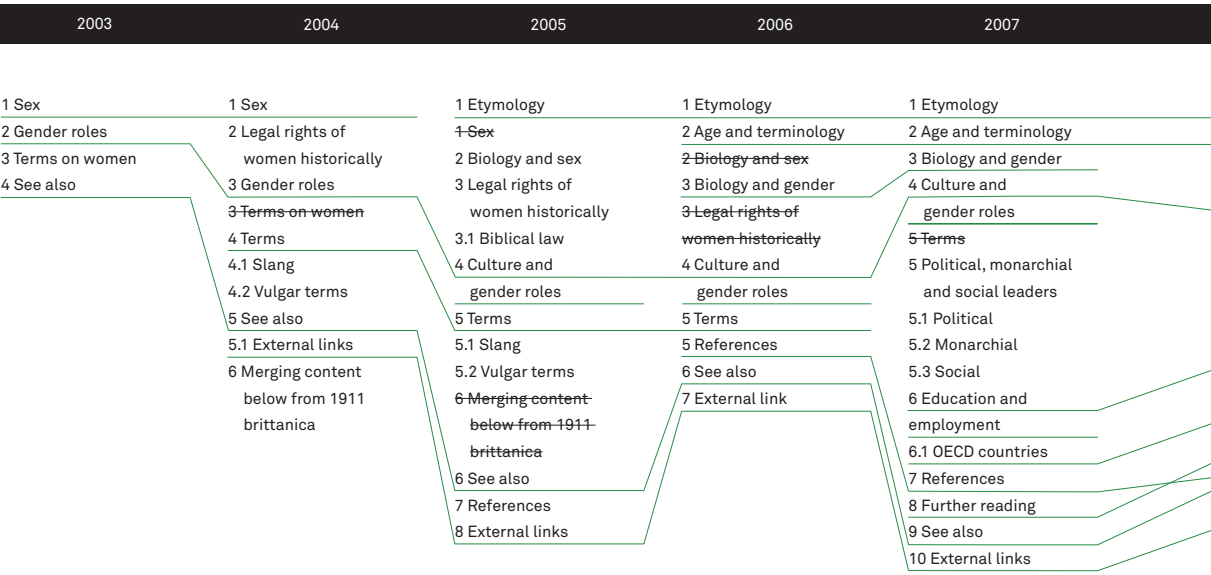
Frau

This page remains stable in the length 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 reference concerning the violence against women, a hot button topic lately added in 2013.



2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Biologische Merkmale	1 Biologische Merkmale	1 Biologische Merkmale	1 Biologische Merkmale	1 Biologische Merkmale	1 Biologische Merkmale	1 Biologische Merkmale
2.1 Genetische Merkmale	2.1 Genetische Merkmale	2.1 Genetische Merkmale	2.1 Genetische Merkmale	2.1 Genetische Merkmale	2.1 Genetische Merkmale	2.1 Genetische Merkmale
2.2 Morphologische und Physiologische Merkmale	2.2 Morphologische und Physiologische Merkmale	2.2 Morphologische und Physiologische Merkmale	2.2 Morphologische und Physiologische Merkmale	2.2 Morphologische und Physiologische Merkmale	2.2 Morphologische und Physiologische Merkmale	2.2 Morphologische und Physiologische Merkmale
2 Gesellschaftliche Rolle und Emanzipation	2 Gesellschaftliche Rolle und Emanzipation	2 Gesellschaftliche Rolle und Emanzipation	2 Gesellschaftliche Rolle und Emanzipation	2 Frauen in der Urgeschichte	2 Frauen in der Urgeschichte	2 Frauen in der Urgeschichte
3 Bezeichnungen für Frauen	3 Bezeichnungen für Frauen	3 Bezeichnungen für Frauen	3 Bezeichnungen für Frauen	3 Gesellschaftliche Rolle und Emanzipation für Frauen	3 Gesellschaftliche Rolle und Emanzipation für Frauen	2.1 Frauen in der Urgeschichte
4 Symbolisches	4 Symbolisches	4 Symbolisches	4 Symbolisches	4 Bezeichnungen für Frauen	4 Bezeichnungen für Frauen	2.2 Gesellschaftliche Rolle und Emanzipation
5 Literatur	5 Einzelnachweise	5 Einzelnachweise	5 Weblinks	5 Symbolisches	5 Symbolisches	2.3 Frauen in der Arbeitswelt
6 Siehe auch	6 Literatur	6 Literatur	6 Literatur	6 Siehe auch	6 Siehe auch	2.4 Frauen in Sprichwörtern
7 Weblinks	7 Siehe auch	7 Siehe auch	7 Siehe auch	7 Literatur	7 Literatur	3 Bezeichnungen für Frauen
8 Gesprochene Wikipedia	8 Weblinks	8 Weblinks	8 Einzelnachweise	8 Weblinks	8 Weblinks	4 Siehe auch
	8-Gesprochene—Wikipedia			9 Einzelnachweise	9 Einzelnachweise	5 Symbolisches
						5 Literatur
						6 Weblinks
						7 Einzelnachweise

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology
2 Age and terminology	2 Age and terminology	2 Terminology	2 Terminology	1.1 Biological symbol	1.1 Biological symbol	1.1 Biological symbol
3 Biology and gender	2 Terminology	3 Biology and sex	3 History	2 Terminology	2 Terminology	2 Terminology
3 Biology and sex	3 Biology and sex	4 Culture and gender roles	3 Biology and sex	3 History	3 History	3 History
4 Culture and gender roles	4 Culture and gender roles	5 Education and employment	4 Biology and gender	4 Biology and gender	4 Biology and gender	4 Biology and gender
5 Political, monarchial and social leaders	5 Education and employment	6.1 OECD countries	5 Culture and gender roles	5 Culture and gender roles	5 Health	5 Health
5 Education and employment	5.1 OECD countries	6.1.1 Education	6 Education and employment	6 Education and employment	6 Culture and gender roles	6 Reproductive rights and freedom
5.1 OECD countries	6 See also	6 See also	6.1 OECD countries	6.1 OECD countries	6.1 Violence against women	7 Culture and gender roles
6 Further reading	7 Further reading	7 References	6.1.1 Education	6.1.1 Education	6 Education and employment	7.1 Violence against women
7 See also	8 References	8 Further reading	7 See also	6.1.2 Jobs	7 Education	8 Clothing, fashion and dress codes
8 References	9 External links	9 External links	8 References	7 See also	7.1 Literacy	9 Fertility and family life
9 External links			9 Further reading	8 References	7.2 OECD countries	10 Religion
			10 External links	9 Further reading	7.2.1 Education	11 Education
				10 External links	7.2.2 Jobs	11.1 Literacy
					8 Women in politics	11.2 OECD countries
					9 See also	11.2.1 Education
					10 References	11.2.2 Jobs
					11 Further reading	12 Women in politics
					12 External links	13 Science, literature and art
						14 See also
						15 References
						16 Further reading
						17 External links

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.

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 Reproducción, esfuerzo reproductivo y demografía	1 Reproducción, esfuerzo reproductivo y demografía	1 Reproducción, esfuerzo reproductivo y demografía
1 Cultura y roles	2 Feminismo	1 Cultura y funciones	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 Mujeres en la política y el gobierno	3 Mujeres en la política y el gobierno	2 Feminismo	2 Evolución histórica, cultura, antropología e historia cultural	3 Feminismo	3 Feminismo	3 Feminismo
3 Mujeres y educación en España	3 Mujeres y educación en España	3 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	3 Feminismo	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	3.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	4.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4.1 Los inicios infructuosos de los derechos de la mujer - Revolución francesa de 1789	4.1 Los inicios infructuosos de los derechos de la mujer - Revolución francesa de 1789
4.1 Ley mosaica	5 Los derechos legales de las mujeres en la historia	3.2 La mujer y la ley	4.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4.2 La mujer y la ley	4.2 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4.2 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)
5 Sufragio femenino	5.1 Ley mosaica (judaísmo)	4 Sufragio femenino	4.2 La mujer y la ley	5 Sufragio femenino	4.3 La mujer y la ley	4.3 La mujer y la ley
6 Bibliografía	5.2 La mujer y la ley	4 Evolución de la mujer en España	5 Sufragio femenino	6 Véase también	5 Sufragio femenino	5 Sufragio femenino
7 Referencias	6 Sufragio femenino	5 Véase también	6 Véase también	7 Referencias	6 Véase también	6 Véase también
7 Véase también	7 Lista de referencias	6 Referencias	7 Referencias	8 Bibliografía	7 Referencias	7 Referencias
8 Enlaces externos	8 Bibliografía	7 Lista de referencias	8 Bibliografía	9 Enlaces externos	8 Bibliografía	8 Bibliografía
	9 Véase también	7 Bibliografía	9 Enlaces externos		9 Enlaces externos	9 Enlaces externos
	10 Enlaces externos	8 Enlaces externos				

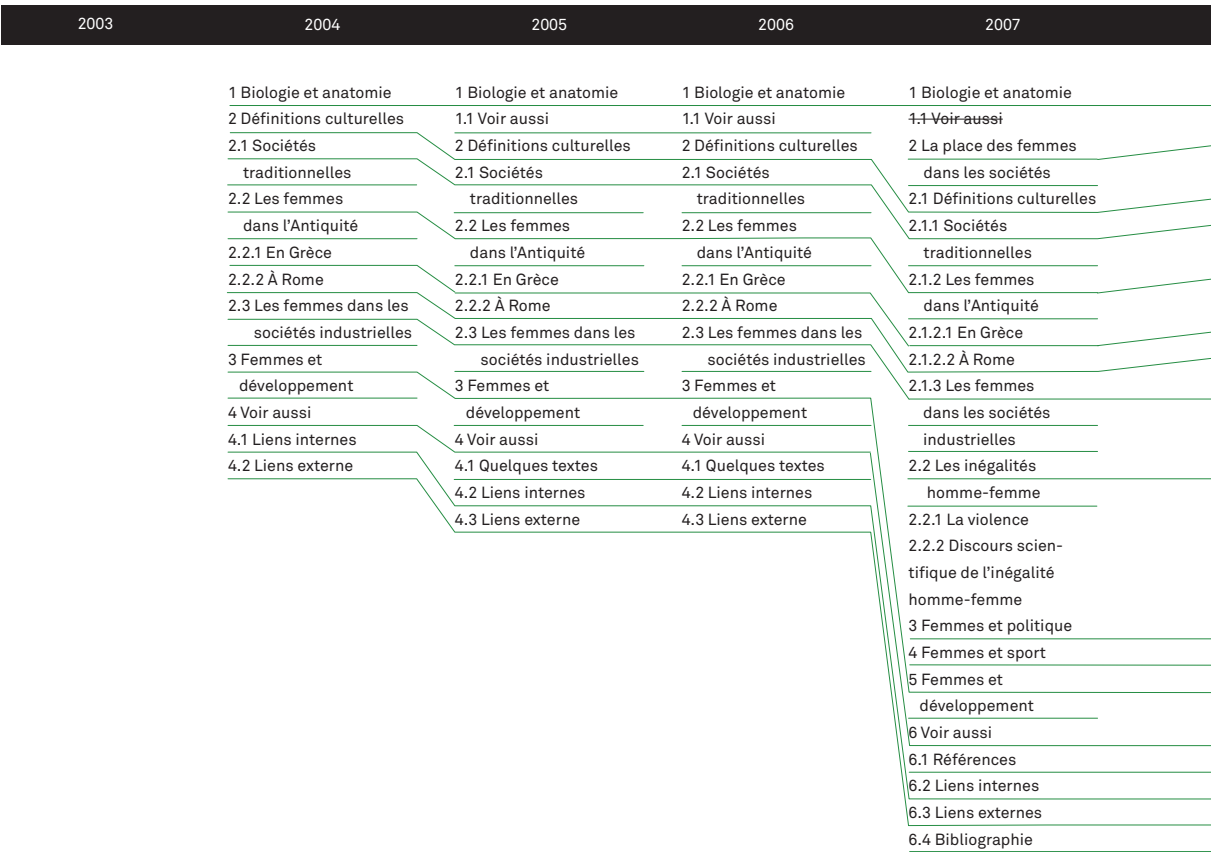
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Etimologia del termine	1 Etimologia del termine	1 Etimologia del termine	1 Etimologia	1 Etimologia	1 Etimologia	1 Etimologia
2 Sesso e biologia	2 Sesso e biologia	1 Etimologia	2 Biologia	2 Biologia	2 Biologia	2 Biologia
2.1 Riproduzione	2.1 Riproduzione	2 Sesso e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

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Femme

This page presents a progressive evolution in TOC structure according to an ongoing full description of the female figure. Since 2004, historical and cultural contents are stably presented showing subtle lexical changes. In 2007 “Les inégalités homme -femme” chapter about the differences between man and woman has been introduced, but its removal has occurred the following year. Since 2012 the “Religions” sub-chapter has developed as a proper chapter suggesting more consideration about this kind of topic.



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.

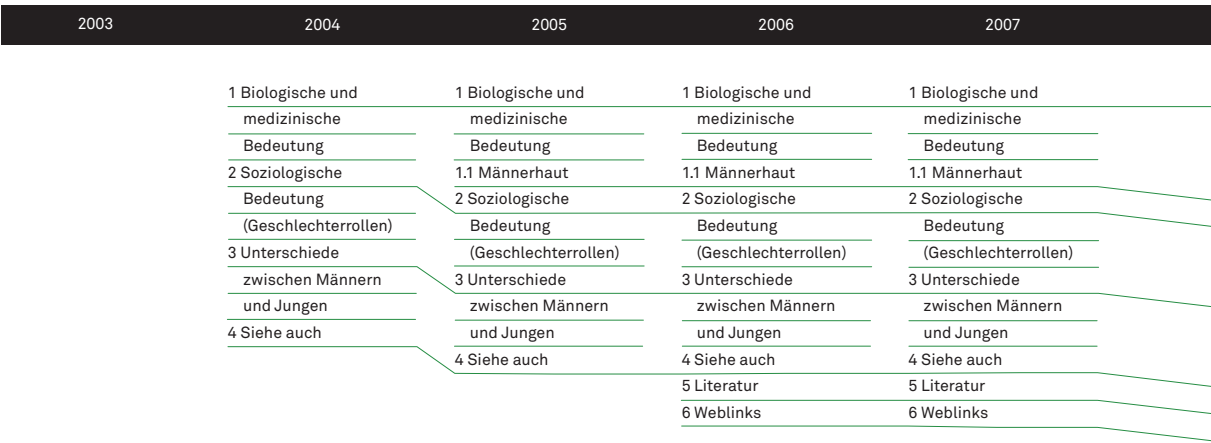
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie	1 Biologie et anatomie
2 La place des femmes	2 La place des femmes	2 Particularités	2-Particularités	2-La place des femmes	2 Société	2 Société
dans les sociétés	dans les sociétés	comportementales	comportementales	dans les sociétés	2.1 Définitions culturelles	2.1 Définitions culturelles
2.1 Définition culturelles	2.1 Définitions culturelles	3 La place des femmes	2 La place des femmes	2 Société	2.2 Sociétés	2.2 Sociétés
2.1.1 Sociétés	2.1.1 Sociétés	dans les sociétés	dans les sociétés	2.1 Définitions culturelles	traditionnelles	traditionnelles
traditionnelles	traditionnelles	3.1 Définitions culturelles	2.1 Définition culturelles	2.2 Sociétés	2.3 Antiquité	2.3 Antiquité
2.1.2 Les femmes	2.1.2 Les femmes	3.1.1 Sociétés	2.1.1 Sociétés	traditionnelles	2.3.1 Grèce	2.3.1 Grèce
dans l'Antiquité	dans l'Antiquité	traditionnelles	traditionnelles	2.3 Antiquité	2.3.2 Rome	2.3.2 Rome
2.1.2.1 En Grèce	2.1.2.1 En Grèce	3.1.2 Les femmes	2.1.2 Les femmes	2.3.1 Grèce	2.3.3 Perse	2.3.3 Perse
2.1.2.2 À Rome	2.1.2.2 À Rome	dans l'Antiquité	dans l'Antiquité	2.3.2 Rome	2.4 Sociétés industrielles	2.4 Sociétés industrielles
2.1.2.3 En Perse	2.1.2.3 En Perse	3.1.2.1 En Grèce	2.1.2.1 En Grèce	2.3.3 Perse	2.2 Religions et	2.2 Religions et
2.1.3 Les femmes	2.1.3 Les femmes	3.1.2.2 À Rome	2.1.2.2 À Rome	2.4 Sociétés industrielles	les femmes	les femmes
dans les sociétés	dans les sociétés	3.1.2.3 En Perse	2.1.2.3 En Perse	2.2 Religions et	3 Religions	3 Religions
industrielles	industrielles	3.1.3 Les femmes	2.1.3 Les femmes	les femmes	3.1 Religion chrétienne	3.1 Religion chrétienne
2.2 Les inégalités	2.2- Les inégalités	dans les sociétés	dans les sociétés	3 Religions	3.1.1 Église catholique	3.1.1 Église catholique
homme-femme	homme-femme	industrielles	industrielles	3.1 Religion chrétienne	3.1.2 Protestantisme	3.1.2 Protestantisme
2.2.1 La violence	2.2 Religions et	3.2 Religions et	2.2- Les inégalités	3.1.1 Église catholique	3.2 Islam	3.2 Islam
2.2.2 Discours	les femmes	les femmes	homme-femme	3.1.2 Protestantisme	3.3 Judaïsme	3.3 Judaïsme
scientifique de l'inégali-	2.2.1 Religion chrétienne	3.2.1 Religion chrétienne	2.2 Religions et	3.2 Islam	3.4 Bouddhisme	3.4 Bouddhisme
té homme-femme	2.2.1.1 Église catholique	3.2.1.1 Église catholique	les femmes	3.3 Judaïsme	3.5 Différences sociales	3.5 Différences sociales
3 Femmes et politique	2.2.1.2 Protestantisme	3.2.1.2 Protestantisme	2.2.1 Religion chrétienne	3.4 Bouddhisme	4 Conflit de lois (France)	4 Conflit de lois (France)
4 Femmes et sport	2.2.2 Islam	3.2.2 Islam	2.2.1.1 Église catholique	3.5 Différences sociales	5 Politique	5 Politique
5 Femmes et	2.2.3 Judaïsme	3.2.3 Judaïsme	2.2.1.2 Protestantisme	4 Conflit de lois (France)	6 Sport	6 Sport
développement	2.2.4 Bouddhisme	3.2.4 Bouddhisme	2.2.2 Islam	5 Politique	7 Développement	7 Développement
6 Voir aussi	2.3 Les différences	3.3 Les différences	2.2.3 Judaïsme	6 Sport	8 Période de guerre	8 Période de guerre
6.1 Références	sociales entre homme	sociales entre homme	2.2.4 Bouddhisme	7 Développement	9 Taux de féminité	9 Taux de féminité
6.2 Liens internes	et femme	et femme	2.3 Les différences	8 Période de guerre	10 Notes et références	10 Notes et références
6.3 Liens externes	3 Conflit de lois	4 Conflit de lois (France)	sociales entre homme	9 Taux de féminité	11 Annexes	11- Annexes
6.4 Bibliographie	3- Femmes et politique	5 En politique	et femme	10 Notes et références	11.1 Articles connexes	11 Voir aussi
	4 En politique	6 Femmes et sport	3 Conflit de lois (France)	11 Annexes	11.2 Bibliographie	11.1 Articles connexes
	5 Femmes et sport	7 Femmes et	4 En politique	11.1 Articles connexes	11.3 Liens externes	11.2 Bibliographie
	6 Femmes et	développement	5 En sport	11.2 Bibliographie		11.3 Liens externes
	développement	8 Femmes et guerre	6- Femmes et sport	11.3 Liens externes		
	7 Femmes et guerre	9 Notes et références	6 Femmes et			
	8 Notes et références	10 Voir aussi	développement			
	9 Voir aussi	10.1 Articles connexes	7 En période de guerre			
	9.1 Bibliographie	10.2 Bibliographie	8- Femmes et guerre			
	9.2 Articles connexes	10.3 Liens externes	8 Notes et références			
	9.3 Liens externes		9 Voir aussi			
			9.1 Articles connexes			
			9.2 Bibliographie			
			9.3 Liens externes			

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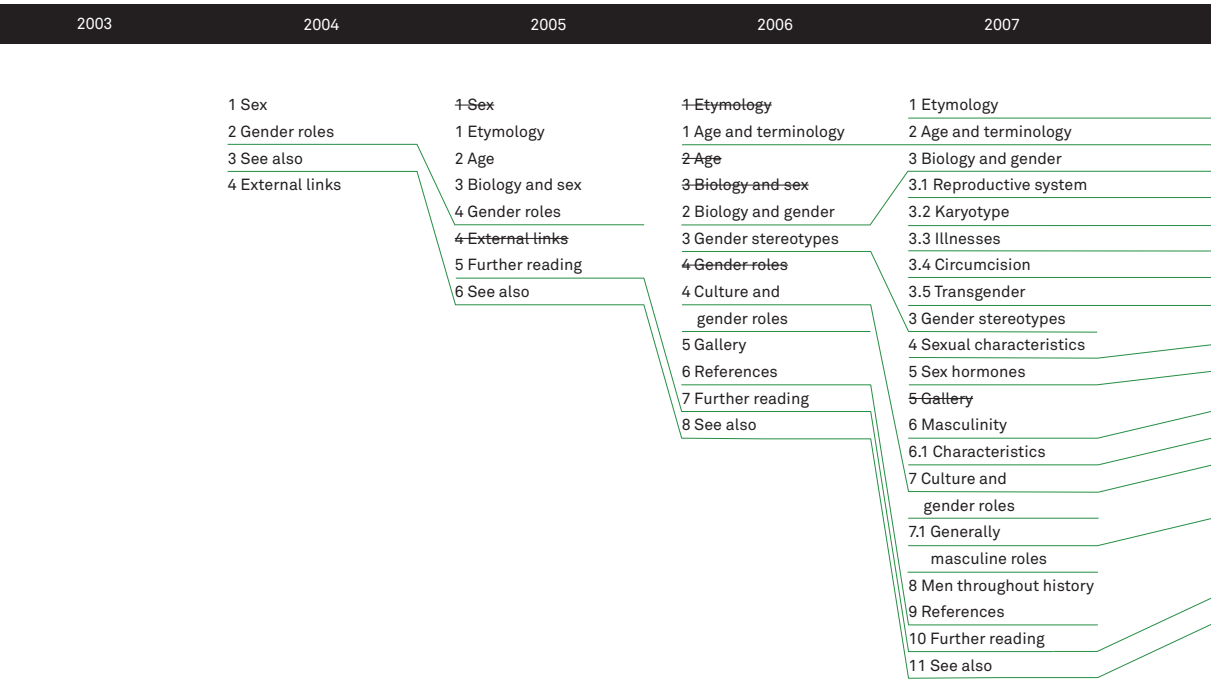
Mann

This page remains stable over time in its TOC structure. At last, in 2004, it registers some insights about specific male biological characteristics sub chapters.



Man

At the beginning, this page has presented many changes to fix a stable TOC structure around 2011. "Gender role" and "Gender stereotypes" chapters have been deleted in 2006 and re-integrated in a comprehensive chapter - "Culture and gender role". To note, in 2009 the "General masculine role" has been transformed in "Exclusive masculine role" and never changed again.



2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Biologische und medizinische Bedeutung	1 Biologische und medizinische Bedeutung	1 Biologische und medizinische Bedeutung	1 Biologische und medizinische Bedeutung	1 Biologische und medizinische Bedeutung	1 Biologische und medizinische Bedeutung	1 Biologische und medizinische Bedeutung
1.1 Skelett	1.1 Skelett	1.1 Skelett	1.1 Skelett	1.1 Skelett	1.1 Skelett	1.1 Genetische Merkmale
1.2 Männerhaut	1.2 Männerhaut	1.2 Männerhaut	1.2 Männerhaut	1.2 Männerhaut	1.2 Männerhaut	1.2 Morphologische und physiologische Merkmale
2 Soziologische Bedeutung (Geschlechterrollen)	2 Soziologische Bedeutung (Geschlechterrollen)	2 Soziologische Bedeutung (Geschlechterrollen)	2 Soziologische Bedeutung (Geschlechterrollen)	2 Soziologische Bedeutung (Geschlechterrollen)	2 Soziologische Bedeutung (Geschlechterrollen)	1.3 Skelett
3 Unterschiede zwischen Männern und Jungen	3 Unterschiede zwischen Männern und Jungen	3 Unterschiede zwischen Männern und Jungen	3 Unterschiede zwischen Männern und Jungen	3 Unterschiede zwischen Männern und Jungen	3 Unterschiede zwischen Männern und Jungen	1.4 Männerhaut
4 Siehe auch	4 Siehe auch	4 Siehe auch	4 Siehe auch	4 Siehe auch	4 Siehe auch	1.5 Andrologie
5 Literatur	5 Literatur	5 Literatur	5 Literatur	5 Literatur	5 Literatur	2 Soziologische Bedeutung (Geschlechterrollen)
6 Weblinks	6 Weblinks	6 Einzelbelege	6 Einzelbelege	6 Einzelbelege	6 Einzelbelege	2 Unterschiede zwischen Männern und Jungen
		7 Weblinks	7 Weblinks	7 Weblinks	7 Weblinks	3 Der Mann in der Gesellschaft
						4 Sprachgebrauch
						5 Symbolisches
						6 Siehe auch
						6 Einzelbelege
						7 Literatur
						8 Weblinks
						9 Einzelnachweise

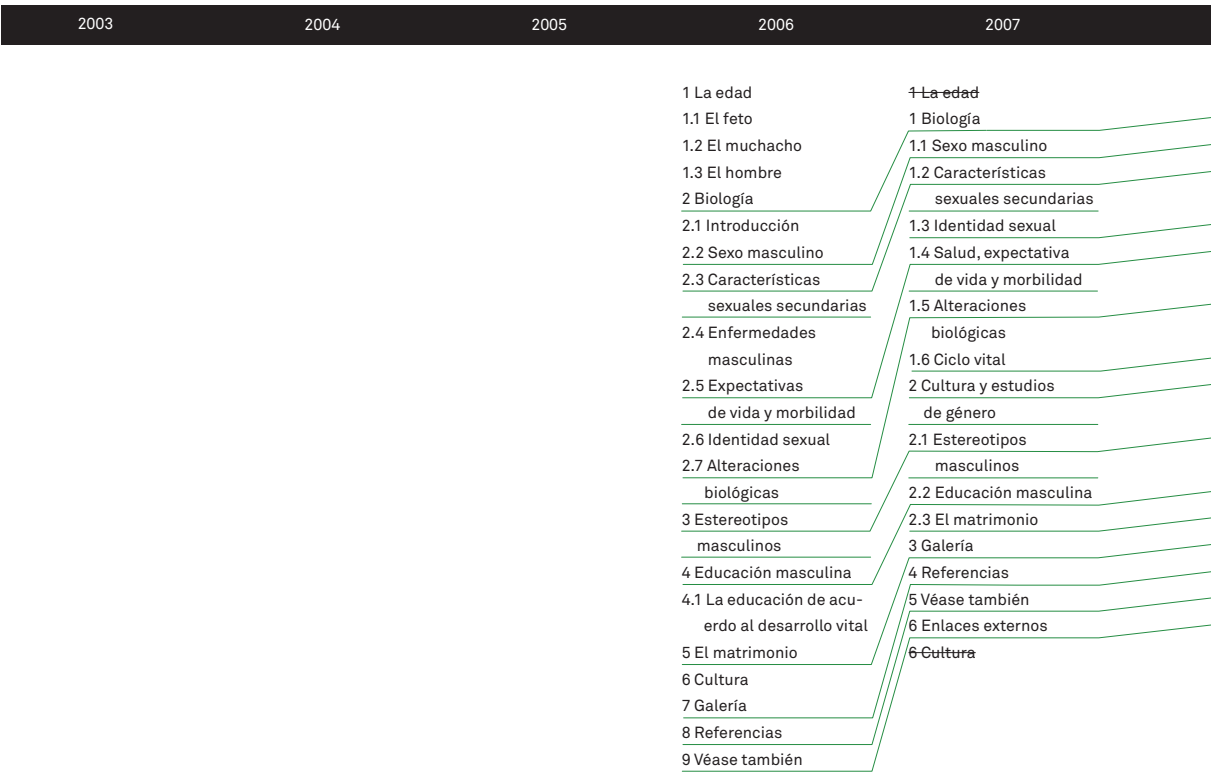
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology	1 Etymology
2 Age and terminology	2 Age and terminology	2 Age and terminology	2 Age and terminology	2 Age and terminology	2 Age and terminology	2 Age and terminology
3 Biology and gender	3 Biology and gender	3 Biology and gender	3 Biology and gender	3 Biology and gender	3 Biology and gender	3 Biology and gender
3.1 Reproductive system	3.1 Reproductive system	3.1 Sexual characteristics	3.1 Sexual characteristics	3.1 Sexual characteristics	3.1 Sexual characteristics	3.1 Sexual characteristics
3.2 Karyotype	3.2 Karyotype	3.2 Reproductive system	3.2 Reproductive system	3.2 Reproductive system	3.2 Reproductive system	3.2 Reproductive system
3.3 Illnesses	3.3 Illnesses	3.3 Karyotype	3.3 Karyotype	3.3 Karyotype	3.3 Karyotype	3.3 Karyotype
3.4 Circumcision	3.4 Circumcision	3.4 Sex hormones	3.4 Sex hormones	3.4 Sex hormones	3.4 Sex hormones	3.4 Sex hormones
3.5 Transgender	3.5 Transgender	3.5 Illnesses	3.5 Illnesses	3.5 Illnesses	3.5 Illnesses	3.5 Illnesses
4 Sexual characteristics	4 Sexual characteristics	4 Masculinity	4 Masculinity	4 Masculinity	4 Masculinity	4 Masculinity
5 Sex hormones	5 Sex hormones	4.1 Characteristics	4.1 Characteristics	4.1 Characteristics	4.1 Characteristics	4.1 Characteristics
6 Masculinity	6 Masculinity	5 Sex hormones	5 Culture and gender roles	5 Culture and gender roles	5 Culture and gender roles	5 Culture and gender roles
6.1 Characteristics	6.1 Characteristics	5 Culture and gender roles	5.1 Exclusively male roles	5.1 Exclusively male roles	5.1 Exclusively male roles	5.1 Exclusively male roles
7 Culture and gender roles	7 Culture and gender roles	5.1 Exclusively male roles	6 See also	6 See also	6 See also	6 See also
7.1 Generally masculine roles	7.1 Generally masculine roles	6 See also	7 Further reading	7 Further reading	7 Further reading	7 Further reading
8 Further reading	8 Further reading	7 Further reading	8 References	8 References	8 References	8 References
9 See also	9 See also	8 References	9 External links	9 External links	9 External links	9 External links
10 References	10 References	9 External links				
	11 External links					

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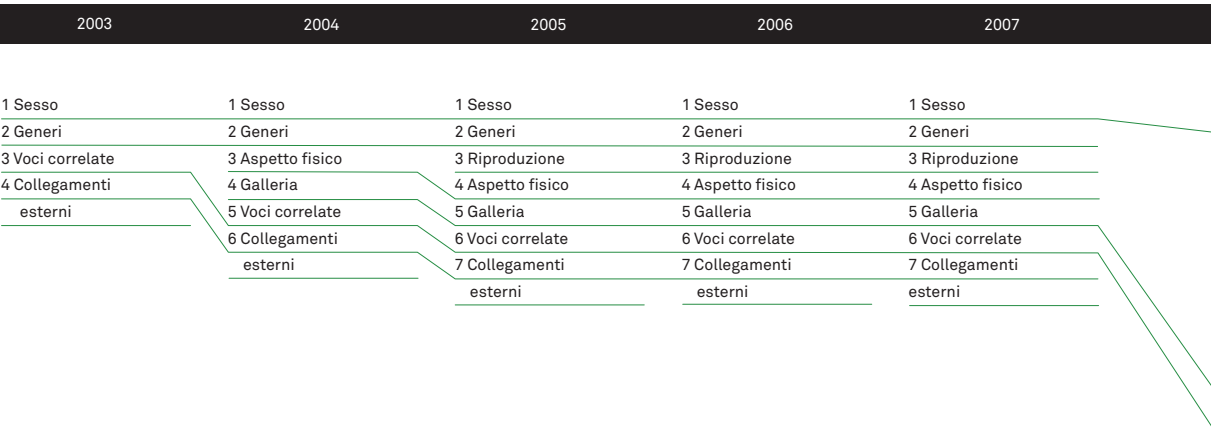
Varón

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.



Uomo (genere)

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



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

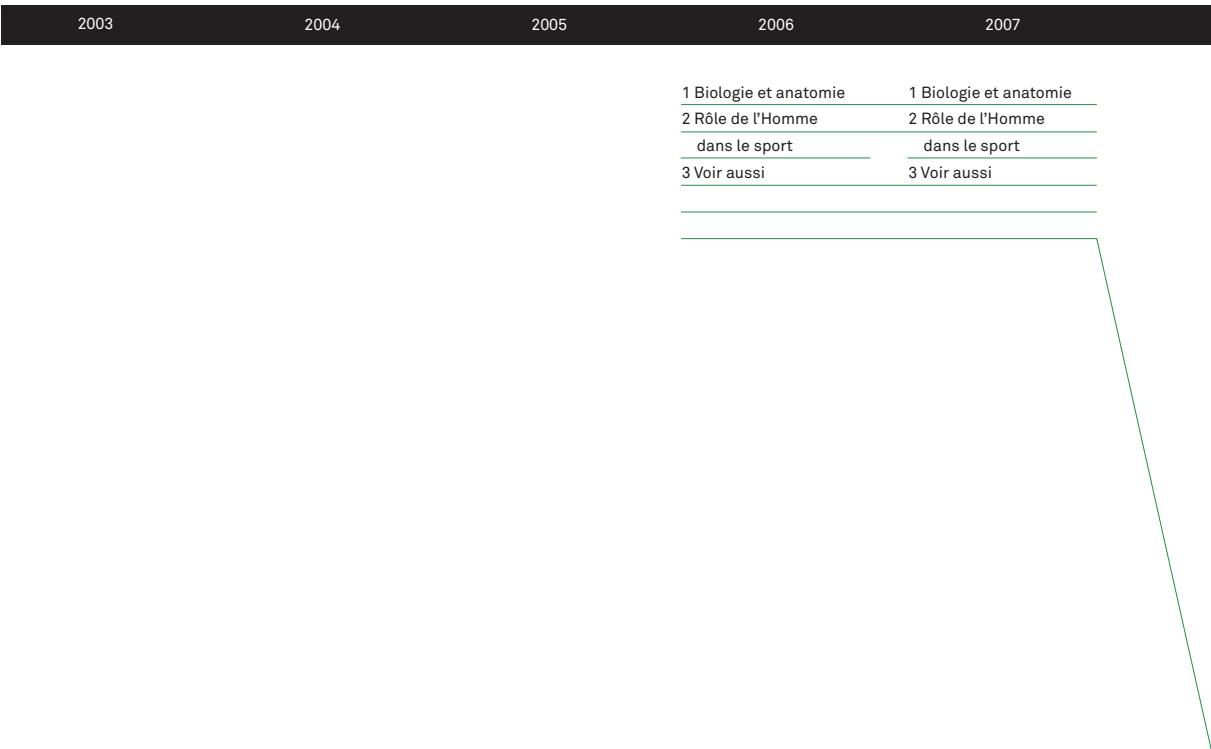
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Etimología	1 Etimología	1 Etimología	1 Etimología	1 Etimología	1 Etimología	1 Etimología
1 Sesso	2 Età e terminologia	2 Età e terminologia	2 Età e terminologia	2 Età e terminologia	2 Età e terminologia	2 Età e terminologia
2 Generi	3 Biologia	3 Biologia	3 Biologia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

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Homme

This page shows a radical change across 2008-2009 with the Les hommes et les activités chapter and its specif sub chapters. From 2010, the TOC structure has never changed again.



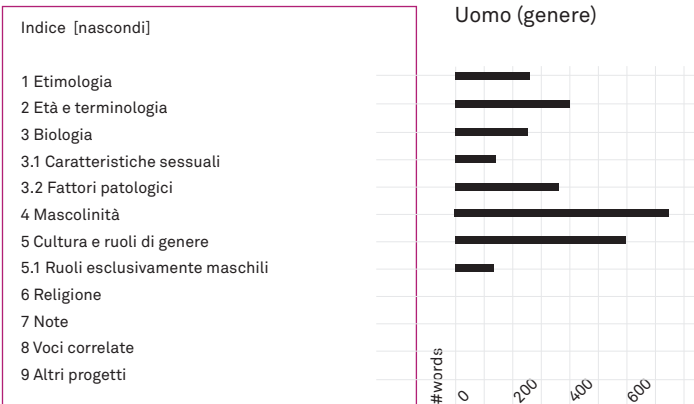
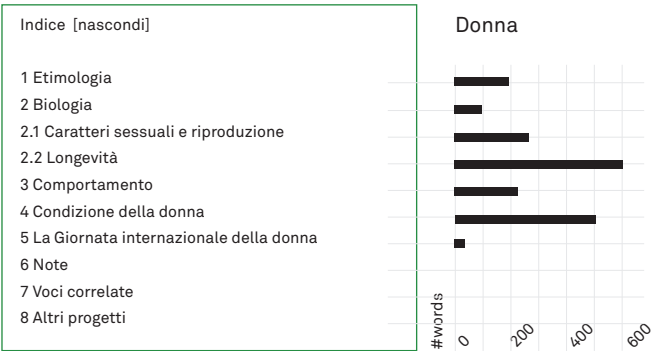
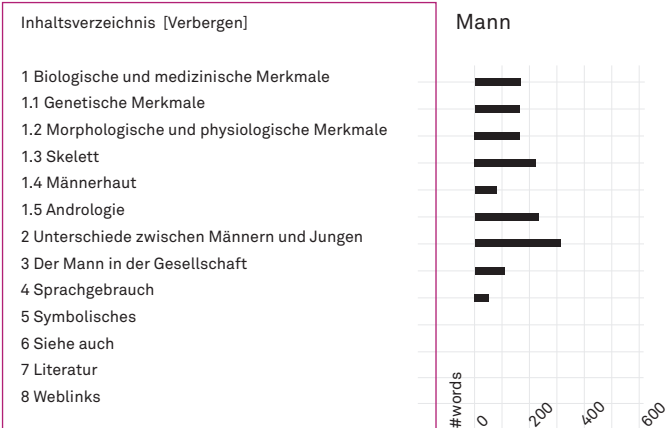
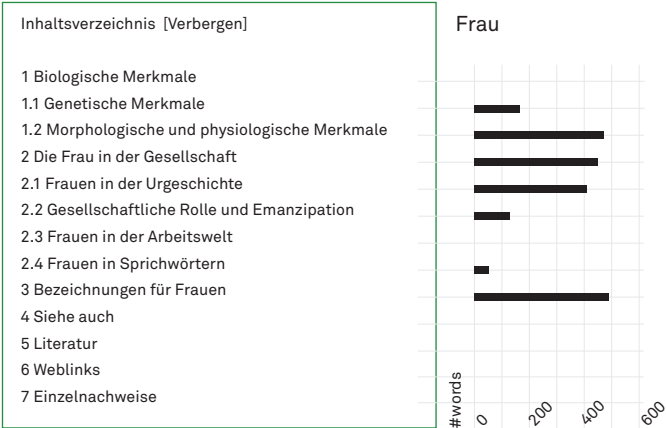
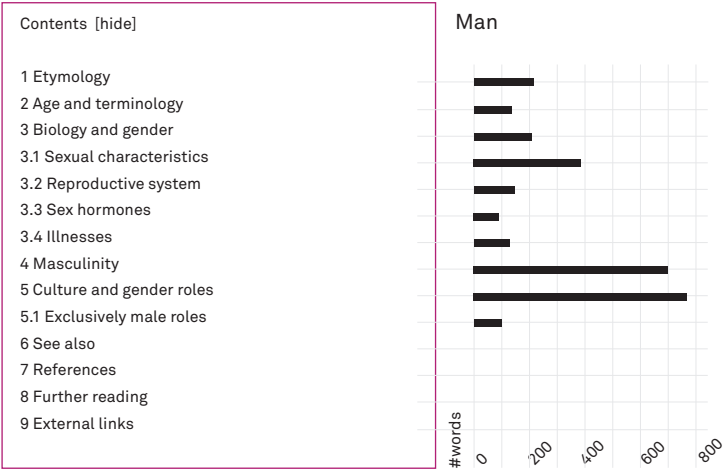
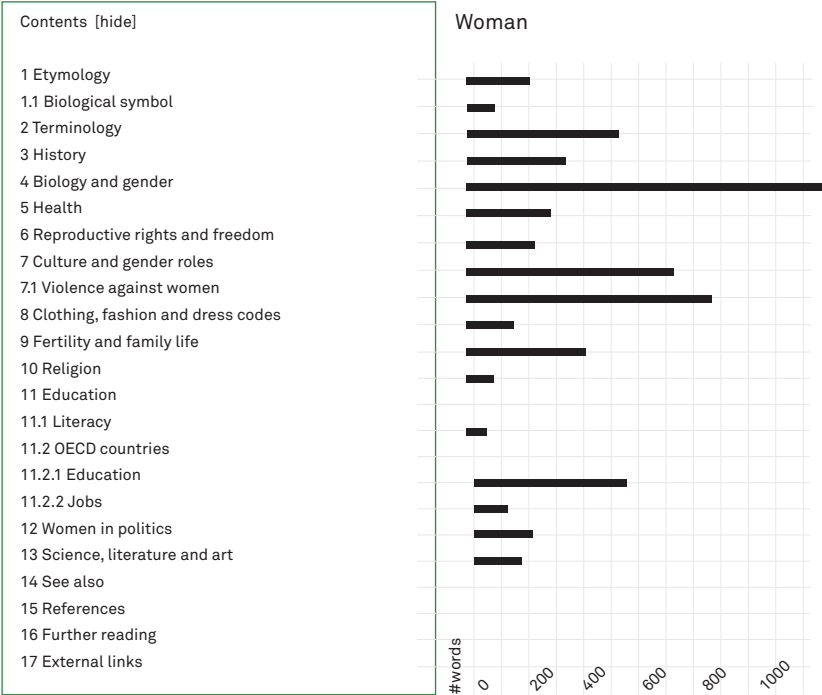
Comments

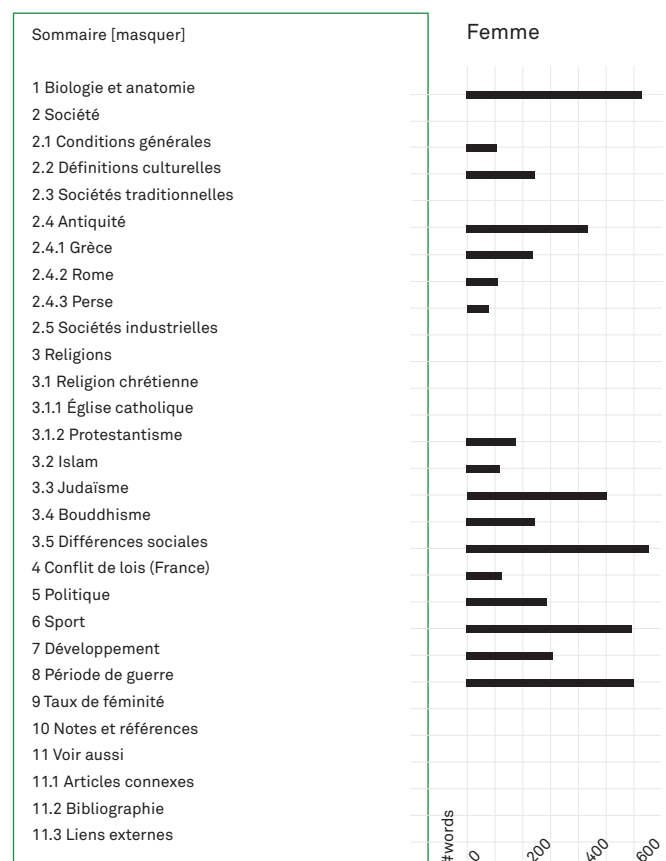
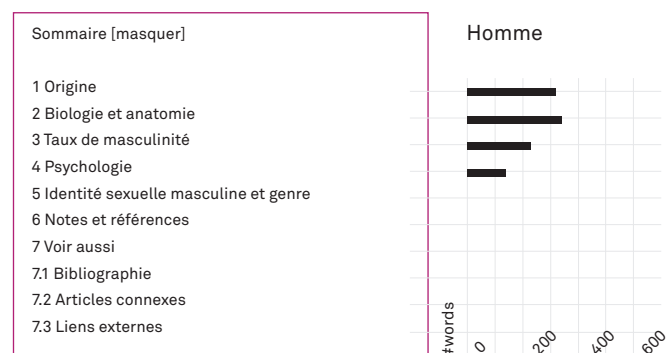
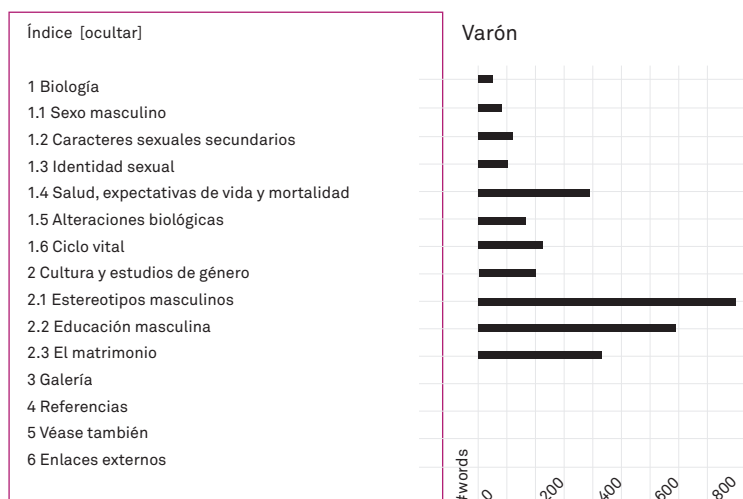
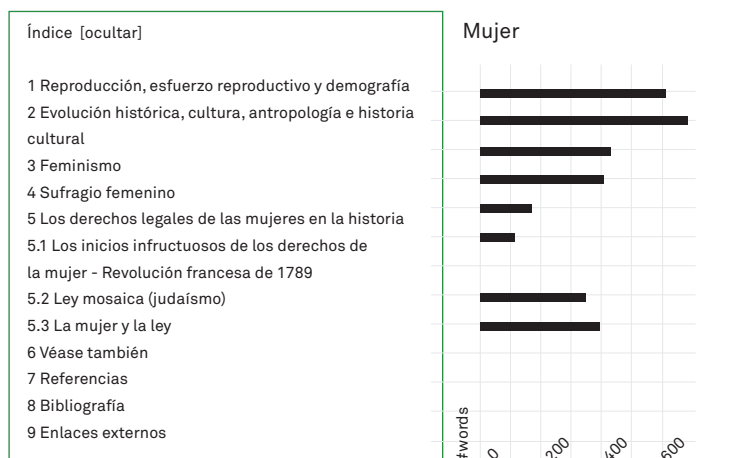
Comparing the TOC evolution in the different language editions related to male page, the chapters are characterized by a lower mobility and variation, except sporadic case as the Homme page.

In addition, the Uomo (genere) 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	1 Biologie et anatomie	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	(ou taux de masculinité)	2 Le nombre d'hommes dans le monde (ou taux de masculinité)	(ou taux de masculinité)	3 Psychologie	3 Taux de masculinité	3 Taux de masculinité
2 Le nombre d'hommes dans le monde (ou taux de masculinité)	3 La physiologie masculine (le corps de l'homme)	3 La physiologie masculine (le corps de l'homme)	3 La psychologie masculine	4 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	4 Psychologie	4 Psychologie
3 La physiologie masculine (le corps de l'homme)	4 La psychologie masculine	3 La psychologie masculine	4 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	5 Notes et références	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre
3 Voir aussi	5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	3 La psychologie masculine	5 Notes et références	6 Voir aussi	6 Notes et références	6 Notes et références
4 La psychologie masculine	6 Les hommes et les activités	4 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	6 Voir aussi	6.1 Bibliographie	7 Voir aussi	7 Voir aussi
5 Identité sexuelle masculine et genre	6.1 Les hommes et la mode	5 Notes et références	6.1 Bibliographie	6.2 Articles connexes	7.1 Bibliographie	7.1 Bibliographie
6 Les hommes et les activités	6.2 Les hommes et la presse	6 Les hommes et les activités	6.2 Articles connexes	6.3 Liens externes	7.2 Articles connexes	7.2 Articles connexes
6.1 Les hommes et la mode	6.3 Les hommes et la famille	6 Voir aussi	6.3 Liens externes		7.3 Liens externes	7.3 Liens externes
6.2 Les hommes et la presse	6.4 Les hommes et l'amour	6.1 Bibliographie				
6.3 Les hommes et la famille	6.5 Les hommes et l'activité sexuelle	6.2 Articles connexes				
6.4 Les hommes et l'amour	6.6 Les hommes et la guerre	6.3 Liens externes				
6.5 Les hommes et l'activité sexuelle	6.7 Les hommes et les arts	7 Notes et références				
6.6 Les hommes et la guerre	6.8 Les hommes et les sciences					
6.7 Les hommes et les arts	6.9 Les hommes et l'économie					
6.8 Les hommes et les sciences	6.10 Les hommes et l'éducation					
6.9 Les hommes et l'économie	7 Notes et références					
6.10 Les hommes et l'éducation	7.1 Références					
7 Notes et références	7.2 Bibliographie					
7.1 Références	7.3 Articles connexes					
7.2 Bibliographie	7.4 Liens externes					
7.3 Articles connexes						
7.4 Liens externes						

Structure
of the current
TOC





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

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.

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

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 Compiègne (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.

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.

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.

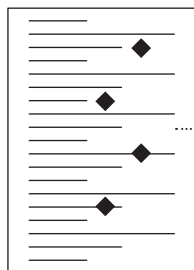
Observing the density of patterned connections and comparing the two visualizations according to gender.

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

Research hypothesis

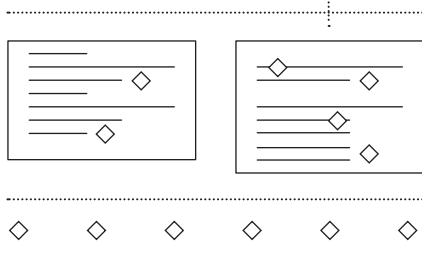
Method behind

1.
Data extraction
List of links inside
Wikipedia - Last
update Dec 2014.



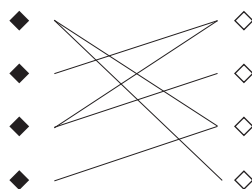
1° Level links from the
main page of a selected
article.

1.1
Data gathering
1° Level links, already
present on the main
page;
2° level links, subse-
quent connection to
the main page.



2° Level links from the
extracted connections.

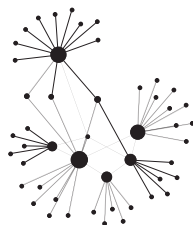
2.
Dataset



Building connections
through Source, Target
and Weight (n° of repe-
titions).

The whole procedure
was repeated for all ten
selected pages

Visualize

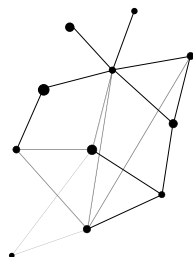


Visualizing all connec-
tions and sub connec-
tions per single articles.

Exploring the newtwork

3. Data refinery

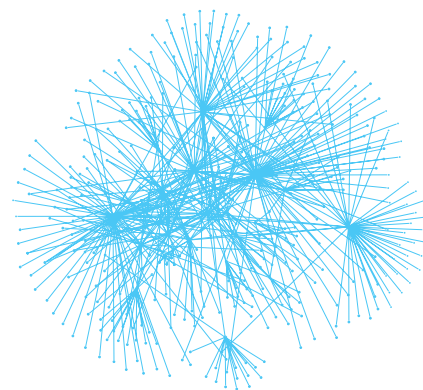
Visualize



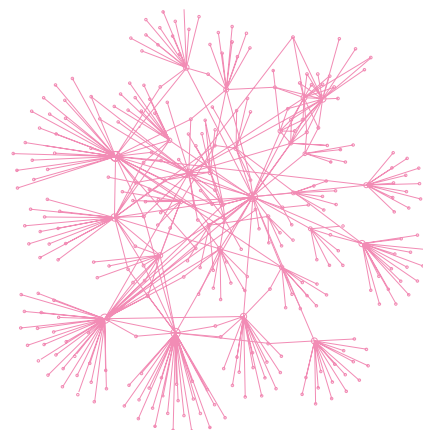
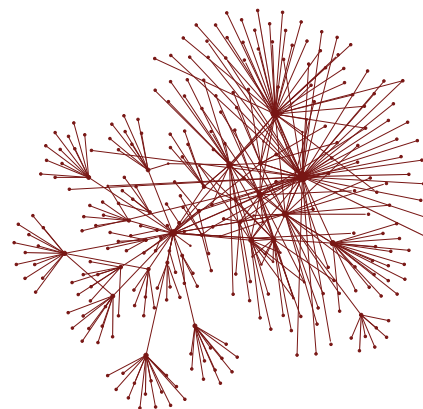
Synthetic visualizations
of the compared and
gendered networks.

Matrix

Counting only the 2° level
shared connections per
article.



*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

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.

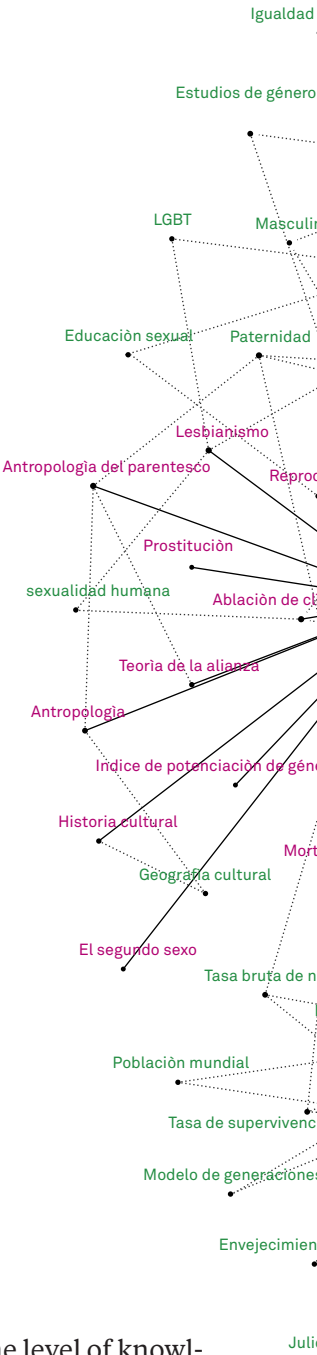
How to read it

Main page **article**

1° level link _____

2° level link

Connections ●





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 an 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

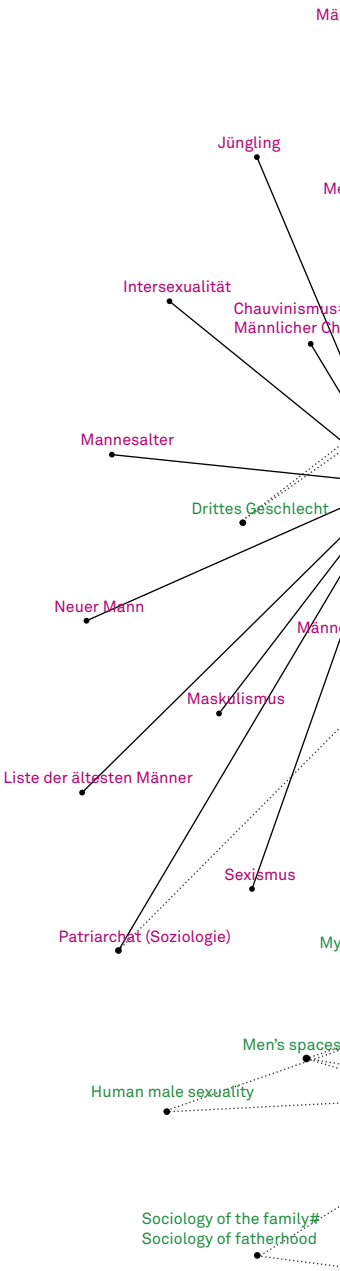
Main page

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**.



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

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?

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 Bseitigung jeder Form von Diskrim- ierung der Frau	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimi- nation Against Women
X	Women's history
Internarionaler 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	Women in Christianity
X	Mormorism and women
X	Women in Hinduism
X	Women in Sikhism
X	Women in Buddhism
X	Female education
Alphabetisierung (Lesefahigkeit)	Literacy
Transgender	Trans woman
X	Sex assignment
X	List of women (Category)
Geburt	Childbirth
X	Feminine psychology
Mitochondriale Eva	Feminization (sociology)
Frauen in der Wissenschaft	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

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 gánero en el capital social	Comparison biologique entre l'homme et la femme	X
	Obstétrique	
Obstetricia	Féminité	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	Diritti delle donne
Convención sobre la eliminación de todas las formas de	discrimination à l'égard des femmes	Convenzione sull'eliminazione di ogni forma di discrimi-
discriminación contra la mujer		nazione della donna
Historia 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	Virginità	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	X
	françaises	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
Alfabetización	X	Alfabetizzazione
Transgénero	Alphabétisation	Transgender
X	Transgendérisme	X
X	X	X
Parto	List 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	X	X
	Inégalités de revenus salariaux entre hommes et	
X	femmes	X
Estudios feministas	X	X
Revolución reproductiva	Women's studies	X
Segunda transición demográfica	X	X
Transición demográfica	X	Transizione demografica
Reproducción humana	Transition dâmographique	Riproduzione sessuata
Antropología	Sexualité (reproduction)	Antropologia
Antropología del parentesco	Anthropologie	X
Historia cultural	X	Storia culturale
Sufragio femenino	Histoire culturelle	Suffragio femminile
Emancipación de la mujer	Droit de vote des femmes	X
ONU Mujeres	X	Ente delle Nazioni Unite per l'uguaglianza di genere e
	ONU Femmes	l'empowerment femminile
Declaración de los Derechos de la Mujer y de la Ciu-	Déclaration des droits de la femme et de la citoyenne	Dichiarazione dei diritti della donna e della cittadina
dadana	Résolution 1325 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations	X
	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	X
Das andere Geschlecht	The Second Sex
Entwicklungsfonds der Vereinten Nationen für Frauen	United Nations Development Fund for Women
X	X
lesbisch	Lesbian
Macho	Machismo
X	Alliance theory
Mann	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 Staatsoberhäupter und Regierungschefs	Liste of elected and appointed female heads of state
Human development Index	Human development Index
X	X
X	X
X	X
Gynakologie	Gynaecology
Menopause	Menopause
Animus und Anima	Anima und animus
Gynaiokratie	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
Venussymbol	Venus symbol
X	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)
Ablación de clitoris	Mutilations génitales féminines	Mutilazioni genitali femminili
Prostitución	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 condición femenina	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	Symbole de Venus	Simbolo di venere
Genéro (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	Chauvism
Patriarchat (Soziologie)	Patriarchy
Sexismus	Sexism
Maskulinismus	Masculism
Mannerforschung	Men's studies
Mannerrechtsbewegung	Men's rights movement
Gender	Gender
Gender Studies	Gender studies
Mannerbewegung	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
Marssymbol	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	Intersessualità
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	Metrosessualità
Tecnosexual	X	X
Retrosexual	X	X
Adaptación social	X	X
X	Physiologie masculine	X
Homo sapiens	Homo sapiens	Homo sapiens
Índice de masculinidad	Sex-ration	X
Naturaleza humana	Humanité	Natura umana
Andropausia	Déficit androgénique lié à l'age	Andropausa
Transexualidad	Transexualidad	Transsexualisme
X	X	Symbole Mars
Identidad de género	Identidad de género	Identité de genre
Violencia contra la mujer	Violencia contra la mujer	Violence contre les femmes
Violación	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.

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

Can the bunch of knowledge 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 considered 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.

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).

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.

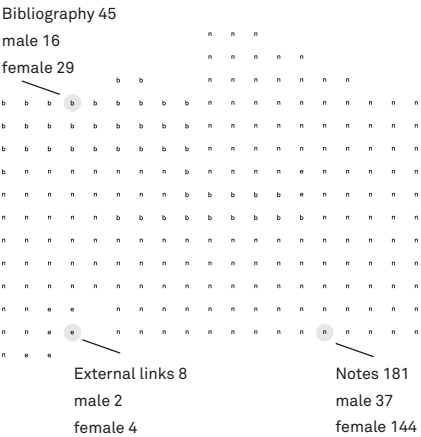
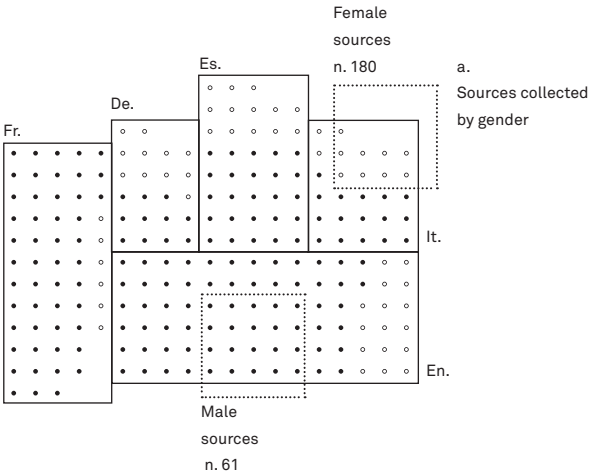
Vocabulary, encyclopaedic and vocabulary definitions.



The whole procedure
was repeated for all ten
selected pages

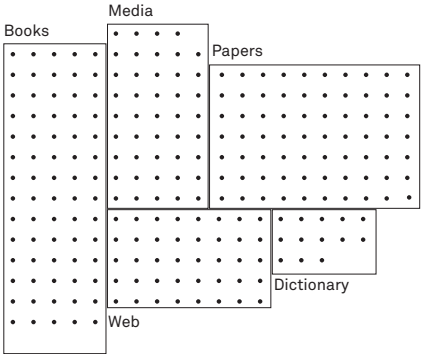
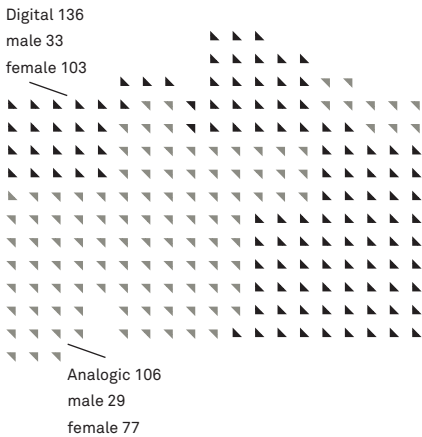
Visualize

Comparing attributions
through socio-cultural
implications.



b. Inside Wikipedia placement

c. Verifying online and offline sources



d. Medium supported

c. Areas of interest referred to the corpus



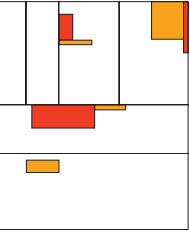
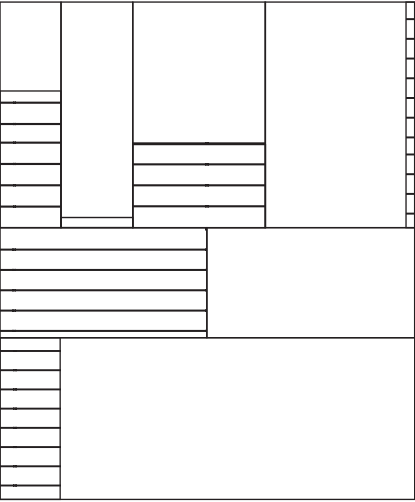
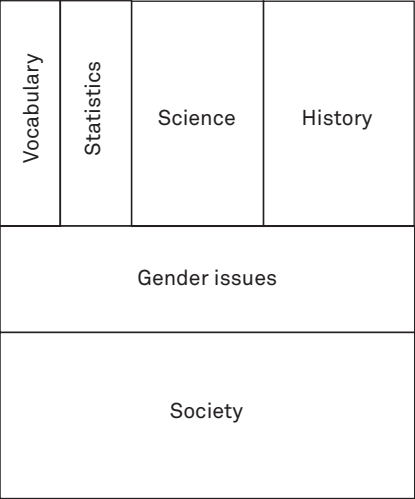
Building the structure
of Treemap (fig.)

How to read it

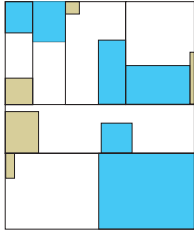
Articles

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

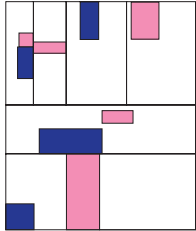
Method behind



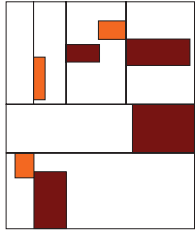
De. Frau/Mann



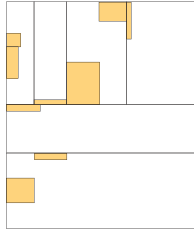
En. Woman/Mann



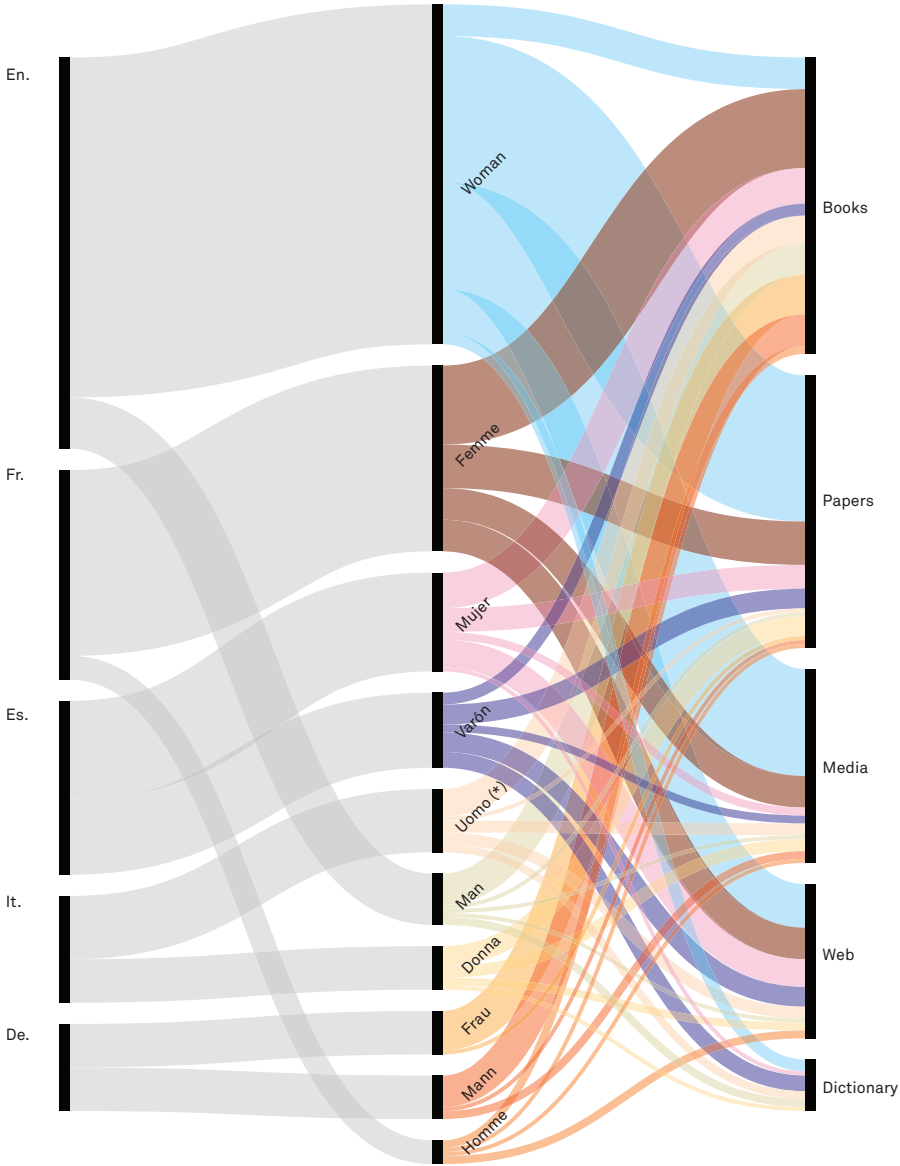
Es. Mujer/Varón



Fr. Femme/Homme



It. Donna/Uomo (genere)







Mapping sources.
Treemap


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

How to read it






Articles

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

Frau	
Woman	
Mujer	
Femme	
Donna	

Mann	
Man	
Varón	
Homme	
Uomo (genere)	

Supports

Book	
Media	
Web	
Papers	
Vocabulary	

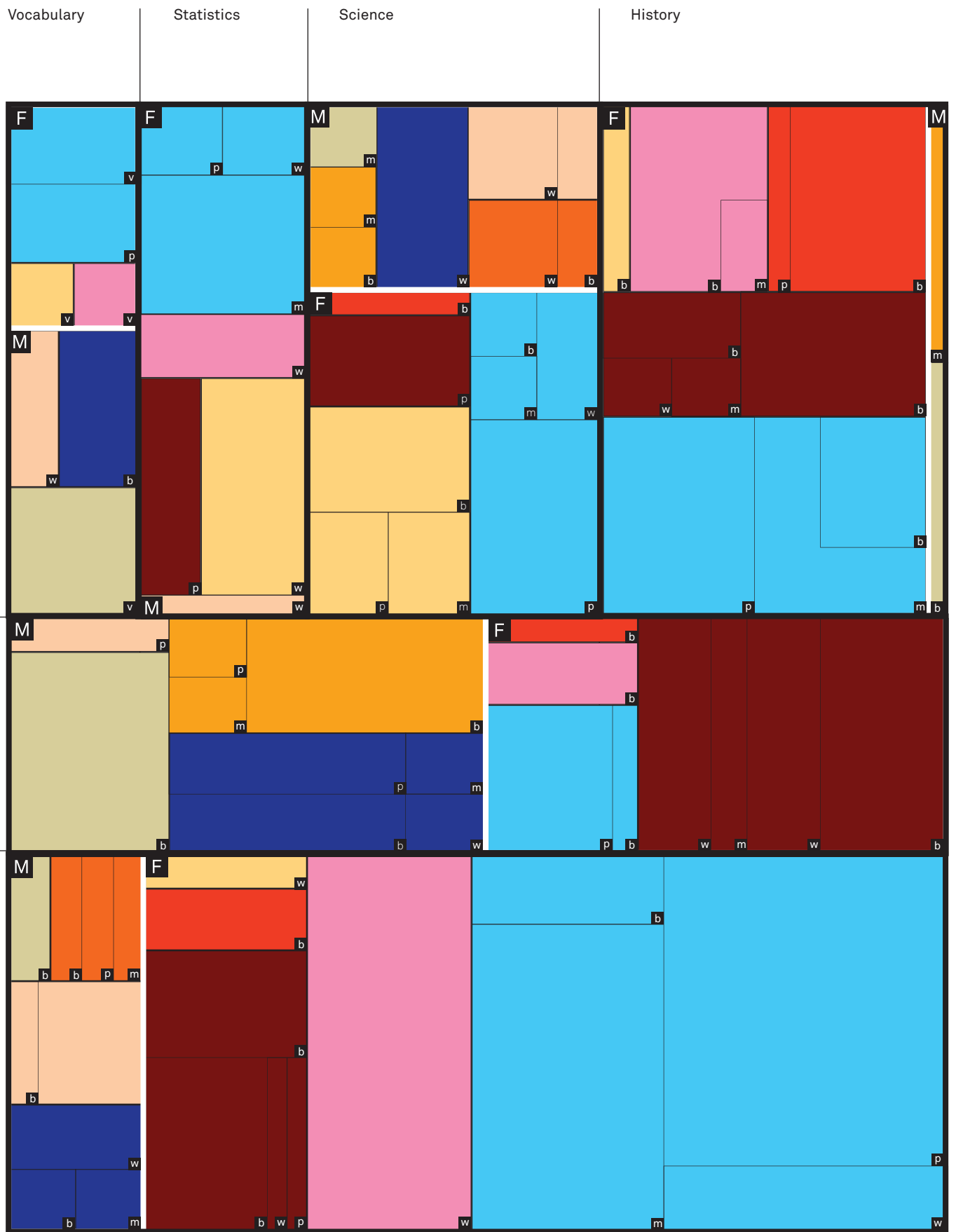
Comments

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 with 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 comes 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.

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**.

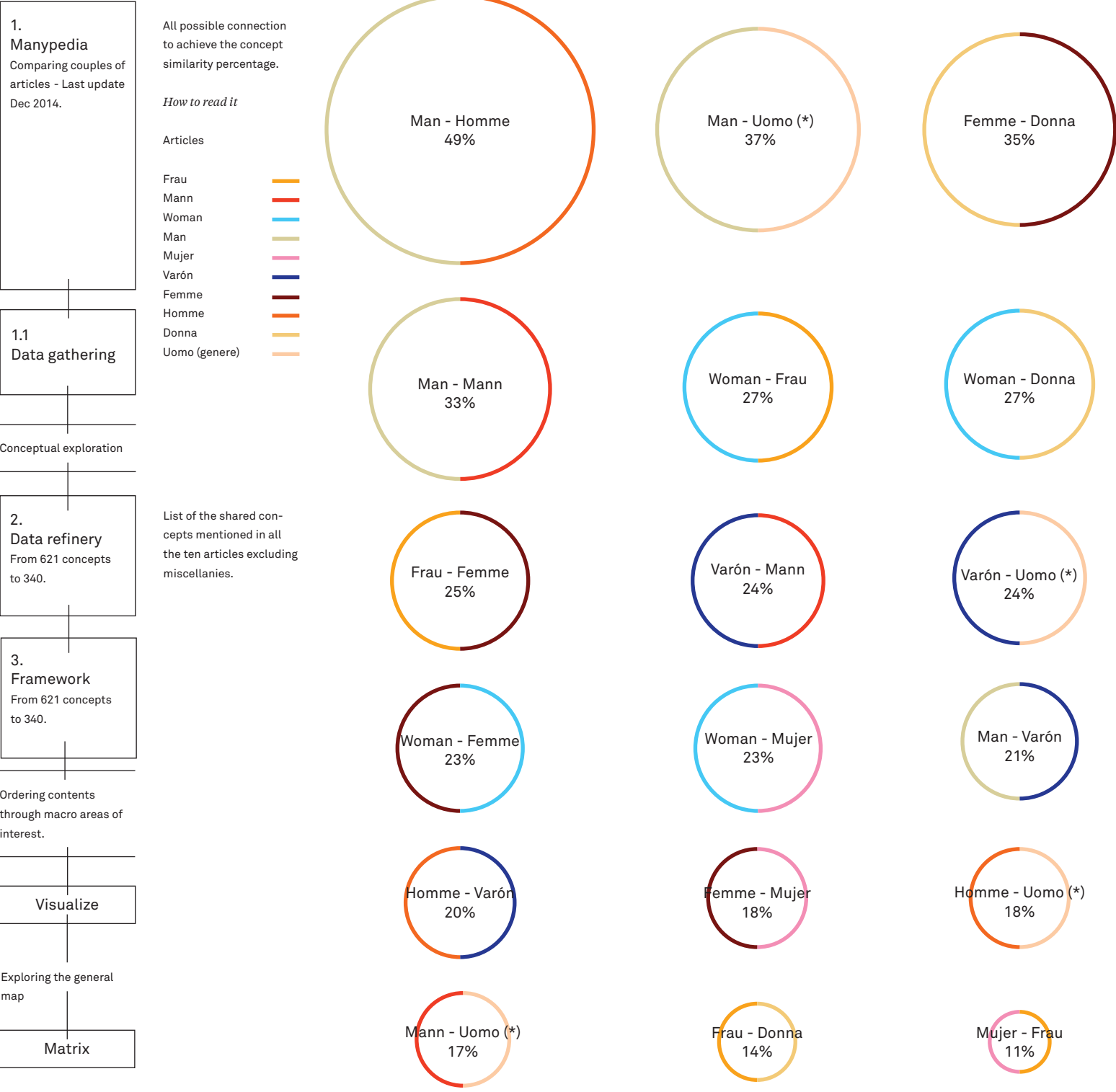
Exploring the resulting textual concept similarities. Is it possible to put in evidence any repetitions?

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

Method behind



Exploring similarities

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

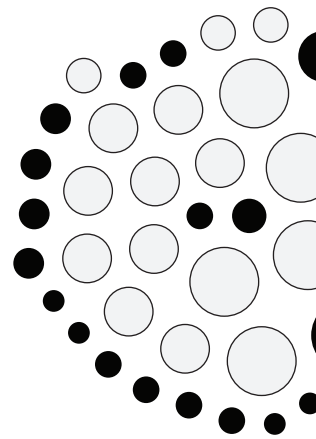
Comments

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

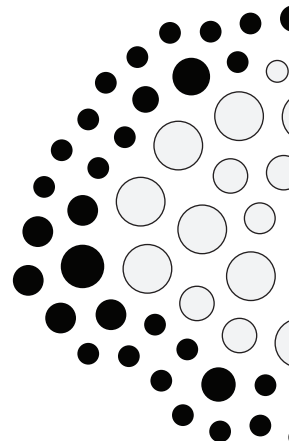
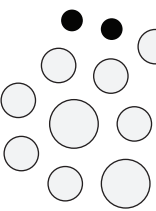
As previously seen, a great bunch of similar contents refer to the biological dimension of the female and male representation.

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.

Gender issues



Geography



How to read it

- Male contents ●
- Female contents ○
- N°of pages per conceptw ⊗

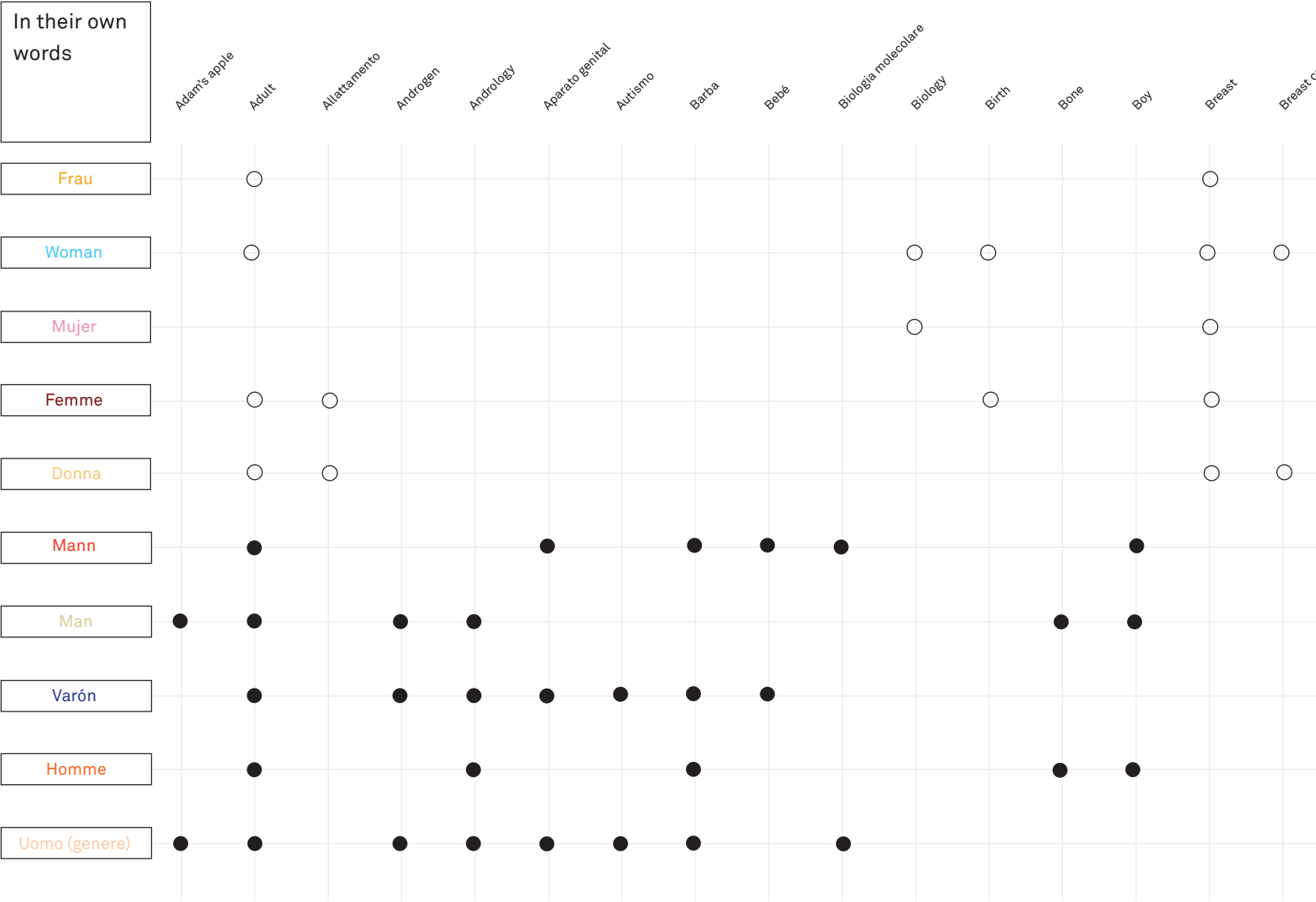
Biology

History

Rights

Society

People



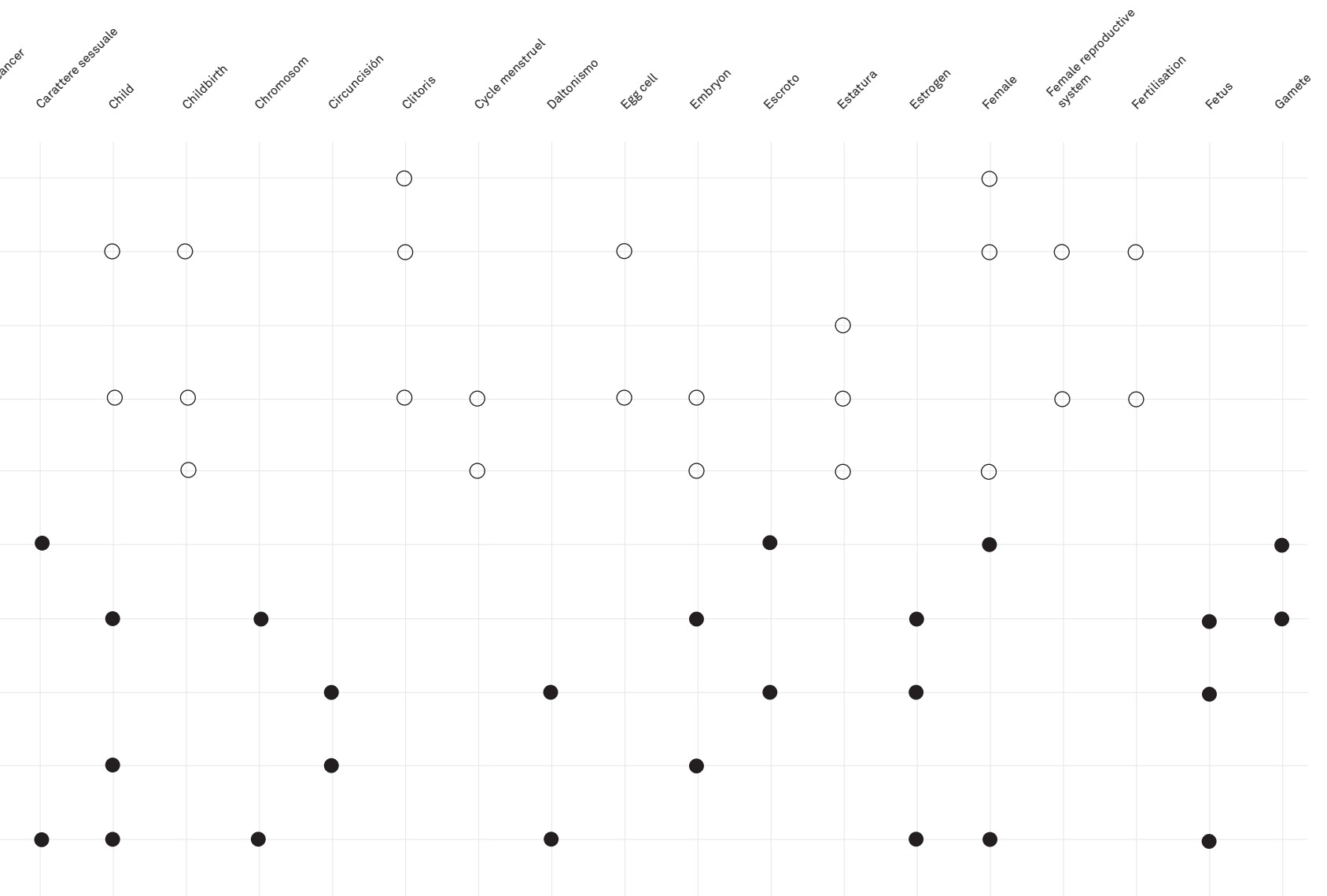
How to read it

Male contents ●

Female contents ○

Biology

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

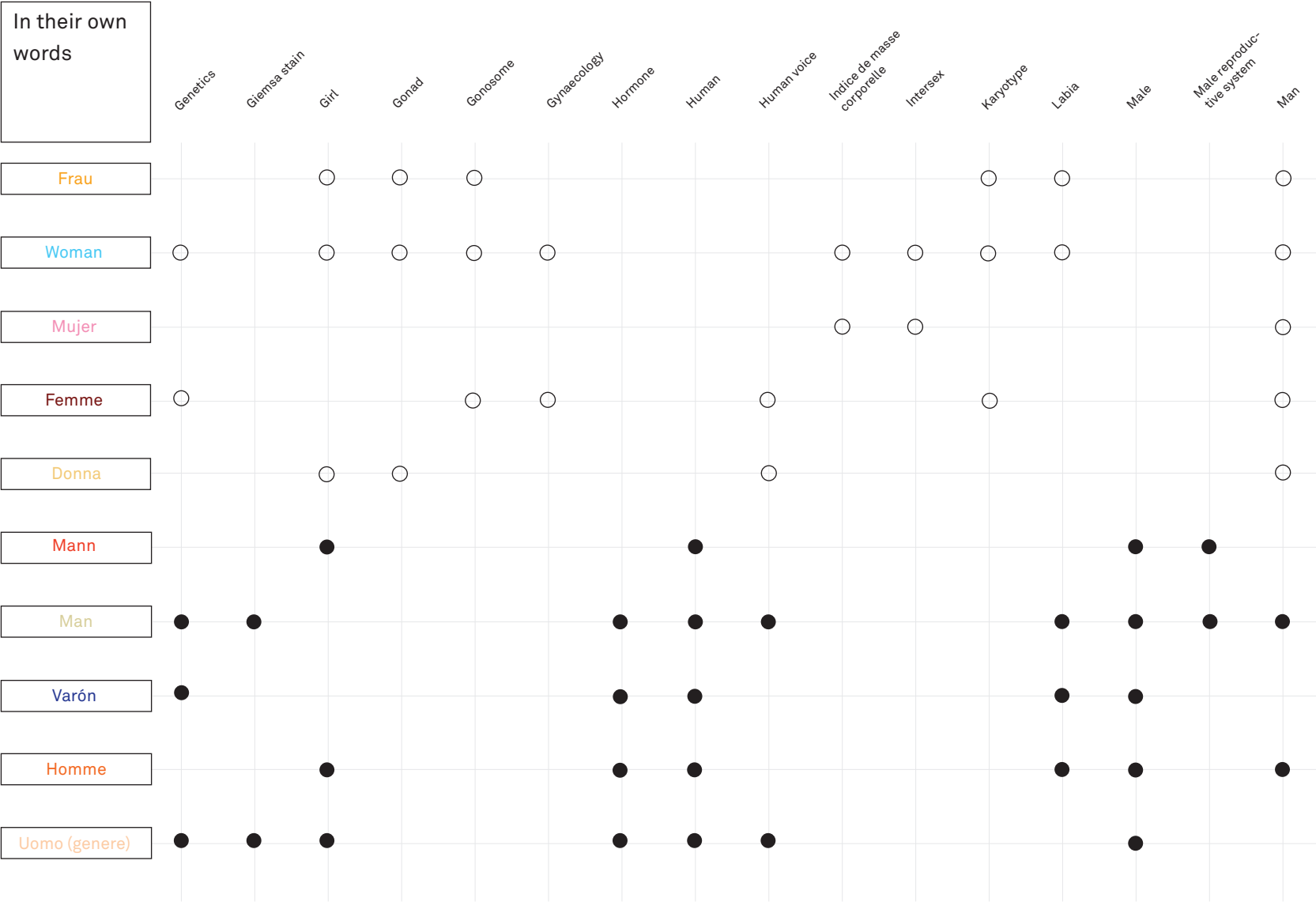


Through the matrix scheme is possible to detect peculiarities that led directly to topics embraced by socio-cultural spheres.

Findings

According to the **biological 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.



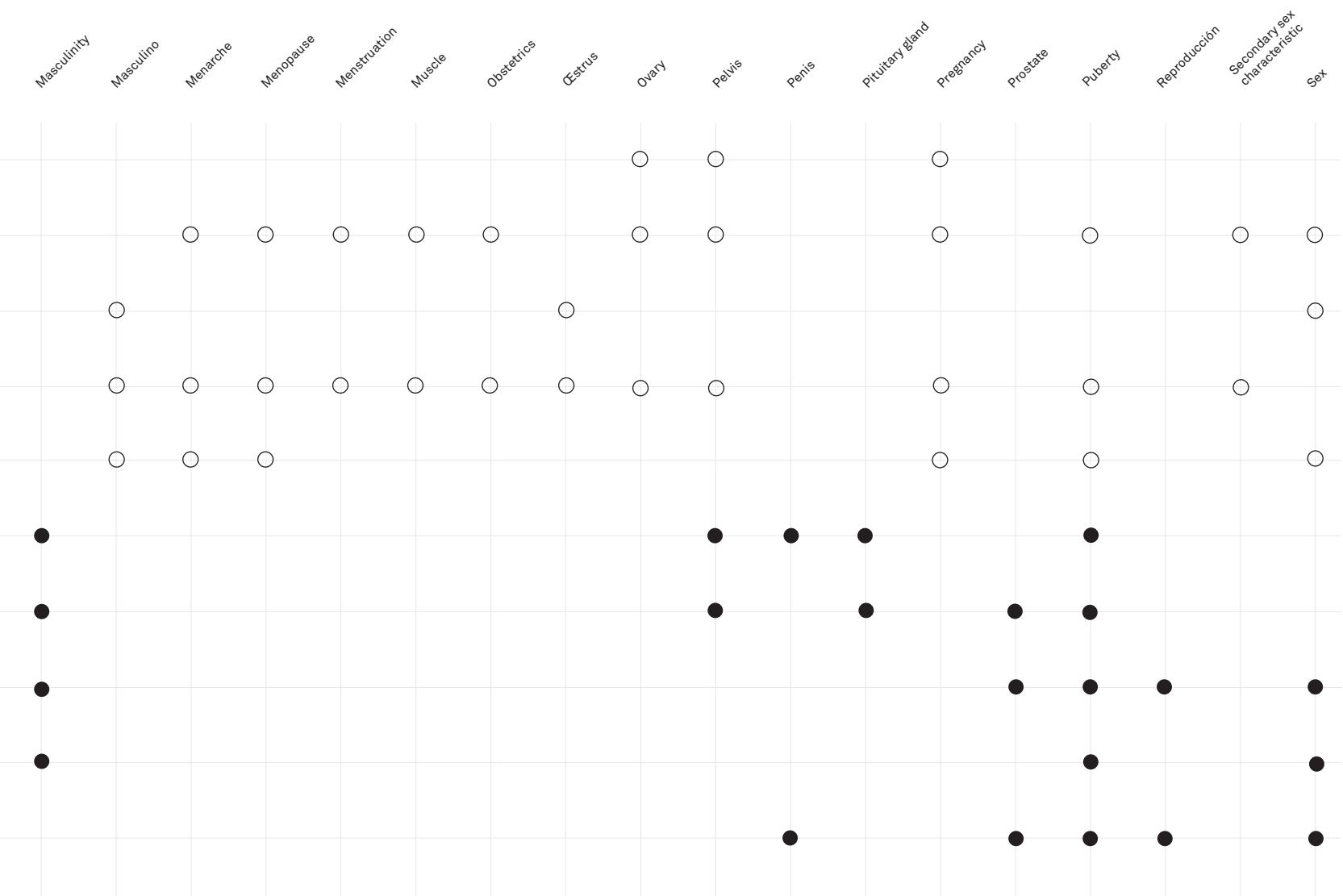
How to read it

Male contents ●

Female contents ○

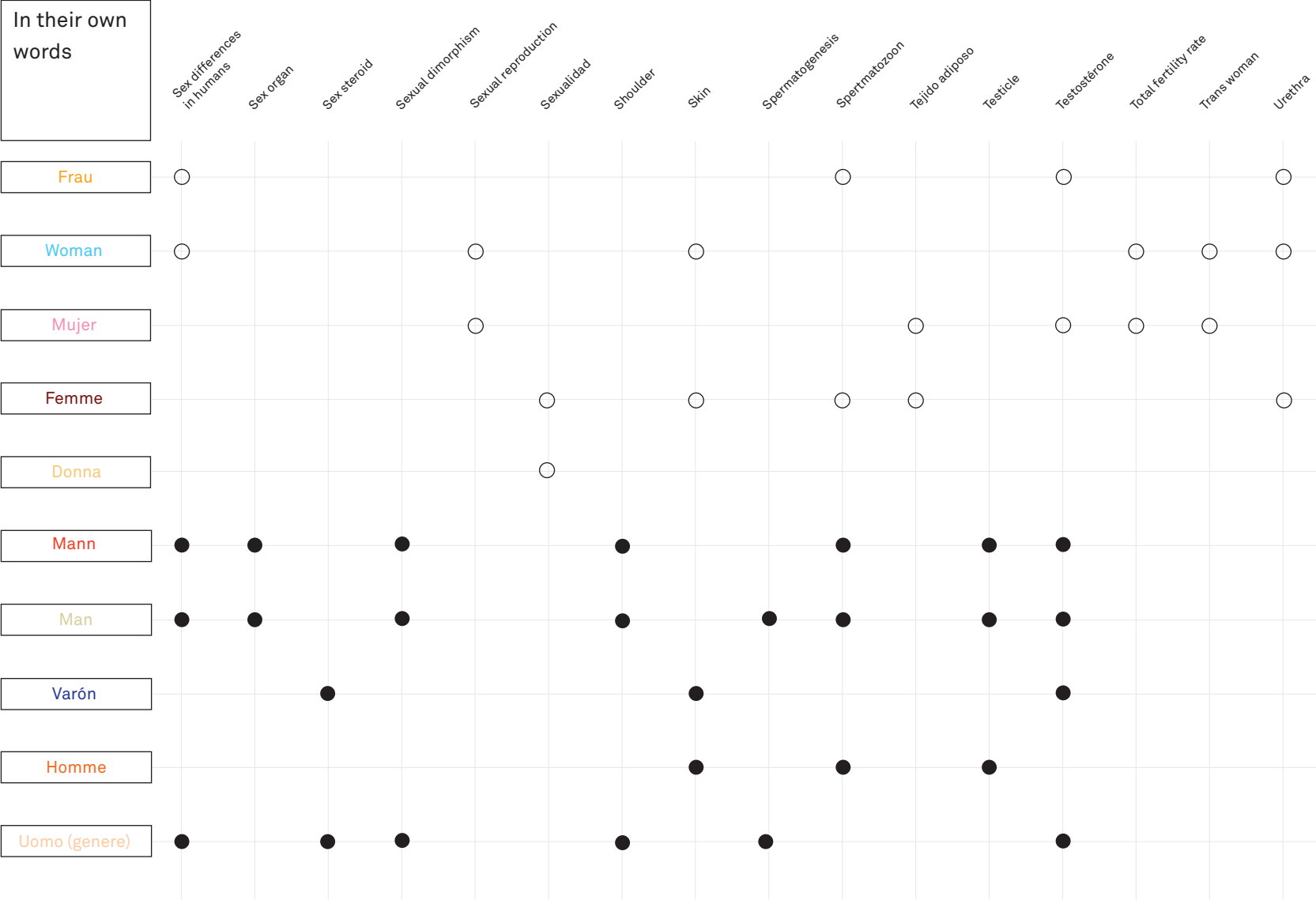
Biology

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



Unshared concepts	
Female	Male
Childbirth	X
Pregnangy	X
Birth	X

6. Reading experience

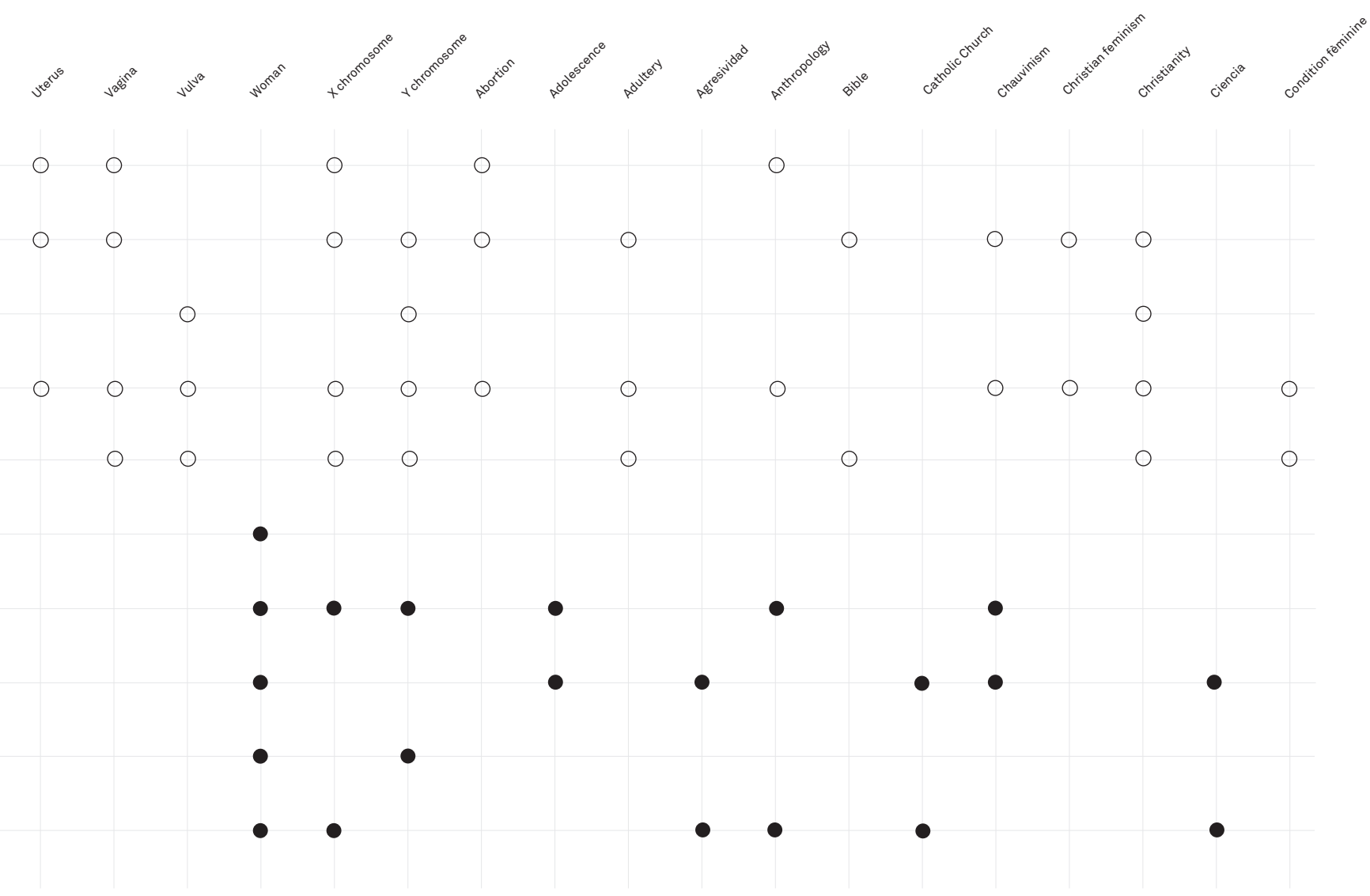


How to read it

- Male contents ●
- Female contents ○

Biology

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



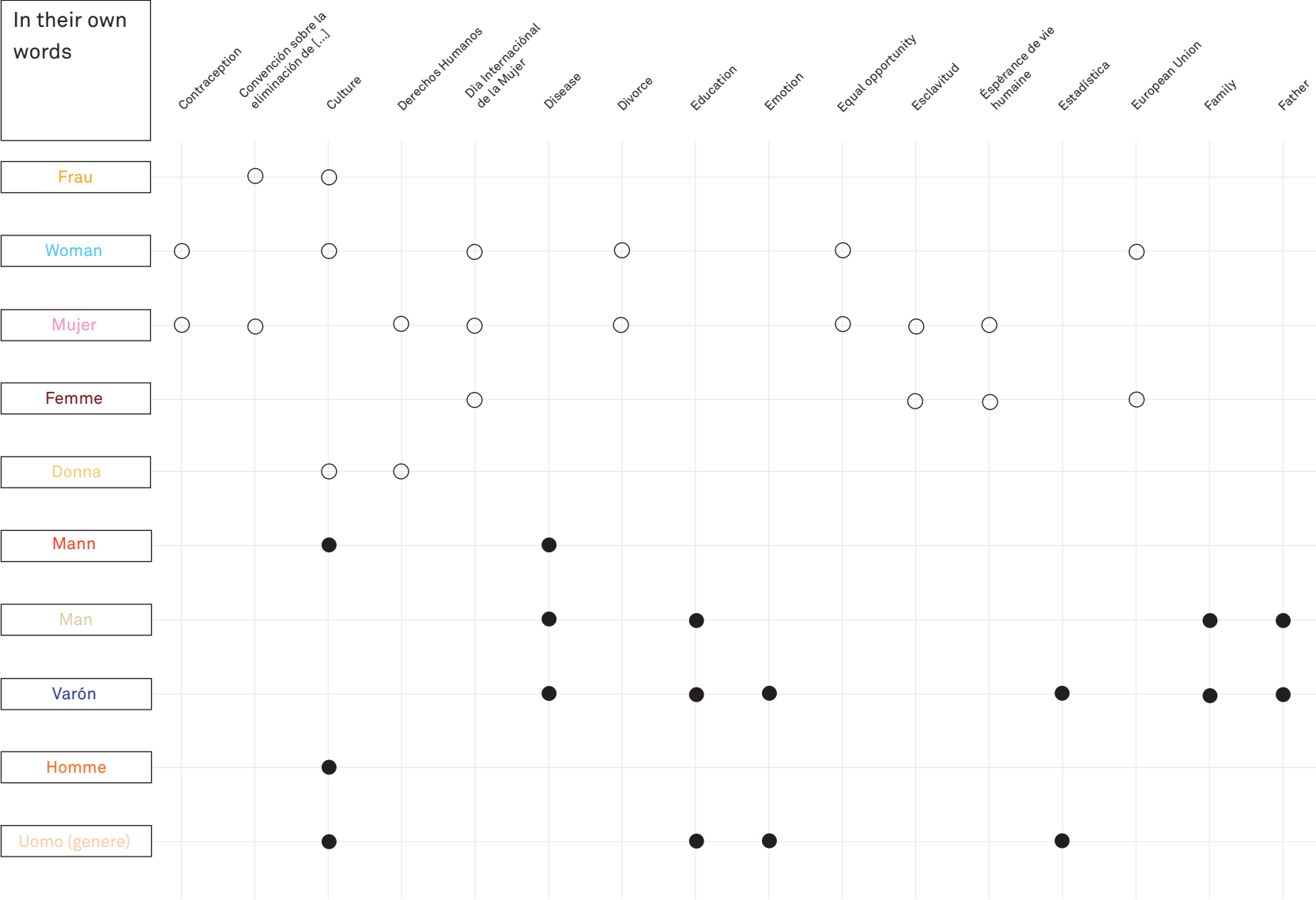
Detecting asymmetries, the **Marriage** and **Divorce** concepts are only clarified in female articles, while the **Family** concept appears only in male articles. *Findings*

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

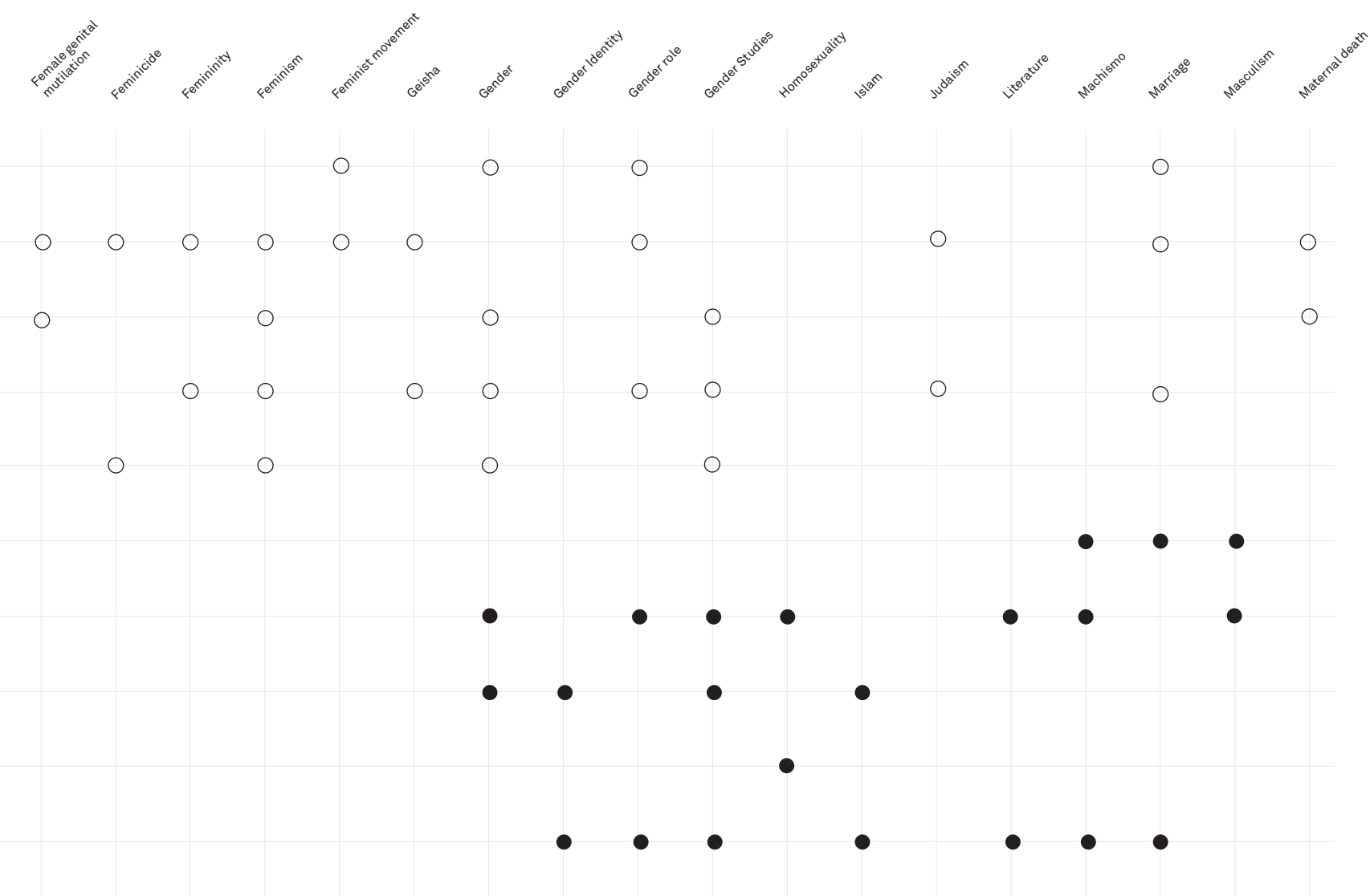


How to read it

- Male contents ●
- Female contents ○

Society

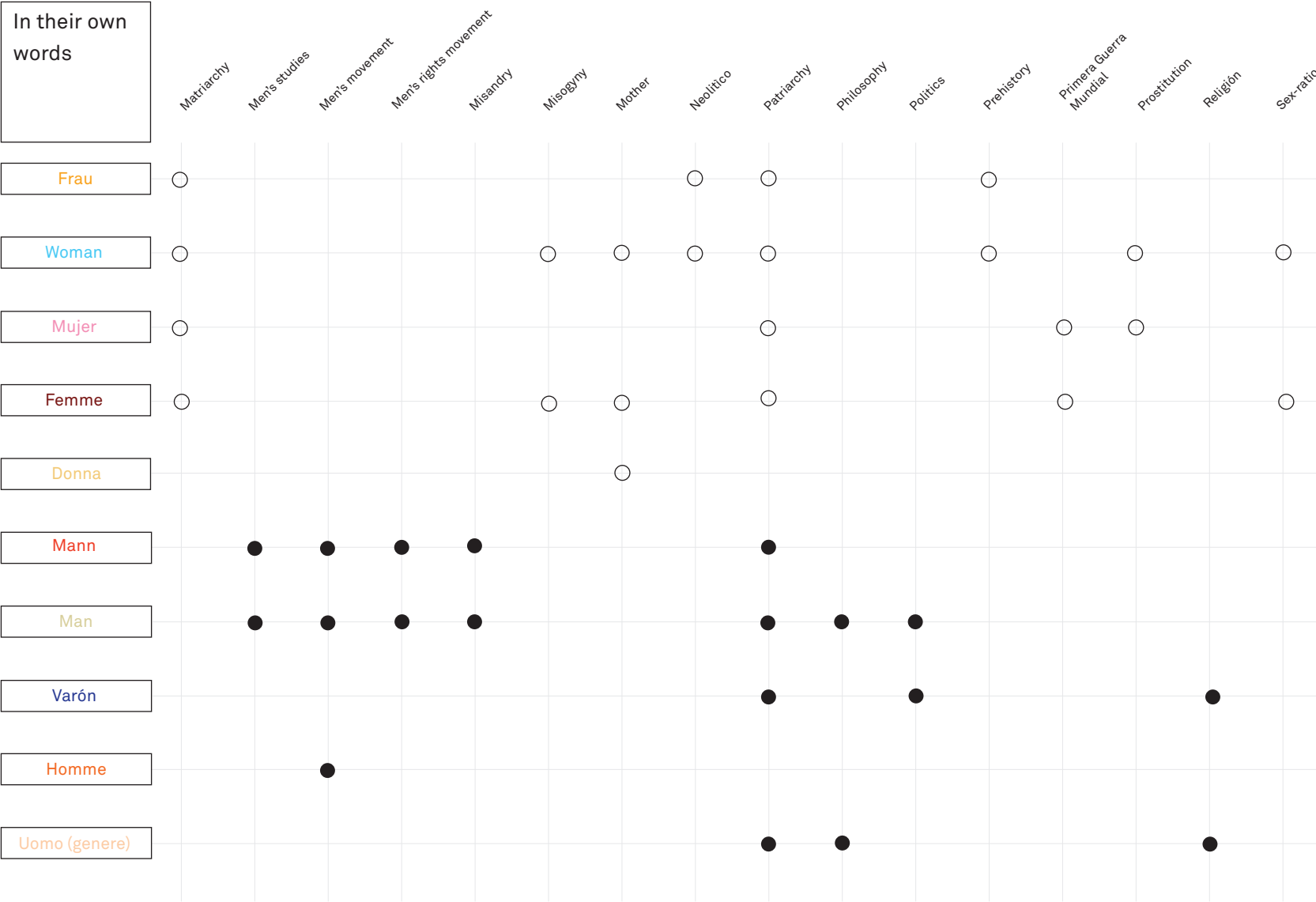
These findings reflects the issues of the current debate around gender, society and tradition showing some relevant omissions.



Shifting the focus on the lack of certain contents, some key issues deeply discussed by public opinion, as **abortion, contraception, maternal mortality, femicide 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.

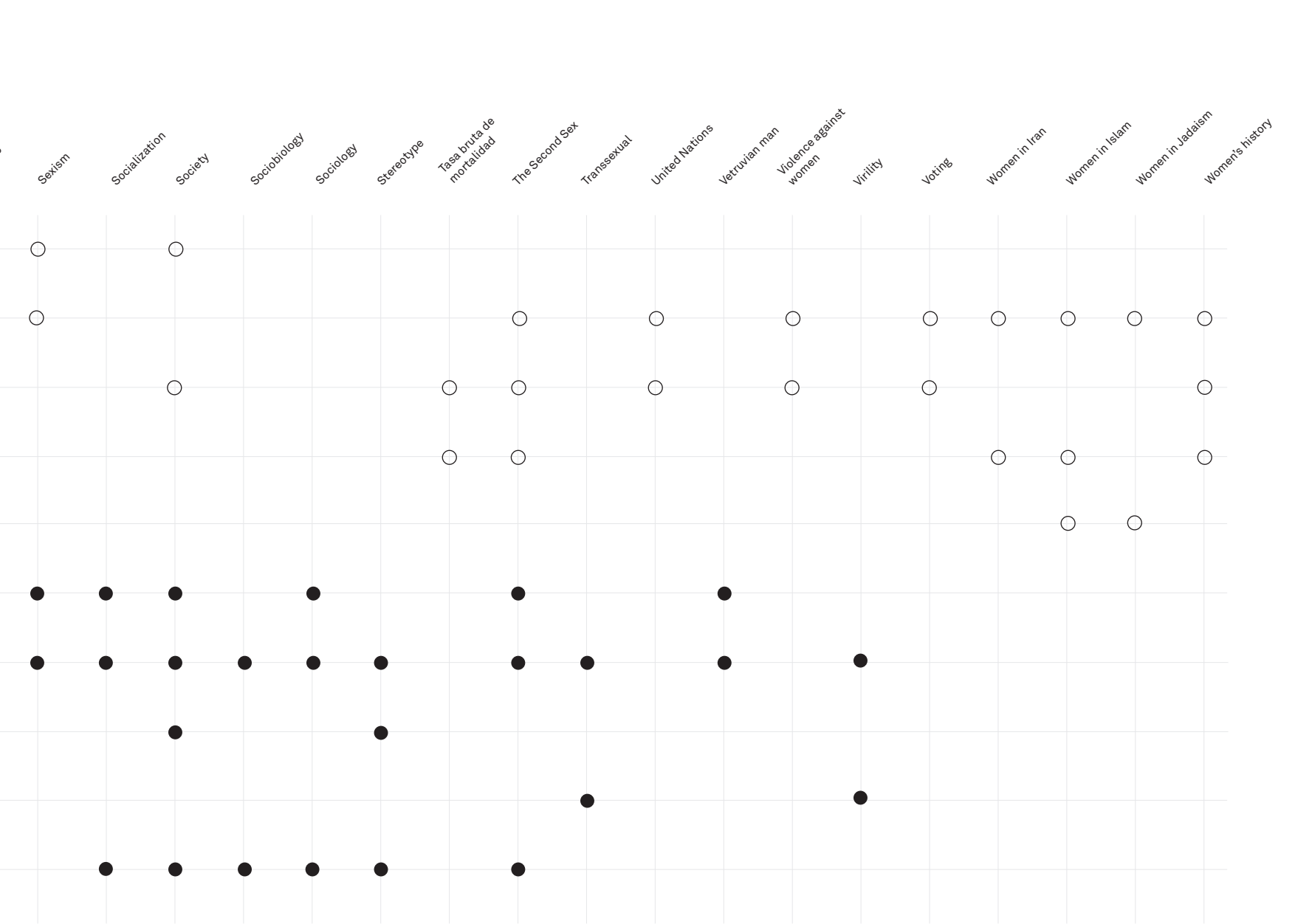


How to read it

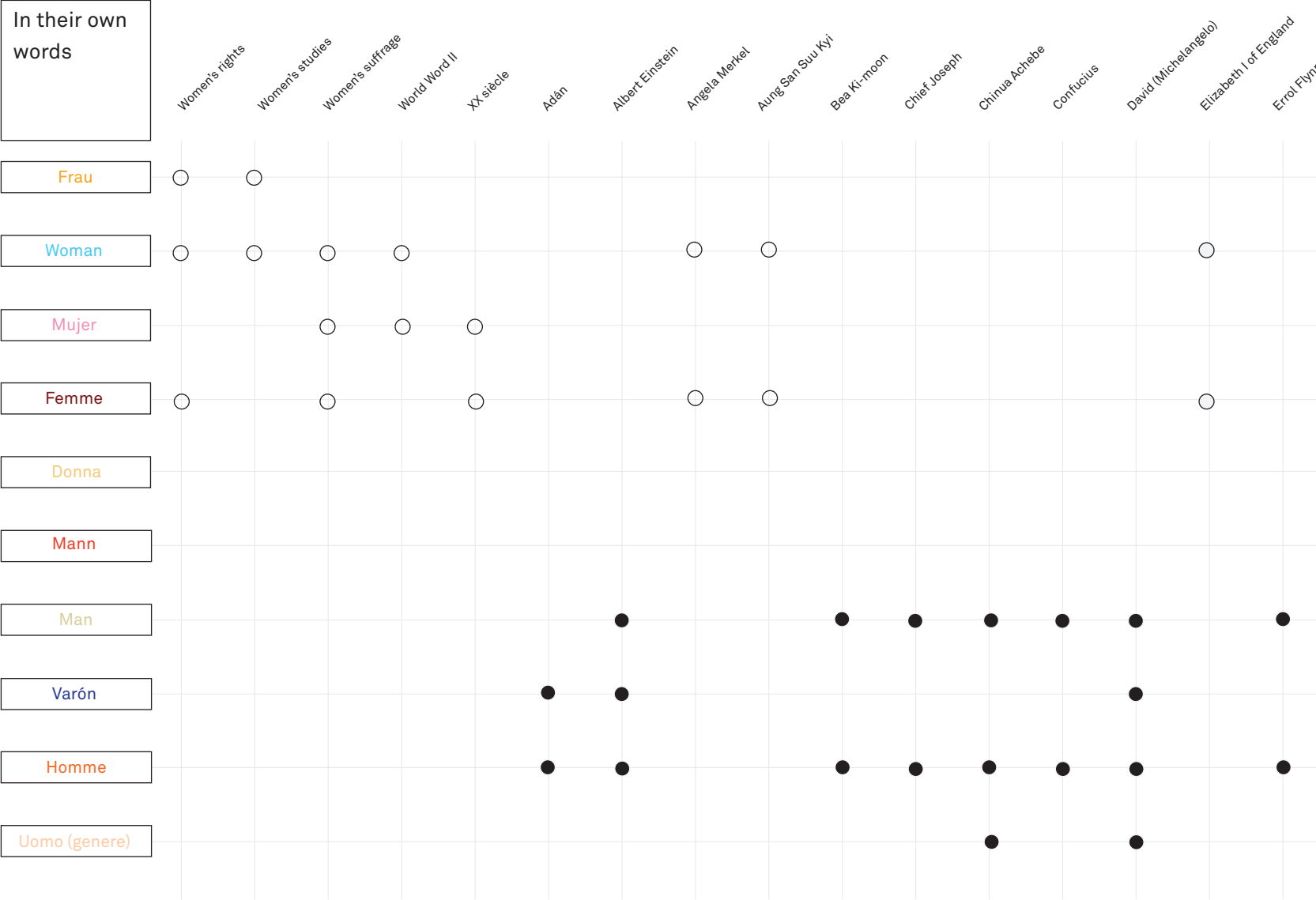
- Male contents ●
- Female contents ○

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



How to read it

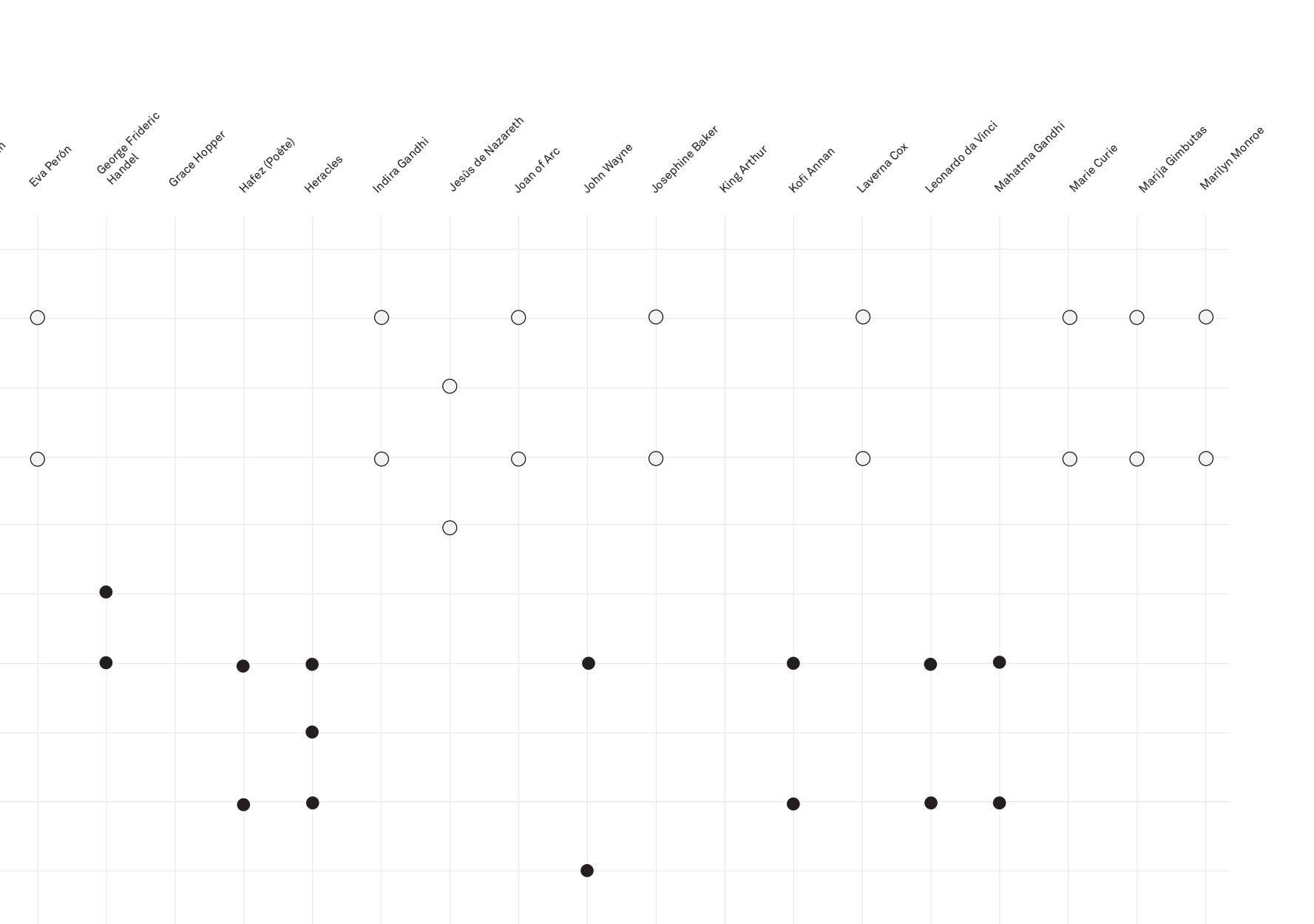
- Male contents●
- Female contents○

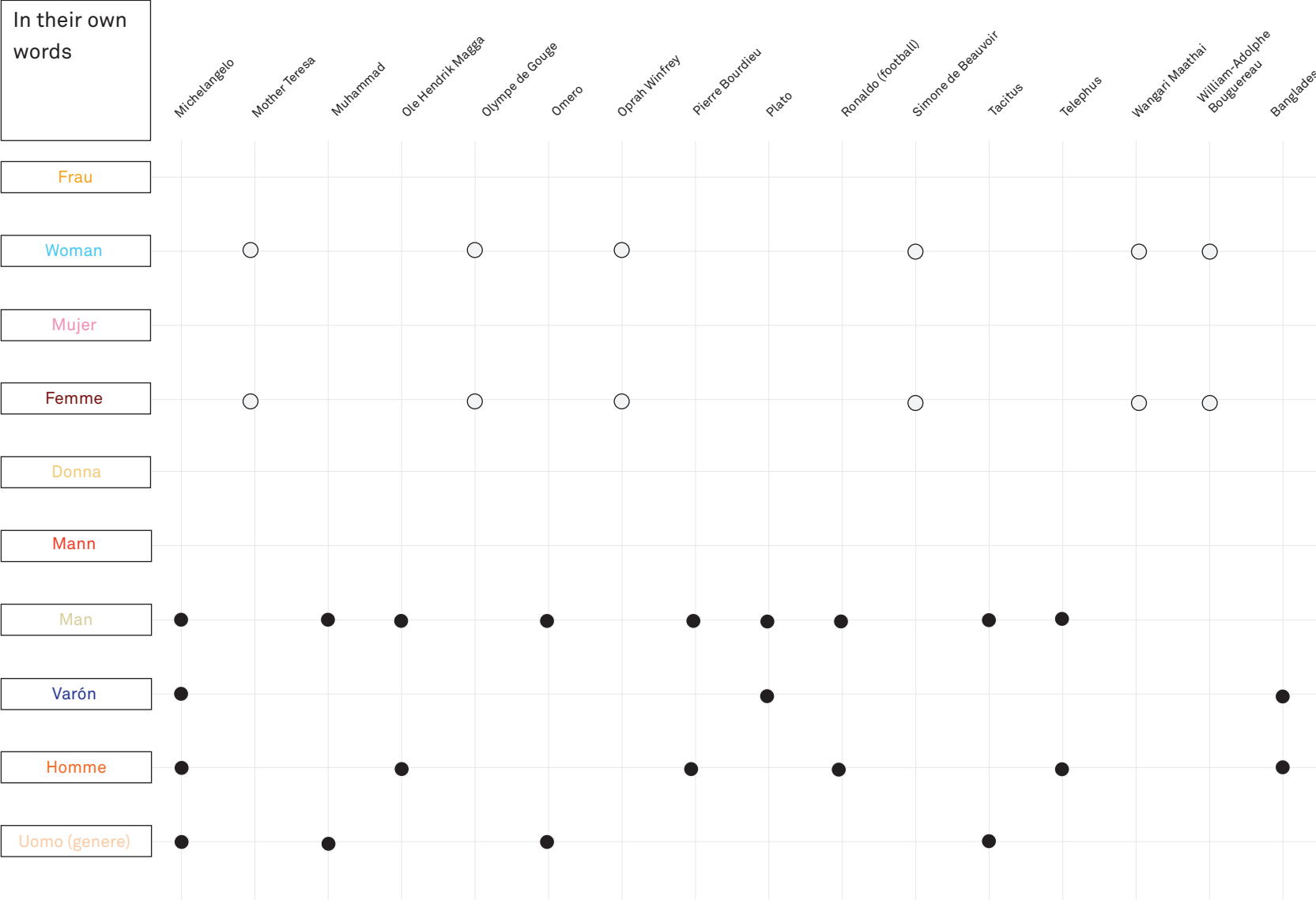
Society

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.



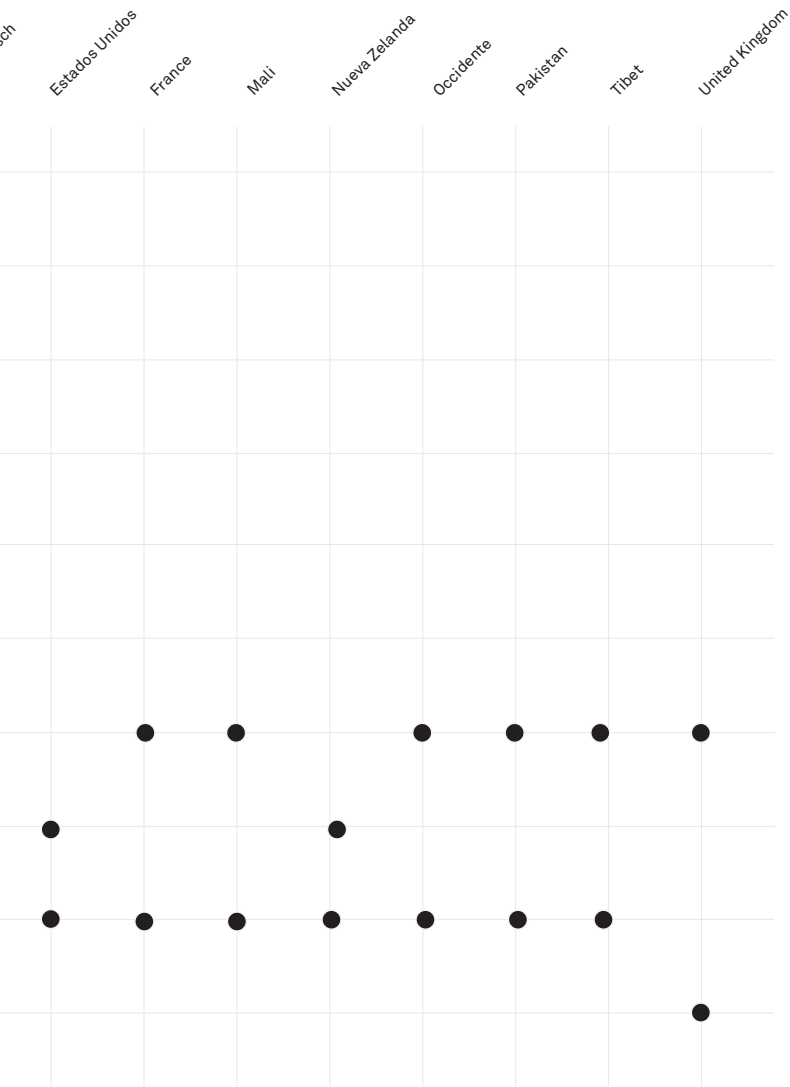


How to read it

- 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)

**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

1. Detection from Revision History
From the launch page to the the Last update Dec 2014.

2. Tagging
15.700 entries re-corded and organized in Growing, Deleted, Vandalism, Minor

The whole procedure was repeated for all ten selected pages

Step by step.

How to read it

Growing ●
Deleted ●
Minor ●
Vandalism ●

Visualize

Exploration per single pages

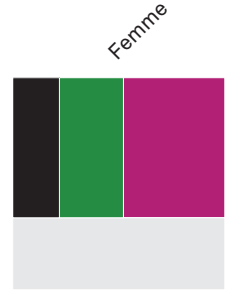
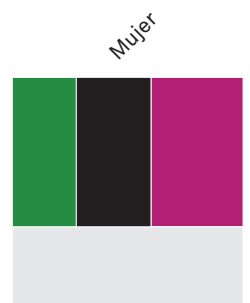
Charts

The whole picture: comparing growing and deleted edits.



Appendix

Man
Tot.3929
Growing 941
Minor 1178
Reverted 786
Deleted 1024
Woman
Tot. 3365
Growing 1125
Minor 999
Deleted 751
Vandalism 488
Mujer
Tot.1834
Growing 452
Minor 606
Deleted 310
Vandalism 36
Femme
Tot. 1699
Growing 539
Minor 574
Deleted 337
Vandalism 247
Frau
Tot.1235
Growing 279
Minor 606
Deleted 178
Vandalism180
Homme
Tot. 1013
Growing 363
Minor 239
Deleted 256
Vandalism 155
Mann
Tot. 794
Growing 352
Minor 707
Deleted 119
Vandalism 132
Donna
Tot. 727
Growing 187
Minor 285
Deleted 131
Vandalism 124
Uomo (genere)
Tot. 590
Growing 232
Minor 172
Deleted 157
Varón
Tot. 514
Growing 132
Minor 205



Growing contents

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

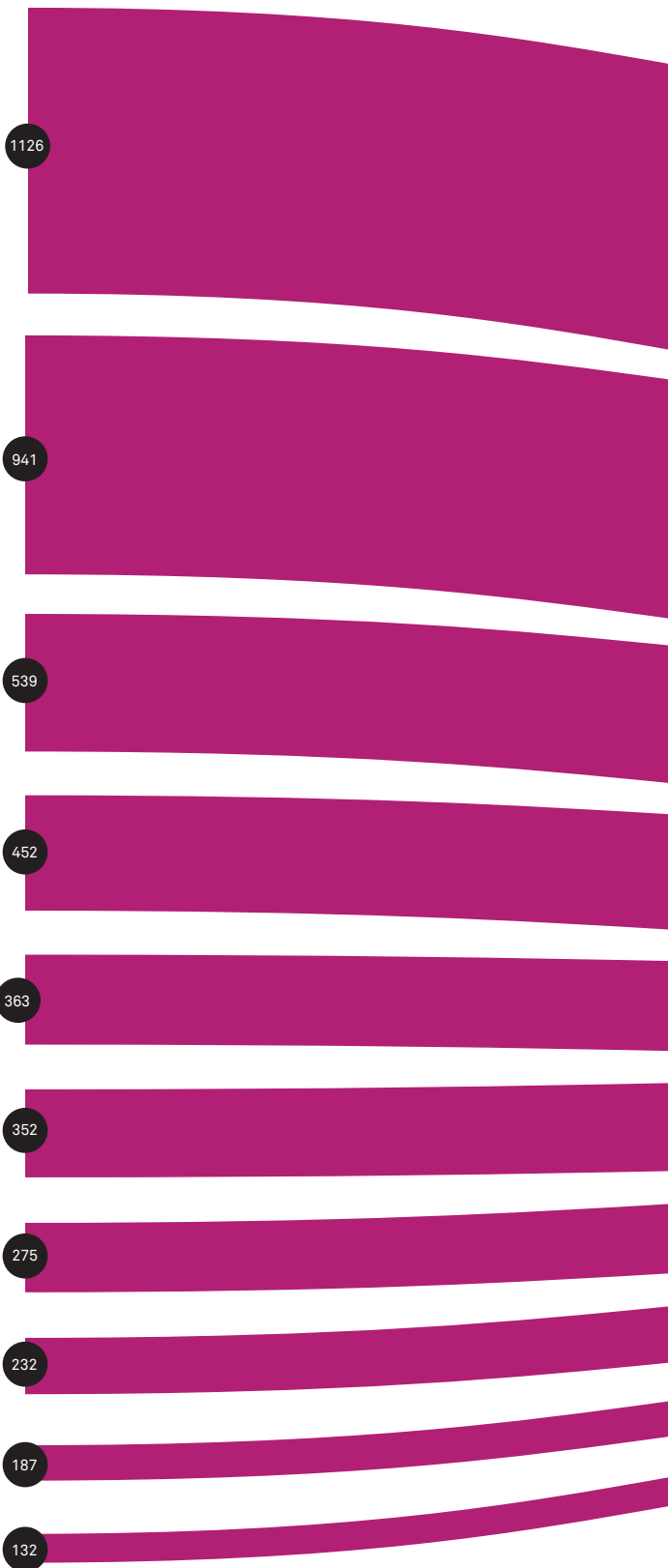
- Growing contents
- Deleted contents

Comments

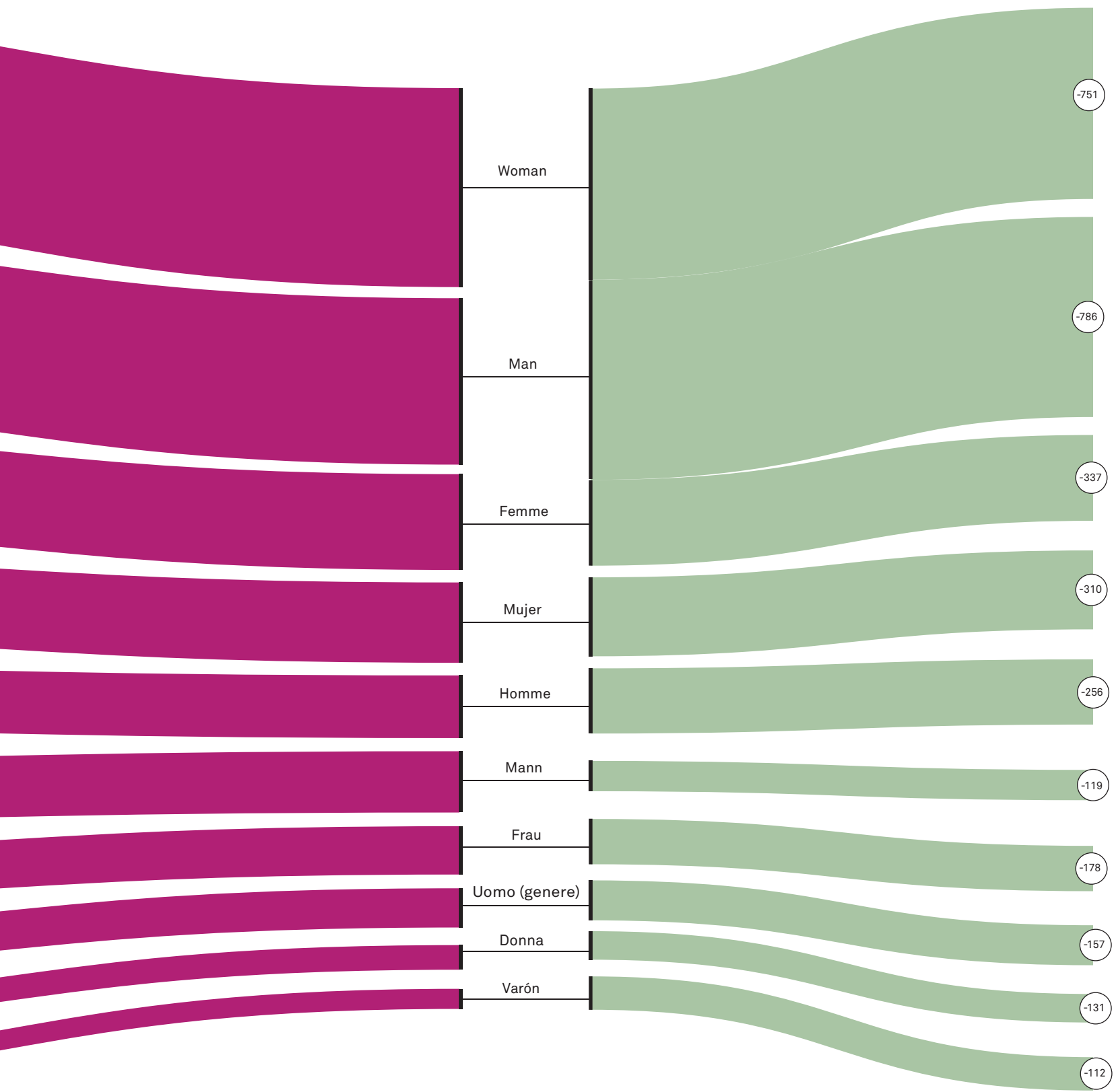
From this general overview, it was possible to observe that the **English language** version, as anticipated, records the most added contents and deletions, revealing a large number of positive contributions for the page *Woman* and, contrary to this, the highest number of deletions for the page *Man*.

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



Deleted contents

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.

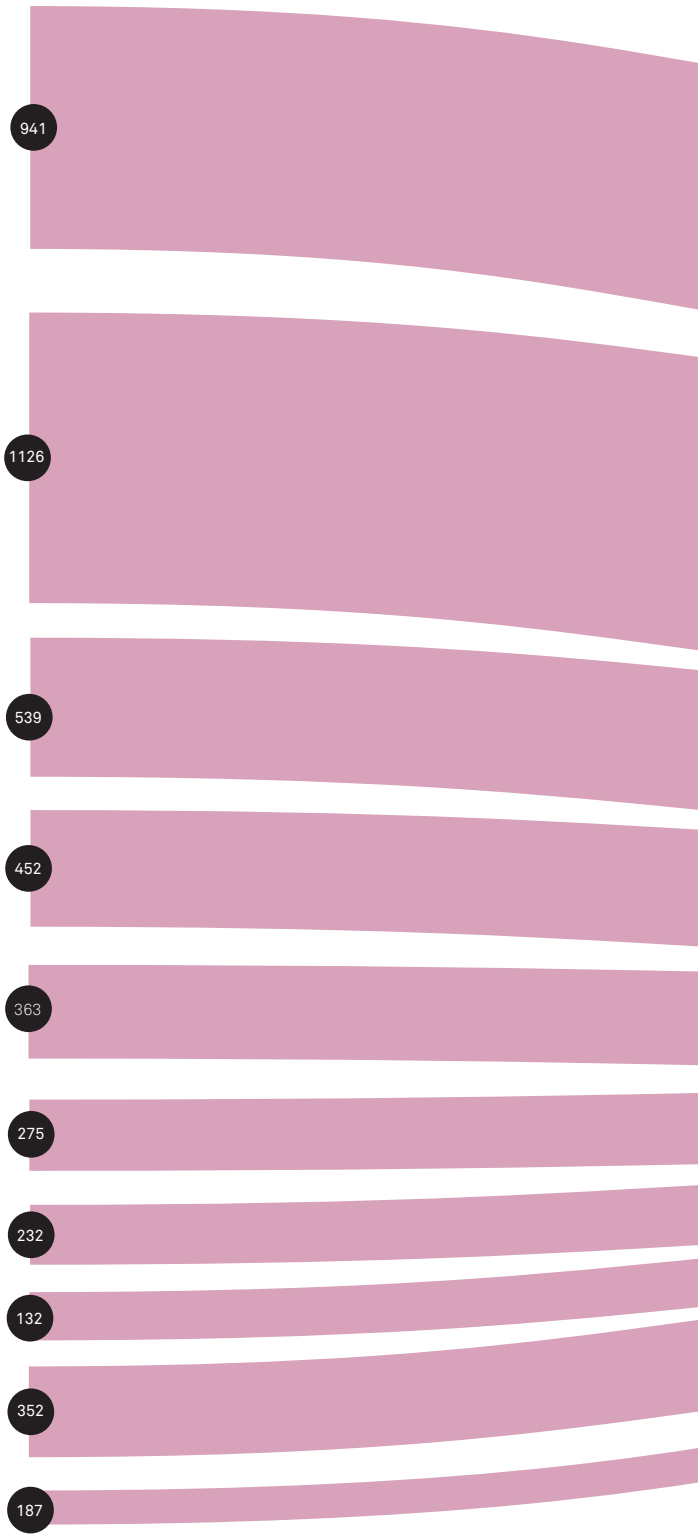
How to read it

- Growing contents ●
- Deleted contents ●

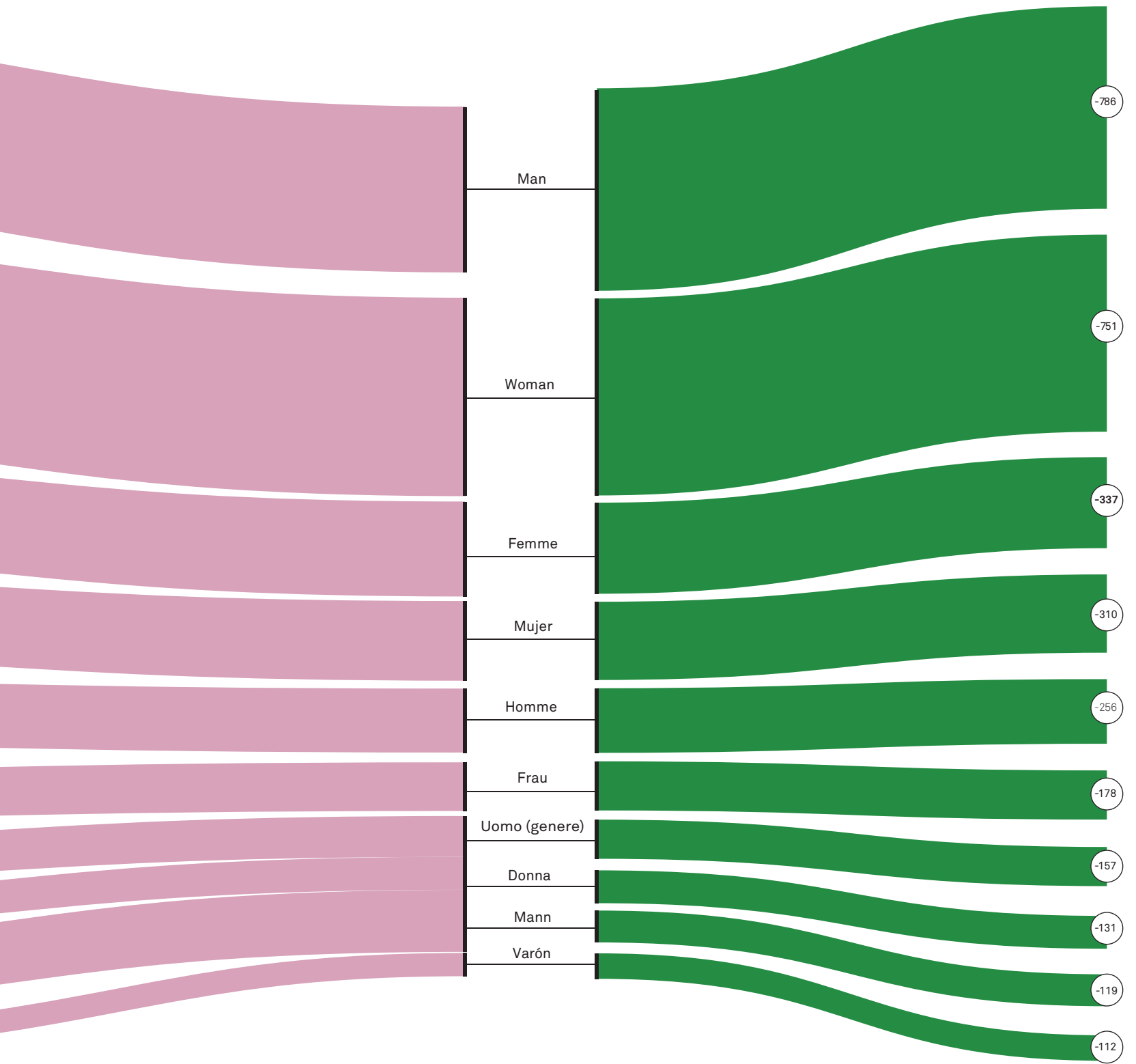
Comments

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 december 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.

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

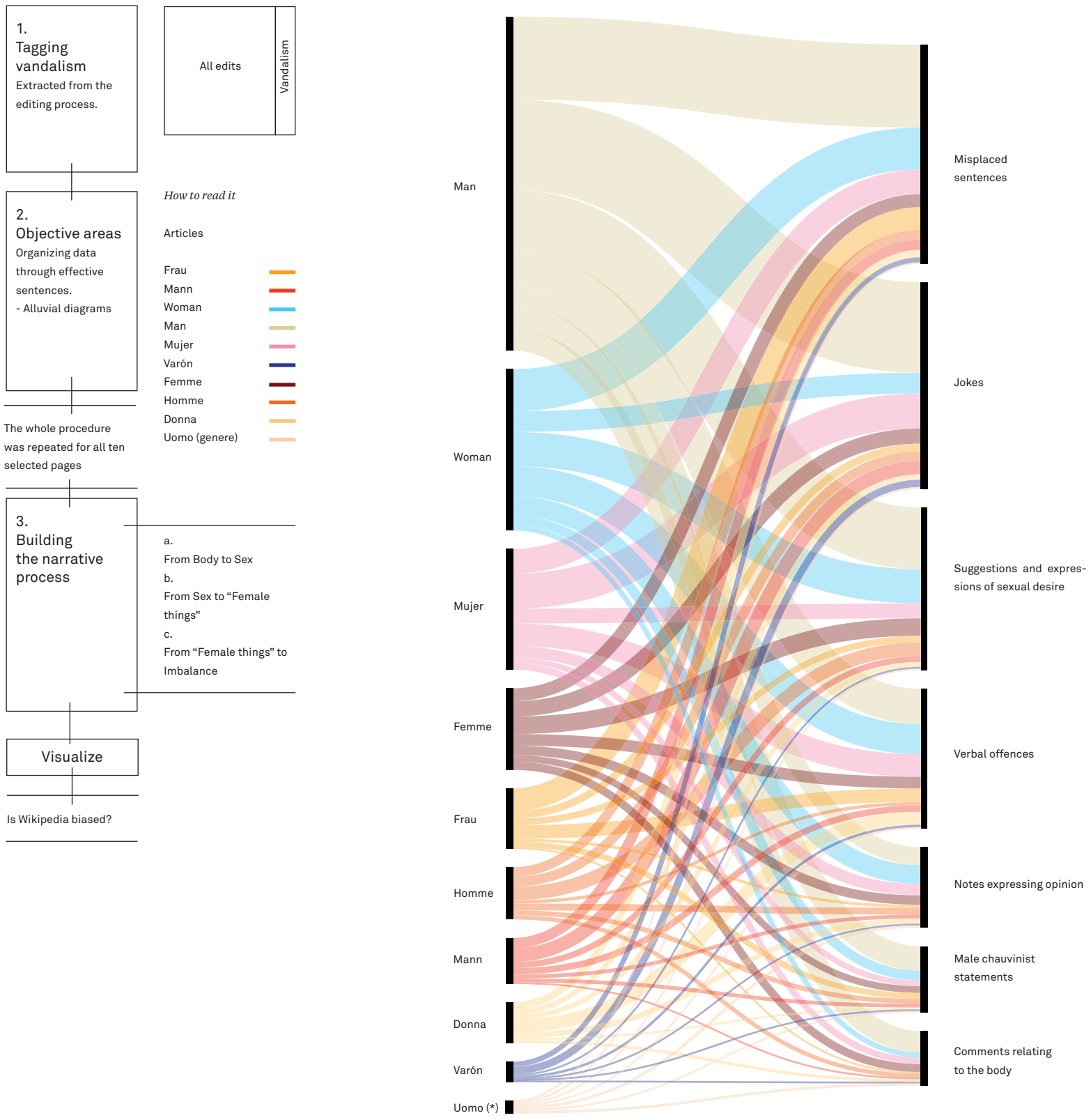
A comparison display model was configured and allowed **synchronous observation of the chronological progress of all of the acts of vandalism and the specific variation of the topic discussed**.

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

Method behind



The body

Titten.Lock - Fertig; They (men) are attracted to womans large breasts; Les hommes on dominant les femmes parcqu'ils avaint des pènis gèant; tette!!!!!!!!!!; Girls have vaginas, Vaginas are fun, mmmm...vagina; La demme est une chose de l'homme, ce n'est que sono objet sexuel; Mujer dèfinicion 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 pènis; 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~~

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]]".

** Example of a couple of version compared in the Revision History.*

Talking about the body inside vandalism

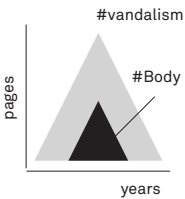
The visualization refers to the chronological trend of a specific kind of vandalism compared to their progressive total amount. All articles are arranged in descending order.

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

How to read it

Articles

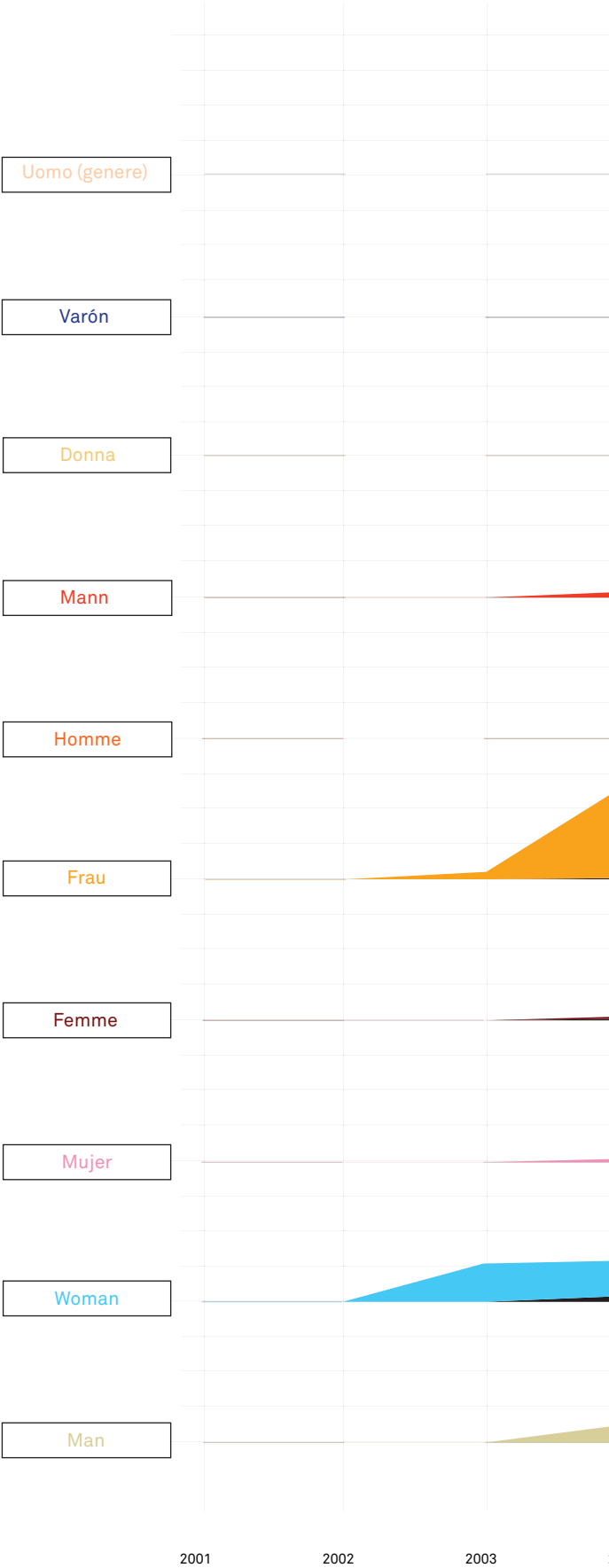
- Frau
- Mann
- Woman
- Man
- Mujer
- Varón
- Femme
- Homme
- Donna
- Uomo (genere)

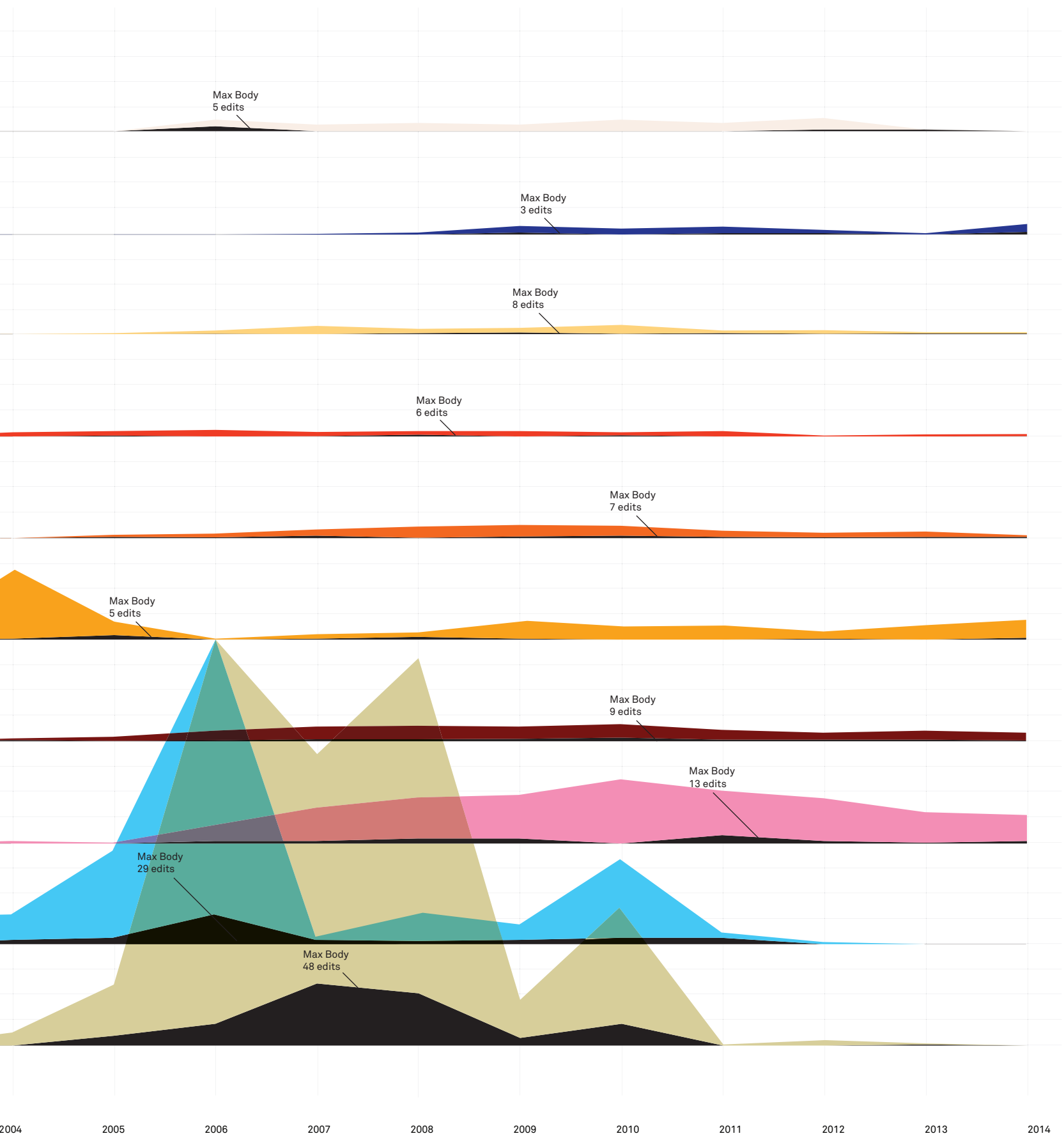


Comments

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.





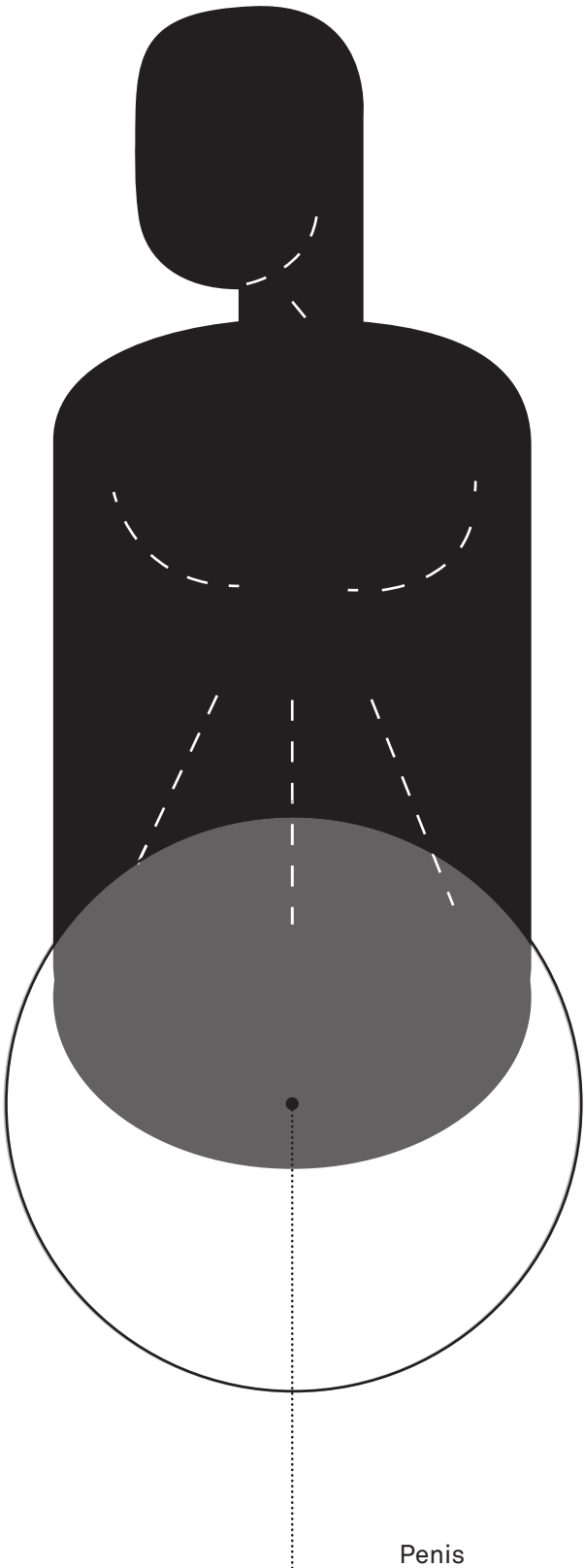
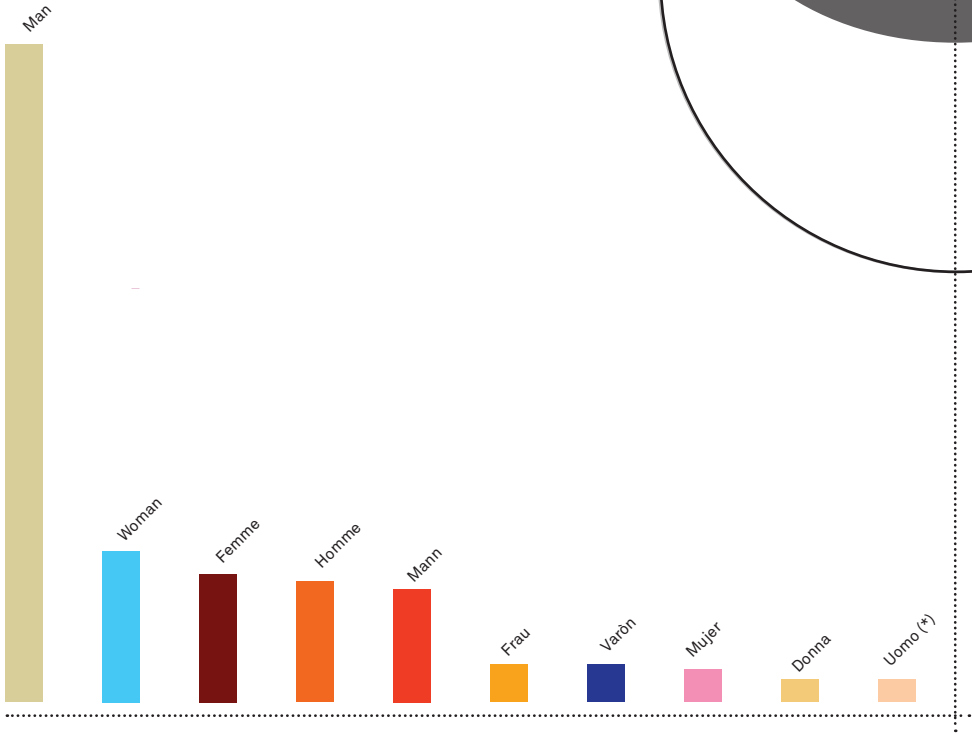
Talking about the body inside vandalism

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

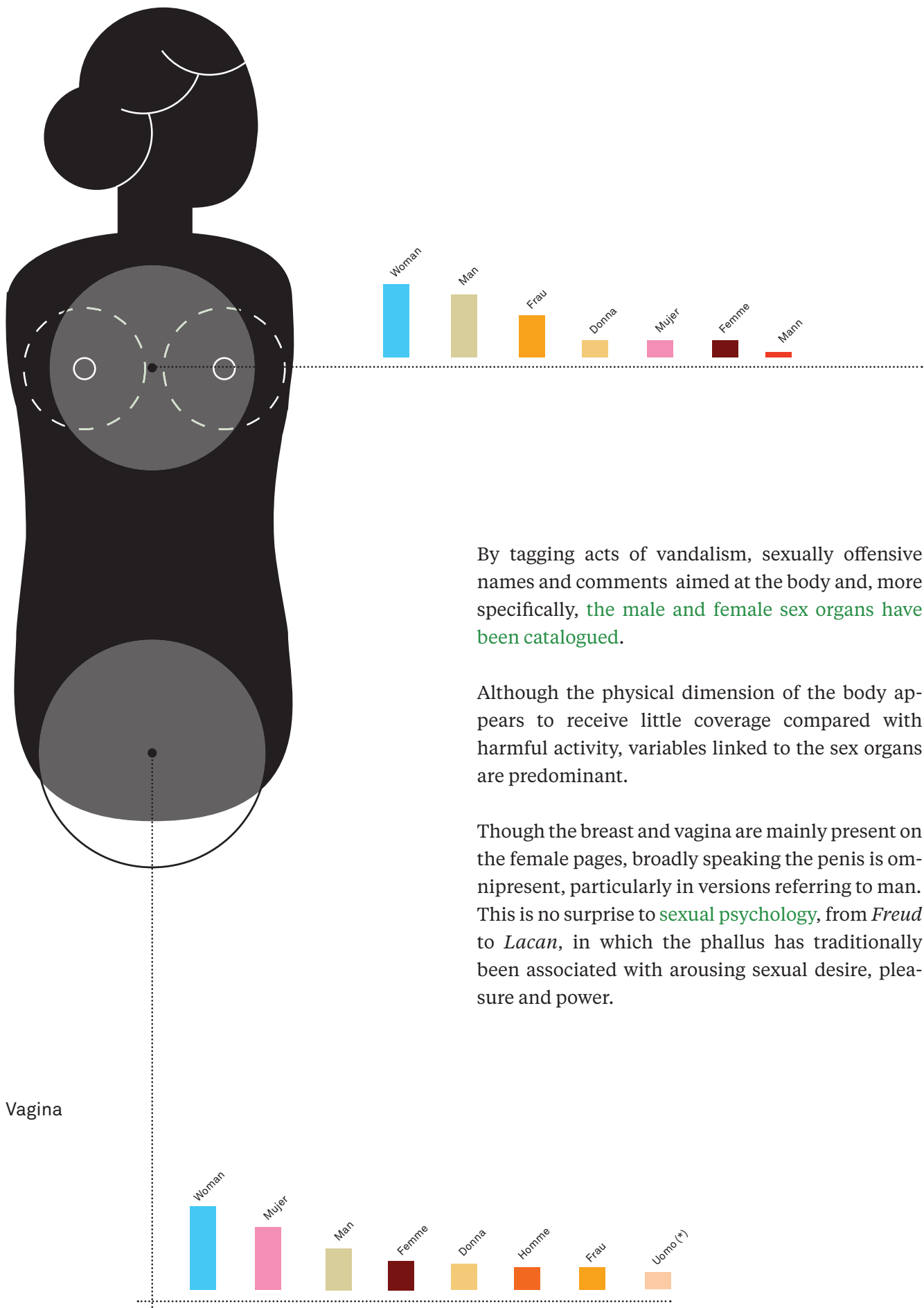
How to read it

Articles

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



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



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.

“This site is porn”

La donna è quella cosa intorno alla figa;
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex
sexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsexsex;
La femme est un object sexuel de l'èspece
humaine; Woman is the natural pleasure
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 plus intelligente de
l'homme est son engins sexuelle (penis); Elle
est bien souvent considéré comme esclave
sexuel par l'homme; gli uomini hanno
sempre voglia di farlo sia con uomini che
con donna; algunas mujeres pueden follar
continuamente sin parar o masturbarse sin
piedad; Les femmes sont de bonnes suceuse
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.

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.

"Example of a couple of version compared in the Revision History."

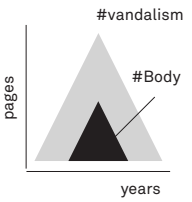
Talking about the sex inside vandalism

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)

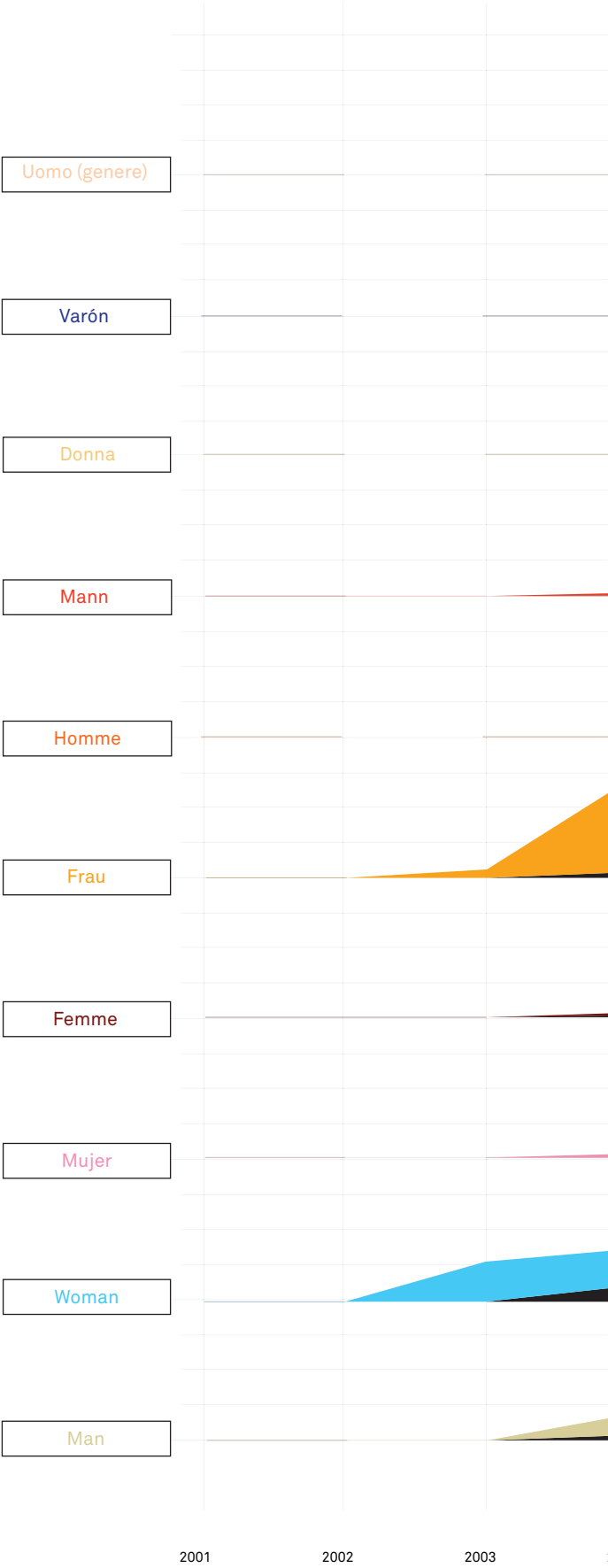


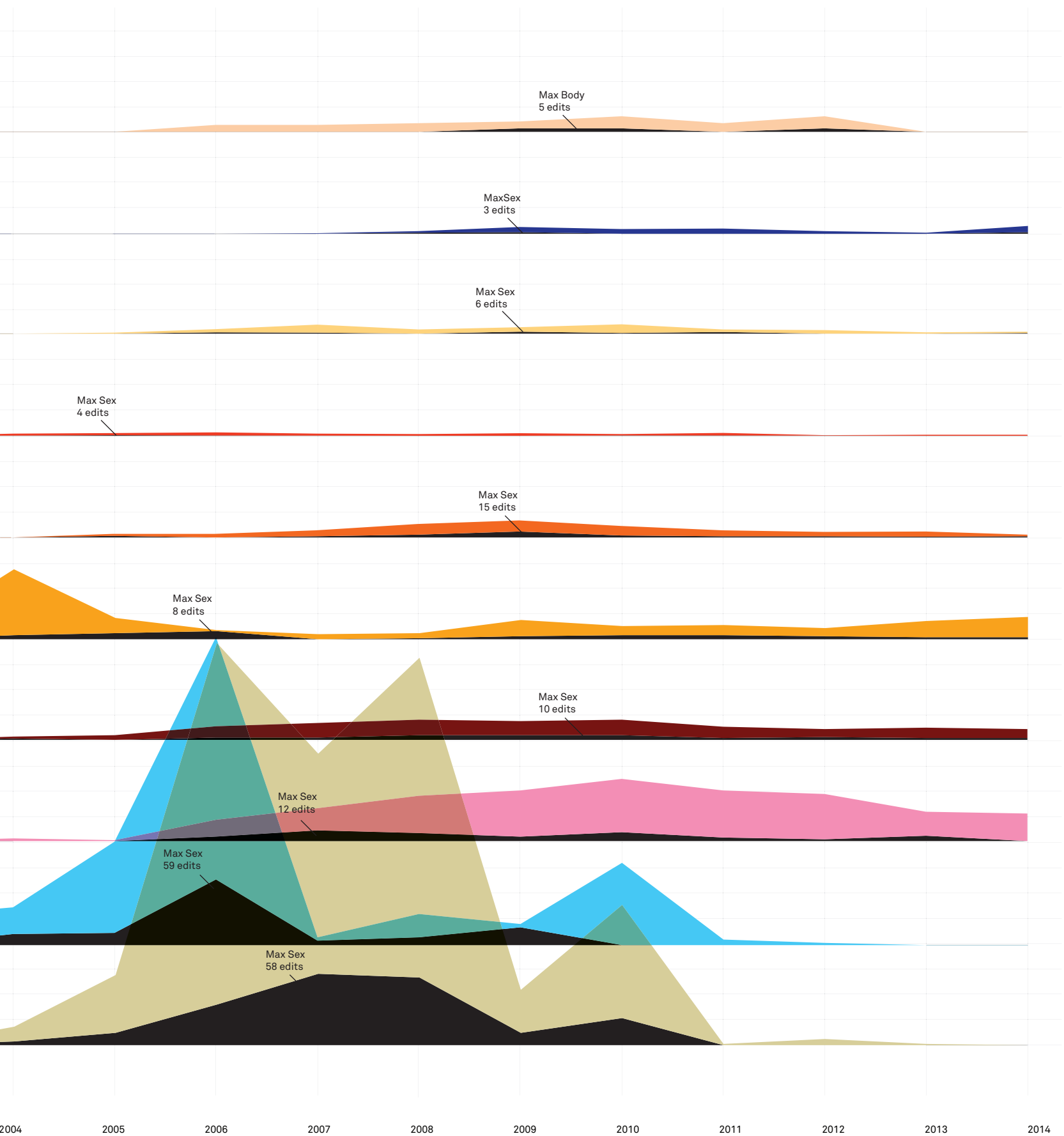
Comments

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

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”.





The right to cook and clean

La femme est le complètement 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 of age, as in phrases such as "[[Women's rights]]".

"Example of a couple of version compared in the Revision History."

“Women things” inside vandalism

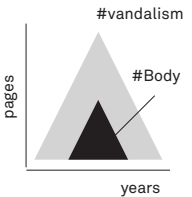
The visualization refers to the chronological trend of a specific kind of vandalism compared to their progressive total amount. All articles are arranged in descending order. Vandalism concern a bunch of comments related to the female “bent” to domestic works.

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

How to read it

Articles

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

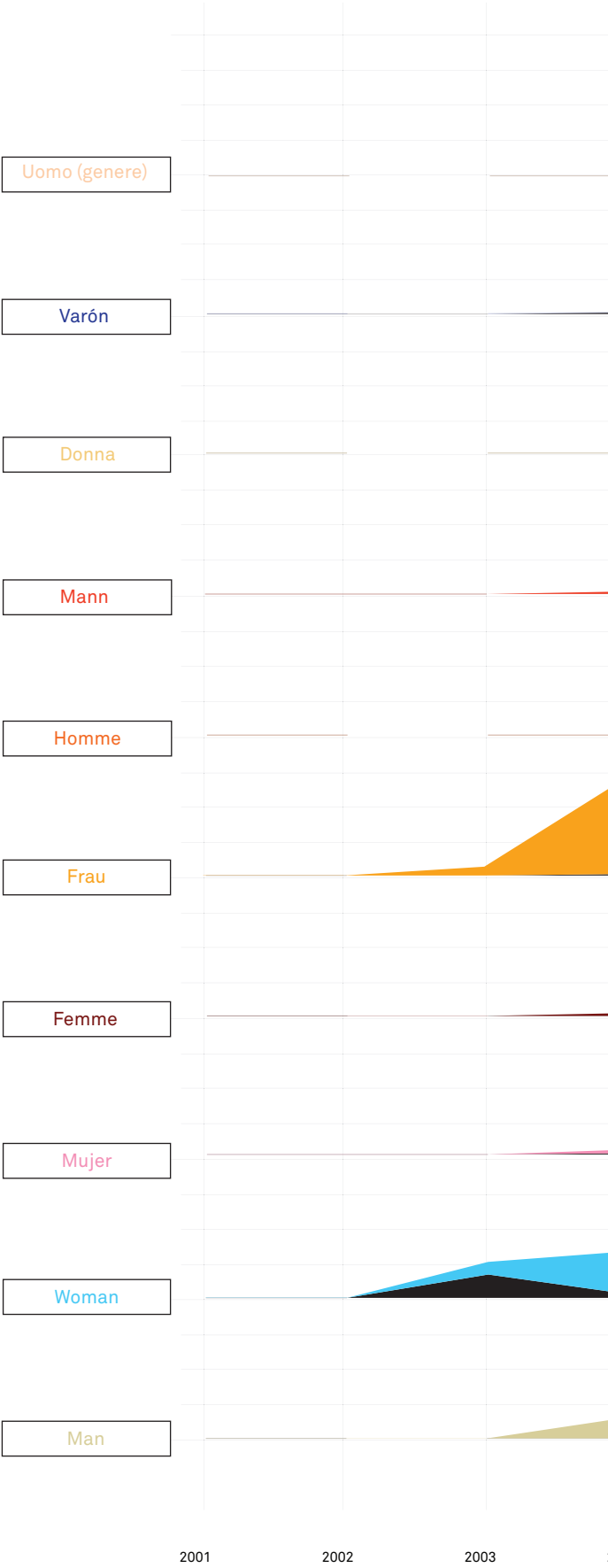


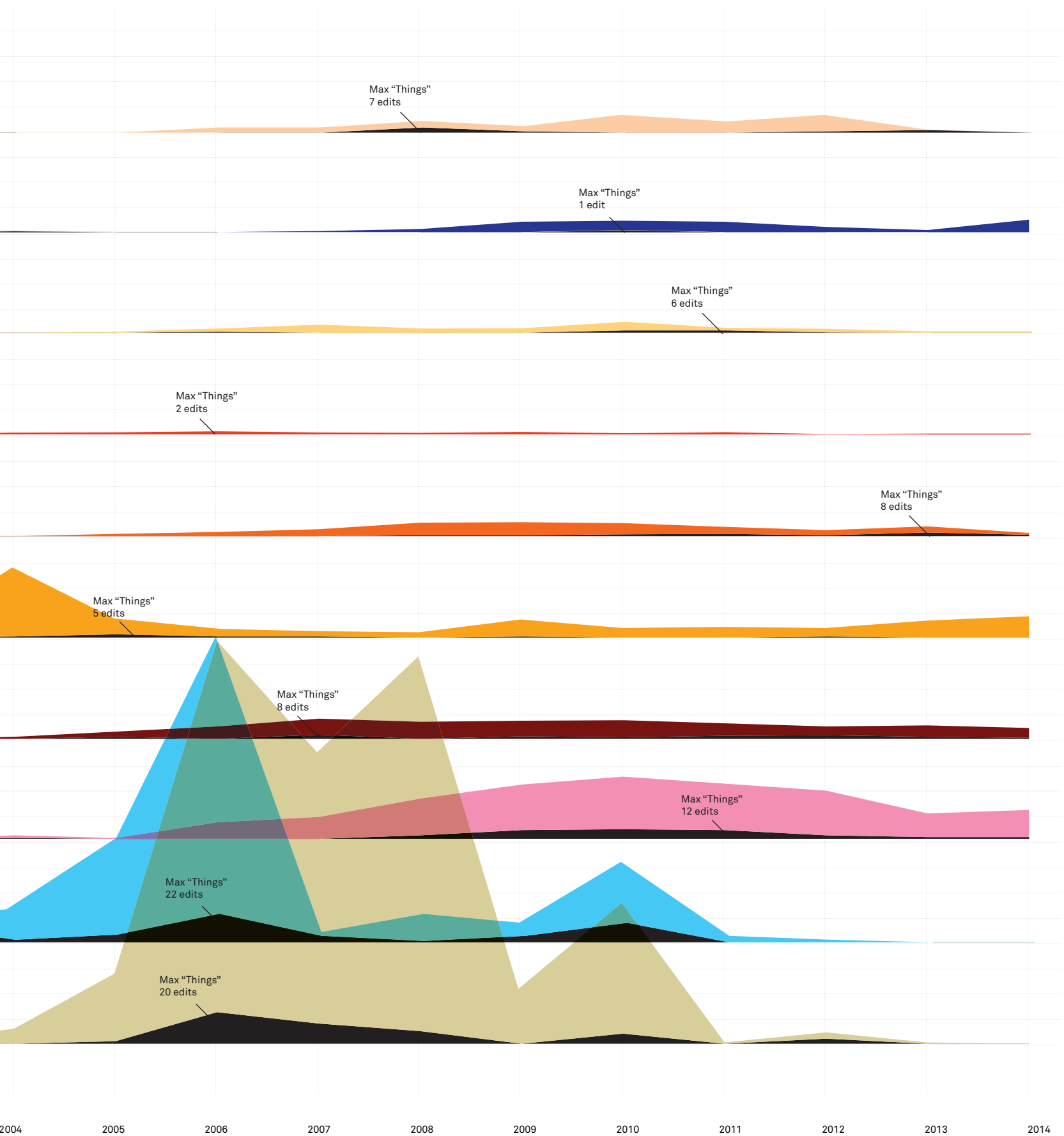
Comments

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 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 è se soumettre aux
 hommes; Ser inferior al hombre que solo
 sirve para le dos F: fregar y Follar; Une
 femme est un individu infèriur de l'èspece
 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; zLe
 femme ou le sexe faible a été envoyé sur
 terre par dieu dans le seul but d'assurer la
 pèrennité 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'enterprise et la
 domination de son être supérieur;
 MEN ARE BETTER THAN WOMEN IN EVERY
 SINGLE WAY!!!; men rule and girls drule;
 Biologia del varon (ser superior); La femme
 est infèriuere 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]]; “[[muliebrity]]” 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]]; “[[muliebrity]]” 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.

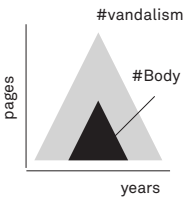
Men > Women inside vandalism

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)

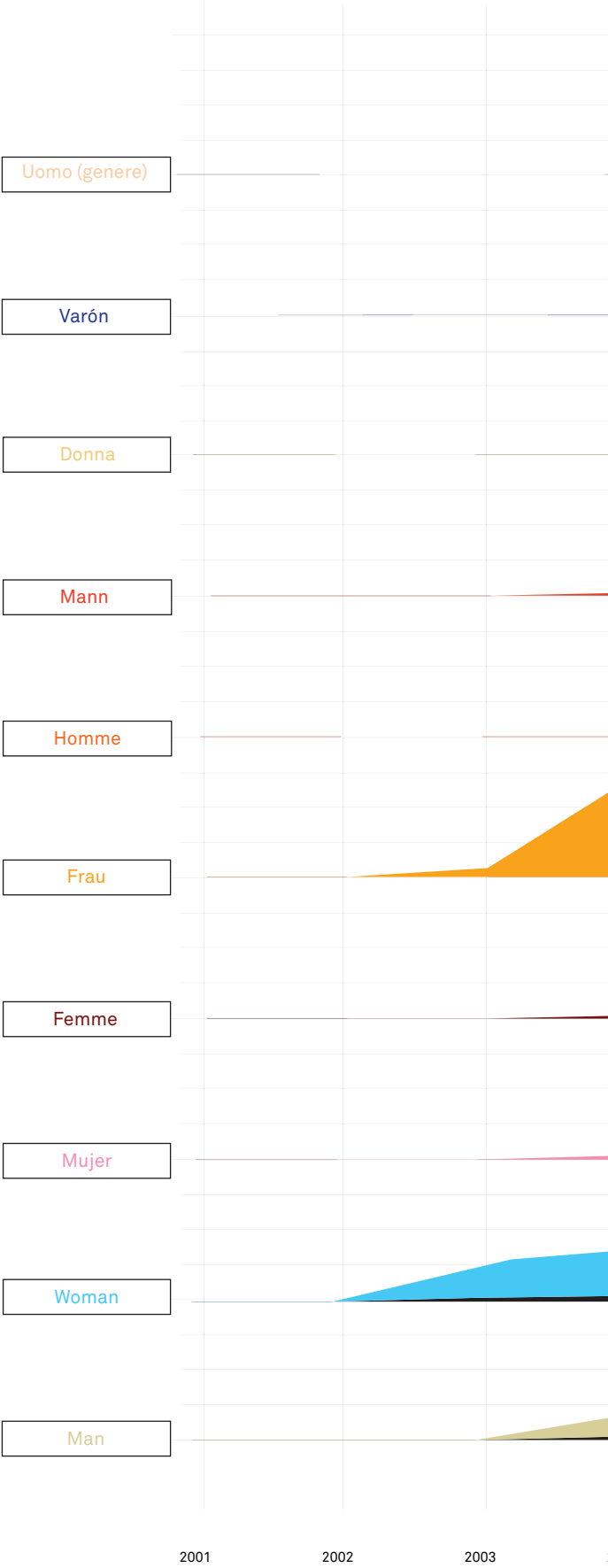


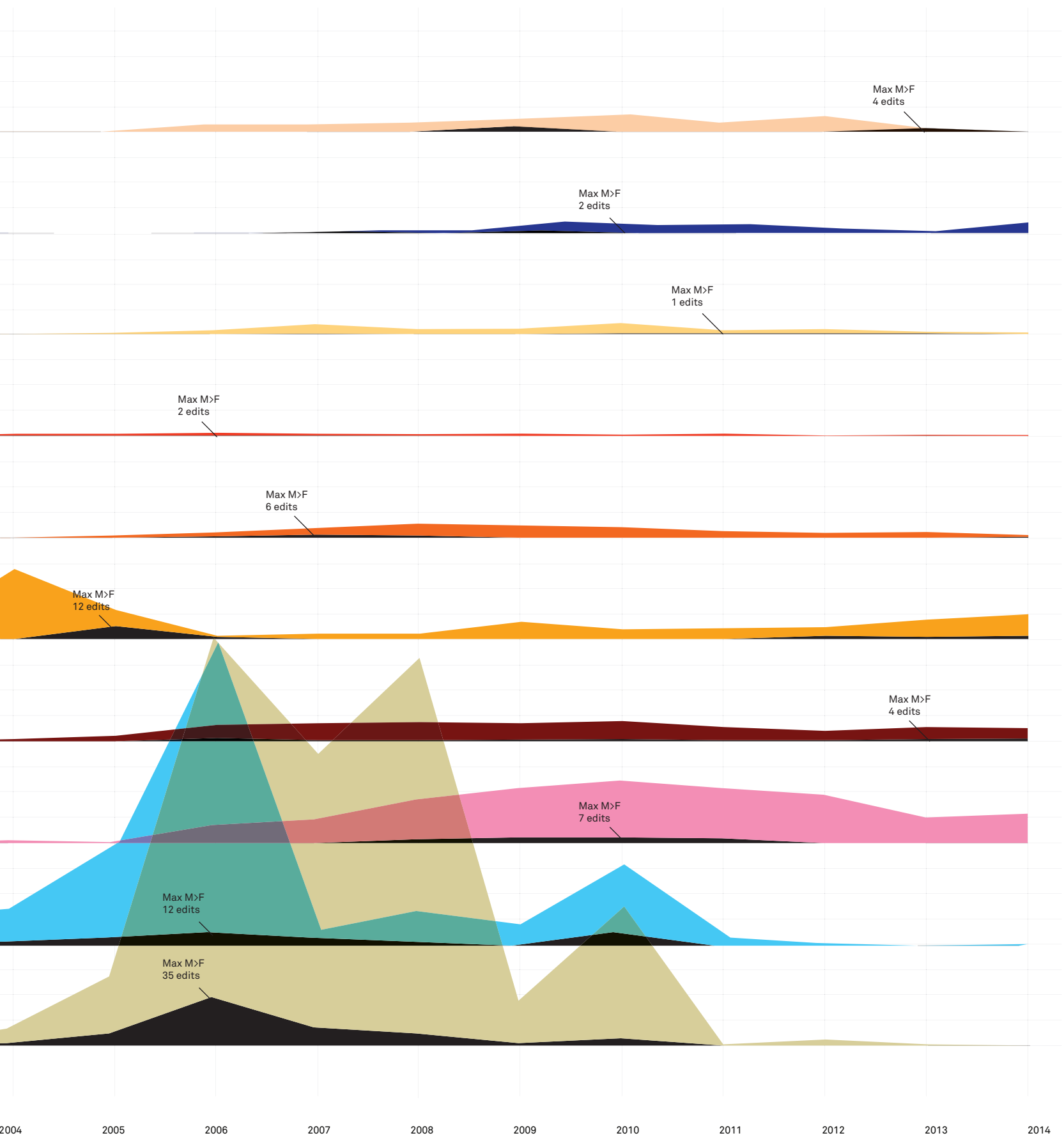
Comments

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.





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 not 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 discouraged 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 a 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 bottom 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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