

The Science of Knowledge Integrity Research @Wikimedia

Miriam Redi and Diego Sáez-Trumper



WIKIMEDIA
FOUNDATION

All Wikis



55+ million
articles

36+ million
edit/month

19+ billion
pageviews/month

The English Wikipedia currently has [39,509,285 users](#) who have registered a username. Only a minority of users contribute regularly ([132,799](#) have edited in the last 30 days). An unknown but relatively large number of [unregistered Wikipedians](#) also contribute to the site.



The [Wikimedia Foundation](#) or **WMF** is the organization that owns the domain `wikipedia.org`. The Foundation raises money, distributes [grants](#), controls the servers, develops and deploys software, and does outreach to support [Wikimedia projects](#). The WMF does not edit Wikipedia content (except for occasional [office actions](#)). "[The community](#)" (largely volunteer editors) handle content



Research Scientists



Martin Gerlach



Diego Sáez



Isaac Johnson



Miriam Redi



Pablo Aragon

Director of Research



Leila Zia

Research Engineer



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About

Team



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Director, Head of Research



Pablo Aragón
Research Scientist



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Research Scientist



Isaac Johnson
Research Scientist



Fabian Kaelin
Senior Research Engineer



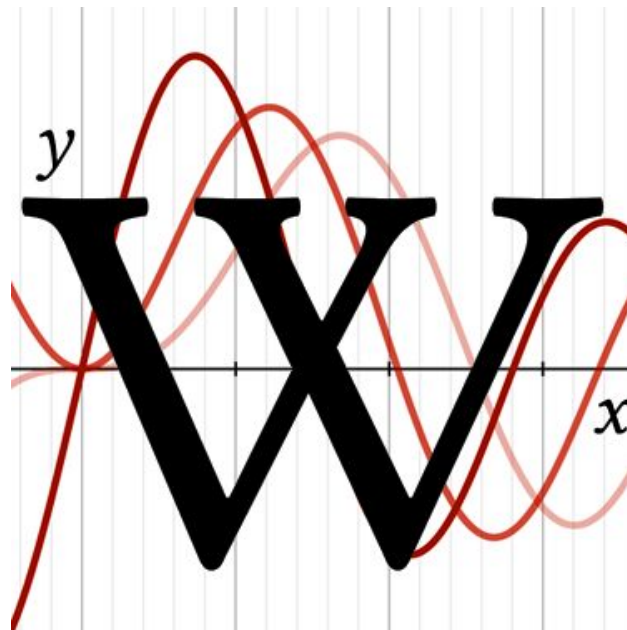
Emily Lescak
Senior Research Community Officer



Miriam Redi
Research Manager



Diego Sáez-Trumper
Senior Research Scientist



research.wikimedia.org

<1:1,000,000,000

Current ratio of full-time Wikimedia Foundation researchers to English Wikipedia monthly unique visitors

We collaborate... A lot!



Knowledge Equity

[from Wikimedia 2030 strategy]

Knowledge equity: As a social movement, we will focus our efforts on the **knowledge and communities that have been left out by structures of power and privilege**. We will welcome people from every background to build strong and diverse communities. We will **break down the social, political, and technical barriers** preventing people from accessing and contributing to free knowledge.

Our Problems

**Addressing
knowledge gaps**

**Protecting
knowledge
integrity**

Our Problems

**Addressing
knowledge gaps**

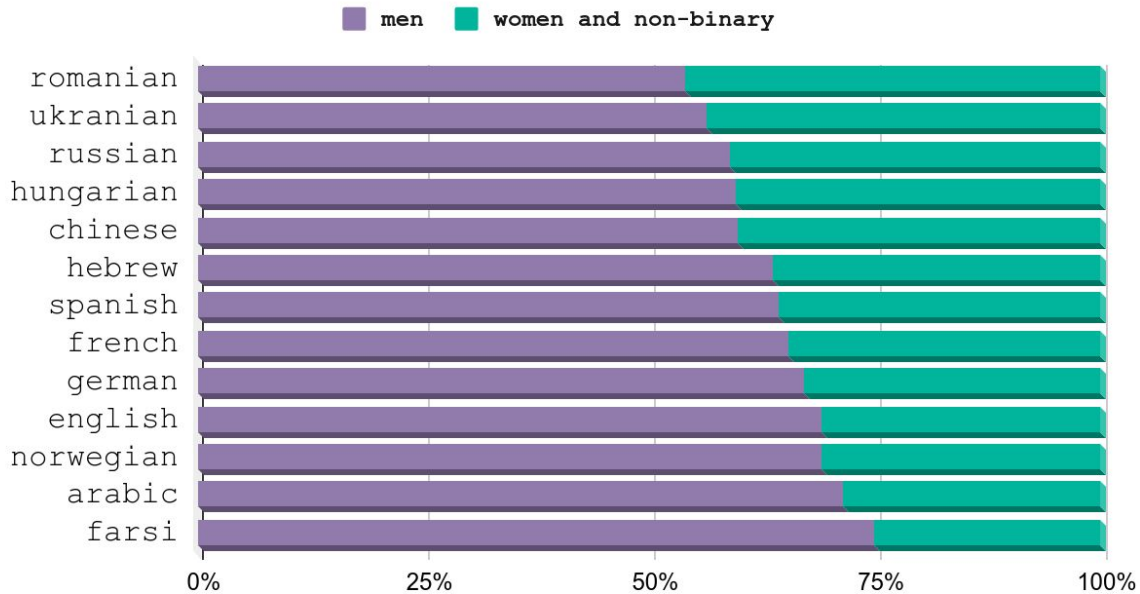
**Protecting
knowledge
integrity**

The image is a detailed Renaissance-style painting of a massive, multi-tiered stone tower under construction. The tower is built on a rocky hillside and features numerous levels of arches, windows, and scaffolding. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds, and a large, dark, irregular shape is visible in the upper left. In the foreground, a city with various buildings and a harbor with several ships are visible. The overall scene is one of grand architectural ambition and human endeavor.

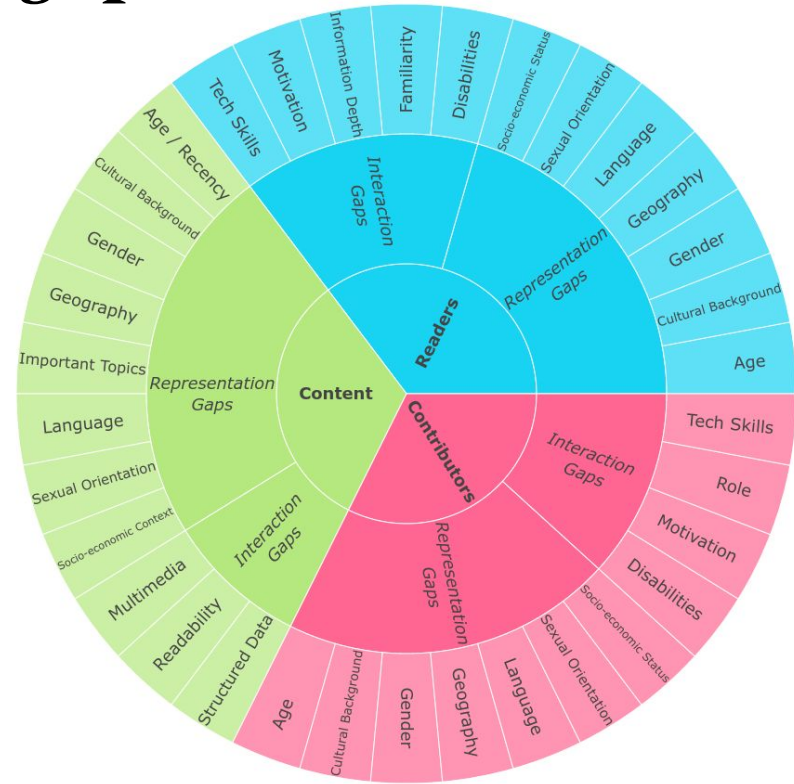
**The gaps
of the knowledge we serve**

The Gender Gap In Readership

Distribution of reader gender demographics

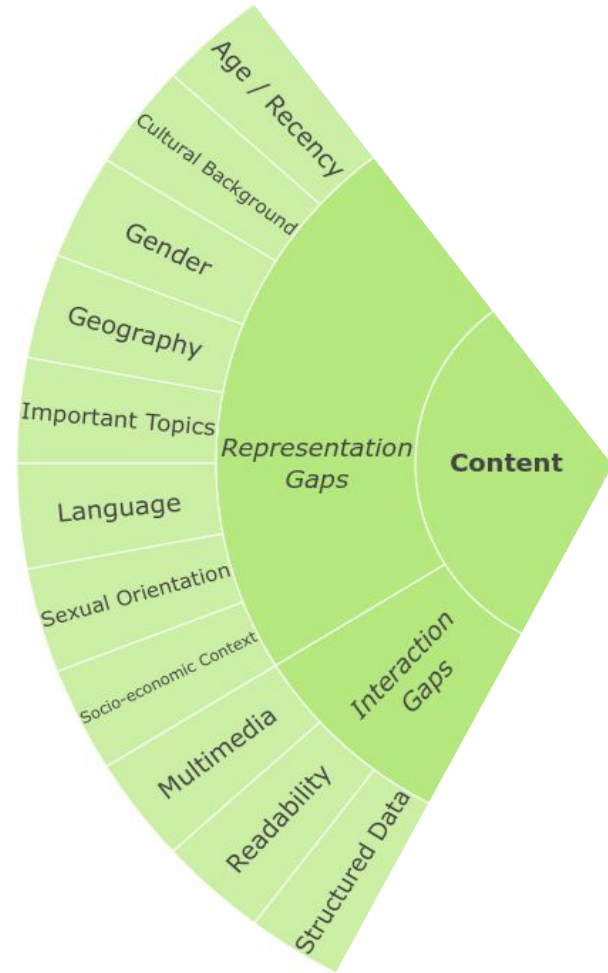


Overview of knowledge gaps



Redi, Miriam, et al. "A Taxonomy of Knowledge Gaps for Wikimedia Projects (First Draft)." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.12314* (2020).

Content knowledge gaps



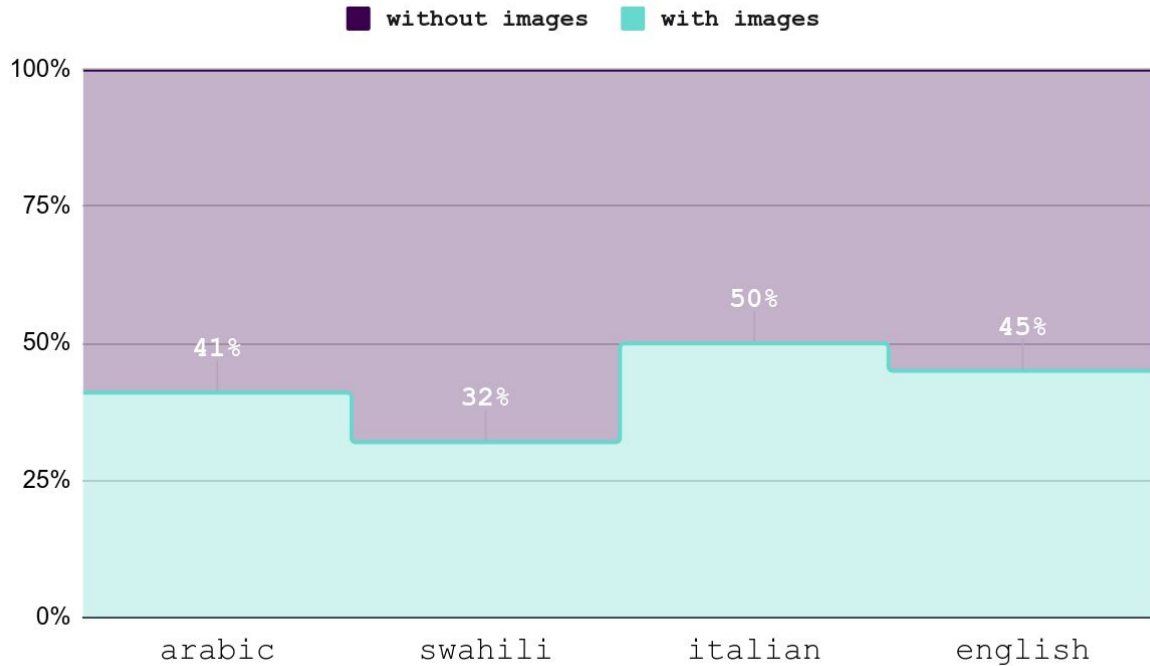
Redi, Miriam, et al. "A Taxonomy of Knowledge Gaps for Wikimedia Projects (First Draft)." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.12314* (2020).



We are missing content in articles!



Wikipedia Articles - presence of images



We are missing content in articles!

Working on image recommendations for Wikipedia articles

Diane Watson

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

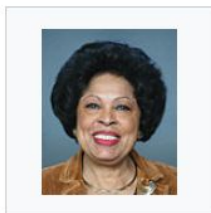


For the archer, see [Diane Watson \(archer\)](#).

Diane Edith Watson (born November 12, 1933) is a former [US Representative](#) for [California's 33rd congressional district](#), serving from 2003 until 2011. She is a member of the [Democratic Party](#). The district is located entirely in [Los Angeles County](#) and includes much of [Central Los Angeles](#), as well as such wealthy neighborhoods as [Los Feliz](#).

A native of Los Angeles, Watson is a graduate of the [University of California, Los Angeles](#), and also holds degrees from [California State University, Los Angeles](#) and [Claremont Graduate University](#). She worked as a psychologist, professor, and health occupation specialist before serving as a member of the [Los Angeles Unified School Board](#) (1975–78). She was a member of the [California Senate](#) from 1978 to 1998, and the [US Ambassador to Micronesia](#) from 1999 to 2000.

Watson was elected to Congress in a 2001 special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative [Julian C. Dixon](#). She was re-elected four times, but retired after the end of the [111th Congress](#).



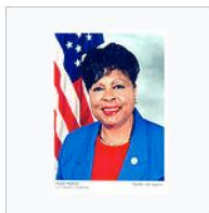
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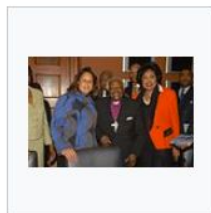
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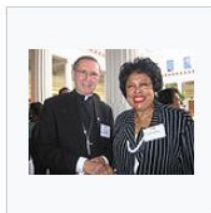
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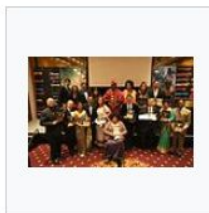
0.132368



0.125732



0.0922918



0.0548568

Open questions

Understanding readers and contributors

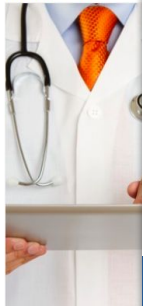
- How can we address the imbalances in readership and contributors?
- How do people learn on Wikipedia?
- What drives readers' and contributors' curiosity?

Content

- How can we address imbalances in content?
- How can we understand readability of content across languages?
- How to find knowledge that is not already on the projects across languages, content types, and in a scalable way?
- How should we define and measure article importance?

Doctors Health Wikiped

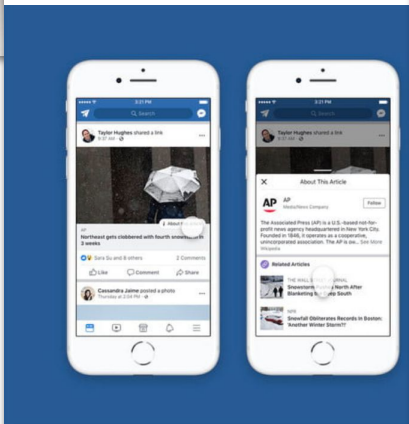
Fifty percent of ph
are editing articles
information.



SOCIAL MEDIA

Facebook's new fake is partially powered by Wikipedia

By Hillary K. Grigonis
April 4, 2018



Facebook

TECH / YOUTUBE

YouTube is fighting conspiracy theories with 'authoritative' context and outside links

By [Adi Robertson](#) | [@thedextrarchy](#) | Jul 9, 2018, 7:09pm EDT

f t SHARE



Illustration by Alex Castro / The Verge

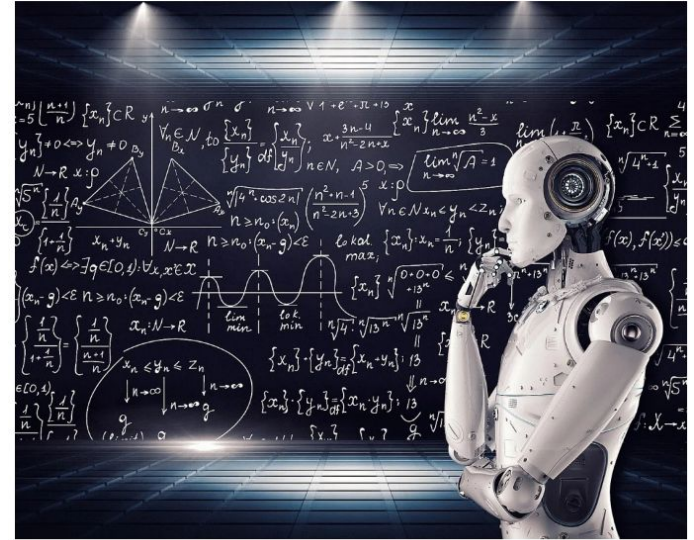
YouTube is adding "authoritative" context to search results about conspiracy-prone topics like the Moon landing and the

Disinformation in Wikipedia?

- Opinions vs knowledge
- No single source for ground-truth
- Individuals vs Community owned

Disinformation and AI: The Differences Between Wikipedia and Social Media

15 September 2021 by Diego Sáez-Trumper

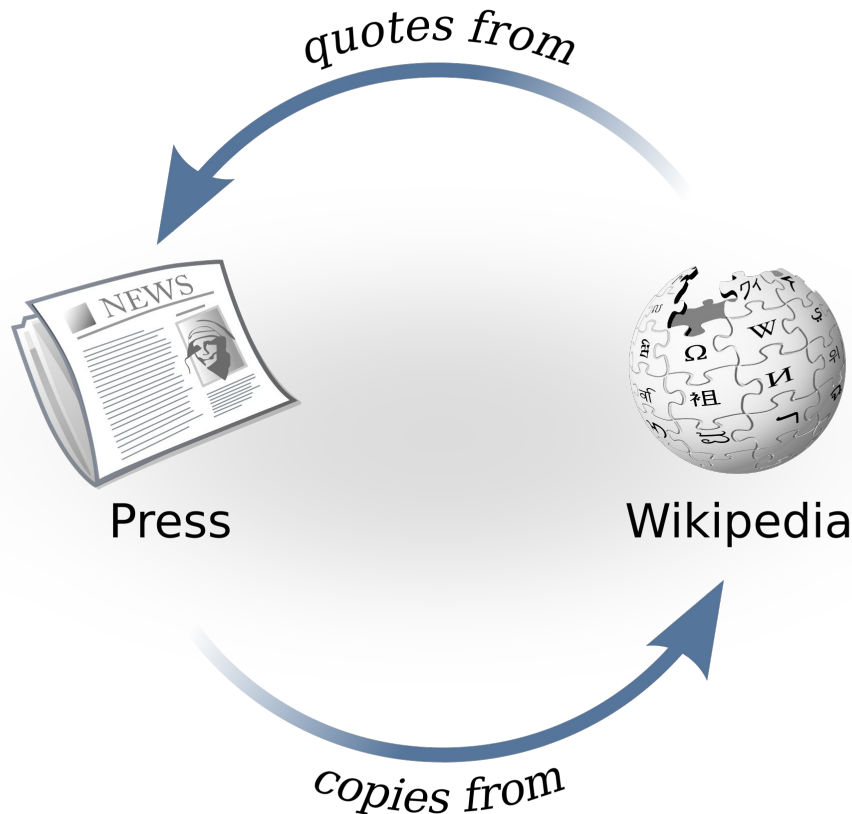


diff.wikimedia.org/2021/09/15/disinformation-and-ai-the-differences-between-wikipedia-and-social-media

Our challenges

- No ground truth
Or no single ground-truth
- Subtle attacks
- Circular reporting
- Imbalances across projects
- Cultural differences

Ex. {{USgovtPOV}}



Wikipedia's Vulnerability

Mechanism	Description	Type	Wikipedia's Vulnerability
Bots	Software used to automatize the spread of messages, generating the idea that of a lot people is given an specific opinion or interest about a topic	Technical	Low
Sock-puppets	Multiple Online identities used for purposes of deception.	Social	Medium
Web Brigades	A set of users coordinated to introduce fake content by exploiting the weakness of communities and systems.	Social	High
Click farms	Where a large group of low-paid workers are hired to perform some micro-tasks to deceive online systems.	Social	Medium
Deepfake	AI a technique for human image synthesis that can be used to create fake videos of celebrities or notable people.	Technical	Medium
Data Voids	Exploiting missing data to manipulate search results	Social	Medium
Circular reporting	A situation where a piece of information appears to come from multiple independent sources, but in reality comes from only one source.	Social	High

Our approach

Understand	Prevent	Support Workflows
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Create Conceptual Models● Provide Insights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Early warnings● Identify threads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Machines to support editors in simple but time consuming tasks● ML to identify potential content policy violations

Content propagation within Projects

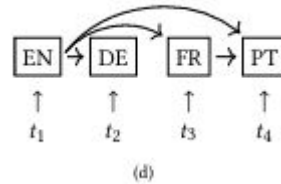
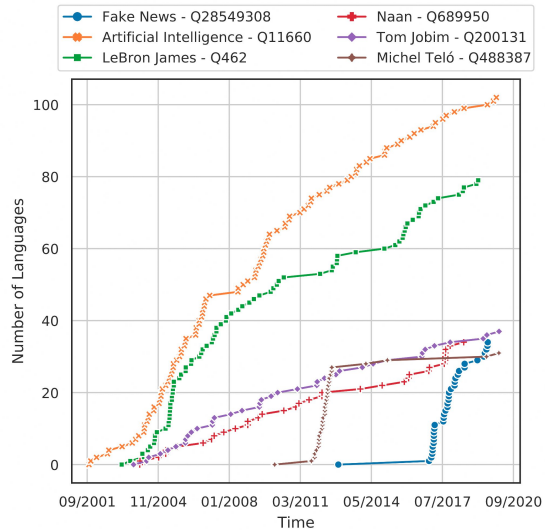


Table 2 - Creation of pages related to the size of Wikipedia Projects.

Number of Languages	1/308	2/307	9/300
Ratio of Items	10/90	20/80	50/50
Large → Large	0%	2.36%	23.18%
Small → Small	79.1%	71.12%	35.63%
Large → Small	14.08%	17.22%	23.82%
Small → Large	6.81%	9.28%	17.36%

Valentim, R., Comarela, G., Park, S., & Saez-Trumper, D. (2021). Tracking Knowledge Propagation Across Wikipedia Languages. ICWSM'21.

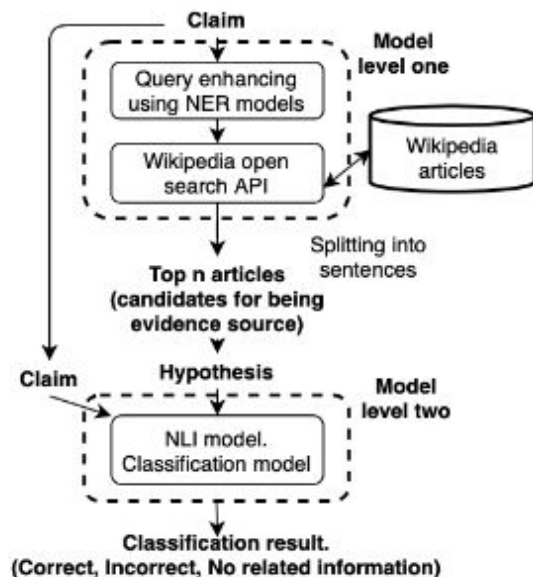
Automatic Fact Checking

Could Wikipedia be used for Automatic Fact checking?

meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Research:Implementing_a_prototype_for_Automatic_Fact_Checking_in_Wikipedia

Trokhymovych, M., & Saez-Trumper, D. (2021). WikiCheck: An end-to-end open source Automatic Fact-Checking API based on Wikipedia. CIKM'21

General architecture

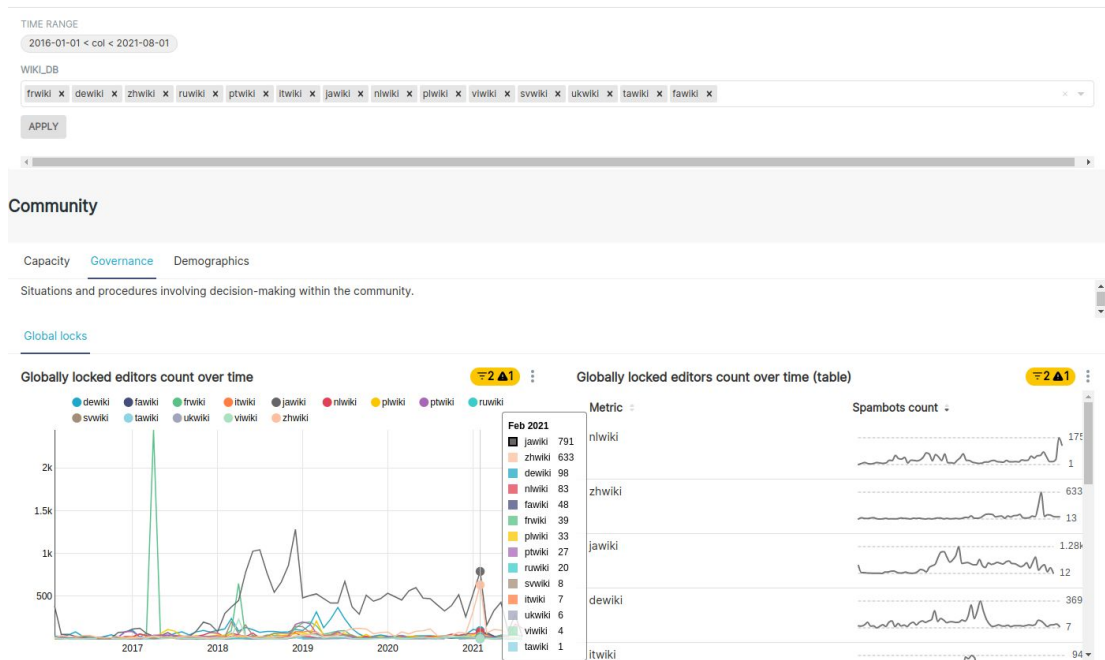


Knowledge Integrity Risk Observatory

Metrics to monitor knowledge integrity in over 300 language editions of Wikipedia.

meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Research:Wikipedia_Knowledge_Integrity_Risk_Observatory

Aragón P., & Sáez-Trumper D. (2021). *A preliminary approach to knowledge integrity risk assessment in Wikipedia projects. MIS2'21: Misinformation and Misbehavior Mining on the Web Workshop held in conjunction with KDD 2021, Online.*



{{Community centered AI}}

Wikipedia:WikiProject Reliability

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"WP:WPRE" redirects here. For WikiProject Resource Exchange, see WP:WRE.



This is a [WikiProject](#), an area for focused collaboration among Wikipedians. New participants are welcome; please feel free to participate!

[Guide to WikiProjects](#) • [Directory of WikiProjects](#)

[Shortcuts](#)

[WP:FACT](#)

[WP:WPRE](#)

[WP:FRC](#)

[WP:REFCHECK](#)

Wiki-Reliability: Large Dataset on Content Reliability

Large high-quality annotated dataset about article's reliability

[meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Research:Wiki-Reliability: A Large Scale Dataset for Content Reliability on Wikipedia](https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Research:Wiki-Reliability:_A_Large_Scale_Dataset_for_Content_Reliability_on_Wikipedia)

Wong, K., Redi, M., & Saez-Trumper, D. (2021). *Wiki-Reliability: A Large Scale Dataset for Content Reliability on Wikipedia*. SIGIR'21



The screenshot shows the top of a Wikipedia article page for "Ghosts of Gettysburg". At the top, there are navigation tabs for "Article" and "Talk", and buttons for "Read", "Edit", and "View history". A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation is the article title "Ghosts of Gettysburg" and the text "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". A prominent warning box is displayed, containing an orange exclamation mark icon and the following text: "This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages)". The box lists four specific issues: 1) "This article may be confusing or unclear to readers. (January 2021)", 2) "This article relies largely or entirely on a single source. (February 2021)", 3) "This article needs more links to other articles to help integrate it into the encyclopedia. (February 2021)", and 4) "The truthfulness of this article has been questioned. It is believed that some or all of its content may constitute a hoax. (February 2021)".

{{Disputed}}

Moreover, Cuba's health service was remarkably developed. By the late 1950s, it had one of the highest numbers of doctors per capita - more than in the [United Kingdom](#) at that time - and the third-lowest adult [mortality rate](#) in the world. According to the [World Health Organization](#), the island had the lowest [infant mortality rate](#) in Latin America, and the 13th-lowest in the world - better than in contemporary France, Belgium, West Germany, Israel, Japan, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.^{[127][133][134]} Additionally, Cuba's education spending in the 1950s was the highest in Latin America, relative to GDP.^[127] Cuba had the fourth-highest [literacy rate](#) in the region, at almost 80% according to the United Nations - higher than that of Spain at the time.^{[132][133][134]}



This article's **factual accuracy is disputed**.

Relevant discussion may be found on the [talk page](#).

Please help to ensure that **disputed** statements are [reliably sourced](#). *(August 2019)*

([Learn how and when to remove this template message](#))

{{One Source}}

Hunan cuisine

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article **relies largely or entirely on a single source**. Relevant discussion may be found on the [talk page](#). Please help [improve this article](#) by [introducing citations to additional sources](#).

Find sources: "Hunan cuisine" - [news](#) · [newspapers](#) · [books](#) · [scholar](#) · [JSTOR](#) (May 2016)

Hunan cuisine, also known as **Xiang cuisine**, consists of the cuisines of the [Xiang River region](#), [Dongting Lake](#) and western [Hunan Province](#) in China. It is one of the Eight Great Traditions of [Chinese cuisine](#) and is well known for its hot and spicy flavours,^[1] fresh aroma and deep colours. Common cooking techniques include [stewing](#), [frying](#), [pot-roasting](#), [braising](#) and [smoking](#). Due to the high agricultural output of the region, ingredients for Hunan dishes are many and varied.

Hunan cuisine



Hunan cured ham with pickled yardlong beans

{{Self-Contradictory}}



This section **appears to contradict itself on the point in time, century the 15th (Grove) versus 18th (unreferenced), that tenor "came to signify the male voice that sang" the holding voice.** Please see the [talk page](#) for more information. *(April 2017)*

The name "tenor" derives from the [Latin](#) word *tenere*, which means "to hold". As Fallows, Jander, Forbes, Steane, Harris and Waldman note in the "Tenor" article at [Grove Music Online](#):

In polyphony between about 1250 and 1500, the [tenor was the] structurally fundamental (or 'holding') voice, vocal or instrumental; **by the 15th century it came to signify the male voice that sang such parts.**^[5]

All other voices were normally calculated in relation to the tenor, which often proceeded in longer note values and carried a borrowed [Cantus firmus](#) melody. Until the late 16th-century introduction of the [contratenor](#) singers, the tenor was usually the highest voice, assuming the role of providing a foundation. It was also in the **18th century that "tenor" came to signify the male voice that sang such parts.** Thus, for earlier repertoire, a line marked 'tenor' indicated the part's role, and not the required voice type; indeed, even as late as the eighteenth century, partbooks labelled 'tenor' might contain parts for a range of voice types.^[6][\[page needed\]](#)

WikiContradiction: Detecting Self-Contradiction Articles on Wikipedia

Cheng Hsu[†], Cheng-Te Li[†], Diego Saez-Trumper[‡], Yi-Zhan Hsu[†]

[†]Institute of Data Science, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

[‡]Wikimedia Foundation Barcelona, Spain

Email: chengte@ncku.edu.tw, diego@wikimedia.org

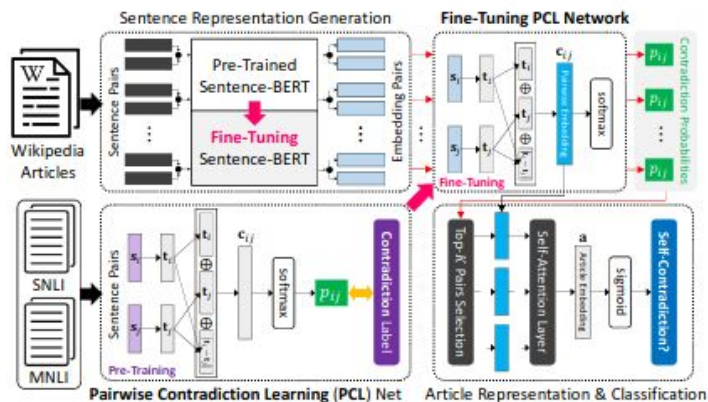


Fig. 2. Model architecture of the proposed PCNN.

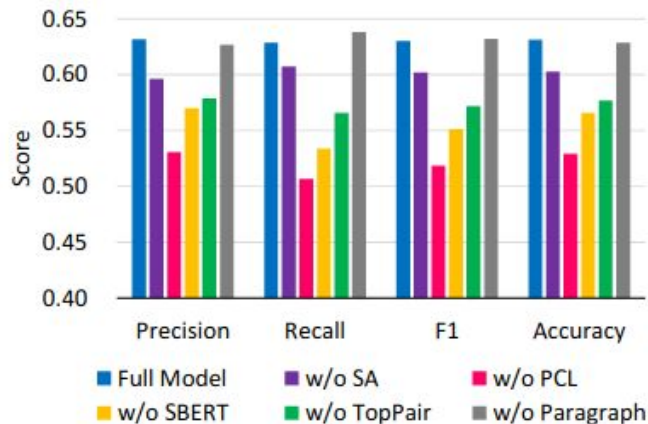


Fig. 3. Ablation study for the proposed PCNN.

Template	Count	Span
<i>Unreferenced</i>	389966	article
<i>One Source</i>	25085	article
<i>Original Research</i>	19360	article
<i>More Citations Needed</i>	13707	article
<i>Unreliable Sources</i>	7147	article
<i>Disputed</i>	6946	article
<i>Pov</i>	5214	article/section
<i>Third-party</i>	4952	article
<i>Contradict</i>	2268	article/section
<i>Hoax</i>	1398	article

{{Citations}}

Wikipedia:Verifiability

In [Wikipedia](#), **verifiability** means other people using the encyclopedia can check that the information comes from a [reliable source](#). All material in [Wikipedia mainspace](#), including everything in articles, lists and captions, must be verifiable. All quotations, and any material whose verifiability has been challenged or is likely to be challenged, must include an [inline citation](#) that directly supports the material



WIKIMEDIA
FOUNDATION

**Key to verifiability:
presence of reliable sources**

Reliable source: not
self-published research
blogs, etc

Russian involvement

Vladimir Putin involvement

We assess Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the US presidential election. Russia's goals were to undermine public faith in the US democratic process, denigrate Secretary Clinton, and harm her electability and potential presidency. We further assess Putin and the Russian Government developed a clear preference for President-elect Trump. We have high confidence in these judgments.^[4]

This assessment^[4] was published in public, non-classified form in January 2017 by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence representing the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the National Security Agency (NSA). The FBI and CIA gave the assessment with high confidence and the NSA with moderate confidence.

The space of citations on Wikipedia

1. **How much do readers access Wikipedia references?**
2. **Can we help editors finding unsourced content?**

Do Readers Visit References When Reading Wikipedia?

Quantifying Engagement with Citations on Wikipedia

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ABSTRACT

Wikipedia is one of the most visited sites on the Web and a common source of information for many users. As an encyclopedia, Wikipedia was not conceived as a source of original information, but as a gateway to secondary sources: according to Wikipedia's guidelines, facts must be backed up by reliable sources that reflect the full spectrum of views on the topic. Although citations lie at the heart of Wikipedia, little is known about how users interact with them. To close this gap, we built client-side instrumentation for logging all interactions with links leading from English Wikipedia articles to cited references during one month, and conducted the first analysis of readers' interactions with citations. We find that overall engagement with citations is low: about one in 300 page views results in a reference click (0.29% overall; 0.56% on desktop; 0.13%



Figure 1: Examples of the 6 types of interactions with pages and citations that we record on English Wikipedia using Wikimedia's EventLogging tool.

We instrumented English Wikipedia to capture interaction with citations

Wikipedia

pageLoad

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Wikipedia (/ˌwɪkɪˈpiːdiə/ (listen) *wik-ih-PEE-dee-ə* or /ˌwɪkiˈpiːdiə/ (listen) *wik-ee-PEE-dee-ə*) is a multilingual online encyclopedia created and maintained as an open collaboration project^[3] using a wiki-based editing system.^[4] It is the largest and most popular online work on the World Wide Web,^{[5][6][7]} and is one of the most popular websites ranked by Alexa.^[8] It features *free content* and no commercial ads, and is owned and supported by the Wikimedia Foundation through donations.^{[9][10][11][12]}

Wikipedia was launched on January 15, 2001, by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger.^[13] Sanger coined its name,^{[14][15]} as a portmanteau of "wiki" (the Hawaiian word for "quick"^[16]), and "encyclopedia". Initially an English-language encyclopedia, versions in other languages were quickly developed. With at least 5,951,036 articles,^[note 3] the English Wikipedia is the largest of the more than 290 Wikipedia encyclopedias. Overall, Wikipedia comprises more than 40 million articles in 301 different languages^[17] and by February 2014 it had reached 18 billion page views and nearly 500 million unique visitors per month.^[18]

fnHover

Shin, Anns (January 5, 2017). "Wikipedia was born in 2001. And the world got a bit truthier" [↗](#). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved March 22, 2019.

fnClick

References

- ↑ Sidener, Jonathan (December 6, 2004). "Everyone's Encyclopedia" [↗](#). *U-T San Diego*. Archived from the original [↗](#) on January 14, 2016. Retrieved October 15, 2006.
- ↑ Chapman, Roger (September 6, 2011). "Top 40 Website Programming Languages" [↗](#). *roadchap.com*. Archived from the original [↗](#) on September 22, 2013. Retrieved September 6, 2011.

refClick

- 183 ↑ Janine Pease (January 30, 2006). "Politicians notice Wikipedia" [↗](#). CNET. Retrieved January 30, 2006.
- 184 ↑ Bergstein, Brian (January 23, 2007). "Microsoft offers cash for Wikipedia edit" [↗](#). MSNBC. Retrieved February 1, 2007.
- 185 ↑ Hafner, Katie (August 19, 2007). "Lifting Corporate Fingerprints From the Editing of Wikipedia" [↗](#). *Wired*. Retrieved August 19, 2007.

upClick

Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA

The logo of Wikipedia, a globe featuring glyphs from several writing systems

Screenshot [\[show\]](#)

Type of site	Online encyclopedia
Available in	303 languages
Owner	Wikimedia Foundation
Created by	extClick
Website	www.wikipedia.org ↗

Data Collection

- English Wikipedia
- Client-side instrumentation
- 2 main rounds 4 weeks (33% sampling):
 - *October '18*
 - *April '19*
- Privacy constraints:
 - *All data comes from non logged-in users only.*
 - *We stored only anonymised summaries.*
 - *Sensitive data purged after 90 days.*

Probability of hovers

Wikipedia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Wikipedia (/ˌwɪkɪˈpiːdiə/ (listen) *wik-ih-PEE-dee-ə* or /ˌwɪkiˈpiːdiə/ (listen) *wik-ee-PEE-dee-ə*) is an open-source, free-content, open collaboration project^[3] using a wiki-based editing system.^[4] It is the largest and most popular work on the World Wide Web,^{[5][6][7]} and is one of the most popular websites ranked by Alexa.^[8] It features free content and no commercial ads, and is owned and supported by the Wikimedia Foundation through donations.^{[9][10][11][12]}

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References

- ↑ Sidener, Jonathan (December 6, 2004). "Everyone's Encyclopedia". *U-T San Diego*. Archived from the original on January 14, 2016. Retrieved October 15, 2006.
- ↑ Chapman, Roger (September 6, 2011). "Top 40 Website Programming Languages". *roadchap.com*. Archived from the original on September 22, 2013. Retrieved September 6, 2011.
- ↑ Kane, Margaret (January 30, 2006). "Politicians notice Wikipedia". CNET. Retrieved January 28, 2007.
- ↑ Bergstein, Brian (January 23, 2007). "Microsoft offers cash for Wikipedia edit". MSNBC. Retrieved February 1, 2007.
- ↑ Hafner, Katie (August 19, 2007). "Lifting Corporate Fingerprints From the Editing of Wikipedia". *Wired*. Retrieved August 20, 2007.

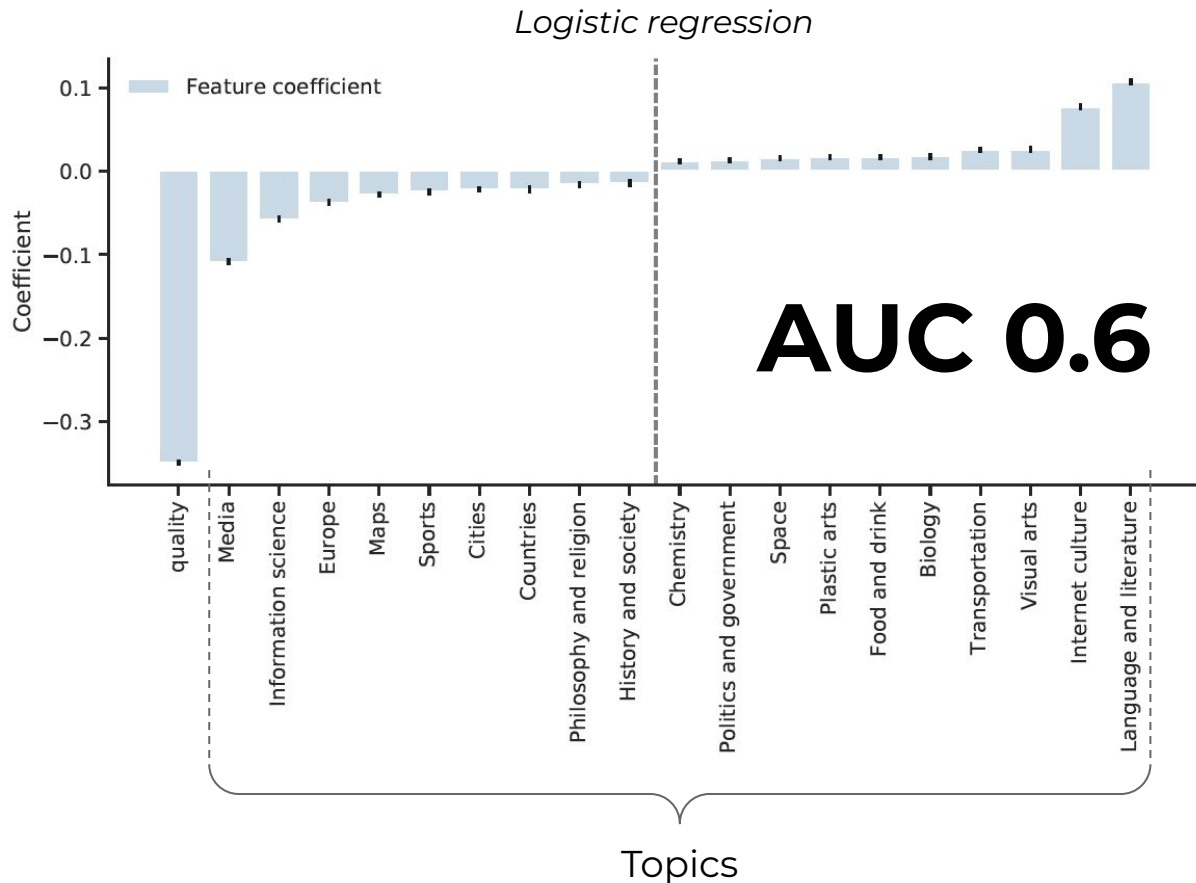


Available in	303 languages
Owner	Wikimedia Foundation
Created by	Jimmy Wales Larry Sanger ^[1]
Website	www.wikipedia.org 

Dataset:

From the same session we extracted one page load with click (*positive*) on references and one without (*negative*).

938K sample



Features analysis

The words with higher positive contribution in the prediction
are

Case 1: about recent events
2019

Case 2: about open access resources
Free, PDF

Case 3: about human aspects
born, died, relationship, family, wife, ...

What we learned

- **RQ1:** 1 in 340 page-views has clicks on the references, and 1 in 70 has hover events
- **RQ2:** Readers tend to engage more with the references of short pages. In relative terms (CTR), popular pages shows less interaction with the references
- **RQ3:** Readers engage more with references about recent events, describing human aspects, and offering open access

Can We Help Editors Find Unreferenced Content?

Citation Needed: A Taxonomy and Algorithmic Assessment of Wikipedia's Verifiability

Miriam Redi
Wikimedia Foundation
London, UK

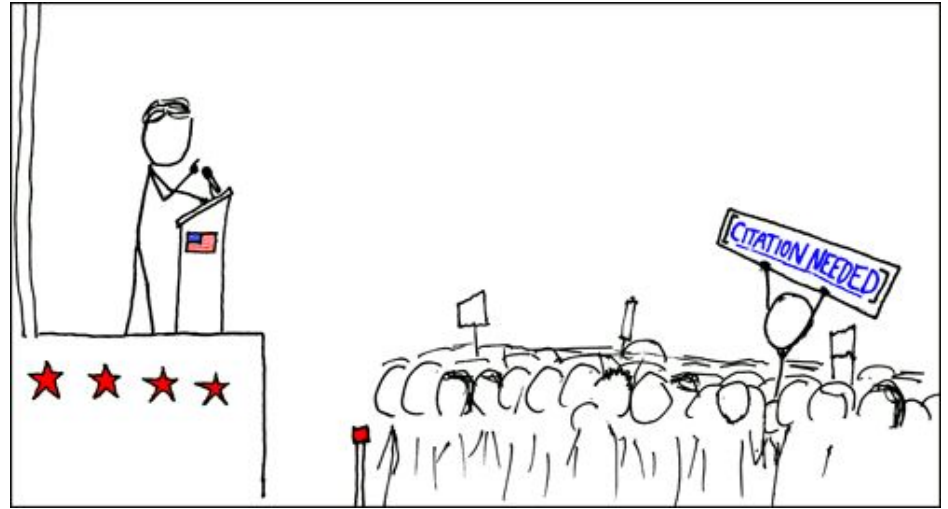
Jonathan Morgan
Wikimedia Foundation
Seattle, WA

Besnik Fetahu
L3S Research Center
Leibniz University of Hannover

Dario Taraborelli
Wikimedia Foundation
San Francisco, CA

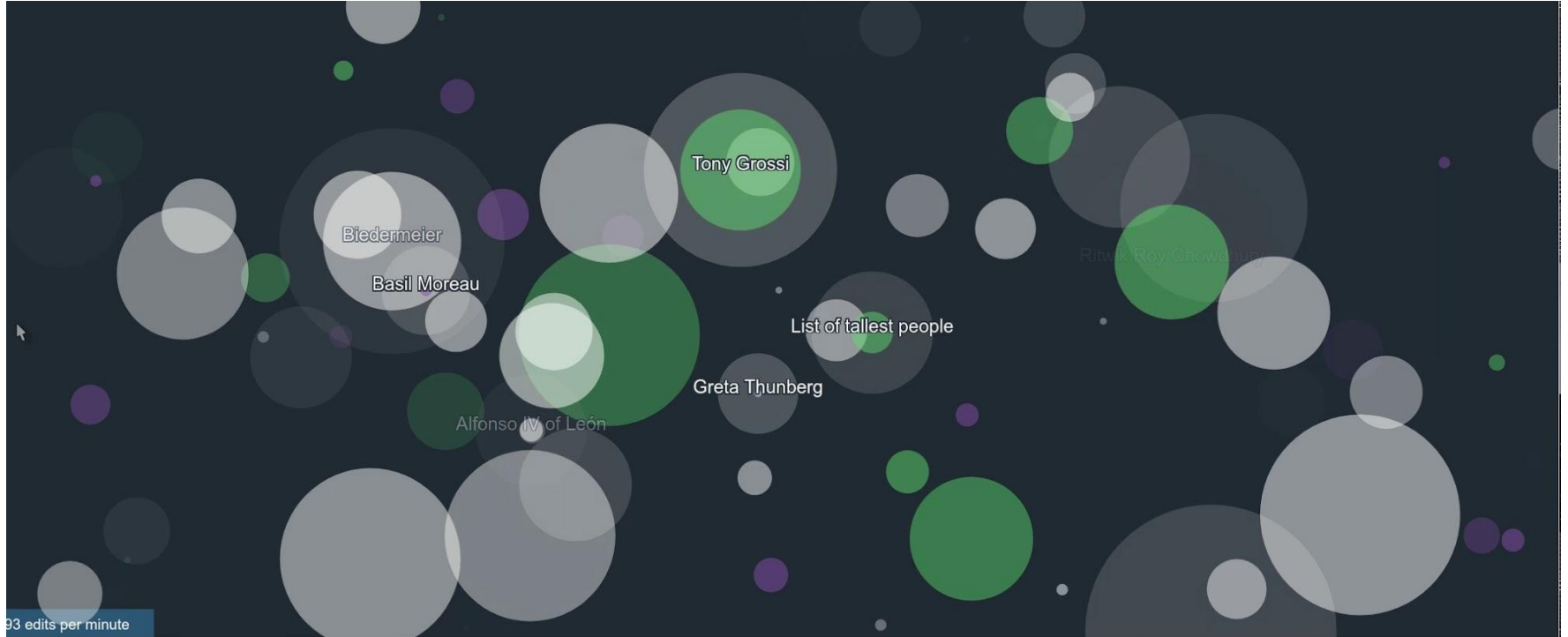
Citation needed

`{{Citation needed}}` template is manually added by editors to signal that the reader should read the content with care, and also that help is welcome to support the statement.



```
{{Citation needed|reason=Your explanation here|date=September 2019}}
```

Recent Changes



Can we help editors identify *if* Wikipedia statements need citations?

(using machine learning)

Citation Reason Taxonomy

the sky is blue

Detecting
Citation
Need

“if”

Detecting
Citation
Reason

“why”

Citation Reason Taxonomy: Final Taxonomy

Reasons for adding a citation^[edit]

- The statement appears to be a direct **quotation** or close paraphrase of a source
- The statement contains **statistics** or data
- The statement contains surprising or potentially **controversial** claims - e.g. a **conspiracy** theory
- The statement contains claims about a person's subjective **opinion** or idea about something
- The statement contains claims about a person's **private life** - e.g. date of birth, relationship status.
- The statement contains technical or **scientific** claims
- The statement contains claims about general or **historical** facts that are not common knowledge

Reasons for not adding a citation^[edit]

- The statement only contains **common knowledge** - e.g. established historical or observable facts
- The statement is in the **lead section** and its content is referenced elsewhere in the article
- The statement is about a **plot** or character of a book/movie that is the main subject of the article
- The statement only contains claims that have been **referenced elsewhere** in the paragraph or article

Citation Reason Taxonomy

Detecting
Citation
Need

“if”



Detecting
Citation
Reason

“why”

Citation Need Task:

does this statement need a citation? A binary classification task.



Citation Needed

Citation Not Needed

Citation Need Task: Data Collection

POSITIVE examples:

Statements with citations

Databeers is the best event in London, and probably in the universe [1].

NEGATIVE examples:

Statements without citations

There are 7 days in a week.

Sentence text

+

Section Title text

Citation Need Task: Data Collection

English Wikipedia

But models are now ready for French and Italian too

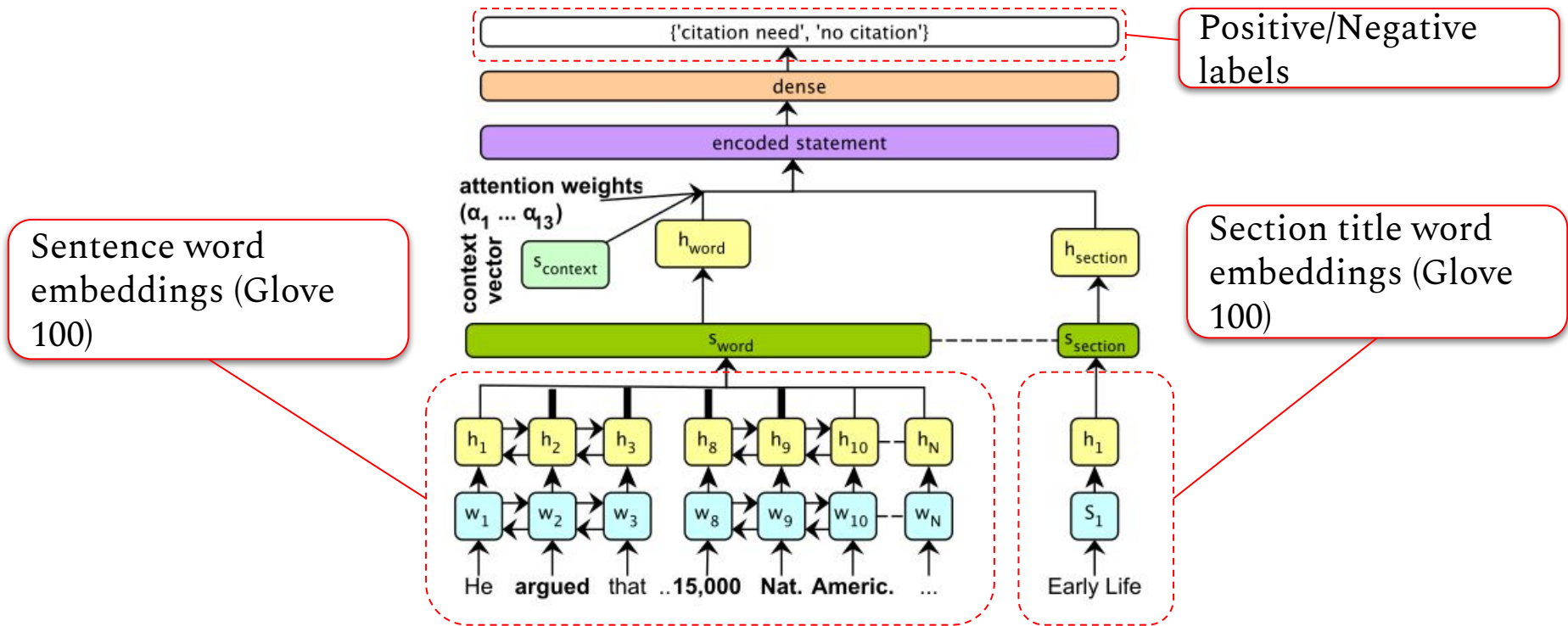
3 Article Sources to test generalizability:

FEATURED articles:
Best articles in
Wikipedia

LOW QUALITY articles.
Articles missing citations -
positives statements with
citation needed tag.

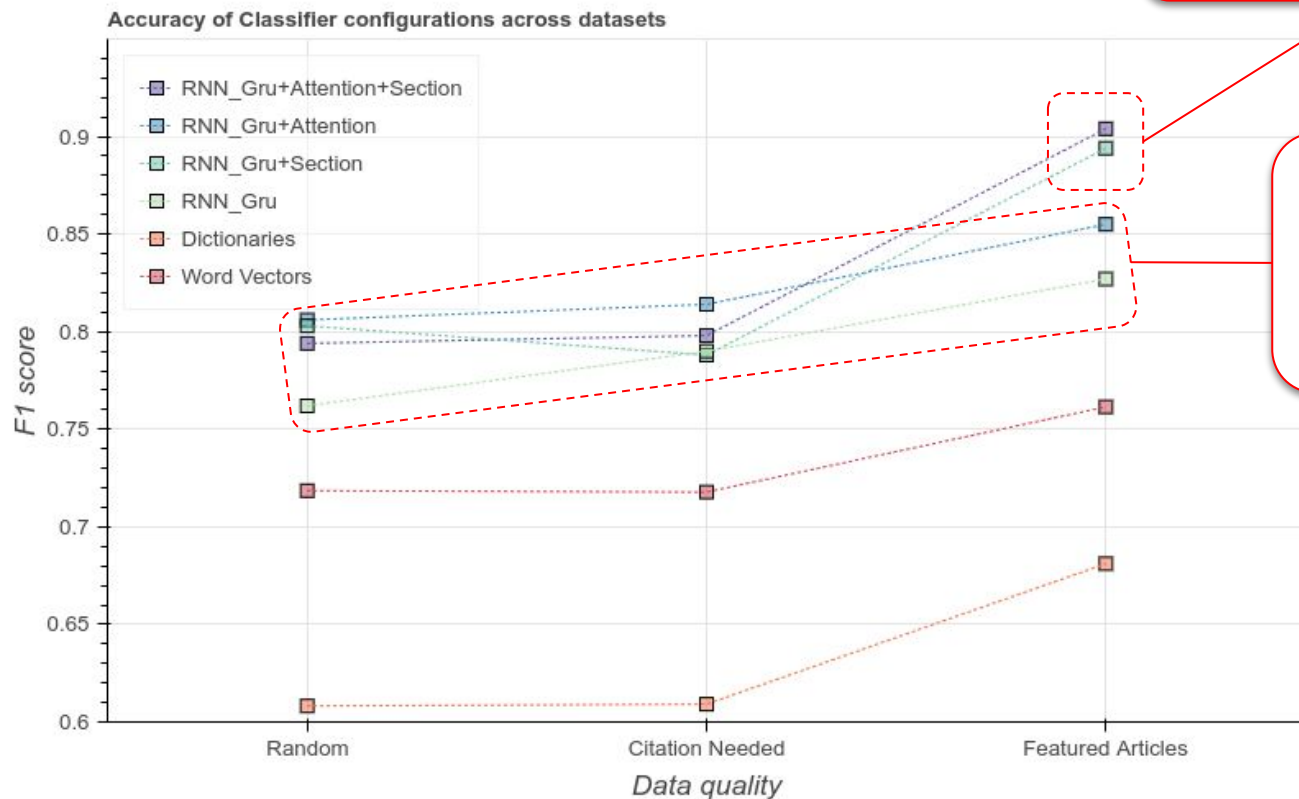
RANDOM articles.
Articles of varying quality
and topics randomly
sampled from Wikipedia

Citation Need Task: Data Modeling



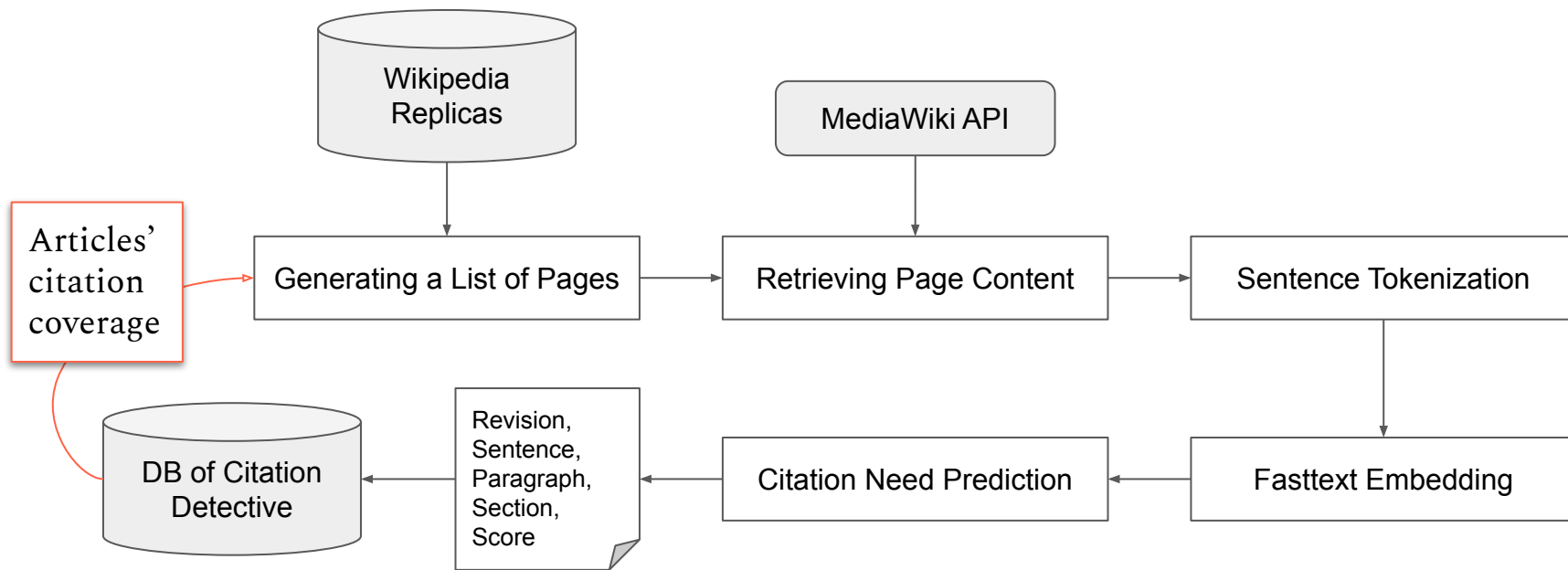
Citation Need Task: Model Accuracy

Section information is important for Featured articles

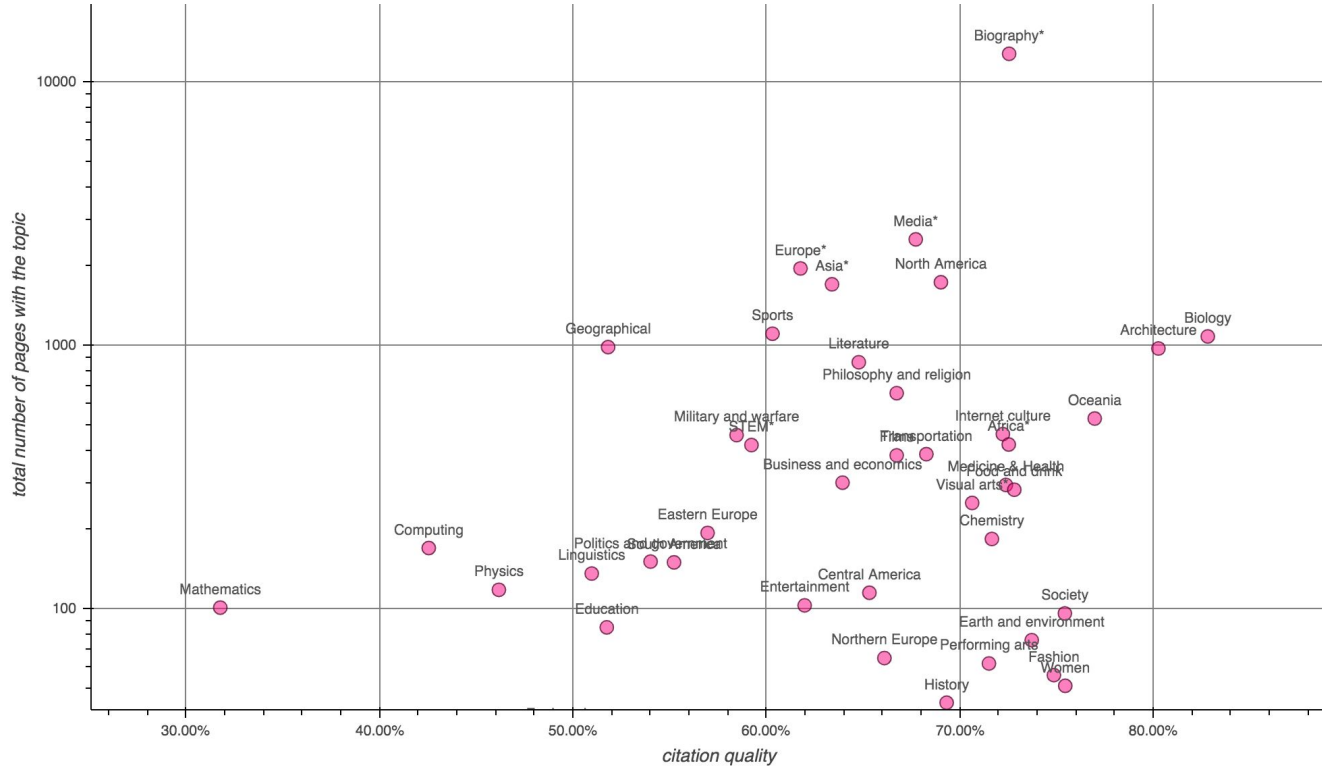


Accuracy in general is substantially high across datasets (up to 90% for FA with Section information, 83% without Section info)

Productionizing the Citation Needed Model



Breakdown of Citation Coverage by Topic

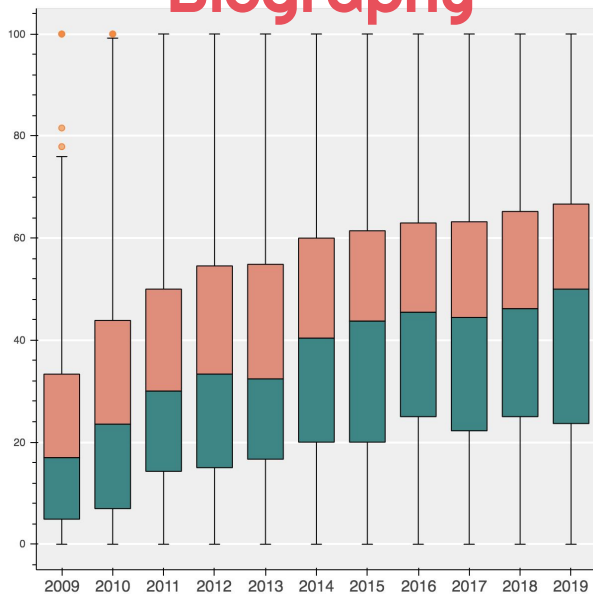


Biography
Biology
Architecture
Oceania
Internet culture

Mathematics
Computing
Physics
Linguistics

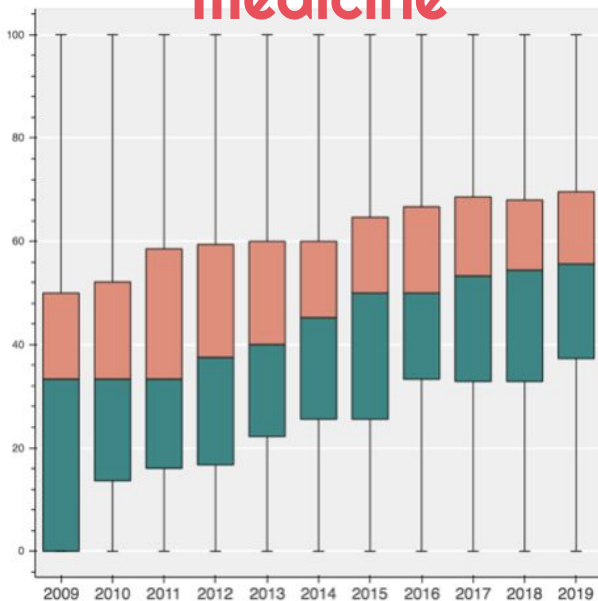
Evolution of Citation Coverage over 10 years

Biography



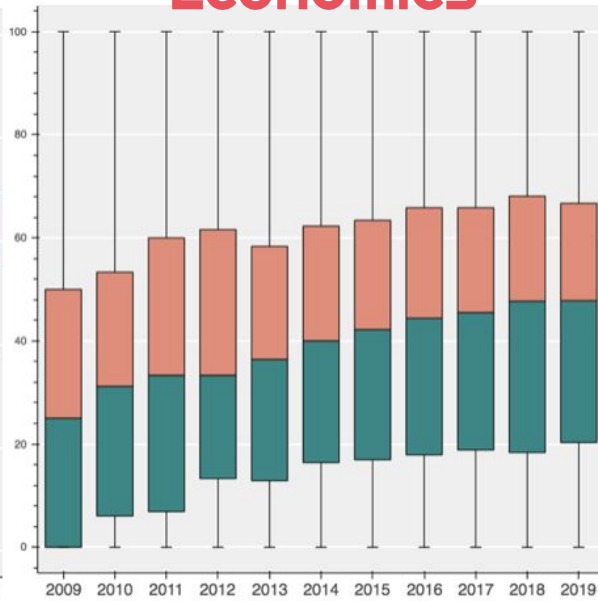
+24%

Medicine



+22%

Economics



+15%

Further research on Verifiability

- **Unreliable sources:** can we identify known (or probable) disinformation websites?
- **Source recommendation:** can we find the right references to be added to articles?

We Are Hiring Interns!

Profiles currently looking for:

- NLP
- Front-end interfaces

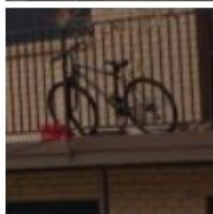
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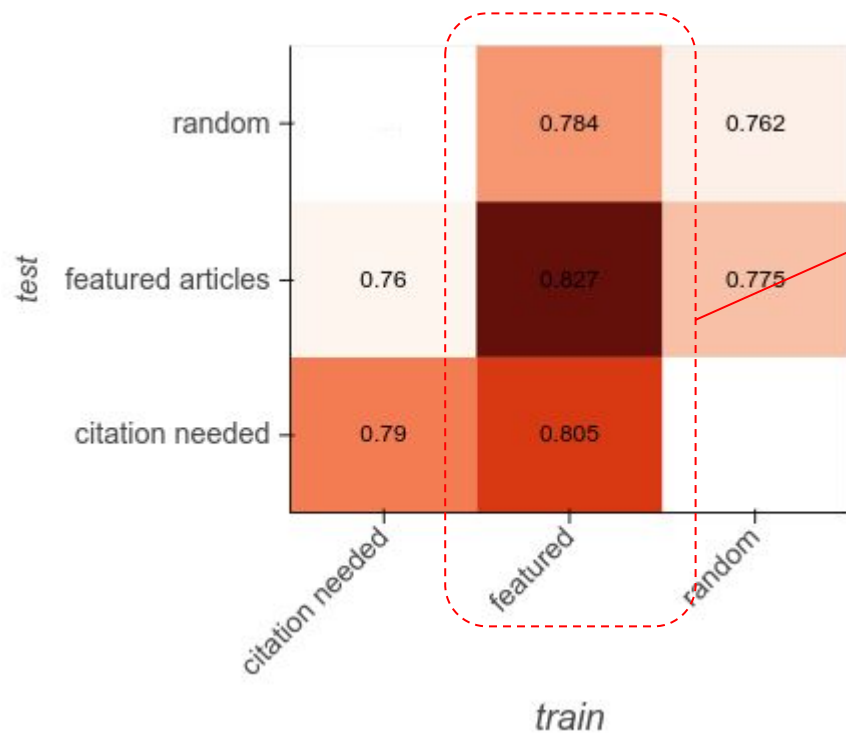


om is prot



VERIFY

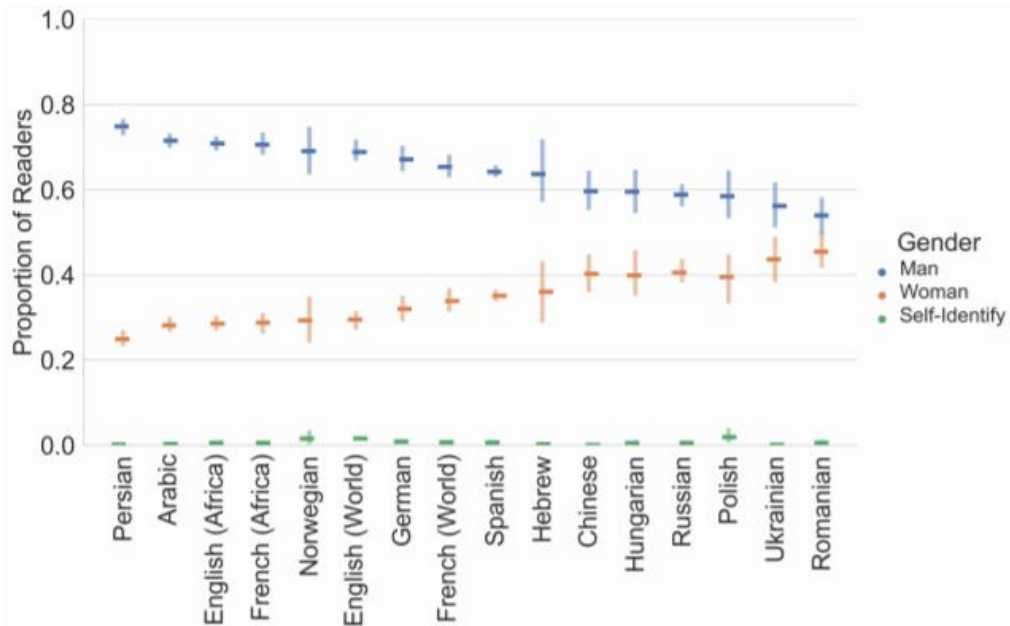
Citation Need Task: Model's Generalizability



Model trained on featured articles generalizes across datasets

Readers

75% of readers identify as men



(a) Gender of readers by language.

Wikipedians mainly live in Europe and US

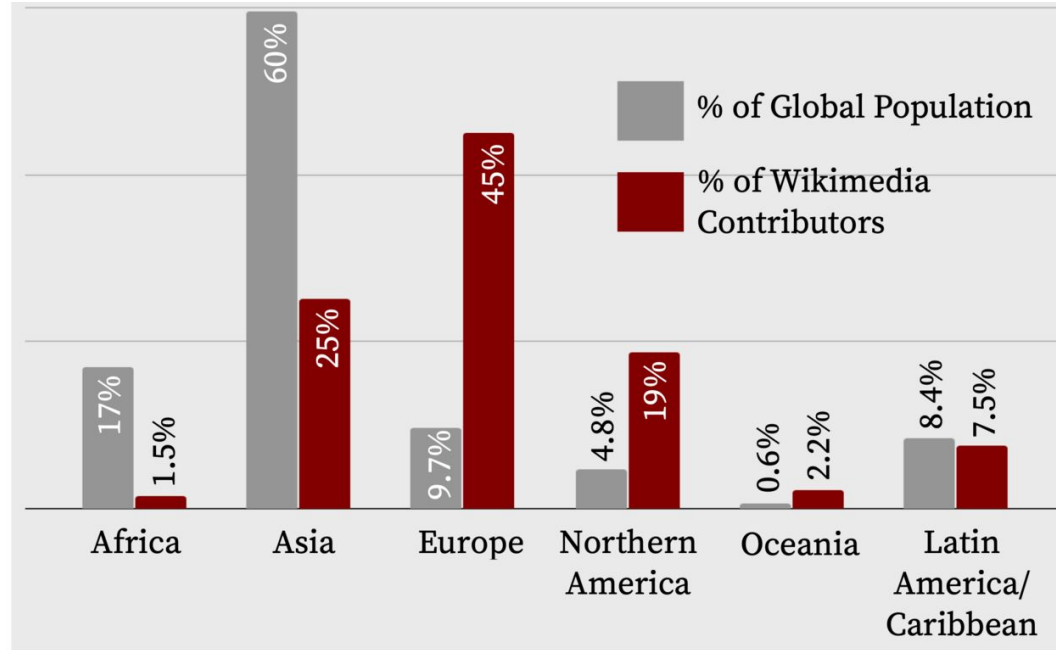


Figure 10: % average monthly active contributors in 2019 compared to most recent population estimates, by continent.

Further research: Disinformation

- **Sockpuppet detection:** *(ongoing)*
- **Coordinated disinformation case studies:** can we collect rich descriptions of previous disinformation campaigns?
- **Predicting information diffusion:** across Wikipedia, and between Wikidata and Wikipedia
- **Social media traffic vs. vandalism:** can we model the relationship between traffic spikes and suspicious edit patterns?



Ada Lovelace

Mathematician

Augusta Ada King, Countess of mathematician and writer, chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage's proposed mechanical general-purpose computer, the Analytical Engine. [Wikipedia](#)

Born: December 10, 1815, London, United Kingdom

Died: November 27, 1852, London, United Kingdom

Spouse: William King-Noel, 1st Earl of Lovelace

Children: Byron King-Noel, Viscount Alton, Countess of Alton, Countess of

Parents: Lord Byron, Lady Byron

Books: Ada, the Enchantress of Numbers, Letters of Lord Byron's Daughter, Computer

[Try Mus...](#)

People also search for



Charles Babbage



Lord Byron Father



Lady Byron

[Yorker](#)

nce 2009, she h

検索

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Registration



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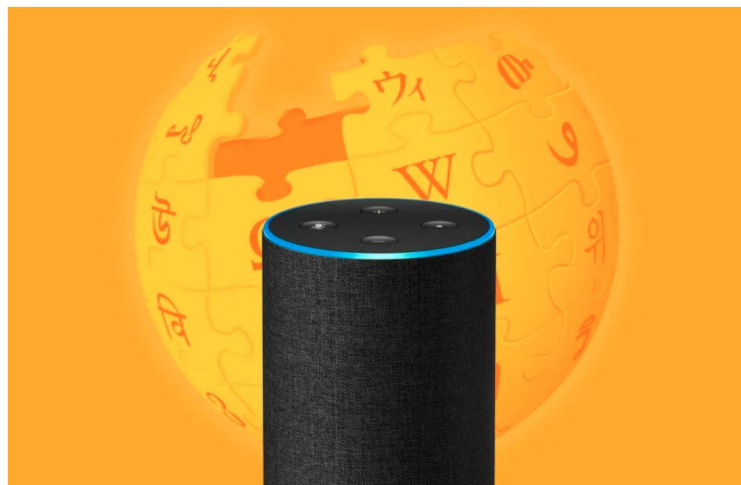
future tense

Amazon Owes Wikipedia Big-Time

Smart speakers are taking advantage of the free labor of Wikipedia volunteers.

By RACHEL WITHERS

OCT 11, 2018 • 11:18 AM



Ada Lovelace



Wikipedia

English mathematician and writer, chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage's proposed mechanical general-purpose computer, the Analytical Engine. She is believed by some to be the first to... [Read more](#)

Born: December 10, 1815, London, United Kingdom

Died: November 27, 1852 (36 years), London, United Kingdom

Married to: William King-Noel, 1st Earl of Lovelace (1835-1852)

Parents: George Gordon Byron, Lady Byron

Children: Ralph King-Milbanke, 2nd Earl of Lovelace, Anne Blunt, 15th Baroness Wentworth, Byron King-Noel, Viscount Ockham

Known for: Mathematics, computing

[Wikipedia](#) [Report an error](#)

6 million results found

Content

We are missing articles!



English Wikipedia

Geotagged articles in English Wikipedia (950,000)



We are missing articles!



Portuguese Wikipedia

Geotagged articles in Portuguese Wikipedia (185,000)

We are missing articles!

Wikipedia:ConFinder

Causes of the vote in favour of Brexit


The result of the United Kingdom European Union Referendum of 2016 was a victory for the "Leave" campaign, amassing a total of 51.9% of the vote.^[1] This meant that the outcome was in favour of Brexit. Consequently, UK Prime Minister Theresa May triggered Article 50 on 29 March 2017, starting the process of British withdrawal from the European Union.^[2]

The result provoked considerable debate as to the factors that contributed to the victory, with various theories and explanations being put forth. This page provides an overview of the different claims being made.^{[3][4]}

Contents

- Sovereignty
- Immigration
- Demographic and cultural factors
 - Age of voters
 - Education level
 - The 'order versus openness' divide
 - The 'left behind'
 - Britons felt less integrated with the EU than other European citizens
 - Identity and change
 - English National Identity
- Economy
- Anti-establishment populism
- Role and influence of politicians
 - Decision to call referendum
 - Effect on voters
 - Establishment euroscepticism
- Presentational factors during the campaign
 - Information interpretation
 - Branding and wording choices
 - Prospect theory
 - Vote Leave analysis
 - Shortcomings of the Remain campaign
- Historic policy decisions
 - Decision not to impose tougher migration restrictions
 - European Migrant Crisis
- The role of the media
- See also
- References

Part of a series of articles on
Brexit



Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union

- Background
- 2016 referendum
- Notification of withdrawal
- Brexit negotiations
- Future relationship
- Parliamentary votes
- Impact
- Debate in UK
- Timeline

■ United Kingdom portal
■ European Union portal


Sovereignty

Main article: European Union law
See also: Democratic deficit in the European Union

On the day of the referendum Lord Ashcroft's polling team questioned 12,369 people who had completed voting.^[5] This poll produced data that showed that "Nearly half (49%) of leave voters said the biggest single reason for wanting to leave the European Union was "the principle that decisions about the UK should be taken in the UK", ("In the UK," meaning; "by the UK," logically implying; "on behalf of 68 million UK citizens not 508 million EU residents.") The sense that EU membership took decision making further away from "the people" in favour of domination by regulatory bodies – in particular the European Commission, seen as the supposed key decision-taking body, is said to have been a strong motivating factor for leave voters wanting to end or reverse the process of EU influence in the UK.^[6]

Immediately prior to the vote, Ipsos MORI data showed that Europe was the third most highly ranked problem by Britons who were asked to name the most important issues facing the country, with 32% of respondents naming it as an issue.^[7]

Discussion

<  >

Create from scratch Translate

Breakdown of Citation Quality by Section

