SI 563: Introduction to Wikipedia

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Follow along
Agenda

Introduction to Wikipedia (35 min)
- Why we edit
- Legacy of Wikipedia editing in Econ
- Wikipedia Resources
- Wikipedia Basics

Finding Secondary Sources in Econ (15 min)
- Econ Reference Materials
- New library search
- Econ research guide
Who uses Wikipedia?

Wikipedia is the best thing ever. Anyone in the world can write anything they want about any subject, so you know you are getting the best possible information.
Wikipedia is the world’s free encyclopedia, accessed by nearly 500 million unique visitors per month in more than 301 languages. It hosts more than 5.9 million articles in English with about 800 new articles created each day by volunteer editors around the world.
And where do we encounter this knowledge?
Welcome to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 5,800,826 articles in English

From today's featured article

William Bostock (5 February 1892 – 28 April 1968) was a senior commander in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). During World War II he led RAAF Command, the Air Force's main operational formation, earning the Distinguished Service Order and the American Medal of Freedom. A veteran of World War I, Bostock first saw combat at Gallipoli, then as a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps on the Western Front, where he earned the Belgian Croix de guerre. In the 1930s he served as Director of Training, commanding officer of No. 3 Squadron, and Director of Operations, becoming Deputy Chief of the Air Staff in 1939. Appointed Air Officer Commanding RAAF Command in 1942, he feuded with Chief of the Air Staff George Jones over control of the Air Force in the South West Pacific Area. Following his retirement from the RAAF in 1948, he became a journalist and later a Federal Member of Parliament. (Full article...)

Part of the Command in the South West Pacific Area series, one of Wikipedia's featured topics.

Recently featured: Gwen Stefani · Felix Mendelssohn · Coenwulf of Mercia Archive · By email · More featured articles

In the news

- In American football, the New England Patriots defeat the Los Angeles Rams in the Super Bowl (MVP Julian Edelman pictured).
- Both the United States and Russia suspend the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.
- In association football, the AFC Asian Cup concludes with Qatar defeating Japan in the final.
- A cold wave impacts North America, killing at least 22 people.

Ongoing: Venezuelan presidential crisis
Recent deaths: John Otho Marsh Jr. · Carmen Duncan · Walter James Edyvean · Clive Swift

Nominate an article

On this day

February 5
- AD 62 – Pompeii was severely damaged by a

Did you know...

- that Chinese millionaire merchant Chup-Man (pictured) made his
YouTube will use Wikipedia to tackle fake news - but failed to tell Wikipedia
So, who edits Wikipedia?
“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.”

- Jimmy Wales [1]
There are currently 42,401,269 Wikipedia accounts, of which 125,894 are actively editing. [1][2]

- 90% men
- 9% women
- 1% trans
- 72% under the age of 40
- A majority reported secondary education or higher
What does this snapshot show?

Why are these numbers important?
“Wikipedia will only contain ‘the sum of all human knowledge’ if its editors are as diverse as the population itself...”

- Sue Gardner (citation)
“The Wikipedia project suffers systemic bias that naturally grows from its contributors' demographic groups, manifesting in imbalanced coverage of some subjects, thereby leaving less represented demographic groups without adequate coverage.” (citation)
Foundations of this Project

WikiProject Econ

Devoted to improving coverage of Economics on Wikipedia.

Expert Ideas

Solicits comments on Wikipedia articles from academics in the field of Economics.
Five Pillars of Wikipedia

1. Wikipedia is an encyclopedia
2. Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view
3. Wikipedia is free content that anyone can use, edit, and distribute
4. Editors should treat each other with respect and civility
5. Wikipedia has no firm rules
Well... sort of.

Wikipedians love making rules about editing Wikipedia, and there is a well-developed bureaucracy with policies, guidelines, and user levels.
1. Neutral Point of View
2. Verifiability
3. Conflict of Interest
4. Reliable Sources
5. Notability and significant coverage
What makes a good source?

**Good sources** are independent of your subject and prove notability. When possible, focus on:
- books
- magazines
- journals
- academic journals
- mainstream newspapers (ex: NY Post vs. NY Times)

When using websites, focus on those that are most likely to have undergone an editorial process that includes fact-checking.

In very limited cases, personal websites and social media can be appropriate. When in doubt, ask a librarian!
“notability” and “significant coverage”
Why Nobel winner Donna Strickland didn’t have a Wikipedia page

Donna Strickland, an associate professor at the University of Waterloo, won the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physics on Oct. 2. Last May, a Wikipedia entry on Strickland was rejected for her lack of "notability." (Geoff Robins/AFP/Getty Images)

By Dawn Bassely
Sample Articles

Draft: Donna Strickland

Donna T. Strickland is an optical physicist and professor at the University of Rochester, where she is known for her work on ultrashort lasers and nonlinear optics. Strickland, along with her Ph.D. supervisor Dr. Gerald Mourou, co-invented the chirped pulse amplification (CPA) technique, which made it possible to amplify ultrashort pulses to high peak powers.[1]

In 1981, Strickland received her B. Eng. in Physics and Applied Mathematics from the University of Toronto. She earned her Ph.D. in Optics from the University of Rochester in 1989. After completing her Ph.D., Strickland spent three years with the Research Council of Canada as a research associate from 1989 to 1991. After a year in the laser division of the National Research Council of Canada, she became a member of Princeton University’s Advanced Technology Center for Photonics and Nanotechnology. In 1998, Strickland joined the physics department at the University of Rochester as an assistant professor. In 2005, she was promoted to a full professor.[2] Strickland is a fellow of the Optical Society of America and the OSA President in 2013.

Awards and honors

* 2006 Fellow of the Optical Society of America
* 2006 Cottrell Scholar Award from Research Corporation
* 1998 Premiers Research Excellence Award
* 1996 Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship

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Donna Strickland

Donna Thea Strickland (born 27 May 1958) is a Canadian optical physicist and pioneer in the field of ultrashort lasers. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2018, together with Gerard Mourou, for the invention of chirped-pulse amplification.[1] She is a professor at the University of Rochester.[2]

She served as an assistant professor, and is currently chair of the Presidential Advisory Committee.

Early life and education

Strickland was born on 27 May 1958, in Guelph, Ontario, Canada to Ethel J. (née Ramsey), an English teacher, and Lloyd Strickland, an electrical engineer.[1] After graduating from Guelph Collegiate Vocational Institute, she decided to attend Western University because its engineering physics program included lasers and astrophysics, areas of particular interest.[3] At Western, she was one of three women in a class of 35. Strickland graduated with a B.Eng. degree in engineering physics in 1981.[1]

Strickland studied for her graduate degree in The Institute of Optics,[2] receiving a Ph.D. degree from the University of Rochester in 1988. She then completed her postdoctoral studies at the University of Rochester. She then joined her alma mater as a professor in 1998. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2018. She served as an assistant professor, and is currently chair of the Presidential Advisory Committee.
Project Goals:

- Understand differences between genres and contexts for different forms of academic texts and general reference texts
- Engage in public scholarship and improve the inclusivity of a public resource
- Learn to critically evaluate information we encounter and/or receive
- Question the “neutrality” of sources and sites of knowledge
Resources

● U-M Library Wikipedia Research Guide
● Training resources from Wikipedia
● Slate’s Source Notes series
● Wired, “Meet the Editors Fighting Racism and Sexism on Wikipedia”
● Huffington Post, “Editors Are Trying To Fix Wikipedia's Gender And Racial Bias Problem”
Tutorial: Anatomy of a Wikipedia page, basic editing, inline citations
Editing Checklist

Enable Visual Editor
Sandbox
Talk Pages
Adding citations & references
Hyperlinks
  Wikipedia page links
  External links
Leaving edit summaries
Watchlists

[More here]
Finding Secondary Sources for Economics
Research Guide for SI 563

● Guide with suggested databases and resources for this assignment

● Suggested references sources for economics
  ○ New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics
  ○ Handbooks in Economics
  ○ Many more
Thank you!
Stay in touch!

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