Geographies of Participation in the Digital Economy

United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development
CSTD 2013-2014 Inter-sessional Panel
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Dr Mark Graham
Stefano De Sabbata
Oxford Internet Institute
University of Oxford

web: www.geospace.co.uk
email: mark.graham@oii.ox.ac.uk
twitter: @geoplace

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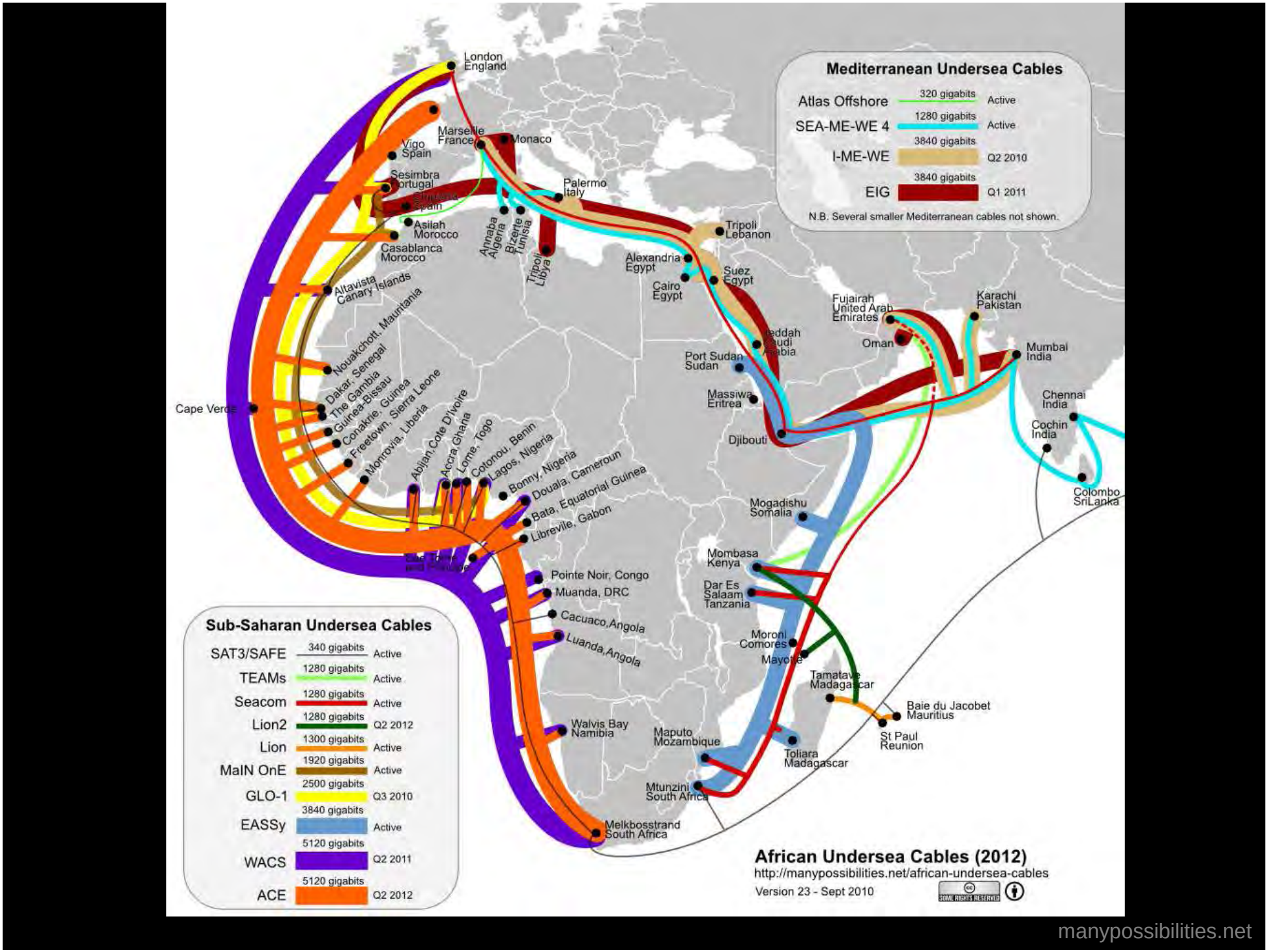

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REINVENT AFRICA

Innovation centers in Africa

Northern Africa

WikiStartp.tn
Flat6Labs.com
PlugAndPlayEgypt.com
Tahrir2.com

Western Africa

JokkoLabs.net
iLabLiberia.org
MobileWebGhana.org
mFriday.org
CCHubNigeria.com
WennovationHub.com
ActivSpaces.com

Eastern Africa

IceAddis.com
iHub.co.ke
NaiLab.co.ke
HiveColab.org
TheHubKampala.com
kLab.rw
Teknohama.or.tz

Southern Africa

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Google.co.za/Umbono
BongoHive.com
i-Hub.ng

healthcare / mobile tech / emerging countries

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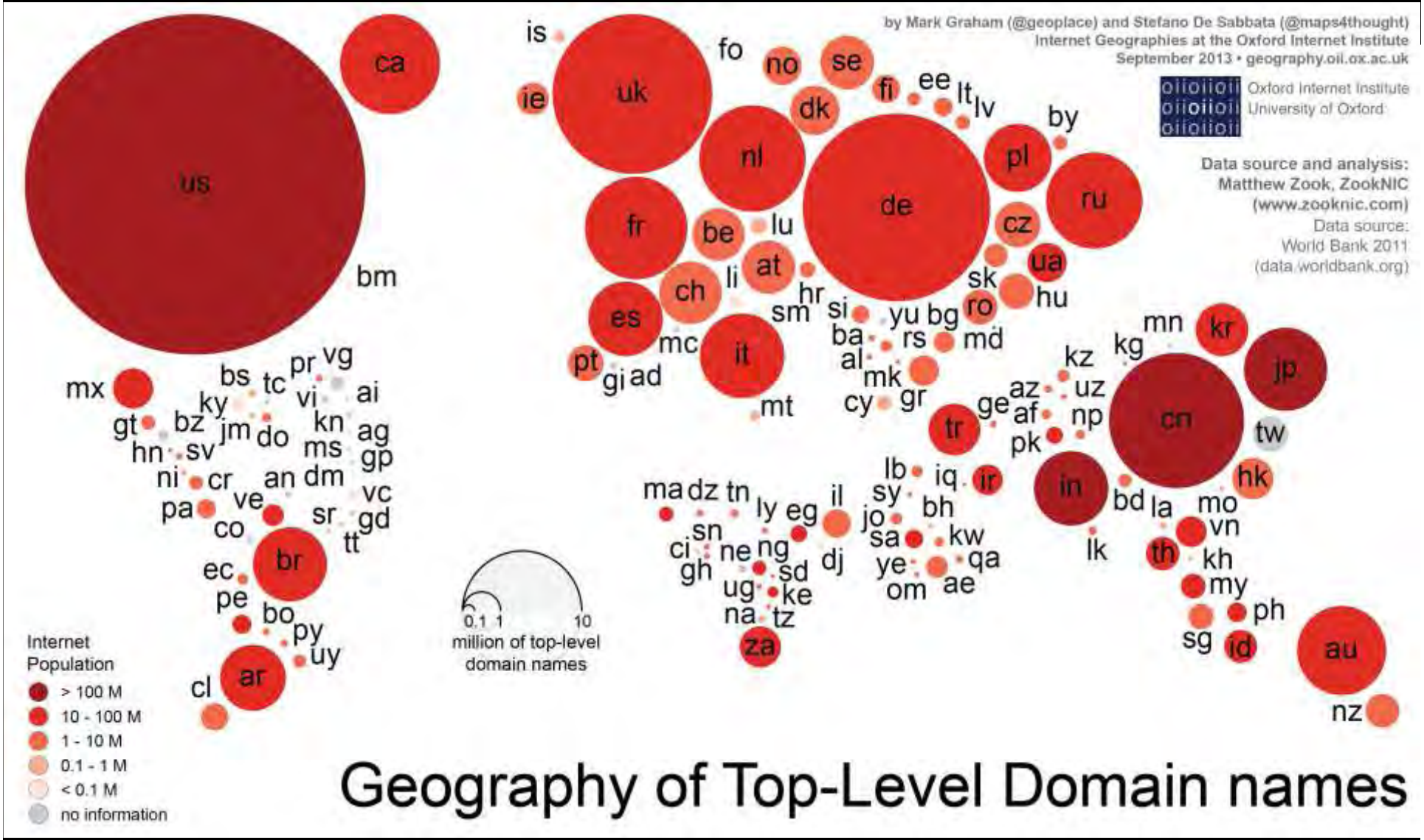
mHealthAfrica.com

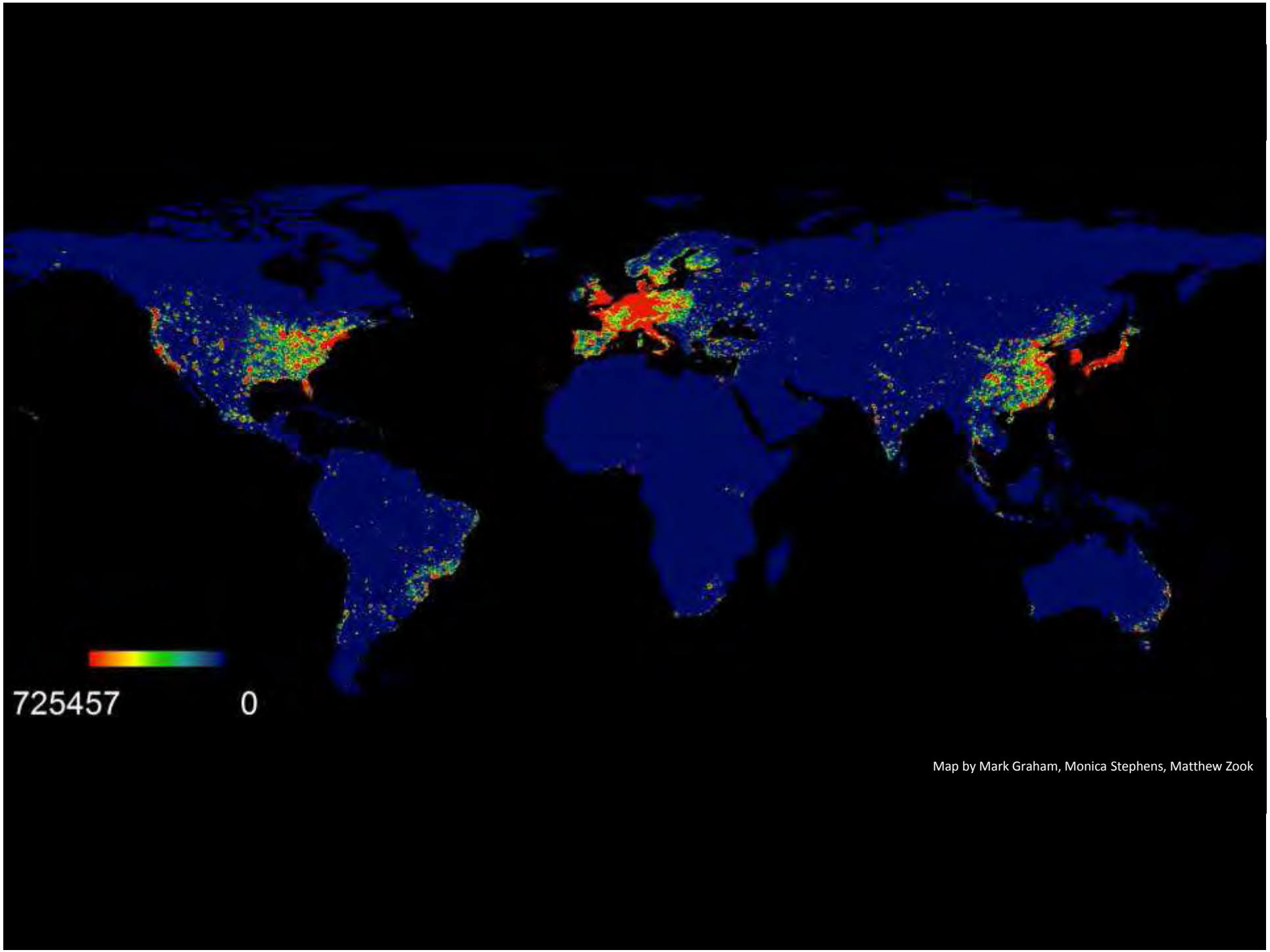
June 2012

*iHub_
www.ihub.co.ke/blog/

I JUST PUNCHED THE DATA INTO MY PHONE AND I'M EARNING GOOD CASH.
M² WORK
IN JUST A FEW MONTHS WE ALREADY HAVE 250 GLOBAL CLIENTS USING OUR DATA FROM AFRICA.
infoDev
powered by

Digital gold farming in Cambodia


by Mark Graham (@geoplace) and Stefano De Sabbata (@maps4thought)
Internet Geographies at the Oxford Internet Institute
September 2013 • geography.oii.ox.ac.uk
Oxford Internet Institute
University of Oxford
Data source and analysis:
Matthew Zook, ZookNIC
(www.zooknic.com)
Data source:
World Bank 2011
(data.worldbank.org)
Internet Population
> 100 M
10 - 100 M
1 - 10 M
0.1 - 1 M
< 0.1 M
no information
0.1 1 10
million of top-level domain names
Geography of Top-Level Domain names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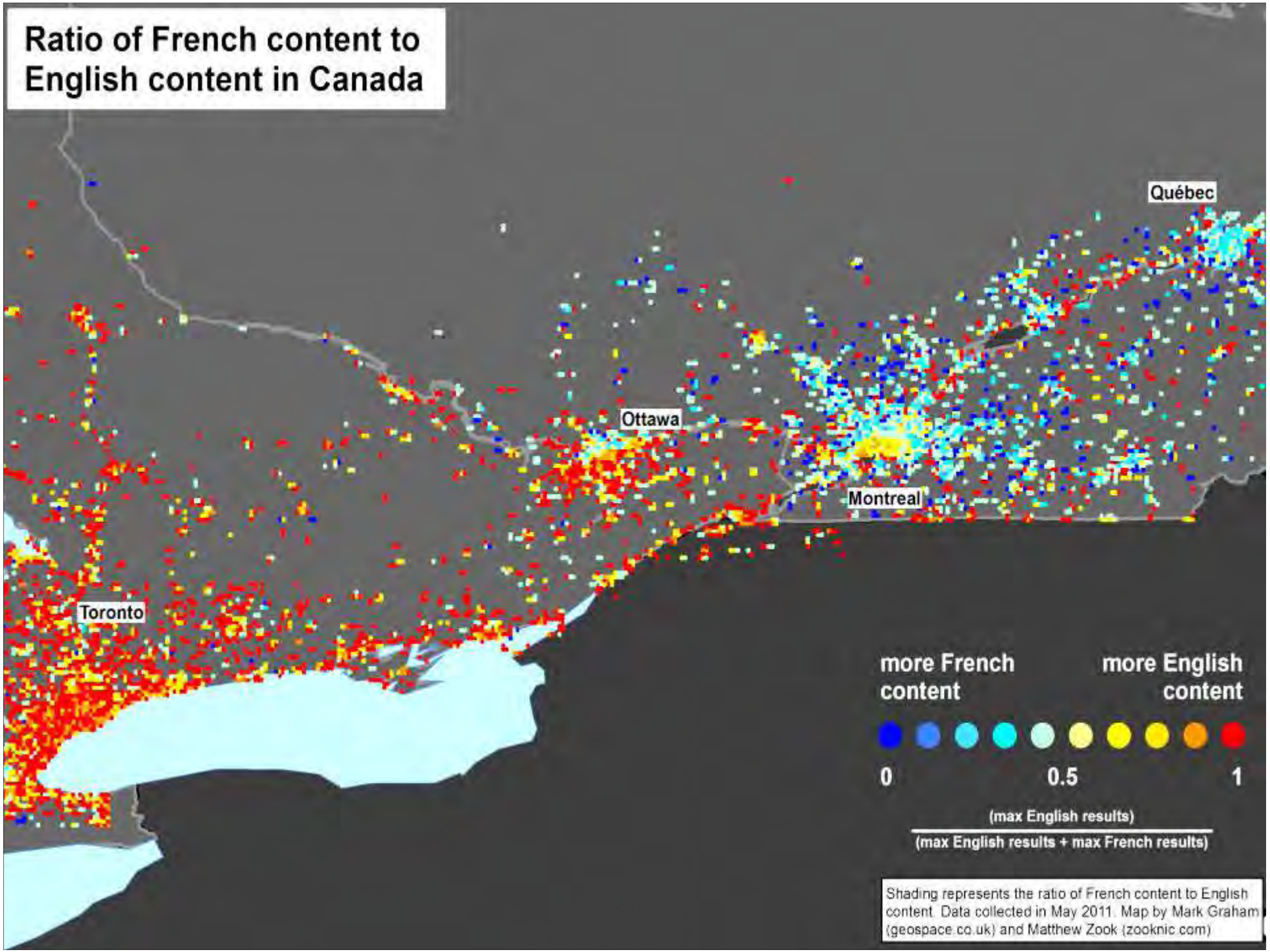
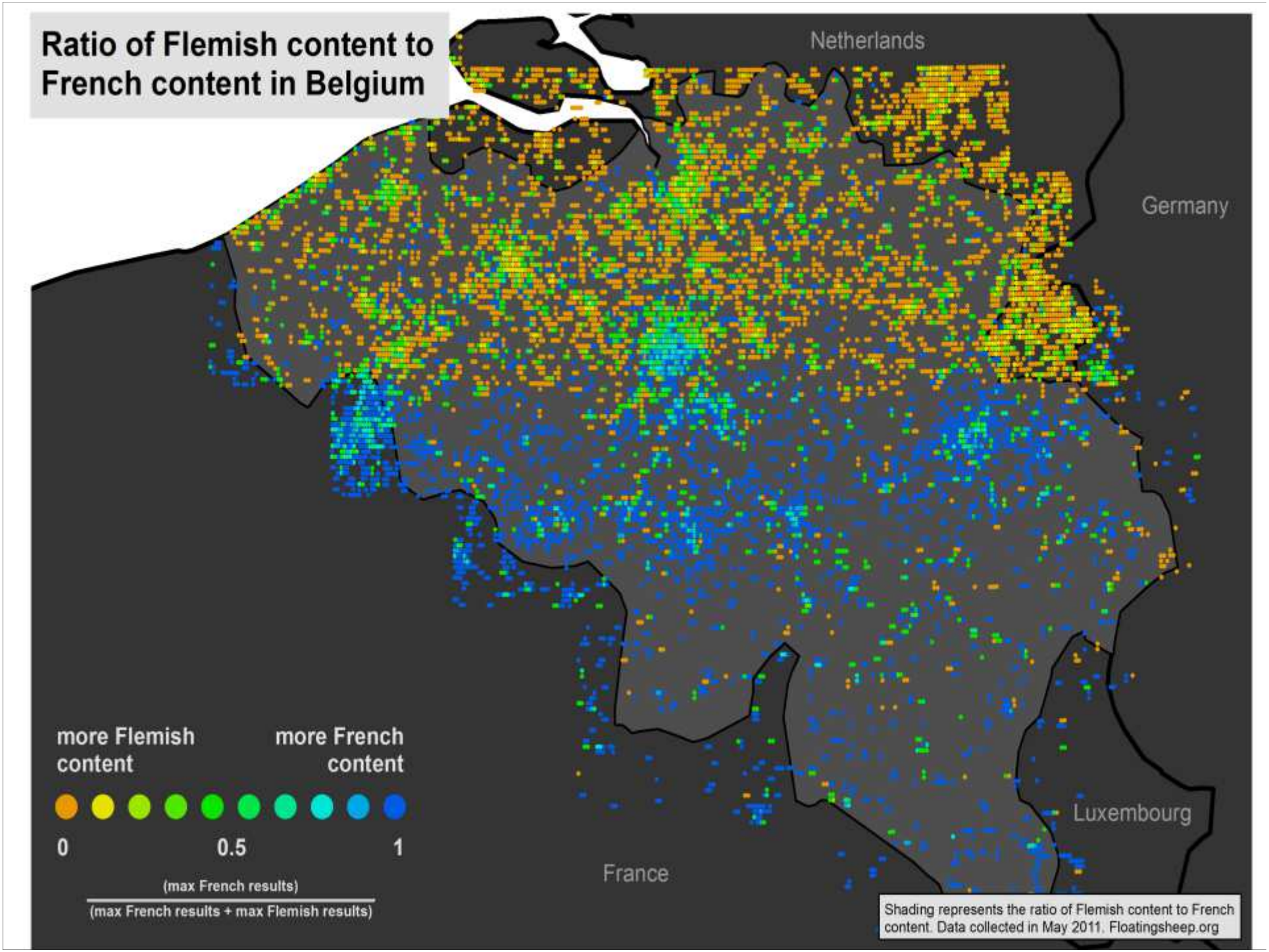
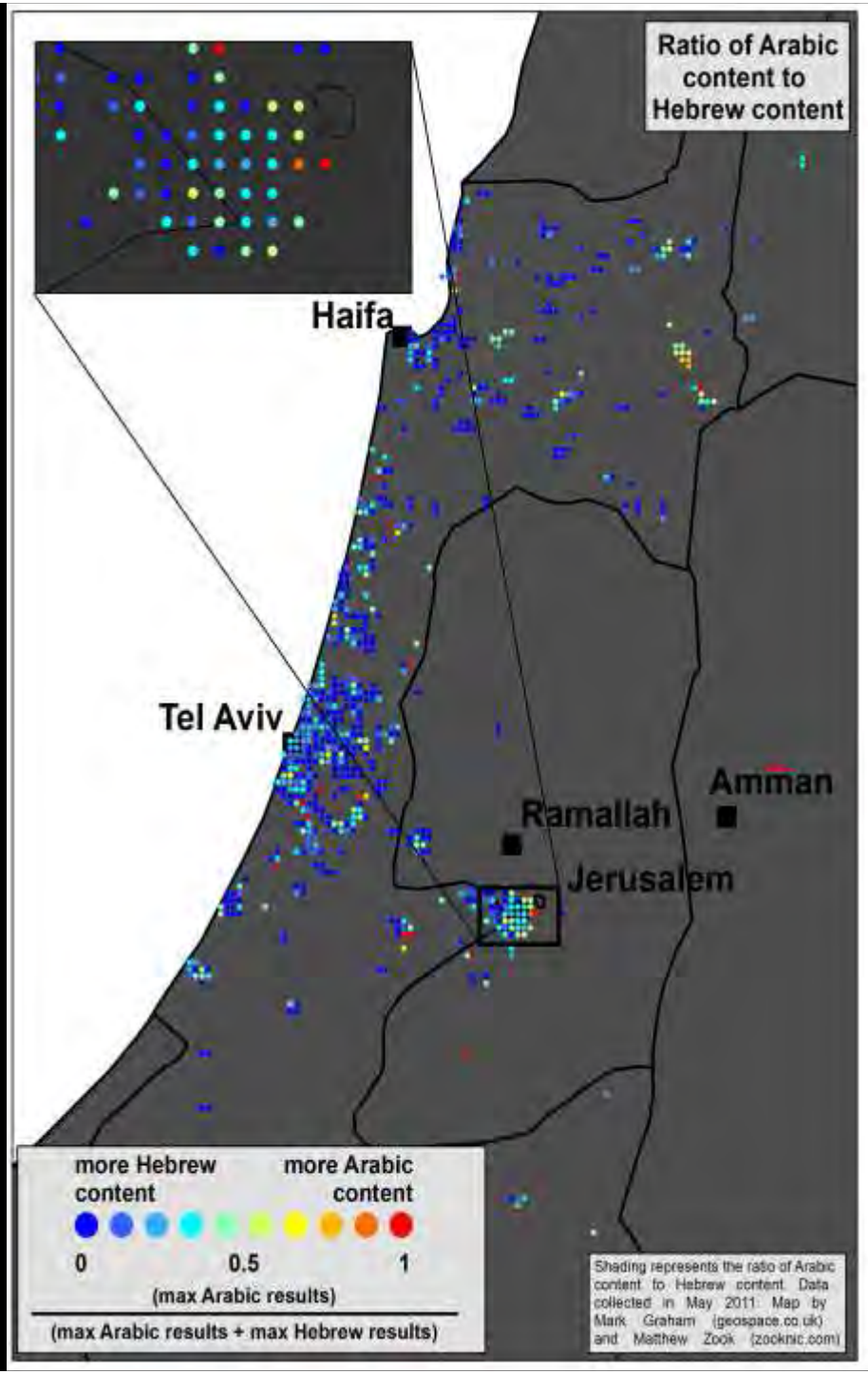
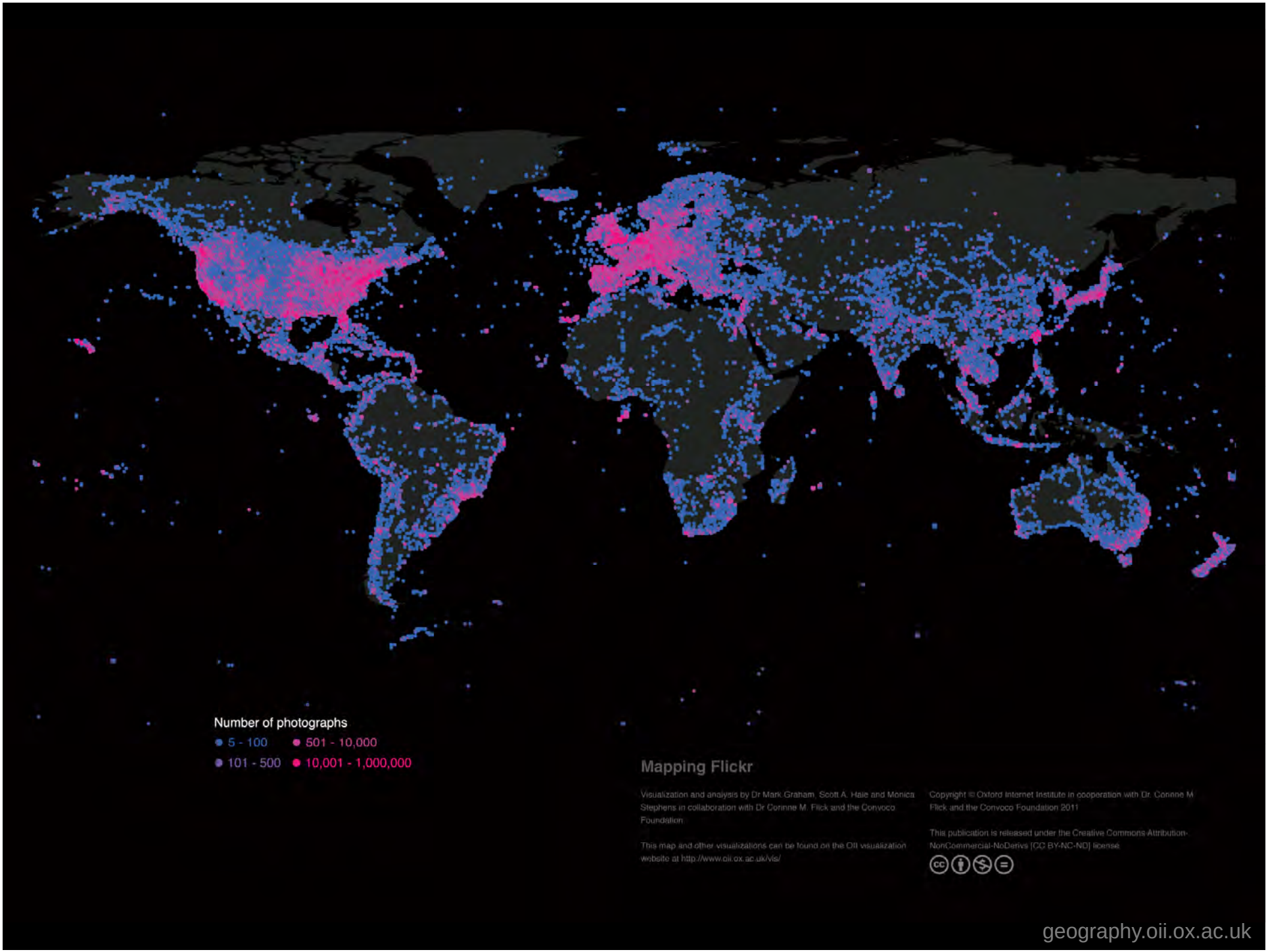
Map by Mark Graham, Monica Stephens, Matthew Zook


Ratio of French content to English content in Canada
Québec
Ottawa
Montreal
Toronto
more French content
more English content
0
0.5
1
(max English results)
(max English results + max French results)
Shading represents the ratio of French content to English content. Data collected in May 2011. Map by Mark Graham (geospace.co.uk) and Matthew Zook (zooknic.com)


Ratio of Flemish content to French content in Belgium
Netherlands
Germany
Luxembourg
France
more Flemish content
more French content
0
0.5
1
(max French results)
(max French results + max Flemish results)
Shading represents the ratio of Flemish content to French content. Data collected in May 2011. Floatingsheep.org


Ratio of Arabic content to Hebrew content
Haifa
Tel Aviv
Amman
Ramallah
Jerusalem
more Hebrew content
more Arabic content
0
0.5
1
(max Arabic results)
(max Arabic results + max Hebrew results)
Shading represents the ratio of Arabic content to Hebrew content. Data collected in May 2011. Map by Mark Graham (geospace.co.uk) and Matthew Zook (zooknic.com)


Number of photographs
5 - 100
101 - 500
501 - 10,000
10,001 - 1,000,000
Mapping Flickr
Visualization and analysis by Dr Mark Graham, Scott A. Hale and Monica Stephens in collaboration with Dr Corinne M. Flick and the Convoco Foundation
This map and other visualizations can be found on the OII visualization website at http://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/vis/
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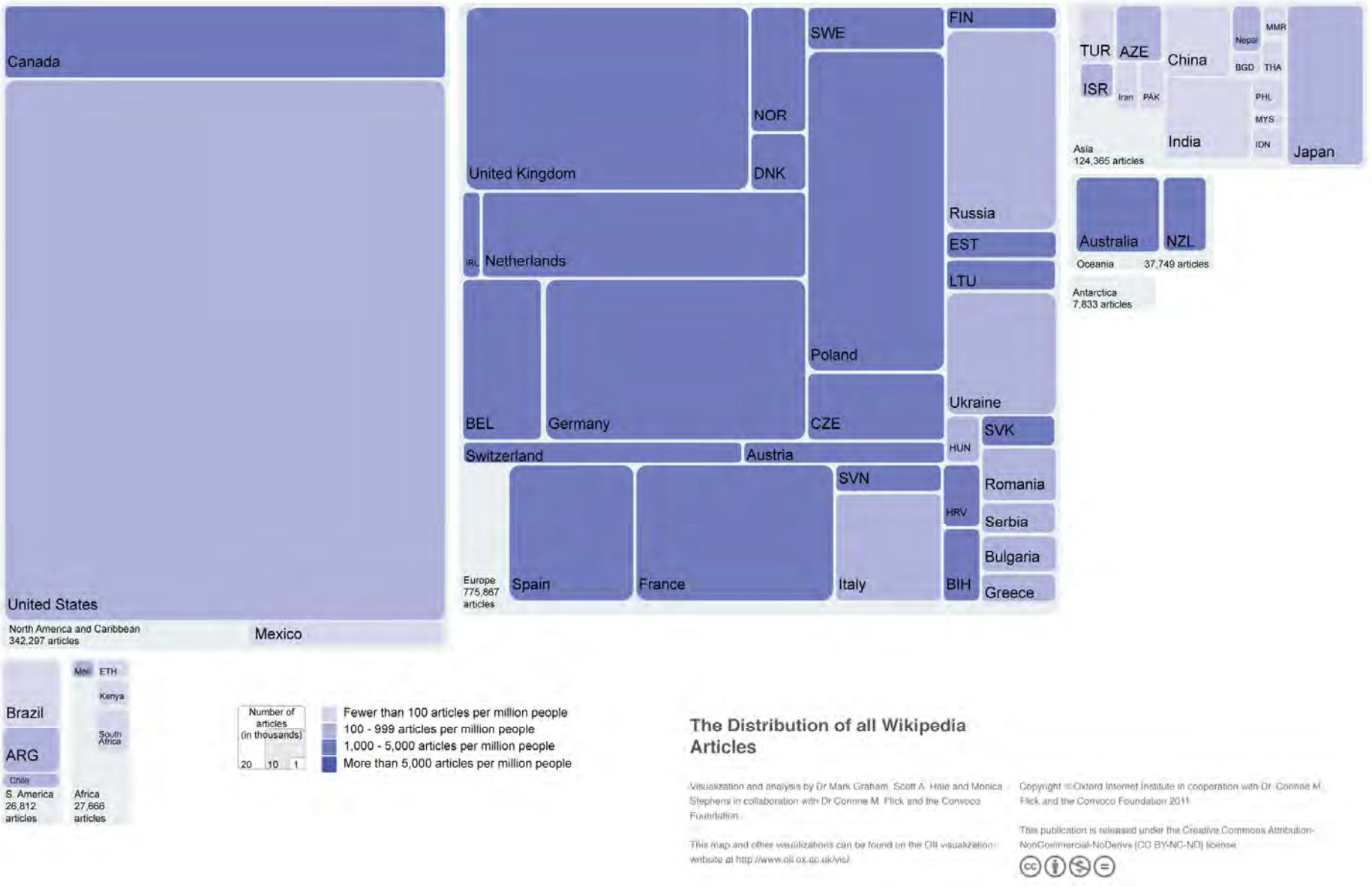
geography.oii.ox.ac.uk



The Distribution of all Wikipedia Articles

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This map and other visualizations can be found on the OII visualization website at http://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/vis/

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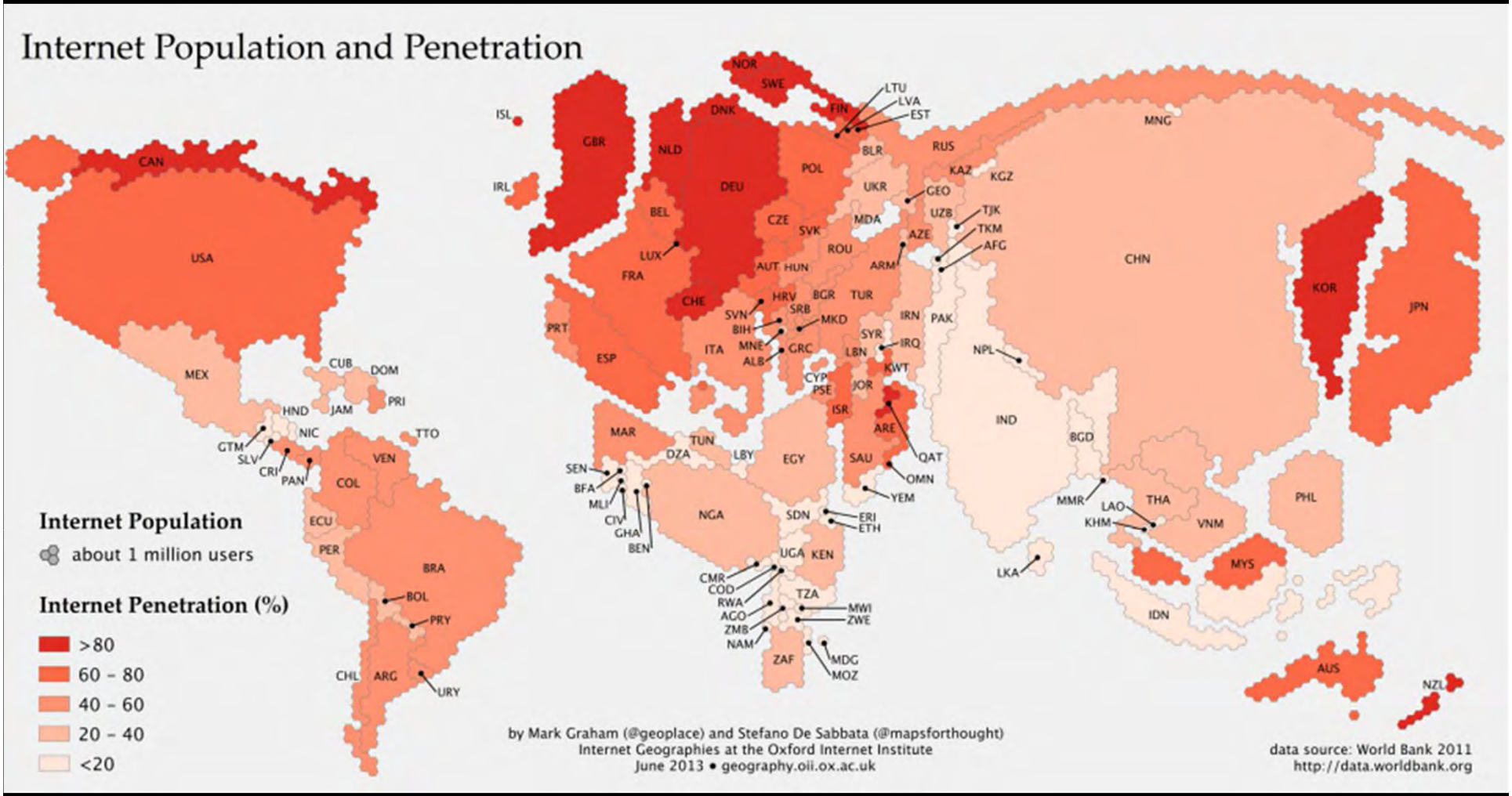
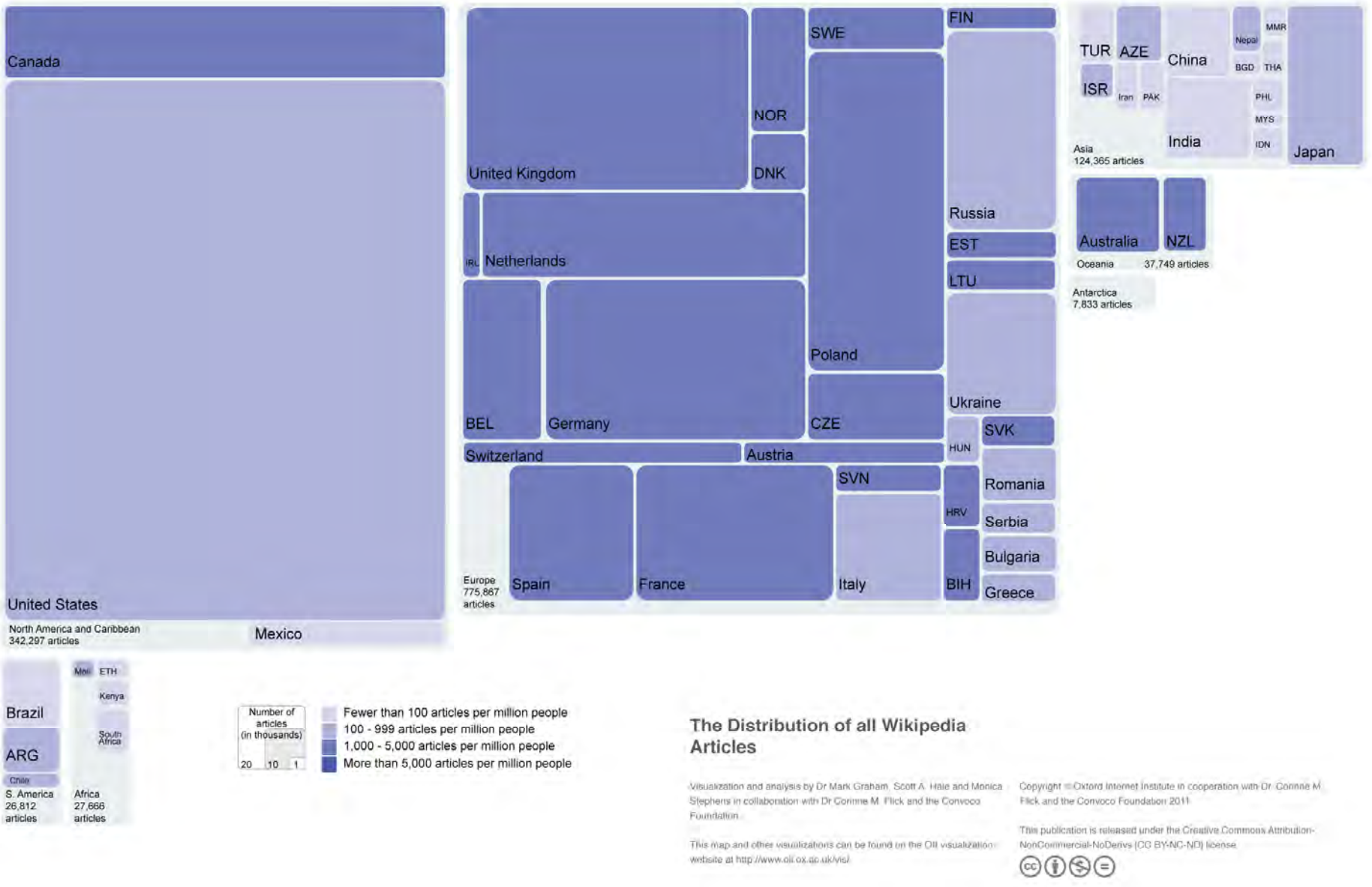

Internet Population and Penetration
Internet Population
about 1 million users
Internet Penetration (%)
>80
60 - 80
40 - 60
20 - 40
<20
by Mark Graham (@geoplace) and Stefano De Sabbata (@mapsforthought)
Internet Geographies at the Oxford Internet Institute
June 2013 • geography.oii.ox.ac.uk
data source: World Bank 2011
http://data.worldbank.org



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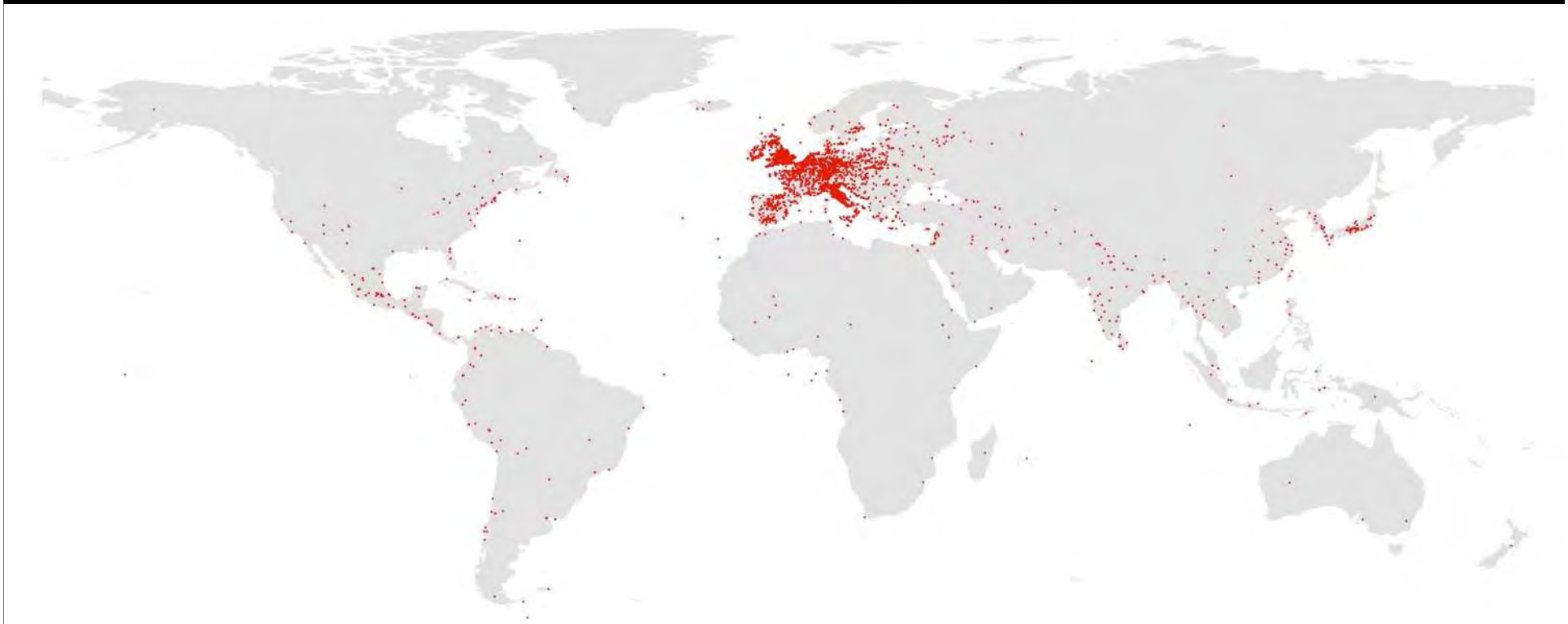
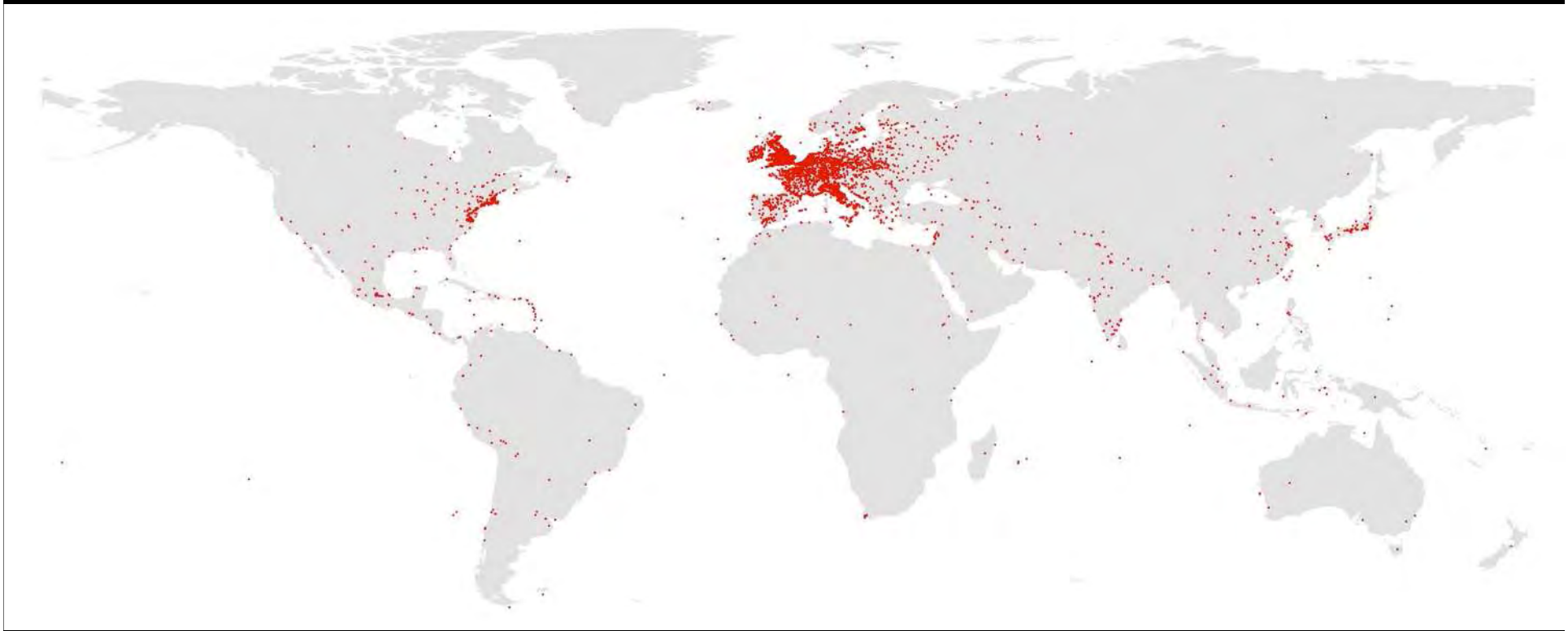
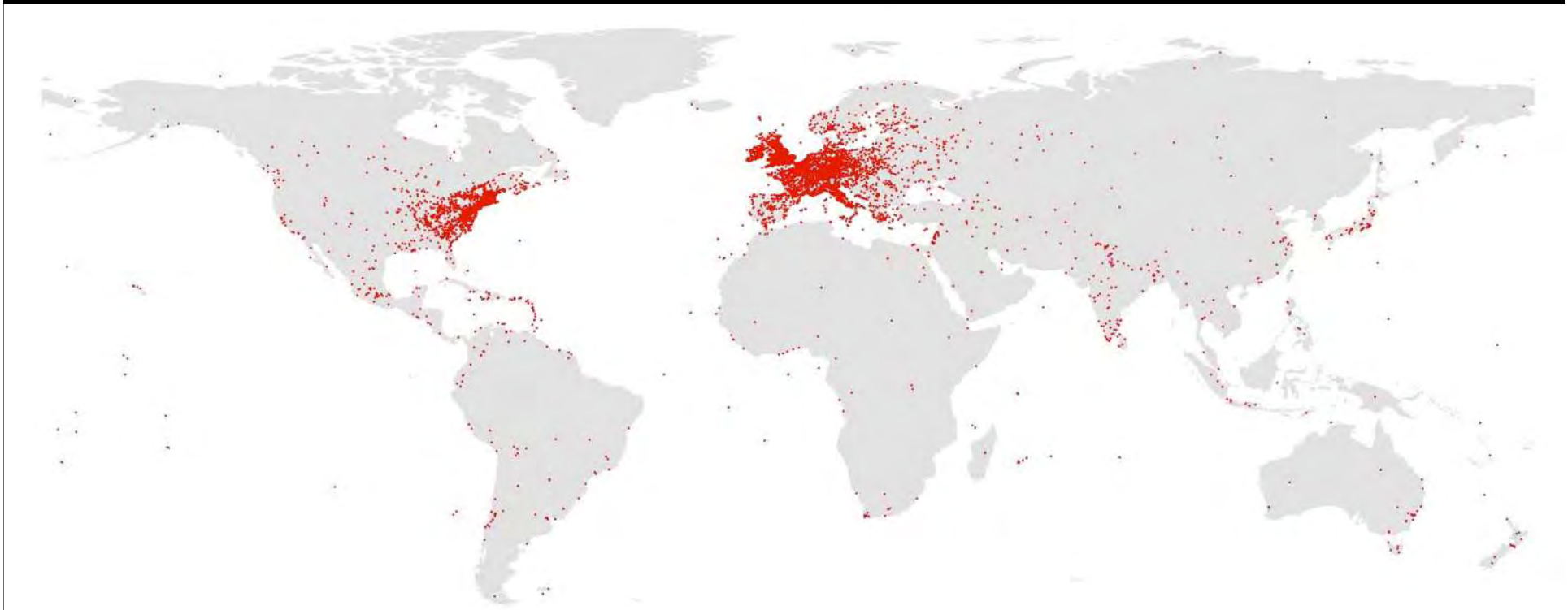
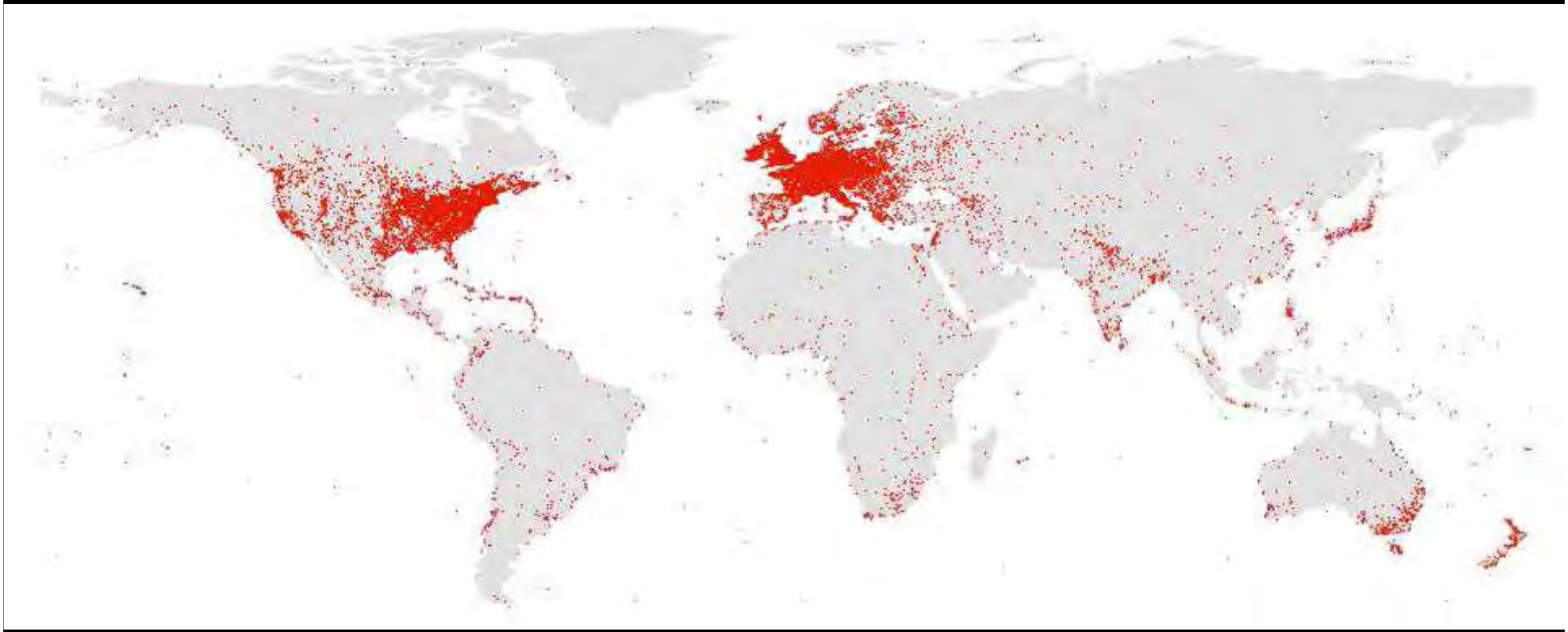
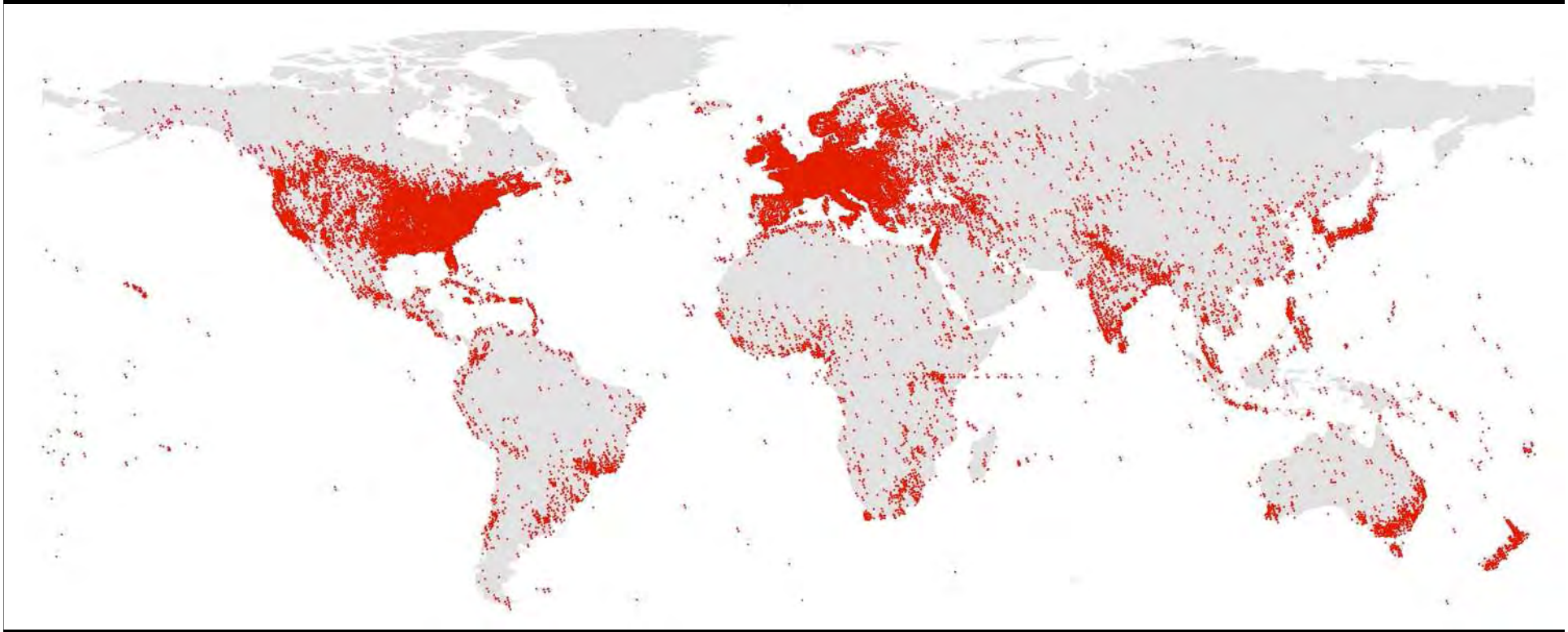


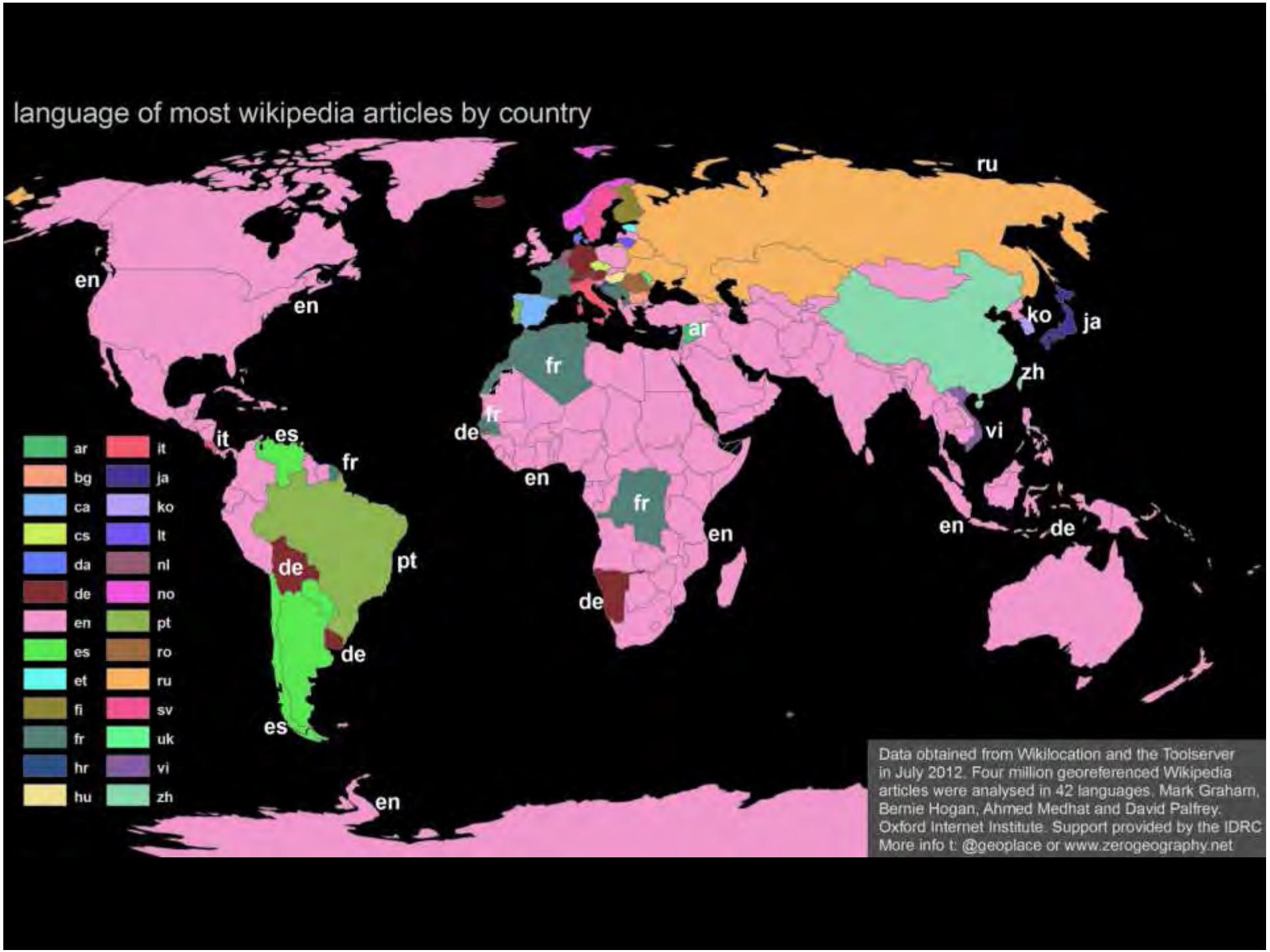


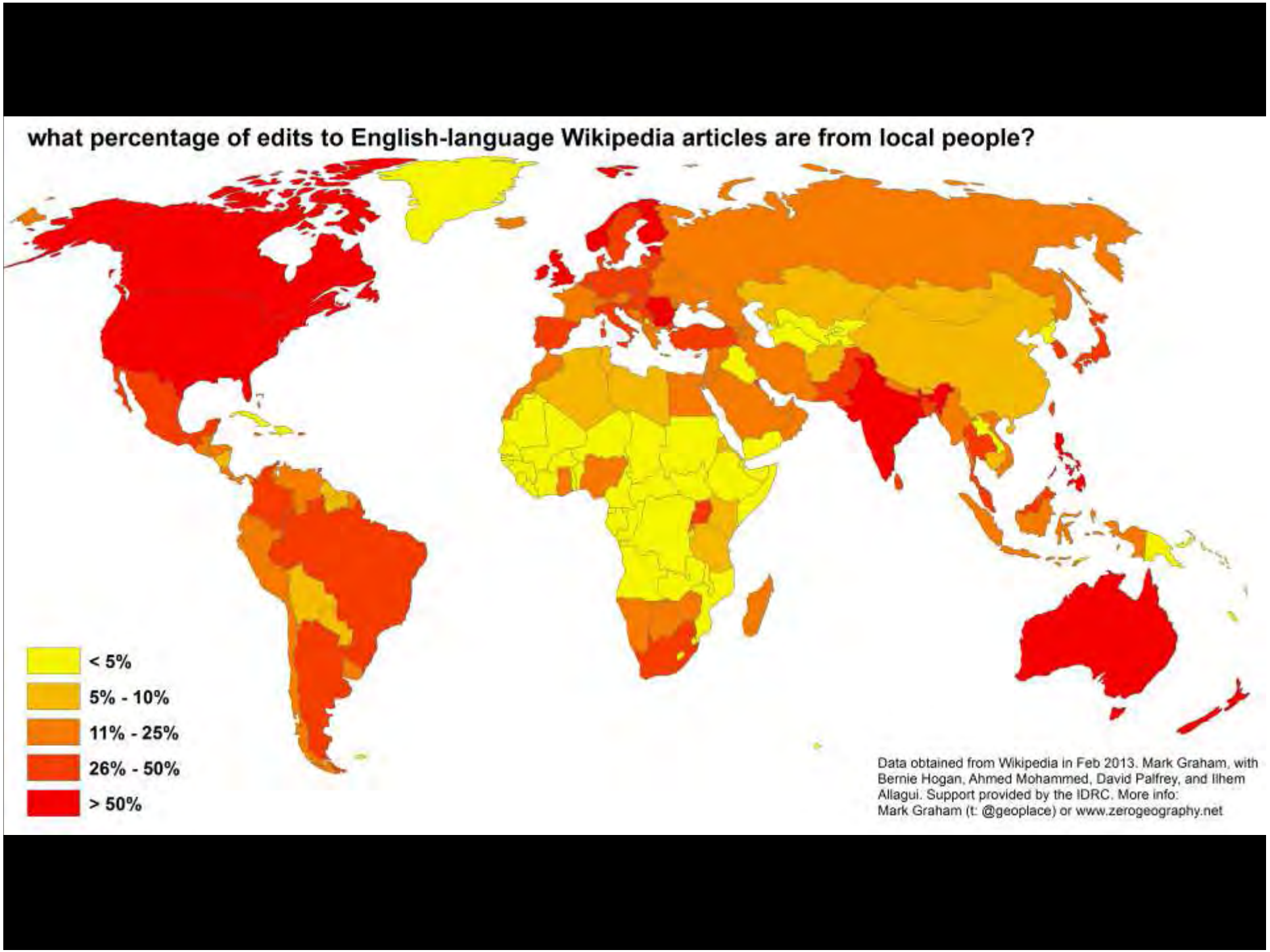




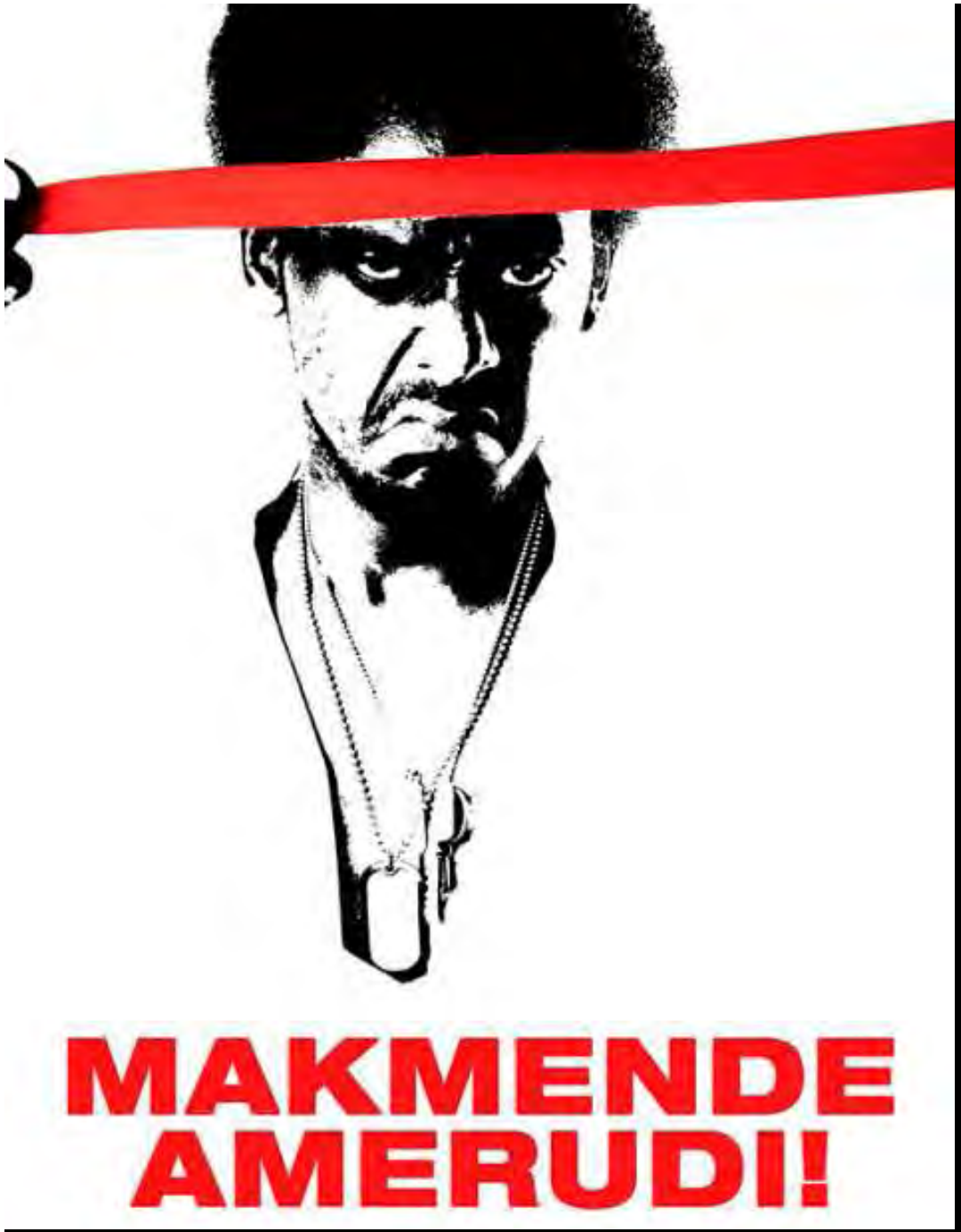


“The sum of all human knowledge”


language of most wikipedia articles by country
ar
bg
ca
cs
da
de
en
es
et
fi
fr
hr
hu
it
ja
ko
lt
nl
no
pt
ro
ru
sv
uk
vi
zh
Data obtained from Wikilocation and the Toolserver in July 2012. Four million georeferenced Wikipedia articles were analysed in 42 languages. Mark Graham, Bernie Hogan, Ahmed Medhat and David Palfrey. Oxford Internet Institute. Support provided by the IDRC
More info t: @geoplace or www.zerogeography.net

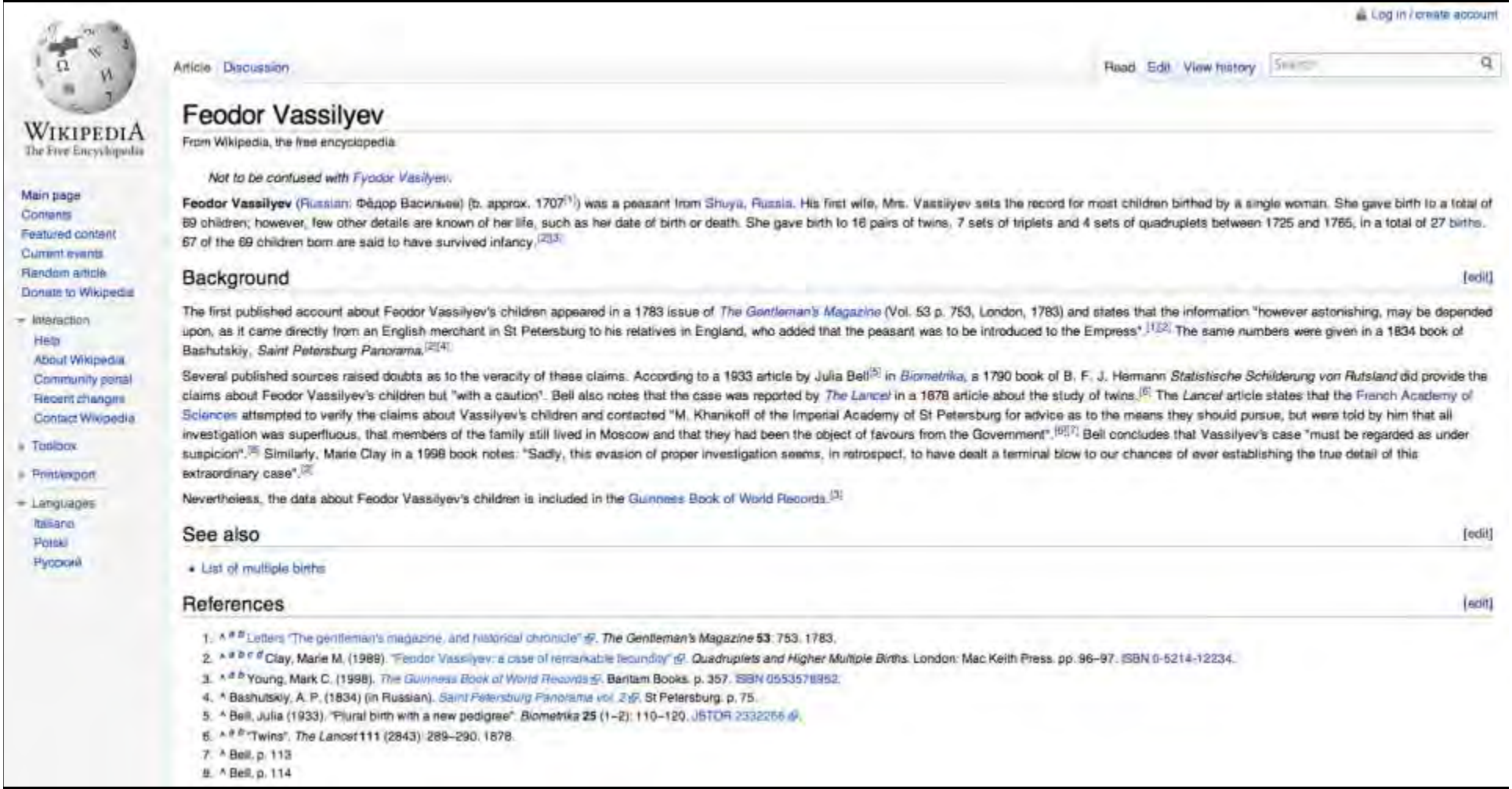

what percentage of edits to English-language Wikipedia articles are from local people?
< 5%
5% - 10%
11% - 25%
26% - 50%
> 50%
Data obtained from Wikipedia in Feb 2013. Mark Graham, with Bernie Hogan, Ahmed Mohammed, David Palfrey, and Ilhem Allagui. Support provided by the IDRC. More info: Mark Graham (t: @geoplace) or www.zerogeography.net

Cultural biases



More info about this story in Ford, H. (2011). The Missing Wikipedians. In Lovink, G., and Tkacz, N. *Critical Point of View: A Wikipedia Reader.*

Gender inequality



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Feodor Vassilyev

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with Fyodor Vasilyev.

Feodor Vassilyev (Russian: Фёдор Васильев) (b. approx. 1707[1]) was a peasant from Shuya, Russia. His first wife, Mrs. Vassilyev sets the record for most children birthed by a single woman. She gave birth to a total of 69 children; however, few other details are known of her life, such as her date of birth or death. She gave birth to 16 pairs of twins, 7 sets of triplets and 4 sets of quadruplets between 1725 and 1765, in a total of 27 births. 67 of the 69 children born are said to have survived infancy.[2][3]

Background [edit]

The first published account about Feodor Vassilyev's children appeared in a 1783 issue of *The Gentleman's Magazine* (Vol. 53 p. 753, London, 1783) and states that the information "however astonishing, may be depended upon, as it came directly from an English merchant in St Petersburg to his relatives in England, who added that the peasant was to be introduced to the Empress".[1][2] The same numbers were given in a 1834 book of Bashutskiy, *Saint Petersburg Panorama*.[2][4]

Several published sources raised doubts as to the veracity of these claims. According to a 1933 article by Julia Bell[5] in *Biometrika*, a 1790 book of B. F. J. Hermann *Statistische Schilderung von Rutsland* did provide the claims about Feodor Vassilyev's children but "with a caution". Bell also notes that the case was reported by *The Lancet* in a 1878 article about the study of twins.[6] The *Lancet* article states that the French Academy of Sciences attempted to verify the claims about Vassilyev's children and contacted "M. Khanikoff of the Imperial Academy of St Petersburg for advice as to the means they should pursue, but were told by him that all investigation was superfluous, that members of the family still lived in Moscow and that they had been the object of favours from the Government".[6][7] Bell concludes that Vassilyev's case "must be regarded as under suspicion".[5] Similarly, Marie Clay in a 1998 book notes: "Sadly, this evasion of proper investigation seems, in retrospect, to have dealt a terminal blow to our chances of ever establishing the true detail of this extraordinary case".[2]

Nevertheless, the data about Feodor Vassilyev's children is included in the Guinness Book of World Records.[3]

See also [edit]

- List of multiple births

References [edit]

1. ^ a b Letters "The gentleman's magazine, and historical chronicle". *The Gentleman's Magazine* **53**: 753. 1783.
2. ^ a b c d Clay, Marie M. (1998). "Feodor Vassilyev: a case of remarkable fecundity". *Quadruplets and Higher Multiple Births*. London: Mac Keith Press. pp. 96–97. ISBN 0-5214-12234.
3. ^ a b Young, Mark C. (1998). *The Guinness Book of World Records*. Bantam Books. p. 357. ISBN 0553578952.
4. ^ Bashutskiy, A. P. (1834) (in Russian). *Saint Petersburg Panorama vol. 2*. St Petersburg. p. 75.
5. ^ Bell, Julia (1933). "Plural birth with a new pedigree". *Biometrika* **25** (1–2): 110–120. JSTOR 2332256.
6. ^ a b "Twins". *The Lancet* **111** (2843): 289–290. 1878.
7. ^ Bell, p. 113
8. ^ Bell, p. 114

Reinforcing information inequalities

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Al-Matariyyah

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 30°07′46.3″N 31°17′20″E

Al-Matariyyah, **Mataria** or **El Matariya** (Arabic: المطرية) is a district in the northern region of Greater Cairo, east of the Nile, in Egypt. The district is unrelated to the El Matareya coastal region in the Dakahlia Governorate. The Al-Matariyyah district's location was part of the ancient city of Heliopolis, one of the oldest cities of ancient Egypt.

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1 Name
2 History
2.1 Historic elements
3 Education
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6 References

Al-Matariyyah, with the Masalla Obelisk of Senusret I.

Name [edit]

The name Al-Matariyyah is thought to come from Latin name of *Mater* which means 'mother', and is from the presence of the 'tree of the Virgin Mary' in this district.

History [edit]

Al-Matariyya, with the nearby Ain Shams district, had a notable history during Egypt's Pharaonic period as a part of ancient Heliopolis. The district has archaeological sites of the period, some only recently discovered, beneath its current structures.[1] In ancient Roman times Heliopolis belonged to the Augustamnica province. Legend tells of the Christian Holy Family sheltering under a tree in Heliopolis, presently known as 'the tree of the Virgin Mary',[2] now with the Chapel of the Virgin in Al-Matariyyah.[3]

The French naturalist Pierre Belon du Mans mentions visiting Al-Matariyyah in his 1547 journey to Egypt.[4] Al-Mataryiah once had the villas of prominent people. The famous Egyptian poet Ahmed Shawqi lived in a villa he named 'Karmet Ibn Hani' or Ibn Hani's Vineyard كرمة ابن هانيء here, near the palace of the Khedive Abbas II at Saray El-Qobba, until his exile from Egypt at World War I.[5]

infrastructure

Gado Cartoons, Nairobi Daily Nation

Image: Copyright Roger Bamber

thank you

(many of our outputs are available at geography.oii.ox.ac.uk)

Dr Mark Graham
Oxford Internet Institute
University of Oxford

w: geospace.co.uk
w: zerogeography.net
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