
Guided Article and Section Creation

How do we better enable editors to make high impact contributions while reducing burdens on reviewers?

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Executive Summary

Creating a new article or section is among the most impactful yet challenging contributions to Wikipedia, advancing knowledge equity by filling content gaps. Despite its potential, the article and section creation process presents significant barriers, particularly for newcomers. To better support contributors, we studied how editors create new articles and how reviewers evaluate them. We also tested new guided article creation concepts with English and Indonesian Wikipedias, including new and experienced editors and new article reviewers.

Key Findings:

- **Sources are foundational, yet challenging.** Sources are essential to the editing process, and all editors begin article creation or expansion by gathering sources. They create or expand articles based on the availability of sources and primary challenges involve finding, evaluating, and applying reliable, independent, and sufficiently covered sources.
- **Judging notability remains difficult.** A critical challenge, particularly for newcomers, is assessing notability and aligning content with Wikipedia policy. Editors also struggle with structuring content, writing introductions, and adding

citations. Many editors experiment with LLMs to support article structure and source discovery.

- **Reviewers' primary focus is verifying sources and notability.** Reviewers focus on assessing notability, source reliability, neutrality and structure in new articles. Verifying sources and notability is the most time-consuming part of reviewing, which reviewers believe is often due to editors' limited familiarity with guidelines, resulting in promotional or poorly sourced articles. Reviewers are interested in exploring automation to help reduce this workload.
- **'AI should guide, not write' was the prevailing sentiment from contributors.** Both editors and reviewers see greater value in AI as a tool to reduce workload, rather than to generate content.
- **Guided creation concepts are broadly useful and motivating.** Newcomers appreciated the structure and guidance, while experienced editors valued specific features. Reviewers felt that such tools could serve as reminders for all editors, especially newcomers. They see potential in these tools for addressing current challenges of promotional content, notability and citation gaps, AI-generated content and incorrect writing styles. Reviewers also anticipated broader benefits, including more articles, increased readership, and higher editor activity.
- **Policy adherence and editorial judgment remain top concerns.** While the concepts have been well received, reviewers and experienced editors emphasized that adherence to Wikipedia policies and community norms must remain the top priority. A key concern was that reviewers would prefer deeper engagement with wiki policies, guidelines and the community, rather than encouraging editors to simply create more articles. Another concern was that editors won't modify the AI-generated or templated content, which makes them wary of integrating such tools into their wiki.
- **Feature prioritization highlights the need for flexibility and custom configuration.** Participants were asked to prioritize features and both editors and reviewers identified 'Article eligibility check' and 'Add from source' as must-have features as they support fundamental steps of creating an article. Other features, like 'Suggested sections', 'templates' (from concept B), and the 'Introduction' structure' were ranked highly by some participants. Participants' priorities varied

by experience, reinforcing the need for configurable features tailored to experience levels, workflows, and needs.

Detailed results are organized into four main sections:

- [Editor experiences creating new articles](#)
- [Reviewer experiences with new articles](#)
- [Editor and reviewer feedback on guided article creation concept features](#)
- [Reader perceptions of potential input feature](#)

Recommendations are presented in [Section 5](#) as a structured framework that moves from editor-facing support (§5.1) to system-level safeguards (§5.2), cross-wiki integration (§5.3), policy awareness and learning (§5.4), and evaluation and experimentation (§5.5).

1 | Background

1.1 Rationale and context

Creating a new article or section is one of the most impactful contributions an editor can make to Wikipedia. It directly supports knowledge equity by addressing content and access gaps, while offering contributors a tangible sense of accomplishment. However, the responsibility tied to such contributions is equally high, especially within a moderation ecosystem that safeguards content quality.

Despite this potential, article and section creation presents significant barriers—particularly for newcomers. On English Wikipedia, for example, approximately 5,000–6,000 draft articles are deleted each month.

1.2 Research goals

To improve the article and section creation process (WE2.1.3), namely through a guided and supported process, we need to understand the activities, pain points, and rewarding moments of creating new articles and sections. And, given ongoing design explorations, there is a need to do early concept testing and get early formative feedback on these product ideas.

Given that new article and section creation lies at an important intersection of multiple editor, but also moderator and administrator, types, we need to learn from a range of individuals to avoid blind spots in implications that designs may have for those impacted by workflows (e.g., the moderation and administration burdens and opportunities that may be introduced with new contribution workflows).

The primary goals of this research project are:

- To evaluate [early-stage design concepts](#) with editors and reviewers
- To understand the workflows, challenges, and successes of editors who create new articles or sections

- To understand workflows and experiences of reviewers of new articles and sections

2 | Research design

2.1 Methodology

Data collection: Methodology for this study incorporated a short interview and cognitive walkthrough to understand the editors and reviewers experience with creating or reviewing new sections and articles. This was followed by concept testing of the early-stage designs to get participant feedback on perception, expectations, usability challenges and perceived value. There was also a short participatory exercise before closing each session to prompt feature prioritization feedback from the participants.

Data analysis: Collected data was transcribed into Google Sheets where it was categorized based on areas of inquiry, stemming from the research questions. Inductive coding, where themes are generated based on the data rather than a pre-determined framework, was applied to the raw data. Codes were then grouped together to form larger themes which were analysed for behavioural patterns to answer the research questions. The insights from these themes were collected to form categories which form the contents of the report.

2.2 Selection of study participants

We recruited participants from two different language Wikipedias, namely English (enwiki) and Indonesian (idwiki) Wikipedia, to understand how varying norms and policies impact article and section creation in differently-sized wikis. These participants included editors and reviewers.

- Editors:
 - Newcomers with at least one recently accepted or rejected article or section contribution. We defined 'recently' to mean any time within the past 6 months.

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- Experienced editors with a history of creating new articles or sections.
 - Reviewers: Reviewers or patrollers who review recently created articles

Based on this segmentation we conducted sessions with 9 enwiki editors (4 newcomers, 5 experienced editors) and 9 idwiki editors (4 newcomers, 5 experienced editors). Additionally, we conducted sessions with 4 reviewers from each wiki, English and Indonesian.

3 | Overview of study participants

Editors: Newcomer editors across both wikis had been editing for 3-9 months, whereas experienced editors of enwiki had been editing 1 - 22 years (median: 9years) and of idwiki 1 - 9 years (median: 7). Experienced editors from enwiki self-reported creating new articles or sections on an average of once or twice per week, whereas those from idwiki reported an average of once or twice per month. New editors from both enwiki and idwiki self-reported creating new articles or sections on an average of once or twice per week.

Reviewers: Both enwiki and idwiki participants had been reviewing new articles for the past 1-4 years (median: 2 years). The frequency of reviewing new articles ranged from frequently (several times a week) to very frequently (everyday or almost everyday).

4 | Results

The results are organized by three main sections, with the first two detailing an overview of editors' and reviewers' current behaviours and the third providing feedback on the concepts:

- [Editor experiences with creating new articles](#): Motivations, processes and challenges of new and experienced editors for creating or adding to existing articles
- [Reviewer experience with reviewing new articles](#): Motivations, processes and challenges of reviewers pertaining to new articles
- [Concept testing feedback](#): Editor and reviewer feedback on individual features and overall feedback on concepts

4.1 Editor experiences creating new articles

4.1.1 Experience and motivations guide whether editors create new articles or improve existing ones

"It motivates me to keep going. I look at the amount of articles that do not exist yet and I need to do them. I need to create them." - English Wikipedia experienced editor

Most editors see Wikipedia as a way to share their knowledge, close the knowledge gap, and contribute to a higher goal of making that knowledge accessible to everyone. For a few, sharing information about their culture and geography is a matter of pride. They also like the community aspect of it - connecting with other like-minded individuals and gaining new knowledge.

Most newcomers rarely create new articles because they feel like they are still learning the editing process and don't feel confident to create whole articles. They prefer to add to existing articles.

Most experienced editors create new articles as well as improve existing articles by adding content, adding infoboxes or images, making grammar and punctuation edits, etc. A few who prefer to only improve existing articles do so due to a lack of

time (their time is occupied by other Wiki activities such as organizing training sessions) or because of a lack of notable sources for their preferred subject material.

4.1.2 Article editing process:

Editors balance personal interests with available sources when choosing what to create or improve

Most newcomers and experienced editors choose topics based on their personal interests (biographies, arts and culture, geography, environment are popular ones). These interests haven't changed since the editors started contributing and some experienced editors keep a list of articles they'd like to create on their Wiki profile. Some newcomers choose an article to write or expand based on the list given during a community event. A few newcomers find editing suggestions via the newcomer homepage.

Most editors add content or create articles based on the availability of sources or information they read in a source. After finding a source, editors check for existing articles to understand whether they need to create an article or add to an existing article. Idwiki editors also look at corresponding enwiki articles to compare and detect missing content. Few experienced editors look at tags as a starting point. One has a Suggestbot to find articles along with the issues they are tagged with.

Note: All columns in this table are sortable, allowing you to rearrange the table so the articles most interesting to you are shown at the top. All images have mouse-over popups with more information. For more information about the columns and categories, please consult the documentation and please get in touch on SuggestBot's talk page with any questions you might have.

Views/Day	Quality	Title	Tagged with...
9	★★★	Dzigbordi Kwaku-Dosoo (talk)	Add sources
166	★★★	Galamsey (talk)	Add sources
7	★★★	Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere (talk)	Add sources
43	★★★	Electoral Commission of Ghana (talk)	Add sources
81	★★★	Slow fashion (talk)	Add sources
22	★★★★	Sorin Hall (University of Notre Dame) (talk)	Add sources
6	★★★	Tamale Central Market (talk)	Cleanup
430	★★★	Oyo State (talk)	Cleanup
59	★★★★	University of Professional Studies (talk)	Cleanup
181	★★★★	Politics of Bangladesh (talk)	Expand
24	★★★★	Ghana Oil Company (talk)	Expand
35	★★★★	COVID-19 vaccination in Ghana (talk)	Expand
1,433	★★★★	LGBTQ rights by country or territory (talk)	Unencyclopaedic
146	★★★★	LGBTQ rights in Uganda (talk)	Unencyclopaedic
691	★★★★	International trade (talk)	Unencyclopaedic
88	★★★	Bobby (Paper Mario) (talk)	Merge

Suggestbot used by an enwiki editor to find articles to improve

Editors rely on tools for sources and structure, guidelines, and community support to create and expand articles

Editors use a variety of resources while creating or expanding an article.

To find sources:

Most editors use a search engine, typically Google to find sources. A few also use other sites such as [‘Publish or perish’](#) (a software that retrieves academic citations) or newspapers.

For assistance with structure:

- **ChatGPT/LLMs:** Some newcomers, mostly but not limited to idwiki, use ChatGPT to understand and paraphrase source content, or to get a reference structure based on which they can look for sources. Some experienced editors use it to find sources not found on Google and to improve the readability/flow of their article. However, some editors find it unreliable, with questionable sources, and refrain from using it due to a fear of being blocked/banned.
- **Other articles:** Newcomers and experienced editors refer to similar articles while creating an article. This is quite common in idwiki editors who often use enwiki articles as reference and to find missing content. The guidance ranges from referencing the article for formatting and structure to using the skeleton (infobox, section headers) and simply changing the content. The reference articles can be similar articles from the category or corresponding enwiki articles for idwiki editors. Editors also refer to existing [templates](#) and a few experienced editors even add new elements to the templates.
- **Other tools:** A few use the [Proveit](#) functionality to generate the references via a link, Grammarly to check grammar and punctuation, and a notepad app or their sandbox to draft their articles.

For assistance with policies/guidelines:

- **Wiki guides:** Most newcomers and experienced editors of this study are aware of these guides in part because of their training programs (university

fan club training sessions for example) or because of their experience with writing articles and used these if they needed any assistance with policies/guidelines. Some experienced editors would have liked to see guidance for early editors on wiki policies at the start of their editing journeys to become familiar with wiki guidelines. Guidelines remain an integral reference, even for experienced editors who still refer to them for any queries while writing an article, even if they are familiar with creating wiki articles.

- **Other editors:** Most editors ask other editors for assistance via messaging channels, Teahouse, help page, community training. In idwiki, editors are connected to reviewers and other editors on messaging app groups such as Discord, Telegram and WhatsApp. These could be groups created during editing training/workshops and article creation or improvement campaigns. Some enwiki editors such as those belonging to a university wiki fan club were also connected via messaging apps to other editors and more experienced editors who they turn to for assistance.
 - A few editors prefer this option because the guides can be overwhelming with the amount of information.

Experienced editors wish they would have had more information on Wikipedia policies when they first started editing because of mistakes made with regards to notability, NPOV, and appropriate sources. They also wish they had known how to deal with the community aspect of wikipedia such as handling different opinions and understandings.

All participants first look for sources and add content based on the information found in the source articles

"If I'm adding something that's making an assertion that somebody might potentially challenge, I'm making sure that I can point to a web source, a journal article, broadsheet newspaper, whatever that supports what I'm adding in." - English Wikipedia experienced editor

Most editors have been taught this guideline and routinely follow it. A few even save information they read online to add content to articles at a later time. The process of adding sources to articles is a matter of personal preference. Some prefer adding all sources after they have finished writing the entire article. Some prefer to add sources as they write or as they finish each section.

Newcomers aren't familiar with adding images to articles and are worried about making a mistake

New editors are aware of WikiCommons and a few have even uploaded images to Commons. However, there is hesitancy in importing images from Commons to Wikipedia due to unawareness of the process and the fear of making an error. Experienced editors are far more comfortable with adding images to Commons, and adding them into a wiki article.

Publishing article content is shaped by editor experience and policy awareness

Newcomers look at cues such as coherence and sufficient references to determine if an article is good enough to be published. A few send them to other community members for informal reviews. On the other hand, experienced editors have a deeper understanding of policies and specifically review their articles for notability, and quality and number of sources before publishing.

Both newcomers and experienced editors see creating Wikipedia articles as ever evolving. They are comfortable with adding more information after publishing, depending on availability of time and sources.

Previous declination or rejection hasn't hampered article creation or expansion; editors are more aware of guidelines

Idwiki newcomers aren't very experienced with creating articles so haven't experienced declination or rejection. However almost all other editors, this includes enwiki editors, have experienced their articles getting declined, or even speedy deleted usually early on in their editing journey. They were usually deleted because they didn't meet notability criteria, had insufficient or unreliable references, and explanations were provided to all editors. Most of these editors understood the reason for declination or rejection and learnt from the experience while a few didn't agree or were overwhelmed with the explanation provided. All of them abandoned

the article because either they didn't have a choice since it was voted for deletion or they didn't have sufficient reliable sources to fix the article. After experiencing declination or rejection, all editors try to follow guidelines, though judging notability is still challenging for a few.

4.1.3 Source, notability, and technical challenges shape editing approaches

- Most editors, regardless of experience, struggle with finding credible sources that fit wiki criteria on sources, especially if that includes sources in non-English languages or for niche topics.
- For some newcomers, the challenge is unfamiliarity with the intricacies of creating wiki articles (writing introductions, creating inline citations, etc).
- Few newcomers also struggle to understand notability and feel that the high notability standards block articles being created on people of lesser notability doing good work.
- A few experienced editors find it difficult to write neutrally on contentious topics or knowing what to write.
- Few editors also face logistical challenges such as availability of data, difficulty in using a mobile to edit articles and IP blocks.

To address the challenge of finding credible sources, newcomers often focus on creating sections or adding to existing articles and ensuring that the sources they use fit wiki criteria. Some experienced editors use templates to help give structure or pinpoint missing content, or they use AI to create an outline and find sources. They also make use of the talk page to get consensus on contentious topics.

4.2 Reviewer experiences with new articles

4.2.1 Reviewers are motivated by supporting editors, ensuring quality, and filling gaps

Editors started reviewing new articles in order to:

- Assist editors: Help other editors, especially newcomers, with their contributions

- Ensure quality content: Ensure there is no misinformation or paid content on their wikis
- Fill in a gap: A few enwiki reviewers wanted to step up their contributions and felt there were fewer reviewers compared to rollbackers

4.2.2 Article review process:

The starting point for most idwiki reviewers is the Recent Changes page since the new page patroller isn't a separate role in idwiki. Conversely, all enwiki reviewers start from the New Pages feed and then either use NPP or AfC to select articles.

Selection of articles is left to the reviewers' discretion

Neither language wiki has a prioritization system and choosing an article to review is dependent on the availability and enthusiasm of the reviewer. A reviewer mentioned oldest articles being prioritised during backlog drives but that was the rare example of prioritisation by the language wiki.

Reviewers have their own prioritization criteria.

- Some choose articles that are easy to review. These may be articles that are tagged which the reviewers want to cross-verify. They could be created by anonymous editors or editors with no talk page which might signal promotional articles.
- Some choose articles that have a tendency to either be vandalised or lack notability (such as biographies).
- Some reviewers prioritise older articles from the review queue, as they feel those editors have been waiting longer and deserve to be reviewed first. Alternatively, they select newer articles that look like promotional articles.
- Others use filters to find specific tags and if they have a preference, additionally choose articles based on their interests.
- Unless they have specialised knowledge of that field, the reviewers tend to avoid topics that are difficult to review.

Content is reviewed based on article creation guidelines

Reviewers are familiar with article creation guidelines and review content mainly on the criteria of notability and reliable sources, paying close attention to notability guidelines for article types they are not familiar with. A few reviewers use the [flowchart on NPP](#) to ensure they don't miss something. Both wikis also have Discord servers for reviewers to ask for advice and learn about the process from other reviewers.

Reviewers focus on notability, sources, neutrality, and structure while assessing articles

Reviewers fall into one of two categories - review one or two critical aspects such as notability or promotional/fake content or validity of sources to make a decision about the article. Or review multiple aspects including grammar and formatting, even make some minor edits so that no further review is required. Only a few reviewers fall into the latter category; most focus their review on one or two critical aspects.

Mainly, reviewers look at:

- **Notability:** This included checking the sources to ensure that they link to existing articles, are reliable, independent, and secondary sources.
- **Encyclopaedic tone:** That the written article is not biased in language and presents a neutral point of view
- **AI-generated content:** Reviewers look for certain markers such as the usage of em dash and sepia toned images along with promotional language to ascertain if the article is AI-generated.
- **Structure:** This includes checking the narrative flow, that the introduction matches the article content and that section headers and article titles are correct.
- **Formatting and grammar:** This includes general grammar and punctuation checks, that inline citations are correctly added and formatting of headings.

In addition to this, reviewers also look at tags from other reviewers and check the contributor profile. In doing so, they are looking for additional context, such as

whether the contribution is from a newcomer or may be an editor with a history of writing promotional articles.

In most cases, reviewers are checking for eligibility first, quality second

Quality signifies reviewing *multiple* aspects of the article such as grammar, punctuation, and formatting which only a few reviewers did. Some reviewers check multiple aspects such as sources, language, and formatting (usage of correct categories, projects, wiki links) to ensure quality of the article. A few reviewers use a “[good](#)” article to remind themselves of what an article should look like.

Some enwiki reviewers focus more on checking for unfit articles as new page patrollers, leaving the quality checks to other reviewers unless it was noticeably poor in spelling and grammar. In general, reviewers want to support newcomers, and would like other reviewers and experienced editors to do the same, rather than banning or blocking them.

Checking sources and by extension notability are the most burdensome aspects of reviewing because they are very time consuming

This includes checking if the sources are aligned with the article content. Offline sources (such as references from books), foreign language sources, and matching source to content when sources are not inline citations are all particularly challenging as well for the same reason.

A few reviewers mentioned editors not respecting reviewer feedback being a challenge. Reviewers often leave feedback while marking an article as reviewed and a few reviewers did mention that editors may not be familiar with the wikitext used in messaging or are not informed about the reasoning behind reviewer feedback. For example, in enwiki, when editors move the article from draftspace to mainspace without making the requested edits, the reviewer has to nominate the article for AfD because they can't move it back to draftspace as per the rules. But sometimes the article is notable so the reviewer is faced with a challenge of abandoning an article that requires edits. In a few cases, editors disagree with feedback on notability but are required to follow it.

Reviewers from both wikis want tools that reduce the time spent on some of the more time consuming aspects reviewing articles, leaving them to focus on more critical aspects

Most reviewers use Twinkle, page curation toolbar, and a copyright violation checker while reviewing articles.

Reviewers want tools that:

- Check that articles fulfil criteria on sources, notability, and neutrality
- Find typos in articles
- Compare enwiki and idwiki pages for title-content match and missing content that could be added

Enwiki reviewers specifically asked for tools to detect AI-generated content. In addition they also requested:

- Vandalism detection
- Personal message text box that comes with ‘Mark as reviewed’ to be rich text because it’s currently plain text and reviewers have to use wiki code which may not be familiar to editors

Reviewers also want more awareness amongst editors about existing guidelines on notability, sources, and usage of AI

Reviewers are frustrated that editors, especially new editors, don’t pay sufficient attention to guidelines on [notability](#), [reliable sources](#) and [verifiability](#), and [neutral point of view](#). In addition, editors often violate the [conflict of interest](#) guidelines by creating promotional articles. Most reviewers feel that it would be easier for editors to create articles if they read the guidelines. A few reviewers are of the opinion that the guidelines are possibly overwhelming for newcomers with information which is a sentiment echoed by a few editors.

"If editors knew about these, the notability guidelines would be more likely to be fulfilled." English Wikipedia reviewer

4.2.3 Challenges with reviewing new articles

Both idwiki and enwiki reviewers struggle with similar challenges when it comes to reviewing new articles, namely:

- **Incomplete articles:** with no citations or sources, and/or no categories added
- **Incorrectly written articles:** with a non-encyclopedic tone, incorrect article titles, mismatch between source content and article, links that don't work
- **Unawareness and a lack of understanding of guidelines:** which results in topics that are not notable or copyright violations and result in speedy deletion. This is especially noted amongst newcomer editors.
- **Promotional articles:** including by longterm sockpuppeteers noted in idwiki
- **AI-generated articles:** with hallucinated sources

In addition, enwiki reviewers also mentioned some enwiki specific challenges:

- Offline and non-English sources that are difficult to verify
- Too many references, also known as reference bombing, for notable topics
- Images without proper permissions

These also tend to be the most common causes for declination or rejection of an article.

Reviewers decline articles that can be improved and reject those that fail core standards

Common causes for declination are unreliable or insufficient sources, mismatch between sources and article content, and topic notability. Reviewers tend to decline articles that can be improved by the editors and tag the article with the appropriate tag. Both idwiki and enwiki reviewers try to assist the editors, especially newcomers, by providing feedback on their drafts and sometimes by making small edits themselves. In idwiki, editors will often send drafts for review over messaging apps.

Reviewers will wait for editors to improve the article and nominate it for deletion only if the editors don't respond or resubmit without improvements. Common causes of rejection or nomination for speedy deletion are when the article is clearly of a non-notable subject, AI-generated content, promotional articles, and copyright violations. A few editors in both idwiki and enwiki were frustrated with editors who didn't follow editorial feedback or read the guidelines and insisted on notability and non-use of AI in their article.

4.3 Editor and reviewer feedback on guided article creation

concept and features

4.3.1 Overall feedback

Perceived usefulness and impact on editing

Newcomers described the concepts as easy-to-use tools that provide structure and guidance for article creation—a clear improvement over their current practices, which include drafting in notepads or using ChatGPT for article structure. As one English Wikipedia new editor explained:

"It's like a teacher. It gives a newbie a glimpse of what he or she is supposed to do. If I had this I think I would have done better (with article creation)."

English Wikipedia new editor

Experienced editors also viewed the concepts positively, especially when working on unfamiliar topics, noting that they could simplify the process of sourcing and evaluating materials.

"I like my freedom and creativity but at the same time I want to be fast. So I would love a tool like this to make the process faster but I would also want creative control over the process." English Wikipedia experienced editor

Both groups felt the tools supported creativity rather than limiting it, giving editors a structured way to explore new or complex topics.

Concerns about overreliance and standardization

Some editors worried that newcomers might rely too heavily on the tools and neglect to read Wikipedia's core policies and guidelines. Experienced editors in particular emphasized that learning these norms is essential.

A few also expressed concern that the tools could encourage mass article creation and overly standardized outputs—but most saw this as a minor issue, with one editor noting, *"but this is a very small problem if you stop to think of it. I would rather have more articles and more people contributing than less articles."*

Several editors suggested integrating existing guidance such as the [Manual of Style](#) and [Neutral Point of View \(NPOV\)](#) guidelines directly into the workflow to promote policy compliance.

Reviewer perspectives

Reviewers felt the tools directly address persistent challenges such as promotional content, AI-generated tone, notability gaps, missing citations, and improper article style. As one Indonesian Wikipedia reviewer put it:

"It will be good for new contributors with good faith who don't know or understand how to create articles on Wikipedia." Indonesian Wikipedia reviewer

Some reviewers proposed that the level of guidance should taper off as editors gain experience, reflecting that:

"Each article is unique, each concept is unique, so you cannot use the same template again and again." Indonesian Wikipedia reviewer

Overall, reviewers expected the approach to increase the number of articles, potential readership, and editor activity. We observed the sentiment that, "more articles is the goal of the project." Indonesian reviewers also expressed enthusiasm for the potential creation of a draft namespace to support this workflow.

While reviewers did not anticipate major changes to review policies, they expected articles produced through these tools to better align with existing criteria, making review easier and potentially attracting new page reviewers, thereby easing the backlog.

Remaining risks and suggested safeguards

Reviewers raised several concerns. Some doubted the tools would deter editors creating promotional content, noting that LLM outputs often retain promotional tone, resulting in wasted reviewer time. Others feared that over-templating could lower article quality or that technical errors could lead to mistaken blocks or bans—issues previously seen with copyright violation tools.

At the same time, reviewers acknowledged that clearer guidance could prevent mistaken blocks of good-faith newcomers unfamiliar with Wikipedia's guidelines and norms. In addition to using tools such as these, reviewers would like editors to pay attention to, and also engage with the wiki community. They also emphasized the importance of addressing other writing aspects, such as formatting and encyclopedic tone.

A few reviewers suggested adding a flag or tag to identify articles created through these tools, enabling reviewers to apply appropriate scrutiny to notability and sourcing.

Section expansion concept

Editors are in agreement that this tool will make it easier to expand sections and to articles to improve. It will also make it faster because it shows the missing sections and gives an outline of what needs to be added. Some struggle with identifying specific ways to improve an article so this feature also offers that guidance.

Reviewers also perceive this as a helpful feature, especially for newcomers who often don't know what content to add and can get overwhelmed. It can also serve as a reminder to editors about missing information. An enwiki reviewer pointed out that enwiki doesn't have an emphasis on adding sections but it may give newcomers a bigger sense of accomplishment than adding a few sentences. A few reviewers compare this to the newcomer homepage and like that the guidance stays static in the writing guidance panel, whereas they disappear on clicking in the newcomer home page.

Concerns:

- A major concern amongst editors is not finding sources for the suggested sections. Editors also want to be able to edit the content based on the information in the source.

Suggested improvements:

- Editors want guidance on the content that should be included in the suggested section.

- Reviewers and editors want to see an option to add citations and a check to ensure that the sources fit the eligibility criteria.
- Reviewers want to see highlighted any part of the article that's not supported by sources.
- Reviewers feel it might be worthwhile linking the existing templates and tags to suggest improvements to the article.
- Reviewers also think it would be useful if the system could match the uploaded sources to existing content in the article.

4.3.2 Feedback on specific features

Next, we turn to feedback around specific key elements and features of the concepts tested during sessions. We focus on general feedback, followed by identification of key confusions and improvements that could be made either based on direct feedback or observed patterns of interaction.

Article category selection

The image shows two side-by-side panels from a user interface. The left panel has the heading "What article would you like to create?" and a text input field containing "Albert Einstein". The right panel has the heading "What is 'Albert Einstein'?" and a grid of eight buttons: "Person / Biography", "Geographic Location", "Species / Biology", "Organization", "Academic / Concept", "Creative Work", "Event", and "Other". Below the grid is the text "This helps us suggest the right structure and policies." and two buttons: "Back" and "Continue". The "Continue" button is highlighted in blue.

Category selection at the start of the process for both Concept A and B.

New and experienced editors like that the onboarding process simplifies the creation process. A few compared it to the wizard on WikiCommons. Editors seem to understand that the guidance is based on the pre-selected categories though this was not an area of focus in the interviews. Reviewers also expect to see guidance based on the selected category, such as category specific sections and infoboxes.

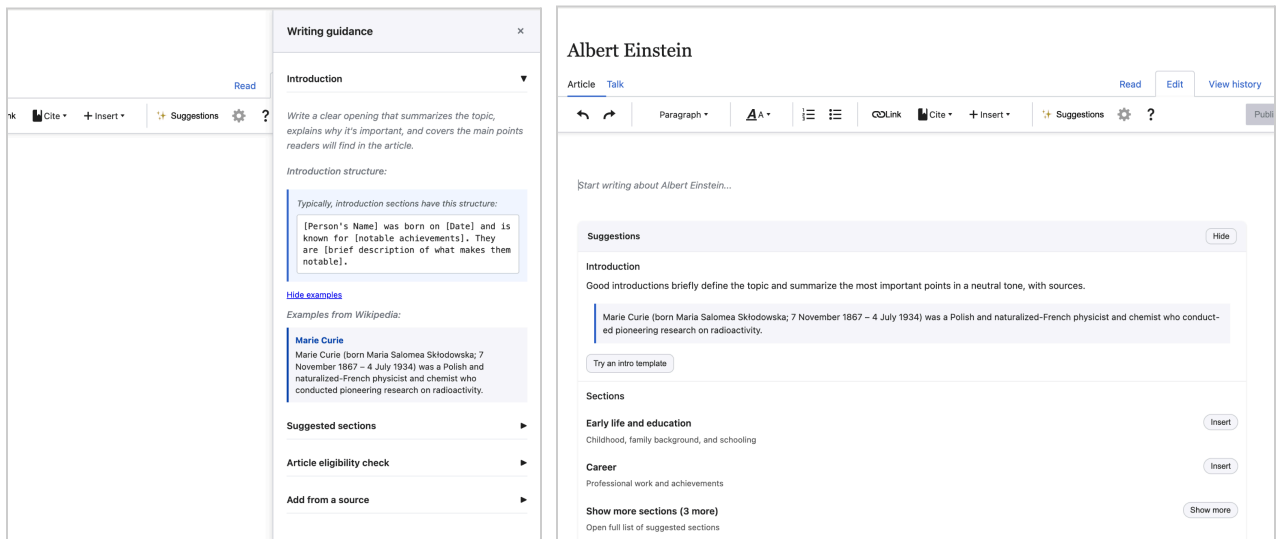
Confusion:

- Some categories, such as creative work, are confusing and editors themselves aren't sure how to proceed if an article topic fits in multiple categories or doesn't fit the ones provided.
- Reviewers are also concerned that editors may not understand certain categories or how to proceed if their topics didn't fit in any of the given categories.

Suggested improvements:

- A few editors and reviewers would like sub-categories because notability guidelines and article content also change based on topics, for example type of biography.
- Editors feel that an in-situ explanation of the categories would be helpful to know which category to select

Article introduction section guidance



Guidance to write introductions in Concept A and B respectively

New and experienced editors like the introduction guidance because it eases the drafting of an introduction and editors don't have to refer to ChatGPT or other editors for assistance. There is an expectation that since this guidance is coming

from Wikipedia, the style and tone will match Wikipedia recommended styles. Also, editors would prefer to edit the content depending on the content in the sources. Some experienced editors perceive it as more useful for editors who are unfamiliar with writing introductions - these could be newcomers or other experienced editors as well.

Reviewers feel it will guide editors on what should be included in the introduction of an article.

Concerns:

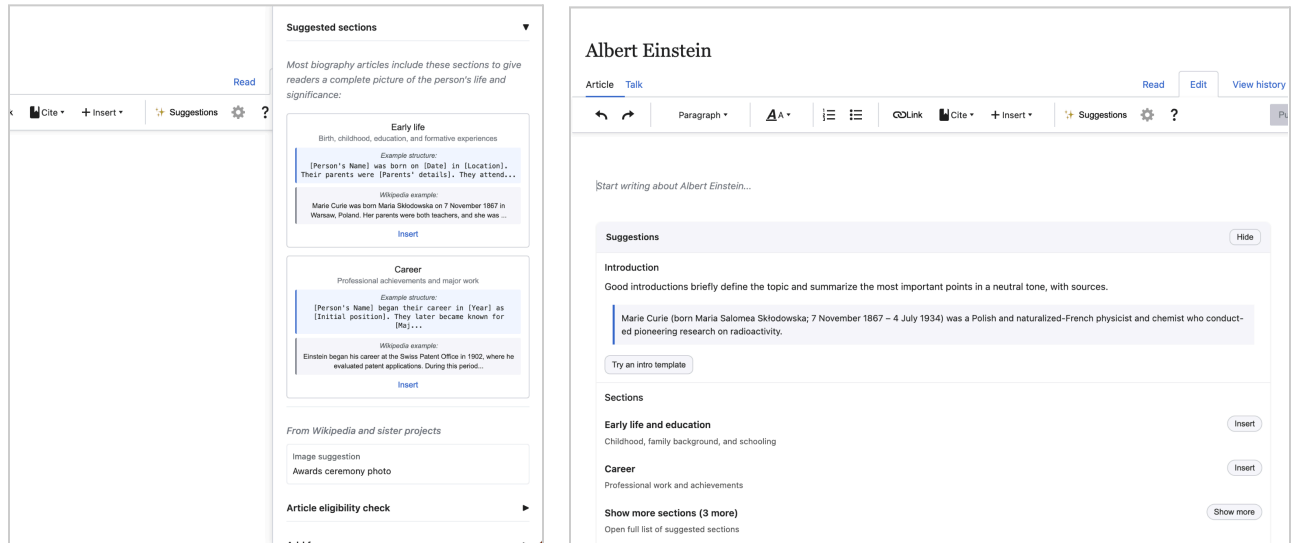
- Experienced editors and reviewers are concerned that other editors, especially newcomers, may not know that they have to modify the content.
- Reviewers and editors pointed out that in enwiki the introduction is referred to as the lead, but other wikis may have different terminology.
- The larger concern of reviewers is that a template would make all introductions look the same and that editors may try to force fit the template to their topic, especially those who create accounts to write one-off promotional articles.

"I feel like the danger there is that you're almost controlling what will come out of it. Whereas the beauty of Wikipedia is that humans write it individually and then it gets edited over by hundreds of people." - English Wikipedia reviewer

Suggested improvements:

- Editors want the ability to insert the structure into the template (the prototype showed the structure but didn't have an insert option)
- The introduction should be last in the writing guidance because typically it's written based on the points covered in the body of the article
- Reviewers wanted the introduction to be editable so that editors can expand on the provided structure which may address this concern. A suggestion from an enwiki reviewer was to provide multiple examples for editors to choose from instead of a single template.

Suggested article sections



Suggested sections in Concept A and B respectively

New and experienced editors like that the suggested sections gives them an overview of the article structure and addresses their need to browse similar articles for structure. The prompts and the sections give them a starting point but depending on the information available, they would modify or add to the suggestions. Editors also like the inclusion of content from sister projects, making it easy to add information from reputable sources like Wikidata and Commons.

"When I don't know if this article is already complete, I will check articles that have the same category and the fact that you give the recommended section here is really, really good." - Indonesian Wikipedia experienced editor

Reviewers feel that this feature will provide a helpful structure for editors, especially for newcomers to write articles. The inclusion of sister wiki projects will remind editors to link available information. They also like the existing guidance such as the example of the article and the prompts within the article.

Concerns:

- Editors are concerned that it might be difficult to find corresponding images on Commons because the titles are not always straightforward. For example,

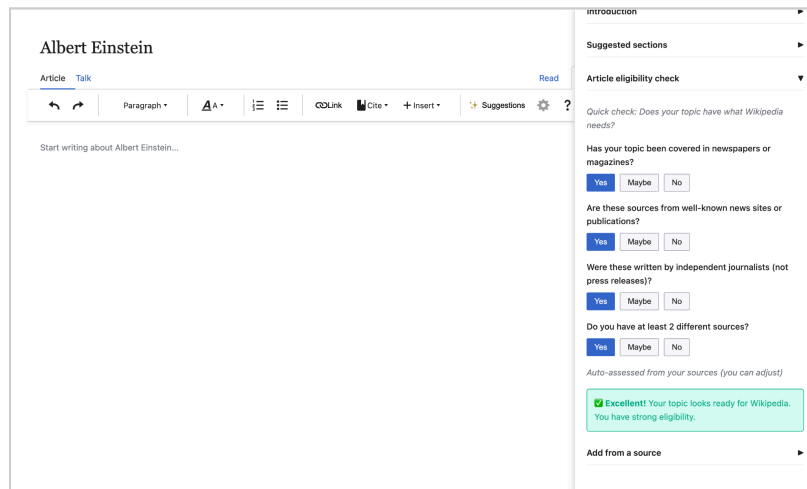
a politician's image may be titled with their name, or just their cabinet position.

- Reviewers are concerned that editors would feel obligated to insert a suggested section even if they didn't have a supporting source. They suggest editors should be made aware that the inserting from the suggested sections or even adding new sections should be based on the availability of sources.
- Reviewers are concerned that editors would add content from Wikidata without ensuring that the data is correct and supported by a source. This is important as reviewers may not cross verify assuming that the system has linked the correct item.
- Reviewers are concerned that the guidance prompts will encourage editors to write based on their understanding instead of a summary of the source.

Suggested improvements:

- Editors want infobox templates because they require a detailed understanding of which one to use.
- Editors want to ensure that the prompts help editors write content that is as per wiki policies.
- Editors would like for the system to check the draft article and highlight missing sections similar to section expansion
- Editors want the ability to edit sections by combining them or splitting them based on need.
- Reviewers want editors to be reminded to add sources to whatever suggested section they include.
- Reviewers want editors to be guided through the process in a way that they focus on the article using sources first and then build out with other aspects like infobox, categories, images.
- Reviewers want suggestions for the references section and categories because editors often forget to add those.

Article eligibility check



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article eligibility check interface for the topic 'Albert Einstein'. The main editing area is on the left, with a title bar 'Albert Einstein' and a 'Read' button. Below the title bar is a toolbar with icons for undo, redo, paragraph, text color, list, link, cite, insert, and suggestions. The main text area contains the prompt 'Start writing about Albert Einstein...'. On the right side, there is a sidebar with a dropdown menu for 'introduction', a 'Suggested sections' dropdown, and the 'Article eligibility check' section. This section includes a 'Quick check' question: 'Does your topic have what Wikipedia needs?'. Below this are four questions, each with 'Yes', 'Maybe', and 'No' buttons: 'Has your topic been covered in newspapers or magazines?', 'Are these sources from well-known news sites or publications?', 'Were these written by independent journalists (not press releases)?', and 'Do you have at least 2 different sources?'. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is an 'Auto-assessed from your sources (you can adjust)' section with a green checkmark and the text: 'Excellent! Your topic looks ready for Wikipedia. You have strong eligibility.' Below this is an 'Add from a source' dropdown menu.

Article eligibility check to check notability of the topic

Editors find this to be a very important and useful feature to check notability and prevent articles from getting rejected. While some experienced editors think it's more valuable for newcomers, a few see value in using it in cases of notability disputes. Editors also see it as a good reminder to check for notability and find alternate sources.

"It helps you before putting that time and energy into an article only to get it rejected. It can be crushing. So yes, this is fantastic honestly." English Wikipedia new editor

Most editors would like to check eligibility at the start in order to know if they need more research or if they should discontinue writing due to a lack of eligible sources. Experienced editors also feel that this will save on volunteer time who help newcomers assess sources. Most idwiki editors begin with gathering sources and feel confident about them, so they would like to check a topic's eligibility after writing but before publishing the article.

Reviewers would prefer to see it at the start of the process because both new and experienced editors can lose track of notability and this will be a failsafe for both. Reviewers like that the tool helps editors write articles as per wiki policies and gives them options to fix notability before they publish their article.

Concerns:

- Editors and reviewers are concerned that editors may not know the definitions of terminologies used and also, terminologies are subjective which can be misleading to editors. For example, is well-known the same as reliable?
- Editors and reviewers are concerned about bad faith actors who could lie about the validity of their sources
- Reviewers are concerned that editors could get demotivated if they don't have any more sources or specific sources as required in the checker (newspaper articles, independent journalists)
- Currently the tool checks for general notability whereas the questions need to be more nuanced to check for eligibility based on the subject (subject-specific notability). For example, sources for a science article could be books, journals, and papers and not newspapers and magazines.

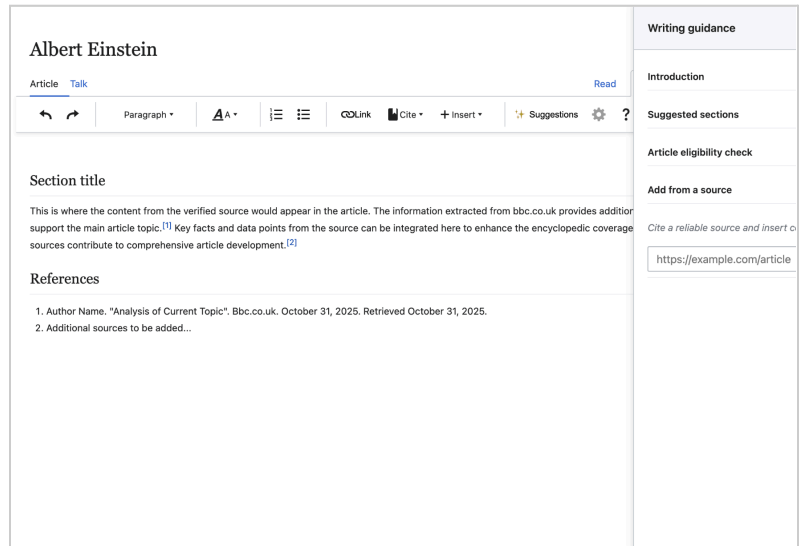
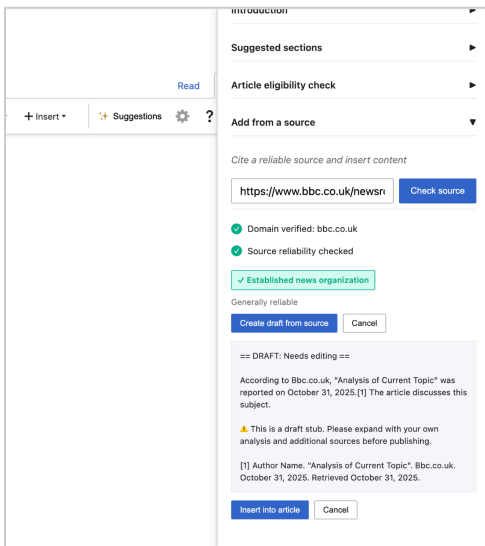
"I love the concept but I think maybe it's a bit too restrictive." - English Wikipedia reviewer

Suggested improvements:

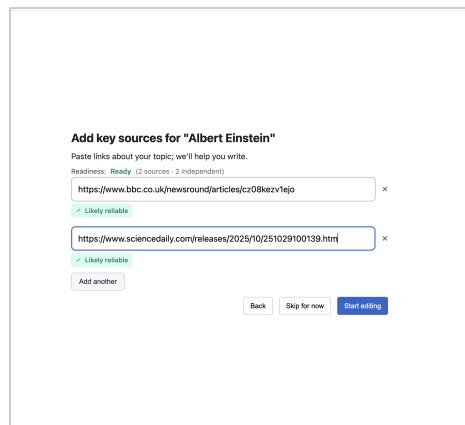
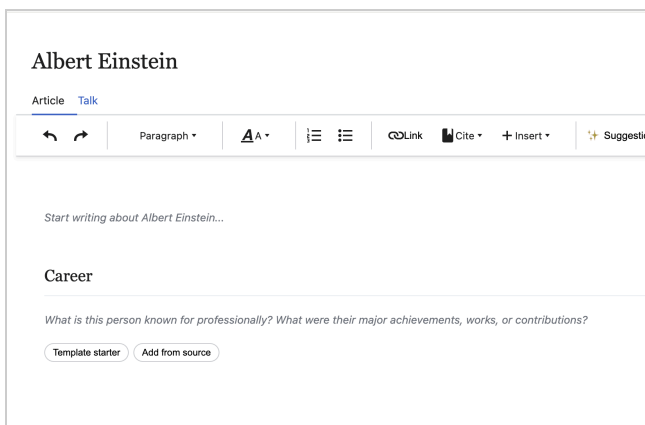
- Reviewers' suggestions for ineligible articles:
 - Tag ineligible articles so that reviewers can verify if the criteria have been fulfilled later by the editors
 - If their proposed article doesn't fit notability, the system gives alternatives - different topic, a different subject, or incorporate the content into a different section
- Reviewers want links to guidelines, similar to the upload wizard on Commons, because not all newcomers understand policies. For example, the [source guide](#) that compiles sources on reliability. However, a few idwiki and enwiki editors have mentioned how this guide is not the most reliable because some reliable sources have not been mentioned.

- Reviewers suggested using [the source assessment table](#) to add more nuance by allowing the editor to check each source for the three criteria of reliability, independence and significant coverage. In some cases, sources fit only two out of the three criteria but reviewers accept these articles if there are other sources that fulfil other criteria.
- Reviewers and editors would like the tool to require three different sources as that's the accepted number seen in delete discussions.

'Add from source' feature



'Add from source' in Concept A (above) & B (below left). 'Add source' from initial screens (below right)

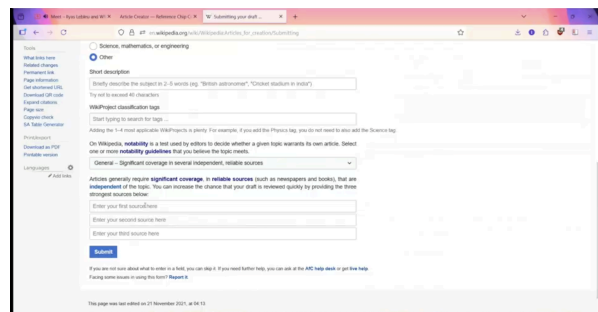
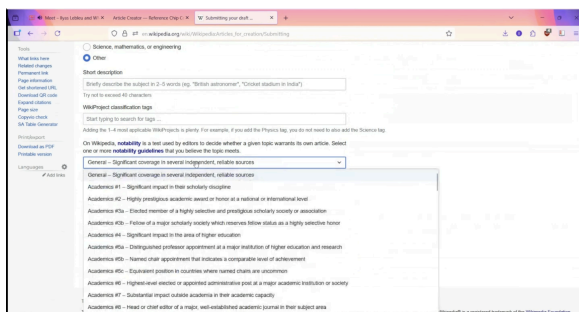


New and experienced editors like having their sources evaluated at the start of the process to remove any friction later, making it easier to create articles, especially unfamiliar article types. This tool also reduces their burden of checking sources and they like that they can reuse them as citations later in the process.

Editors find it very helpful to evaluate the sources and create a draft as it quickens their process and makes it easier to write an article. They are excited by the possibility of the tool automating some of their more tedious tasks such as using AI to paraphrase to make a source article understandable. They also find familiarity in the process since they're accustomed to first evaluating sources and then creating content. Adding sources to the article depended on personal preference but most preferred to add as they completed a section. Experienced editors think it will be helpful for newcomers who are often unaware about reliability. Some also find value in the ease of adding citations.

"This is amazing because it saves the manual process of opening a source, reading through the whole thing and deciding what to add and what not to add." - English Wikipedia experienced editor

Reviewers also like having this feature at the start of the article writing process because often editors start writing without sources. They compare it to the [article submission wizard](#) and [the source assessment table](#). It's interesting to note that the [article submission wizard](#) has a notability addition currently under development.



Notability addition to the article submission wizard

Within the writing guidance, reviewers like that this feature makes it easy to add references and simplifies the article creation process. They appreciate that all content will have to be linked to a source.

Concerns:

- Both new and experienced editors are concerned about editors using the draft without modifying it.
- Usage of AI:
 - Reviewers and experienced editors are concerned about the tool making it too easy to create an article resulting in content that's not accurate, promotional in nature and not encyclopedic in tone. A few feel it distances the editor from the process of researching, writing, and building an article.

"I think it's too lazy. I think that has the danger of just people just spamming links and doing very little to actually check the content." - English Wikipedia reviewer

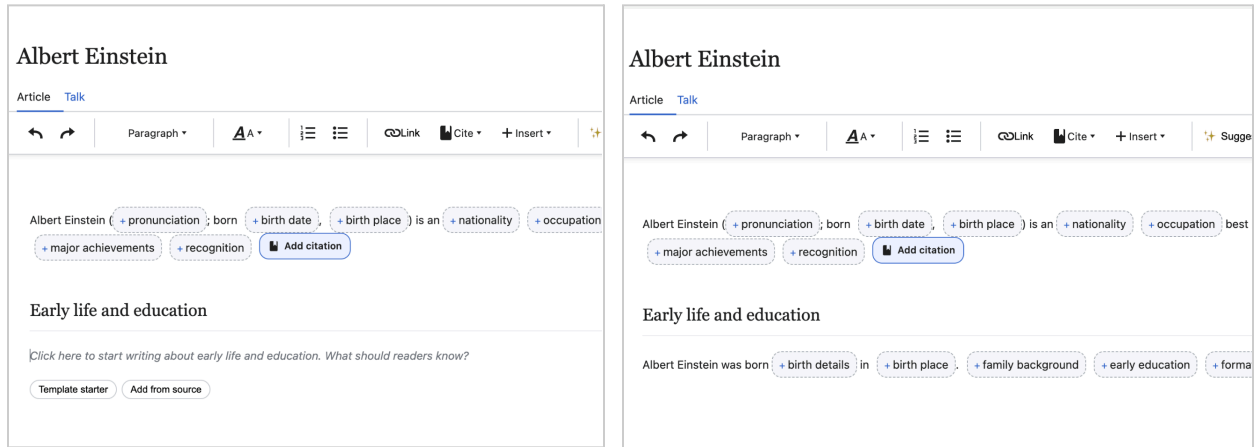
- Fabricated content is a big concern for the reviewers. A few are concerned about over-reliance on this tool and editors getting blocked for inaccurate content.
- A few enwiki reviewers and experienced editors are wary of how the tool will be received by the larger community since it reduces research efforts with the use of AI but contrarily, also makes it easier to write an article.
- Reviewers and editors have concerns about the underlying mechanisms of the system:
 - How will it address sources that fulfil certain parameters but not others.
 - How will it keep track of what is a reliable source as the list can change.
 - In some Indonesian media outlets, articles are separated into multiple pages so reviewers weren't sure if the tool will read multiple pages.
 - How would the tool tackle the addition of offline sources.

Additionally it is observed that reviewers didn't initially understand that the content was AI-generated and the researcher had to walk them through the concept. They also miss the option to create a draft because the button is hidden below the page fold.

Suggested improvements:

- Reviewers and editors want warnings to editors to check the generated content for accuracy and to edit the content.
- Reviewers and editors want transparency around how sources are evaluated and criteria for evaluation.
- Reviewers want this feature this as early as possible in the onboarding process and even in the writing guidance panel so that it's the first thing that editors do. They would like that editors are halted from publishing unless the sources fit the criteria.
- Reviewers want to see the third parameter of significant coverage included in the feature.
- Reviewers want a tool that will flag when content is added to an article without a citation.
- Similar to feedback in suggested sections, reviewers don't want prompts to encourage original writing. Rather they want the prompts to give guidance on connecting the content with the source.

Templates



Templates in Concept B

New editors thought the templates provide a good starting point to creating articles and experienced editors also think they are useful for new editors since the tool takes them through a methodical guidance. Editors like that the templates give various options for creating an article - using the templates, adding from a source, as well as writing on their own. Experienced editors see templates as guidance with the structure and prompts, especially for unfamiliar article types.

"Now I really see the reason why I love this template. It's giving me suggestions, giving me opportunities to research and also add the citations on my own." - English Wikipedia experienced editor

"I think it's helpful that new contributors are provided an in-contextual guide that helps them write the right content from the very beginning and in the right order." - English Wikipedia experienced editor

A few like the templates because it reflects an existing process where editors are encouraged to use templates, for example, the football wiki project. This raises an important point that editors may assume that the templates don't require much editing because they're provided by Wikipedia.

Reviewers like that editors have to interact with the content and select or write their own content. The tool removes the need for adding content from the 'Add from source' feature because editors could just add the content on their own.

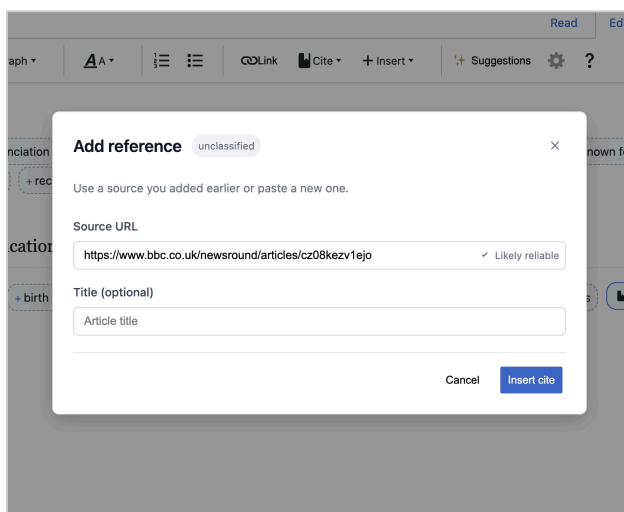
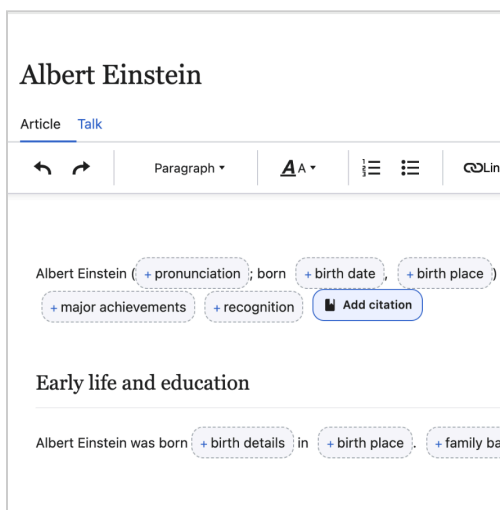
Concerns:

- Experienced editors are concerned others will not modify the template either because they assume that since it's provided by Wikipedia it needs no editing or it's mandatory to use as given.
- Reviewers are concerned that all drafts created using this feature would look the same.
- They are also concerned about editors trying to pigeon hole content into the template.
- While not a concern both reviewers and editors brought up the fact that leads don't have citations and didn't see the need for the button in the introduction.

Suggested improvements:

- Both editors and reviewers want the templates to be editable. Editors should be able to edit the content and add more information based on sources.

Add citation feature



'Add citation' in Concept B

Editors and reviewers both like this feature. Both feel it will serve as a reminder to editors to add sources. Editors like that it made it easy to add citations, without having to copy from other tabs or creating a section. In fact, editors want to see it in Concept A.

The only feedback is to not include this feature in the lead as it usually doesn't have citations.

Suggested improvements:

- Reviewers would like for the tool to detect pieces of content that don't have citations
- Reviewers would like the tool to adapt based on whether the citation is a book, interview, journal article and the tool can fill out the information

4.3.3 Concept A

Newcomers like that the guidance is on the side and can be hidden when not required, keeping the page clean. They also like that this concept gives them more freedom to write in the style they are comfortable with, in comparison to the other

concept. They like that writing guidance gives them structure, helping them to write and also reminds them about guidelines.

Experienced editors also like the guidance and suggestions, giving their article a chronological structure that they sometimes lack.

"I think this is more than what I have from the training. This is a good tip for us to write a Wikipedia article." - Indonesian Wikipedia experienced editor

Most experienced editors think this guidance will be helpful for newcomers and find limited value in using it themselves.

"Wikipedia editing has been perceived as scary due to the threat of getting blocked or banned. These features will be encouraging for newcomers and they can get to the point of writing an article from scratch" - English Wikipedia experienced editors

They will use it for topics they are unfamiliar with and need assistance with or use certain features like 'Add citations' or 'Add from source'. Some use the source editors and didn't see themselves using this tool at all.

An interesting use case brought up by English and Indonesian editors is using this guidance in training and workshops as a tool to demonstrate article and section creation.

Reviewers appreciate that the concept will help editors, especially newcomers, through the process of writing an article.

"It's giving newcomers an understanding of the fundamentals of creating articles on wiki." Indonesian Wikipedia reviewer

They like that it ensures that editors add sources and follow notability guidelines through the various features. From a perspective of design, they like that the guidance is on the right and can be followed in parallel. Reviewers feel that this concept gives more freedom to editors to write based on the source. A few think this

concept is better suited to experienced editors who can already create articles and can improve them with information from sister projects and use the features to check their sources.

Concerns:

- Experienced editors are concerned about this guidance limiting innovation and want this to be an optional process.
- A few editors think that the icon looks like an AI tool icon.
- A few reviewers are wary of editors becoming too dependent on the examples shown in the guide and not paying attention to other aspects such as sources, tone, language, etc.

"This is good for making everything uniform, but I don't think it is good for innovation." Indonesian Wikipedia experienced editor

Suggested improvements:

- A solution so that editors don't create duplicate drafts. "this already exists as either an article or a draft. Do you want to improve the existing article or do you want to improve the draft?"
- Templates for adding an infobox
- Guidance on formatting as well
- 'Add citations' from Concept B

4.3.4 Concept B

Editors are split in their liking of this concept. Some like it because it makes creating articles very easy by providing a structure and they don't have to add much content manually. They also liked there were more prompts and guidance here as compared to Concept A.

"Wow. I feel like more people will be able to edit more and create articles because people run away because it's a bit taxing and it can be deleted at the end of it." - English Wikipedia newcomer editor

While some don't like the templatization and feel like there is too much content on the page with the in context guidance.

"It doesn't push my skills to do more. But maybe because it's easier it may give rise to more editing opportunities." - Indonesian Wikipedia newcomer editor

Editors also feel that the concept of templatization solves the need to create content along with adding a citation, making 'Add from Source' redundant.

Reviewers find it easy to use and create a helpful first draft for editors, who may be stuck while creating an article. By giving a template, it helps newcomers create articles that are aligned with wiki policies. A few reviewers feel that this concept gives more options to editors - to write by themselves with some assistance, to use the templates, or to add from sources. Idwiki reviewers commented more on how helpful this guidance would be for newcomers whereas enwiki reviewers liked the simplicity and ease of using this concept.

Concerns:

- Reviewers and experienced editors are concerned that newcomers may get confused about how to use the template or overwhelmed with the options in the templates
- Reviewers are concerned that editors may not know that they have to modify the content

Suggested improvements:

- Article check from Concept A to be included in this concept

4.3.5 Overall usability issues

While the purpose of this study was not to test usability, rather to get feedback on the concepts, there were a few usability issues observed worth highlighting:

- Participants rarely paid attention to the guidance in light grey text such as the writing prompts, the draft content inserted after adding content from a

source, or even the explanation for category selection. This could be attributed to the limitations of the study methodology and further testing is recommended to evaluate discoverability and understanding of this guidance.

- Participants had to switch between mouse and keyboard to use the templates in Concept B which can be frustrating.
- Participants didn't always notice the 'create draft from source' and 'insert into article' buttons because they appear below the fold.
- Participants first notice the reference section, probably because it's titled whereas the inserted draft has dummy text for a title.
- On mobile, participants have to toggle between their keyboard and the guidance because the keyboard obscures the writing guidance. Additionally, while using the 'Add from source' feature, the writing guidance covers the screen so the users don't realise that the draft has been added.

4.3.6 Editor and reviewer perspectives on usage of AI and LLMs

"AI to guide rather than to write" was the prevailing sentiment from reviewers. In fact, both editors and reviewers see greater value in AI as a tool to reduce workload, rather than to generate content and any AI-assisted content must still be reviewed and edited for NPOV, tone, and accuracy.

Reviewers are open to using AI to automate some tasks for themselves (such as checking citations) and for editors. Editors already use AI primarily for guidance on structure, to paraphrase sources for their comprehension, and rarely for finding sources. A common concern amongst editors and reviewers is "hallucinated" sources (i.e. sources that don't exist or don't support the content cited). The fact that the prototype relies on sources added by editors goes a long way towards building trust in AI-generated content.

However, reviewers expressed concerns about bad faith editors undermining the quality of the content by adding inappropriate sources. Additionally, editors value being able to express themselves in their own words, they would prefer to modify any AI-generated content. There is also a prevailing perception that LLMs tend to produce promotional-sounding content which raises concerns about its suitability for Wikipedia articles. Understandably, editors expressed worry about potential blocks/bans as a result of using AI-generated content.

4.4 Reader perceptions of potential feedback and input feature

As part of this project, we consulted with our Design partner, Sudhanshu Gautam, to advise on an unmoderated Userlytics study aimed at investigating how readers would understand a feature ([Concept 1 - Request content to expand the overall article e.g. stub](#), [Concept 2 - Request content to expand at section level](#)) that lets them request more article content without directly editing.

The goal was to understand how they'd perceive it to work and evaluate whether such a lightweight participation feels meaningful and rewarding. We include a brief summary of those results, as provided by Sudhanshu, here for comprehensiveness and context.

In summary, readers believed requests go into a list that editors review, and topics with more requests get higher priority.

"If enough people choose the same option, it will appear there." - Wikipedia reader

They appreciated that it was easy to use, but felt it was only worthwhile to engage with when they can see progress and changes to article contents as a result of their efforts to provide feedback. An additional tension observed was that readers want answers immediately, but this feature delivers improvements later at an undefined time.

"Not very useful for me now...it helps future readers." - Wikipedia reader

Trust depended on transparency about who reviews requests and when they're addressed. For any AI assistance, readers expressed a clear preference for human review.

"If it's used with AI, it should be validated by someone." - Wikipedia reader

5 | Recommendations

5.1 Guidance and customization

1. **Configurable features of a guided article creation process:** Give editors (and potentially individual wikis) the ability to select which features are most valuable to them based on their needs, preferences, and experience with editing.
2. **Templates and scaffolding:** Easy-to-access, pre-created structures for common topics (recommended sections, infobox templates, etc) across various article types. These should be flexible enough to allow editing based on sources available or provide a rough structure that editors can customize based on need and information available.
3. **Context-sensitive subcategory browser:** Allow editors to expand categories and view short, example-based definitions (“Biography -> Sports figures, Artists, Scientists”).
4. **Ensure clarity and accountability when editing templated or auto-generated content:** Before publishing, prompt editors to review and modify any auto-generated or template text, and visually distinguish unedited placeholder material (e.g., greyed-out text) until modified by a human editor. (Provides an action prompt (behavioral cue) and visual cue (interface design.))

5.2 Automation and quality safeguards

1. **Auto-detect uncited statements in real time:** Flag statements in need of citations, and recommend credible, wiki-compliant sources based on topic and language for the human editor to review and add.
2. **Source validation tools:** Automate checks for reliability, independence, significant coverage, and citation format (e.g., including integration with perennial sources list).
3. **Automation to assist reviewer checks:** Reviewers are comfortable with some level of AI-automation to assist in tasks such as verifying basic notability, automate flagging for AI-generated content, promotional, or copyright-infringing content, formatting, grammar and punctuation before requiring manual human review.

4. **Tone check:** Consider integration of [Tone Check](#). Reviewers believe a tool in the spirit of this may have the added advantage of weeding out sockpuppeteers. Depending on reviewer preference, this integration could happen only at the review step, or be available to editors (restricting use to the review step has the advantage of decreasing the likelihood of malicious use).

5.3 Cross-wiki and source connectivity

1. **Commons image integration:** Editors and reviewers appreciated the inclusion of data from sister projects. However, editors need more step-by-step guidance for adding images from Commons safely, including licensing checks and ensuring that the correct image is being added from Commons.
2. **Article tags for reviewers' awareness and scrutiny:** Flag to review articles created as a result of the concepts for notability and sourcing.
3. **Support tracking throughout an improvement process** to avoid reviewers having repeated oversight (for articles that need improvements but are entirely bad and submitted in good faith).

5.4 Policy awareness and editor learning

1. **Integration of guidelines into workflow to promote policy compliance:** Contextually integrate, and progressively disclose, guidelines on NPOV, reliable sources, and the manual of style to drive editors' awareness and adherence to the guidelines. This will also serve as an easier way for reviewers to signal and point to key policies when communicating feedback and rejections.
2. **Incentivize newcomers to complete mini-tasks, games, or tutorials on article creation policies:** Completion of such tasks could then be integrated as signals given to reviewers in order to identify where more or less oversight may be important.

5.5 Evaluation and experimentation

1. **Collaborate with organizations'** (such as WikiEdu) **and user groups'** (such as university fan clubs) trainings and workshops for use as a training guide and early stage feedback.¹
2. **Controlled experiment in x wiki for a period of time, during which we observe a set of metrics around newly created articles to see how outputs of a guided article creation tool compares with 'articles from scratch' (or namely without guidance).** Reviewers are particularly interested in certain metrics, such as whether or not editors engage with, and modify, any templated content (an important concern that was brought up). Analysis of metrics and engagement with editors and reviewers during this process can inform ongoing design improvements and development.²

¹ Marshall Miller had preliminary conversations about this possibility during WikiCon North America 2025.

² Flagging this as an excellent opportunity for collaboration between Design Research and Product Analytics in the Objective 2 area. (Q2-Q3 work?)