

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THE PATH FORWARD

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ABSTRACT: THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE HISTORICAL AND ONGOING UNDERREPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, EXPLORING THE SYSTEMIC BARRIERS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THIS DISPARITY. IT ANALYZES THE CRUCIAL NEED FOR INCREASED DIVERSITY WITHIN THE FIELD, HIGHLIGHTS PROMISING INITIATIVES AIMED AT FOSTERING INCLUSION, AND OFFERS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CREATING A MORE EQUITABLE AND REPRESENTATIVE FUTURE FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE.

INTRODUCTION: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

THE NARRATIVE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE IS OFTEN TOLD WITHOUT ACKNOWLEDGING THE SIGNIFICANT, ALBEIT OFTEN OVERLOOKED, CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS. WHILE THE FIELD'S HISTORY IS REplete WITH INNOVATION, THE FACES ASSOCIATED WITH THESE BREAKTHROUGHS HAVE OVERWHELMINGLY BEEN WHITE AND MALE. THIS LACK OF REPRESENTATION IS NOT MERELY A MATTER OF HISTORICAL CURIOSITY; IT REFLECTS A DEEPLY ROOTED SYSTEMIC ISSUE THAT CONTINUES TO AFFECT THE PIPELINE OF AFRICAN AMERICANS ENTERING AND THRIVING IN COMPUTER SCIENCE. UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE IS CRUCIAL TO ADDRESSING THE PRESENT-DAY CHALLENGES. EARLY COMPUTING PIONEERS, SUCH AS KATHERINE JOHNSON, DOROTHY VAUGHAN, AND MARY JACKSON – WHOSE STORIES WERE BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE FILM “HIDDEN FIGURES” – DEMONSTRATE THE CRUCIAL ROLES AFRICAN AMERICANS PLAYED, EVEN IN THE FACE OF SIGNIFICANT RACIAL PREJUDICE AND SEGREGATION. HOWEVER, THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS REMAINED LARGELY UNRECOGNIZED FOR DECADES, HIGHLIGHTING THE PERSISTENT ERASURE OF BLACK VOICES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS WITHIN THE FIELD.

CHALLENGES FACING AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

THE UNDERREPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE IS A MULTIFACETED PROBLEM STEMMING FROM A COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF FACTORS. THESE CHALLENGES MANIFEST AT VARIOUS STAGES, FROM K-12 EDUCATION TO ADVANCED STUDIES AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT:

1. **ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION:** MANY AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS ATTEND UNDER-RESOURCED SCHOOLS LACKING THE NECESSARY TECHNOLOGY, QUALIFIED COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHERS, AND ROBUST CURRICULA TO FOSTER INTEREST AND PROFICIENCY IN THE FIELD. THIS DISPARITY IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES CREATES A SIGNIFICANT BARRIER TO ENTRY.
1. **IMPLICIT BIAS AND STEREOTYPING:** SUBTLE AND OVERT BIASES WITHIN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND THE BROADER TECH INDUSTRY CAN DISCOURAGE AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS FROM PURSUING COMPUTER SCIENCE. STEREOTYPES ABOUT APTITUDE AND BELONGING CAN CREATE A HOSTILE OR UNWELCOMING ENVIRONMENT, LEADING TO LOWER RATES

OF PARTICIPATION AND PERSISTENCE.

1. **LACK OF MENTORSHIP AND ROLE MODELS:** THE SCARCITY OF VISIBLE AFRICAN AMERICAN ROLE MODELS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE FURTHER EXACERBATES THE PROBLEM. SEEING ONESELF REFLECTED IN SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONALS IS ESSENTIAL FOR INSPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE TO PURSUE SIMILAR CAREERS. WITHOUT SUCH ROLE MODELS, ASPIRING AFRICAN AMERICAN COMPUTER SCIENTISTS MAY LACK THE GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT NEEDED TO NAVIGATE THE CHALLENGES OF THE FIELD.
1. **ECONOMIC BARRIERS:** THE FINANCIAL COST OF PURSUING A COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION, INCLUDING TUITION FEES, TECHNOLOGY EXPENSES, AND LIVING COSTS, CAN BE PROHIBITIVE FOR MANY AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS. THIS ECONOMIC BARRIER FURTHER LIMITS ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH AND INCLUSION

DESPITE THE SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES, THERE ARE GROWING OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE THE REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE. THESE OPPORTUNITIES REQUIRE A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH INVOLVING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRY LEADERS, AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:

1. **TARGETED EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES:** PROGRAMS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO ATTRACT AND SUPPORT AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, SUCH AS SUMMER CAMPS, MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS, ARE ESSENTIAL. THESE INITIATIVES CAN BRIDGE THE GAP IN ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROVIDE CRUCIAL SUPPORT.
1. **PROMOTING INCLUSIVE CURRICULUM:** INTEGRATING DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES INTO COMPUTER SCIENCE CURRICULA CAN HELP MAKE THE FIELD MORE RELEVANT AND ENGAGING FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS. THIS APPROACH CAN FOSTER A SENSE OF BELONGING AND ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION.
1. **BUILDING STRONG NETWORKS AND COMMUNITIES:** CREATING SUPPORTIVE NETWORKS AND COMMUNITIES FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN COMPUTER SCIENTISTS CAN PROVIDE CRUCIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION, MENTORSHIP, AND CAREER ADVANCEMENT. ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF BLACK ENGINEERS (NSBE) AND SIMILAR GROUPS PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN FOSTERING SUCH NETWORKS.
1. **INDUSTRY COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION:** TECH COMPANIES MUST ACTIVELY RECRUIT AND RETAIN AFRICAN AMERICAN TALENT. IMPLEMENTING DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION INITIATIVES, PROVIDING EQUITABLE COMPENSATION AND ADVANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES, AND FOSTERING INCLUSIVE WORK ENVIRONMENTS ARE CRUCIAL STEPS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

TO ACHIEVE MEANINGFUL CHANGE, A CONCERTED EFFORT IS REQUIRED ACROSS MULTIPLE SECTORS. HERE ARE SOME KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

INCREASE FUNDING FOR STEM EDUCATION IN UNDER-RESOURCED SCHOOLS: EQUITABLE FUNDING IS ESSENTIAL TO PROVIDING ALL STUDENTS WITH ACCESS TO QUALITY COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION.

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT CULTURALLY RELEVANT CURRICULA: TEACHING MATERIALS SHOULD REFLECT THE DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS AND EXPERIENCES OF STUDENTS, MAKING COMPUTER SCIENCE MORE ACCESSIBLE AND ENGAGING.

EXPAND MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS AND CREATE ROBUST SUPPORT SYSTEMS: PROVIDING MENTORSHIP AND SUPPORT IS CRITICAL FOR RETAINING AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN THE FIELD.

PROMOTE DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION INITIATIVES IN THE TECH INDUSTRY: COMPANIES MUST ACTIVELY RECRUIT AND RETAIN DIVERSE TALENT, CREATING INCLUSIVE WORKPLACES WHERE EVERYONE CAN THRIVE.

CELEBRATE AND AMPLIFY THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN COMPUTER SCIENTISTS: HIGHLIGHTING SUCCESS STORIES AND ROLE MODELS CAN INSPIRE FUTURE GENERATIONS.

CONCLUSION

THE UNDERREPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE IS A PERSISTENT CHALLENGE THAT DEMANDS URGENT AND COMPREHENSIVE ACTION. BY ADDRESSING THE SYSTEMIC BARRIERS, FOSTERING INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS, AND INVESTING IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, WE CAN CREATE A MORE EQUITABLE AND REPRESENTATIVE FUTURE FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE FIELD ARE VITAL, AND THEIR FULL PARTICIPATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE CONTINUED INNOVATION AND GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY. ONLY THROUGH A SUSTAINED COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION CAN WE UNLOCK THE FULL POTENTIAL OF THIS TALENTED AND HISTORICALLY UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITY.

FAQs

1. WHAT ARE THE BIGGEST OBSTACLES FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS PURSUING COMPUTER SCIENCE DEGREES? FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS, LACK OF ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION AND RESOURCES, IMPLICIT BIAS AND LACK OF REPRESENTATION ARE MAJOR OBSTACLES.
1. HOW CAN TECH COMPANIES IMPROVE DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION EFFORTS? THROUGH TARGETED RECRUITMENT, MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS, INCLUSIVE WORKPLACE CULTURES, AND EQUITABLE COMPENSATION AND PROMOTION PRACTICES.
1. WHAT ROLE DO K-12 SCHOOLS PLAY IN FOSTERING INTEREST IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AMONG BLACK STUDENTS? SCHOOLS NEED TO PROVIDE EARLY ACCESS TO COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION, DIVERSE CURRICULA, AND QUALIFIED TEACHERS.
1. ARE THERE SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVES AIMING TO INCREASE BLACK REPRESENTATION IN TECH? YES, MANY ORGANIZATIONS LIKE NSBE, NCWIT, AND VARIOUS UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS ARE WORKING TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE.
1. WHAT ARE THE LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF UNDERREPRESENTATION IN TECH? IT LIMITS INNOVATION, REINFORCES SOCIETAL INEQUALITIES, AND PREVENTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES THAT SERVE ALL COMMUNITIES.
1. HOW CAN PARENTS SUPPORT THEIR CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN COMPUTER SCIENCE? ENCOURAGE EXPLORATION, PROVIDE ACCESS TO RESOURCES, SEEK MENTORSHIP, AND CELEBRATE ACHIEVEMENTS.

1. WHAT ARE SOME POTENTIAL CAREER PATHS FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN COMPUTER SCIENTISTS? SOFTWARE ENGINEERING, DATA SCIENCE, CYBERSECURITY, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AND MANY MORE.
1. HOW CAN ALLIES CONTRIBUTE TO CREATING A MORE INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT IN COMPUTER SCIENCE? ADVOCATE FOR CHANGE, CHALLENGE BIASES, MENTOR AND SUPPORT BLACK STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS.
1. WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS INTERESTED IN COMPUTER SCIENCE? NUMEROUS SCHOLARSHIPS, SUMMER PROGRAMS, MENTORSHIP NETWORKS, AND ONLINE RESOURCES EXIST.

RELATED ARTICLES:

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PUBLISHER: THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR WOMEN & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (NCWIT) – A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO ENSURING WOMEN'S FULL PARTICIPATION IN COMPUTING. NCWIT IS HIGHLY REGARDED FOR ITS RESEARCH, PROGRAMS, AND ADVOCACY WORK IN PROMOTING DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN TECHNOLOGY.

EDITOR: DR. AISHA ALI, PhD, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, NCWIT; EXPERT IN DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN STEM EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.

📖 african americans in computer science: Stuck in the Shallow End, updated edition Jane Margolis, 2017-03-03 Why so few African American and Latino/a students study computer science: updated edition of a book that reveals the dynamics of inequality in American schools. The number of African Americans and Latino/as receiving undergraduate and advanced degrees in computer science is disproportionately low. And relatively few African American and Latino/a high school students receive the kind of institutional encouragement, educational opportunities, and preparation needed for them to choose computer science as a field of study and profession. In *Stuck in the Shallow End*, Jane Margolis and coauthors look at the daily experiences of students and teachers in three Los Angeles public high schools: an overcrowded urban high school, a math and science magnet school, and a well-funded school in an affluent neighborhood. They find an insidious "virtual segregation" that maintains inequality. The race gap in computer science, Margolis discovers, is one example of the way students of color are denied a wide range of occupational and educational futures. *Stuck in the Shallow End* is a story of how inequality is reproduced in America—and how students and teachers, given the necessary tools, can change the system. Since the 2008 publication of *Stuck in the Shallow End*, the book has found an eager audience among teachers, school administrators, and academics. This updated edition offers a new preface detailing the progress in making computer science accessible to all, a new postscript, and discussion questions (coauthored by Jane Margolis and Joanna Goode).

african americans in computer science: Black Software Charlton D. McIlwain, 2020 *Black Software*, for the first time, chronicles the long relationship between African Americans, computing technology, and the Internet. Through new archival sources and the voices of many of those who lived and made this history, the book centralizes African Americans' role in the Internet's creation and evolution, illuminating both the limits and possibilities for using digital technology to push for racial justice in the United States and across the globe.

african americans in computer science: Technology and the African-American Experience Bruce Sinclair, 2004 The intersection of race and technology: blackcreativity and the economic and social functions of the myth of disengagement.

african americans in computer science: Women and Underrepresented Minorities in Computing William Aspray, 2016-07-11 This text examines in detail the issue of the underrepresentation of women, African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanics in the

computing disciplines in the U.S. The work reviews the underlying causes, as well as the efforts of various nonprofit organizations to correct the situation, in order to both improve social equity and address the shortage of skilled workers in this area. Topics and features: presents a digest and historical overview of the relevant literature from a range of disciplines, including leading historical and social science sources; discusses the social and political factors that have affected the demographics of the workforce from the end of WWII to the present day; provides historical case studies on organizations that have sought to broaden participation in computing and the STEM disciplines; reviews the different approaches that have been applied to address underrepresentation, at the individual, system-wide, and pathway-focused level; profiles the colleges and universities that have been successful in opening up computer science or engineering to female students; describes the impact of individual change-agents as well as whole organizations.

african americans in computer science: The Computer Boys Take Over Nathan L.

Ensmenger, 2012-08-24 The contentious history of the computer programmers who developed the software that made the computer revolution possible. This is a book about the computer revolution of the mid-twentieth century and the people who made it possible. Unlike most histories of computing, it is not a book about machines, inventors, or entrepreneurs. Instead, it tells the story of the vast but largely anonymous legions of computer specialists—programmers, systems analysts, and other software developers—who transformed the electronic computer from a scientific curiosity into the defining technology of the modern era. As the systems that they built became increasingly powerful and ubiquitous, these specialists became the focus of a series of critiques of the social and organizational impact of electronic computing. To many of their contemporaries, it seemed the “computer boys” were taking over, not just in the corporate setting, but also in government, politics, and society in general. In *The Computer Boys Take Over*, Nathan Ensmenger traces the rise to power of the computer expert in modern American society. His rich and nuanced portrayal of the men and women (a surprising number of the “computer boys” were, in fact, female) who built their careers around the novel technology of electronic computing explores issues of power, identity, and expertise that have only become more significant in our increasingly computerized society. In his recasting of the drama of the computer revolution through the eyes of its principle revolutionaries, Ensmenger reminds us that the computerization of modern society was not an inevitable process driven by impersonal technological or economic imperatives, but was rather a creative, contentious, and above all, fundamentally human development.

african americans in computer science: Status of African Americans in Science &

Engineering in the United States Betty M. Vetter, 1995

african americans in computer science: African American Scientists and Inventors Tish

Davidson, 2014-09-02 Some of them were elementary school dropouts. Others became medical doctors or college professors. Some were famous, while some toiled in obscurity. Some became rich. Others remained poor their whole lives. But the African-American scientists and inventors profiled in this book had one thing in common: a determination to succeed. And in pursuing their dreams, these creative thinkers made the world a better place. Lewis Latimer devised a manufacturing process that made electric lights affordable for ordinary people. Charles Drew did pioneering work in blood storage, helping save countless lives. Garrett Woods figured out how to send messages from moving trains. Learn about these and many other black scientists and inventors in this fascinating book.

african americans in computer science: First Class Alison Stewart, Melissa Harris-Perry,

2013-08-01 Combining a fascinating history of the first U.S. high school for African Americans with an unflinching analysis of urban public-school education today, *First Class* explores an underrepresented and largely unknown aspect of black history while opening a discussion on what it takes to make a public school successful. In 1870, in the wake of the Civil War, citizens of Washington, DC, opened the Preparatory High School for Colored Youth, the first black public high school in the United States; it would later be renamed Dunbar High and would flourish despite Jim Crow laws and segregation. Dunbar attracted an extraordinary faculty: its early principal was the first black graduate of Harvard, and at a time it had seven teachers with PhDs, a medical doctor, and

a lawyer. During the school's first 80 years, these teachers would develop generations of highly educated, successful African Americans, and at its height in the 1940s and '50s, Dunbar High School sent 80 percent of its students to college. Today, as in too many failing urban public schools, the majority of Dunbar students are barely proficient in reading and math. Journalist and author Alison Stewart—whose parents were both Dunbar graduates—tells the story of the school's rise, fall, and possible resurgence as it looks to reopen its new, state-of-the-art campus in the fall of 2013.

african americans in computer science: The Oxford Handbook of African American Citizenship, 1865-Present Henry Louis Gates, Jr., 2012-05-24 Collection of essays tracing the historical evolution of African American experiences, from the dawn of Reconstruction onward, through the perspectives of sociology, political science, law, economics, education and psychology. As a whole, the book is a systematic study of the gap between promise and performance of African Americans since 1865. Over the course of thirty-four chapters, contributors present a portrait of the particular hurdles faced by African Americans and the distinctive contributions African Americans have made to the development of U.S. institutions and culture. --From publisher description.

african americans in computer science: Confronting Authority Derrick Bell, 1994 Describing a protest at Harvard that cost him his tenured position, the author tells stories about others who have challenged authority and examines the value of protest in protecting one's sense of self-worth. Reprint. NYT. K. PW.

african americans in computer science: Phantasmal Media D. Fox Harrell, 2013-11-08 An argument that great expressive power of computational media arises from the construction of phantasms—blends of cultural ideas and sensory imagination. In *Phantasmal Media*, D. Fox Harrell considers the expressive power of computational media. He argues, forcefully and persuasively, that the great expressive potential of computational media comes from the ability to construct and reveal phantasms—blends of cultural ideas and sensory imagination. These ubiquitous and often-unseen phantasms—cognitive phenomena that include sense of self, metaphors, social categories, narrative, and poetic thinking—influence almost all our everyday experiences. Harrell offers an approach for understanding and designing computational systems that have the power to evoke these phantasms, paying special attention to the exposure of oppressive phantasms and the creation of empowering ones. He argues for the importance of cultural content, diverse worldviews, and social values in computing. The expressive power of phantasms is not purely aesthetic, he contends; phantasmal media can express and construct the types of meaning central to the human condition. Harrell discusses, among other topics, the phantasm as an orienting perspective for developers; expressive epistemologies, or data structures based on subjective human worldviews; morphic semiotics (building on the computer scientist Joseph Goguen's theory of algebraic semiotics); cultural phantasms that influence consensus and reveal other perspectives; computing systems based on cultural models; interaction and expression; and the ways that real-world information is mapped onto, and instantiated by, computational data structures. The concept of phantasmal media, Harrell argues, offers new possibilities for using the computer to understand and improve the human condition through the human capacity to imagine.

african americans in computer science: Distributed Blackness André Brock, Jr., 2020-02-25 Winner, 2021 Harry Shaw and Katrina Hazzard-Donald Award for Outstanding Work in African-American Popular Culture Studies, given by the Popular Culture Association Winner, 2021 Nancy Baym Annual Book Award, given by the Association of Internet Researchers An explanation of the digital practices of the black Internet From BlackPlanet to #BlackGirlMagic, *Distributed Blackness* places blackness at the very center of internet culture. André Brock Jr. claims issues of race and ethnicity as inextricable from and formative of contemporary digital culture in the United States. *Distributed Blackness* analyzes a host of platforms and practices (from Black Twitter to Instagram, YouTube, and app development) to trace how digital media have reconfigured the meanings and performances of African American identity. Brock moves beyond widely circulated deficit models of respectability, bringing together discourse analysis with a close reading of technological interfaces to develop nuanced arguments about how “blackness” gets worked out in

various technological domains. As Brock demonstrates, there's nothing niche or subcultural about expressions of blackness on social media: internet use and practice now set the terms for what constitutes normative participation. Drawing on critical race theory, linguistics, rhetoric, information studies, and science and technology studies, Brock tabs between black-dominated technologies, websites, and social media to build a set of black beliefs about technology. In explaining black relationships with and alongside technology, Brock centers the unique joy and sense of community in being black online now.

african americans in computer science: The Negro Motorist Green Book Victor H. Green, The Negro Motorist Green Book was a groundbreaking guide that provided African American travelers with crucial information on safe places to stay, eat, and visit during the era of segregation in the United States. This essential resource, originally published from 1936 to 1966, offered a lifeline to black motorists navigating a deeply divided nation, helping them avoid the dangers and indignities of racism on the road. More than just a travel guide, The Negro Motorist Green Book stands as a powerful symbol of resilience and resistance in the face of oppression, offering a poignant glimpse into the challenges and triumphs of the African American experience in the 20th century.

african americans in computer science: Hidden Human Computers: The Black Women of NASA Sue Bradford Edwards, Duchess Harris, 2017-01-01 Hidden Human Computers discusses how in the 1950s, black women made critical contributions to NASA by performing calculations that made it possible for the nation's astronauts to fly into space and return safely to Earth. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Essential Library is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ABDO.

african americans in computer science: Algorithms of Oppression Safiya Umoja Noble, 2018-02-20 Acknowledgments -- Introduction: the power of algorithms -- A society, searching -- Searching for Black girls -- Searching for people and communities -- Searching for protections from search engines -- The future of knowledge in the public -- The future of information culture -- Conclusion: algorithms of oppression -- Epilogue -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the author

african americans in computer science: Blacks in Science Ivan Van Sertima, 1983 Providing an overview of the lost sciences of Africa and of contributions that blacks have made to modern American science, Blacks in Science presents a range of new information from Africanists. The book also includes bibliographical guides that are crucial to further research and teaching. The lineaments of a lost science are now emerging and we can glimpse some of the once buried reefs of this remarkable civilization. A lot more remains to be revealed. But enough has been found in the past few years to make it quite clear that the finest heart of the African world receded into the shadow while its broken bones were put on spectacular display. The image of the African, therefore, has been built up so far upon his lowest common denominator. In the new vision of the ancestor, we need to turn our eyes away from the periphery of the primitive to the more dynamic source of genius in the heartland of the African world. -- Ivan Van Sertima

african americans in computer science: Transforming Trajectories for Women of Color in Tech National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, National Academies Of Sciences Engineeri, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Higher Education and Workforce, Committee on Addressing the Underrepresentation of Women of Color in Tech, 2022-09-09 Demand for tech professionals is expected to increase substantially over the next decade, and increasing the number of women of color in tech will be critical to building and maintaining a competitive workforce. Despite years of efforts to increase the diversity of the tech workforce, women of color have remained underrepresented, and the numbers of some groups of women of color have even declined. Even in cases where some groups of women of color may have higher levels of representation, data show that they still face significant systemic challenges in advancing to positions of leadership. Research evidence suggests that structural and social barriers in tech education, the tech workforce, and in venture capital investment disproportionately and negatively affect women of color. Transforming Trajectories for Women of Color in Tech uses current research as well as

information obtained through four public information-gathering workshops to provide recommendations to a broad set of stakeholders within the tech ecosystem for increasing recruitment, retention, and advancement of women of color. This report identifies gaps in existing research that obscure the nature of challenges faced by women of color in tech, addresses systemic issues that negatively affect outcomes for women of color in tech, and provides guidance for transforming existing systems and implementing evidence-based policies and practices to increase the success of women of color in tech.

african americans in computer science: Race After Technology Ruha Benjamin, 2019-07-09 From everyday apps to complex algorithms, Ruha Benjamin cuts through tech-industry hype to understand how emerging technologies can reinforce White supremacy and deepen social inequity. Benjamin argues that automation, far from being a sinister story of racist programmers scheming on the dark web, has the potential to hide, speed up, and deepen discrimination while appearing neutral and even benevolent when compared to the racism of a previous era. Presenting the concept of the “New Jim Code,” she shows how a range of discriminatory designs encode inequity by explicitly amplifying racial hierarchies; by ignoring but thereby replicating social divisions; or by aiming to fix racial bias but ultimately doing quite the opposite. Moreover, she makes a compelling case for race itself as a kind of technology, designed to stratify and sanctify social injustice in the architecture of everyday life. This illuminating guide provides conceptual tools for decoding tech promises with sociologically informed skepticism. In doing so, it challenges us to question not only the technologies we are sold but also the ones we ourselves manufacture. Visit the book's free Discussion Guide: www.dropbox.com

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african americans in computer science: The Innovators Walter Isaacson, 2014 Chronicles the lives and careers of the men and women responsible for the creation of the digital age, including Doug Englebart, Robert Noyce, Bill Gates, Steve Jobs and more.

african americans in computer science: Stuck in the Shallow End, updated edition Jane Margolis, 2017-02-24 Why so few African American and Latino/a students study computer science: updated edition of a book that reveals the dynamics of inequality in American schools. The number of African Americans and Latino/as receiving undergraduate and advanced degrees in computer science is disproportionately low. And relatively few African American and Latino/a high school students receive the kind of institutional encouragement, educational opportunities, and preparation needed for them to choose computer science as a field of study and profession. In *Stuck in the Shallow End*, Jane Margolis and coauthors look at the daily experiences of students and teachers in three Los Angeles public high schools: an overcrowded urban high school, a math and science magnet school, and a well-funded school in an affluent neighborhood. They find an insidious “virtual segregation” that maintains inequality. The race gap in computer science, Margolis discovers, is one example of the way students of color are denied a wide range of occupational and educational futures. *Stuck in the Shallow End* is a story of how inequality is reproduced in America—and how students and teachers, given the necessary tools, can change the system. Since the 2008 publication of *Stuck in the Shallow End*, the book has found an eager audience among teachers, school administrators, and academics. This updated edition offers a new preface detailing the progress in making computer science accessible to all, a new postscript, and discussion questions (coauthored by Jane Margolis and Joanna Goode).

african americans in computer science: African Americans in Science [2 volumes] Charles W. Carey Jr., 2008-10-23 This encyclopedia provides the most complete treatment to date of the accomplishments of African American scientists—and the struggles of African Americans to find their place in the scientific community. This comprehensive reference work sheds new light on an aspect of African American life that is often overlooked. More than a summary of individuals and

accomplishments, *African Americans in Science: An Encyclopedia of People and Progress* explores the entire experience of African Americans seeking a place in the scientific community—not just the triumphs but the frustrations, discriminations, and the efforts to support (and sometimes impede) African American scientists. *African Americans in Science* offers alphabetically organized entries in three areas: the contributions of African Americans in over 30 different fields of science and medicine, schools and organizations that played a role in the development of African American scientists, and additional topics related to African American scientists. No other reference offers such a complete and up-to-date portrait of the pivotal work of African Americans across the spectrum of scientific research and what it took to achieve it.

african americans in computer science: Behind the Mule Michael C. Dawson, 2020-05-05 Political scientists and social choice theorists often assume that economic diversification within a group produces divergent political beliefs and behaviors. Michael Dawson demonstrates, however, that the growth of a black middle class has left race as the dominant influence on African-American politics. Why have African Americans remained so united in most of their political attitudes? To account for this phenomenon, Dawson develops a new theory of group interests that emphasizes perceptions of linked fates and black economic subordination.

african americans in computer science: Black and Blue Paul Frymer, 2008 In the 1930s, fewer than one in one hundred U.S. labor union members were African American. By 1980, the figure was more than one in five. *Black and Blue* explores the politics and history that led to this dramatic integration of organized labor. In the process, the book tells a broader story about how the Democratic Party unintentionally sowed the seeds of labor's decline. The labor and civil rights movements are the cornerstones of the Democratic Party, but for much of the twentieth century these movements worked independently of one another. Paul Frymer argues that as Democrats passed separate legislation to promote labor rights and racial equality they split the issues of class and race into two sets of institutions, neither of which had enough authority to integrate the labor movement. From this division, the courts became the leading enforcers of workplace civil rights, threatening unions with bankruptcy if they resisted integration. The courts' previously unappreciated power, however, was also a problem: in diversifying unions, judges and lawyers enfeebled them financially, thus democratizing through destruction. Sharply delineating the double-edged sword of state and legal power, *Black and Blue* chronicles an achievement that was as problematic as it was remarkable, and that demonstrates the deficiencies of race- and class-based understandings of labor, equality, and power in America.

african americans in computer science: The Black Male in White America Jacob U. Gordon, 2004 This book explores twelve related research topics, each constituting a chapter. These chapters reflect the magnitude of the problems facing the African-American male. The book also documents the success stories of African American men and how they have lived beyond stereotypes and other odds. These issues are not likely to go away in the 21st century. They require government action and individual initiative toward a civil society in which America's promise can be a reality for all Americans, thus making sure that no single American will be left behind. Contents: Preface; African-American Males in Kindergarten; African-American Males in Higher Education; African-American Fatherhood; Theatre and the Re-Creation of the Black Experience; Contributions of African-American Males to the Sciences and Medicine; The African-American Male in American Journalism; African-American Males and the Economics of Poverty; The Black Male in the Clinton Administration; Transitioning African-American Men From the Prison Back to the Community; African-American MSM & HIV: Unfulfilled But Urgent Needs; The Black Male and Recent U.S. Policy Toward Africa; Foreign-Born Black Males: The Invisible Voices; Toward

african americans in computer science: African American Families Faye Z. Belgrave, Trenette Clark-Goings, Heather A. Jones, 2019-12-31

african americans in computer science: US Black Engineer & IT, 2000-11

african americans in computer science: Black American Males in Higher Education Henry T. Frierson, James H. Wyche, Willie Pearson Jr., 2009-12-04 Part of the Emerald's Diversity in

Higher Education series, this volume presents discussions related to reports on research and theoretical views pertaining to Black males in higher education. It also includes discussions of intervention programs within or associated with institutions of higher education.

african americans in computer science: Hidden Figures Margot Lee Shetterly, 2018-05-08 Based on the New York Times bestselling book and the Academy Award-nominated movie, author Margot Lee Shetterly and Coretta Scott King Illustrator Honor Award winner Laura Freeman bring the incredibly inspiring true story of four black women who helped NASA launch men into space to picture book readers! Dorothy Vaughan, Mary Jackson, Katherine Johnson, and Christine Darden were good at math...really good. They participated in some of NASA's greatest successes, like providing the calculations for America's first journeys into space. And they did so during a time when being black and a woman limited what they could do. But they worked hard. They persisted. And they used their genius minds to change the world. In this beautifully illustrated picture book edition, we explore the story of four female African American mathematicians at NASA, known as colored computers, and how they overcame gender and racial barriers to succeed in a highly challenging STEM-based career. Finally, the extraordinary lives of four African American women who helped NASA put the first men in space is available for picture book readers, proclaims Brightly in their article 18 Must-Read Picture Books of 2018. Will inspire girls and boys alike to love math, believe in themselves, and reach for the stars.

african americans in computer science: US Black Engineer & IT , 2005-09

african americans in computer science: Florida Institute of Technology Gordon Patterson, 2000-11 In the 1950s, East Central Florida underwent a vast transformation with the creation of the American space program. The sleepy fishing communities stretching from Titusville to Melbourne became home to an army of engineers, rocket scientists, and technicians who would soon take Florida and the nation into the missile age. With no opportunities for advanced study nearby, a handful of determined men and women launched Brevard Engineering College in 1958. In 1966, Florida's secretary of state approved the college's petition to change its name to Florida Institute of Technology. In its short history, Florida Tech has overcome formidable hurdles and succeeded in winning a place in the top ranks of scientific and technological universities. A college on the rise, Florida Tech has not only a bright future, but a rich and colorful history that has been captured in striking photographs. The exciting story of Countdown College--from the lift-off of Bumper 8 in 1950, which launched the space program in Florida, to the most recent high-tech additions to campus facilities--is the subject of this captivating new pictorial history.

african americans in computer science: US Black Engineer & IT , 1996

african americans in computer science: What a Mighty Power We Can Be Theda Skocpol, Ariane Liazos, Marshall Ganz, 2018-06-26 From the nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, millions of American men and women participated in fraternal associations--self-selecting brotherhoods and sisterhoods that provided aid to members, enacted group rituals, and engaged in community service. Even more than whites did, African Americans embraced this type of association; indeed, fraternal lodges rivaled churches as centers of black community life in cities, towns, and rural areas alike. Using an unprecedented variety of secondary and primary sources--including old documents, pictures, and ribbon-badges found in eBay auctions--this book tells the story of the most visible African American fraternal associations. The authors demonstrate how African American fraternal groups played key roles in the struggle for civil rights and racial integration. Between the 1890s and the 1930s, white legislatures passed laws to outlaw the use of important fraternal names and symbols by blacks. But blacks successfully fought back. Employing lawyers who in some cases went on to work for the NAACP, black fraternalists took their cases all the way to the Supreme Court, which eventually ruled in their favor. At the height of the modern Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, they marched on Washington and supported the lawsuits through lobbying and demonstrations that finally led to legal equality. This unique book reveals a little-known chapter in the story of civic democracy and racial equality in America.

african americans in computer science: Steadfast Democrats Ismail K. White, Chryl N.

Laird, 2020-02-25 Over the last half century, there has been a marked increase in ideological conservatism among African Americans, with nearly 50% of black Americans describing themselves as conservative in the 2000s, as compared to 10% in the 1970s. Support for redistributive initiatives has likewise declined. And yet, even as black Americans shift rightward on ideological and issue positions, Democratic Party identification has stayed remarkable steady, holding at 80% to 90%. It is this puzzle that White and Laird look to address in this new book: Why has ideological change failed to push black Americans into the Republican party? Most explanations for homogeneity have focused on individual dispositions, including ideology and group identity. White and Laird acknowledge that these are important, but point out that such explanations fail to account for continued political unity even in the face of individual ideological change and of individual incentives to defect from this common group behavior. The authors offer instead, or in addition, a behavioral explanation, arguing that black Americans maintain political unity through the establishment and enforcement of well-defined group expectations of black political behavior through a process they term racialized social constraint. The authors explain how black political norms came about, and what these norms are, then show (with the help of survey data and lab-in-field experiments) how such norms are enforced, and where this enforcement happens (through a focus on black institutions). They conclude by exploring the implications of the theory for electoral strategy, as well as explaining how this framework can be used to understand other voter communities--

african americans in computer science: We Could Not Fail Richard Paul, Steven Moss, 2015-05-01 The Space Age began just as the struggle for civil rights forced Americans to confront the long and bitter legacy of slavery, discrimination, and violence against African Americans. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson utilized the space program as an agent for social change, using federal equal employment opportunity laws to open workplaces at NASA and NASA contractors to African Americans while creating thousands of research and technology jobs in the Deep South to ameliorate poverty. *We Could Not Fail* tells the inspiring, largely unknown story of how shooting for the stars helped to overcome segregation on earth. Richard Paul and Steven Moss profile ten pioneer African American space workers whose stories illustrate the role NASA and the space program played in promoting civil rights. They recount how these technicians, mathematicians, engineers, and an astronaut candidate surmounted barriers to move, in some cases literally, from the cotton fields to the launching pad. The authors vividly describe what it was like to be the sole African American in a NASA work group and how these brave and determined men also helped to transform Southern society by integrating colleges, patenting new inventions, holding elective office, and reviving and governing defunct towns. Adding new names to the roster of civil rights heroes and a new chapter to the story of space exploration, *We Could Not Fail* demonstrates how African Americans broke the color barrier by competing successfully at the highest level of American intellectual and technological achievement.

african americans in computer science: US Black Engineer & IT, 1996

african americans in computer science: African Americans in Mathematics Nathaniel Dean, 1997-01-01 This volume contains research and expository papers by African-American mathematicians on issues related to their involvement in the mathematical sciences. Little is known, taught, or written about African-American mathematicians. Information is lacking on their past and present contributions and on the qualitative nature of their existence in and distribution throughout mathematics. This lack of information leads to a number of questions that have to date remained unanswered. This volume provides details and pointers to help answer some of these questions.

african americans in computer science: US Black Engineer & IT, 1998-07

african americans in computer science: Black Faces in the Mirror Katherine Tate, 2018-06-05 Here, Katherine Tate examines the significance of race in the U.S. system of representative democracy for African Americans. Presenting important new findings, she offers the first empirical study to take up the question of representation from both sides of the constituent-representative relationship. The first half of the book examines whether black members

of the U.S. House legislate and represent their constituents differently than white members do. Representation is broadly conceptualized to include not only legislators' roll call voting behavior and bill sponsorship, but also the symbolic acts in which they engage. The second half looks at the issue of representation from the perspective of ordinary African Americans based on a landmark national survey. Tate's findings are mixed. But, in the main, legislators' race does shape how they represent their constituents and how constituents evaluate them. African Americans view black representatives more positively than they do white representatives, even those who belong to their own political party. Black legislators, however, are just as likely as white representatives to sponsor and gain passage of bills in the House. Tate also concludes that black House members are more liberal as a group than are their black constituents, but that there is considerable divergence in the quality and type of representation they provide. The findings reported here will generate controversy in the fields of politics, law, and race, particularly as debate commences over renewing the Voting Rights Act, which is set to expire in 2007.

african americans in computer science: US Black Engineer & IT , 1998-07

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AFRICAN NATIONS COOPERATE THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION, WHICH IS HEADQUARTERED IN ADDIS ABABA. AFRICA IS ...

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THE 54 COUNTRIES IN AFRICA IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

MAY 14, 2025 · HERE IS THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE AFRICAN COUNTRY NAMES WITH THEIR CAPITALS. WE HAVE ALSO INCLUDED THE COUNTRIES' ...

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OF A RANDOMIZED TRIAL - IU

COMPUTER-TAILORED INTERVENTION INCREASES COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING AMONG LOW-INCOME AFRICAN AMERICANS IN PRIMARY CARE: RESULTS OF A RANDOMIZED TRIAL SUSAN M. RAWL, PhD, RN, ...

DIVERSITY GAPS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE - GOOGLE SEARCH

DIVERSITY GAPS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE: EXPLORING THE UNDERREPRESENTATION OF GIRLS, BLACKS AND HISPANICS 5 TO SAY THEY LEARNED IT ONLINE (31% VS. 44%) OR ON THEIR OWN OUTSIDE OF A CLASS OR ...

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING STATISTICS ...

6 NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING STATISTICS | NSF 21-321. INTRODUCTION WOMEN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, AND SOME MINORITY GROUPS—BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS, HISPANICS ...

THE CASE FOR SPATIAL SKILLS INSTRUCTION IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

THE CASE FOR SPATIAL SKILLS INSTRUCTION IN COMPUTER SCIENCE . SHERYL A. SORBY . THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY .

FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR, DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 2013-14 STUDENTS AND FOUND ...

MOVIES? RACE, GENRE, (DSAGE AND CONTEMPORARY HOLLYWOOD

UNDERREPRESENTATION OF BLACK DIRECTORS IN THE SCIENCE FICTION GENRE OPERATES IN DIALOGUE WITH RACIALIZED IDEOLOGICAL DISCOURSES ABOUT THE PLACE OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN U.S. SOCIETY - ...

THE AMERICANS RECONSTRUCTION TO THE 21ST CENTURY

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KIMBERLY BRYANT, FOUNDER OF BLACK GIRLS CODE - THE HENRY FORD

TECHNOLOGY AND COMPUTER SCIENCE WITH A CONCENTRATION ON ENTREPRENEURIAL CONCEPTS. KIMBERLY HAS ENJOYED A SUCCESSFUL 25+ YEAR PROFESSIONAL CAREER IN THE ... MOST INFLUENTIAL AFRICAN- AMERICANS ...

WOMEN IN SCIENCE EXPECTATIONS OF BRILLIANCE UNDERLIE ...

TATION IN (NATURAL) SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) (5). HOWEVER, STEM DISCIPLINES VARY IN THEIR FEMALE REPRESENTATION (FIG. S2) (5, 6). RECENTLY, WOMEN HAVE ...

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E184.5-185.98 AFRICAN AMERICANS F HISTORY: AMERICA F1-975 UNITED STATES LOCAL HISTORY F336-350 MISSISSIPPI F1201-3799 LATIN AMERICA. SPANISH AMERICA. G GEOGRAPHY. ANTHROPOLOGY. ...

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AUTHOR: ADAMS SUBJECT: SCIENCE CULTURAL EXPERIENCE- RACE, GENDER, RELIGION, AND CLASS WILL BE REFLECTED IN THE CULTURAL INSTITUTION OF SCIENCE ITSELF: IN ITS STRUCTURE, THEORIES, CONCEPTS, VALUES, ...

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arXiv:2505.03675v1 [cs.CL] 6 MAY 2025

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INFORMED CONSENT FOR STUDENT USE OF ONLINE LEARNING...

WOMEN ARE UNDERREPRESENTED IN THIS FIELD, AND SO ARE AFRICAN AMERICANS AND HISPANIC AMERICANS. COMPUTER SCIENCE IS FOUNDATIONAL FOR EVERY STUDENT, WHETHER THEY WANT TO PURSUE A CAREER IN ...

LEARNING MATHEMATICS WHILE BLACK - ED

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HOWDOMIDDLESCHOOLGIRLSOFCOLORDEVELOPSTEM ...

DESPITE DECREASING ACHIEVEMENT GAPS, THE UNDERREPRESENTATION OF WOMEN, AFRICAN AMERICANS, LATINX, AND NATIVE AMERICANS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, AND COMPUTER SCIENCE PERSIST ...

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OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN DIFFERENT AMERICAN REGIONS, AND THE INFLUENCE OF THIS THINKING ON AFRICAN AMERICAN SOCIETY. ... ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY THEATER CHARACTER EDUCATION ...

THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON AFRICAN...

THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON AFRICAN AMERICANS CHERYL B. LEGGON ABSTRACT IN TERMS OF THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AFRICAN AMERICANS ARE A NEGLECTED GROUP IN FOUR ...

THE VALUE OF BLACK LIVES: THE EFFECT OF THE DIGITAL AGE ON ...

WERE CREATED. SINCE THEN, AFRICAN AMERICAN USERS HAVE DOMINATED THE WORLD OF SNS. IN 2009, FACEBOOK—THE MOST POPULAR SOCIAL MEDIA SITE IN THE WORLD AND AMONG AFRICAN ...

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WAS BIASED BECAUSE AFRICAN AMERICANS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE MIS-CLASSIFIED AS HIGHER RISK, WHILE WHITES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE MIS-CLASSIFIED AS LOWER RISK. KLEINBERG, MULLAINATHAN, AND ...

EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE ASIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

CHALLENGES FACED BY ASIAN-AMERICANS IN SPITE OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROWESS, MOST IMPORTANTLY THEIR PERVASIVE "INVISIBILITY" WITHIN THE NATION'S SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC DISCOURSE ...

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FOR FIRST NAMES COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH AFRICAN-AMERICANS [90], LIKELY REFLECTING INTERNET USERS' DISPROPORTIONATE PROPENSITY TO CLICK ON ADS SUGGESTING THAT AFRICAN-AMERICANS, RATHER THAN ...

A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER USE AMONG AFRICAN ...

WHICH MANY AFRICAN AMERICANS DO NOT POSSESS, AND BUSINESSES ARE NOT ABLE TO PLACE SKILLED WORKERS IN AVAILABLE POSITIONS (LEE, 2013; MORELLA, 2013). THE GENERAL BUSINESS PROBLEM WAS ...

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SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION RATING HANDBOOK - AABE

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CONTRIBUTIONS OF BLACKS TO MODERN SCIENCE AND ...

1. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ANCIENT AFRICA
3. TECHNOLOGY BROUGHT FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA DURING THE SLAVE TRADE
4. EARLY PROMINENT AFRICAN AMERICAN SCIENTISTS CHILDREN OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS ...

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A SURVEY ON FAIRNESS IN LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS - ARXIV.ORG

PROCEDIA COMPUTER SCIENCE 00 (2024) 1-28 PROCEDIA COMPUTER SCIENCE A SURVEY ON FAIRNESS IN LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS YINGJI LIA, MENGAN DUB, RUI SONGC, XIN WANGC, YING WANGA,D,* ...

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2 CELEBRATING AFRICAN AMERICAN INVENTORS & INNOVATORS WE'D LIKE TO INTRODUCE YOU TO SOME PEOPLE WHO TRULY MADE HISTORY T HE ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL HISTORY CENTER IS PROUD TO PRESENT THESE ...

CARIBBEANIZATION OF BLACK POLITICS - NCOBPS

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THE EFFECT OF BLACK CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION ON POLITICAL ...

CLAUDINE GAY IS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CA 94305-6044 (CGAY@STANFORD.EDU). ... (1990) [2] ND THAT AFRICAN AMERICANS IN AREAS OF HIGH BLACK ...

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

HARVARD SITKOFF, THE STRUGGLE FOR BLACK EQUALITY, (NEW YORK: HILL AND WANG, 1981). CONGRESS ARTEMESIA STANBERRY AND DAVID MONTAGUE, TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE: THE POLITICS OF CRACK COCAINE ...

African Americans In Computer Science

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