

ruha benjamin race after technology

Ruha Benjamin Race After Technology: Exploring the Intersection of Race and Innovation

ruha benjamin race after technology is a phrase that encapsulates the groundbreaking work of a scholar who deeply investigates how race and technology intersect in our society. Ruha Benjamin, a sociologist and professor, has emerged as a vital voice in understanding the ways technological advancements are entwined with social justice, particularly racial equity. Her exploration into these themes sheds light on how innovations in technology often reflect, reinforce, or challenge existing societal inequalities.

In this article, we will dive into Ruha Benjamin's ideas as presented in her influential book **Race After Technology**, unpacking key concepts and their relevance in today's digital era. We'll also explore the broader implications of race in technological design and deployment, and what it means for the future of innovation.

The Core Ideas Behind Ruha Benjamin's Race After Technology

Ruha Benjamin's work calls attention to the ways in which technology is not neutral, but is instead a product of the social contexts in which it is created. Her book, **Race After Technology**, critiques the assumption that technology is inherently objective or fair, highlighting how bias can be encoded into algorithms, AI systems, and digital platforms.

Technology as a Reflection of Social Biases

One of Benjamin's central arguments is that technology often mirrors the prejudices and racial hierarchies embedded in society. For example, facial recognition software has been shown to perform poorly on people with darker skin tones, which is not a technical glitch but a reflection of biased training data and design choices. This reveals how racial bias can be baked into the very systems that many assume to be impartial.

The Concept of "New Jim Code"

Ruha Benjamin introduces the concept of the "New Jim Code," a term she coined to describe the ways that algorithms and automated systems can perpetuate racial discrimination under the guise of technological progress. This idea is a powerful critique of how "colorblind" technology can mask systemic inequities instead of dismantling them.

Why Understanding Race After Technology Matters Today

In a world increasingly governed by algorithms and digital tools, Benjamin's insights are more relevant than ever. Whether it's predictive policing, hiring software, or credit scoring, technology impacts people's lives in profound ways—often perpetuating racial disparities.

The Impact of Biased Algorithms on Society

Algorithms that are trained on biased datasets can lead to discriminatory outcomes. This means that marginalized communities might face unfair treatment in areas like criminal justice, healthcare, and employment. Benjamin's research encourages us to scrutinize these technologies critically and demand accountability from developers and policymakers.

Ethical Innovation and Inclusive Design

Ruha Benjamin advocates for an approach to technology development that centers ethics and social justice. By involving diverse voices in the design process and being transparent about how systems work, we can create technologies that serve everyone fairly rather than exacerbating existing inequalities.

Implementing Change: What Can Developers and Society Learn from Ruha Benjamin?

Ruha Benjamin's work isn't just academic critique; it's a call to action. Here are some practical takeaways inspired by her insights to help create more equitable technology.

1. Recognize and Address Bias Early

Developers must be aware that bias can enter the system at multiple points—from data collection to algorithm design. Taking proactive steps to audit and mitigate these biases is crucial.

2. Foster Diverse Teams

Diversity in tech teams brings a variety of perspectives that can help identify potential biases and blind spots. Inclusive teams are better equipped to build technologies that

consider different experiences and needs.

3. Promote Transparency and Accountability

Users should have access to information about how algorithms make decisions. Transparency in AI and machine learning models can foster trust and allow for meaningful scrutiny.

4. Engage Communities Affected by Technology

Including the voices of those directly impacted by technological systems leads to more responsible and responsive innovation. Community engagement ensures that technologies address real-world issues without reinforcing systemic inequities.

Broader Implications of Ruha Benjamin's Race After Technology

The implications of Benjamin's research go beyond academic circles, influencing policy debates, corporate responsibility, and public awareness.

Policy and Regulation

Governments are beginning to recognize the need for regulations that address algorithmic bias and ensure fairness in automated decision-making. Benjamin's work supports the development of policies that protect marginalized communities from technological harm.

Education and Public Discourse

By bringing conversations about race and technology into public discourse, Ruha Benjamin helps cultivate a more informed citizenry. Educational initiatives inspired by her work encourage critical thinking about the technologies that shape our lives.

The Future of Technology and Social Justice

Looking ahead, Ruha Benjamin's contributions serve as a foundation for imagining technologies that promote equity rather than inequality. Her vision calls for a future where innovation is inclusive, ethical, and attentive to the complexities of race.

Exploring Related Themes and Keywords

When discussing Ruha Benjamin and **Race After Technology**, several related concepts often come up that deepen our understanding of this critical field:

- **Algorithmic bias:** The tendency of algorithms to perpetuate or amplify existing social prejudices.
- **Digital redlining:** Practices where technology reinforces segregation or unequal access based on race.
- **Critical race theory in technology:** Applying frameworks that analyze race and power to the study of tech systems.
- **Ethical AI:** Developing artificial intelligence with fairness, accountability, and transparency in mind.
- **Data justice:** Advocating for equitable data collection and usage practices that respect all communities.

Understanding these ideas alongside Ruha Benjamin's work helps paint a fuller picture of the ongoing challenges and opportunities in the intersection of race and technology.

In tracing the contours of Ruha Benjamin's **Race After Technology**, it becomes clear that technology is far from a neutral tool—it is a mirror reflecting who we are as a society and who we aspire to be. Her scholarship encourages us to question the systems we build and to strive for innovation that uplifts rather than divides. As technology continues to evolve, embracing the lessons of **Race After Technology** is crucial for fostering a more just and equitable future.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Ruha Benjamin and what is her book 'Race After Technology' about?

Ruha Benjamin is a sociologist and professor known for her work on race, science, and technology. Her book 'Race After Technology' examines how emerging technologies can perpetuate racial biases and inequalities, urging for more equitable and just technological development.

What is the main thesis of 'Race After Technology' by Ruha Benjamin?

The main thesis is that technology is not neutral and often embeds racial biases that can reinforce systemic racism. Benjamin argues for a critical examination of how technologies can reproduce racial inequalities and calls for equitable innovation practices.

How does Ruha Benjamin define 'racial bias' in technology?

Ruha Benjamin defines racial bias in technology as the ways in which technological tools and systems reflect and amplify existing social prejudices and inequalities, particularly those related to race, often through data, algorithms, and design choices.

What examples does 'Race After Technology' provide about biased technologies?

Benjamin discusses examples such as facial recognition systems that misidentify people of color, predictive policing tools that reinforce racial profiling, and healthcare algorithms that disadvantage marginalized communities.

How does 'Race After Technology' propose to address technological racial biases?

The book advocates for inclusive design processes, community involvement, transparency in algorithmic decision-making, and policies that promote accountability to mitigate racial biases in technology.

What role does Ruha Benjamin see for social justice in technology development?

Ruha Benjamin emphasizes that social justice should be central to technology development, ensuring that innovations do not perpetuate inequalities but instead promote equity, representation, and empowerment for marginalized groups.

How has 'Race After Technology' influenced discussions on AI and ethics?

'Race After Technology' has been influential in broadening AI ethics discussions by highlighting racial dimensions of bias and urging technologists, policymakers, and scholars to address systemic racism embedded in AI systems.

Can 'Race After Technology' be applied to current technological advancements?

Yes, the principles and critiques in 'Race After Technology' are highly relevant to

contemporary technologies like AI, machine learning, and big data, providing a framework to critically assess and improve fairness and equity in these fields.

Additional Resources

Race After Technology: Exploring Ruha Benjamin's Critical Lens on Technology and Inequality

ruha benjamin race after technology is a phrase that has become synonymous with incisive critiques of how technology intersects with social constructs, particularly race. Ruha Benjamin, a prominent sociologist and author, delves deeply into the hidden biases encoded in technological design and the systemic inequities perpetuated through emerging digital infrastructures. Her work challenges the notion that technology is neutral or inherently progressive, instead positioning it as a powerful medium that can both reinforce and reshape societal hierarchies.

Benjamin's seminal book, **Race After Technology: Abolitionist Tools for the New Jim Code**, serves as a foundational text for understanding the nuanced relationship between race and technological innovation. The phrase "New Jim Code" encapsulates the idea that contemporary algorithms and automated systems may unintentionally—or sometimes intentionally—replicate discriminatory patterns reminiscent of historical racial segregation and oppression. In this context, Benjamin's analysis is not simply an indictment of technology itself but a clarion call to interrogate its design, deployment, and consequences.

Understanding the Core Themes of Ruha Benjamin's Work

Ruha Benjamin's **Race After Technology** probes the ways in which algorithmic systems and artificial intelligence reproduce structural inequalities under the guise of objectivity and meritocracy. She argues that technologies often embed racial biases through data sets, design choices, and the sociopolitical contexts in which they operate, leading to what she terms "technological redlining."

The New Jim Code: Technology and Racial Bias

One of the central contributions of Benjamin's research is the concept of the "New Jim Code," which draws a parallel between the Jim Crow laws of racial segregation and contemporary forms of digital discrimination. These biases are not always overt but are frequently encoded into algorithms that determine creditworthiness, job recruitment, law enforcement surveillance, and even healthcare resource allocation.

For example, facial recognition technologies have been documented to have higher error rates for people of color, leading to wrongful identifications and unjust consequences. Similarly, predictive policing algorithms often disproportionately target marginalized

communities, exacerbating existing disparities instead of alleviating them. Benjamin's work highlights that the purportedly neutral or scientific veneer of these technologies masks underlying social prejudices.

Algorithmic Bias and Data Inequality

A significant portion of Benjamin's analysis focuses on how data itself can be a source of racial inequity. Algorithms learn from historical data, which may reflect past injustices and systemic racism. When these data sets are used uncritically, they perpetuate flawed assumptions and discriminatory outcomes.

For instance, datasets used in hiring algorithms might favor candidates from demographic groups historically privileged in certain industries, limiting access for others. Furthermore, the lack of diversity among tech developers and engineers often leads to blind spots in recognizing and addressing bias in algorithmic design.

Implications of Benjamin's Analysis for Technology Development

Ruha Benjamin's insights have profound implications for how society approaches technological innovation and governance. Recognizing that technology is not neutral necessitates a reevaluation of current development practices and policy frameworks.

Ethical Design and Inclusive Innovation

One of the key takeaways from **Race After Technology** is the urgent need for ethical design principles that actively incorporate considerations of racial justice. This means cultivating diverse teams, engaging with affected communities, and implementing robust bias detection and mitigation strategies throughout the development lifecycle.

Innovators and companies are increasingly called upon to adopt "algorithmic audits" and transparency measures to ensure their products do not perpetuate discrimination. Benjamin's work underscores that these are not merely technical challenges but social imperatives.

Abolitionist Tools and Alternative Futures

Moving beyond critique, Benjamin advocates for the creation of "abolitionist tools" — technologies intentionally designed to dismantle oppressive systems rather than reinforce them. This approach draws inspiration from abolitionist movements that seek to eradicate systemic injustice, reimagining technology as a vehicle for equity and empowerment.

Examples include participatory data projects that center marginalized voices, community-led surveillance alternatives that prioritize privacy and accountability, and open-source platforms that democratize access to technology. In advocating for these alternatives, Benjamin challenges technologists to rethink the role of innovation in society fundamentally.

Wider Reception and Impact

Ruha Benjamin's **Race After Technology** has resonated widely across academic, activist, and industry circles. Her work is frequently cited in discussions about ethical AI, digital justice, and the sociology of technology. Policy makers and advocacy groups draw on her insights to inform regulatory approaches aimed at curbing algorithmic discrimination.

Comparative Perspectives

Benjamin's analysis aligns with and extends other critical voices in the field. Scholars such as Safiya Noble and Cathy O'Neil similarly examine the social consequences of biased algorithms, while Benjamin's unique contribution lies in framing these issues through the lens of race and abolitionist praxis.

Her interdisciplinary approach combines sociology, science and technology studies (STS), and critical race theory, offering a comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the racial dimensions of technological systems.

Challenges and Critiques

While Benjamin's work is widely praised, it also faces challenges in practical implementation. The complexity of algorithmic systems and proprietary nature of many technologies make transparency and accountability difficult. Additionally, balancing innovation with equity often involves trade-offs that require nuanced policy decisions.

Some critics argue that framing technology as a tool of oppression risks overlooking its potential for positive social change. However, Benjamin's nuanced approach acknowledges this potential while emphasizing the need for vigilant critique to prevent harm.

Integrating Ruha Benjamin's Perspectives into Contemporary Tech Discourse

Incorporating Ruha Benjamin's insights into ongoing conversations about technology and society is essential for fostering equitable digital futures. As artificial intelligence and machine learning increasingly influence everyday life, the stakes of algorithmic bias grow

ever higher.

Shaping Policy and Regulation

Lawmakers and regulators can benefit from Benjamin's framework by adopting policies that mandate bias audits, transparency, and community involvement in technology governance. Such measures can help prevent discriminatory practices embedded in automated decision-making systems.

Educational and Institutional Reform

Embedding critical race theory and sociology of technology into STEM education can cultivate a new generation of technologists attuned to social justice issues. Ruha Benjamin's work provides valuable pedagogical tools for encouraging reflexivity and ethical responsibility among students and professionals alike.

Empowering Marginalized Communities

Finally, empowering communities most affected by technological bias to participate in design and oversight processes is crucial. Benjamin's emphasis on abolitionist tools highlights the transformative potential of collaborative, community-driven innovation.

The dialogue sparked by **Race After Technology** continues to shape how society envisions the intersection of race and technology, urging vigilance, accountability, and creative reimagination of digital futures.

[Ruha Benjamin Race After Technology](#)

ruha benjamin race after technology: [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

ruha benjamin race after technology: Summary of Ruha Benjamin's Race After

Technology Everest Media,, 2022-04-04T22:59:00Z Please note: This is a companion version & not the original book. Sample Book Insights: #1 The Beauty AI initiative involved a few straightforward steps: contestants download the Beauty AI app, make a selfie, and submit it to the robot jury. The robot jury chooses a king and a queen. News spreads around the world. #2 Deep learning is a subfield of machine learning that uses depth to describe the layers of abstraction a computer program makes as it learns more complicated concepts. It is used for image recognition, speech recognition, natural language processing, video game and board game programs, and even medical diagnosis. #3 The development of Beauty AI is just an example of how race is a form of technology. It extends beyond just attractiveness and into questions of health, intelligence, criminality, employment, and many other fields. #4 Racist robots represent a much broader process: social bias embedded in technical artifacts, the allure of objectivity without public accountability.

ruha benjamin race after technology: EMERGING TRAJECTORIES IN LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE RESEARCH DR. P. ATHAHAR, DR. S. MOHANKUMAR, DR. R. SRIGANESH, DR. K. SHAHEEN, DR. SURESH CHIMATA, This book titled *Emerging Trajectories in Literature and Language Research* offers a compelling exploration of how language connects people, cultures, and ideas across boundaries. It sees language not just as a communication tool, but as a reflection of who we are, embodying our identities, dreams, thoughts, language, and cultural narratives. The book is a collection of selected articles submitted as part of International Conference and Workshops on Language and Literature (ICWLL) - 2025 which was organized by Department of English & Foreign Languages, Madanapalle Institute of Technology & Science (MITS) on May 29 and 30, 2025. As the fields of language and literature continually evolve, this book brings together voices from diverse backgrounds to examine four key areas: • Language Teaching: Exploring innovative methods that promote both fluency and cultural sensitivity in learners. • Literature: Reflecting on literary works—from classics to modern narratives—and how they deepen our understanding of human experiences. • Cultural Studies: Investigating how culture shapes language and literature, highlighting the importance of intercultural perspectives. • Linguistics: Diving into the structural and social dimensions of language to better understand its mechanics and evolution. This book is a collection of passionate insights, scholarly depth, and a celebration of diversity in approach and thought. Readers are invited on a thoughtful journey through change and discovery, united by a common passion for language and its transformative power.

ruha benjamin race after technology: Artificial Intelligence and the Apocalyptic Imagination Michael J. Paulus, 2023-05-15 The increasing role and power of artificial intelligence in our lives and world requires us to imagine and shape a desirable future with this technology. Since visions of AI often draw from Christian apocalyptic narratives, current discussions about technological hopes and fears present an opportunity for a deeper engagement with Christian eschatological resources. This book argues that the Christian apocalyptic imagination can transform how we think about and use AI, helping us discover ways artificial agency may participate in new creation.

ruha benjamin race after technology: Media Backends Lisa Parks, Julia Velkova, Sander de Ridder, 2023-12-05 Exploring how we make, distribute, and consume today's media systems Media backends--the electronics, labor, and operations behind our screens--significantly influence our understanding of the sociotechnical relations, economies, and operations of media. Lisa Parks, Julia Velkova, and Sander De Ridder assemble essays that delve into the evolving politics of the media infrastructural landscape. Throughout, the contributors draw on feminist, queer, and intersectional criticism to engage with infrastructural and industrial issues. This focus reflects a concern about the systemic inequalities that emerge when tech companies and designers fail to address workplace discrimination and algorithmic violence and exclusions. Moving from smart phones to smart dust, the essayists examine topics like artificial intelligence, human-machine communication, and links between digital infrastructures and public service media alongside investigations into the algorithmic backends at Netflix and Spotify, Google's hyperscale data centers, and video-on-demand services in India. A fascinating foray into an expanding landscape of media studies, *Media Backends*

illuminates the behind-the-screen processes influencing our digital lives. Contributors: Mark Andrejevic, Philippe Bouquillion, Jonathan Cohn, Faithe J. Day, Sander De Ridder, Fatima Gaw, Christine Ithurbide, Anne Kaun, Amanda Lagerkvist, Alexis Logsdon, Stine Lomborg, Tim Markham, Vicki Mayer, Rahul Mukherjee, Kaarina Nikunen, Lisa Parks, Vibodh Parthasarathi, Philipp Seufferling, Ranjit Singh, Jacek Smolicki, Fredrik Stiernstedt, Matilda Tudor, Julia Velkova, and Zala Volcic

ruha benjamin race after technology: Code for What? Clifford Lee, Elisabeth Soep, 2023-01-10 Coding for a purpose: helping young people combine journalism, data, design, and code to make media that makes a difference. Educators are urged to teach “code for all”—to make a specialized field accessible for students usually excluded from it. In *Code for What?* Clifford Lee and Elisabeth Soep instead ask the question, “code for what?” What if coding were a justice-driven medium for storytelling rather than a narrow technical skill? What if “democratizing” computer science went beyond the usual one-off workshop and empowered youth to create digital products for social impact? Lee and Soep answer these questions with stories of a diverse group of young people in Oakland, California, who combine journalism, data, design, and code to create media that make a difference. These teenage and young adult producers created interactive projects that explored gendered and racialized dress code policies in schools; designed tools for LGBTQ+ youth experiencing discrimination; investigated facial recognition software and what can be done about it; and developed a mobile app to promote mental health through self-awareness and outreach for support, and more, for distribution to audiences that could reach into the millions. Working with educators and media professionals at YR Media, an award-winning organization that helps young people from underserved communities build skills in media, journalism, and the arts, these teens found their own vibrant answers to “why code?” They code for insight, connection and community, accountability, creative expression, joy, and hope.

ruha benjamin race after technology: Targeted Kelly Gates, 2025-08-19 How video transformed policing and security Video cameras are everywhere: attached to buildings, drones, and dashboards; embedded in smartphones, laptops, and doorbells; worn on police uniforms and sunglasses. In *Targeted*, Kelly Gates argues that the resulting avalanche of video has transformed the landscape of policing and security in the twenty-first century. Video production, analysis, and archival management are now central to the ways police power is exercised, criminal law enforced, and spaces of human habitation securitized. Gates examines the primacy of video in four key areas of policing and security: the field of digital multimedia forensics, private video surveillance infrastructure development, police body-worn camera systems, and video analytics for automated surveillance (Video AI). Case studies of two companies illustrate the role of corporations in these far-reaching media-technological changes. Target Corporation has integrated its retail security operations with law enforcement, expanding its surveillance beyond its stores and parking lots and into the criminal legal system. Axon Enterprise is leveraging the growing volume of police body-cam video to build a large-scale proprietary platform for policing. *Targeted* reveals the role of video infrastructure development in the increasingly entangled relationship between the modern police and the modern corporation, in the long wake and ruins of neoliberalism.

ruha benjamin race after technology: Asians on Demand Feng-Mei Heberer, 2023-08-29 Does media representation advance racial justice? While the past decade has witnessed a push for increased diversity in visual media, *Asians on Demand* grapples with the pressing question of whether representation is enough to advance racial justice. Surveying a contemporary, cutting-edge archive of video works from the Asian diaspora in North America, Europe, and East Asia, this book uncovers the ways that diasporic artists challenge the narrow—and damaging—conceptions of Asian identity pervading mainstream media. Through an engagement with grassroots activist documentaries, experimental video diaries by undocumented and migrant workers, and works by high-profile media artists such as Hito Steyerl and Ming Wong, Feng-Mei Heberer showcases contemporary video productions that trouble the mainstream culture industry’s insistence on portraying ethnic Asians as congenial to dominant neoliberal values. Undermining the demands

placed on Asian subjects to exemplify institutional diversity and individual exceptionalism, this book provides a critical and nuanced set of alternatives to the easily digestible forms generated by online streaming culture and multicultural lip service more broadly. Employing feminist, racial, and queer critiques of the contemporary media landscape, *Asians on Demand* highlights how the dynamics of Asian representation play out differently in Germany, the United States, Taiwan, and Spain. Rather than accepting the notion that inclusion requires an uncomplicated set of appearances, the works explored in this volume spotlight a staunch resistance to formulating racial identity as an instantly accessible consumer product.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Discriminating Data* Wendy Hui Kyong Chun, 2021-11-02 How big data and machine learning encode discrimination and create agitated clusters of comforting rage. In *Discriminating Data*, Wendy Hui Kyong Chun reveals how polarization is a goal—not an error—within big data and machine learning. These methods, she argues, encode segregation, eugenics, and identity politics through their default assumptions and conditions. Correlation, which grounds big data's predictive potential, stems from twentieth-century eugenic attempts to “breed” a better future. Recommender systems foster angry clusters of sameness through homophily. Users are “trained” to become authentically predictable via a politics and technology of recognition. Machine learning and data analytics thus seek to disrupt the future by making disruption impossible. Chun, who has a background in systems design engineering as well as media studies and cultural theory, explains that although machine learning algorithms may not officially include race as a category, they embed whiteness as a default. Facial recognition technology, for example, relies on the faces of Hollywood celebrities and university undergraduates—groups not famous for their diversity. Homophily emerged as a concept to describe white U.S. resident attitudes to living in biracial yet segregated public housing. Predictive policing technology deploys models trained on studies of predominantly underserved neighborhoods. Trained on selected and often discriminatory or dirty data, these algorithms are only validated if they mirror this data. How can we release ourselves from the vice-like grip of discriminatory data? Chun calls for alternative algorithms, defaults, and interdisciplinary coalitions in order to desegregate networks and foster a more democratic big data.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Therapy Tech* Emma Bedor Hiland, 2021-10-05 A pointed look at the state of tech-based mental healthcare and what we must do to change it. Proponents of technology trumpet it as the solution to the massive increase in the mental distress that confronts our nation. They herald the arrival of algorithms, intelligent chatbots, smartphone applications, telemental healthcare services, and more—but are these technological fixes really as good as they seem? In *Therapy Tech*, Emma Bedor Hiland presents the first comprehensive study of how technology has transformed mental healthcare, showing that this revolution can't deliver what it promises. Far from providing a solution, technological mental healthcare perpetuates preexisting disparities while relying on the same failed focus on personal responsibility that has let us down before. Through vivid, in-depth case studies, *Therapy Tech* reveals these problems, covering issues including psychosurveillance on websites like Facebook and 7 Cups of Tea, shortcomings of popular AI “doctors on demand” like Woebot, Wysa, and Joy, and even how therapists are being conscripted into the gig economy. Featuring a vital coda that brings *Therapy Tech* up to date for the COVID era, this book is the first to give readers a large-scale analysis of mental health technologies and the cultural changes they have enabled. Both a sobering dissection of the current state of mental health and a necessary warning of where things are headed, *Therapy Tech* makes an important assertion about how to help those in need of mental health services today.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Media, Practice and Theory: Tracking emergent thresholds of experience* Nicole De Brabandere, 2023-04-18 This volume gathers research at the intersection of art and the interdisciplinary humanities to develop an understanding of media assemblages that insist on the generativity of their situatedness within ecologies of practice. These contributions propose media assemblages that enlarge the time and space for co-compositions between media and bodies that reshape subjective, perceptual, and affective registers of experience.

Media assemblages include photography, performance, criticism, curation, installation, animation, collage, video and VR, as well as archival and somatic practices. Research as a form of practice is a key orientation in this volume since it offers a means of engaging the world-making proposition offered by Isabelle Stengers that practices are specified through irreducible entanglements that cause one to think, feel, and hesitate. The generative linkages between different disciplinary approaches for engaging research practice across the arts and humanities are favoured over disciplinary and media-based exclusivity. When practice is not posed as an intervention or counterpoint to scholarly research or in opposition to the discursive, differences emerge, not based on convention but through the situatedness of emergent insight. The goal is thus not to forward a reproducible formula for knowledge creation but to weave the conditions for utterances both within and in excess of discipline, convention, and establishment. How can research engender the making of communities between, across, and in excess of institutional frameworks through the emergent affinities, postures, and formats of evolving and inclusive forms of research? This volume is a valuable reference for researchers/practitioners within the arts and humanities as it exemplifies both critical and situated methods for developing interdisciplinary research as a means of transforming the terms of research itself.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Athletics in the Nordic Countries* Jörg Krieger, 2023-11-01 In the edited collection *Athletics in the Nordic Countries*, scholars from Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden explore historical developments and current phenomena in the sport of athletics (track and field). The chapters provide insight into sport officials, events, and athletes from the Nordic countries that have shaped the international athletics scene. The authors identify the leading role of sport leaders from Scandinavia in the foundation years and highlight how athletics' events held in the region were milestones in the transformation of the sport. Athletics' international governing body World Athletics was founded in Sweden in 1912 as the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Seventy years later, Finland hosted the first World Athletics Championships in Helsinki in 1983. In between those turning points, Nordic officials and athletes promoted significant changes in athletics, and their innovative approaches continue to shape the development of the sport until today.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Not My Type* Apryl Williams, 2024-02-06 In the world of online dating, race-based discrimination is not only tolerated, but encouraged as part of a pervasive belief that it is simply a neutral, personal choice about one's romantic partner. Indeed, it is so much a part of our inherited wisdom about dating and romance that it actually directs the algorithmic infrastructures of most major online dating platforms, such that they openly reproduce racist and sexist hierarchies. In *Not My Type: Automating Sexual Racism in Online Dating*, Apryl Williams presents a socio-technical exploration of dating platforms' algorithms, their lack of transparency, the legal and ethical discourse in these companies' community guidelines, and accounts from individual users in order to argue that sexual racism is a central feature of today's online dating culture. She discusses this reality in the context of facial recognition and sorting software as well as user experiences, drawing parallels to the long history of eugenics and banned interracial partnerships. Ultimately, Williams calls for, both a reconceptualization of the technology and policies that govern dating agencies, and also a reexamination of sociocultural beliefs about attraction, beauty, and desirability.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Global Historical Sociology of Race and Racism* Alexandre I.R. White, Katrina Quisumbing King, 2021-09-30 In this volume of *Political Power and Social Theory*, a special collection of papers reconsiders race and racism from global and historical perspectives. Together, these articles serve as an entry point for sharpening our sociological understandings of how racism operates in current times.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Producing Precarity* Curtis Marez, 2025-08-26 This book uses the concept of racial capitalism to make visible the hidden social costs of TV production for local Black, Latinx, and Indigenous communities-- Provided by publisher.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *The Alienation of Fact* Kenneth J. Saltman,

2022-11-22 An investigation of the role of educational privatization and technology in the crises of truth and agency. Today, conspiracy theories run rampant, attacks on facts have become commonplace, and systemic inequities are on the rise as individual and collective agency unravels. The Alienation of Fact explains the educational, technological, and ideological preconditions for these contemporary crises of truth and agency and explores the contradictions and competing visions for the future of education that lie at the center of the problem. Schools are increasingly reimagined as businesses, and high-stakes standardized testing and curricula, for-profit charter schools, and the rise of educational AI put capital and technology at the center of education. Yet even as our society demands measure, data, and facts, politicians and news outlets regularly make unfounded assertions. How should we make sense of the contradictions between the demand for radical data-driven empiricism and the flight from evidence, argument, or theoretical justification? In this critical investigation of the new digital directions of educational privatization—AI education, adaptive learning technology, biometrics, the quantification of play and social emotional learning—and the politics of the body, Saltman shows how the false certainty of bodies and numbers replaces deliberative and thoughtful agency in a time of increasing precarity. A distinctive contribution to scholarship on public school privatization and educational technology, politics, policy, pedagogy, and theory, *The Alienation of Fact* is a spirited call for democratic education that values creating a society of “thinking people” over capitalistic gains.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Contemporary Literature and the Body* Alice Hall, 2023-09-21 *Contemporary Literature and the Body: a Critical Introduction* introduces readers to key theorists and shifting critical trends in the field from 1940 to the present and examines these in relation to close readings of texts from a range of different genres. It argues that scholarship on literature and the body is of fundamental importance to discussions about gender, race, sexuality, class, age, narrative form, and processes of reading and writing. *Contemporary Literature and the Body: a Critical Introduction* understands 'literature' in a broad sense: as fundamentally connected to changes in technology, culture and the environment. Offering a lively and accessible synthesis, it explores how literary writing of present and recent decades is concerned with the challenges of conveying physical experiences, experimenting with sensory perception, and thinking through the relationship between embodiment, identity and knowledge.

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Handbook of Black Librarianship* Andrew P. Jackson, Marva L. DeLoach, Michele Fenton, 2024-12-15 Winner of the BCALA 2025 Literary Award for Outstanding Contribution to Publishing As Dr. Josey and Ms. DeLoach wrote in their Introduction to the second edition of *The Handbook of Black Librarianship*: “In designing the second edition of *The Handbook of Black Librarianship*, the editors felt that this work should be a reference tool related to the various aspects of African Americans in librarianship and their work in libraries.” That first edition covered issues faced by black library professionals in the various fields of librarianship; organizations formed; black library collections and books; resources and other areas of progress. The second edition, published twenty-three years later, highlighted more current events in Black librarianship: early and contemporary library organizations, vital issues, African American resources, discussions on and about librarianship, a focus on health librarianship, and information resources and education. It has now been another twenty-two years since the last edition and time to reflect on “various aspects of African Americans” in our profession as well as the advancements over the past two and a half decades and to review those issues African Americans still face and how modern technological advancements have impacted our profession and the lives of Black librarians. This third edition's coverage includes: *Pioneers and Landmark Episodes*; *A Chronology of Events in Black Librarianship*; *African American Forerunners in Librarianship*; *Modern Day Black Library Organizations*; *Vital Issues in Black Librarianship*; *Library Service to Our Communities*; *Library Technology and Black Librarianship*; *Pearls from Our Retirees*; *Issues in Diversity, Inclusion and Multiculturalism*; *African Library Resources and Education*; *Banned Books*; and *Significant Books and Periodicals for Black Collections*

ruha benjamin race after technology: *Intersectional Tech* Kishonna L. Gray, 2020-09-02 In

Intersectional Tech: Black Users in Digital Gaming, Kishonna L. Gray interrogates blackness in gaming at the intersections of race, gender, sexuality, and (dis)ability. Situating her argument within the context of the concurrent, seemingly unrelated events of Gamergate and the Black Lives Matter movement, Gray highlights the inescapable chains that bind marginalized populations to stereotypical frames and limited narratives in video games. Intersectional Tech explores the ways that the multiple identities of black gamers—some obvious within the context of games, some more easily concealed—affect their experiences of gaming. The normalization of whiteness and masculinity in digital culture inevitably leads to isolation, exclusion, and punishment of marginalized people. Yet, Gray argues, we must also examine the individual struggles of prejudice, discrimination, and microaggressions within larger institutional practices that sustain the oppression. These “new” racisms and a complementary colorblind ideology are a kind of digital Jim Crow, a new mode of the same strategies of oppression that have targeted black communities throughout American history. Drawing on extensive interviews that engage critically with identity development and justice issues in gaming, Gray explores the capacity for gaming culture to foster critical consciousness, aid in participatory democracy, and effect social change. Intersectional Tech is rooted in concrete situations of marginalized members within gaming culture. It reveals that despite the truths articulated by those who expose the sexism, racism, misogyny, and homophobia that are commonplace within gaming communities, hegemonic narratives continue to be privileged. This text, in contrast, centers the perspectives that are often ignored and provides a critical corrective to notions of gaming as a predominantly white and male space.

ruha benjamin race after technology: Global Politics Jenny Edkins, Maja Zehfuss, Thomas Gregory, 2025-01-31 Global Politics: A New Introduction engages directly with questions that those coming to the study of world politics bring with them. From that innovative starting point, it explores key issues through a critical and inquiring perspective, presenting theoretical ideas and concepts in conjunction with a global range of historical and contemporary case studies. Revised and updated throughout, the fourth edition offers examples engaging with the latest developments in global politics: the climate crisis and anthropocentrism, Indigenous experiences and thinking, racism and the rise of xenophobia, artificial intelligence, citizen journalism, global health and pandemic response and drone warfare. Global Politics: • examines most significant issues in global politics - poverty, development, colonialism, human rights, gender, inequality, race, war, peacebuilding, security, violence, nationalism, authority and what we can do to change the world; • offers chapters written to a common structure ideal for teaching and learning and features a key question, an illustrative example, general responses and broader issues; • integrates theory and practice throughout the text, drawing on international relations, political theory, postcolonial studies, sociology, geography, peace studies and development. This exciting, up-to-date and ground-breaking textbook is essential reading for all those concerned about global politics.

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