

A scenic landscape of a fjord in Norway. In the foreground, a weathered wooden cabin with a rusted metal roof sits on a grassy hillside. The middle ground shows a deep blue fjord surrounded by steep, forested mountains. The background features more mountains under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The text 'The Challenge of All in Informatics for All' is overlaid on the image in a white, sans-serif font.

The Challenge of All in *Informatics for All*

Hilde G. Corneliussen

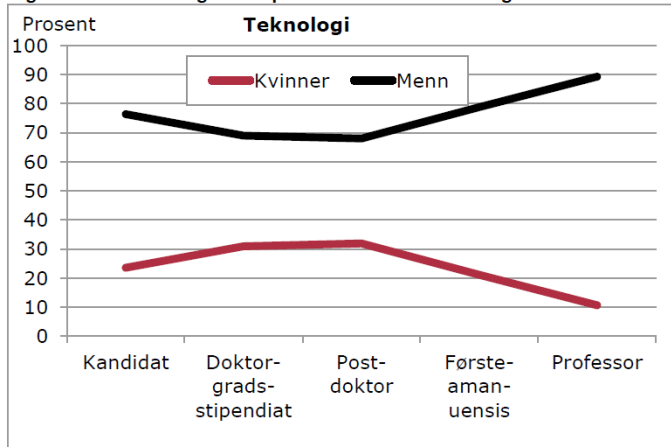
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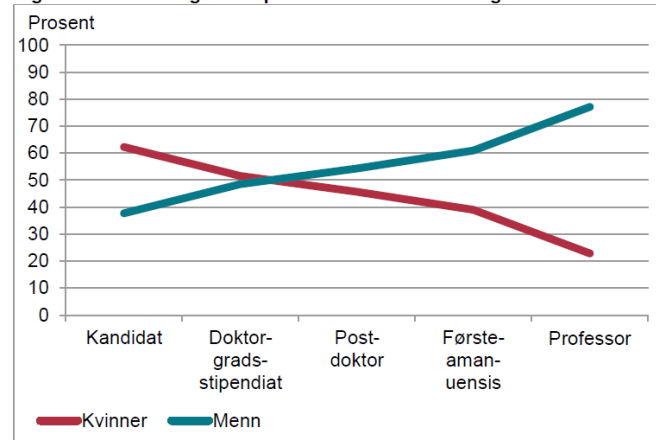
The 14th European Computer Science Summit (ECSS 2018)

Women's participating in academic fields Norway

Figur 5.21 Kvinner og menn på ulike nivå i karrierestigen innenfor teknologi i 2011



Figur 5.8 Kvinner og menn på ulike nivå i karrierestigen ved universiteter og høyskoler i 2011.



Norway and EU

Figur 5.21 Kvinner og menn på ulike nivå i karrierestigen innenfor teknologi i 2011

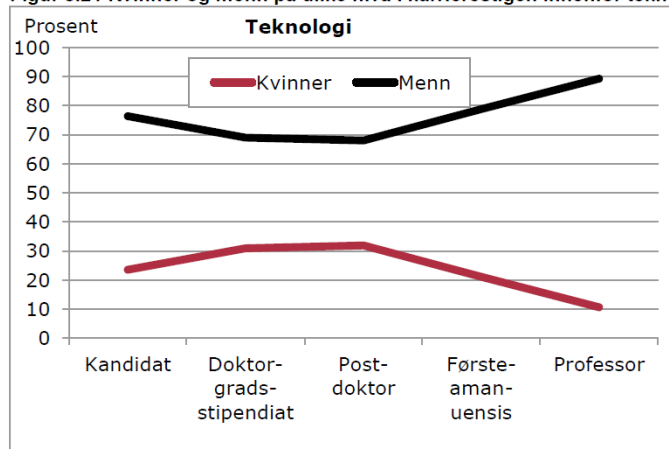
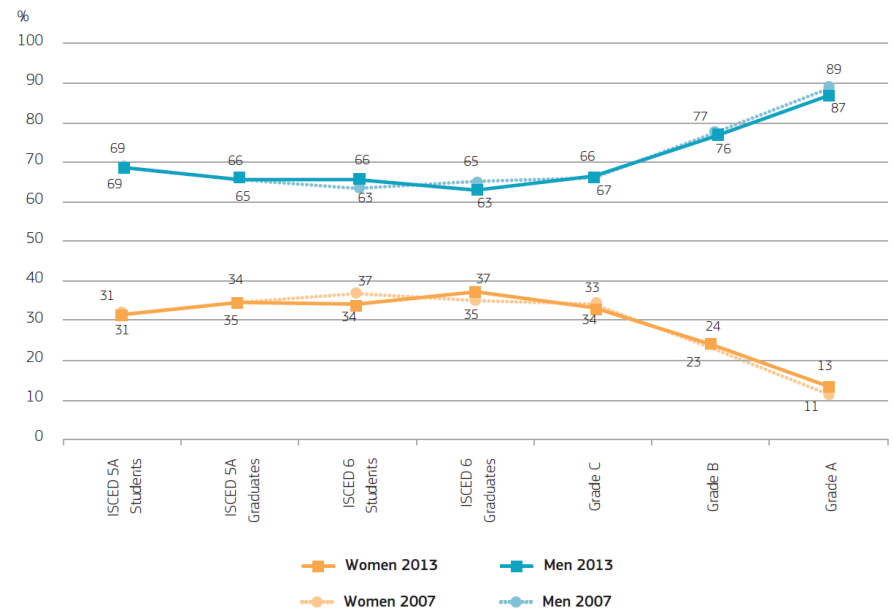
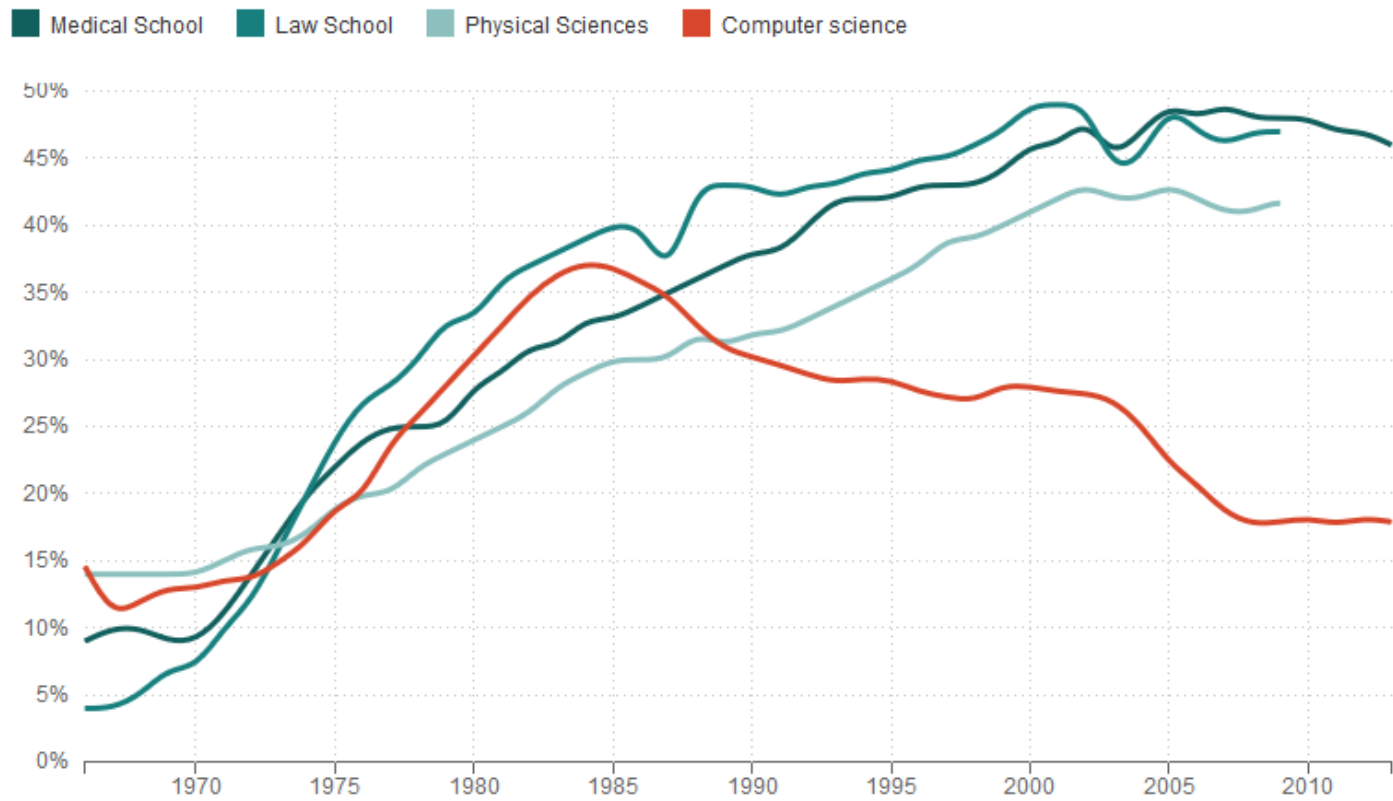


Figure 6.2. Proportions of women and men in a typical academic career in science and engineering, students and academic staff, EU-28, 2007-2013



USA

% Of Women Majors, By Field



Source: National Science Foundation, American Bar Association, American Association of Medical Colleges

Credit: Quoctrung Bui/NPR

“My mother was a computer”

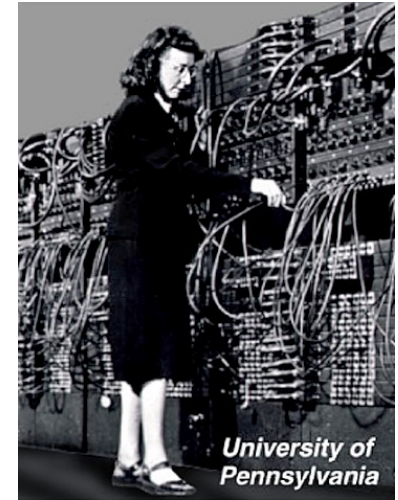
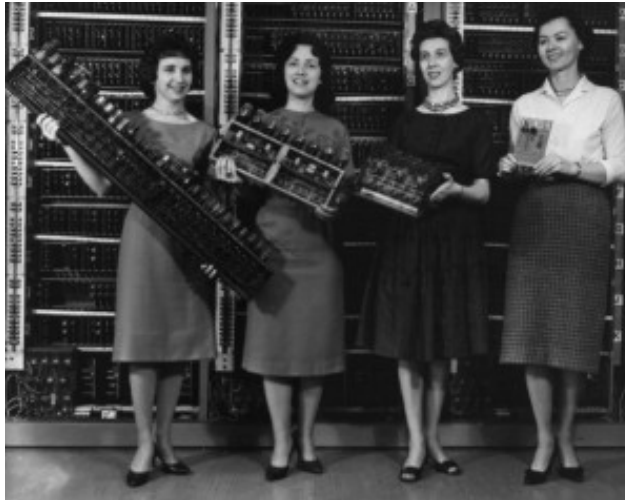


“Human computers”

Washington, D.C. "Bonus Bureau, Computing Division, 1924

The first programmers - 1945

ENIAC - Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer



Kay Antonelli



Jean Bartik



Betty Holberton



Marlyn Meltzer



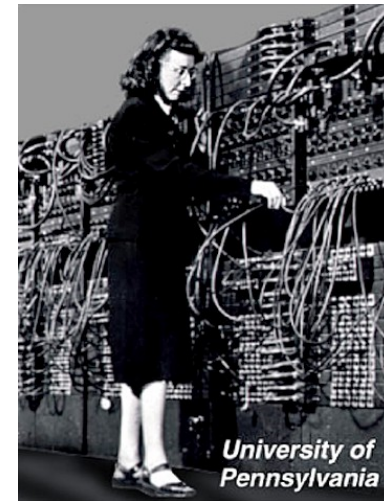
Frances Spence



Ruth Teitelbaum

The first programmers - 1945

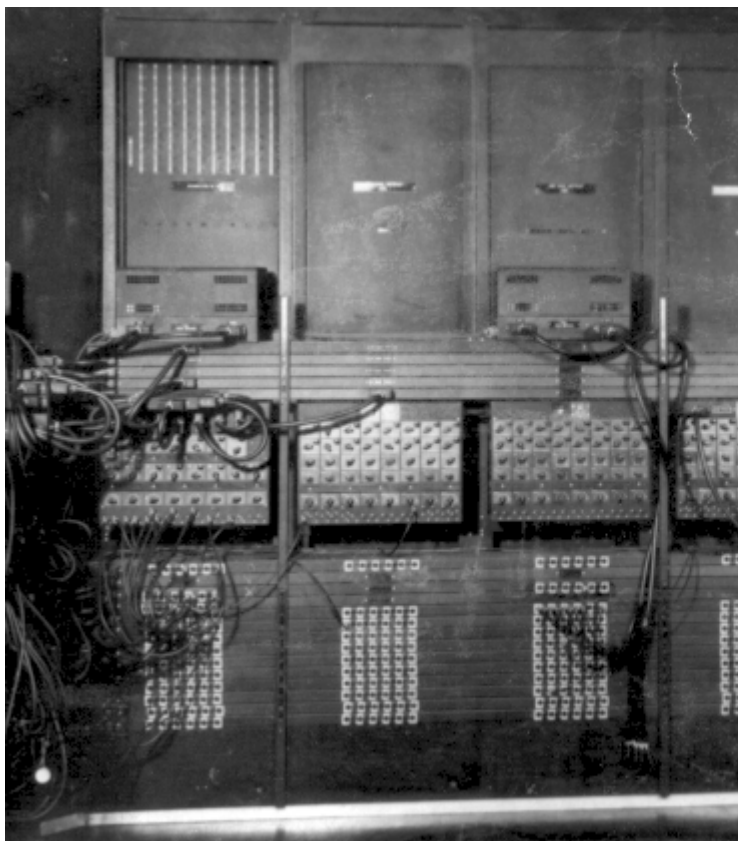
ENIAC - Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer



Kay Antonelli

Somebody gave us a whole stack of blueprints, and these were the wiring diagrams for all the panels, and they said 'Here, figure out how the machine works and then figure out how to program it'

Cut out..



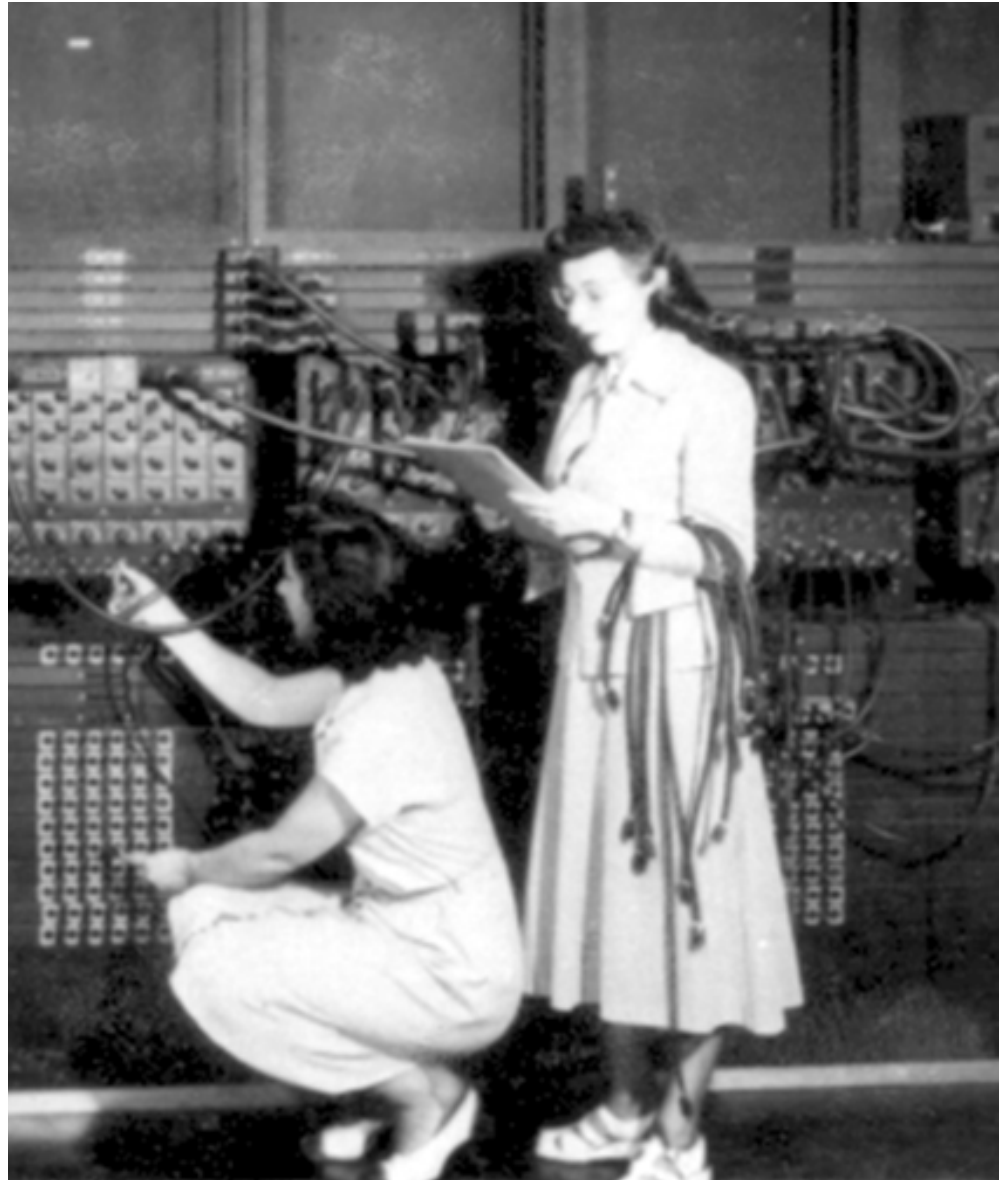
.. and forgotten

Kathy Kleiman (student)
1980s:

“Who are the women in the photo?”

A computer historian told her:

“They are just ‘Refrigerator Ladies’ – models posing in front of the machine to make it look good“



The computer business was *unusually* open to women in the 1950s and 60s

I was hired a programmer ... It was something that women were believed to be good at (1950s)

It really amazed me that these *men* were programmers, because I thought it was women's work! (1950s)

It never occurred to any of us that computer programming would eventually become something that was thought of as a men's field "(1960s)

Abbate, J. (2012). *Recoding Gender. Women's Changing Participation in Computing*



Professional identity

“Compared to most technical professions, computer programming was unusually open to females. But on the other hand, in the late 1960s the computer programming community was also actively making itself masculine, pursuing a strategy of professional development that would eventually make it one of the most stereotypically male professions, inhospitable to all but the most adventurous and unconventional women”

Ensmenger, N. (2010). Making Programming Masculine. In T. J. Misa (Ed.), *Gender Codes: Why Women are Leaving Computing*



Recruiting women...



«Computing is more about human beings than about machines.
NTNU wants more girls...»



The challenge of “All”
is a question of
belonging

