# Professors Need Not Be Just a Pretty Face: How Faculty Directories Can Decrease the Opportunity for Bias and Better Support Users by Directly Providing Semantic Information 

Interacting with Computers, IWC-22-0074 (in press)<br>Frank E. Ritter* and Aidan C. Engleka<br>College of IST, Penn State<br>frank.ritter@psu.edu aidan.engleka@gmail.com<br>* Corresponding author

22 Nov 2023


#### Abstract

Websites for university units provide lists of faculty (teaching staff) to support a variety of users' tasks including creating collaborations and student choice for projects and courses. However, these lists often only provide shallow features about the faculty such as pictures and names and not the semantic attributes of expertise, interest, or accomplishments. Prospective students, faculty, parents, donors, and those in the community often cannot directly access these semantic attributes and sometimes not without extensive search. Not having the relevant expertise information directly on a page leaves the selection process more open for implicit and explicit biases to be applied when searching for areas of expertise-if only pictures and names are provided, users can only choose (or choose who to explore further) based solely on name and physical appearance, thus including race, clothing, and attractiveness. This paper argues for ease of access to the right information and selfauthorship of the public-facing information. We document that this problem is pervasive at universities across the world ( $\mathrm{N}=275$ ). We suggest good practices for decreasing the prominence of less relevant information to summarize faculty. This is accomplished by increasing the prominence and accessibility of more relevant information, including selfreported research interests and accomplishments. We provide example templates to support more semantic choices that would be applicable to similar organizational lists. This approach could be applied to other sets of professionals, such as doctors and lawyers.


## Keywords:

Computing/technology policy
Interaction design theory, concepts, and paradigms
User interface design
User centered design
Web-based interaction
Bias in design

## Research Highlights

- University unit websites often only provide pictures and names of faculty leading to biased searches.
- Templates are provided to support less biased searches.
- A list of faculty semantics to include on web sites is provided, including expertise and field, contact details


## Acknowledgements

Garrett Barch, Shaowen Bardzell, Marc Burns, Hillmer Chona, Rochelle Clerkin, Austin
Crumpton, Chris Dancy, Miki Matsumuro, Jacob Oury (also suggested Figure 4), Jose Soto, Mizzah Tocmo, Deja Workman, Solvita Zarina, Luke Zhang, two anonymous reviewers, and Ashley Edmondson and the students of the IST 413 Fall 2022 class provided comments that improved this paper. Priya Kumar suggested a useful reference. John Whynot provided a useful phrase.

## 1 Introduction

What defines a faculty member? (We will use the US term: "faculty" instead of the UK term, "teaching staff", throughout this paper.) We suggest that what defines a faculty member is primarily what they have done and will do, although there are situations where their appearance and cultural identity and their name will have value to students. Websites for university units (schools, colleges, departments, center, institute, etc.) list faculty for a variety of reasons, including to support choosing collaborators and advisors (Pierce, 2005; Ritter, Freed, \& Haskett, 2005). Users may also be looking for potential instructor options or office hours, or to understand an institution's expertise, values, and goals (Saichaie \& Morphew, 2014). Table 1 notes several types of university website users and tasks they might perform with a university website related to faculty. Not all user tasks are looking at faculty's research expertise, but many significant ones are.

Similarly, searches by journal and conference editors for paper reviewers requires not names, but areas of expertise. In addition, other listings of professionals such as hospitals, law firms, and accounting agencies may suffer from this same problem of providing pictures and not semantics.

For example, Ritter was recently looking for collaborators for two different projects: a Foley artist (Ament, 2014), that is, someone who works with sound in movies, and another who teaches disaster management (e.g., Owens, Buffington, Frost, \& Waldner, 2017). These folks were hard to find because many university websites only listed faculty names and not research interests.

Table 1. Example users and their tasks for a university department website related to lists of faculty. A more complete list of users and tasks can be found in Ritter, Freed, and Haskett (2005).

| Students | Faculty | Donors/Funders/ <br> Outside Users |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Research collaboration | Research collaboration | Interesting research to fund |
| Advisors in current field | Potential teaching | Learn about who is using <br> existing funding |
| Find office hours | Department research at | Research experience in a |
|  | a different | particular area for |
| department or | collaboration or reviewing |  |
| institution | Research areas at a different |  |
| instructors | Contact information for | department |
| Contact information for a |  | Contact information for a member <br> faculty member |

The primary listing of faculty often provides only shallow features such as photos and names. This appears to be a widespread problem for university websites. When users look for faculty, they are too often provided with only these shallow features and not areas of expertise or interest. Figure 1 shows an example directory showing only pictures and names (and office location). In contrast, Figure 2 shows a better design with the faculty's picture, name, but, most importantly, their research area and accomplishments. In Figure 1, students or others looking for faculty to collaborate with have to choose (or start to choose) who to click on based solely on the appearance and name and will have to dig for semantic information.

There may be listings with research interests elsewhere on a website, but this first type of listing including just a picture directly supports both implicit and explicitly biased choices. For example, biases may include race (e.g., Reid, 2010), young people and men (e.g., Petrie, 2018), attractiveness (e.g., Hamermesh \& Parker, 2005; Riniolo, Johnson, Sherman, \& Misso, 2006; Shevlin, Banyard, Davies, \& Griffiths, 2000) and foreign or minority names (e.g., Bertrand \& Mullainathan, 2004; Paludi \& Bauer, 1983) that can be related to those without accents (Hamermesh \& Parker, 2005).

We argue that universities should recognize and advertise their faculty from an academic standpoint, by their activities and achievements, and not their appearance. If directories provide only pictures, universities unintentionally promote the choice of faculty members by appearance instead of their accomplishments and talents.

Users may be offered additional links to click on, and there may be lists of faculty interests elsewhere on the website that can be found with varying amounts of effort. However, users often cannot directly scroll through faculty and their interests in an immediate way like they can for the list of their pictures. For example, if you are looking for a collaborator, you might want to know who in a relevant department works in that subarea. In Figure 2, students can directly scroll through the faculty list and get a sense of their individual and joint interests. For example, to get a similar list for the department in Figure 1, it can take three additional clicks and two mouse moves per faculty, one to select the person, the second to select their tab, and the third click to get to their website. In addition, the information is scattered over numerous tabs and in different formats. It would be useful if colleagues and potential colleagues and collaborators can more directly get a sense of what a department has expertise in. Earlier commentators on this paper have compared this problem to the famous XKCD comic in Figure 3 showing that what university department websites include (mostly irrelevant information) and do not include the information users are looking for.


Figure 1. A typical department website noting faculty pictures, names, titles, addresses, and emails. (Pictures intentionally blurred and anonymized). Editor: We Suggest putting a box to make it look like a screenshot.


Figure 2. A department website noting faculty names, pictures, areas of interest, and accomplishments. (used with permission). Editor: We Suggest putting a box to make it look like a screenshot.
https://www.cs.princeton.edu/people/faculty


Figure 3. Example of what websites show and what users are interested in. (Based on https://xkcd.com/773/ and Ritter, Baxter, \& Churchill, 2014, Fig. 11.1)

To analyze this problem, we created a sample of convenience of 275 websites listing faculty and researchers at a variety of universities and university units. We then analyzed them for common features and found some insights. We focus on the semantics, and the information content of the websites, rather than low-level usability concerns. These semantics will apply across many designs.

By examining a large sample of convenience, we document that while this problem is not universal, it is at least quite common and perhaps even pervasive. Based on the survey we suggest good practices for decreasing the provision of less relevant information to summarize faculty in university units, by including research interests, areas, and accomplishments. Providing relevant information on faculty is not complicated. Even beyond universities, such as government sites or healthcare providers, all contact pages for individuals should contain basic semantic and contact information. We provide an example template showing potential options and a list of relevant information in the conclusion.

## 2 Method

### 2.1 Selection criteria and sites found

We looked for websites at US universities for units associated with the fields in Table 2. Because searches led us in new directions trying to find these units, we included other fields. We looked for units that appeared to recruit students for student projects and for universities that have students working with faculty. These units $(\mathrm{N}=135)$ are diverse and represent a wide range of fields, institutions, and types of units. This generated a sample of convenience rather than a formal survey and were chosen before seeing their websites.

We also looked at websites across a range of international universities in Africa (20), Canada (20), China (20), Germany (20), Latin America (20), and the UK (20). These are taken from ones we knew or could find on lists of prominent universities in their area. These units $(\mathrm{N}=140)$ are a sample of convenience and were chosen before seeing their websites. We attempted to choose a department of computer science and a department of psychology for each university; where these were not available, we used two related units.

We attempted to find the main directory of faculty from the unit's main site. We excluded sites for subgroups and areas within a department from our analysis (e.g., a cognitive psychology area in a psychology department), which can be an unknown resource for users until they click on them. Often these secondary types of pages were incomplete, vague, or out of date. Thus, we did not attempt to find and did not include links to "research areas of interests" from the main unit site. These pages appeared to vary much more in content, ease of use, and ease of finding them. We excluded websites that were individual professor's or groups of professors' labs, which while useful for some user's tasks still require effort to search through a set of professors. We did not include individual professors' personal websites, and we did not examine graduate student listings. Sites for subprograms and sub-degrees were not included. We also did not look for university-wide faculty directories.

## Table 2. Initial types of units searched for.

accounting, adult education, aeronautical engineering, architectural engineering, biology, chemical engineering, chemistry, computer science, electrical engineering, health and human development, history, industrial engineering, information science(s), kinesiology, math, medicine, mechanical engineering, MIS in business, nuclear engineering, nursing, physics, philosophy, psychology, sociology

### 2.2 Codes

The websites were coded by two coders for three features. (a) Websites were coded by type, that is, as being for a college or school, department, or a center or institute. Colleges or schools are large and may contain self-governing units. Departments are part of a larger unit but have some self-governing aspects. Centers and institutes tend to draw faculty together from different units for a specific purpose.
(b) If the website had research interests noted for faculty, they were coded as "interests". We also found that some websites noted only the area of interest, such as medieval history in a history department, which provides some useful information. These were coded as "area". If there were missing some entries, for example, a few faculty members did not provide interests, but most did, we counted the site still as supporting the display of interests.
(c) We noted if pictures were included for most people. When the two coders disagreed, they discussed until there was agreement.

## 3 Results

We stopped collecting websites when we found 135 American sites and 140 international sites for a total of 275 websites. Of the observed sites from the United States, they represent 48 universities, and 205 of these sites were directories for departments, 27 were colleges, 21 were schools, and 22 were centers or institutes. The 140 international sites represent 70 universities with two departments per university. These sites and their codes are listed in the Appendix.
[NOTE TO EDITOR: or made available to the journal's website].
Figure 4 shows that of the 135 US universities examined, 66 (49\%) do not note any research interests, 10 (7\%) note research areas, and 57 ( $42 \%$ ) note research interests. The directory of faculty of one site was blocked by login. Another site only showed interests for affiliated faculty and researchers, but not the main faculty, external faculty, or PhD and Post-Doc students. We do not wish to make much of these two anomalies except to note that some webmasters might not be routinely checking how others see their sites.

Overall, $49 \%$ of the US directories do not provide information on the research being done by faculty members. On the other hand, $86 \%$ (119 out of 135) of the American sites provide pictures of the faculty on their directory page.

Figure 4 also shows that of the 140 international university units examined, $95(70 \%)$ do not note any research interests, 27 (20\%) show research areas, and 18 (13\%) note research interests. Overall, $70 \%$ of the international university directories do not provide information on the research being done by faculty members. On the other hand, $54 \%$ ( 72 out of 140) international sites provide pictures of the faculty on their directory page.


US Sites

International Sites

Figure 4. Distribution of information on the US faculty sites surveyed ( $\mathrm{N}=135$ ) and the non-US faculty sites surveyed ( $\mathrm{N}=140$ ). Numbers do not add up to $100 \%$ because the categories are not exclusive.

## 4 Discussion and Conclusion

This analysis did not focus on low-level usability concerns, a common focus in usability analysis of websites, but rather on semantics, the information content conveyed by websites (which will presumably persist across different choices about web design) and across different types of sites. We examined a sample of over two hundred university faculty directories. Overall, the preponderance of faculty sites provide pictures and names, while only about half provide any information about what areas the faculty work in. Some sites may also allow faculty members the option to include photos of themselves, which may impact the photos shown if a certain
group is more reluctant to provide them. It appears that most website design better supports users seeing what the faculty look like (perhaps to recognize them in person) rather than their academic accomplishments and interests (how to collaborate with them).

Some applicants may also want to look for departments where there are faculty like them, to know that they are welcome. Thus, it would be useful to consider several types of applicants as stakeholders and a wider range of tasks to support in the design of these sites. This is a common problem, in that stakeholder consultations are often left out of university system design (Ritter, in press), not all tasks are supported (Ritter, Freed, \& Haskett, 2005), and students interact with different styles (Hall, Jensen, \& McLean, 2008).

It is not always the case that research interests cannot be found for faculty. Search either by hand through a website or with a search engine can often find a list of research interests for faculty in a unit. But, these lists of interests are not upfront and often not available without modest to great effort, perhaps using a search engine, and doing the search one by one by a person or by unit. But even here, where to start to look and who to look at would be influenced by the surface features of the faculty when doing this search by hand.

### 4.1 Suggestions for better pages

The results of this survey generate several suggestions for better practice. The most straightforward suggestion is to include the research interests of faculty and downplay pictures, if you care about biases that such information can lead to.

The survey also makes suggestions for individual faculty summaries. These should not repeat information (e.g., the person's job title if it appears in other places). They can avoid filler, for example, "In general, my research includes, among other things...". Also encourage the use of common abbreviations for units, for example, UI/UC, or U. of Illinois/UC instead of The University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign, versus a too wordy real example of a real title:
"Professor of XXXXXXXXXX YYYYYYYY and ZZZZZZZZZZ in the CCCCCCC of XXXXXXXXXX YYYYYYYY and ZZZZZZZZZZ at the XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXX XXXX."

We found several sites that provide menu-based search, where you can search faculty based on keywords. But who will know to search for "hybrid cognitive architectures" or trust the sites to provide this level of detail, and will this search method work across multiple departments? The person who designed it will; the person using it will not (Baxter, Churchill, \& Ritter, 2014). However, search can be an additional way to fix poorly organized sites (Ritter et al., 2005), and a search tool might provide a way to index the whole site and a link to lists of faculty papers. We would encourage this.

We suggest including accomplishments if your faculty have accomplishments. Initially, we thought there might be a formal list of accomplishments that could be used, but this will vary quite widely by field and creating a canonical list might be a useless exercise. The faculty will know what major accomplishments are; and good faculty will find and acquire new ones. A photographer award might be relevant to someone analyzing pictures automatically and being a FIFA (soccer) referee might be an accomplishment for someone studying social or asocial behavior or organizing groups. Making a complete list of all of these is a silly and endless task, similar to creating a complete list of tutoring systems (Ritter, Qin, MacDougall, \& Chae, in press). The discussions leading to this list, however, might provide useful insights particularly to younger faculty.

Table 3 provides a list of suggestions for directory information. We did not find a directory that had all these features, but those with more of these looked better and were more helpful. Including pictures, for example, is not uniform across cultures. Excluding it would remove the ability to discriminate against many features, such as age, ethnicity, and race, acknowledging that some students may feel they need to know there is support for people like them and that they are welcome. Some departments, particularly in England, historically have used only initials, which removes further discriminatory cues. Similar tables could be created for sets of other professionals, such as doctors, lawyers, and other consultants.

## Table 3. Suggested directory information.

a) Name, might be combined with title, might be initials only (e.g., FE Ritter), to identify them and to know how to address them.
b) Title and admin roles, to know their responsibilities for tasks you may be trying to perform, such as graduate admissions, grade mediation, contact to the department.
c) Research and teaching interests, to know what they know.
d) Link to further information on publications or research, such as third-party online repositories or CV , to find more information, to show more details on competencies.
e) Contact details (may vary, e.g., phone, email, video conference room, social media), to contact them via multiple media.
f) Physical address, to mail them materials, to meet them at their office (may be different), and security issues may complicate including this item.
g) Office hours, to find them at a convenient time.
h) Courses taught, in general, this semester, or both, to take a course from them.
i) Admin support person (when available), to contact them indirectly or receive other types of help from the support person.
j) Major Accomplishments (e.g., National Academy, Fellow, optional), to know their accomplishments and depth of knowledge.
k) Picture (optional), to identify them in hall, to know ethnic origins, to know if they are attractive, to know their expressed gender.

1) Degrees and certifications (optional), to know their background and types of knowledge.
$m$ ) Printing web pages maintains complete information.

There are items in Table 3, such as interests, accomplishments, and office hours, that change from time to time. This means that this information must be editable by the faculty member and editable by administrators. If these changes cannot be done directly and easily by the user, Ritter et al. (2005) suggest that these changes will not be performed, and we have found that to be generally true. These changes do not have to be treated as anonymous posts to be protected against, because they are not anonymous. The risk of faculty, who are otherwise trusted with many things, changing their title to "Lord Screaming Such, Endowed Chair of Parties" is most likely lower than the risk of having outdated information that will hurt students and potential collaborators who cannot find this information.

There are many designs that support more useful faculty pages. Figure 2 and Figure 5 show two good examples. These pages show identification features along with a research focus and credentials to allow choices based on achievement and research interests.


Figure 5. An example of a design that supports discrimination based on areas of interest and accomplishments rather than appearance. (used with permission)

## Editor: We Suggest putting a box around Figure 5 to make it look like a screenshot.

### 4.2 Limitations

There are several limitations of this research. The most important is that we do not fully know how students find advisors and projects and how related tasks are performed. Websites are likely only one way this is done. But, we would argue that websites are an important aspect, and nearly all website design documents suggest supporting the users' tasks and putting information that users need upfront (Nielsen, 1997; Ritter et al., 2005).

We did not analyze how far users had to click to get to semantic information. This varied widely as well, including popups, separate listings not easily visible, and direct links on the directory page. Some of these solutions may be useful. The results would also vary by search technique and search engine optimization techniques used. But, traditionally the best representation of faculty is through the department materials rather than a search engine that has its own filters and lenses (Noble, 2018; Silva \& Kenney, 2018) ${ }^{1}$.

There is a limitation of this survey in that it used a sample of convenience. We did not extensively sample bachelor's and master's degree-granting colleges and universities. However, the limited examples that we examined do not suggest that this problem is missing at these institutions. We do not believe, however, that a formal survey of university department websites would have substantially different findings; these are not atypical departments or universities; and making the survey more formal could be hard to define.

### 4.3 Concluding comment

Most university units could improve the design of the websites listing their faculty to help avoid biases and improve usability. It is not complicated. Websites could be redesigned to increase the ease of access of relevant information and reduce the prominence of less relevant information. The proper steps will vary website to website and university to university, but is an obvious way to reduce certain types of bias.

Websites should support as best they can the breadth of a faculty member's identity. Too often the information about what they have done and will do is missing or has less prominence than what they look like or what their name looks like. This advice would apply to other organizations that use similar lists of professionals, such as hospitals, law firms, and accounting agencies.

[^0]
## References

Ament, V. T. (2014). The Foley grail: The art of performing sound for film, games, and animation. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
Baxter, G. D., Churchill, E. F., \& Ritter, F. E. (2014). Addressing the fundamental error of design using the ABCS. AIS SIGHCI Newsletter, 13(1), 9-10.
Bertrand, M., \& Mullainathan, S. (2004). Are Emily and Greg more employable than Lakisha and Jamal? A field experiment on labor market discrimination. American Economic Review, 94(4), 991-1013.
Hall, T., Jensen, R., \& McLean, D. (2008). Designing for the student: Users' styles and department web sites. Innovate: Journal of Online Education, 5(1), Retrieved April 19, 2022 from https://www.learntechlib.org/p/171456/.
Hamermesh, D. S., \& Parker, A. M. (2005). Beauty in the classroom: Instructors' pulchritude and putative pedagogical productivity. Economics of Education Review, 24, 369-376.
Nielsen, J. (1997). How users read on the Web. https://www.nngroup.com/articles/how-users-read-on-theweb/ Last checked 22 Nov 23.
Noble, S. U. (2018). Algorithms of oppression: How search engines reinforce racism. New York, NY: New York University Press.
Owens, M. P., Buffington, C., Frost, M. P., \& Waldner, R. J. (2017). The South Dakota Model: Health care professions student disaster preparedness and deployment training. Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness, 11(6), 735-740.
Paludi, M. A., \& Bauer, W. D. (1983). Goldberg revisited: What's in an author's name. Sex Roles, 9(3), 387-390.
Petrie, H. (2018). Ageism and sexism amongst young computer scientists. In International Conference on Computers Helping People with Special Needs (ICCHP 2018), LNCS 10897, 421-425.
Pierce, K. R. (2005). Web site usability report for Harvard University. Prepared for: TS5140 - System Usability Analysis and Design, Capella University. 38 pages.
Reid, L. D. (2010). The role of perceived race and gender in the evaluation of college teaching on RateMyProfessors.com. Journal of Diversity in Higher Education, 3(3), 137-152.
Riniolo, T. C., Johnson, K. C., Sherman, T. R., \& Misso, J. A. (2006). Hot or not: Do professors perceived as physically attractive receive higher student evaluations? Journal of General Psychology, 133(1), 19-35.
Ritter, F. E. (in press). When you are not a stakeholder: Why unusable systems can be successes. Ergonomics in Design.
Ritter, F. E., Freed, A. R., \& Haskett, O. L. (2005). User information needs: The case of university department web sites. ACM interactions, 12(5), 19-27.
Ritter, F. E., Qin, M., MacDougall, K., \& Chae, C. (2023). Lessons from a broad survey of tutoring tools: It's a big world out there. Interactive Learning Environments, 31(4), 2444-2451.
Saichaie, K., \& Morphew, C. C. (2014). What college and university websites reveal about the purposes of higher education. The Journal of Higher Education, 85(4), 499-530.
Shevlin, M., Banyard, P., Davies, M., \& Griffiths, M. (2000). The validity of student evaluation of teaching in higher education: Love me, love my lectures? Assess Eval High Education, 25(4), 397405.

Silva, S., \& Kenney, M. (2018). Algorithms, platforms, and ethnic bias: An integrative essay. Phylon, 55(1-2), 9-37.

## Appendix: The websites analyzed

Note to editor: in international section, psychology or equivalent is indented by one space, Carlton order is deliberate

| N |  | University | Unit | Type | Inte rests |  | URL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | US | ASU | education | college | yes | 1 | https://education.asu.edu/about/people/faculty? $\mathrm{dept=}$ 192466\&id=1 |
| 2 | US | ASU | nursing | college | yes | 1 | https://nursingandhealth.asu.edu/about/directory |
| 3 | US | Bradley | industrial engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://www.bradley.edu/academic/departments/imet/faculty/ |
| 4 | US | Bradley | physics | dept | no | 1 | https://www.bradley.edu/academic/departments/phy/faculty/ |
| 5 | US | Brown | anthropology | dept | yes | 1 | https://anthropology.brown.edu/who-we-are/people |
| 6 | US | Brown | earth, environmental, and planetary studies | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.brown.edu/academics/earth-environmental-planetary-sciences/abo |
| 7 | US | Brown | engineering | college | no | 1 | https://engineering.brown.edu/people/faculty |
| 8 | US | Brown | history | dept | area | 1 | https://www.brown.edu/academics/history/faculty |
| 9 | US | Brown | biochemistry | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.brown.edu/academics/biomed/molecular-cell-biochemistry/resear |
| 10 | US | Brown | sociology | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.brown.edu/academics/sociology/people/faculty |
| 11 | US | Brown | survey research center | center | yes | 1 | https://www.brown.edu/academics/public-health/survey-research-center/people |
| 12 | US | Bucknell | accounting | dept | no | 1 | https://www.bucknell.edu/academics/freeman-college-management/majors-dep |
| 13 | US | Bucknell | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://www.bucknell.edu/academics/college-engineering/majors-departments/ |
| 14 | US | CalPoly | electrical Engineering | dept | no | 0 | https://ee.calpoly.edu/department-directory |
| 15 | US | Chicago | history | dept | yes | 1 | https://history.uchicago.edu/directories/full/current-faculty |
| 16 | US | Chicago | psychology | dept | yes | 1 | https://psychology.uchicago.edu/directories/full/faculty |
| 17 | US | Chicago | sociology | dept | yes | 1 | https://sociology.uchicago.edu/directories/full/sociology-faculty |
| 18 | US | CMU | HCI | dept | area | 1 | https://www.hcii.cmu.edu/people/faculty |
| 19 | US | CMU | psychology | dept | no | 1 | https://www.cmu.edu/dietrich/psychology/people/index.html |
| 20 | US | Columbia | data science | center | no | 1 | https://datascience.columbia.edu/people/ |
| 21 | US | Columbia | quantum initiative | center | area | 1 | https://quantum.columbia.edu/ |
| 22 | US | Cornell | American Indian indigenous studies | dept | no | 1 | https://cals.cornell.edu/american-indian-indigenous-studies/about/people/facu |
| 23 | US | Cornell | aquatic animal program | college | no | 0 | https://www.vet.cornell.edu/departments/microbiology-and-immunology/resear |
| 24 | US | Cornell | biology | dept | yes | 1 | https://biology.cornell.edu/research/faculty/ |
| 25 | US | Cornell | Cornell population | center | yes | 1 | https://cpc.cornell.edu/about/cpc-leadership/ |
| 26 | US | Cornell | molecular biology and genetics | dept | yes | 1 | https://mbg.cornell.edu/people/faculty/ |
| 27 | US | Cornell | policy analysis and management | dept | no | 1 | https://www.human.cornell.edu/pam/about/people |
| 28 | US | Cornell | psychology | dept | area | 1 | https://psychology.cornell.edu/faculty |
| 29 | US | Dartmouth | engineering | college | no | 1 | https://engineering.dartmouth.edu/community/faculty\#core/ |
| 30 | US | Dartmouth | math | dept | yes | 1 | https://math.dartmouth.edu/people/people-select.php?list=permanent |
| 31 | US | Emory | African studies | center | yes | 0 | http://www.ias.emory.edu/home/people/index.html |
| 32 | US | Emory | cell biology | dept | no | 1 | https://med.emory.edu/departments/cell-biology/people/index.html |
| 33 | US | Emory | environmental sciences | dept | no | 1 | http://envs.emory.edu/home/people/faculty.html |
| 34 | US | Emory | medicine | college | no | 0 | https://med.emory.edu/directory/faculty-profiles/index.html\# |
| 35 | US | Emory | political science | dept | no | 1 | http://polisci.emory.edu/home/people/faculty/index.html |
| 36 | US | Georgetown | biology | dept | yes | 1 | https://biology.georgetown.edu/people/faculty/\# |
| 37 | US | Georgetown | biostatistics | dept | yes | 1 | https://biostatistics.georgetown.edu/faculty/\# |
| 38 | US | Georgetown | economics | dept | yes | 1 | https://econ.georgetown.edu/people/faculty/\# |
| 39 | US | Georgetown | history | dept | yes | 0 | https://history.georgetown.edu/people/faculty/\# |
| 40 | US | Georgetown | sociology | dept | yes | 1 | https://sociology.georgetown.edu/people/faculty-2/\# |
| 41 | US | Harvard | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://www.seas.harvard.edu/computer-science/people |
| 42 | US | Harvard | history | dept | no | 1 | https://history.fas.harvard.edu/people |
| 43 | US | Harvard | psychology | dept | yes | 1 | https://psychology.fas.harvard.edu/faculty |
| 44 | US | Harvard | public health <br> humanities, social sciences, | school | area | 1 | https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/profiles/ |
| 45 | US | Harvey-Mudd | and the arts | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.hmc.edu/hsa/faculty-staff/ |
| 46 | US | Johns Hopkins | biology | dept | yes | 1 | https://bio.jhu.edu/people/ |
| 47 | US | Johns Hopkins | biomedical engineering | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.bme.jhu.edu/people/faculty/ |


| N |  | University | Unit | Type | Inte rests | Pics | URL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 | US | Johns hopkins | enviro health and engineering | college | yes | 0 | https://publichealth.jhu.edu/departments/environmental-health-and-engineering |
| 49 | US | Johns Hopkins | history | dept | yes |  | https://history.jhu.edu/people/ |
| 50 | US | Johns Hopkins | history of science and technology | dept | yes | 1 | https://host.jhu.edu/people/ |
| 51 | US | Johns Hopkins | math | dept | yes | 1 | https://mathematics.jhu.edu/people/ |
| 52 | US | Lock Haven | psychology | dept | no |  | https://www.lockhaven.edu/psychologydep/faculty/ |
| 53 | US | MCLA | computer science | dept | no | 0 | https://www.mcla.edu/about-mcla/faculty/index.php?department=computer_sci |
| 54 | US | MCLA | philosophy | dept | no | 0 | https://www.mcla.edu/about-mcla/faculty/index.php?department=computer_sci |
| 55 | US | Memphis | computer science computer science and | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.memphis.edu/cs/people/ - |
| 56 | US | Michigan | engineering | dept | yes | 1 | https://cse.engin.umich.edu/people/faculty/ |
| 57 | US | Michigan | iSchool | school | no | 1 | https://www.si.umich.edu/people/directory/faculty?page=4 |
| 58 | US | Michigan | mechanical engineering | dept | yes | 1 | https://me.engin.umich.edu/people/faculty/ |
| 59 | US | Michigan <br> Michigan | molecular \& integrative physiology | dept | no | 0 | https://medicine.umich.edu/dept/molecular-integrative-physiology/faculty/facu |
| 60 | US | State | higher and adult education | center | no | 1 | http://chae.msu.edu/people/faculty |
| 61 | US | MIT | CEPR research | center | no | 1 | http://ceepr.mit.edu/about/people\#leadership |
| 62 | US | MIT | computational science and engineering | center | no | 1 | https://cse.mit.edu/people |
| 63 | US | Nebraska | architectural engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://engineering.unl.edu/durhamschool/architectural-engineering-faculty/ |
| 64 | US | Northwestern | cell and molecular biology | dept | yes | 1 | https://ibis.northwestern.edu/research/cell-molecular-biology.html |
| 65 | US | Northwestern | education and social policy | college | yes | 1 | https://www.sesp.northwestern.edu/people/faculty/all-faculty.html |
| 66 | US | Notre Dame | anthropology | dept | area |  | https://anthropology.nd.edu/faculty-and-staff/ |
| 67 | US | Notre Dame | chemistry \& biochemistry | dept | area | 1 | https://chemistry.nd.edu/faculty-research/ |
| 68 | US | Notre Dame | study of religion and society | center | yes | 1 | https://csrs.nd.edu/people/ |
| 69 | US | Oregon State | architectural engineering information systems and | dept | no | 1 | https://cce.oregonstate.edu/people/architectural-engineering |
| 70 | US | Pitt | technology management | dept | no |  | https://business.pitt.edu/connect/faculty/faculty-information-systems-and-tech |
| 71 | US | Princeton | computer science | dept | yes |  | https://www.cs.princeton.edu/people/faculty |
| 72 | US | Princeton | IT policy | center | no | 1 | https://citp.princeton.edu/people/filters/\#associated-faculty |
| 73 | US | Princeton | mechanical and aerospace | dept | no | 1 | https://mae.princeton.edu/people/researchers |
| 74 | US | PSU | accounting | dept | no |  | https://www.smeal.psu.edu/accounting/acctg/people/faculty/ |
| 75 | US | PSU | aerospace engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://www.aero.psu.edu/department/faculty-list.aspx |
| 76 | US | PSU | biobehavioral health | dept | yes | 1 | https://hhd.psu.edu/bbh/contact/faculty-staff |
| 77 | US | PSU | chemical engineering health and human | dept | no | 1 | https://www.che.psu.edu/department/faculty-list.aspx |
| 78 | US | PSU | development | dept | yes | 1 | https://hhd.psu.edu/hdfs/contact/faculty-staff |
| 79 | US | PSU | industrial engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://www.ime.psu.edu/department/faculty-list.aspx |
| 80 | US | PSU | IST | college | no | 1 | https://ist.psu.edu/directory |
| 81 | US | PSU | lifelong learning and adult education | center | yes | 1 | https://ed.psu.edu/academics/departments/department-learning-and-performanc |
| 82 | US | PSU | nuclear engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://www.nuce.psu.edu/department/faculty-list.aspx |
| 83 | US | PSU | nursing | dept | no | 1 | https://www.nursing.psu.edu/directory/ |
| 84 | US | PSU | physics | dept | yes | 1 | https://science.psu.edu/people?person_type=47\&department=16\&unit=All\&ite |
| 85 | US | PSU | political science | dept | yes | 1 | https://polisci.la.psu.edu/people/faculty |
| 86 | US | PSU | psychology | dept | no | 0 | https://psych.la.psu.edu/directory/faculty |
| 87 | US | Purdue | business management | college | area | 1 | https://krannert.purdue.edu/directory/view.php?LastName=\&FirstName=\&sear |
| 88 | US | Rice | anthropology | dept | no | 1 | https://anthropology.rice.edu/faculty |
| 89 | US | Rice | psychology faculty | dept | no | 1 | https://psychology.rice.edu/faculty |
| 90 | US | Scranton | biology | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.scranton.edu/academics/cas/biology/staff.shtml |
| 91 | US | Scranton | chemistry management information | dept | no | 1 | https://www.scranton.edu/academics/cas/chemistry/faculty.shtml |
| 92 | US | Shippensburg | systems | dept | no | 0 | https://www.ship.edu/academics/colleges/business/undergraduate_degrees_and |
| 93 | US | Stanford | anthropology | dept | yes | 1 | https://anthropology.stanford.edu/people/faculty |
|  |  |  |  |  | affili ated | 1 |  |
| 94 | US | Stanford | HCI | center | only |  | https://hci.stanford.edu/people/ |
| 95 | US | Stanford | mechanical engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://me.stanford.edu/people/faculty |


| N |  | University | Unit | Type | Inte rests | Pics | URL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96 | US | Stanford | philosophy | dept | yes | 1 | https://philosophy.stanford.edu/people/faculty |
| 97 | US | Temple | kinesiology | dept | no | 1 | https://cph.temple.edu/departments-research/departments/kinesiology/kinesiolo |
| 98 | US | U Conn | human development and family sciences | dept | no | 1 | https://hdfs.uconn.edu/faculty/ |
| 99 | US | U Mass | linguistics | dept | no | 1 | https://www.umass.edu/linguistics/faculty |
| 100 | US | U Penn | biochemistry and biophysics | dept | no | 1 | https://www.med.upenn.edu/biocbiop/primary-faculty.html |
| 101 | US | U Penn | cell and developmental biology | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.bio.upenn.edu/research/cell-and-developmental-biology |
|  |  |  | center for undergraduate |  | logi |  |  |
| 102 | US | U Penn | research and fellowships | center | n | 0 | https://www.curf.upenn.edu/research-directory |
| 103 | US | U Penn | nursing | college | yes | 1 | https://www.nursing.upenn.edu/research/faculty-research-interests/ |
| 104 | US | U Penn | psychology | dept | no | 1 | https://psychology.sas.upenn.edu/people |
| 105 | US | U Sciences | kinesiology | dept | yes | 1 | https://faculty.usciences.edu/faculty/departments/Kinesiology |
| 106 | US | UC Berkeley | economics | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.econ.berkeley.edu/faculty/list |
| 107 | US | UC Berkeley | electrical engineering and computer sciences | dept | area | 1 | https://www2.eecs.berkeley.edu/Faculty/Lists/faculty.html |
| 108 | US | UC Berkeley | integrative biology | dept | no | 0 | https://ib.berkeley.edu/people/faculty |
| 109 | US | UC Berkeley | philosophy | dept | yes | 1 | https://philosophy.berkeley.edu/people |
| 110 | US | UC Berkeley | studies in higher education | center | area | 0 | https://cshe.berkeley.edu/about/people?page=1 |
| 111 | US | UC Boulder | ATLAS | center | yes | 1 | https://www.colorado.edu/atlas/faculty |
| 112 | US | UC Boulder | behavioral science | center | no | 1 | https://ibs.colorado.edu/people/ |
| 113 | US | UC Boulder | cognitive science | center | no | 1 | https://www.colorado.edu/ics/people/ics-faculty |
| 114 | US | UC Boulder | psychology | dept | no | 1 | https://www.colorado.edu/psych-neuro/people/research-and-teaching-faculty |
| 115 | US | UC Boulder | renewable \& sustainable energy | center | yes | 1 | https://www.colorado.edu/rasei/about-us/rasei-faculty |
| 116 | US | UCLA | accounting | dept | no | 1 | https://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty-and-research/faculty-directory |
| 117 | US | UCLA | humanitites, arts, and social sciences | center | yes | 1 | http://hass.ugresearch.ucla.edu/people/ |
| 118 | US | UCLA | linguistics | dept | yes | 1 | https://linguistics.ucla.edu/faculty/ |
| 119 | US | UCLA | nursing | college | yes | 1 | https://www.nursing.ucla.edu/research/faculty-research-interests |
| 120 | US | UIUC | chemical engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://chbe.illinois.edu/directory/faculty |
| 121 | US | UIUC | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://cs.illinois.edu/about/people/all-faculty |
| 122 | US | UIUC | electrical engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://ece.illinois.edu/about/directory/faculty |
| 123 | US | UIUC | information sciences | college | yes | 1 | https://ischool.illinois.edu/people/faculty |
| 124 | US | UIUC | nuclear engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://npre.illinois.edu/people/faculty |
| 125 | US | UIUC | psychology | dept | no | 1 | https://psychology.illinois.edu/directory/faculty |
| 126 | US | Vanderbilt | education | college | no | 1 | https://peabody.vanderbilt.edu/people/listing.php?group=faculty |
| 127 | US | Vanderbilt | medschool | dept | no | 1 | https://medschool.vanderbilt.edu/pharmacology/all-faculty/ |
| 128 | US | Vassar | cognitive science | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.vassar.edu/faculty/departments/cognitive-science |
| 129 | US | WUSTL | cardiology | dept | no | 1 | https://cardiology.wustl.edu/faculty/ |
| 130 | US | WUSTL | developmental biology | dept | yes | 1 | https://developmentalbiology.wustl.edu/people-page/faculty/ |
| 131 | US | WUSTL | ophthamology | dept | no | 1 | https://ophthalmology.wustl.edu/about-us/faculty-directory/ |
| 132 | US | WUSTL | psychiatry | dept | no | 1 | https://ophthalmology.wustl.edu/about-us/faculty-directory/ |
| 133 | US | Yale | biomedical data science | center | yes | 1 | https://medicine.yale.edu/cbds/members/ |
| 134 | US | Yale | internal medicine | dept | no | 0 | https://medicine.yale.edu/intmed/people/specialtypeople/ |
| 135 | US | Yale | research computing | center | no | 1 | https://research.computing.yale.edu/about/staff |
| 136 | Afr | American in Cairo | computer science and Engineering | dept | no | 1 | https://sse.aucegypt.edu/people/faculty |
| 137 | Afr | American in Cairo | psychology | dept | no | 1 | https://huss.aucegypt.edu/about/people/faculty |
| 138 | Afr | Botswana | electrical engineering | dept | no | 0 | https://www.ub.bw/discover/faculties/engineering-and-technology/electrical-ens |
| 139 | Afr | Botswana | psychology | dept | no | 0 | https://www.ub.bw/discover/faculties/social-sciences/psychology |
| 140 | Afr | Cadi Ayyad University | management | dept | no | 0 | https://www.uca.ma/encg/fr/departement/departement-management |
| 141 | Afr | Cadi Ayyad University | sociology | dept | no | 0 | http://www.flm.uca.ma/?page_id=252 |
| 142 | Afr | Cape Town | computer science | dept | no | 1 | http://www.sit.uct.ac.za/sit/staff |
| 143 | Afr | Cape Town | psychology | dept | no | 0 | http://www.psychology.uct.ac.za/psy/staff/professors/florettaboonzaier |
| 144 | Afr | Johannesburg | computer science | dept | no | 0 | https://www.uj.ac.za/faculties/science/departments-2/academy-of-computer-scie |
| 145 | Afr | Johannesburg | psychology | dept | no | 0 | https://www.uj.ac.za/faculties/humanities/departments-2/psychology/staff/ |


| N |  | University | Unit | Type | Inte rests | Pics | URL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 146 | Afr | Makerere | computer science | dept | yes |  | https://cs.mak.ac.ug/people/faculty |
| 147 | Afr | Makerere | psychology | dept | area | 0 | https://psyc.mak.ac.ug/staff-profies |
| 148 | Afr | Nairobi | psychology | dept | no | 0 | https://psychology.uonbi.ac.ke/staff |
| 149 | Afr | Nairobi | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://computerscience.uonbi.ac.ke/sci_faculty |
| 150 | Afr | Nelson <br> Mandela | computer science | dept | no |  | https://cs.mandela.ac.za/Staff |
|  |  | Nelson |  |  |  |  |  |
| 151 | Afr | Mandela | psychology | dept | yes | 1 | https://psychology.mandela.ac.za/Staff |
| 152 | Afr | Pretoria | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://www.up.ac.za/computer-science/staffprofiles |
| 153 | Afr | Pretoria | psychology | dept | no | 1 | https://www.up.ac.za/psychology/article/1820505/academic-staff |
| 154 | Afr | The <br> Witwatersrand | computer science and applied mathematics | school | yes |  | https://www.wits.ac.za/csam/staff/ |
|  |  | The |  |  |  |  |  |
| 155 | Afr | Witwatersrand | psychology | dept | no | 0 | https://www.wits.ac.za/shcd/psychology/academic-staff/ |
| 156 | Aus | Adelaide | computer Science | dept | no | 0 | https://www.adelaide.edu.au/directory/org/School\%20of\%20Computer\%20Scie |
| 157 | Aus | Adelaide | psychology | dept | no | 0 | https://www.adelaide.edu.au/directory/org/School\%20of\%20Psychology.html |
| 158 | Aus | ANU | computing | college | no | 0 | https://cecs.anu.edu.au/people?machine_name=cs\&field_acton_person_institute |
| 159 | Aus | ANU | $\begin{aligned} & \text { research school of } \\ & \text { psychology } \\ & \text { computing and information } \end{aligned}$ | school | no |  | https://psychology.anu.edu.au/people/all-people |
| 160 | Aus | Melbourne | systems | school | no | 0 | https://cis.unimelb.edu.au/research/computer-science\#people |
| 161 | Aus | Melbourne | psychological Sciences | school depart | no | 1 | https://psychologicalsciences.unimelb.edu.au/people/academic |
| 162 | Aus | Monash | human centred computing psychology and cognitive | ment | no | 0 | https://research.monash.edu/en/organisations/department-of-human-centred-con |
| 163 | Aus | Monash | sciences | dept | area | 1 | https://www.monash.edu/medicine/research/find-a-researcher |
| 164 | Aus | NSW | computer science | school | yes | 1 | https://www.unsw.edu.au/engineering/about-us/our-people\#search=\&filters=f.S |
| 165 | Aus | NSW | psychology | school | no | 1 | https://www.unsw.edu.au/science/our-schools/psychology/about-us/our-people/ |
| 166 | Aus | Queensland | information technology and electrical engineering | school | no | 1 | https://itee.uq.edu.au/about/our-people |
| 167 | Aus | Queensland | psychology | dept | no | 1 | https://psychology.uq.edu.au/our-people |
| 168 | Aus | RMIT | data science | school | no | 0 | https://www.rmit.edu.au/about/schools-colleges/computing-technologies/contac |
| 169 | Aus | RMIT | psychology | school | no | 0 | https://www.rmit.edu.au/about/schools-colleges/health-and-biomedical-sciences |
| 170 | Aus | Swinburne | computer science | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.swinburne.edu.au/search?collection=swinburne-researcher-web\&q |
| 171 | Aus | Swinburne | psychology | dept | yes | 1 |  |
| 172 | Aus | Sydney | computer science | college | no | 0 | https://www.sydney.edu.au/engineering/schools/school-of-computer-science/ac |
| 173 | Aus | Sydney | psychology | college | no | 0 | https://www.sydney.edu.au/science/schools/school-of-psychology/academic-st |
| 174 | Aus | Western Australia | computer science and software engineering | dept | area | 0 | https://www.uwa.edu.au/schools/Physics-Mathematics-Computing/Department- |
| 175 | Aus | Western <br> Australia | psychological science | dept | no | 0 | https://www.uwa.edu.au/search?tab=people\&query=psychology |
| 186 | Can | Athabasca | science and technology | College | no | 1 | https://www.athabascau.ca/science-and-technology/our-people/index.html |
| 187 | Can | Athabasca | psychology | College | no | 1 | https://www.athabascau.ca/humanities-and-social-sciences/our-people/index.htr |
| 182 | Can | Carlton | computer science | school depart | no | 1 | https://carleton.ca/scs/our-people/school-of-computer-science-faculty/faculty/ |
| 183 | Can | Carlton | cognitive science | ment | no | 1 | https://carleton.ca/cognitivescience/staff-and-faculty/faculty/ |
| 178 | Can | Laval | informatique et génie logiciel | dept | no | 1 | https://www.ift.ulaval.ca/departement-et-professeurs/professeurs-et-personnel/p |
| 179 | Can | Laval | psychology | dept | yes | 1 | https://www.fss.ulaval.ca/psychologie/notre-ecole/repertoire-corps-professoral |
| 194 | Can | McGill | computer science | school | area | 1 | https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/people/faculty/ |
| 195 | Can | McGill | psychology | school | area | 1 | https://www.mcgill.ca/psychology/people-0/faculty-0 |
| 188 | Can | Memorial | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://www.mun.ca/computerscience/our-people/ |
| 189 | Can | Memorial | psychology | dept | area | 1 | https://www.mun.ca/psychology/our-people/faculty/ |
| 192 | Can | Simon Frazier | computing science | dept | area | 1 | https://www.sfu.ca/computing/people/faculty.html |
| 193 | Can | Simon Frazier | psychology electrical \& computer | dept | no | 1 | https://www.sfu.ca/psychology/about/people/current-faculty.html |
| 184 | Can | Toronto | engineering | dept | area | 1 | https://www.ece.utoronto.ca/faculty/faculty-directory/ |
| 185 | Can | Toronto | psychology | dept | area | 0 | https://www.psych.utoronto.ca/people/directories/all-faculty?sort_by=ppl_last_ |
| 180 | Can | UBC | computer science | dept | area | 1 | https://www.cs.ubc.ca/people/faculty |
| 181 | Can | UBC | psychology | dept | yes | 1 | https://psych.ubc.ca/people/ |
| 176 | Can | Victoria | computer science | dept | yes | 0 | https://www.uvic.ca/ecs/computerscience/people/faculty/index.php |


| N |  | University | Unit | Type | Inte rests | Pics | URL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 177 | Can | Victoria | psychology | dept | area | 0 | https://www.uvic.ca/socialsciences/psychology/people/faculty-directory/index.p |
| 190 | Can | Waterloo | computer science | dept | no | 0 | https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/about/people/group/49 |
| 191 | Can | Waterloo | psychology | dept | no | 0 | https://uwaterloo.ca/psychology/about/people/group/25 |
| 196 | C | HK Baptist | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://www.comp.hkbu.edu.hk/v1/?page=faculty |
| 197 | C | HK Baptist | education studies | dept | no | 0 | https://educ.hkbu.edu.hk/?page_id=35 |
| 198 | C | HK <br> Polytechnic HK | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://www.polyu.edu.hk/comp/people/academic-staff/ |
| 199 | C | Polytechnic | applied social sciences | dept | no | 1 | https://www.polyu.edu.hk/apss/people/academic-staff/ |
| 200 | C | National Tiawan | computer science \& information engineering | dept | yes |  | https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/members/teacher.php?mclass1=110 |
| 201 | C | National <br> Tiawan | psychology | dept | area | 1 | http://www.psy.ntu.edu.tw/index.php/people/faculty/fulltime-faculty |
| 202 | C | National Tsing Hua (T) | computer science | college | no | 1 | https://eecs-en.site.nthu.edu.tw/p/412-1015-923.php?Lang=en |
| 203 | C | National Tsing Hua (T) | ed psych and counseling | dept | yes | 1 | https://psy.site.nthu.edu.tw/p/412-1135-13411.php?Lang=en |
| 204 | C | NUS, Sing. | computer science | dept | no | 1 h | https://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/cs/people/ |
| 205 | C | NUS, Sing. | psychology | dept | area | 1 | https://fass.nus.edu.sg/psy/faculty/ |
| 206 | C | Peking | Wangxuan Institute of Computer Technology | institut <br> e | yes | 0 | https://www.icst.pku.edu.cn/english/people/index.htm |
| 207 | C | Peking | psychological and cognitive sciences | dept | no | 1 | https://www.psy.pku.edu.cn/english/people/faculty/index.htm |
| 208 | C | Sichuan <br> University | history \& culture (tourism) | college | no | 0 | http://historytourism.scu.edu.cn/en/people/professor |
|  |  | Sichuan | Sichuan University - |  |  |  |  |
| 209 | C | University | Pittsburgh Institute computer science \& | dept | no | 1 | https://scupi.scu.edu.cn/en/faculty-staff-en/faculty-en |
| 210 | C | Tamkang (T) | information engineering <br> grad institute of ed psych and | dept | yes | 1 | http://www.iit.tku.edu.tw/en/Members/Faculty |
| 211 | C | Tamkang (T) | counseling | dept | no | 1 | http://www.edpsy.tku.edu.tw/members/teacher.php |
| 212 | C | Tsinghua University | computer science | dept | no | 1 | https://www.cs.tsinghua.edu.cn/csen/Faculty/Assistant_Professor/ALL.htm |
| 213 | C | Tsinghua University | psychology | dept | no | 0 h | https://www.sss.tsinghua.edu.cn/sssen/info/1011/1009.htm |
| 214 | C | Wuhan University | sociology | college | no | 0 h | http://shxx.whu.edu.cn/English/Faculty/Full_Time_Faculty_Members.htm |
| 215 | C | Wuhan University | printing and Packaging | dept | no | 0 | http://pps.whu.edu.cn/English/Faculty.htm |
| 216 | D | Bamberg | computer science general psychology and | college | area | 0 h | https://www.uni-bamberg.de/en/informatik/ |
| 217 | D | Bamberg | methodology | dept | no | 0 | https://www.uni-bamberg.de/en/allgpsych/ |
| 218 | D | Freiburg | computer science | dept | area | 0 | https://www.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/Personen-en |
| 219 | D | Freiburg | psychology computer science \& | dept | no | 1 h | https://www.unifr.ch/psycho/en/department/staff/professors-tleaders.html |
| 220 | D | Heidelberg | mathematics | dept | no | 1 | https://www.heidelberg.edu/directory?title=\&field_organization_target_id=441 |
| 221 | D | Heidelberg | psychology and criminology | dept | no | 1 | https://www.heidelberg.edu/directory?title=\&field_organization_target_id=555 |
| 222 | D | Humboldt | informatiks | college | no | 0 h | https://www.informatik.hu-berlin.de/institut/mitarbeiter/ |
| 223 | D | Humboldt | psychology <br> electrical engineering and | dept | area | 0 h | https://www.psychology.hu-berlin.de/en/profship |
| 224 | D | TU/Berlin | computer science | dept | area | 1 h | https://www.eecs.tu-berlin.de/menue/faculty_institutions/professorships/profess |
| 225 | D | TU/Berlin | humanities and educational sciences | college | area | 0 h | https://www.tu-berlin.de/fakultaet_i/menue/einrichtungen/professorinnen/param |
| 226 | D | TU/Chemnitz | computer science | dept | area | 0 h | https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/informatik/fakultaet/index.php.en |
| 227 | D | TU/Chemnitz | psychology | dept | area | 0 h | https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/hsw/psychologie/profs/index.php.en |
| 228 | D | TU/Dresden | computer science | college | yes | 0 h | https://tu-dresden.de/ing/informatik/die-fakultaet/institute-und-professuren-1 |
| 229 | D | TU/Dresden | psychology | dept | no | 0 h | https://psyweb.psych.tu-dresden.de/cms2/telefon/ma.html |
| 230 | D | TU/Munich | informatiks | school | area | 0 h | https://www.in.tum.de/en/in/the-department/people-chairs/chairs-and-professors |
| 231 | D | TU/Munich | psychology in business | dept | area | 0 h | https://www.msl.mgt.tum.de/en/psy/team/ |
| 232 | D | U of Regensburg | information science | dept | no | 1 h | https://www.uni-regensburg.de/sprache-literatur-kultur/informationswissenscha |



| N |  | University | Unit | Type | Inte <br> rests | Pics |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | URL.



A typical department website noting faculty pictures, names, titles, addresses, and emails. (Pictures intentionally blurred and anonymized).

## Faculty

| Faculty Type |  | Research |  | Name |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Faculty | $\checkmark$ | <All Areas> | $\checkmark$ |  | $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}$ Filter |
| JUMP TO LAST NAME: |  |  |  |  |  |
| A B CDEFGH JKLMNOP R S T W Y W |  |  |  |  |  |



Ryan Adams
Professor, Associate Chair
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, 2009
(9) Homepage $\rightarrow$ Profile

Mrpa (@cs.princeton.edu)
© (609) 258-8682
月 411 Computer Science
Research Interests:
I am interested in machine learning, artificial intelligence, and computational statistics, with applications across science and engineering. I have broad interests but often work on probabilistic methods and approximate Bayesian inference.


Andrew Appel
Eugene Higgins Professor
Ph.D., Carnegie-Mellon University, 1985
(1) Homepage $\rightarrow$ Profile

Mappel (@cs.princeton.edu)
© (609) 258-4627
e 209 Computer Science
Research Interests:
Software verification, computer security, programming languages, compilers
ACM Fellow, 1998: SIGPLAN Distinguished Service Award, 2002

A department website noting faculty names, pictures, areas of interest, and accomplishments. (used with permission).


Example of what websites show and what users are interested in.
(Based on https://xkcd.com/773/ and Ritter, Baxter, \& Churchill, 2014, Fig. 11.1)


Distribution of information on the US faculty sites surveyed ( $\mathrm{N}=135$ ) and the non-US faculty sites surveyed $(\mathrm{N}=140)$. Numbers do not add up to $100 \%$ because the categories are not exclusive.
$103 \times 118 \mathrm{~mm}(300 \times 300 \mathrm{DPI})$


Distribution of information on the US faculty sites surveyed ( $\mathrm{N}=135$ ) and the non-US faculty sites surveyed ( $\mathrm{N}=140$ ). Numbers do not add up to $100 \%$ because the categories are not exclusive.

## * HOME People Faculty

## Faculty



Masooda Bashir
Associate Professor
PhD, Psychology, Purdue University
RESEARCH FOCUS
The interface of information technology, human psychology, and society; especially how
privacy, security, and trust intersect from a psychological point of view with information
systems.

School Leadership
Faculty
Staff
Adjuncts \& Affiliates
Emeriti Faculty
Doctoral Students
Committees
School Directory

Catherine Blake
Professor and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
PhD, Information and Computer Science, University of California, Irvine
RESEARCH FOCUS
Biomedical informatics, natural language processing, evidence-based discovery, learning health systems, socio-technical systems, data analytics, literature-based discovery.

Figure 5. An example of a design that supports discrimination based on areas of interest and accomplishments rather than appearance. (used with permission)


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Silva and Kenney (2018) was found first by using Google Scholar. The Noble (2018) reference was found second from discussion with a colleague. The Noble paper has 10 times the citations but appears lower (more than 15 pages vs. first page) in Google Scholar when searching for "search engine bias". It is thus, itself, an example of search engine bias.

