**Topic**

Black Students at PWIs

**Title**

Learning While Black

**Background Info**

Brown v. Wade was passed in 1954 and since then African American students were granted equal opportunities in the schooling system. Even with this ruling, students at Predominantly White Institutions (PWIs) still face various challenges such as discramination and microgressionns in school. Of the colleges in the DMV, more than 80 percent of them are PWIs with there only being three HBCUs. Around 87.1 percent of black undergraduate students attend PWIs in the country. While this number may be high, studies show that the majority of black students at PWIs report thir time in college as a negative one noting that isolation and racial inidents as the leading factors.

**Why is this story relevant?**

I believe this story is relevant because it is important to talk about the issues that often time are overlooked or not talked about as often when it comes to the college experiences of black students at PWIs. Also, with the current racial issues that have come to light one area I saw a lack of discuss was what was occurring at predominantly white colleges and universites.

**Potential Interviews**

Students at local colleges in DMV

Professors at PWIs

Black Student Union groups at colleges

Guidance Counselors

**Supporting Elements**

B roll of students on campus

Tweets of student complaints

Graphs of statistics

Anonymous student survey responses

Research Sources

<https://hechingerreport.org/student-voices-black-student-at-a-pwi/>

<https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/bitstream/handle/1808/22359/Easterwood_ku_0099M_14812_DATA_1.pdf?sequence=1>

<https://www.refinery29.com/en-us/go-off-sis-season-three-hbcu-pwi-logan-browning>

**Topic**

Teaching of African American History in School

**Title**

More Than 28 Days

**Background Info**

Often times in elementary, middle and high schools, students only learn about Black History during Black History Month. This obseration takes plave in the month of Febuary, the shortest month in the year. With Febuary only being 28 days some schools only devote one week to celebrating black history and even then, will highlight the same individuals such as Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. Twenty-two states have passed or are considering legislation to ban or restrict discourse on race and racism in the country’s public K-12 classrooms. With many students not learning about their history, parents are having to teach their kids about their ancestry at home.

**Why is this story relevant?**

This story is relevant because recently with the racial recokening that took place during COVID, there has been a push to include African American history course to various schools throughout the country. While these changes are good, they might not take full effect until the new school year in 2022. Also, it has been reported that many African American teachers in schools hav ebeen silenced from teaching black history to their students.

**Potential Interviews**

Teacher in local schools

Families with students still in school (not college)

Members of school board

**Supporting Elements**

Statistics of school curriculum

B roll of interviewees

B roll of school/teacher teaching

Research Sources

<https://www.wm.edu/news/stories/2021/wm-alumna-trailblazes-new-african-american-history-course-for-local-schools.php>

<https://nypost.com/2021/09/29/city-to-overhaul-teaching-of-black-history-in-schools/>

<https://metro.co.uk/2021/10/11/i-didnt-learn-about-black-history-in-school-so-i-taught-myself-15381111/>

**Topic**

Breast Cancer in the Black Community

**Title**

Educate Yourself: Breast Cancer in African American Women

**Background Info**

Breast cancer affects more women than any other type of cancer and is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths among women. Specifically, black women have the highest mortality rate of any racial or ethnic group at 31%. More than 281,550 new cases of invasive breast cancer and 49,290 new cases of non-invasive breast cancer will be diagnosed in women in the United States. There are many disparities in breast cancer cases between black women and white women. Black women are more likely to have health issues such as diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity, and heart disease. It is also noted that health care also plays a role in the disparities.

**Why is this story relevant?**

This story is relevant because October is breast cancer awareness month. It is also relevant because it is reported that only 25% have recently discussed breast health with their family, friends, or colleagues. Also, only 17% have taken steps to understand their risk for breast cancer. With those numbers, it is important for the African American community to gain knowledge about how cancer affects the population.

**Potential Interviews**

A doctor who gives mammograms

Breast cancer survivor

A representative from a breast cancer awareness organization

**Supporting Elements**

Breast Cancer statistic graphics

Breast checking graphic

B roll of doctors office/hospital

B roll of Breast Cancer awareness event

Feature pink (color of breast cancer awareness)

**Research Sources**

<https://www.sistersnetworkinc.org/breastcancerfacts.html>

<https://www.bcrf.org/blog/black-women-and-breast-cancer-why-disparities-persist-and-how-end-them/>

<https://www.cancertodaymag.org/Pages/cancer-talk/Why-Do-African-Americans-Have-Increased-Breast-Cancer-Mortality.aspx>