How Might We Create a Greater Understanding of Systemic Racism?

Who are we?

We are human beings connected by our otherness.

Tian Hong Zhu (Alex) is a Chinese who was born in Spain, where his mother started a new life and her own small business. Alex would experience, for the first time, systemic racism in school where he really believed that he was indeed “different” due to some behavior of professors and mates with respect to his different appearance. It made him refuse anything coming from the Chinese culture and even refused to learn mandarin because he didn’t want to feel “different”. Alex soon realized that this kind of situation wouldn’t only be present in his school life but in every part of his life and the same for people from different origins if Systemic Racism wasn’t exposed.

Ashley Campbell immigrated from Jamaica to the U.S. at 7 years old, where she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she recognized a layer of systemic racism that puts her at a disadvantage in the determinants and tenets of intersectionality with pride through her unapologetically black, she learned how to navigate her identities through succeeding in the realms of higher education. In her journey to being recognized a layer of systemic racism that puts her at a disadvantage in injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices.

What did we start with?

New entries published to Wikidata:

- 468 California Law enforcement agencies (LEA)
- 178 Events - the occurrences of deadly police shootings
- 997 People - the people shot and killed by police

Reconciliation with Wikidata and publication of new entries to build public records of people killed by police in California and linking those people, places, organizations and events to each other.

Where did it lead us?

Statistical data on its own doesn’t tell the whole story.

The life stories of victims of systemic racism needs to be humanized and memorialized; their names must be removed from the victim narrative and into the human sphere.

How should we proceed?

Understand that the people they’re reading and asking questions about are not just victims - they are human beings.

We should collect non-statistical data that can be used to create a narrative. The bot would use the narrative to answer questions.

- Was the victim killed with just cause?
- What was the verdict?
- Who were the officers involved?
- Were the police justified?
- What is justice?

The prevalence of systemic racism is evident through connections between LEAs, places, people, and events.

Locations of the killings of 997 People in California from 2015 - 2022

The responses can open people to think more critically.

The confidence score is usually low. What does that mean?

We had to compare the demographics of people that were shot and killed with the population of California in order to see the true inequalities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Traditional

We thought
Fingers in dirt meant it was our dirt, learning Names in heat, in elements classic.
Philosophers said could change us. Stargazer.
Foxglove. Summer seemed to bloom against the will Of the sun, which news reports claimed flamed hotter
On this planet than when our dead fathers
Men like me and my brothers filmed what we Planted for proof we existed before
Too late, sped the video to see blossoms
Brought in seconds, colors you expect in poems
Where the world ends, everything cut down.

— Jericho Brown

Jocelyn Velazquez is a Mexican American born and raised in San Jose, California. She is the daughter of immigrant parents who migrated from Mexico to the U.S for better opportunities. Both her parents worked hard to provide their daughter with the best quality of life they could provide; even when they were struggling they tried their best to keep their family safe and together. But she grew up with the fear that her parents might be taken away from her any day, that’s when she realized that racism and systemic racism is deeply rooted in the government. She grew up seeing families being separated for the injustice of immigration policy which made her want to take action and educate herself about the injustice in her community.

Ashley is the daughter of immigrant parents who migrated from Mexico to the U.S for better quality of life they could provide; even when they were struggling they tried their best to keep their family safe and together. But she grew up with the fear that her parents might be taken away from her any day, that’s when she realized that racism and systemic racism is deeply rooted in the government. She grew up seeing families being separated for the injustice of immigration policy which made her want to take action and educate herself about the injustice in her community.

Where did it lead us?

Where did it lead us?

We had to compare the demographics of people that were shot and killed with the population of California in order to see the true inequalities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The life stories of victims of systemic racism needs to be humanized and memorialized; their names must be removed from the victim narrative and into the human sphere.

Tian Hong Zhu (Alex) is a Chinese who was born in Spain, where his mother started a new life and her own small business. Alex would experience, for the first time, systemic racism in school where he really believed that he was indeed “different” due to some behavior of professors and mates with respect to his different appearance. It made him refuse anything coming from the Chinese culture and even refused to learn mandarin because he didn’t want to feel “different”. Alex soon realized that this kind of situation wouldn’t only be present in his school life but in every part of his life and the same for people from different origins if Systemic Racism wasn’t exposed.

Jocelyn Velazquez is a Mexican American born and raised in San Jose, California. She is the daughter of immigrant parents who migrated from Mexico to the U.S for better opportunities. Both her parents worked hard to provide their daughter with the best quality of life they could provide; even when they were struggling they tried their best to keep their family safe and together. But she grew up with the fear that her parents might be taken away from her any day, that’s when she realized that racism and systemic racism is deeply rooted in the government. She grew up seeing families being separated for the injustice of immigration policy which made her want to take action and educate herself about the injustice in her community.

Ashley Campbell immigrated from Jamaica to the U.S. at 7 years old, where she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she recognized a layer of systemic racism that puts her at a disadvantage in the determinants and tenets of intersectionality with pride through her unapologetically black, she learned how to navigate her identities through succeeding in the realms of higher education. In her journey to being recognized a layer of systemic racism that puts her at a disadvantage in injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices.

Where did it lead us?

When the world ends, everything cut down.

— Jericho Brown

How Might We Create a Greater Understanding of Systemic Racism?

Who are we?

We are human beings connected by our otherness.

Tian Hong Zhu (Alex) is a Chinese who was born in Spain, where his mother started a new life and her own small business. Alex would experience, for the first time, systemic racism in school where he really believed that he was indeed “different” due to some behavior of professors and mates with respect to his different appearance. It made him refuse anything coming from the Chinese culture and even refused to learn mandarin because he didn’t want to feel “different”. Alex soon realized that this kind of situation wouldn’t only be present in his school life but in every part of his life and the same for people from different origins if Systemic Racism wasn’t exposed.

Ashley Campbell immigrated from Jamaica to the U.S. at 7 years old, where she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she recognized a layer of systemic racism that puts her at a disadvantage in the determinants and tenets of intersectionality with pride through her unapologetically black, she learned how to navigate her identities through succeeding in the realms of higher education. In her journey to being recognized a layer of systemic racism that puts her at a disadvantage in injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices. Burdened by many interlocking systems of oppression, she learned that the color of her skin subjected her to marginalization and injustices.

What did we start with?

New entries published to Wikidata:

- 468 California Law enforcement agencies (LEA)
- 178 Events - the occurrences of deadly police shootings
- 997 People - the people shot and killed by police

Reconciliation with Wikidata and publication of new entries to build public records of people killed by police in California and linking those people, places, organizations and events to each other.

Where did it lead us?

Statistical data on its own doesn’t tell the whole story.

The life stories of victims of systemic racism needs to be humanized and memorialized; their names must be removed from the victim narrative and into the human sphere.

How should we proceed?

Understand that the people they’re reading and asking questions about are not just victims - they are human beings.

We should collect non-statistical data that can be used to create a narrative. The bot would use the narrative to answer questions.

- Was the victim killed with just cause?
- What was the verdict?
- Who were the officers involved?
- Were the police justified?
- What is justice?

The prevalence of systemic racism is evident through connections between LEAs, places, people, and events.

Locations of the killings of 997 People in California from 2015 - 2022

The life stories of victims of systemic racism needs to be humanized and memorialized; their names must be removed from the victim narrative and into the human sphere.