



DAYS OF
DIALOGUE

THE INSTITUTE FOR NONVIOLENCE IN LOS ANGELES

FORGING A PATH IN DIVIDED TIMES: DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON RACISM, GUN VIOLENCE & POLICING IN AMERICA

A PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CALIFORNIA WELLNESS FOUNDATION

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FORGING A PATH IN DIVIDED TIMES: DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON RACISM, GUN VIOLENCE & POLICING IN AMERICA



“Trump did not mention gun violence once during the #SOTU. He wants to defend the right to bear arms? What about our right not to be shot?”

— Emma Gonzalez, @Emma4Change #MarchForOurLives, 2/4/20

“An American Woman is shot by her partner every sixteen hours.”

— Team Trace, 3/23/18

“When I talked to gun owners, N.R.A. members, in the days after Donald Trump’s victory, there would be an insistence that something as “simple” as racism could not explain it. As if enslavement had nothing to do with global economics, or as if lynchings said nothing about the idea of women as property. As though the past 400 years could be reduced to the irrational resentment of full lips. No. Racism is never simple. And there was nothing simple about what was coming, or about Obama, the man who had unwittingly summoned this future into being.”

— Ta-Nehisi Coates, “We Were Eight Years in Power: An American Tragedy”

“[Scapegoating] blames societal ills on the groups with the least power and the least say in how the country operates while allowing the larger framework and those who control and reap the dividends of these divisions to go unchecked.”

— Isabel Wilkerson, “Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents”

“We are better together than we are apart. E. Pluribus Unum – Out of many, one.”

“[T]he astronomical number of firearms owned by U.S. civilians, with the Second Amendment considered a sacred mandate, is also intricately related to militaristic culture and White nationalism. The militias referred to in the Second Amendment were intended as a means for White people to eliminate Indigenous communities in order to take their land, and for slave patrols to control Black people.”

— Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, “Loaded”

“The pandemic has inspired a surge in gun sales, but research shows that having a firearm in the house won’t necessarily help in a dangerous moment – and it will heighten other risks.”

— Melinda W. Moyer, www.thetrace.org, 4/7/2020

“...Philadelphia’s safest police district, which is about 85 percent White had no gun homicide in 2014, while Philadelphia’s most violent district, which is about 90 percent Black, had 40 gun deaths that same year.”

— Yolanda Mitchell, Ph.D and Tiffany Bromfield

“I can probably remember almost every gunshot patient I’ve ever seen in the hospital, because I have a visual picture, a memory, that will always last.”

— Dr. Eric Williams, trauma specialist and community activist

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“A police officer has been shot nearly every day this year as a growing wave of shootings and other attacks across the country claimed the lives of four officers in less than a month.

Through the first 24 days of the year, gunmen opened fire on cops 22 times, killing three officers, according to data from the National Gun Violence Archive.

Another four officers have been ambushed in vehicle attacks. One incident resulted in the death of a Houston police officer over the weekend.”

— By Jeff Mordock, The Washington Times, Monday, January 24, 2022

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“On any given day, we could be operating on a gunshot wound and literally the pagers — they’re phones now — they go “off” and another gunshot or two or three gunshot wounds can come in.”

— Dr. Kenji Inaba, chief of trauma and surgical critical care at Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center

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"Not only are unarmed African-Americans more likely to be shot, but those who seek to follow the advice of the National Rifle Association and others to arm themselves may only make themselves more vulnerable. It is especially troubling that gun right proponents have largely been silent when police kill Black people for lawfully using their guns."

— Carl Takei, senior staff attorney, ACLU’s Trone Center for Justice and Equality & Paige Fernandez, policing policy advisor, ACLU

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“I’m trying to push for common-sense gun reform and mental illness reform so we can make sure that these individuals that have a criminal background that are mentally unstable and have a history of domestic violence are no longer able to get a gun.”

— David Hogg, student activist

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“Who gets to carry a gun in public? Who is coded as a patriot? Who is coded as a threat, or a terrorist or a gangster? What it means to carry a gun or own a gun or buy a gun — those questions are not neutral. We have 200 years of history, or more, defining that in very racial terms.”

— Dr. Jonathan Metzler, author of “Dying of Whiteness: How the Politics of Racial Resentment is Killing America’s Heartland”

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“Science says the races are biologically equal so if they're not in society, the only reason why can be racism.”

— Jason Reynolds, “Stamped: Racism, Antiracism, and You”

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“I’d like to see real, deliberate action taken on gun control and ending hate speech on the internet. I will be a stronger voice for that. I’ve heard from mayors all over the country in the aftermath of this incident. I’ve heard from mayors, actually, all across the world. And I believe that what happened in Buffalo, New York yesterday is going to be a turning point. I think it’s going to be different after this in terms of the energy and the activity that we see.”

— Byron Brown, mayor of Buffalo

A Place to Start

RESEARCH & STATISTICS

• Data show that nine out of ten calls for service (to police) are for non-violent encounters. Now, this does not mean that an incident will not turn violent, but police at times contribute to the escalation of violent force. Police officers' skillsets and training are often out of sync with the social interactions that they have. Police officers are mostly trained in use-of-force tactics and worst-case scenarios to reduce potential threats. However, most of their interactions with civilians start with a conversation.

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/fixgov/2020/06/19/what-does-defund-the-police-mean-and-does-it-have-merit/>

• In the United States, suicides outnumber homicides almost two to one. Perhaps the real tragedy behind suicide deaths—about 30,000 a year, one for every 45 attempts—is that so many could be prevented. Research shows that whether attempters live or die depends in large part on the ready availability of highly lethal means, especially firearms.

<https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/magazine/guns-and-suicide/>

• Gun violence alone reduces the life expectancy of Black Americans by four years. And yet, the U.S. largely ignores the external, systemic factors driving inequality and violence in Black neighborhoods.

• Black Americans are twice as likely as White Americans to die from gun violence and fourteen times more likely than White Americans to be wounded. A documented 4,084 Black people were lynched in 73 years; 93,262 were shot dead in 14. Like lynching, gun violence is a racial justice issue.

• Black-led community-based groups have worked relentlessly to develop community-based solutions that successfully reduce gun violence. As an organization dedicated to the prevention of gun violence and the saving of lives, Brady is committed to doing our part to champion and bolster these grassroots efforts with upstream, systemic change.

<https://www.bradyunited.org/issue/gun-violence-is-a-racial-justice-issue>

• Each day on average, 30 Black Americans are killed by guns and more than 110 experience non-fatal injuries. At least every other day, a Black person is shot and killed by police. These trends worsen in large cities, where Black Americans make up 68 percent of homicide victims. Gun violence further clusters in specific social networks and neighborhood sub-sections.

• For decades, residents have come together to ensure public safety within their communities through street outreach, hospital-based violence intervention programs, and more. But lawmakers need to do their part. They must prioritize community- and evidence-based solutions to gun violence, assess their racial impacts, and develop systems to end and ensure accountability for police shootings.

• **BY THE NUMBERS** - Every three hours, a young Black male dies by gun homicide in the United States.

- Street outreach programs such as Cure Violence are associated with up to 37 percent reductions in gun injuries.
- Black people in America are nearly three times as likely to be shot and killed by the police than White Americans.

<https://everytownsupportfund.org/>

• Intimate Partner Violence has a tragic link to mass shootings and suicide. Access to a gun makes it five times more likely that the abusive partner will kill his female victim. *Campbell, J. C. et al. "Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: results from a multisite case control study". American Journal of Public Health. (2003). <https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.93.7.1089>*

• Gun violence does not discriminate. It can, and does, impact every type of person in every corner of our country. But many communities are impacted at a disproportionate rate. For example:

1. Women in the US are 16 times more likely to be shot and killed than women in other developed nations.
2. Black Americans are 10 times more likely than White Americans to die by gun homicide.
3. Firearms are the second leading cause of death for American children and teens.
4. LGBTQ hate crimes are on the rise, with half of victims being killed by firearms.
5. A young Native American commits suicide with a gun every six days in the United States.

[Alliance for Gun Responsibility](#)

RESEARCH & STATISTICS (CONT.)

• **10 things we know about race and policing in the U.S.** — *By Drew Desilver, Michael Lipka and Dalia Fahmy*

1. Majorities of both Black and White Americans say Black people are treated less fairly than Whites in dealing with the police and by the criminal justice system as a whole. In a 2019 Center survey, 84 percent of Black adults said that, in dealing with police, Blacks are generally treated less fairly than Whites; 63 percent of Whites said the same. Similarly, 87 percent of Blacks and 61 percent of Whites said the U.S. criminal justice system treats Black people less fairly.

2. Black adults are about five times as likely as Whites to say they've been unfairly stopped by police because of their race or ethnicity (44 percent vs. nine percent), according to the same survey. Black men are especially likely to say this: 59 percent say they've been unfairly stopped, versus 31 percent of Black women.

3. White Democrats and White Republicans have vastly different views of how Black people are treated by police and the wider justice system. Overwhelming majorities of White Democrats say Black people are treated less fairly than Whites by the police (88 percent) and the criminal justice system (86 percent), according to the 2019 poll. About four-in-ten White Republicans agree (43 percent and 39 percent, respectively).

4. Nearly two-thirds of Black adults (65 percent) say they've been in situations where people acted as if they were suspicious of them because of their race or ethnicity, while only a quarter of White adults say that's happened to them. Roughly a third of both Asian and Hispanic adults (34 percent and 37 percent respectively) say they've been in such situations, the 2019 survey found.

5. Black Americans are far less likely than Whites to give police high marks for the way they do their jobs. In a 2016 survey, only about a third of Black adults said that police in their community did an "excellent" or "good" job in using the right amount of force (33 percent, compared with 75 percent of Whites), treating racial and ethnic groups equally (35 percent vs. 75 percent), and holding officers accountable for misconduct (31 percent vs. 70 percent).

6. In the past, police officers and the general public have tended to view fatal encounters between Black people and police very differently. In a 2016 survey of nearly 8,000 policemen and women from departments with at least 100 officers, two-thirds said most such encounters are isolated incidents and not signs of broader problems between police and the Black community. In a companion survey of more than 4,500 U.S. adults, 60 percent of the public called such incidents signs of broader problems between police and Black people. But the views given by police themselves were sharply differentiated by race: A majority of Black officers (50 percent) said that such incidents were evidence of a broader problem, but only 27 percent of White officers and 26 percent of Hispanic officers said so.

7. Around two-thirds of police officers (68 percent) said in 2016 that the demonstrations over the deaths of Black people during encounters with law enforcement were motivated to a great extent by anti-police bias; only 10 percent said (in a separate question) that protesters were primarily motivated by a genuine desire to hold police accountable for their actions. Here as elsewhere, police officers' views differed by race: Only about a quarter of White officers (27 percent) but around six-in-ten of their Black colleagues (57 percent) said such protests were motivated at least to some extent by a genuine desire to hold police accountable.

8. White police officers and their Black colleagues have starkly different views on fundamental questions regarding the situation of Blacks in American society, the 2016 survey found. For example, nearly all White officers (92 percent) – but only 29 percent of their Black colleagues – said the U.S. had made the changes needed to assure equal rights for Blacks.

9. A majority of officers said in 2016 that relations between the police in their department and Black people in the community they serve were "excellent" (eight percent) or "good" (47 percent). However, far higher shares saw excellent or good community relations with Whites (91 percent), Asians (88 percent) and Hispanics (70 percent). About a quarter of police officers (26 percent) said relations between police and Black people in their community were "only fair," while nearly one-in-five (18 percent) said they were "poor" – with Black officers far more likely than others to say so. (These percentages are based on only those officers who offered a rating.)

10. An overwhelming majority of police officers (86 percent) said in 2016 that high-profile fatal encounters between Black people and police officers had made their jobs harder. Sizable majorities also said such incidents had made their colleagues more worried about safety (93 percent), heightened tensions between police and Blacks (75 percent), and left many officers reluctant to use force when appropriate (76 percent) or to question people who seemed suspicious (72 percent).

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/06/03/10-things-we-know-about-race-and-policing-in-the-u-s/>



- **Community Policing:** a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. (Department of Justice)
- **Intersectionality:** the complex and cumulative way that multiple forms of discrimination combine, overlap or intersect especially in the experiences of people who represent marginalized groups. (Merriam Webster Dictionary)
- **Fear Mongering:** The action of deliberately arousing public fear or alarm about a particular issue. (Oxford Dictionary)
- **Implicit Bias:** a bias or prejudice that is present but not consciously held or recognized. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)
- **Ghost Gun:** a gun that lacks a serial number by which it can be identified and that is typically assembled by the user (as from purchased or homemade components). (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)
- **Discrimination:** The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. "victims of racial discrimination." (Oxford Dictionary)
- **Passive Aggression:** Being, marked by, or displaying behavior characterized by the expression of negative feelings, resentment, and aggression in an unassertive passive way (as through procrastination and stubbornness). (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)
- **Microaggression:** A statement, action, or incident regarded as an instance of indirect, subtle, or unintentional discrimination against members of a marginalized group such as a racial or ethnic minority. (Oxford Languages)
- **Racial Profiling:** The act of suspecting, targeting or discriminating against a person on the basis of their ethnicity or religion, rather than on individual suspicion. Racial profiling often involves discrimination against minority populations and builds on any negative stereotypes of the targeted demographic. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)
- **Racism:** Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or people on the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized. (Oxford Dictionary)
- **Gun violence:** Gun violence is a national public health epidemic that exacts a substantial toll on the U.S. society. Gun violence is violence committed with the use of firearms, for example pistols, shotguns, assault rifles or machine guns. (Amnesty International)
- **Police brutality:** The term "police brutality" is sometimes used to refer to various human rights violations by police. This might include beatings, racial abuse, unlawful killings, torture, or indiscriminate use of riot control agents at protests. (Amnesty International)
- **Stand-your-ground Laws:** A stand-your-ground law provides that people may use deadly force when they reasonably believe it to be necessary to defend against deadly force, great bodily harm, kidnapping, rape, or robbery or some other serious crimes. (Florida Statutes Title KLV Chapter 776)
- **Self-defense:** the defense of one's person or interests, especially through the use of physical force, which is permitted in certain cases as an answer to a charge of violent crime, "He claimed self-defense in the attempted murder charge." (Oxford Dictionary)

History of Days of Dialogue

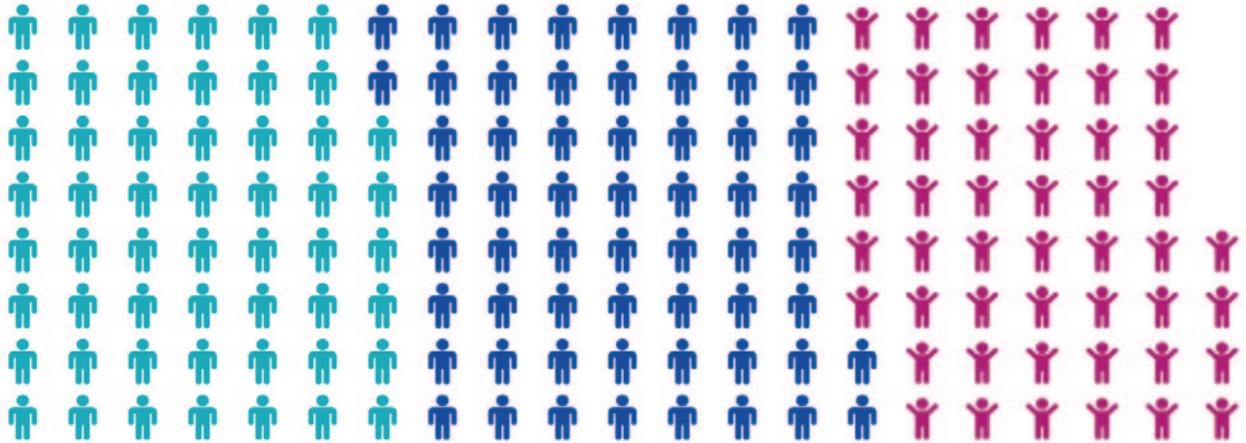
In 1995, Los Angeles' deeply divided reaction to the verdict in the criminal trial of O. J. Simpson underscored how far apart the diverse communities of Los Angeles and the nation stand on some basic issues. As a result, then - Councilman Mark Ridley-Thomas called together a meeting of civic leaders and community activists to diffuse escalating tensions. Out of this was born an innovative, non-partisan initiative, Los Angeles' first citywide discussion —A Day of Dialogue on Race Relations.

Since then, thousands of people, both locally and nationally, have participated in Days of Dialogue programs; from political Town Hall forums in large civic auditoriums, to small group meetings in neighborhood libraries, schools, churches and fire stations.

Study: 17M more Americans live in a home with a gun

Between Jan. 2019 and May 2021, 17M people — including 5M children — found themselves living in a home with a gun where there wasn't one before, according to a new survey.

 New gun owners  Adults newly in homes with guns  Children newly in homes with guns



 = 100,000 people

**THE
TRACE**

Source: The 2021 National Firearms Survey

IF THERE'S A SHOOTING, ARE YOU COVERED?

America's fastest growing insurance



On average, 100 people are killed by guns in the US every day. Although the violence is real, this insurance is not. It's a wake-up call to take action. Together, we can be Louder Than Guns and end gun violence.

Act Now
LouderThanGuns.org
LATS.GUNSAFE

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING INSURANCE

America's premier coverage



In 2018, there were over 1,600 unintentional shootings in the US. Although the violence is real, this insurance is not. It's a wake-up call to take action. Together, we can be Louder Than Guns and end gun violence.

Act Now
LouderThanGuns.org
LATS.GUNSAFE

MASS SHOOTING INSURANCE

America's signature coverage



In 2018, there were 340 mass shootings in the US. Although the violence is real, this insurance is not. It's a wake-up call to take action. Together, we can be Louder Than Guns and end gun violence.

Act Now
LouderThanGuns.org
LATS.GUNSAFE

TIMELINE

CIVIC DIALOGUE TOPICS HAVE INCLUDED:

2021

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION ■

2020

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE: RACISM, POLICING, THE PANDEMIC + BEYOND ■

2019

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ■

2018

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE RECLAIMING TOLERANCE AND CIVILITY IN THE FACE OF VIOLENCE ■

2015-2020

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON BRINGING US TOGETHER ■ DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON THE FUTURE OF POLICING ■

2014

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN THE AFTERMATH OF MICHAEL BROWN AND EZELL FORD ■

2013

- GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION: A LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE TRAINING ■

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON THE DEATH OF TRAYVON MARTIN: UNFINISHED BUSINESS ■

- EFFECTIVELY UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL RELATIONS ■

2012

- UNVEILING THE TABOO: DAYS OF DIALOGUE TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ■

- NO EXCUSES: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON CREATING A BETTER FUTURE ■

- FROM WRECKAGE AND RUIN... THE ROAD TO REBIRTH: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND COMMUNITY HEALTH ■

- 20TH ANNUAL EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS SUMMIT ■

- LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE - 20 YEARS LATER: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON CIVIL UNREST ■

2011

- EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS SUMMIT: EMPOWERED TO REALIZE THE DREAM ■

2010

- ANNUAL EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS ■

- RAMPART/WESTLAKE LAPD COMMUNITY DIALOGUE ■

- EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS YOUTH SUMMIT ■

2009

- PACIFIC PALISADES HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH DIALOGUE ON STREET RACING AND SCHOOL SAFETY ■

- BUDGET SUMMIT: WE ARE THE SECOND DISTRICT EMPOWERED FOR CHANGE ■

- SUSTAINING QUALITY SERVICE AFTER THE BUDGET CRISIS ■

2008

- THE SUNLAND TUJUNGA COMMUNITY DIALOGUE ■

2007

- THE POWER OF PEOPLE: EDUCATE, ENGAGE, EMPOWER (JANUARY 20, 2007) ■

- WORKING TOGETHER FOR BETTER HEALTH CARE (PARTNERSHIP WITH CALIFORNIA SPEAKS) ■

- LAUSD SECONDARY TRANSITION EDUCATION PROGRAM (STEP) ■

2006

- CONFRONTING VIOLENT CRIMES: OUR COMMUNITIES. CONTINUING CHALLENGE (AUGUST 24, 2006) ■

- CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSES TO 9/11: CONFRONTING OUR FEARS, WORKING TOGETHER, MOVING AHEAD (SEPTEMBER 11, 2006) ■

- EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MENTAL HEALTH CONSUMERS: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND SUCCESSSES (OCTOBER 27, 2006) ■

- DIALOGUE ON DISCRIMINATION IN THE LOS ANGELES CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT (FEBRUARY 23, 2007) ■

- IMMIGRATION, RACE, & JOBS: VALID JUSTIFICATION FOR INTERCULTURAL CONFLICT (OCTOBER 6, 2006) ■

- IS OUR COMMUNITY HEALTHY? ENERGIZING & MOBILIZING AROUND PREVENTION, ACCESS & EDUCATION ■

- SCHOOLS, COMMUNITIES & SAFETY IN SOUTH L.A. ■

- SCHOOLS, COMMUNITIES, AND STUDENT SAFETY: VIEWPOINTS FROM SANTEE HIGH (MAY 4, 2006) ■

2006

- SEEKING APPROPRIATE RESPONSES TO PREDATORY PRACTICES IN THE SUB-PRIME LENDING MARKET (APRIL 12, 2006) ■

2005

- A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON THE DEVIN BROWN SHOOTING ■

- HOMELESSNESS: OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND? ■

- IS OUR COMMUNITY HEALTHY? ENERGIZING AND MOBILIZING AROUND PREVENTION, ACCESS, & EDUCATION (OCTOBER 1, 2005) ■

- VIOLENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS: A DIALOGUE AMONG PRINCIPALS (JANUARY 14, 2005) ■

- VIOLENCE ON WESTERN AVENUE: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH (AUGUST 12, 2005) ■

- WHERE IS THE SAFETY NET? ■

2004

- STATUS OF EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE REFORM ■

2003

- AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: THE NEXT FOUR YEARS ■

- MAKING A DIFFERENCE: FROM WORDS TO ACTION ■

2002

- FROM TRAGEDY TO TRANSFORMATION: L.A. AFTER 9/11 ■

- REMEMBERING THE RIOTS ■

- UNITED COMMUNITIES TO STOP VIOLENCE ■

2001

- CARSON TOWN HALL ON SECESSION FROM LAUSD ■

- CARSON UNITY DIALOGUE: UNITY STARTS WITH YOU ■

- COMING TOGETHER IN A TIME OF CRISIS ■

- HOUSING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FAMILIES & CHILDREN: SAN GABRIEL VALLEY ■

- HOUSING DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION, FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL ■

- TEEN SUMMIT ON RACE RELATIONS ■

- VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DIALOGUE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT DENIM DAY LOS ANGELES ■

1996

- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ■

- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, YOUTH & FAMILY ISSUES ■

1995

- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ■

- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS ■

- NEIGHBOR TO NEIGHBOR DIALOGUES ■

FORGING A PATH IN DIVIDED TIMES... DIALOGUE GROUND RULES

DAYS
DIALOGUE



The following guidelines have proven very useful in creating an environment for honest and productive dialogue.

- Speak openly and honestly
- Listen carefully and respectfully to each person
- Explore differences respectfully and look for common ground
- Trust that the facilitator has the best interest of the group at heart
- Silence cell phones (unless the group agrees otherwise)
- Be respectful of the opinions of others

Who are we? Introductions, Background, Ground Rules

Part 1. Introduce Yourself

1. What is your name, organization affiliation, if any?
2. What are your expectations of today's dialogue?

Part 2. Critical Questions:

Racism

1. What are your thoughts and experiences about racism in America?
2. What event or events created your views of racism or the beliefs that you have today?
3. How does American Culture contribute to your thoughts and beliefs about racism?
4. How does individual experience create the culture of American racism?

Gun Violence

1. What are your thoughts and experiences about gun violence in America?
2. What event or events created your views on gun violence or the beliefs that you have today?
3. How does the American Gun Culture contribute to your thoughts and beliefs about gun violence?
4. How does individual experience create the culture of American Gun Violence?

Policing

1. What are your thoughts and experiences about policing in America?
2. What event or events created your views of policing or the beliefs you have today?
3. If your views about policing ever shifted, what caused them to change?
4. How does American Culture contribute to your thoughts and beliefs about policing?
5. How would you recommend that others interact with police?

Intersections between Racism, Gun Violence and Policing

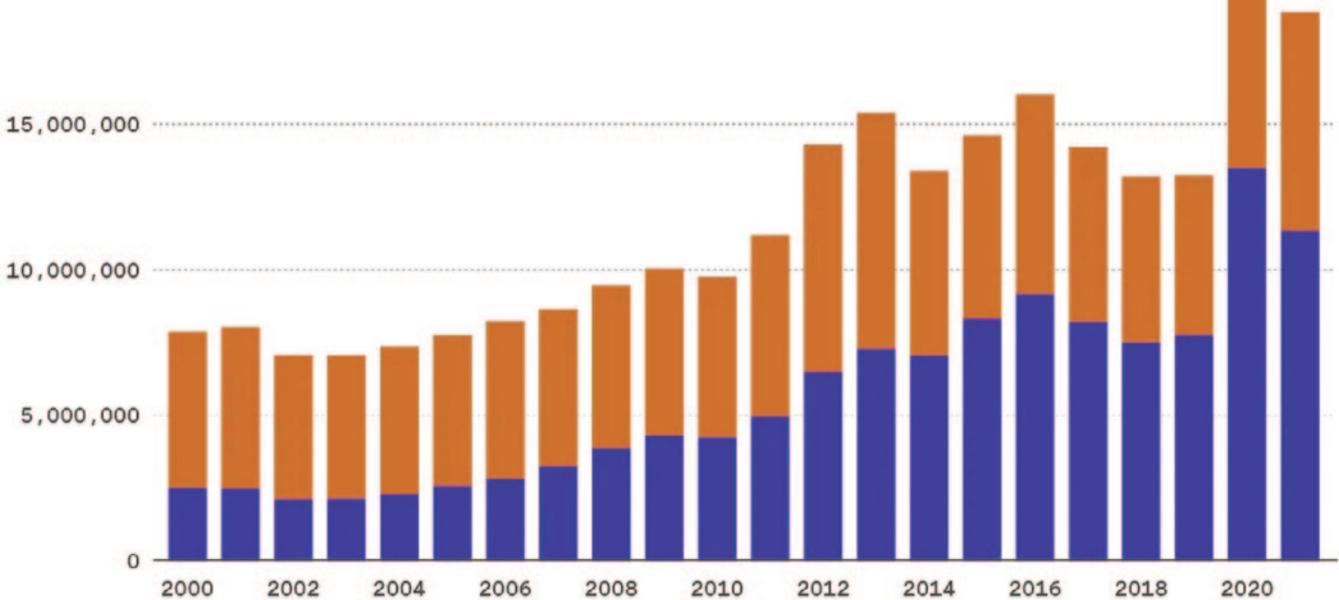
1. How are people with mental health issues uniquely impacted by racism, gun violence and policing?
2. How are people with disabilities uniquely impacted by racism, gun violence and policing?
3. How are you uniquely impacted by racism, gun violence and policing?
4. How do personal biases influence views about racism, gun violence and policing?
5. What is the most constructive way to begin to tackle problems related to racism, gun violence and policing in America?
6. What action or actions are you prepared to take?



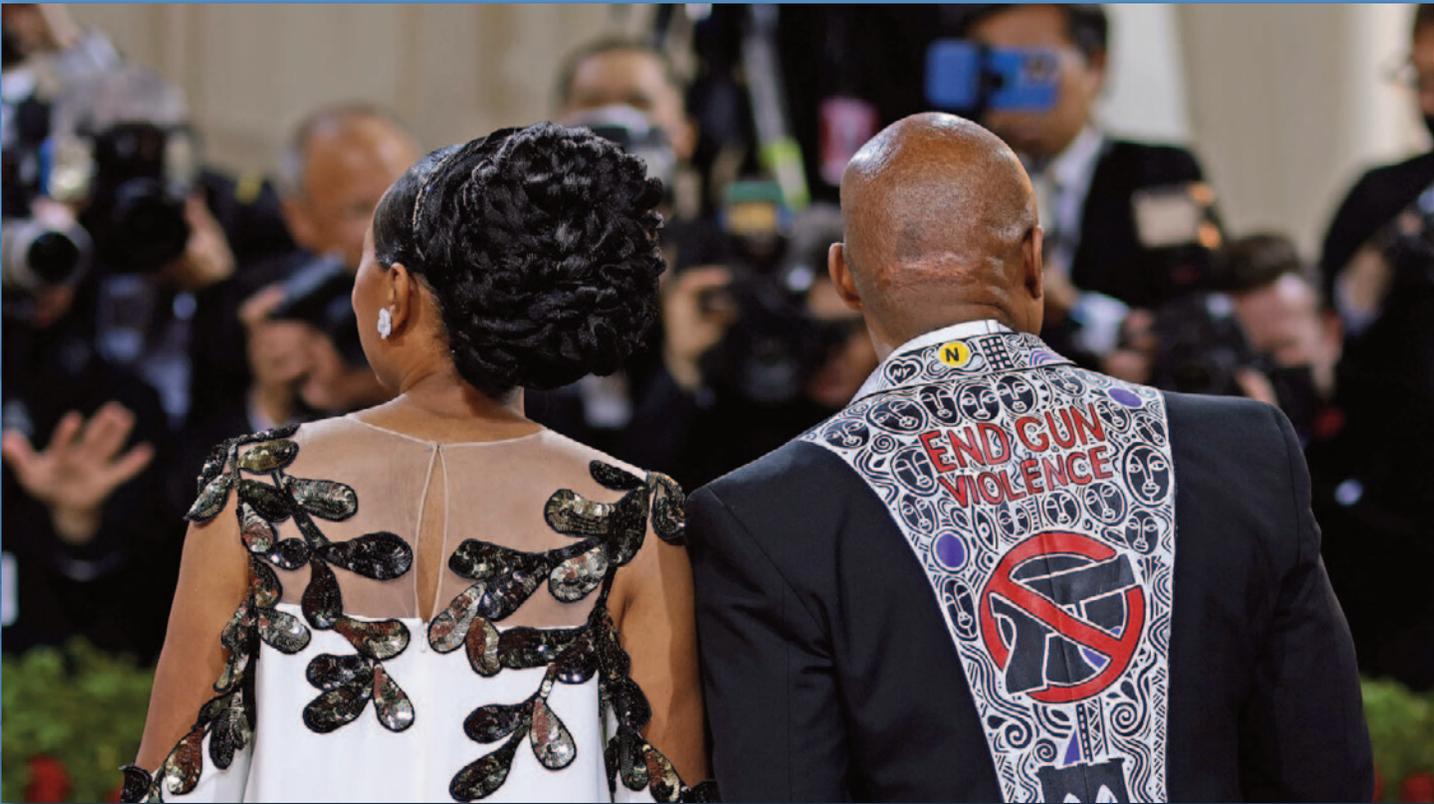
Yearly firearms sales estimates

Americans bought more than 18 million **handguns** and **long guns** in 2021, an annual total surpassed only by a record-breaking 2020.

20,000,000 estimated guns sold



Annual gun sales estimates are based on data from the FBI's National Instant Background Check System.



POLICE VIOLENCE
IS
GUN VIOLENCE

TEAM ENOUGH





RESOURCES & ORGANIZATIONS:

Everytown for Gun Safety - gun violence prevention organization that provides evidence-based solutions. <https://www.everytown.org/>

Healing Dialogue and Action - seek to create systems that address the causes of violence in our communities. <https://healingdialogueandaction.org/about/>

Moms Demand Action For Gun Sense in America - Moms Demand Action is a grassroots movement of Americans fighting for public safety measures that can protect people from gun violence. <https://momsdemandaction.org/>

The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence - The nation's oldest gun violence prevention organization. Operates through policy development, advocacy, community engagement, and effective training. <https://www.csgv.org/>

Campaign Zero - This organization seeks to implement police accountability, limiting police intervention, and improving community interactions. <https://campaignzero.org/>

California Conference For Equality and Justice - This link provides resources on racial justice resources. Books, media articles, and other materials are provided as a guide for people to engage in dialogue. <https://www.cacej.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Racial-Justice-Resource-Guide-August-2021.pdf>

LA Intervention Coalition - The Los Angeles Violence Intervention Coalition is comprised of sixteen frontline violence intervention organizations and advocacy groups focused on ending the gun homicide epidemic in Los Angeles. <https://www.urbanpeaceinstitute.org/la-intervention-coalition>

Southern California Ceasefire Committee - The Southern California Cease Fire Committee is a collaboration of many organizations. Our main objective is to stop all violence including, gang violence, domestic violence, racial violence, and random violence. <https://www.facebook.com/ceasefirescl>

Pew Research Study - <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/06/03/10-things-we-know-about-race-and-policing-in-the-u-s/>

All facilitators volunteer with the Institute for Nonviolence in Los Angeles (INVLA). They have received their training from various entities, including but not limited to The LA City Attorney's Office Dispute Resolution Program; Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution at Pepperdine; USC Gould Master in Dispute Resolution; and the Cal State Dominguez Hills Negotiation, Conflict Resolution & Peacebuilding Program. Our partnerships include Mediators Beyond Borders; Southern CA Mediation Association; Kids Managing Conflict; USC Civic Engagement; LAPD Community Outreach Development Division; and the Empowerment Congress. When not volunteering with INVLA, our facilitators are professional mediators; artists; educators; students; lawyers; psychologists; journalists; social workers; faith leaders; entrepreneurs; and community organizers.

The sincere thanks of the Institute for Nonviolence in Los Angeles and Days of Dialogue is extended to all of our talented and committed volunteer facilitators. Your ongoing support is invaluable to the work we accomplish.

Those people listed below have worked with us consistently – some for many years – and have provided important feedback for planning of the 2022 series of dialogues.

STEERING COMMITTEE

Anne Sawyer
Avis Ridley-Thomas
Charlotte "Charley" Dobbs
David Miller

Ernestine Nettles
Jack Walsh
Johanna Medina
Leslie Calderon
Michael Saavedra

Rashad Sharif
Renata Valree
Rupert de Haro
Sharon Shelton

SPONSOR

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