

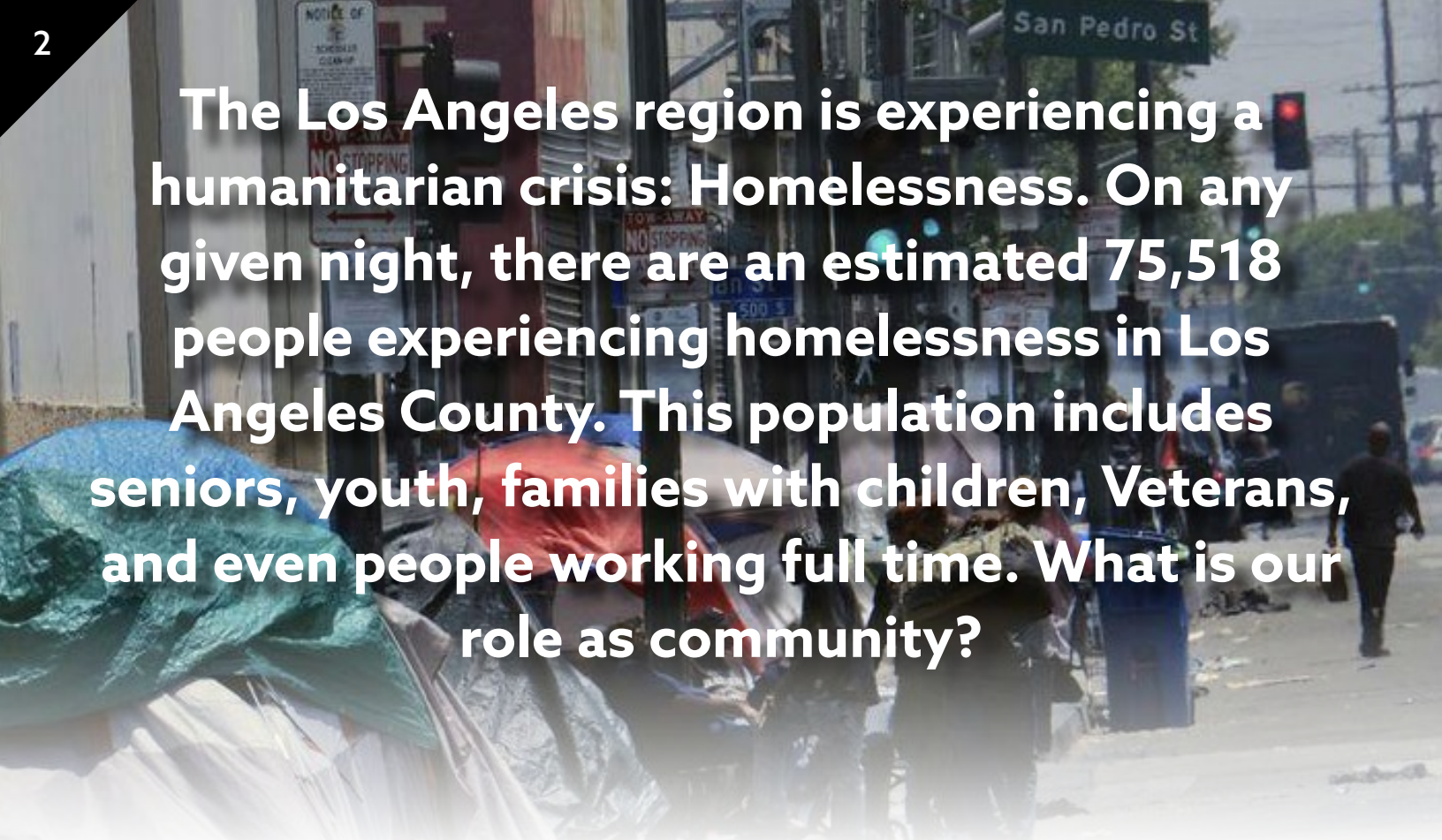


LOVE

*Tackling Homelessness Through Collaboration*



*09/27/23*  
*Sam Amiyoko*



The Los Angeles region is experiencing a humanitarian crisis: Homelessness. On any given night, there are an estimated 75,518 people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles County. This population includes seniors, youth, families with children, Veterans, and even people working full time. What is our role as community?

**The purpose of this Day of Dialogue is to facilitate dialogues about tackling homelessness through collaboration.**

**"A dialogue is an organized but informal gathering in which community members discuss issues of interest or community concerns. Anyone who has an opinion and cared enough to voice it can participate, regardless of age, ethnicity, education level, religion, etc." - Institute for Nonviolence in Los Angeles.**

***Pre-Dialogue:*** Participants watch Invisible People's Los Angeles Homeless Family Living in Weekly Rate Hotel (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vwv87X4KCU8>) and Homeless Man Has Job yet Lives in a Tent in West Los Angeles (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oxSi1QeBDI>), and Young Homeless Woman Living on the Side of Los Angeles' 101 Freeway (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1fWPD2tf6w>), and L.A. County One (<https://youtu.be/TWHMwRCawGE?si=OZgDIYKDile3S93O>).

**To save a life is a real and beautiful thing. To make a home for the homeless, yes, it is a thing that must be good; whatever the world may say, it cannot be wrong.**

**~ Vincent Van Gogh**

# Research and Statistics

## The State of Homelessness Across the United States (as of 2022)

According to the January 2022 PIT Count, 582,462 people were experiencing homelessness across America. This amounts to 18 out of every 10,000 people. The vast majority (72%) were individual adults, but a notable share (28%) were people living in families with children.

- According to the January 2022 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of individuals (421,392 people) and chronically homeless individuals (127,768) reached record highs in the history of data collection.
- Unsheltered rates are also trending upward, impacting most racial, ethnic, and gender subgroups.
- Homeless services systems continued to expand the availability of both temporary and permanent beds
- In 2022, these resources still fall short of reaching everyone in need.
- Homelessness rose by a modest 0.3% from 2020 to 2022, a period marked by both pandemic-related economic disruptions and robust investments of federal resources into human services.

More than 1 in 5 of all homeless people in the U.S. live in Los Angeles County.

**Source:** <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness/#key-facts>

themes emerged. These themes are:

**Institutional and structural racism, discrimination, and implicit bias:** Participants overwhelmingly view homelessness as the result of generational racism. The impact of institutional and structural racism (in education, criminal justice, housing, employment, and access to opportunities) precedes homelessness, exacerbates homelessness, and must be dismantled across agencies and across systems to eliminate the social disparities impacting Black people experiencing homelessness—and to ultimately end homelessness.

## The State of Homelessness in the State of California (as of 2022)

During the 2022 calendar year, 316,940 people across the state accessed the homeless response system administered by the state's 44 local Continuum of Care. 75% of participants lived in the same county as their last permanent home.

Additional statewide demographics include:

- 201,311 individuals
- 106,529 people in families with children
- 28,889 unaccompanied youth
- 21% domestic violence (DV) survivors
- 47% had a disabling condition
- 7% were Veterans
- 42% female
- 20% 55+

The state of California will need to invest \$8.1B annually for the next 12 years to build a robust housing and supportive service infrastructure to address the needs of the current homeless population.

**Sources:**

1. <https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/hdis.html>
2. [https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/2023-06/CASPEH\\_Executive\\_Summary\\_62023.pdf](https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/2023-06/CASPEH_Executive_Summary_62023.pdf)
3. <https://www.csh.org/2022/12/california-can-solve-homelessness-by-2035-if-we-invest-8-1-billion-annually-for-housing-services/>

# Research and Statistics (2)

## The State of Homelessness in Los Angeles County (as of 2023)

The 2023 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count results showed a 9% rise in homelessness in the County since the previous year with an estimated 75,518 people. The population in the City of Los Angeles grew by 10% with an estimated 46,260 people. While the number of unhoused people in interim housing held steady at 20,363, unsheltered homelessness increased 14% from 2022 to 2023. The number of tents, vehicles, and makeshift shelters visually tallied increased by 7% from 2022 to 2023 (from just under 22,000 to more than 23,000). Nonetheless, since 2019, Los Angeles County has seen a 68% increase in shelter beds for the homeless (from 15,617 in 2019 to 26,245 in 2023). Since 2020, more than 21,000 persons have been placed into permanent housing each year.

Other Facts Regarding the 2023 Homeless Population based on the PIT Count:

- 8% are under age 18
- 30% are female
- 2% are transgender
- 5% are transition-age youth (age 18-24)
- 42% are chronically homeless
- 30% have substance abuse disorders
- 25% suffer from serious mental illness

The rise in L.A. County's homeless population coincides with increases in major cities across the United States. Chicago and Portland saw double-digit increases (+57% and +20% respectively), while several Southern California counties experienced increases larger than Los Angeles, including San Bernardino (+26%), San Diego (+22%), Kern (+22%), and Riverside (+12%).

### Sources:

1. <https://www.lahsa.org/news?article=927-lahsa-releases-results-of-2023-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count>
2. <http://www.laalmanac.com/social/so14.php>
3. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/06/29/us/homelessness-los-angeles.html>



# Research and Statistics (3)

## Intersection of Homelessness with Race and Gender

Homelessness also impacts racial groups differently with Black/African American and American Indian/Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders disproportionately represented compared to their census count in the general population. Across California, Black/African Americans and American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Indigenous people experienced homelessness five times greater than their respective share within the general population. Black/African Americans composed 26.8% of the state's homeless population compared to 5% of the general population. American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Indigenous people made up 2.9% of the homeless population compared to 0.9% of the general population. In Los Angeles County, Black/African Americans make up 31.7% of the homeless population, yet only 7.6% of the general population. American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous compose 1% of the homeless population and 0.2% of the general population.

### Sources:

1. Ad Hoc Committee on Black People Experiencing Homelessness (Los Angeles County): <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=2823-report-and-recommendations-of-the-ad-hoc-committee-on-black-people-experiencing-homelessness.pdf>
2. <https://laist.com/news/housing-homelessness/a-sea-of-black-mens-faces-la-black-homelessness-crisis-los-angeles>
3. <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=7232-2023-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-deck>

## Gender

The Los Angeles County Women's Needs Assessment interviewed 600 women through the 2022 Survey of Women Experiencing Homelessness. Their research found:

- Individual women experiencing homelessness ranged in age from 18 to 83 years old. Most women were middle aged or older (59% were between ages 40 and 64). On average, women were about 32 years old when they first experienced homelessness.
- 34% of women identified as Hispanic or Latina, 31.6% identified as Black or African American, and 21.7% identified as white .5% are transition-age youth (age 18-24).
- Nearly 70% of women most often slept in unsheltered locations, including on the streets (40.2%); in cars, vans, or RVs (23.2 %); on beaches or riverbeds (3.5%); and on public transportation (2.1%).
- More than 90% of women experienced some form of victimization in their lifetime. Experiencing threats or violence from a romantic partner was the type of victimization most likely to cause their experience of homelessness.
- Nearly 30% of women experiencing homelessness were working. Among those not currently working, two-thirds identified as having a disability.

Source: [www.urban.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/Los%20Angeles%20County%20Women%E2%80%99s%20Needs%20Assessment.pdf](http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/Los%20Angeles%20County%20Women%E2%80%99s%20Needs%20Assessment.pdf)

# Research and Statistics (4)

## Mortality Rates Among People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH)

People who experience homelessness age faster physiologically and die earlier than the average life expectancy due to overexposure to extreme conditions and trauma from unhoused experiences.

- Between 2019 and 2021, the overall number of deaths for people experiencing homelessness increased 56%, from 1271 in the pre-pandemic year to 1988 in the post-pandemic onset year.
- All age and racial ethnic groups saw substantial increases in deaths, but the overall trend was driven by increases among 18-29 (106%) and 30-49 (70%) year-olds and among Latinx (69%) and Black (58%) PEH.
- Thirty-four percent of women identified as Hispanic or Latina, 31.6% identified as Black or African American, and 21.7% identified as white. 30% have substance abuse disorders.
- Increases in deaths were similar among men (56%) and women (59%).
- Drug overdose (OD) was the primary driver of the increase, with 313 additional deaths in the post-pandemic onset year representing a 78% increase. Homicide (49%), traffic injury (33%) and coronary heart disease (CHD) (29%) deaths also saw sizable increases.

Source: [http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/chie/reports/Homeless\\_Mortality\\_Report\\_2022.pdf](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/chie/reports/Homeless_Mortality_Report_2022.pdf)

## Drivers Into Homelessness

*"Seven out of 10 Americans are one paycheck away from being homeless." ~ Pras Michel*

People do not usually become homeless suddenly. They often experience a downward spiral as they exhaust all resources including friends and family and social net programs. The recent findings from the California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness, or CASPEH, found that people are unhoused because they do not have enough money to pay for rising housing costs and other life expenses. Specific CASPEH findings include:

- 49% entered homelessness from a housing situation in which participants didn't have their name on a lease or mortgage (non-leaseholder). Their housing costs were higher than their income and they not only lacked tenant rights, but also lived in overcrowded and stressful conditions.
- 32% entered homelessness from a housing situation where they had their name on a lease or mortgage (leaseholder). Leaseholders received a median of 10-day notice that they were going to lose their housing.
- 21% of leaseholders cited a loss of income, often related to a health crisis, as the main reason that they lost their last housing.
- 19% of participants entered homelessness from an institutional setting, such as prolonged jail and prison stays, and few reported having received services prior to having exited the institution.

In addition, one in four emancipated youth in the state of California are homeless. Approximately between 20% and 40% of the 1,140 youth between age 18-21 who exit foster care each year in Los Angeles, experience homelessness and/or housing insecurity in the immediate years after exiting foster care.

### Sources:

1. <https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/our-impact/our-studies/california-statewide-study-people-experiencing-homelessness>
2. <https://calyouth.org/advocacy-policy/californias-homeless-youth/>
3. <https://www.hiltonfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Scaling-Housing-to-End-the-Foster-Care-to-Homelessness-Pipeline-DIGITAL.pdf>

# Research and Statistics (5)

## The Los Angeles Regional Response to Homelessness

The Los Angeles regional homelessness response system invests over \$2B in housing and homelessness services across a diverse geographical landscape including 8 service planning areas (SPAs), 88 cities and unincorporated areas, four federally designated Continuum of Care (CoCs), and a multitude of public departments and nonprofit providers. Specific actors who make up the regional homelessness response system includes:

- Homelessness Services Providers
- Hospitals and Healthcare Systems
- Affordable and Homelessness Housing Developers  
Property Managers
- Faith-Based Organizations
- Veteran Services
- Cities (key departments)
  - Housing
  - Public Health (Pasadena and Long Beach)
  - City Planning
  - Library
  - City Attorney
- County of Los Angeles (key departments)
  - Department of Public Health (public health measures and substance use services)
  - Department of Health Services - Housing for Health
  - Department of Mental Health
  - Los Angeles County Development Authority
  - Department of Social Services
- Continuum of Care
- Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA)
  - City of Long Beach
  - City of Pasadena
  - City of Glendale

### Sources:

1. <https://mayor.lacity.gov/news/mayor-bass-signs-los-angeles-city-budget#:~:text=Mayor%20Bass%27%20first%20City%20budget,inside%20and%20end%20street%20encampments> <https://calyouth.org/advocacy-policy/californias-homeless-youth/>
2. <https://homeless.lacounty.gov/fy-2023-24-budget/#:~:text=In%20addition%20to%20the%20%24609.7,as%20well%20as%20for%20innovative>
3. [https://www.lahsa.org/news?article=916-hud-awards-over-157-million-to-address-homelessness-in-los-angeles#:~:text=Los%20Angeles%2C%20CA%20\(March%2030,LA%20CoC%20in%20FY%202021](https://www.lahsa.org/news?article=916-hud-awards-over-157-million-to-address-homelessness-in-los-angeles#:~:text=Los%20Angeles%2C%20CA%20(March%2030,LA%20CoC%20in%20FY%202021)



**“Don’t try to drive the homeless into places we find suitable. Help them survive in places they find suitable.” ~ Daniel Quinn**

# Research and Statistics (6)

## Solutions and Evidence-Based Practices

Regional solutions to homelessness are rooted in evidence-based and promising practices with some room for local innovation. Here are key interventions applied in most communities across the region:

- Outreach - Outreach services meet people where they are and often respond to an immediate need as part of a trust-building process needed to encourage someone to seek additional services to enter a pathway into housing.
- Multidisciplinary Street Teams that include a social worker, medical professional, peer support, and substance use interventionist.
- Personal care centers such as the Skid Row Refresh Spot that provide mobile or permanent showers, laundry, restrooms, cell phone charging stations, with access to services.
- Faith-based services including food pantries, community meals, clothing giveaways, pastoral counseling
- Interim Housing - Interim Housing, also called bridge housing, provides safe-alternatives to unsheltered living. Models of interim housing include Shelter/Bridge Housing, Motel Rooms, and Safe Parking.
- Permanent Housing - Access to permanent housing is often the most critical component in helping someone end their homelessness episode. Permanent housing includes a diverse configuration of housing arrangements that offer persons exiting homelessness choice, autonomy based on their ability, and legal arrangement to protect their housing rights. Examples include use of a Section 8 rental subsidy voucher, permanent supportive housing, board and care facility, reunification with family members (when safe), time-limited rental subsidies, and shared housing.
- Supportive Services - People navigating homelessness services often need access to additional supportive services to sustainan ending their homelessness episode and retain permanent housing. Supportive services include job training, public benefits counseling and advocacy, substance use services, mental health services, access to medical devices such as glasses or hearing aids, peer support, community arts programs, etc.

**We are the roses. This is the concrete.  
And these are my damaged petals...  
Don't ask me why...  
Thank God... ask me how...**

**- Tupac Shakur**



# Glossary of Terms

**Chronically Homeless Individuals or Families** refers to an individual or people in families in which the head of household has a disability and has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless on those occasions is at least 12 months.

**Congregate Shelter** is an emergency shelter where the residents share a common sleeping area.

**Continuum of Care (CoC)** are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a particular region.

**Emergency Shelter** is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless people.

**Harm Reduction** incorporates a spectrum of strategies that includes safer use, managed use, abstinence, meeting people who use drugs “where they’re at,” and addressing conditions of use along with the use itself. It includes education, drug testing, access to safe supplies, and overdose prevention tools including Naloxone (Narcan).

**Housing First** is an approach that offers permanent housing as quickly as possible for people experiencing homelessness, particularly for people with long histories of homelessness.

and co-occurring health challenges, while providing the supportive services people need to keep their housing and avoid returning to homelessness.

**Non-congregate Shelter** is an emergency shelter that provides private sleeping space, such as a hotel or motel room.

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** is a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to people who formerly experienced homelessness. Participants are required to have a disability for eligibility.

**Street Outreach** is the activity of engaging unsheltered homeless individuals through the process of rapport building with the goal of linking that individual to a permanent housing resource.

**Transitional Housing Programs** provide people experiencing homelessness a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months.

**Unsheltered Homelessness** refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example, the streets, vehicles, or parks).

**“Prisons do not disappear social problems, they disappear human beings. Homelessness, unemployment, drug addiction, mental illness, and illiteracy are only a few of the problems that disappear from public view when the human beings contending with them are relegated to cages.” ~ Angela Davis**

# Dialogue Guidelines

**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

## Questions:

1. Your name and affiliation, if any?
2. What, if any, direct experience do you have with being unsheltered or of knowing someone personally who is unsheltered?
3. What would you say the most important factors are that cause people to become homeless?
4. What are some barriers that people may face when trying to access homeless services?
5. People over 55 years old, especially African American males, experience some of the highest rates of homelessness among all groups. What special initiatives, if any, should be considered to address such disparities?
6. The people of Los Angeles have voted numerous times to fund initiatives to end homelessness. What, if anything, have you noted is working well? What is working poorly in your opinion?
7. What can you, as an individual, do to help reduce homelessness?
8. What should our governmental entities do to end homelessness more effectively?
9. Where should services and housing for people experiencing homelessness be located?
10. What are some of the "best practices" for ending homelessness that you recommend be considered?
11. How can you work with others to prevent and end homelessness in Los Angeles?
12. In what ways can we work more collaboratively to prevent and end homelessness?

**"My emergency declaration will recognize the severity of our crisis and break new ground to maximize our ability to urgently move people inside and do so for good."**

**- L.A. Mayor Karen Bass**

# Resources

1. Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority: <https://www.lahsa.org/>
2. Los Angeles Homeless Outreach Portal: <https://www.lahsa.org/portal/apps/la-hop/>
3. Resources by Community: <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=3622-community-resource-list-by-spa.pdf>
4. Shelter Information: <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=2196-lahsa-shelter-list.pdf>
5. LeaseUp LA: <https://leaseupla.org/>
6. What I Need Now App: <https://oclawin.org/our-programs/the-win-app/>
7. Education Toolkit: <https://everyoneinla.org/resources/education-toolkit/>
8. Domestic Violence resources: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/dvcouncil/resources/resources.htm>
9. National Alliance to End Homelessness: <https://endhomelessness.org/ending-homelessness/solutions/>
10. Homelessness Policy Research Institute (HPRI): <https://hpri.usc.edu/price-center-social-innovation/homelessness-policy-research-institute/research/>

*This Dialogue Guide is dedicated to our long-term partner and graphic artist, René Cross-Washington, who transitioned on July 21, 2023. We love you René and appreciate your commitment and artistry in making Days of Dialogue beautifully presented to members of the public. Thank you!*

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, working in partnership with the Peace in Education (PIE) program. Our partnerships include Mediators Beyond Borders; Southern CA Mediation Association; Kids Managing Conflict; UCS Civic Engagement; LAPD Community Outreach Development Division; and the Empowerment Congress. When not volunteering with INVLA, our facilitators are professional mediators; artists; educators; 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 our talented and committed volunteer facilitators. Your ongoing support is invaluable to the work we accomplish.

Those people listed below have collaborated with us consistently – some for many years – and have provided important feedback for planning of the 2023 series of dialogues.

## Steering Committee

Charlotte Dobbs  
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# 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.

## Civic Dialogue Topics Have Included:

- 2023
  - o FACING RACISM AND BIGOTRY IN LOS ANGELES
- 2022
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON FORGING A PATH IN DIVIDED TIMES: RACISM, GUN VIOLENCE & POLICING IN AMERICA
- 2021
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION
- 2020
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE: RACISM, POLICING, THE PANDEMIC + BEYOND
- 2019
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
- 2018
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE RECLAIMING TOLERANCE AND CIVILITY IN THE FACE OF VIOLENCE
- 2015-2020
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON BRINGING US TOGETHER
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON THE FUTURE OF POLICING
- 2014
  - o DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN THE AFTERMATH OF MICHAEL BROWN AND EZELL FORD
- 2013
  - o GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION: A LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE TRAINING
- o DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON THE DEATH OF TRAYVON MARTIN: UNFINISHED BUSINESS EFFECTIVELY UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL RELATIONS
- 2012
  - o UNVEILING THE TABOO: DAYS OF DIALOGUE TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE
  - o NO EXCUSES: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON CREATING A BETTER FUTURE
- o FROM WRECKAGE AND RUIN...THE ROAD TO REBIRTH: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
- o 20TH ANNUAL EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS SUMMIT
- o LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE - 20 YEARS LATER: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON CIVIL UNREST
- 2011
  - o EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS SUMMIT: EMPOWERED TO REALIZE THE DREAM
- 2010
  - o ANNUAL EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS
  - o RAMPART/WESTLAKE LAPD COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
  - o EMPOWERMENT CONGRESS YOUTH SUMMIT
- 2009
  - o PACIFIC PALISADES HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH DIALOGUE ON STREET RACING AND SCHOOL SAFETY
- o BUDGET SUMMIT: WE ARE THE SECOND DISTRICT EMPOWERED FOR CHANGE SUSTAINING QUALITY SERVICE AFTER THE BUDGET CRISIS
- 2008
  - o THE SUNLAND TUJUNGA COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
- 2007
  - o THE POWER OF PEOPLE: EDUCATE, ENGAGE, EMPOWER
- o WORKING TOGETHER FOR BETTER HEALTH CARE (PARTNERSHIP WITH CALIFORNIA SPEAKS)
- o LAUSD SECONDARY TRANSITION EDUCATION PROGRAM (STEP)
- 2006
  - o CONFRONTING VIOLENT CRIMES: OUR COMMUNITIES. CONTINUING CHALLENGE CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSES TO 9/11: CONFRONTING OUR FEARS, WORKING TOGETHER, MOVING AHEAD
  - o EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MENTAL HEALTH CONSUMERS: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND SUCCESSSES
- o DIALOGUE ON DISCRIMINATION IN THE LOS ANGELES CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT IMMIGRATION, RACE, & JOBS: VALID JUSTIFICATION FOR INTERCULTURAL CONFLICT
- o IS OUR COMMUNITY HEALTHY? ENERGIZING & MOBILIZING AROUND PREVENTION, ACCESS & EDUCATION
- o SCHOOLS, COMMUNITIES & SAFETY IN SOUTH L.A.
- o SCHOOLS, COMMUNITIES, AND STUDENT SAFETY: VIEWPOINTS FROM SANTEE HIGH
- o SEEKING APPROPRIATE RESPONSES TO PREDATORY PRACTICES IN THE SUB-PRIME LENDING MARKET
- 2005
  - o A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON THE DEVIN BROWN SHOOTING
  - o HOMELESSNESS: OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND?
- o IS OUR COMMUNITY HEALTHY? ENERGIZING AND MOBILIZING AROUND PREVENTION, ACCESS, & EDUCATION
- o VIOLENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS: A DIALOGUE AMONG PRINCIPALS
- o VIOLENCE ON WESTERN AVENUE: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH
- o WHERE IS THE SAFETY NET?
- 2004
  - o STATUS OF EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE REFORM
- 2003
  - o AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: THE NEXT FOUR YEARS
  - o MAKING A DIFFERENCE: FROM WORDS TO ACTION
- 2002
  - o FROM TRAGEDY TO TRANSFORMATION: L.A. AFTER 9/11
  - o REMEMBERING THE RIOTS
  - o UNITED COMMUNITIES TO STOP VIOLENCE
- 2001
  - o CARSON TOWN HALL ON SECESSION FROM LAUSD
  - o CARSON UNITY DIALOGUE: UNITY STARTS WITH YOU
  - o COMING TOGETHER IN A TIME OF CRISIS
- o HOUSING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FAMILIES & CHILDREN: SAN GABRIEL VALLEY HOUSING DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION, FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL TEEN SUMMIT ON RACE RELATIONS
- o VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DIALOGUE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT DENIM DAY LOS ANGELES
- 1996
  - o DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- o DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, YOUTH & FAMILY ISSUES
- 1995
  - o DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & AFFIRMATIVE ACTION
  - o DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS
  - o NEIGHBOR TO NEIGHBOR DIALOGUES