



LOS ANGELES POP REPORT

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01. ABOUT THE CITY



The city of Los Angeles lies in a basin in Southern California adjacent to the Pacific Ocean in the west and extending partly through the Santa Monica Mountains and north into the San Fernando Valley, with the city bordering the San Gabriel Valley to its east. It covers about 469 square miles (1,210 km²), and is the county seat of Los Angeles County, which is the most populous county in the United States. It is the third-most visited city in the U.S. with over 4.6 million visitors as of 2019.



FLAG



SEAL

02. GENERAL DATA AND CONTEXTS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA



Los Angeles is the second-most populous city in the United States, behind only New York City; it is the commercial, financial and cultural center of the Southern California region, with a population of 3,902,440 inhabitants, among which, 792,851 are under 18 years, 502,430 are seniors (over 65 years), and the largest age group is between 18 and 64 years with a population of 2,607,159 (66.81% of the total population). It's a melting pot: 44.86% are White, 8.63% are Black or African American, 0.91% are American Indian and Alaska Native,

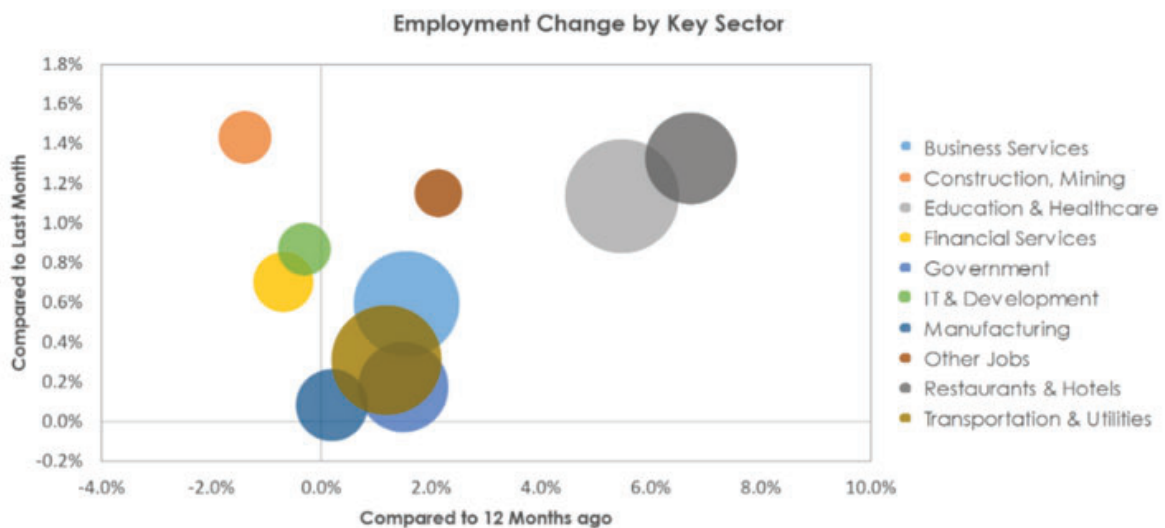
11.72% are Asian, 0.15% are Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, 23.97% are some other race and 9.75% are multiracial foreign residents.

Gender distribution is roughly 1.94 million males (49.80%) and 1.96 million females (50.20%). There are 15,742 more females than males in Los Angeles. Los Angeles County has an estimated 2023 population of 10,072,629 with a growth rate of 0.19% in the past year according to the most recent United States census data.

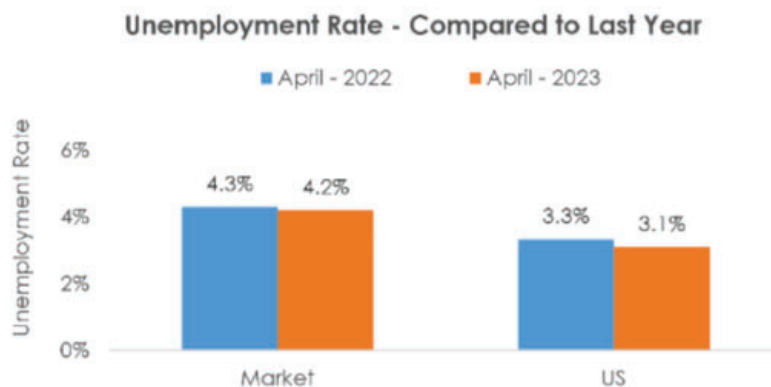
EMPLOYMENT

L.A labor force consists of 5029600 people, of which 4737700 are employed, while 291900 are unemployed. In Los Angeles County, the median income for a four-person household rose from \$80,000 in 2021 to \$91,000 in 2022 and further climbed to \$98,200 in the current year.

Employment Change by Key Sector



Year over Year Unemployment Change



EDUCATION

In 2022, 22.5 percent of people aged 25 or older that were living in Los Angeles held a Bachelor's degree, followed by 20.5 percent of people who graduated high school (or equivalent) and 19.3 percent who attended some college without a degree.

L.A. is number 4 in United States by the number of universities available. There are 24 universities offering 516 study programs in Los Angeles. The most popular 3 disciplines studied are:

DISCIPLINE	UNIVERSITIES	TUITION FEES
Arts	15	~ €24,849
Business	12	~ €20,869
Health	10	~ €20,125

The Los Angeles area is renowned for its institutions of higher learning, both public and private, and its distinguished faculties, including Nobel Prize recipients. UCLA, established in 1919, is the largest branch of the University of California system. Among its well-respected private institutions, USC, the oldest independent university in the West (1880), has outstanding professional schools; the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) has earned great distinction in the sciences; and the Claremont Colleges, Occidental College, and Loyola Marymount are among the excellent smaller institutions devoted to the liberal arts.

California State University (a public university which offers 142 bachelor's degree programs, 122 master's degree programs, and 4 doctoral degrees and has a student body of 26,342) acknowledges and celebrates exceptional academic accomplishments of its students, whether they are undergraduates or graduate students, through two key events, the Honors Convocation and the Commencement Exercise.

OTHER SERVICES

The service sector is the primary component of the Los Angeles economy. Business and professional management services, health services and research, and finance are important, as are trade and tourism. The bulk of the workforce is now employed in services such as retail, restaurants and hotels, government agencies, and schools and colleges. The single largest private employer in the city is the University of Southern California (USC). Supermarkets, regional shopping malls, and retail strip malls are aspects of retail commerce closely identified with Los Angeles, particularly in the era of the automobile and related suburban expansion.



The city of Los Angeles is composed of a series of widely dispersed settlements loosely connected to downtown. The main links connecting downtown and the suburbs are the famed Los Angeles freeways, which spread throughout the region in a vast network of concrete ribbons. Some roads cross the Los Angeles River, which appears in the guise of a huge, cement-lined flood-control channel. The mountains and their steep-walled canyons are lined with shrubbery, grass, and occasional houses.

03. QUALITY OF LIFE



Purchasing Power Index	112.05	Very High
Safety Index	47.00	Moderate
Health Care Index	61.36	High
Climate Index	95.50	Very High
Cost of Living Index	86.16	High
Property Price to Income Ratio	7.05	Low
Traffic Commute Time Index	57.36	Very High
Pollution Index	66.52	High
<hr/>		
<i>f</i> Quality of Life Index:	136.01	Moderate

Los Angeles is a city that often ranks high in various categories and rankings that reflect its status and quality of life, as a testament to the city's unique blend of opportunities and lifestyle. The latest Quality of Life Index (QLI) for Los Angeles County reveals however mixed sentiments among residents. While there is a slight improvement in overall satisfaction compared to the previous year, concerns remain prevalent.

- Overall Satisfaction:** The overall QLI rating rose by two points, reaching 55. However, this is still the second-lowest rating in the eight years of the project, with the highest rating of 59 recorded in 2016 and 2017.
- Inflation and Economic concern:** Inflation is a primary concern for many residents, with 94% of respondents affected by it. Rising costs of basic necessities have had a major impact on 71% of residents, and 58% are particularly concerned about rising housing costs.
- Housing Insecurity:** A significant portion of respondents, 28%, expressed concerns about losing their homes and becoming homeless. Additionally, 25% fear their families may go hungry due to the high cost of food.

4. **Homelessness Impact:** Nearly three-quarters (73%) of residents reported that their quality of life had been impacted by the presence of homeless encampments. Major impact was reported by 43% of respondents, with variations across different areas of the county.

5. **Long-lasting Pandemic Effects:** The COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally changed the lives of 75% of respondents, and only 23% expect life to return to its pre-pandemic state.

6. **Work Arrangements:** About 49% of employed respondents always work away from home, 36% split their work between home and a workplace, and 14% always work from home. Notably, lower-income residents are more likely to always work away from home (61%) compared to higher-income households (39%).

7. **Income Disparities:** The pandemic has exacerbated income disparities, with 27% reporting a decrease in income and 30% reporting an increase. Notably, those with a household income below \$60,000 were more likely to experience income declines, while those with a household income over \$120,000 saw increases.

8. **Approval Ratings for Elected Officials:** Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass received the highest favorability rating, with 46% of all respondents viewing her favorably. County Public Health Director Barbara Ferrer and District Attorney George Gascón also received approval ratings, though Gascón's ratings have improved compared to the previous year.

Ratings improved slightly in most categories, except for healthcare, which remained the same as in the previous year at 66. The cost of living remains the lowest-rated category at 41, while education, transportation, and traffic scored below the midpoint at 48 and 53, respectively.

The Quality of Life Index, conducted with 1,429 county residents, provides valuable insights into the concerns and sentiments of Los Angeles County residents. It offers a comprehensive view of the challenges and perceptions within the community, highlighting the need for ongoing efforts to address economic and social issues.

05. FINANCIAL REPORT

Condensed Net Position

	FY 2022	(Restated) FY 2021	FY 2020	Increase (Decrease) Over Prior Year	
				FY 2022	FY 2021
Assets					
Current and other assets	\$ 1,589,534	\$ 1,454,114	\$ 1,028,303	\$ 135,420	\$ 425,811
Capital assets, net	3,690,671	3,741,442	3,758,030	(50,771)	(16,588)
Total assets	5,280,205	5,195,556	4,786,333	84,649	409,223
Deferred outflows of resources	90,461	114,321	68,699	(23,860)	45,622
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	191,235	173,860	157,331	17,375	16,529
Long-term liabilities	872,213	1,107,394	1,103,900	(235,181)	3,494
Total liabilities	1,063,448	1,281,254	1,261,231	(217,806)	20,023
Deferred inflows of resources	441,064	329,995	31,778	111,069	298,217
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	3,065,012	3,017,302	2,979,268	47,710	38,034
Restricted for debt service	37,452	42,435	42,281	(4,983)	154
Unrestricted	763,690	638,891	540,474	124,799	98,417
Total net position	\$ 3,866,154	\$ 3,698,628	\$ 3,562,023	\$ 167,526	\$ 136,605

06. INDUSTRY SECTORS

1. ENTERTAINMENT

Los Angeles is generally applauded and recognized as the center of entertainment worldwide: it is home to ace filmmakers, story writers, and studios including Fox, Disney, Sony, Paramount, NBC Universal, and Warner Bros, among countless others running operations from L.A. County.

The presence of these film powerhouses and popular music labels has made Los Angeles County's entertainment industry a magnet for talent and investments from all over the world. Besides that, Los Angeles emerged as the country's second most important theatre city with the 1967 opening of the 2,000-seat Ahmanson Theatre and the 750-seat Mark Taper Forum at the downtown Music Center. Important small theatres arose and multiplied, nourished by the fact that some one-fourth of the country's professional actors, writers, and directors live in the region.

However Los Angeles has much more to offer.

2. AEROSPACE

Aerospace magnates like Boeing, SpaceX, Virgin Galactic, and Lockheed, among other giants, speak volumes of the thriving aerospace ecosystem in Los Angeles. The region is also home to innovative research in space science and robotic missions to Mars with The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) leading the course in Pasadena. NASA also has its research center in Palmdale, where atmospheric flight research and operations are ongoing.

3. BIOSCIENCE

Los Angeles is home to some of the nation's premier institutions and research facilities that play a significant role in advancing various fields, including Bioscience Research and Development. The presence of institutions like the UCLA Medical Center and Cedars-Sinai Hospitals has undoubtedly contributed to the strides made in this industry. These institutions attract top talent and foster innovation. The ongoing projects, such as 3D dental imaging, finding a cure for HIV, developing drug pumps, and research on delivering muscle commands to robotic limbs, are indeed impressive. Each of these initiatives represents a critical aspect of bioscience and healthcare research, with the potential to have a profound impact on public health and medical advancements and to position the region as a hub for advanced scientific knowledge. As these projects progress and new breakthroughs are achieved, they are likely to continue generating interest and investment in the bioscience industry, further solidifying Los Angeles' role as a force to reckon with in the field.

4. TRANSPORTATIONS

L.A. County is also not left out in advanced transportation systems. This is evident in its advanced electric vehicle systems, smart grid, zero-emission trucks and buses, smart cars, and investments in automotive designs and hyperloop transportation mode. With so much going on in L.A.'s transportation industry, specialists like Tesla, Honda, and Ford, among others, have tapped into this booming industry, putting L.A. County's transportation industry in the spotlight.

5. FASHION

It's almost impossible to talk about Los Angeles County and not mention its globally recognized fashion industry. This industry has attracted some of the greatest fashion brands in the world, including Chanel, BCBG, Forever 21, and lots more. L.A.'s fashion industry is arguably one of the best in apparel design, cosmetics, textile, jewelry and footwear. This is another booming industry that's drawing a lot of attention from fashion enthusiasts, worldwide.



07. CITY ADMINISTRATION

The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The Mayor supervises the administrative processes of the City and works with the City Council in matters relating to legislation, budget and finance. The 15-member City Council enacts ordinances, levies taxes, authorizes contracts and public improvements, adopts zoning and other land use contracts, and provides necessary resources for the budgetary departments and offices of the City.

The City has 46 departments, bureaus, commissions and offices, 39 of which have their operating funds annually budgeted by the City Council. The Department of Water and Power, Harbor Department, and the Department of Airports are publicly-owned entities under the control of boards appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. Several other departments are fiscally independent or under the control of independent boards.

Public services provided by the City include police, fire and paramedics, residential refuse collection and disposal, wastewater collection and treatment, street maintenance and traffic management, enforcement of building safety laws, libraries, recreation and parks, community development, housing and services for seniors, planning; two airports, harbor, power and water services, and the convention center. Performance data on some of these services is collected below in the "City Activities" section.

8. MAJOR POLICIES

SMART CITY

Los Angeles has been implementing smart city initiatives to improve, through the use of technology, urban infrastructure and the provision of services.

The SmartLA 28 plan in act right now aims to reach a digital and connected city by 2028, in order to improve the quality of life of its residents, thanks to the benefits offered by technology. The plan focuses on shifting away from a car centric-society by enhancing public services reliability and safety. The city is also investing more in digital infrastructure to become better suited for tourists, keepin into consideration the event of the 2028 Summer Olympics

The city defines a Smart City as one that efficiently and ethically uses secure technologies, data and resources to improve quality of life and sustainability. The goal is to adopt efficient, ethical, secure, and technological approaches that benefit residents, businesses, and visitors.

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of technology in crisis response and community engagement. Los Angeles was able to respond quickly and effectively using Smart City technologies, enabling essential contactless services, accelerating medical solutions, and strengthening community engagement

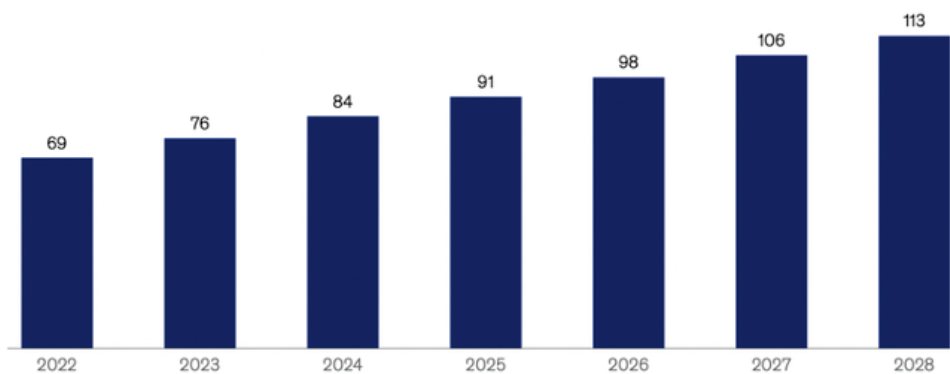
Smart city ranking

There are many indexes that rank Smart Cities. Ranking have their own specific valuations and the ranking from one to another. Los Angeles doesn't yet top any of the indexes's ranking but does appear in the *the Global Cities Index (GCI) introduced by the company AT Kearney. This is one of the oldest existing smart city indexes introduced, having had its first ranking 2008. GCI measures how globally engaged cities are using 29 indicators across 5 criteria, which are: business activity (30%), human capital (30%), information exchange (15%), cultural experience, and political engagement. The city of Los Angeles ranks currently 5th.*

SOCIAL POLICIES

Homelessness in Los Angeles County is unlike any other in the United States. According to recent estimates, the homeless population in Los Angeles has surpassed New York to become the largest in the country – and this number continues to rise, with approximately 1 in 150 Angelenos, or 69,000, homeless ² By the time Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Olympics, is estimated that there will likely be more than 100,000 homeless people.

Potential population of people experiencing homelessness, thousands



Note: For simplicity, a constant daily rate of 227 entrants to and 207 exits from homelessness is assumed.
Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority

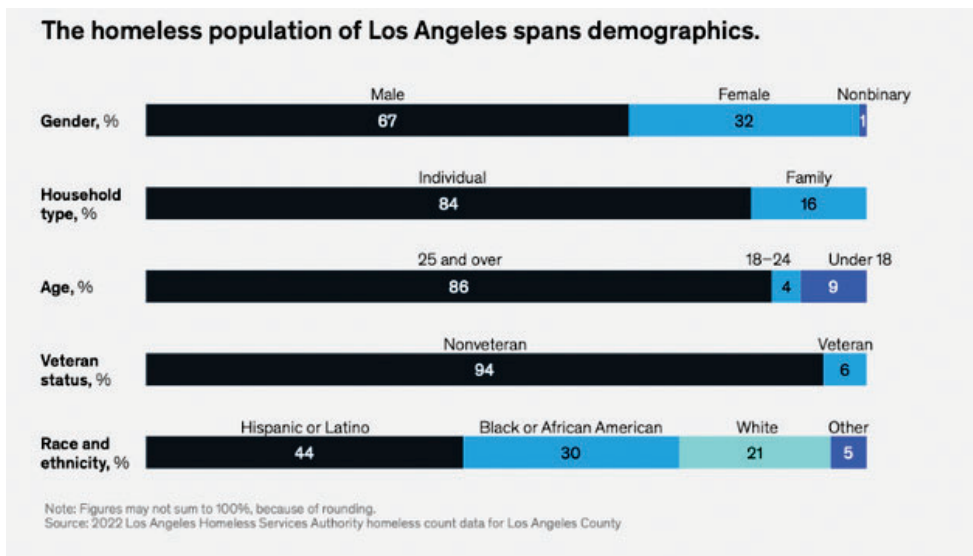
Los Angeles faces a unique homelessness crisis due to its size, rapid growth rate, and complex governance structure. The county reaches 10 million people and has had a rapidly growing homeless population, increasing by approximately 56% from 2015 to 2022. This growth is higher than in other big cities like New York.

The crisis in LA affects daily people's lives, with 16,000 deaths projected for people experiencing homelessness by 2028, and more than 10,000 children potentially becoming homeless.

Lack of shelter is another issue, with 70% of the homeless population in LA County living without shelter, the largest in the nation at the moment; which leads to increased diseases like hepatitis and typhus having outbreaks in the past. Despite efforts to increase shelter beds, the county has not been able to provide sufficient shelter for all its homeless residents.

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) has experienced a significant increase in funding, with a rise from \$63 million in 2014 to \$808 million in 2022. This funding surge was accompanied by a 56% increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness in LA during the same period. Despite this increase in financial resources, Los Angeles still faces a big shortage of affordable housing units, estimated at 500,000 units for the county's low-income residents. Current efforts to increase affordable housing have been impeded by a lengthy approval process, high construction costs, and low wages for workers in the sector. These challenges underscore the need for innovative and coordinated solutions to address homelessness in the region.

A 2020 survey revealed that the top factors contributing to homelessness included economic hardship, weakened social networks, disabling health conditions, system discharge, like prison or foster care, and escaping violence. Most homeless individuals had lived in Southern California for an extended period. Most homeless women come from a history of domestic violence. Black individuals and veterans are overrepresented among the homeless.



HOUSING

The Los Angeles real estate market is important challenges in providing affordable housing rates.

In 2021, a report found that there is a shortage of affordable rental units for households earning below 50% of their neighbourhood's median income, with only 24 units available for every 100 households. High housing costs are a major issue, with the median price of a current single-family home at \$744,770, and rental rates reaching 11.2% higher prices compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Several factors are affecting the housing problem, including limited housing supply, income inequality, a high cost of living and high material costs.

The population growth in Los Angeles has outgrown housing availability, and the current supply falls extremely below the recommended levels.

There have been efforts to tackle this problem, for example through various affordable housing programs, local initiatives like Proposition HHH, rent control policies, and changes in accessory dwelling unit (ADU) laws. Proposed bills are trying to establish a California Housing Authority, provide funding to help with the assignment of more affordable housing, create regional housing authorities, and develop some form social housing. These incentive programs encourage development near public transportation hubs and mixed-income housing. Public-private partnerships and technology-driven solutions play a role in addressing affordability issues. Adaptive reuse projects repurpose vacant buildings, and investors continue to seek opportunities in the market.

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

STANDARDIZED TEST

According to the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, in L.A. Unified, in math, 30.5% of all students are meeting or exceeding learning goals, highlighting that achievement gaps continue to be a problem. Even though math scores for Black students improved, only 19% met the learning standards. About 7% of district students are Black. Latinos make up about 3 in 4 students; about 24% met math learning standards. This disparity between Latino and Black students compared to white and Asian students continues to be a problem given the inequitable access to learning opportunities in different neighborhoods. L.A. Unified math scores are below levels from the 2017-18 school year, two years before the pandemic resulted in campus closures; the same goes for English. L.A. school officials have outlined various ways in which students are being helped, including teacher training and improved instructional materials and student assessments.

INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION

In order to enhance the educational experience and promote equal access for students, the Los Angeles Unified Board of Education has recently given its approval for an investment of \$92.3 million in bond dollars which will be allocated towards infrastructure upgrades and the creation of sustainable outdoor learning spaces. The allocation will be as it follows:

- To ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and provide barrier-free learning environments, \$49.6 million will be dedicated to implementing accessibility upgrades across multiple schools within the district.
- \$33 million will be utilized in reducing and maintaining lead levels in school drinking water below 5 parts per billion. Remediation efforts include upgrading drinking water fountains and installing water bottle filling stations.
- There are plans underway to develop four outdoor learning environment projects totaling \$9.3 million.
- Four Sustainable Environment Enhancement Developments for Schools (SEEDS) projects have been given an allocation of \$400k. The primary focus is on supporting outdoor learning spaces that align with the existing school curriculum while promoting sustainability practices among students.
- \$26.4 million from California's Schools Healthy Air Plumbing Efficiency (CalSHAPE) Ventilation Program will aid the ventilation systems throughout numerous schools under LAUSD's jurisdiction.

CULTURE AND TOURISM

Characteristic	Number of international arrivals in millions
New York	14
Miami	8.3
Los Angeles	7.7
Las Vegas	6.6
Orlando	5.7
San Francisco	3
Honolulu	2.9

Leading city destinations in the United States in 2019, by number of international arrivals

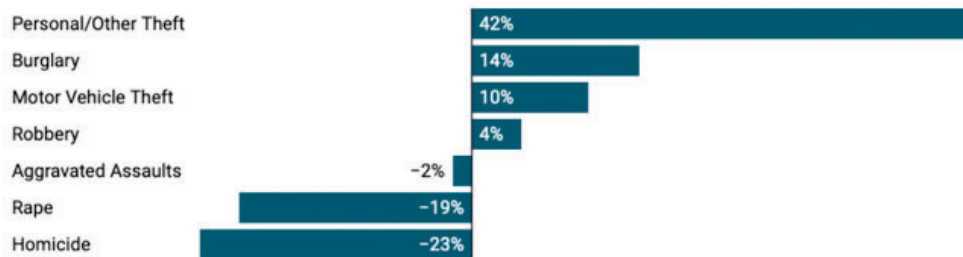
Los Angeles Tourism announced that tourism to Los Angeles generated \$34.5 billion in 2022, reaching 91% of 2019's record levels. This growth impacted over 528,200 tourism-related careers and contributed \$3 billion in taxes. In 2022, Los Angeles welcomed 46.2 million visitors, including 4.3 million international visitors, and anticipates welcoming nearly 50 million visitors in 2023, reaching 98 percent of 2019 levels.

The City of Los Angeles Department of Convention and Tourism Development (CTD) initiated the development of a Tourism Master Plan in 2018 to address challenges in the tourism sector, including improving visitor transportation, promoting sustainable tourism growth, handling hotel development, addressing issues related to short-term rentals, ride-sharing, and seeking new approaches to avoid market disruption. The plan addresses also the homelessness issue, enhancing competitiveness in sports and entertainment event and improving walkability. It aims to provide guidance for the growth of tourism in Los Angeles, considering environmental sustainability and quality of life for residents, visitors, and local stakeholders across the city.

The research phase involved six key areas, including trend analysis, stakeholder engagement, visitor research, community research, competitive analysis, and hospitality analysis. The findings from these activities were then used to develop the Tourism Master Plan final recommendations.

PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY

Violent crime in Los Angeles has decreased significantly this year, with homicides down 24%, rapes down 17%, and robberies down 12%. However, property crimes like stolen vehicles, burglaries, and thefts are still high. Staffing shortages in the LAPD are not helping the issue as the force has dropped to just over 9,000 officers, down from a force of more than 10,000 officers. The LAPD's budget request for the fiscal year was in line for dealing with violent crime but did not address property crime adequately. While property crimes citywide have only decreased by 1.3% since 2021, personal and other thefts have increased by 14% this year. This shift highlights the need for better resource allocation and more coherent prosecution strategies.



The Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) Strategic Plan for 2021-2023 outlines a renewed commitment to improve public safety and community engagement. The plan acknowledges the challenges faced in 2020, such as the impact of the global pandemic and civil unrest following the death of George Floyd, prompting the LAPD to reevaluate their strategies. The plan emphasizes six goals: reducing overall crime, improving organizational accountability, integrating advanced technology for effective patrol performance, enhancing training readiness for critical incidents, and increasing workforce diversity through recruitment.

The plan represents a commitment to reform, inclusivity, and community safety partnerships.



SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

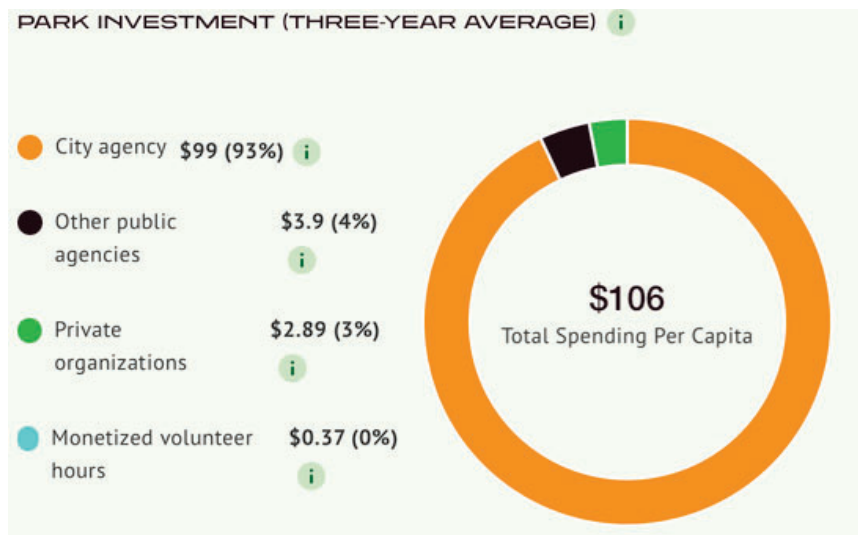
California has allocated \$1.1 billion in funding over four years to help transit agencies transition to zero-emissions vehicles and to address a funding shortfall caused by slower ridership recovery. The state has also allocated \$5.1 billion for transit operations, recognizing the importance of investing in transit service. This shift is crucial to help eliminating pollution in the transportation sector.

California joins other states that have significantly increased financial support for transit in recent years, although the funding still lags behind other regions. More work is needed to prevent transit service cuts, especially in the Bay Area, where a funding gap exists.

Advocates are also urging the state to leverage highway funding to support transit, walking, biking, and electric vehicle charging infrastructure, which could unlock over \$45 billion in funding nationally. Local leaders are working on transportation funding ballot measures. .

GREEN AREAS POLICIES

In the 2023 ParkScore Index®, Los Angeles received a score of 38.7 out of 100, ranking it 80th among the 100 most populated cities in the US. This index evaluates park systems in cities on: access, investment, amenities, acreage, and equity with the goal of encouraging leaders to advocate for necessary park resources and provide data for local park improvement efforts. Los Angeles was rated 65 out of 100 for the percentage of the city's area dedicated to parkland, but below average for median park size, 38/100. About 64% of Los Angeles's population lives within half-mile of a park, earning it an average score in this category.



Los Angeles spends \$106 per capita each year on publicly accessible parks and recreation, considered average and received a below-average score in amenities. The equity score measures fairness in park distribution among neighborhoods and Los Angeles ranked about average but residents in neighborhoods of color have access to 64% less nearby park space than those in predominantly white neighborhoods and residents in lower-income neighborhoods have access to 66% less nearby park space than those in higher-income.

"This work was completed as part of the Public Management course at the School of Advanced Studies (SAA), University of Turin, under the supervision of Prof. Valerio Brescia. The elements presented in this assignment have been developed in accordance with the guidelines defined by Professors Paolo Biancone, Silvana Secinaro, Valerio Brescia, and Davide Calandra."

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