



Los Angeles

Los Angeles,^[a] often referred to by its initials **L.A.**, is the most populous city in the U.S. state of California. With an estimated 3,820,914 residents within the city limits as of 2023,^[8] it is the second-most populous city in the United States, behind only New York City; it is also the commercial, financial and cultural center of Southern California. Los Angeles has an ethnically and culturally diverse population, and is the principal city of a metropolitan area of 12.8 million people (2023). Greater Los Angeles, which includes the Los Angeles and Riverside–San Bernardino metropolitan areas, is a sprawling metropolis of over 18.3 million residents.

The majority of the city proper 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),^[6] and is the county seat and most populated city of Los Angeles County, which is the most populous county in the United States with an estimated 9.86 million residents as of 2022.^[17] It is the third-most visited city in the U.S. with over 2.7 million visitors as of 2023.^[18]

The area that became Los Angeles was originally inhabited by the indigenous Tongva people and later claimed by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo for Spain in 1542. The city was founded on September 4, 1781, under Spanish governor Felipe de Neve, on the village of Yaanga.^[19] It became a part of the First Mexican Empire in 1821 following the Mexican War of Independence. In 1848, at the end of the Mexican–American War, Los Angeles and the rest of California were purchased as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and became part of the United States. Los Angeles was incorporated as a municipality on April 4, 1850, five months before California achieved statehood. The discovery of oil in the 1890s brought rapid growth to the city.^[20] The city was further expanded with the completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, which delivers water from Eastern California.

Los Angeles has a diverse economy with a broad range of industries. Despite a steep exodus of film and television production since the COVID-19 pandemic,^[21] Los Angeles is still one of the largest hubs of American film production,^{[22][23]} the world's largest by revenue; the city is an important site in the history of film. It also has one of the busiest container ports in the Americas.^{[24][25][26]} In 2018, the Los Angeles metropolitan area had a gross metropolitan product of over \$1.0 trillion,^[27] making it the city with the

Los Angeles	
City	
	Skyline of downtown Los Angeles
	Hollywood Sign
	Echo Park
	Calle Olvera
	Los Angeles City Hall
	Griffith Observatory
	Venice Beach
	Flag
	Seal
	Coat of arms
	LACITY.GOV Wordmark
Nicknames: L.A., City of Angels, ^[1] The Entertainment Capital of the World, ^[1] La-la-land, Tinseltown ^[1]	

third-largest GDP in the world, after New York and Tokyo. Los Angeles hosted the Summer Olympics in 1932 and 1984, and will also host in 2028. Despite a business exodus from downtown Los Angeles since the COVID-19 pandemic, the city's urban core is evolving as a cultural center with the world's largest showcase of architecture designed by Frank Gehry.^[28]

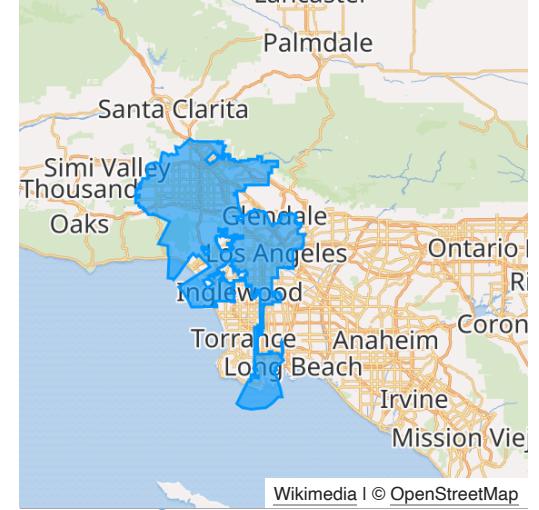
Toponymy

On September 4, 1781, a group of 44 settlers known as "Los Pobladores" founded the pueblo (town) they called El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles, 'The Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels'.^[29] The original name of the settlement is disputed; the Guinness Book of World Records rendered it as "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles del Río Porciúncula";^[30] other sources have shortened or alternate versions of the longer name.^[31]

The local English pronunciation of the name of the city has varied over time. A 1953 article in the journal of the American Name Society asserts that the pronunciation /lɔ:s 'ændʒələs/ lawss AN-jəl-əs was established following the 1850 incorporation of the city and that since the 1880s the pronunciation /loʊs 'æŋgələs/ lohss ANG-gəl-əs emerged from a trend in California to give places Spanish, or Spanish-sounding, names and pronunciations.^[32] In 1908, librarian Charles Fletcher Lummis, who argued for the name's pronunciation with a hard *g* (/g/),^{[33][34]} reported that there were at least 12 pronunciation variants.^[35] In the early 1900s, the Los Angeles Times advocated for pronouncing it Loce AHNG-hayl-ais (/loʊs 'a:nheileɪs/), approximating Spanish [los 'anxeles], by printing the respelling under its masthead for several years.^[36] This did not find favor.^[37]

Since the 1930s, /lɔ:s 'ændʒələs/ has been most common.^[38] In 1934, the United States Board on Geographic Names decreed that this pronunciation be used by the federal government.^[36] This was also endorsed in 1952 by a "jury" appointed by Mayor Fletcher Bowron to devise an official pronunciation.^{[32][36]}

Common pronunciations in the United Kingdom include /lɒs 'ændʒili:z, -lɪz, -lɪs/ loss AN-jil-eez, -iz, -iss.^[39] Phonetician Jack Windsor Lewis described the most common one, /lɒs 'ændʒili:z/ ^①, as a spelling pronunciation based on analogy to Greek words ending in -es, "reflecting a time when the classics were familiar if Spanish was not".^[40]

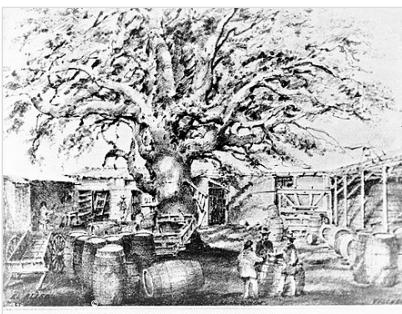


Wikimedia | © OpenStreetMap

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Show Los Angeles	
<input type="radio"/> Show Los Angeles County	
<input type="radio"/> Show California	
<input type="radio"/> Show the United States	
<input type="radio"/> Show all	
Coordinates: 34°03'N 118°15'W	
Country	United States
State	California
County	Los Angeles
Region	Southern California
CSA	Los Angeles-Long Beach
MSA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim
Pueblo	September 4, 1781 ^[2]
City status	May 23, 1835 ^[3]
Incorporated	April 4, 1850 ^[4]
Named after	Our Lady, Queen of the Angels
Government	
• Type	Mayor-council ^[5]
• Body	Los Angeles City Council
• Mayor	Karen Bass (D)
• City Attorney	Hydee Feldstein Soto (D)
• City Controller	Kenneth Mejia (D)
Area^[6]	
• Total	498.3 sq mi (1,290.6 km ²)
• Land	469.1 sq mi (1,214.9 km ²)
• Water	29.2 sq mi (75.7 km ²)
Elevation	233 ft (71 m)
Highest elevation	5,075 ft (1,547 m) (Mount Lukens)
Lowest elevation	0 ft (0 m) (Pacific Ocean)
Population (2020)^[7]	
• Total	3,898,747
• Estimate (2023)^[8]	3,820,914

History

Indigenous history

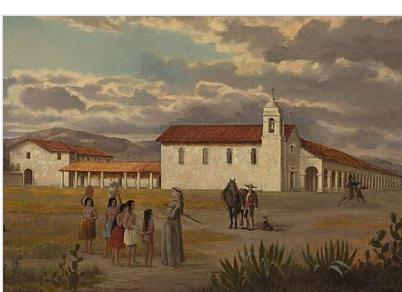


Yaanga, a prominent Tongva village, stood in the area before the Spanish founded Los Angeles.

Iyáangá, meaning "place of the poison oak", which would one day be the site where the Spanish founded the Pueblo de Los Ángeles. *Iyáangá* has also been translated as "the valley of smoke".^{[41][42][43][44][19]}

Spanish rule

Maritime explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo claimed the area of southern California for the Spanish Empire in 1542, while on an official military exploring expedition, as he was moving northward along the Pacific coast from earlier colonizing bases of New Spain in Central and South America.^[45] Gaspar de Portolà and Franciscan missionary Juan Crespi reached the present site of Los Angeles on August 2, 1769.^[46]



The Spanish founded Mission San Fernando Rey de España in 1797.

The settlement of Indigenous Californians in the modern Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley was dominated by the Tongva (now also known as the Gabrieleño since the era of Spanish colonization). The historic center of Tongva power in the region was the settlement of Yaanga (Tongva:

Iyáangá), meaning "place of the poison oak", which would one day be the site where the Spanish founded the Pueblo de Los Ángeles. *Iyáangá* has also been translated as "the valley of smoke".^{[41][42][43][44][19]}

In 1771, Franciscan friar Junípero Serra directed the building of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, the first mission in the area.^[47] On September 4, 1781, a

group of 44 settlers known as "Los Pobladores" founded the pueblo (town) they called El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles, 'The Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels'.^[29] The present-day city has the largest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the United States. Two-thirds of the Mexican or (New Spain) settlers were mestizo or mulatto, a mixture of African, indigenous and European ancestry.^[48] The settlement remained a small ranch town for decades, but by 1820, the population had increased to about 650 residents.^[49] Today, the pueblo is commemorated in the historic district of Los Angeles Pueblo Plaza and Olvera Street, the oldest part of Los Angeles.^[50]

• Rank	3rd in North America 2nd in the United States 1st in California
• Density	8,205/sq mi (3,168/km ²)
• Urban ^[9]	12,237,376 (US: 2nd)
• Metro ^[10]	12,799,100 (US: 2nd)
• CSA ^[10]	18,316,743 (US: 2nd)
Demonyms	Angeleno, Angelino, Angeleño ^{[11][12]}
GDP ^{[13][14][15]}	\$1.295 trillion (2023) \$1.618 trillion (2023)
Time zone	UTC-08:00 (PST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC-07:00 (PDT)
ZIP Codes	List 90001–90084, 90086– 90089, 90091, 90093– 90097, 90099, 90101– 90103, 90174, 90185, 90189, 90291–90293, 91040–91043, 91303– 91308, 91311, 91316, 91324–91328, 91330, 91331, 91335, 91340, 91342–91349, 91352– 91353, 91356–91357, 91364–91367, 91401– 91499, 91504–91505, 91601–91609 ^[16]
Area codes	213, 323, 310, 424, 818, 747, 626
FIPS code	06-44000 (https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=1600000US0644000)
GNIS feature IDs	1662328 (https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/search/names/1662328), 2410877 (https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/search/names/2410877)
Website	lacity.gov (https://lacity.gov)

Mexican rule



California statesman Pío Pico, who served as the last Mexican governor of California, played an influential role in the development of Los Angeles in the late Mexican and early American eras.

New Spain achieved its independence from the Spanish Empire in 1821, and the pueblo now existed within the new Mexican Republic. During Mexican rule, Governor Pío Pico made Los Angeles the regional capital of Alta California.^[51] By this time, the new republic introduced more secularization acts within the Los Angeles region.^[52] In 1846, during the wider Mexican-American war, marines from the United States occupied the pueblo. This resulted in the siege of Los Angeles where 150 Mexican militias fought the occupiers which eventually surrendered.^[53]

Mexican rule ended during following the American Conquest of California, part of the larger Mexican-American War. Americans took control from the Californios after a series of battles, culminating with the signing of the Treaty of Cahuenga on January 13, 1847.^[54] The Mexican Cession was formalized in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ceded Los Angeles and the rest of Alta California to the United States.

Post-Conquest era

Railroads arrived with the completion of the transcontinental Southern Pacific line from New Orleans to Los Angeles in 1876 and the Santa Fe Railroad in 1885.^[55] Petroleum was discovered in the city and surrounding area in 1892, and by 1923, the discoveries had helped California become the country's largest oil producer, accounting for about one-quarter of the world's petroleum output.^[56]

By 1900, the population had grown to more than 102,000,^[57] putting pressure on the city's water supply.^[58] The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1913, under the supervision of William Mulholland, ensured the continued growth of the city.^[59] Because of clauses in the city's charter that prevented the City of Los Angeles from selling or providing water from the aqueduct to any area outside its borders, many adjacent cities and communities felt compelled to join Los Angeles.^{[60][61][62]}



The Treaty of Cahuenga, signed in 1847 by California Andrés Pico and American John C. Frémont, ended the U.S. Conquest of California.



In the early 20th century, Hollywood studios, like Paramount Pictures, helped transform Hollywood into the world capital of film and helped solidify LA as a global economic hub.

Los Angeles created the first municipal zoning ordinance in the United States. On September 14, 1908, the Los Angeles City Council promulgated residential and industrial land use zones. The new ordinance established three residential zones of a single type, where industrial uses were prohibited. The proscriptions included barns, lumber yards, and any industrial land use employing machine-powered equipment. These laws were enforced against industrial properties after the fact. These prohibitions were in addition to existing activities that were already regulated as nuisances. These included explosives warehousing, gas works, oil drilling, slaughterhouses, and tanneries. Los Angeles City Council also designated seven industrial zones within the city. However, between 1908 and 1915, the Los Angeles City Council created various exceptions to the broad proscriptions that applied to these three residential zones, and as a consequence, some industrial uses emerged within them. There are two differences between the 1908 Residence District Ordinance and later zoning laws in the United States. First, the 1908 laws did not establish a comprehensive zoning map as the 1916 New

York City Zoning Ordinance did. Second, the residential zones did not distinguish types of housing; they treated apartments, hotels, and detached-single-family housing equally.^[63]

In 1910, Hollywood merged into Los Angeles, with 10 movie companies already operating in the city at the time. By 1921, more than 80 percent of the world's film industry was concentrated in L.A.^[64] The money generated by the industry kept the city insulated from much of the economic loss suffered by the rest of the country during the Great Depression.^[65] By 1930, the population surpassed one million.^[66] In 1932, the city hosted the Summer Olympics.

Post-WWII

During World War II Los Angeles was a major center of wartime manufacturing, such as shipbuilding and aircraft. Calship built hundreds of Liberty Ships and Victory Ships on Terminal Island, and the Los Angeles area was the headquarters of six of the country's major aircraft manufacturers (Douglas Aircraft Company, Hughes Aircraft, Lockheed, North American Aviation, Northrop Corporation, and Vultee). During the war, more aircraft were produced in one year than in all the pre-war years since the Wright brothers flew the first airplane in 1903, combined. Manufacturing in Los Angeles skyrocketed, and as William S. Knudsen, of the National Defense Advisory Commission put it, "We won because we smothered the enemy in an avalanche of production, the like of which he had never seen, nor dreamed possible."^[67]

After the end of World War II Los Angeles grew more rapidly than ever, sprawling into the San Fernando Valley.^[68] The expansion of the state owned Interstate Highway System during the 1950s and 1960s helped propel suburban growth and signaled the demise of the city's privately owned electrified rail system, once the world's largest.

As a consequence of World War II, suburban growth, and population density, many amusement parks were built and operated in this area.^[69] An example is Beverly Park, which was located at the corner of Beverly Boulevard and La Cienega before being closed and substituted by the Beverly Center.^[70]

In the second half of the 20th century, Los Angeles substantially reduced the amount of housing that could be built by drastically downzoning the city. In 1960, the city had a total zoned capacity for approximately 10 million people. By 1990, that capacity had fallen to 4.5 million as a result of policy decisions to ban housing through zoning.^[71]

Racial tensions led to the Watts riots in 1965, resulting in 34 deaths and over 1,000 injuries.^[72]



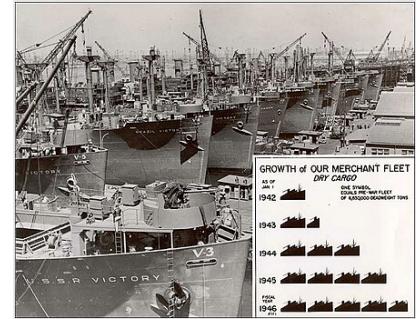
Opening ceremony of the 1984 Summer Olympics at the LA Coliseum

In 1969, California became the birthplace of the Internet, as the first ARPANET transmission was sent from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) to the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park.^[73]

In 1973, Tom Bradley was elected as the city's first African American mayor, serving for five terms until retiring in 1993. Other events in the city during the 1970s included the Symbionese Liberation Army's South Central standoff in 1974 and the Hillside Stranglers murder cases in 1977–1978.^[74]

In early 1984, the city surpassed Chicago in population, thus becoming the second largest city in the United States.

In 1984, the city hosted the Summer Olympic Games for the second time. Despite being boycotted by 14 Communist countries, the 1984 Olympics became more financially successful than any previous,^[75] and the second Olympics to turn a profit; the other, according to an analysis of contemporary newspaper reports, was



During World War II, the California Shipbuilding Corporation on Terminal Island was among the many builders that made the Port of Los Angeles one of the largest shipyards in the country.

the 1932 Summer Olympics, also held in Los Angeles.^[76]

Racial tensions erupted on April 29, 1992, with the acquittal by a Simi Valley jury of four Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) officers captured on videotape beating Rodney King, culminating in large-scale riots.^{[77][78]}

In 1994, the magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake shook the city, causing \$12.5 billion in damage and 72 deaths.^[79] The century ended with the Rampart scandal, one of the most extensive documented cases of police misconduct in American history.^[80]



Wilshire Grand Center, built in 2017, is the tallest building in California and in the Western United States.

21st century

In 2002, Mayor James Hahn led the campaign against secession, resulting in voters defeating efforts by the San Fernando Valley and Hollywood to secede from the city.^[81]

In 2022, Karen Bass became the city's first female mayor, making Los Angeles the largest U.S. city to have ever had a woman as mayor.^[82]

In January 2025, a series of devastating wildfires caused by severe winds swept through Southern California, with the Pacific Palisades fire causing widespread destruction in Los Angeles' northwestern community of Pacific Palisades, with many calling it the most destructive in the history of the city of Los Angeles.^[83]

Los Angeles will host the 2028 Summer Olympics and Paralympic Games, making Los Angeles the third city to host the Olympics three times.^{[84][85]}

Geography

Topography

The city of Los Angeles covers a total area of 502.7 square miles (1,302 km²), comprising 468.7 square miles (1,214 km²) of land and 34.0 square miles (88 km²) of water.^[86] The city extends for 44 miles (71 km) from north to south and for 29 miles (47 km) from east to west. The perimeter of the city is 342 miles (550 km).



Satellite view of Los Angeles

Los Angeles is both flat and hilly. The highest point in the city proper is Mount Lukens at 5,074 ft (1,547 m),^{[87][88]} located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains at the north extent of the Crescenta Valley. The eastern end of the Santa Monica Mountains stretches from Downtown to the Pacific Ocean and separates the Los Angeles Basin from the San Fernando Valley. Other hilly parts of Los Angeles include the Mt. Washington area north of Downtown, eastern parts such as Boyle Heights, the Crenshaw district around the Baldwin Hills, and the San Pedro district.

Surrounding the city are much higher mountains. Immediately to the north lie the San Gabriel Mountains, which is a popular recreation area for Angelenos. Its high point is Mount San Antonio, locally known as Mount Baldy, which reaches 10,064 feet (3,068 m). Further afield, the highest point in southern California is San Gorgonio Mountain, 81 miles (130 km) east of downtown Los Angeles,^[89] with a height of 11,503 feet (3,506 m).

The Los Angeles River, which is largely seasonal, is the primary drainage channel. It was straightened and lined in 51 miles (82 km) of concrete by the Army Corps of Engineers to act as a flood control channel.^[90] The river begins in the Canoga Park district of the city, flows east from the San Fernando Valley along the north edge of the Santa Monica Mountains, and turns south through the city center, flowing to its mouth in the Port of Long Beach at the Pacific Ocean. The smaller Ballona Creek flows into the Santa Monica Bay at Playa del Rey.

Vegetation



Del Rey Lagoon in Playa del Rey

Los Angeles is rich in native plant species partly because of its diversity of habitats, including beaches, wetlands, and mountains. The most prevalent plant communities are coastal sage scrub, chaparral shrubland, and riparian woodland.^[91] Native plants include: the California poppy, matilija poppy, toyon, Ceanothus, Chamise, Coast Live Oak, sycamore, willow and Giant Wildrye. Many of these native species, such as the Los Angeles sunflower, have become so rare as to be considered endangered. Mexican Fan Palms, Canary Island Palms, Queen Palms, Date Palms, and California Fan Palms are common in the Los Angeles area, although only the last is native to California, though still not native to the City of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles has a number of official flora:

- the official tree of Los Angeles is the Coral Tree (*Erythrina africana*)^[92]
- the official flower is the Bird of Paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)^[93]
- the official plant is toyón (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)^[94]

Fauna

The city has an urban population of bobcats (*Lynx rufus*).^[95] Mange is a common problem in this population.^[95] Although Serieys *et al.* 2014 find selection of immune genetics at several loci they do not demonstrate that this produces a real difference which helps the bobcats to survive future mange outbreaks.^[95]

Geology

Los Angeles is subject to earthquakes because of its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire. The geologic instability has produced numerous faults, which cause approximately 10,000 earthquakes annually in Southern California, though most of them are too small to be felt.^[96] The strike-slip San Andreas Fault system, which sits at the boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, passes through the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The segment of the fault passing through Southern California experiences a major earthquake roughly every 110 to 140 years, and seismologists have warned about the next "big one", as the last major earthquake was the 1857 Fort Tejon earthquake.^[97] The Los Angeles basin and metropolitan area are also at risk from blind thrust earthquakes.^[98] Major earthquakes that have hit the Los Angeles area include the 1933 Long Beach, 1971 San Fernando, 1987 Whittier Narrows, and the 1994 Northridge events. All but a few are of low intensity and are not felt. The USGS has released the UCERF California earthquake forecast, which models earthquake occurrence in California. Parts of the city are also vulnerable to tsunamis; harbor areas were damaged by waves from Aleutian Islands earthquake in 1946, Valdivia earthquake in 1960, Alaska earthquake in 1964, Chile earthquake in 2010 and Japan earthquake in 2011.^[99]



Mount Lukens, in the San Gabriel Mountains, is the highest point in LA.

Cityscape

The city is divided into many different districts and neighborhoods,^{[100][101]} some of which had been separately incorporated cities that eventually merged with Los Angeles.^[102] These neighborhoods were developed piecemeal, and are well-defined enough that the city has signage which marks nearly all of them.^[103]

Overview



View of the [downtown Los Angeles](#) skyline from [Griffith Park](#)

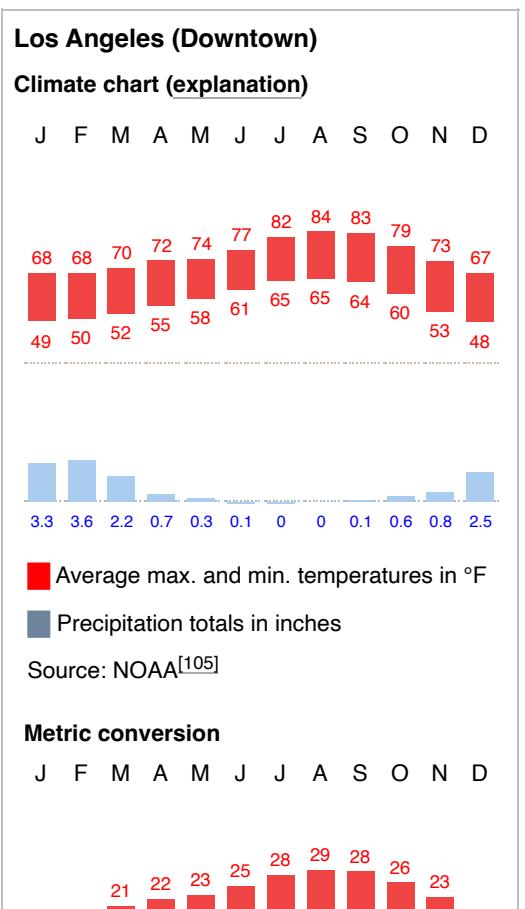
The city's street patterns generally follow a [grid plan](#), with uniform block lengths and occasional roads that cut across blocks. However, this is complicated by rugged terrain, which has necessitated having different grids for each of the valleys that Los Angeles covers. Major streets are designed to move large volumes of traffic through many parts of the city, many of which are extremely long; [Sepulveda Boulevard](#) is 43 miles (69 km) long, while [Foothill Boulevard](#) is over 60 miles (97 km) long, reaching as far east as San Bernardino. Drivers in Los Angeles suffer from one of the worst rush hour periods in the world, according to an annual traffic index by navigation system maker, [TomTom](#). LA drivers spend an additional 92 hours in traffic each year. During the peak rush hour, there is 80% congestion, according to the index.^[104]

Los Angeles is often characterized by the presence of [low-rise buildings](#), in contrast to New York City. Outside of a few centers such as [downtown](#), [Warner Center](#), [Century City](#), [Koreatown](#), [Miracle Mile](#), [Hollywood](#), and [Westwood](#), skyscrapers and high-rise buildings are not common in Los Angeles. The few skyscrapers built outside of those areas often stand out above the rest of the surrounding landscape. Most construction is done in separate units, rather than [wall-to-wall](#). However, downtown Los Angeles has many buildings over 30 stories, with fourteen over 50 stories, and two over 70 stories, the tallest of which is the [Wilshire Grand Center](#).

Climate

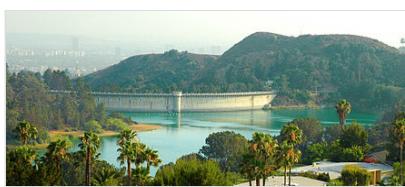
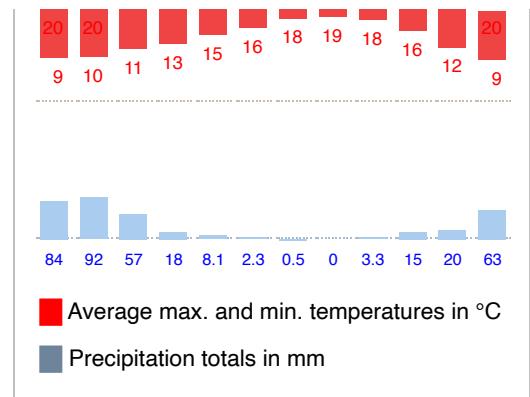
Los Angeles has a two-season [semi-arid climate](#) (Köppen: *BSh*) with dry summers and very mild winters, but it receives more annual precipitation than most semi-arid climates, narrowly missing the boundary of a Mediterranean climate (Köppen: *Csb* on the coast, *Csa* otherwise).^[106] Daytime temperatures are generally temperate all year round. In winter, they average around 68 °F (20 °C).^[107] Autumn months tend to be hot, with major heat waves a common occurrence in September and October, while the spring months tend to be cooler and experience more precipitation. Los Angeles has plenty of sunshine throughout the year, with an average of only 35 days with measurable precipitation annually.^[108]

Temperatures in the coastal basin exceed 90 °F (32 °C) on a dozen or so days in the year, from one day a month in April, May, June and November to three days a month in July, August, October and to five days in September.^[108] Temperatures in the San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys are considerably warmer. Temperatures are subject to substantial daily swings; in inland areas the difference between the average daily low and the average daily high is over 30 °F (17 °C).^[109] The average annual temperature of the sea is 63 °F (17 °C), from 58 °F (14 °C) in January to 68 °F (20 °C)



in August.^[110] Hours of sunshine total more than 3,000 per year, from an average of 7 hours of sunshine per day in December to an average of 12 in July.^[111]

Due to the mountainous terrain of the surrounding region, the Los Angeles area contains a large number of distinct microclimates, causing extreme variations in temperature in close physical proximity to each other. For example, the average July maximum temperature at the Santa Monica Pier is 70 °F (21 °C) whereas it is 95 °F (35 °C) in Canoga Park, 15 miles (24 km) away.^[112] The city, like much of the Southern Californian coast, is subject to a late spring/early summer weather phenomenon called "June Gloom". This involves overcast or foggy skies in the morning that yield to sun by early afternoon.^[113]



Lake Hollywood in the Santa Monica Mountains

More recently, statewide droughts in California have further strained the city's water security.^[114] Downtown Los Angeles averages 14.67 in (373 mm) of precipitation annually, mainly occurring between November and March,^{[115][109]} generally in the form of moderate rain showers, but sometimes as heavy rainfall during winter storms. Rainfall is usually higher in the hills and coastal slopes of the mountains because of orographic uplift. Summer days are usually rainless. Rarely, an incursion of moist air from the south or east can bring brief thunderstorms in late summer, especially to the mountains. The coast gets slightly less rainfall,

while the inland and mountain areas get considerably more. Years of average rainfall are rare. The usual pattern is a year-to-year variability, with a short string of dry years of 5–10 in (130–250 mm) rainfall, followed by one or two wet years with more than 20 in (510 mm).^[109] Wet years are usually associated with warm water El Niño conditions in the Pacific, dry years with cooler water La Niña episodes. A series of rainy days can bring floods to the lowlands and mudslides to the hills, especially after wildfires have denuded the slopes.

Both freezing temperatures and snowfall are extremely rare in the city basin and along the coast, with the last occurrence of a 32 °F (0 °C) reading at the downtown station being January 29, 1979,^[109] freezing temperatures occur nearly every year in valley locations while the mountains within city limits typically receive snowfall every winter. The greatest snowfall recorded in downtown Los Angeles was 2.0 inches (5 cm) on January 15, 1932.^{[109][116]} While the most recent snowfall occurred in February 2019, the first snowfall since 1962,^{[117][118]} with snow falling in areas adjacent to Los Angeles as recently as January 2021.^[119] Brief, localized instances of hail can occur on rare occasions, but are more common than snowfall. At the official downtown station, the highest recorded temperature is 113 °F (45 °C) on September 27, 2010,^{[109][120]} while the lowest is 28 °F (-2 °C),^[109] on January 4, 1949.^[109] Within the City of Los Angeles, the highest temperature ever officially recorded is 121 °F (49 °C), on September 6, 2020, at the weather station at Pierce College in the San Fernando Valley neighborhood of Woodland Hills.^[121] During autumn and winter, Santa Ana winds sometimes bring much warmer and drier conditions to Los Angeles, and raise wildfire risk.



Venice Beach on the South Coast of California

Climate data for Los Angeles (Dodger Stadium, Downtown), 1991–2020 normals, extremes 1877–present														
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year	
Record high °F (°C)	95 (35)	95 (35)	99 (37)	106 (41)	103 (39)	112 (44)	109 (43)	106 (41)	113 (45)	108 (42)	100 (38)	92 (33)	113 (45)	
Mean maximum °F (°C)	83.0 (28.3)	82.8 (28.2)	85.8 (29.9)	90.1 (32.3)	88.9 (31.6)	89.1 (31.7)	93.5 (34.2)	95.2 (35.1)	99.4 (37.4)	95.7 (35.4)	88.9 (31.6)	81.0 (27.2)	101.5 (38.6)	
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	68.0 (20.0)	68.0 (20.0)	69.9 (21.1)	72.4 (22.4)	73.7 (23.2)	77.2 (25.1)	82.0 (27.8)	84.0 (28.9)	83.0 (28.3)	78.6 (25.9)	72.9 (22.7)	67.4 (19.7)	74.8 (23.8)	
Daily mean °F (°C)	58.4 (14.7)	59.0 (15.0)	61.1 (16.2)	63.6 (17.6)	65.9 (18.8)	69.3 (20.7)	73.3 (22.9)	74.7 (23.7)	73.6 (23.1)	69.3 (20.7)	63.0 (17.2)	57.8 (14.3)	65.8 (18.8)	
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	48.9 (9.4)	50.0 (10.0)	52.4 (11.3)	54.8 (12.7)	58.1 (14.5)	61.4 (16.3)	64.7 (18.2)	65.4 (18.6)	64.2 (17.9)	59.9 (15.5)	53.1 (11.7)	48.2 (9.0)	56.8 (13.8)	
Mean minimum °F (°C)	41.4 (5.2)	42.9 (6.1)	45.4 (7.4)	48.9 (9.4)	53.5 (11.9)	57.4 (14.1)	61.1 (16.2)	61.7 (16.5)	59.1 (15.1)	53.7 (12.1)	45.4 (7.4)	40.5 (4.7)	39.2 (4.0)	
Record low °F (°C)	28 (−2)	28 (−2)	31 (−1)	36 (2)	40 (4)	46 (8)	49 (9)	49 (9)	44 (7)	40 (4)	34 (1)	30 (−1)	28 (−2)	
Average precipitation inches (mm)	3.29 (84)	3.64 (92)	2.23 (57)	0.69 (18)	0.32 (8.1)	0.09 (2.3)	0.02 (0.51)	0.00 (0.00)	0.13 (3.3)	0.58 (15)	0.78 (20)	2.48 (63)	14.25 (362)	
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)	6.1	6.3	5.1	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.8	5.5	34.1	
Mean monthly sunshine hours	225.3	222.5	267.0	303.5	276.2	275.8	364.1	349.5	278.5	255.1	217.3	219.4	3,254.2	
Percentage possible sunshine	71	72	72	78	64	64	83	84	75	73	70	71	73	
Average ultraviolet index	2.9	4.2	6.2	8.1	9.2	10.4	10.8	10.0	8.1	5.4	3.5	2.6	6.7	

Source 1: NOAA (sun 1961–1977)^{[122][105][123][124]}Source 2: UV Index Today (1995 to 2022)^[125]

Climate data for Los Angeles (LAX), 1991–2020 normals, extremes 1944–present													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	91 (33)	92 (33)	95 (35)	102 (39)	97 (36)	104 (40)	97 (36)	98 (37)	110 (43)	106 (41)	101 (38)	94 (34)	110 (43)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	81.2 (27.3)	80.1 (26.7)	80.6 (27.0)	83.1 (28.4)	80.6 (27.0)	79.8 (26.6)	83.7 (28.7)	86.0 (30.0)	90.7 (32.6)	90.9 (32.7)	87.2 (30.7)	78.8 (26.0)	95.5 (35.3)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	66.3 (19.1)	65.6 (18.7)	66.1 (18.9)	68.1 (20.1)	69.5 (20.8)	72.0 (22.2)	75.1 (23.9)	76.7 (24.8)	76.5 (24.7)	74.4 (23.6)	70.9 (21.6)	66.1 (18.9)	70.6 (21.4)
Daily mean °F (°C)	57.9 (14.4)	57.9 (14.4)	59.1 (15.1)	61.1 (16.2)	63.6 (17.6)	66.4 (19.1)	69.6 (20.9)	70.7 (21.5)	70.1 (21.2)	67.1 (19.5)	62.3 (16.8)	57.6 (14.2)	63.6 (17.6)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	49.4 (9.7)	50.1 (10.1)	52.2 (11.2)	54.2 (12.3)	57.6 (14.2)	60.9 (16.1)	64.0 (17.8)	64.8 (18.2)	63.7 (17.6)	59.8 (15.4)	53.7 (12.1)	49.1 (9.5)	56.6 (13.7)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	41.8 (5.4)	42.9 (6.1)	45.3 (7.4)	48.0 (8.9)	52.7 (11.5)	56.7 (13.7)	60.2 (15.7)	61.0 (16.1)	58.7 (14.8)	53.2 (11.8)	46.1 (7.8)	41.1 (5.1)	39.4 (4.1)
Record low °F (°C)	27 (-3)	34 (1)	35 (2)	42 (6)	45 (7)	48 (9)	52 (11)	51 (11)	47 (8)	43 (6)	38 (3)	32 (0)	27 (-3)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	2.86 (73)	2.99 (76)	1.73 (44)	0.60 (15)	0.28 (7.1)	0.08 (2.0)	0.04 (1.0)	0.00 (0.00)	0.11 (2.8)	0.49 (12)	0.82 (21)	2.23 (57)	12.23 (311)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)	6.1	6.3	5.6	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.0	3.2	5.4	34.5
Average relative humidity (%)	63.4	67.9	70.5	71.0	74.0	75.9	76.6	76.6	74.2	70.5	65.5	62.9	70.8
Average dew point °F (°C)	41.4 (5.2)	44.4 (6.9)	46.6 (8.1)	49.1 (9.5)	52.7 (11.5)	56.5 (13.6)	60.1 (15.6)	61.2 (16.2)	59.2 (15.1)	54.1 (12.3)	46.8 (8.2)	41.4 (5.2)	51.1 (10.6)

Source: NOAA (relative humidity and dew point 1961–1990)^{[122][126][127][128]}

Environmental issues

Owing to geography, heavy reliance on automobiles, and the Los Angeles/Long Beach port complex, Los Angeles suffers from air pollution in the form of smog. The Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley are susceptible to atmospheric inversion, which holds in the exhausts from road vehicles, airplanes, locomotives, shipping, manufacturing, and other sources.^[129]



Viewable smog in Los Angeles in December 2005

The smog season lasts from approximately May to October.^[130]

While other large cities rely on rain to clear smog, Los Angeles gets only 15 inches (380 mm) of rain each year: pollution accumulates over many consecutive days. Issues of air quality in Los Angeles and other major cities led to the passage of early national environmental legislation, including the Clean Air Act. When the act was passed, California was unable to create a State Implementation Plan that would enable it to meet the new air quality standards, largely because of the level of pollution in Los Angeles generated by older vehicles.^[131] More recently, the state of

External audio

"Fighting Smog in Los Angeles" (<https://www.sciencehistory.org/distillations/podcast/fighting-smog-in-los-angeles>), *Distillations* Podcast, 2018 Science History Institute

California has led the nation in working to limit pollution by mandating low-emission vehicles. Smog is expected to continue to drop in the coming years because of aggressive steps to reduce it, which include electric and hybrid cars, improvements in mass transit, and other measures.

The number of Stage 1 smog alerts in Los Angeles has declined from over 100 per year in the 1970s to almost zero in the new millennium.^[132] Despite improvement, the 2006 and 2007 annual reports of the American Lung Association ranked the city as the most polluted in the country with short-term particle pollution and year-round particle pollution.^[133] In 2008, the city was ranked the second most polluted and again had the highest year-round particulate pollution.^[134] The city met its goal of providing 20 percent of the city's power from renewable sources in 2010.^[135] The American Lung Association's 2013 survey ranks the metro area as having the nation's worst smog, and fourth in both short-term and year-round pollution amounts.^[136]

Los Angeles is also home to the nation's largest urban oil field. There are more than 700 active oil wells within 1,500 feet (460 m) of homes, churches, schools and hospitals in the city, a situation about which the EPA has voiced serious concerns.^[137]

Demographics

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%*
1850	1,610	—
1860	4,385	172.4%
1870	5,728	30.6%
1880	11,183	95.2%
1890	50,395	350.6%
1900	102,479	103.4%
1910	319,198	211.5%
1920	576,673	80.7%
1930	1,238,048	114.7%
1940	1,504,277	21.5%
1950	1,970,358	31.0%
1960	2,479,015	25.8%
1970	2,811,801	13.4%
1980	2,968,528	5.6%
1990	3,485,398	17.4%
2000	3,694,820	6.0%
2010	3,792,621	2.6%
2020	3,898,747	2.8%
2023 (est.)	3,820,914 ^[138]	-2.0%

U.S. Decennial Census^[139]
 1850–1870^[140]^[141] 1880–1890^[142]
 1900^[143] 1910^[144] 1920^[145]
 1930^[146] 1940^[147] 1950^[148]
 1960^[149] 1970^[150] 1980^[151]
 1990^[152] 2000^[153] 2010^[154]

Total population, age and sex

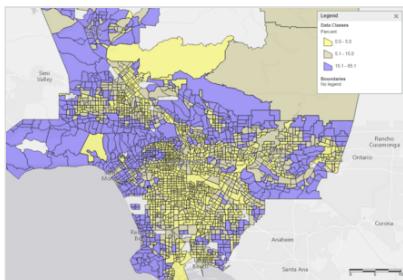
The 2020 U.S. census reported Los Angeles had a population of 3,898,747.^[155] The population density was 8,304.2 people per square mile (3,168 people per square kilometer). 5.2% of the total population is under 5 years old, 19.5% under 18 and 13.8% 65 years old and over.^[155] Females make up 50.2% of the total population.^[155]

Housing and families

Owner-occupied housing units make 36.3% of the total Los Angeles housing units and they cost \$879,500 in average. (2019-2023)^[155] With a mortgage, the medium selected monthly owner costs are \$3,399 and without a mortgage \$950. (2019-2023)^[155] Median gross rent is \$1,879. (2019-2023)^[155] There are 1,419,663 households in Los Angeles, with an average of 2.64 people being part of them. (2019-2023).^[155]

According to the United States Census, Los Angeles had a 2019-2023 median household income of \$80,366, with 16.5% of the population living below the federal poverty line.^[156]

Economy



Percentage of households with incomes above \$150k across Los Angeles County census tracts

66.5% of the total population aged 16 and over make up Los Angeles in civilian labor force, while among female residents aged 16 and over the percentage is 61.0%.^[155] In 2022, accommodation and food services made \$17,366,966, health care and social assistance sectors made \$46,297,839, transportation and warehousing \$25,410,257 and the retail sector \$81,351,523, with residents spending an average of \$21,281 in retail purchases throughout the year.^[155] From 2019 to 2023, the median household income in Los Angeles was \$80,366 (2023 dollars), while the per capita income in the past 12 months was \$46,270.^[155] 16.5% of Los Angeles inhabitants live in poverty.^[155]

Race and ethnicity

According to the 2020 census, 37.3% of Los Angeles population is White, while 15.7% is Mixed, 12.0% Asian, 8.5% Black, 1.2% Native American and 0.1% Pacific Islander.^[155] Ethnic enclaves like Chinatown, Historic Filipinotown, Koreatown, Little Armenia, Little Ethiopia, Tehrangeles, Little Tokyo, Little Bangladesh, and Thai Town provide examples of the polyglot character of Los Angeles. Mexican ancestry makes up the largest origin among descendants of American countries other than the United States at 31.9% of the city's population, followed by those of Salvadoran (6.0%) and Guatemalan (3.6%) heritage. Descendants of Mexicans and Central Americans have long established communities in Los Angeles and are spread throughout the entire city and its metropolitan area. It is most heavily concentrated in regions around Downtown, such as East Los Angeles, Northeast Los Angeles and Westlake.^[157]



Los Angeles Chinatown

The largest Asian ethnic groups are Filipinos (3.2%) and Koreans (2.9%), which have their own established ethnic enclaves—Koreatown in the Wilshire Center and Historic Filipinotown.^[158] Chinese people, which make up 1.8% of Los Angeles's population, reside mostly outside of Los Angeles city limits, in the San Gabriel Valley of eastern Los Angeles County, but make a sizable presence in the city, notably in Chinatown.^[159] Chinatown and Thaitown are also home to many Thais and Cambodians, which make up 0.3% and 0.1% of Los Angeles's population, respectively. The Japanese comprise 0.9% of the city's population and have an established Little Tokyo in the city's downtown, and another significant community of Japanese Americans is in the Sawtelle district of West Los Angeles. Vietnamese make up 0.5% of Los Angeles's population. Indians make up 0.9% of the city's population.

Los Angeles is also home to Caucasian and Middle Eastern communities, such as Armenians, Assyrians, and Iranians, many of whom live in enclaves like Little Armenia and Tehrangeles.^{[160][161]}

African Americans have been the predominant ethnic group in South Los Angeles, which has emerged as the largest African-American community in the western United States since the 1960s. The neighborhoods of South Los Angeles with highest concentration of African Americans include Crenshaw, Baldwin Hills, Leimert

Park, Hyde Park, Gramercy Park, Manchester Square and Watts.^[162] Since the 1990s, the growing cost of living in the city has most impacted the African American population. African Americans are the fastest declining population in the city and many of the formerly predominately African American neighborhoods have become much more diverse.^{[163][164]} There is also a sizable Eritrean and Ethiopian community in the Fairfax region.^[165]

Los Angeles has the second-largest Mexican, Armenian, Salvadoran, Filipino, and Guatemalan populations by city in the world, the third-largest Canadian population in the world, and has the largest Japanese, Iranian/Persian, Cambodian, and Romani (Gypsy) populations in the country.^[166] The Italian community is concentrated in San Pedro.^[167]

Most of Los Angeles' foreign-born population were born in Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Philippines and South Korea.^[168]

Religion

According to a 2014 study by the Pew Research Center, Christianity is the most prevalently practiced religion in Los Angeles (65%).^{[169][170]} The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles is the largest archdiocese in the country.^[171] Cardinal Roger Mahony, as the archbishop, oversaw construction of the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels, which opened in September 2002 in downtown Los Angeles.^[172]

In 2011, the once common, but ultimately lapsed, custom of conducting a procession and Mass in honor of Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles, in commemoration of the founding of the City of Los Angeles in 1781, was revived by the Queen of Angels Foundation and its founder Mark Albert, with the support of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles as well as several civic leaders.^[173] The recently revived custom is a continuation of the original processions and Masses that commenced on the first anniversary of the founding of Los Angeles in 1782 and continued for nearly a century thereafter.

Religious affiliation (2014) ^{[169][170]}	
Christian	65%
Catholic	32%
Protestant	30%
Other Christian	3%
Unaffiliated	25%
Jewish	3%
Muslim	2%
Buddhist	2%
Hindu	1%
Other faiths	1%



St. Vincent de Paul Church, a parish of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles

With 621,000 Jews in the metropolitan area, the region has the second-largest population of Jews in the United States, after New York City.^[174] Many of Los Angeles's Jews now live on the Westside and in the San Fernando Valley, though Boyle Heights once had a large Jewish population prior to World War II due to restrictive housing covenants. Major Orthodox Jewish neighborhoods include Hancock Park, Pico-Robertson, and Valley Village, while Jewish Israelis are well represented in the Encino and Tarzana neighborhoods, and Persian Jews in Beverly Hills. Many varieties of Judaism are represented in the greater Los Angeles area, including Reform, Conservative, Orthodox, and Reconstructionist. The Breed Street Shul in East Los Angeles, built in 1923, was the largest synagogue west of Chicago in its early decades; it is no longer in daily use as a synagogue and is being converted to a museum and community center.^{[175][176]} The Kabbalah Centre also has a presence in the city.^[177]

The International Church of the Foursquare Gospel was founded in Los Angeles by Aimee Semple McPherson in 1923 and remains headquartered there to this day. For many years, the church convened at Angelus Temple, which, at its construction, was one of the largest churches in the country.^[178]

Los Angeles has had a rich and influential Protestant tradition. The first Protestant service in Los Angeles was a Methodist meeting held in a private home in 1850 and the oldest Protestant church still operating, First Congregational Church, was founded in 1867.^[179] In the early 1900s the Bible Institute Of Los Angeles

published the founding documents of the Christian Fundamentalist movement and the Azusa Street Revival launched Pentecostalism.^[179] The Metropolitan Community Church also had its origins in the Los Angeles area.^[180] Important churches in the city include First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, Bel Air Presbyterian Church, First African Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, West Angeles Church of God in Christ, Second Baptist Church, Crenshaw Christian Center, McCarty Memorial Christian Church, and First Congregational Church.



Wilshire Boulevard Temple is one of the largest synagogues in LA.



Second Church of Christ, Scientist

The Hollywood region of Los Angeles also has several significant headquarters, churches, and the Celebrity Center of Scientology.^{[181][182]}

Because of Los Angeles's large multi-ethnic population, a wide variety of faiths are practiced, including Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Zoroastrianism, Sikhism, Bahá'í, various Eastern Orthodox Churches, Sufism, Shintoism, Taoism, Confucianism, Chinese folk religion and countless others. Immigrants from Asia for example, have formed a number of significant Buddhist congregations making the city home to the greatest variety of Buddhists in the world. The first Buddhist joss house

was founded in the city in 1875.^[179] Atheism and other secular beliefs are also common, as the city is the largest in the Western U.S. Unchurched Belt.

Homelessness

As of January 2020, there are 41,290 homeless people in the City of Los Angeles, comprising roughly 62% of the homeless population of LA County.^[183] This is an increase of 14.2% over the previous year (with a 12.7% increase in the overall homeless population of LA County).^{[184][185]} The epicenter of homelessness in Los Angeles is the Skid Row neighborhood, which contains 8,000 homeless people, one of the largest stable populations of homeless people in the United States.^{[186][187]} The increased homeless population in Los Angeles has been attributed to lack of housing affordability^[185] and to substance abuse.^[188] Almost 60 percent of the 82,955 people who became newly homeless in 2019 said their homelessness was because of economic hardship.^[184] In Los Angeles, black people are roughly four times more likely to experience homelessness.^{[184][189]}



Homeless tents outside Los Angeles City Hall, 2021

Economy

The economy of Los Angeles is driven by international trade, entertainment (television, motion pictures, video games, music recording, and production), aerospace, technology, petroleum, fashion, apparel, and tourism.^[190] Other significant industries include finance, telecommunications, law, healthcare, and transportation. In the 2017 Global Financial Centres Index, Los Angeles was ranked the 19th most competitive financial center in the world and sixth most competitive in the U.S. after New York City, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, and Washington, D.C.^[191] Although many businesses have left downtown Los Angeles following the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts are underway to reinvent the neighborhood as a cultural center with a large architectural showcase in Bunker Hill designed by Frank Gehry.^[28]



Employment by industry in Los Angeles County in 2015

Of the five major film studios, only Paramount Pictures is within Los Angeles' city limits;^[192] it is located in the so-called Thirty-Mile Zone of entertainment headquarters in Southern California.

Los Angeles is the largest manufacturing center in the United States.^[193] The contiguous ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach together comprise the busiest port in the United States by some measures and the fifth busiest port in the world, vital to trade within the Pacific Rim.^[194]



The combined Port of Los Angeles-Port of Long Beach is the fifth-busiest port in the world.

The Los Angeles metropolitan area has a gross metropolitan product of over \$1.0 trillion (as of 2018),^[27] making it the third-largest economic metropolitan area in the world, after New York and Tokyo.^[27] Los Angeles has been classified an "alpha world city" according to a 2012 study by a group at Loughborough University.^[195]

The Department of Cannabis Regulation enforces cannabis legislation after the legalization of the sale and distribution of cannabis in 2016.^[196] As of October 2019, more than 300 existing cannabis businesses (both retailers and their suppliers) have been granted approval to operate in what is considered the nation's largest market.^{[197][198]}

As of 2018, Los Angeles is home to three Fortune 500 companies: AECOM, CBRE Group, and Reliance Steel & Aluminum Co.^[199] Other companies headquartered in Los Angeles and the surrounding metropolitan area include The Aerospace Corporation, California Pizza Kitchen,^[200] Capital Group Companies, Deluxe Entertainment Services Group, Dine Brands Global, DreamWorks Animation, Dollar Shave Club, Fandango Media, Farmers Insurance Group, Forever 21, Hulu, Panda Express, SpaceX, Ubisoft Film & Television, The Walt Disney Company, Universal Pictures, Warner Bros., Warner Music Group, and Trader Joe's.

At the end of the second quarter of 2024, Los Angeles saw an office space vacancy rate of 31.5%, a 33.5% increase year-over-year.^{[201][202]} Retail vacancy stood at 8.6%, a 15% increase year-over-year.^[202]

As of 2025, Los Angeles is the largest city in the United States to not be home to a Federal Reserve Bank.^[203]

Largest non-government employers in Los Angeles County, June 2023^[204]

Rank	Employer	Employees
1	Kaiser Permanente	44,769
2	University of Southern California	23,227
3	Northrop Grumman Corp.	18,000
4	Cedars-Sinai Medical Center	16,730
5	Allied Universal	15,326
6	Target Corp.	15,000
7	Providence Health and Services Southern California	14,395
8	Ralphs/Food 4 Less (Kroger Co. Division)	14,000
9	Walt Disney Co.	12,200
10	Boeing Co.	12,005



Downtown Los Angeles is the central business district of the city.

Arts and culture

Los Angeles is often billed as the creative capital of the world because one in every six of its residents works in a creative industry^[205] and there are more artists, writers, filmmakers, actors, dancers and musicians living and working in Los Angeles than any other city at any other time in world history.^[206] Los Angeles is strongly influenced by Mexican American culture due to California formerly being part of Mexico and, previously, the Spanish Empire.^[207] The city is also known for its prolific murals.^[208]

Landmarks



El Cabrillo, a Spanish Revival style National Historic Landmark

The architecture of Los Angeles is influenced by its Spanish, Mexican, and American roots. Popular styles in the city include Spanish Colonial Revival style, Mission Revival style, California Churrigueresque style, Mediterranean Revival style, Art Deco style, and Mid-Century Modern style, among others.



The city's historic center at Plaza de Los Angeles near Calle Olvera

Important landmarks in Los Angeles include the Hollywood Sign,^[209] Walt Disney Concert Hall, Capitol Records Building,^[210] the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels,^[211] Angels Flight,^[212] Grauman's Chinese Theatre,^[213] Dolby Theatre,^[214] Griffith Observatory,^[215] Getty Center,^[216] Getty Villa,^[217] Stahl House,^[218] the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, L.A. Live,^[219] the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Venice Canal Historic District and boardwalk, Theme Building, Bradbury Building, U.S. Bank Tower, Wilshire Grand Center, Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles City Hall, Hollywood Bowl,^[220] battleship USS Iowa, Watts Towers,^[221] Crypto.com Arena, Dodger Stadium, and Olvera Street.^[222]

Movies and the performing arts

The performing arts play a major role in Los Angeles's cultural identity. According to the USC Stevens Institute for Innovation, "there are more than 1,100 annual theatrical productions and 21 openings every week."^[206] The Los Angeles Music Center is "one of the three largest performing arts centers in the nation", with more than 1.3 million visitors per year.^[223] The Walt Disney Concert Hall, centerpiece of the Music Center, is home to the prestigious Los Angeles Philharmonic.^[224] Notable organizations such as Center Theatre Group, the Los Angeles Master Chorale, and the Los Angeles Opera are also resident companies of the Music Center.^{[225][226][227]} Talent is locally cultivated at premier institutions such as the Colburn School and the USC Thornton School of Music.



Grauman's Chinese Theatre on the Hollywood Walk of Fame



Hollywood Bowl in Hollywood Hills

The city's Hollywood neighborhood has been recognized as the center of the motion picture industry, having held this distinction since the early 20th century, and the Los Angeles area is also associated with being the center of the television industry.^[228] The city is home to major film studios as well as major record labels. Los Angeles plays host to the annual Academy Awards, the Primetime Emmy Awards, the Grammy Awards as well as many other entertainment industry awards shows. Los Angeles is the site of the USC School of Cinematic Arts which is the oldest film school in the United States.^[229]

Museums and galleries

There are 841 museums and art galleries in Los Angeles County,^[230] more museums per capita than any other city in the U.S.^[230] Some of the notable museums are the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (the largest art museum in the Western United States^[231]), the Getty Center (part of the J. Paul Getty Trust, the world's wealthiest art institution^[232]), the Petersen Automotive Museum,^[233] the Huntington Library,^[234] the Natural History Museum,^[235] the Battleship Iowa,^[236] The Broad, which houses over 2,000 works of contemporary art^[237] and the Museum of Contemporary Art.^[238] A significant number of art galleries are on Gallery Row, and tens of thousands attend the monthly Downtown Art Walk there.^[239]

Libraries



[Los Angeles Central Library](#)

The [Los Angeles Public Library](#) system operates 72 public libraries in the city.^[240] Enclaves of unincorporated areas are served by branches of the [County of Los Angeles Public Library](#), many of which are within walking distance to residents.^[241]



The [Getty Villa](#) is one of the two campuses of the [J. Paul Getty Museum](#), alongside the [Getty Center](#).

Cuisine

Los Angeles' food culture is a fusion of global cuisine brought on by the city's rich immigrant history and population. As of 2022, the [Michelin Guide](#) recognized 10 restaurants granting 2 restaurants two stars and eight restaurants one star.^[242]

Latin American immigrants, particularly [Mexican](#) immigrants, brought [tacos](#), [burritos](#), [quesadillas](#), [tortas](#), [tamales](#), and [enchiladas](#) served from food trucks and stands, [taquerias](#), and [cafés](#). Asian restaurants, many immigrant-owned, exist throughout the city with hotspots in [Chinatown](#),^[243] [Koreatown](#),^[244] and [Little Tokyo](#).^[245] Los Angeles also carries an outsized offering of vegan, vegetarian, and plant-based options.

Sports

Los Angeles and its metropolitan area are the home of eleven top-level professional sports teams, several of which play in neighboring communities but use Los Angeles in their name. These teams include the [Los Angeles Dodgers](#)^[246] and [Los Angeles Angels](#)^[247] of [Major League Baseball](#) (MLB), the [Los Angeles Rams](#)^[248] and [Los Angeles Chargers](#) of the [National Football League](#) (NFL), the [Los Angeles Lakers](#)^[249] and [Los Angeles Clippers](#)^[250] of the [National Basketball Association](#) (NBA), the [Los Angeles Kings](#)^[251] and [Anaheim Ducks](#)^[252] of the [National Hockey League](#) (NHL), the [Los Angeles Galaxy](#)^[253] and [Los Angeles FC](#)^[254] of [Major League Soccer](#) (MLS), the [Los Angeles Sparks](#) of the [Women's National Basketball Association](#) (WNBA),^[255] the SoCal Lashings of [Minor League Cricket](#) (MiLC) and the [Los Angeles Knight Riders](#) of [Major League Cricket](#) (MLC).^[256]



[Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum](#)

Other notable sports teams include the [UCLA Bruins](#) and the [USC Trojans](#) in the [National Collegiate Athletic Association](#) (NCAA), both of which are Division I teams in the [Big Ten Conference](#).^[257]



[Dodger Stadium](#), home of the [Los Angeles Dodgers](#) of [Major League Baseball](#)

Los Angeles is the second-largest city in the United States but hosted no NFL team between 1995 and 2015. At one time, the Los Angeles area hosted two NFL teams: the [Rams](#) and the [Raiders](#). Both left the city in 1995, with the Rams moving to [St. Louis](#), and the Raiders moving back to their original home of [Oakland](#). After 21 seasons in St. Louis, on January 12, 2016, the NFL announced the Rams would be moving back to Los Angeles for the 2016 NFL season with its home games played at the [Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum](#) for four seasons.^{[258][259][260]} Prior to 1995, the Rams played their home games in the Coliseum from 1946 to 1979 which made them the first professional sports team to play in Los Angeles, and then moved to [Anaheim Stadium](#) from 1980 until 1994. The [San Diego Chargers](#) announced on January 12, 2017, that they would also relocate back to Los Angeles (the first since its inaugural season in 1960)

and become the [Los Angeles Chargers](#) beginning in the [2017 NFL season](#) and played at [Dignity Health Sports Park](#) in [Carson, California](#), for three seasons.^[261] The Rams and the Chargers would soon move to the newly built [SoFi Stadium](#), located in nearby [Inglewood](#) during the [2020 season](#).^[262]

Los Angeles boasts a number of sports venues, including [Dodger Stadium](#),^[263] the [Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum](#),^[264] [BMO Stadium](#)^[265] and [Crypto.com Arena](#).^[266] The [Kia Forum](#), [SoFi Stadium](#), [Dignity Health Sports Park](#), the [Rose Bowl](#), [Angel Stadium](#), [Honda Center](#), and [Intuit Dome](#) are also in adjacent cities and cities in Los Angeles's metropolitan area.^[267]



[Crypto.com Arena](#), home to the [Los Angeles Lakers](#), [Los Angeles Kings](#), and [Los Angeles Sparks](#)

Los Angeles has twice hosted the [Summer Olympic Games](#): in [1932](#) and in [1984](#), and will host the games for a third time in [2028](#).^[268] Los Angeles will be the third city after London ([1908](#), [1948](#) and [2012](#)) and Paris ([1900](#), [1924](#) and [2024](#)) to host the Olympic Games three times. When the tenth Olympic Games were hosted in [1932](#), the former 10th Street was renamed Olympic Blvd. Los Angeles also hosted the [Deaflympics](#) in [1985](#)^[269] and [Special Olympics World Summer Games](#) in [2015](#).^[270]



[BMO Stadium](#), home of [Los Angeles FC](#) of [Major League Soccer](#)

Eight NFL [Super Bowls](#) were also held in the city and its surrounding areas - two at the [Memorial Coliseum](#) (the first Super Bowl, I and VII), five at the [Rose Bowl](#) in suburban [Pasadena](#) (XI, XIV, XVII, XXI, and XXVII), and one at the suburban [Inglewood](#) (LVI).^[271] The Rose Bowl also hosts an annual and highly prestigious [NCAA college football game](#) called the [Rose Bowl](#), which happens every New Year's Day.

Los Angeles also hosted eight [FIFA World Cup](#) soccer games at the [Rose Bowl](#) in [1994](#), including the [final](#), where [Brazil](#) won. The Rose Bowl also hosted four matches in the [1999 FIFA Women's World Cup](#), including the [final](#), where the [United States](#) won against [China](#) on penalty kicks. This was the game where [Brandi Chastain](#) took her shirt off after she scored the tournament-winning penalty kick, creating an iconic image. Los Angeles will be one of eleven U.S. host cities for the [2026 FIFA World Cup](#) with matches set to be held at [SoFi Stadium](#).^[272]

Los Angeles is one of six North American cities to have won championships in all five of its major leagues (MLB, NFL, NHL, NBA and MLS), having completed the feat with the Kings' [2012 Stanley Cup title](#).^[273]

Government

Los Angeles is a [charter city](#) as opposed to a [general law city](#). The current charter was adopted on June 8, 1999, and has been amended many times.^[274] The [elected government](#) consists of the [Los Angeles City Council](#) and the [mayor of Los Angeles](#), which operate under a [mayor–council government](#), as well as the [city attorney](#) (not to be confused with the [district attorney](#), a county office) and [controller](#). The mayor is [Karen Bass](#).^[275] There are 15 city council districts.

The city has many departments and appointed officers, including the [Los Angeles Police Department](#) (LAPD),^[276] the [Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners](#),^[277] the [Los Angeles Fire Department](#) (LAFD),^[278] the [Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles](#) (HACLA),^[279] the [Los Angeles Department of Transportation](#) (LADOT),^[280] and the [Los Angeles Public Library](#) (LAPL).^[281]

The charter of the City of Los Angeles ratified by voters in 1999 created a system of advisory neighborhood councils that would represent the diversity of stakeholders, defined as those who live, work or own property in the neighborhood. The neighborhood councils are relatively autonomous and spontaneous in that they

identify their own boundaries, establish their own bylaws, and elect their own officers. There are about 90 neighborhood councils.

Residents of Los Angeles elect supervisors for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th supervisorial districts.



Federal and state representation

In the California State Assembly, Los Angeles is split between fourteen districts.^[282] In the California State Senate, the city is split between eight districts.^[283] In the United States House of Representatives, it is split among nine congressional districts.^[284]

Los Angeles City Hall, built in 1928, houses the Mayor of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles City Council.

Politics

Los Angeles City Presidential Election Results

Los Angeles City Presidential Election Results^{[285][286]}

Year	Democratic	Republican	Third Parties
2024	70.10% 976,658	26.50% 369,586	3.40% 46,865
2020	76.58% 1,223,368	21.40% 341,804	2.02% 32,238
2016	78.48% 1,016,070	16.34% 211,561	5.18% 67,132
2012	76.32% 892,672	21.05% 246,202	2.63% 30,778
2008	76.25% 903,651	21.86% 259,031	1.89% 22,436
2004	72.93% 626,345	25.82% 221,797	1.25% 10,709

Crime



The LAPD on May Day 2006 in front of the new Caltrans District 7 Headquarters

In 1992, the city of Los Angeles recorded 1,092 murders.^[287] Los Angeles experienced a significant decline in crime in the 1990s and late 2000s and reached a 50-year low in 2009 with 314 homicides.^{[288][289]} This is a rate of 7.85 per 100,000 population—a major decrease from 1980 when a homicide rate of 34.2 per 100,000 was reported.^{[290][291]} This included 15 officer-involved shootings. One shooting led to the death of a SWAT team member, Randal Simmons, the first in LAPD's history.^[292] Los Angeles totaled 251 murders in 2013, a decrease of 16 percent from the previous year. Police speculate the drop resulted from a number of factors, including young people spending more time online.^[293] In 2021, murders rose to the highest level since 2008 and there were 348.^[294]

In 2015, it was revealed that the LAPD had been under-reporting crime for eight years, making the crime rate in the city appear much lower than it really was.^{[295][296]}

The Dragna crime family and Mickey Cohen dominated organized crime in the city during the Prohibition era^[297] and reached its peak during the 1940s and 1950s with the "Battle of Sunset Strip" as part of the American Mafia, but has gradually declined since then with the rise of various black and Hispanic gangs in the late 1960s and early 1970s.^[297]

According to the [Los Angeles Police Department](#), the city is home to 45,000 gang members, organized into 450 gangs.^[298] Among them are the [Crips](#) and [Bloods](#), which are both African American street gangs that originated in the [South Los Angeles](#) region. Latino street gangs such as the [Sureños](#), a Mexican American street gang, and [Mara Salvatrucha](#), which has mainly members of Salvadoran descent, as well as other Central American descents, all originated in Los Angeles. This has led to the city being referred to as the "Gang Capital of America".^[299]

Education

Colleges and universities

There are three public universities within the city limits: [California State University, Los Angeles](#) (CSULA), [California State University, Northridge](#) (CSUN) and [University of California, Los Angeles](#) (UCLA).^[300]

Private colleges in the city include:

- [American Film Institute Conservatory](#)^[301]
- [Alliant International University](#)^[302]
- [American Academy of Dramatic Arts \(Los Angeles Campus\)](#)^[303]
- [American Jewish University](#)^[304]
- [Abraham Lincoln University](#)^[305]
- [The American Musical and Dramatic Academy – Los Angeles campus](#)
- [Antioch University's Los Angeles campus](#)^[306]
- [Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science](#)^[307]
- [Colburn School](#)^[308]
- [Columbia College Hollywood](#)^[309]
- [Emerson College \(Los Angeles Campus\)](#)^[310]
- [Emperor's College](#)^[311]
- [Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising's Los Angeles campus \(FIDM\)](#)
- [Los Angeles Film School](#)^[312]
- [Loyola Marymount University \(LMU is also the parent university of Loyola Law School in Los Angeles\)](#)^[313]
- [Mount St. Mary's College](#)^[314]
- [National University of California](#)^[315]
- [Occidental College \("Oxy"\)](#)^[316]
- [Otis College of Art and Design \(Otis\)](#)^[317]
- [Southern California Institute of Architecture \(SCI-Arc\)](#)^[318]
- [Southwestern Law School](#)^[319]
- [University of Southern California \(USC\)](#)^[320]
- [Woodbury University](#)^[321]



[University of California, Los Angeles](#)



[University of Southern California](#)



[California State University, Los Angeles](#)



[American Film Institute](#)

The community college system consists of nine campuses governed by the trustees of the Los Angeles Community College District:

- [East Los Angeles College \(ELAC\)](#)^[322]
- [Los Angeles City College \(LACC\)](#)^[323]
- [Los Angeles Harbor College](#)^[324]
- [Los Angeles Mission College](#)^[325]

- [Los Angeles Pierce College](#)^[326]
- [Los Angeles Valley College \(LAVC\)](#)^[327]
- [Los Angeles Southwest College](#)^[328]
- [Los Angeles Trade-Technical College](#)^[329]
- [West Los Angeles College](#)^[330]

There are numerous additional colleges and universities outside the city limits in the Greater Los Angeles area, including the [Claremont Colleges](#) consortium, which includes the most selective liberal arts colleges in the U.S., and the [California Institute of Technology](#) (Caltech), one of the top STEM-focused research institutions in the world.



[Loyola Marymount University](#)

Schools

[Los Angeles Unified School District](#) serves almost all of the city of Los Angeles, as well as several surrounding communities, with a student population around 800,000.^[331] After [Proposition 13](#) was approved in 1978, urban school districts had considerable trouble with funding. LAUSD has become known for its underfunded, overcrowded and poorly maintained campuses, although its 162 Magnet schools help compete with local private schools.



[Occidental College](#)

Several small sections of Los Angeles are in the [Inglewood Unified School District](#),^[332] and the [Las Virgenes Unified School District](#).^[333] The Los Angeles County Office of Education operates the [Los Angeles County High School for the Arts](#).

Media



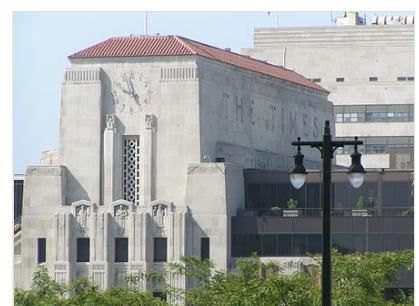
The [Hollywood Sign](#) is a prominent symbol of the [American film industry](#).

The Los Angeles metro area is the second-largest broadcast [designated market area](#) in the U.S. (after [New York](#)) with 5,431,140 homes (4.956% of the U.S.), which is served by a wide variety of local [AM](#) and [FM](#) radio and television stations. Los Angeles and New York City are the only two media markets to have seven [VHF](#) allocations assigned to them.^[334]

The major daily English-language newspaper in the area is the [Los Angeles Times](#).^[335] [La Opinión](#) is the city's major daily Spanish-language paper.^[336] [The Korea Times](#) is the city's major daily Korean-language paper while [The World Journal](#) is the city and county's major Chinese newspaper. The [Los Angeles Sentinel](#) is the city's major African-American weekly paper, boasting the largest African-American readership in the

Western United States.^[337] [Investor's Business Daily](#) is distributed from its LA corporate offices, which are headquartered in Playa del Rey.^[338]

As part of the region's aforementioned creative industry, the Big Five major broadcast television networks, [ABC](#), [CBS](#), [FOX](#), [NBC](#), and [The CW](#), all have production facilities and offices throughout various areas of Los Angeles. All four major broadcast television networks, plus major Spanish-language networks [Telemundo](#) and [Univision](#), also own and operate stations that both serve the Los Angeles market and serve as each network's West Coast [flagship station](#): ABC's [KABC-TV](#) (Channel 7),^[339] CBS's [KCBS-TV](#) (Channel 2), Fox's [KTTV-TV](#) (Channel 11),^[340] NBC's [KNBC-TV](#) (Channel 4),^[341] The CW's [KTLA-TV](#) (Channel 5), MyNetworkTV's [KCOP-TV](#) (Channel 13), Telemundo's [KVEA-TV](#) (Channel 52), and Univision's [KMEX-TV](#) (Channel 34). The region also has four



The former [LA Times](#) headquarters

PBS member stations, with KCET, re-joining the network as secondary affiliate in August 2019, after spending the previous eight years as the nation's largest independent public television station. KTBN (Channel 40) is the flagship station of the religious Trinity Broadcasting Network, based out of Santa Ana. A variety of independent television stations, such as KCAL-TV (Channel 9), also operate in the area.



Paramount Pictures Studios

There are also a number of smaller regional newspapers, alternative weeklies and magazines, including the Los Angeles Register, Los Angeles Community News, (which focuses on coverage of the greater Los Angeles area), Los Angeles Daily News (which focuses coverage on the San Fernando Valley), LA Weekly, L.A. Record (which focuses coverage on the music scene in the Greater Los Angeles Area), Los Angeles Magazine, the Los Angeles Business Journal, the Los Angeles Daily Journal (legal industry paper), The Hollywood Reporter, Variety (both entertainment industry papers), and Los Angeles Downtown News.^[342] In addition to the major papers, numerous local periodicals serve immigrant communities in their native languages, including Armenian, English, Korean, Persian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, and Arabic. Many cities adjacent to Los Angeles also have their own daily newspapers whose coverage and availability overlaps with certain Los Angeles neighborhoods. Examples include The Daily Breeze (serving the South Bay), and The Long Beach Press-Telegram.

Los Angeles arts, culture and nightlife news is also covered by a number of local and national online guides, including Time Out Los Angeles, Thrillist, Kristin's List, DailyCandy, Diversity News Magazine, LAist, and Flavorpill.^{[343][344][345][346]}

Infrastructure

Transportation

Freeways

The city and the rest of the Los Angeles metropolitan area are served by an extensive network of freeways and highways. Texas Transportation Institute's annual Urban Mobility Report ranked Los Angeles area roads the most congested in the United States in 2019 as measured by annual delay per traveler, area residents experiencing a cumulative average of 119 hours waiting in traffic that year.^[347] Los Angeles was followed by San Francisco/Oakland, Washington, D.C., and Miami. Despite the congestion in the city, the mean daily travel time for commuters in Los Angeles is shorter than other major cities, including New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago. Los Angeles's mean travel time for work commutes in 2006 was 29.2 minutes, similar to those of San Francisco and Washington, D.C.^[348]



Judge Harry Pregerson Interchange, connecting the Century Freeway (I-105) and the Harbor Freeway (I-110) in South LA

The major highways that connect LA to the rest of the nation include Interstate 5, which runs south through San Diego to Tijuana in Mexico and north through Sacramento, Portland, and Seattle to the Canada-US border; Interstate 10, the southernmost east-west, coast-to-coast Interstate Highway in the United States, going to Jacksonville, Florida; and U.S. Route 101, which heads to the California Central Coast, San Francisco, the Redwood Empire, and the Oregon and Washington coasts.

Buses



Los Angeles Metro Bus operated by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

weekday, with a total of 197,950,700 riders in 2022.^[352] Metro also runs two Metro Busway lines, the G and J lines, which are bus rapid transit lines with stops and frequencies similar to those of Los Angeles's light rail system.

There are also smaller regional public transit systems that mainly serve specific cities or regions in Los Angeles County. For example, the Big Blue Bus provides extensive bus service in Santa Monica and western Los Angeles County, while Foothill Transit focuses on routes in the San Gabriel Valley in southeast Los Angeles County with one express route going into downtown Los Angeles. Los Angeles World Airports also runs two frequent FlyAway express bus routes (via freeways) from Los Angeles Union Station and Van Nuys to Los Angeles International Airport.^[353]

While cash is accepted on all buses, the primary payment method for Los Angeles Metro Bus, Metro Busway, and 27 other regional bus agencies is a TAP card, a contactless stored-value card.^[354] According to the 2016 American Community Survey, 9.2% of working Los Angeles (city) residents made the journey to work via public transportation.^[355]

Rail

The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority also operates a subway and light rail system across Los Angeles and its county. The system is called Los Angeles Metro Rail and consists of the B and D subway lines, as well as the A, C, E, and K light rail lines.^[351] TAP cards are required for all Metro Rail trips.^[356] As of the third quarter of 2023, the city's subway system is the ninth busiest in the United States, and its light rail system is the country's second busiest.^[352] In 2022, the system had a ridership of 57,299,800, or about 189,200 per weekday, in the third quarter of 2023.^[352]

Since the opening of the first line, the A Line, in 1990, the system has been extended significantly, with more extensions currently in progress. Today, the system serves numerous areas across the county on 107.4 mi (172.8 km) of rail, including Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Monica, Norwalk, El Segundo, North Hollywood, Inglewood, and downtown Los Angeles. As of 2023, there are 101 stations in the Metro Rail system.^[357]

Los Angeles is also center of its county's commuter rail system, Metrolink, which links Los Angeles to Ventura, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. The system consists of eight lines and 69 stations operating on 545.6 miles (878.1 kilometres) of track.^[358] Metrolink averages 42,600 trips per weekday, the busiest line being the San Bernardino Line.^[359] Apart from Metrolink, Los Angeles is also



Map of the Los Angeles Metro Rail system (as of June 16, 2023).



[Metrolink](#) passenger rail map, which stretches from [Lancaster](#) to [Oceanside](#), with [Union Station](#) as the central hub.

connected to other cities by intercity passenger trains from [Amtrak](#) on five different lines.^[360] One of the lines is the [Pacific Surfliner](#) route which operates multiple daily round trips between [San Diego](#) and [San Luis Obispo](#), California through [Union Station](#).^[361] It is Amtrak's busiest line outside the Northeast Corridor.^[362]

The main rail station in the city is [Union Station](#) which opened in 1939, and it is the largest passenger rail terminal in the Western United States.^[363] The station is a major regional train station for [Amtrak](#), [Metrolink](#) and [Metro Rail](#). The station is Amtrak's fifth busiest station, having 1.4 million Amtrak boardings



[Union Station](#) is served by [Amtrak](#), [California](#), [Metrolink](#), and [Metro Rail](#).

and de-boardings in 2019.^[364] Union Station also offers access to [Metro Bus](#), [Greyhound](#), [LAX FlyAway](#), and other buses from different agencies.^[365]

Airports

The main international and domestic airport serving Los Angeles is [Los Angeles International Airport](#), commonly referred to by its airport code, [LAX](#).^[366] It is located on the Westside of Los Angeles near the [Sofi Stadium](#) in Inglewood.



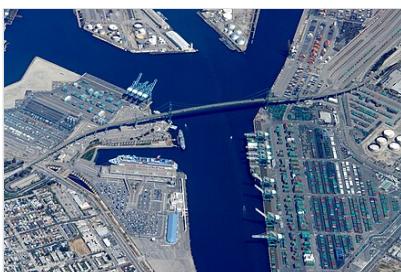
[Los Angeles Intl. Airport \(LAX\)](#) is the eighth-busiest airport in the world.

Other major nearby commercial airports include:

- [Ontario International Airport](#), owned by the city of Ontario, serves the [Inland Empire](#).^[367]
- [Hollywood Burbank Airport](#), jointly owned by the cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena. Formerly known as Bob Hope Airport and Burbank Airport, it is the closest airport to downtown Los Angeles and serves the San Fernando, San Gabriel, and Antelope Valleys.^[368]
- [Long Beach Airport](#), serves the Long Beach/Harbor area.^[369]
- [John Wayne Airport](#) of Orange County.

One of the world's busiest general-aviation airports is also in Los Angeles: [Van Nuys Airport](#).^[370]

Seaports



[Vincent Thomas Bridge](#) at [Terminal Island](#) in the [Port of Los Angeles](#)

The [Port of Los Angeles](#) is in [San Pedro Bay](#) in the [San Pedro](#) neighborhood, approximately 20 miles (32 km) south of downtown. Also called Los Angeles Harbor and WORLDPORT LA, the port complex occupies 7,500 acres (30 km²) of land and water along 43 miles (69 km) of waterfront. It adjoins the separate [Port of Long Beach](#).^[371]

The sea ports of the [Port of Los Angeles](#) and [Port of Long Beach](#) together make up the [Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor](#).^{[372][373]} Together, both ports are the fifth busiest container port in the world, with a trade volume of over 14.2 million TEU's in 2008.^[374] Singly, the Port of Los Angeles is the busiest container port in the United States and the largest cruise ship

center on the [West Coast of the United States](#) – The Port of Los Angeles's World Cruise Center served about 590,000 passengers in 2014.^[375]

There are also smaller, non-industrial harbors along Los Angeles's coastline. The port includes four bridges: the [Vincent Thomas Bridge](#), [Henry Ford Bridge](#), [Long Beach International Gateway Bridge](#), and [Commodore Schuyler F. Heim Bridge](#). Passenger ferry service from San Pedro to the city of [Avalon](#) (and [Two Harbors](#)) on

Santa Catalina Island is provided by Catalina Express.

Notable people

Sister cities

Los Angeles has 25 sister cities,^[376] listed chronologically by year joined:

- [Eilat, Israel \(1959\)](#)
- [Nagoya, Japan \(1959\)](#)
- [Salvador, Brazil \(1962\)](#)
- [Bordeaux, France \(1964\)^{\[377\]\[378\]}](#)
- [Berlin, Germany \(1967\)^{\[379\]}](#)
- [Lusaka, Zambia \(1968\)](#)
- [Mexico City, Mexico \(1969\)](#)
- [Auckland, New Zealand \(1971\)](#)
- [Busan, South Korea \(1971\)](#)
- [Mumbai, India \(1972\)](#)
- [Tehran, Iran \(1972\)](#)
- [Taipei, Taiwan \(1979\)](#)
- [Guangzhou, China \(1981\)^{\[380\]}](#)
- [Athens, Greece \(1984\)](#)
- [Saint Petersburg, Russia \(1984\)](#)
- [Vancouver, Canada \(1986\)^{\[381\]}](#)
- [Giza, Egypt \(1989\)](#)
- [Jakarta, Indonesia \(1990\)](#)
- [Kaunas, Lithuania \(1991\)](#)
- [Makati, Philippines \(1992\)](#)
- [Split, Croatia \(1993\)^{\[382\]}](#)
- [San Salvador, El Salvador \(2005\)](#)
- [Beirut, Lebanon \(2006\)](#)
- [Ischia, Campania, Italy \(2006\)](#)
- [Yerevan, Armenia \(2007\)^{\[383\]}](#)



A sign near [LA City Hall](#) displaying Los Angeles' sister cities

In addition, Los Angeles has the following "friendship cities":

- [Łódź, Poland](#)
- [City of Melbourne, Australia](#)
- [Manchester, United Kingdom^{\[384\]}](#)
- [Tel Aviv, Israel^{\[385\]}](#)

See also

- [Largest cities in Southern California](#)
- [Largest cities in the Americas](#)
- [List of hotels in Los Angeles](#)
- [List of largest houses in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area](#)
- [List of museums in Los Angeles](#)
- [List of museums in Los Angeles County, California](#)
- [List of music venues in Los Angeles](#)
- [List of people from Los Angeles](#)

- [List of tallest buildings in Los Angeles](#)
- [National Register of Historic Places listings in Los Angeles, California](#)
- [USS *Los Angeles*, 4 ships \(including 1 airship\)](#)

Notes

- a. ▪ American English: /lɔ:s 'ændʒələs/ ⓘ lawss AN-jəl-əss
▪ Spanish: *Los Ángeles*, pronounced [los 'anxeles], lit. 'The Angels'

References

1. Gollust, Shelley (April 18, 2013). "Nicknames for Los Angeles" (<http://learningenglish.voanews.com/content/nicknames-for-los-angeles/1644584.html>). *Voice of America*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140706105931/http://learningenglish.voanews.com/content/nicknames-for-los-angeles/1644584.html>) from the original on July 6, 2014. Retrieved June 26, 2014.
2. Barrows, H.D. (1899). "Felepe de Neve" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JMg1AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA151>). *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*. Vol. 4. p. 151ff. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106163845/https://books.google.com/books?id=JMg1AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA151#v=onepage&q&f=f>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 28, 2011.
3. "This 1835 Decree Made the Pueblo of Los Angeles a Ciudad – And California's Capital" (<https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/this-1835-decree-made-the-pueblo-of-los-angeles-a-ciudad-and-californias-capital>). KCET. April 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180128074945/https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/this-1835-decree-made-the-pueblo-of-los-angeles-a-ciudad-and-californias-capital>) from the original on January 28, 2018. Retrieved January 27, 2018.
4. "California Cities by Incorporation Date" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130221091414/http://www.calafco.org/docs/Cities_by_incorp_date.doc). California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions. Archived from the original (http://www.calafco.org/docs/Cities_by_incorp_date.doc) (DOC) on February 21, 2013. Retrieved August 25, 2014.
5. "About the City Government" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150208103544/http://www.lacity.org/city-government/about-city-government>). City of Los Angeles. Archived from the original (<http://www.lacity.org/city-government/about-city-government>) on February 8, 2015. Retrieved February 8, 2015.
6. "2021 U.S. Gazetteer Files" (https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2021_Gazetteer/2021_gaz_place_06.txt). United States Census Bureau. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210907202441/https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2021_Gazetteer/2021_gaz_place_06.txt) from the original on September 7, 2021. Retrieved September 7, 2021.
7. "US Census Bureau" (<https://data.census.gov/all?q=Los%20Angeles%20city,%20California>). www.census.gov. Retrieved September 13, 2024.
8. "QuickFacts: Los Angeles city, California" (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/dashboard/losangelescitycalifornia/LFE041219>). U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved September 13, 2024.
9. "List of 2020 Census Urban Areas" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>). census.gov. United States Census Bureau. Archived ([https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20230114022812/https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html)) from the original on January 14, 2023. Retrieved January 8, 2023.
10. "Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas Population Totals: 2020-2023" (<https://www.census.gov/odata/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-total-metro-and-micro-statistical-areas.html#v2023>). United States Census Bureau, Population Division. March 14, 2024. Retrieved March 15, 2024.
11. "Angelino, Angeleno, and Angeleño" (<https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/angelino-angeleno-and-angeleno>). KCET. January 10, 2011. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230219122950/https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/angelino-angeleno-and-angeleno>) from the original on February 19, 2023. Retrieved November 4, 2022.
12. "Definition of Angeleno" (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Angeleno>). Merriam-Webster. May 16, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220420032029/https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Angeleno>) from the original on April 20, 2022. Retrieved April 20, 2022.
13. "Total Gross Domestic Product for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA (MSA)" (<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NGMP31080>). Federal Reserve Economic Data. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191126024835/https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NGMP31080>) from the original on November 26, 2019. Retrieved January 3, 2024.

14. "Total Gross Domestic Product for Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA (MSA)" (<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NGMP40140>). *fred.stlouisfed.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190616224607/http://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NGMP40140>) from the original on June 16, 2019. Retrieved January 8, 2024.
15. "Total Gross Domestic Product for Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA (MSA)" (<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NGMP37100>). *fred.stlouisfed.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190616224609/http://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NGMP37100>) from the original on June 16, 2019. Retrieved January 8, 2024.
16. Zip Codes Within the City of Los Angeles (https://media.metro.net/about_us/pla/images/lazipcodes.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170713071849/http://media.metro.net/about_us/pla/images/lazipcodes.pdf) July 13, 2017, at the Wayback Machine – LAHD
17. "Slowing State Population Decline puts Latest Population at 39,185,000" (https://web.archive.org/web/20220612004340/https://dof.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Forecasting/Demographics/Documents/E-1_2022PressRelease.pdf) (PDF). *Department of Finance*. State of California. May 2, 2022. Archived from the original (https://dof.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Forecasting/Demographics/Documents/E-1_2022PressRelease.pdf) (PDF) on June 12, 2022. Retrieved June 12, 2022.
18. "America's 10 most visited cities" (<https://www.worldatlas.com/cities/america-s-10-most-visited-cities.html>), World Atlas, September 23, 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230614011733/https://www.worldatlas.com/cities/america-s-10-most-visited-cities.html>) June 14, 2023, at the Wayback Machine.
19. Estrada, William David (2009). *The Los Angeles Plaza: Sacred and Contested Space* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=eJu4Wau5G5UC&pg=PA15>). University of Texas Press. pp. 15–50. ISBN 978-0-292-78209-9.
20. Preston, Cheryl (July 16, 2013). "Subterranean L.A.: The Urban Oil Fields" (<http://blogs.getty.edu/iris/subterranean-l-a-the-urban-oil-fields/>). *The Getty Iris*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160101060623/http://blogs.getty.edu/iris/subterranean-l-a-the-urban-oil-fields/>) from the original on January 1, 2016. Retrieved December 31, 2015.
21. Josh Rottenberg (June 24, 2024). "Hollywood's exodus: Why film and TV workers are leaving Los Angeles" (<https://www.latimes.com/entertainment-arts/business/story/2024-06-24/leaving-los-angeles-hollywood-strike-no-jobs-cost-of-living>). *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved June 25, 2024.
22. Stephen Battaglio (May 15, 2024). "New York's Studio Building Boom Poses Threat to LA's Hollywood Production" (<https://www.latimes.com/entertainment-arts/business/story/2024-05-15/new-york-hollywood-post-strike-tv-film-production-soundstage>). *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved June 11, 2024.
23. Ivan Ehlers (May 21, 2024). "Opinion: Studio productions keep moving out of Los Angeles. We need to stop the bleeding" (<https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2024-05-21/film-tv-los-angeles-california-entertainment-labor-jobs#:~:text=As%20TV%20and%20movie%20productions,to%20be%20filmed%20in%20California.>). *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved June 11, 2024.
24. LaRocco, Lori Ann (September 24, 2022). "New York is now the nation's busiest port in a historic tipping point for U.S.-bound trade" (<https://www.cnbc.com/2022/09/24/new-york-now-no-1-port-in-us-as-sea-change-in-trade-hits-west-coast.html>). *CNBC*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230610035558/https://www.cnbc.com/2022/09/24/new-york-now-no-1-port-in-us-as-sea-change-in-trade-hits-west-coast.html>) from the original on June 10, 2023. Retrieved May 22, 2023.
25. "Port of NYNJ Beats West Coast Rivals with Highest 2023 Volumes" (<https://maritime-executive.com/article/port-of-nynj-beats-west-coast-rivals-with-highest-2023-volumes>). *The Maritime Executive*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230511173540/https://maritime-executive.com/article/port-of-nynj-beats-west-coast-rivals-with-highest-2023-volumes>) from the original on May 11, 2023. Retrieved May 22, 2023.
26. "Port of New York and New Jersey Remains US' Top Container Port" (<https://www.marinelink.com/news/port-new-york-new-jersey-remains-us-top-501852>). *www.marinelink.com*. December 28, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230511173540/https://www.marinelink.com/news/port-new-york-new-jersey-remains-us-top-501852>) from the original on May 11, 2023. Retrieved May 22, 2023.
27. "Table 3.1. GDP & Personal Income" (<https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1>). U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181023080037/https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1>) from the original on October 23, 2018. Retrieved April 6, 2019.
28. Roger Vincent (April 12, 2024). "Downtown L.A. is hurting. Frank Gehry thinks arts can lead a revival" (<https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2024-04-12/heavy-new-investments-in-the-arts-promise-to-lift-bunker-hill>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240414001217/https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2024-04-12/heavy-new-investments-in-the-arts-promise-to-lift-bunker-hill>) from the original on April 14, 2024. Retrieved April 14, 2024.
29. "Settlement of Los Angeles" (<http://www.laalmanac.com/history/hi03b.php>). *Los Angeles Almanac*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180902084302/http://www.laalmanac.com/history/hi03b.php>) from the original on September 2, 2018. Retrieved September 2, 2018.

30. "Ooh L.A. L.A." (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1991-12-12-me-2-story.html>) *Los Angeles Times*. December 12, 1991. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220111235047/https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1991-12-12-me-2-story.html>) from the original on January 11, 2022. Retrieved October 24, 2021.
31. Pool, Bob (March 26, 2005). "City of Angels' First Name Still Bedevils Historians" (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2005-mar-26-me-name26-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211021233935/https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2005-mar-26-me-name26-story.html>) from the original on October 21, 2021. Retrieved October 24, 2021.
32. Stein, David Allen (1953). "Los Angeles: A Noble Fight Nobly Lost". *Names*. 1 (1): 35–38. doi:10.1179/nam.1953.1.1.35 (<https://doi.org/10.1179/nam.1953.1.1.35>). ISSN 0027-7738 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0027-7738>).
33. Masters, Nathan (February 24, 2011). "The Crusader in Corduroy, the Land of Soundest Philosophy, and the 'G' That Shall Not Be Jellified" (<https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/the-crusader-in-corduroy-the-land-of-soundest-philosophy-and-the-g-that-shall-not-be-jellified>). *KCET*. Public Media Group of Southern California. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210709183813/https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/the-crusader-in-corduroy-the-land-of-soundest-philosophy-and-the-g-that-shall-not-be-jellified>) from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved July 4, 2021.
34. Masters, Nathan (May 6, 2016). "How to Pronounce "Los Angeles," According to Charles Lummis" (<https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/how-to-pronounce-los-angeles-according-to-charles-lummis>). *KCET*. Public Media Group of Southern California. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210709190942/https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/how-to-pronounce-los-angeles-according-to-charles-lummis>) from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved July 4, 2021.
35. Lummis, Charles Fletcher (June 29, 1908). "This Is the Way to Pronounce Los Angeles" (<https://www.newspapers.com/clip/32760469/19080629losangeleslummis/>). *Nebraska State Journal*. p. 4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210709185038/https://www.newspapers.com/clip/32760469/19080629losangeleslummis/>) from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved July 4, 2021.
36. Harvey, Steve (June 26, 2011). "Devil of a time with City of Angels' name" (<https://www.latimes.com/local/la-xpm-2011-jun-26-la-me-0626-then-20110626-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210709183227/https://www.latimes.com/local/la-xpm-2011-jun-26-la-me-0626-then-20110626-story.html>) from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved July 4, 2021.
37. Kenyon, John Samuel; Knott, Thomas Albert (1944). *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English* (<http://archive.org/details/pronouncingdicti00unse/page/260/mode/1up>). Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam. p. 260.
38. Buntin, John (2009). *L.A. Noir: The Struggle for the Soul of America's Most Seductive City*. New York: Harmony Books. p. 16. ISBN 978-0-307-35207-1.
39. Jones, Daniel (2011). Roach, Peter; Setter, Jane; Esling, John (eds.). *Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary* (18th ed.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-15255-6.
40. Windsor Lewis, Jack (1990). "HappY land reconnoitred: the unstressed word-final -y vowel in General British pronunciation" (<http://www.yek.me.uk/happyland.html>). In Ramsaran, Susan (ed.). *Studies in the Pronunciation of English: A Commemorative Volume in Honour of A.C. Gimson*. Routledge. pp. 159–167. ISBN 978-1-138-92111-5. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230518022340/http://www.yek.me.uk/happyland.html>) from the original on May 18, 2023. Retrieved June 12, 2023. Pages 166–167.
41. Bowman, Chris (July 8, 2008). "Smoke is Normal – for 1800" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080709015204/http://www.sacbee.com/101/story/1066675.html>). *The Sacramento Bee*. Archived from the original (<http://www.sacbee.com/101/story/1066675.html>) on July 9, 2008. Retrieved October 6, 2011.
42. Gordon J. MacDonald. "Environment: Evolution of a Concept" (<http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Admin/PUB/Documents/IR-98-077.pdf>) (PDF). p. 2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130627125913/http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Admin/PUB/Documents/IR-98-077.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on June 27, 2013. Retrieved April 16, 2013. "The Native American name for Los Angeles was Yang na, which translates into "the valley of smoke."
43. Bright, William (1998). *Fifteen Hundred California Place Names* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CET4QodMZysC&pg=PA86>). University of California Press. p. 86. ISBN 978-0-520-21271-8. LCCN 97043147 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/97043147>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106163848/https://books.google.com/books?id=CET4QodMZysC&pg=PA86#v=onepage&q&t=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 17, 2015. "Founded on the site of a Gabrielino Indian village called Yang-na, or iyáangá, 'poison-oak place.'"

44. Sullivan, Ron (December 7, 2002). "Roots of native names" (<http://www.sfgate.com/homeandgarden/thedirt/article/Roots-of-native-names-2712675.php>). *San Francisco Chronicle*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141218203254/http://www.sfgate.com/homeandgarden/thedirt/article/Roots-of-native-names-2712675.php>) from the original on December 18, 2014. Retrieved January 7, 2015. "Los Angeles itself was built over a Gabrielino village called Yangna or iyaanga', 'poison oak place.'"
45. Willard, Charles Dwight (1901). *The Herald's History of Los Angeles* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=o0cOAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA21>). Los Angeles: Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner. pp. 21–24. ISBN 978-0-598-28043-5. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106163847/https://books.google.com/books?id=o0cOAAAIAAJ&pg=PA21#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 29, 2011.
46. "Portola Expedition 1769 Diaries" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151113232240/http://pacificahistory.wikispaces.com/Portola+Expedition+1769+Diaries>). Pacifica Historical Society. Archived from the original (<http://pacificahistory.wikispaces.com/Portola+Expedition+1769+Diaries>) on November 13, 2015. Retrieved January 7, 2015.
47. Leffingwell, Randy; Worden, Alastair (November 4, 2005). *California missions and presidios* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zFn57UJ1mJIC&pg=PA43>). Voyageur Press. pp. 43–44. ISBN 978-0-89658-492-1. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106163847/https://books.google.com/books?id=zFn57UJ1mJIC&pg=PA43#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
48. Mulroy, Kevin; Taylor, Quintard; Autry Museum of Western Heritage (March 2001). "The Early African Heritage in California (Forbes, Jack D.)" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=2eH35EuLuUsC>). *Seeking El Dorado: African Americans in California*. University of Washington Press. p. 79. ISBN 978-0-295-98082-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106163918/https://books.google.com/books?id=2eH35EuLuUsC>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
49. Guinn, James Miller (1902). *Historical and biographical record of southern California: containing a history of southern California from its earliest settlement to the opening year of the twentieth century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KyFPAAAAYAAJ>). Chapman pub. co. p. 63. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230318040525/https://books.google.com/books?id=KyFPAAAAYAAJ>) from the original on March 18, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
50. Estrada, William D. (2006). *Los Angeles's Olvera Street* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NzIO8C5-Q88C>). Arcadia Publishing. ISBN 978-0-7385-3105-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106163849/https://books.google.com/books?id=NzIO8C5-Q88C>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
51. "Pio Pico, Afro Mexican Governor of Mexican California" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170202031612/https://www.aaregistry.org/historic_events/view/pio-pico-african-mexican-governor-mexican-california). *African American Registry*. Archived from the original (https://www.aaregistry.org/historic_events/view/pio-pico-african-mexican-governor-mexican-california) on February 2, 2017. Retrieved January 24, 2017.
52. "Monterey County Historical Society, Local History Pages--Secularization and the Ranchos, 1826-1846" (<http://mchsmuseum.com/secularization.html>). *mchsmuseum.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211020212525/https://www.mchsmuseum.com/secularization.html>) from the original on October 20, 2021. Retrieved October 26, 2017.
53. Bauer, K. Jack (1993). *The Mexican War, 1846-1848* (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/25746154>) (Bison books ed.). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. p. 184. OCLC 25746154 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/25746154>).
54. Guinn, James Miller (1902). *Historical and biographical record of southern California: containing a history of southern California from its earliest settlement to the opening year of the twentieth century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KyFPAAAAYAAJ>). Chapman pub. co. p. 50. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230318040525/https://books.google.com/books?id=KyFPAAAAYAAJ>) from the original on March 18, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
55. Mulholland, Catherine (2002). *William Mulholland and the Rise of Los Angeles* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iP575do7D48C>). University of California Press. p. 15. ISBN 978-0-520-23466-6. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106163850/https://books.google.com/books?id=iP575do7D48C>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
56. Kipen, David (2011). *Los Angeles in the 1930s: The WPA Guide to the City of Angels* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=aezmS52lavcC&pg=PA45>). University of California Press. pp. 45–46. ISBN 978-0-520-26883-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164352/https://books.google.com/books?id=aezmS52lavcC&pg=PA45#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.

57. "Population of the 100 Largest Urban Places: 1900" (<https://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/tabc13.txt>). United States Census Bureau. June 15, 1998. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150215201930/http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/tabc13.txt>) from the original on February 15, 2015. Retrieved January 8, 2015.
58. "The Los Angeles Aqueduct and the Owens and Mono Lakes (MONO Case)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150109051618/http://www1.american.edu/ted/mono.htm>). American University. Archived from the original (<http://www1.american.edu/ted/mono.htm>) on January 9, 2015. Retrieved January 8, 2015.
59. Reisner, Marc (1993). *Cadillac desert: the American West and its disappearing water* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Akn6rUgR_eEC). Penguin. p. 86. ISBN 978-0-14-017824-1. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164352/https://books.google.com/books?id=Akn6rUgR_eEC) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
60. Basiago, Andrew D. (February 7, 1988), *Water For Los Angeles – Sam Nelson Interview* (http://texts.cdlib.org/view?docId=ft0v19n64m&doc.view=entire_text), The Regents of the University of California, 11, archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20190804164559/http://texts.cdlib.org/view?docId=ft0v19n64m&doc.view=entire_text) from the original on August 4, 2019, retrieved October 7, 2013
61. *Annexation and Detachment Map* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170301193923/http://navigatela.lacity.org/common/mapgallery/pdf/annex34x44.pdf>) (PDF) (Map). City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering. Archived from the original (<http://navigatela.lacity.org/common/mapgallery/pdf/annex34x44.pdf>) (PDF) on March 1, 2017. Retrieved March 1, 2017.
62. Creason, Glen (September 26, 2013). "CityDig: L.A.'s 20th Century Land Grab" (<http://www.lamag.com/citythink/citythinkblog/2013/09/25/citydig-las-20th-century-land-grab>). *Lamag - Culture, Food, Fashion, News & Los Angeles*. Los Angeles Magazine. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130929000119/http://www.lamag.com/citythink/citythinkblog/2013/09/25/citydig-las-20th-century-land-grab>) from the original on September 29, 2013. Retrieved October 10, 2013.
63. Weiss, Marc A (1987). *The Rise of the Community Builders: The American Real Estate Industry and Urban Land Planning*. New York: Columbia University Press. pp. 80–86. ISBN 978-0-231-06505-4.
64. Buntin, John (April 6, 2010). *L.A. Noir: The Struggle for the Soul of America's Most Seductive City* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=y6ZlkYXjiMC&pg=PA18>). Random House Digital, Inc. p. 18. ISBN 978-0-307-35208-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164353/https://books.google.com/books?id=y6ZlkYXjiMC&pg=PA18#v=onepage&q=&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
65. Young, William H.; Young, Nancy K. (March 2007). *The Great Depression in America: a cultural encyclopedia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QYYMqXUyjnUC&pg=PA21>). Greenwood Publishing Group. p. 21. ISBN 978-0-313-33521-1. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164353/https://books.google.com/books?id=QYYMqXUyjnUC&pg=PA21>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
66. "Population of the 100 Largest Urban Places: 1930" (<https://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/tabc16.txt>). United States Census Bureau. June 15, 1998. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150428231105/http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0027/tabc16.txt>) from the original on April 28, 2015. Retrieved January 8, 2015.
67. Parker, Dana T. *Building Victory: Aircraft Manufacturing in the Los Angeles Area in World War II*, pp.5–8, 14, 26, 36, 50, 60, 78, 94, 108, 122, Cypress, CA, 2013. ISBN 978-0-9897906-0-4.
68. Brueggemann, Robert (November 1, 2006). *Sprawl: A Compact History* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HFjLm2BauZ8C>). University of Chicago Press. p. 133. ISBN 978-0-226-07691-1. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164354/https://books.google.com/books?id=HFjLm2BauZ8C>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 1, 2011.
69. Braun, Michael. "The economic impact of theme parks on regions" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211207142843/http://www-sre.wu.ac.at/neurus/braun.pdf>) (PDF). Archived from the original (<http://www-sre.wu.ac.at/neurus/braun.pdf>) (PDF) on December 7, 2021. Retrieved November 4, 2021.
70. Jennings, Jay (February 26, 2021). *Beverly Park: L.A.'s Kiddieland, 1943–74*. Independently published. ISBN 979-8713878917.
71. Monkkonen, Paavo; Manville, Michael; Lens, Michael (2024). "Built out cities? A new approach to measuring land use regulation" (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhe.2024.101982>). *Journal of Housing Economics*. 63. doi:10.1016/j.jhe.2024.101982 (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhe.2024.101982>). ISSN 1051-1377 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1051-1377>).

72. Hinton, Elizabeth (2016). *From the War on Poverty to the War on Crime: The Making of Mass Incarceration in America* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ATS6CwAAQBAJ&q=Turn+left+or+get+shot&pg=PA69>). Harvard University Press. pp. 68–72. ISBN 9780674737235. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164354/https://books.google.com/books?id=ATS6CwAAQBAJ&q=Turn+left+or+get+shot&pg=PA69#v=snippet&q=Turn%20left%20or%20get%20shot&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved May 15, 2022.
73. Hafner, Katie; Lyon, Matthew (August 1, 1999). *Where Wizards Stay Up Late: The Origins Of The Internet* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RLKxSvCBQZcC>). Simon and Schuster. p. 153. ISBN 978-0-684-87216-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164355/https://books.google.com/books?id=RLKxSvCBQZcC>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 1, 2011.
74. Vronsky, Peter (2004). *Serial Killers: The Method and Madness of Monsters* (https://archive.org/details/serialkillersmet00vron_582). Penguin. p. 187 (https://archive.org/details/serialkillersmet00vron_582/page/n208). ISBN 0-425-19640-2.
75. Woo, Elaine (June 30, 2004). "Rodney W. Rood, 88; Played Key Role in 1984 Olympics, Built Support for Metro Rail" (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2004-jun-30-me-rood30-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111213223948/http://articles.latimes.com/2004/jun/30/local/me-rood30>) from the original on December 13, 2011. Retrieved October 1, 2011.
76. Zarnowski, C. Frank (Summer 1992). "A Look at Olympic Costs" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080528012143/http://www.la84foundation.org/SportsLibrary/JOH/JOHv1n1/JOHv1n1f.pdf>) (PDF). *Citius, Altius, Fortius*. 1 (1): 16–32. Archived from the original (<http://www.la84foundation.org/SportsLibrary/JOH/JOHv1n1/JOHv1n1f.pdf>) (PDF) on May 28, 2008. Retrieved October 1, 2011.
77. Rucker, Walter C.; Upton, James N.; Hughey, Matthew W. (2007). "Los Angeles (California) Riots of 1992" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mQcrpqn0124C&pg=PA376>). *Encyclopedia of American race riots*. Greenwood Publishing Group. pp. 376–85. ISBN 978-0-313-33301-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164355/https://books.google.com/books?id=mQcrpqn0124C&pg=PA376>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 1, 2011.
78. Wilson, Stan (April 25, 2012). "Riot anniversary tour surveys progress and economic challenges in Los Angeles" (<http://www.cnn.com/2012/04/25/us/california-post-riot/>). CNN. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150924154722/http://www.cnn.com/2012/04/25/us/california-post-riot/>) from the original on September 24, 2015. Retrieved January 23, 2015.
79. Reich, Kenneth (December 20, 1995). "Study Raises Northridge Quake Death Toll to 72" (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1995-12-20-mn-16032-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. p. B1. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20111213215204/http://articles.latimes.com/1995-12-20/news/mn-16032_1_quake-death-toll) from the original on December 13, 2011. Retrieved October 1, 2011.
80. "Rampart Scandal Timeline" (<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/lapd/scandal/cron.html>). PBS Frontline. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120304053924/http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/lapd/scandal/cron.html>) from the original on March 4, 2012. Retrieved October 1, 2011.
81. Orlov, Rick (November 3, 2012). "Secession drive changed San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles" (<http://www.dailynews.com/20121104/secession-drive-changed-san-fernando-valley-los-angeles>). *Los Angeles Daily News*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141225225853/http://www.dailynews.com/20121104/secession-drive-changed-san-fernando-valley-los-angeles>) from the original on December 25, 2014. Retrieved January 12, 2015.
82. "Karen Bass elected mayor, becoming first woman to lead L.A." (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-11-16/2022-california-election-bass-wins-los-angeles-mayor-caruso>). *Los Angeles Times*. November 16, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2022111700148/https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-11-16/2022-california-election-bass-wins-los-angeles-mayor-caruso>) from the original on November 17, 2022. Retrieved November 18, 2022.
83. Cleave, Iona; Ibbetson, Connor James (January 9, 2025). "Worst fire in LA's history leaves entire neighbourhoods in ruins" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/us/news/0/wildfires-la-pictured-comparison-before-after/>). *The Telegraph*. ISSN 0307-1235 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0307-1235>). Retrieved January 16, 2025.
84. Horowitz, Julia (August 1, 2017). "Los Angeles will host 2028 Olympics" (<https://money.cnn.com/2017/07/31/news/los-angeles-olympics-2028/index.html>). *CNNMoney*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170731190432/http://money.cnn.com/2017/07/31/news/los-angeles-olympics-2028/index.html>) from the original on July 31, 2017.
85. "Cities Which Have Hosted Multiple Summer Olympic Games" (<http://www.worldatlas.com/articles/cities-which-have-hosted-multiple-summer-olympic-games.html>). *worldatlas*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161215161622/http://www.worldatlas.com/articles/cities-which-have-hosted-multiple-summer-olympic-games.html>) from the original on December 15, 2016.

86. "2010 Census U.S. Gazetteer Files – Places – California" (https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2010_place_list_06.txt). United States Census Bureau.
87. "Elevations of the 50 Largest Cities (by population, 1980 Census)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111002023211/http://egsc.usgs.gov/isp/pubs/booklets/elvadist/elvadist.html>). United States Geological Survey. Archived from the original (<https://egsc.usgs.gov/isp/pubs/booklets/elvadist/elvadist.html#50>) on October 2, 2011. Retrieved October 3, 2011.
88. "Mount Lukens Guide" (<http://angeles.sierraclub.org/hps/guides/09e.htm>). Sierra Club Angeles Chapter. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111124012746/http://angeles.sierraclub.org/hps/guides/09e.htm>) from the original on November 24, 2011. Retrieved October 3, 2011.
89. "Google Maps" (<https://www.google.com/maps/@34.1149676,-116.8483927,10.69z>). Google Maps. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220531234432/https://www.google.com/maps/@34.1149676,-116.8483927,10.69z>) from the original on May 31, 2022. Retrieved May 31, 2022.
90. Gumprecht, Blake (March 2001). *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=2ftBJpp7aloC>). JHU Press. p. 173. ISBN 978-0-8018-6642-5. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164859/https://books.google.com/books?id=2ftBJpp7aloC>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 3, 2011.
91. Miller, George Oxford (January 15, 2008). *Landscaping with Native Plants of Southern California* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RjbPQ6ZOgzMC&pg=PA15>). Voyageur Press. p. 15. ISBN 978-0-7603-2967-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164900/https://books.google.com/books?id=RjbPQ6ZOgzMC&pg=PA15>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 6, 2011.
92. National Research Council (U.S.). Advisory Committee on Technology Innovation (1979). *Tropical legumes: resources for the future : report of an ad hoc panel of the Advisory Committee on Technology Innovation, Board on Science and Technology for International Development, Commission on International Relations, National Research Council* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MkArAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA258>). National Academies. p. 258. NAP:14318. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164903/https://books.google.com/books?id=MkArAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA258>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 6, 2011.
93. "Flower" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=-10EAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA62>). *Los Angeles Magazine*. Emmis Communications. April 2003. p. 62. ISSN 1522-9149 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1522-9149>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164901/https://books.google.com/books?id=-10EAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA62#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 6, 2011.
94. "In 2023, let's add toyon to our native plant gardens and put an urban legend to rest" (<https://www.latimes.com/travel/newsletter/2022-12-29/native-plant-toyon-california-holly-red-berries-the-wild>). *Los Angeles Times*. December 29, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231215181332/https://www.latimes.com/travel/newsletter/2022-12-29/native-plant-toyon-california-holly-red-berries-the-wild>) from the original on December 15, 2023. Retrieved December 15, 2023.
95. Lambert, Max R.; Brans, Kristien I.; Des Roches, Simone; Donihue, Colin M.; Diamond, Sarah E. (2021). "Adaptive Evolution in Cities: Progress and Misconceptions". *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*. **36** (3). Cell Press: 239–257. Bibcode:2021TEcoE..36..239L (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2021TEcoE..36..239L>). doi:10.1016/j.tree.2020.11.002 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.tree.2020.11.002>). ISSN 0169-5347 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0169-5347>). PMID 33342595 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33342595>). S2CID 229342193 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:229342193>). Serieys, Laurel E. K.; Lea, Amanda; Pollinger, John P.; Riley, Seth P. D.; Wayne, Robert K. (December 2, 2014). "Disease and freeways drive genetic change in urban bobcat populations" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4310583>). *Evolutionary Applications*. **8** (1). Blackwell: 75–92. doi:10.1111/eva.12226 (<https://doi.org/10.1111%2Feva.12226>). ISSN 1752-4571 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1752-4571>). PMC 4310583 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4310583>). PMID 25667604 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25667604>). S2CID 27501058 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:27501058>).
96. "Earthquake Facts" (<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/facts.php>). United States Geological Survey. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111010223337/http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/facts.php>) from the original on October 10, 2011. Retrieved October 3, 2011.
97. Zielinski, Sarah (May 28, 2015). "What Will Really Happen When San Andreas Unleashes the Big One?" (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/what-will-really-happen-california-when-san-andreas-unleashes-big-one-180955432/>). *Smithsonian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200925205236/https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/what-will-really-happen-california-when-san-andreas-unleashes-big-one-180955432/>) from the original on September 25, 2020. Retrieved September 6, 2020.

98. Shaw, John H.; Shearer, Peter M. (March 5, 1999). "An Elusive Blind-Thrust Fault Beneath Metropolitan Los Angeles". *Science*. **283** (5407): 1516–1518. Bibcode:1999Sci...283.1516S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1999Sci...283.1516S>). doi:10.1126/science.283.5407.1516. PMID 10066170 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10066170/>). S2CID 21556124 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:21556124>).
99. "World's Largest Recorded Earthquake" (<http://geology.com/records/largest-earthquake/>). Geology.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150119014143/http://geology.com/records/largest-earthquake/>) from the original on January 19, 2015. Retrieved January 12, 2015.
100. "Mapping L.A. Neighborhoods" (<http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190512031308/http://maps.latimes.com/neighborhoods/>) from the original on May 12, 2019. Retrieved June 7, 2019.
101. "Los Angeles CA Zip Code Map" (<https://www.usmapguide.com/california/los-angeles-zip-code-map/#regions>). USMapGuide. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220509050512/https://www.usmapguide.com/california/los-angeles-zip-code-map/#regions>) from the original on May 9, 2022. Retrieved June 6, 2019.
102. Abu-Lughod, Janet L. (1999). *New York, Chicago, Los Angeles: America's global cities* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rrLlt1k59voC&pg=PA66>). U of Minnesota Press. p. 66. ISBN 978-0-8166-3336-4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164925/https://books.google.com/books?id=rrLlt1k59voC&pg=PA66#v=onepage&q=f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 2, 2011.
103. "Neighborhood signs" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150907050707/http://ladot.lacity.org/WhatWeDo/Operations/NeighborhoodServices/Neighborhoodsigns/index.htm>). LADOT. Archived from the original (<http://ladot.lacity.org/WhatWeDo/Operations/NeighborhoodServices/Neighborhoodsigns/index.htm>) on September 7, 2015.
104. Bowerman, Mary (April 1, 2015). "Los Angeles tops worst cities for traffic in USA" (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2015/04/01/worst-cities-traffic-usa-los-angeles/70762026/>). USA TODAY. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160101060623/http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2015/04/01/worst-cities-traffic-usa-los-angeles/70762026/>) from the original on January 1, 2016. Retrieved December 31, 2015.
105. "Summary of Monthly Normals 1991–2020" (<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/services/data/v1?dataset=normals-monthly-1991-2020&startDate=0001-01-01&endDate=9996-12-31&stations=USW00093134&format=pdf>). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved May 11, 2021.
106. Peel, M. C.; Finlayson B. L. & McMahon, T. A. (2007). "Updated world map of the Köppen–Geiger climate classification" (<https://doi.org/10.5194%2Fhess-11-1633-2007>). *Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci.* **11** (5): 1633–1644. Bibcode:2007HESS...11.1633P (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2007HESS...11.1633P>). doi:10.5194/hess-11-1633-2007 (<https://doi.org/10.5194%2Fhess-11-1633-2007>). ISSN 1027-5606 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1027-5606>).
107. MacDonald, Glen M. (May 22, 2017). "The Myth of a Desert Metropolis: Los Angeles was not built in a desert, but are we making it one?" (<https://boomcalifornia.com/2017/05/22/the-myth-of-a-desert-metropolis-los-angeles-was-not-built-in-a-desert-but-are-we-making-it-one/>). Boom California. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190308110817/https://boomcalifornia.com/2017/05/22/the-myth-of-a-desert-metropolis-los-angeles-was-not-built-in-a-desert-but-are-we-making-it-one/>) from the original on March 8, 2019. Retrieved March 8, 2019.
108. "Historical Weather for Los Angeles, California, United States of America" (<http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather.php3?s=159227&refer=>). Weatherbase. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2012011084326/http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather.php3?s=159227&refer=>) from the original on January 11, 2012. Retrieved December 15, 2011.
109. "Climatology of the United States No. 20 (1971–2000)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130902181245/http://cd0.ncdc.noaa.gov/climate normals/clim20/ca/041484.pdf>) (PDF). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 2004. Archived from the original (<http://cd0.ncdc.noaa.gov/climate normals/clim20/ca/041484.pdf>) (PDF) on September 2, 2013. Retrieved October 5, 2011.
110. "Pacific Ocean Temperatures on California Coast" (<http://www.beachcalifornia.com/beach/california-ocean-temperature.html>). beachcalifornia.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111012162654/http://www.beachcalifornia.com/beach/california-ocean-temperature.html>) from the original on October 12, 2011. Retrieved October 5, 2011.
111. "Los Angeles Climate Guide" (<http://www.weather2travel.com/climate-guides/united-states/california/los-angeles-ca.php>). weather2travel.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111005120119/http://www.weather2travel.com/climate-guides/united-states/california/los-angeles-ca.php>) from the original on October 5, 2011. Retrieved October 5, 2011.

112. "Climate of California" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090721042030/http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/narratives/CALIFORNIA.htm>). Western Regional Climate Center. Archived from the original (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/narratives/CALIFORNIA.htm>) on July 21, 2009. Retrieved October 6, 2011.
113. Poole, Matthew R. (September 22, 2010). *Frommer's Los Angeles 2011* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HAPWv2OkeXUC&pg=PA22>). John Wiley & Sons. p. 22. ISBN 978-0-470-62619-1. Archived (<http://web.archive.org/web/20231106164902/https://books.google.com/books?id=HAPWv2OkeXUC&pg=PA22>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 5, 2011.
114. Smith, Hayley (March 1, 2022). "California drought continues after state has its driest January and February on record" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-03-01/california-drought-will-continue-after-dry-winter>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220309150823/https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-03-01/california-drought-will-continue-after-dry-winter>) from the original on March 9, 2022. Retrieved November 23, 2022.
115. "Los Angeles Almanac – seasonal average rainfall" (<http://www.laalmanac.com/weather/we13.php>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211227074311/http://www.laalmanac.com/weather/we13.php>) from the original on December 27, 2021. Retrieved December 26, 2021.
116. Burt, Christopher C.; Stroud, Mark (June 26, 2007). *Extreme weather: a guide & record book* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SV229set7RIC&pg=PA100>). W. W. Norton & Company. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-393-33015-1. Archived (<http://web.archive.org/web/20231106164902/https://books.google.com/books?id=SV229set7RIC&pg=PA100#v=onepage&q=f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 5, 2011.
117. Frazin, Rachel (February 21, 2019). "Los Angeles sees first snow in years" (<https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/e2-wire/431056-city-of-los-angeles-sees-first-snow-since-1962>). *The Hill*. Capitol Hill Publishing Corp. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190223020408/https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/e2-wire/431056-city-of-los-angeles-sees-first-snow-since-1962>) from the original on February 23, 2019. Retrieved April 6, 2019.
118. "Snow falling in Los Angeles, Pasadena and California's coastal cities" (<https://www.nbcnews.com/video/snow-falling-in-los-angeles-pasadena-and-california-s-coastal-cities-1446644291928>). *nbcnews.com*. NBC Universal. February 22, 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190402012137/https://www.nbcnews.com/video/snow-falling-in-los-angeles-pasadena-and-california-s-coastal-cities-1446644291928>) from the original on April 2, 2019. Retrieved April 6, 2019.
119. "Snow in Malibu? Weather provides surprise in Southern California" (<https://www.9news.com/article/weather/accuweather/malibu-snow-snowfall-photos-weather-forecast/507-c4f6e6a1-ce70-4153-859c-273beb266ad7>). *KUSA.com*. January 25, 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220509050503/https://www.9news.com/article/weather/accuweather/malibu-snow-snowfall-photos-weather-forecast/507-c4f6e6a1-ce70-4153-859c-273beb266ad7>) from the original on May 9, 2022. Retrieved January 28, 2021.
120. Pool, Bob; Lin II, Rong-Gong (September 27, 2010). "L.A.'s hottest day ever" (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2010-sep-27-la-me-hottest-ever-20100928-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<http://web.archive.org/web/20111213215200/http://articles.latimes.com/2010/sept/27/local/la-me-hottest-ever-20100928>) from the original on December 13, 2011. Retrieved October 5, 2011.
121. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "Los Angeles/Oxnard" (<https://w2.weather.gov/climate/index.php?wfo=lox>). *National Weather Service Forecast Office*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200918014102/https://w2.weather.gov/climate/index.php?wfo=lox>) from the original on September 18, 2020. Retrieved September 9, 2020.
122. "NowData – NOAA Online Weather Data" (<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=lox>). *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*. Retrieved July 18, 2020.
123. "Station Name: CA LOS ANGELES DWTN USC CAMPUS" (<ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/normals/1981-2010/products/station/USW00093134.normals.txt>). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved July 18, 2020.
124. "LOS ANGELES/WBO CA Climate Normals" (<ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/RA-IV/US/GROUP1/00045115.TXT>). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved October 20, 2013.
125. "Historical UV Index Data - Los Angeles, CA" (<https://www.uvindextoday.com/usa/california/los-angeles-county/los-angeles-uv-index/historical-data>). UV Index Today. Retrieved April 21, 2023.
126. "Station Name: CA LOS ANGELES INTL AP" (<ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/normals/1981-2010/products/station/USW00023174.normals.txt>). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved May 9, 2014.
127. "Summary of Monthly Normals 1991–2020" (<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/services/data/v1?dataset=normals-monthly-1991-2020&startDate=0001-01-01&endDate=9996-12-31&stations=USW00023174&format=pdf>). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved May 11, 2021.

128. "WMO Climate Normals for LOS ANGELES/INTL, CA 1961–1990" (ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/TABLES/REG_IV/US/GROUP3/72295.TXT). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved April 17, 2014.
129. Stimson, Thomas E. (July 1955). "What can we do about smog?" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xdwDAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA65>). *Popular Mechanics*: 65. ISSN 0032-4558 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0032-4558>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164903/https://books.google.com/books?id=xdwDAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA65#v=onepage&q=f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved October 6, 2011.
130. "Smog Hangs Over Olympic Athletes" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CJNJjq8h2zwC&pg=PA393>). *New Scientist*: 393. August 11, 1983. ISSN 0262-4079 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0262-4079>). Retrieved October 6, 2011.
131. "Early Implementation of the Clean Air Act of 1970 in California." EPA Alumni Association. Video, Transcript (<https://www.epaalumni.org/userdata/pdf/2B9E3C6816EC9466.pdf#page=7>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190412020955/https://www.epaalumni.org/userdata/pdf/2B9E3C6816EC9466.pdf#page=7>) April 12, 2019, at the Wayback Machine (see p7,10). July 12, 2016.
132. Marziali, Carl (March 4, 2015). "L.A.'s Environmental Success Story: Cleaner Air, Healthier Kids" (<https://news.usc.edu/76761/las-environmental-success-story-cleaner-air-healthier-kids/>). *USC News*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150310040251/http://news.usc.edu/76761/las-environmental-success-story-cleaner-air-healthier-kids/>) from the original on March 10, 2015. Retrieved March 16, 2015.
133. "Most Polluted Cities" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150107185644/http://www.stateoftheair.org/2013/city-rankings/most-polluted-cities.html>). American Lung Association. Archived from the original (<http://www.stateoftheair.org/2013/city-rankings/most-polluted-cities.html>) on January 7, 2015. Retrieved January 12, 2015.
134. "Pittsburgh and Los Angeles the most polluted US cities" (http://www.citymayors.com/environment/polluted_uscities.html). citymayors.com. May 4, 2008. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/2011002190451/http://www.citymayors.com/environment/polluted_uscities.html) from the original on October 2, 2011. Retrieved October 7, 2011.
135. "Los Angeles meets 20 percent renewable energy goal" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110201090303/http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-01-14/los-angeles-meets-20-percent-renewable-energy-goal.html>). Bloomberg News. January 14, 2011. Archived from the original (<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-01-14/los-angeles-meets-20-percent-renewable-energy-goal.html>) on February 1, 2011. Retrieved October 7, 2011.
136. "American Lung Association State of the Air 2013 – Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside, CA" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150831183049/http://www.stateoftheair.org/2013/msas/los-angeles-long-beach-riverside-ca.html#ozone>). *American Lung Association State of the Air 2013*. Archived from the original (<http://www.stateoftheair.org/2013/msas/los-angeles-long-beach-riverside-ca.html#ozone>) on August 31, 2015. Retrieved September 1, 2015.
137. "EPA officers sickened by fumes at South L.A. oil field" (<https://www.latimes.com/local/la-me-1109-fumes-20131109-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. November 9, 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160408023944/http://www.latimes.com/local/la-me-1109-fumes-20131109-story.html>) from the original on April 8, 2016. Retrieved March 24, 2016.
138. "City and Town Population Totals: 2020-2023" (<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-total-cities-and-towns.html>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220711040810/https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-total-cities-and-towns.html>) from the original on July 11, 2022. Retrieved May 19, 2024.
139. "Decennial Census by Decade" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade.html>). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220706023553/https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade.html>) from the original on July 6, 2022.
140. "1870 Census of Population - Population of Civil Divisions less than Counties - California - Alameda County to Sutter County" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1870/population/1870a-12.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240907072108/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1870/population/1870a-12.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on September 7, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
141. "1870 Census of Population - Population of Civil Divisions less than Counties - California - Tehama County to Yuba County" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1870/population/1870a-13.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240828190324/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1870/population/1870a-13.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on August 28, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.

142. "1890 Census of Population - Population of California by Minor Civil Divisions" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1890/bulletins/demographics/134-population-of-ca.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*.
143. "1900 Census of Population - Population of California by Counties and Minor Civil Divisions" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1900/bulletins/demographic/10-population-ca.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240812164053/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1900/bulletins/demographic/10-population-ca.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on August 12, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
144. "1910 Census of Population - Supplement for California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1910/abstract/supplement-ca.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240823050629/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1910/abstract/supplement-ca.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on August 23, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
145. "1920 Census of Population - Number of Inhabitants - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1920/bulletins/demographics/population-ca-number-of-inhabitants.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*.
146. "1930 Census of Population - Number and Distribution of Inhabitants - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1930/population-volume-1/03815512v1ch03.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240828162810/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1930/population-volume-1/03815512v1ch03.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on August 28, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
147. "1940 Census of Population - Number of Inhabitants - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1940/population-volume-1/33973538v1ch03.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240918190408/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1940/population-volume-1/33973538v1ch03.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on September 18, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
148. "1950 Census of Population - Number of Inhabitants - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/population-volume-1/vol-01-08.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240921120611/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1950/population-volume-1/vol-01-08.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on September 21, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
149. "1960 Census of Population - General population Characteristics - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1960/population-volume-1/vol-01-06-d.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240812164028/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1960/population-volume-1/vol-01-06-d.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on August 12, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
150. "1970 Census of Population - Number of Inhabitants - California" (https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1970a_ca1-01.pdf) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240812164028/https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1970a_ca1-01.pdf) (PDF) from the original on August 12, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
151. "1980 Census of Population - Number of Inhabitants - California" (https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1980a_caAB-01.pdf) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240823052400/https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1980a_caAB-01.pdf) (PDF) from the original on August 23, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
152. "1990 Census of Population - Population and Housing Unit Counts - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/prod2/cen1990/cph2/cph-2-6.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240814213918/https://www2.census.gov/prod2/cen1990/cph2/cph-2-6.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on August 14, 2024. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
153. "2000 Census of Population - Population and Housing Unit Counts - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2003/dec/phc-3-6.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*.
154. "2010 Census of Population - Population and Housing Unit Counts - California" (<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/2010/cph-2/cph-2-6.pdf>) (PDF). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230204210903/https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/2010/cph-2/cph-2-6.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on February 4, 2023. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
155. "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Los Angeles city, California" (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/losangelescitycalifornia/PST045224>). *U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts*. February 11, 2025. Retrieved February 11, 2025. **{cite web}**: Check |archive-url= value (help)
156. "Los Angeles (city), California" (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/0644000,06>). *United States Census Bureau*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20250225194247/https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/0644000,06>) from the original on February 25, 2025. Retrieved February 25, 2025.

157. "Neighborhood Wellbeing and Environmental Quality for Latino/a Communities in Southeast Los Angeles – Neighborhood Data for Social Change" (<https://la.myneighborhooddata.org/2021/08/neighborhood-wellbeing-and-environmental-quality-for-latino-a-communities-in-south-east-los-angeles/>). Retrieved June 17, 2024.
158. Shyong, Frank (January 6, 2020). "Here's how HIFI, or Historic Filipinotown got its name" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-01-06/filipinotown-cool-enclaves>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200106154632/https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-01-06/filipinotown-cool-enclaves>) from the original on January 6, 2020. Retrieved January 6, 2020.
159. "Welcome to Los Angeles Chinatown" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170124023816/http://chinatownla.com/wp1/>). *chinatownla.com*. Archived from the original (<http://chinatownla.com/wp1/>) on January 24, 2017. Retrieved June 10, 2015.
160. Najafi, Leila (October 23, 2021). "A Guide to Tehrangeles, Los Angeles's Pocket of Iranian Culture" (<https://www.cntraveler.com/story/a-guide-to-iranian-culture-in-los-angeles>). *Condé Nast Traveler*. Retrieved June 17, 2024.
161. Eater Staff (August 17, 2016). "Where to Eat Armenian Food in L.A. I MOFAD City" (<http://www.eater.com/a/mofad-city-guides/la-armenian-restaurants>). *Eater.com*. Retrieved June 17, 2024.
162. Ray, MaryEllen Bell (1985). *The City of Watts, California: 1907 to 1926* (<https://archive.org/details/cityofwattscalif0000raym>). Rising Pub. ISBN 978-0-917047-01-5.
163. "Do you want to sell your house? In historically Black Leimert Park, the question triggers fear and anger" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2024-01-30/investors-leimert-park>). *Los Angeles Times*. January 30, 2024.
164. "This Is a Black Neighborhood. You Aren't Black. I There Goes the Neighborhood" (<https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/neighborhood/episodes/black-neighborhood-you-arent-black>). *WNYC Studios*.
165. Barkan, Elliott Robert (January 17, 2013). *Immigrants in American History: Arrival, Adaptation, and Integration* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=AP7QCteb0o0C&pg=PA693>). Abc-Clio. p. 693. ISBN 9781598842197.
166. Hayden, Dolores (February 24, 1997). *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bpQB4ogOQscC&pg=PA83>). MIT Press. p. 83. ISBN 9780262581523. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164905/https://books.google.com/books?id=bpQB4ogOQscC&pg=PA83#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved November 24, 2022.
167. Bitetti, Marge (2007). *Italians in Los Angeles* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MwQZUOiSqPcC&q=italians+in+los+angeles>). Arcadia. ISBN 9780738547756. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230427002724/https://books.google.com/books?id=MwQZUOiSqPcC&q=italians+in+los+angeles>) from the original on April 27, 2023. Retrieved November 28, 2022.
168. "Los Angeles" (https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/LOSANGELES_web.pdf) (PDF). *dornsife.usc.edu*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20230721044750/https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/LOSANGELES_web.pdf) (PDF) from the original on July 21, 2023. Retrieved August 7, 2023.
169. "Religious Landscape Study: Adults in the Los Angeles Metro Area" (<https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/religious-landscape-study/metro-area/los-angeles-metro-area/>). Pew Research Center. 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220731171509/https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/religious-landscape-study/metro-area/los-angeles-metro-area/>) from the original on July 31, 2022. Retrieved June 26, 2023.
170. "America's Changing Religious Landscape" (<https://www.pewforum.org/2015/05/12/americas-changing-religious-landscape/>). Pew Research Center: Religion & Public Life. May 12, 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190410223438/https://www.pewforum.org/2015/05/12/americas-changing-religious-landscape/>) from the original on April 10, 2019. Retrieved July 30, 2015.
171. Pomfret, John (April 2, 2006). "Cardinal Puts Church in Fight for Immigration Rights" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/01/AR2006040101206.html>). *Washington Post*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180612162635/https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/01/AR2006040101206.html>) from the original on June 12, 2018. Retrieved October 22, 2011.
172. Stammer, Larry B.; Becerra, Hector (September 4, 2002). "Pomp Past, Masses Flock to Cathedral" (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2002-sep-04-me-cathedral4-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120111131637/http://articles.latimes.com/2002/sept/04/local/me-cathedral4>) from the original on January 11, 2012. Retrieved October 22, 2011.
173. Dellinger, Robert (September 6, 2011). "2011 'Grand Procession' revives founding of L.A. Marian devotion" (<http://www.thequeenofangels.com/wp-content/media/tidings-online20110906.pdf>) (PDF). *The Tidings Online*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140222165934/http://www.thequeenofangels.com/wp-content/media/tidings-online20110906.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on February 22, 2014. Retrieved January 14, 2015.

174. "World Jewish Population" (<http://www.simpletoremember.com/vitals/world-jewish-population.htm>). SimpleToRemember.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120407202909/http://www.simpletoremember.com/vitals/world-jewish-population.htm>) from the original on April 7, 2012. Retrieved October 23, 2011.
175. "Washington Symposium and Exhibition Highlight Restoration and Adaptive Reuse of American Synagogues" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110327105250/http://www.isjm.org/jhr/no1/america.htm>). *Jewish Heritage Report*. No. 1. March 1997. Archived from the original (<http://www.isjm.org/jhr/no1/america.htm>) on March 27, 2011. Retrieved October 23, 2011.
176. "Los Angeles's Breed Street Shul Saved by Politicians" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110327105245/http://www.isjm.org/jhr/IInos1-2/breedstreet.htm>). *Jewish Heritage Report*. Vol. II, no. 1–2. Spring–Summer 1998. Archived from the original (<http://www.isjm.org/jhr/IInos1-2/breedstreet.htm>) on March 27, 2011. Retrieved October 23, 2011.
177. Luscombe, Belinda (August 6, 2006). "Madonna Finds A Cause" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060819180859/http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1223372,00.html>). *Time Magazine*. Archived from the original (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1223372,00.html>) on August 19, 2006. Retrieved October 23, 2011.
178. Edith Waldvogel Blumhofer, *Aimee Semple McPherson: everybody's sister*, Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing, USA, 1993, page 246–247
179. Clifton L. Holland. "n Overview of Religion in Los Angeles from 1850 to 1930" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170905133328/http://www.prolades.com/glama/la5co07/overview_1850-1930.htm). Archived from the original (http://www.prolades.com/glama/la5co07/overview_1850-1930.htm) on September 5, 2017. Retrieved September 18, 2017.
180. "History of MCC – Metropolitan Community Churches" (<https://www.mccchurch.org/overview/history-of-mcc/>). www.mccchurch.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190504012853/https://www.mccchurch.org/overview/history-of-mcc/>) from the original on May 4, 2019. Retrieved April 28, 2019.
181. "Church of Scientology Celebrity Centre International" (http://www.scientology.cc/en_US/index.html). *Church of Scientology Celebrity Centre International*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180617115836/http://www.scientology.cc/en_US/index.html) from the original on June 17, 2018. Retrieved June 17, 2018.
182. Miller, Daniel (July 21, 2011). "Scientology's Hollywood Real Estate Empire" (<https://www.hollywoodreporter.com/news/general-news/scientologys-hollywood-real-estate-empire-213141>). *The Hollywood Reporter*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210718115358/https://www.hollywoodreporter.com/news/general-news/scientologys-hollywood-real-estate-empire-213141>) from the original on July 18, 2021. Retrieved February 26, 2022.
183. "4558 – 2020 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Presentation" (<https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=4558-2020-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-presentation>). www.lahsa.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200707040526/https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=4558-2020-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-presentation>) from the original on July 7, 2020. Retrieved July 6, 2020.
184. Cowan, Jill (June 12, 2020). "What Los Angeles's Homeless Count Results Tell Us" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/12/us/la-county-homeless-population.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200612130812/https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/12/us/la-county-homeless-population.html>) from the original on June 12, 2020. Retrieved July 6, 2020.
185. Cowan, Jill (June 5, 2019). "Homeless Populations Are Surging in Los Angeles. Here's Why" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/05/us/los-angeles-homeless-population.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200327093047/https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/05/us/los-angeles-homeless-population.html>) from the original on March 27, 2020. Retrieved July 6, 2020.
186. Holland, Gale; Zahniser, David (May 29, 2019). "L.A. agrees to let homeless people keep skid row property — and some in downtown aren't happy" (<https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-in-homeless-clean-up-property-skid-row-downtown-lawsuit-mitchell-case-20190529-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190810085752/https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-in-homeless-clean-up-property-skid-row-downtown-lawsuit-mitchell-case-20190529-story.html>) from the original on August 10, 2019. Retrieved August 19, 2019.
187. Cristi, Chris (June 13, 2019). "LA's homeless: Aerial view tour of Skid Row, epicenter of crisis" (<https://abc7.com/society/las-homeless-aerial-tour-of-skid-row-epicenter-of-crisis/5344680/>). ABC7. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211017121638/https://abc7.com/society/las-homeless-aerial-tour-of-skid-row-epicenter-of-crisis/5344680/>) from the original on October 17, 2021. Retrieved June 19, 2019.

188. Doug Smith; Benjamin Oreskes (October 7, 2019). "Are many homeless people in L.A. mentally ill? New findings back the public's perception" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-10-07/homeless-population-mental-illness-disability>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220603043500/https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-10-07/homeless-population-mental-illness-disability>) from the original on June 3, 2022. Retrieved June 2, 2022.
189. "2823 – Report And Recommendations Of The Ad Hoc Committee On Black People Experiencing Homelessness" (<https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=2823-report-and-recommendations-of-the-ad-hoc-committee-on-black-people-experiencing-homelessness>). *www.lahsa.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200706211718/https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=2823-report-and-recommendations-of-the-ad-hoc-committee-on-black-people-experiencing-homelessness>) from the original on July 6, 2020. Retrieved July 6, 2020.
190. Kato, Takao; Owan, Hideo; Miyajima, Hideaki (2018). "Does Employee Stock Ownership Work? Evidence from Publicly-Traded Firms in Japan" (<https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3217488>). *SSRN Electronic Journal*. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3217488 (<https://doi.org/10.2139%2Fssrn.3217488>). hdl:10419/185131 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10419%2F185131>). ISSN 1556-5068 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1556-5068>).
191. "The Global Financial Centres Index 21" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170611000617/http://www.longfinance.net/images/gfci/gfci_21.pdf) (PDF). Long Finance. March 2017. Archived from the original (http://www.longfinance.net/images/gfci/gfci_21.pdf) (PDF) on June 11, 2017.
192. Slide, Anthony (February 25, 2014). *The New Historical Dictionary of the American Film Industry* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KnzsAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA143>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-135-92554-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164929/https://books.google.com/books?id=KnzsAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA143#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved January 2, 2022.
193. Kai Ryssdal; Daisy Palacios (October 28, 2016). "Los Angeles is still the largest manufacturing hub in the country, but it lacks a skilled labor force" (<https://www.marketplace.org/2016/10/28/los-angeles-still-largest-manufacturing-hub-country-it-lacks-skilled-labor-force/>). Marketplace. Retrieved June 17, 2024.
194. Magli, Dom (January 17, 2024). "Port of Los Angeles ends 2023 as nation's busiest port" (<https://www.porttechnology.org/news/port-of-los-angeles-ends-2023-as-nations-busiest-port/>). Port Technology International. Retrieved June 17, 2024.
195. "The World According to GaWC 2012" (<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2012t.html>). Globalization and World Cities Research Network. Loughborough University. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140320212149/http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2012t.html>) from the original on March 20, 2014. Retrieved January 25, 2014.
196. Qually, James (December 13, 2019). "Dozens of unlicensed cannabis dispensaries raided in L.A. this week" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-12-12/authorities-shut-down-unlicensed-dispensary-in-palms>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191213042606/https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-12-12/authorities-shut-down-unlicensed-dispensary-in-palms>) from the original on December 13, 2019. Retrieved December 14, 2019.
197. Chiotakis, Steve (October 1, 2019). "Navigating LA's cannabis industry with the city's pot czar" (<https://www.kcrw.com/news/shows/greater-la/la-opens-its-first-cannabis-cafe/navigating-las-cannabis-industry-with-the-citys-pot-czar>). KCRW. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191030021836/https://www.kcrw.com/news/shows/greater-la/la-opens-its-first-cannabis-cafe/navigating-las-cannabis-industry-with-the-citys-pot-czar>) from the original on October 30, 2019. Retrieved October 30, 2019.
198. Alpert Reyes, Emily (October 29, 2019). "L.A. should suspend vetting applications for pot shops amid concerns, Wesson urges" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-10-29/la-pot-shops-licensing-suspicion-urged>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191030034712/https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-10-29/la-pot-shops-licensing-suspicion-urged>) from the original on October 30, 2019. Retrieved October 30, 2019.
199. "Fortune 500 Companies 2018: Who Made The List" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180827142437/https://fortune.com/fortune500/list/filtered?hqcity=Los%20Angeles>). Fortune. Meredith Corporation. Archived from the original (<http://fortune.com/fortune500/list/filtered?hqcity=Los%20Angeles>) on August 27, 2018. Retrieved April 13, 2015.
200. "Our Company: From a legendary pizza to a global brand" (<https://www.cpk.com/about>). California Pizza Kitchen. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220730165052/https://www.cpk.com/about>) from the original on July 30, 2022. Retrieved July 30, 2022.
201. Zak, Kennedy (September 30, 2024). "Wedbush Moves Its HQ" (<https://labusinessjournal.com/featured/wedbush-moves-its-hq/>). Los Angeles Business Journal. Retrieved October 8, 2024.
202. Isabel, Sammi (August 14, 2024). "Vacancy rises in Downtown L.A. retail market despite slate of openings" (<https://www.bizjournals.com/losangeles/news/2024/08/14/dtla-retail-market-report-vacancy-rises.html>). www.bizjournals.com. Retrieved October 8, 2024.
203. <https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/federal-reserve-system.htm>

204. "City of Los Angeles' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report" (<https://controller.lacity.gov/acfr23.pdf>) (PDF). June 30, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230802001927/https://controller.lacity.gov/acfr22.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on August 2, 2023.
205. "Is Los Angeles really the creative capital of the world? Report says yes" (<http://www.smartplanet.com/blog/smart-takes/is-los-angeles-really-the-creative-capital-of-the-world-report-says-yes/2202>). SmartPlanet. November 19, 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140409103827/http://www.smartplanet.com/blog/smart-takes/is-los-angeles-really-the-creative-capital-of-the-world-report-says-yes/2202>) from the original on April 9, 2014. Retrieved October 14, 2011.
206. "Only In LA: Tapping L.A. Innovation" (https://web.archive.org/web/20111002195549/http://stevens.usc.edu/news_only_in_la.php). University of Southern California. Archived from the original (http://stevens.usc.edu/news_only_in_la.php) on October 2, 2011. Retrieved October 14, 2011.
207. Hayoun, Massoud. "Mexican LA: History, culture and resistance" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2017/8/5/mexican-la-history-culture-and-resistance>). *Al Jazeera*.
208. Shatkin, Elina (August 28, 2013). "Let the Renaissance Begin: L.A. Votes to Lift Mural Ban" (<https://www.lamag.com/culturefiles/let-the-renaissance-begin-la-votes-to-lift-mural-ban/>). *Los Angeles Magazine*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230208220205/https://www.lamag.com/culturefiles/let-the-renaissance-begin-la-votes-to-lift-mural-ban/>) from the original on February 8, 2023. Retrieved February 8, 2023.
209. "The Hollywood Sign, Official website for one of the most iconic landmarks in the world" (<https://www.hollywoodsign.org/>). *Hollywood sign.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230716111045/https://www.hollywoodsign.org/>) from the original on July 16, 2023. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
210. "The Capitol Records Building: The Story of an L.A. Icon – Discover Los Angeles" (<https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/visit/the-capitol-records-building-the-story-of-an-la-icon>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220815015453/https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/visit/the-capitol-records-building-the-story-of-an-la-icon>) from the original on August 15, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
211. "Cathedral of our lady of the angels – Los Angeles, CA" (<https://olacathedral.org/>). *olacathedral.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725204917/https://olacathedral.org/>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
212. "Angels Flight Railway: Los Angeles Landmark since 1901" (<https://www.angelsflight.org/>). *angelsflight.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220721214226/https://www.angelsflight.org/>) from the original on July 21, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
213. Gilchrist, Todd (May 18, 2022). "Hollywood's iconic TCL Chinese Theatre Celebrates 95 Years of Premieres and Stars" (<https://variety.com/2022/film/features/hollywood-tcl-chinese-theatre-95-anniversary-1235268815/>). *Variety*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725205815/https://variety.com/2022/film/features/hollywood-tcl-chinese-theatre-95-anniversary-1235268815/>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
214. "The Dolby Theatre" (<https://www.dolby.com/movies-tv/dolby-theatre/#gref>). *dolby.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725073041/https://www.dolby.com/movies-tv/dolby-theatre/#gref>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
215. "Griffith Observatory: A Symbol of Los Angeles, A Leader in Public Observing" (<https://griffithobservatory.org/about/>). *Griffith Observatory*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220522143222/https://griffithobservatory.org/about/>) from the original on May 22, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
216. "Getty Center homepage" (<https://www.getty.edu/>). *getty.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220726102629/https://www.getty.edu/>) from the original on July 26, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.
217. "Visit the Getty Villa Museum" (<https://www.getty.edu/visit/villa/>). *getty.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220726102631/https://www.getty.edu/visit/villa/>) from the original on July 26, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.
218. "The Stahl House – About us" (<https://stahlhouse.com/>). *Stahl House*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220812182722/https://stahlhouse.com/>) from the original on August 12, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.
219. "About L.A. Live" (<https://www.lalive.com/visitor-center/about-la-live>). *L.A. Live*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220726210959/https://www.lalive.com/visitor-center/about-la-live>) from the original on July 26, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.
220. "The Hollywood Bowl – Discover Los Angeles" (<https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/the-hollywood-bowl-the-story-of-an-la-icon>). *Discover Los Angeles*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220813150526/https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/the-hollywood-bowl-the-story-of-an-la-icon>) from the original on August 13, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.

221. Reynolds, Christopher (December 24, 2021). "Watts Towers at 100: Junk turned into art still casts a spell" (<https://www.latimes.com/travel/story/2021-12-24/how-the-watts-towers-were-born-and-how-they-got-to-be-100>). *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725162422/https://www.latimes.com/travel/story/2021-12-24/how-the-watts-towers-were-born-and-how-they-got-to-be-100>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.
222. "Discover Olvera Street And Historic El Pueblo De Los Angeles" (<https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/discover-olvera-street-and-historic-el-pueblo-de-los-angeles>). *discoverlosangeles.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220726211332/https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/discover-olvera-street-and-historic-el-pueblo-de-los-angeles>) from the original on July 26, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.
223. "Explore the Center" (<https://web.archive.org/web/2011005150134/http://musiccenter.org/visit/index.html>). Music Center of Los Angeles County. Archived from the original (<http://www.musiccenter.org/visit/index.html>) on October 5, 2011. Retrieved October 14, 2011.
224. "About Walt Disney Concert Hall" (<https://www.laphil.com/about/our-venues/about-the-walt-disney-concert-hall>). *laphil.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725162010/https://www.laphil.com/about/our-venues/about-the-walt-disney-concert-hall>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
225. "LA Opera – Los Angeles" (<https://www.laopera.org/>). *Los Angeles Opera*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210417055111/https://www.laopera.org/>) from the original on April 17, 2021. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
226. "Our History – Center Theatre Group" (<https://www.centertheatregroup.org/about/our-history/>). *centertheatregroup.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725162755/https://www.centertheatregroup.org/about/our-history/>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
227. "Los Angeles Chorale Official Homepage" (<http://www.lamasterchorale.org/>). *lamasterchorale.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725190114/http://www.lamasterchorale.org/>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
228. Morrison, Pat (March 9, 2021). "What city do you live in? Don't say Hollywood" (<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2021-03-09/what-city-do-you-live-in-dont-say-hollywood>). *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220808105212/https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2021-03-09/what-city-do-you-live-in-dont-say-hollywood>) from the original on August 8, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
229. Waxman, Sharon (January 31, 2006). "At U.S.C., a Practical Emphasis in Film" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/01/31/movies/31film.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060203034021/http://www.nytimes.com/2006/01/31/movies/31film.html>) from the original on February 3, 2006. Retrieved October 14, 2011.
230. "The Los Angeles Region" (https://web.archive.org/web/20111018115613/http://www.lmu.edu/about/The_Los_Angeles_Region.htm). Loyola Marymount University. May 5, 2008. Archived from the original (http://www.lmu.edu/about/The_Los_Angeles_Region.htm) on October 18, 2011. Retrieved October 20, 2011.
231. "Overview" (<http://www.lacma.org/overview>). Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180913200420/http://www.lacma.org/overview>) from the original on September 13, 2018. Retrieved October 20, 2011.
232. Boehm, Mike (March 16, 2009). "Getty slashes operating budget after severe investment losses" (<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2009-mar-16-et-getty16-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120111131152/http://articles.latimes.com/2009/mar/16/entertainment/et-getty16>) from the original on January 11, 2012. Retrieved October 20, 2011.
233. "Welcome to the Petersen Automotive Museum" (<https://www.petersen.org/>). *petersen.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220728155057/https://www.petersen.org/>) from the original on July 28, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
234. "About the Huntington" (<https://www.huntington.org/about>). *Huntington Library*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220726215244/https://www.huntington.org/about>) from the original on July 26, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
235. "Natural History Museum of Los Angeles" (<https://nhm.org/>). *nhm.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725005510/https://nhm.org/>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
236. "Battleship USS Iowa Official website" (<https://www.pacificbattleship.com/>). *Pacificbattleship.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210116044727/https://www.pacificbattleship.com/>) from the original on January 16, 2021. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
237. "Modern Architecture in Los Angeles" (<https://brianpetruzzelli.com/modern-architecture-in-los-angeles/>). *brianpetruzzelli.com*. November 8, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230322212657/https://brianpetruzzelli.com/modern-architecture-in-los-angeles/>) from the original on March 22, 2023. Retrieved March 18, 2023.

238. "Welcome to the Museum of Contemporary Art" (<https://www.moca.org/about/mission-and-history>). *moca.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220808003452/https://www.moca.org/about/mission-and-history>) from the original on August 8, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
239. Mather, Kate (August 5, 2011). "Downtown L.A. Art Walk safety changes planned" (<https://www.latimes.com/local/la-xpm-2011-aug-05-la-me-0805-art-walk-20110805-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2012011130549/http://articles.latimes.com/2011/aug/05/local/la-me-0805-art-walk-20110805>) from the original on January 11, 2012. Retrieved October 20, 2011.
240. "Los Angeles Public Library Branches" (<http://www.lapl.org/branches/>). *Los Angeles Public Library*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111022034048/http://www.lapl.org/branches/>) from the original on October 22, 2011. Retrieved October 24, 2011.
241. "LA County Library" (<https://lacountylibrary.org/>). *lacountylibrary.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725192830/https://lacountylibrary.org/>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
242. "Los Angeles Michelin Restaurants" (<https://guide.michelin.com/us/en/california/us-los-angeles/restaurants/1-star-michelin/2-stars-michelin>). *guide.michelin.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221129165423/https://guide.michelin.com/us/en/california/us-los-angeles/restaurants/1-star-michelin/2-stars-michelin>) from the original on November 29, 2022. Retrieved November 29, 2022.
243. "The Guide to Chinatown in Los Angeles" (<https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/chinatown-the-story-of-an-la-icon>). *Discover Los Angeles*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221128022027/https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/chinatown-the-story-of-an-la-icon>) from the original on November 28, 2022. Retrieved November 29, 2022.
244. "The Guide to Koreatown in Los Angeles" (<https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/visit/the-guide-to-koreatown-in-los-angeles>). *discoverlosangeles.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221129174751/https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/visit/the-guide-to-koreatown-in-los-angeles>) from the original on November 29, 2022. Retrieved November 29, 2022.
245. "A Walking Tour of Little Tokyo" (<https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/a-walking-tour-of-little-tokyo>). *discoverlosangeles.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221129175142/https://www.discoverlosangeles.com/things-to-do/a-walking-tour-of-little-tokyo>) from the original on November 29, 2022. Retrieved November 29, 2022.
246. "Dodgers Franchise Timeline" (<https://www.mlb.com/dodgers/history/timeline-1890s>). *MLB.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211009192546/https://www.mlb.com/dodgers/history/timeline-1890s>) from the original on October 9, 2021. Retrieved October 9, 2021.
247. "Angels History" (<https://www.mlb.com/angels/history>). *MLB.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210102185048/https://www.mlb.com/angels/history>) from the original on January 2, 2021. Retrieved October 9, 2021.
248. "Los Angeles Rams website" (<https://www.therams.com/>). *Los Angeles Rams*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220723073725/https://www.therams.com/>) from the original on July 23, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
249. "History of the Lakers" (<https://www.nba.com/lakers/history/history.html>). *Los Angeles Lakers*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211009181658/https://www.nba.com/lakers/history/history.html>) from the original on October 9, 2021. Retrieved October 9, 2021.
250. Treat, Jeremy (April 15, 2016). "A Mini History of the L.A. Clippers" (<https://www.lamag.com/citythinkblog/mini-history-clippers/>). *Lamag - Culture, Food, Fashion, News & Los Angeles*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211010162444/https://www.lamag.com/citythinkblog/mini-history-clippers/>) from the original on October 10, 2021. Retrieved October 9, 2021.
251. "Official Los Angeles Kings Website" (<https://www.nhl.com/kings>). *NHL.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220723173303/https://www.nhl.com/kings/>) from the original on July 23, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
252. "Official Anaheim Ducks Website" (<https://www.nhl.com/ducks>). *NHL.con*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120809034343/http://ducks.nhl.com/index.html>) from the original on August 9, 2012. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
253. "LA Galaxy Homepage" (https://www.lagalaxy.com/?_gl=1*pd7n3j*_ga*OTIyNzU5MTI1LjE2NTg3MDI0MTY.*_ga_T81QCG9DQL*MTY1ODcwMjQxNi4xLjAuMTY1ODcwMjQxNi42MA..). *lagalaxy.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220724224232/https://www.lagalaxy.com/?_gl=1*pd7n3j*_ga*OTIyNzU5MTI1LjE2NTg3MDI0MTY.*_ga_T81QCG9DQL*MTY1ODcwMjQxNi4xLjAuMTY1ODcwMjQxNi42MA..) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
254. "Los Angeles Football Club Homepage" (<https://www.lafc.com>). *LAFC.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230307163636/https://www.lafc.com>) from the original on March 7, 2023. Retrieved July 24, 2022.

255. "The Official website of the Los Angeles Sparks" (<https://sparks.wnba.com/>). *Sparks.com*. WNBA Media Ventures LLC. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210321054058/https://sparks.wnba.com/>) from the original on March 21, 2021. Retrieved October 9, 2021.
256. "Los Angeles Knight Riders – Official Website" (<https://www.lakriders.us/>). *lakriders.us*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240227151930/https://www.lakriders.us/>) from the original on February 27, 2024. Retrieved July 1, 2023.
257. Thamel, Pete (June 30, 2022). "USC, UCLA moving from Pac-12 to Big Ten in 2024" (https://www.espn.com/college-sports/story/_/id/34173688/source-usc-ucla-considering-move-pac-12-big-ten). *ESPN*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220630181425/https://www.espn.com/college-sports/story/_/id/34173688/source-usc-ucla-considering-move-pac-12-big-ten) from the original on June 30, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
258. Hanzus, Dan (January 12, 2016). "Rams to relocate to L.A.; Chargers first option to join" (<https://www.nfl.com/news/rams-to-relocate-to-l-a-chargers-first-option-to-join-0ap3000000621645>). *NFL.com*. National Football League. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160114055828/http://www.nfl.com/news/story/0ap3000000621645/article/rams-to-relocate-to-la-chargers-first-option-to-join>) from the original on January 14, 2016. Retrieved January 13, 2016.
259. "Rams to Return to Los Angeles" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160120221040/https://www.therams.com/news-and-events/article-1/Rams-to-Return-to-Los-Angeles/802b4e16-671e-4864-97b6-943115cdc4cf>). St. Louis Rams. January 12, 2016. Archived from the original (<http://www.therams.com/news-and-events/article-1/Rams-to-Return-to-Los-Angeles/802b4e16-671e-4864-97b6-943115cdc4cf>) on January 20, 2016. Retrieved January 13, 2016.
260. Maske, Mark (January 12, 2016). "NFL returns to Los Angeles: Owners approve move by Rams; Chargers with option to join" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/sports/wp/2015/01/12/nfl-returns-to-los-angeles-owners-approve-move-by-rams-chargers-with-option-to-join/>). *The Washington Post*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160113043106/https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/sports/wp/2015/01/12/nfl-returns-to-los-angeles-owners-approve-move-by-rams-chargers-with-option-to-join/>) from the original on January 13, 2016. Retrieved January 12, 2016.
261. Belson, Ken (January 11, 2017). "Chargers are said to be moving to Los Angeles for next season" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/11/sports/football/san-diego-chargers-los-angeles-nfl.html>). *New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170112121903/https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/11/sports/football/san-diego-chargers-los-angeles-nfl.html>) from the original on January 12, 2017. Retrieved July 6, 2017.
262. Barrabi, Thomas (September 8, 2020). "Rams, Chargers unveil \$5 billion SoFi Stadium at virtual ceremony ahead of NFL kickoff" (<https://www.foxbusiness.com/sports/rams-chargers-sofi-stadium-virtual-ceremony-final-cost>). *Fox Business*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200910161229/https://www.foxbusiness.com/sports/rams-chargers-sofi-stadium-virtual-ceremony-final-cost>) from the original on September 10, 2020. Retrieved September 8, 2020.
263. "Dodger Stadium" (<https://www.mlb.com/dodgers/ballpark>). *Los Angeles Dodgers*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220724235414/https://www.mlb.com/dodgers/ballpark>) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
264. "Los Angeles Coliseum: Coliseum History" (<https://www.lacoliseum.com/coliseum-history/>). *lacoliseum.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220709182401/https://www.lacoliseum.com/coliseum-history/>) from the original on July 9, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
265. "Banc of California Stadium: Stadium Info" (<https://bancofcaliforniastadium.com/about/>). *bancofcaliforniastadium.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220819111644/https://bancofcaliforniastadium.com/about/>) from the original on August 19, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
266. "Crypto.com Arena: About Us" (<https://www.cryptoarena.com/arena-info/about-us>). *cryptoarena.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230301034354/https://www.cryptoarena.com/arena-info/about-us>) from the original on March 1, 2023. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
267. "XFL.com – Official home of the XFL" (<https://www.xfl.com/teams/los-angeles>). *www.xfl.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181209124502/https://www.xfl.com/teams/los-angeles>) from the original on December 9, 2018. Retrieved December 7, 2018.
268. Nagourney, Adam; Longman, Jeré (July 31, 2017). "Los Angeles Makes Deal to Host the 2028 Summer Olympics" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/31/sports/olympics/los-angeles-2028-summer-olympics.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170802233825/https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/31/sports/olympics/los-angeles-2028-summer-olympics.html>) from the original on August 2, 2017.
269. "Games – Deaflympics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180211093131/http://deaflympics.com/games.asp?1985-s>). *deaflympics.com*. Archived from the original (<https://www.deaflympics.com/games.asp?1985-s>) on February 11, 2018. Retrieved June 29, 2016.

270. "Los Angeles To Host 2015 Special Olympics World Summer Games" (<http://www.specialolympics.org/RegionsPages/content.aspx?id=17736&LangType=1033>). Special Olympics. September 14, 2011. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120831144313/http://www.specialolympics.org/RegionsPages/content.aspx?id=17736&LangType=1033>) from the original on August 31, 2012. Retrieved February 9, 2012.
271. "Los Angeles to host Super Bowl LVI in Feb. 2022 at SoFi Stadium" (<https://www.nfl.com/news/los-angeles-to-host-super-bowl-lvi-in-feb-2022-at-sofi-stadium>). NFL.com. National Football League. February 9, 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211010221011/https://www.nfl.com/news/los-angeles-to-host-super-bowl-lvi-in-feb-2022-at-sofi-stadium>) from the original on October 10, 2021. Retrieved October 10, 2021.
272. "World Cup 2026 host cities include Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Toronto, and Dallas" (<https://theathletic.com/news/world-cup-2026-cities-list/0mW2zu4eGghJ/>). The Athletic. June 16, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220617155214/https://theathletic.com/news/world-cup-2026-cities-list/0mW2zu4eGghJ/>) from the original on June 17, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
273. Mukherjee, Rahul (October 27, 2020). "Only 10 cities have won multiple titles in a year, Los Angeles now tied for the most" (<https://www.latimes.com/projects/los-angeles-dodgers-multiple-titles/>). Los Angeles Times. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201028043505/https://www.latimes.com/projects/los-angenes-dodgers-multiple-titles/>) from the original on October 28, 2020. Retrieved October 27, 2020.
274. "Los Angeles, California Code Resources" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150123035002/http://lacity.org/city-government/city-charter-rules-and-codes>). American Legal Publishing. Archived from the original (<http://www.lacity.org/city-government/city-charter-rules-and-codes>) on January 23, 2015. Retrieved January 23, 2015.
275. "About Mayor Karen Bass" (<https://mayor.lacity.gov/about-mayor-karen-bass>). Mayor of Los Angeles. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221213053047/https://mayor.lacity.gov/about-mayor-karen-bass>) from the original on December 13, 2022. Retrieved December 13, 2022.
276. "Los Angeles Police Department" (<https://www.lapdonline.org/>). lapdonline.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220726202401/https://www.lapdonline.org/>) from the original on July 26, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
277. "Police Commission – LAPD Online" (<https://www.lapdonline.org/police-commission/>). lapdonline.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220808073621/https://www.lapdonline.org/police-commission/>) from the original on August 8, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
278. "Los Angeles Fire Department" (<https://www.lafd.org/>). lafd.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2022091139/https://www.lafd.org/>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
279. "Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles – Services Locator lacounty.gov" (<https://locator.lacounty.gov/lac/Location/3175767/housing-authority-of-the-city-of-los-angeles>). locator.lacounty.gov. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220724230527/https://locator.lacounty.gov/lac/Location/3175767/housing-authority-of-the-city-of-los-angeles>) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
280. "LADOT: Welcome – Los Angeles" (<https://ladot.lacity.org/>). ladot.lacity.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220724230750/https://ladot.lacity.org/>) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
281. "Los Angeles Public Library Website" (<https://www.lapl.org/>). Los Angeles Public Library. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210625130101/https://lapl.org/>) from the original on June 25, 2021. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
282. "Communities of Interest — City" (https://web.archive.org/web/20151023054757/http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/meeting_handouts_072011/handouts_20110729_q2_ad_finaldraft_splits.zip). California Citizens Redistricting Commission. Archived from the original (http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/meeting_handouts_072011/handouts_20110729_q2_ad_finaldraft_splits.zip) on October 23, 2015. Retrieved September 28, 2014.
283. "Communities of Interest — City" (https://web.archive.org/web/20151023054153/http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/meeting_handouts_072011/handouts_20110729_q2_sd_finaldraft_splits.zip). California Citizens Redistricting Commission. Archived from the original (http://wedrawthelines.ca.gov/downloads/meeting_handouts_072011/handouts_20110729_q2_sd_finaldraft_splits.zip) on October 23, 2015. Retrieved September 28, 2014.
284. "City of Los Angeles Hub" (<https://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/ab63122b097641d28d70ef434ebdf852/explore?location=34.073608,-118.192183,9.98>). geohub.lacity.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230615184702/https://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/ab63122b097641d28d70ef434ebdf852/explore?location=34.073608,-118.192183,9.98>) from the original on June 15, 2023. Retrieved June 15, 2023.
285. "DRA 2020" (<https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::fc9d2d06-7c7f-451c-92cb-122127a79c29>). Daves Redistricting. Retrieved March 9, 2025.

286. Miller, Colin. "Sign In | Redistricter" (https://redistricter.com/signin?redirect_url=http%3A%2F%2Fredistricter.com%2Fmap%3Fstates%3DCA%26id%3D5d2bc955-d453-455a-bb05-b1e55d9a8fa3). *redistricter.com*. Retrieved March 9, 2025.
287. "LA riots: 20 years later, a facelift for the police but scars for South Central" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/apr/26/la-riots-20-years-later>). *The Guardian*. April 26, 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190810130038/https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/apr/26/la-riots-20-years-later>) from the original on August 10, 2019. Retrieved August 10, 2019.
288. Powell, Amy (January 6, 2010). "Los Angeles crime rates hit 50-year lows" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150721210109/http://abclocal.go.com/story?section=news%2Flocal%2Flos_angeles&id=7204706). KABC-TV. Archived from the original (http://abclocal.go.com/story?section=news/local/los_angeles&id=7204706) on July 21, 2015. Retrieved January 14, 2015.
289. "LAPD year-end crime statistics" (http://www.lapdonline.org/read_the_beat_magazine/pdf_view/43819). Los Angeles Police Department. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130711054236/http://www.lapdonline.org/read_the_beat_magazine/pdf_view/43819) from the original on July 11, 2013. Retrieved April 13, 2010.
290. "Uniform Crime Reports of Los Angeles and Index from 1985 to 2005" (<http://www.disastercenter.com/california/crime/976.htm>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160414083740/http://www.disastercenter.com/california/crime/976.htm>) from the original on April 14, 2016. Retrieved April 20, 2016.
291. "LAPD Online Crime Rates" (<http://www.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/cityprof.pdf>) (PDF). Los Angeles Police Department. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100615080842/http://lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/cityprof.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on June 15, 2010. Retrieved April 13, 2010.
292. "Simmons, Randal" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100615144654/http://lapdonline.org/officers_killed_in_the_line_of_duty/content_basic_view/37466). *Los Angeles Police Department*. Archived from the original (http://www.lapdonline.org/officers_killed_in_the_line_of_duty/content_basic_view/37466) on June 15, 2010. Retrieved July 9, 2008.
293. "LAPD City Murder Rate Drops 16 Percent" (<http://losangeles.cbslocal.com/2014/01/06/lapd-city-murder-rate-drops-16-percent-in-2013/>). KCBS-TV. January 6, 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140127133638/http://losangeles.cbslocal.com/2014/01/06/lapd-city-murder-rate-drops-16-percent-in-2013/>) from the original on January 27, 2014. Retrieved February 4, 2014.
294. "The Homicide Report" (https://homicide.latimes.com/neighborhood/la-city/officer_involved/false/year/2021). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220107063508/https://homicide.latimes.com/neighborhood/la-city/officer_involved/false/year/2021) from the original on January 7, 2022. Retrieved January 7, 2022.
295. "Los Angeles Police Underreported Crime Stats for 8 Years" (<https://time.com/4074896/los-angeles-crime-rates-higher-assaults/>). *Time*. October 15, 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190310193705/http://time.com/4074896/los-angeles-crime-rates-higher-assaults/>) from the original on March 10, 2019. Retrieved August 10, 2019.
296. "LAPD captain accuses department of twisting crime statistics to make city seem safer" (<https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-lapd-crime-stats-claim-20171103-story.html>). *Los Angeles Times*. November 6, 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190810130039/https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-lapd-crime-stats-claim-20171103-story.html>) from the original on August 10, 2019. Retrieved August 10, 2019.
297. DeVico, Peter (2007). *The Mafia Made Easy: The Anatomy and Culture of La Cosa Nostra* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vyIXw1oq56YC&pg=PA153>). Tate Publishing. p. 154. ISBN 978-1-60247-254-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231106164905/https://books.google.com/books?id=vyIXw1oq56YC&pg=PA153>) from the original on November 6, 2023. Retrieved September 6, 2012.
298. "Gangs" (http://www.lapdonline.org/get_informed/content_basic_view/1396). Los Angeles Police Department. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130711065918/http://www.lapdonline.org/get_informed/content_basic_view/1396) from the original on July 11, 2013. Retrieved April 13, 2010.
299. Serjeant, Jill (February 8, 2007). "Police target 11 worst Los Angeles street gangs" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/2007/02/09/idUSN08492271>). *Reuters*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150123224131/http://www.reuters.com/article/2007/02/09/idUSN08492271>) from the original on January 23, 2015. Retrieved January 14, 2015.
300. "UCLA's Story" (<https://alumni.ucla.edu/uclas-story/>). *UCLA.edu*. University of California Los Angeles. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210617044359/https://alumni.ucla.edu/uclas-story/>) from the original on June 17, 2021. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
301. "Official website of American Film Institute" (<https://www.afi.com/>). *AFI.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170807003523/http://www.afi.com/>) from the original on August 7, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.

302. "Alliant International University – Los Angeles Campus" (<https://www.alliant.edu/campus-locations/los-angels>). *alliant.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191206063436/https://www.alliant.edu/campus-locations/los-angels>) from the original on December 6, 2019. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
303. "American Academy of Dramatic Arts – Los Angeles Campus Overview" (<https://www.aada.edu/campuses/los-angeles-campus-overview/>). *aada.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181020072911/http://www.aada.edu/campuses/los-angeles-campus-overview/>) from the original on October 20, 2018. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
304. "American Jewish University – About AJU" (<https://www.aju.edu/about-aju>). *AJU.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190406082820/https://www.aju.edu/about-aju>) from the original on April 6, 2019. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
305. "History of ALU" (<https://www.alu.edu/about/alu-history/>). *ALU.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200810075644/https://www.alu.edu/about/alu-history/>) from the original on August 10, 2020. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
306. "Antioch University Los Angeles" (<https://www.antioch.edu/los-angeles/>). *antioch.edu*. October 18, 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170218081516/https://www.antioch.edu/los-angeles/>) from the original on February 18, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
307. "Charles R. Drew University: homepage" (<https://www.cdrewu.edu/>). *cdrewu.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170821223019/https://www.cdrewu.edu/>) from the original on August 21, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
308. "Colburn" (<https://www.colburnschool.edu/>). *colburnschool.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2020122170839/https://www.colburnschool.edu/>) from the original on January 22, 2022. Retrieved January 22, 2022.
309. "Columbia College Hollywood – Explore your dreams" (<https://columbiacollege.edu/>). *Columbiacollege.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170812100642/https://www.columbiacollege.edu/>) from the original on August 12, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
310. "Emerson Los Angeles" (<https://www.emerson.edu/emerson-los-angeles>). *Emerson.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200119211620/https://www.emerson.edu/emerson-los-angeles>) from the original on January 19, 2020. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
311. "Discover Emporor's" (<https://www.emperors.edu/about>). *Emperors.edu*. April 9, 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140718164258/http://www.emperors.edu/about>) from the original on July 18, 2014. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
312. "The Los Angeles Film School" (<https://www.lafilm.edu/>). *lafilm.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170806003018/http://www.lafilm.edu/>) from the original on August 6, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
313. "Loyola Marymount: Our History" (<https://www.lmu.edu/about/history>). *LMU.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170807184723/http://www.lmu.edu/about/history>) from the original on August 7, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
314. "Mount St. Mary's: Fast Facts" (<https://www.msmu.edu/>). *msmu.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170829191441/https://www.msmu.edu/>) from the original on August 29, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
315. "National University – Los Angeles, California" (<https://www.nu.edu/locations/southernCalifornia/losangeles>). *nu.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200807041810/https://www.nu.edu/locations/southernCalifornia/losangeles>) from the original on August 7, 2020. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
316. "About Oxy – Occidental College" (<https://www.oxy.edu/about-oxy>). *Oxy.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190207031026/https://www.oxy.edu/about-oxy>) from the original on February 7, 2019. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
317. "Otis College of Art & Design website" (<https://www.otis.edu>). *otis.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190510052750/https://www.otis.edu>) from the original on May 10, 2019. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
318. "Southern California Institute of Architecture: A School of Architectural Thinking" (<https://www.sciarc.edu>). *sciarc.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170813163624/https://sciarc.edu>) from the original on August 13, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
319. "Southwestern Law school – Los Angeles" (<https://www.swlaw.edu/about-southwestern/history-southwestern>). *swlaw.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170902014433/http://www.swlaw.edu/about-southwestern/history-southwestern>) from the original on September 2, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
320. "About USC" (<https://about.usc.edu>). *USC.edu*. University of Southern California. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170809063115/http://about.usc.edu>) from the original on August 9, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.

321. "Los Angeles – Woodbury University" (<https://woodbury.edu/program/school-of-architecture/los-angeles/>). *woodbury.edu*. October 14, 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200803155503/https://woodbury.edu/program/school-of-architecture/los-angeles/>) from the original on August 3, 2020. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
322. "East Los Angeles College" (<https://www.elac.edu/>). *elac.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170807140408/http://www.elac.edu/>) from the original on August 7, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
323. "Los Angeles City College" (<https://www.lacitycollege.edu/>). *lacitycollege.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170806194438/http://www.lacitycollege.edu/>) from the original on August 6, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
324. "Los Angeles Harbor College" (<https://www.lahc.edu/>). *lahc.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170810151652/http://www.lahc.edu/>) from the original on August 10, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
325. "Los Angeles Mission College" (<http://www.lamission.edu/>). *lamission.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191016164450/http://www.lamission.edu/>) from the original on October 16, 2019. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
326. "Los Angeles Pierce College" (<https://www.piercecollege.edu/>). *Piercecollege.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170823193752/http://piercecollege.edu/>) from the original on August 23, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
327. "Los Angeles Valley College" (<https://www.lavc.edu/>). *lavc.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170807030846/http://www.lavc.edu/>) from the original on August 7, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
328. "L.A. Southwest College" (<https://www.lasc.edu/>). *lasc.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170803151259/http://www.lasc.edu/>) from the original on August 3, 2017. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
329. "Los Angeles Trade-Technical College" (<http://www.lattc.edu/>). *lattc.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191021183340/http://www.lattc.edu/>) from the original on October 21, 2019. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
330. "West Los Angeles College homepage" (<http://www.wlac.edu/>). *wlac.edu*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20020721185338/http://www.wlac.edu/>) from the original on July 21, 2002. Retrieved August 7, 2017.
331. "US Census, District information" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081225054728/http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipd/district.html>). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipd/district.html>) on December 25, 2008. Retrieved October 24, 2011.
332. "2020 census – school district reference map: Los Angeles County, CA" (https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/DC2020/PL20/st06_ca/schooldistrict_maps/c06037_los_angeles/DC20SD_C06037.pdf) (PDF). U.S. Census Bureau. p. 11/19. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220121194221/https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/DC2020/PL20/st06_ca/schooldistrict_maps/c06037_los_angeles/DC20SD_C06037.pdf) (PDF) from the original on January 21, 2022. Retrieved January 8, 2021. – See map of Inglewood USD (https://www.lacoe.edu/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=K_bWG5zZILA%3D&tabid=1145&portalid=0&mid=4133) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220509050503/https://www.lacoe.edu/Portals/0/BusinessServices/Business/County%20Committee/Inglewood%20USD.pdf?ver=2019-04-01-135454-273>) May 9, 2022, at the Wayback Machine, See map of Los Angeles city boundary (<https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/0541e9db-ddb3-4279-a1d8-a271048fcc9d>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220319080851/https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/0541e9db-ddb3-4279-a1d8-a271048fcc9d>) March 19, 2022, at the Wayback Machine
333. "2020 census – school district reference map: Los Angeles County, CA" (https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/DC2020/PL20/st06_ca/schooldistrict_maps/c06037_los_angeles/DC20SD_C06037.pdf) (PDF). U.S. Census Bureau. p. 6/19. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220121194221/https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/DC2020/PL20/st06_ca/schooldistrict_maps/c06037_los_angeles/DC20SD_C06037.pdf) (PDF) from the original on January 21, 2022. Retrieved January 8, 2021. – See map of Las Virgenes USD (https://www.lacoe.edu/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=i_-JhHrt57s%3d&tabid=1145&portalid=0&mid=4133) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220509050503/https://www.lacoe.edu/Portals/0/BusinessServices/Business/County%20Committee/Las%20Virgenes%20USD.pdf?ver=2016-08-01-154827-037>) May 9, 2022, at the Wayback Machine, See map of Los Angeles city boundary (<https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/0541e9db-ddb3-4279-a1d8-a271048fcc9d>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220319080851/https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/0541e9db-ddb3-4279-a1d8-a271048fcc9d>) March 19, 2022, at the Wayback Machine
334. "Allocation" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130829172310/http://www.museum.tv/archives/etv/A/htmlA/allocation/allocation.htm>). Museum of Broadcast Communications. Archived from the original (<http://www.museum.tv/archives/etv/A/htmlA/allocation/allocation.htm>) on August 29, 2013. Retrieved October 20, 2011.
335. "About the Los Angeles Times" (<https://www.latimes.com/about>). *Los Angeles Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220724222435/https://www.latimes.com/about>) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.

336. "LA Opinión website" (<https://laopinion.com/>). *laopinion.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210506143233/https://laopinion.com/>) from the original on May 6, 2021. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
337. "About Us: Los Angeles Sentinel" (<https://lasentinel.net/about>). *lasentinel.net*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220713191503/https://lasentinel.net/about>) from the original on July 13, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
338. "Investors Business Daily: Stock News and Stock Market Analysis" (<https://www.investors.com>). *investors.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220726030648/https://investors.com/>) from the original on July 26, 2022. Retrieved July 26, 2022.
339. "Los Angeles and Southern California News, Weather, Sports" (<https://abc7.com>). *abc7.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220724002219/https://abc7.com/>) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
340. "FOX 11 Los Angeles" (<https://www.foxla.com>). *foxla.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220723233629/https://www.foxla.com/>) from the original on July 23, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
341. "NBC Los Angeles" (<https://www.nbclosangeles.com>). *nbclosangeles.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220724012408/https://www.nbclosangeles.com/>) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
342. "Los Angeles Downtown News – History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220706223303/http://www.ladowntownnews.com/site/about.html>). *ladowntownnews.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.ladowntownnews.com/site/about.html>) on July 6, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
343. "Flavorpill" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130207012702/http://beta.flavorpill.com/losangeles>). Archived from the original (<http://beta.flavorpill.com/losangeles>) on February 7, 2013. Retrieved September 1, 2015.
344. "Welcome to LAist: About Us" (<https://laist.com/about-us>). *last.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725193110/https://laist.com/about-us>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
345. "Time Out Los Angeles: The L.A. guide for things to do, restaurants, bars, movies, shopping, events and more" (<https://www.timeout.com/los-angeles>). *timeout.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220725193415/https://www.timeout.com/los-angeles>) from the original on July 25, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
346. "Thrillist Official website" (<https://www.thrillist.com>). *thrillist.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220724224954/https://www.thrillist.com/>) from the original on July 24, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
347. "2021 Urban Mobility Report" (<https://static.tti.tamu.edu/tti.tamu.edu/documents/mobility-report-2021.pdf>) (PDF). Texas Transportation Institute. June 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211102161118/https://static.tti.tamu.edu/tti.tamu.edu/documents/mobility-report-2021.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on November 2, 2021. Retrieved April 22, 2022.
348. "American Community Survey 2006, Table S0802" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080916055045/http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DCGeoSelectServlet?ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DCGeoSelectServlet?ds_name=ACS_2006_EST_G00) on September 16, 2008. Retrieved July 11, 2010. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/> Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100731081240/http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/portname08.htm>) July 31, 2010, at the Wayback Machine
349. "LADOT Transit - DASH, Commuter Express, Cityride" (<https://www.ladottransit.com>). *www.ladottransit.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210419233222/https://www.ladottransit.com/>) from the original on April 19, 2021. Retrieved January 1, 2024.
350. "Los Angeles Metro Service in Pasadena" (<https://www.visitpasadena.com/directory/la-metro/>). *Visit Pasadena*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240105193225/https://www.visitpasadena.com/directory/la-metro/>) from the original on January 5, 2024. Retrieved January 1, 2024.
351. "Schedules - LA Metro" (<https://www.metro.net/riding/schedules-2/>). *www.metro.net*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240108210145/https://www.metro.net/riding/schedules-2/>) from the original on January 8, 2024. Retrieved January 1, 2024.
352. "Transit Ridership Report Third Quarter 2024" (<https://www.apta.com/wp-content/uploads/2024-Q3-Ridership-APTA.pdf>) (PDF). American Public Transportation Association. November 20, 2024. Retrieved November 23, 2024.
353. "LAX Official Site | Traffic and Ground Transportation - FlyAway Bus" (<https://www.flylax.com/flyaway-bus>). *www.flylax.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240104111024/https://www.flylax.com/flyaway-bus>) from the original on January 4, 2024. Retrieved January 5, 2024.
354. TAP. "TAP Overview" (https://www.taptogo.net/articles/en_US/Website_content/about-tap). *www.taptogo.net*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20231231093227/https://www.taptogo.net/articles/en_US/Website_content/about-tap) from the original on December 31, 2023. Retrieved January 1, 2024.

355. "Means of Transportation to Work by Age" (https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B08101&geo_ids=16000US0644000&primary_geo_id=16000US0644000). Census Reporter. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180507085344/https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B08101&geo_ids=16000US0644000&primary_geo_id=16000US0644000) from the original on May 7, 2018. Retrieved May 6, 2018.
356. "How to Pay - LA Metro" (<https://www.metro.net/riding/fares/how-to-pay/>). www.metro.net. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230930153808/https://www.metro.net/riding/fares/how-to-pay/>) from the original on September 30, 2023. Retrieved January 1, 2024.
357. "24-0782_map_GM_Master_Dec2023_DCR_Final.pdf" (https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/gcdlut6woe82otgblyli/24-0782_map_GM_Master_Dec2023_DCR_Final.pdf?dl=0&rlkey=piw2jp7s8ftcmtasgpsxjh8if) (PDF). Dropbox. Retrieved January 1, 2024.
358. "Welcome to Metrolink" (<https://metrolinktrains.com/>). metrolinktrains.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210417230626/https://metrolinktrains.com/>) from the original on April 17, 2021. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
359. "Transit Ridership Report" (<https://www.apta.com/>). American Public Transportation Association. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211029130539/https://www.apta.com/>) from the original on October 29, 2021. Retrieved January 5, 2024.
360. "Amtrak Routes & Stations" (<https://www.amtrak.com/train-routes>). www.amtrak.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240105193226/https://www.amtrak.com/train-routes>) from the original on January 5, 2024. Retrieved January 5, 2024.
361. "Explore the SoCal Coast by Train | Pacific Surfliner" (<https://www.pacificsurfliner.com/>). www.pacificsurfliner.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240105053740/https://www.pacificsurfliner.com/>) from the original on January 5, 2024. Retrieved January 5, 2024.
362. "Amtrak Fiscal Year 2023 Ridership" (<https://media.amtrak.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Amtrak-Fiscal-Year-2023-Ridership.pdf>) (PDF). Amtrak. November 27, 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231212154106/https://media.amtrak.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Amtrak-Fiscal-Year-2023-Ridership.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on December 12, 2023. Retrieved January 5, 2024.
363. "Ontario's Mule, Gravity Car in Parade at L. A." (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-san-bernardino-county-sun-ontarios/162312884/>). *San Bernardino Daily Sun*. San Bernardino County, California. May 4, 1939. p. 14. Retrieved November 16, 2018.
364. "Top 25 Busiest Amtrak Stations: 2019" (<https://www.bts.dot.gov/geospatial-portal/top-25-busiest-amtrak-stations-2019>). United States Department of Transportation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240105193225/https://www.bts.dot.gov/geospatial-portal/top-25-busiest-amtrak-stations-2019>) from the original on January 5, 2024. Retrieved January 5, 2024.
365. "Union Station Los Angeles" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220807173352/https://www.unionstationla.com/transport-hub>). *Union Station Los Angeles*. Archived from the original (<https://www.unionstationla.com/transport-hub>) on August 7, 2022. Retrieved January 5, 2024.
366. "Office website of the Los Angeles International Airport" (<https://www.flylax.com>). flylax.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220727224848/https://www.flylax.com/>) from the original on July 27, 2022. Retrieved July 24, 2022.
367. "Airport Information" (<https://www.flyontario.com/corporate/airport-information>). *Ontario International Airport*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220722203651/https://www.flyontario.com/corporate/airport-information>) from the original on July 22, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
368. "History & Facts of Burbank Airport" (https://www.hollywoodburbankairport.com/about-us/history_facts/). *Hollywood Burbank Airport*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220702230041/https://www.hollywoodburbankairport.com/about-us/history_facts/) from the original on July 2, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
369. "Long Beach Airport Directory" (<https://www.longbeach.gov/lgb/about-us/>). *Long Beach Airport*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220701165202/https://www.longbeach.gov/lgb/about-us/>) from the original on July 1, 2022. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
370. "Van Nuys Airport General Description" (http://www.lawa.org/welcome_VNY.aspx?id=92). *Los Angeles World Airports*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20111005140814/http://www.lawa.org/welcome_VNY.aspx?id=92) from the original on October 5, 2011. Retrieved October 25, 2011.
371. "Port of Los Angeles, the nations #1 container port and global model for sustainability, security, and social responsibility" (<https://www.portoflosangeles.org/>). *Port of Los Angeles*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171027132209/https://www.portoflosangeles.org/>) from the original on October 27, 2017. Retrieved July 25, 2022.
372. "Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor Safety Committee" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061008141319/http://www.mxsocal.org/pdffiles/108th%20HSC%20Mtg%20Apr%205%202006.pdf>) (PDF). Archived from the original (<http://www.mxsocal.org/pdffiles/108th%20HSC%20Mtg%20Apr%205%202006.pdf>) (PDF) on October 8, 2006. Retrieved March 16, 2011.

373. "Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor Employers Association" (<http://www.harboremployers.com/web/>). Harboremployers.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110205043555/http://harboremployers.com/web/>) from the original on February 5, 2011. Retrieved March 16, 2011.
374. "AAPA World Port Rankings 2008" (<http://aapa.files.cms-plus.com/Statistics/WORLD%20PORT%20RANKINGS%2020081.pdf>) (PDF). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121202024733/http://aapa.files.cms-plus.com/Statistics/WORLD%20PORT%20RANKINGS%2020081.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on December 2, 2012. Retrieved March 16, 2011.
375. "Cruise Passenger and Ferry Terminals" (<http://www.portoflosangeles.org/facilities/passenger.asp>). Port of Los Angeles. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150207215828/http://portoflosangeles.org/facilities/passenger.asp>) from the original on February 7, 2015. Retrieved January 14, 2015.
376. "Sister Cities of Los Angeles" (<http://sistercities.lacity.org/>). Sister Cities Los Angeles. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200411141114/http://sistercities.lacity.org/>) from the original on April 11, 2020. Retrieved February 25, 2019.
377. "Bordeaux– Rayonnement européen et mondial" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130207154903/http://www.bordeaux.fr/p63778/europe%C2%A0et%C2%A0international>). *Mairie de Bordeaux* (in French). Archived from the original (<http://www.bordeaux.fr/p63778/europe%C2%A0et%C2%A0international>) on February 7, 2013. Retrieved July 29, 2013.
378. "Bordeaux-Atlas français de la coopération décentralisée et des autres actions extérieures" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130207152951/http://www.cncd.fr/frontoffice/bdd-recherche-resultat.asp?searchField=bordeaux&x=36&y=14>). *Délégation pour l'Action Extérieure des Collectivités Territoriales (Ministère des Affaires étrangères)* (in French). Archived from the original (<http://www.cncd.fr/frontoffice/bdd-recherche-resultat.asp?searchField=bordeaux&x=36&y=14>) on February 7, 2013. Retrieved July 29, 2013.
379. "Berlin City Partnerships" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130521054019/http://www.berlin.de/rbmskzl/staedteverbindungen/staedtepartnerschaft_ueberblick.en.html). *Der Regierende Bürgermeister Berlin*. Archived from the original (http://www.berlin.de/rbmskzl/staedteverbindungen/staedtepartnerschaft_ueberblick.en.html) on May 21, 2013. Retrieved September 17, 2013.
380. "Guangzhou Sister Cities" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121024091437/http://www.gzwaishi.gov.cn/Category_121/Index.aspx). Guangzhou Foreign Affairs Office. Archived from the original (http://www.gzwaishi.gov.cn/Category_121/Index.aspx) on October 24, 2012. Retrieved July 21, 2013.
381. "Vancouver Twinning Relationships" (<http://vancouver.ca/cyclerk/cclerk/20080311/documents/a14.pdf>) (PDF). City of Vancouver. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110205010523/http://vancouver.ca/cyclerk/cclerk/20080311/documents/a14.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on February 5, 2011. Retrieved December 5, 2009.
382. "Gradovi prijatelji Splita" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120324035937/http://www.split.hr/Default.aspx?sec=526>) [Split Twin Towns]. *Grad Split [Split Official City Website]* (in Croatian). Archived from the original (<http://www.split.hr/Default.aspx?sec=526>) on March 24, 2012. Retrieved December 19, 2013.
383. "Yerevan Twin Towns & Sister Cities" (<http://www.yerevan.am/en/partner/sister-cities/>). *Yerevan Municipality Official Website*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181107035410/http://www.yerevan.am/en/partner/sister-cities/>) from the original on November 7, 2018. Retrieved November 4, 2013.
384. "Twinning link with LA" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130731001604/http://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk/news/greater-manchester-news/twinning-link-with-la-925445>). *Manchester Evening News*. July 27, 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk/news/greater-manchester-news/twinning-link-with-la-925445>) on July 31, 2013. Retrieved July 28, 2009.
385. "Tel Aviv/Los Angeles Partnership" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080623075353/http://www.jewishla.org/Tel_Aviv_LA_Partnership.cfm). The Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles. 2007. Archived from the original (http://www.jewishla.org/Tel_Aviv_LA_Partnership.cfm) on June 23, 2008. Retrieved August 7, 2008.

Further reading

General

- Abu-Lughod, Janet L. *New York, Chicago, Los Angeles: America's global cities* (U of Minnesota Press, 1999). ISBN 978-0-8166-3336-4. online (<https://archive.org/details/newyorkchicagolo0000abul>)
- Holli, Melvin G., and Jones, Peter d'A., eds. *Biographical Dictionary of American Mayors, 1820-1980* (Greenwood Press, 1981) short scholarly biographies each of the city's mayors 1820 to 1980. online (https://archive.org/details/biographicaldict0000unse_r8s1); see index at p. 409 for list.

- Carey McWilliams (2009). *Southern California: An Island on the Land* (<https://archive.org/details/southerncaliforn00mcwi>) (9th ed.). Peregrine Smith. ISBN 978-0-87905-007-8.
- Richard White (1991). *It's Your Misfortune and None of My Own: A New History of the American West*. University of Oklahoma Press. ISBN 978-0-8061-2567-1.
- David Rieff (1992). *Los Angeles: Capital of the Third World*. Touchstone. ISBN 978-0-671-79210-7.
- Peter Theroux (1994). *Translating LA: A Tour of the Rainbow City* (<https://archive.org/details/translatingla00pete>). Norton. ISBN 978-0-393-31394-9.
- Paul Glover (1995). *Los Angeles: A History of the Future*. Greenplanners. ISBN 978-0-9622911-0-4.
- Leonard Pitt & Dale Pitt (2000). *Los Angeles A to Z: An Encyclopedia of the City and County*. Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-20530-7.
- Eva Kassens Noor (2020). *Los Angeles and the Summer Olympic Games* (<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-38553-8>). MIT Press. ISBN 978-3-030-38553-8.

Architecture and urban theory

- Reyner Banham (2009). *Los Angeles: The Architecture of Four Ecologies* (2nd ed.). Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-26015-3.
- Mike Davis (2006). *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles*. Verso. ISBN 978-1-84467-568-5.
- Robert M. Fogelson (1993). *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles 1850–1930*. Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-08230-4.
- Norman M. Klein (1997). *The History of Forgetting: Los Angeles and the Erasure of Memory*. Verso. ISBN 978-1-84467-242-4.
- Sam Hall Kaplan (2000). *L.A. Lost & Found: An Architectural History of Los Angeles*. Hennessey and Ingalls. ISBN 978-0-940512-23-8.
- Wim de Wit and Christopher James Alexander (2013). *Overdrive: L.A. Constructs the Future, 1940–1990*. Getty Publications. ISBN 978-1-60606-128-2.

Race relations

- Acuña, Rodolfo (1996). *Anything but Mexican: Chicanos in contemporary Los Angeles* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0IQXqQPNOUcC>). Verso. ISBN 978-1-85984-031-3. Retrieved September 30, 2011.
- George, Lynell (1992). *No Crystal Stair: African Americans in the City of Angels*. Verso. ISBN 978-0-86091-389-4.
- Sides, Josh (2006). *L.A. City Limits: African American Los Angeles from the Great Depression to the Present*. Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-24830-4.
- Eduardo Obregón Pagán (2006). *Murder at the Sleepy Lagoon: Zoot Suits, Race, and Riot in Wartime L.A.* The University of North Carolina Press. ISBN 978-0-8078-5494-5.
- R. J. Smith (2007). *The Great Black Way: L.A. in the 1940s and the Last African American Renaissance* (<https://archive.org/details/greatblackwayla00smit>). PublicAffairs. ISBN 978-1-58648-521-4.

LGBT

- Lillian Faderman and Stuart Timmons (2006). *Gay L. A.: A History of Sexual Outlaws, Power Politics, And Lipstick Lesbians* (<https://archive.org/details/gaylahistoryofse00lill>). Basic Books. ISBN 978-0-465-02288-5.
- Hurewitz, Daniel (2007). *Bohemian Los Angeles: and the Making of Modern Politics* (<https://archive.org/details/bohemianlosangel0000hure>). Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-24925-7.

Environment

- Marc Reisner (1986). *Cadillac Desert: The American West and its Disappearing Water*. Penguin Books. ISBN 978-0-14-017824-1.
- Chip Jacobs and William Kelly (2008). *Smogtown: The Lung-Burning History of Pollution in Los Angeles* (<https://archive.org/details/smogtownlungburn00jaco>). Outlook Hardcover. ISBN 978-1-58567-860-0.

Social movements

- Mike Davis and Jon Wiener (2020). *Set the Night on Fire: L.A. in the Sixties*. Verso. ISBN 978-1-78478-024-1.

Art and literature

- David L. Ulin, ed. (2002). *Writing Los Angeles: A Literary Anthology* (<https://archive.org/details/writinglosangele0000unse>). Library of America. ISBN 978-1-931082-27-3.
- Whiting, Cécile (2008). *Pop L.A.: Art and the City in the 1960s*. Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-25634-7.

External links

- [Official website](https://lacity.gov/) (<https://lacity.gov/>) 

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Los_Angeles&oldid=1280113604"