LOS ANGELES COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Collaboratively Advancing Growth and Prosperity for All

Economic Impacts of Federal Immigration Enforcement in Los Angeles County

30-Day Update of Ongoing Analysis

August 15, 2025

Dear Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO),

The Institute for Applied Economics (IAE) at the Los Angeles Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC) is in the midst of analyzing the economic impacts of federal immigration enforcement efforts in Los Angeles County. The purpose is to quantify and understand the cascading economic effects across small businesses, key industries, informal work sectors, and households—especially those in immigrant and mixed-status communities—resulting from these enforcement efforts. This memorandum provides a 30-day update of our ongoing analysis.

Scope of Work

LAEDC has been tasked with the following analyses to understand the impacts of federal immigration enforcement in Los Angeles County:

- Assessing the economic impact on small businesses due to loss of workforce, including identifying the most impacted areas and most impacted types of businesses in Los Angeles County;
- Assessing the economic impact of property damage and imposed curfews; and
- Identifying available supportive services for impacted small business and ways to make them available in a manner that is responsive to their language and immigration needs.

All three tasks are underway and are being conducted concurrently. Additionally, we are compiling relevant facts and stories that support these tasks as we come across them.

Broader Context

Federal Deportation Policies

President Trump has claimed that his administration will "... complete the largest deportation operation in American history." In January, the Trump administration stated its goal was for ICE to make at least 1,200 arrests per day nationwide.[1] However, this goal was reported in May to be a minimum of 3,000 arrests per day.[2] One way the administration has attempted to meet its quotas is by expanding the number and location of non-citizens eligible for detention and removal. They have done this by removing temporary protected status and humanitarian parole designations for over 1 million people[3], allowing arrests at "sensitive locations" such as schools or hospitals[4], loosening standards to issue Notices to Appear for deportation[5], and requiring no-bond detention of undocumented immigrants for even minor convictions such as shoplifting[6].

[1] https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/2025/01/26/ice-arrests-raids-trump-quota/. The administration has since denied such a quota exits in court: https://www.politico.com/news/2025/08/03/white-house-doj-immigration-quota-mismatch-00490406?utm_campaign=RSS_Syndication&utm_medium=RSS&utm_source=RSS_Feed

[2] https://www.axios.com/2025/05/28/immigration-ice-deportations-stephen-miller

[3] https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/report/mass-deportation-trump-democracy/

[4] https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/01/21/statement-dhs-spokesperson-directives-expanding-law-enforcement-and-ending-abuse

[5] https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/policy-alerts/NTA_Policy_FINAL_2.28.25_FINAL.pdf

[6] https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/5

The administration has also increased the resources available for immigration enforcement by pushing for the establishment of a homeland security task force in each state[7], pressing federal agents from other agencies[8] and the National Guard[9] into immigration enforcement actions, and securing approximately $165 billion in new funding for DHS[10].

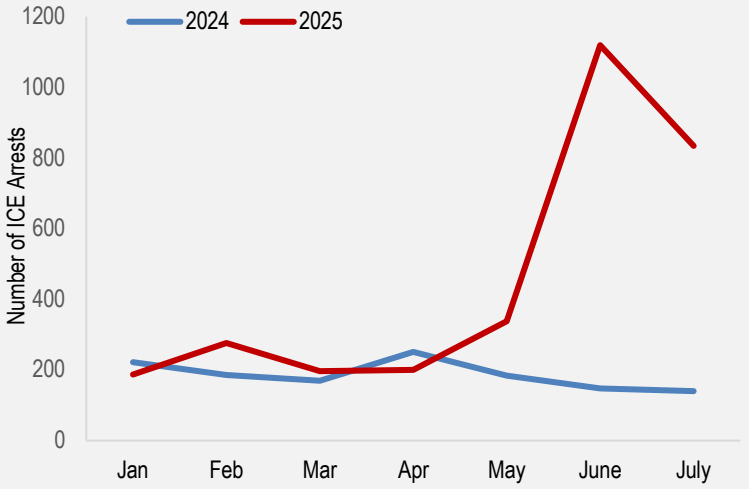
The administration has further sought to increase the number of deportations of undocumented immigrants from the country. One way they have accomplished this is by expanding the use of expedited removal for apprehended undocumented immigrants who were in the country for under 2 years, where the previous precedent was under 14 days and within 100 miles from the border.[11] Undocumented immigrants must also be able to affirmatively prove they were present in the country for at least 2 years, or else they may be subject to expedited removal. The Department of Justice has also terminated federally funded programs that provide legal services to undocumented immigrants.[12]

Number of ICE Arrests and Detentions

Since the beginning of President Trump's second term in office, there has been a significant increase in immigration enforcement in Los Angeles County. We have estimated the number and nature of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) arrests made in Los Angeles County and subsequent detentions from January 1st, 2024 to July 28th, 2025 using Deportation Data Project data.[13] While this dataset does not directly indicate the county of arrest, we were able to impute this value for 97% of observations using the apprehension landmark variable.

This data indicates that there were 3,151 arrests by ICE in Los Angeles County so far in 2025, representing a 143% year-over-year increase. **Exhibit 1** indicates that there was a large surge in arrests starting in June. This corresponds with the administration's stated intention in May to increase the minimum daily quota of ICE arrests 3,000 nationwide. While arrests appeared to have slowed in July, they are well above the previous year's level. The slowdown in July may have been in part caused by a July 11th court ruling, which stated that ICE cannot

Exhibit 1
Comparison of Monthly ICE Arrests between 2024 and 2025, Los Angeles County



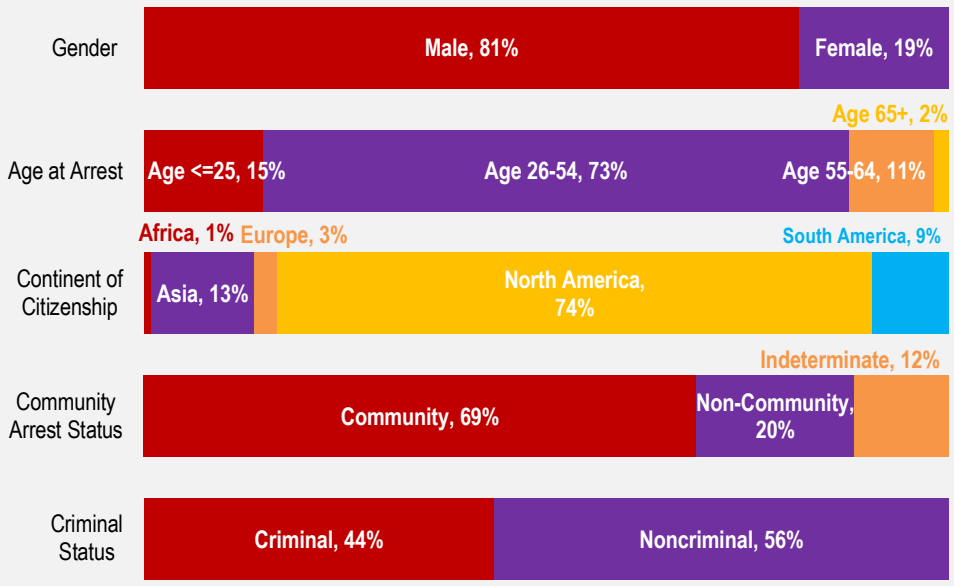
Source: Deportation Data Project, Public, Anonymized U.S. Government Immigration Enforcement Datasets (through July 28, 2025).

[7] https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/29/2025-02006/protecting-the-american-people-against-invasion
[8] https://immpolicytracking.org/policies/dhs-grants-broader-immigration-arrest-powers-to-justice-dept-federal-agents/#/tab-policy-documents
[9] https://www.newsweek.com/map-shows-states-national-guard-deployed-support-ice-2112503
[10] https://www.dhs.gov/news/2025/07/04/secretary-noem-commends-president-trump-and-one-big-beautiful-bill-signing-law
[11] https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/24/2025-01720/designating-aliens-for-expedited-removal
[12] https://immpolicytracking.org/policies/reported-doj-orders-federally-funded-legal-service-providers-to-stop-work-on-the-legal-orientation-program-immigration-court-helpdesk-and-counsel-for-children-initiative/#/tab-policy-documents
[13] https://deportationdata.org/

coordinate arrests in the greater Los Angeles area using factors they had been found to use such as race, spoken language, accent, and place of work.

Exhibit 2 displays the demographics of those arrested by ICE starting in 2025. This chart displays that arrestees were predominately male, of prime working age (age 26-54), had original citizenship in North America, and did not have a criminal history upon arrest. The "Community Arrest Status" row in this graph indicates the percentage of arrests that occurred in the "community", such as at work or at home.

Exhibit 2
ICE Arrestee Demographics, Los Angeles County January 2025 - July 2025



Source: Deportation Data Project, Public, Anonymized U.S. Government Immigration Enforcement Datasets (through July 28, 2025).

Exhibit 3 indicates that the most common country of citizenship among arrestees by far was Mexico. This was followed by other countries from North America, Asia, and South America.

Exhibit 3
Top 10 Countries of Citizenship for ICE Arrests, Los Angeles County January 2025 - July 2025

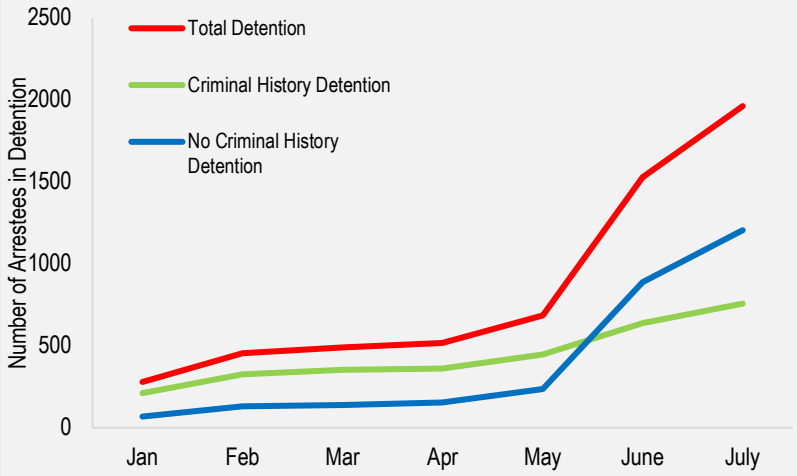
Country	# of Arrests	% of Total Arrests
Mexico	1,311	42%
Guatemala	459	15%
El Salvador	223	7%
Nicaragua	186	6%
China	180	6%
Colombia	145	5%
Honduras	127	4%
Iran	81	3%
Peru	56	2%
Venezuela	53	2%

Source: Deportation Data Project, Public, Anonymized U.S. Government Immigration Enforcement Datasets (through July 28, 2025).

Exhibit 4 below displays how many of those arrested by ICE in Los Angeles County after September 1st, 2023 were in detention. The graph shows that detentions surged around the surge in ICE arrests in June. This exhibit also conveys a significant increase in detention for those arrested without a criminal history (the blue line) in June, to the point where these arrestees outnumber those arrested with a criminal history (the green line).

The most recent arrest and detention reports concern 7 counties in the greater Los Angeles region[14], where the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has claimed that ICE and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have made a total of 4,163 arrests between June 6th and August 7th.[15] Earlier reports from DHS claimed that ICE and CBP made 2,792 between June 6th and July 8th in the greater Los Angeles region.[16] This implies that between July 8th and August 7th, ICE and CBP made 1,371 arrests. While these numbers imply a slowdown in arrests for July relative to June, the number of inmates in ICE detention centers around the Los Angeles area remains elevated. For example, the Adelanto ICE Processing Center has seen an increase in average daily population from about 315 on April 28th to 1,664 on July 21st. [17,18]

Exhibit 4
Number of Those Arrested by ICE in Los Angeles County After September 2023 in Detention, January 2025 - July 2025



Source: Deportation Data Project, Public, Anonymized U.S. Government Immigration Enforcement Datasets (through July 28, 2025).

Impacted Businesses in Los Angeles County

Identifying the most impacted areas and types of businesses in Los Angeles County requires an understanding of the number and location of immigrants—both documented and undocumented—in the County and where they work. Consequently, we have completed demographic and employment profiles of immigrants in Los Angeles County, and these are provided in the Appendix.

Additionally, based on this statistical data, we are currently in the process of developing and refining an *LAEDC Immigration Enforcement Vulnerability Index (IEVI)* that aggregates multiple risk factors into a single score for each ZIP code in Los Angeles County. The objective is to quantify underlying vulnerability associated with observed immigration enforcement activity in a way that is transparent, reproducible, and suitable for mapping and comparison over time. We also present our preliminary findings for the IEVI below and the preliminary methodology in the Appendix.

We developed the IEVI by correlating selected American Community Survey (ACS) attributes with enforcement reports from the Los Angeles Rapid Response Network (LARRN). We used diagnostic testing to determine our final set of four vulnerability predictors:

- Share of Foreign-Born Population from Latin America
- Share of Renter-Occupied Households

[14] This refers to Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties.
[15] https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2025-08-07/federal-arrests-of-undocumented-immigrants-in-l-a-drop-in-july-dhs-says
[16] https://www.latimes.com/politics/story/2025-07-08/federal-arrests-in-la-are-accelerating-homeland-security
[17] https://detentionreports.com/facility/ADELANTO_ICE_PROCESSING_CENTER.html
[18] https://journalistsresource.org/home/for-journalists-who-cover-immigration-better-ice-detention-data-now-available/

- Share of Non-Citizen Workforce (by industry location)
- Share of Spanish Speakers

Exhibit 5 presents the top ten zip codes that we consider to be the most vulnerable with respect to immigration enforcement activity. The most vulnerable is 91402, representing the Mission Hills-Panorama City-North Hills area in the San Fernando Valley. This is followed by 90201, 90660, 90011, and 90026, representing Bell, Pico Rivera, Southeast Los Angeles, and the Silver Lake-Echo Park-Elysian Valley area, respectively. The remaining 5 zip codes in Exhibit 5 are clustered around downtown Los Angeles. These include 90255, 90057, 90280, 90023, and 90270, representing Huntington Park, Westlake, South Gate, Boyle Heights and Maywood.

Exhibit 6 below illustrates the results of the IEVI in map form across all of Los Angeles County.

Downtown Los Angeles Curfew and Property Damage

Baseline Economic Contribution

In response to rising tensions and protests related to intensified federal immigration enforcement, Mayor Karen Bass imposed a nightly curfew in downtown Los Angeles from June 10, 2025 to June 16, 2025. The curfew covered an approximately one-square-mile area bounded by the 5, 10, and 110 freeways. While the curfew was effective in protecting businesses, residents, and the local community, it also resulted in lost business hours, reduced consumer foot traffic, and disruptions to economic activity.

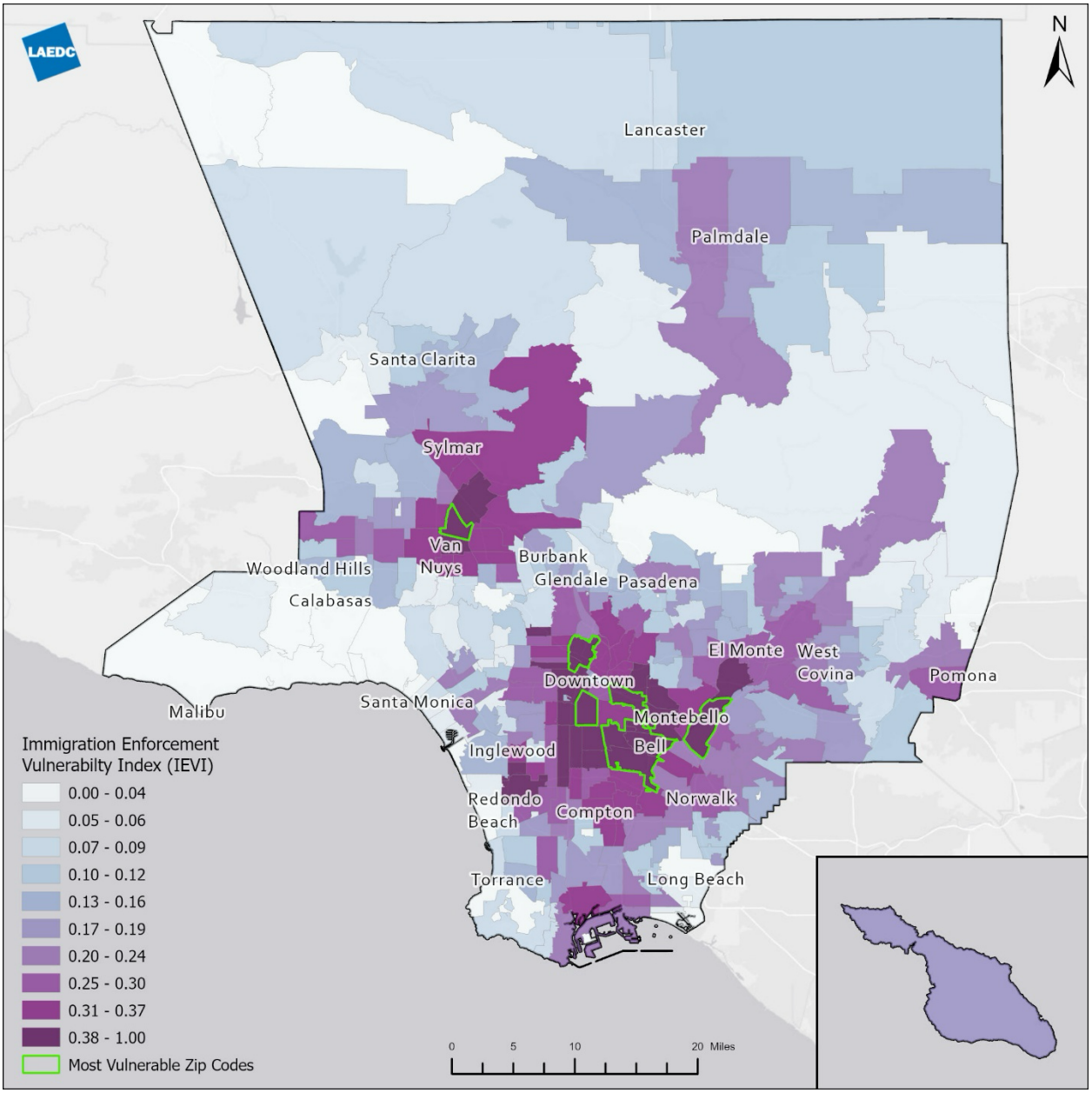
As a first step in estimating the economic impacts of the June curfew, we estimated the baseline level of economic activity that was occurring in the impacted area prior to the curfew. Detailed data on industry classifications, employment, and sales volumes for all businesses within the curfew zone were obtained from Data Axle. An in-depth discussion of our analysis, as well as descriptions of our methodology and data refinements, are presented in the Appendix.

Exhibit 5

Top 10 Zip Codes in Immigration Enforcement Vulnerability Index (IEVI)

Zip Code	City / City of Los Angeles Community Planning Area (CPA)	Share of Foreign-born Population from Latin America	Share of Renter-occupied Households	Share of Non-Citizen Workforce by Industry Location	Share of Spanish Speakers	LAARN Immigration Enforcement Activity Incidents as of 8/7/2025
91402	Mission Hills - Panorama City - North Hills (LA)	35.5%	65.5%	22.6%	63.4%	40
90201	Bell	40.8%	77.5%	29.8%	91.3%	14
90660	Pico Rivera	27.1%	29.2%	20.1%	72.4%	18
90011	Southeast Los Angeles (LA)	44.5%	71.9%	33.6%	86.2%	8
90026	Silver Lake - Echo Park - Elysian Valley (LA)	20.2%	75.4%	22.7%	32.8%	16
90255	Huntington Park	45.4%	69.9%	26.3%	94.0%	6
90057	Westlake (LA)	39.8%	96.6%	24.4%	52.1%	7
90280	South Gate	40.8%	54.9%	23.3%	89.2%	7
90023	Boyle Heights (LA)	40.0%	74.7%	28.1%	88.5%	5
90270	Maywood	49.0%	71.9%	34.6%	95.3%	1

Exhibit 6
Immigration Enforcement Vulnerability Index (IEVI) in Los Angeles County

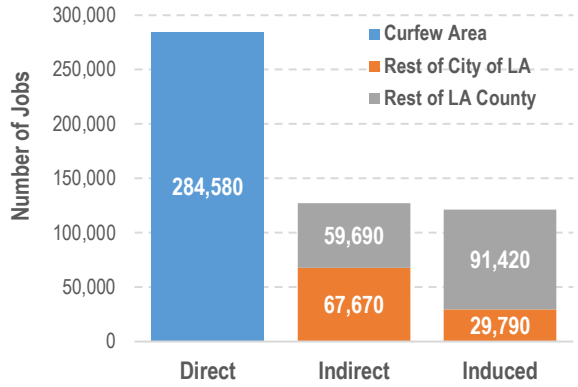


We estimate that the total economic output for the curfew zone is approximately $72.6 billion, supporting around 284,580 jobs. The sectors contributing the most to overall economic output include Wholesale Trade, which ranks highest with about $19.9 billion (27.5% of total output). This is followed by Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services at $9.6 billion (13.3%), Utilities at $9.0 billion (12.4%), Finance and Insurance at $6.6 billion (9.0%), and Retail Trade at $5.9 billion (8.1%). These figures underscore the area's strong concentration of economic activity in professional services, commerce, and essential infrastructure sectors.

Employment, however, is distributed somewhat differently across industries. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector ranks as the top employer, supporting 45,855 jobs (16.1%). It is followed by Accommodation and Food Services with 32,302 jobs (11.4%), Retail Trade with 24,737 jobs (8.7%), Government Enterprises with 24,034 jobs (8.5%), and Utilities with 23,173 jobs (8.1%). This distribution reflects a blend of high-skill, knowledge-based industries alongside labor-intensive service sectors, both of which play a critical role in supporting a significant share of the workforce in the area.

Note that this baseline contribution of economic activity in the curfew zone includes not only the direct operations of businesses within the area, but also their indirect and induced effects (i.e., the ripple or multiplier effects) on the rest of the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County economies through supply chain purchases and employee household spending. **When counting indirect and induced effects, businesses in the curfew area support a total of 533,150 jobs across Los Angeles County.** These include 127,360 indirect jobs (67,670 in the rest of the City of Los Angeles and 59,690 in the rest of Los Angeles County) as well as 121,210 induced jobs (29,790 jobs in the rest of the City of Los Angeles and 91,420 jobs in the rest of Los Angeles County). This is illustrated in **Exhibit 7**.

Exhibit 7
Employment Contribution of Businesses Located within the Curfew Area



Supportive Services for Impacted Small Businesses

Resource Toolkit

In response to the ICE raids across the Los Angeles area, LAEDC and LA County's Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), in collaboration with the Department of Immigrant Affairs, is developing a comprehensive resource guide and toolkit to support impacted individuals, families, and communities. The guide will centralize critical information on legal aid, workers' rights, emergency financial assistance, housing resources, and mental health services. It will also include guidance for employers on maintaining workplace protections and fostering a safe, inclusive environment.

Designed in collaboration with trusted community-based organizations, the resource toolkit will be available to the community and distributed through both digital and in-person channels to ensure broad accessibility. The goal is to provide timely, reliable, and actionable resources to help residents navigate the immediate and evolving challenges during this period of heightened enforcement activity.

The resource toolkit is expected to be completed and posted on the LAEDC and DEO websites on August 30th.

Community Engagement

LAEDC is partnering with the Los Angeles Economic Equity Accelerator & Fellowship (LEEAF) to strengthen community engagement efforts across the region. This collaboration focuses on ensuring outreach to vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities, with the goal of capturing voices and perspectives that are often underrepresented in traditional economic analyses. Through LEEAF's deep community connections, the partnership will gather qualitative insights to complement LAEDC's economic data, creating a more complete picture of local needs and challenges.

LEEAF will help distribute and promote LAEDC's business impact survey, which is intended to help measure the effects of recent and ongoing immigration enforcement activities. A copy of the survey is provided in the Appendix. In addition to promoting and supporting survey participation, LEEAF will build a feedback loop with impacted organizations, and foster ongoing dialogue to keep communities informed and engaged. The findings from this work will directly inform LAEDC's economic and policy recommendations to Los Angeles County, ensuring they are grounded in lived experiences and responsive to the realities faced by residents.

Distribution of the business impact survey is expected to commence on August 25th.

Next Steps:

IAE will continue to update this economic analysis on a monthly basis as we obtain more information over time from impacted businesses, workers and affected stakeholders.

In addition to releasing the resource toolkit and distributing the business impact survey, we expect to further undertake our economic impact analyses. In particular, IAE will next estimate the economic impacts of the June 2025 curfew, focusing on business disruptions. The analysis will evaluate both the initial impacts that occurred during the one-week curfew period in June and potential longer-term disruption scenarios extending from June through end of the year. These scenarios will be informed by multiple data sources, including news reports on observed impacts, foot traffic data, and insights from a literature review of comparable events in other cities. These analyses will inform the potential economic consequences if similar disruptions were to occur again before the end of the year under current conditions.

About Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC) www.laedc.org

The Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC) is a public-benefit nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing a strong, growing, and sustainable economy for the Los Angeles region. Now in its 44th year, LAEDC works collaboratively with partners across the county to improve the quality of life for residents by fostering job creation, supporting key industries, and strengthening the region's economic resilience. As a trusted leader, LAEDC serves the people of Los Angeles County by promoting a healthy economy and high standard of living.

Appendix A: Demographic Profile of Immigrants in Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County is home to approximately 3.56 million immigrants, representing about 35 percent of the total population as shown in **Exhibit A-1**. Of this group, an estimated 948,700 are undocumented, accounting for roughly 27 percent of the County's immigrant population. While immigration status varies across demographic groups, Latino immigrants have the highest proportion of undocumented residents, at about 40 percent. This is followed by Black and Other/Mixed Race immigrants (13 percent each), Asian American immigrants (10 percent), and white immigrants (8 percent).

Exhibit A-1

Immigrant Population in Los Angeles County

Race	Total Population	Number of Immigrants and Share of Total Population		Number of Undocumented Immigrants and Share of Immigrant Population	
White	2,498,300	481,900	19.3%	37,700	7.8%
Black	749,400	57,000	7.6%	7,300	12.8%
Latino	4,962,000	1,981,800	39.9%	795,000	40.1%
Asian American	148,660	977,500	657.5%	100,400	10.3%
Pacific Islander	19,100	6,200	32.5%	-	-
Native American	18,100	-	-	-	-
Other/mixed race	386,600	58,500	15.1%	7,800	13.3%
Total	**10,120,000**	**3,563,900**	**35.2%**	**948,700**	**26.6%**

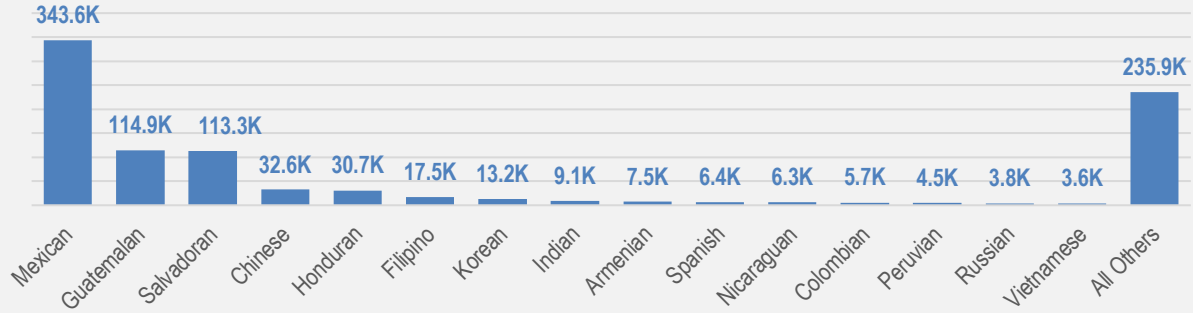
Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Within the undocumented population, ancestry patterns are diverse but dominated by a few large groups, as detailed in **Exhibit A-2**. Mexican-origin residents make up the largest share by far, numbering approximately 343,600, or more than one-third of all undocumented immigrants in the County. Other sizeable Latino-origin groups include Guatemalans (114,900) and Salvadorans (113,300), reflecting long-established migration corridors from Central America to Southern California. Several Asian-origin communities also have notable undocumented populations, including Chinese (32,600) and Filipino (17,500) residents, along with Korean (13,200) and Indian (9,100) residents. Hondurans (30,700), Armenians (7,500), and Spanish nationals (6,400) also represent important groups within the population. The "All Others" category encompasses about 236,000 individuals from a broad range of Latin American, Asian, European, and African origins. This composition reflects both the strong Latino presence and the significant Asian and multi-ethnic dimensions of the County's undocumented community, illustrating the wide range of cultural and linguistic backgrounds represented within this population.

The reach of immigration enforcement extends beyond undocumented individuals themselves. More than 2 million County residents are either undocumented or live with at least one undocumented family member,

Exhibit A-2

Undocumented Immigrants by Ancestry, Los Angeles County 2019-2023



Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Exhibit A-3

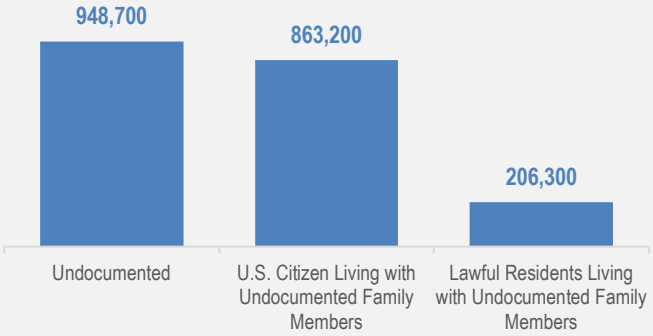
Mixed Status Households in Los Angeles County

Race	Number of Undocumented and Family Members Living with Them
White	81,000
Black	15,000
Latino	1,691,000
Asian American	208,000
Other/mixed race	20,000
Total	**2,018,000**

Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Exhibit A-4

Undocumented Immigrants and Residents Living with Undocumented Family Members, Los Angeles County 2019-2023



Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

as shown in **Exhibit A-3**. The majority of this population is Latino, with approximately 1.69 million residents living in mixed-status households. Asian Americans make up about 208,000 residents in this category, followed by whites (81,000), other or mixed race (20,000), and Black residents (15,000).

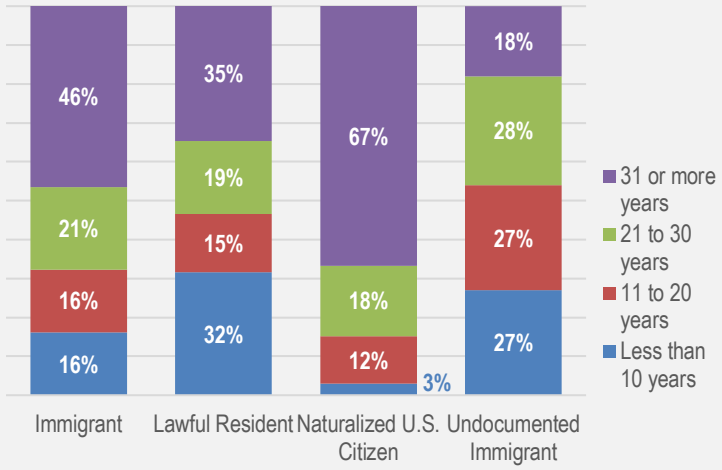
Within the mixed-status population, **Exhibit A-4** shows that there are approximately 948,700 undocumented residents, 863,200 U.S. citizens living with undocumented family members, and 206,300 lawful residents living with undocumented family members. Many of the U.S. citizens in these households are children, and the proportion of children ages 0 to 17 living in mixed-status families is notably high, underscoring that the presence of undocumented family members is a significant feature of the County's demographic landscape.

The undocumented population in Los Angeles County is largely settled, with **Exhibit A-5** showing that nearly three-quarters have lived in the United States for more than a decade. Within this group, 27 percent have been in the country for 11 to 20 years, 28 percent for 21 to 30 years, and 18 percent for 31 years or more. The relatively small share, 27 percent, who have arrived within the past 10 years illustrates the long-term presence of most undocumented residents. These patterns reflect deep economic and social connections in local communities.

The age profile of undocumented residents, presented in **Exhibit A-6**, further underscores their integration into the labor force, with more than 90 percent in the prime working-age range of 18 to 64. Over half, 54 percent, are between the ages of 35 and 54, while 30 percent are between 18 and 34. Smaller shares are children under 18 (6 percent), adults aged 55 to 64 (9 percent), and seniors aged 65 and older (1 percent).

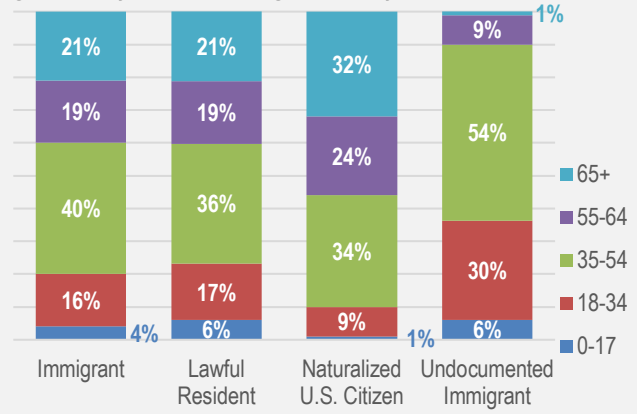
Exhibit A-5

Share of Immigrants by Recency of Arrival and Immigration Status, Los Angeles County 2019-2023



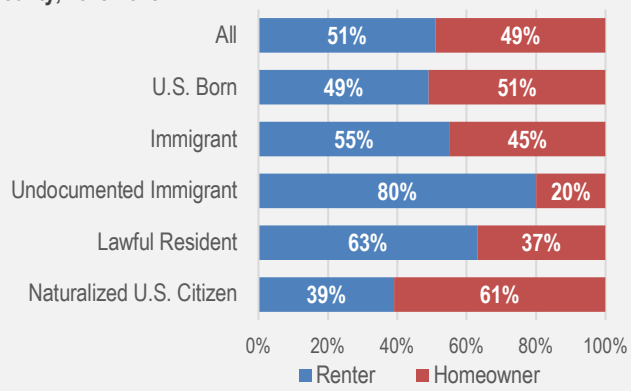
Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Exhibit A-6
Age Group by Status, Los Angeles County 2019-2023



Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Exhibit A-7
Homeownership by Immigration Status, Los Angeles County, 2019-2023

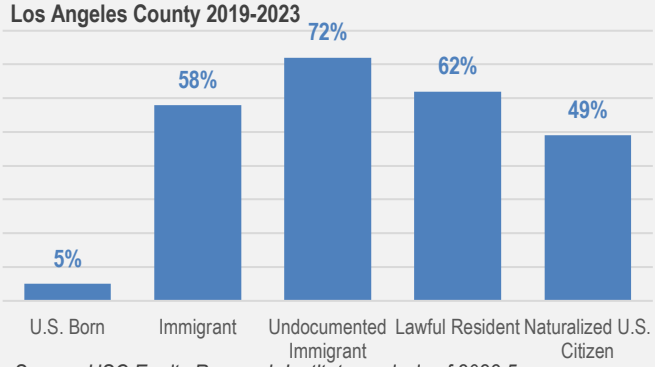


Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Exhibit A-7 shows that 80 percent of undocumented immigrants in Los Angeles County are renters, compared to 55 percent of the broader immigrant population and 49 percent of U.S.-born residents. This greater reliance on rental housing means that any loss of income can quickly affect housing stability. **Exhibit A-8** shows that 72 percent of undocumented immigrants are limited English proficient, which is substantially higher than the 58 percent among the overall immigrant population and far above the 5 percent among U.S.-born residents.

Exhibit A-9 details languages spoken, with Spanish being the most common, spoken by approximately 763,300 undocumented residents, or 80 percent of the total. Other languages include Tagalog (19,700), Chinese (16,100), Mandarin (15,200), Korean (13,500), Armenian (7,700), and Russian (6,500), along with smaller numbers speaking Portuguese, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Hindi, and Persian. These linguistic patterns are geographically concentrated, with certain neighborhoods exhibiting both high shares of undocumented residents and high levels of linguistic isolation.

Exhibit A-8
Limited English Proficient by Immigration Status Los Angeles County 2019-2023



Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Exhibit A-9
Top Languages Spoken (aside from English) by Undocumented Immigrants in Los Angeles County

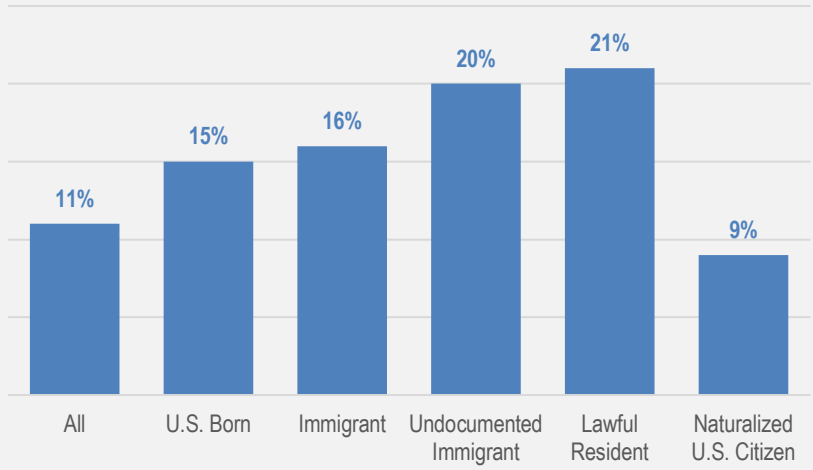
Language	Number of Undocumented Immigrants	Share of Undocumented Immigrants
Spanish	763,300	80%
Filipino, Tagalog	19,700	2%
Chinese	16,100	2%
Mandarin	15,200	2%
Korean	13,500	1%
Armenian	7,700	1%
Russian	6,500	1%
Portuguese	4,600	0.5%
Cantonese	4,400	0.5%
Vietnamese	4,100	0.4%
Hindi	3,500	0.4%
Persian, Iranian, Farsi	2,600	0.3%
All Other	38,500	4%

Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Appendix B: Employment Profile of Immigrants in Los Angeles County

Employment among immigrants in Los Angeles County spans a wide range of industries and occupations, but certain sectors have particularly high shares of undocumented workers. **Exhibit B-1** from the USC ERI analysis shows that 20 percent of undocumented immigrants aged 25 to 64 are self-employed, a rate higher than the 11 percent overall share for the County's workforce and above the 15 percent for U.S.-born workers. This self-employment rate is also higher than the average for immigrants overall (16 percent) and only slightly below that of lawful permanent residents (21 percent).

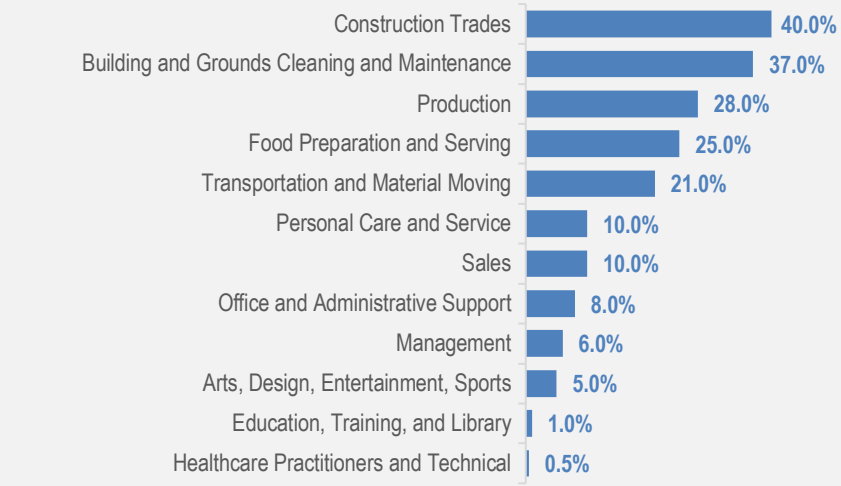
Exhibit B-1
Share of People Age 25-64 Sefl-Employed by Immigration Status, Los Angeles County 2019-2023



Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

Undocumented workers are also heavily concentrated in specific occupations. According to **Exhibit B-2** from USC ERI, the largest occupational group is construction trades, employing 40 percent of undocumented workers in Los Angeles County. This is followed by building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (37 percent), production (28 percent), food preparation and serving (25 percent), and transportation and material moving (21 percent). Smaller but still notable shares are found in personal care and service and in sales, each accounting for 10 percent of undocumented workers.

Exhibit B-2
Top Occupations With Over 200K Workers Among Undocumented Immigrants, Los Angeles County 2019-2023



Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

The distribution of non-citizen workers across occupations using PUMS data, shown in **Exhibit B-3**, provides a broader perspective beyond undocumented immigrants. Non-citizens make up nearly half of the workforce in cleaning and maintenance occupations (46.5 percent) and more than 40 percent of the workforce in construction and extraction (43.7 percent). High shares are also found in production (35.4 percent), food preparation and serving (28.9 percent), and transportation and material moving (25.5

percent). Several other occupational categories, including installation and repair, protective service, and health support, have substantial non-citizen representation, reflecting the diverse roles immigrants fill in the regional economy.

Industry-level patterns also demonstrate the concentration of non-citizen workers in certain sectors. **Exhibit B-4** shows that non-citizens account for 38 percent of the construction workforce and over 30 percent of workers in administrative and support and waste management services. Other industries with high non-citizen representation include other services (27.5 percent), accommodation and food services (27.4 percent), and manufacturing (25 percent). Sectors such as transportation and warehousing, retail trade, and health care also employ large numbers of non-citizens, though with lower proportional shares.

Taken together, these data show that immigrant and undocumented workers are critical to several core sectors of the Los Angeles County economy, particularly in construction, cleaning and maintenance, production, food services, and certain manufacturing and transportation-related occupations. The relatively high rate of self-employment among undocumented immigrants further reflects their economic participation not only as workers but also as business owners, including in informal sectors such as street vending.

Exhibit B-3

Top Occupations with Over 130K Workers by Share of Non-Citizen Workforce

PUMS Occupation Category	Share of Workforce U.S. citizen by naturalization	Share of Workforce Not a citizen of the U.S.
Cleaning and Maintenance	24.2%	46.5%
Construction and Extraction	16.1%	43.7%
Production	25.4%	35.4%
Food Preparation and Serving (Eating)	15.4%	28.9%
Transportation and Material Moving	20.5%	25.5%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair (Repair)	23.2%	23.7%
Health Support	31.7%	18.5%
Protective Service	22.6%	17.1%
Community and Social Services	21.0%	14.5%
Sales and Related Occupations	19.1%	14.3%
All Others	16.9%	10.6%
Total, All Occupations	**18.2%**	**15.2%**

Source: LAEDC analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey PUMS

Exhibit B-4

Top Industries with Over 200K Workers by Share of Non-Citizen Workforce

NAICS Supersectors	Share of Workforce U.S. citizen by naturalization	Share of Workforce Not a citizen of the U.S.
Construction	17.1%	38.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	19.1%	30.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	24.4%	27.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	15.6%	27.4%
Manufacturing	25.3%	25.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	23.0%	20.1%
Retail Trade	17.6%	16.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	28.3%	11.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	18.6%	11.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11.3%	9.5%
Information	11.2%	8.4%
Educational Services	17.2%	7.7%
Public Administration	24.4%	6.5%
All Others	15.6%	11.7%
Grand Total	**18.1%**	**15.3%**

Source: LAEDC analysis of 2023 5-year American Community Survey PUMS

Appendix C: LAEDC Immigration Enforcement Vulnerability Index (IEVI) Methodology

The Immigration Enforcement Vulnerability Index (IEVI) aggregates multiple risk factors into a single score for each ZIP code in Los Angeles County. The objective is to quantify underlying vulnerability associated with observed immigration enforcement activity in a way that is transparent, reproducible, and suitable for mapping and comparison over time.

We selected the unit of analysis as ZIP code polygons for Los Angeles County and joined American Community Survey attributes and enforcement reports from the Los Angeles Rapid Response Network (LARRN) to each record. LARRN notes that its map includes all reports of law enforcement activity tracked by the network, and that these reports represent only a fraction of law enforcement activity and reported sightings across Los Angeles, so the counts should be interpreted as a lower bound.

Candidate predictors were assembled from recent ACS data and refined using diagnostic testing to confirm signal and reduce redundancy.

The final set of vulnerability predictors reflects four dimensions that link to enforcement exposure:

- Share of Foreign-Born Population from Latin America
- Share of Renter-Occupied Households
- Share of Non-Citizen Workforce (by industry location)
- Share of Spanish Speakers

Each predictor was standardized using a z-score transform so coefficients are comparable across variables; predictors were sign-oriented so that higher values consistently indicate greater vulnerability (for the final four, signs were positive). Enforcement Activity was standardized to a z-score for integration as an exposure term. Variable screening used Exploratory Regression to test combinations and check fit, stability, and direction of effects, followed by a global Ordinary Least Squares model with the four standardized predictors and Enforcement Activity as the dependent variable. Diagnostic checks included multicollinearity statistics and a spatial autocorrelation test on residuals. Global Moran's I indicated no statistically significant residual clustering at the 95 percent level (Moran's I ≈ 0.0061, z ≈ 1.73, p ≈ 0.084), which supports use of OLS coefficients for weighting.

Weights were derived from the absolute OLS coefficients on standardized predictors and combined with a deliberate choice to include a standardized enforcement component as an additional exposure term.

Weights used in the published IEVI (Vulnerability with Observed Exposure):

- LARRN Enforcement Activity (standardized): 0.50 (normalized: 0.333)
- Share of Foreign-Born Population from Latin America: 0.381 (normalized: 0.254)
- Share of Renter-Occupied Households: 0.248 (normalized: 0.165)
- Share of Non-Citizen Workforce (by industry location): 0.237 (normalized: 0.158)
- Share of Spanish Speakers: 0.134 (normalized: 0.089)

These weights sum to 1.50 because observed enforcement is intentionally up-weighted to reflect current exposure. For readers who prefer weights that sum to one across all components, the normalized values above divide each weight by 1.50.

The IEVI for each ZIP code is calculated as the weighted sum of the four standardized vulnerability inputs plus the enforcement exposure term. For presentation in maps, the composite score is rescaled to a 0 to 1 range using min–max normalization, which preserves relative spacing and improves legend readability.

Classifications for mapping are produced using quantiles, with attention to highlighting the top 10 ZIP codes as priority areas.

To avoid circularity, primary validation was conducted using the vulnerability-only index. This four-variable composite shows a moderate linear association with LARRN enforcement reports (Pearson $r = 0.469$) and stronger rank agreement (Spearman $\rho = 0.583$, $n = 297$), consistent with a monotonic but somewhat non-linear relationship. Distributionally, ZIP codes in the top decile of the vulnerability index recorded a median of 3.5 reports versus 0.0 in the bottom decile. Using add-one smoothing, the mean number of reports in top-decile ZIPs is 6.47 times the bottom decile, and on a variance-stabilized scale the geometric mean ratio is 4.96. Moreover, 96.7 percent of top-decile ZIPs had at least one report compared with 0.0 percent in the bottom decile. Leave-one-out sensitivity checks, which drop one predictor at a time and renormalize weights, indicate the composite is not driven by any single factor. Changes in correlation with LARRN enforcement were modest, while top minus bottom decile lift remained strong.

All field names, data vintages, coefficients, weights, and diagnostic statistics are documented to support reproducibility in future updates. The version published here, IEVI v1.0, reflects the ACS sources cited above, LARRN enforcement reports as a lower-bound indicator of activity, z-score standardization with sign orientation, OLS-derived vulnerability weights, addition of a standardized enforcement exposure term with a weight of 0.50, min–max normalization for visualization, and quantile-based mapping.

Appendix D: Baseline Economic Contribution of Curfew Area

In response to rising tensions and protests related to intensified federal immigration enforcement, Mayor Karen Bass imposed a nightly curfew in downtown Los Angeles from June 10, 2025 to June 16, 2025. The curfew covered an approximately one-square-mile area bounded by the 5, 10, and 110 freeways. While the curfew was effective in protecting businesses, residents, and the local community, it also resulted in lost business hours, reduced consumer foot traffic, and disruptions to economic activity.

As a first step in estimating the economic impacts of the June curfew, we estimated the baseline level of economic activity that was occurring in the impacted area prior to the curfew. Detailed data on industry classifications, employment, and sales volumes for all businesses within the curfew zone were obtained from Data Axle. Several data refinements were made prior to using these figures in the economic impact modeling process, as summarized in Appendix E.

The baseline contribution of economic activity in the curfew zone includes not only the direct operations of businesses within the area, but also their indirect and induced effects (i.e., the ripple or multiplier effects) on the rest of the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County economies through supply chain purchases and employee household spending. In this analysis, *direct activities* refer to the immediate economic actions of businesses located within the curfew area, such as the purchase of materials and the hiring of employees. *Indirect effects* are that stem from the purchases made by these businesses and any of its suppliers, thereby supporting jobs and revenues in other industries. *Induced effects* represent the additional economic activity created when employees, whose wages are sustained by both direct and indirect business activity, spend their earnings on goods and services in the local economy.

A customized input-output model was developed for both the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County to quantify the baseline economic contribution of businesses in the curfew zone. These models measure economic contributions through multiple indicators, including total employment (number of jobs), labor income (wages and benefits), total economic output (gross sales revenue or production value), Gross Regional Product (GRP, which is the regional equivalent of GDP), and fiscal revenues generated for federal, state, and local governments. This approach ensures that the analysis captures not only the immediate footprint of the affected businesses but also the broader ripple effects across the regional economy. Additional details on the data sources, assumptions, and modeling methodology are provided in Appendix E.

Exhibit D-1 presents the distribution of economic output and employment across major 2-digit NAICS industry sectors within the curfew area. The total economic output for the area is approximately $72.6 billion, supporting around 284,580 jobs.

The sectors contributing the most to overall economic output include Wholesale Trade, which ranks highest with about $19.9 billion (27.5% of total output). This is followed by Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services at $9.6 billion (13.3%), Utilities at $9.0 billion (12.4%), Finance and Insurance at $6.6 billion (9.0%), and Retail Trade at $5.9 billion (8.1%). These figures underscore the area's strong concentration of economic activity in professional services, commerce, and essential infrastructure sectors.

Employment, however, is distributed somewhat differently across industries. Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector ranks as the top employer, supporting 45,855 jobs (16.1%). It is followed by Accommodation and Food Services with 32,302 jobs (11.4%), Retail Trade with 24,737 jobs (8.7%), Government Enterprises with 24,034 jobs (8.5%), and Utilities with 23,173 jobs (8.1%). This distribution reflects a blend of high-skill, knowledge-based industries alongside labor-intensive service sectors, both of which play a critical role in supporting a significant share of the workforce in the area.

Exhibit D-1
Baseline Annual Economic Activities in the Curfew Area

2-Digit NAICS Sector	Output ($ millions)	% of Total	Employment (jobs)	% of Total
11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	22	0.03%	183	0.06%
21 - Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	40	0.05%	148	0.05%
22 - Utilities	9,025	12.44%	23,173	8.14%
23 - Construction	772	1.06%	3,445	1.21%
31-33 - Manufacturing	5,159	7.11%	17,559	6.17%
42 - Wholesale Trade	19,947	27.49%	15,172	5.33%
44-45 - Retail Trade	5,899	8.13%	24,737	8.69%
48-49 - Transportation and Warehousing	1,445	1.99%	13,532	4.76%
51 - Information	2,505	3.45%	8,309	2.92%
52 - Finance and Insurance	6,550	9.03%	17,899	6.29%
53 - Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,461	2.01%	7,400	2.60%
54 - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	9,620	13.26%	45,855	16.11%
55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,775	2.45%	2,610	0.92%
56 - Admin and Support/ Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	492	0.68%	5,275	1.85%
61 - Educational Services	189	0.26%	5,573	1.96%
62 - Health Care and Social Assistance	1,104	1.52%	11,273	3.96%
71 - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,374	1.89%	7,486	2.63%
72 - Accommodation and Food Services	2,908	4.01%	32,302	11.35%
81 - Other Services (not gov't)	1,133	1.56%	18,612	6.54%
9A - Government Enterprises	1,147	1.58%	24,034	8.45%
Total	**72,566**	**100.00%**	**284,577**	**100.00%**

Sources: Data Axle; IMPLAN; estimates by LAEDC

The total economic contribution of businesses located within the curfew area extends well beyond the activities they directly generate. In addition to their own operations, these businesses stimulate indirect effects through supply-chain linkages and induced effects through household spending. Together, these direct, indirect, and induced effects create a substantial economic footprint across the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. These contributions, measured in terms of jobs, labor income, output, and value-added, are detailed in **Exhibit D-2.**

Exhibit D-2
Annual Economic Contribution of Businesses Located in the Curfew Area

Impact	Employment	Labor Income ($M)	Value Added ($M)	Output ($M)
Direct	284,580	$26,150	$45,401	$72,566
Indirect	127,360	$10,230	$16,076	$27,139
Rest of City of LA	*67,670*	*$5,605*	*$8,847*	*$14,794*
Rest of LA County	*59,690*	*$4,625*	*$7,229*	*$12,344*
Induced	121,210	$8,375	$15,994	$24,486
Rest of City of LA	*29,790*	*$2,070*	*$4,470*	*$6,639*
Rest of LA County	*91,420*	*$6,304*	*$11,524*	*$17,847*
Total (Direct + Indirect + Induced)	533,150	$44,755	$77,471	$124,190
Curfew Area	*284,580*	*$26,150*	*$45,401*	*$72,566*
Rest of City of LA	*97,460*	*$7,675*	*$13,317*	*$21,433*
Rest of LA County	*151,110*	*$10,929*	*$18,752*	*$30,192*

Sources: IMPLAN; estimates by LAEDC

In total, businesses in the curfew area support 533,150 jobs in Los Angeles County. These include 284,580 direct jobs supported by the businesses located within the area. In addition, 127,360 indirect jobs (67,670 in the rest of the city and 59,690 in the rest of the county) are attributable to the spending of the businesses in the curfew area. Indirect workers are individuals employed by companies that provide goods and services to businesses within the curfew area, as well as by the suppliers that serve those companies.

Moreover, both employees in the area and those in the rest of the city and the county supported indirectly earn wages and salaries, pay taxes, and spend their earnings on consumer goods and services. The spending supports additional sales, and therefore jobs, at businesses in other locations that supply them with consumer products. These induced spending effects are associated with 121,210 additional jobs, 29,790 jobs in the rest of the city and 91,420 jobs in the rest of the county. The employment contribution of businesses within the curfew area, along with the distribution of direct, indirect, and induced effects across different geographies, is presented in **Exhibit D-3**.

Exhibit D-3
Employment Contribution of Businesses Located within the Curfew Area

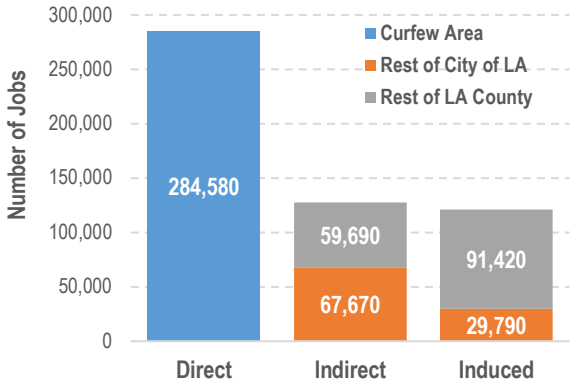


Exhibit D-2 also presents other indicators that measure the baseline economic contributions of the businesses in the curfew area. Total direct output (or sales revenue) generated in the curfew area amounts to $72.6 billion. The rest of the City of Los Angeles benefits from an indirect output of $14.8 billion, while the rest of the county experiences an indirect output of $12.3 billion, reflecting further economic effects extending beyond the curfew area. The induced output, $6.6 billion in the rest of the city and $17.8 billion in the rest of the county, represents the additional economic activities resulting from the spending of income earned by the employees supported directly and indirectly. Total labor income contribution in the county is $44.8 billion, about 58% earned by employees in the curfew area, and the other 17% and 24% earned by workers in the rest of the city and rest of the county, respectively. Finally, economic activities in the curfew area contribute $77.5 billion to the gross county product (measured in value-added in Exhibit 2), with $45.4 billion contributed directly by the businesses in the area, and $13.3 billion in rest of the city and $18.8 billion in the rest of county through indirect and induced effects.

Businesses within the curfew area also serve as important contributors to tax revenues at the local, state, and federal levels (as shown in **Exhibit D-4**). In terms of direct effects, these businesses generate approximately $11.6 billion in total tax revenues, with about 30% going to sub-county and county governments, 25% to the state, and 45% to the federal government. Beyond their direct contributions, these businesses create positive fiscal spillovers across the broader city and county. These ripple effects generate an additional $7.4 billion in tax revenues, about $2.6 billion from economic activities in the rest of the city and $4.8 billion from activities in the rest of the county. Of these indirect and induced fiscal impacts, approximately 18% of the revenues benefit local governments, 22% benefit the state, and 60% go to the federal government. The curfew, however, disrupted these revenue streams by limiting business operations and reducing the broader economic activity that sustains them.

Exhibit D-4
Annual Tax Revenue Contribution of Business located in the Curfew Area (millions of 2025$)

Fiscal Impact	Local	State	Federal	Total
Direct	$3,469	$2,912	$5,250	$11,631
Indirect	$460	$706	$2,366	$3,532
Rest of City of LA	*$227*	*$318*	*$1,092*	*$1,638*
Rest of LA County	*$232*	*$388*	*$1,274*	*$1,894*
Induced	$896	$930	$2,059	$3,885
Rest of City of LA	*$252*	*$236*	*$450*	*$937*
Rest of LA County	*$644*	*$694*	*$1,609*	*$2,948*
Total (Direct + Indirect + Induced)	$4,825	$4,548	$9,675	$19,048
Curfew Area	*$3,469*	*$2,912*	*$5,250*	*$11,631*
Rest of City of LA	*$479*	*$553*	*$1,542*	*$2,575*
Rest of LA County	*$877*	*$1,082*	*$2,883*	*$4,842*

Sources: IMPLAN; estimates by LAEDC

Appendix E: Baseline Economic Contribution Analysis Methodology and Assumptions

Economic Contribution Analysis Methodology

Economic contribution analysis is used to estimate the share of a region's economy attributable to an existing set of businesses or industries. In the context of this study, it measures the baseline economic activity generated by businesses located within the June 2025 Downtown Los Angeles curfew area, prior to the disruption. This approach assesses their value to the local and regional economy based on current production levels, spending patterns, and supply chain linkages.

The methodology captures value through backward linkages, which include purchases from suppliers, payments of wages and benefits to local employees, and tax revenues generated by both operations and multiplier effects. It answers questions such as: *How much economic activity is supported by these businesses, both directly and through the network of suppliers and household spending*?

Contribution analysis measures not only direct activity but also indirect and induced effects. These effects depend on payments made by the businesses to suppliers of goods and services, which ripple through the economy as these funds circulate to employees, business owners, and other establishments that supply these businesses. Moreover, the businesses also spend billions of dollars every year for the wages and benefits of employees and contingent workers. These workers, as well as the employees of all suppliers, spend a portion of their income on groceries, rent, vehicle expenses, healthcare, entertainment, and so on. This recirculation of household earnings multiplies the initial business spending through such indirect and induced effects.

The extent to which the initial expenditures multiply is estimated using economic models that depict the relationships between industries and among different economic agents (such as households and institutions).

These models are built upon actual data of expenditure patterns that are reported to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Data is regionalized so that it reflects and incorporates local conditions such as prevailing wages rates, expenditure patterns, and resource availability and costs. The model does not assess other factors related to these businesses outside of these measures, such as environmental, governmental, or social costs and benefits.

The magnitude of multiplier effects varies by region, depending on how much of the supply chain and household spending is retained locally. Regions with robust supplier networks and diverse local industries tend to have higher multipliers than those more dependent on imports from outside the area. Multipliers can also change over time as industry structures, labor costs, and production methods evolve.

The metrics used to determine the value of the economic contribution are employment, labor income, value-added and the value of output:

- *Employment* includes full-time, part-time, permanent, and seasonal employees and the self-employed, and is measured on a job-count basis regardless of the number of hours worked.
- *Labor income* includes all income received by both payroll employees and the self-employed, including wages and benefits such as health insurance and pension plan contributions.
- *Value-added* is the measure of the contribution to GDP made by the industry, and consists of compensation of employees, taxes on production and gross operating surplus.
- *Output* is the value of the goods and services produced. For most industries, this is simply the revenues generated through sales; for others, in particular wholesale trade and retail industries, output is the value of the services supplied.

Estimates are developed using software and data from IMPLAN, which traces inter-industry transactions and household spending patterns in a given region. The economic region of interest is the curfew area, the rest of the City of Los Angeles, and the rest of Los Angeles County. The IMPLAN regional economic model year is 2023, the most recent year for which a complete set of data is available. Estimates for labor income, value added, and output are expressed in 2025 dollars.

The total estimated economic contribution includes direct, indirect, and induced effects:

- *Direct* activity includes the materials purchased and the employees hired by the businesses themselves.
- *Indirect* effects are the economic activity supported at supplier firms providing goods and services to the curfew-area businesses and their supply chain.
- *Induced* effects are the additional activity created when employees of both direct and indirect businesses spend their earnings on items such as housing, food, transportation, and healthcare.

Unlike an economic impact analysis, which measures the change in activity from a new event or investment, an economic contribution analysis removes feedback linkages to avoid double-counting existing activity within the same industry group. This ensures the results represent the net baseline contribution of the businesses under study, rather than inflating figures through interindustry transactions already captured in direct activity.

Data Sources and Data Refinements

Direct baseline economic activity for businesses located within the curfew zone was estimated using industry classification, employment, and sales volume data obtained from Data Axle for all establishments in the area.

Before incorporating these data into the IMPLAN economic model, several refinements were made. In the Data Axle dataset, many businesses did not report sales revenue. For those reporting employment but not revenue, sales revenue were estimated using the average output-to-employment ratio of businesses within the same IMPLAN industry in the dataset. If no such ratio could be calculated (e.g., when no business in a particular IMPLAN industry reported sales revenue), the average output-to-employment ratio for that IMPLAN industry in the City of Los Angeles was applied to the reported employment figure to generate a revenue estimate.

For businesses with unclassified NAICS codes (coded as 999990 in the dataset), industry assignments were made by reviewing the Industry Description field and matching each establishment to the most relevant IMPLAN sector.

Description Of Industry Sectors

The industry sectors used in this report are established by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS divides the economy into twenty sectors, and groups industries within these sectors according to production criteria. Listed below is a short description of each sector as taken from the sourcebook, North American Industry Classification System, published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (2022).

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting: Activities of this sector are growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms, ranches, or the animals' natural habitats.

Mining: Activities of this sector are extracting naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ore; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas; and beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing and flotation) and other preparation at the mine site, or as part of mining activity.

Utilities: Activities of this sector are generating, transmitting, and/or distributing electricity, gas, steam, and water and removing sewage through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains, and pipes.

Construction: Activities of this sector are erecting buildings and other structures (including additions); heavy construction other than buildings; and alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repairs.

Manufacturing: Activities of this sector are the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of material, substances, or components into new products.

Wholesale Trade: Activities of this sector are selling or arranging for the purchase or sale of goods for resale; capital or durable non-consumer goods; and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production and providing services incidental to the sale of the merchandise.

Retail Trade: Activities of this sector are retailing merchandise generally in small quantities to the general public and providing services incidental to the sale of the merchandise.

Transportation and Warehousing: Activities of this sector are providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storing goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and supporting these activities.

Information: Activities of this sector are distributing information and cultural products, providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as data or communications, and processing data. This industry contains all aspects of motion picture recording and distribution as well as the sound and telecommunications industry.

Finance and Insurance: Activities of this sector involve the creation, liquidation, or change of ownership of financial assets (financial transactions) and/or facilitating financial transactions.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing: Activities of this sector are renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets (except copyrighted works) and providing related services.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services: Activities of this sector are performing professional, scientific, and technical services for the operations of other organizations.

Management of Companies and Enterprises: Activities of this sector are the holding of securities of companies and enterprises, for the purpose of owning controlling interest or influencing their management decision, or administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the same company or enterprise and normally undertaking the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making of the company or enterprise.

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services: Activities of this sector are performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations, such as: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

Educational Services: Activities of this sector are providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors that explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise, and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home through correspondence, television, or other means.

Health Care and Social Assistance: Activities of this sector are operating or providing health care and social assistance for individuals.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation: Activities of this sector are operating facilities or providing services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons, such as: (1) producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) preserving and exhibiting objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) operating facilities or providing services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests.

Accommodation and Food Services: Activities of this sector are providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption.

Other Services (except Public Administration): Activities of this sector provide services not specifically provided elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities, such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting, or administering religious activities, grant-making, advocacy, and providing dry-cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

Appendix F: Business Impact Survey Instrument

Business Impact Survey

Economic Effects of Recent Immigration Enforcement Activities in Los Angeles County

Introduction

We are academic researchers from the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC) conducting a study to understand how recent federal immigration enforcement activities have affected local businesses and workers in Los Angeles County. This research aims to document the economic impacts on our community's business sector.

Your participation is completely voluntary and confidential. We are not a government agency, and your responses will be used to inform a larger economic impact research report commissioned by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and Department of Economic Opportunity. All individual responses will be kept strictly confidential, and no identifying information will be shared or published. Results will only be reported in aggregate form.

Please note, we are not asking about anyone's immigration status. This survey focuses only on business operations and economic impacts. You may skip any question you prefer not to answer.

The survey takes approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. Your insights are valuable in helping us understand the economic effects of these activities on our local business community.

Thank you for your time and participation.

Section 1: Business Characteristics

1. **What type of business do you operate?** (Select all that apply)
   - Restaurant/Food service
   - Retail store
   - Street vendor
   - Nonprofit
   - Entertainment
   - Rental operations
   - Hospitality/Lodging
   - Construction/Contracting
   - Healthcare/Social assistance
   - Childcare/Educational services
   - Manufacturing
   - Personal services (salon, cleaning, etc.)
   - Professional services
   - Transportation/Logistics
   - Other: _____

2. **How many years has your business been operating?**
   - Less than 1 year
   - 1-5 years
   - 6-10 years
   - 11-20 years
   - More than 20 years

3. **What is the approximate size of your workforce?**
   - Just myself (sole proprietor)
   - 2-5 employees
   - 6-15 employees
   - 16-50 employees
   - More than 50 employees

4. **What percentage of your customers are from the local neighborhood/community?**
   - Less than 25%
   - 25-50%
   - 51-75%
   - More than 75%

Section 2: Economic Impact from Recent Immigration Enforcement Activities

5. **Have recent federal immigration enforcement activities in your area affected your business in any of the following ways?** (Select all that apply)
   - Decreased customer traffic
   - Reduced workforce related to fear
   - Reduced daily sales/revenue
   - Temporary closures due to community concerns
   - Difficulty obtaining supplies or services from usual vendors
   - Increased operating costs
   - Changes in customer payment patterns
   - Customers avoiding your business location
   - Other (please specify): _____
   - Prefer not to answer

6. **If immigration enforcement activities have affected your revenue, approximately how much has it changed?**
   - No impact on revenue
   - Decreased by less than 10%
   - Decreased by 10-25%
   - Decreased by 26-50%
   - Decreased by more than 50%
   - Prefer not to answer

7. **Have you had to adjust your business operations due to concerns about immigration enforcement?** (Select all that apply)
   - Reduced business hours
   - Closed on certain days when enforcement was reported nearby

- Limited services offered
- Delayed expansion or investment plans
- Avoided certain business locations or events
- Changed suppliers or vendors
- Other (please specify): _____
- Prefer not to answer

8. **Has your business incurred additional costs related to immigration enforcement concerns?**
   - Yes, significant additional costs
   - Yes, some additional costs
   - No additional costs
   - Prefer not to answer

9. **If your business has incurred additional costs related to immigration enforcement concerns, what are they for?**

10. **How has immigration enforcement activity in your area affected your business's financial stability in the short term?**
    - No impact
    - Minor negative impact
    - Moderate negative impact
    - Major negative impact
    - Prefer not to answer

11. **Are you concerned that future immigration enforcement activities could threaten your business's ability to operate over the long term?**
    - Not concerned
    - Somewhat concerned
    - Very concerned
    - Prefer not to answer

Section 3: Workforce Impact

12. **Have recent federal immigration enforcement activities affected your workforce in any of the following ways?** (Select all that apply)
    - Employees calling in absent more frequently
    - Difficulty finding new workers when needed
    - Current employees expressing concerns and fear about coming to work
    - Reduced productivity due to worker anxiety
    - Employees requesting schedule changes
    - Workers leaving their positions
    - Difficulty retaining experienced staff
    - Other (please specify): _____
    - Prefer not to answer

13. **If you have experienced workforce changes, how has this affected your business operations?**
    - No workforce changes experienced
    - Minor impact on daily operations

- Moderate impact requiring adjustments
- Major impact significantly affecting business
- Unable to maintain normal operations
- Prefer not to answer

14. Have you had to make any of the following workforce adjustments? (Select all that apply)
- Increased wages or benefits to retain workers
- Hired temporary or contract workers
- Reduced staff hours or positions
- Cross-trained employees for multiple roles
- Delayed hiring for open positions
- Changed recruitment methods
- Other (please specify): _____
- Prefer not to answer

15. Are you concerned about your ability to maintain your current workforce in the coming months?
- Not concerned
- Somewhat concerned
- Very concerned
- Prefer not to answer

Section 4: Community-Level Impact

16. Have recent federal immigration enforcement activities affected your customer base in any of the following ways? (Select all that apply)
- Customers avoiding shopping/dining in your area
- Reduced foot traffic in your neighborhood
- Customers changing their shopping hours or patterns
- Loss of regular customers
- Customers expressing fear about visiting your business location
- Customers asking about safety in your area
- Other (please specify): _____
- Prefer not to answer

17. Have you experienced changes in your relationships with suppliers or business partners?
- No changes
- Some suppliers have become less reliable
- Difficulty accessing usual suppliers/vendors
- Had to find new suppliers or partners
- Increased costs from suppliers
- None of the above
- Prefer not to answer

18. Do you believe immigration enforcement activities have affected the long-term economic prospects of your community?
- No impact expected
- Minor long-term impact

- Moderate long-term impact
- Major long-term impact
- Prefer not to answer

---

19. What is the name of your business? (Optional)

20. What is the zip code of your business location? (Optional)

Thank you for your participation in this important research. Your responses will help document the economic impacts of immigration enforcement activities on Los Angeles County's business community.

For questions about this research, please contact: Justin Adams, Ph.D., Senior Economist, LAEDC (justin.adams@laedc.org)