

**LOS ANGELES IN CONTEXT:
A Comparative Analysis of Current and Proposed
Cities in Los Angeles County**

CLAREMONT MCKENNA COLLEGE



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Preface

This report was underwritten, in part, by the San Fernando Valley Civic Foundation. It is one in an ongoing series of analyses of important public policy issues in Southern California by the Rose Institute of State and Local Government.

As always, the managers of the Rose Institute, Dr. Ralph Rossum, Director, Dr. Florence Adams, Associate Director and Ms. Marionette Sison, Executive Assistant, were supportive of our efforts. We also wish to acknowledge superb work done by Rose Institute Staff members Doug Johnson, Richard Tradewell and Joy Nakayama.

The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the authors.

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Introduction

The citizens of the City of Los Angeles will make a momentous decision about the future of the City on November 5, 2002. For the first time, in California certainly, two proposals (one regarding the proposed City of Hollywood, the other the proposed city in the San Fernando Valley) to recast a major city into three new, separate cities will be decided by the voters of Los Angeles. This proposal has generated substantial controversy, as might be expected. Fortunately, it has also resulted in detailed and sophisticated study of the issue, most notably by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) of Los Angeles County. The Los Angeles County LAFCO, like other LAFCOs in other counties throughout California, is the government entity charged by the State Legislature to review the merits of municipal reconfigurations in California. Up until this time, LAFCOs in California have primarily been involved in reviewing municipal annexations of surrounding unincorporated areas as cities throughout the State have grown in geographic area and population.

The Los Angeles County LAFCO has done a superb job of carefully examining the fiscal implications of the proposal to split the City of Los Angeles into three new communities. To briefly summarize, LAFCO's exhaustive analysis revealed that the proposed City of Hollywood, the proposed city in the San Fernando Valley, and the remaining parts of the City of Los Angeles are fiscally viable as separate cities. The LAFCO reports provide all interested parties with a detailed review of each proposed municipal entity. This report is not intended to resurvey the ground that LAFCO has covered. Rather, it is intended to put the fiscal characteristics of the existing City of Los Angeles, the proposed City of Hollywood, the proposed city in the San Fernando Valley, and the proposed residual City of Los Angeles in a broader context. To this end, this report provides detailed comparative data about key elements of municipal finance that are central to policy decisions in any California city.

By providing comprehensive and detailed comparative information about State financial aid to municipalities, federal financial aid to municipalities, sales tax revenues, and redevelopment finances this report allows all interested parties to better judge the relative fiscal performance of the existing City of Los Angeles and to put that performance and the fiscal prospects of the three new proposed cities in better context. In addition, Section 5 of this report looks at expenditure patterns for police services within the City of Los Angeles because the police function is perhaps the most important and sensitive one overseen by local officials in any municipality. This examination of police expenditures is possible because the LAPD provides detailed, comprehensive data on this subject.

Executive Summary

This report analyzes four key elements of the municipal finances of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and selected major cities in the State of California. The purpose of the report is to provide detailed fiscal information about these cities for three reasons. First, the current proposal to split the City of Los Angeles into three separate municipal entities, the San Fernando Valley, Hollywood, and the residual parts of the City of Los Angeles, is a major issue in California state and local government, with regional, statewide, and national implications. This report is intended to help put the current proposal in context. Second, local officials, State legislators, and Members of Congress influence the key fiscal factors that we examine. Therefore, the data help clarify the relative priorities of these elected officials regarding civic finances. Third, the comparative data in this report can initiate a sophisticated discussion of municipal policies in the City of Los Angeles and in municipalities throughout Los Angeles County. In addition, Section 5 of this report examines police expenditures within the City of Los Angeles

This report has five sections.

Section 1

This section examines State funding of municipal government in Los Angeles County and in selected California cities. This factor of municipal finance was examined closely because substantial controversy surrounds the issue of city influence in the State Capitol and because State financing (hereinafter referred to as “State Subventions”) is such a major factor in municipal budgets. Moreover, many misconceptions exist about the relative influence that the City of Los Angeles is able to exercise in Sacramento.

Key Findings

The City of Los Angeles is not particularly successful in garnering State subventions. In fiscal year (FY) 1996-97 Los Angeles received \$79.58 per capita in State subventions and ranked 19th of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. In FY 1997-98 Los Angeles dropped to 27th out of the 88 cities (with \$81.89) declining to 38th out of the 88 cities in FY 1998-99 (with \$81.37). By FY 1998-99 the City of Los Angeles was actually receiving less than the average per capita amount of State subventions in Los Angeles County. Over the three-year period (FY 1996-97 to FY 1998-99) most cities in Los Angeles County actually experienced a greater percentage increase in per capita State subventions than the City of Los Angeles.

When compared to selected major cities in California, Los Angeles received less in State subventions than most of the other large cities. For example in FY 1998-99 Sacramento (\$190.88 per capita), Long Beach (\$128.95 per capita), Oakland (\$97.69 per capita), San Jose (\$92.22 per capita) and San Diego (\$87.05 per capita) received more, per capita, than the City of Los Angeles (\$81.37 per capita).

These per capita distributions of State subventions clearly indicate that the large size of the City of Los Angeles (11.19% of the State's entire population) has not translated into political power regarding State subventions. Sacramento (1.19%), Long Beach (1.34%) and Oakland (1.19%) all have a much smaller percentage of the State's population than the City of Los Angeles yet still receive a much larger amount in State subventions per capita. San Jose (2.69%) and San Diego (3.71%) also contain a much smaller percentage of the State's population and still received more in terms of State subventions than the City of Los Angeles in two out of the three fiscal years between FY 1996-97 and FY 1998-99 inclusive. The City of Anaheim, with only 0.91% of the State's population received more in per capita State subventions than the City of Los Angeles in FY 1996-97.

Perhaps most telling is the fact that the City of Los Angeles, even when the per capita subventions to the County are factored in, receives only 52% as much in State subventions per capita as the combined City and County of San Francisco. Yet, the City of Los Angeles is approximately five times as large as the City of San Francisco.

Many of the smaller cities in Los Angeles County that receive more in State subventions per capita than Los Angeles actually have a higher per capita income than the City of Los Angeles. Equally remarkable, most of the cities in Los Angeles County that receive more in per capita State subventions have a lower percentage of families in poverty than the City of Los Angeles.

SECTION CONCLUSION: The City of Los Angeles receives less in State subventions than many smaller cities in Los Angeles County. In addition, the City of Los Angeles receives less in State subventions per capita than some other large cities in California.

Section 2

This section examines federal subventions to the cities in Los Angeles County and to other selected cities in the State. The report provides data about the magnitude of these federal subventions.

Key Findings

In terms of federal subventions per capita, the City of Los Angeles does somewhat better, relatively speaking, than it does with State subventions. In FY 1996-97 Los Angeles received \$139.82 in federal subventions per capita, but that number decline to \$118.51 in FY 1998-99 when Los Angeles ranked 8th out of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. Nevertheless Los Angeles received much less than Santa Monica (\$282.20 per capita in FY 1998-99), Hawthorne (\$190.87 per capita in FY 1998-99), and Long Beach (\$160.90 per capita in FY 1998-99), for example. Moreover, in the three-year period examined (FY 1996-97 to FY 1998-99), Los Angeles experienced a percentage decrease in federal subventions per capita of 15.25%.

Compared to other large cities in California, Los Angeles is in the middle of the pack. With Long Beach (\$161), Anaheim (\$122), and Oakland (\$122) receiving more in FY 1998-99 federal subventions per capita than Los Angeles. San Diego, Sacramento, and San Jose received substantially less.

Several of the cities in Los Angeles County that receive more in federal subventions per capita than the City of Los Angeles have a higher per capita income. Also, several of these cities have a lower percentage of families in poverty than the City of Los Angeles.

SECTION CONCLUSION: The City of Los Angeles receives less in federal subventions per capita than some other smaller cities in Los Angeles County, as well as some other large cities in California.

Section 3

This section offers a detailed review of the municipal sales tax revenues of each of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County, as well as selected major California cities. Sales tax revenues are reviewed for two reasons. First, sales taxes are one of the few revenue sources that local government officials can influence directly by encouraging retail sales activity within their municipalities. Second, sales tax revenues, when combined with other factors, are a useful indicator of the business climate in each city.

Key Findings

Over half the cities in Los Angeles County earn more in sales tax per capita than the City of Los Angeles. In FY 1996-97 Los Angeles earned \$77 in sales tax per capita. In FY 1997-98 Los Angeles earned \$79.75 in sales tax per capita, and in FY 1998-99 the Los Angeles earned \$81.01. Over this three-year period overall sales tax revenue per capita for municipalities in Los Angeles County grew 11.14%, while the overall sales tax revenue per capita for the City of Los Angeles grew 5.2%.

The per capita sales tax revenue earned by the City of Los Angeles in FY 1998-99 (\$81.01) was a lower percentage of the City's per capita income (.39%) than was the case for most other cities in Los Angeles County. By contrast, West Hollywood (.48%), Glendale (.54%), Pasadena (.62%), Burbank (.63%), and San Fernando (1.47%) did a much better job of generating sales tax revenue as a percentage of the city's per capita income.

This unfortunate trend is repeated when taxable sales per automotive business permit is calculated. In this regard, the City of Los Angeles ranks 43rd out of the 66 cities on Los Angeles County that have such business establishments operating within their borders. Taxable sales per automotive related business in many cities immediately adjacent to the City of Los Angeles are much higher than in the City. Among these cities are South Gate, West Hollywood, San Fernando, Glendale,

and Pasadena. This is explained, in part, by the fact that Los Angeles has fewer new-car dealers per 100,000 residents than many of the other cities in the County. Despite being in the middle of one of the large automotive markets in the world, the City of Los Angeles has attracted (or retained) relatively fewer car dealerships than most other Los Angeles County cities with such businesses.

The City of Los Angeles levies a higher gross receipts tax on retail businesses than any other city in the County that levies such taxes. Most cities in Los Angeles County do not levy a gross receipts tax on retail or other businesses.

SECTION CONCLUSION: The City of Los Angeles is much less successful in generating sales tax revenue per capita than most other cities in Los Angeles County. Other Los Angeles County cities have clearly created a more successful retail sales environment than the City of Los Angeles.

Section 4

In this section redevelopment activities are examined. Redevelopment activity is an increasingly important element of municipal operations, and it provides insight into the priorities of municipal decision-makers.

Key Findings

Redevelopment activity in the City of Los Angeles is heavily focused on the downtown area. In FY 1999-00 the tax increment retained by redevelopment areas in the San Fernando Valley (\$6,889,000) was less than one-tenth of the tax increment retained by redevelopment areas in the rest of the City (\$69, 975,000). In the same fiscal year, the gap between total expenditures in the Valley redevelopment areas (\$7,155,000) and total expenditures in the rest of the City (\$123,365,000) was even greater.

Per capita redevelopment expenditures in the City of Los Angeles (\$38.61) were much lower than per capita redevelopment expenditures in the immediately adjacent cities of Santa Monica (\$903.37), Burbank (\$294.25), Pasadena (\$167.33), and Glendale (\$89.19) in FY 1999-00. In the same year, per capita redevelopment expenditures in the San Fernando Valley were (\$5.28).

SECTION CONCLUSION: Redevelopment activity in the City of Los Angeles is focused downtown and not in the Valley. Redevelopment expenditures in selected cities immediately adjacent to the City of Los Angeles are much higher on a per capita basis than comparable expenditures in the San Fernando Valley.

Section 5

In this section police expenditures within the City of Los Angeles are examined. The allocation of police resources is a critical factor in any evaluation of the merits of civic devolution in the City of Los Angeles.

Key Findings

In FY 2000-01 police expenditures per capita were lower in the Valley section of the City (\$170) than they were in the South section (\$288), the Central section (\$232), and the West section (\$225). In FY 1999-00 police expenditures per square mile were lower in the Valley (\$1,090,264) than in the South section (\$3,541,207), the Central section (\$3,614,145), and the West section (\$1,719,057).

SECTION CONCLUSION: The Valley receives less police protection per capita than the rest of the City of Los Angeles. The City of Los Angeles spends less on police protection, as a function of the violent crime rate, than 46 other cities in Los Angeles County.

SECTION 1:
State Subventions

Table 1-1 shows the per capita state subvention revenue for the cities in Los Angeles County, which are rank ordered by FY 1998-99. In FY 1996-97, the City of Los Angeles is 19th out of 84 cities. However, in FY 1997-1998 the City of Los Angeles was 26th out of 84 cities and dropped to 38th out of 84 cities in FY 1998-99. The cities area rank ordered by the per-capita State subventions received in FY 1998-99 (for right column). It is also noteworthy that the City of Los Angeles received less per capita than the calculated “Average City” in all three fiscal years. The “Average City” figure was derived by adding up all the subventions received by the cities in Los Angeles County, and dividing it by the total population of all the cities in Los Angeles County, excluding the subventions and populations of unincorporated areas.

Although Los Angeles County has 88 cities, the California State Controller’s Cities Annual Report for FY 1996-97 did not list state subvention data for Vernon, Irwindale, Industry and Hawaiian Gardens.

Table 1-1
Per Capita State Subventions by City

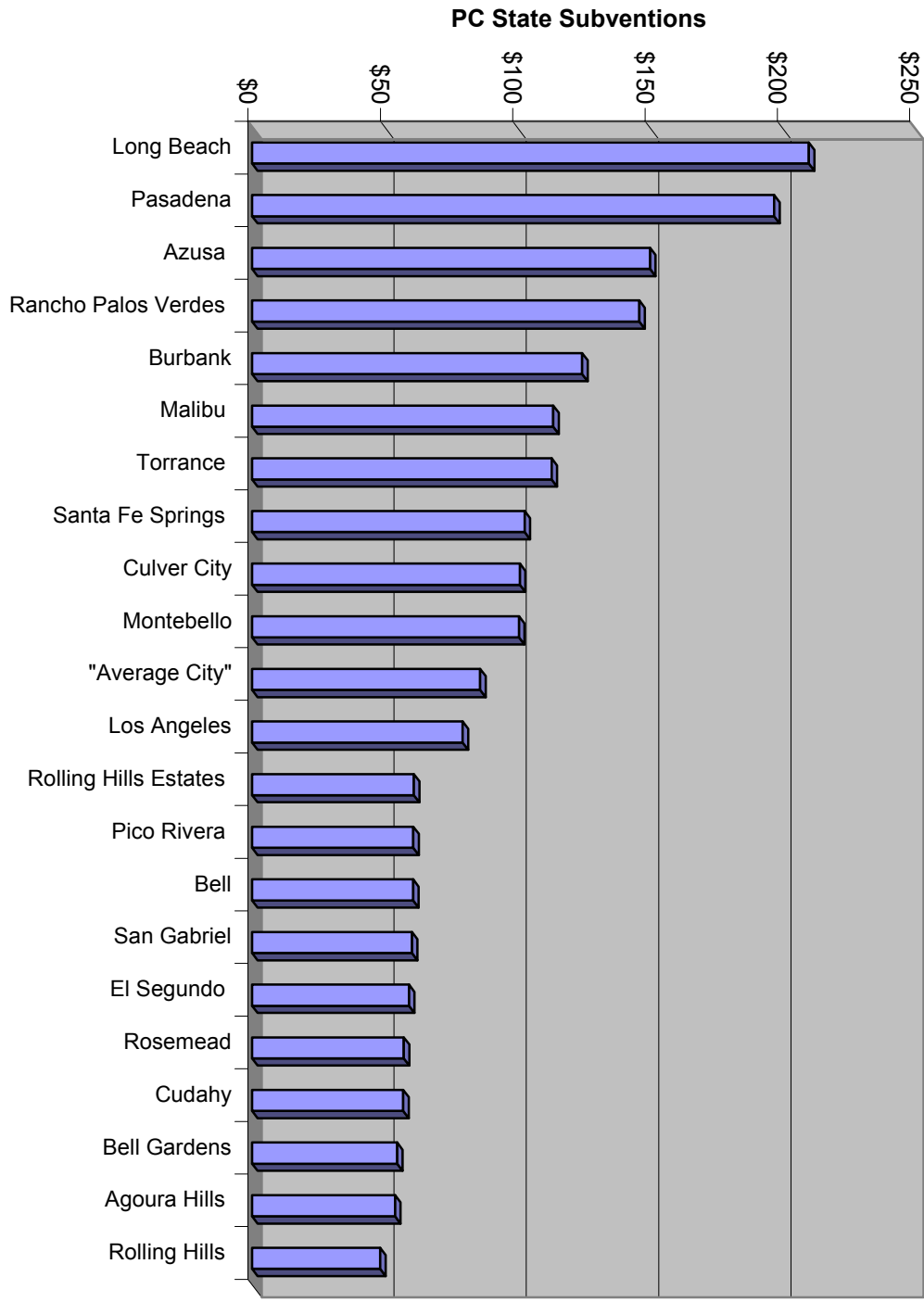
City Name	FY 1996-1997	FY 1997-1998	FY 1998-1999
Vernon	\$0.00	\$895.01	\$10,242.30
Bell Gardens	\$54.83	\$55.49	\$219.05
Santa Monica	\$77.46	\$90.76	\$131.52
Avalon	\$68.95	\$66.71	\$130.41
Long Beach	\$210.32	\$117.93	\$128.95
Culver City	\$101.20	\$95.98	\$125.34
Santa Fe Springs	\$102.96	\$108.13	\$125.06
Pasadena	\$197.27	\$101.95	\$121.46
Manhattan Beach	\$73.39	\$78.98	\$114.95
Torrance	\$113.18	\$94.79	\$113.65
Irwindale	\$0.00	\$82.61	\$113.47
San Marino	\$73.13	\$94.86	\$109.19
Commerce	\$76.35	\$70.44	\$108.34
Industry	\$0.00	\$103.76	\$105.45
Montebello	\$100.85	\$132.25	\$103.79
El Segundo	\$59.29	\$309.87	\$102.32
Lancaster	\$75.72	\$84.67	\$100.95
Azusa	\$150.40	\$68.11	\$100.47
San Dimas	\$68.66	\$89.90	\$98.30
Beverly Hills	\$93.53	\$86.69	\$95.37
San Fernando	\$84.10	\$87.22	\$95.31
Signal Hill	\$75.00	\$76.01	\$95.23
Burbank	\$124.72	\$112.75	\$92.81
Paramount	\$64.78	\$78.80	\$90.98
Rolling Hills Estates	\$61.14	\$89.91	\$90.78
Downey	\$79.25	\$82.38	\$89.59
Inglewood	\$85.00	\$90.79	\$88.54
La Verne	\$68.60	\$75.20	\$86.01
Palmdale	\$81.29	\$82.32	\$85.33
Hawaiian Gardens	\$0.00	\$57.42	\$84.50
Hawthorne	\$62.63	\$78.52	\$84.25
Claremont	\$68.96	\$78.71	\$83.75
South Gate	\$70.38	\$72.80	\$83.02
South Pasadena	\$87.37	\$76.75	\$82.69
Hidden Hills	\$64.10	\$69.80	\$81.62
Redondo Beach	\$71.40	\$76.61	\$81.55
Walnut	\$67.13	\$74.07	\$81.49
Los Angeles	\$79.58	\$81.89	\$81.37
Calabasas	\$97.89	\$69.75	\$81.23
Monrovia	\$69.46	\$79.18	\$80.76
Glendale	\$69.58	\$78.10	\$80.57
Palos Verdes Estates	\$73.22	\$76.89	\$80.26
Artesia	\$63.43	\$72.51	\$79.18

*This number was derived by adding up all the subventions received by the cities in Los Angeles County and dividing it by the total population of all the cities in Los Angeles County, excluding the subventions and populations of unincorporated areas.

Table 1-1
Per Capita State Subventions by City (continued)

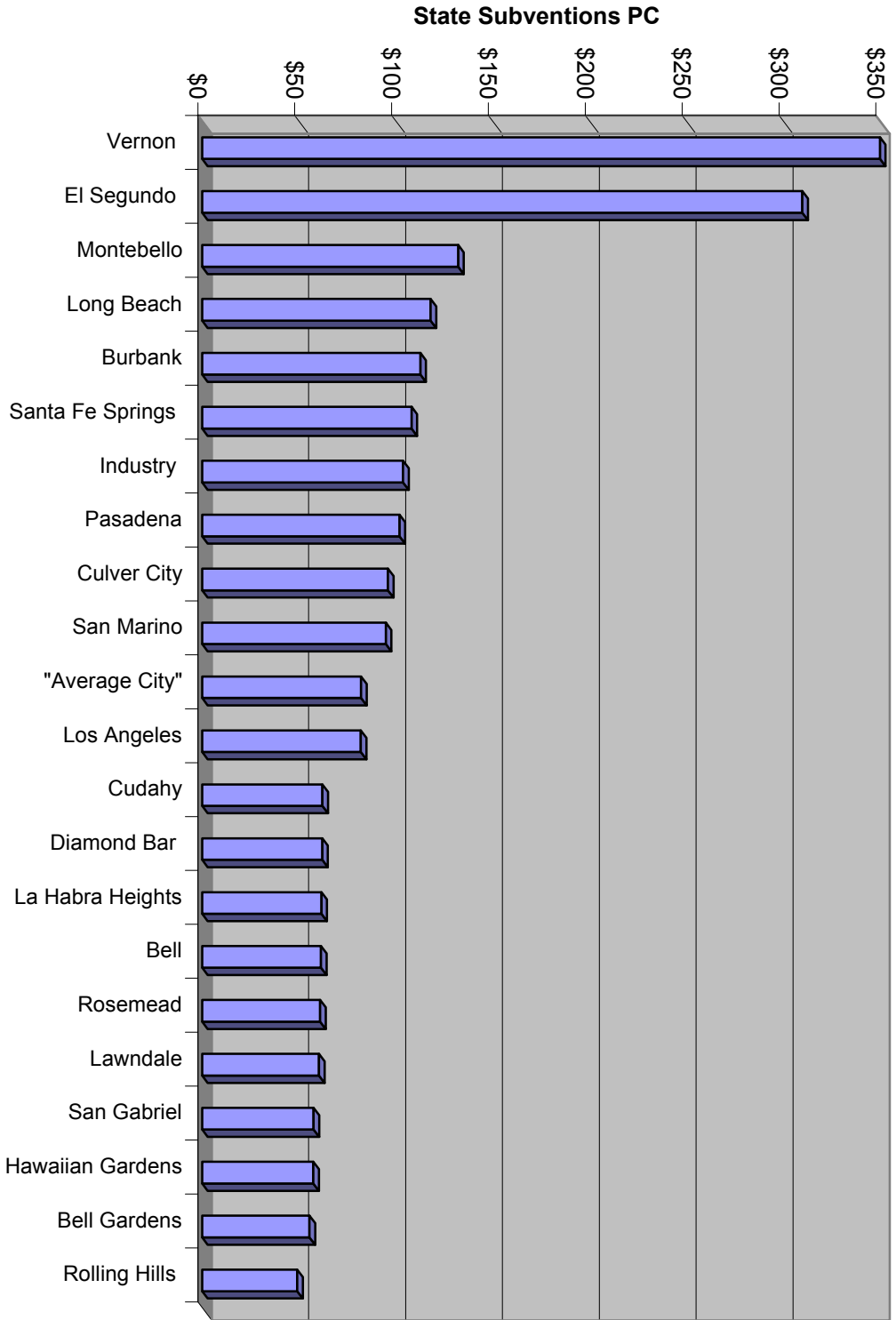
City Name	FY 1996-1997	FY 1997-1998	FY 1998-1999
Gardena	\$77.80	\$93.59	\$78.86
South El Monte	\$64.45	\$71.27	\$77.99
Covina	\$67.04	\$73.49	\$77.93
Carson	\$62.35	\$69.36	\$77.77
Lakewood	\$69.36	\$68.21	\$77.36
Monterey Park	\$69.87	\$89.77	\$77.36
Bradbury	\$72.03	\$76.18	\$77.23
Arcadia	\$73.07	\$73.15	\$77.17
Duarte	\$63.32	\$66.16	\$76.90
Pomona	\$69.18	\$74.14	\$76.82
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$146.29	\$74.55	\$76.25
El Monte	\$72.65	\$77.23	\$76.22
Lynwood	\$71.44	\$90.40	\$75.77
Sierra Madre	\$76.26	\$67.89	\$75.55
West Hollywood	\$74.68	\$65.55	\$75.39
Compton	\$67.01	\$72.35	\$74.81
Whittier	\$67.97	\$74.20	\$74.80
Alhambra	\$65.35	\$66.80	\$74.43
West Covina	\$63.03	\$62.57	\$73.50
Norwalk	\$63.14	\$69.97	\$73.21
Glendora	\$62.00	\$62.22	\$73.06
Westlake Village	\$86.00	\$62.25	\$72.09
La Canada-Flintridge	\$62.98	\$84.76	\$71.43
Pico Rivera	\$60.93	\$72.82	\$71.31
Baldwin Park	\$68.99	\$76.08	\$70.90
Cerritos	\$61.25	\$64.74	\$69.83
Bell	\$60.86	\$61.42	\$69.62
Temple City	\$62.92	\$66.15	\$69.46
Santa Clarita	\$89.01	\$66.46	\$69.38
Bellflower	\$63.60	\$66.90	\$68.83
Agoura Hills	\$54.06	\$63.90	\$68.45
Malibu	\$113.76	\$65.71	\$68.34
Huntington Park	\$62.38	\$68.10	\$68.21
La Mirada	\$61.22	\$66.16	\$68.10
Hermosa Beach	\$71.51	\$68.39	\$67.46
La Puente	\$62.52	\$67.67	\$67.21
Cudahy	\$57.08	\$62.11	\$67.10
Lawndale	\$61.63	\$60.32	\$65.92
Diamond Bar	\$77.27	\$62.04	\$65.80
Rosemead	\$57.32	\$60.94	\$65.29
Lomita	\$70.09	\$64.06	\$64.65
San Gabriel	\$60.38	\$57.51	\$62.12
Maywood	\$68.77	\$74.28	\$61.48
La Habra Heights	\$62.71	\$61.65	\$58.74
Rolling Hills	\$48.40	\$49.17	\$51.20
"Average City"*	\$86.17	\$82.03	\$85.71

Graph 1-1a shows the top ten per capita state subventions cities, the bottom ten per capita state subventions cities, the per capita state subventions for the City of Los Angeles, and the per capita state subventions for the “Average City”. As made apparent by the graph, the City of Los Angeles is in the middle range of these cities. In addition, as was noted in the explanation accompanying Table 1-1, the City of Los Angeles received less in state subventions per capita than the “Average City”. (See Table 1-1 for an explanation of how the “Average City” is calculated.)



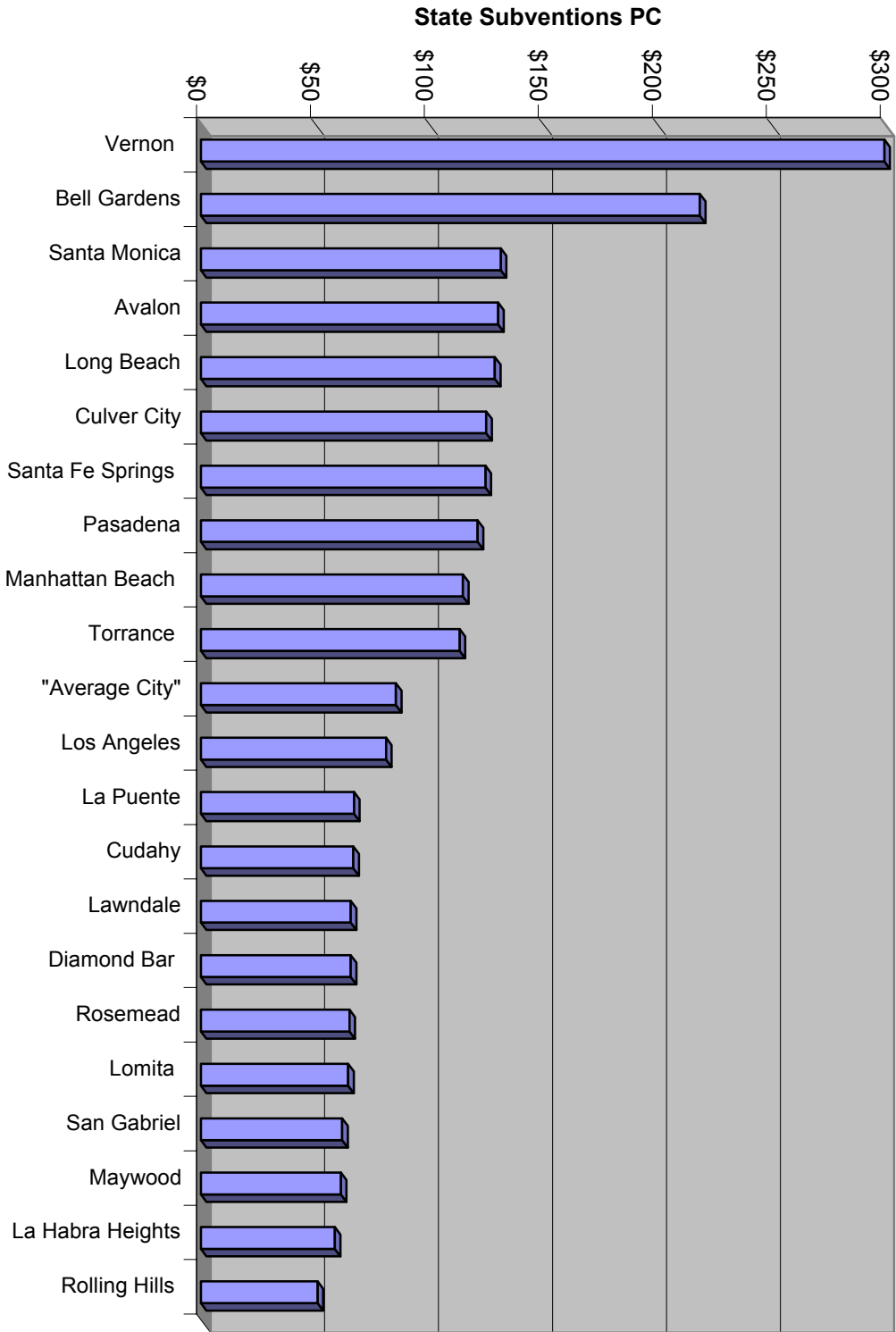
Graph 1-1a
 State Subventions PC, FY 1996-97
 Top 10 Cities, Bottom 10 Cities, the City of Los Angeles and the City Average

Graph 1-1b illustrates the per capita state subventions for the top ten and lowest ten per capita state subvention cities, the City of Los Angeles, and the “Average City” for FY 1997-98 are displayed in Graph 1-1b. Once again, the City of Los Angeles received less than the “Average City” in per capita state subventions. During FY 1997-98, the City of Vernon had a population of 83, which creates an unusually large per capita state subvention figure, and is therefore not fully represented within the scale of the graph.



Graph 1-1b
 State Subventions PC, FY 1997-98
 Top 10 Cities, Bottom 10 Cities, the City of Los Angeles and the City Average

Graph 1-1c shows for FY 1998-1999 the top ten per capita state subvention cities, the bottom ten per capita state subvention cities, and the per capita state subventions for the City of Los Angeles as well as for the “Average City”.



Graph 1-1c
 State Subventions PC, FY 1998-99
 Top 10 Cities, Bottom 10 Cities, the City of Los Angeles and the City Average

Table 1-2 lists the percent changes in state subventions between each of the fiscal years, FY 96-97 through FY 98-99, as well as the percent changes for the three year period FY 96-97 through FY 98-99 for the 88 cities in Los Angeles. State subventions for the City of Los Angeles increased 2.25%; this increase ranked them 64th of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County.

Table 1-2
Three-Year Percent Change in State Subventions

City Name	Percent Difference, FY 96-97 and FY 97-98	Percent Difference, FY 97-98 and FY 98-99	Percent Difference, FY 96-97 and FY 98-99
Bell Gardens	1.21%	294.74%	299.53%
Avalon	-3.25%	95.50%	89.15%
El Segundo	422.60%	-66.98%	72.57%
Santa Monica	17.17%	44.91%	69.80%
Manhattan Beach	7.61%	45.54%	56.62%
San Marino	29.73%	15.10%	49.32%
Rolling Hills Estates	47.05%	0.98%	48.49%
San Dimas	30.93%	9.34%	43.16%
Commerce	-7.74%	53.81%	41.90%
Paramount	21.65%	15.45%	40.44%
Hawthorne	25.36%	7.30%	34.51%
Lancaster	11.82%	19.24%	33.33%
Hidden Hills	8.89%	16.93%	27.33%
Signal Hill	1.34%	25.29%	26.97%
Agoura Hills	18.21%	7.12%	26.63%
La Verne	9.62%	14.37%	25.37%
Artesia	14.33%	9.20%	24.84%
Carson	11.26%	12.12%	24.74%
Culver City	-5.16%	30.58%	23.85%
Santa Fe Springs	5.02%	15.66%	21.47%
Duarte	4.50%	16.23%	21.45%
Claremont	14.13%	6.40%	21.44%
Walnut	10.33%	10.02%	21.39%
South El Monte	10.58%	9.44%	21.01%
South Gate	3.44%	14.03%	17.95%
Glendora	0.36%	17.43%	17.85%
Cudahy	8.81%	8.04%	17.55%
Pico Rivera	19.51%	-2.07%	17.04%
West Covina	-0.73%	17.47%	16.61%
Monrovia	13.98%	2.00%	16.27%
Covina	9.63%	6.04%	16.25%
Norwalk	10.81%	4.64%	15.95%
Glendale	12.24%	3.17%	15.80%
Bell	0.93%	13.34%	14.39%
Redondo Beach	7.30%	6.45%	14.22%
Cerritos	5.70%	7.85%	14.00%
Alhambra	2.21%	11.43%	13.90%
Rosemead	6.32%	7.13%	13.89%
La Canada-Flintridge	34.59%	-15.73%	13.42%
San Fernando	3.71%	9.27%	13.33%
Downey	3.95%	8.75%	13.05%
Compton	7.97%	3.39%	11.63%
Lakewood	-1.65%	13.41%	11.54%

*This number was derived by adding up all the subventions received by the cities in Los Angeles County and dividing it by the total population of all the cities in Los Angeles County, excluding the subventions and populations of unincorporated areas.

Table 1-2
Three-Year Percent Change in State Subventions (continued)

City Name	Percent Difference, FY 96-97 and FY 97-98	Percent Difference, FY 97-98 and FY 98-99	Percent Difference, FY 96-97 and FY 98-99
La Mirada	8.08%	2.92%	11.24%
Pomona	7.18%	3.61%	11.04%
Monterey Park	28.49%	-13.83%	10.72%
Temple City	5.14%	5.00%	10.39%
Whittier	9.17%	0.80%	10.04%
Palos Verdes Estates	5.01%	4.38%	9.61%
Huntington Park	9.17%	0.17%	9.35%
Bellflower	5.19%	2.88%	8.22%
La Puente	8.23%	-0.68%	7.49%
Bradbury	5.76%	1.38%	7.22%
Lawndale	-2.11%	9.28%	6.97%
Lynwood	26.53%	-16.18%	6.06%
Rolling Hills	1.58%	4.14%	5.79%
Arcadia	0.11%	5.50%	5.61%
Palmdale	1.27%	3.66%	4.98%
El Monte	6.30%	-1.30%	4.93%
Inglewood	6.82%	-2.48%	4.17%
Montebello	31.13%	-21.52%	2.91%
San Gabriel	-4.75%	8.01%	2.88%
Baldwin Park	10.27%	-6.81%	2.77%
Los Angeles	2.91%	-0.64%	2.25%
Beverly Hills	-7.32%	10.02%	1.97%
Gardena	20.28%	-15.73%	1.36%
West Hollywood	-12.22%	15.00%	0.95%
Torrance	-16.25%	19.89%	0.41%
Sierra Madre	-10.98%	11.28%	-0.93%
South Pasadena	-12.16%	7.74%	-5.35%
Hermosa Beach	-4.35%	-1.37%	-5.66%
La Habra Heights	-1.70%	-4.71%	-6.33%
Lomita	-8.60%	0.91%	-7.77%
Maywood	8.01%	-17.23%	-10.60%
Diamond Bar	-19.71%	6.06%	-14.85%
Westlake Village	-27.62%	15.81%	-16.17%
Calabasas	-28.74%	16.46%	-17.02%
Santa Clarita	-25.34%	4.40%	-22.05%
Burbank	-9.60%	-17.68%	-25.59%
Azusa	-54.71%	47.51%	-33.19%
Pasadena	-48.32%	19.14%	-38.43%
Long Beach	-43.92%	9.34%	-38.69%
Malibu	-42.24%	4.00%	-39.93%
Rancho Palos Verdes	-49.04%	2.27%	-47.88%
Vernon	-	1044.38%	-
Hawaiian Gardens	-	47.16%	-
Irwindale	-	37.36%	-
Industry	-	1.63%	-
“Average City”*	-4.81%	4.49%	-0.53%

Graph 1-2 shows the percent change in state subventions between FY 96-97 and FY 98-99 for the 10 cities in Los Angeles County that experienced the greatest positive percentage change, the 10 that showed the greatest negative percentage change, the percentage change for the City of Los Angeles, and the cumulative average percent change for all cities in Los Angeles County.

Graph 1-2
 Percentage Change between FY 96-97 and FY 98-99 in State Subventions PC,
 Top 10 Cities, Bottom 10 Cities, the City of Los Angeles and the City Average

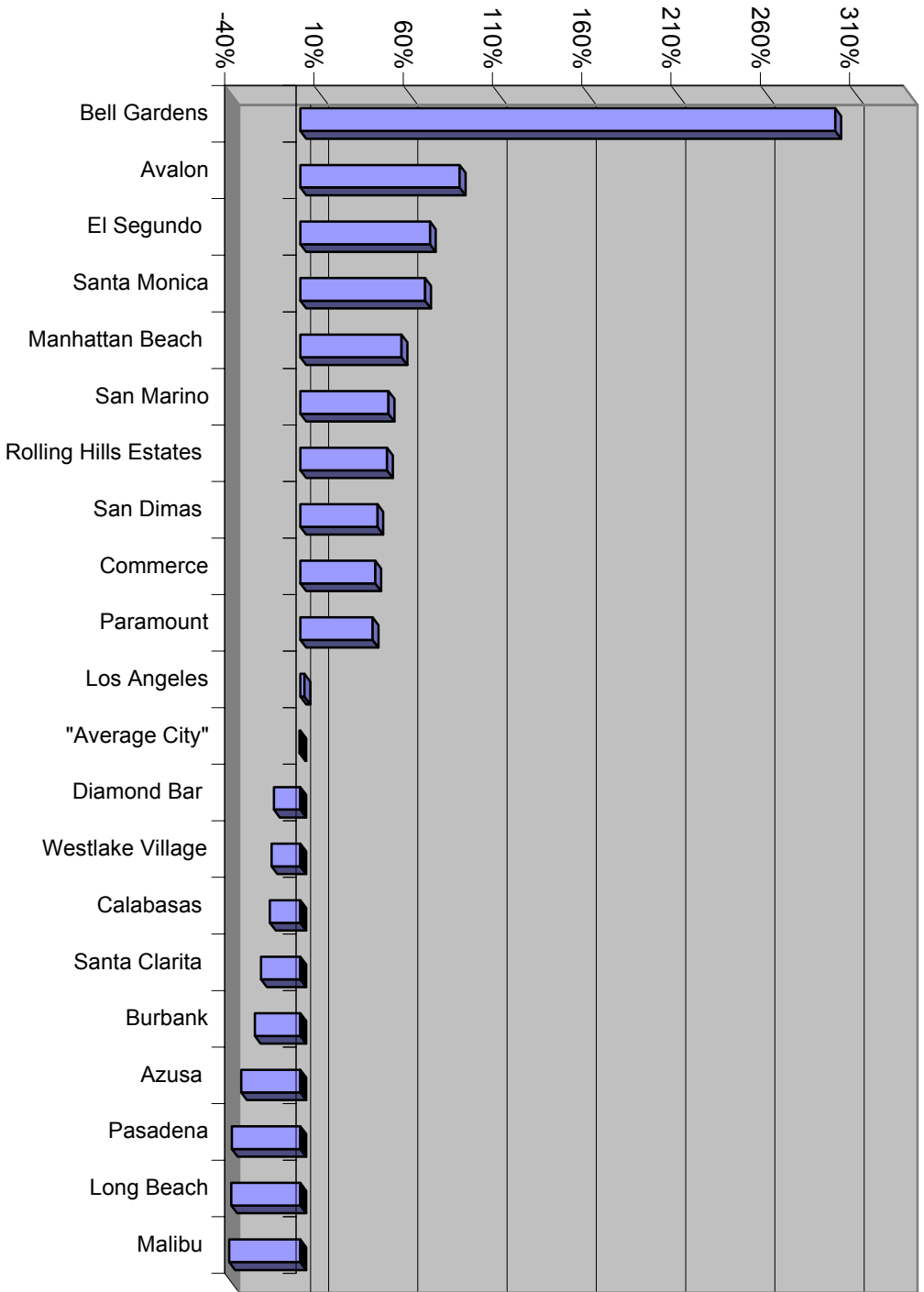


Table 1-3 lists state subventions to selected major California cities for FY 96-97, FY 97-98, and FY 98-99. Although the City of Los Angeles has, by far, the largest population, this has not translated into enough political power to garner a larger per capita subvention rate.

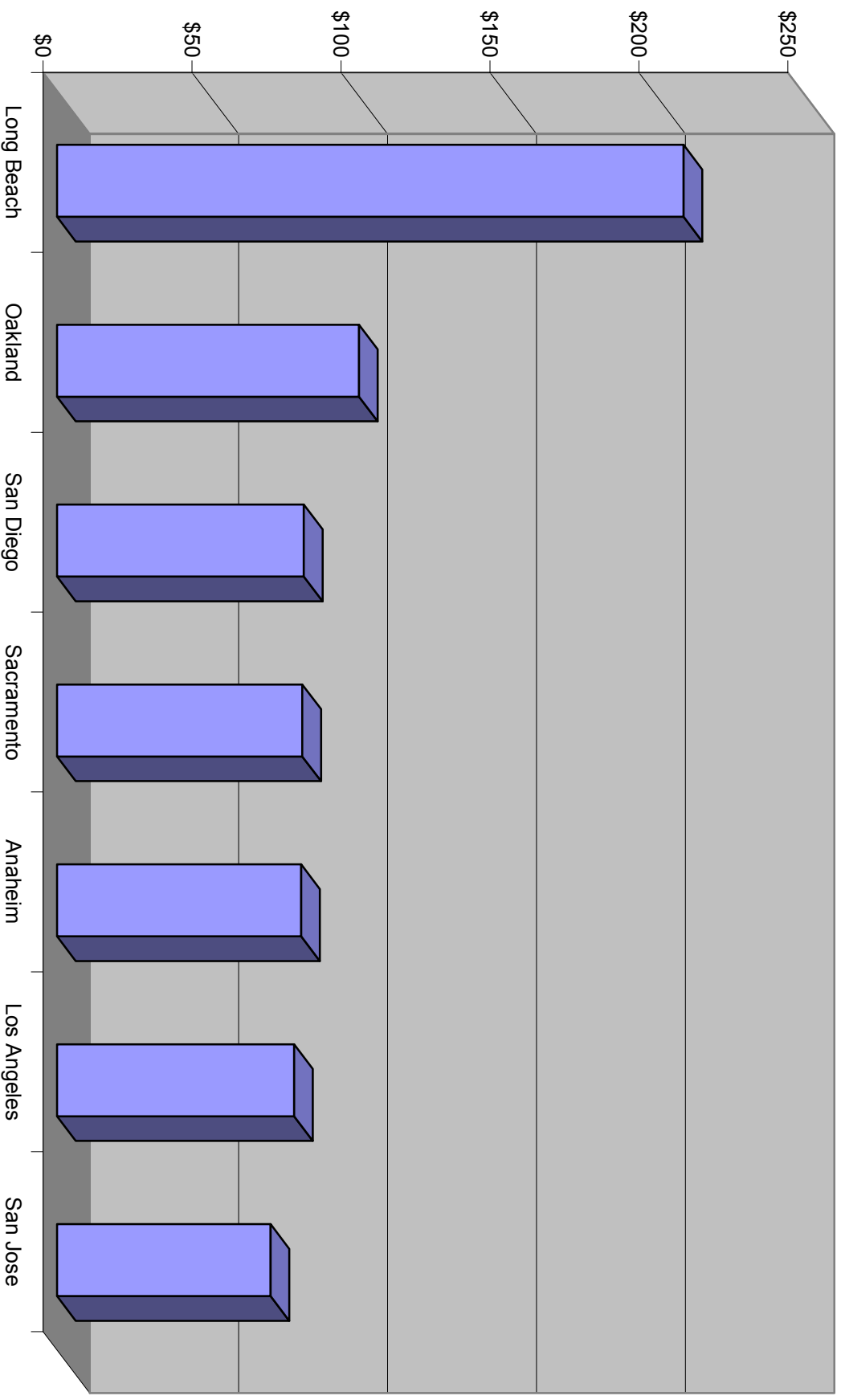
Table 1-3

Per Capita State Subventions for Selected Large Cities

City Name	FY 1996-97	FY 1997-98	FY 1998-99
Sacramento	\$82.34	\$86.85	\$190.88
Long Beach	\$210.32	\$117.93	\$128.95
Oakland	\$101.43	\$93.46	\$97.69
San Jose	\$71.70	\$75.42	\$92.22
San Diego	\$82.86	\$78.87	\$87.05
Los Angeles	\$79.58	\$81.89	\$81.37
Anaheim	\$81.95	\$72.72	\$72.27

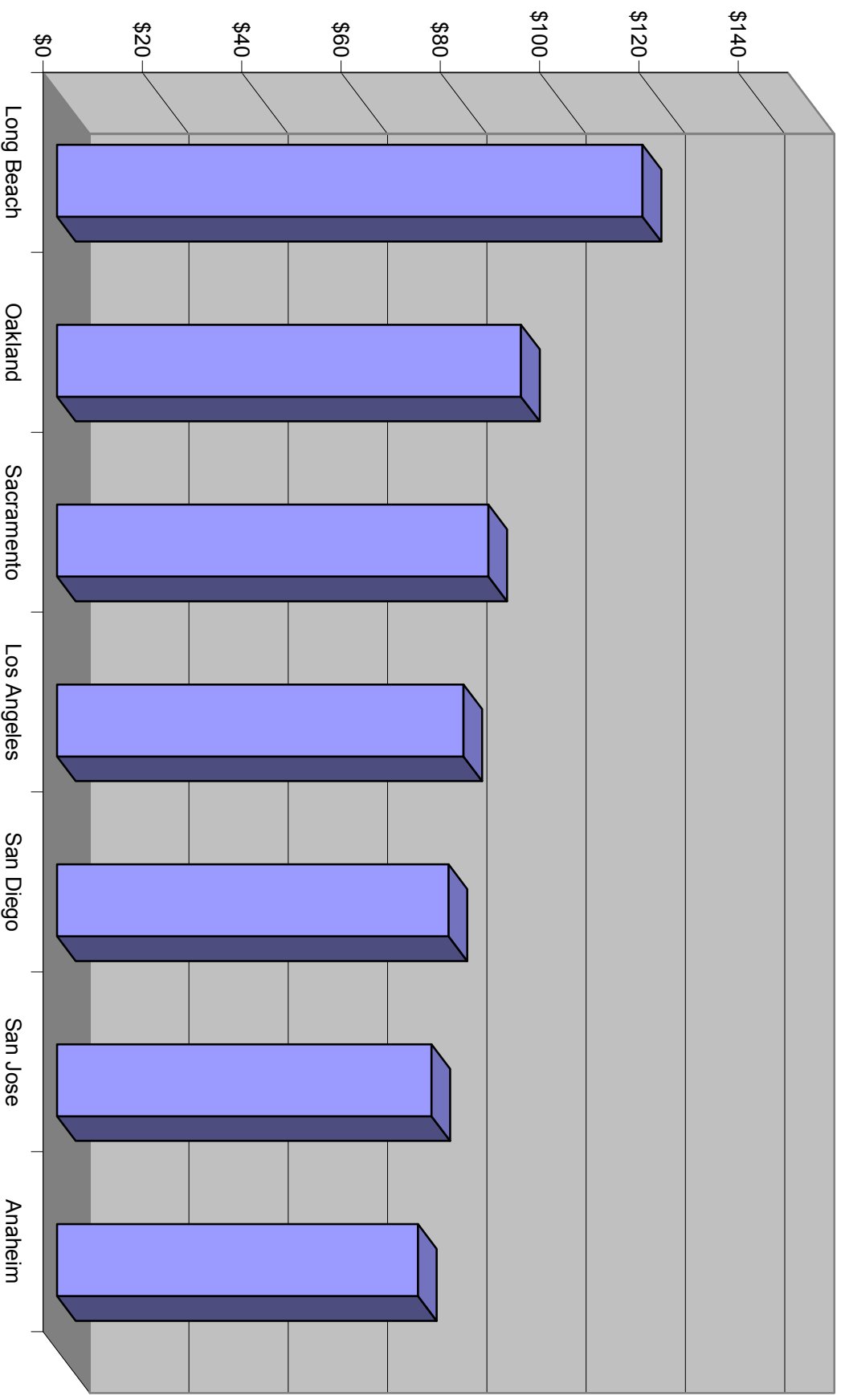
Graph 1-3a shows the data for state subventions for selected major California cities for FY 96-97. The City of Los Angeles is the second lowest among the cities in this graph.

Graph 1-3a
Per Capita State Subventions for Selected Large Cities in California, FY 1996-1997



Graph 1-3b shows the data for state subventions for selected major California cities for FY 97-98. The City of Los Angeles is in the middle of the selected cities.

Graph 1-3b
Per Capita State Subventions for Selected Large Cities, FY 1997-98



Graph 1-3c shows the data for state subventions for selected major California cities for FY 98-99. Although the City of Los Angeles made a slight improvement in FY 97-98, it regressed, relatively speaking, back to the second lowest of the major cities in FY 98-99.

Graph 1-3c
Per Capita State Subventions for Selected Large Cities, FY 1998-99

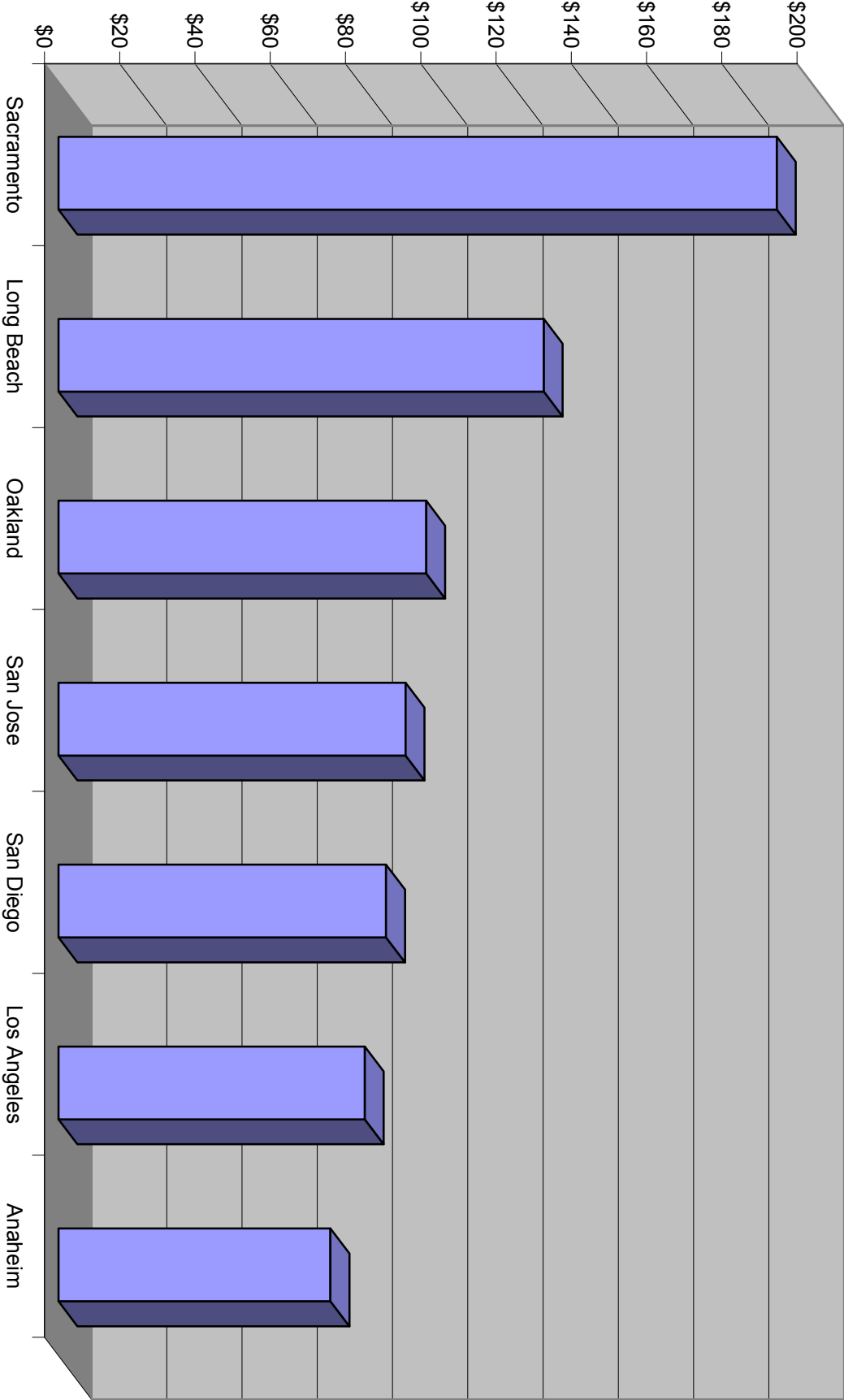


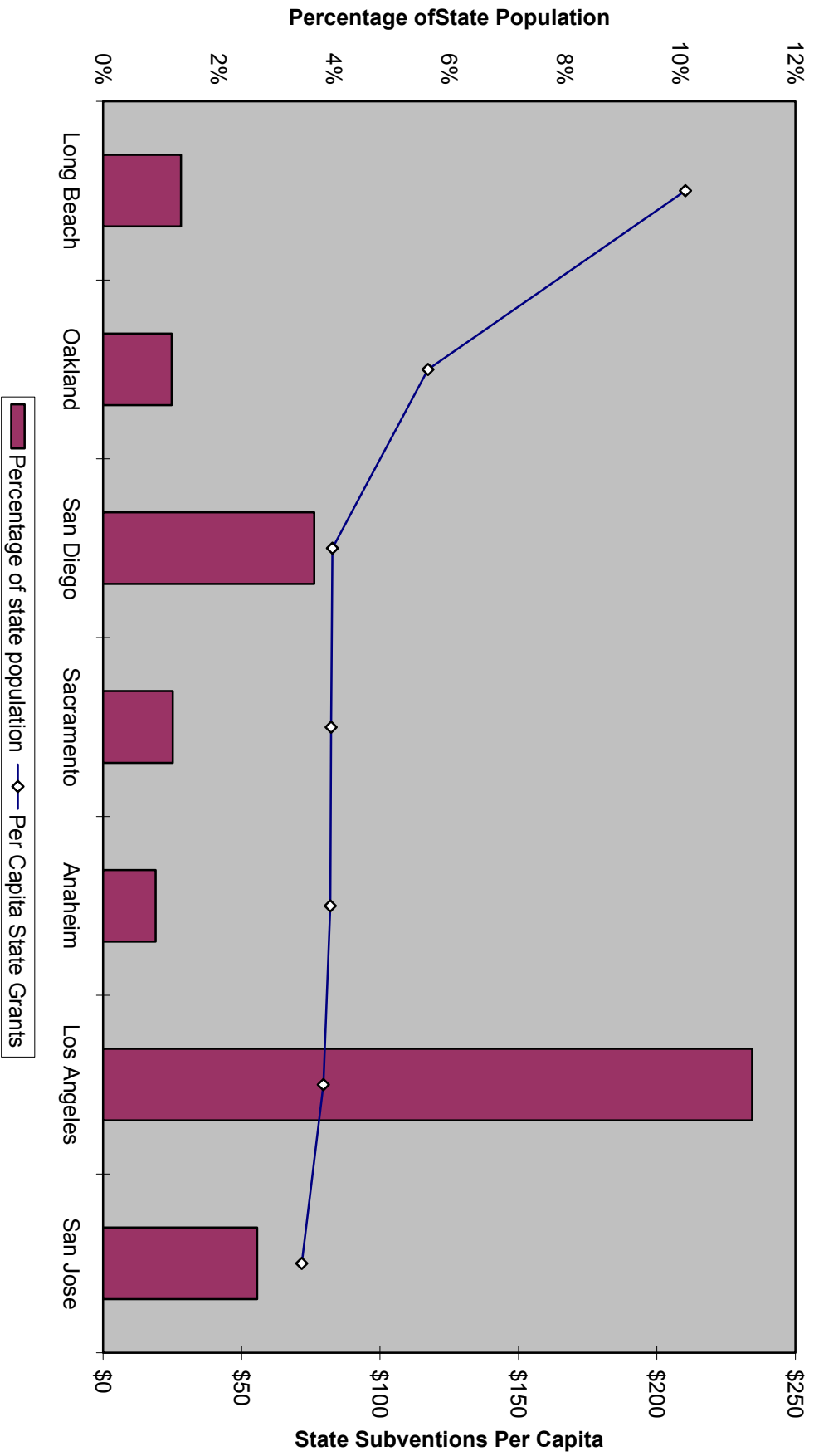
Table 1-4 displays the percentage of state population and the per capita state subvention revenue for selected major California cities for FY 96-97, FY 97-98, and FY 98-99.

Table 1-4
Per Capita State Grants vs. Percent of State Population
For Selected Large Cities in California

City Name	FY 1996-1997		FY 1997-1998		FY 1998-1999	
	Percentage of state population	Per Capita State Subventions	Percentage of state population	Per Capita State Subventions	Percentage of state population	Per Capita State Subventions
Sacramento	1.21%	\$82.34	1.19%	\$86.85	1.19%	\$190.88
Long Beach	1.35%	\$210.32	1.34%	\$117.93	1.34%	\$128.95
Oakland	1.19%	\$117.36	1.19%	\$110.25	1.18%	\$114.90
San Jose	2.67%	\$71.70	2.69%	\$75.42	2.69%	\$92.22
San Diego	3.66%	\$82.86	3.68%	\$78.87	3.71%	\$87.05
Los Angeles	11.25%	\$79.58	11.19%	\$81.89	11.19%	\$81.37
Anaheim	0.91%	\$82.07	0.91%	\$72.72	0.91%	\$72.27

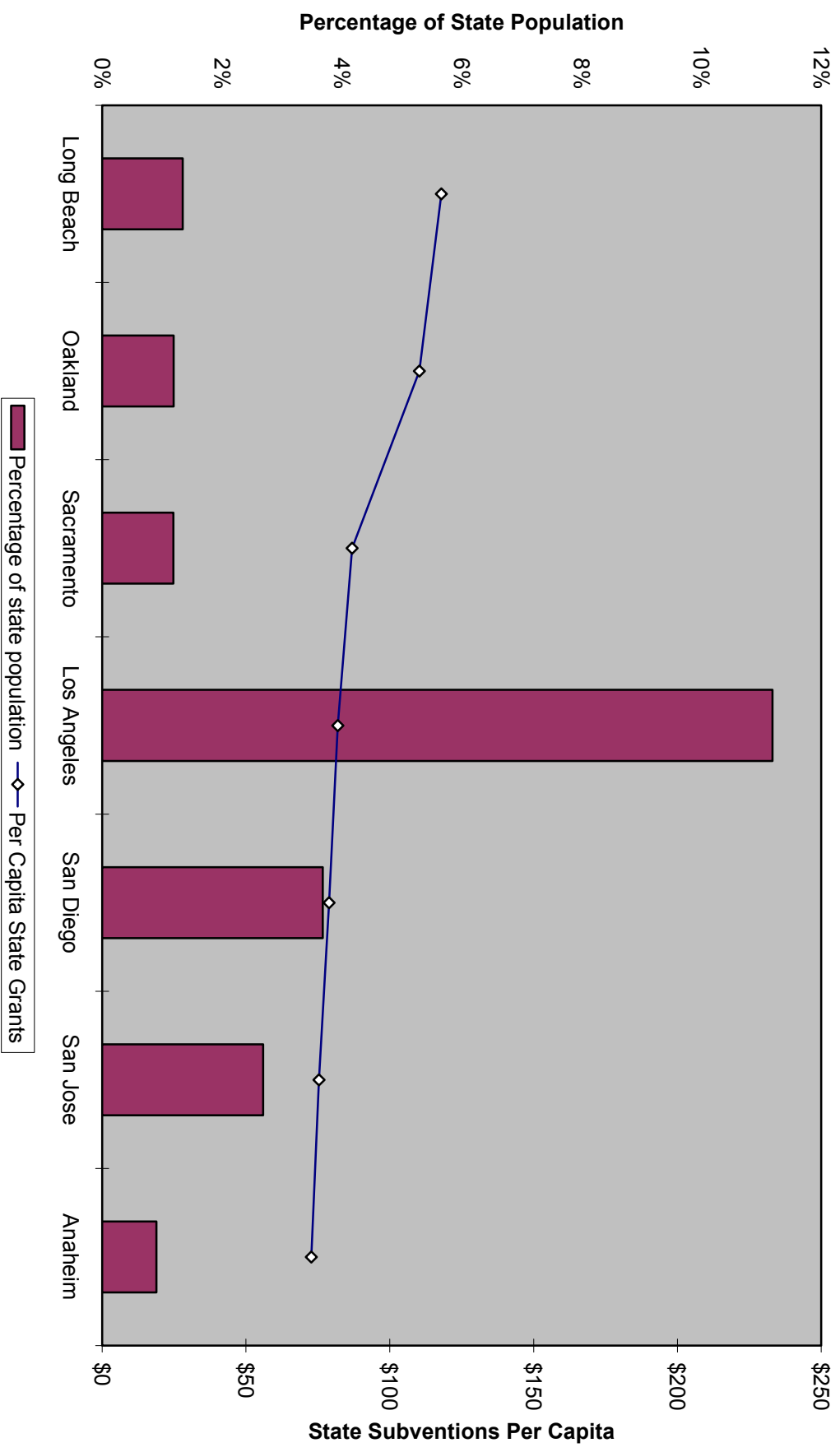
Graph 1-4a compares state subventions per capita for selected large cities in California (the line graph with the right hand scale) to percentage of state population (the bar graph with the left hand scale) for FY 96-97. As is readily apparent, the City of Los Angeles has, by far, the largest relative population, yet relatively less per capita state subvention revenue. This would indicate that the City of Los Angeles has, comparatively speaking, less political power in Sacramento than all but one of these cities.

Graph 1-4a
 Per Capita State Subventions versus Percent of State Population for Selected Large Cities in
 California,
 FY 1996-97



Graph 1-4b compares state subventions per capita for selected large cities in California (the line graph with the right hand scale) to percentage of state population (the bar graph with the left hand scale) for FY 97-98. Again, although the City of Los Angeles had, by far, the largest relative population, it had less per capita state subvention revenue than Long Beach, Oakland, and Sacramento.

Graph 1-4b
 Per Capita State Subventions versus Percent of State Population
 for Selected Large Cities in California, FY 1997-98



Graph 1-4c compares state subventions per capita for selected large cities in California (the line graph with the right hand scale) to percentage of state population (the bar graph with the left hand scale) for FY 98-99. Once again, the City of Los Angeles received lower state subventions per capita than all but one city even though it had, by far, the largest population.

Graph 1-4c
 Per Capita State Subventions versus Percent of State Population
 for Selected Large Cities in California, FY 1997-98

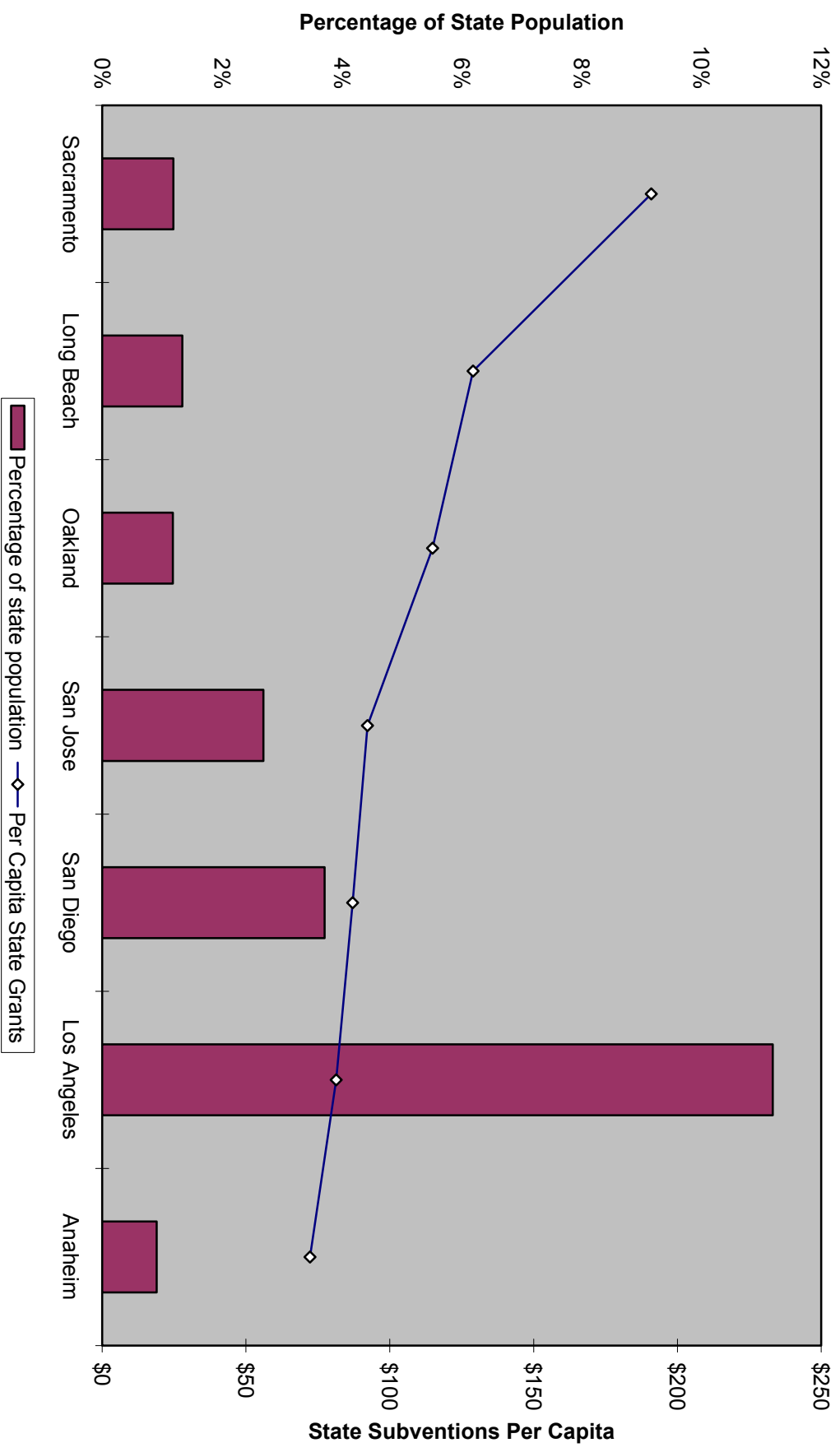


Table 1-5 shows the per capita state subventions and personal income for all 88 cities in Los Angeles County for FY 98-99. The cities are listed in rank of state subventions received (the middle column).

Table 1-5
Per Capita State Subventions vs. Per Capita Income

City Name	FY 98-99 State Subventions PC	Income PC, 1998-99
Vernon	\$10,242.30	\$17,812
Bell Gardens	\$219.05	\$8,415
Santa Monica	\$131.52	\$42,874
Avalon	\$130.41	\$21,032
Long Beach	\$128.95	\$19,040
Culver City	\$125.34	\$29,025
Santa Fe Springs	\$125.06	\$14,547
Pasadena	\$121.46	\$28,186
Manhattan Beach	\$114.95	\$61,136
Torrance	\$113.65	\$28,144
Irwindale	\$113.47	\$13,144
San Marino	\$109.19	\$59,150
Commerce	\$108.34	\$11,117
Industry	\$105.45	\$9,877
Montebello	\$103.79	\$15,125
El Segundo	\$102.32	\$33,996
Lancaster	\$100.95	\$16,935
Azusa	\$100.47	\$13,412
San Dimas	\$98.30	\$28,321
Beverly Hills	\$95.37	\$65,507
San Fernando	\$95.31	\$11,485
Signal Hill	\$95.23	\$24,399
Burbank	\$92.81	\$25,713
Paramount	\$90.98	\$11,487
Rolling Hills Estates	\$90.78	\$51,849
Downey	\$89.59	\$18,197
Inglewood	\$88.54	\$14,776
La Verne	\$86.01	\$26,689
Palmdale	\$85.33	\$16,384
Hawaiian Gardens	\$84.50	\$10,728
Hawthorne	\$84.25	\$15,022
Claremont	\$83.75	\$28,843
South Gate	\$83.02	\$10,602
South Pasadena	\$82.69	\$32,620
Hidden Hills	\$81.62	\$94,096
Redondo Beach	\$81.55	\$38,305
Walnut	\$81.49	\$25,196
Los Angeles	\$81.37	\$20,671
Calabasas	\$81.23	\$48,189
Monrovia	\$80.76	\$21,686
Glendale	\$80.57	\$22,227
Palos Verdes Estates	\$80.26	\$69,040
Artesia	\$79.18	\$15,763

Table 1-5
Per Capita State Subventions vs. Per Capita Income (continued)

City Name	FY 98-99 State Subventions PC	Income PC, 1998-99
Gardena	\$78.86	\$17,263
South El Monte	\$77.99	\$10,130
Covina	\$77.93	\$20,231
Carson	\$77.77	\$17,107
Lakewood	\$77.36	\$22,095
Monterey Park	\$77.36	\$17,661
Bradbury	\$77.23	\$57,717
Arcadia	\$77.17	\$28,400
Duarte	\$76.90	\$19,648
Pomona	\$76.82	\$13,336
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$76.25	\$46,250
El Monte	\$76.22	\$10,316
Lynwood	\$75.77	\$9,542
Sierra Madre	\$75.55	\$41,104
West Hollywood	\$75.39	\$38,302
Compton	\$74.81	\$10,389
Whittier	\$74.80	\$21,409
Alhambra	\$74.43	\$17,350
West Covina	\$73.50	\$19,342
Norwalk	\$73.21	\$14,022
Glendora	\$73.06	\$25,993
Westlake Village	\$72.09	\$49,596
La Canada-Flintridge	\$71.43	\$52,838
Pico Rivera	\$71.31	\$13,011
Baldwin Park	\$70.90	\$11,562
Cerritos	\$69.83	\$25,249
Bell	\$69.62	\$9,905
Temple City	\$69.46	\$20,267
Santa Clarita	\$69.38	\$26,841
Bellflower	\$68.83	\$15,982
Agoura Hills	\$68.45	\$39,700
Malibu	\$68.34	\$74,336
Huntington Park	\$68.21	\$9,340
La Mirada	\$68.10	\$22,404
Hermosa Beach	\$67.46	\$54,244
La Puente	\$67.21	\$11,336
Cudahy	\$67.10	\$8,688
Lawndale	\$65.92	\$13,702
Diamond Bar	\$65.80	\$25,472
Rosemead	\$65.29	\$12,146
Lomita	\$64.65	\$22,127
San Gabriel	\$62.12	\$16,807
Maywood	\$61.48	\$8,926
La Habra Heights	\$58.74	\$47,258
Rolling Hills	\$51.20	\$111,031

Graph 1-5 illustrates the correlation between per capita state subventions and per capita personal income for all cities in Los Angeles County receiving more in per capita state subventions than the City of Los Angeles in FY 1998-99. While some of these cities had lower per capita income than the City of Los Angeles, many of these cities actually had higher per capita income than the City of Los Angeles.

The blue diamonds, and the right hand scale, show the per capita income for each city. The red bars, and the left hand scale, show the State subventions per capita for each city. The black horizontal line is at the level of the per capita income of the City of Los Angeles. By referring to the black line, readers can quickly see which cities have a higher per capita income than the City of Los Angeles (blue diamonds above the black line), and cities which have a lower per capita income than the City of Los Angeles (blue diamonds below the black line).

Graph 1-5
Per Capita Income vs. State Subventions PC, FY 1998-1999

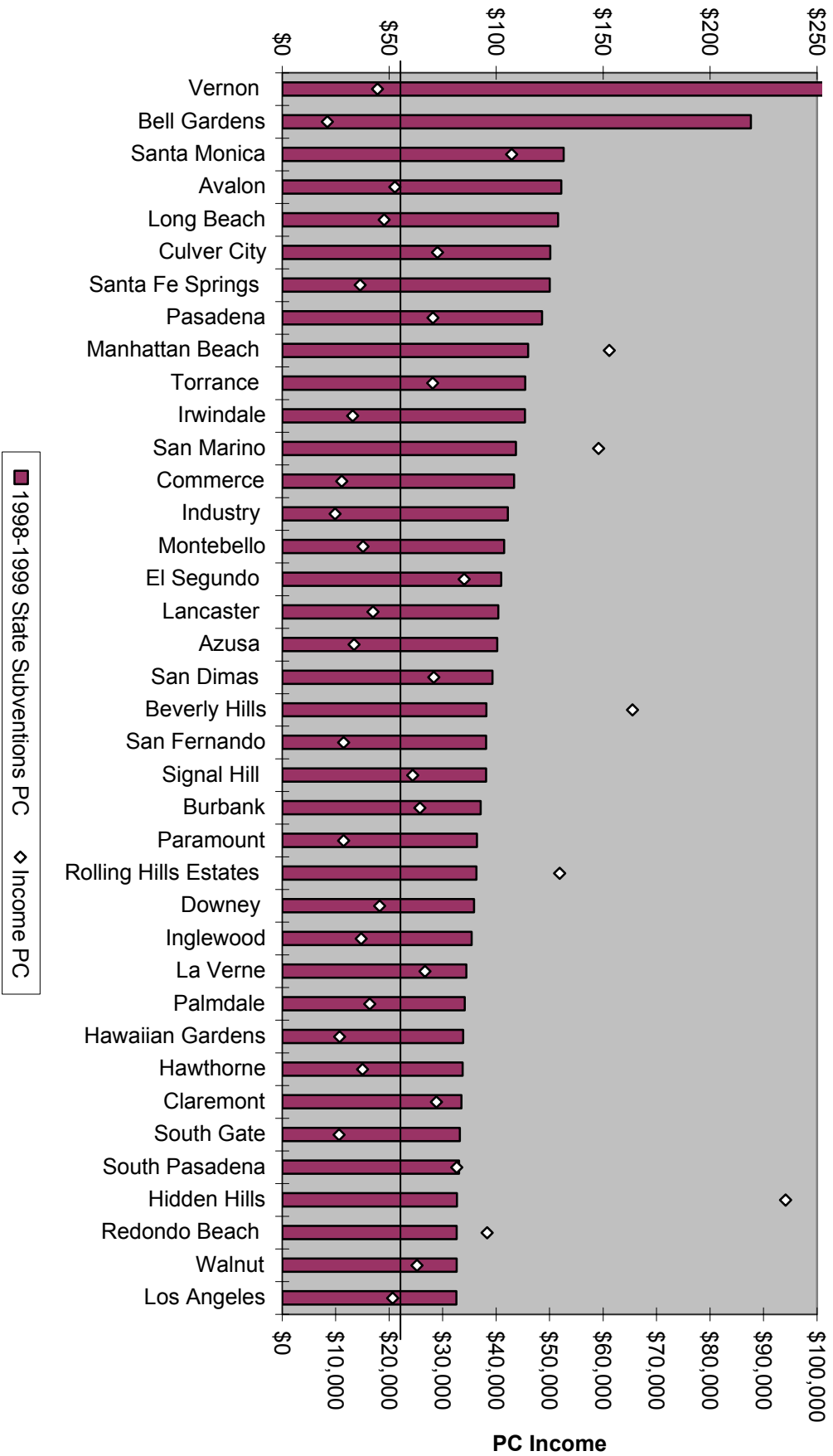


Table 1-6 displays the per capita state subventions and the percentage of population in poverty by city for FY 98-99. The cities are listed in rank order by state subventions received.

Table 1-6
Per Capita State Subventions vs. Percentage of Families in Poverty

City Name	FY 98-99 State Subventions PC	Percent of Families in Poverty
Vernon	\$10,242.30	0.0%
Bell Gardens	\$219.05	25.3%
Santa Monica	\$131.52	5.4%
Avalon	\$130.41	9.2%
Long Beach	\$128.95	19.3%
Culver City	\$125.34	5.5%
Santa Fe Springs	\$125.06	8.0%
Pasadena	\$121.46	11.6%
Manhattan Beach	\$114.95	2.0%
Torrance	\$113.65	4.5%
Irwindale	\$113.47	17.7%
San Marino	\$109.19	3.7%
Commerce	\$108.34	15.4%
Industry	\$105.45	17.4%
Montebello	\$103.79	14.2%
El Segundo	\$102.32	3.1%
Lancaster	\$100.95	13.8%
Azusa	\$100.47	15.1%
San Dimas	\$98.30	3.6%
Beverly Hills	\$95.37	7.9%
San Fernando	\$95.31	15.3%
Signal Hill	\$95.23	13.6%
Burbank	\$92.81	8.1%
Paramount	\$90.98	19.1%
Rolling Hills Estates	\$90.78	1.1%
Downey	\$89.59	9.3%
Inglewood	\$88.54	19.4%
La Verne	\$86.01	2.5%
Palmdale	\$85.33	12.9%
Hawaiian Gardens	\$84.50	19.8%
Hawthorne	\$84.25	18.4%
Claremont	\$83.75	6.0%
South Gate	\$83.02	17.4%
South Pasadena	\$82.69	3.6%
Hidden Hills	\$81.62	1.8%
Redondo Beach	\$81.55	4.0%
Walnut	\$81.49	5.8%
Los Angeles	\$81.37	18.3%
Calabasas	\$81.23	2.1%
Monrovia	\$80.76	9.7%
Glendale	\$80.57	13.6%
Palos Verdes Estates	\$80.26	1.1%
Artesia	\$79.18	8.7%
Gardena	\$78.86	12.3%
South El Monte	\$77.99	16.2%

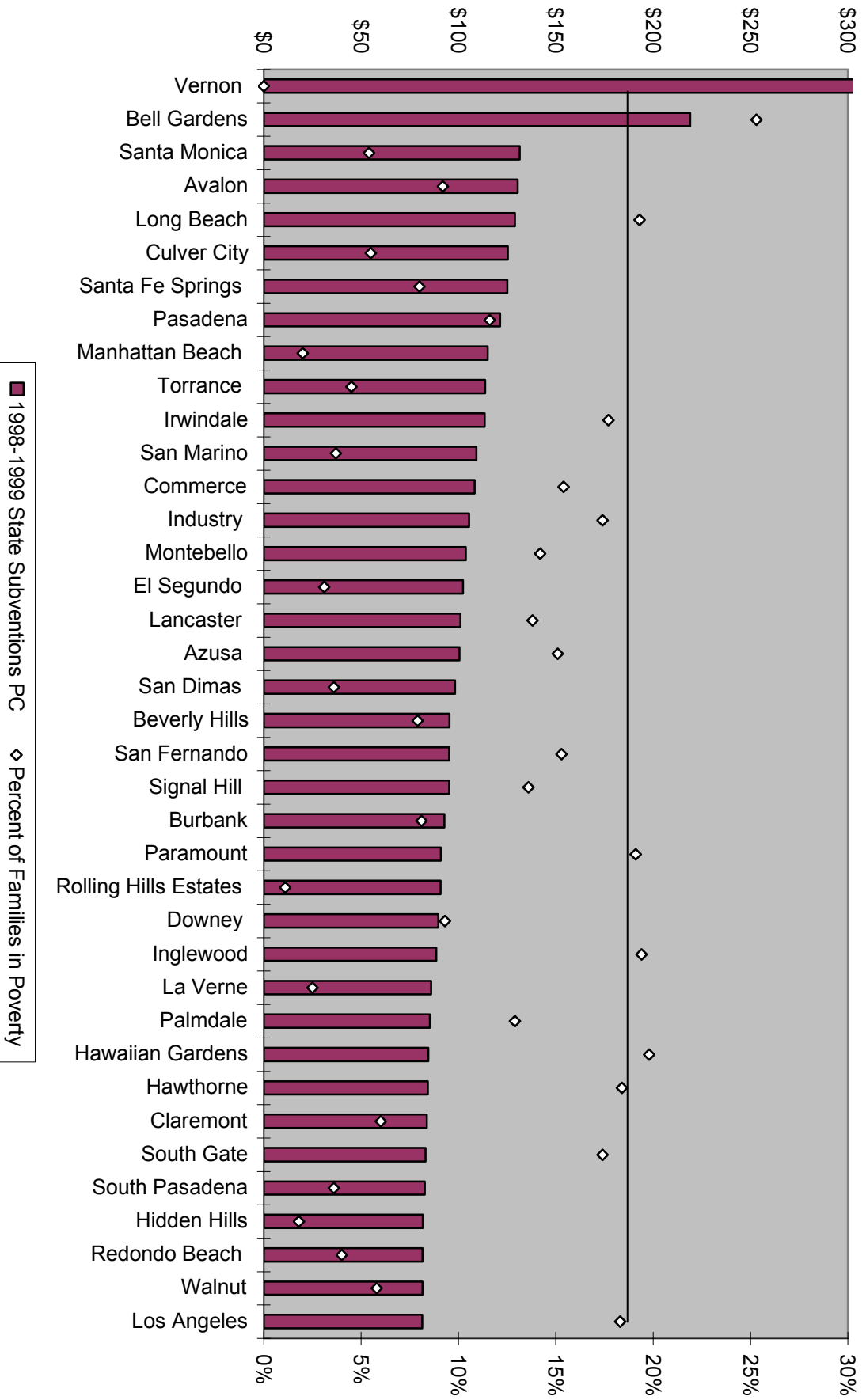
Table 1-6

Per Capita State Subventions versus Percentage of Families in Poverty (continued)

City Name	FY 98-99 State Subventions PC	Percent of Families in Poverty
Covina	\$77.93	8.9%
Carson	\$77.77	7.2%
Lakewood	\$77.36	5.6%
Monterey Park	\$77.36	12.4%
Bradbury	\$77.23	0.0%
Arcadia	\$77.17	6.7%
Duarte	\$76.90	8.4%
Pomona	\$76.82	17.1%
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$76.25	2.0%
El Monte	\$76.22	22.5%
Lynwood	\$75.77	21.0%
Sierra Madre	\$75.55	1.9%
West Hollywood	\$75.39	7.3%
Compton	\$74.81	25.5%
Whittier	\$74.80	7.8%
Alhambra	\$74.43	11.5%
West Covina	\$73.50	6.8%
Norwalk	\$73.21	9.5%
Glendora	\$73.06	3.9%
Westlake Village	\$72.09	2.5%
La Canada-Flintridge	\$71.43	3.6%
Pico Rivera	\$71.31	11.6%
Baldwin Park	\$70.90	15.4%
Cerritos	\$69.83	4.0%
Bell	\$69.62	21.2%
Temple City	\$69.46	7.2%
Santa Clarita	\$69.38	4.7%
Bellflower	\$68.83	12.8%
Agoura Hills	\$68.45	2.8%
Malibu	\$68.34	3.2%
Huntington Park	\$68.21	23.3%
La Mirada	\$68.10	3.7%
Hermosa Beach	\$67.46	1.7%
La Puente	\$67.21	16.3%
Cudahy	\$67.10	26.4%
Lawndale	\$65.92	14.3%
Diamond Bar	\$65.80	5.0%
Rosemead	\$65.29	19.4%
Lomita	\$64.65	9.3%
San Gabriel	\$62.12	12.5%
Maywood	\$61.48	23.1%
La Habra Heights	\$58.74	2.0%
Rolling Hills	\$51.20	0.0%

Graph 1-6 displays the per capita state subventions and the percentage of families in poverty by city for FY 98-99 for all cities in Los Angeles County that received more in per capita state subventions than the City of Los Angeles. Most of the cities shown had a lower percentage of families in poverty than the City of Los Angeles (black line). Yet, these cities still received more in state subventions per capita than the City of Los Angeles. The blue diamonds show the percentage of families in poverty for each city (right hand scale). The red bars show the per capita State subventions for each city (left hand scale).

Graph 1-6
Per Capita State Subventions vs. Percentage of Families in Poverty, FY 1998-1999



The first column of Table 1-7, "State Subventions to City Per Capita," lists the per capita state subventions to each of the selected cities in FY 98-99. The second column, "State Subventions to County Per Capita," lists the per capita state subventions to the county in which each of the selected cities is located. The total subvention to each city, along with each city's "share" of the state subvention to the county in which the city is located is shown in the third column, "Total State Subventions Per Capita". This "Total State Subventions Per Capita" figure allows a relationship to be shown between the City and County of San Francisco figures and those of the other selected cities. It is noteworthy that the City of Los Angeles, with a population of about 3.7 million, apparently has less influence in the State Legislature than San Francisco, a city of about 750,000, or approximately one-fifth the size of Los Angeles.

Table 1-7
Per Capita State Subventions to Selected Large Counties

City Name	State Subventions to City Per Capita	State Subventions to County Per Capita	Total State Subventions Per Capita
San Francisco	\$775.99	-	\$775.99
Sacramento	\$190.88	\$500.49	\$691.36
Long Beach	\$128.95	\$363.44	\$492.39
Oakland	\$97.69	\$382.20	\$479.89
San Diego	\$87.05	\$376.41	\$463.45
San Jose	\$92.22	\$362.83	\$455.05
Los Angeles	\$81.37	\$363.44	\$444.81
Anaheim	\$72.27	\$313.33	\$385.60

Graph 1-7 shows the data from Table 1-7 in graphic form, and compares the total city and county per capita state subventions of the selected cities and counties while also distinguishing between the city and county per capita state subventions. The City and County of San Francisco received much more in State subventions than any other city shown, even when the other cities are apportioned their per capita “share” of the State subventions to the counties in which each city is located.

Graph 1-7
Per Capita State Subventions for Selected Large Cities in California, FY 1998-99

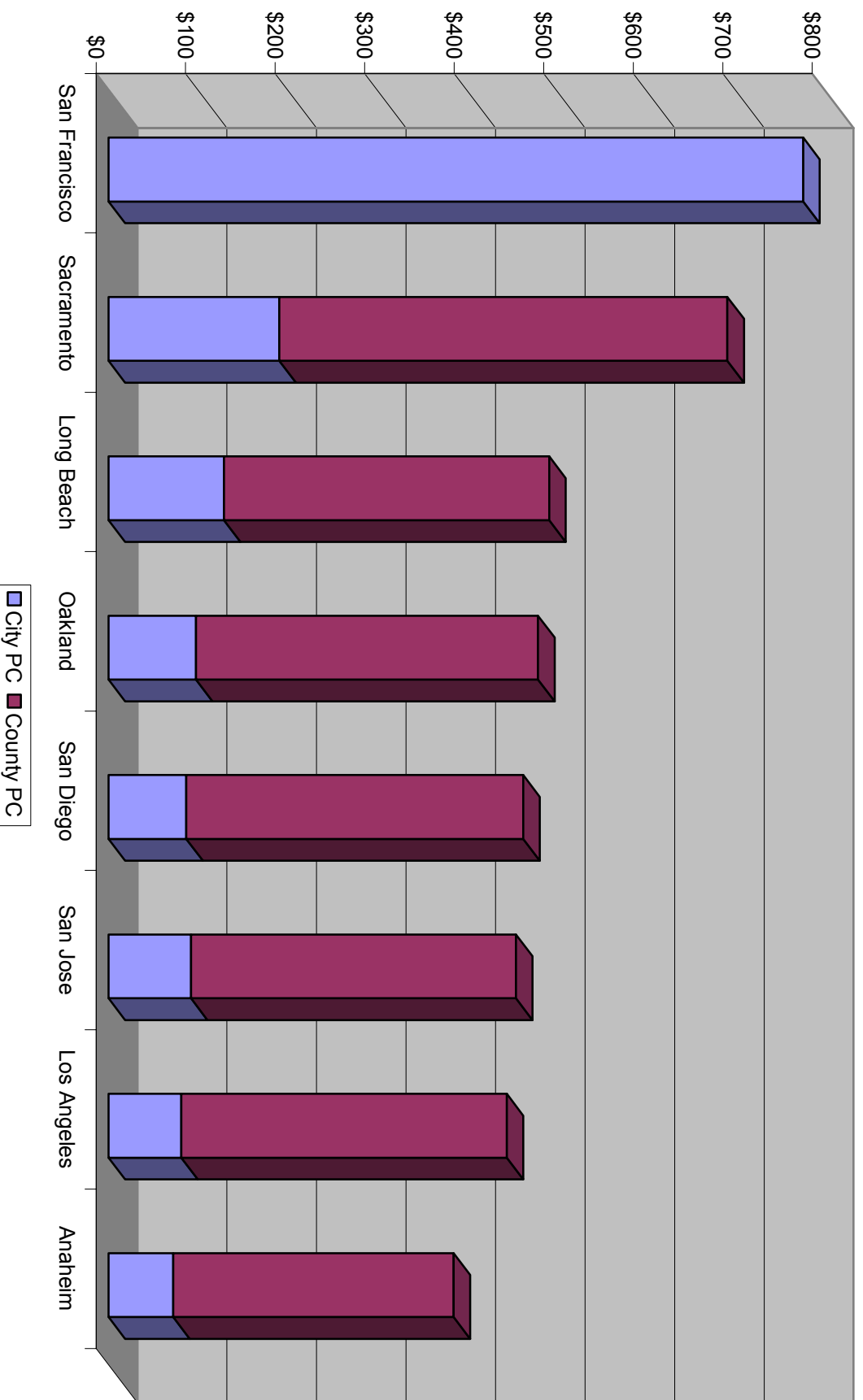


Table 1-8 shows the State Subventions per capita for the City of San Francisco and the City of Los Angeles. The City of San Francisco is both a city and a county, so a comparable number was calculated for the City of Los Angeles, which is a part of Los Angeles County. The data in this table illustrate clearly that San Francisco has been much more successful in garnering State Subventions over the years. The population of Los Angeles is almost five times that of San Francisco. That population difference, however, has clearly not translated into political power in the State Legislature.

Sources: The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1990-91 through FY 1998-99.
The State of California Controller's Counties Annual Reports for FY 1990-91 through FY 1998-99.

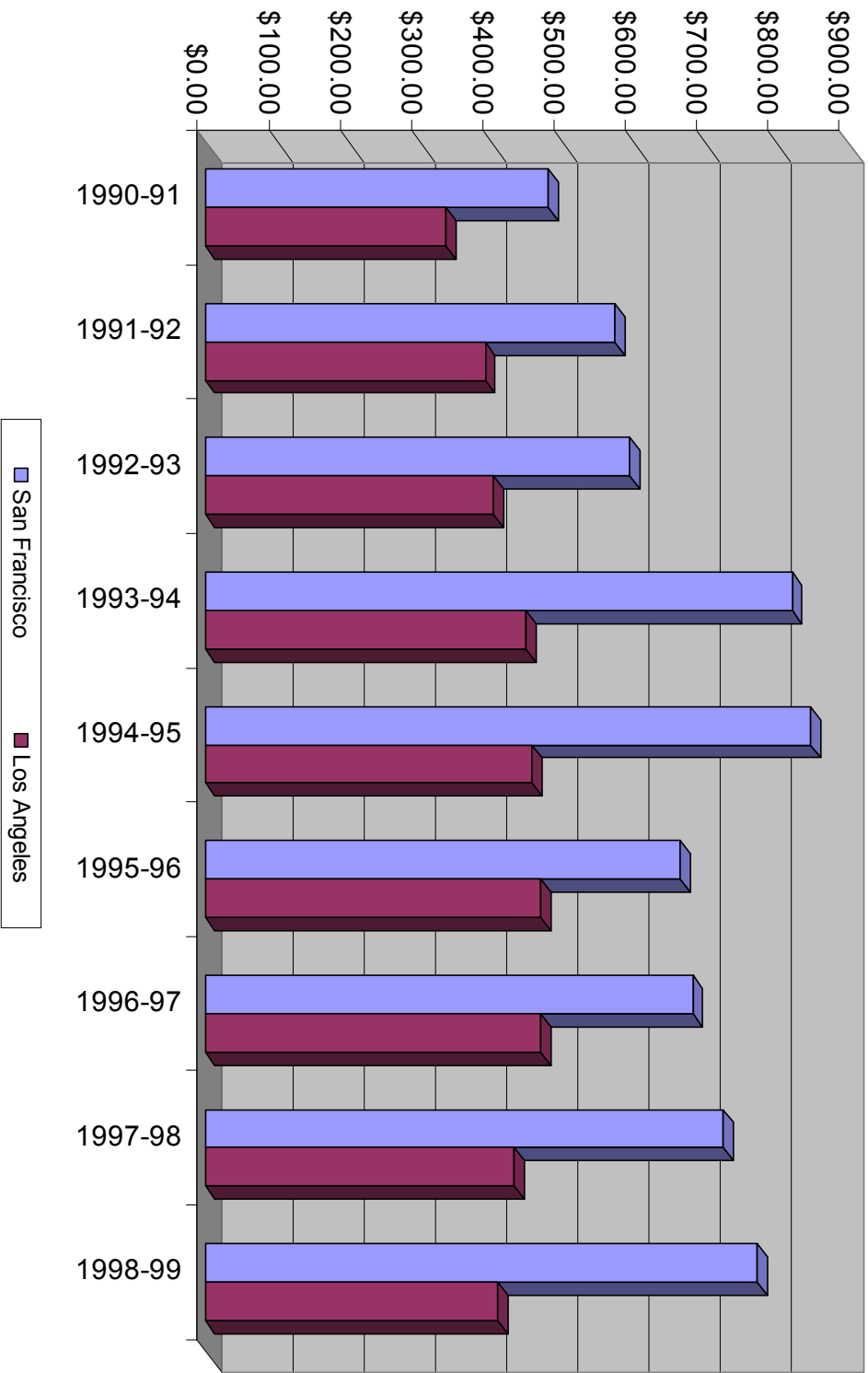
Table 1-8
Per Capita State Subventions:
Los Angeles and San Francisco

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
San Francisco	\$481.99	\$575.28	\$597.45	\$825.08	\$850.76	\$667.31	\$685.00	\$727.54	\$775.99
Los Angeles	\$338.11	\$393.61	\$405.32	\$450.58	\$459.29	\$471.19	\$471.71	\$434.03	\$411.50

Graph 1-8 shows the data from Table 1-8 in graphic form. As is readily apparent, San Francisco has, for many years, received much more in State Subventions per capita than the City of Los Angeles.

Sources: The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1990-91 through FY 1998-99.
The State of California Controller's Counties Annual Reports for FY 1990-91 through FY 1998-99.

Graph 1-8
Per Capita State Subventions: LA City Residents and San Francisco Residents



SECTION 2:
Federal Subventions

Table 2-1 displays the federal subventions per capita for fiscal years 96-97, 97-98, and 98-99. The cities are rank ordered by federal subventions per capita for FY 98-99. The City of Los Angeles received \$119 per capita in FY 98-99, ranking ninth out of the 88 cities in the County.

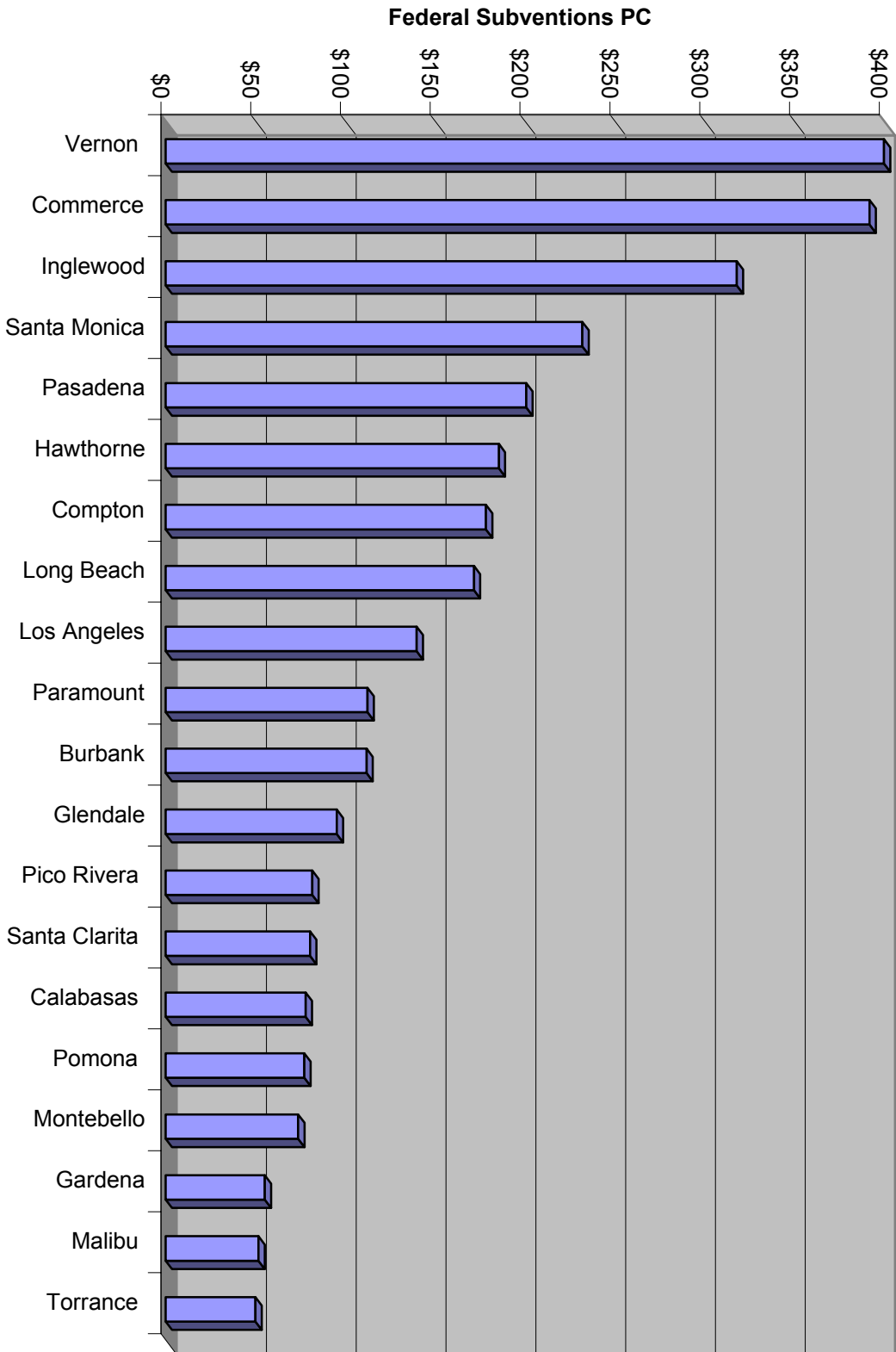
Table 2-1
Per Capita Federal Subventions by City

City Name	Federal Subventions PC, FY 1996-97	Federal Subventions PC, FY 1997-98	Federal Subventions PC, FY 1998-99
Vernon	\$767.22	\$2,037.49	\$7,239.96
Culver City	\$41.07	\$82.94	\$326.21
Inglewood	\$318.05	\$213.68	\$302.67
Santa Monica	\$232.02	\$221.91	\$282.20
Hawthorne	\$185.54	\$173.21	\$190.87
Long Beach	\$171.71	\$175.64	\$160.90
Compton	\$178.35	\$158.78	\$149.94
Glendale	\$95.39	\$95.30	\$123.63
Los Angeles	\$139.82	\$116.95	\$118.51
Huntington Park	\$41.28	\$73.92	\$94.93
Pico Rivera	\$81.63	\$86.47	\$84.68
El Segundo	\$12.05	\$33.58	\$79.41
Pasadena	\$200.86	\$73.07	\$79.38
Agoura Hills	\$10.63	\$8.10	\$77.18
Pomona	\$77.21	\$113.43	\$76.83
Montebello	\$73.81	\$51.18	\$67.46
Paramount	\$112.41	\$94.08	\$59.36
Norwalk	\$33.98	\$65.97	\$58.81
Rosemead	\$35.03	\$21.03	\$58.19
Hawaiian Gardens	\$0.00	\$62.68	\$56.97
Torrance	\$49.92	\$62.84	\$56.25
Burbank	\$111.87	\$95.98	\$55.69
San Fernando	\$43.60	\$80.10	\$52.85
Maywood	\$14.36	\$10.44	\$52.27
Lomita	\$8.50	\$0.00	\$49.86
Alhambra	\$24.82	\$61.89	\$47.32
Monterey Park	\$37.29	\$39.22	\$45.89
Bell	\$47.94	\$22.48	\$45.36
Avalon	\$2.94	\$14.15	\$43.61
Claremont	\$10.78	\$38.37	\$43.27
South Gate	\$42.49	\$41.13	\$43.17
Gardena	\$55.21	\$147.18	\$42.37
San Gabriel	\$34.63	\$19.11	\$41.74
Redondo Beach	\$32.60	\$32.36	\$35.21
El Monte	\$45.01	\$37.71	\$32.30
Santa Fe Springs	\$5.83	\$35.26	\$31.03
Baldwin Park	\$35.44	\$11.54	\$30.97
Bellflower	\$16.45	\$23.14	\$28.76
Whittier	\$18.25	\$22.54	\$27.62
Palmdale	\$16.04	\$23.20	\$27.49
Calabasas	\$78.03	\$86.95	\$26.83
Lancaster	\$14.76	\$18.64	\$26.67
La Puente	\$19.05	\$17.74	\$25.51
West Covina	\$15.75	\$24.96	\$21.11

Table 2-1
Per Capita Federal Subventions by City (continued)

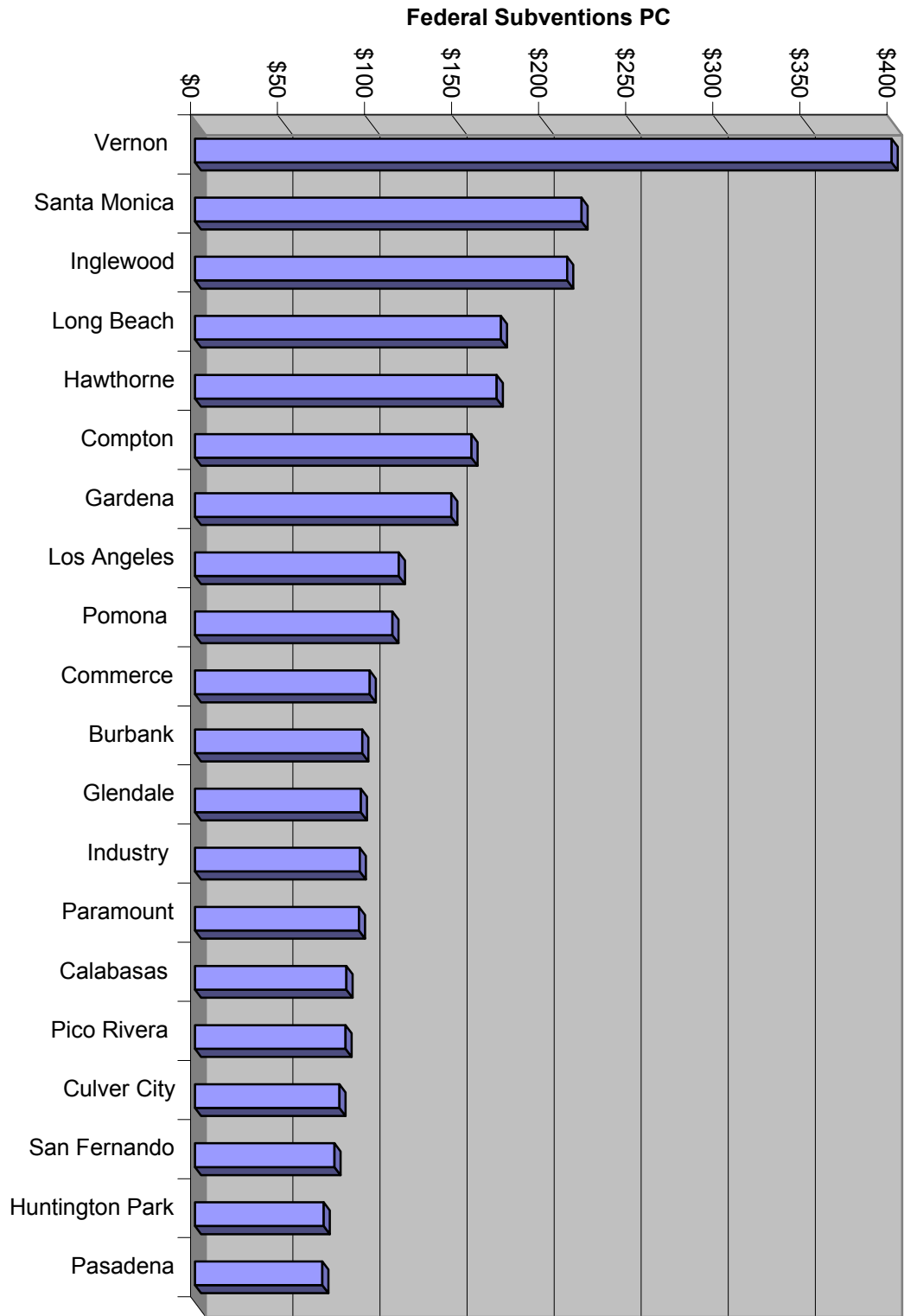
City Name	Federal Subventions PC, FY 1996-97	Federal Subventions PC, FY 1997-98	Federal Subventions PC, FY 1998-99
Santa Clarita	\$80.49	\$70.22	\$21.07
Carson	\$30.61	\$23.21	\$20.95
Azusa	\$18.74	\$31.34	\$20.66
Cudahy	\$24.98	\$38.33	\$20.54
Signal Hill	\$19.28	\$12.69	\$20.51
South El Monte	\$24.63	\$34.07	\$19.87
Lakewood	\$20.36	\$23.16	\$18.02
Beverly Hills	\$19.70	\$22.35	\$17.49
Downey	\$14.58	\$35.05	\$17.42
Lawndale	\$15.83	\$17.69	\$16.75
Bell Gardens	\$30.15	\$21.05	\$15.71
Monrovia	\$14.70	\$19.27	\$15.09
San Dimas	\$6.33	\$8.00	\$14.95
Irwindale	\$0.83	\$15.24	\$14.61
Temple City	\$8.07	\$8.63	\$14.50
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$4.50	\$32.53	\$13.93
Covina	\$12.91	\$14.68	\$13.16
Walnut	\$3.65	\$6.40	\$12.98
South Pasadena	\$12.22	\$16.73	\$10.71
Lynwood	\$10.13	\$3.09	\$10.42
La Mirada	\$5.31	\$5.21	\$9.15
Commerce	\$392.02	\$100.28	\$8.56
Arcadia	\$11.62	\$12.02	\$8.15
Diamond Bar	\$7.42	\$14.68	\$7.45
West Hollywood	\$20.33	\$23.39	\$7.18
La Canada-Flintridge	\$4.00	\$4.43	\$7.17
Manhattan Beach	\$0.89	\$2.45	\$7.07
Hermosa Beach	\$0.32	\$3.84	\$6.57
La Verne	\$5.94	\$5.62	\$6.47
Palos Verdes Estates	\$21.50	\$1.59	\$5.52
Duarte	\$11.26	\$8.73	\$3.40
Sierra Madre	\$10.77	\$2.54	\$2.88
Malibu	\$51.69	\$65.86	\$1.89
Glendora	\$8.35	\$5.09	\$0.75
Artesia	\$16.37	\$14.81	\$0.54
San Marino	\$0.00	\$10.06	\$0.36
Bradbury	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cerritos	\$1.78	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hidden Hills	\$0.00	\$13.40	\$0.00
Industry	\$0.00	\$94.61	\$0.00
La Habra Heights	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rolling Hills	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rolling Hills Estates	\$1.34	\$5.22	\$0.00
Westlake Village	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Graph 2-1a shows FY 96-97 federal subventions per capita for the twenty highest cities in Los Angeles County. The City of Los Angeles is ranked ninth highest.



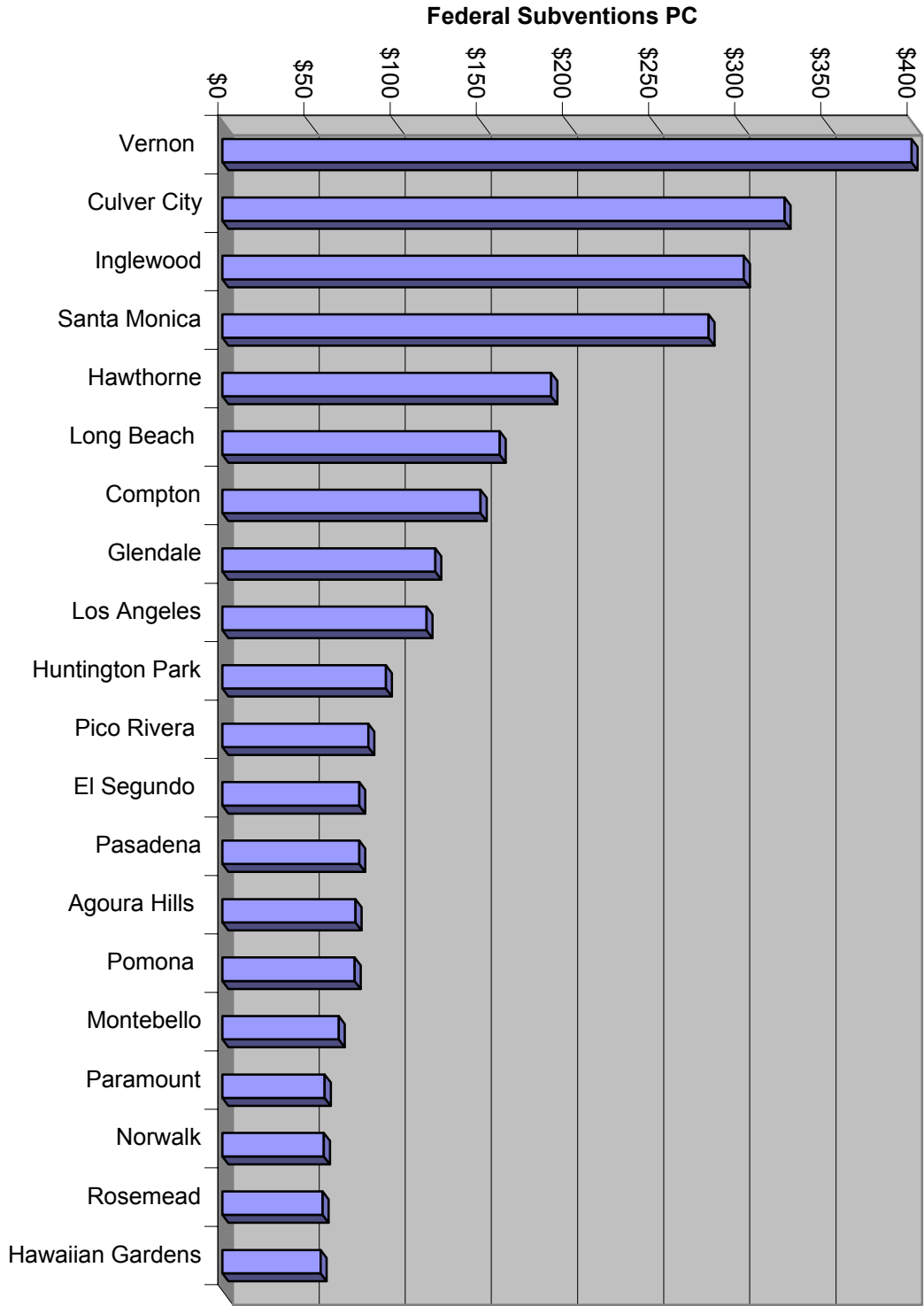
Graph 2-1a
 FY 1996-1997: Federal Subventions PC (Top 20 Cities)

Graph 2-1b shows the FY 97-98 federal subventions per capita for the twenty highest cities in Los Angeles County. The City of Los Angeles is ranked eighth highest.



Graph 2-1b
 FY 1997-1998: Federal Subventions PC (Top 20 Cities)

Graph 2-1c illustrates the FY 98-99 federal subventions per capita for the twenty highest cities in Los Angeles County. The City of Los Angeles drops to ninth highest in the county this year.



Graph 2-1c
 FY 1998-1999: Federal Subventions PC (Top 20 Cities)

Table 2-2 lists the percentage change between FY 96-97 and FY 98-99 in per capita federal subventions for each of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. The cities are listed in rank order by the percentage increase (or decrease) between FY 96-97 and FY 98-99 (right hand column). Most of the cities (47 out of the 79 for which data were available) experienced an increase in per capita federal subventions during this period. The City of Los Angeles experienced a 15.25% decrease in federal subventions per capita over this period.

Table 2-2
Three Year Percent Change in Per Capita Federal Subventions

City Name	Percent Change, FY 96-97 to 97-98	Percent Change, FY 97-98 to 98-99	Percent Change, FY 96-97 to 98-99
Hermosa Beach	1110.48%	70.95%	1969.31%
Irwindale	1742.47%	-4.12%	1666.49%
Avalon	381.52%	208.15%	1383.81%
Vernon	165.57%	255.34%	843.66%
Culver City	101.94%	293.29%	694.18%
Manhattan Beach	174.92%	188.69%	693.66%
Agoura Hills	-23.78%	853.07%	626.43%
El Segundo	178.70%	136.52%	559.18%
Lomita	-100.00%	n/a	486.28%
Santa Fe Springs	504.43%	-12.00%	431.90%
Claremont	255.74%	12.77%	301.18%
Maywood	-27.28%	400.74%	264.13%
Walnut	75.41%	102.79%	255.72%
Rancho Palos Verdes	623.51%	-57.17%	209.89%
San Dimas	26.46%	86.85%	136.29%
Huntington Park	79.06%	28.43%	129.96%
Alhambra	149.36%	-23.55%	90.63%
Lancaster	26.30%	43.10%	80.72%
Temple City	6.98%	68.05%	79.78%
La Canada-Flintridge	10.68%	61.98%	79.28%
Bellflower	40.68%	24.26%	74.81%
Norwalk	94.14%	-10.86%	73.06%
La Mirada	-1.95%	75.60%	72.18%
Palmdale	44.60%	18.49%	71.33%
Rosemead	-39.95%	176.63%	66.13%
Whittier	23.49%	22.55%	51.33%
West Covina	58.52%	-15.44%	34.04%
La Puente	-6.84%	43.75%	33.92%
Glendale	-0.09%	29.73%	29.61%
Monterey Park	5.18%	17.01%	23.07%
Santa Monica	-4.36%	27.17%	21.63%
San Fernando	83.72%	-34.03%	21.21%
San Gabriel	-44.83%	118.45%	20.52%
Downey	140.36%	-50.31%	19.45%
Torrance	25.87%	-10.48%	12.68%
Azusa	67.21%	-34.08%	10.23%
La Verne	-5.42%	15.05%	8.81%
Redondo Beach	-0.72%	8.78%	8.00%
Signal Hill	-34.17%	61.64%	6.40%
Lawndale	11.77%	-5.30%	5.85%
Pico Rivera	5.93%	-2.07%	3.74%
Hawthorne	-6.64%	10.20%	2.87%
Lynwood	-69.53%	237.54%	2.85%
Monrovia	31.07%	-21.68%	2.66%

Table 2-2
 Three Year Percent Change in Per Capita Federal Subventions (continued)

City Name	Percent Change, FY 96-97 to 97-98	Percent Change, FY 97-98 to 98-99	Percent Change, FY 96-97 to 98-99
Covina	13.67%	-10.34%	1.92%
South Gate	-3.19%	4.97%	1.62%
Diamond Bar	97.75%	-49.27%	0.32%
Pomona	46.90%	-32.27%	-0.50%
Inglewood	-32.82%	41.65%	-4.83%
Bell	-53.10%	101.73%	-5.39%
Long Beach	2.29%	-8.39%	-6.30%
Montebello	-30.66%	31.82%	-8.60%
Beverly Hills	13.46%	-21.73%	-11.20%
Lakewood	13.77%	-22.21%	-11.50%
South Pasadena	36.83%	-35.97%	-12.39%
Baldwin Park	-67.45%	168.39%	-12.63%
Los Angeles	-16.36%	1.33%	-15.25%
Compton	-10.97%	-5.57%	-15.93%
Cudahy	53.46%	-46.41%	-17.76%
South El Monte	38.33%	-41.67%	-19.32%
Gardena	166.60%	-71.21%	-23.25%
El Monte	-16.21%	-14.36%	-28.24%
Arcadia	3.42%	-32.21%	-29.89%
Carson	-24.18%	-9.72%	-31.55%
Paramount	-16.30%	-36.91%	-47.19%
Bell Gardens	-30.20%	-25.37%	-47.91%
Burbank	-14.21%	-41.98%	-50.22%
Pasadena	-63.62%	8.63%	-60.48%
West Hollywood	15.03%	-69.30%	-64.68%
Calabasas	11.43%	-69.15%	-65.62%
Duarte	-22.47%	-61.05%	-69.80%
Sierra Madre	-76.40%	13.42%	-73.23%
Santa Clarita	-12.76%	-69.99%	-73.82%
Palos Verdes Estates	-92.62%	247.46%	-74.34%
Malibu	27.40%	-97.13%	-96.34%
Artesia	-9.52%	-96.39%	-96.73%
Commerce	-74.42%	-91.46%	-97.82%
Cerritos	-100.00%	-	-100.00%
Rolling Hills Estates	289.18%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Glendora	-39.00%	-85.20%	-
Hawaiian Gardens	-	-9.11%	-
Hidden Hills	-	-100.00%	-
Industry	-	-100.00%	-
La Habra Heights	-	-	-
Rolling Hills	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-96.42%	-
Westlake Village	-	-	-

Graph 2-2 shows the percentage change in federal subventions per capita between FY 96-97 and FY 98-99 for the cities in Los Angeles County that received the highest per capita federal subventions. Of the 20 cities listed, 12 experienced an increase in federal subventions per capita and eight experienced a decrease. The City of Los Angeles experienced a 15.25% decrease in federal subventions per capita.

Graph 2-2
 Percent Change in Federal Subventions, FY 1996-1997 to FY 1998-1999 (Top Twenty Cities based on PC Federal Subventions for FY 1998-1999)

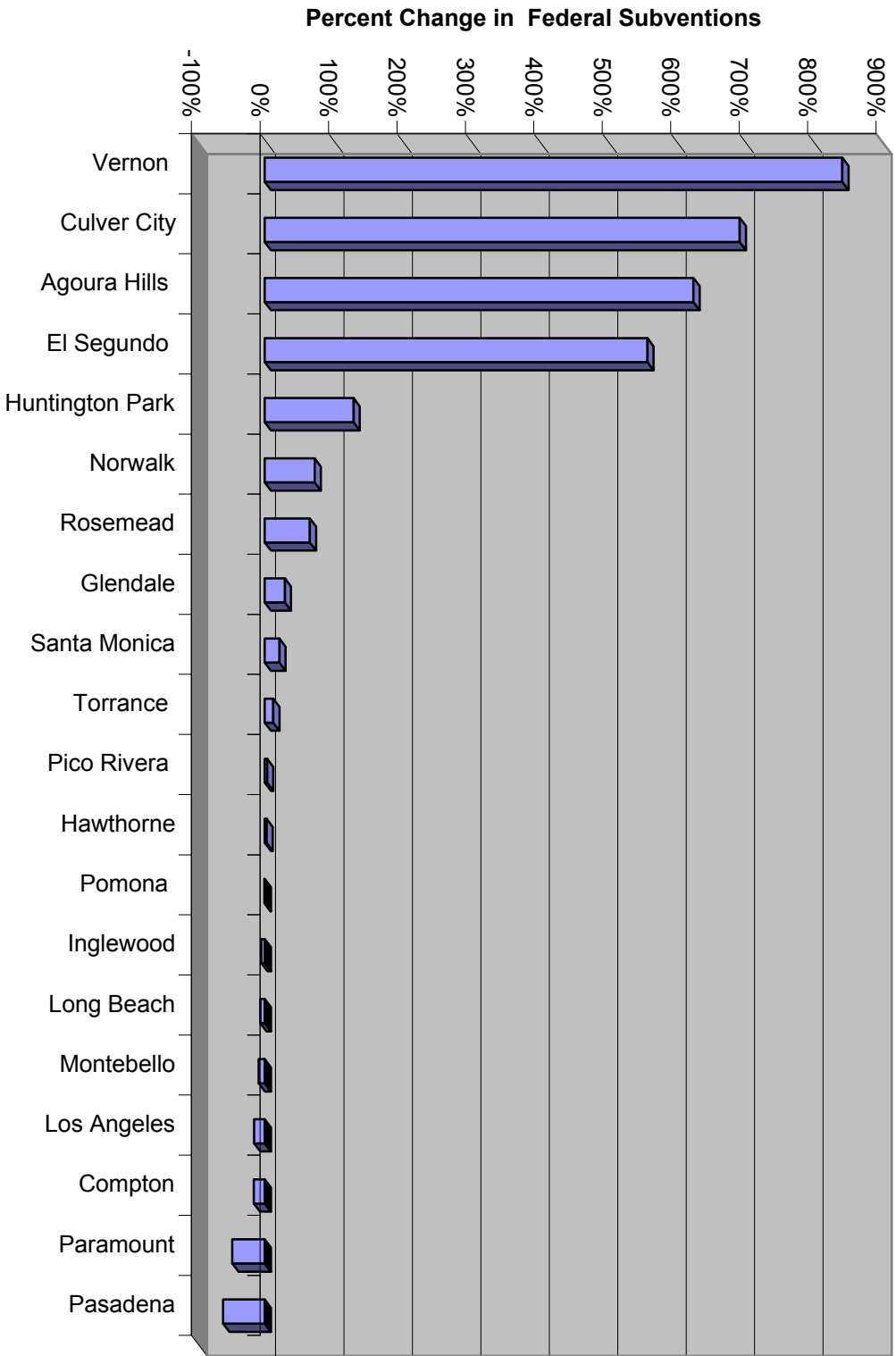


Table 2-3 shows the FY 96-97, FY 97-98 and FY 98-99 per capita federal subventions for selected large cities in California. The cities are rank ordered by federal subvention per capita for FY 98-99 (third column).

Table 2-3
Per Capita Federal Subventions for Selected Large Cities

City Name	Total Federal Subventions PC, FY 96-97	Total Federal Subventions PC, FY 97-98	Total Federal Subventions PC, FY 98-99
Long Beach	\$172	\$176	\$161
Anaheim	\$110	\$126	\$122
Oakland	\$157	\$156	\$122
Los Angeles	\$140	\$117	\$119
San Diego	\$50	\$40	\$50
Sacramento	\$14	\$30	\$38
San Jose	\$24	\$23	\$26

Graph 2-3 displays the data from Table 2-3 in graphic form.

Graph 2-3
FY 1998-1999: Federal Subventions PC for Selected Large Cities in California

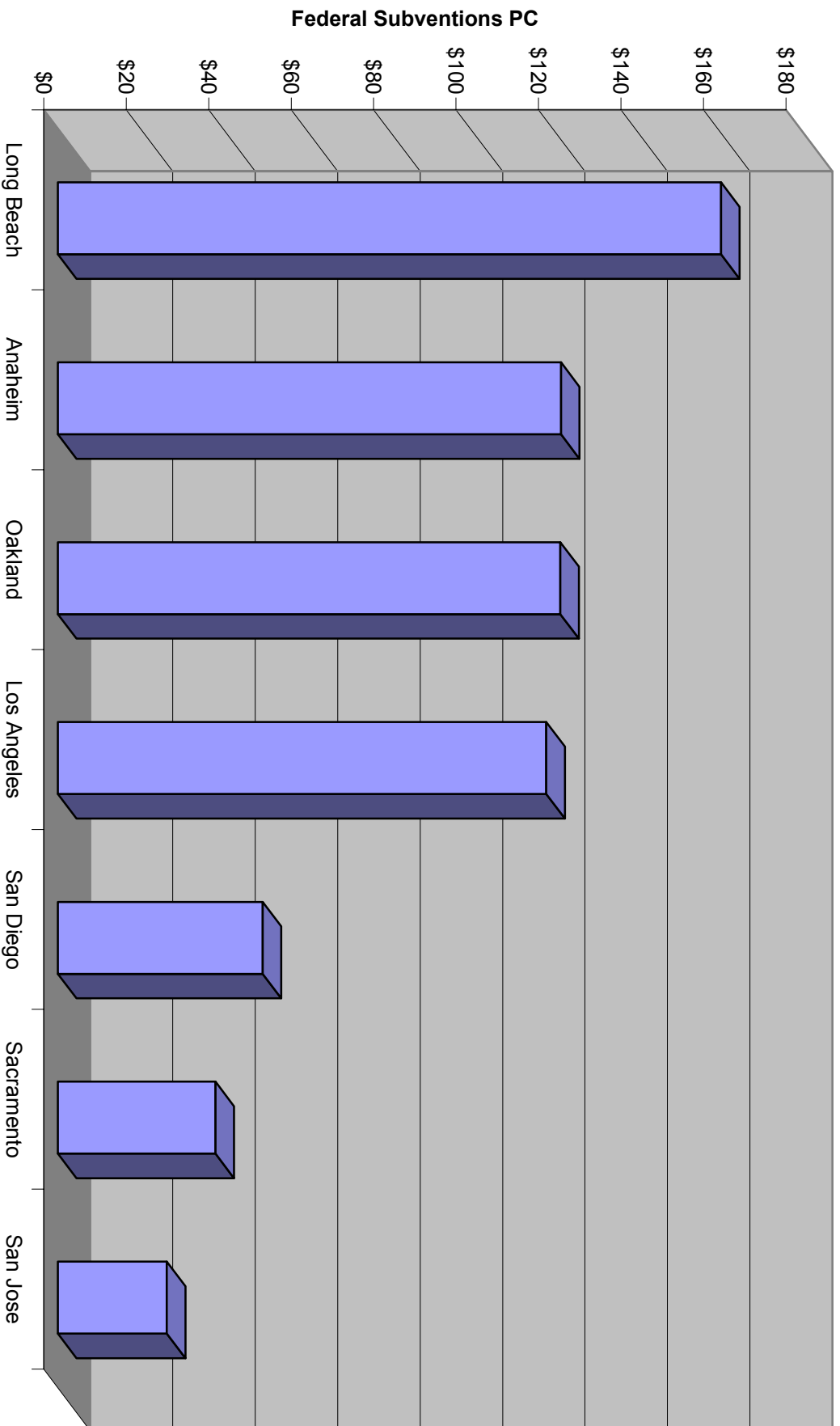


Table 2-4 shows the percentage change in federal subventions per capita between FY 96-97 and FY 98-99 for selected large cities in California. The cities are listed in rank order (right hand column). Three of the cities (Sacramento, San Jose and Anaheim) experienced an increase in federal subventions per capita between FY 96-97 and FY 98-99. Four cities (San Diego, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Oakland) experienced a decrease. The City of Los Angeles experienced the second largest percentage decrease (15.25%).

Table 2-4
 Three Year Percentage Change in Per Capita Federal Subventions
 For Selected Large Cities

City Names	% Change FY 96-97 to FY 97-98	% Change FY 97-98 to FY 98-99	% Change FY 96-97 to FY 98-99
Sacramento	111.72%	26.12%	167.01%
San Jose	-1.12%	12.86%	11.60%
Anaheim	14.50%	-3.20%	10.84%
San Diego	-19.34%	23.20%	-0.63%
Long Beach	2.29%	-8.39%	-6.30%
Los Angeles	-16.36%	1.33%	-15.25%
Oakland	-0.52%	-21.99%	-22.39%

Graph 2-4 displays the data from Table 2-4 in graph form.

Graph 2-4
Percent Change in Federal Subventions PC for Large Cities in California, 96-97 to 98-99

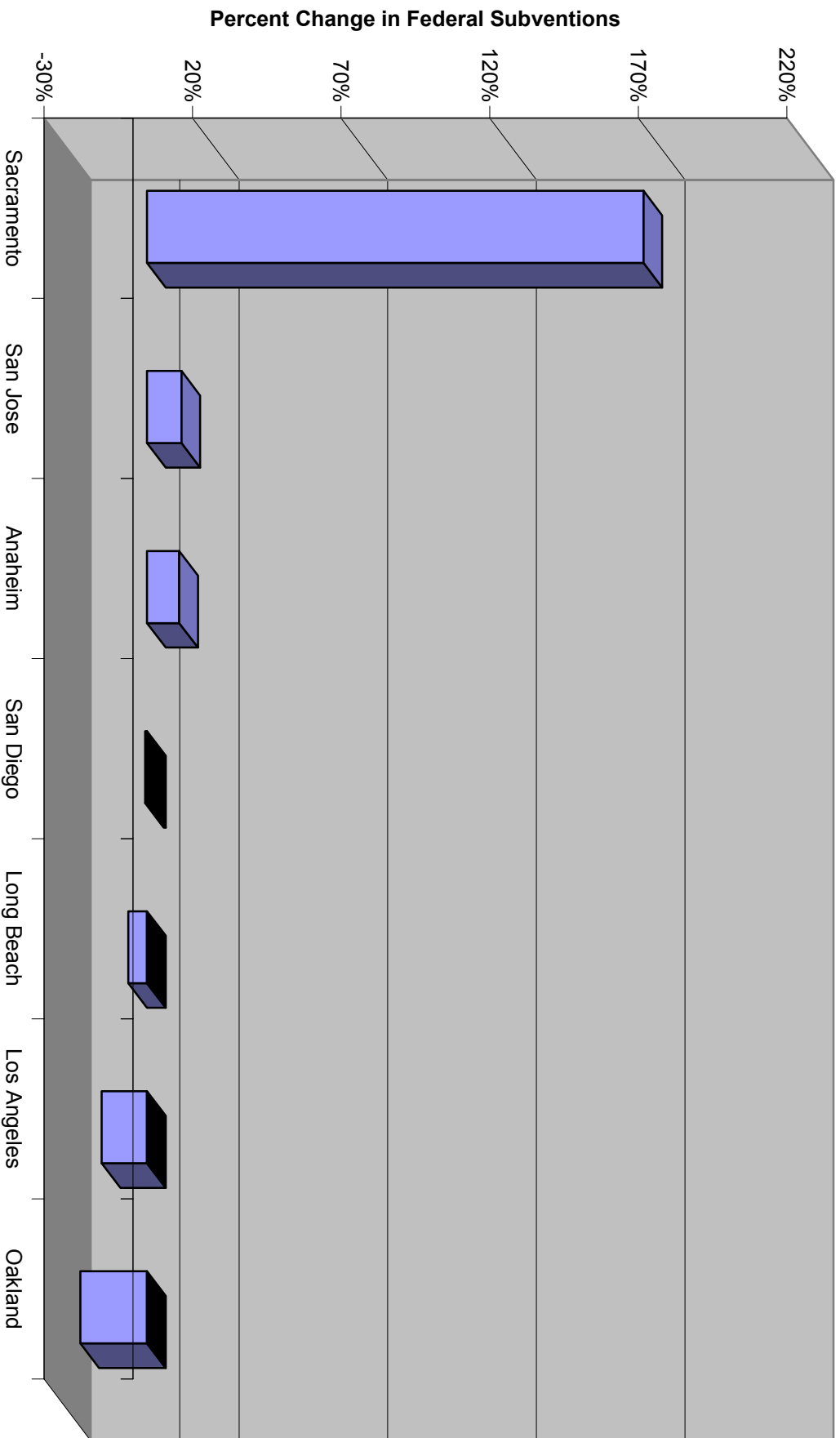


Table 2-5 shows data for FY 96-97, FY 97-98 and FY 98-99 regarding per capita federal subventions received by each of the listed cities along with the percentage of California's population that resides in each of the cities. Even though the City of Los Angeles has, by far, the largest percentage of the state's population, it does not garner the highest per capita federal subventions. Three cities that are much smaller than the City of Los Angeles (Long Beach, Anaheim and Oakland) actually received more in federal subventions per capita.

Table 2-5
Federal Subventions Per Capita and Percentage of State Population
For Selected Large Cities

City Names	FY 1996-1997		FY 1997-1998		FY 1998-1999	
	Percentage of state population	Per Capita Federal Subventions	Percentage of state population	Per Capita Federal Subventions	Percentage of state population	Per Capita Federal Subventions
Long Beach	1.35%	\$172	1.34%	\$176	1.34%	\$161
Anaheim	0.91%	\$110	0.91%	\$126	0.91%	\$122
Oakland	1.19%	\$157	1.19%	\$156	1.18%	\$122
Los Angeles	11.25%	\$140	11.19%	\$117	11.19%	\$119
San Diego	3.66%	\$50	3.68%	\$40	3.71%	\$50
Sacramento	1.21%	\$14	1.19%	\$30	1.19%	\$38
San Jose	2.67%	\$24	2.69%	\$23	2.69%	\$26

Graph 2-5 shows, in graphic form, the data from Table 2-5. The red bars (measured by the left hand scale) clearly illustrate the fact that the City of Los Angeles has a much higher percentage of the state's population than the other cities. The blue line (measured by the right hand scale) shows that three of these cities (Long Beach, Anaheim and Oakland) received more in federal subventions per capita for FY 98-99 than the City of Los Angeles. It is particularly noteworthy that Long Beach received much more than the City of Los Angeles, despite being a much smaller city.

Graph 2-5
 FY 1998-1999: Federal Subventions Per Capita versus Percentage of State Population for Selected
 Large Cities in California

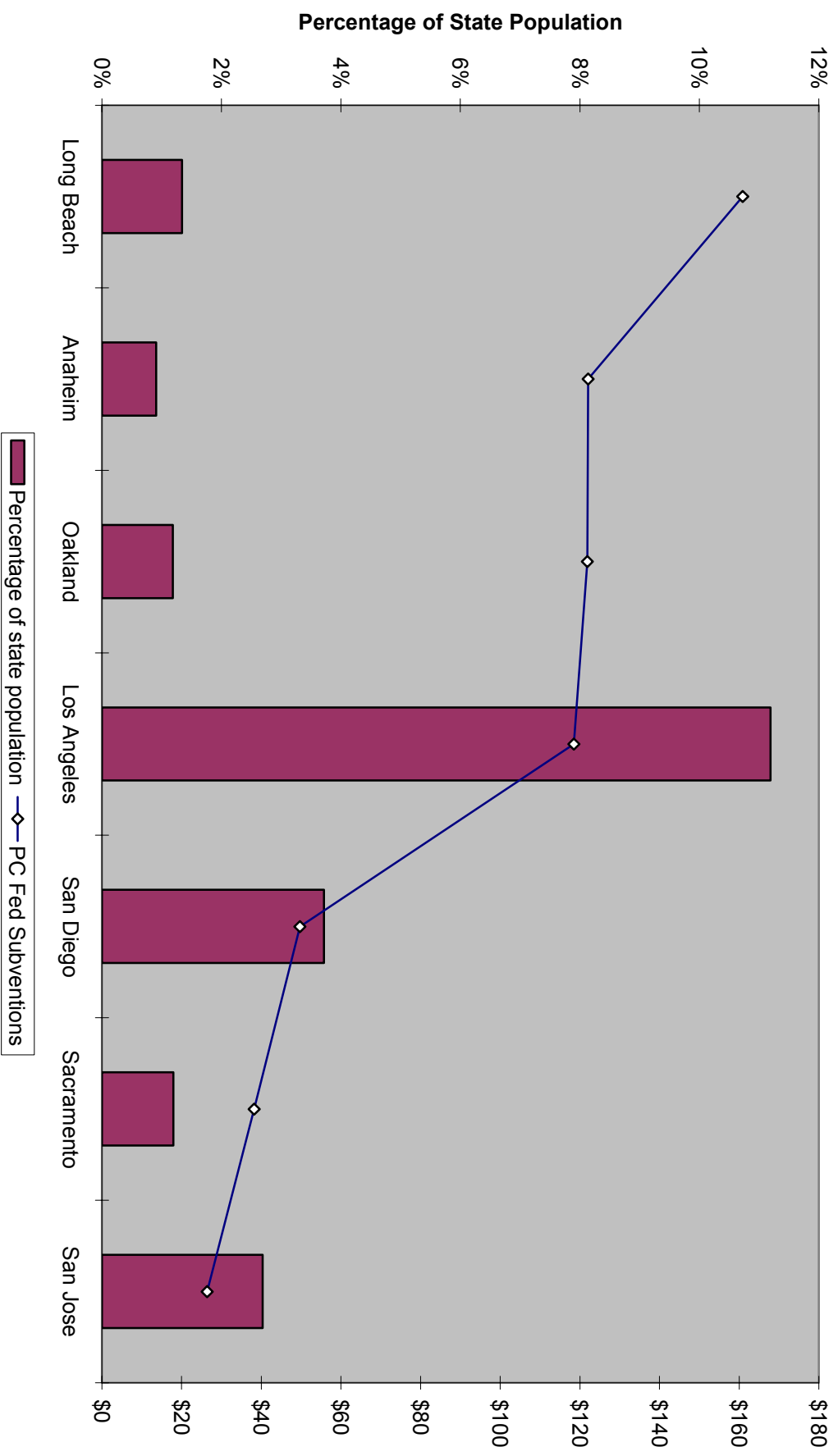


Table 2-6 shows two data sets for all the cities in Los Angeles County. The right hand column shows the amount each city acquired in federal subventions per capita in FY 98-99, and the cities are listed in rank order by the amount received. The middle column (“Income per capita, FY 98-99”) shows the per capita income for each city in FY98-99. In FY 98-99 the City of Los Angeles received \$119 in federal subventions per capita, ranking ninth out of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. Of the eight cities receiving more in per capita federal subventions than the City of Los Angeles, three (Culver City, Santa Monica and Glendale) had higher per capita incomes.

Table 2-6
Per Capita Income vs. Per Capita Federal Subventions, FY 98-99

City Name	Personal Income, FY 98-99	Federal Subventions PC, FY 1998-1999
Vernon	\$17,812	\$7,240
Culver City	\$29,025	\$326
Inglewood	\$14,776	\$303
Santa Monica	\$42,874	\$282
Hawthorne	\$15,022	\$191
Long Beach	\$19,040	\$161
Compton	\$10,389	\$150
Glendale	\$22,227	\$124
Los Angeles	\$20,671	\$119
Huntington Park	\$9,340	\$95
Pico Rivera	\$13,011	\$85
El Segundo	\$33,996	\$79
Pasadena	\$28,186	\$79
Agoura Hills	\$39,700	\$77
Pomona	\$13,336	\$77
Montebello	\$15,125	\$67
Paramount	\$11,487	\$59
Norwalk	\$14,022	\$59
Rosemead	\$12,146	\$58
Hawaiian Gardens	\$10,728	\$57
Torrance	\$28,144	\$56
Burbank	\$25,713	\$56
San Fernando	\$11,485	\$53
Maywood	\$8,926	\$52
Lomita	\$22,127	\$50
Alhambra	\$17,350	\$47
Monterey Park	\$17,661	\$46
Bell	\$9,905	\$45
Avalon	\$21,032	\$44
Claremont	\$28,843	\$43
South Gate	\$10,602	\$43
Gardena	\$17,263	\$42
San Gabriel	\$16,807	\$42
Redondo Beach	\$38,305	\$35
El Monte	\$10,316	\$32
Santa Fe Springs	\$14,547	\$31
Baldwin Park	\$11,562	\$31
Bellflower	\$15,982	\$29
Whittier	\$21,409	\$28
Palmdale	\$16,384	\$27
Calabasas	\$48,189	\$27
Lancaster	\$16,935	\$27
La Puente	\$11,336	\$26
West Covina	\$19,342	\$21
Santa Clarita	\$26,841	\$21

Table 2-6
Per Capita Income vs. Per Capita Federal Subventions, FY 98-99 (continued)

City Name	Personal Income, FY 98-99	Federal Subventions PC, FY 98-19
Carson	\$17,107	\$21
Azusa	\$13,412	\$21
Cudahy	\$8,688	\$21
Signal Hill	\$24,399	\$21
South El Monte	\$10,130	\$20
Lakewood	\$22,095	\$18
Beverly Hills	\$65,507	\$17
Downey	\$18,197	\$17
Lawndale	\$13,702	\$17
Bell Gardens	\$8,415	\$16
Monrovia	\$21,686	\$15
San Dimas	\$28,321	\$15
Irwindale	\$13,144	\$15
Temple City	\$20,267	\$15
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$46,250	\$14
Covina	\$20,231	\$13
Walnut	\$25,196	\$13
South Pasadena	\$32,620	\$11
Lynwood	\$9,542	\$10
La Mirada	\$22,404	\$9
Commerce	\$11,117	\$9
Arcadia	\$28,400	\$8
Diamond Bar	\$25,472	\$7
West Hollywood	\$38,302	\$7
La Canada-Flintridge	\$52,838	\$7
Manhattan Beach	\$61,136	\$7
Hermosa Beach	\$54,244	\$7
La Verne	\$26,689	\$6
Palos Verdes Estates	\$69,040	\$6
Duarte	\$19,648	\$3
Sierra Madre	\$41,104	\$3
Malibu	\$74,336	\$2
Glendora	\$25,993	\$1
Artesia	\$15,763	\$1
San Marino	\$59,150	\$0
Rolling Hills	\$111,031	\$0
Hidden Hills	\$94,096	\$0
Bradbury	\$57,717	\$0
Rolling Hills Estates	\$51,849	\$0
Westlake Village	\$49,596	\$0
La Habra Heights	\$47,258	\$0
Cerritos	\$25,249	\$0
Industry	\$9,877	\$0

Graph 2-6 shows data about the City of Los Angeles and the eight other cities in Los Angeles County that received more in federal subventions per capita for FY 98-99 than the City of Los Angeles. The red bars show FY 98-99 federal subventions per capita (left hand scale). The blue diamonds (right hand scale) show per capita income for each of the cities. Three cities (Culver City, Santa Monica and Glendale) receiving more in federal subventions per capita have higher per capita incomes than the City of Los Angeles.

Graph 2-6
 FY 1998-1999: Personal Income versus Federal Subventions PC

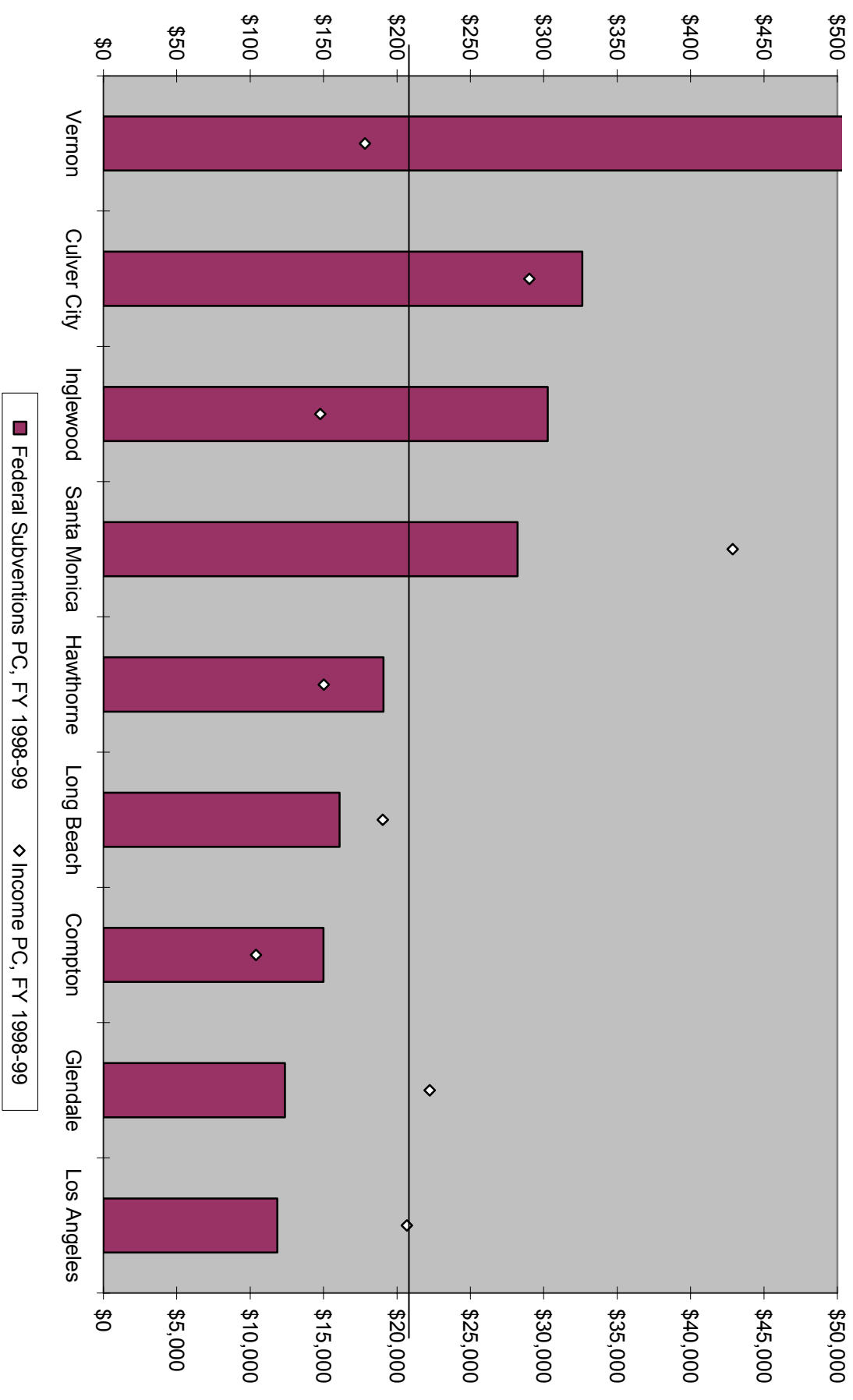


Table 2-7 lists the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. The cities are rank ordered by the data in the second column, which shows federal subventions per capita for FY 98-99. The right column shows the percentage of families in poverty for each of the cities. Four of the cities (Vernon, Culver City, Santa Monica and Glendale) that receive more in federal subventions per capita actually have fewer families in poverty than the City of Los Angeles. Hawthorne has almost exactly the same number of families in poverty as the City of Los Angeles, but still received \$72 more in federal subventions per capita than the City of Los Angeles.

Table 2-7

Per Capita Federal Subventions vs. Percent of Families in Poverty, FY 98-99

City Name	Federal Subventions PC, FY 98-99	Percent of Families in Poverty, FY 98-1999
Vernon	\$7,240	0.0%
Culver City	\$326	5.5%
Inglewood	\$303	19.4%
Santa Monica	\$282	5.4%
Hawthorne	\$191	18.4%
Long Beach	\$161	19.3%
Compton	\$150	25.5%
Glendale	\$124	13.6%
Los Angeles	\$119	18.3%
Huntington Park	\$95	23.3%
Pico Rivera	\$85	11.6%
El Segundo	\$79	3.1%
Pasadena	\$79	11.6%
Agoura Hills	\$77	2.8%
Pomona	\$77	17.1%
Montebello	\$67	14.2%
Paramount	\$59	19.1%
Norwalk	\$59	9.5%
Rosemead	\$58	19.4%
Hawaiian Gardens	\$57	19.8%
Torrance	\$56	4.5%
Burbank	\$56	8.1%
San Fernando	\$53	15.3%
Maywood	\$52	23.1%
Lomita	\$50	9.3%
Alhambra	\$47	11.5%
Monterey Park	\$46	12.4%
Bell	\$45	21.2%
Avalon	\$44	9.2%
Claremont	\$43	6.0%
South Gate	\$43	17.4%
Gardena	\$42	12.3%
San Gabriel	\$42	12.5%
Redondo Beach	\$35	4.0%
El Monte	\$32	22.5%
Santa Fe Springs	\$31	8.0%
Baldwin Park	\$31	15.4%
Bellflower	\$29	12.8%
Whittier	\$28	7.8%
Palmdale	\$27	12.9%
Calabasas	\$27	2.1%
Lancaster	\$27	13.8%
La Puente	\$26	16.3%
West Covina	\$21	6.8%

Table 2-7

Per Capita Federal Subventions vs. Percent of Families in Poverty, FY 98-99 (continued)

City Name	Federal Subventions PC, FY 98-99	Percent of Families in Poverty, FY 98-99
Santa Clarita	\$21	4.7%
Carson	\$21	7.2%
Azusa	\$21	15.1%
Cudahy	\$21	26.4%
Signal Hill	\$21	13.6%
South El Monte	\$20	16.2%
Lakewood	\$18	5.6%
Beverly Hills	\$17	7.9%
Downey	\$17	9.3%
Lawndale	\$17	14.3%
Bell Gardens	\$16	25.3%
Monrovia	\$15	9.7%
San Dimas	\$15	3.6%
Irwindale	\$15	17.7%
Temple City	\$15	7.2%
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$14	2.0%
Covina	\$13	8.9%
Walnut	\$13	5.8%
South Pasadena	\$11	3.6%
Lynwood	\$10	21.0%
La Mirada	\$9	3.7%
Commerce	\$9	15.4%
Arcadia	\$8	6.7%
Diamond Bar	\$7	5.0%
West Hollywood	\$7	7.3%
La Canada-Flintridge	\$7	3.6%
Manhattan Beach	\$7	2.0%
Hermosa Beach	\$7	1.7%
La Verne	\$6	2.5%
Palos Verdes Estates	\$6	1.1%
Duarte	\$3	8.4%
Sierra Madre	\$3	1.9%
Malibu	\$2	3.2%
Glendora	\$1	3.9%
Artesia	\$1	8.7%
San Marino	\$0	3.7%
Industry	\$0	17.4%
Cerritos	\$0	4.0%
Westlake Village	\$0	2.5%
La Habra Heights	\$0	2.0%
Hidden Hills	\$0	1.8%
Rolling Hills Estates	\$0	1.1%
Bradbury	\$0	0.0%
Rolling Hills	\$0	0.0%

Graph 2-7 shows the data from Table 2-7, federal subventions per-capita and percentage of poverty, in graphic form. For each city, the federal subventions per capita are shown by the red bars (left hand scale), and the percent of families in poverty are shown by the blue diamonds (right hand scale).

Graph 2-7
 FY 1998-1999: Federal Subventions PC vs. Percentage of Population in Poverty

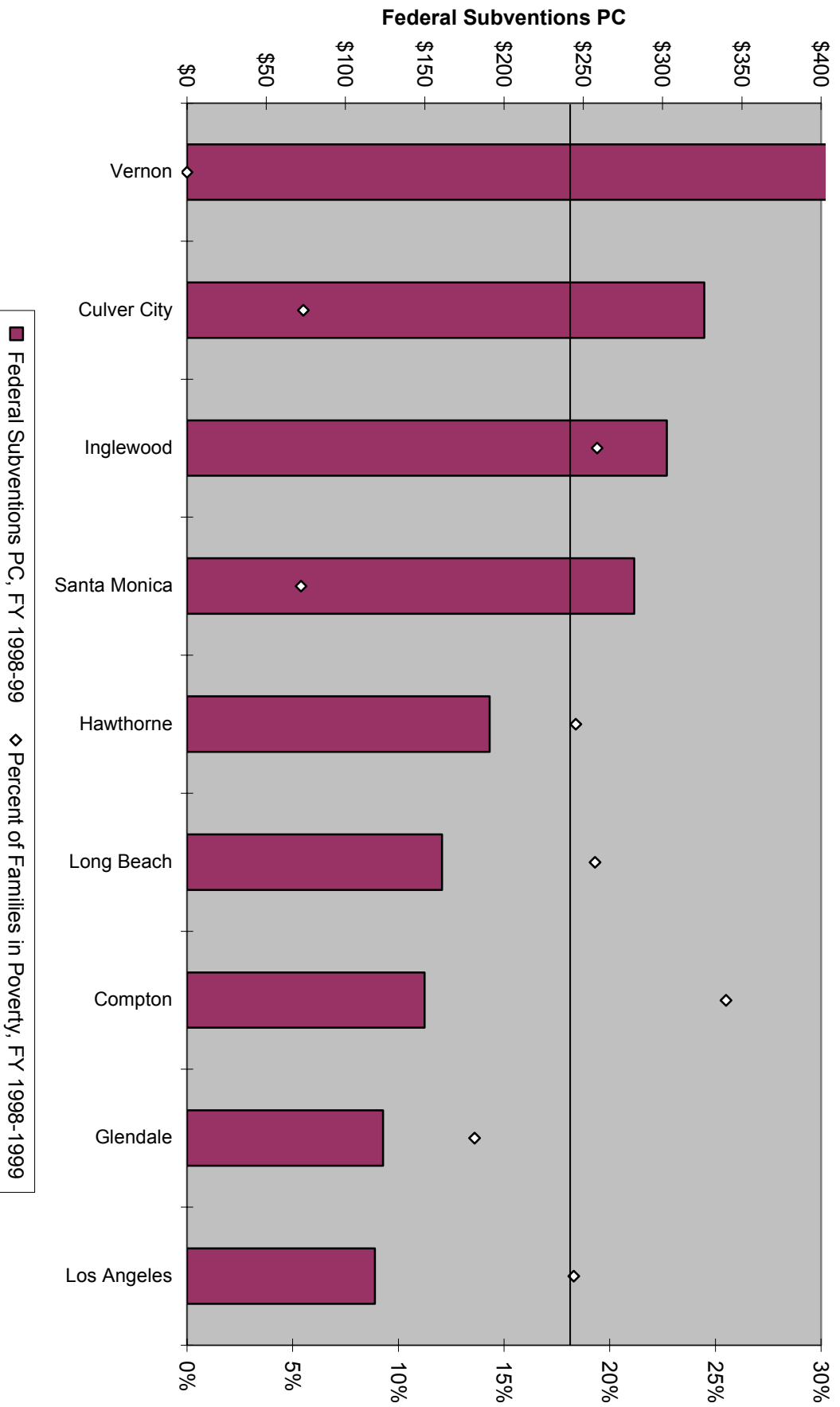


Table 2-8 shows federal subventions per capita for the 50 largest cities in the United States for the year 1992. The City of Los Angeles received \$39.26 per capita, while San Francisco received \$167.35 and Long Beach received \$95.67per capita.

Table 2-8
Federal Subventions Per Capita, 1992, 50 Largest Cities Nationwide

City	Dollars per capita
Washington, DC	\$2,480.34
Virginia Beach, VA	\$218.23
San Francisco, CA	\$167.35
New Orleans, LA	\$159.18
New York City, NY	\$157.28
Atlanta, GA	\$139.24
Detroit, MI	\$128.46
Cleveland, OH	\$125.25
Philadelphia, PA	\$101.09
Long Beach, CA	\$95.67
Chicago, IL	\$92.49
Jacksonville, FL	\$86.23
St. Louis, MO	\$83.33
Milwaukee, WI	\$81.04
Phoenix, AZ	\$81.03
San Diego,	\$80.07
Columbus, OH	\$73.09
Baltimore, MD	\$73.00
Albuquerque, NM	\$72.86
Kansas City, MO	\$64.81
Denver, CO	\$55.79
Tucson, AZ	\$53.01
Charlotte, NC	\$52.88
Indianapolis, IN	\$46.85
Memphis, TN	\$44.26
FortWorth, TX	\$41.85
Boston, MA	\$41.67
Dallas, TX	\$41.10
El Paso, TX	\$40.44
Seattle, WA	\$40.38
Los Angeles, CA	\$39.26
Portland, OR	\$26.97
Nashville- Davidson, TN	\$26.26
Houston, TX	\$24.26
SanAntonio, TX	\$22.77
Oklahoma City, OK	\$22.03
Austin, TX	\$16.26
San Jose, CA	\$11.24

Graph 2-8 shows the ten cities receiving the highest amount in federal funds per capita and the ten cities receiving the lowest amount per capita out of the 50 largest cities in the United States. San Francisco is among the ten highest cities, Los Angeles is among the ten lowest. San Francisco received over four times as much as Los Angeles in 1992.

Graph 2-8
Federal Subventions Per Capita, 1992: Top 10 and Bottom 10 of Large Cities Nationwide

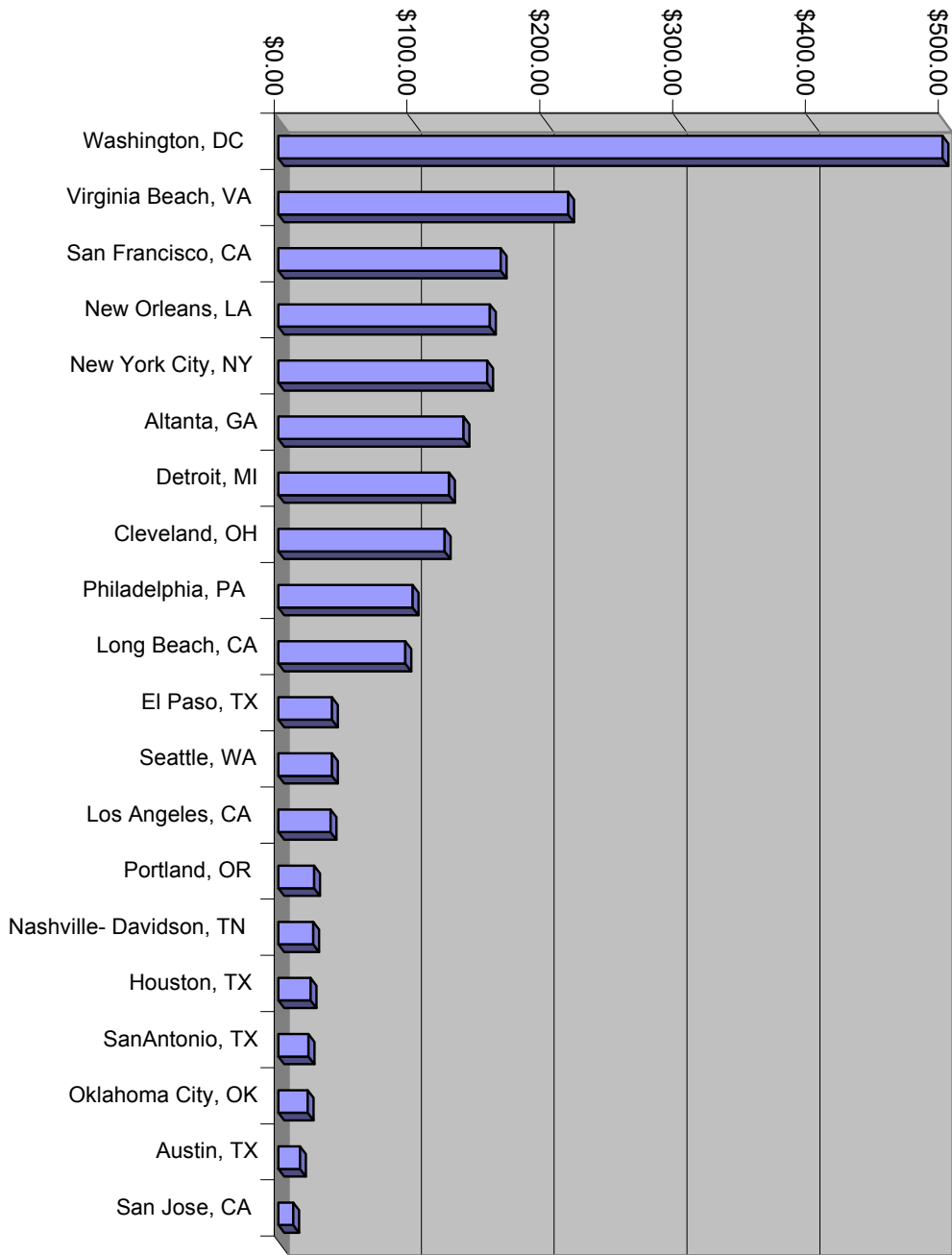


Table 2-9 shows federal subventions per capita for the 50 largest cities in the United States for the year 1996. The City of Los Angeles received \$140.97 per capita, while San Francisco received \$289.80 and Long Beach received \$144.55 per capita.

Table 2-9
Federal Subventions Per Capita, 1996, 50 Largest Cities Nationwide

City	Dollars per capita
Washington, DC	\$2,963.17
San Francisco, CA	\$289.80
New York City, NY	\$256.74
Philadelphia, PA	\$247.63
Detroit, MI	\$214.00
Honolulu, HI	\$174.94
New Orleans, LA	\$174.00
Cleveland, OH	\$168.67
San Diego,	\$145.18
Long Beach, CA	\$144.55
Los Angeles, CA	\$140.97
Chicago, IL	\$128.21
Kansas City, MO	\$120.18
Milwaukee, WI	\$120.14
Tucson, AZ	\$109.13
Baltimore, MD	\$103.70
Jacksonville, FL	\$101.47
Indianapolis, IN	\$96.39
Boston, MA 3	\$89.61
Atlanta, GA	\$87.06
Phoenix, AZ	\$84.56
Portland, OR	\$79.00
Charlotte, NC	\$74.83
Albuquerque, NM	\$66.67
Columbus, OH	\$63.93
Dallas, TX	\$59.83
Denver, CO	\$58.23
Seattle, WA	\$57.14
Austin, TX	\$55.45
El Paso, TX	\$51.67
Houston, TX	\$50.46
Oklahoma City, OK	\$48.94
FortWorth, TX	\$47.92
Virginia Beach, VA	\$39.53
Memphis, TN	\$33.50
SanAntonio, TX	\$32.77
San Jose, CA	\$26.22
Nashville- Davidson, TN	\$3.91

Graph 2-9 shows the ten cities receiving the highest amount in federal funds per capita and the ten cities receiving the lowest amount per capita out of the 50 largest cities in the United States. San Francisco and the City of Los Angeles are among the ten highest cities.

Graph 2-9
 Federal Subventions Per Capita, 1996: Top 10 and Bottom 10 of Large Cities Nationwide and the City of Los Angeles

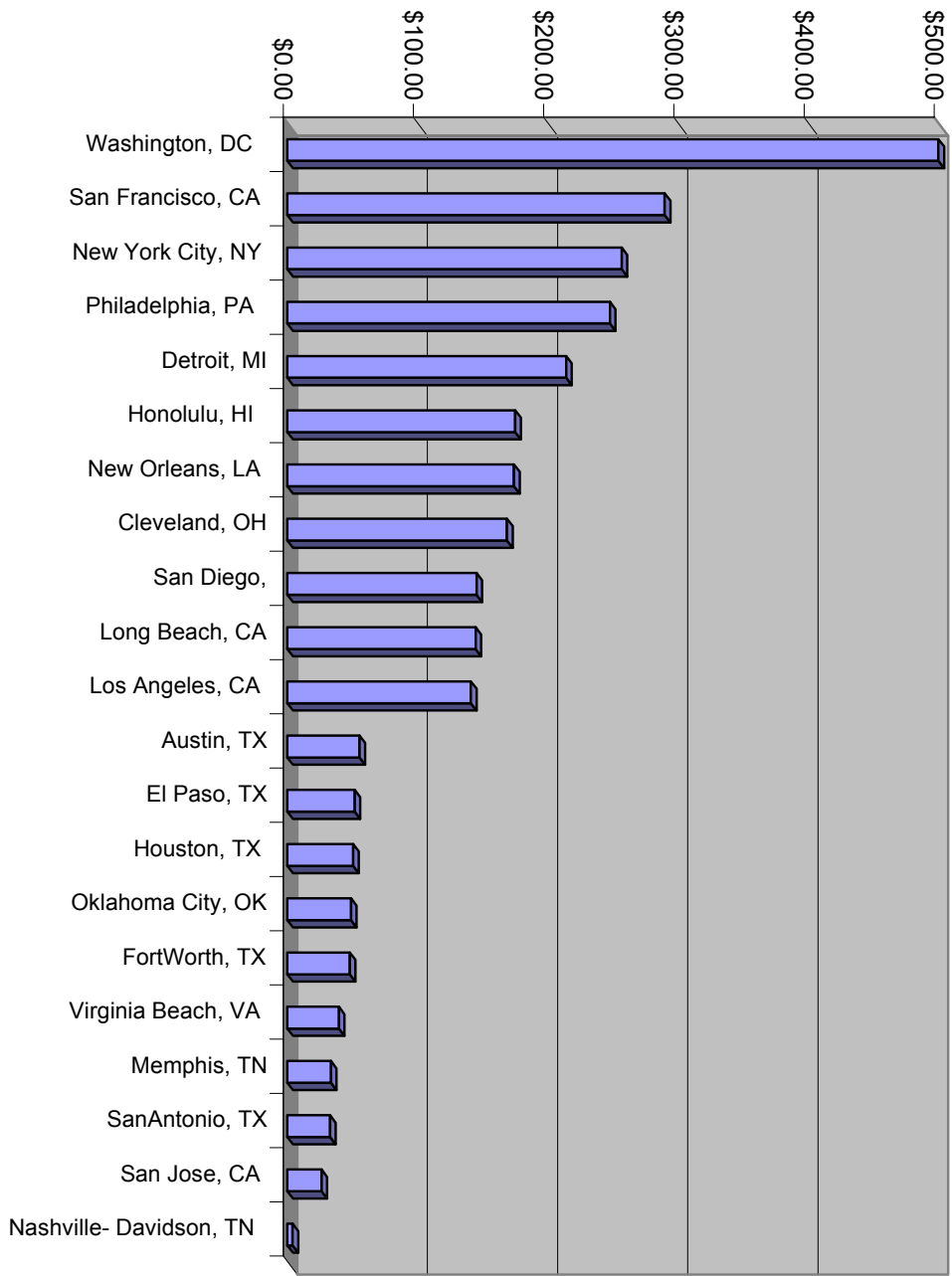


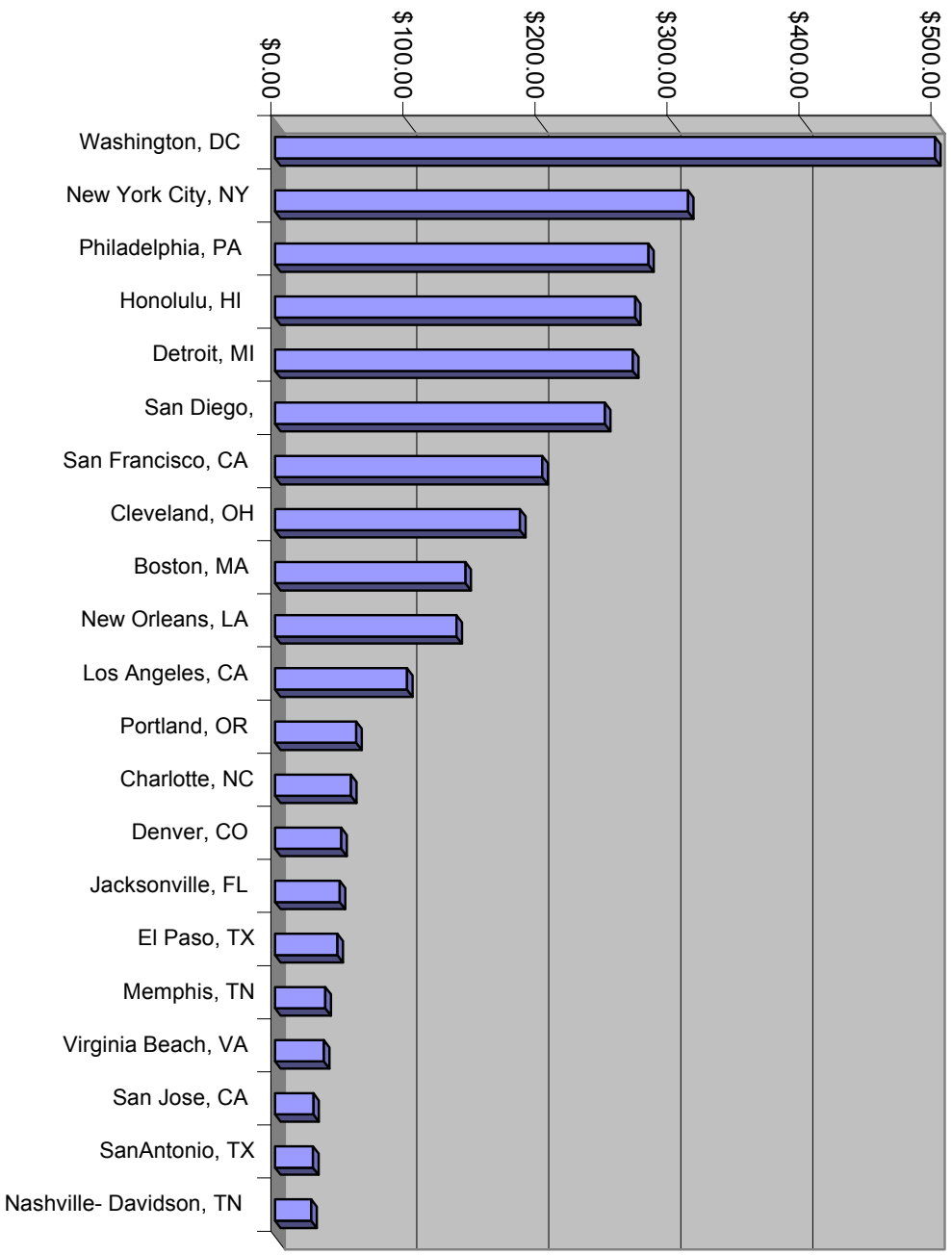
Table 2-10 shows federal subventions per capita for the 50 largest cities in the United States for the year 1998. The City of Los Angeles received \$100.06 per capita, while San Francisco received \$202.41 per capita.

Table 2-10
Federal Subventions Per Capita, 1998, 50 Largest Cities Nationwide

City	Dollars per capita
Washington, DC	\$2,564.05
New York City, NY	\$312.80
Philadelphia, PA	\$282.73
Honolulu, HI	\$272.73
Detroit, MI	\$271.13
San Diego,	\$249.80
San Francisco, CA	\$202.41
Cleveland, OH	\$185.48
Boston, MA	\$144.14
New Orleans, LA	\$137.34
Kansas City, MO	\$133.48
Milwaukee, WI	\$126.30
Chicago, IL	\$124.55
Tucson, AZ	\$115.22
Phoenix, AZ	\$111.85
Dallas, TX	\$101.30
Los Angeles, CA	\$100.06
Austin, TX	\$94.20
Seattle, WA	\$85.66
Oklahoma City, OK	\$82.63
Columbus, OH	\$77.61
Indianapolis, IN	\$71.52
Baltimore, MD	\$69.66
Houston, TX	\$66.03
Portland, OR	\$61.51
Charlotte, NC	\$57.43
Denver, CO	\$50.10
Jacksonville, FL	\$48.99
El Paso, TX	\$47.15
Memphis, TN	\$38.08
Virginia Beach, VA	\$37.04
San Jose, CA	\$29.04
SanAntonio, TX	\$28.73
Nashville- Davidson, TN	\$27.45

Graph 2-10 shows the ten cities receiving the highest amount in federal funds per capita and the ten cities receiving the lowest amount per capita out of the 50 largest cities in the United States. San Francisco is among the ten highest cities and received over two times as much as Los Angeles in 1998.

Graph 2-10
 Federal Subventions Per Capita, 1998: Top 10 and Bottom 10 of Large Cities Nationwide and the City of Los Angeles



SECTION 3:
Sales and Use Tax

Table 3-1 shows per capita sales and use tax revenue for all 88 cities in LA County in FY 1996-97, 97-98 and 98-99. The city of Los Angeles received \$77, \$80 and \$81 per capita in such taxes, ranking 46th, 45th and 46th out of the 88 cities in fiscal years 96-97, 97-98 ,and 98-99, respectively. Of particular note is the fact that San Fernando, Burbank, West Hollywood, Pasadena and Glendale were all markedly higher than the city of LA in each fiscal year.

Source: The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1996-1997, FY 1997-1998, and FY 1998-1999

Table 3-1
Sales and Use Tax Revenue Per Capita for all 88 cities in Los Angeles County

City Name	Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 1996-97	Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 1997-98	Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 1998-99
Vernon	\$54,378.60	\$53,802.78	\$50,774.96
Industry	\$31,233.39	\$33,623.52	\$33,796.03
Irwindale	\$2,103.83	\$2,340.86	\$2,193.70
Santa Fe Springs	\$28.72	\$1,190.38	\$131.93
Signal Hill	\$833.50	\$876.80	\$900.11
Commerce	\$871.72	\$845.55	\$777.76
El Segundo	\$354.80	\$361.52	\$504.60
Beverly Hills	\$442.68	\$451.50	\$443.07
Cerritos	\$352.02	\$365.68	\$395.84
Culver City	\$277.86	\$285.98	\$280.89
Westlake Village	\$201.92	\$241.27	\$275.94
Santa Monica	\$214.86	\$228.98	\$227.38
Torrance	\$203.28	\$203.84	\$220.04
West Hollywood	\$168.75	\$183.81	\$183.52
Avalon	\$150.47	\$146.22	\$176.04
Pasadena	\$164.42	\$164.30	\$175.13
Carson	\$160.34	\$164.37	\$173.77
Manhattan Beach	\$157.26	\$175.66	\$171.78
San Fernando	\$171.91	\$178.69	\$168.69
Burbank	\$169.86	\$170.96	\$162.59
Montebello	\$128.35	\$123.54	\$154.71
Monrovia	\$140.51	\$147.89	\$152.34
Lakewood	\$86.18	\$88.38	\$141.36
South El Monte	\$132.66	\$129.90	\$131.41
Covina	\$124.37	\$125.90	\$128.90
Rolling Hills Estates	\$165.06	\$138.76	\$122.24
Alhambra	\$102.69	\$103.32	\$121.12
Duarte	\$128.15	\$124.05	\$119.72
Glendale	\$104.31	\$109.03	\$119.59
Arcadia	\$108.61	\$118.09	\$117.69
Hermosa Beach	\$86.19	\$103.08	\$116.69
Downey	\$93.64	\$105.33	\$111.06
Redondo Beach	\$114.67	\$120.79	\$109.63
Gardena	\$104.40	\$103.66	\$108.96
Calabasas	\$77.95	\$63.34	\$108.41
El Monte	\$95.15	\$94.44	\$107.96
Santa Clarita	\$100.58	\$93.56	\$104.98
San Dimas	\$82.72	\$101.19	\$103.89
West Covina	\$84.68	\$93.43	\$100.93
"Average City"	\$90.15	\$97.03	\$100.20
La Puente	\$43.44	\$44.71	\$93.42
Agoura Hills	\$92.95	\$105.99	\$92.91
Artesia	\$91.44	\$88.83	\$83.96
Paramount	\$88.88	\$81.70	\$81.48
Whittier	\$76.02	\$82.52	\$81.15
Los Angeles	\$77.00	\$79.75	\$81.01

Table 3-1
Sales and Use Tax Revenue Per Capita for all 88 cities in Los Angeles County

City Name	Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 1996-97	Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 1997-98	Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 1998-99
La Canada-Flintridge	\$73.88	\$76.35	\$77.88
Glendora	\$66.55	\$64.26	\$76.71
La Verne	\$68.86	\$69.54	\$74.17
Pomona	\$69.11	\$67.41	\$72.04
Claremont	\$65.38	\$73.97	\$71.65
Hawthorne	\$72.99	\$67.48	\$70.24
Lancaster	\$79.59	\$78.34	\$69.32
Bellflower	\$63.51	\$64.23	\$69.07
Long Beach	\$18.94	\$66.80	\$67.92
Malibu	\$119.15	\$59.69	\$63.29
Lawndale	\$67.03	\$44.75	\$61.90
San Gabriel	\$68.94	\$68.48	\$61.60
Huntington Park	\$56.77	\$53.87	\$59.60
Bell Gardens	\$24.91	\$26.59	\$59.32
Azusa	\$46.76	\$43.83	\$59.17
Norwalk	\$37.93	\$59.01	\$56.87
Compton	\$42.57	\$46.42	\$56.17
Inglewood	\$66.75	\$50.99	\$54.53
South Pasadena	\$50.71	\$51.53	\$51.74
Lomita	\$51.16	\$47.72	\$50.92
Monterey Park	\$51.31	\$51.74	\$50.03
Palmdale	\$31.37	\$36.37	\$49.06
La Mirada	\$123.60	\$142.27	\$47.49
Pico Rivera	\$51.06	\$47.08	\$46.10
Bell	\$41.12	\$41.64	\$45.62
South Gate	\$48.42	\$51.99	\$45.61
Rosemead	\$46.27	\$47.68	\$44.63
Temple City	\$44.95	\$43.90	\$43.10
Hawaiian Gardens	\$0.00	\$48.40	\$42.36
Walnut	\$38.70	\$40.94	\$37.76
Cudahy	\$37.32	\$41.41	\$36.73
Diamond Bar	\$41.26	\$32.62	\$35.98
San Marino	\$22.68	\$26.45	\$27.70
Baldwin Park	\$38.22	\$32.86	\$27.08
Lynwood	\$24.56	\$21.42	\$25.94
Maywood	\$23.18	\$28.45	\$24.76
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$17.43	\$17.63	\$18.19
Palos Verdes Estates	\$13.62	\$13.35	\$15.34
Sierra Madre	\$14.53	\$12.96	\$14.78
Hidden Hills	\$18.23	\$6.49	\$13.98
Bradbury	\$5.16	\$2.65	\$7.36
La Habra Heights	\$7.68	\$8.44	\$6.81
Rolling Hills	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.47

Table 3-2 shows the dollar change in per capita sales and use tax revenue for the three years FY 96-97, 97-98 and 98-99. The 88 cities in Los Angeles County are sorted in rank order by the 3-year dollar change.

Source: The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1996-1997, FY 1997-1998, and FY 1998-1999

Table 3-2

Dollar Change in Sales & Use Tax Revenue Per Capita for all 88 cities in Los Angeles County

City Name	Dollar Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 97-98	Dollar Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 97-98 to 98-99	Dollar Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 98-99
Industry	\$2,390.13	\$169.52	\$2,559.64
Santa Fe Springs	\$1,161.66	-\$58.45	\$1,103.20
El Segundo	\$6.72	\$143.08	\$149.79
Irwindale	\$237.03	-\$147.16	\$89.87
Westlake Village	\$39.34	\$34.67	\$74.01
Signal Hill	\$43.30	\$23.31	\$66.61
Lakewood	\$2.20	\$52.98	\$55.18
La Puente	\$1.27	\$48.71	\$49.98
Long Beach	\$47.85	\$1.12	\$48.97
Cerritos	\$13.65	\$30.17	\$43.82
Hawaiian Gardens	\$48.40	-\$6.04	\$42.36
Bell Gardens	\$1.68	\$32.74	\$34.41
Hermosa Beach	\$16.88	\$13.61	\$30.50
Calabasas	-\$14.61	\$45.07	\$30.46
Montebello	-\$4.82	\$31.18	\$26.36
Avalon	-\$4.25	\$29.82	\$25.57
San Dimas	\$18.47	\$2.69	\$21.16
Norwalk	\$21.08	-\$2.14	\$18.94
Alhambra	\$0.63	\$17.80	\$18.44
Palmdale	\$5.00	\$12.69	\$17.70
Downey	\$11.69	\$5.73	\$17.42
Torrance	\$0.56	\$16.20	\$16.76
West Covina	\$8.76	\$7.50	\$16.25
Glendale	\$4.73	\$10.56	\$15.29
West Hollywood	\$15.07	-\$0.29	\$14.77
Manhattan Beach	\$18.40	-\$3.88	\$14.52
Compton	\$3.86	\$9.75	\$13.61
Carson	\$4.03	\$9.40	\$13.43
El Monte	-\$0.71	\$13.53	\$12.81
Santa Monica	\$14.12	-\$1.60	\$12.52
Azusa	-\$2.93	\$15.34	\$12.41
Monrovia	\$7.39	\$4.45	\$11.84
Pasadena	-\$0.12	\$10.83	\$10.71
Glendora	-\$2.29	\$12.45	\$10.16
"Average City"	\$6.88	\$3.17	\$10.05
Arcadia	\$9.48	-\$0.40	\$9.08
Claremont	\$8.59	-\$2.31	\$6.27
Bellflower	\$0.72	\$4.84	\$5.56
La Verne	\$0.68	\$4.63	\$5.31
Whittier	\$6.50	-\$1.37	\$5.13
San Marino	\$3.77	\$1.25	\$5.02
Gardena	-\$0.75	\$5.31	\$4.56
Covina	\$1.53	\$2.99	\$4.53
Bell	\$0.53	\$3.98	\$4.50
Santa Clarita	-\$7.01	\$11.42	\$4.40
Los Angeles	\$2.75	\$1.26	\$4.02

Table 3-2

Dollar Change in Sales and Use Tax Revenue Per Capita for all 88 cities in Los Angeles County (cont.)

City Name	Dollar Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 97-98	Dollar Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 97-98 to 98-99	Dollar Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 98-99
La Canada-Flintridge	\$2.47	\$1.53	\$4.00
Culver City	\$8.12	-\$5.09	\$3.03
Pomona	-\$1.71	\$4.63	\$2.92
Huntington Park	-\$2.90	\$5.74	\$2.84
Bradbury	-\$2.50	\$4.71	\$2.21
Palos Verdes Estates	-\$0.27	\$1.99	\$1.72
Maywood	\$5.27	-\$3.69	\$1.57
Rolling Hills	\$0.00	\$1.47	\$1.47
Lynwood	-\$3.14	\$4.52	\$1.38
South Pasadena	\$0.82	\$0.22	\$1.04
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$0.20	\$0.56	\$0.76
Beverly Hills	\$8.81	-\$8.43	\$0.38
Sierra Madre	-\$1.56	\$1.82	\$0.26
Agoura Hills	\$13.04	-\$13.08	-\$0.04
Lomita	-\$3.44	\$3.20	-\$0.24
Cudahy	\$4.09	-\$4.69	-\$0.59
La Habra Heights	\$0.76	-\$1.63	-\$0.87
Walnut	\$2.24	-\$3.17	-\$0.94
South El Monte	-\$2.76	\$1.51	-\$1.25
Monterey Park	\$0.43	-\$1.71	-\$1.28
Rosemead	\$1.40	-\$3.04	-\$1.64
Temple City	-\$1.05	-\$0.80	-\$1.85
Hawthorne	-\$5.51	\$2.76	-\$2.75
South Gate	\$3.57	-\$6.38	-\$2.81
San Fernando	\$6.78	-\$10.00	-\$3.22
Hidden Hills	-\$11.74	\$7.49	-\$4.25
Pico Rivera	-\$3.98	-\$0.98	-\$4.96
Redondo Beach	\$6.12	-\$11.16	-\$5.04
Lawndale	-\$22.27	\$17.15	-\$5.13
Diamond Bar	-\$8.65	\$3.36	-\$5.28
Burbank	\$1.10	-\$8.37	-\$7.27
San Gabriel	-\$0.46	-\$6.88	-\$7.35
Paramount	-\$7.18	-\$0.22	-\$7.40
Artesia	-\$2.61	-\$4.87	-\$7.48
Duarte	-\$4.11	-\$4.33	-\$8.44
Lancaster	-\$1.25	-\$9.02	-\$10.27
Baldwin Park	-\$5.36	-\$5.78	-\$11.14
Inglewood	-\$15.75	\$3.54	-\$12.22
Rolling Hills Estates	-\$26.30	-\$16.52	-\$42.82
Malibu	-\$59.45	\$3.60	-\$55.86
La Mirada	\$18.67	-\$94.78	-\$76.11
Commerce	-\$26.17	-\$67.78	-\$93.96
Vernon	-\$575.81	-\$3,027.82	-\$3,603.63

Graph 3-2 shows the 3-year dollar change in sales and use tax revenue for the top 10 and bottom ten cities in Los Angeles County, including the city of Los Angeles and the “Average City.” The city of Los Angeles ranks below the County average in sales and use tax revenue change over the period.

Graph 3-2
 Dollar Change in PC Sales and Use Tax from FY 1996-97 to FY 1998-99
 Top 10, Bottom 10, the City of Los Angeles, and "Average City"

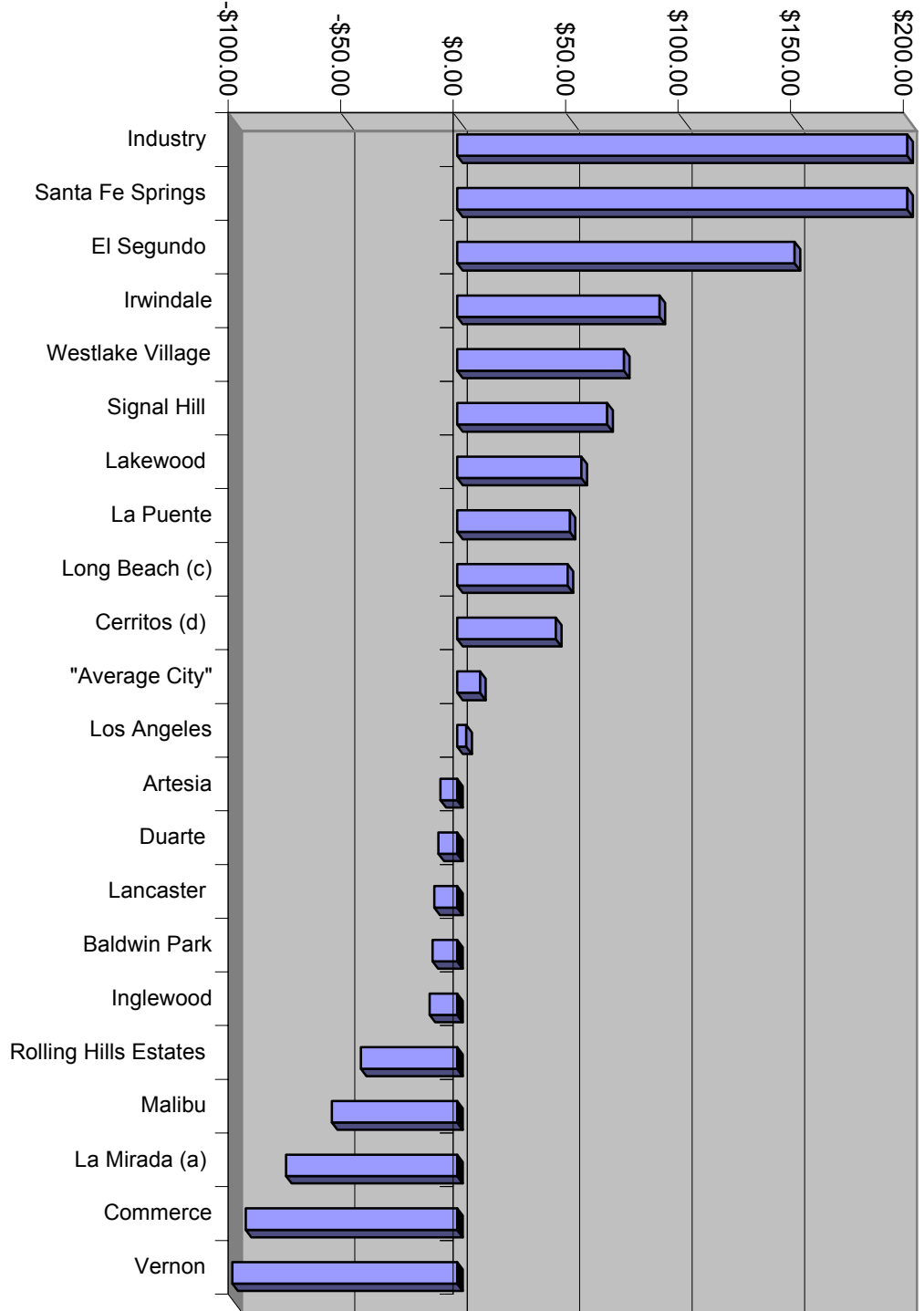


Table 3-3 shows the percent change in per capita sales and use tax revenue for the three years FY 96-97, 97-98 and 98-99. The 88 cities in Los Angeles County are sorted in rank order by the 3-year change.

Table 3-3

Percent Change Sales and Use Tax Per Capita for all 88 cities in Los Angeles County

City Name	Percent Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 97-98	Percent Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 97-98 to 98-99	Percent Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 98-99
Santa Fe Springs	4044.51%	-4.91%	3840.99%
Bell	1.28%	9.55%	1095.00%
Long Beach	252.60%	1.68%	258.52%
Bell Gardens	6.74%	123.13%	138.16%
La Puente	2.92%	108.96%	115.07%
Lakewood	2.56%	59.94%	64.04%
Palmdale	15.95%	34.90%	56.42%
Norwalk	55.58%	-3.63%	49.94%
Bradbury	-48.57%	177.77%	42.87%
El Segundo	1.89%	39.58%	42.22%
Calabasas	-18.74%	71.16%	39.08%
Westlake Village	19.48%	14.37%	36.65%
Hermosa Beach	19.59%	13.21%	35.38%
Compton	9.06%	21.00%	31.96%
Azusa	-6.27%	35.01%	26.55%
San Dimas	22.33%	2.66%	25.59%
San Marino	16.64%	4.73%	22.16%
Montebello	-3.75%	25.24%	20.54%
West Covina	-672.65%	8.02%	19.19%
Downey	12.48%	5.44%	18.60%
Alhambra	0.62%	17.23%	17.95%
Avalon	-2.82%	20.39%	17.00%
Glendora	-3.44%	19.37%	15.27%
Glendale	4.53%	9.68%	14.65%
El Monte	-0.75%	14.32%	13.47%
Palos Verdes Estates	-1.95%	14.90%	12.65%
Cerritos	3.88%	8.25%	12.45%
"Average City"	7.63%	3.26%	11.14%
Claremont	13.14%	-3.13%	9.60%
Manhattan Beach	11.70%	-2.21%	9.23%
West Hollywood	8.93%	-0.16%	8.75%
Bellflower	1.13%	7.54%	8.75%
Monrovia	5.26%	3.01%	8.42%
Carson	2.51%	5.72%	8.38%
Arcadia	8.73%	-0.34%	8.36%
Torrance	0.27%	7.95%	8.24%
Industry	7.65%	0.50%	8.20%
Signal Hill	5.19%	2.66%	7.99%
La Verne	0.98%	6.66%	7.71%
Maywood	22.72%	-12.98%	6.79%
Whittier	8.55%	-1.66%	6.75%
Pasadena	-0.08%	6.59%	6.51%
Santa Monica	6.57%	-0.70%	5.83%
Lynwood	-12.79%	21.10%	5.61%
La Canada-Flintridge	3.34%	2.01%	5.41%
Los Angeles	3.58%	1.58%	5.22%

Table 3-3
 Percent Change Sales and Use Tax Per Capita for all 88 cities in Los Angeles County
 (continued)

City Name	Percent Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 97-98	Percent Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 97-98 to 98-99	Percent Change in Sales and Use Tax PC, FY 96-97 to 98-99
Huntington Park	-5.11%	10.65%	5.00%
Santa Clarita	-6.97%	12.20%	4.38%
Gardena	-0.72%	5.12%	4.37%
Rancho Palos Verdes	1.16%	3.17%	4.36%
Irwindale	11.27%	-6.29%	4.27%
Pomona	-2.47%	6.87%	4.23%
Covina	1.23%	2.38%	3.64%
South Pasadena	1.61%	0.42%	2.04%
Sierra Madre	-10.76%	14.03%	1.76%
Culver City	2.92%	-1.78%	1.09%
Beverly Hills	1.99%	-1.87%	0.09%
Agoura Hills	14.02%	-12.34%	-0.05%
South El Monte	-2.08%	1.16%	-0.94%
Cudahy	10.97%	-11.31%	-1.59%
San Fernando	3.94%	-5.60%	-1.87%
Walnut	5.78%	-7.75%	-2.42%
Monterey Park	0.84%	-3.30%	-2.49%
Rosemead	3.03%	-6.38%	-3.54%
Hawthorne	-7.55%	4.09%	-3.77%
Temple City	-2.33%	-1.83%	-4.12%
Burbank	0.65%	-4.89%	-4.28%
Redondo Beach	5.33%	-9.24%	-4.40%
South Gate	7.37%	-12.27%	-5.81%
Duarte	-3.21%	-3.49%	-6.59%
Vernon	-1.06%	-5.63%	-6.63%
Lawndale	-33.23%	38.32%	-7.65%
Artesia	-2.86%	-5.48%	-8.18%
Paramount	-8.08%	-0.27%	-8.33%
Pico Rivera	-7.80%	-2.07%	-9.71%
San Gabriel	-0.67%	-10.05%	-10.66%
Commerce	-3.00%	-8.02%	-10.78%
La Habra Heights	9.86%	-19.31%	-11.36%
Diamond Bar	-20.96%	10.32%	-12.80%
Lancaster	-1.57%	-11.51%	-12.90%
Inglewood	-23.60%	6.93%	-18.31%
Hidden Hills	-64.38%	115.33%	-23.30%
Rolling Hills Estates	-15.93%	-11.91%	-25.94%
Baldwin Park	-14.01%	-17.60%	-29.15%
Malibu	-49.90%	6.03%	-46.88%
Lomita	-6.72%	6.71%	-47.00%
La Mirada	15.10%	-66.62%	-61.58%
Hawaiian Gardens	-	-12.48%	-
Rolling Hills	-	-	-

Graph 3-3 shows the percent change in PC sales and use tax revenue from FY 1996-97 to FY 1998-99. As illustrated, the City of Los Angeles ranks below the “Average City” in this respect.

Source: The State of California Controller’s Cities Annual Reports for FY 1996-1997, FY 1997-1998, and FY 1998-1999

Graph 3-3
 Percent Change in PC Sales and Use Tax Revenue from FY 1996-97 to FY 1998-99
 Top 10, Bottom 10, the City of Los Angeles and "Average City"

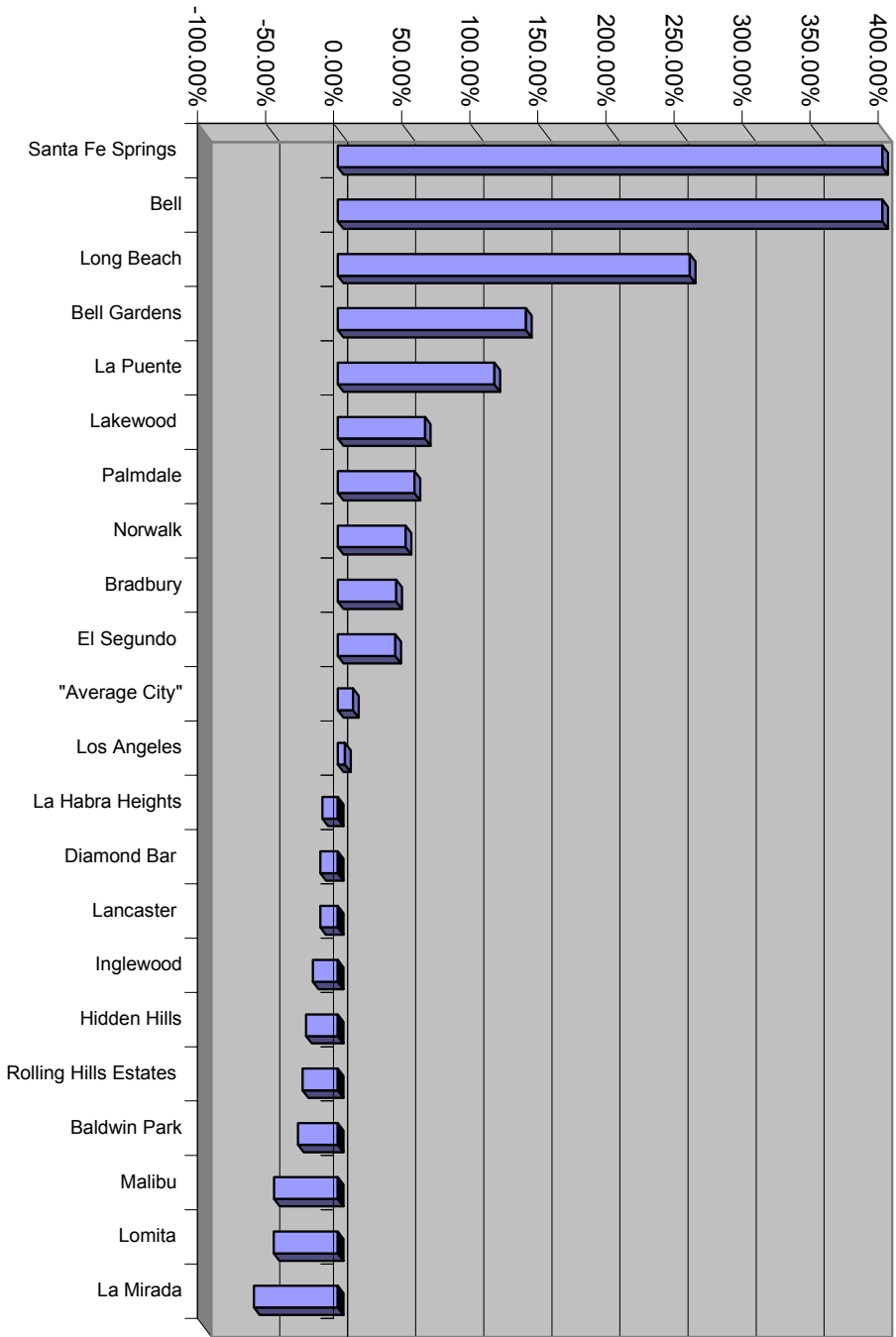


Table 3-4 shows per capita sales and use tax revenue as a percentage of per capita income for FY 1998-99 for the cities in Los Angeles County. The City of Los Angeles ranks well below the “Average City” and in the bottom half of the cities in Los Angeles County.

Source: The State of California Controller’s Cities Annual Reports for FY 1996-1997, FY 1997-1998, and FY 1998-1999; US Census, 2000.

Table 3-4

Sales and Use Tax Revenue Per Capita as a Percentage of Per Capita Income, FY 1998-1999

City Name	PC Sales and Use Tax, FY 98-99	PC Income, FY 98-99	Sales Tax as a Percentage of PC Income
Industry	\$33,793.03	\$9,877.00	342.14%
Vernon	\$50,774.96	\$17,812.00	285.06%
Irwindale	\$2,193.70	\$13,144.00	16.69%
Santa Fe Springs	\$1,131.93	\$14,547.00	7.78%
Commerce	\$777.76	\$11,117.00	7.00%
Signal Hill	\$900.11	\$24,399.00	3.69%
Cerritos	\$395.84	\$25,249.00	1.57%
El Segundo	\$504.60	\$33,996.00	1.48%
San Fernando	\$168.69	\$11,485.00	1.47%
South El Monte	\$131.41	\$10,130.00	1.30%
El Monte	\$107.96	\$10,316.00	1.05%
Montebello	\$154.71	\$15,125.00	1.02%
Carson	\$173.77	\$17,107.00	1.02%
Culver City	\$280.89	\$29,025.00	0.97%
Avalon	\$176.04	\$21,032.00	0.84%
La Puente	\$93.42	\$11,336.00	0.82%
Torrance	\$220.04	\$28,144.00	0.78%
Paramount	\$81.48	\$11,487.00	0.71%
Bell Gardens	\$59.32	\$8,415.00	0.70%
Monrovia	\$152.34	\$21,686.00	0.70%
Alhambra	\$121.12	\$17,350.00	0.70%
Beverly Hills	\$443.07	\$65,507.00	0.68%
Lakewood	\$141.36	\$22,095.00	0.64%
Huntington Park	\$59.60	\$9,340.00	0.64%
Covina	\$128.90	\$20,231.00	0.64%
Burbank	\$162.59	\$25,713.00	0.63%
Gardena	\$108.96	\$17,263.00	0.63%
Pasadena	\$175.13	\$28,186.00	0.62%
Downey	\$111.06	\$18,197.00	0.61%
Duarte	\$119.72	\$19,648.00	0.61%
Westlake Village	\$275.94	\$49,596.00	0.56%
Compton	\$56.17	\$10,389.00	0.54%
Pomona	\$72.04	\$13,336.00	0.54%
Glendale	\$119.59	\$22,227.00	0.54%
Artesia	\$83.96	\$15,763.00	0.53%
Santa Monica	\$227.38	\$42,874.00	0.53%
West Covina	\$100.93	\$19,342.00	0.52%
West Hollywood	\$183.52	\$38,302.00	0.48%
"Average City"	\$100.20	\$21,311.12	0.47%
Hawthorne	\$70.24	\$15,022.00	0.47%
Bell	\$45.62	\$9,905.00	0.46%
Lawndale	\$61.90	\$13,702.00	0.45%
Azusa	\$59.17	\$13,412.00	0.44%
Bellflower	\$69.07	\$15,982.00	0.43%
South Gate	\$45.61	\$10,602.00	0.43%
Cudahy	\$36.73	\$8,688.00	0.42%

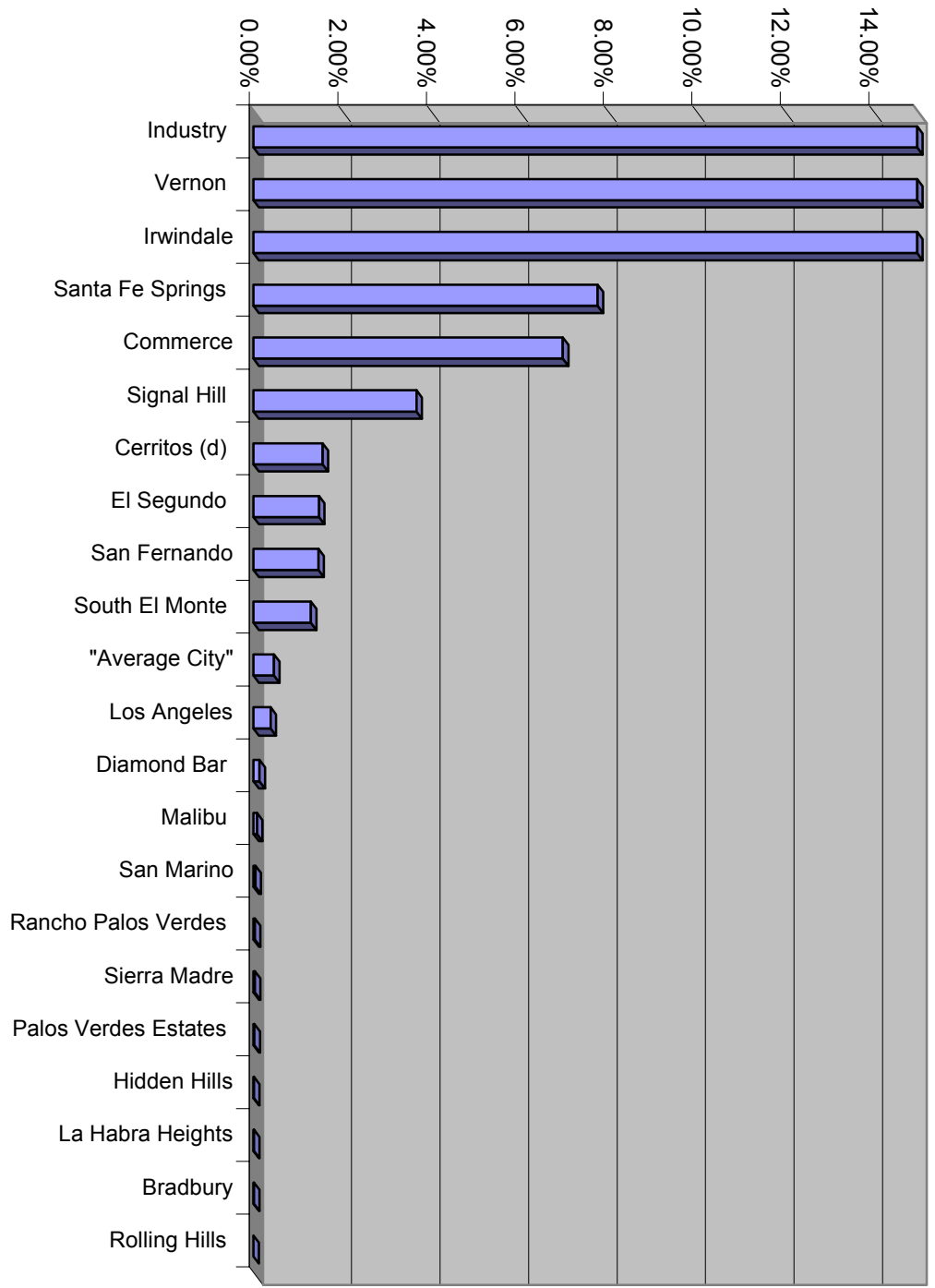
Table 3-4
Sales and Use Tax Revenue Per Capita as a Percentage of Per Capita Income, FY 1998-1999 (cont.)

City Name	PC Sales and Use Tax, FY 98-99	PC Income, FY 98-99	Sales Tax as a Percentage of PC Income
Arcadia	\$117.69	\$28,400.00	0.41%
Lancaster	\$69.32	\$16,935.00	0.41%
Norwalk	\$56.87	\$14,022.00	0.41%
Hawaiian Gardens	\$42.36	\$10,728.00	0.39%
Los Angeles	\$81.01	\$20,671.00	0.39%
Santa Clarita	\$104.98	\$26,841.00	0.39%
Whittier	\$81.15	\$21,409.00	0.38%
Inglewood	\$54.53	\$14,776.00	0.37%
Rosemead	\$44.63	\$12,146.00	0.37%
San Dimas	\$103.89	\$28,321.00	0.37%
San Gabriel	\$61.60	\$16,807.00	0.37%
Long Beach	\$67.92	\$19,040.00	0.36%
Pico Rivera	\$46.10	\$13,011.00	0.35%
Palmdale	\$49.06	\$16,384.00	0.30%
Glendora	\$76.71	\$25,993.00	0.30%
Redondo Beach	\$109.63	\$38,305.00	0.29%
Monterey Park	\$50.03	\$17,661.00	0.28%
Manhattan Beach	\$171.78	\$61,136.00	0.28%
La Verne	\$74.17	\$26,689.00	0.28%
Maywood	\$24.76	\$8,926.00	0.28%
Lynwood	\$25.94	\$9,542.00	0.27%
Claremont	\$71.65	\$28,843.00	0.25%
Rolling Hills Estates	\$122.24	\$51,849.00	0.24%
Baldwin Park	\$27.08	\$11,562.00	0.23%
Agoura Hills	\$92.91	\$39,700.00	0.23%
Lomita	\$50.92	\$22,127.00	0.23%
Calabasas	\$108.41	\$48,189.00	0.22%
Hermosa Beach	\$116.69	\$54,244.00	0.22%
Temple City	\$43.10	\$20,267.00	0.21%
La Mirada	\$47.49	\$22,404.00	0.21%
South Pasadena	\$51.74	\$32,620.00	0.16%
Walnut	\$37.76	\$25,196.00	0.15%
La Canada-Flintridge	\$77.88	\$52,838.00	0.15%
Diamond Bar	\$35.98	\$25,472.00	0.14%
Malibu	\$63.29	\$74,336.00	0.09%
San Marino	\$27.70	\$59,150.00	0.05%
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$18.19	\$46,250.00	0.04%
Sierra Madre	\$14.78	\$41,104.00	0.04%
Palos Verdes Estates	\$15.34	\$69,040.00	0.02%
Hidden Hills	\$13.98	\$94,096.00	0.01%
La Habra Heights	\$6.81	\$47,258.00	0.01%
Bradbury	\$7.36	\$57,717.00	0.01%
Rolling Hills	\$1.47	\$111,031.00	0.00%

Graph 3-4a shows per capita sales and use tax revenue as a percentage of per capita income for FY 1998-99.

Source: The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1996-1997, FY 1997-1998, and FY 1998-1999; US Census, 2000.

Graph 3-4a
 Per Capita Sales and Use Tax as a Percentage of Per Capita Income, FY 1998-1999,
 Top 10, Bottom 10, the City of Los Angeles, and "Average City"



Graph 3-4b shows sales and use tax revenue per capita as a percentage of per capita income for selected cities immediately adjacent to the city of Los Angeles in Los Angeles County. It is noteworthy that all of these cities garner a higher sales tax per capita than the City of Los Angeles.

Source: The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1996-1997, FY 1997-1998, and FY 1998-1999; US Census, 2000.

Graph 3-4b
Per Capita Sales and Use Tax as a Percentage of PC Income for Selected Cities, FY 98-99

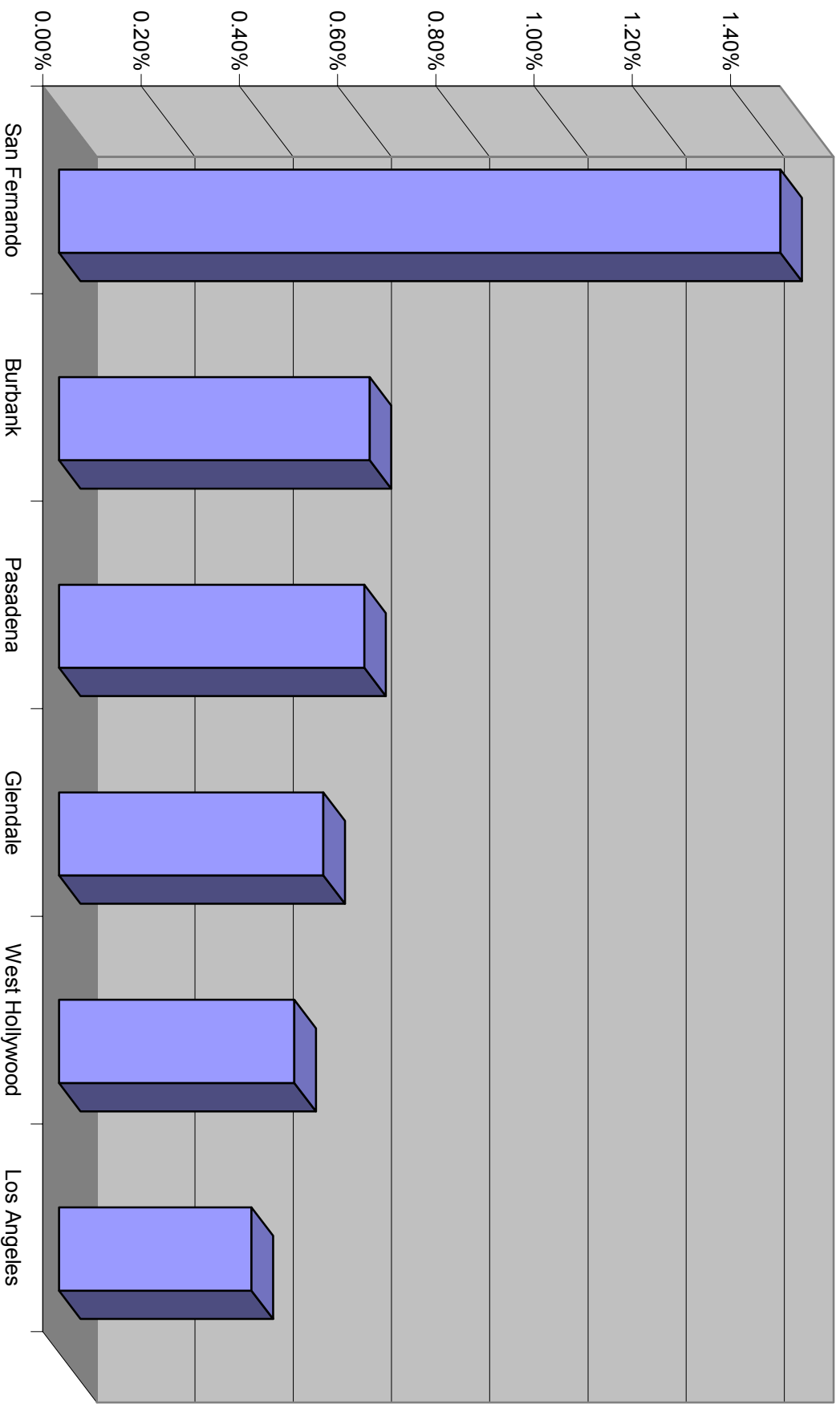


Table 3-5 contains data about retail automotive related businesses (auto dealers and other auto related businesses) in 66 cities in Los Angeles County. These 66 cities are among the 272 California cities for which the State Board of Equalization collects such data. The second column, Total Permits, 2000 lists the number of such establishments in each city. The next column "Taxable sales, 2000" lists the annual sales generated by all such establishments in each city. The far right column, "Sales per Permit, 2000" is calculated by dividing the taxable sales (2000), for each city by the number of permits in that city. So, for example, the city of Cerritos has 29 auto related businesses, which generate \$891,180,000 in sales, or \$30,730,345 per permit. The cities are listed in rank order by sales per permit.

Cities at the top of this list probably have more automobile dealerships relative to the number of automotive businesses than cities toward the bottom of the list. A successful automobile dealership can generate very large taxable sales. The City of Los Angeles ranks 43rd out of 66 cities listed in terms of sales per permit for year 2000. This indicates that the City of Los Angeles probably has fewer large, successful dealerships than most of the cities listed and a greater relative number of small automobile-related retail businesses. Table 3-6 illustrates this point.

Table 3-5
Taxable Sales per Automotive Related Business Permit, 2000

City Name	Total Permits, 2000	Taxable Sales, 2000	Sales per Permit, 2000
Cerritos	29	\$891,180,000	\$30,730,345
Claremont	6	\$120,689,000	\$20,114,833
Beverly Hills	24	\$228,818,000	\$9,534,083
Alhambra	46	\$426,917,000	\$9,280,804
Monrovia	19	\$164,088,000	\$8,636,211
Duarte	17	\$146,635,000	\$8,625,588
Industry	45	\$377,339,000	\$8,385,311
Manhattan Beach	8	\$58,359,000	\$7,294,875
West Covina	40	\$291,317,000	\$7,282,925
Torrance	88	\$585,192,000	\$6,649,909
El Monte	143	\$813,497,000	\$5,688,790
Signal Hill	31	\$171,170,000	\$5,521,613
Pasadena	75	\$411,536,000	\$5,487,147
Santa Monica	80	\$429,191,000	\$5,364,888
Carson	54	\$284,096,000	\$5,261,037
Santa Clarita	75	\$386,838,000	\$5,157,840
Downey	77	\$352,361,000	\$4,576,117
Glendale	129	\$569,322,000	\$4,413,349
Hermosa Beach	16	\$68,310,000	\$4,269,375
Norwalk	41	\$173,793,000	\$4,238,854
Culver City	42	\$153,958,000	\$3,665,667
Huntington Park	114	\$408,833,000	\$3,586,254
Palmdale	47	\$149,508,000	\$3,181,021
Covina	45	\$110,981,000	\$2,466,244
La Verne	11	\$26,239,000	\$2,385,364
Pico Rivera	28	\$62,267,000	\$2,223,821
Lancaster	105	\$230,498,000	\$2,195,219
Santa Fe Springs	76	\$166,379,000	\$2,189,197
Glendora	50	\$108,486,000	\$2,169,720
San Gabriel	28	\$59,166,000	\$2,113,071
Diamond Bar	16	\$32,497,000	\$2,031,063
San Fernando	25	\$50,555,000	\$2,022,200
West Hollywood	9	\$18,118,000	\$2,013,111
La Mirada	19	\$36,886,000	\$1,941,368
Bellflower	106	\$204,682,000	\$1,930,962
Monterey Park	20	\$37,891,000	\$1,894,550
Whittier	86	\$153,500,000	\$1,784,884
Bell	29	\$50,302,000	\$1,734,552
La Puente	36	\$59,292,000	\$1,647,000
South Gate	117	\$189,999,000	\$1,623,923
Gardena	69	\$110,810,000	\$1,605,942
Montebello	44	\$63,924,000	\$1,452,818
Los Angeles	2,302	\$3,275,664,000	\$1,422,964
Long Beach	235	\$332,679,000	\$1,415,655
Hawthorne	63	\$66,666,000	\$1,058,190
Commerce	22	\$20,268,000	\$921,273

Table 3-5
Taxable Sales per Automotive Related Business Permit, 2000 (cont.)

City Name	Total Permits, 2000	Taxable Sales, 2000	Sales per Permit, 2000
Inglewood	66	\$58,146,000	\$881,000
Pomona	194	\$169,083,000	\$871,562
Redondo Beach	28	\$24,267,000	\$866,679
Burbank	65	\$54,969,000	\$845,677
Lawndale	38	\$21,535,000	\$566,711
Azusa	40	\$21,670,000	\$541,750
Lynwood	44	\$17,653,000	\$401,205
Temple City	13	\$4,555,000	\$350,385
La Canada-Flintridge	7	\$2,337,000	\$333,857
Baldwin Park	38	\$12,673,000	\$333,500
Rosemead	48	\$15,711,000	\$327,313
Agoura Hills	5	\$1,579,000	\$315,800
Compton	85	\$24,857,000	\$292,435
Paramount	41	\$11,712,000	\$285,659
San Dimas	12	\$2,774,000	\$231,167
Arcadia	16	\$3,414,000	\$213,375
El Segundo	13	\$2,144,000	\$164,923

Graph 3-5 shows retail sales per auto dealer and auto supplier permit for selected cities immediately adjacent to the City of Los Angeles in 2000. It is notable that the City of Los Angeles ranks 5th out of the 6 selected cities.

Graph 3-5
Retail Sales per Auto Dealer and Auto Supplier Permit for Selected Cities, Year 2000

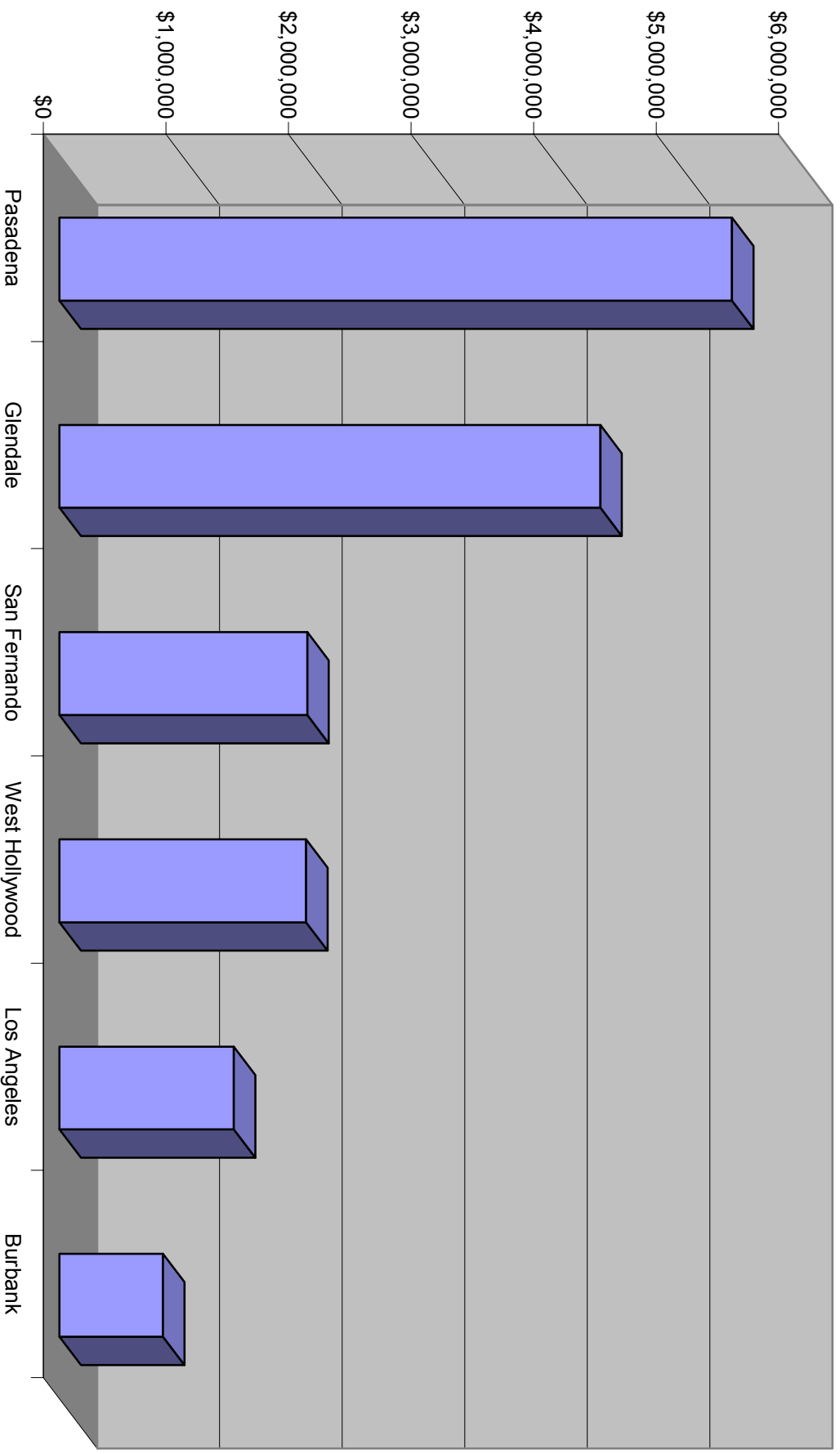


Table 3-6 shows the number of new car dealerships per 100,000 residents for the year 2000. The City of Los Angeles, with 1.917 new car dealers per 100,000 residents ranks 37th out of 45 cities listed.

Despite being in the middle of a very large regional automobile market, the City of Los Angeles has attracted (or retained) relatively fewer new car dealerships than most other Los Angeles County cities with such businesses.

Table 3-6
Car Dealers per 100,000 Residents, 2000

City Name	Car Dealers per 100,000 Residents, 2000
Industry	1012.658
Beverly Hills	22.956
Signal Hill	20.151
Culver City	20.075
Santa Monica	15.909
Monrovia	15.810
Alhambra	14.773
Duarte	13.575
Torrance	12.667
Whittier	10.514
Hermosa Beach	10.417
Calabasas	9.639
San Fernando	8.247
Pasadena	7.925
Glendora	7.874
West Covina	7.333
San Gabriel	7.326
Downey	7.246
Glendale	6.993
Bell Gardens	6.637
El Monte	5.858
Manhattan Beach	5.634
Claremont	5.626
Gardena	5.017
Lancaster	4.062
Palmdale	4.042
Long Beach	3.382
Carson	3.219
Montebello	3.135
La Verne	3.077
Norwalk	2.812
Bell	2.660
La Puente	2.372
La Mirada	2.086
South Gate	2.016
Pomona	1.949
Los Angeles	1.917
Diamond Bar	1.721
Monterey Park	1.597
Redondo Beach	1.522
Baldwin Park	1.276
Hawthorne	1.157
Burbank	0.973
Inglewood	0.869
Santa Clarita	0.632

Graph 3-6 shows the number of new car dealerships per 100,000 residents for the year 2000. Compared to the cities of San Fernando, Burbank, Pasadena and Glendale, the City of Los Angeles has relatively few dealerships.

Graph 3-6
New Car Dealers per 100,000 Residents for Selected Cities, Year 2000

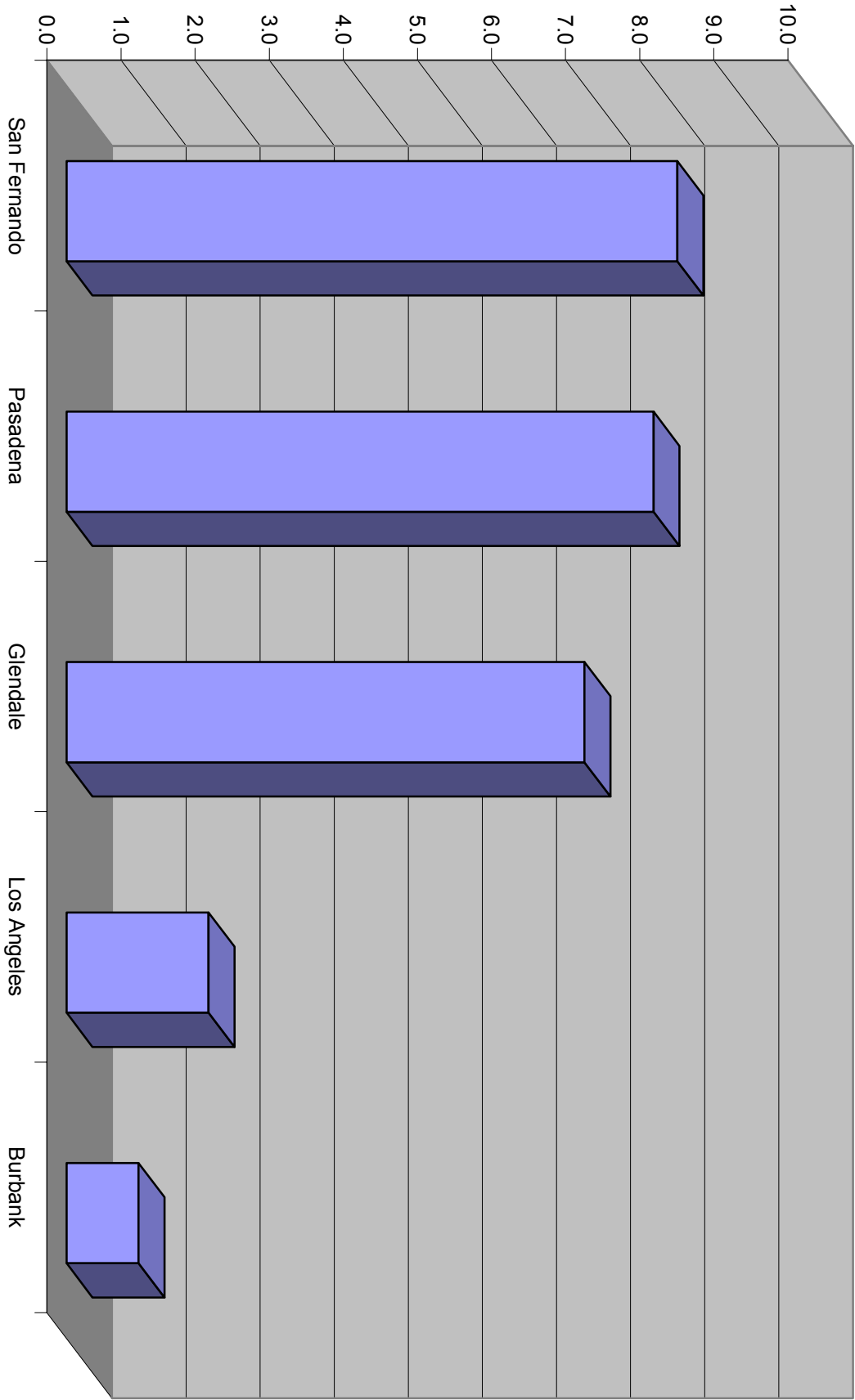


Table 3-7 compares the number of new car dealerships per 100,000 residents for the proposed cities of Hollywood and San Fernando Valley with that of residual Los Angeles. The proposed city of San Fernando Valley would have over 2.5 times the number of new car dealerships per 100,000 residents than residual Los Angeles. The proposed City of Hollywood would have a somewhat lower number of new car dealerships per 100,000 residents than residual Los Angeles.

Table 3-7

New Car Dealers per 100,000 Residents in Areas of the City of Los Angeles

Area of the City of Los Angeles	New Car Dealers per 100,000 Residents, Year 2000
San Fernando Valley	3.248
Residual Los Angeles	1.237
Hollywood	1.130

Graph 3-7 conveys the information in Table 3-7 in graphic form. The proposed city of San Fernando Valley would have more than 2.5 times the number of new car dealerships per 100,000 residents than residual Los Angeles. The proposed City of Hollywood would have somewhat fewer new car dealerships per 100,000 residents than residual Los Angeles.

Graph 3-7
New Car Dealers per 100,000 Residents in the City of Los Angeles by Area, Year 2000

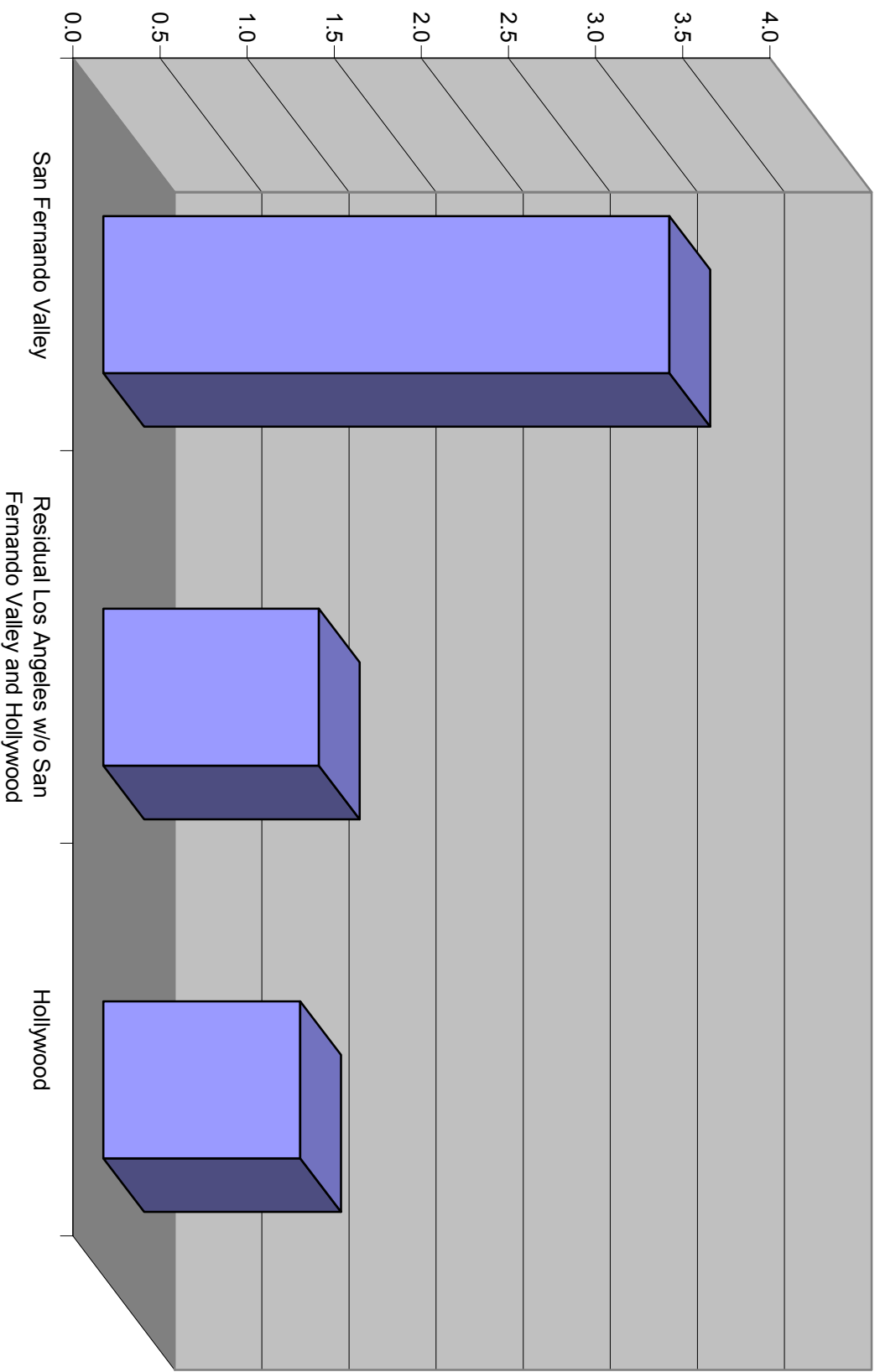


Table 3-8 shows retail sales per capita for the 25 cities in Los Angeles County that levy a Gross Receipt Tax on retail businesses. Also listed are the per capita incomes for each of these cities. The cities are rank ordered by per capita retail store sales in 1999. As is apparent from the data, retail store sales per capita vary substantially.

Table 3-8
Retail Sales Per Capita vs. Per Capita Income
For Cities in Los Angeles County that Levy a Gross Receipts Tax on Retail Businesses

City Name	PC Retail Store Sales, 1999	Income PC, 1999
Irwindale	\$47,570.59	\$13,144
Beverly Hills	\$33,975.64	\$65,507
Culver City	\$21,609.95	\$29,025
Santa Monica	\$16,973.86	\$42,874
West Hollywood	\$13,241.25	\$38,302
San Fernando	\$12,419.47	\$11,485
Montebello	\$10,607.22	\$15,125
Alhambra	\$10,315.85	\$17,350
El Monte	\$9,013.97	\$10,316
Downey	\$8,559.29	\$18,197
Lakewood	\$8,314.24	\$22,095
Gardena	\$6,982.22	\$17,263
Whittier	\$6,259.98	\$21,409
La Mirada	\$6,099.82	\$22,404
Hawthorne	\$5,966.19	\$15,022
Claremont	\$5,485.27	\$28,843
Los Angeles	\$5,411.27	\$20,671
Azusa	\$5,032.09	\$13,412
Pomona	\$4,721.76	\$13,336
Huntington Park	\$4,645.76	\$9,340
Pico Rivera	\$4,090.13	\$13,011
South Gate	\$4,064.50	\$10,602
Inglewood	\$3,174.98	\$14,776
Bell	\$3,030.28	\$9,905
Compton	\$2,118.86	\$10,389

Table 3-9 rearranges the data from Table 3-8. In this table the per capita retail store sales are divided by the per capita income to determine the relationship between the two variables. A city with higher per capita retail store sales relative to its per capita income has clearly created a more successful retail sales environment than a city with lower per capita retail store sales relative to its per capita income.

For example the city of Downey has a personal income of \$18,197 and per capita retail store sales of \$8559. So, retail store sales per capita in Downey are equal to 47% of Downey's per capita income.

The City of Los Angeles has a per capita income of \$20,671 and per capita retail store sales of \$5411. So, retail store sales per capita in Los Angeles are only equal to 26% of the city's per capita income.

Only in Inglewood (21%), Compton (20%), and Claremont (19%) are retail store sales per capita a lower percentage of per capita income than for the City of Los Angeles.

Table 3-9
Retail Sales Per Capita as a Percent of Per Capita Income

City Name	PC Retail Store Sales, 1999	PC Income, 1999	PC Retail Sales as a % of PC Income
Irwindale	\$47,570.59	\$13,144	361.92%
San Fernando	\$12,419.47	\$11,485	108.14%
El Monte	\$9,013.97	\$10,316	87.38%
Culver City	\$21,609.95	\$29,025	74.45%
Montebello	\$10,607.22	\$15,125	70.13%
Alhambra	\$10,315.85	\$17,350	59.46%
Beverly Hills	\$33,975.64	\$65,507	51.87%
Huntington Park	\$4,645.76	\$9,340	49.74%
Downey	\$8,559.29	\$18,197	47.04%
Gardena	\$6,982.22	\$17,263	40.45%
Hawthorne	\$5,966.19	\$15,022	39.72%
Santa Monica	\$16,973.86	\$42,874	39.59%
South Gate	\$4,064.50	\$10,602	38.34%
Lakewood	\$8,314.24	\$22,095	37.63%
Azusa	\$5,032.09	\$13,412	37.52%
Pomona	\$4,721.76	\$13,336	35.41%
West Hollywood	\$13,241.25	\$38,302	34.57%
Pico Rivera	\$4,090.13	\$13,011	31.44%
Bell	\$3,030.28	\$9,905	30.59%
Whittier	\$6,259.98	\$21,409	29.24%
La Mirada	\$6,099.82	\$22,404	27.23%
Los Angeles	\$5,411.27	\$20,671	26.18%
Inglewood	\$3,174.98	\$14,776	21.49%
Compton	\$2,118.86	\$10,389	20.40%
Claremont	\$5,485.27	\$28,843	19.02%

Table 3-10 shows the gross receipts tax paid by retail businesses in those 25 cities in Los Angeles County that levy such taxes. The method by which cities tax retail business vary from taxing the gross sales of the business, taxing the total number of employees, taxing the square footage of building occupied by the retail business, and not taxing retail businesses at all. In Los Angeles County, 6 cities do not tax retail businesses at all (Calabasas, Diamond Bar, Glendale, Industry Santa Clarita, and Westlake Village). The City of Los Angeles taxes the gross sale receipts of businesses. For purposes of comparison, only the cities that levy similar gross receipts taxes are examined.

Within those cities that a levy gross receipts tax, the method of taxation varies greatly. Many charge an initial flat rate and then vary the percent of the gross receipts levied at different levels. For example, the City of Los Angeles charges \$110.86 minimum tax for first \$75,000 or less of gross receipts, then \$1.48 per \$1,000 over \$75,000 of gross receipts.

In order to analyze these varied criteria, the gross receipts tax was generated for a business that generates gross receipts of \$200,000, \$500,000, \$1,000,000, and \$2,000,000, in order to show the relative taxation of different size businesses.

The City of Los Angeles levies higher gross receipts taxes relative to the other cities in Los Angeles. In the City of Los Angeles, a business that generates \$200,000 in gross receipts is taxed \$300, 3rd highest of these 25 cities. A business that generates \$500,000 in gross receipts is taxed \$739.86, 3rd highest of these 25 cities. A business that generates \$1,000,000 in gross receipts is taxed \$1479.86, 2nd highest of these 25 cities. And finally, a business that generates \$2,000,000 in gross receipts is taxed \$2,959.86, highest of the 25 cities shown in this table.

Table 3-10
Gross Receipts Tax on Retail Businesses

City Name	2001- Gross Sales Per:			
	\$200,000 sales receipts	\$500,000 sales receipts	\$1,000,000 sales receipts	\$2,000,000 sales receipts
Los Angeles	\$295.86	\$739.86	\$1,479.86	\$2,959.86
Bell	\$260.00	\$566.00	\$850.00	\$2,833.00
Beverly Hills	\$250.00	\$625.00	\$1,250.00	\$2,500.00
Santa Monica	\$250.00	\$625.00	\$1,250.00	\$2,500.00
Inglewood	\$220.00	\$550.00	\$1,100.00	\$2,200.00
Culver City	\$245.00	\$545.00	\$1,045.00	\$2,045.00
South Gate	\$245.00	\$545.00	\$1,045.00	\$2,045.00
Hawthorne	\$220.00	\$420.00	\$1,020.00	\$2,020.00
Huntington Park	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
Irwindale	\$513.00	\$1,356.00	\$1,703.00	\$1,823.00
San Fernando	\$260.00	\$620.00	\$1,220.00	\$1,820.00
Montebello	\$172.00	\$283.00	\$570.00	\$1,090.00
Gardena	\$150.00	\$300.00	\$550.00	\$1,050.00
Pomona	\$178.25	\$328.25	\$578.25	\$976.25
West Hollywood	\$96.00	\$240.00	\$480.00	\$960.00
El Monte	\$235.00	\$400.00	\$675.00	\$920.00
Azusa	\$300.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$900.00
Claremont	\$155.25	\$278.25	\$483.25	\$893.25
Compton	\$225.00	\$375.00	\$625.00	\$875.00
Pico Rivera	\$166.00	\$316.00	\$466.00	\$766.00
Whittier	\$185.00	\$335.00	\$510.00	\$710.00
Downey	\$60.00	\$144.00	\$348.00	\$478.00
Alhambra	\$191.00	\$263.00	\$387.00	\$416.00
Lakewood	\$100.00	\$145.00	\$220.00	\$375.00
La Mirada	\$80.00	\$140.00	\$190.00	\$290.00

Table 3-11 shows the retail store sales per capita for 1999 and the gross receipts tax paid by a retail business that generates \$2,000,000 in gross receipts (See Table 3-10 for an explanation of how these numbers were derived). The table is rank ordered by per capita retail store sales (That is city population divided into total taxable retail sales). This comparison is significant because it shows the correlation between how much a retail sales business is taxed and the amount of retail sales per capita.

The City of Los Angeles ranks 17 out of the 25 in per capita retail sales of the cities in Los Angeles County that levy a gross receipts sales tax, generating \$5,411.27 in retail sales per capita. While there are only 8 cities that generate lower retail sales per capita than the City of Los Angeles, out of the 25 cities, the City of Los Angeles levies the highest gross receipt tax (\$2,959) on a retail business that generates \$2,000,000 in gross receipts.

It is also interesting to note that the average tax on \$2,000,000 worth of retail sales receipts for the cities in this table that have higher per capita retail store sales than the City of Los Angeles (that is to say, per capita retail store sales above \$5,411 is average) is \$13,962.17. In the cities below the City of Los Angeles, the average tax on \$2,000,000 worth of retail sales is \$1,574.

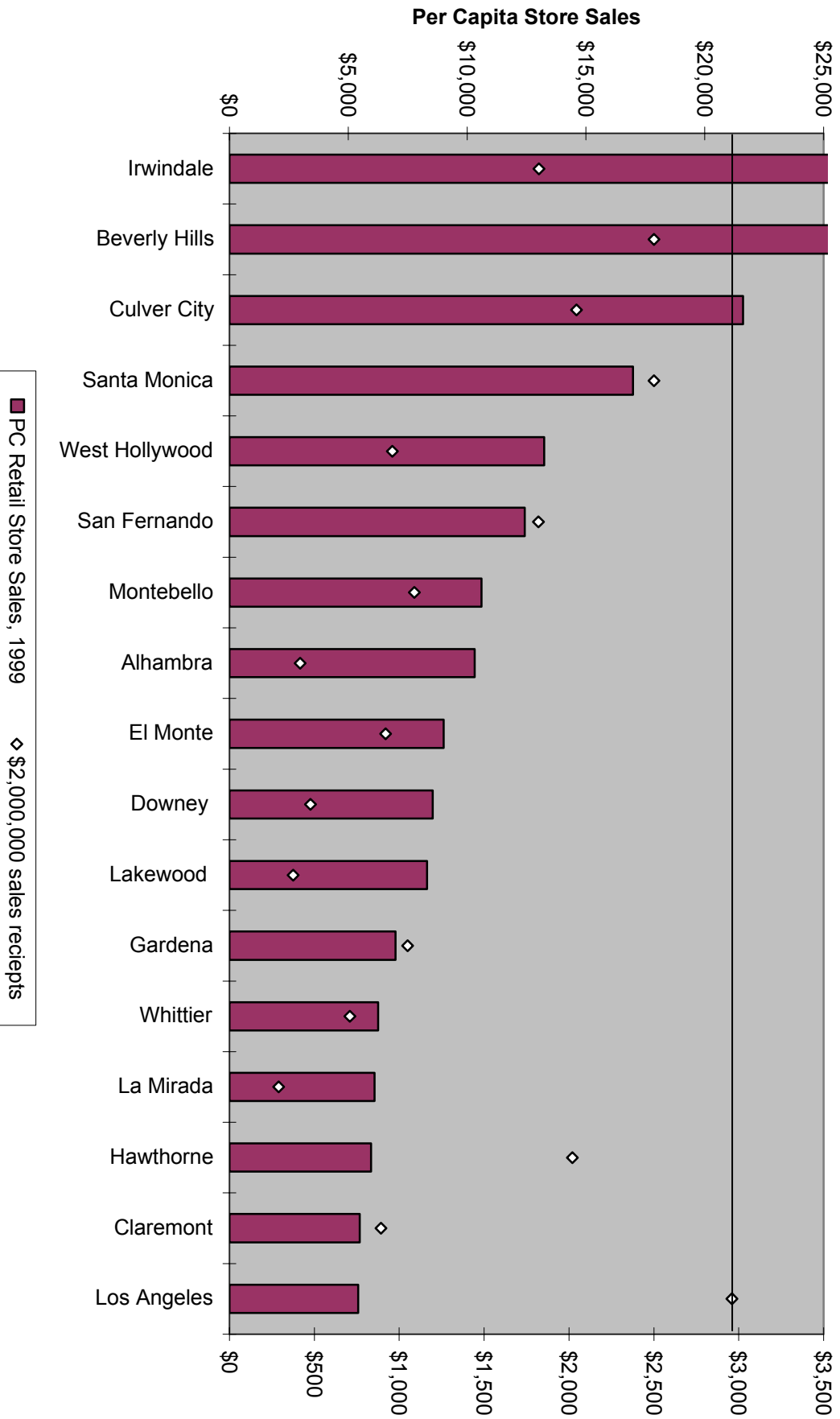
Table 3-11
Per Capita Retail Sales and Gross Receipts Tax on \$2,000,000 in Retail Sales

City Name	PC Retail Store Sales, 1999	Tax on \$2,000,000 worth of sales receipts
Irwindale	\$47,570.59	\$1,823.00
Beverly Hills	\$33,975.64	\$2,500.00
Culver City	\$21,609.95	\$2,045.00
Santa Monica	\$16,973.86	\$2,500.00
West Hollywood	\$13,241.25	\$960.00
San Fernando	\$12,419.47	\$1,820.00
Montebello	\$10,607.22	\$1,090.00
Alhambra	\$10,315.85	\$416.00
El Monte	\$9,013.97	\$920.00
Downey	\$8,559.29	\$478.00
Lakewood	\$8,314.24	\$375.00
Gardena	\$6,982.22	\$1,050.00
Whittier	\$6,259.98	\$710.00
La Mirada	\$6,099.82	\$290.00
Hawthorne	\$5,966.19	\$2,020.00
Claremont	\$5,485.27	\$893.25
Los Angeles	\$5,411.27	\$2,959.86
Azusa	\$5,032.09	\$900.00
Pomona	\$4,721.76	\$976.25
Huntington Park	\$4,645.76	\$2,000.00
Pico Rivera	\$4,090.13	\$766.00
South Gate	\$4,064.50	\$2,045.00
Inglewood	\$3,174.98	\$2,200.00
Bell	\$3,030.28	\$2,833.00
Compton	\$2,118.86	\$875.00

In Graph 3-11, the red bars show the retail store sales per capita (left scale). The blue diamonds show the gross receipts tax on a business that generates \$2,000,000 in sales receipts. The black line is equivalent to the amount the City of Los Angeles taxes a retail business that generates \$2,000,000 in gross receipts. This allows a quick comparison between each city's store sales per capita and the store sales per capita of the City of Los Angeles.

Each of the cities listed has a lower gross sales tax than the City of Los Angeles and higher store sales per capita. Cities that levy lower business taxes generate substantially higher store sales per capita. Taxable retail sales generate sales tax revenue, which is an important component of municipal finances in California

Graph 3-11
 Per Capita Retail Sales versus Gross Tax on \$2,000,000 in Sales Receipts



SECTION 4:
Redevelopment

Table 4-1 has three sections that include data on redevelopment detail for the Valley and the City of Los Angeles without the Valley. It should first be noted that the redevelopment project areas for the proposed Hollywood city could not be precisely determined. Therefore, the data for the City of Los Angeles, when referred to as “Residual Los Angeles”, does not include the project areas in the Valley and those that are possibly associated with Hollywood (the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area and the Hollywood project area). Throughout this section Residual Los Angeles will be indicated by an asterisk.

The first section, “Tax Increment,” shows the amount of tax increment revenue generated in the Valley redevelopment project areas and in the redevelopment areas in Residual Los Angeles* for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00. The tax increment generated for Residual Los Angeles* is in the \$70 million per year range. Most of this comes from, and is used in, the two major downtown redevelopment project areas (the Bunker Hill project area and the Central Business District project area). As Table 4-1 indicates, relatively little redevelopment activity has taken place in the Valley.

The tax increment is the amount of new property tax revenue within redevelopment areas once the property values have been increased due to redevelopment. The tax increment money is typically used to retire redevelopment agency debt incurred in making various improvements (including assembling parcels of land for public and/or private projects) in the redevelopment areas.

As part of this arrangement, property tax revenues going to the city (and other agencies) are often capped at the amount generated prior to the establishment of the redevelopment area. In essence, this can frequently mean that the non-redeveloped areas of a city bear a relatively heavier tax burden in terms of relative support for citywide municipal services. Many advocates of redevelopment counter, however, that removing blight is of general benefit to the entire city. Redevelopment advocates also contend that increased retail sales tax revenue generated in the revitalized redevelopment areas benefits the entire city.

The second section of Table 4-1, “Total Expenditures,” shows the expenditures in the redevelopment project areas in the Valley and in Residual Los Angeles*. Readers will note that the total expenditures in this section of Table 4-1 for the three fiscal years listed (FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, FY 1999-00) exceed the tax increment revenues for the same years. This is probably because the proceeds of bonded debt (shown in section three of this table) were spent during these three years. Eventually, of course, expenditures financed by bonded debt must be halted in order for the tax increment or other revenues to retire that bonded debt. For the three years shown, the expenditures were much greater in Residual Los Angeles* than in the Valley.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller’s Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00.

The third section of Table 4-1 shows the amount of debt for the redevelopment project areas in the Valley and in Residual Los Angeles* for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00. The redevelopment debt for Residual Los Angeles* project areas is over twenty times the amount for the Valley, which explains, in part, the difference in expenditures shown in section two of this table. [Graph 4-1a shows the redevelopment tax increment data from section one of Table 4-1 in graphic form.]

Table 4-1
Redevelopment Totals by Area of Los Angeles

Category	Area	Redevelopment Total, FY 97-98	Redevelopment Total, FY 98-99	Redevelopment Total, FY 99-00
Tax Increment	Residual Los Angeles*	\$70,163,000	\$71,752,000	\$69,975,000
	Valley	\$5,832,000	\$6,236,000	\$6,889,000

Category	Area	Redevelopment Total, FY 97-98	Redevelopment Total, FY 98-99	Redevelopment Total, FY 99-00
Total Expenditures	Residual Los Angeles*	\$161,180,000	\$150,562,000	\$123,365,000
	Valley	\$7,346,000	\$8,585,000	\$7,155,000

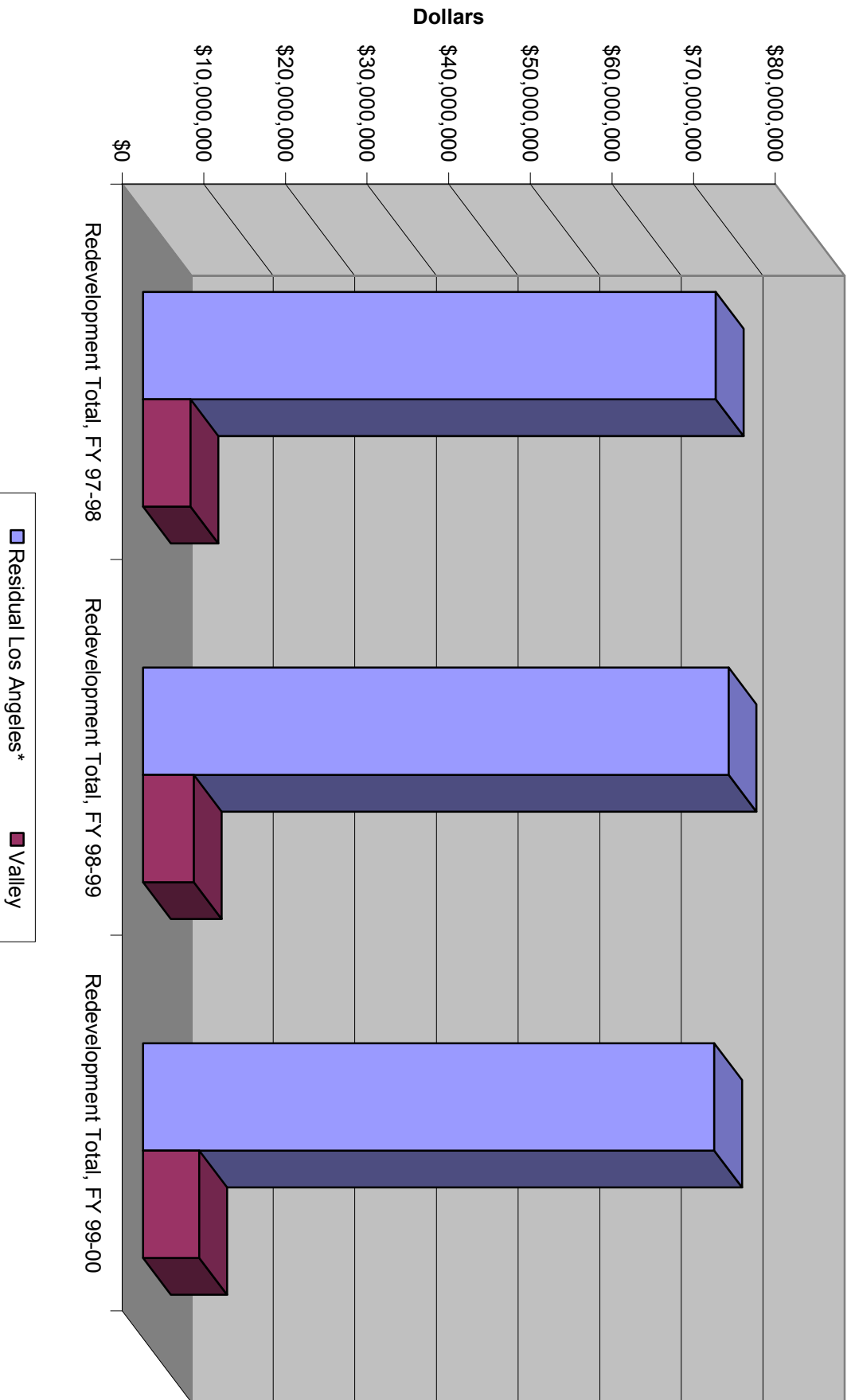
Category	Area	Redevelopment Total, FY 97-98	Redevelopment Total, FY 98-99	Redevelopment Total, FY 99-00
Debt	Residual Los Angeles*	\$620,737,000	\$585,445,000	\$540,673,000
	Valley	\$28,499,000	\$27,670,000	\$26,816,000

Graph 4-1a shows redevelopment tax increment by area for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99 and FY 1999-00. While Residual Los Angeles* generates nearly \$70 million per year in redevelopment tax increment, the Valley generates about \$5 million, indicating relatively little redevelopment has taken place in the Valley.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00.

Graph 4-1a
Redevelopment Tax Increment by Area, FY 97-98 through FY 99-00

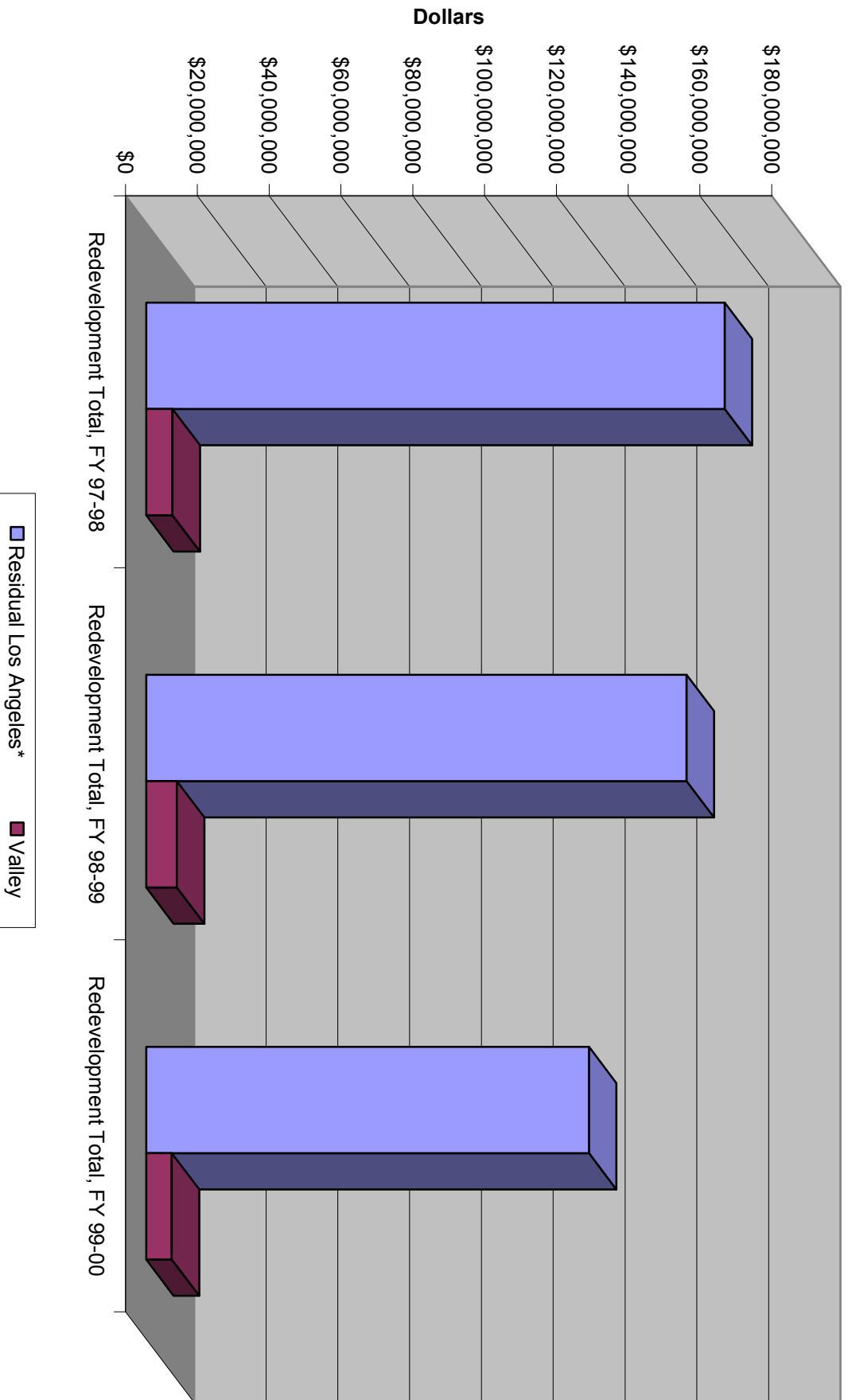


Graph 4-1b shows in graphic form the data on total expenditures for redevelopment from section two of Table 4-1. As in Graph 4-1a, the data reinforce the fact that little redevelopment has taken place in the Valley, while well over \$100 million per fiscal year in redevelopment money has been allocated to Residual Los Angeles*.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00.

Graph 4-1b
Redevelopment Expenditures by Area, FY 97-98 through FY 99-00



Graph 4-1c shows in graphic form the data on redevelopment debt as is presented in Table 4-1. While upwards of \$500 million of debt has been accrued by projects in Residual Los Angeles*, one-twentieth of that amount has been accrued by Valley redevelopment project areas.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00.

Graph 4-1c
Redevelopment Debt by Area, FY 97-98 through FY 99-00

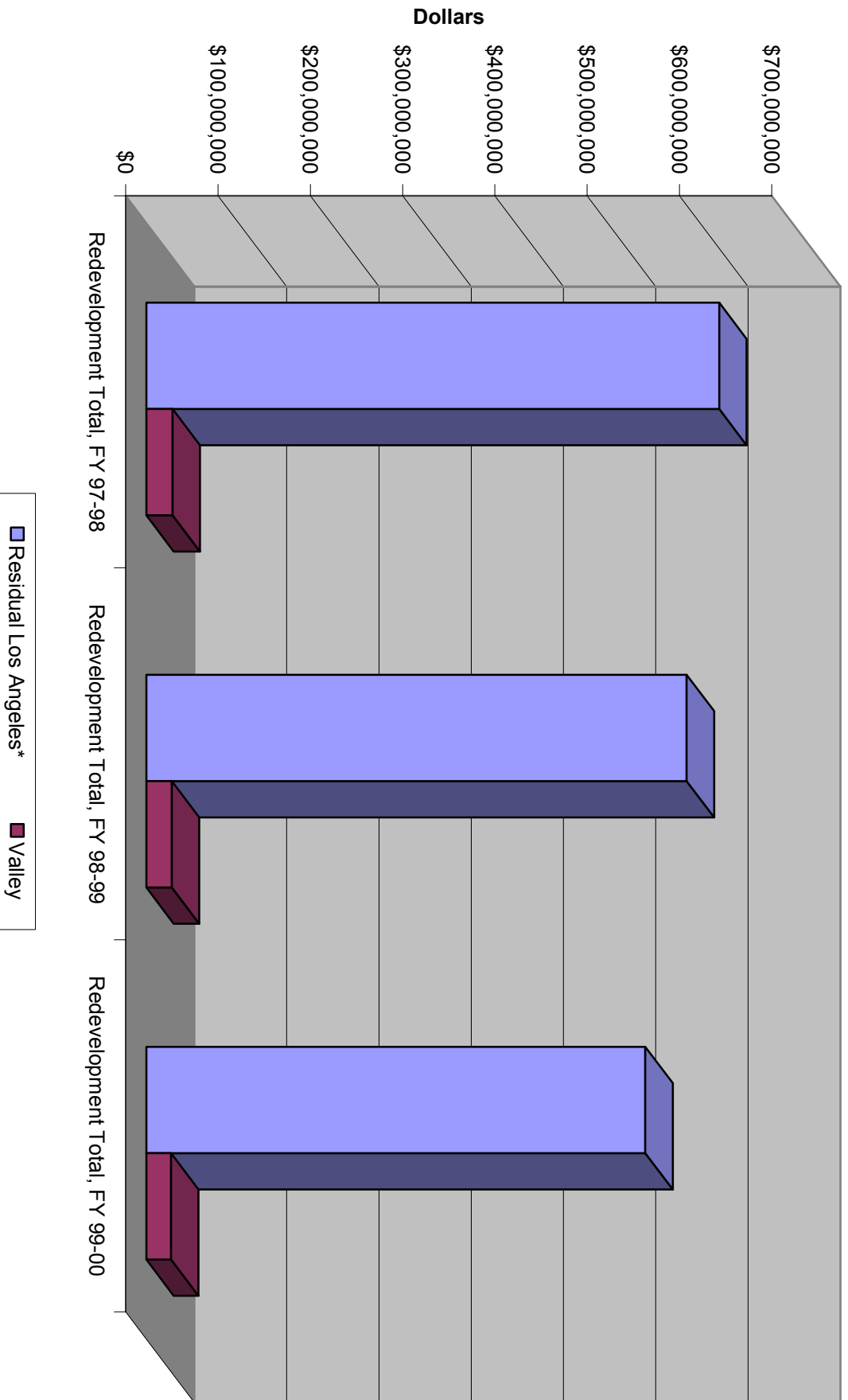


Table 4-2 shows the data from Table 4-1 regarding tax increment, total expenditures, and debt in per capita terms for the redevelopment projects areas in the Valley and those in Residual Los Angeles* for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00. In per capita terms, the difference between the Valley and Residual Los Angeles* is even more pronounced than the relative amounts shown in Table 4-1 and in Graphs 4-1a, 4-1b, and 4-1c. For example, total expenditures per capita in Residual Los Angeles* redevelopment areas were at least ten times the comparable amount for the Valley redevelopment areas.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Table 4-2
 Redevelopment Per Capita by Area of Los Angeles

Category	Area	Redevelopment PC, FY 97-98	Redevelopment PC, FY 98-99	Redevelopment PC, FY 99-00
Tax Increment	Residual Los Angeles*	\$39.64	\$40.74	\$41.46
	Valley	\$4.31	\$4.60	\$5.09

Category	Area	Redevelopment PC, FY 97-98	Redevelopment PC, FY 98-99	Redevelopment PC, FY 99-00
Total Expenditures	Residual Los Angeles*	\$77.69	\$72.57	\$59.46
	Valley	\$5.42	\$6.34	\$5.28

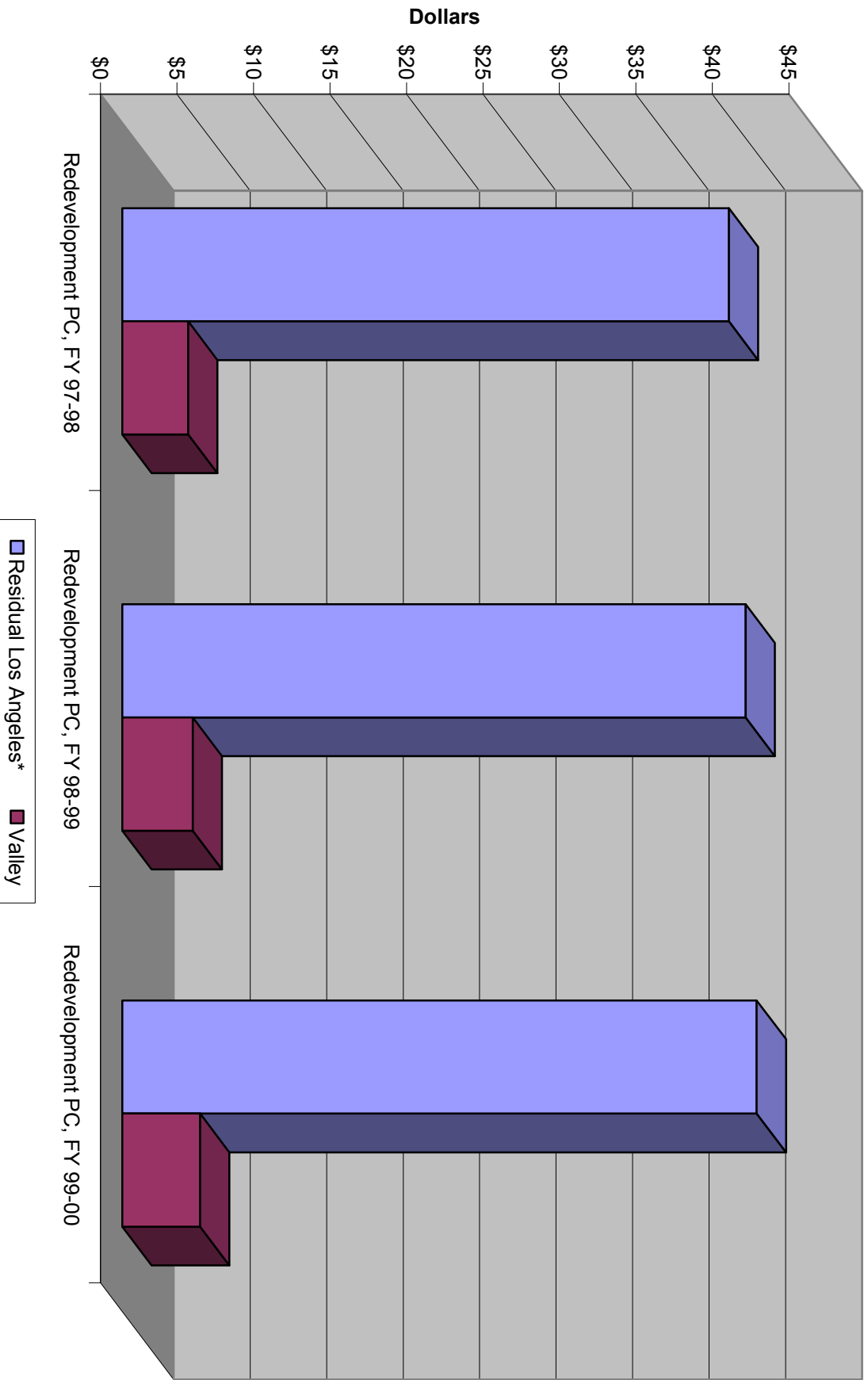
Category	Area	Redevelopment PC, FY 97-98	Redevelopment PC, FY 98-99	Redevelopment PC, FY 99-00
Debt	Residual Los Angeles*	\$299.19	\$282.17	\$260.60
	Valley	\$21.04	\$20.43	\$19.80

Graph 4-2a displays redevelopment tax increment per capita for the Valley and Residual Los Angeles* for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00 as listed in Table 4-2. The per capita figure for the Valley is less than one-eighth of the per-capita figure for Residual Los Angeles*, reflecting the large difference between the redevelopment that has taken place in the Valley and that for Residual Los Angeles*.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-2a
Redevelopment Per Capita Tax Increment by Area, FY 97-98 through FY 99-00

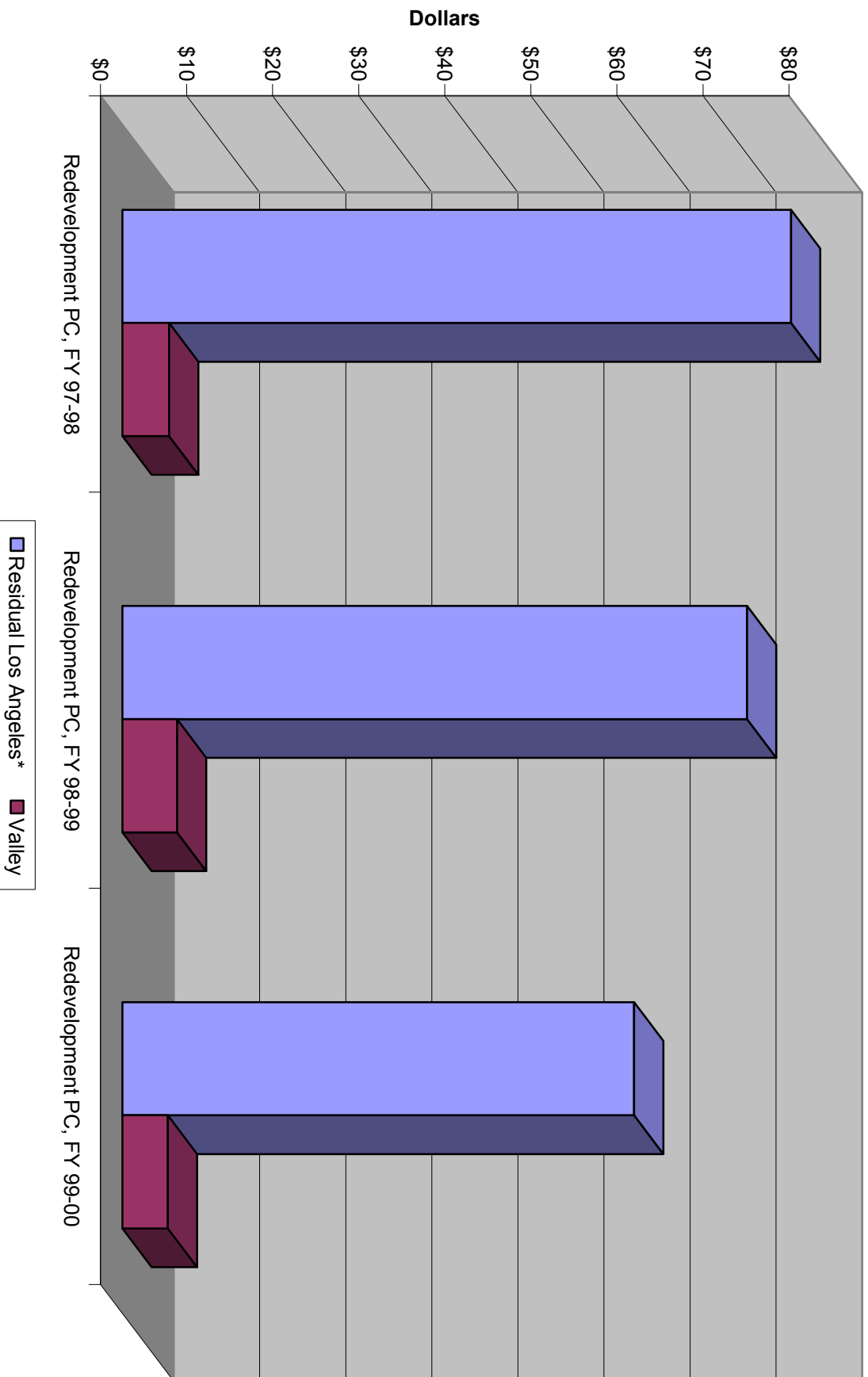


In Graph 4-2b, the per capita redevelopment expenditures for the Valley project areas and those in Residual Los Angeles*, are shown in graphic form for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00. The per capita expenditures for Residual Los Angeles* are more than ten times the per capita expenditures allocated to Valley redevelopment.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-2b
Redevelopment Per Capita Expenditures by Area, FY 97-98 through 99-00



Graph 4-2c shows the gap between the per capita redevelopment debt for the project areas in the Valley and for those project areas in Residual Los Angeles*. This graph, based on the data in Table 4-2 for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00, shows that the per capita redevelopment debt for the Valley is one-tenth the per capita redevelopment debt accrued by Residual Los Angeles*.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-2c
Redevelopment Per Capita Debt by Area, FY 97-98 through FY 99-00

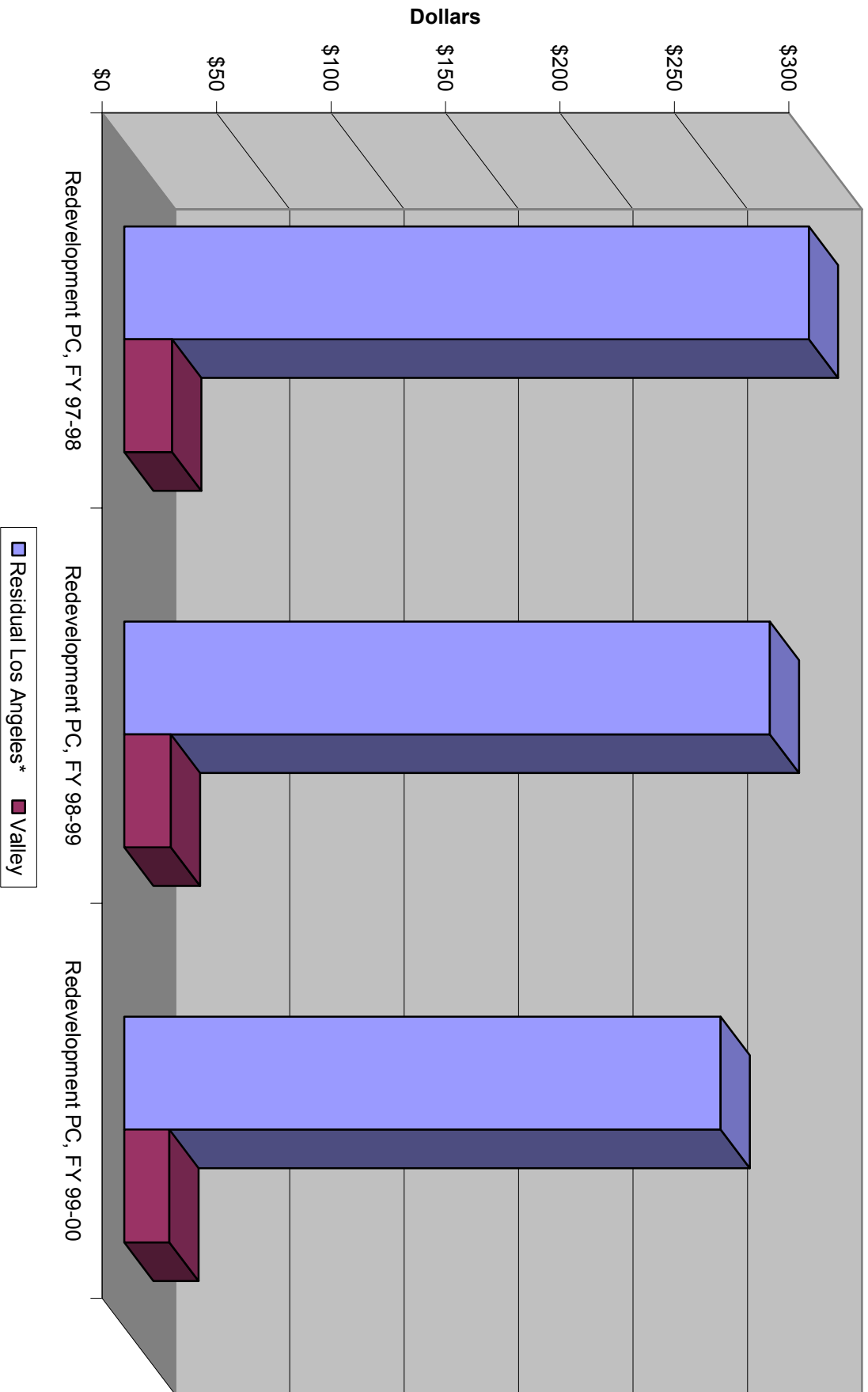


Table 4-3 shows data for redevelopment in selected cities immediately adjacent to the City of Los Angeles (Santa Monica, Burbank, Pasadena, and Glendale). Also shown are the comparable data for the entire City of Los Angeles and for the Valley as well. The first section shows tax increment per capita for each of the selected cities, the City of Los Angeles, and also for the Valley. This section is ranked ordered by the tax increment per capita in FY 1999-00 (the far right column). In general terms, these data indicate that the redevelopment areas in the selected cities generated greater revenue than did those in the City of Los Angeles and in the Valley.

Similar patterns are reflected in the second section, expenditures per capita, and in the third section, debt per capita.

Great caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions from such data because some redevelopment projects do generate substantial increases in municipal sales taxes, which is not reflected in these tables.

Table 4-3

Redevelopment Per Capita for Selected Cities in Los Angeles County and the Valley

Tax Increment Per Capita

City	Tax Increment PC, FY 97-98	Tax Increment PC, FY 98-99	Tax Increment PC, FY 99-00
Santa Monica	\$43.43	\$70.72	\$225.50
Burbank	\$427.71	\$482.41	\$176.45
Pasadena	\$110.88	\$130.43	\$99.99
Glendale	\$59.76	\$76.08	\$94.48
Los Angeles	\$22.10	\$22.35	\$23.28
Valley	\$4.31	\$4.60	\$5.09

Total Expenditures Per Capita

City	Total Expenditures PC, FY 97-98	Total Expenditures PC, FY 98-99	Total Expenditures PC, FY 99-00
Santa Monica	\$43.08	\$18.03	\$903.37
Burbank	\$946.76	\$892.59	\$294.25
Pasadena	\$231.45	\$145.70	\$167.33
Glendale	\$98.24	\$90.42	\$89.19
Los Angeles	\$50.49	\$46.20	\$38.61
Valley	\$5.42	\$6.34	\$5.28

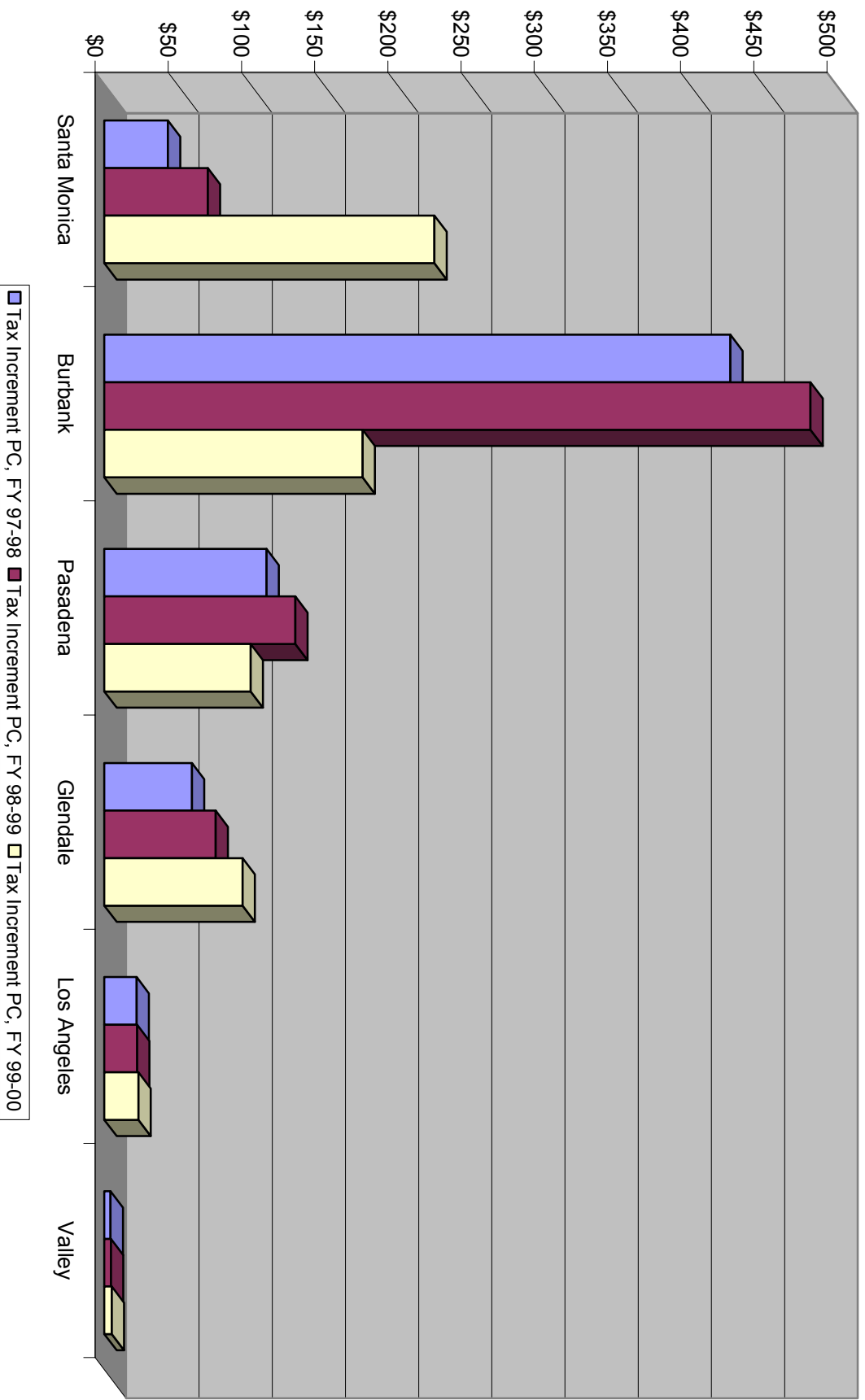
Debt Per Capita

City	Debt PC, FY 97-98	Debt PC, FY 98-99	Debt PC, FY 99-00
Burbank	\$6,629.55	\$6,452.27	\$2,442.26
Santa Monica	\$284.97	\$290.45	\$985.67
Glendale	\$701.13	\$706.84	\$698.99
Pasadena	\$542.27	\$473.96	\$321.45
Los Angeles	\$188.14	\$175.38	\$89.10
Valley	\$21.04	\$20.43	\$19.80

Graph 4-3a shows the data regarding per capita redevelopment tax increment revenue from Table 4-3 in graphic form. Data from FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00 is shown for each of the selected cities, for the City of Los Angeles, and for the Valley. At slightly above five dollars, the Valley has a per capita redevelopment tax increment that is less than a quarter of the per capita redevelopment tax increment for the City of Los Angeles.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-3a
 Per Capita Redevelopment Tax Increment Revenue for Selected Cities, 1997-2000

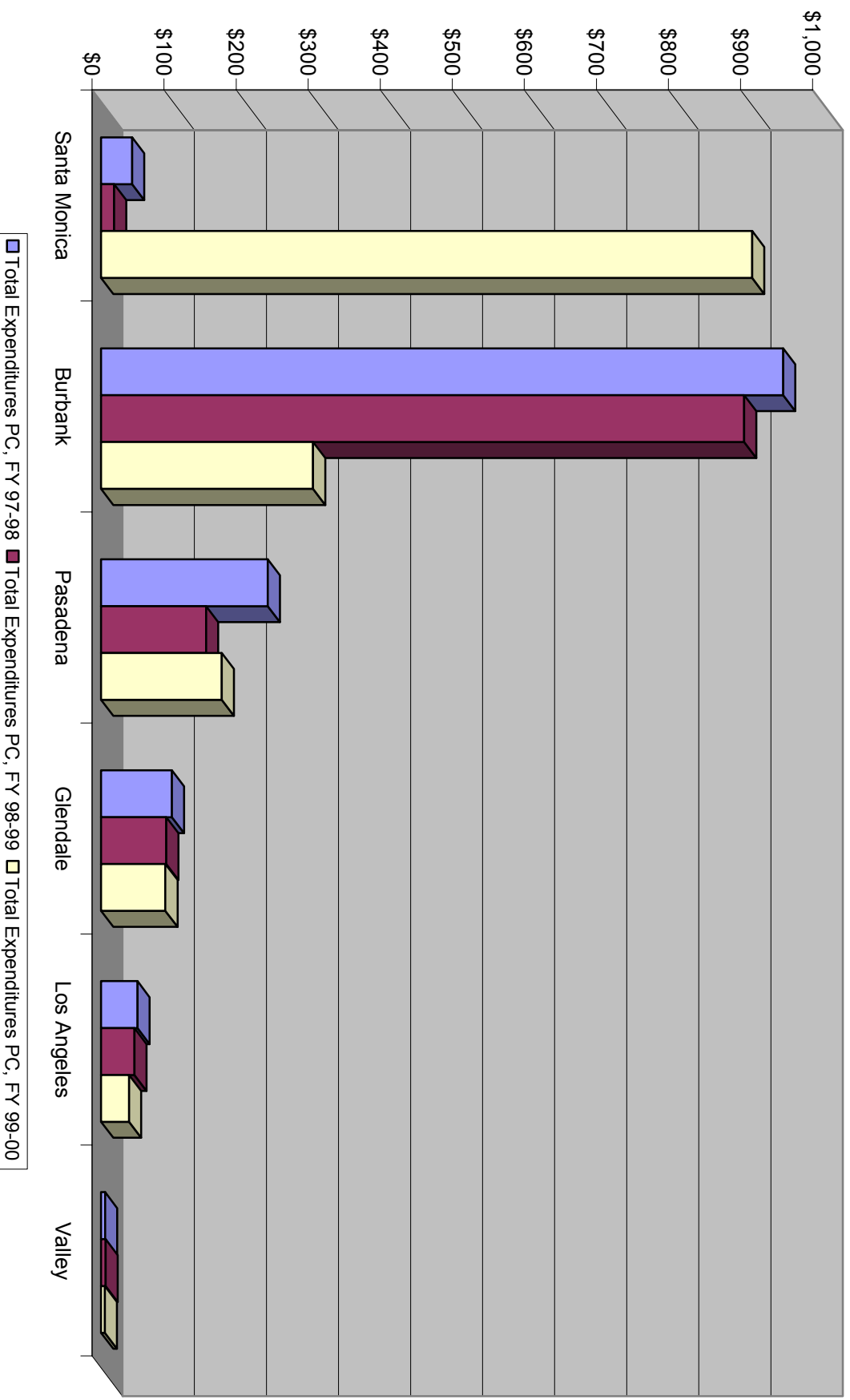


Graph 4-3b shows per capita redevelopment expenditures for the City of Los Angeles, the Valley, and the selected cities adjacent to the City of Los Angeles as is presented in Table 4-3. The graphed data are for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00 and are rank ordered by FY 1999-00. Per capita redevelopment expenditures for the Valley are at most one-seventh of those for the City of Los Angeles, and the per capita redevelopment expenditures for the City of Los Angeles is lower than those of the other selected cities.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-3b
 Per Capita Redevelopment Expenditures for Selected Cities, 1997-2000



Graph 4-3c shows in graphic form the data on per capita redevelopment debt that is provided in Table 4-3. The graphed per capita redevelopment debt data are for the City of Los Angeles, the Valley, and for the other selected cities adjacent to the City of Los Angeles. The data are for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00, and are rank ordered by FY 1999-00. It should be noted that, due to its disproportionate size when compared to the other cities and areas listed in Table 4-3, Burbank's per capita redevelopment debt could not be fully represented on the scale used for this graph.

Graph 4-3c
 Per Capita Redevelopment Debt for Selected Cities, 1997-2000

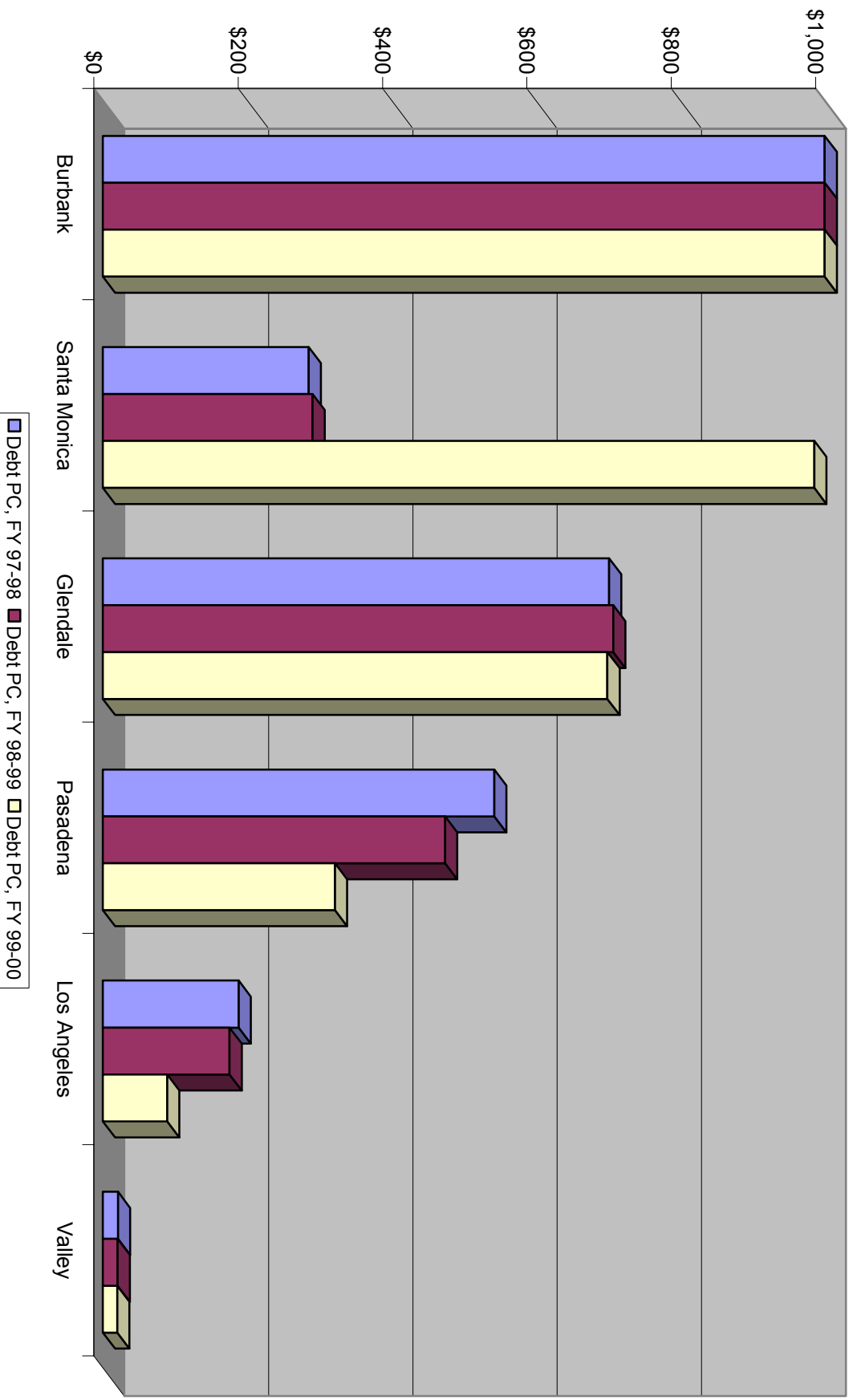


Table 4-4a shows the tax increment per capita generated by redevelopment in selected large California cities for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00, rank ordered by FY 1999-00. Also included are the comparable data for the entire City of Los Angeles, the Valley, and Residual Los Angeles*. Residual Los Angeles* ranked fifth out the ten cities and areas compared, the City of Los Angeles as a whole ranked eighth, and the Valley ranked tenth for FY 1999-00.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Table 4-4a
Tax Increment Per Capita for Selected Large Cities

City	Tax Increment PC, FY 97-98	Tax Increment PC, FY 98-99	Tax Increment PC, FY 99-00
San Jose	\$104.75	\$125.40	\$144.91
Oakland	\$61.21	\$65.71	\$78.39
Anaheim	\$61.75	\$61.18	\$74.28
Sacramento	\$45.60	\$49.92	\$48.35
Residual Los Angeles*	\$39.64	\$40.74	\$41.46
San Francisco	\$29.86	\$39.12	\$40.82
Long Beach	\$29.42	\$33.23	\$30.05
Los Angeles	\$22.26	\$22.88	\$23.28
San Diego	\$17.95	\$19.39	\$22.93
Valley	\$4.31	\$4.60	\$5.09

Graph 4-4a shows in graphic form the per capita redevelopment tax increment data that is presented in Table 4-4a. The graphed data is for selected large California cities, the entire City of Los Angeles, the Valley, and Residual Los Angeles* for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-4a
 Redevelopment Tax Per Capita for Large Cities in California, FY 1997-98 through FY 1999-00

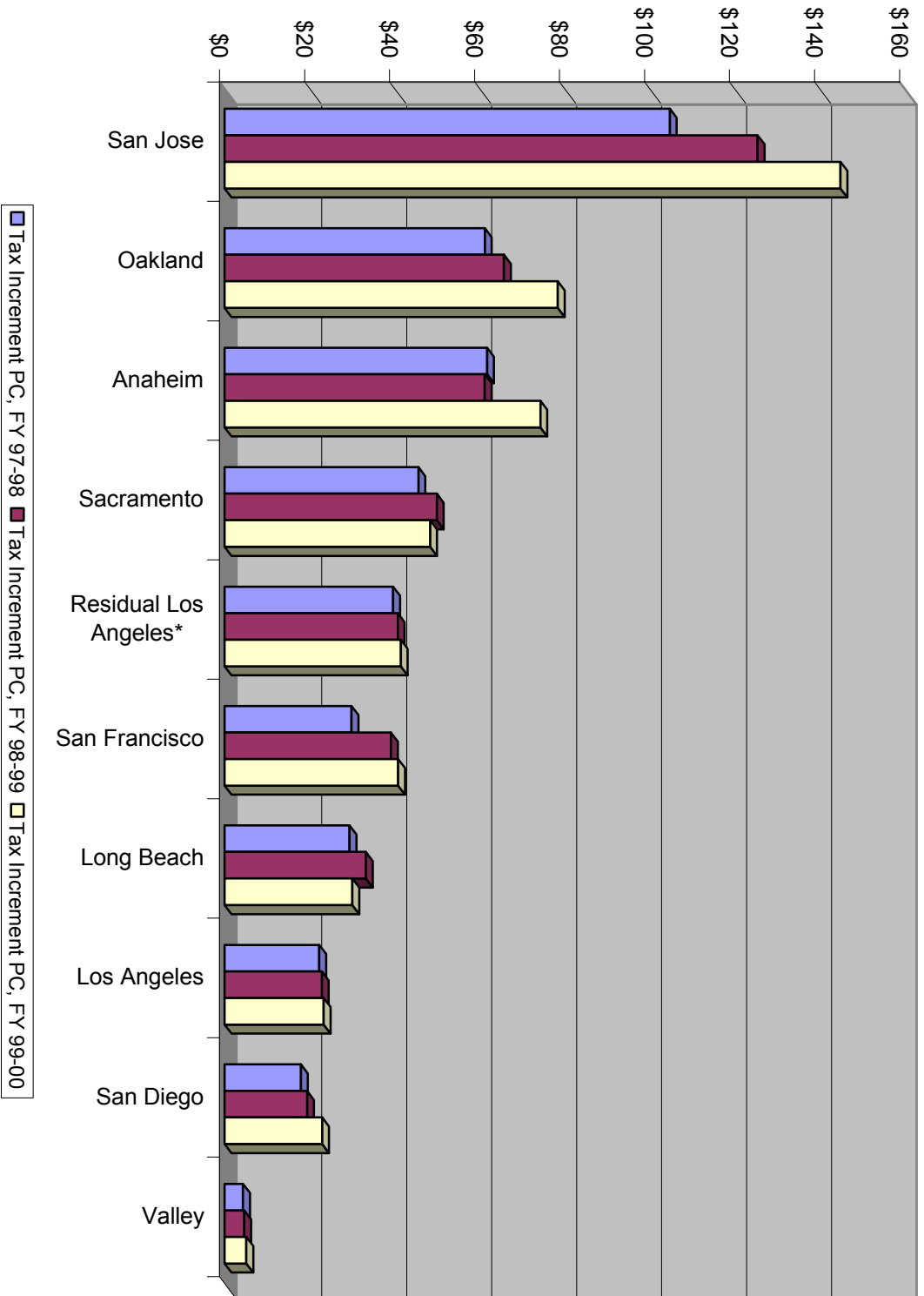


Table 4-4b lists redevelopment expenditures per capita for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00 for selected large California cities, the City of Los Angeles as a whole, the Valley, and Residual Los Angeles*. The table is rank ordered by FY 1999-00. Out of the ten cities and areas compared, Residual Los Angeles* ranked seventh, the City of Los Angeles ranked ninth, and the Valley ranked tenth.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Table 4-4b
 Redevelopment Expenditures Per Capita for Select Large Cities

City	Expenditures PC, FY 97-98	Expenditures PC, FY 98-99	Expenditures PC, FY 99-00
San Jose	\$213.32	\$262.75	\$263.62
San Francisco	\$249.33	\$254.42	\$155.84
Oakland	\$129.00	\$145.68	\$140.89
Sacramento	\$66.19	\$65.99	\$105.01
Anaheim	\$71.55	\$67.53	\$62.68
Long Beach	\$104.33	\$57.92	\$61.15
Residual Los Angeles*	\$77.69	\$72.57	\$59.46
San Diego	\$30.45	\$71.42	\$43.75
Los Angeles	\$50.87	\$47.28	\$38.61
Valley	\$5.42	\$6.34	\$5.28

Graph 4-4b shows the per capita redevelopment expenditure data that is provided in Table 4-4b for selected large California cities, the entire City of Los Angeles, the Valley, and Residual Los Angeles* in graphic form. Residual Los Angeles*, the City of Los Angeles, and the Valley account for three out of the bottom four cities and areas compared in Table 4-4b.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-4b
 Redevelopment Expenditures Per Capita for Large Cities in California, 1997-2000

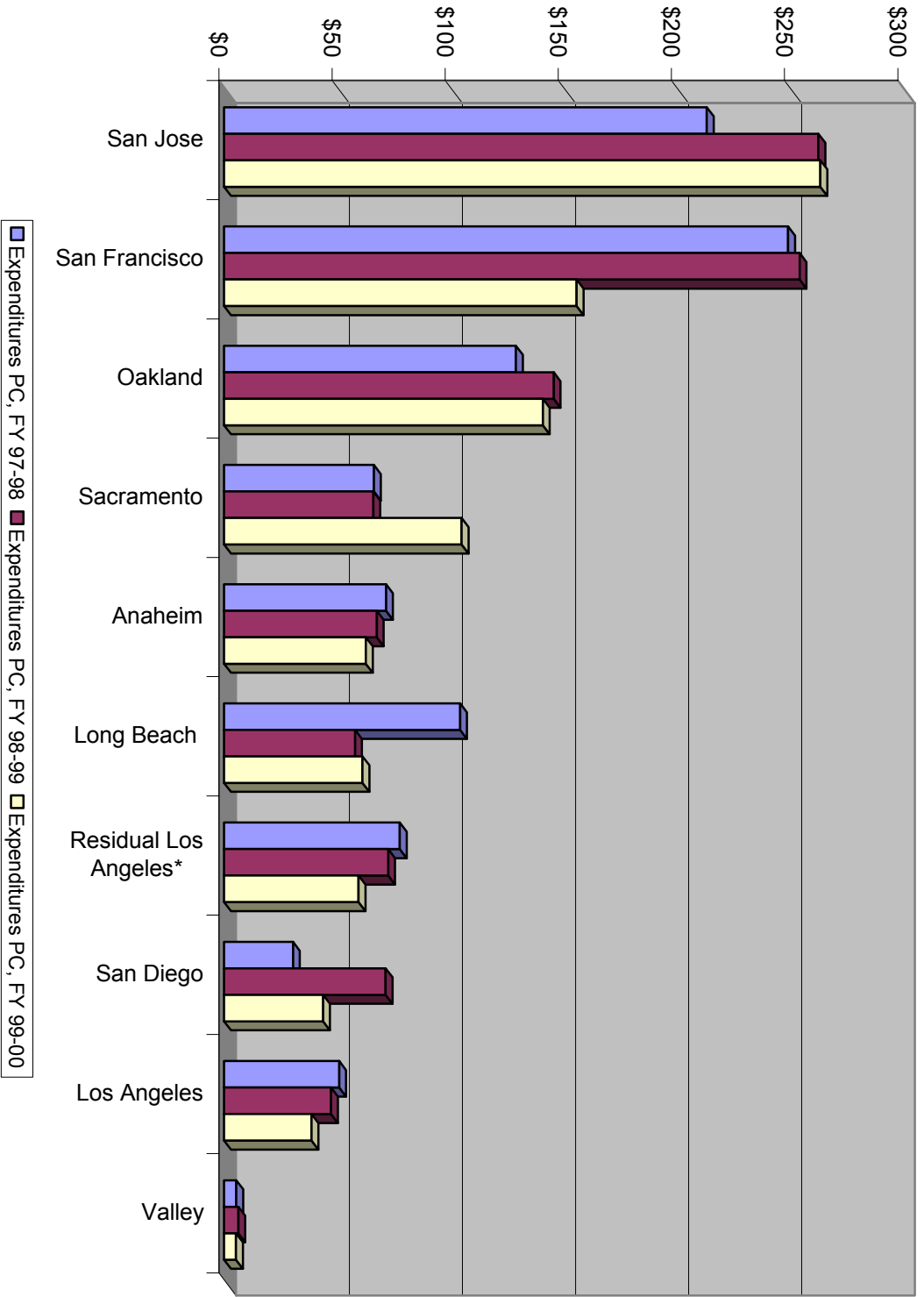


Table 4-4c shows the redevelopment debt per capita for selected large California cities, the entire City of Los Angeles, the Valley, and Residual Los Angeles*. The data is for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00 and is rank ordered by FY 1999-00. Out of the ten cities and areas compared in this table, Residual Los Angeles* ranked eighth, the City of Los Angeles ranked ninth, and the Valley ranked tenth.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Table 4-4c
 Redevelopment Debt Per Capita for Selected Large Cities

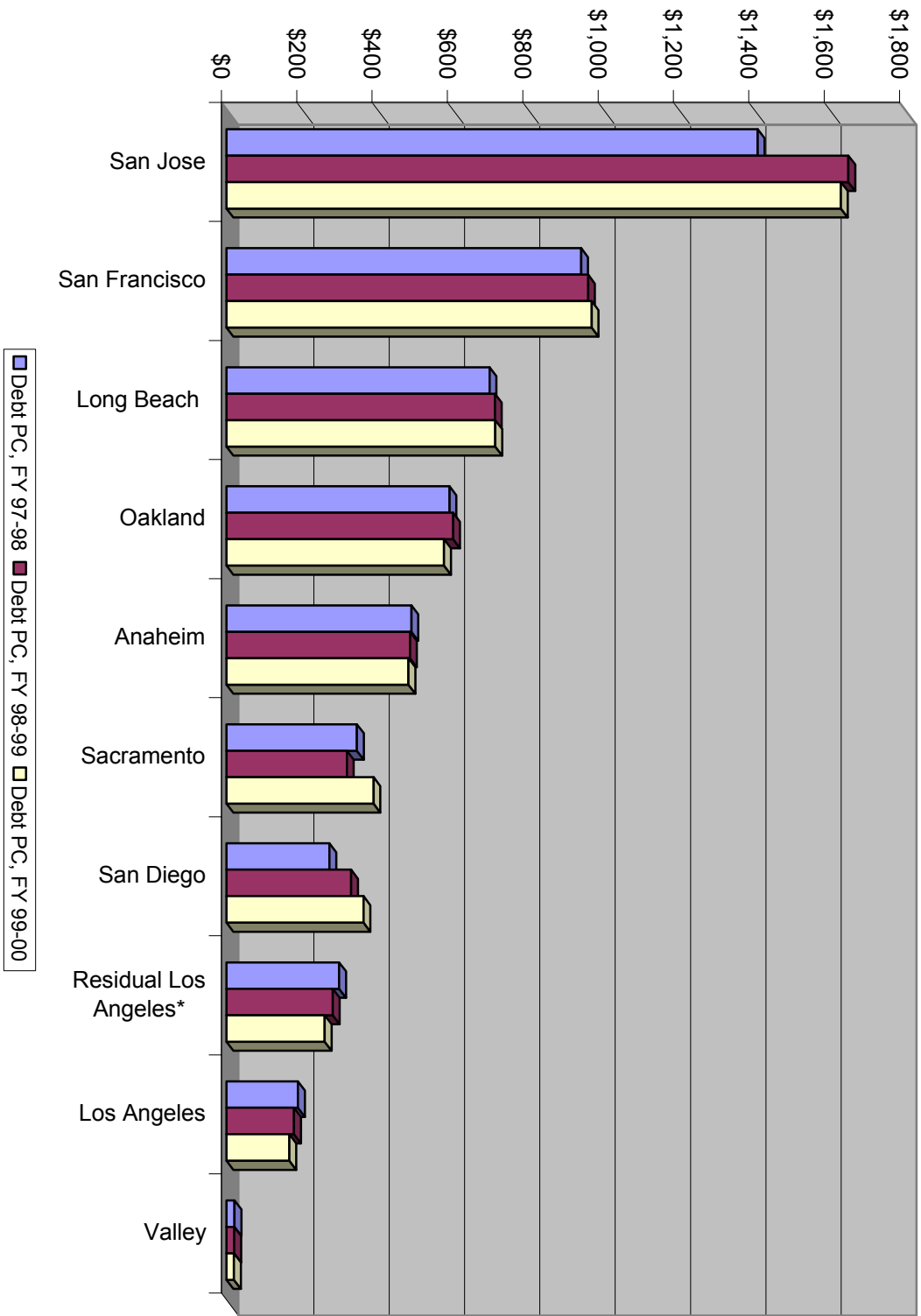
City	Debt PC, FY 97-98	Debt PC, FY 98-99	Debt PC, FY 99-00
San Jose	\$1,410.18	\$1,651.12	\$1,631.03
San Francisco	\$941.28	\$960.00	\$969.35
Long Beach	\$698.48	\$712.39	\$713.36
Oakland	\$591.83	\$601.68	\$577.64
Anaheim	\$490.83	\$487.02	\$483.10
Sacramento	\$346.13	\$319.48	\$390.22
San Diego	\$273.03	\$330.59	\$363.73
Residual Los Angeles*	\$299.19	\$282.17	\$260.60
Los Angeles	\$189.56	\$179.50	\$166.90
Valley	\$21.04	\$20.43	\$19.80

Graph 4-4c shows the per capita redevelopment debt for selected large California cities, the entire City of Los Angeles, the Valley, and Residual Los Angeles* for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00. The graph makes apparent the low per capita redevelopment debt for Residual Los Angeles* and for the City of Los Angeles as a whole relative to the other large cities in Table 4-4c. It also shows the low per capita redevelopment debt for the Valley when compared to that of Residual Los Angeles*, the City of Los Angeles, and especially the other selected cities.

*Residual Los Angeles entails all the redevelopment project areas in the City of Los Angeles excluding the Valley project areas, the Hollywood project area, and the East Hollywood/Beverly-Normandie project area.

Source: The State of California Controller's Community Redevelopment Agencies Annual Reports for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, and FY 1999-00; The State of California Controller's Cities Annual Reports for FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99; The U.S. Census 2000.

Graph 4-4c
 Redevelopment Debt Per Capita for Large Cities in California, 1997-2000



SECTION 5:
Police

Table 5-1 has two sections. The first section shows Police expenditures per capita for each of four areas of the City of Los Angeles (The Los Angeles Police Department divides the city into these four areas: South, Central, West, and Valley) for FY 1997-1998, FY 1998-1999, FY 1999-2000, and FY 2000-2001. The second section shows the percentage change in Police expenditure per capita for each of the 4 sections of the City of Los Angeles between FY 1997-1998 and FY 1998-1999, FY 1998-1999 and FY 1999-2000, FY 1999-2000 and FY 2000-2001, and FY 1997-1998 and FY 2000-2001.

Two factors are particularly noteworthy here. First, Police expenditure per capita actually decreases in each section of the City of Los Angeles over the period shown in the table. Second, in every year, Police expenditure per capita was highest in the South area and lowest in the Valley area.

Table 5-1
Per Capita Police Expenditure

Per Capita Police Expenditure

Area	FY 1997-1998	FY 1998-1999	FY 1999-2000	FY 2000-2001
South	\$312.95	\$292.61	\$314.58	\$288.00
Central	\$246.16	\$229.37	\$250.74	\$232.00
West	\$227.80	\$222.09	\$239.70	\$225.00
Valley	\$177.06	\$168.11	\$183.23	\$170.00

Percent Change in Per Capita Police Expenditure

Area	FY 1997-1998	FY 1998-1999	FY 1999-2000	FY 1997-2000
West	-2.51%	7.93%	-6.13%	-1.23%
Valley	-5.05%	8.99%	-7.22%	-3.99%
Central	-6.82%	9.32%	-7.47%	-5.75%
South	-6.50%	7.51%	-8.45%	-7.97%

Graph 5-1 shows in graphic form the Police expenditure per capita for each of the four areas of the City of Los Angeles (South, Central, West, and Valley) for FY 1997-1998, FY 1998-1999, FY 1999-2000, and FY 2000-2001.

Graph 5-1
Police Expenditure Per Capita by Section of the City of Los Angeles

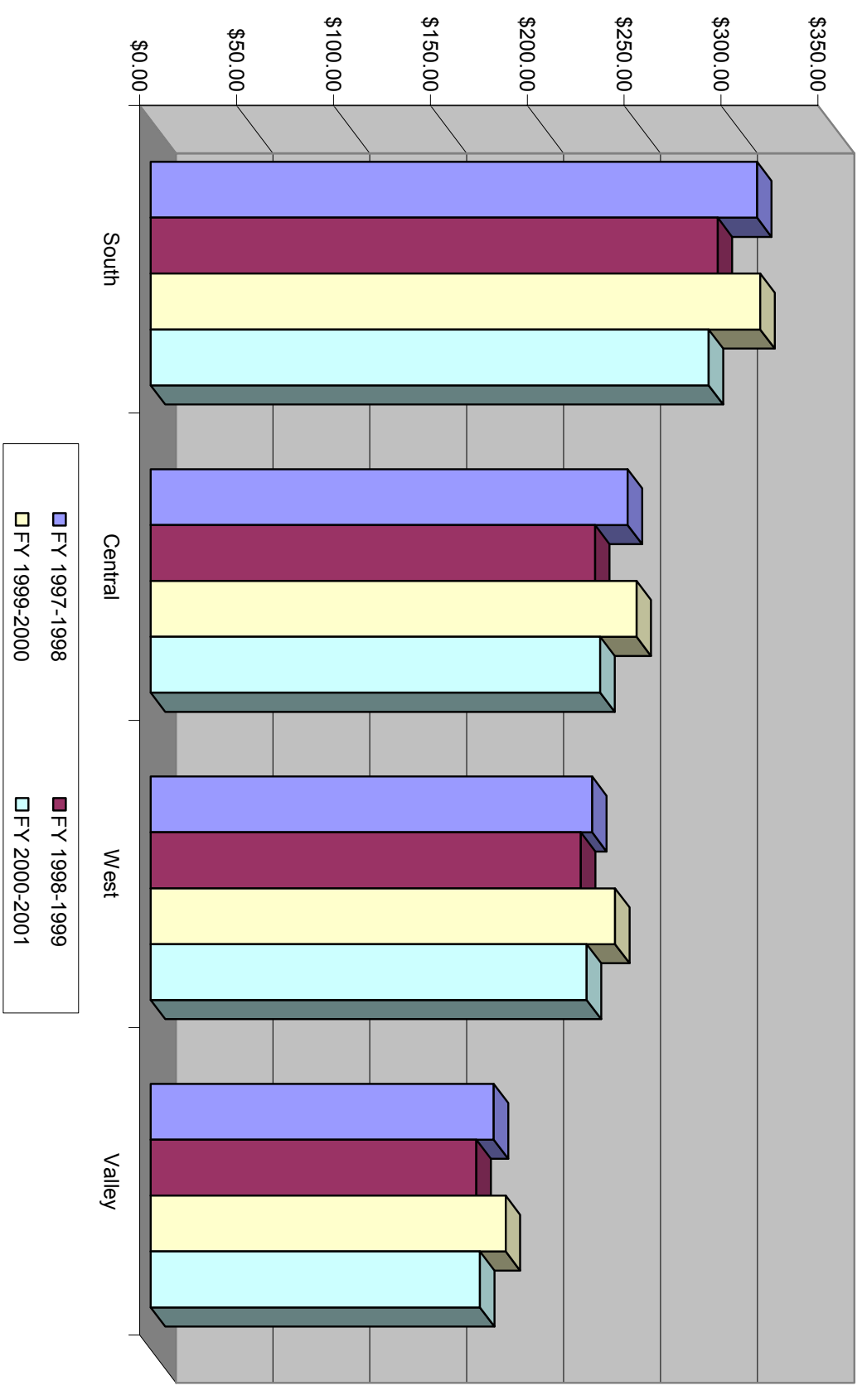


Table 5-2 has two sections. The first section shows Police expenditures per square mile for each of the four areas of the City of Los Angeles (The Los Angeles Police Department divides the city into these four areas: South, Central, West, and Valley) for FY 1997-1998, FY 1998-1999, FY 1999-2000, and FY 2000-2001. The second section shows the percentage change in Police expenditure per square mile for each of the four areas of the City of Los Angeles between FY 1997-1998 and FY 1998-1999, FY 1998-1999 and FY 1999-2000, FY 1999-2000 and FY 2000-2001, and FY 1997-1998 and FY 2000-2001.

On a Police expenditure per square mile basis there is a substantial gap between the South and Central sections and the West and Valley sections of the City of Los Angeles. The Police expenditure per square mile for the Valley is also substantially lower than similar expenditure for the West section.

Table 5-2
Police Expenditure per Square Mile

Police Expenditure Per Square Mile

Area	FY 1997-1998	FY 1998-1999	FY 1999-2000	FY 1997-2000
South	\$3,361,783	\$3,188,777	\$3,541,207	\$3,253,538
Central	\$3,476,826	\$3,309,350	\$3,614,145	\$3,282,852
West	\$1,579,831	\$1,567,925	\$1,719,057	\$1,624,184
Valley	\$1,018,764	\$984,703	\$1,090,264	\$1,015,460

Percent Change in Police Expenditure Per Square Mile

Area	FY 1997-1998	FY 1998-1999	FY 1999-2000	FY 1997-2000
West	-0.75%	9.64%	-5.52%	2.81%
Valley	-3.34%	10.72%	-6.86%	-0.32%
Central	-5.15%	11.05%	-8.12%	-3.22%
South	-4.82%	9.21%	-9.17%	-5.58%

Graph 5-2 shows the data for Table 5-2, Police expenditure per square mile for FY 1997-98, FY 1998-99, FY 1999-00, and FY 2000-01 for each of the four areas of the city in graphic form.

Graph 5-2
Police Expenditure Per Square Mile by Section of the City of Los Angeles

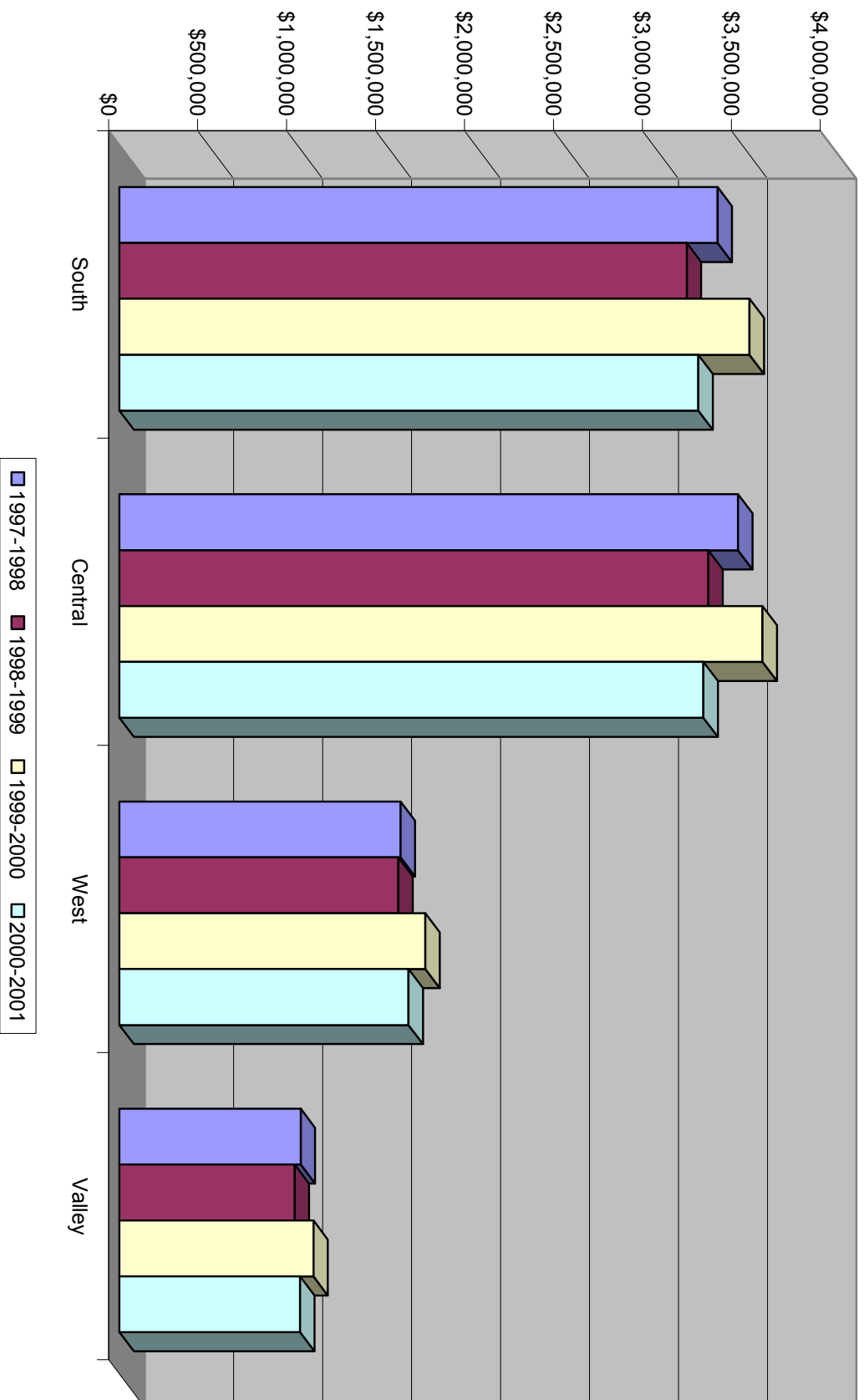


Table 5-3 has two sections. The first section shows Police expenditures per road mile for each of four sections of the City of Los Angeles (The Los Angeles Police Department divides the city into these four sections: South, Central, West, and Valley) for FY 1997-1998, FY 1998-1999, FY 1999-2000, and FY 2000-2001. It also shows the percentage change in Police expenditure per road mile for each of the 4 sections of the City of Los Angeles between FY 1997-1998 and FY 1998-1999, FY 1998-1999 and FY 1999-2000, FY 1999-2000 and FY 2000-2001, and FY 1997-1998 and FY 2000-2001.

The data appears to indicate that the method used for calculating road miles changed in FY 2000-2001. Citywide the number for total road miles increased from 6,482 to 8,560. Despite the change in the Los Angeles Police Department's data set, the relative police expenditure per road mile remains essentially the same; the South and Central sections received relatively more, followed by the West and the Valley.

Table 5-3
Police Expenditure per Road Mile

Police Expenditure Per Road Mile

Area	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
South	\$193,619.43	\$183,659.32	\$203,952.66	\$135,981.76
Central	\$197,889.54	\$188,356.99	\$205,708.90	\$135,403.72
West	\$128,452.74	\$127,486.33	\$139,775.82	\$98,855.82
Valley	\$80,043.35	\$77,364.78	\$85,659.54	\$64,272.86

Percent Change in Police Expenditure Per Road Mile

Area	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	1997-2000
West	-0.75%	9.64%	-29.28%	-23.04%
Valley	-3.35%	10.72%	-24.97%	-19.70%
South	-5.14%	11.05%	-33.33%	-29.77%
Central	-4.82%	9.21%	-34.18%	-31.58%

Graph 5-3 shows the data from table 5-3, police expenditure per road mile, for each of the four sections of the City of Los Angeles in graphic form.

Graph 5-3
Police Expenditure Per Road Mile by Section of the City of Los Angeles

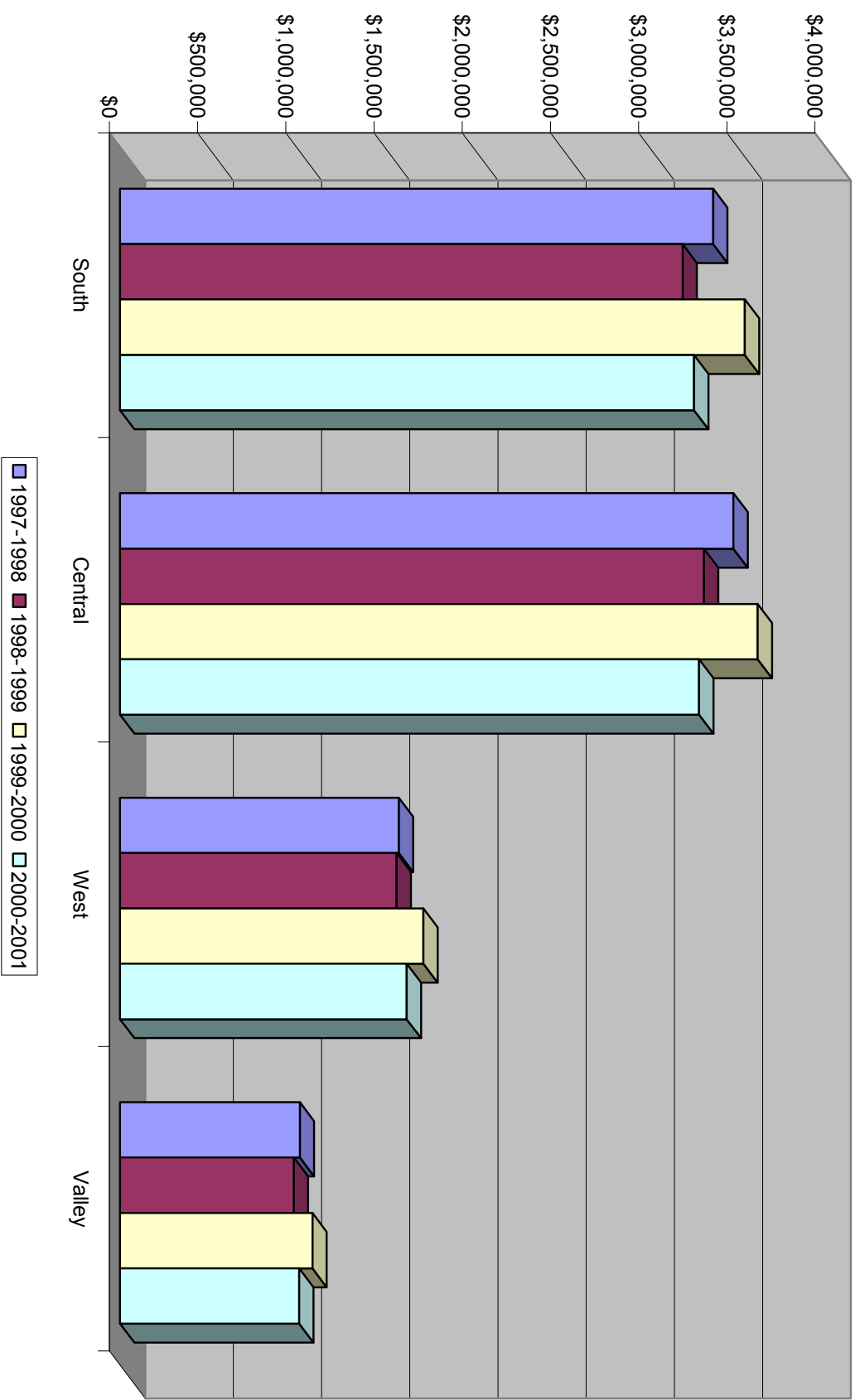


Table 5-4 shows the total number of personnel, along with the number of civilian employees and sworn police officers for each year, in the Los Angeles Police Department for FY 1997-1998, FY 1998-1999, FY 1999-2000, and FY 2000-2001. The number of sworn officers decreased from 9,720 in 1997 to 9,168 in 2000.

Table 5-4
Number of Personnel in the Los Angeles Police Department

Personnel	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian	3,051	3,083	3,083	3,090
Sworn	9,720	9,671	9,504	9,168
Total	12,771	12,754	12,587	12,258

Graph 5-4 shows the data from Table 5-4 (total personnel, sworn officers, and civilian employees for 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000) in graphic form.

Graph 5-4
Number of Sworn Officers, Civilian Employees and Total Personnel in the Los Angeles Police
Department: 1997-2000

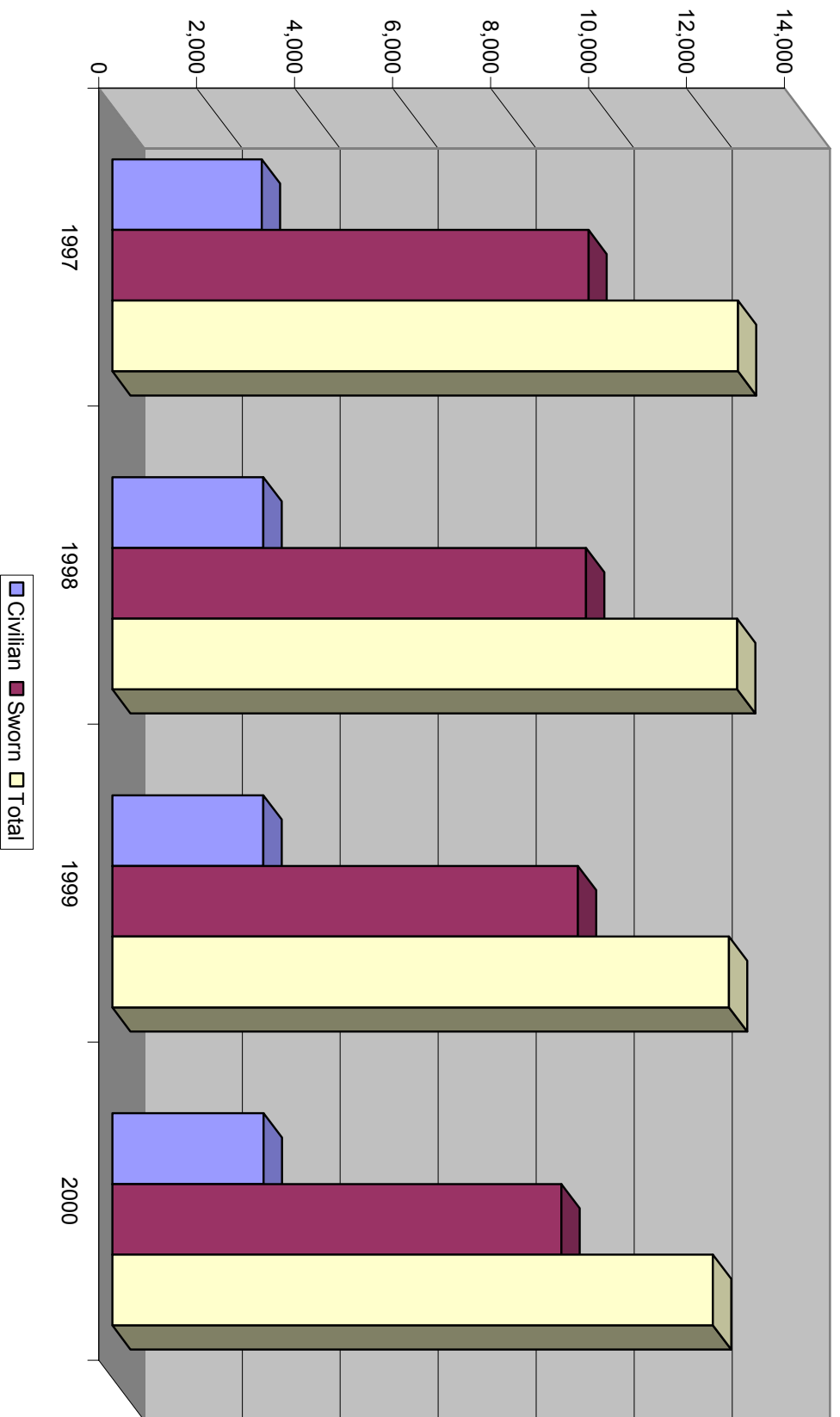


Table 5-5 shows the percentage change decrease in total employees and the percent change in sworn officers for the City of Los Angeles between FY 1997-1998 and FY 1998-1999, FY 1998-1999 and FY 1999-2000, FY 1999-2000 and FY 2000-2001, and FY 1997-1998 and FY 2000-2001. In every year shown, there was a larger decrease in the number of sworn officers than in the percentage decrease in the total number of employees.

Table 5-5
Percent Change in Total Personnel and Sworn Officers in the Los Angeles Police
Department

Personnel	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	1997-2000
Sworn Officers	-0.50%	-1.73%	-3.54%	-5.68%
Total	-0.13%	-1.31%	-2.61%	-4.02%

Graph 5-5 shows the data from table 5-5, percentage decrease in sworn and total employees in graphic form.

It is important to note that for the years examined there was a relative decrease in the number of sworn officers as well as total personnel, culminating in an overall decrease of 5.68% from FY 1997-1998 to FY 2000-2001.

Graph 5-5
Percentage Decrease in Sworn and Total Officers in the Los Angeles Police Department: 1997-2000

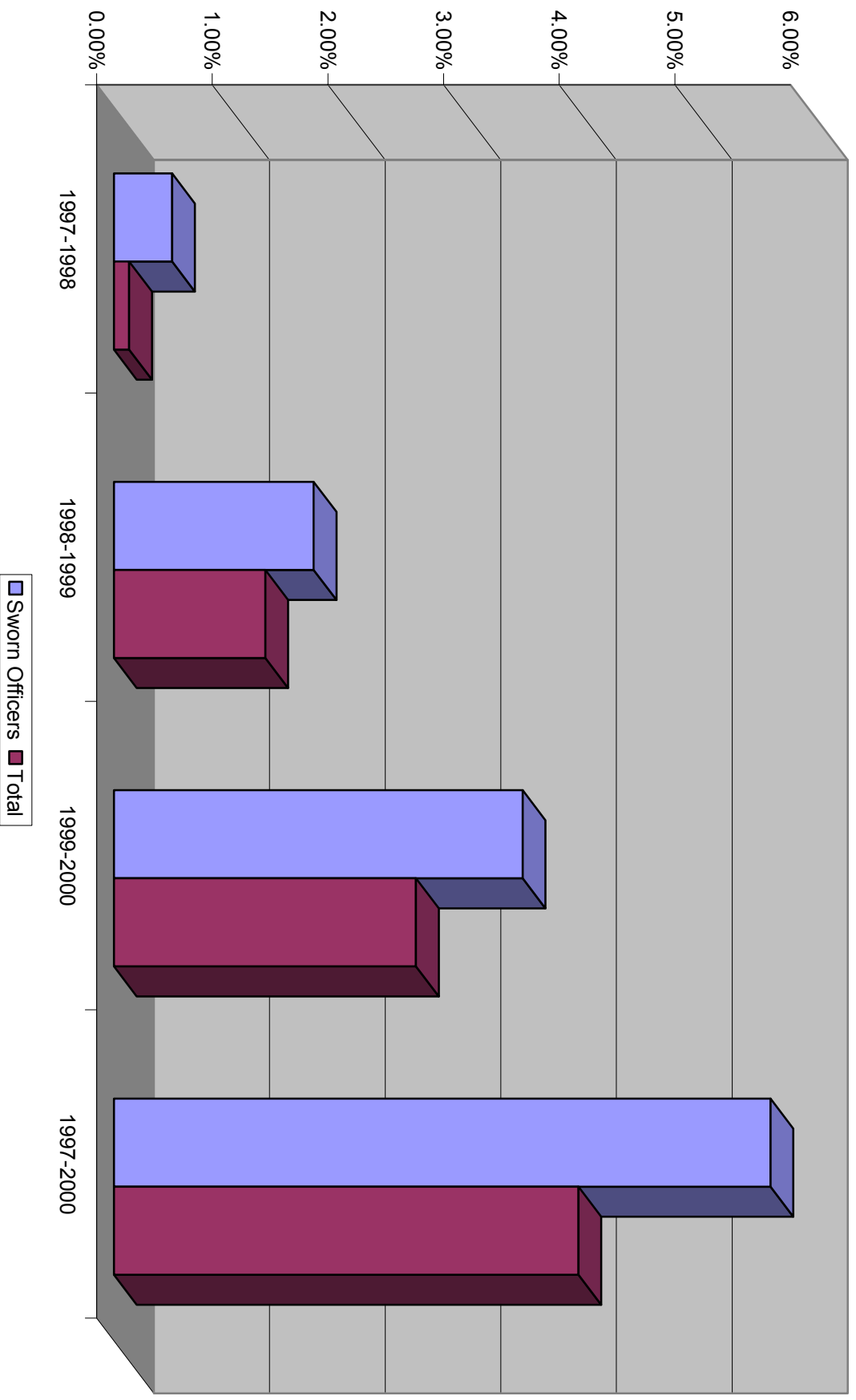


Table 5-6 shows two data sets for each of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. The middle column “Violent Crimes per 1000 residents” shows the violent crimes rate per 1,000 residents in 1999. The right-hand column, “Police Expenditure per Capita” shows the Police Expenditures per capita for FY 1998-99. The cities are listed in rank order by police expenditures per capita.

Table 5-6
Violent Crime per 1,000 Residents vs. Police Expenditure per Capita

Jurisdiction	Violent Crimes per 1000 residents	Police Expenditure PC
Vernon	928.57	\$86,135.20
Industry	225.90	\$6,025.58
Irwindale	44.54	\$3,347.56
Beverly Hills	4.54	\$786.63
El Segundo	2.10	\$735.78
Signal Hill	4.82	\$486.48
Culver City	4.76	\$412.23
Santa Fe Springs	8.95	\$411.46
Santa Monica	6.67	\$400.49
Los Angeles	12.39	\$365.56
Commerce	12.24	\$333.69
Manhattan Beach	2.32	\$295.72
Pasadena	5.80	\$286.74
Long Beach	7.19	\$279.13
Hawthorne	13.91	\$268.03
Hermosa Beach	3.76	\$262.74
West Hollywood	8.64	\$253.59
Torrance	3.04	\$252.90
Burbank	2.95	\$245.52
Palos Verdes Estates	0.76	\$228.41
Inglewood	11.23	\$226.98
Redondo Beach	2.49	\$226.38
Azusa	3.48	\$222.09
Montebello	5.32	\$216.40
Monrovia	4.22	\$211.88
San Fernando	4.90	\$207.20
Whittier	3.25	\$206.87
Pomona	9.95	\$205.11
Avalon	8.12	\$196.61
San Marino	0.58	\$194.79
Covina	4.90	\$193.20
Compton	15.51	\$187.38
South Pasadena	2.33	\$184.65
Glendale	2.66	\$181.89
Gardena	10.29	\$180.01
Huntington Park	8.52	\$178.38
Arcadia	2.59	\$174.82
Downey	3.77	\$174.39
Claremont	2.06	\$173.95
West Covina	3.95	\$171.61
Alhambra	3.28	\$161.33
Bell Gardens	8.01	\$158.37
Malibu	1.76	\$157.44
Lancaster	32.81	\$157.10
South Gate	7.03	\$152.05
Monterey Park	3.05	\$149.51
Rolling Hills Estates	1.86	\$146.33

Table 5-6

Violent Crime per 1,000 Residents vs. Police Expenditure per Capita (continued)

Jurisdiction	Violent Crimes per 1000 residents	Police Expenditure PC
Westlake Village	1.41	\$139.30
El Monte	8.33	\$136.57
Hawaiian Gardens	7.45	\$132.41
Sierra Madre	0.60	\$130.86
San Gabriel	4.91	\$130.85
Carson	7.97	\$128.99
South El Monte	7.96	\$127.42
Glendora	1.99	\$126.68
Maywood	4.42	\$124.84
Bell	8.68	\$124.71
Cerritos	3.69	\$124.42
Baldwin Park	3.12	\$114.05
Duarte	5.30	\$112.08
Lawndale	9.51	\$109.76
Bellflower	7.41	\$106.03
La Verne	0.59	\$104.56
San Dimas	3.49	\$98.60
La Puente	6.55	\$96.52
Artesia	6.95	\$94.54
Cudahy	6.82	\$93.28
Agoura Hills	2.55	\$91.01
Lomita	5.54	\$88.52
Pico Rivera	6.84	\$86.54
Norwalk	6.95	\$85.32
Calabasas	1.84	\$83.66
La Mirada	2.52	\$82.52
Lakewood	8.45	\$82.15
La Canada-Flintridge	1.87	\$81.99
Palmdale	7.94	\$80.55
Walnut	2.71	\$75.65
Temple City	3.61	\$69.75
Lynwood	14.78	\$68.56
La Habra Heights	1.91	\$66.85
Hidden Hills	1.48	\$63.73
Santa Clarita	2.91	\$63.53
Rancho Palos Verdes	1.31	\$56.56
Diamond Bar	1.93	\$53.05
Bradbury	0.00	\$47.17
Rolling Hills	1.47	\$44.83
Paramount	7.79	\$14.43
Rosemead	6.62	\$0.00

Table 5-7 has two columns. The first column has city names. The second column, "Ratio PE/Cap vs. VC/1,000 Residents" is calculated for each city by dividing police expenditures per capita by the "1999 Violent Crimes per 1,000 Residents" value. This ratio which is hereinafter referred to as the "Police Support Index," gives a relative measure of police expenditures against the violent crime rate for each city. The cities are listed in rank order by the Police Support Index.

For example, El Segundo, the first city, has a police expenditure per capita of \$735.78. When this police expenditure per capita is divided by the violent crime rate per 1,000 residents, the result is Police Support Index of 350.27. The Police Support Index number affords a convenient way of measuring an individual city's police expenditures relative to that particular city's violent crime rate. The City of Los Angeles has relatively high police expenditure per capita (\$365.56), but it also has a relatively high violent crime rate per 1,000 residents (12.39). Consequently, the Police Support Index number for the City of Los Angeles is a comparatively low 29.51, or just slightly above Police Support Index number for West Hollywood (29.34) and slightly below the Police Support Index number for Rolling Hills (30.54).

Burbank (83.16), Glendale (68.48), Pasadena (49.47) and San Fernando (42.26) all have a much higher Police Support Index than the City of Los Angeles (29.51). As noted in the previous paragraph, the City of West Hollywood has a slightly lower Police Support Index (29.34) than the City of Los Angeles.

Table 5-7

Ratio, Per Capita Police Expenditures vs. Violent Crime per 1,000 Residents

Jurisdiction	Ratio, PE/capita vs. VC/1000 residents
El Segundo	350.27
San Marino	337.96
Palos Verdes Estates	302.02
Sierra Madre	216.98
La Verne	176.63
Beverly Hills	173.16
Manhattan Beach	127.50
Signal Hill	100.98
Westlake Village	98.76
Vernon	92.76
Redondo Beach	91.08
Malibu	89.20
Culver City	86.63
Claremont	84.39
Torrance	83.22
Burbank	83.16
South Pasadena	79.22
Rolling Hills Estates	78.88
Irwindale	75.16
Hermosa Beach	69.83
Glendale	68.48
Arcadia	67.43
Azusa	63.82
Whittier	63.73
Glendora	63.59
Santa Monica	60.09
Monrovia	50.23
Pasadena	49.47
Alhambra	49.24
Monterey Park	49.03
Downey	46.27
Santa Fe Springs	45.97
Calabasas	45.50
La Canada-Flintridge	43.82
West Covina	43.42
Rancho Palos Verdes	43.25
Hidden Hills	42.94
San Fernando	42.26
Montebello	40.69
Covina	39.41
Long Beach	38.81
Baldwin Park	36.56
Agoura Hills	35.63
La Habra Heights	34.94
Cerritos	33.75
La Mirada	32.73
Rolling Hills	30.54
Los Angeles	29.51

Table 5-7

Ratio, Per Capita Police Expenditures vs. Violent Crime per 1,000 Residents (continued)

Jurisdiction	Ratio, PE/capita vs. VC/1000 residents
West Hollywood	29.34
Maywood	28.25
San Dimas	28.23
Walnut	27.94
Diamond Bar	27.50
Commerce	27.26
Industry	26.67
San Gabriel	26.63
Avalon	24.22
Santa Clarita	21.81
South Gate	21.61
Duarte	21.14
Huntington Park	20.95
Pomona	20.62
Inglewood	20.21
Bell Gardens	19.76
Temple City	19.33
Hawthorne	19.27
Hawaiian Gardens	17.77
Gardena	17.49
El Monte	16.39
Carson	16.18
South El Monte	16.01
Lomita	15.97
La Puente	14.72
Bell	14.37
Bellflower	14.30
Cudahy	13.68
Artesia	13.61
Pico Rivera	12.66
Norwalk	12.28
Compton	12.08
Lawndale	11.54
Palmdale	10.14
Lakewood	9.72
Lancaster	4.79
Lynwood	4.64
Paramount	1.85
Bradbury	-
Rosemead	-

Graph 5-7 shows the Police Support Index number for the selected cities of Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, San Fernando, Long Beach, Los Angeles and West Hollywood. The higher the Police Support Index, the greater the amount of police resources is relative to the violent crime rate. So, a higher Police Support Index number indicates a higher level of Police service.

Source: Los Angeles County Almanac, 1999; California State Controller's Report for FY 1998-99.

Graph 5-7
Police Support Index, 1999

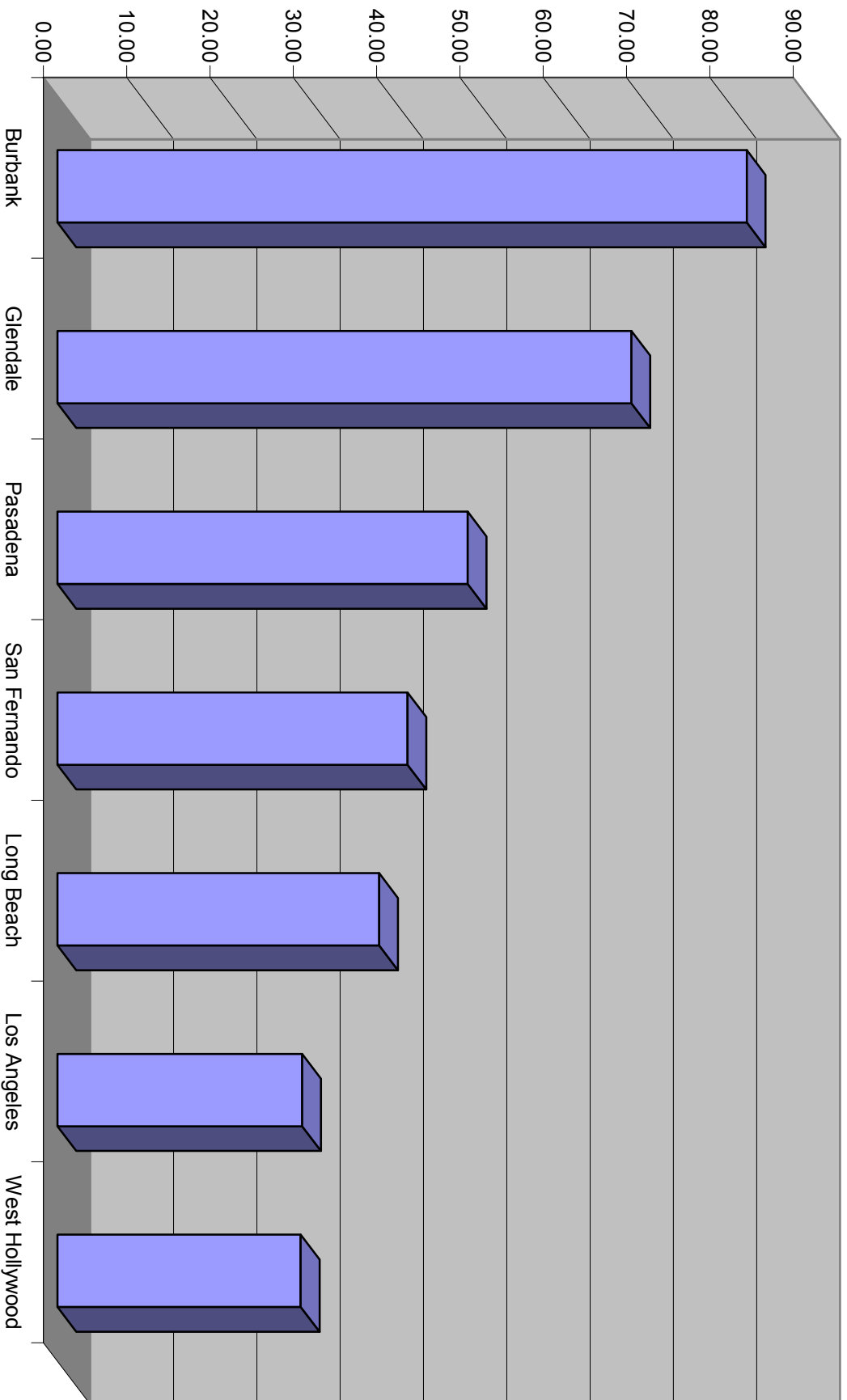


Table 5-8 shows the “Police Support Index” (right hand column) for selected large cities in California. A high value in the Police Support Index indicates a greater allotment of police resources relative to the violent crime rate. Thus, a higher Police Support Index indicates a higher level of service. The cities are rank ordered by Police Support Index values, with the City of Los Angeles second lowest, only above Oakland.

Table 5-8
Police Support Index, 1999

City Name	Total Violent Crimes	Police Expenditure Per Capita	Violent Crime per 1,000 Citizens	Ratio of Per Capita Police Expenditure to Violent Crime per 1,000 Citizens
Long Beach	3,257	\$279.13	7.19	\$38.81
Anaheim	1,639	\$200.77	5.35	\$37.52
San Francisco	6,555	\$287.57	8.29	\$34.68
San Diego	7,411	\$204.31	5.91	\$34.58
Sacramento	3,084	\$245.40	7.65	\$32.09
San Jose	5,088	\$170.72	5.60	\$30.50
Los Angeles	46,840	\$365.56	12.39	\$29.51
Oakland	5,754	\$376.05	14.39	\$26.14

Graph 5-8 shows the Police Support Index for selected large cities in California. A higher the Police Support Index indicates a higher level of police resources relative to the violent crime rate. The City of Los Angeles has the second lowest police support index.

Source: Los Angeles County Almanac, 1999; California State Controller's Report for FY 1998-99.

Graph 5-8
Police Support Index for Large Cities in California, 1999

