



2025 Southern California Economic Update

Los Angeles County Report



Table of Contents

Los Angeles County	2
Introduction	2
Economic Context and Forecast	2
Labor Market and Industry Employment	4
Film, Television, and the Information Sector	7
Taxable Sales.....	7
Housing Market.....	8
Housing Prices	8
Rent.....	9
Building Permits	10
Market Implications	12
Trade and Logistics.....	12
Conclusion and Outlook.....	14
Looking Ahead.....	14
References	15

Los Angeles County

Shannon M. Sedgwick, Senior Director

Institute for Applied Economics, Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC)

INTRODUCTION

Los Angeles County remains the economic anchor of Southern California and the largest county economy in the United States, with output approaching \$1 trillion. The scale of the county's labor force, its diverse industrial base, world-class higher education institutions, and globally connected infrastructure position it as a central driver of growth within the SCAG region. Despite a series of significant disruptions in 2025, including the Palisades and Eaton wildfires, historically high tariff levels, and intensified federal immigration enforcement, the county demonstrated measurable economic resilience.

2025's disruptions occurred against a broader backdrop of national economic moderation, tightening financial conditions, and uneven recovery across major industries. Yet Los Angeles County's large service-based economy, strong health care sector, and substantial public-sector footprint helped maintain overall stability. Employment expanded modestly, taxable sales showed signs of improvement, and key segments of the housing market maintained their footing despite elevated mortgage rates and construction cost pressures.

At the same time, structural challenges persisted. Job losses in manufacturing, professional services, and film and television production underscored ongoing adjustments to changing market conditions, technological transformations, and shifting global demand. Housing affordability remained a constraint for residents and employers alike, and slower population growth continued to influence demand for goods, services, and housing.

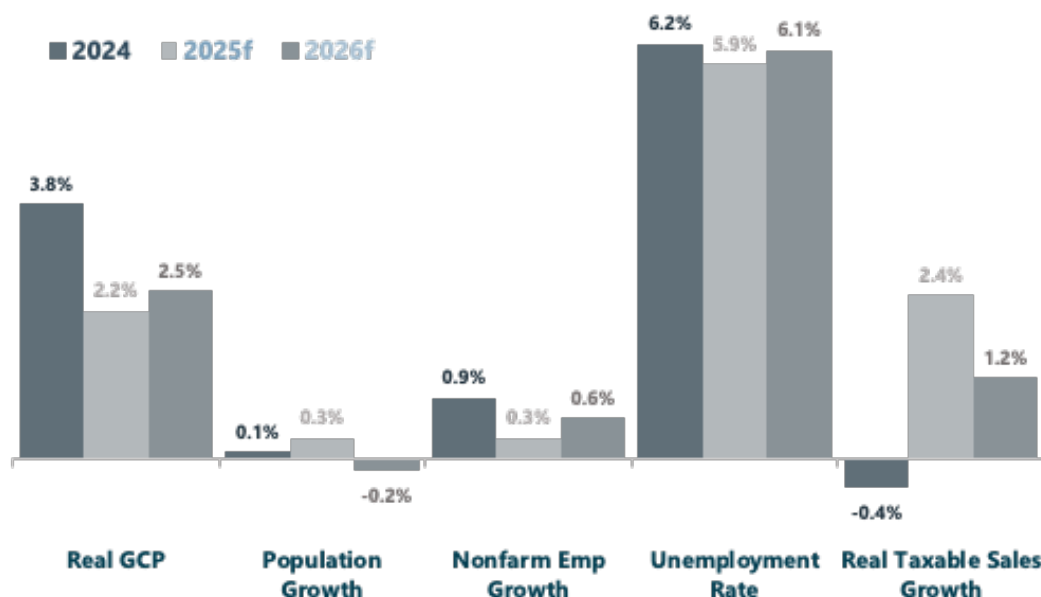
Against this environment, Los Angeles County's performance in 2025 reflects both the benefits of a broad economic base and the impacts of sector-specific headwinds. The following sections examine these dynamics in detail, drawing on labor market indicators, taxable sales data, housing trends, and sector-level performance to provide a comprehensive overview of economic conditions in the county.

ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND FORECAST

Los Angeles County's economy demonstrated impressive resilience in 2025 despite facing a series of severe challenges. These included the devastating Palisades and Eaton wildfires, which destroyed homes and disrupted businesses; tariff levels unseen since the Great Depression, which increased the cost of goods and services and stifled international cargo traffic into the region; and aggressive federal immigration enforcement, which detained workers and dampened economic activity. It should also be noted that these challenges come on top of the dislocations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, high inflation, and Hollywood strikes just a few years earlier.

Exhibit 1 shows that LAEDC forecasts real gross county product (GCP) in Los Angeles to grow by 2.2 percent for all of 2025. While down from the 3.8 percent level seen in 2024, it still represents healthy growth for the county, and it is anticipated that this growth will pick up in 2026.

Exhibit 1 LAEDC Economic Outlook: Los Angeles County



This economic performance comes with only modest population growth in the county. The county’s population grew only 0.1 percent in 2024 and is forecasted to increase to 0.3 percent for 2025. In 2026, the economy is expected to expand despite a population contraction of 0.2 percent because of the Trump administration’s hostility to immigration. Los Angeles County, and California more generally, have relied upon foreign net migration to compensate for slowing birth rates.

Nonfarm employment growth is expected to perform consistently with the trends seen in real GCP. Following 0.9 percent growth last year, nonfarm employment growth is forecast to reach only 0.3 percent this year and rebound to 0.6 percent next year. The unemployment rate also is expected to follow suit, measuring 6.2 percent in 2025, 5.9 percent this year, and 6.1 percent next year.

Real taxable sales in the county contracted in 2024 by 0.4 percent, likely a result of the prolonged Hollywood strikes and the winding down of consumers’ federal stimulus dollars from the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2025, taxable sales are projected to rebound significantly to 2.4 percent growth. Some of this growth is attributable to consumers front-loading purchases to get ahead of higher tariffs on automobiles and other goods. These sales are expected to pull back in 2026 as the tariffs bite and the job market softens further, leading to projected growth of 1.2 percent.

Looking ahead to 2026, modest economic improvement is anticipated as inflation continues to moderate and interest rates gradually decline. Key risks include further trade tensions, potential changes to federal funding streams, and continued weakness in the film and television industry. Nevertheless, Los Angeles County’s economic fundamentals remain stable, and the county is well positioned to benefit from easing financial conditions and a more predictable policy environment in the coming year.

LABOR MARKET AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

As indicated in Exhibit 2, Los Angeles County reported a labor force of 5.1 million as of August 2025, reflecting year-over-year growth of 0.2 percent. With 53.9 percent of the SCAG region's labor force and 25.8 percent of California's (and 3.0 percent of the national total), Los Angeles County is a regional and state powerhouse. This prominence has eroded slightly over the past year, however, as SCAG, California, and the United States experienced somewhat faster labor force growth of 0.9 percent, 1.1 percent, and 1.3 percent, respectively.

Exhibit 2 Labor Market Snapshot, August 2025 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Region	Labor Force (000s)	Y-o-Y % Change	Employment (000s)	Y-o-Y % Change	Unemployment (000s)	Unemployment Rate
Los Angeles County	5,142	0.2%	4,832	0.6%	302	5.9%
SCAG	9,546	0.9%	9,015	1.1%	529	5.5%
California	19,913	1.1%	18,815	1.1%	1,094	5.5%
United States	170,610	1.3%	163,348	1.2%	7,267	4.3%

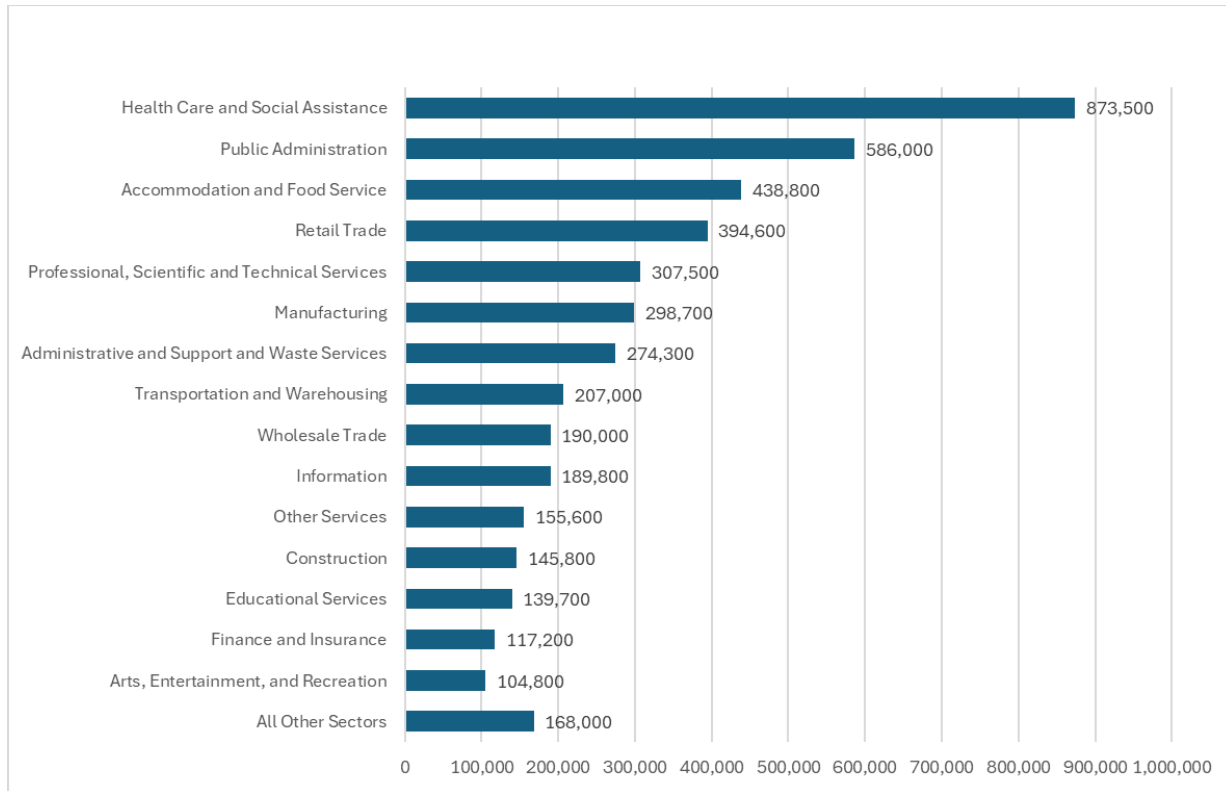
Source: California Employment Development Department

Employment tells a similar story. County employment reached 4.8 million as of August 2025, measuring 53.6 percent of SCAG's labor force, 25.7 percent of California's, and 3.0 percent of the nation's. Again, the County's employment grew more slowly than the other jurisdictions shown, measuring 0.6 percent year-over-year growth compared to 1.1 percent to 1.2 percent elsewhere.

Unfortunately, Los Angeles County distinguished itself with its noticeably higher unemployment rate. Its unemployment rate stood at 5.9 percent as of August 2025, higher than both the SCAG region and California at 5.5 percent, and much higher than the national rate of 4.3 percent. This suggests that Los Angeles County struggles with job creation as well as matching skilled workers with available jobs.

The employment data for Los Angeles in August 2025 reveals a service-oriented economy with broad employment across multiple industries but also with substantial concentration in a few sectors. Exhibit 3 shows that Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest sector, with 873,500 workers, followed by Public Administration with 586,000 workers, Accommodation and Food Service with 438,800 workers, and Retail Trade with 394,600 workers. These four sectors alone accounted for roughly half of the county's employment.

Exhibit 3 Employment by Industry Sector in Los Angeles County, August 2025



Source: California Employment Development Department (EDD)

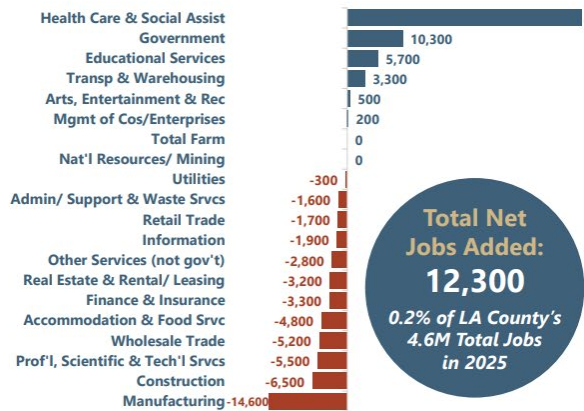
That said, five other sectors in the county had nearly 200,000 or more workers apiece. This middle tier of employment was characterized by knowledge-intensive and support services, including Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (307,500 workers), Manufacturing (298,700), and Administrative and Support Services (274,300). Transportation and Warehousing (207,000) and Information (189,800) represented important but smaller shares of employment.

Another six sectors had more than 100,000 workers apiece. The next tier of sectors ranged from Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (104,800 workers) to Other Services (155,600). While relatively smaller still, they would represent quite large industries in most other metropolitan areas.

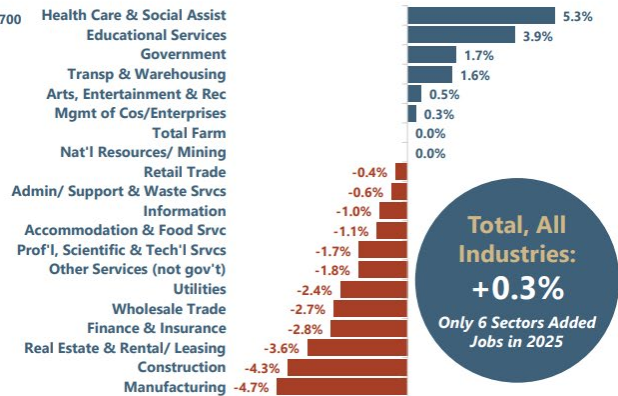
Exhibit 4 details which industries in Los Angeles County expanded from 2024 to 2025 and which ones contracted. It shows that six sectors experienced payroll job growth over the period while 12 experienced job losses, resulting in a net addition of just 12,300 jobs. This represented only about 0.2 percent growth across the county's 4.6 million total payroll jobs in 2025.

Exhibit 4 Growth in Los Angeles County Payroll Jobs by Industry, 2024 to 2025f

Numerical Change from 2024 to 2025 Forecast



Percentage Change from 2024 to 2025 Forecast



Sources: California Employment Development Department (CA EDD), Labor Market Information Division; and Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC) Employment Forecast

As the largest sector in Los Angeles County, Health Care and Social Assistance provided the most job creation with an addition of 43,700 positions (5.3 percent growth), followed by Government at 10,300 jobs (1.7 percent growth) and Educational Services at 5,700 jobs (3.9 percent growth). Transportation and Warehousing, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, and Management of Companies contributed smaller positive gains ranging from 200 to 3,300 jobs each.

The contraction side of the ledger was led by Manufacturing, with a loss of 14,600 jobs (4.7 percent). These losses reflected a continuation of ongoing trends towards more capital intensive, advanced manufacturing across the region. Construction had the next largest decline at 6,500 jobs (-4.3 percent), followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services at 5,500 jobs (1.7 percent), Wholesale Trade at 5,200 jobs (2.7 percent), and Accommodation and Food Services at 4,800 jobs (1.1 percent). The remaining seven contracting sectors experienced losses of between 300 and 3,300 payroll workers.

Exhibit 4 emphasizes that the industrial diversity present in Los Angeles County is a definite strength, allowing the county to continue growing even when a majority of its industries face headwinds. At the same time, however, the county's current dependence on a narrow base of industries is concerning. Note, in particular, the disproportionate contribution of healthcare to overall job growth; it accounted for more than three times the total net job creation. Should the healthcare sector begin facing headwinds of its own, then the employment situation in the county could start looking much different.

Income distribution in Los Angeles County remains highly varied, reflecting the county's diverse labor market and economic structure. High-wage industries such as entertainment, technology, and professional services coexist with large numbers of lower-paying jobs concentrated in hospitality, retail, and personal services. This distribution contributes to persistent income inequality, with significant differences in economic conditions across communities.

The uneven nature of sectoral employment trends in 2025, characterized by strong growth in Health Care but declines in higher-wage industries, could reinforce existing disparities, though improved labor force participation has provided some support for earnings stability among working households.

FILM, TELEVISION, AND THE INFORMATION SECTOR

The Information sector remains a defining component of Los Angeles County's economy, accounting for 83 percent of all Information employment in the SCAG region. This concentration reflects the county's long-standing global leadership in film, television, music, digital media, and related creative industries. Despite this structural strength, the sector has continued to experience uneven performance stemming from post-pandemic production cycles, shifting consumer demand, and broader changes in media financing and distribution.

As detailed in Exhibit 3 and sector-level employment data, the Information sector employed approximately 189,800 workers in 2025. This includes occupations across film and television production, sound recording, publishing, digital streaming, and emerging media technologies. While the sector accounts for a smaller share of total employment than Health Care or Public Administration, it remains one of the county's highest-value industries, generating significant economic output, export activity, and indirect employment through supply chains and supporting services.

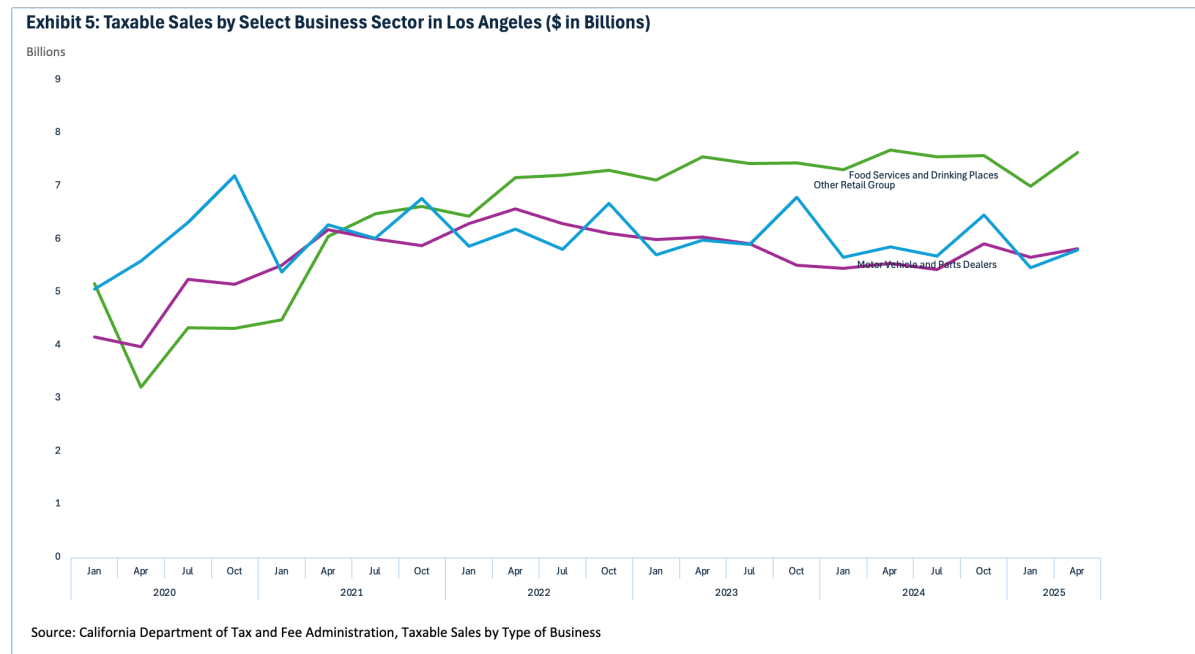
The sector continues to transition following several years of disruption. The 2023 writers' and actors' strikes resulted in delayed projects and a prolonged production slowdown that extended into 2024. While production activity began to recover in late 2024, the pace of rebound in 2025 was moderated by studios and streamers re-evaluating content budgets, shifts toward smaller-scale productions, increased competition from out-of-state and international production hubs, and higher financing costs for certain types of media investment. These dynamics contributed to slower job growth in related subsectors in early 2025 and influenced broader employment trends within Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and Administrative and Support Services, both of which support behind-the-scenes production functions.

In addition to cyclical disruptions, the sector faces several longer-term structural adjustments: streaming market normalization, technology integration, and global competition. After rapid expansion between 2020 and 2022, streaming platforms have moved toward cost containment, more targeted content investments, and revised release strategies. Growth in artificial intelligence and virtual production technologies is reshaping skills requirements and production processes, contributing to both new opportunities and workforce transitions. Incentive programs in states such as Georgia and international hubs such as Canada and the United Kingdom continue to draw production activity away from Southern California. Despite these challenges, Los Angeles County retains its unique competitive advantages, including the depth of its talent base, its cluster of studios and creative firms, and the concentration of post-production, sound, visual effects, and animation services.

Overall, while 2025 presented continued challenges for Los Angeles County's film, television, and digital media industries, the sector remains a significant contributor to the region's innovation ecosystem and cultural economy.

TAXABLE SALES

Exhibit 5 tracks the three largest components of taxable sales in Los Angeles County since the beginning of 2020. Food Services and Drinking Places represents the largest sector, growing from \$5.2 billion at the start of 2020 to a range of roughly \$7.0 to \$7.7 billion in recent quarters. Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers grew from \$4.2 billion in January 2020 to more than \$6.0 billion in 2022, and then later stabilized in a somewhat lower range of \$5.4 to \$6.0 billion. The Other Retail Group sector demonstrated a relatively stable range of about \$5.7 to \$6.8 billion throughout the period.



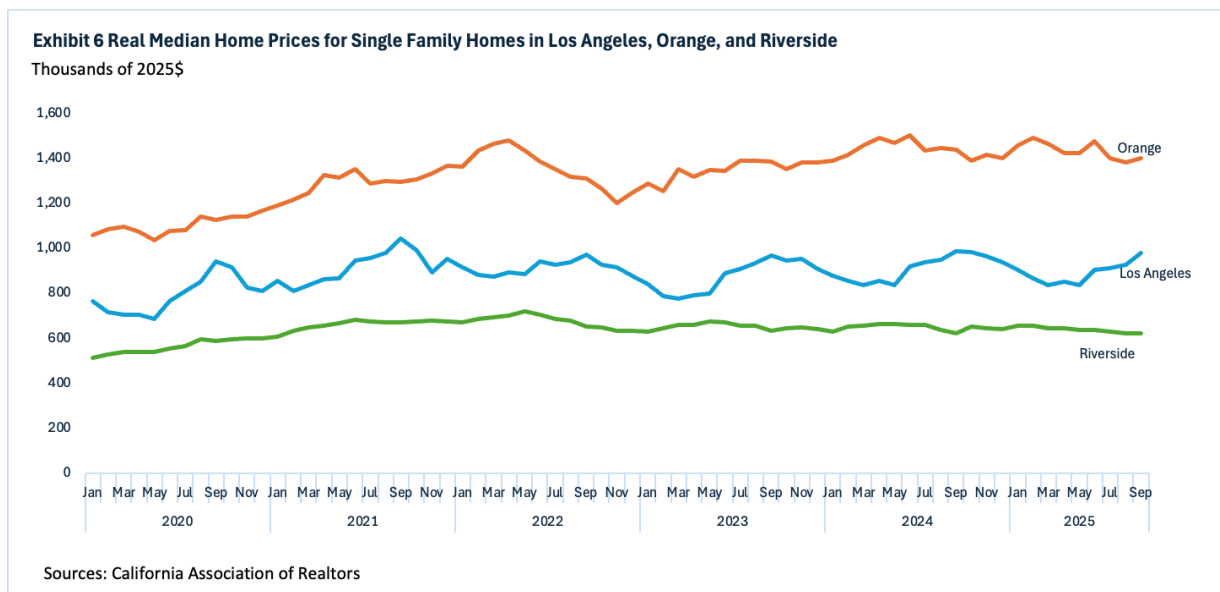
The 2025 data only capture the first two quarters of the year, and as a result it is difficult to draw strong conclusions. That said, Food Services and Drinking Places declined from \$7.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2024 to \$7.0 billion in the first quarter of 2025, the sector’s weakest quarterly performance since January 2023. This steep drop could be attributable to softened demand after the Palisades and Eaton wildfires, especially since the sector rebounded to \$7.6 billion in the second quarter. Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers remained stable, measuring \$5.8 billion in the second quarter of 2025 compared to \$5.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 2024, although these levels are below those seen in previous years. The Other Retail group saw \$5.5 billion and \$5.8 billion in the first and second quarters, respectively, representing somewhat weaker performance relative to most quarters since mid-2020.

HOUSING MARKET

The Los Angeles County housing market in 2025 reflects a continuation of trends that emerged in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Home prices, rents, and new residential construction remain influenced by higher interest rates, demographic shifts, and the lingering effects of the Palisades and Eaton wildfires, though market dynamics have moderated compared to prior years.

HOUSING PRICES

Exhibit 6 presents real median home prices for single-family homes across Los Angeles County from January 2020 through September 2025, with Orange and Riverside counties shown for comparison. Los Angeles County prices ranged from approximately \$690,000 to just over \$1 million in real terms over the period, positioned between higher-priced Orange County and lower-priced Riverside County. Single-family homes in Los Angeles County experienced substantial appreciation through 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching peak levels in September 2021. Prices moderated afterwards somewhat, oscillating in a relatively stable range from \$840,000 to \$975,000.

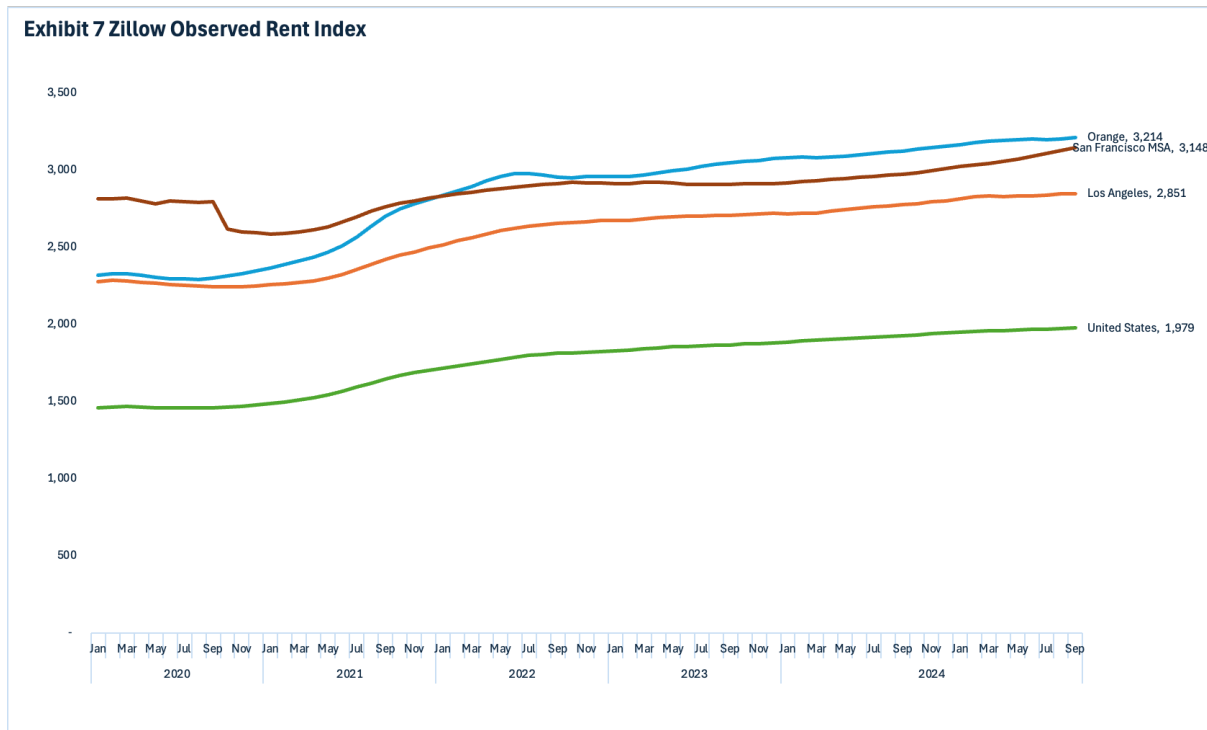


In 2025, single-family home prices actually declined at the start of the year, contrary to expectations. From a January level of \$905,000, prices declined to \$838,000 by March but then rebounded to \$983,000 by September. Altogether, home prices as of September are 8.6 percent higher than at the beginning of the year. While this increase might seem large, note that it is consistent with the summer peaks seen in previous years. Additionally, in September, Orange County’s home prices were 42.5 percent higher than Los Angeles County’s, and Riverside County’s were 36.5 percent lower, similar to the 45.5 percent and 37.0 percent differentials, respectively, seen in September 2024.

The overall stability of home prices occurred despite the displacement effects of the wildfires and broader economic uncertainty. This suggests continued tight supply across the county, limited new inventory, and persistent demand—conditions that have characterized the Los Angeles housing market for much of the past decade.

RENT

Exhibit 7 tracks the Zillow Observed Rent Index across Los Angeles County from January 2020 through September 2025. Rents for Orange County, the San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the United States are provided as comparisons. Los Angeles County rents began 2020 at \$2,281 and have risen fairly steadily to \$2,851 by September 2025, representing a 25.0 percent cumulative increase over the period. This trajectory places Los Angeles between the higher-priced San Francisco MSA and the national average, while tracking closely with Orange County). The most pronounced rent growth in Los Angeles County occurred in 2021 and 2022 in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Los Angeles County showed continued but slowing rent growth in 2025. Rents increased on average from \$2,818 in January to \$2,851 in September, a difference of only \$33 (1.2 percent increase) over nine months. This represents a marked slowdown from the rapid appreciation experienced in earlier years, such as the \$247 increase seen over 2021. Los Angeles County's growth pattern in 2025 closely mirrors Orange County (up 1.5 percent year-to-date, from \$3,168 to \$3,214) and the national average (up 1.4 percent, from \$1,952 to \$1,979), suggesting that Los Angeles's present trend is not out of the ordinary. By contrast, San Francisco, which sits in the middle of the current AI boom, showed notably higher growth of 4.0 percent year-to-date (\$3,026 to \$3,148). The moderation in Los Angeles rents reflects both the stabilization of population trends and the increase in multi-family units entering the market.

BUILDING PERMITS

Exhibit 8 shows the number of new residential building permits issued in Los Angeles County from 2005 to 2024. The chart reveals significant fluctuations in Los Angeles residential construction activity over the past two decades. Following a sharp decline during the 2008-09 financial crisis, when total permits fell from 23,498 in 2005 to just 5,138 in 2009, the market experienced a prolonged recovery period. Multi-family construction showed particular volatility, falling from 10,975 units in 2005 to 2,870 units in 2009 before gradually rebounding.

Most recently, the data indicate a cooling in the housing market. After reaching a 20-year peak of 26,935 total permits in 2022, issuance declined to 24,286 units in 2023 and further to 19,809 units in 2024, representing a 26 percent decline from the 2022 peak. This downturn has been driven primarily by multi-family construction, which fell from 18,667 units in 2022 to 10,703 units in 2024, while single-family permits have remained relatively stable around 9,000 to 9,500 units annually since 2022. The 2024 figure represents the lowest level of total permit activity since 2014.

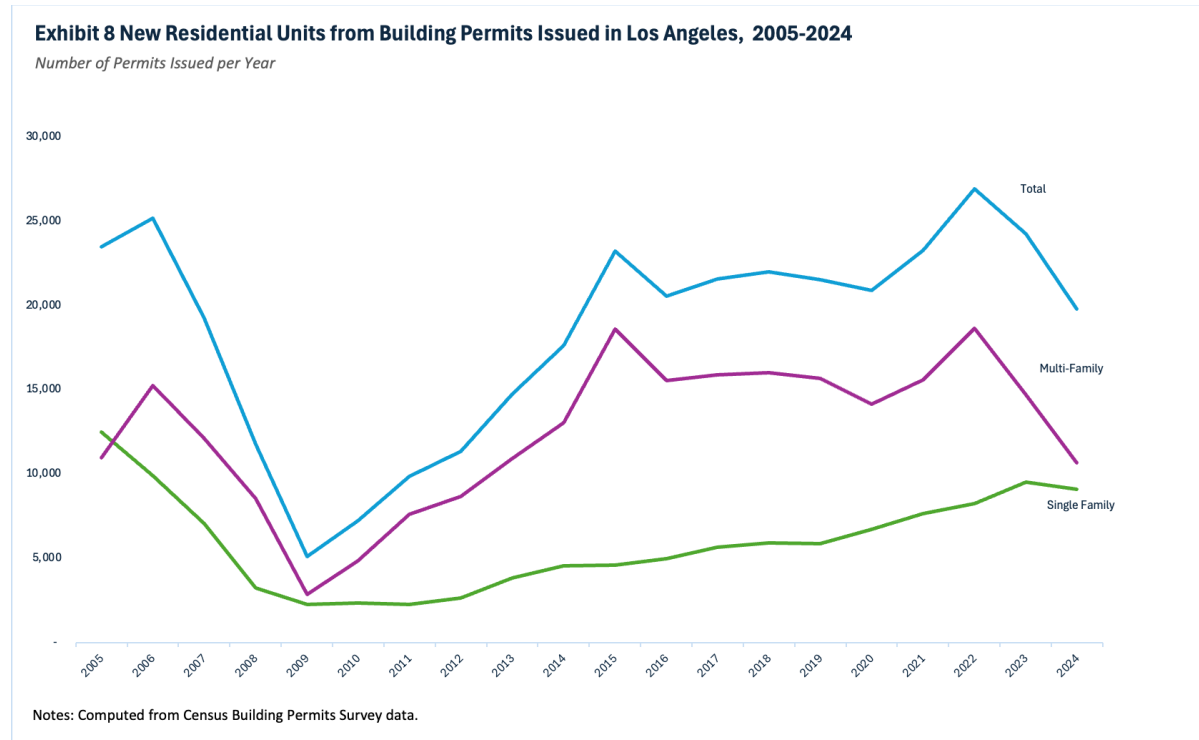
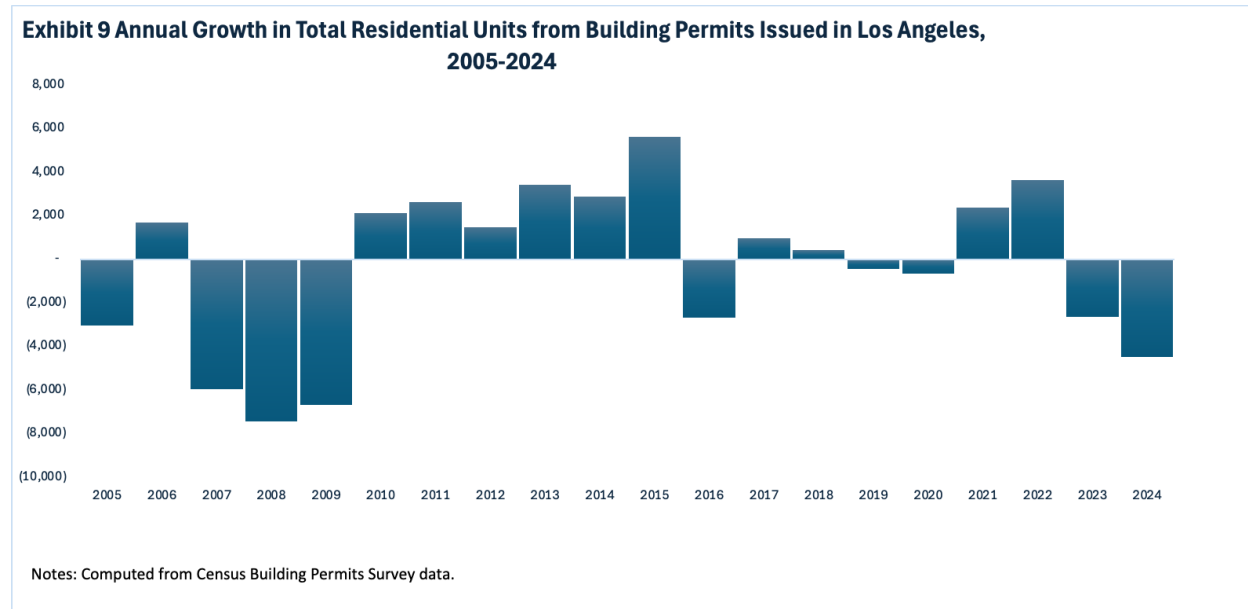


Exhibit 9 illustrates the annual growth in the number of total residential units from building permits issued in Los Angeles County from 2005 to 2024. The chart highlights the pronounced volatility across both single-family and multi-family segments that occurred over that time. The 2008-09 financial crisis precipitated the most severe contraction on record, with total permits declining by 7,434 units in 2008 and 6,672 units in 2009. The subsequent recovery was gradual and uneven, though the market achieved sustained growth from 2010 through 2018, with 2016 as the sole exception.



Recent years have seen a sharp reversal in permits issued. Following robust growth of 3,651 units in 2022, the market contracted by 2,649 units in 2023 and by another 4,477 units in 2024—the largest single-year contraction since the financial crisis. This downturn has been driven predominantly by multi-family construction, likely reflecting higher interest rates and elevated construction costs resulting from inflation.

The slowdown in permitting contrasts with the continued delivery of units from prior years’ approvals. A strong development pipeline helped sustain construction activity and kept construction employment near record levels across the SCAG region. Nonetheless, the decline in newly issued permits signals future softness in housing supply expansion unless financing conditions ease or the pace of household formation accelerates.

MARKET IMPLICATIONS

Taken together, these patterns point to a housing market that remains structurally constrained but no longer exhibits the rapid price or rent escalation observed in earlier years. Moderating interest rates may support a gradual recovery in homebuying, while the influx of multi-family units could continue to relieve pressure on the rental market. However, sustained demand, limited land availability, and high construction costs present ongoing challenges for achieving meaningful improvements in affordability.

TRADE AND LOGISTICS

Trade and logistics remain central to Los Angeles County’s economic identity, supported by the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, together the largest container gateway in the United States. Activity at the San Pedro Bay Port Complex directly influences goods-movement employment, warehouse operations, and transportation services in Los Angeles County and across the SCAG region.

Trade activity as measured by total container traffic at the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach is shown in Exhibit 10. Following COVID-19 disruptions in early 2020, total container volumes surged through late 2020 and peaked in the middle of 2021 at approximately 1,205,000 containers. This was followed by a sharp decline through late 2021 and 2022, with volumes bottoming out at 771,000 containers in February

2023—a 36 percent decrease from the 2021 peak. The 2023 downturn likely reflected weakened consumer demand as federal stimulus dollars dried up and inflation gained steam.

Since then, container volumes have increased steadily throughout 2024, rising from 952,000 containers in January to 1,160,000 in November and 1,110,000 in December, a 44 percent increase from the February 2023 low. However, preliminary 2025 data suggest that this momentum has slowed since the Trump administration significantly increased tariffs this year. Volumes declined from 1,113,000 containers in January to 1,076,000 in September.

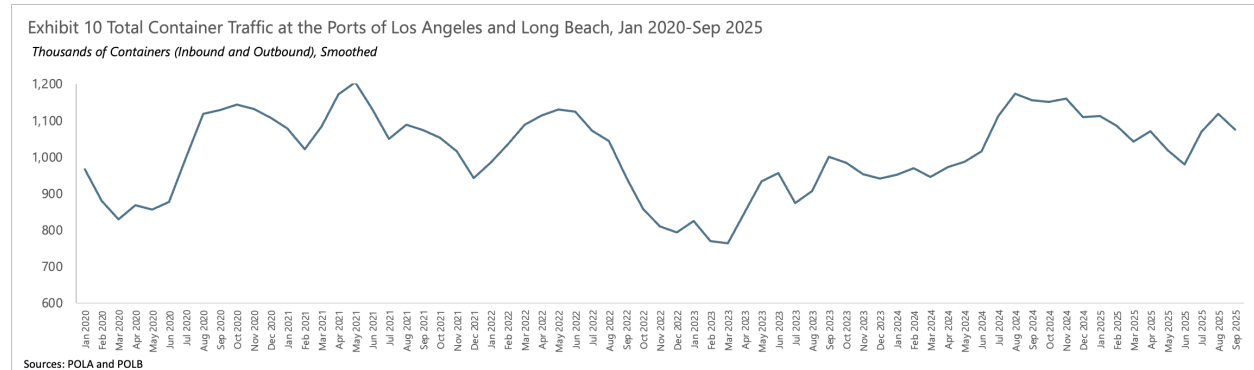
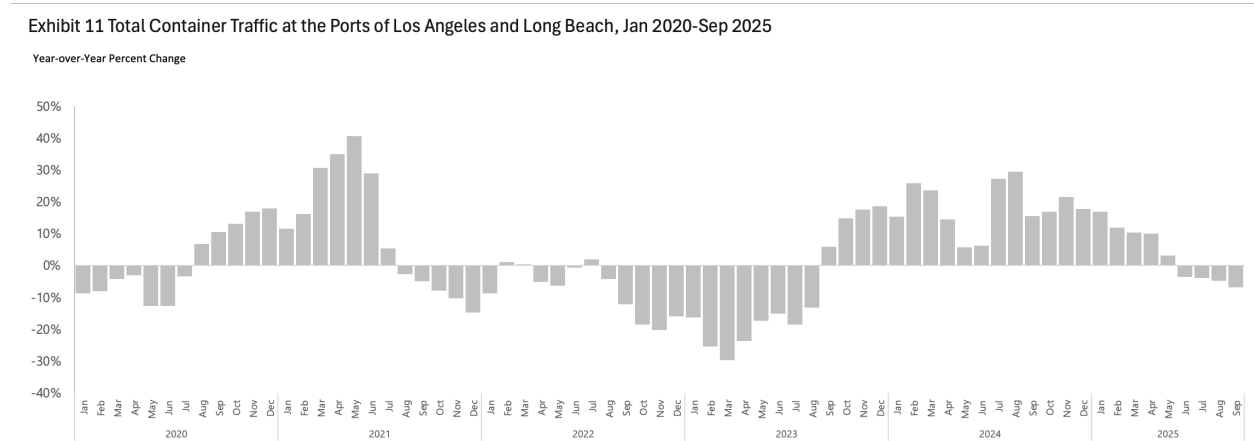


Exhibit 11 illustrates more clearly the impact of higher tariffs on trade activity at the ports. While the January 2025 levels represented a 17 percent year-over-year increase in containers, September marked a 7 percent year-over-year decrease. The contraction actually began in June (-4 percent) and deepened through September. This pattern suggests businesses likely front-loaded imports in late 2024 and early 2025 to avoid tariff impacts, but that now the tariffs are starting to bite. The widely anticipated Supreme Court ruling on the Trump administration’s use of “reciprocal” tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) could help determine whether the declining trend in container traffic continues or reverses.



The moderation in trade activity has implications for employment across transportation and warehousing, logistics services, and wholesale trade. While payroll data indicate modest job gains in Transportation and Warehousing in early 2025, the slower pace of container movement may limit further growth in the near term. Additionally, rising operational costs for importers and exporters, combined with global economic

uncertainty, could affect future investment decisions in logistics, warehousing, and goods-movement infrastructure throughout Southern California.

Trade volumes in 2026 will depend on several factors, including: potential changes to federal tariff policy; the outcome of the anticipated Supreme Court ruling on the use of “reciprocal” tariffs under the IEEPA; global supply chain stability; and the trajectory of domestic consumer demand.

CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

Los Angeles County’s economic performance in 2025 reflects a combination of resilience and ongoing adjustment. The county continues to benefit from its large and diversified economic base, strong health care sector, globally connected trade infrastructure, and robust educational institutions. These strengths helped cushion the impacts of several significant challenges in 2025, including the Palisades and Eaton wildfires, higher federal tariffs, and intensified immigration enforcement. Despite these disruptions, the county recorded positive employment growth, moderate economic expansion, and steady progress in several key industries.

At the same time, the data highlight areas where the county faces continued headwinds. Job losses in manufacturing, construction, and several professional service sectors point to broader structural shifts and evolving global market conditions. Consumer spending patterns remain cautious due to elevated living costs, and housing affordability challenges persist despite more moderate price and rent trends. Slower permitting activity may limit future housing supply, while tariff uncertainty and shifting logistics patterns could continue to affect trade volumes at the region’s ports.

LOOKING AHEAD

The outlook for 2026 suggests moderate improvement as inflation continues to ease and financial conditions gradually stabilize. Key factors shaping the forecast include: the macroeconomic environment, labor dynamics, trade and logistics, housing and construction, and creative and information industries. Lower interest rates and easing inflation could support consumer spending, business investment, and housing demand. Employment growth is expected to remain positive but modest, with continued strength in health care, education, and public administration. Activity at the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach might improve depending on federal policy decisions and global economic conditions; however, tariff uncertainty remains a key risk. While recent declines in permitting signal future supply constraints, a more favorable financing environment could lead to renewed activity in both single- and multi-family development. Film and television production is expected to continue stabilizing as content pipelines normalize and investments resume, though structural changes in the entertainment sector will continue to shape long-term growth patterns.

Overall, Los Angeles County enters 2026 with stable underlying economic fundamentals and several opportunities for continued expansion. The county’s broad industry base, skilled workforce, and global connectivity remain essential assets, positioning the county to navigate economic headwinds and adapt to evolving conditions. Continued attention to affordability, workforce development, infrastructure investment, and business resilience will be important in supporting inclusive and sustained growth across the county.

References

California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. (2025). *Taxable Sales by Type of Business*.
<https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/dataportal/dataset.htm?url=TaxSalesAllCounties>

California Employment Development Department (EDD). (2025). *Employment by Industry Data*.
<https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/employment-by-industry.html>

Port of Long Beach. (2025). *Port of Long Beach Container Statistics*.
https://thehelm.polb.com/stellar_custom_table/table72/

Port of Los Angeles. (2025). *Port of Los Angeles Container Statistics*.
<https://www.portoflosangeles.org/business/statistics/container-statistics>

Zillow. (2025). *Housing Data*. Zillow Research. <https://www.zillow.com/research/data/>



MAIN OFFICE

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Tel: (213) 236-1800
www.scag.ca.gov

REGIONAL OFFICES

IMPERIAL COUNTY

1503 N. Imperial Ave., Ste. 104
El Centro, CA 92243
Tel: (213) 236-1967

INLAND EMPIRE

3403 10th St., Ste. 805
Riverside, CA 92501
Tel: (951) 784-1513

ORANGE COUNTY

OCTA Building
600 S. Main St., Ste. 1108
Orange, CA 92868
Tel: (213) 630-1599

VENTURA COUNTY

4001 Mission Oaks Blvd., Ste. L
Camarillo, CA 93012
Tel: (213) 236-1960