ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS · HIGHLIGHTS

Projected Economic Impacts of The Los Angeles 2028 Olympic & Paralympic Games

A Highlight Report

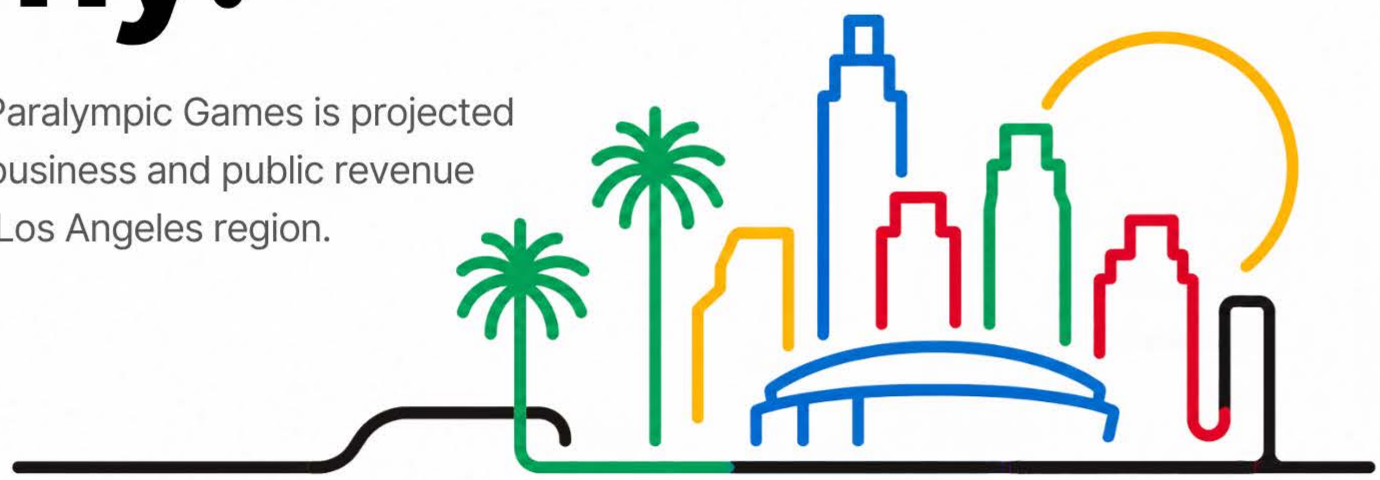
PEOPLE.
OPPORTUNITY.
A STRONGER
LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Coalition of One – Economy for All

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS - HIGHLIGHTS

The 2028 Games and the Los Angeles economy.

What hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games is projected to mean for output, jobs, small business and public revenue across the five-county Greater Los Angeles region.



INSIDE

$20.5B+
ECONOMIC OUTPUT

126,000+
JOBS SUPPORTED

$8.9B+
LABOR INCOME

$5.1B+
TAX REVENUE

Prepared by the Institute for Applied Economics, Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC).
Commissioned by the LA28 Organizing Committee - August 2026 - All figures in 2025 dollars.

Output, jobs and labor income are the **conservative floor** of the study's estimate range.
Tax revenue is the low end of its IMPLAN-based fiscal estimate. Full ranges inside.

AT A GLANCE

A conservative floor of $20.5 billion.

The study measures the Games two different ways and reports a range. Every headline number in this report leads with the **low end** — the most cautious reading of the evidence. The upper end is upside, not the claim.

$20.5B **Economic output** Range to **$40.6B**	**126,030** **Jobs supported** Range to **224,350**	**$8.9B** **Labor income** Range to **$15.6B**	**$15.4B** **Value-added(GDP)** Range to **$24.0B**

Reading the jobs figure. "Jobs supported" counts full-time, part-time, permanent and seasonal positions across the multi-year build-up and the Games themselves. It is not a count of unique individuals, and one person may hold more than one of these positions.

THE REGION IT LANDS IN

18.3M **People in the five-county region**	**$1.7T** **Regional GDP, 2024**	**16th** **Where that would rank among world economies**

Greater Los Angeles comprises Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura Counties.
The Games are large; the economy absorbing them is larger. That context is what keeps these projections credible.

THE SCALE OF THE EVENT

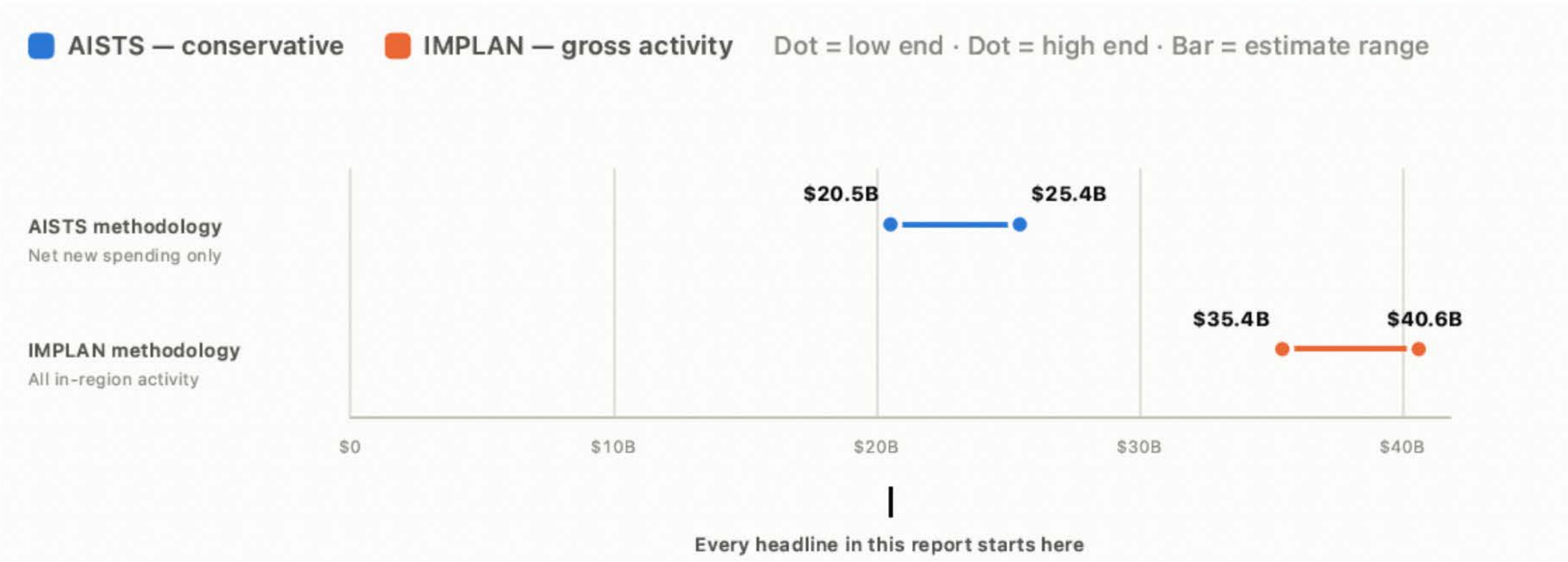
15,000+ **Athletes competing**	**14M** **Available tickets**	**2M** **Out-of-region visitors**	**~5B** **Global audience following the Games**

Ticket and visitor estimates reflect planning as of August 2026. The audience figure is based on the IOC Audience Report for Paris 2024 and counts people following the Games in any form — television, radio, digital, print or social — not television viewers alone.

HOW THE NUMBERS WERE BUILT

Dual methodologies by design.

The study runs the analysis through two complementary frameworks — one deliberately strict, one standard practice — and publishes both, together providing a range of potential impacts. It also draws on OECD guidance for measuring the impacts of major events.



Projected total economic output, Greater Los Angeles region, 2025 dollars. Source: LAEDC Institute for Applied Economics. AISTS endpoints are exact; the study reports the IMPLAN endpoints as approximate ("roughly $35.4 billion to $40.6 billion").

THE STRICT COUNT

AISTS / National Income Accounting. Recommended by the International Academy of Sport Science and Technology. It counts only money genuinely new to the region — spending injected from outside. A dollar an Angeleno will have spent locally anyway is excluded. This is the harder test, and it is the number we lead with.

THE STANDARD COUNT

IMPLAN input-output. A framework widely used across the United States for regional impact work. It measures all economic activity occurring in the region and adds industry-level and tax detail. It produces the larger figure, and it is the basis for the study's fiscal estimates.

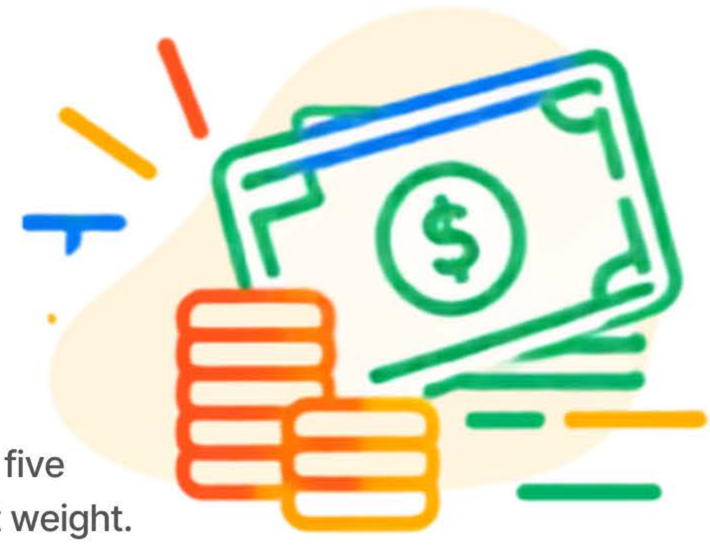
Both frameworks are applied across the same five spending channels. They count different things.
AISTS only net new spending, IMPLAN all in-region activity and the study presents them together as a range of potential impacts.

2

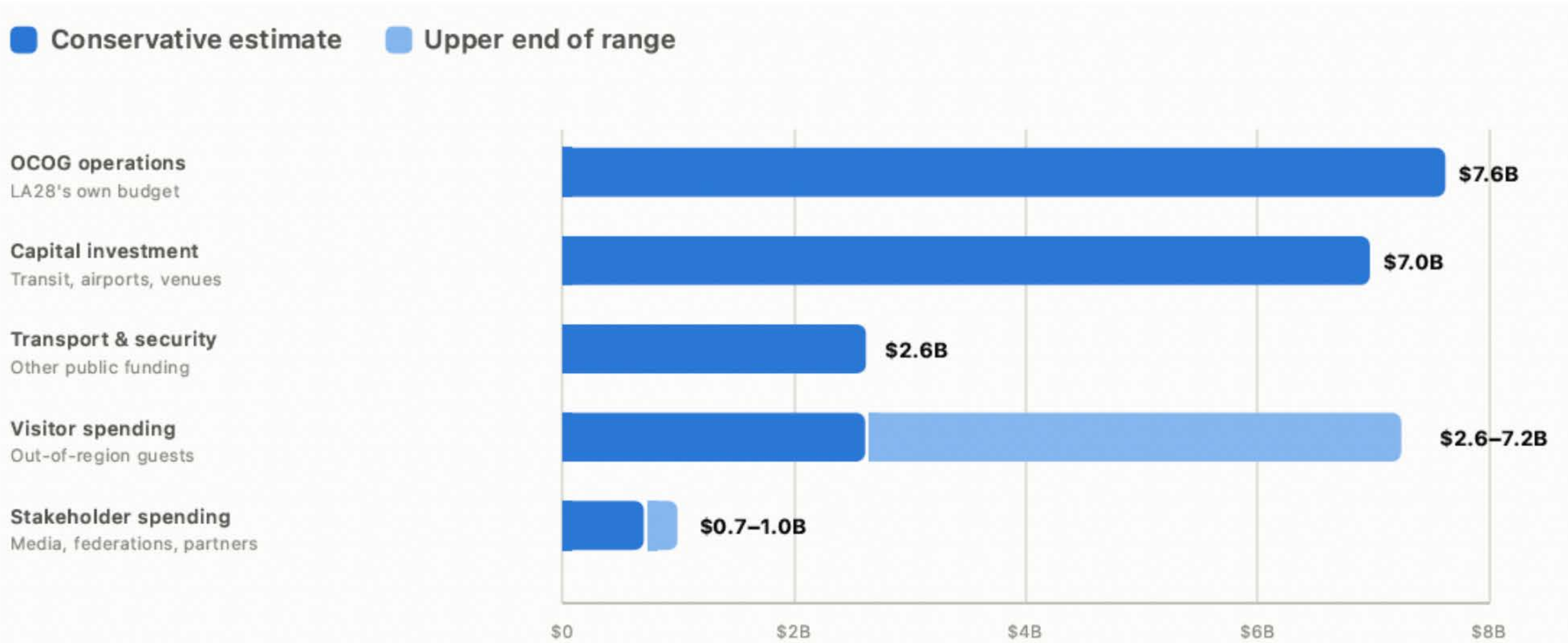
Publishing two numbers instead of one is the point. A single headline figure invites the question of which assumptions produced it. Reporting a strict count and a standard count side by side puts the assumptions on the table . and lets the conservative figure carry the argument.

WHERE THE IMPACT COMES FROM

Five channels, one economy.



Under the conservative AISTS framework, Games-related activity splits across five distinct streams of spending. Operations and capital investment carry the most weight.



Economic output by spending channel, AISTS conservative framework, Greater Los Angeles region, 2025 dollars. Three channels are point estimates; two are reported as ranges.

FULL TABLE — AISTS CONSERVATIVE FRAMEWORK

SPENDING CHANNEL	OUTPUT ($M)	JOBS	LABOR INCOME ($M)	VALUE-ADDED ($M)
OCOG Games-related spending	7,616.5	35,540	2,644.7	4,594.2
Other Games-related (transport & security)	2,619.5	41,960	2,695.6	4,581.2
Games-related capital investment	6,966.1	31,300	2,425.8	4,150.4
Non-resident visitor spending	2,611.1–7,236.2	13,590–37,740	893.0–2,484.2	1,612.0–4,462.4
Independently funded stakeholder spending	701.8–992.2	3,640–5,190	242.0–339.6	436.5–611.7
Total	**20,515.1–25,430.5**	**126,030–151,730**	**8,901.0–10,589.9**	**15,374.4–18,400.0**

Totals may not sum due to rounding. Employment includes full-time, part-time, permanent and seasonal positions. Visitor direct spending of $1.6–4.3 billion is measured within Los Angeles County alone.

A No Build Venue Strategy for LA & the Region

LA28's "no-build" venue strategy is the first since 1948 to avoid new permanent venue construction. Alongside it sits $8.35 billion of transportation, airport, mobility and venue investment tied to the Games.

$8.35B

In transportation, airport, mobility and venue projects accelerated or undertaken in connection with the Games

These assets continue to serve the region long after 2028.

WHERE IT GOES

- Metro "28 by 28" initiative
- LA World Ports investments
- Long Beach Elevate28
- Transit centers, fiber networks and convention-facility improvements

The study identifies these as the major components of Games-related capital investment. It does not publish a dollar split between them, and none is implied here.

1948

The last time an Olympic host added no new permanent venues.
Every Games since has built at least one. Los Angeles is adding none.

WHAT IT FUNDS

The study identifies Games-related capital investment as the largest estimated source of impact. Approximately **$8.35 billion** in projects has been accelerated or undertaken in connection with the Games; under the conservative framework the channel contributes **$7.0 billion** in output and **31,300 jobs**.

WHAT THE STUDY SAYS

The no-build approach "seems to have created an opportunity to concentrate capital in durable infrastructure rather than single-use facilities." The hedge is the study's own, and it is worth keeping.

Opportunities for Workers at Every Level.

The workforce analysis identifies roughly 124,430 supported jobs — and finds that the overwhelming majority sit in occupations reachable without a college education.

79%

79% of estimated Games-related jobs are in occupations that typically require a high school diploma or less

Making the Games a broad point of access to employment across the region.

> **What that does not mean.** Some of these occupations carry requirements beyond education — licenses, background checks, safety training, occupation-specific experience and specialized technical skills. Low formal-education thresholds are not the same as no barriers to entry.

WHERE THE WORK IS

- Construction
- Transportation
- Administrative support
- Hospitality
- Accommodation

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS

- Shuttle drivers
- Carpenters
- Bus drivers
- Security guards
- Construction laborers

124,430

Supported jobs identified in the workforce capacity analysis

28%

Share of the regional workforce aged 55 and older, 2025

Up from prior years — the study flags recruiting new entrants and retaining experienced workers as a priority ahead of 2028.

Employment figures count positions, not unique individuals, and include full-time, part-time, permanent and seasonal work.

Most supplier purchases stay here.

A supply-chain analysis at the NAICS subsector level finds Greater Los Angeles already hosts many firms across many of the broad subsectors LA28 is most likely to need.

Intermediate purchases sourced within the broader region 68%

Intermediate purchases sourced within Los Angeles County 54%

80%+

Construction, event operations, professional services, transportation, hospitality and administrative services

frequently source more than 80% of their demand locally.

THE GAP — AND THE OPPORTUNITY

Manufacturing is the principal exception. Apparel, technology hardware, electronic equipment and communications systems are frequently sourced from outside the region. The study names this as the largest single opportunity for local supplier development ahead of 2028.

PROCUREMENT COMMITMENTS

75%
Target share of LA28's addressable spend directed to the Greater Los Angeles Area

25%
Target share of LA28's addressable spend directed to small businesses

Based on high-level analysis at the 3-digit NAICS subsector level of intermediate purchases by directly affected industries. Procurement figures are LA28 targets, not outcomes.

A STRONGER BRIGHTER L.A. TOGETHER.

BEYOND THE NUMBERS

The part that doesn't show up in GDP.

The study identifies benefits it does not attempt to price — environmental protection, community cohesion, health, skill formation, mobility and civic pride — delivered through named LA28 programs.

$160M

Play LA youth sports investment

Up to $160 million, supporting 1.5 million program enrollments by 2028.

1.5M

Youth program enrollments targeted by 2028

Through Play LA.

RESILIENCE CHAMPIONS FUND

Grants of **up to $100,000** to nonprofits profits working on wildfire resilience and nature restoration, ocean protection, and cooling solutions.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

A large-scale volunteering effort built around the Games.

MOBILITY CONCEPT PLAN

Infrastructure improvements that lower greenhouse gas emissions by substituting vehicle miles traveled with public transportation.

PROCUREMENT GOALS

75% of addressable spend in the Greater Los Angeles Area; 25% with small businesses.

$5.1B+

Projected tax revenue across the Greater Los Angeles region, ranging to $5.9 billion. The federal government receives the majority share and the State of California the next largest portion; county and city governments capture smaller but meaningful shares, supported by labor income, sales and property tax receipts.

NOTES ON THE NUMBERS

How to read this report.

Every figure here is drawn from the larger Projected Economic Impacts of The Los Angeles 2028 Olympic & Paralympic Games LAEDC report. These notes are the terms under which they should be quoted.

Ranges, not point estimates.

Impacts are reported as a range spanning two methodologies. Quoting the top of the range on its own misrepresents the analysis. Where this report gives a single number, it is the conservative floor.

Jobs are positions, not people.

Employment includes full-time, part-time, permanent and seasonal roles. It is not a headcount of unique workers.

Dollars are 2025 dollars.

All monetary figures are expressed in constant 2025 USD.

Geography matters.

Headline impacts cover the five-county Greater Los Angeles region. Visitor direct spending of $1.6–4.3 billion is measured within Los Angeles County alone. Figures for the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County and the United States appear in the full report's appendix.

Audience figures are broad.

The global audience estimate of around five billion is based on the IOC Audience Report for Paris 2024 and counts people following the Games in any form — television, radio, digital, print or social media. It is not a count of television viewers.

Ticket and visitor estimates are point-in-time.

Roughly 14 million available tickets and an estimated 2 million out-of-region visitors reflect planning as of August 2026.

Targets are targets.

Procurement shares (75% local, 25% small business) and Play LA figures are stated goals and program commitments, not realized outcomes.

SOURCE

Projected Economic Impacts of the 2028 Olympic & Paralympic Games.

Institute for Applied Economics, Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation, August 2026. Commissioned by LA28.

The LAEDC Institute for Applied Economics conducts economic and policy research to support informed decision-making. This highlights document summarizes the study's executive summary; the full report contains the complete methodology, sector detail and appendices.