

Inland Empire/Desert Center of Excellence Newsletter & Labor Market Update

May 21st, 2021

This release contains the following items and updates from the Inland Empire/Desert Center of Excellence.

- [April 2021 Labor Market Update](#)
- [In the News: Labor Market and Community College Data](#)
- [Links to recently released labor market reports](#)

April 2021 Labor Market Update

Between March 2021 and April 2021:



Unemployment Rate
Decreased to
7.6%



Nonfarm Employment
Added
6,700 Jobs

The April 2021 labor market data release shows the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employers and workers in the Inland Empire/Desert Region (Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA). This analysis data was collected the week that includes April 12th and should reflect Riverside and San Bernardino counties' progression into the less business-restrictive Orange/Moderate tier on April 5th. Up-to-date county risk levels and business activity guidance is available at [Covid19.ca.gov](https://www.covid19.ca.gov).

Labor Force and the Unemployment Rate

The regional unemployment rate decreased to 7.6% in April 2021, down from 7.7% last month and down from 15.2% one year ago. The region's labor force, the total sum of residents employed and unemployed, fell by 24,200 or 1.2% over the month. The number of unemployed residents fell by 2,400, and employed residents fell by 21,800.

Figure 1 Regional month-over unemployment rate change, Jan 2020 to April 2021

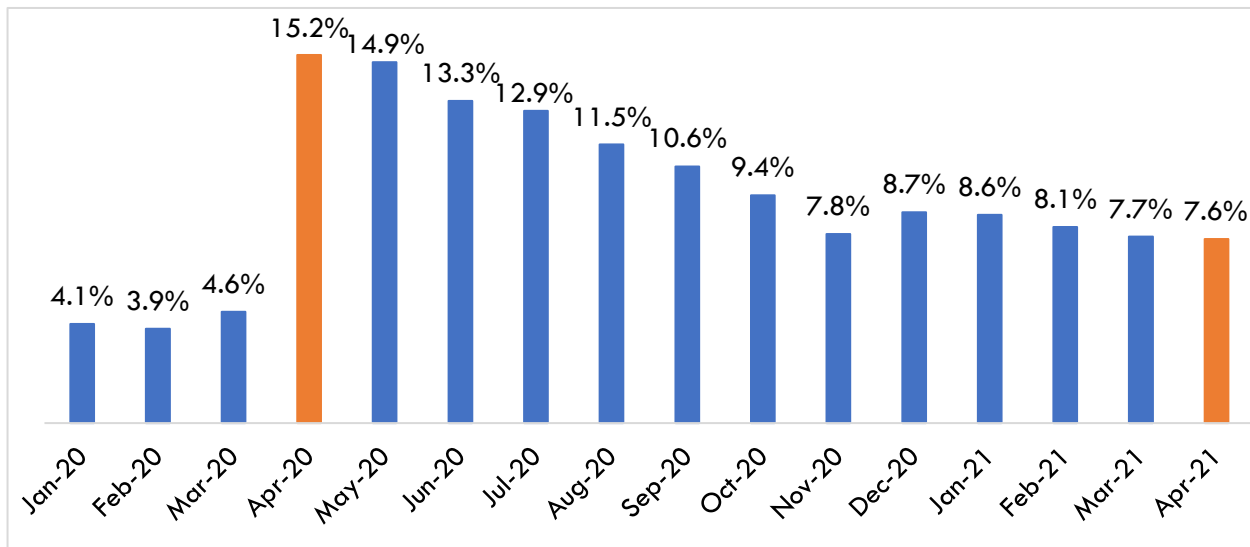


Figure 2 displays the five cities with the highest and lowest current unemployment rates for Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Figure 7 (end of this report) shows the unemployment rates for all cities and census-designated places (CDP) by subregion.

Figure 2 Riverside and San Bernardino cities with the highest unemployment rates, April 2021*

Riverside County 7.6%			San Bernardino County 7.7%		
Rank	Highest Unemployment Rate	Lowest Unemployment Rate	Rank	Highest Unemployment Rate	Lowest Unemployment Rate
1	Coachella 13.7%	Canyon Lake 3.4%	1	Adelanto 16.1%	Big Bear Lake 3.0%
2	Hemet 11.4%	Indian Wells 4.7%	2	Victorville 11.3%	Chino Hills 5.0%
3	Desert Hot Springs 10.8%	Murrieta 5.8%	3	Hesperia 10.4%	Rancho Cucamonga 5.6%
4	San Jacinto 10.2%	Palm Desert 5.8%	4	San Bernardino 10.3%	Loma Linda 5.7%
5	Perris 9.6%	Temecula 5.8%	5	Needles 9.9%	Redlands 5.7%

*Incorporated cities only

Figure 3 displays the annual average unemployment rate in 2020 and the last three months of unemployment rate information for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Metropolitan Districts (MD) in Southern California. Except for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD and El Centro MSA, the regions in Southern California experienced a decrease in unemployment rates between March 2021 and April 2021. When combined, the labor force in these Southern California regions decreased by 48,300 residents. The tally of unemployed residents fell by 7,300, and the count of employed residents dropped by 40,900.

Figure 3 Unemployment rates for Southern California Metro Areas

Southern California Regions	Annual Average 2020	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA	9.7%	8.1%	7.7%	7.6%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD	12.8%	10.9%	11%	11%
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine MD	8.8%	6.7%	6.3%	6.2%
San Diego-Carlsbad MSA	9.2%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%
El Centro MSA	22.5%	16%	15.7%	16.1%

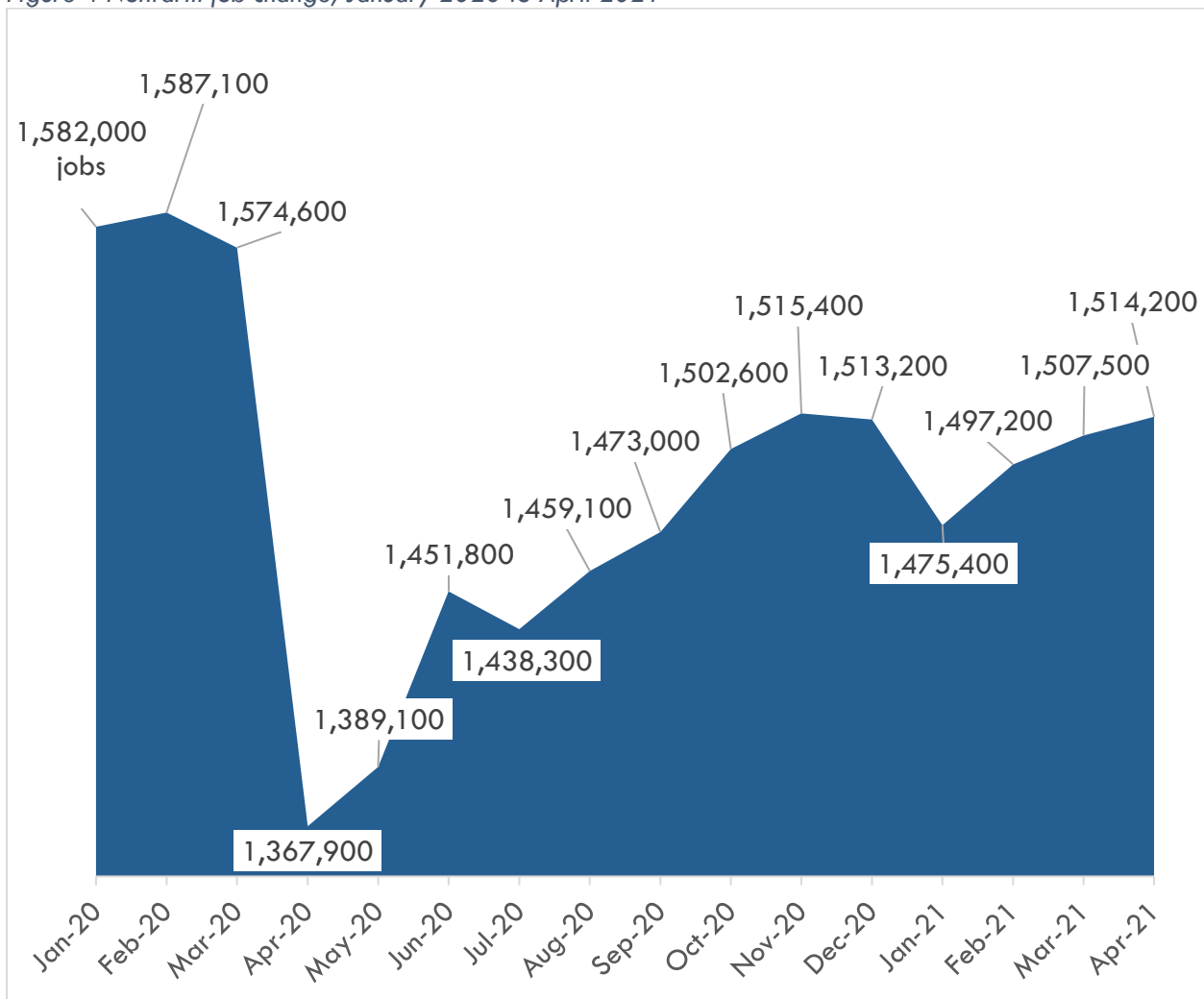
Industry Employment

The region's nonfarm employers reported a net increase of 6,700 jobs in April 2021 or 4.4% of the jobs added in the state over the month. Farm employers added 200 jobs over the month, increasing employment by 1.5%. Figure 4 displays month-over nonfarm job change.

Local employers reported notable month-over job changes in the following nonfarm industry sectors:

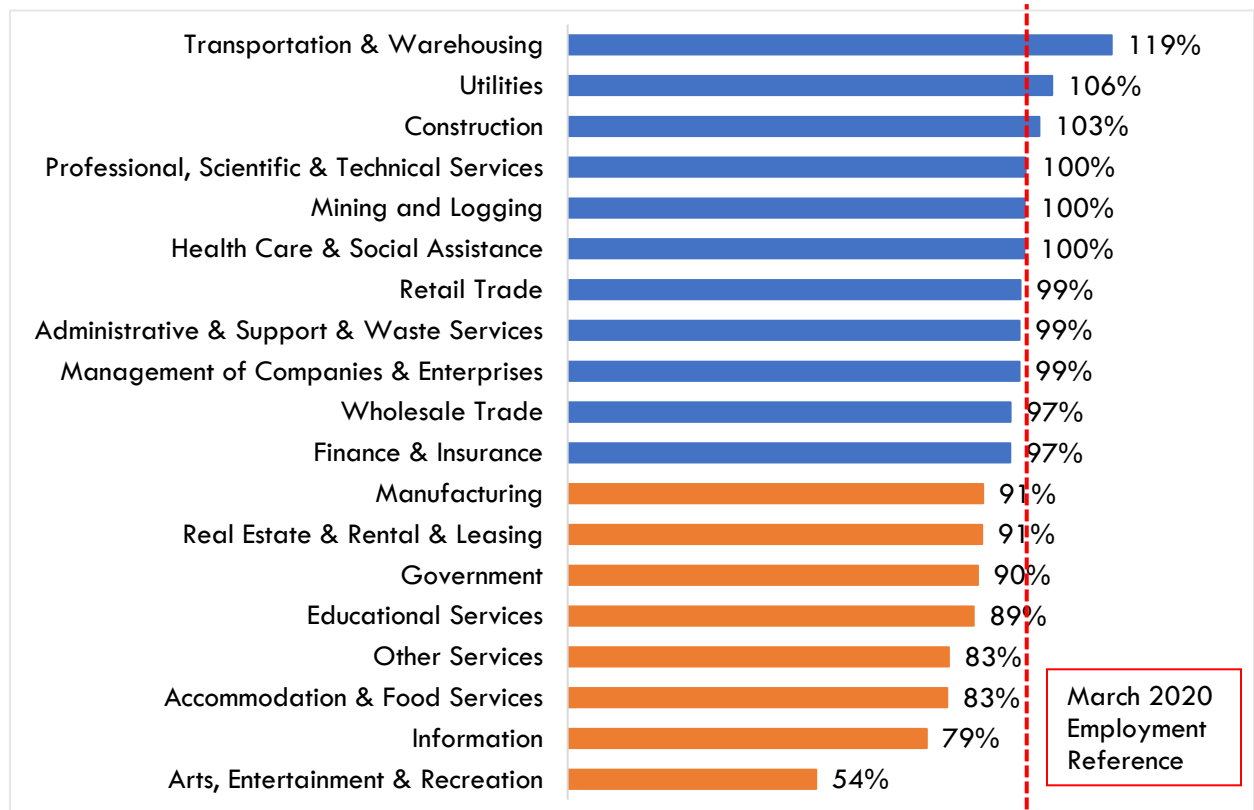
- Accommodation & Food Services (up 4,400 jobs)
- Administrative & Support & Waste Services (up 2,900 jobs)
- Construction (up 2,300 jobs)
- Transportation and Warehousing (down 2,900 jobs)
- Government (down 3,100 jobs)

Figure 4 Nonfarm job change, January 2020 to April 2021



The region is down 60,400 nonfarm jobs since March 2020, the beginning of COVID-19's impact on employment. Figure 5 displays the share of job growth for each major industry sector by percentage since March 2020.

Figure 5 Employment recovery by industry, Mar 2020 – Apr 2021



Accommodations & food services employment increased by 4,400 jobs between March 2021 and April 2021, up 3.6%. The restaurants subsector contributed over 86% of the sector's growth (up 3,800 jobs), mainly in full-service restaurants (up 3,500 jobs). The accommodations subsector added 600 jobs. The accommodations and food services sector reported a deficit of 18,400 jobs since March 2020, down 17%.

Administrative & support & waste services employers added 2,800 jobs over the month, increasing employment by 2.8%. This sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for other organizations' day-to-day operations, including office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, clerical services, security services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

Construction employers reported 2,300 more jobs in April, up 2.1%. Specialty trade contractors, employers performing specific activities but are not responsible for the entire project (e.g., pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work) boosted their payrolls by 1,600 jobs. Construction employment is up 3.4% since March 2020 (up 3.2%)

The **transportation & warehousing** sector employment fell by 2,900 jobs over the month, down 1.6%. The couriers & messengers subsector reported more than half of the job loss in the sector, down 1,600 jobs or 6.6%. Warehousing & storage subsector employers reported 700 fewer jobs over the month. Since March 2020, this sector has experienced an impressive 19.1% increase in employment (up 28,900 jobs) likely to meet the increased needs of at-home shopping and delivery. In this sector, most of the year-over job growth was in the warehousing & storage subsector, adding 23,500 jobs (up 27.2% increase). The couriers & messengers subsector increased employment up 31.2%, adding 5,400 jobs.

The **government** sector tallied a net loss of 3,100 jobs over the month, down 1.3%. The local government education subsector cut 3,300 jobs. Government employment is down 27,500 jobs (down 10.2%) since March 2020, mainly in the local government education subsector, down 19,100 jobs or 14.6%.

Figure 6 displays month-over and year-over changes for each major industry sector.

Figure 6 Major industry sector job change, month-over, and year-over, April 2020 to April 2021

Major Industry	April 2021 Jobs	Month-over Change	Month-over % Change	Year-over Change	Year-over % Change
Total Nonfarm	1,514,200	6,700	0.4%	146,300	10.7%
Total Farm	13,500	200	1.5%	700	5.5%
Mining and Logging	1,300	0	0.0%	100	8.3%
Construction	109,400	2,300	2.1%	16,900	18.3%
Manufacturing	90,900	400	0.4%	700	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	65,600	1,100	1.7%	3,400	5.5%
Retail Trade	173,800	0	0.0%	26,800	18.2%
Utilities	5,300	0	0.0%	300	6.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	180,600	-2,900	-1.6%	34,900	24.0%
Information	8,800	0	0.0%	-200	-2.2%
Finance & Insurance	24,300	-300	-1.2%	0	0.0%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	18,500	300	1.6%	-100	-0.5%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	45,000	-200	-0.4%	3,800	9.2%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	8,700	-100	-1.1%	200	2.4%
Administrative & Support & Waste Services	105,900	2,900	2.8%	15,800	17.5%
Educational Services	19,100	100	0.5%	1,200	6.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	237,100	1,100	0.5%	18,500	8.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	11,800	100	0.9%	3,700	45.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	127,800	4,400	3.6%	32,200	33.7%
Other Services	39,200	600	1.6%	6,900	21.4%
Government	241,100	-3,100	-1.3%	-18,800	-7.2%

In the News: Labor Market and Community College Data

- [College Enrollment is Falling](#) – Community college enrollments have fallen, potentially impacting low-income families the most.
- [California Worker Shortage by 2030](#) – By 2030, California is projected to face a shortage of 1.1 million workers with a bachelor's degree needed to sustain and grow the state's economy.
- [California Could Lift All COVID-19 Restrictions Statewide, Eliminate Tier System By June 15th](#)

Links to Recent Labor Market Reports

1. [Applications and Information Systems](#)
2. [Business Information Worker](#)
3. [Coaching](#)
4. [Commercial Music](#)
5. [Emergency Management and Homeland Security](#)
6. [Forklift Operation](#)
7. [Graphic Design and Promotional Printing](#)
8. [IT Project Management](#)
9. [Makerspace](#)
10. [Paralegal](#)
11. [Pharmacy Technicians](#)
12. [Physical Therapist Assistant](#)
13. [Registered Nurses](#)

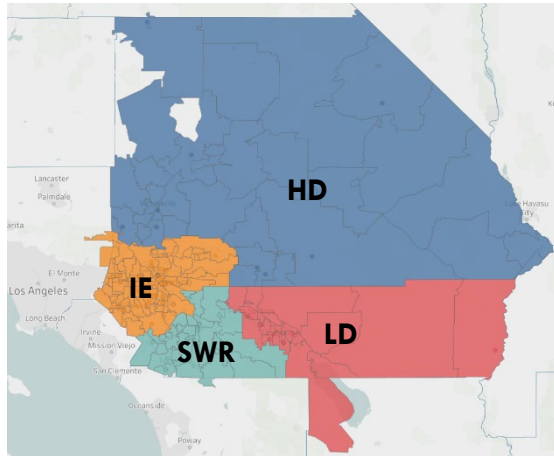
Thank you,

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Sources: CA Department of Public Health, CA EDD LMID, COE, North American Industry Classification System



Separating the two-county Inland Empire/Desert Region into four subregions provides a nuanced view of each area's unique employment characteristics. The subregions are:

1. High Desert (HD)
2. Inland Empire (IE)
3. Low Desert (LD)
4. Southwestern Riverside (SWR)

Figure 7 Regional unemployment rate by city and census-designated place by subregion, April 2021

City/Census Designated Place (CDP)	Unemployment Rate
High Desert	
Lenwood CDP	2.6%
Morongo Valley CDP	5.3%
Twentynine Palms city	8.5%
Apple Valley town	8.8%
Barstow city	9.3%
Needles city	9.9%
Hesperia city	10.4%
Joshua Tree CDP	10.8%
Victorville city	11.3%
Searles Valley CDP	11.4%
Yucca Valley town	11.8%
Big River CDP	12.4%
Mountain View Acres CDP	12.6%
Bluewater CDP	13.2%
Adelanto city	16.1%
Inland Empire	
San Antonio Heights CDP	0.4%
Big Bear Lake city	3.0%
Woodcrest CDP	3.7%
Crestline CDP	3.7%
March AFB CDP	4.0%
Chino Hills city	5.0%
El Cerrito CDP	5.1%
Wrightwood CDP	5.1%
Bloomington CDP	5.6%
Rancho Cucamonga city	5.6%
Loma Linda city	5.7%
Redlands city	5.7%
Home Gardens CDP	5.8%
Big Bear City CDP	6.0%
Yucaipa city	6.0%

City/Census Designated Place (CDP)	Unemployment Rate
Corona city	6.1%
Eastvale City city	6.1%
Norco city	6.1%
Chino city	6.2%
Grand Terrace city	6.3%
Montclair city	6.5%
Upland city	6.5%
Running Springs CDP	6.7%
Mentone CDP	6.8%
Riverside city	7.0%
Ontario city	7.1%
Jurupa Valley city	7.6%
Fontana city	7.6%
Lake Arrowhead CDP	7.6%
Highland city	8.0%
Colton city	8.1%
Moreno Valley city	8.9%
Rialto city	9.2%
Perris city	9.6%
San Bernardino city	10.3%
Highgrove CDP	10.7%
Muscoy CDP	17.4%
Low Desert	
Indian Wells city	4.7%
Palm Desert city	5.8%
La Quinta city	5.9%
Palm Springs city	6.2%
Thousand Palms CDP	6.2%
Cathedral City city	6.3%
Rancho Mirage city	6.6%
Indio city	8.2%
Blythe city	8.4%
Bermuda Dunes CDP	8.6%
Desert Hot Springs city	10.8%
Mecca CDP	11.9%
Coachella city	13.7%
Southwestern Riverside	
Canyon Lake city	3.4%
Cabazon CDP	3.6%
Idyllwild Pine Cove CDP	5.0%
Lakeview CDP	5.0%
Cherry Valley CDP	5.1%
Murrieta city	5.8%
Temecula city	5.8%
Calimesa city	6.1%
Beaumont city	6.4%
Nuevo CDP	6.8%
Wildomar city	6.8%
Lake Elsinore city	7.6%
Lakeland Village CDP	8.2%

City/Census Designated Place (CDP)	Unemployment Rate
Meniffee city	8.2%
Valle Vista CDP	8.5%
Homeland CDP	8.6%
Romoland CDP	8.8%
Banning city	9.5%
San Jacinto city	10.2%
East Hemet CDP	10.9%
Winchester CDP	11.2%
Hemet city	11.4%