

Inland Empire/Desert Region LMI News and Updates

April 16th, 2021

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

- [March 2021 Labor Market Update](#)
- [College-level Local Workforce Demand Assessments](#)
- [In the News: Labor Market and Community College Data](#)
- [Links to recently released labor market reports](#)

March 2021 Labor Market Update

Between February 2021 and March 2021:



Unemployment Rate
Decreased to
7.7%



Nonfarm Employment
Added
12,500 Jobs

The March 2020 data release marks the 13th month of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on employers and workers in the Inland Empire/Desert Region (Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA). This analysis data was collected the week that includes March 12th and may not reflect Riverside and San Bernardino counties progression into the less business-restrictive Orange/Moderate tier on April 7th. 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 7.7% in March 2021, down from 8.1% in February 2021 and up from 4.6% in March 2020, one year ago. The tally of unemployed residents fell by 7,300, and the count of employed residents dropped by 3,800. The region's labor force, the total sum of residents employed and unemployed, fell by 11,100 or 0.5% over the month. Figure 1 displays the regional month-over unemployment rate change from March 2020 to March 2021.

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

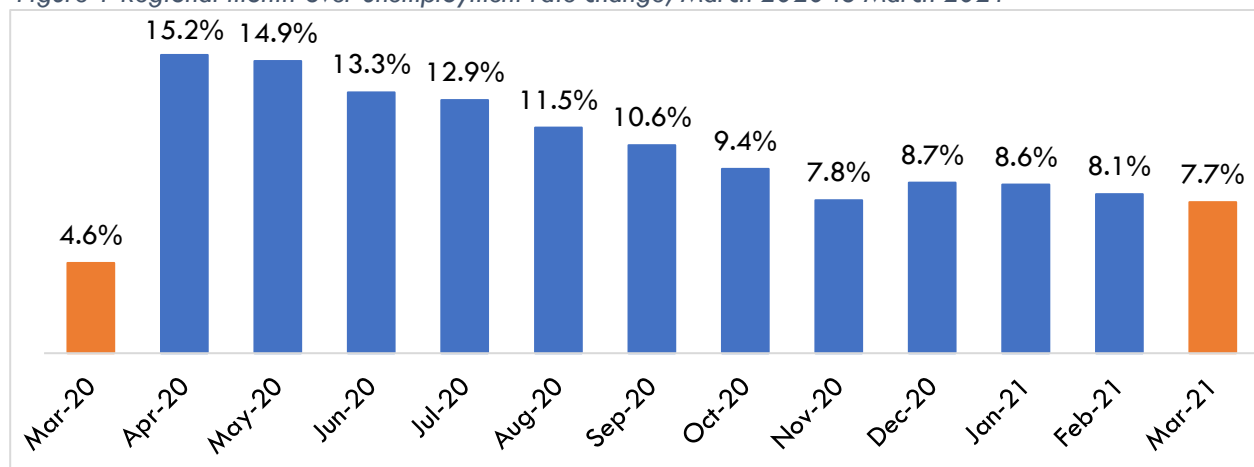


Figure 2 displays the five cities with the highest and lowest current unemployment rates for Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Figure 11 (end of this report) displays the unemployment rates for all cities and census-designated places (CDP) by subregion.

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

Riverside County 7.7%			San Bernardino County 7.8%		
Rank	Highest Unemployment Rate	Lowest Unemployment Rate	Rank	Highest Unemployment Rate	Lowest Unemployment Rate
1	Coachella 13.5%	Canyon Lake 3.5%	1	Adelanto 15.9%	Big Bear Lake 3.0%
2	Hemet 11.5%	Indian Wells 4.7%	2	Victorville 11.6%	Chino Hills 4.8%
3	Desert Hot Springs 10.9%	La Quinta 5.8%	3	Hesperia 10.9%	Rancho Cucamonga 5.5%
4	San Jacinto 10.5%	Temecula 5.9%	4	San Bernardino 10.6%	Loma Linda 5.8%
5	Perris 10.3%	Murrieta 6.0%	5	Needles 10.0%	Redlands 6.0%

*Incorporated cities only

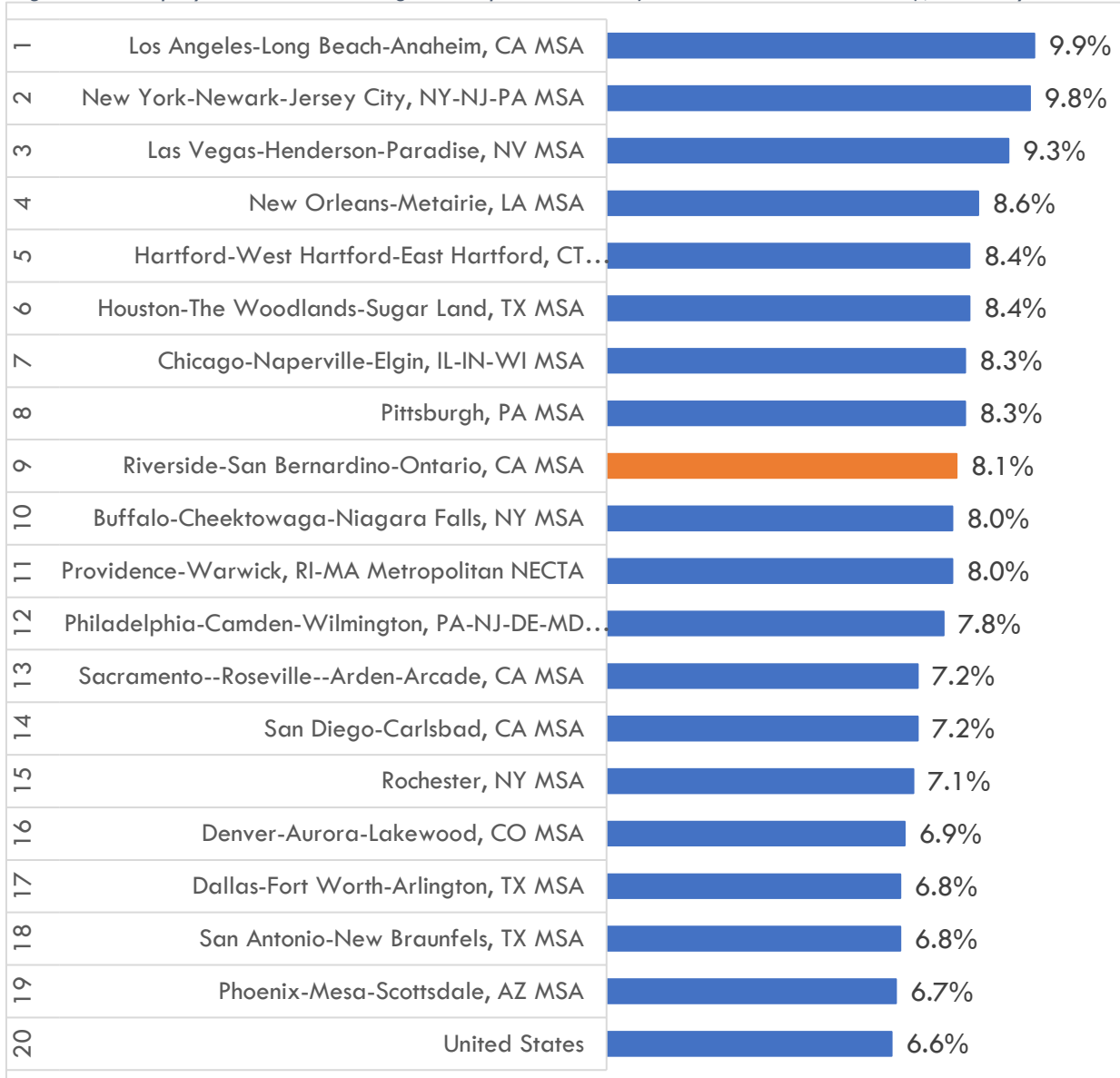
Figure 3 displays the annual average unemployment rate in 2020 and the last three months of unemployment rate information for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Metropolitan Districts (MD) in Southern California. Except for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD, the regions in Southern California experienced a decrease in unemployment rates between February 2021 and March 2021. When combined, the labor force in these Southern California regions decreased by 47,700 residents. The tally of unemployed residents fell by 20,200, and the count of employed residents dropped by 27,600.

Figure 3 Unemployment rates for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Metropolitan Districts in Southern California

Southern California Regions	Annual Average 2020	January 2021	February 2021	March 2021
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA	9.7%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD	12.8%	12.7%	10.9%	10.9%
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine MD	8.8%	7.3%	6.7%	6.4%
San Diego-Carlsbad MSA	9.2%	8.0%	7.2%	6.9%
El Centro MSA	22.5%	16.5%	16.0%	15.7%

Nationally in February 2021, the Inland Empire/Desert region (Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA) ranked the 9th highest unemployment rate in the nation (6.6%) among large metropolitan areas with one million or more residents. Other California metros within the top 20 metros with the highest unemployment rates were the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim MSA (#1 at 9.9%), Sacramento--Roseville-Arden-Arcade MSA (#13 at 7.2%), and the San Diego-Carlsbad MSA (#14 at 7.2%). The Birmingham-Hoover, AL MSA reported the lowest unemployment rate at 3.5% among large metro areas.

Figure 4 Unemployment Rates for Large Metropolitan Areas (1 million or more residents), February 2021



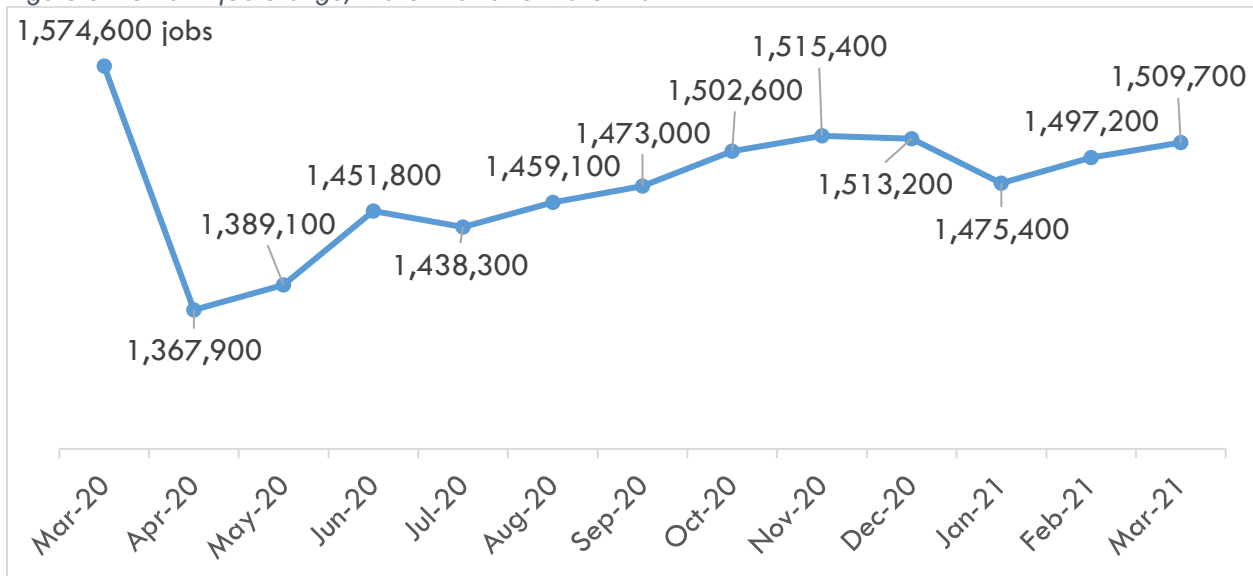
Industry Employment

In March 2021, employers added 12,500 nonfarm jobs to their payrolls for a total of 1,509,700 nonfarm jobs in the two-count region. Farm employers added 800 jobs over the month, increasing employment by 6.5%. Notable job changes were recorded in the following industry sectors:

- Accommodation & Food Services (up 4,500 jobs)
- Transportation and Warehousing (up 4,400 jobs)
- Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (up 1,800 jobs)
- Other Services (up 1,000 jobs)

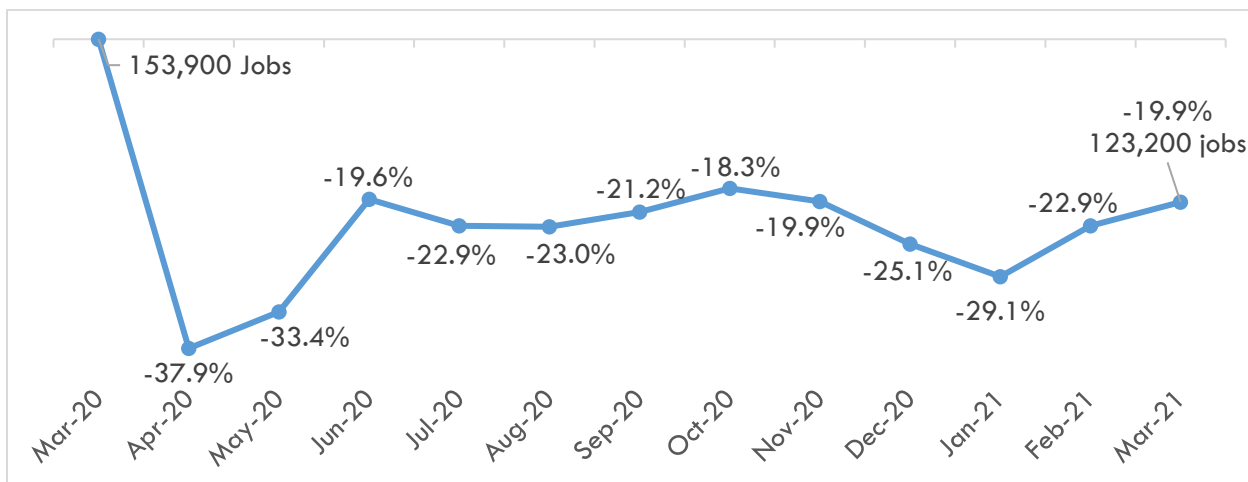
Year-over, March 2020 to March 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic reduced regional employment by 65,500 nonfarm jobs, down 4.1%. Farm employers reported 600 fewer jobs over the year, or down 4.3%.

Figure 5 Nonfarm job change, March 2020 to March 2021



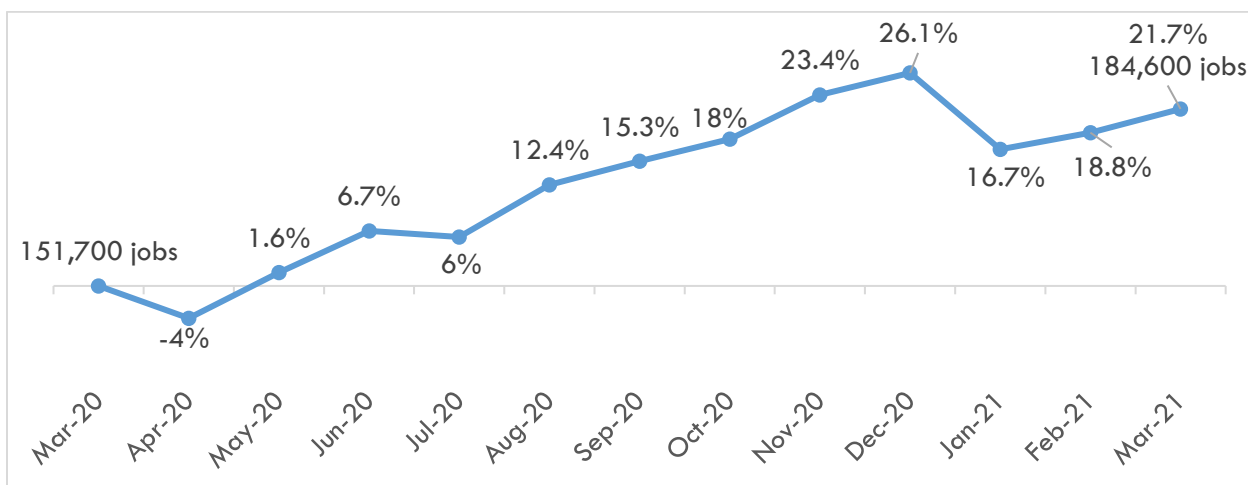
Accommodations & food services employers reported an increase of 4,500 jobs over the month February 2021 to March 2021, up by 3.8%. The restaurants subsector added 3,900 jobs, and the accommodations subsector added 700 jobs over the month. This sector lost 30,700 jobs between March 2020 to March 2021, down 19.9%.

Figure 6 Accommodation & food services month-over job change since March 2020



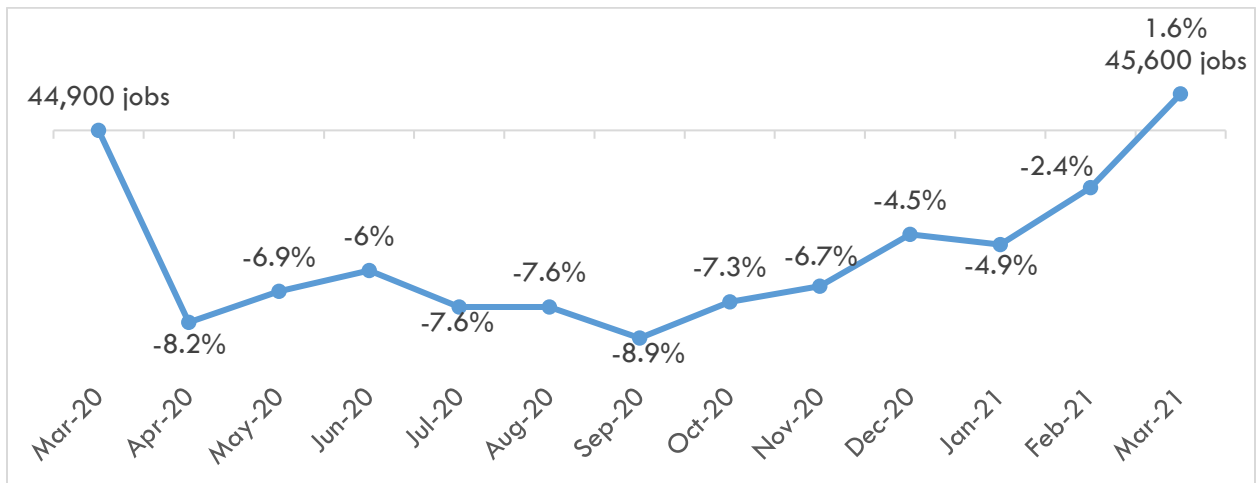
The **transportation & warehousing** sector increased employment by 4,400 jobs over the month, up 2.4%. The truck transportation sector added 1,700 jobs, the warehousing & storage subsector added 1,600 jobs, and the couriers & messengers subsector added 800 jobs. Year over, this sector experienced an impressive 21.7% increase in employment, adding 32,900 jobs, likely to meet the increased needs of at-home shopping and delivery. Most of the year-over job growth in this sector was in the warehousing & storage subsector, adding 24,000 jobs. The couriers & messengers subsector increased employment by 41.6%, adding 7,200 jobs.

Figure 7 Transportation & warehousing month-over job change since March 2020



Professional, scientific & technical services added 1,800 jobs over the month, increasing employment by 4.1%. Businesses assigned to this sector tend to hire workers that perform activities requiring a high degree of expertise and training. Examples include legal services, accounting, architecture, engineering, computer system design, management, consultation, and advertising. This sector added 700 jobs over the year, increasing by 1.6%.

Figure 8 Professional, scientific & technical services month-over job change since March 2020



The **other services** sector added 1,000 jobs over the month, up by 2.6%. The other services industry comprises small businesses that do not fit in the major other sectors; think personal services like barbershops, hair salons, laundry services, and independent maintenance and repair shops. Year-over, employment is down 16.9% (down 7,800 jobs), mainly in the personal & laundry services subsector, down 29.5% or 4,400 jobs.

Figure 9 Other services month-over job change since March 2020

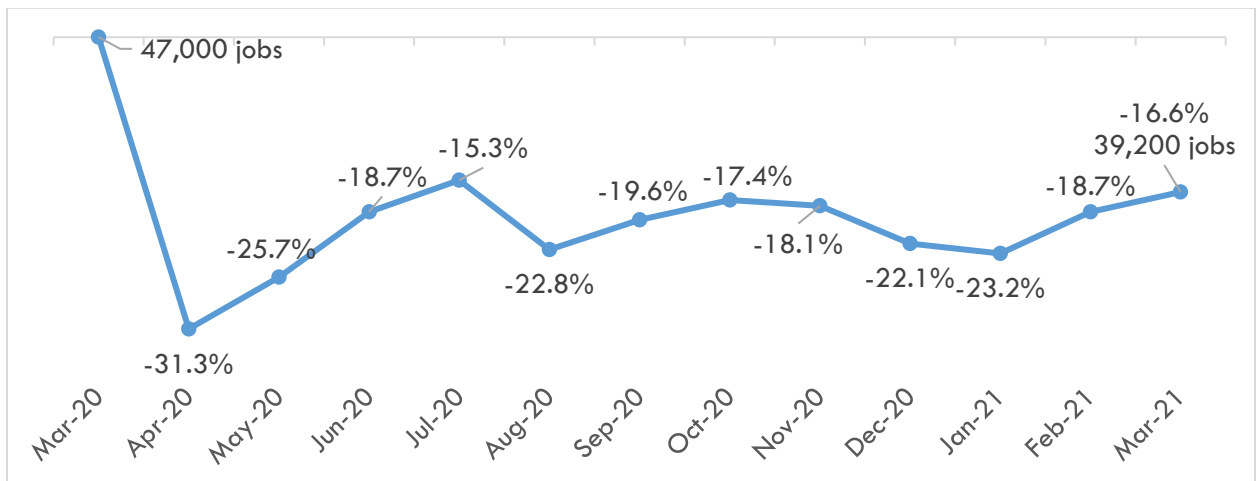


Figure 10 displays month-over and year-over changes for each major industry sector.

Figure 10 Major industry sector job change, month-over, and year-over, March 2020 to March 2021

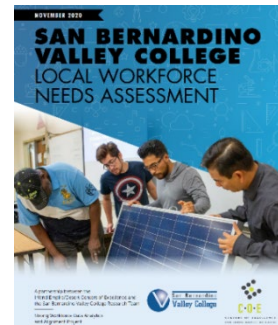
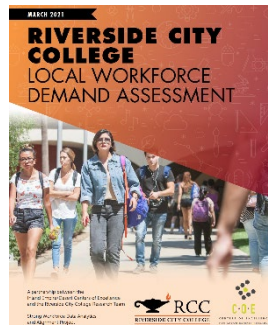
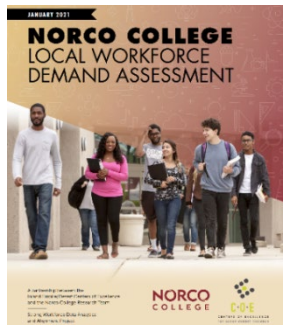
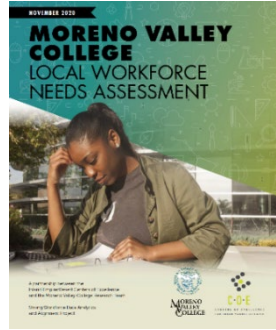
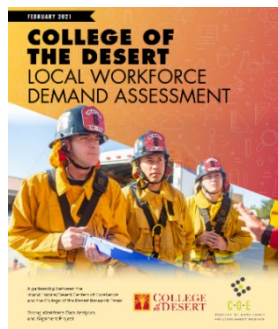
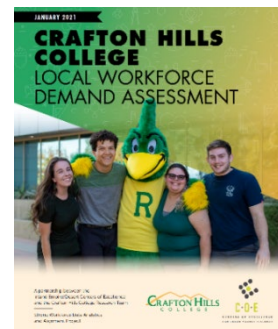
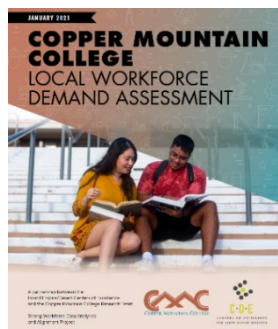
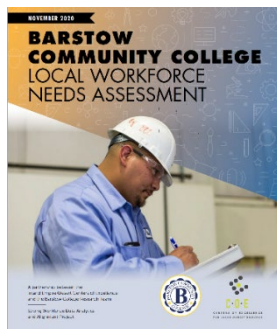
Major Industries	March 2021 Jobs	Month-over Change	Month-over % Change	Year-over Change	Year-over % Change
Total Nonfarm	1,509,700	12,500	0.8%	-64,900	-4.1%
Total Farm	13,200	800	6.5%	-600	-4.3%
Government	244,400	1,500	0.6%	-24,200	-9.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	234,600	-1,000	-0.4%	-2,700	-1.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	184,600	4,400	2.4%	32,900	21.7%
Retail Trade	175,000	800	0.5%	-400	-0.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	135,000	4,900	3.8%	-40,600	-23.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	123,200	4,500	3.8%	-30,700	-19.9%
Construction	108,300	400	0.4%	2,300	2.2%
Administrative & Support & Waste Services	102,400	-200	-0.2%	-4,700	-4.4%
Manufacturing	90,500	0	0.0%	-9,500	-9.5%
Wholesale Trade	64,300	-1,100	-1.7%	-3,400	-5.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	45,600	1,800	4.1%	700	1.6%
Other Services	39,200	1,000	2.6%	-7,800	-16.6%
Finance & Insurance	24,600	-200	-0.8%	-500	-2.0%
Educational Services	18,800	-100	-0.5%	-2,700	-12.6%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	18,200	200	1.1%	-2,200	-10.8%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	11,800	400	3.5%	-9,900	-45.6%
Information	8,800	100	1.1%	-2,400	-21.4%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	8,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	5,300	0	0.0%	300	6.0%
Mining and Logging	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

College-level Local Workforce Demand Assessment (LWDA)

To equitably serve residents and maintain career education programs that align with business needs, community colleges should have an awareness of their diverse populations and area employers. With this knowledge, these institutions will have the ability to effectively upskill their communities and develop programs that lead to in-demand and high-wage employment opportunities for students after program completion.

A series of Local Workforce Demand Assessments were developed by the Inland Empire/Desert Region Center of Excellence in partnership with the college's research staff to illuminate the job opportunities surrounding each college. This assessment series provides a hyper-localized view of the population, business activity, and occupational opportunities (middle-skill and higher-skill) near each college. Additionally, these assessments provide recommendations for future career education program development.

Each College LWDA may be accessed by selecting the report image:



In the News: Labor Market and Community College Data

[15 Million Infrastructure Jobs: An Economic Shot in the Arm to the COVID-19 Recession](#) – According to the Center on Education and the Workforce, a \$1.5 trillion infrastructure investment program would create 8 million high school-level jobs and 4.8 million community college-level jobs.

[Economic Recovery Tracker](#) -An outstanding resource funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. It provides multiple COVID recovery data points by state, county, and metros- but not the Inland Empire region :'(

[Map: Most California Community Colleges Saw Drops In Enrollment](#) –A GIS map displaying Fall 2019 to Fall 2020 decline in enrollments within the California Community College system.

Links to Recent Labor Market Reports

1. [Applications and Information Systems](#)
2. [Business Information Worker](#)
3. [Cloud and Internet of Things Administration and Support](#)
4. [Coaching](#)
5. [Computer Data Science](#)
6. [Emergency Management and Homeland Security](#)
7. [Forklift Operation](#)
8. [Graphic Design and Promotional Printing](#)
9. [Greenhouse Technician](#)
10. [IT Project Management](#)
11. [Makerspace](#)
12. [Medical Laboratory Technicians](#)
13. [Paralegal](#)
14. [Pharmacy Technicians](#)
15. [Real Estate](#)
16. [Registered Nurses](#)

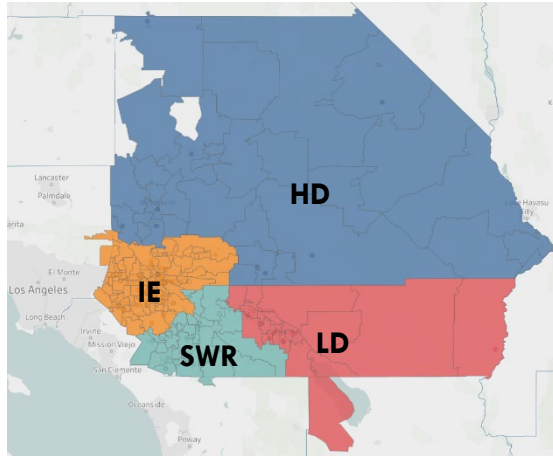
Thank you,

Inland Empire/Desert Region Center of Excellence for Labor Market Research

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Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 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 subregion's unique employment characteristics. The region is divided into the High Desert (HD), Low Desert (LD), Southwestern Riverside (SWR), and the Inland Empire (IE) subregions.

Figure 11 Regional unemployment rate by city and census-designated place by subregion, March 2021

City/Census Designated Place (CDP)	Unemployment Rate
High Desert	
Lenwood CDP	2.6%
Morongo Valley CDP	5.3%
Twentynine Palms city	9.0%
Apple Valley town	9.1%
Barstow city	9.4%
Needles city	10.0%
Hesperia city	10.9%
Joshua Tree CDP	11.0%
Searles Valley CDP	11.5%
Victorville city	11.6%
Yucca Valley town	12.0%
Big River CDP	12.7%
Bluewater CDP	12.8%
Mountain View Acres CDP	12.8%
Adelanto city	15.9%
Inland Empire	
San Antonio Heights CDP	0.4%
Big Bear Lake city	3.0%
Woodcrest CDP	3.7%
Crestline CDP	3.8%
March AFB CDP	3.9%
Chino Hills city	4.8%
El Cerrito CDP	5.2%
Wrightwood CDP	5.2%
Rancho Cucamonga city	5.5%
Bloomington CDP	5.7%
Loma Linda city	5.8%
Home Gardens CDP	5.9%
Redlands city	6.0%
Corona city	6.1%
Eastvale City city	6.1%

City/Census Designated Place (CDP)	Unemployment Rate
Big Bear City CDP	6.1%
Chino city	6.2%
Yucaipa city	6.3%
Grand Terrace city	6.4%
Montclair city	6.4%
Norco city	6.5%
Upland city	6.6%
Running Springs CDP	6.8%
Mentone CDP	6.9%
Ontario city	6.9%
Riverside city	7.1%
Fontana city	7.6%
Jurupa Valley city	7.7%
Lake Arrowhead CDP	7.7%
Highland city	7.9%
Colton city	8.4%
Moreno Valley city	9.1%
Rialto city	9.2%
Perris city	10.3%
San Bernardino city	10.6%
Highgrove CDP	10.8%
Muscoy CDP	17.6%
Low Desert	
Indian Wells city	4.7%
La Quinta city	5.8%
Palm Desert city	6.0%
Thousand Palms CDP	6.3%
Palm Springs city	6.5%
Rancho Mirage city	6.7%
Cathedral City city	6.9%
Indio city	7.9%
Blythe city	8.5%
Bermuda Dunes CDP	8.7%
Desert Hot Springs city	10.9%
Mecca CDP	12.1%
Coachella city	13.5%
Southwestern Riverside	
Canyon Lake city	3.5%
Cabazon CDP	3.6%
Idyllwild Pine Cove CDP	5.1%
Lakeview CDP	5.1%
Cherry Valley CDP	5.2%
Temecula city	5.9%
Murrieta city	6.0%
Calimesa city	6.2%
Beaumont city	6.5%
Nuevo CDP	6.9%
Wildomar city	6.9%

City/Census Designated Place (CDP)	Unemployment Rate
Lake Elsinore city	7.6%
Lakeland Village CDP	8.4%
Meniffee city	8.4%
Valle Vista CDP	8.6%
Homeland CDP	8.8%
Romoland CDP	8.9%
Banning city	9.5%
San Jacinto city	10.5%
East Hemet CDP	11.0%
Winchester CDP	11.3%
Hemet city	11.5%