



Puerto Rico Economic Analysis Report

2014-2015

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Department of Labor and Human Resources
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

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I. Population

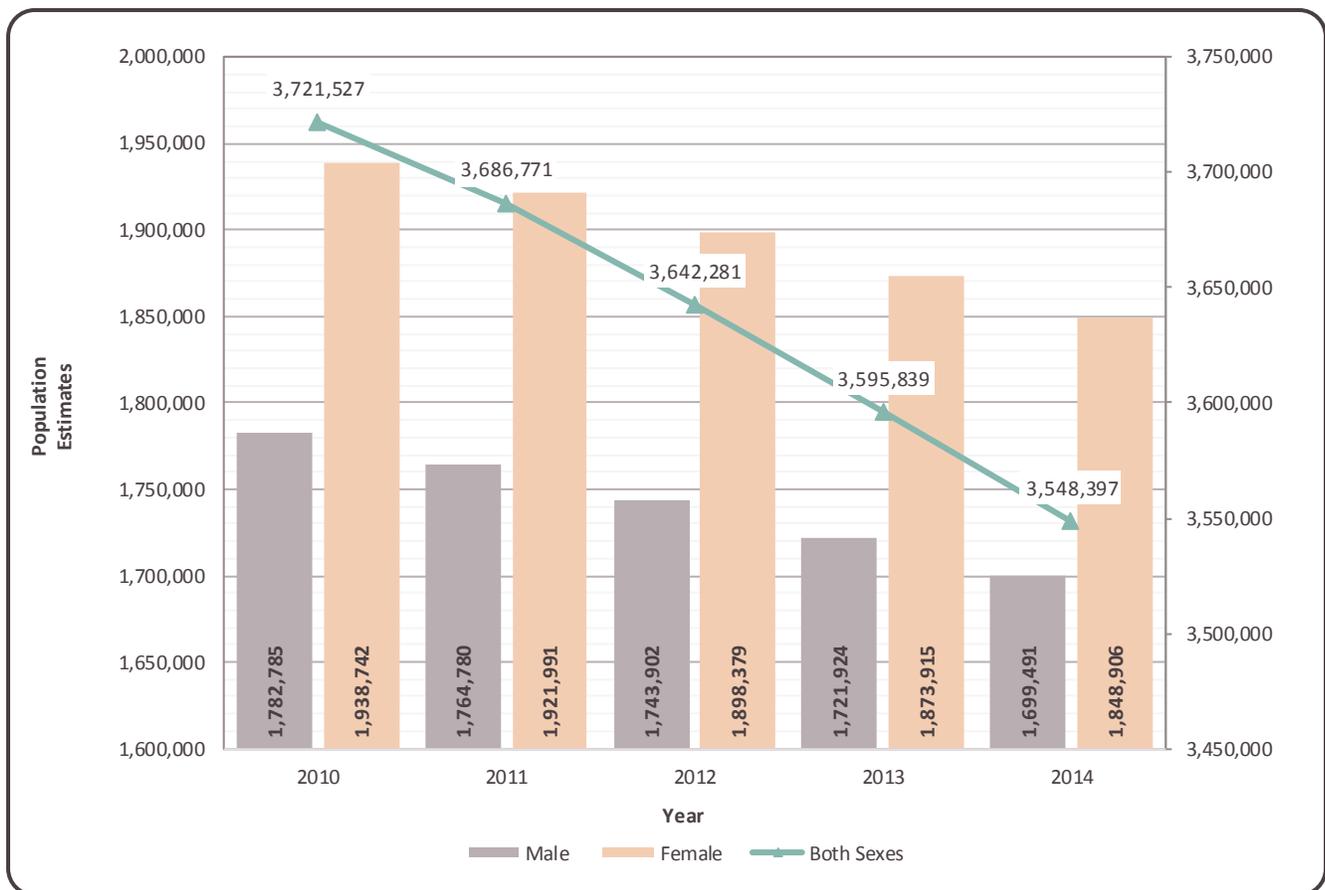
A. Demographics

According to the statistics presented by the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, the population of Puerto Rico continues its downward trend since the 2010-2014 period. The decreased in the estimated population from 2010 to 2014 shows a reduction of 173,130 persons or -4.7% .

B. Population by Age and Sex

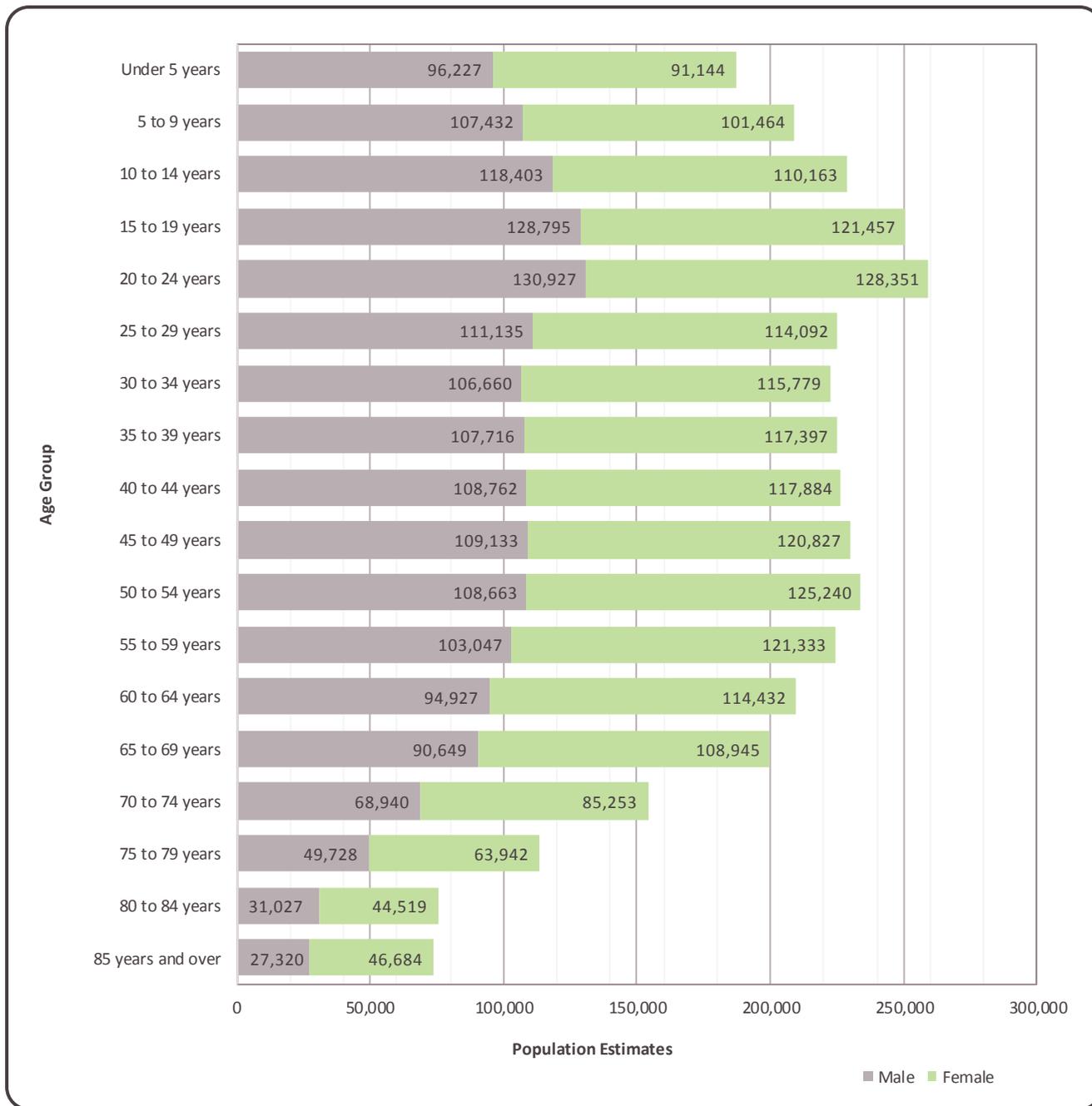
When compared both the male & female population, in 2014, there are 149,415 more females than males. The male population decreases by 83,294 when we compare the year 2014 (1,699,491) with the year 2010 (1,782,785). The female population also decreases by 89,836 when we compare the year 2014 (1,848,906) with the year 2010 (1,938,742).

Figure 1
Total Population and Population by Sex
 (Population Estimates Year July 1, 2010 - 2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

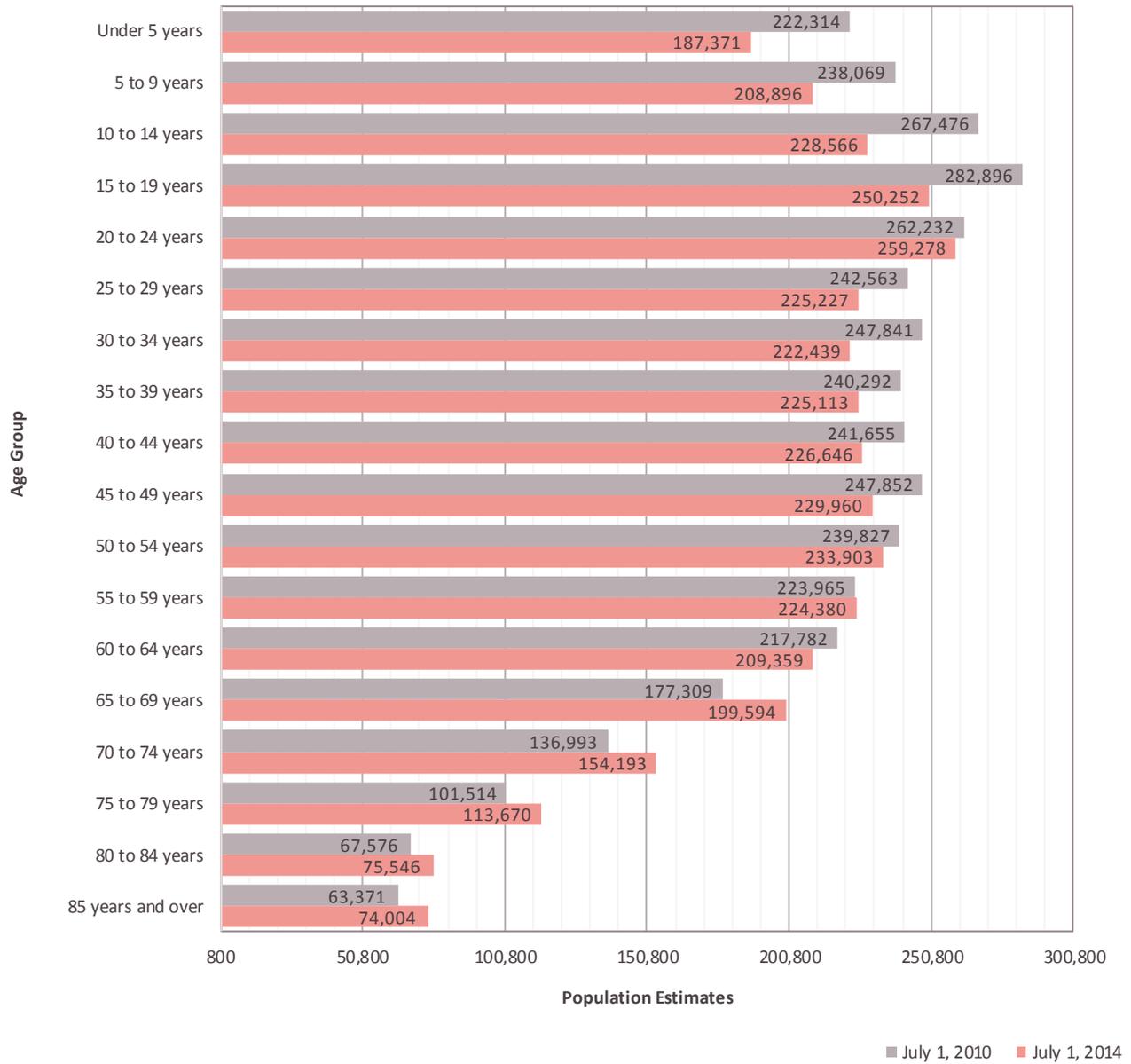
Figure 2
Population Estimates by Age Group and Sex
Year 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

The age group of under 5 years of age until 20 to 24 years old, shows more males than females in 2014. While the age group 25 to 29 to 85 years and over show more females than males. The age group with the highest number of females over males in 2014 was the 60 to 64 years old a difference of 19,505. They were followed by the age group of 85 years and over (difference of 19,364), 65 to 69 year olds shows a difference of 18,296 and 55 to 59 years olds, a difference of 18,286 of females over males.

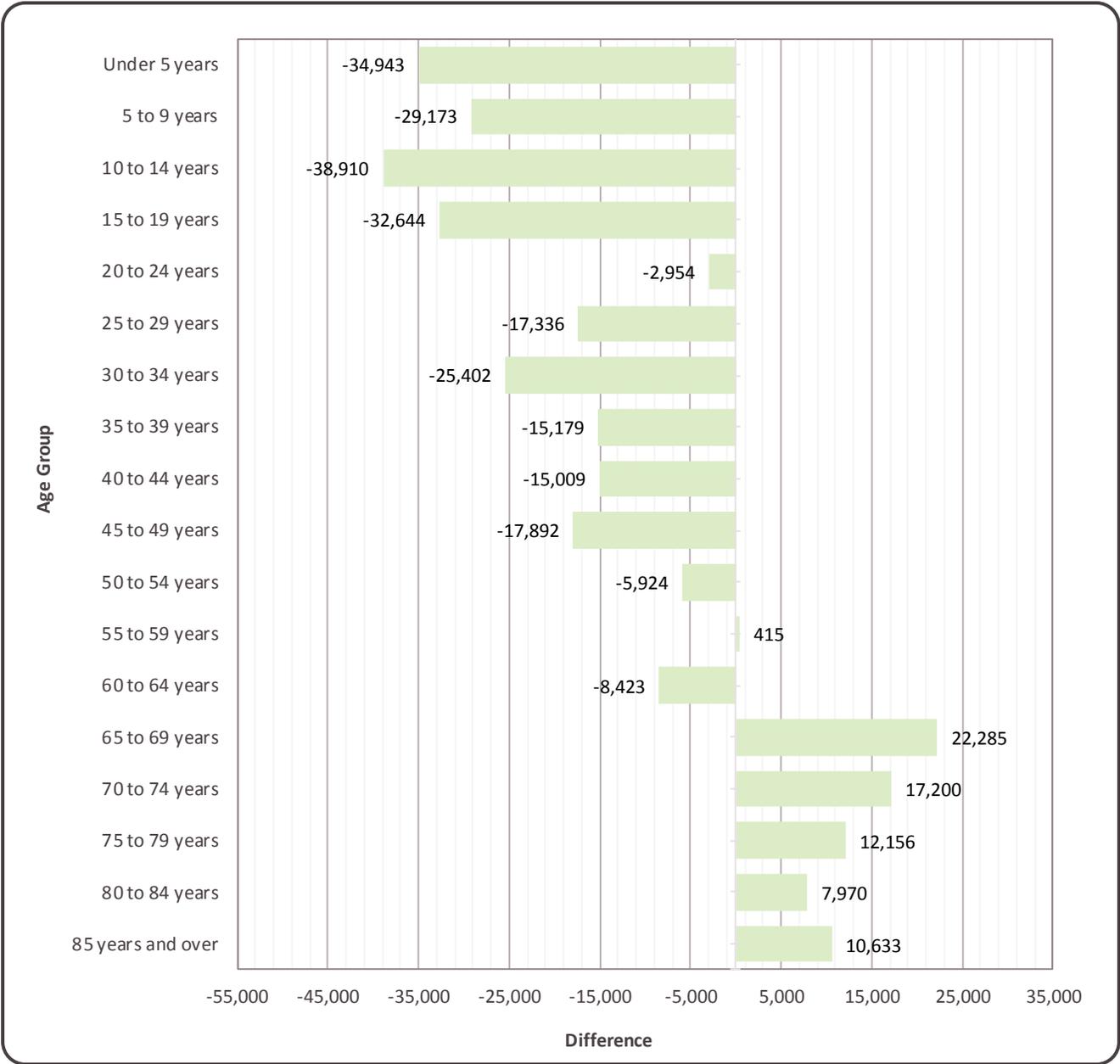
Figure 3
Compared Population by Age Group
Population Estimates July 1, 2010 and 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

The age group with the highest number of persons in 2010 year was the 15 to 19 year olds (282,896) and in 2014 was the 20 to 24 year olds (259,278). These two age groups shows the highest population in 2014. The age group with the highest population loss was the 10 to 14 year olds with 38,910.

Figure 4
Difference in Population by Age Group
Population Estimates July 1, 2010 and 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

The older population from 65 year olds and over is the age group with the highest increase in 2014 when compared to 2010. The age group 65 to 69 year olds show the highest increase, followed by the age group 70 to 74. All group from 65 to 69 year up to the 85 year olds and over, show an increase for 2014. Also increasing is the age group of 55 to 59 year for the comparison period. The others age groups reflecting decreases in population. The age group with more losses was the under 5 year bracket up to 15 to 19 years.

Table 1
Population by Municipalities
Population Estimates July 1, 2010 and 2014

Municipalities	Population Estimates		Change (2010 to 2014)		Municipalities	Population Estimates		Change (2010 to 2014)	
	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2014	Numeric	Percent		July 1, 2010	July 1, 2014	Numeric	Percent
Adjuntas	19,473	18,900	-573	-2.9	Juncos	40,344	40,102	-242	-0.60
Aguada	41,917	40,329	-1588	-3.8	Lajas	25,707	24,465	-1242	-4.83
Aguadilla	60,788	57,290	-3,498	-5.8	Lares	30,629	28,208	-2,421	-7.90
Aguas Buenas	28,654	27,473	-1181	-4.1	Las Marías	9,870	9,158	-712	-7.21
Aibonito	25,878	24,561	-1317	-5.1	Las Piedras	38,719	38,671	-48	-0.12
Añasco	29,271	28,403	-868	-3.0	Loíza	30,016	28,065	-1,951	-6.50
Arecibo	96,263	91,540	-4,723	-4.9	Luquillo	20,056	19,338	-718	-3.58
Arroyo	19,572	18,853	-719	-3.7	Manatí	44,039	41,675	-2,364	-5.37
Barceloneta	24,827	24,958	131	0.5	Maricao	6,278	6,022	-256	-4.08
Barranquitas	30,324	29,697	-627	-2.1	Maunabo	12,215	11,565	-650	-5.32
Bayamón	207,644	194,210	-13,434	-6.5	Mayagüez	88,786	81,915	-6,871	-7.74
Cabo Rojo	50,963	50,349	-614	-1.2	Moca	40,104	38,461	-1643	-4.10
Caguas	142,854	137,032	-5,822	-4.1	Morovis	32,649	32,194	-455	-1.39
Camuy	35,122	33,664	-1458	-4.2	Naguabo	26,772	26,886	114	0.43
Canóvanas	47,694	47,457	-237	-0.5	Naranjito	30,384	29,602	-782	-2.57
Carolina	176,420	165,820	-10,600	-6.0	Orocovis	23,426	22,392	-1034	-4.41
Cataño	28,077	26,274	-1,803	-6.4	Patillas	19,258	18,261	-997	-5.18
Cayey	48,115	46,293	-1,822	-3.8	Peñuelas	24,219	22,365	-1,854	-7.66
Ceiba	13,611	12,607	-1004	-7.4	Ponce	165,714	153,540	-12,174	-7.35
Ciales	18,753	17,728	-1025	-5.5	Quebradillas	25,899	25,042	-857	-3.31
Cidra	43,477	42,118	-1359	-3.1	Rincón	15,199	14,782	-417	-2.74
Coamo	40,568	40,331	-237	-0.6	Río Grande	54,298	52,668	-1630	-3.00
Comerío	20,796	20,253	-543	-2.6	Sabana Grande	25,250	24,121	-1129	-4.47
Corozal	37,134	35,693	-1441	-3.9	Salinas	31,046	29,881	-1165	-3.75
Culebra	1,820	1,818	-2	-0.1	San Germán	35,629	33,725	-1,904	-5.34
Dorado	38,237	38,264	27	0.1	San Juan	394,234	365,575	-28,659	-7.27
Fajardo	36,880	34,049	-2,831	-7.7	San Lorenzo	41,020	39,524	-1496	-3.65
Florida	12,688	12,411	-277	-2.2	San Sebastián	42,337	39,969	-2,368	-5.59
Guánica	19,376	17,852	-1,524	-7.9	Santa Isabel	23,289	22,860	-429	-1.84
Guayama	45,277	43,467	-1,810	-4.0	Toa Alta	74,278	74,837	559	0.75
Guayanilla	21,525	20,148	-1377	-6.4	Toa Baja	89,465	84,165	-5,300	-5.92
Guaynabo	97,788	92,799	-4,989	-5.1	Trujillo Alto	74,757	71,019	-3,738	-5.00
Gurabo	45,555	47,145	1,590	3.5	Utua	33,056	31,050	-2,006	-6.07
Hatillo	41,969	41,618	-351	-0.8	Vega Alta	39,951	39,236	-715	-1.79
Hormigueros	17,247	16,746	-501	-2.9	Vega Baja	59,554	56,166	-3,388	-5.69
Humacao	58,370	55,884	-2,486	-4.3	Vieques	9,306	9,113	-193	-2.07
Isabela	45,657	44,149	-1508	-3.3	Villalba	26,007	24,389	-1,618	-6.22
Jayuya	16,638	15,693	-945	-5.7	Yabucoa	37,880	35,879	-2,001	-5.28
Juana Díaz	50,739	48,853	-1,886	-3.7	Yauco	41,926	38,782	-3,144	-7.50

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

C. Population by Municipalities

When comparing 2010 to 2014 the only five municipalities showing increase in population are: Gurabo (1,590), Toa Alta (559), Barceloneta (131), Naguabo (114) y Dorado (27).

The ten municipalities with highest decrease in population, when compared 2010 and 2014 were: San Juan (28,659), Bayamón (13,434), Ponce (12,174), Carolina (10,600), Mayagüez (6,871), Caguas (5,822), Toa Baja (5,300), Guaynabo (4,989), Arecibo (4,723), and Trujillo Alto (3,738).

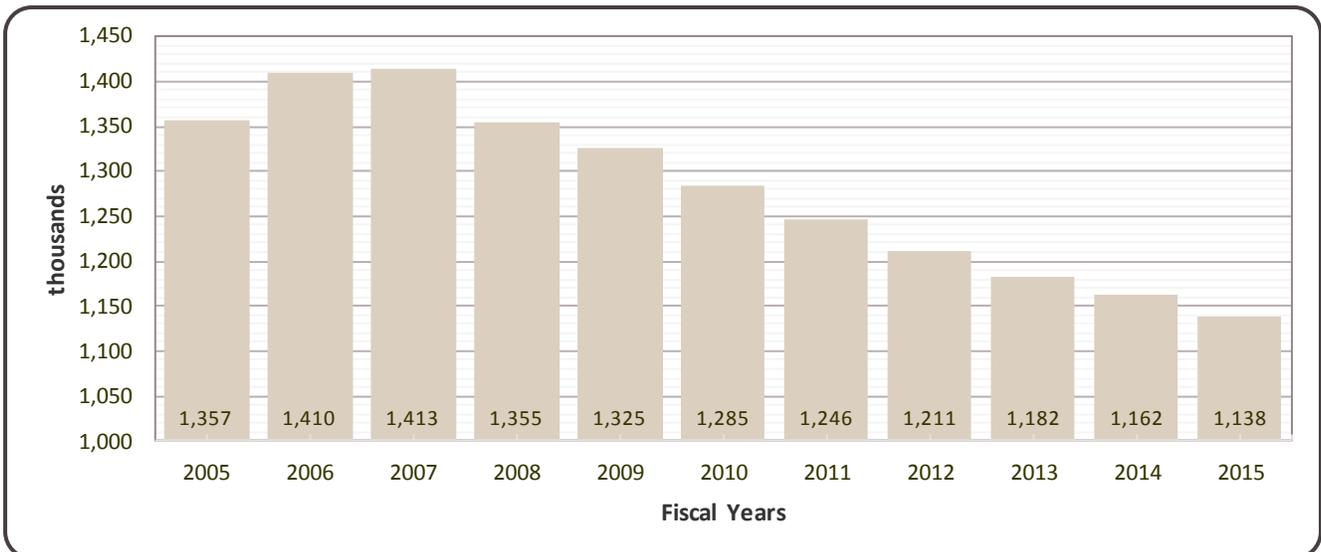
II. Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

A. Labor Force

The labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Employed persons consist of: persons who did any work for pay or profit during the survey reference week; persons who did at least 15 hours of unpaid work in a family-operated enterprise; and persons who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, bad weather, industrial dispute, or various personal reasons. Unemployed persons are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. Persons who were not working and were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been temporarily laid off are also included as unemployed. Receiving benefits from the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program has no bearing on whether a person is classified as unemployed.

In FY 2015, the labor force was estimated in 1,138,000 persons, representing a decrease of 24,000 persons or 2.1% when compared to FY 2014 (1,162,000).

Figure 5
Labor Force (thousands of person 16 years of age and over) Not Seasonally Adjusted
Fiscal Years 2005 - 2015

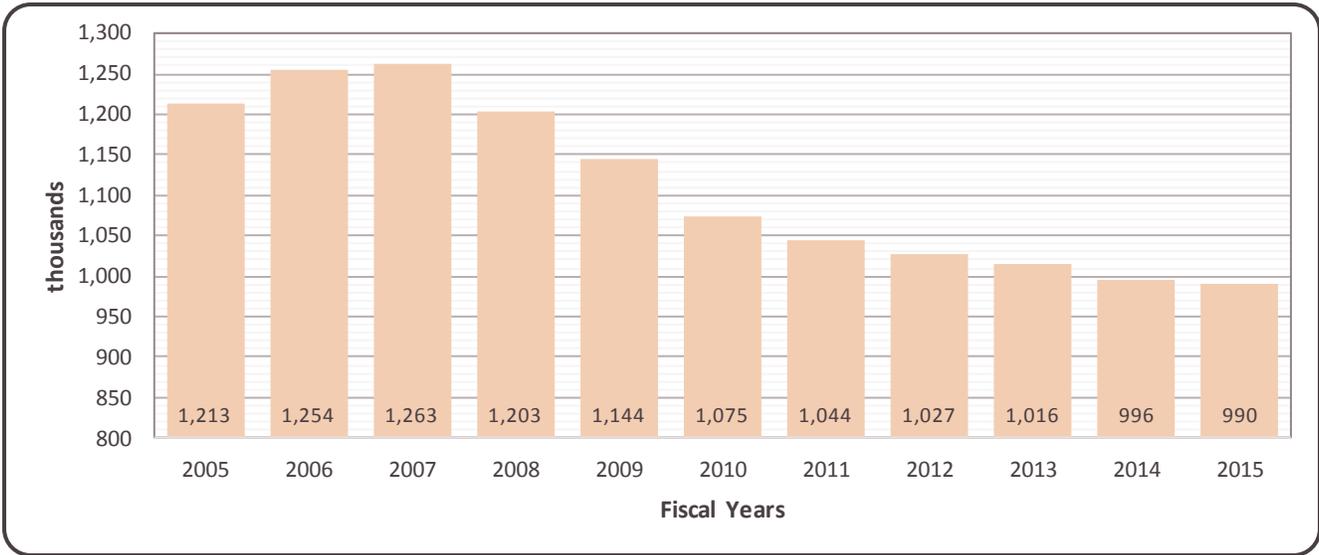


Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources - Labor Force Survey.

B. Employment

In FY 2015, (not seasonally adjusted) the number of employed persons (which includes self-employed individuals and agricultural employment) reached a total of 990,000. This represents a decrease of 6,000 employees in the local economy, when compared to FY 2014 (996,000). The self-employment in FY 2015 was 163,000 or 16.5% of the total of employed persons. In this sector was reflected a increase of 13,000 persons when compared with FY 2014 (150,000).

Figure 6
Total Employment (thousands of person 16 years of age and over) Not Seasonally Adjusted
Fiscal Years 2005 - 2015

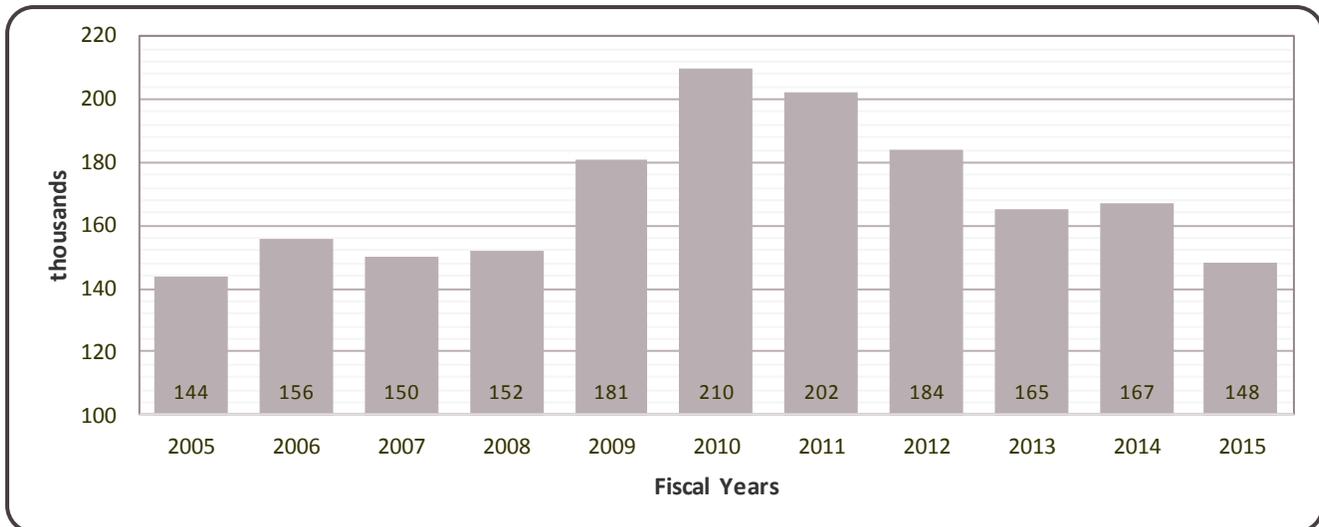


Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources - Labor Force Survey.

C. Unemployment

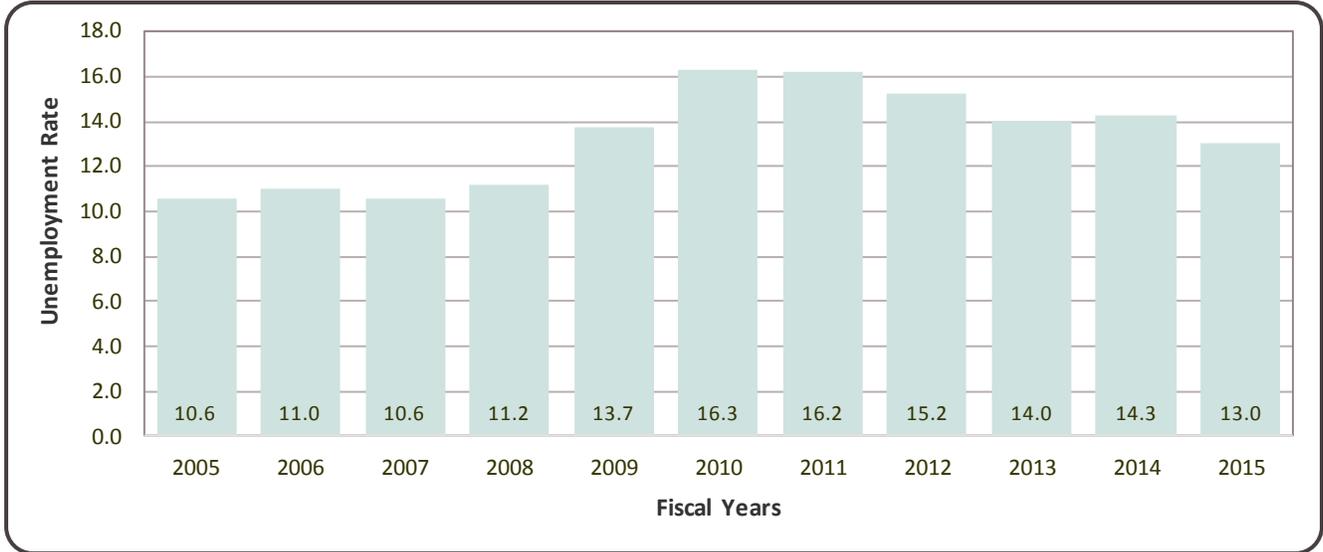
In FY 2015, unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) registered 148,000 or 19,000 unemployed persons less than in PY 2014 (167,000). The unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for FY 2015 was 13.0%, 1.3 percentage points fewer than in FY 2014 with 14.3%. In FY 2015 the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for male was 14.6% and 10.7% for female. This represents respective decreases of 1.2% and 3.7% when compared to FY 2014.

Figure 7
Unemployment (thousands of person 16 years of age and over) Not Seasonally Adjusted
Fiscal Years 2005 - 2015



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources - Labor Force Survey.

Figure 8
Unemployment Rate (thousands of person 16 years of age and over) Not Seasonally Adjusted
Fiscal Years 2005 - 2015



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources - Labor Force Survey.

D. Labor Force by Local Areas of Labor Development Program (PDL)

In this section we present a profile of each one of the designated Labor Development Program (PDL) under the WIOA program. The program divides the Island into 15 local areas, embracing among them the 78 municipalities of Puerto Rico.

In this document we will discuss the labor force profile of each area comparing its changes between FY2014 and FY 2015. The 15 local areas are:

1. Bayamón-Comerio

This area comprises only these two municipalities. The labor force in the subject area presents a decrease of 1,042 persons between FY 2014 and FY 2015. The Bayamón municipality presents the biggest reduction with (-825) and Comerio with (-217). In terms of the area's employment it shows reductions of 512 employees between the two fiscal years, from those 479 are from Bayamón and 34 from Comerio. The unemployment in the area also shows a reduction of 530 persons of which 346 are from Bayamón and 183 from Comerio. The unemployment rate between the two fiscal years shows a reduction of (-0.6) from PY 2014 to PY 2015.

2. Caguas-Guayama

This area comprises eight municipalities of the Island which are Aguas Buenas, Aibonito, Arroyo, Caguas, Cayey, Guayama, Gurabo and Trujillo Alto. For FY 2014 the Labor Force was estimated in 144,145 and for FY 140,991, a reduction of 3,154 persons from 2014 to 2015. So is the case for the employment for the area showing a decrease 1,352 person form FY 2014 to FY 2015. The unemployment for the area decreased from 18,617 in 2014 to 16,815 in FY 2015 a reduction of 1,803 unemployed persons. This represents a 1 percent change in the unemployment rate from PY 2014 to PY 2015.

3. Carolina

Carolina is one of the few municipalities operating by itself as a PDL under the WIOA program. All of its labor market components depicted in this documents present negative increases from FY 2014 to FY 2015. The labor force decreased from 64,550 to 63,890 or a reduction of 660 persons between the two years. So is the case with employment reducing from 125,000 to 124,176 or 1,352 fewer people employed from 2014 to 2015.

4. Guaynabo Toa-Baja

The area is composed by four municipalities Cataño, Guaynabo, Toa Alta and Toa Baja. The labor force reflects a reduction from PY 2014 to PY 2015, from 103,656 to 102,250 a decrease of 1,405. The employment segment also shows a reduction for the period, from 94,389 to 93,676 a difference of 713 less employees. The number of unemployed persons for the discussed period was 692 less from 2014 to 2015. The unemployment rate changed from 8.9 to 8.4 or -0.6 for the studied period.

5. Mayaguez-Las Marías

This area is composed by only these two municipalities. Its labor force for FY 2014 was 28,022 and 27,078 for FY 2015 a reduction of 276 persons. The employment sector however, shows an

increase of 299 persons from PY 2014 to PY 2015, from 22,548 to 22,847 respectively. The unemployed persons decreased from 5,454 to 4,231, a reduction of 1,224 from PY 2014 to 2015.

6. La Montaña

This area composed of the municipalities of Barranquitas, Cidra, Corozal, Orocovi and Villalba is geographically the less populated and isolated sector of the Island. It is characterized mainly for its diminishing agricultural activity and is located in the central mountainous sector of the Island. Its labor force for FY 2014 was 47,223 and 46,167 for 2015 a difference of 1,055 less persons in the labor force. Employment for FY 2014 was 39,383 for FY 2015, a reduction of 310 persons. The number of unemployed persons also was reduced from 7,530 to 6,785, a reduction of 745 unemployed persons. The unemployment rate shows a contraction of 1.2% from 15.9 in 2014 to 14.7 in 2015.

7. Noreste

This area is composed by nine municipalities: Canóvanas, Ceiba, Culebra, Fajardo, Loiza, Luquillo, Naguabo, Río Grande, and Vieques. It reduced in its labor force from 78,828 in 2014 to 77,156 in 2015 which means 1,672 less persons in the labor force. Also, a reduction of 484 persons is found in its employment component from 67,221 in 2014 and 66,737 in FY 2015. The unemployed persons also diminished for the period when in FY 2014 there were 11,608 unemployed and 10,419 for 2015, a reduction of 1.2 in the unemployment rate for the period.

8. Noroeste

This area is composed by seven municipalities: Aguada, Aguadilla, Añasco, Isabela, Moca, Rincón and San Sebastián. The labor force population for the area was estimated in 76,127 for FY 2014 while for FY 2015 was 75,217, which represents a reduction of 910 persons less in the labor force from the previous year. The employment of the area for 2014 was 61,727 in PY 2014 and 63,039 for PY 2015; this represents an increase of 1,312 employees. The unemployment shows a reduction from 14,399 in 2014 to 12,178 in 2015 a total of 2,221 less unemployed in the area. The numbers presented before shows a reduction in the unemployment rate of the area from 18.9 in 2014 to 16.2 in 2015, a difference of 2.7%.

9. Norte Central - Arecibo

Eight municipalities compose this area, these are: Adjuntas, Arecibo, Camuy, Hatillo, Jayuya, Lares, Quebradillas and Utuado. Its labor force shows a reduction of 2,054 persons from PY 2014 (79,143) to PY 2015 (77,088). The number of employed persons also shows a reduction from 65,070 in 2014 to 64,422 in 2015, a difference of 647 persons. The number of unemployed persons also decreased for the PY 2014-2015 period, from 14,073 to 12,666 respectively for a total reduction of 1,407 persons. The unemployment rate for the area decreased from 17.8 to 16.4 or 1.35% for the years in discussion.

10. Norte Central – Manatí

This area is composed by eight municipalities: Barceloneta, Ciales, Dorado, Florida, Manatí, Morovis, Vega Alta and Vega Baja. The area presents a reduction in the labor force from 2014 to 2015. For 2014 it was estimated in 72,855 and in 2015; 70,317, a decrease of 2,539 persons in the labor force. The employment of this labor force shows figures of 61,106 for PY 2014 and 60,635

for 2015 a reduction of 471 employees. Unemployment for the area reflects 11,749 for 2014 and 9,682 for 2015 a decrease of 2,067. In terms of the unemployment rate, these figures translate to 16.1 in FY 2014 and 13.8 in 2015, a reduction of 2.36 in the unemployment rate.

11. Ponce

Ponce is another standalone PDL with a labor force of 50,454 in FY 2014 and 49,328 in FY 2015, decreasing in 1,125 persons from one year to the next. Employment for the municipality was 42,460 for 2014 and 42,161 for 2015, a reduction of 299 employed persons. Unemployment for Ponce was register in 7,994 persons in 2014 and 7,167 in 2015 representing 827 less persons unemployed for the last year.

12. San Juan

Like Carolina and Ponce, San Juan is the other standalone PDL of the 15 areas in Puerto Rico. In FY 2014 its labor force was estimated in 140,037 while in FY 2015 this number was 138,628 representing a reduction of 1,409 from one year to the other. The unemployment was 128,376 in 2014 and 124,549 in 2015, a reduction of 827 employees. Total unemployment in the capital city in 2014 was 11,661 in 2014 and had a reduction of 582 persons for a total of 11,079 in 2015. Unemployment rate also shows a reduction from 2014 to 2015 of .34%, from 8.3 in 2014 to 8.0 for 2015.

13. Sur Central-Salinas

This area is composed by five municipalities: Coamo, Juana Diaz, Naranjito, Salinas and Santa Isabel. The labor force population for the area was estimated in 53,456 for FY 2014 while for FY 2015 was 52,268, which represents a reduction of 1188 persons less in the labor force than the previous year. The employment of the area for 2014 was 43,126 in PY 2014 and 42,319 for PY 2015; this represents a decrease of 806 employees. The unemployment shows a reduction from 10,330 in 2014 to 9,949 in 2015 a total of 582 less unemployed persons in the area. The numbers presented before shows a reduction in the unemployment rate of the area from 19.3 in 2014 to 19.0 in 2015, a difference of .29%.

14. Sureste

Seven municipalities compose this area, these are: Humacao, Juncos, Las Piedras, Maunabo, Patillas, San Lorenzo and Yabucoa. Its labor force shows a reduction of 2,366 persons from PY 2014 (73,714) to PY 2015 (71,347). The number of employed persons also shows a reduction from 60,075 in 2014 to 59,563 in 2015, a difference of 512 persons. The number of unemployed persons also decreased for the PY 2014-2015 period, from 13,638 to 11,784 respectively for a total reduction of 1,855 persons. The unemployment rate for the area decreased from 18.5 to 16.5 or 1.99% for the years in discussion.

15. Suroeste

This is the PDL encompassing the largest number of municipalities with 10. These are: Cabo Rojo, Guánica, Guayanilla, Hormigueros, Lajas, Maricao, Peñuelas, Sabana Grande, San Germán and Yauco. The labor force for FY 2014 was estimated in 74,908 and in 71,949 in PY 2015 for a reduction of 2,958 persons in the latest year. Employment for the area is distributed in 59,090 for FY 2014 and 59,454 for FY 2015. This presents an increase of 364 persons from one year to the

next. The figures for unemployment show 15,818 persons unemployed in 2014 and 12,495 or 3,323 less for FY 2015. The unemployment rate for the area was 21.1 percent in 2014 and 17.4 for 2015, a reduction of 3.75 in the unemployment rate for FY 2015.

Table 2
Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate by Labor Development Program (PDL)
Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015

Local Area Name	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference
Bayamón - Comerio	75,040	73,998	-1,042	66,830	66,317	-512	8,210	7,680	-530	10.9	10.4	-0.6
Bayamón	69,578	68,752	-825	62,450	61,972	-479	7,127	6,781	-346	10.2	9.9	-0.4
Comerio	5,462	5,245	-217	4,380	4,346	-34	1,083	899	-183	19.8	17.1	-2.7
Caguas-Guayama	144,145	140,991	-3,154	125,528	124,176	-1,352	18,617	16,815	-1,803	12.9	11.9	-1.0
Aguas Buenas	7,070	6,938	-132	5,901	5,848	-53	1,169	1,090	-79	16.5	15.7	-0.8
Aibonito	6,988	6,812	-176	5,768	5,709	-59	1,220	1,102	-118	17.5	16.2	-1.3
Arroyo	5,529	5,236	-293	4,159	4,123	-36	1,369	1,113	-257	24.8	21.2	-3.5
Caguas	50,040	48,941	-1,098	44,124	43,476	-648	5,916	5,465	-450	11.8	11.2	-0.7
Cayey	16,776	16,377	-399	14,573	14,458	-115	2,203	1,919	-283	13.1	11.7	-1.4
Guayama	12,697	12,267	-429	9,996	9,898	-98	2,701	2,370	-331	21.3	19.3	-2.0
Gurabo	17,173	16,880	-293	15,351	15,213	-138	1,822	1,667	-155	10.6	9.9	-0.7
Trujillo Alto	27,872	27,539	-333	25,655	25,450	-204	2,218	2,089	-129	8.0	7.6	-0.4
Carolina	64,550	63,890	-660	58,302	57,834	-469	6,248	6,057	-191	9.7	9.5	-0.2
Guaynabo-Toa Baja	103,656	102,250	-1,405	94,389	93,676	-713	9,266	8,574	-692	8.9	8.4	-0.6
Cataño	8,421	8,224	-197	7,347	7,295	-52	1,074	928	-145	12.7	11.3	-1.5
Guaynabo	37,852	37,586	-265	35,429	35,191	-238	2,423	2,395	-28	6.4	6.4	0.0
Toa Alta	26,257	25,893	-364	23,771	23,582	-189	2,486	2,311	-175	9.5	8.9	-0.5
Toa Baja	31,126	30,547	-579	27,843	27,608	-235	3,284	2,940	-344	10.5	9.6	-0.9
Mayaguez -Las Marías	28,002	27,078	-925	22,548	22,847	299	5,454	4,231	-1,224	19.5	15.6	-3.9
Las Marías	3,035	2,759	-276	2,232	2,163	-69	803	596	-206	26.4	21.6	-4.8
Mayaguez	24,967	24,318	-649	20,316	20,684	369	4,652	3,634	-1,018	18.6	14.9	-3.7
La Montaña	47,223	46,167	-1,055	39,693	39,383	-310	7,530	6,785	-745	15.9	14.7	-1.2
Barranquitas	7,702	7,455	-247	6,476	6,382	-94	1,226	1,073	-153	15.9	14.4	-1.5
Cidra	16,160	15,778	-382	14,166	14,044	-122	1,995	1,734	-260	12.3	11.0	-1.3
Corozal	9,703	9,616	-87	8,230	8,228	-3	1,473	1,389	-84	15.2	14.4	-0.7
Orocovis	5,505	5,369	-136	4,466	4,419	-47	1,039	949	-90	18.9	17.7	-1.2
Villalba	8,152	7,950	-202	6,355	6,310	-45	1,797	1,640	-158	22.0	20.6	-1.4
Noreste	78,828	77,156	-1,672	67,221	66,737	-484	11,608	10,419	-1,188	14.7	13.5	-1.2
Canóvanas	16,414	16,132	-282	14,235	14,117	-118	2,180	2,015	-165	13.3	12.5	-0.8
Ceiba	4,172	4,013	-159	3,426	3,402	-25	746	611	-135	17.9	15.2	-2.7
Culebra	818	786	-32	749	745	-4	69	41	-28	8.5	5.2	-3.3
Fajardo	12,304	11,986	-317	10,127	10,050	-77	2,176	1,936	-240	17.7	16.2	-1.5
Loiza	9,130	9,024	-106	7,960	7,882	-79	1,170	1,143	-28	12.8	12.7	-0.2
Luquillo	6,831	6,587	-244	5,492	5,438	-54	1,339	1,149	-190	19.6	17.4	-2.2
Naguabo	8,450	8,171	-278	7,098	6,999	-99	1,351	1,172	-179	16.0	14.3	-1.6
Rio Grande	17,545	17,275	-271	15,465	15,326	-138	2,081	1,949	-132	11.9	11.3	-0.6
Vieques	3,164	3,182	18	2,669	2,779	109	495	404	-91	15.6	12.7	-3.0
Noroeste	76,127	75,217	-910	61,727	63,039	1,312	14,399	12,178	-2,221	18.9	16.2	-2.7
Aguada	12,255	12,066	-189	10,034	10,187	153	2,221	1,880	-342	18.1	15.6	-2.5
Aguadilla	15,277	15,102	-176	12,650	12,840	190	2,628	2,262	-366	17.2	15.0	-2.2
Añasco	9,170	8,963	-207	7,531	7,653	121	1,638	1,310	-328	17.9	14.6	-3.2
Isabela	12,267	12,539	272	10,236	10,818	582	2,031	1,721	-310	16.6	13.7	-2.8
Moca	11,062	10,810	-253	8,896	9,009	113	2,166	1,801	-365	19.6	16.7	-2.9
Rincón	4,771	4,693	-78	3,781	3,837	56	990	856	-134	20.8	18.2	-2.5
San Sebastián	11,324	11,045	-279	8,599	8,696	96	2,725	2,349	-376	24.1	21.3	-2.8

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

Table 2 (Cont.)
Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate by Labor Development Program (PDL)
Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015

Local Area Name	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference	FY 2014	FY 2015	Difference
Norte Central-Arecibo	79,143	77,088	-2,054	65,070	64,422	-647	14,073	12,666	-1,407	17.8	16.4	-1.35
Adjuntas	4,689	4,400	-289	3,598	3,518	-81	1,091	883	-208	23.3	20.1	-3.20
Arecibo	25,237	24,649	-589	21,316	20,998	-318	3,921	3,651	-271	15.5	14.8	-0.73
Camuy	9,971	9,707	-264	8,463	8,346	-117	1,507	1,361	-147	15.1	14.0	-1.10
Hatillo	13,367	13,136	-231	11,219	11,050	-169	2,148	2,086	-62	16.1	15.9	-0.19
Jayuya	4,330	4,173	-157	3,521	3,489	-32	809	684	-125	18.7	16.4	-2.28
Lares	7,945	7,708	-237	5,965	6,031	66	1,980	1,677	-302	24.9	21.8	-3.16
Quebradillas	6,345	6,203	-141	5,155	5,090	-65	1,190	1,114	-76	18.7	18.0	-0.79
Utua	7,259	7,112	-147	5,832	5,901	70	1,428	1,211	-217	19.7	17.0	-2.64
Norte Central-Manatí	72,855	70,317	-2,539	61,106	60,635	-471	11,749	9,682	-2,067	16.1	13.8	-2.36
Barceloneta	6,346	5,968	-378	4,954	4,914	-40	1,392	1,054	-338	21.9	17.7	-4.28
Ciales	4,448	4,064	-384	3,308	3,261	-47	1,140	803	-338	25.6	19.7	-5.89
Dorado	12,843	12,665	-179	11,670	11,577	-93	1,174	1,088	-86	9.1	8.6	-0.55
Florida	3,661	3,466	-195	2,915	2,884	-31	747	582	-165	20.4	16.8	-3.60
Manatí	12,057	11,889	-168	10,368	10,364	-4	1,689	1,525	-164	14.0	12.8	-1.18
Morovis	8,685	8,237	-448	6,993	6,915	-78	1,692	1,322	-371	19.5	16.0	-3.44
Vega Alta	10,185	9,889	-296	8,726	8,644	-82	1,459	1,245	-215	14.3	12.6	-1.74
Vega Baja	14,629	14,139	-490	12,173	12,075	-98	2,456	2,065	-392	16.8	14.6	-2.19
Ponce	50,454	49,328	-1,125	42,460	42,161	-299	7,994	7,167	-827	15.8	14.5	-1.31
San Juan	140,037	138,628	-1,409	128,376	127,549	-827	11,661	11,079	-582	8.3	8.0	-0.34
Sur Central - Salinas	53,456	52,268	-1,188	43,126	42,319	-806	10,330	9,949	-382	19.3	19.0	-0.29
Coamo	11,281	11,008	-273	8,946	8,774	-172	2,335	2,234	-101	20.7	20.3	-0.40
Juana Díaz	16,072	15,804	-268	13,472	13,296	-176	2,601	2,508	-92	16.2	15.9	-0.31
Naranjito	7,656	7,426	-230	6,365	6,286	-80	1,291	1,140	-151	16.9	15.4	-1.50
Salinas	8,443	8,355	-88	6,238	6,198	-40	2,205	2,156	-49	26.1	25.8	-0.31
Santa Isabel	10,003	9,676	-328	8,104	7,765	-339	1,899	1,910	11	19.0	19.7	0.76
Sureste	73,714	71,347	-2,366	60,075	59,563	-512	13,638	11,784	-1,855	18.5	16.5	-1.99
Humacao	18,449	17,927	-522	15,124	15,043	-81	3,325	2,884	-441	18.0	16.1	-1.94
Juncos	12,683	12,409	-273	10,693	10,576	-118	1,989	1,834	-156	15.7	14.8	-0.91
Las Piedras	11,680	11,320	-361	9,686	9,596	-90	1,995	1,723	-271	17.1	15.2	-1.85
Maunabo	3,224	3,116	-107	2,514	2,494	-20	709	622	-88	22.0	20.0	-2.05
Patillas	5,041	4,901	-140	3,819	3,784	-35	1,223	1,118	-105	24.3	22.8	-1.45
San Lorenzo	12,574	12,186	-388	10,524	10,425	-99	2,050	1,761	-289	16.3	14.4	-1.85
Yabucoa	10,063	9,488	-575	7,716	7,646	-70	2,348	1,843	-505	23.3	19.4	-3.91
Suroeste	74,908	71,949	-2,958	59,090	59,454	364	15,818	12,495	-3,323	21.1	17.4	-3.75
Cabo Rojo	14,838	14,218	-620	11,964	12,170	206	2,875	2,049	-826	19.4	14.4	-4.96
Guanica	4,706	4,408	-298	3,471	3,431	-41	1,234	977	-257	26.2	22.2	-4.06
Guayanilla	5,693	5,460	-233	4,426	4,359	-67	1,268	1,101	-166	22.3	20.2	-2.09
Hormigueros	5,778	5,637	-141	4,843	4,921	77	935	716	-218	16.2	12.7	-3.47
Lajas	6,191	5,791	-400	4,549	4,624	75	1,642	1,167	-475	26.5	20.1	-6.37
Maricao	2,074	1,925	-150	1,609	1,567	-42	465	358	-107	22.4	18.6	-3.83
Penuelas	6,707	6,464	-243	5,273	5,232	-41	1,434	1,232	-202	21.4	19.1	-2.32
Sabana Grande	6,706	6,488	-218	5,326	5,432	105	1,380	1,056	-324	20.6	16.3	-4.30
San Germán	10,860	10,521	-339	8,747	8,876	129	2,113	1,644	-469	19.5	15.6	-3.83
Yauco	11,355	11,039	-316	8,881	8,844	-37	2,474	2,195	-279	21.8	19.9	-1.90

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

III. Employment by Industry

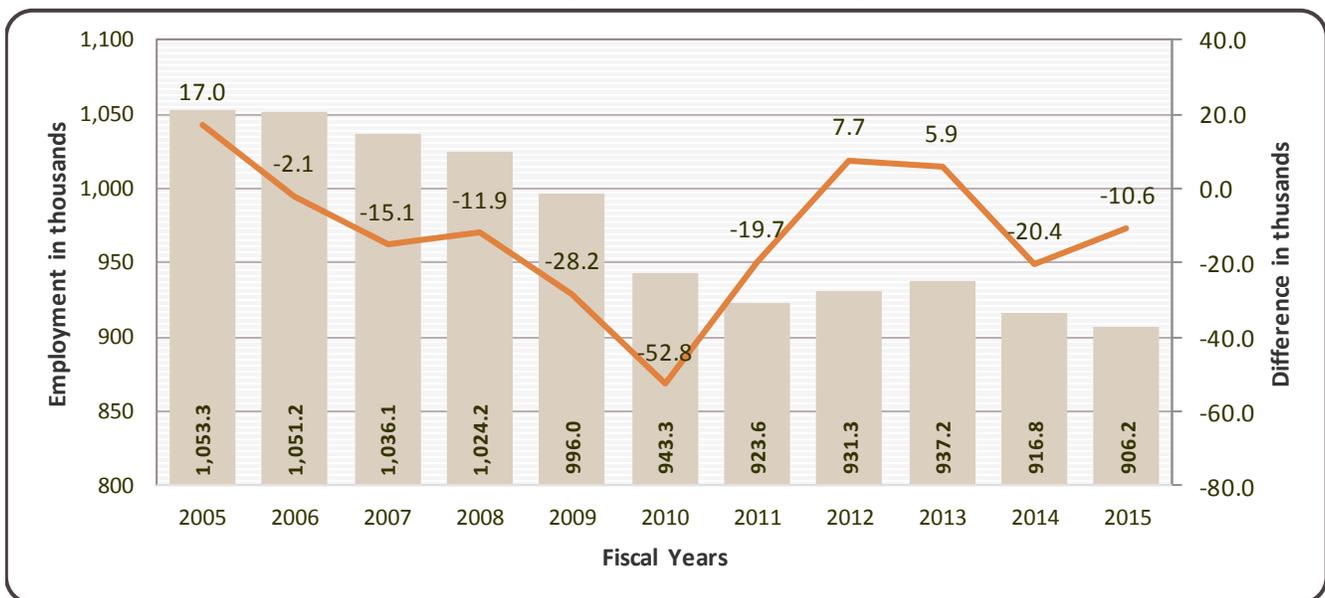
A. Current Employment Statistics Survey

Nonfarm employment declined by 10,600 in fiscal year 2015, mainly due the significant loss in the Government sector. The industry sector added jobs in fiscal year 2015 when compare to fiscal year 2014, in Education & Health services (2,200); Leisure & Hospitality (1,000) and Information (400).

In FY 2015 two major industry groups show the highest representations in historical series from FY 2005 to 2015. These were: Educational and Health Services; and Leisure and Hospitality.

The industry sector with major jobs losses in FY 2015 is Government (-6,500). Mining, Logging & Construction (2,200); Professional and Business Services (-1,900); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-1,100); Financial activities (-1,100); Manufacturing (-1,000); and Other Service (-400) had jobs losses for FY 2014 to 2015 period.

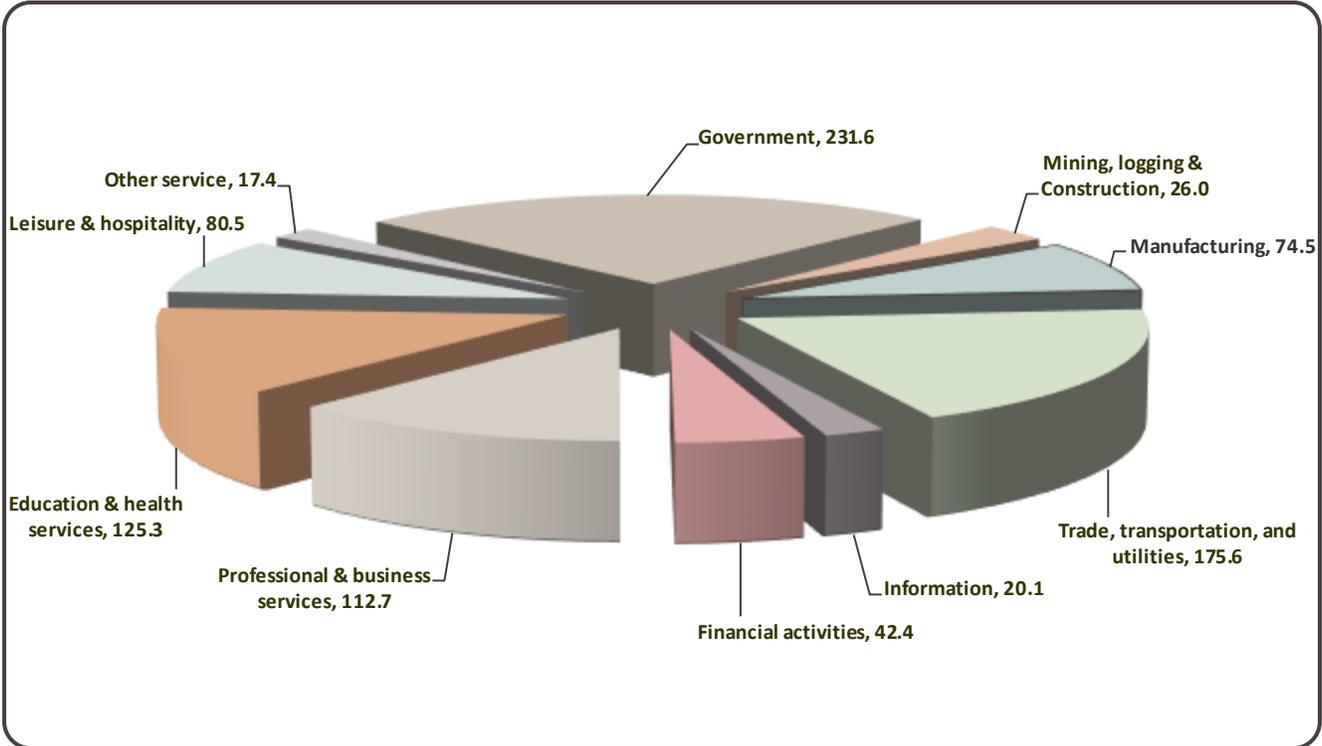
Figure 10
Non Farm Employment (All Industries)
(thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

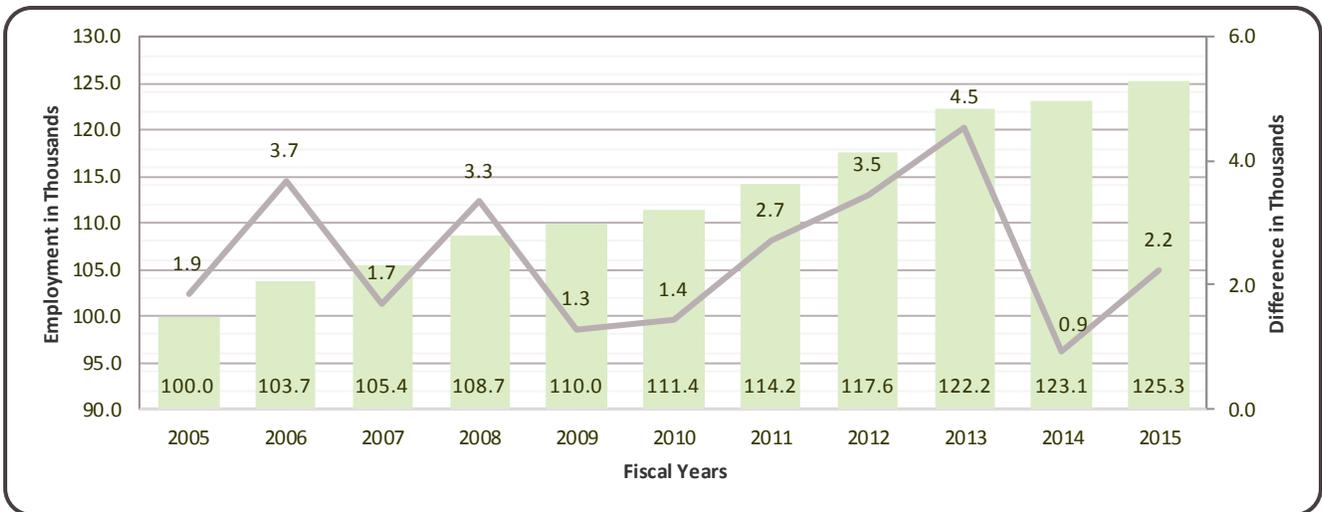
The distribution of employment for fiscal year 2015 by major industry sector is shown in the next chart. The three industries with the higher employment are: Government (231,600), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (175,600), and Education & Health Services (125,300).

Figure 11
Non Farm Employment (All Industries)
Industry Percent Distribution - Not Seasonally Adjusted



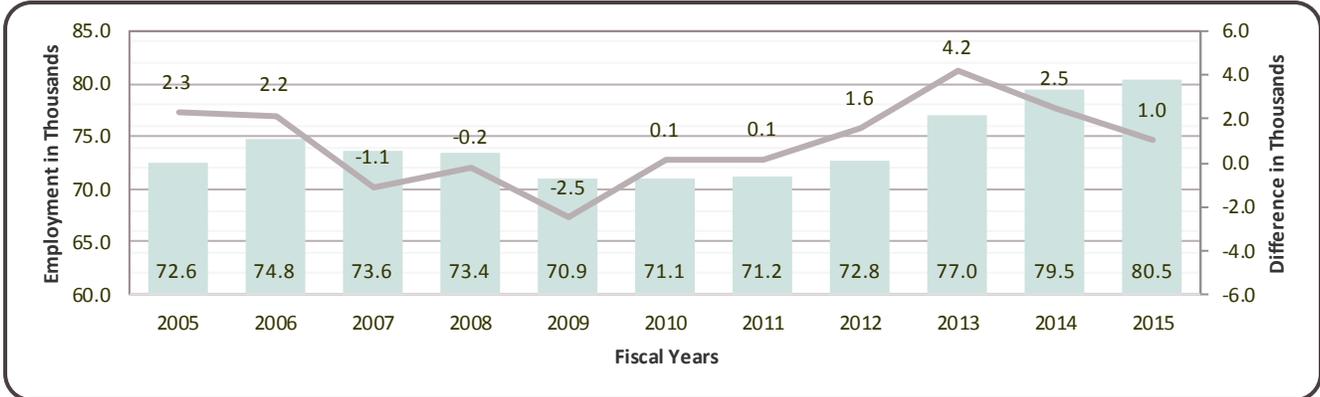
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 12
Non Farm Employment: Educational and Health Services
(thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 13
Non Farm Employment: Leisure & Hospitality
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



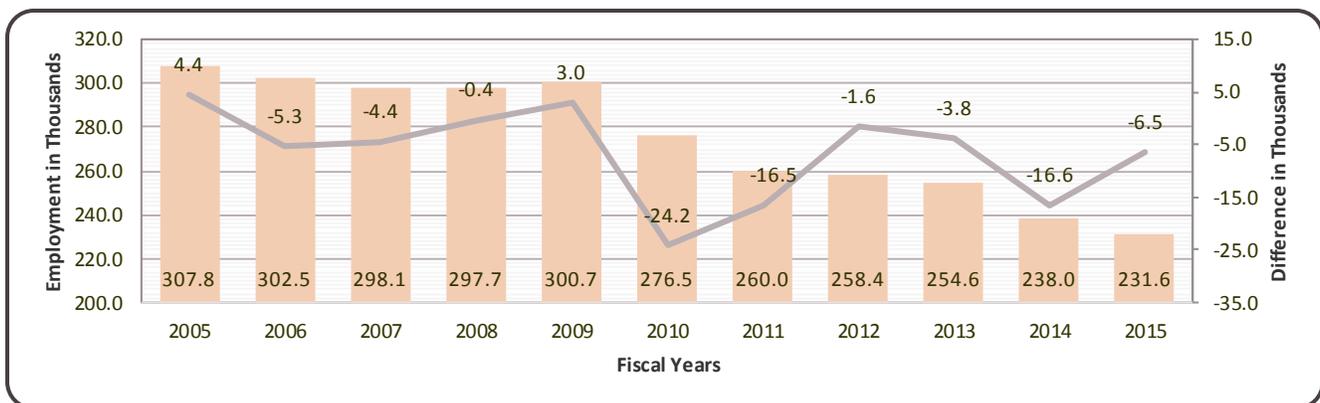
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 14
Non Farm Employment: Information
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



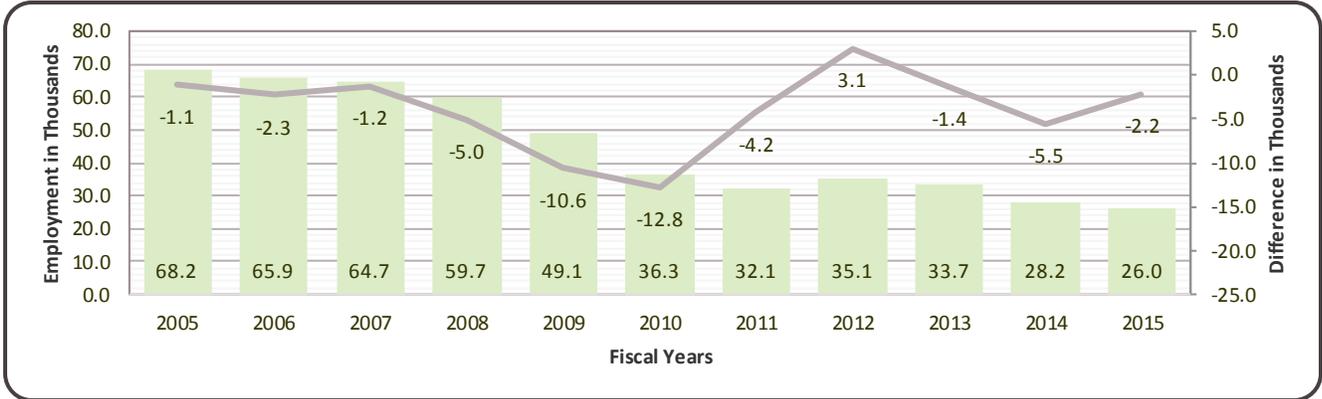
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 15
Non Farm Employment: Government
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



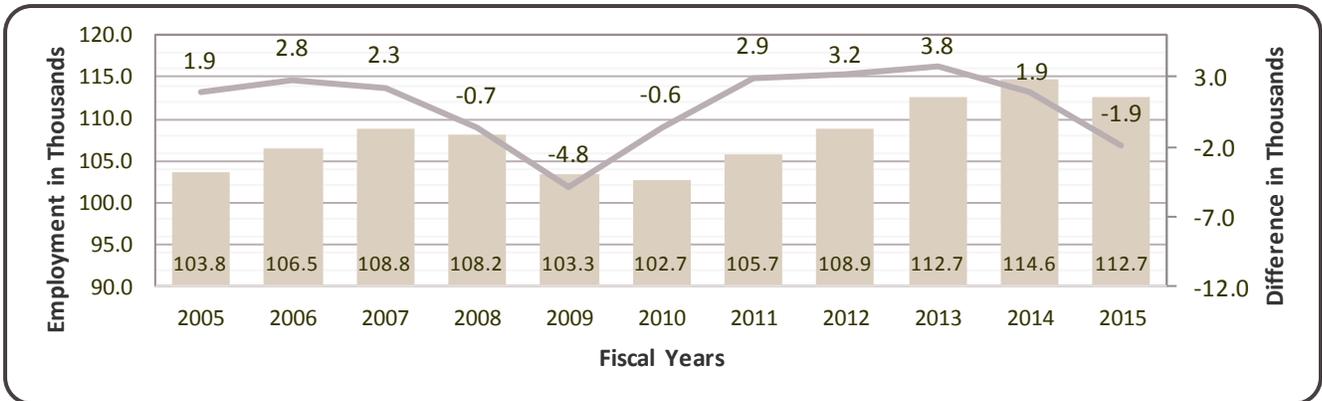
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 16
Non Farm Employment: Mining, Logging & Construction
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



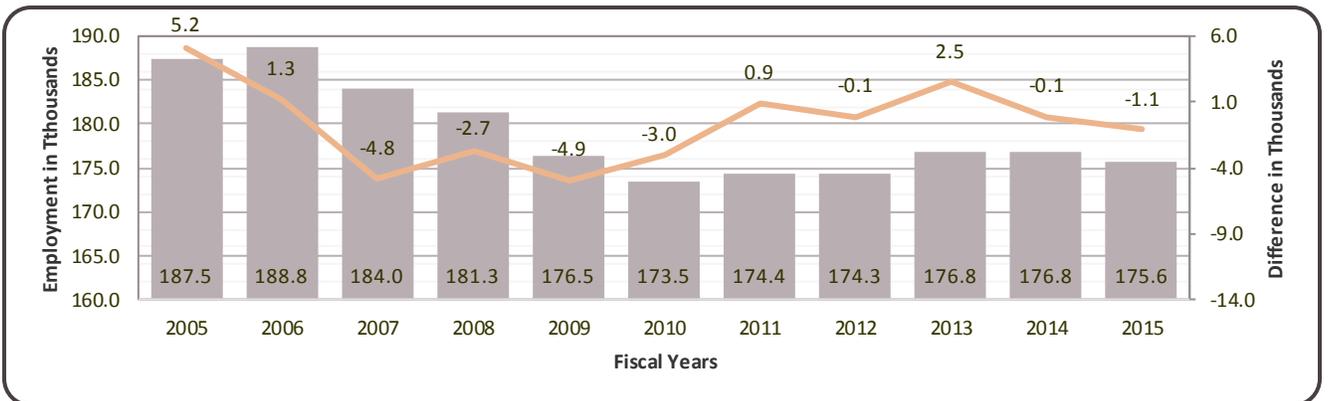
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 17
Non Farm Employment: Professional and Business Services
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



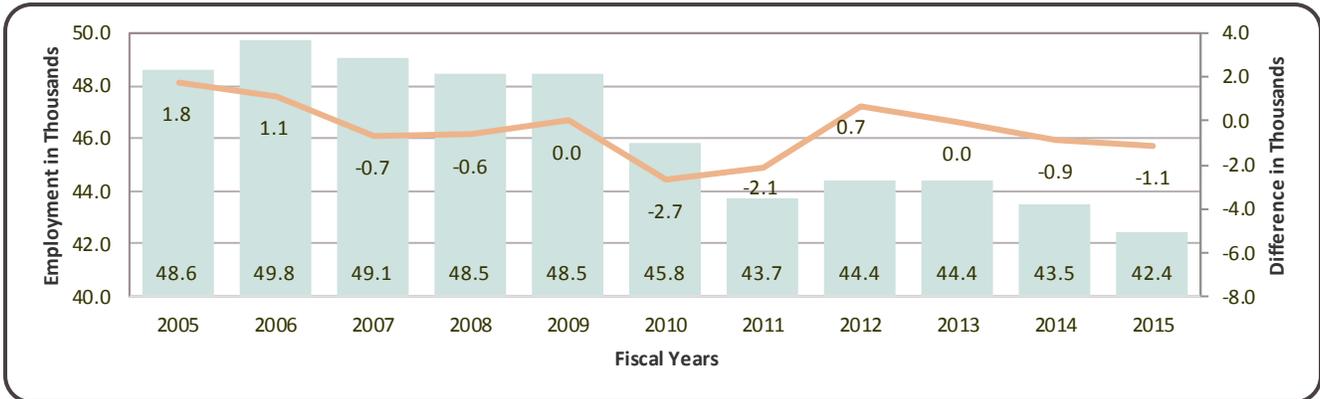
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 18
Non Farm Employment: Trade, Transportation & Utilities
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



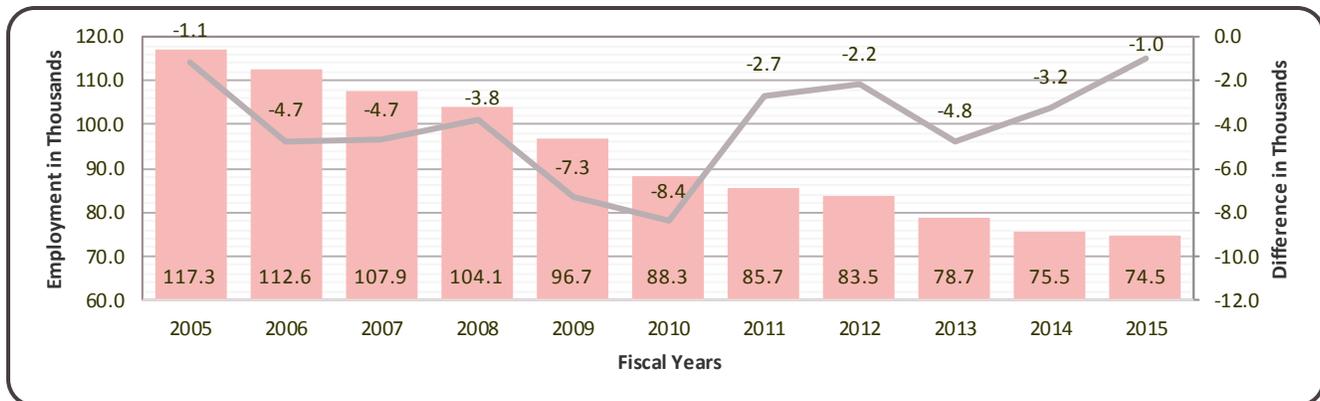
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 19
Non Farm Employment: Financial Activities
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



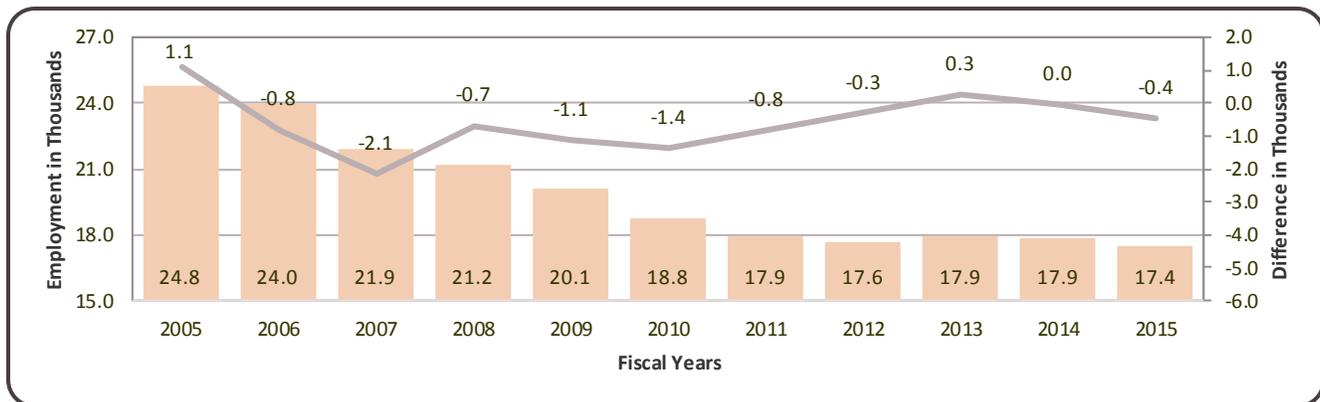
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 20
Non Farm Employment: Manufacturing
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

Figure 21
Non Farm Employment: Other Services
 (thousands of person) Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource - Current Employment Statistic (CES).

IV. Business Employment Dynamics (BED)

A. Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Puerto Rico gained 43,922 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2014. This represents an increase of 5,784 from the previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 37,334 jobs, while opening establishments added 6,588.

Gross job losses totaled 33,988 in the fourth quarter of 2014, a decrease of 6,523 from the third quarter of 2014. This was the third decrease in gross job losses since December of 2013. In the fourth quarter of 2014, contracting establishments lost 26,744 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 7,244 jobs.

Table 3
Three-Month Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses, seasonally adjusted
Fourth Quarter 2014

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2013	March 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014
Gross job gains	45,339	35,354	38,012	38,138	43,922
At expanding establishments	38,035	29,511	30,807	31,124	37,334
At opening establishments	7,304	5,843	7,205	7,014	6,588
Gross job losses	36,188	44,386	42,472	40,511	33,988
At contracting establishments	29,780	37,958	35,872	34,235	26,744
At closing establishments	6,408	6,428	6,600	6,276	7,244
Net employment change^{1/}	9,151	-9,032	-4,460	-2,373	9,934

1/ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource—Business Employment Dynamics (BED).

From October to December 2014 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 6.5 percent of private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 5.0 percent of the private sector employment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This is less than the national rate of gross job gains (6.6 percent) and less for job losses (5.6 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 43,922 and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 33,988. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.

B. Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

From October to December 2014, gross job gains represented 6.5 percent of private sector employment. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.5 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 1.0 percent. Nationally, these quarter gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.4

percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent.

For the same period, gross job losses represented 5.0 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 3.9 percent of private sector employment, which was lower than the national rate at contracting establishments (4.5 percent). The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 1.1 for Puerto Rico, and 1.1 percent for the United States.

Table 4
Three-Month Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses as percent of employment,
seasonally adjusted - Fourth Quarter 2014

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2013	March 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014
Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico					
Rates (percent)					
Gross job gains	6.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.5
At expanding establishments	5.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.5
At opening establishments	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
Gross job losses	5.2	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.0
At contracting establishments	4.3	5.5	5.3	5.0	3.9
At closing establishments	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Net employment change^{1/}	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.3	1.5
Total Private for United States as a whole					
Rates (percent)					
Gross job gains	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.6
At expanding establishments	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.4
At opening establishments	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6
At contracting establishments	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5
At closing establishments	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Net employment change^{1/}	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.0

1/ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource—Business Employment Dynamics (BED).

C. Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 44,395 active private sector establishments, a total of 9,365 gained jobs from October to December 2014 (See table C). Of these, 8,031 were expanding establishments and 1,334 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2014, 8,374 establishments showed some job losses. Of these, 6,979 were contracting establishments and 1,395 were closing establishments.

D. Establishment Births and Deaths

From October to December 2014, a total of 883 new private sector, non-farm businesses created

4,268 jobs. This represented a decrease of 28 establishment births from the prior quarter and a decrease of 656 jobs. The job gains from these new establishments represented 0.6 percent of total births employment. The historical time series of birth data shows that the number of establishment births has remained around 900 every quarter.

Table 5
Three-Month Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses as percent of employment,
seasonally adjusted - Fourth Quarter 2014

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2013	March 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014
Establishments gaining jobs	9,626	8,198	8,645	8,636	9,365
Expanding establishments	8,237	6,932	7,259	7,252	8,031
Opening establishments	1,389	1,266	1,386	1,384	1,334
Establishments losing jobs	8,830	10,225	9,448	9,348	8,374
Contracting establishments	7,346	8,609	7,920	7,954	6,979
Closing establishments	1,484	1,616	1,528	1,394	1,395
Net employment change^{1/}	-95	-350	-142	-10	-61

1/ The net employment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishment.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resource—Business Employment Dynamics (BED).

V. Occupational Employment Survey

A. Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates 2014

According to the 2014 Occupational Employment Survey, estimated employment for the year was 902,930. The hourly mean wage was \$13.23 and the hourly median wage was \$9.42. In terms of employment and wages by major occupational group, the Office and Administrative Support Occupations had the highest employment with 166,720. The hourly mean and median wage for this group was \$11.33 and \$9.40, respectively. Other occupational groups that stand out in terms of employment were, Sales and Related Occupations, 110,610 workers; Food Preparations and Serving Related Occupations, 72,640 workers; Education, Training, and Library Occupations, 67,050; Production Occupations, 63,340 workers; and Protective Service Occupations, 58,250 workers.

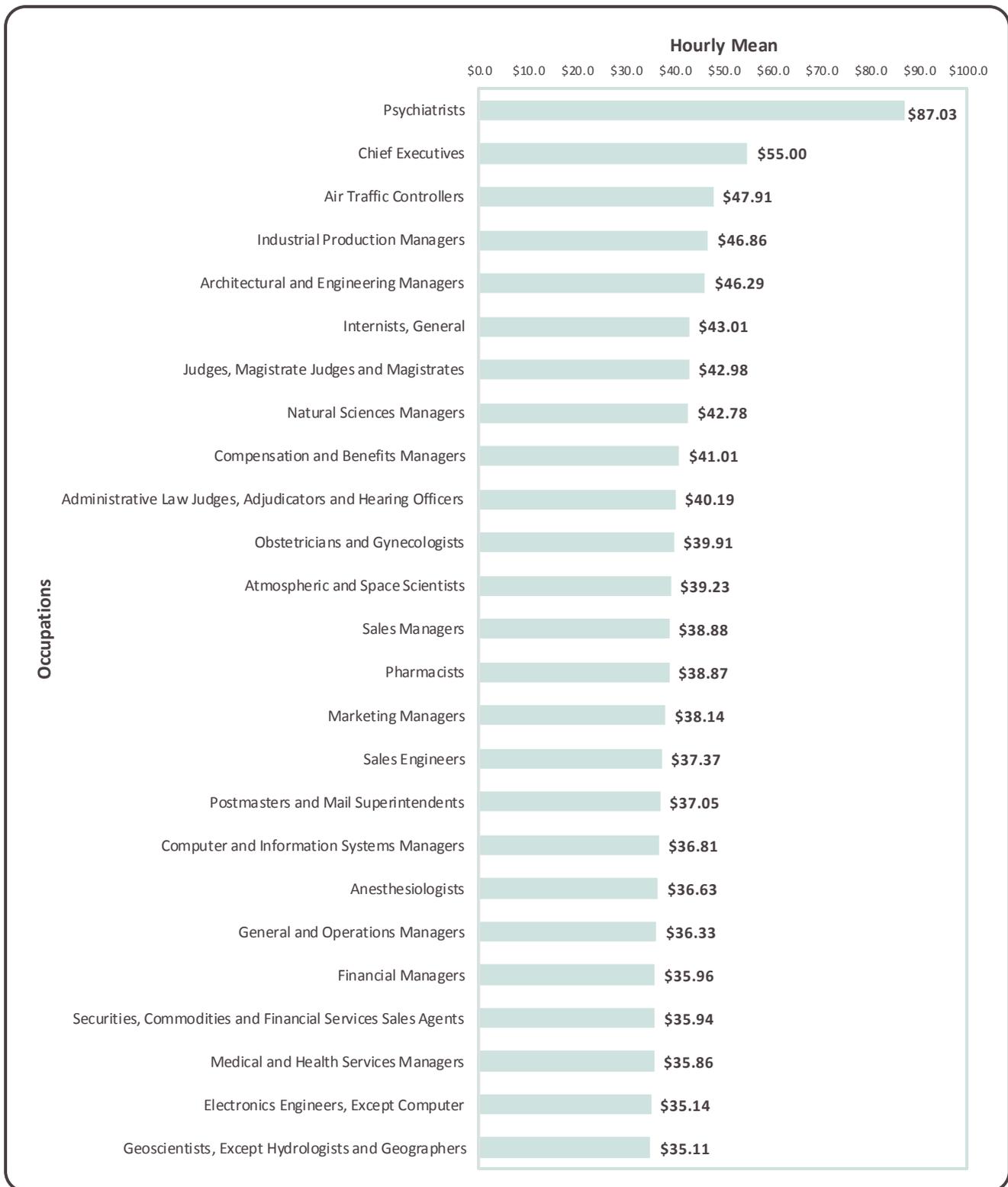
Table 6
Employment and Wages by Major Occupational Group, 2014

SOC Code	Occupational Group (SOC Title)	Employment Total	Hourly Wage		Annual Wage	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median
11-0000	Management Occupations	37,010	\$33.90	\$28.05	\$70,500	\$58,340
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	39,510	\$18.32	\$15.52	\$38,110	\$32,270
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	9,170	\$20.61	\$18.18	\$42,880	\$37,820
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	13,580	\$25.87	\$23.44	\$53,820	\$48,750
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	7,380	\$21.42	\$18.14	\$44,550	\$37,730
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	15,730	\$13.49	\$12.59	\$28,050	\$26,200
23-0000	Legal Occupations	4,530	\$30.40	\$26.82	\$63,240	\$55,780
25-0000	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	67,050	\$16.90	\$15.18	\$35,160	\$31,570
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	6,820	\$16.92	\$13.16	\$35,190	\$27,380
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	49,930	\$17.06	\$13.68	\$35,490	\$28,450
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	11,060	\$9.44	\$8.83	\$19,630	\$18,360
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	58,250	\$9.67	\$8.73	\$20,120	\$18,160
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	72,640	\$8.67	\$8.57	\$18,020	\$17,820
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	43,580	\$8.93	\$8.59	\$18,580	\$17,870
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	15,980	\$8.97	\$8.55	\$18,660	\$17,790
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	110,610	\$10.60	\$8.86	\$22,060	\$18,430
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	166,720	\$11.33	\$9.40	\$23,570	\$19,560
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	1,640	\$10.76	\$8.87	\$22,390	\$18,440
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	31,130	\$10.21	\$8.91	\$21,240	\$18,540
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	29,070	\$13.35	\$11.16	\$27,780	\$23,220
51-0000	Production Occupations	63,340	\$10.93	\$9.16	\$22,740	\$19,060
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	48,200	\$10.43	\$8.87	\$21,690	\$18,460

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Employment Survey (OES)

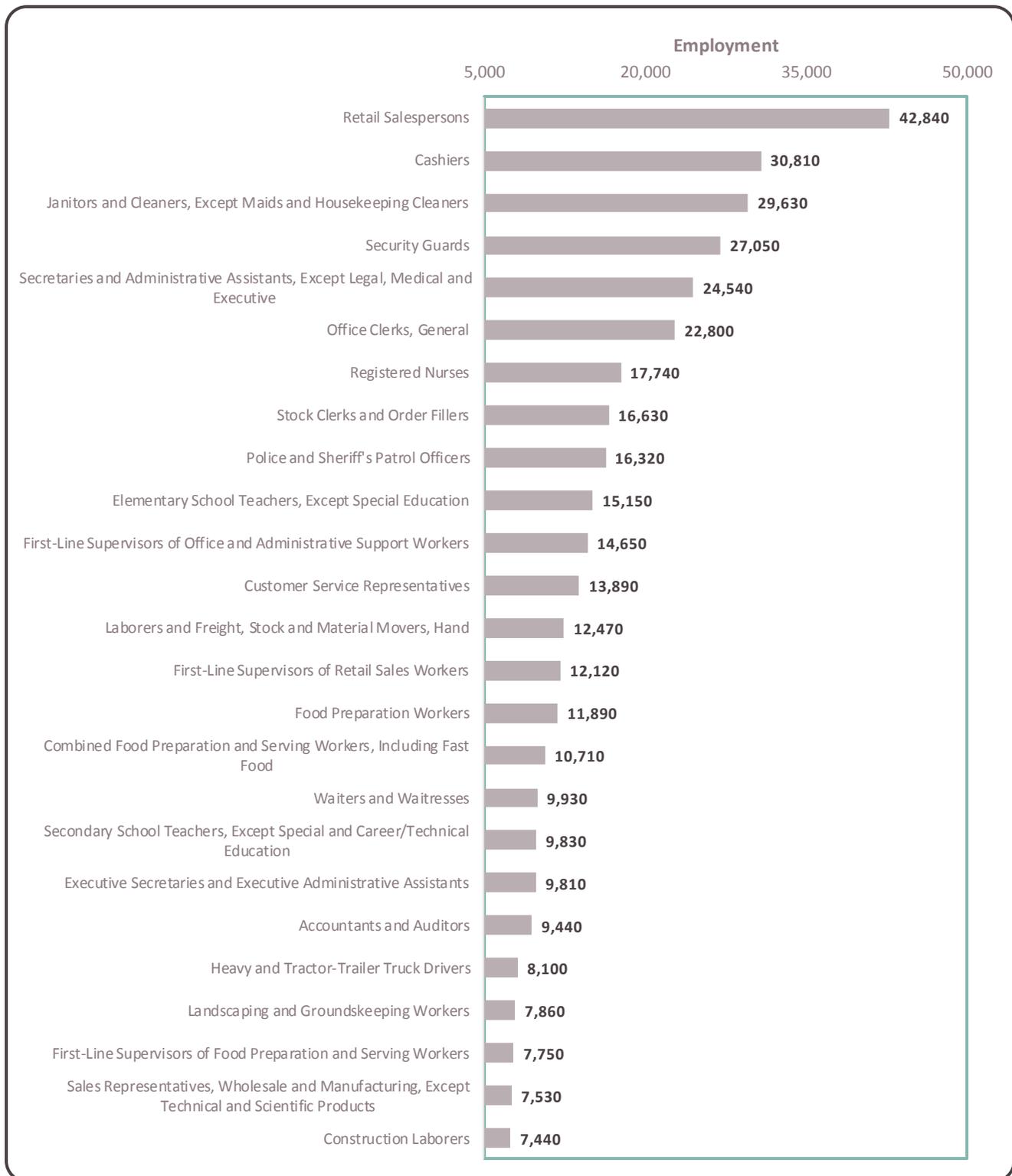
The top 25 highest employment and paying occupations are shown in the next charts.

Figure 22
Top 25 Highest Paying Occupations, 2014



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Employment Survey (OES)

Figure 23
Top 25 Highest Employment Occupations, 2014



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Employment Survey (OES)

VI. Occupational Skills & Research

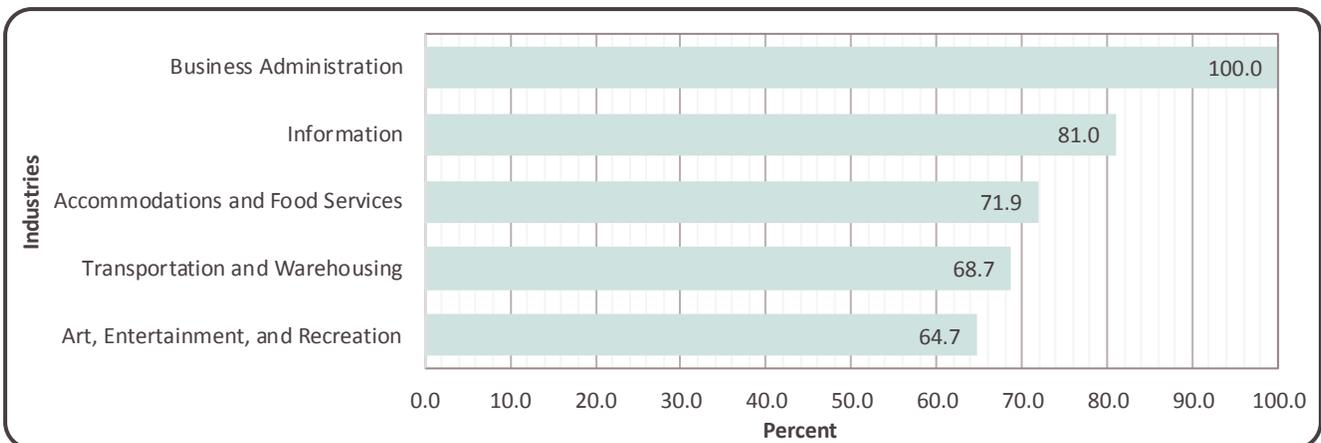
This section presents the results of the Occupational Skills and Research Survey of the Puerto Rico Bureau Labor Statistics. It presents skills on demand by employers in Puerto Rico. Of the entire universe of employers, 35.4% informed that they had recruited at least one new employee between April of 2012 and March of 2013. Of the recruited employees, 27.1% were not required to present any evidence of a specific level of education. However, 31.0% of those recruited at the end of the time period had a high school diploma or its equivalent, while 22.8% had a Bachelor degree.

A. Rate of Overqualification

The rate of overqualification, equivalent to the rate of those most recently hired with a higher academic level to that required by the job vacancy, reached 45.6%. This rate reflected an increase of 2.8 percentage points when compared with that of the previous year (42.8%).

The industry with the highest rate of overqualification was Business Administration, where 100% of the recruited employees had more education than the one required by the job vacancy, followed by Information with 81.0%.

Figure 24
Top 5 Industries with Highest Rate of Overqualification - 2013



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor: Occupational Skills & Research Division.

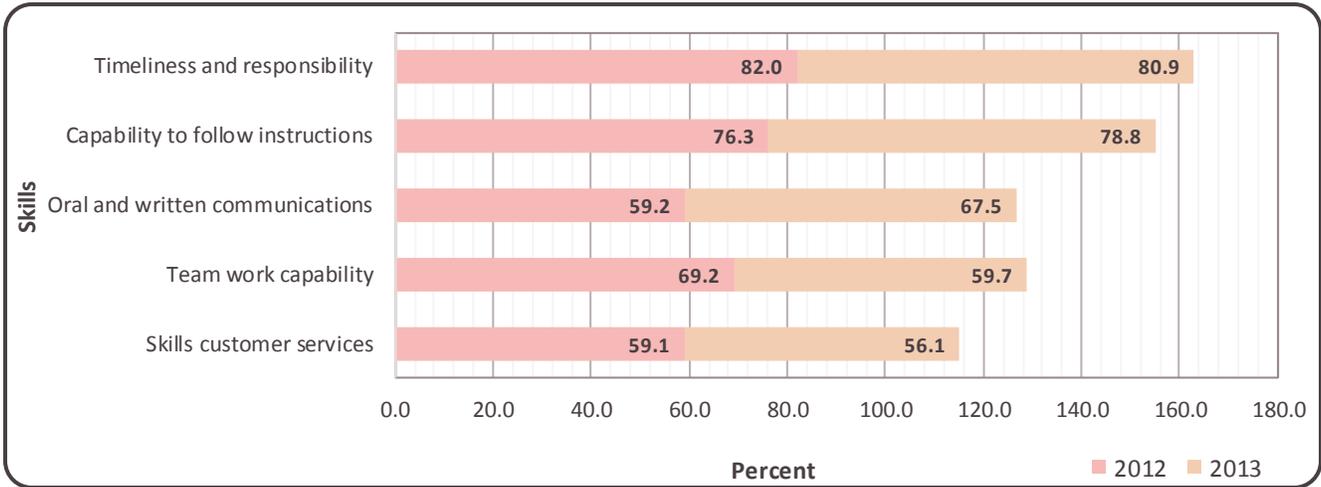
B. Rate of Contracted Hires

The rate of contracted hires for the month of March 2013 was 1.9% and the rate of separation was 1.5%, while for March of 2012, the rate was 1.5% and 1.0% respectively. Of the total amount of those hired in March 2013, 17.9% were part-time workers (less than 28 hours per week), and for March 2012 was 15.6%. Health plans were offered by 26.2% of employers. On the other hand, 59.2% of the workers hired in April 2012 and March 2013 were required some knowledge of computers and their dominion of certain, specific software programs.

C. Job skills with most demand

Timeliness and responsibility, followed by the Capability to follow instructions were the job skills with most demand and most important to employers. The same were selected for the year 2013 by 80.9% and 78.8%, while in 2012 by 82.0% and 76.3%, respectively.

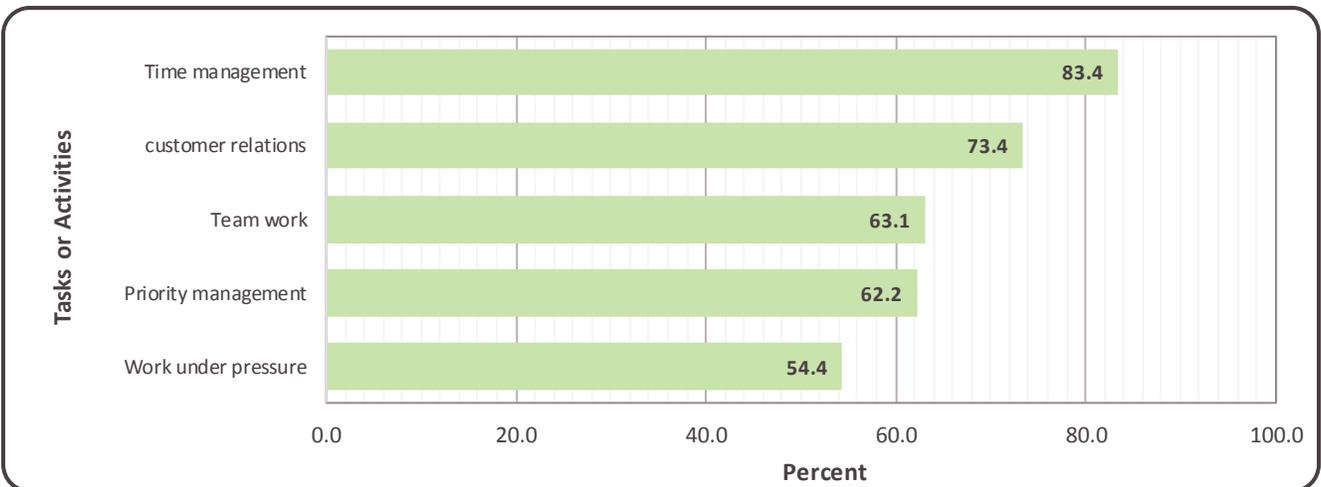
Figure 25
Top 5 Higher Demand Skill, 2012-2013



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor: Occupational Skills & Research Division.

The five (5) tasks or activities mostly required of a new recruit, and the percent of employers requiring them for 2013 were as follows:

Figure 26
Top 5 Tasks or Activities Mostly Required of a New Recruit - 2013



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor: Occupational Skills & Research Division.

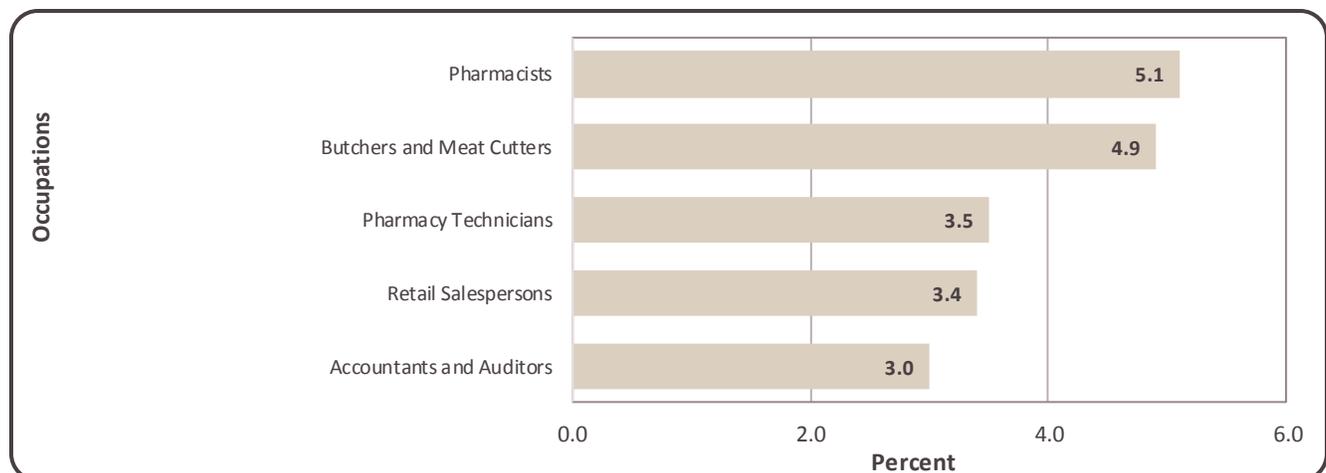
D. Vacancy rate

The vacancy rate, defined as the number of jobs vacant at the moment of answering the questionnaire, as a percent of the total universe, was 2.0%. This rate reflected an decrease of 2.4 percentage points when compared to that of the previous year (4.4%). Of the total of employers that answered the questionnaire, 6.6% informed that they had vacant jobs; and of these, 47.2% found difficulty in trying to fill them.

The highest vacancy rate corresponded to the Public Administration industry with 5.2%, followed by Art, Entertainment and Recreation with 4.9%. Among the establishments that reported having vacant jobs, the industries of Art, Entertainment and Recreation (79.5%) and Administrative and Support Services (57.2%) registered the highest percentage rate of new vacant jobs. During the previous year, the industries with the highest percentage rate of new jobs were Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (68.7%) and Professional Services, Scientists and Technicians (40.9%).

The Information and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industries was the one that reflected the highest percentage rate of establishment with vacancies hardest to fill with 100% and 73.9%, respectively. In 2012, the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation industry was the one that reported the highest percentage rate of establishment with vacancies hardest to fill, with 100.0%. Within the occupations of Pharmacists (5.1%) and Butchers and Meat Cutters (4.9%), they reflected the highest percentage rate as the vacancies hardest to fill, while in 2012 were the Retail Salespersons (5.5%) and Secretaries and Administrative Assistant, except for Legal, Medical and Executives (3.8%).

Figure 27
Top 5 Occupations with the Rate of Vacancies Hardest to Fill - 2013



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor: Occupational Skills & Research Division.

VII. Long Term Industry Projections 2012-2022 by Labor Development Program (PDL)

This section presents the labor market profile, occupational and industrial projections from 2012 to 2022 for the Labor Development Program (PDL) under the WIOA of Puerto Rico. It is important to notice that the local areas in Puerto Rico do not follow a parallel pattern with the Metropolitan Statistical Areas delineated by the U.S. Census and the Office of Management and Budget. Although the local areas hold geographical continuity some municipalities of a particular area belong to different MSA's. The map below for example, depicts the San Juan MSA which embraces 41 municipalities of the Island and two thirds of its population.



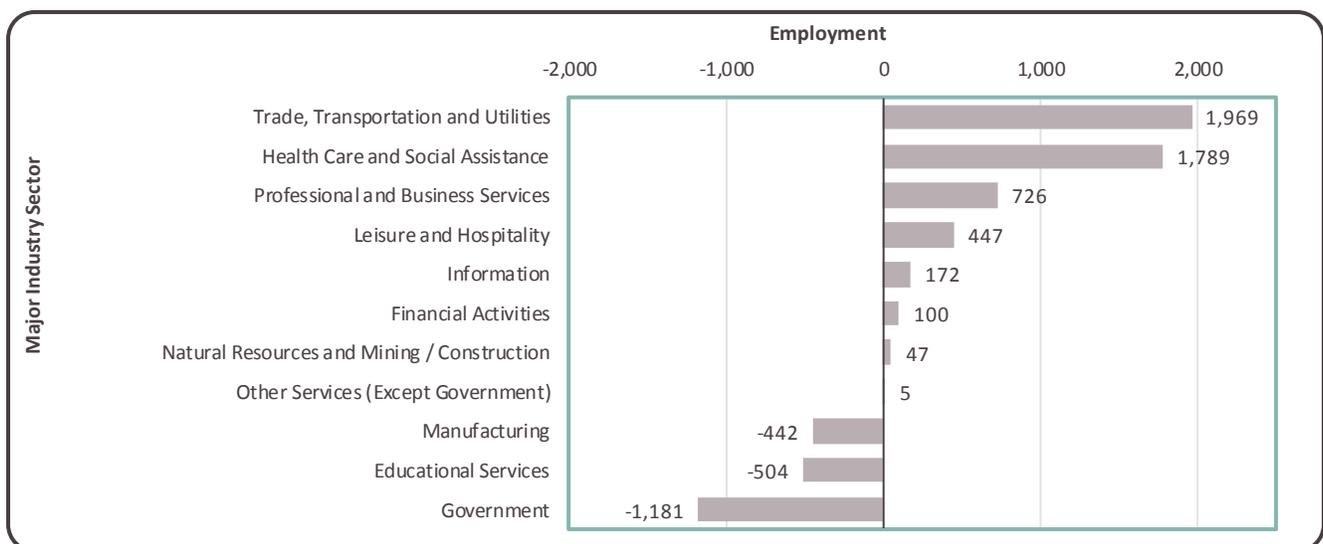
It is important to notice how the municipalities around the MSA's in Puerto Rico gravitate towards the economic and business activity centers of the area and generates great labor mobility within. The most important as stated before is San Juan followed by Ponce in the south coast and Mayaguez in the west. The remaining of the municipalities of the Island are located in the mountain (cordillera Central) area that typically show a reduced population and economic activity. This next section presents a map of local areas and profile of each one of the 15 local areas including:

A. Bayamón - Comerio Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 3,128 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 58,520 and the projected employment to 2022 was 61,648. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 6.49 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Trade, Transportation and Utilities; followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. The Government and Educational Services sector were the only service sector showing a decrease. The goods producing industries are also projecting a loss in employment of 395 jobs, due to a loss in the manufacturing sector.

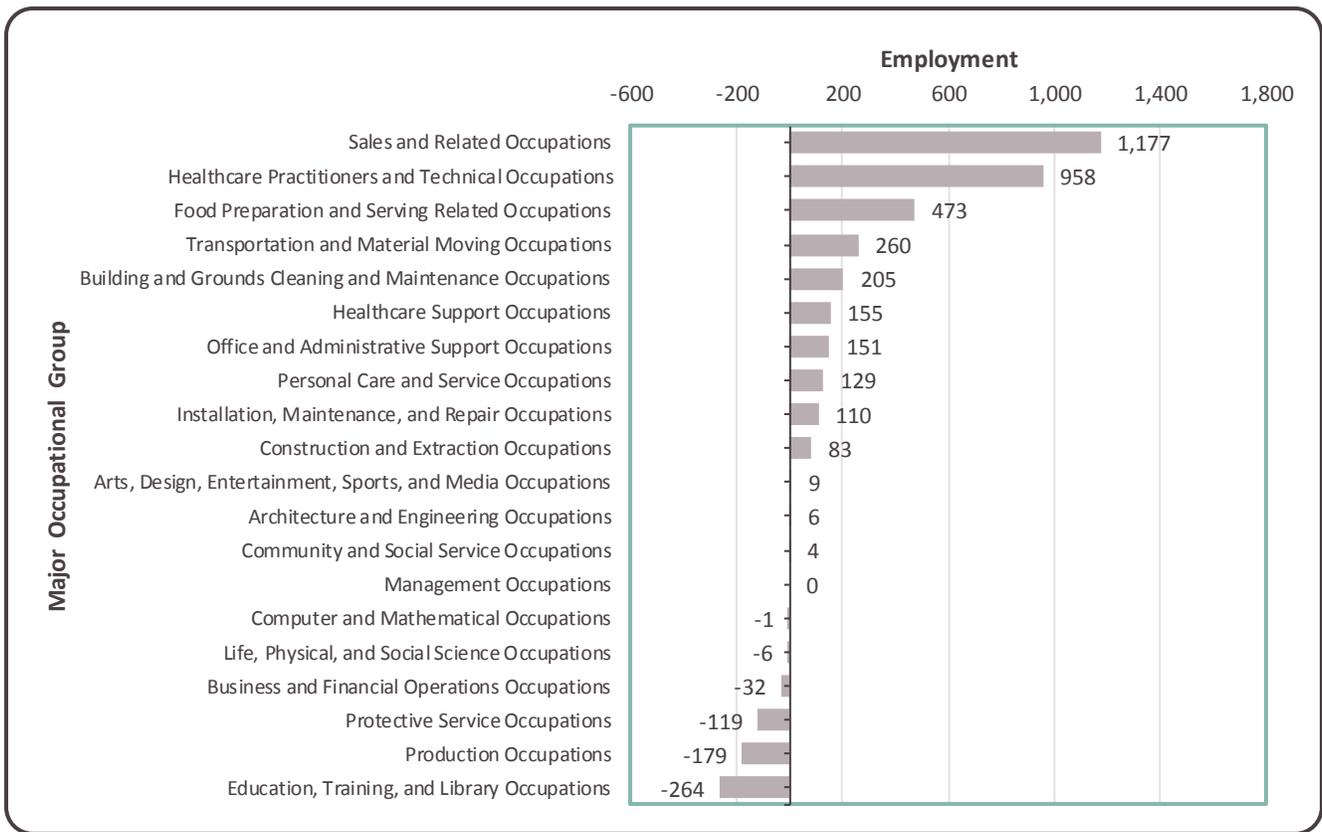
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Retails Salespersons, Registered Nurses, Janitors and Cleaners, First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers and Cashier. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Pharmacists; Registered Nurses; Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers; Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists; and Billing and Posting Clerks. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Police and Sheriff’s Patrol Officers; Office Clerks, General; Word Processors and Typists; Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants; and Data Entry Keyers.

Figure 29
Bayamón-Comerio Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 30
Bayamón-Comerio Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



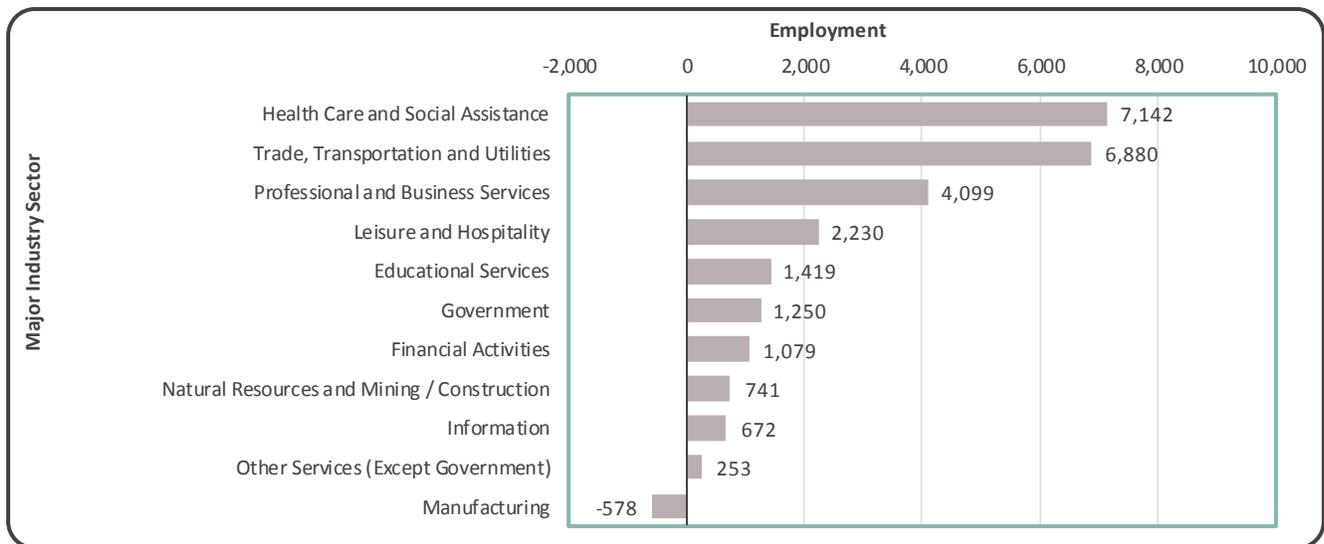
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

B. Caguas-Guayama Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 25,187 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 98,296 and the projected employment to 2022 was 123,483. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 30.25 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities. The goods producing industries are also projecting a increase in employment of 163 jobs, although in the manufacturing sector is projected a loss of 578 jobs.

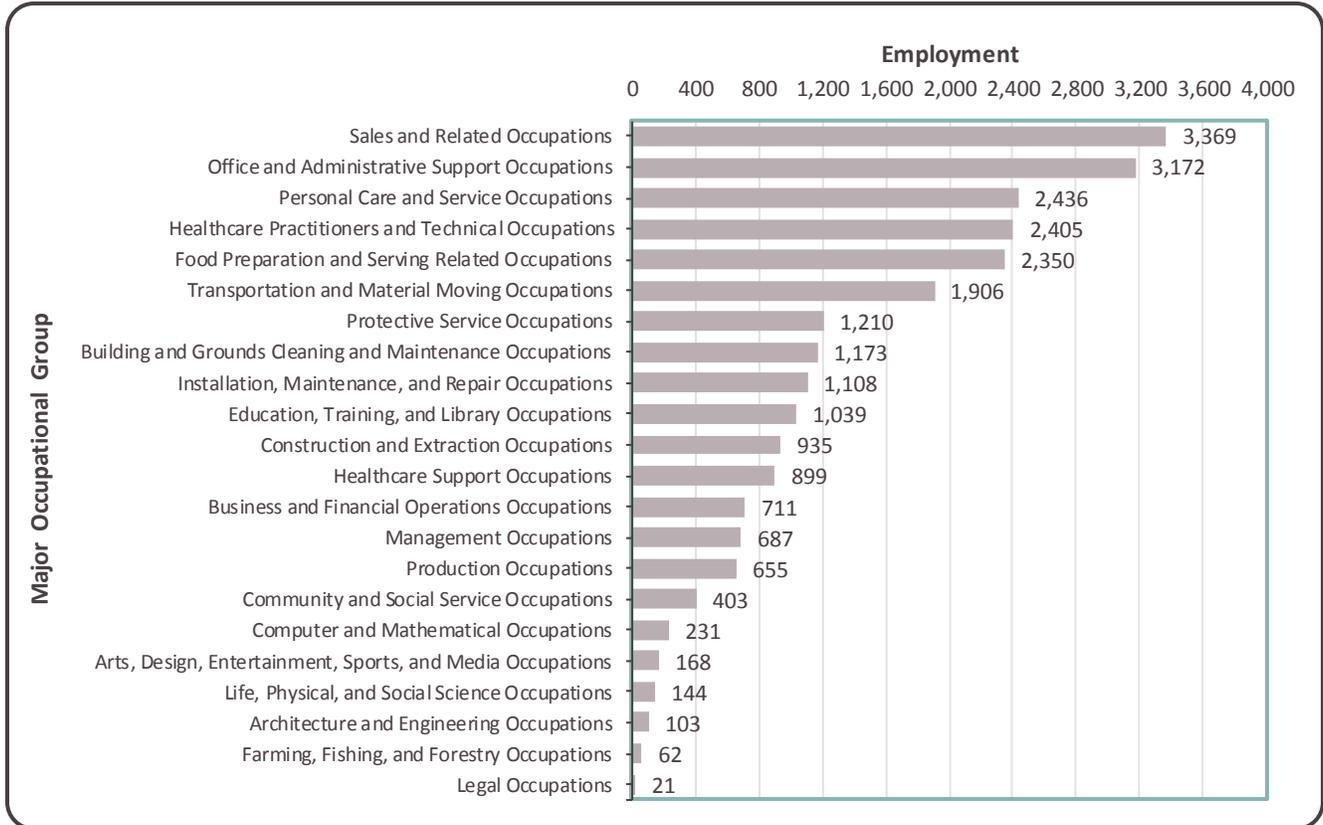
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Office and Administrative Support Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Personal Care Aides; Retail Salespersons, Registered Nurses; Security Guards; and Janitors and Cleaners. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Personal Care Aides; Home Health Aides; Registered Nurses; Medical Secretaries; and Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Team Assemblers; Word Processors and Typists; Sewing Machine Operators; Data Entry Keyers; and Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.

Figure 31
Caguas-Guayama Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 32
Caguas - Guayama Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



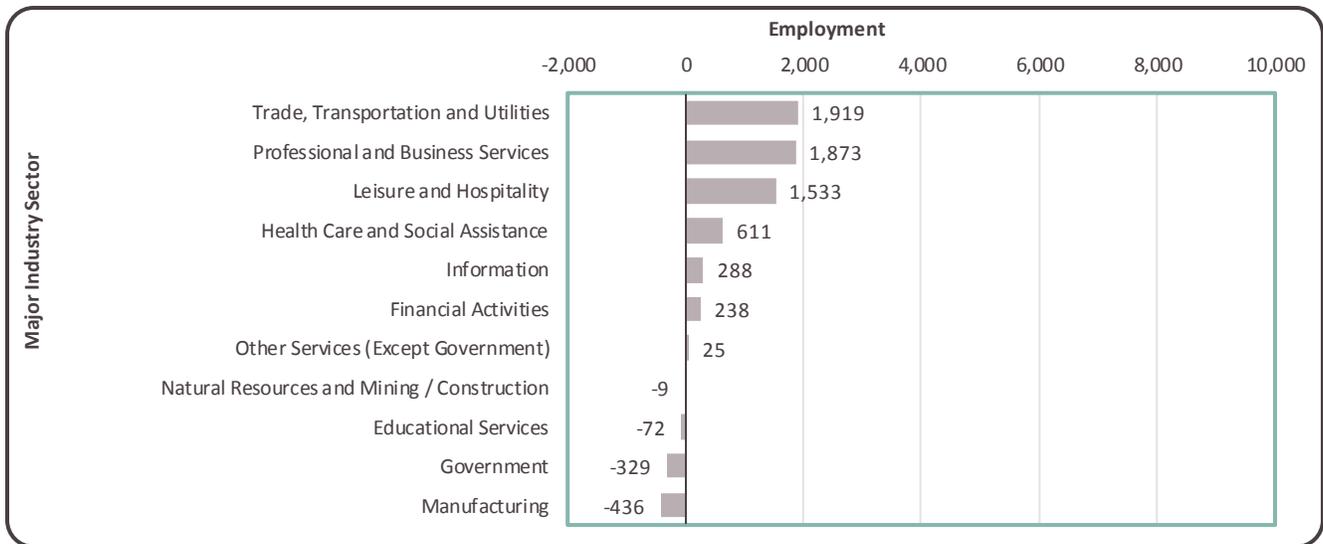
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

C. Carolina Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 5,641 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 51,734 and the projected employment to 2022 was 57,375. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 12.82 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Trade, Transportation and Utilities; followed by Professional and Business Services. The Government and Educational Services sector were the only service sector showing a decrease. The Goods Producing industries are also projecting a loss in employment of 445 jobs, due to a loss in the Manufacturing and Natural Resources and Mining / Construction sector.

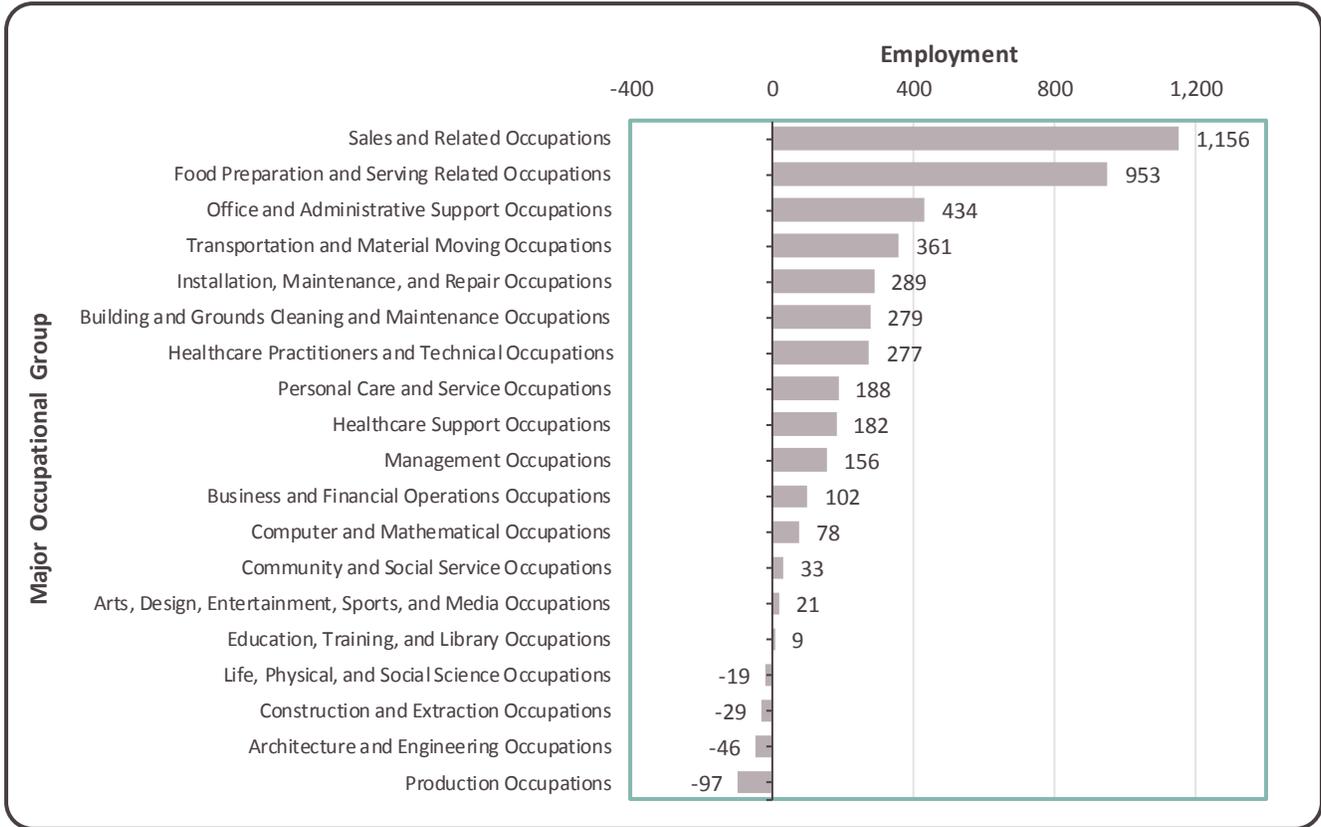
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Retails Salespersons; Cashier; Janitors and Cleaners; Customer Service Representatives; and Maintenance and Repair Workers, General. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Driver/Sales Workers; Registered Nurses; Cooks, Restaurant; Customer Service Representatives; and Bartenders. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants; Painters, Construction and Maintenance; Data Entry Keyers; Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians; and Correctional Officers and Jailers.

Figure 33
Carolina Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division

Figure 34
Carolina Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



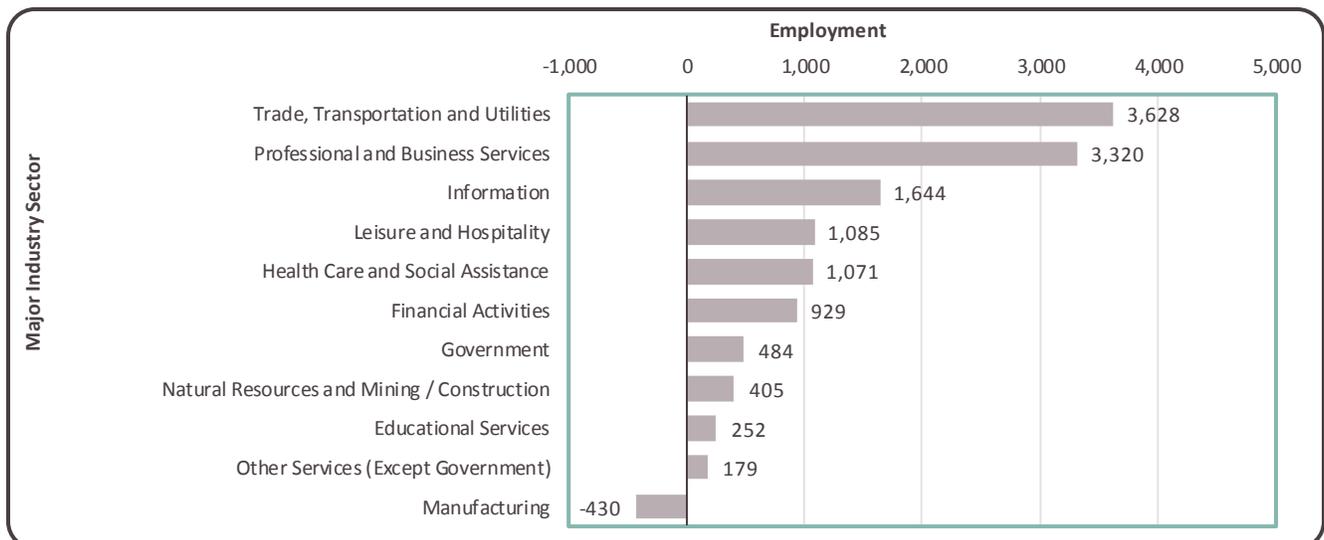
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Guaynabo-Toa Baja Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 12,567 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 70,075 and the projected employment to 2022 was 82,642. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 20.70 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Trade, Transportation and Utilities, followed by Professional and Business Services. The goods producing industries are projecting a loss in employment of 25 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector with a decrease by 430 jobs.

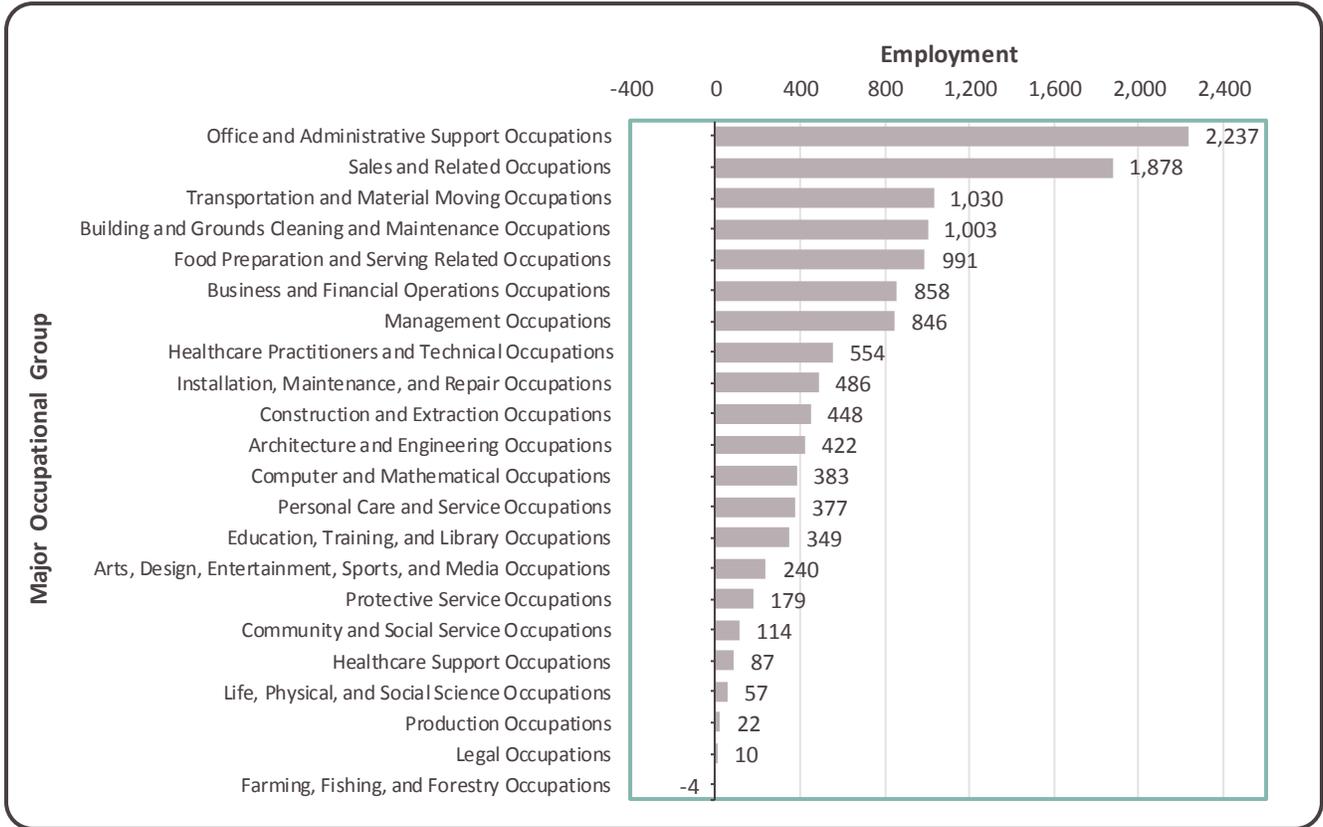
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Office and Administrative Support Occupations and Sales and Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Janitors and Cleaners; Customer Service Representatives; Secretaries and Administrative Assistant; Retail Salespersons; and Sales Representative, Wholesale and Manufacturing. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists; Civil Engineers; Demonstrators and Product Promoters; Pharmacists; and Computer User Support Specialists. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Word Processors and Typists; Helpers-Production Workers; Roofers; Couriers and Messengers; and Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.

Figure 35
Guaynabo-Toa Baja Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 36
Guaynabo-Toa Baja Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



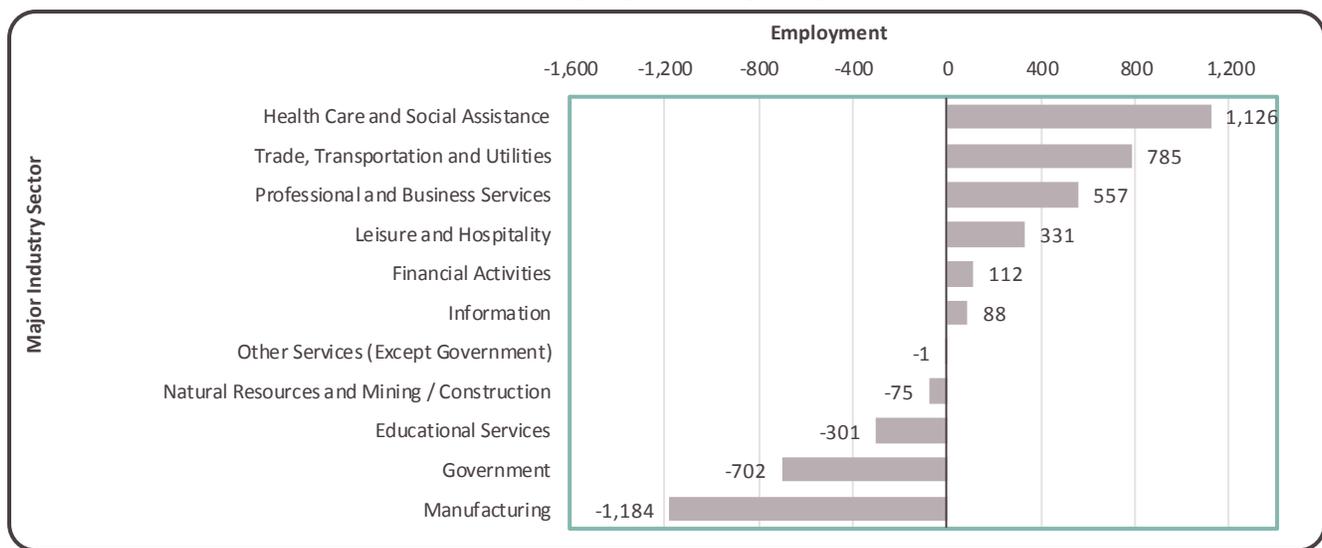
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Mayagüez-Las Marías Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 736 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 34,936 and the projected employment to 2022 was 35,672. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 6.66 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities. The Government, Educational Services, and Other Services sector were the only Service Providing Sector showing a decrease. The Goods Producing Industries are projecting a loss in employment of 1,259 jobs, due to loss in Manufacturing and Natural Resources and Mining / Construction sector.

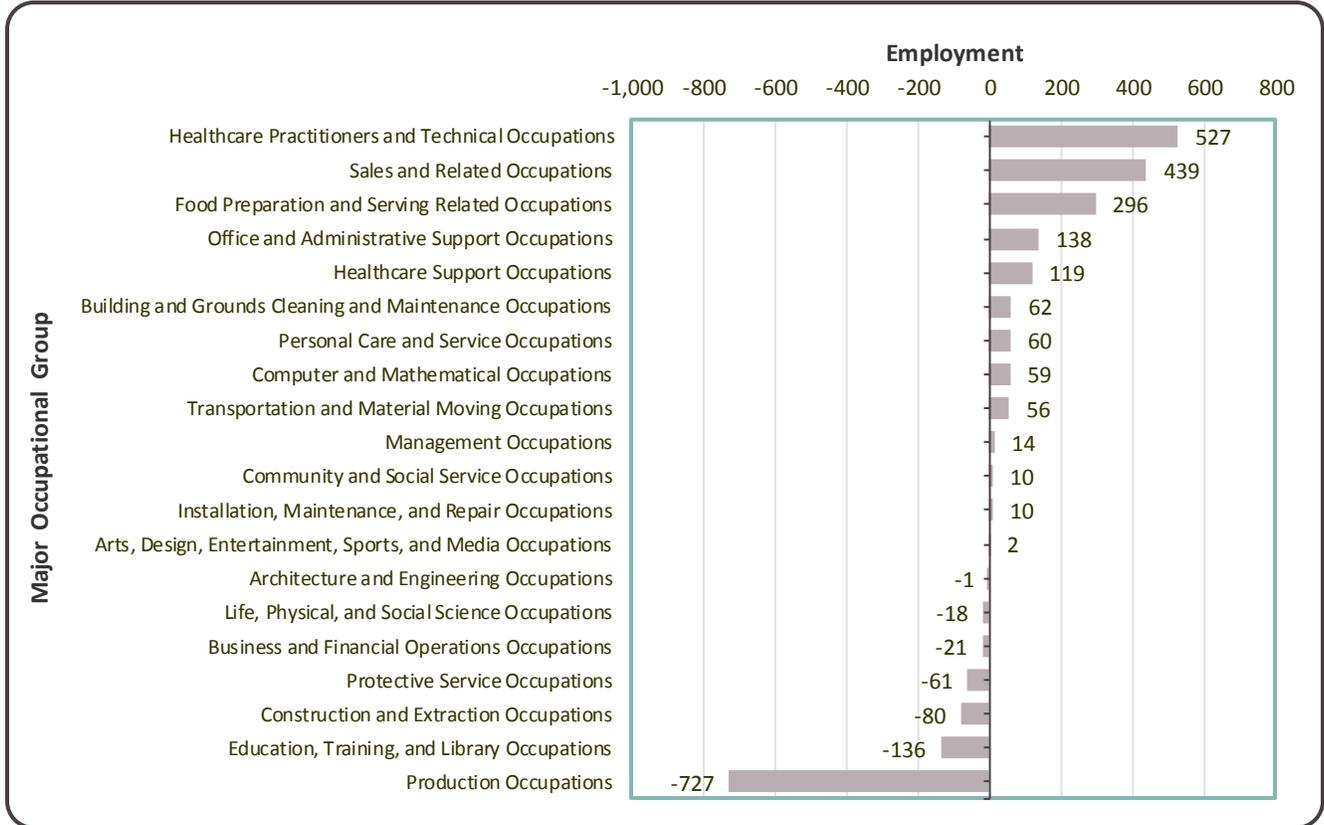
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations and Sales and Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Registered Nurses; Retail Salespersons; Medical Secretaries; Cashiers; and Security Guards. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Medical Secretaries; Registered Nurses; Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food; Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses; and Customer Service Representatives. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Sewing Machine Operators; Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers; Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers; Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants; and Office Clerks, General.

Figure 37
Mayagüez-Las Marías Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 38
Mayagüez-Las Marías Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



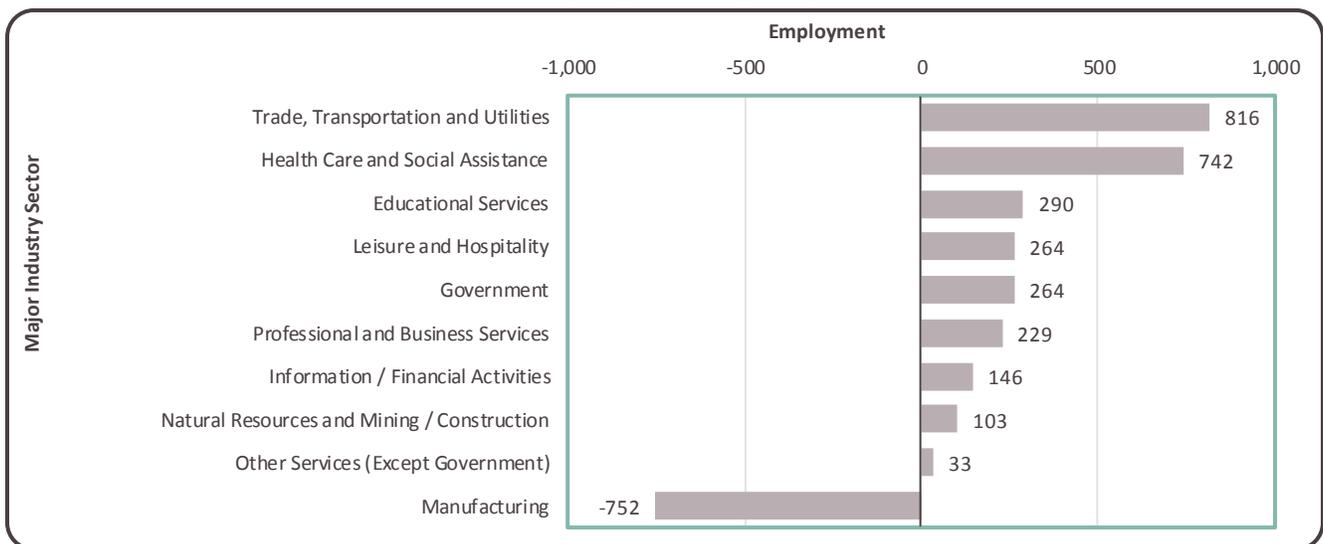
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. La Montaña Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 2,135 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 19,364 and the projected employment to 2022 was 21,499. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 19.62 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Trade, Transportation and Utilities, followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. The goods producing industries are projecting a loss in employment of 649 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector with a decrease by 752 jobs.

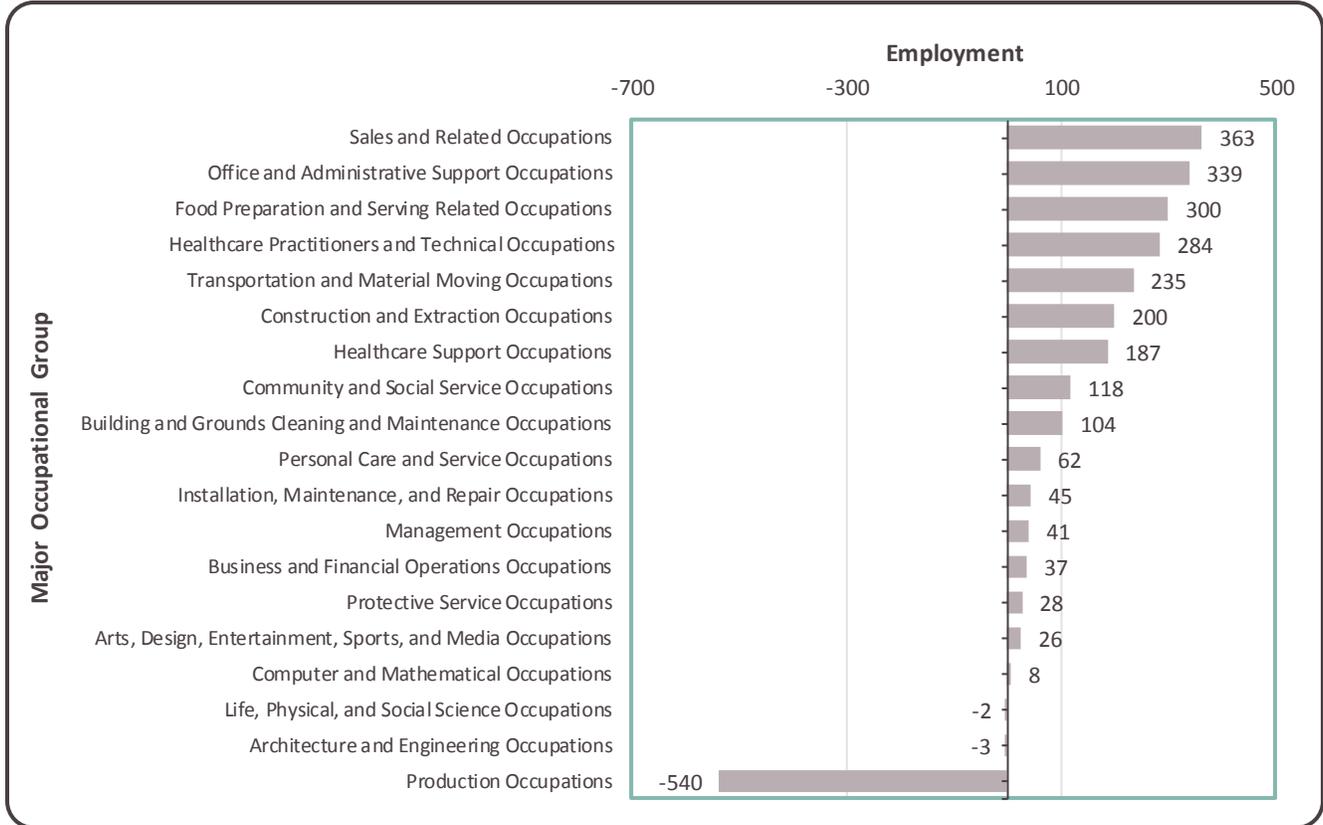
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Office and Administrative Support Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Cashiers; Retail Salespersons; Secretaries and Administrative Assistant; Registered Nurses; and Dental Assistants. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Registered Nurses; Construction Laborers; Cashiers; Dental Assistants; and Retail Salespersons. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Sewing Machine Operators; Inspector, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers; First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers; Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators; and Industrial Engineers.

Figure 39
La Montaña Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 40
La Montaña Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



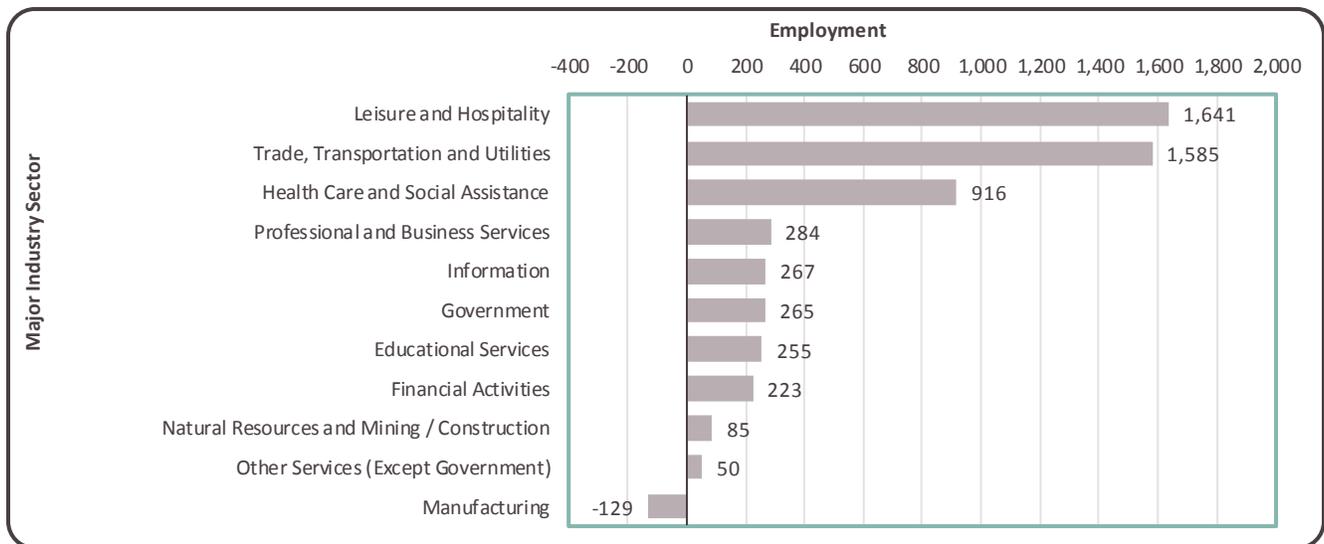
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

G. Noreste Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 5,442 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 33,301 and the projected employment to 2022 was 38,743. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 18.91 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Leisure and Hospitality, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities. The goods producing industries are projecting a loss in employment of 44 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector with a decrease by 129 jobs.

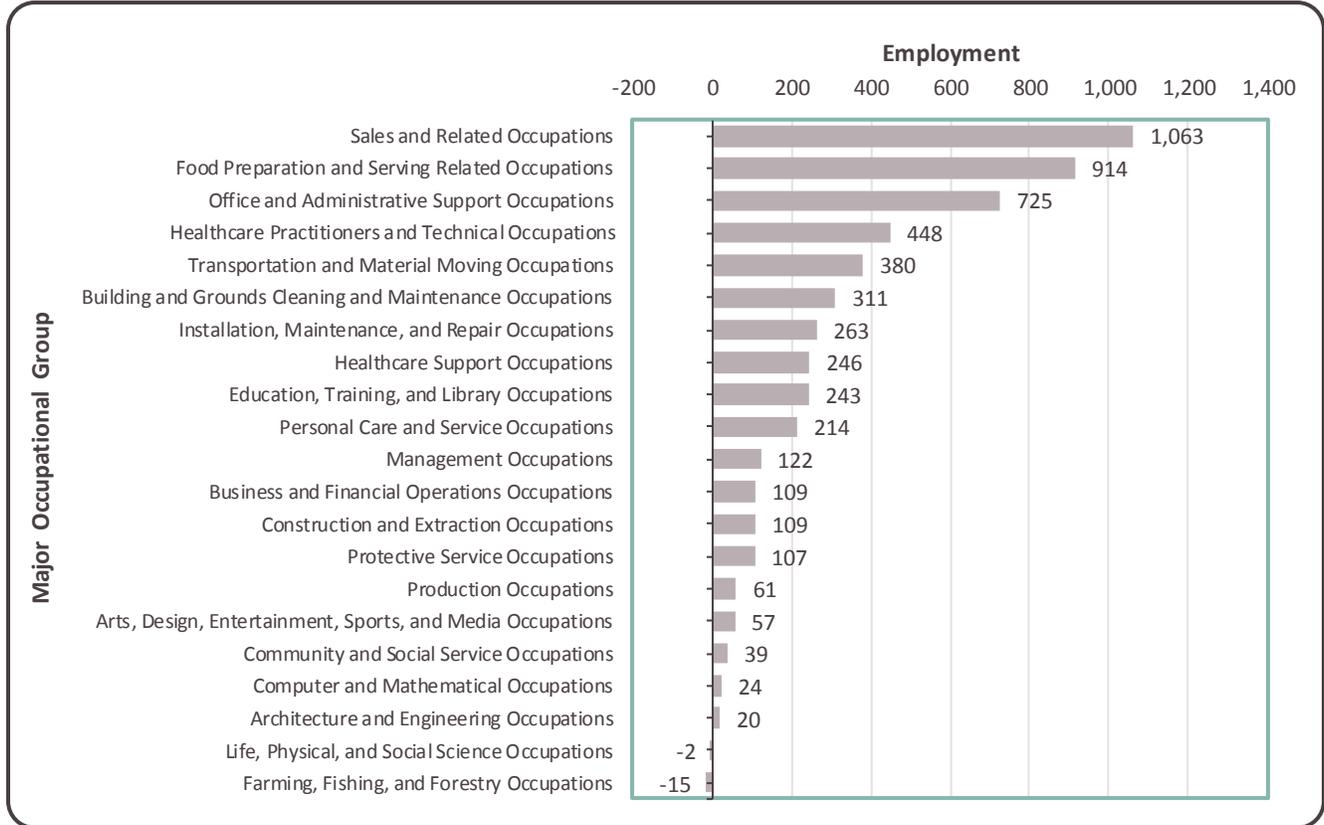
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Retail Salespersons; Waiters and Waitresses; Secretaries and Administrative Assistant; Cashiers; and First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Medical Secretaries; Registered Nurses; Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food; Cooks, Restaurant; and Bartenders. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistant; Packing and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders; Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse; Industrial Production Managers; and Packers and Packagers, Hand.

Figure 41
Noreste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 42
Noreste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



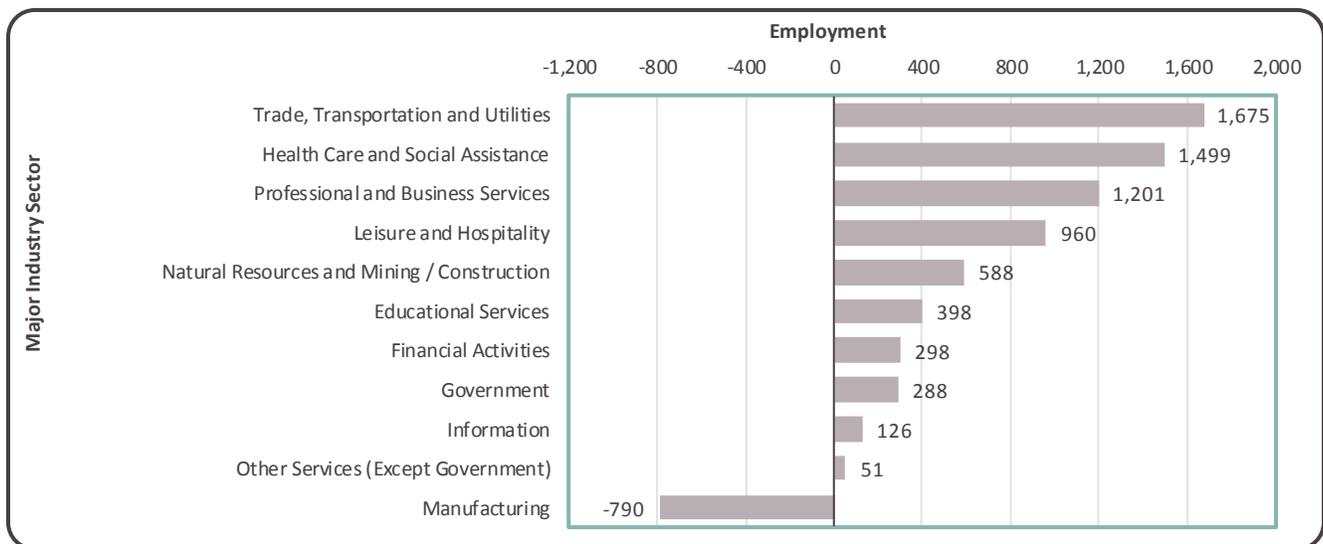
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Noroeste Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 6,294 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 44,231 and the projected employment to 2022 was 50,525. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 18.15 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Trade, Transportation and Utilities, followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. The goods producing industries are projecting a loss in employment of 202 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector with a decrease by 790 jobs.

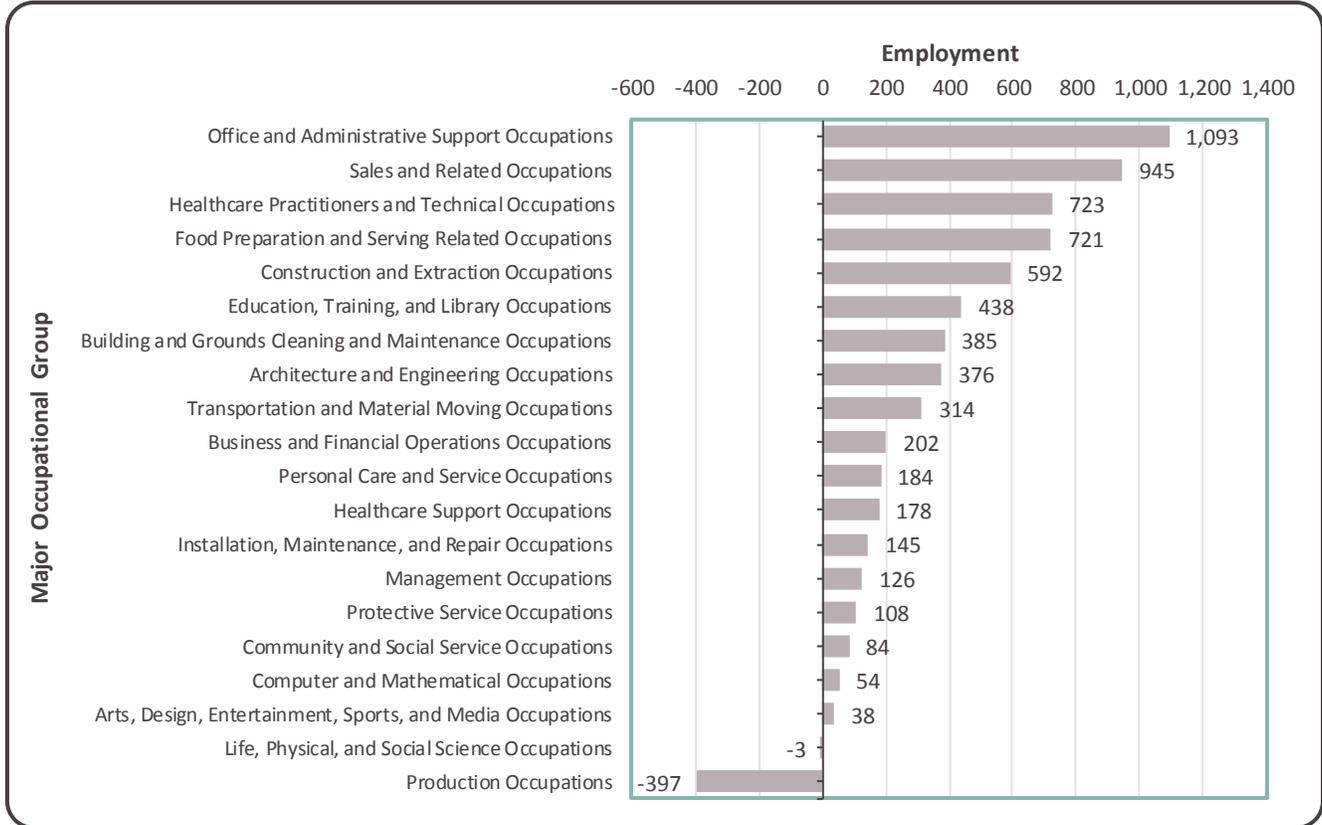
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Office and Administrative Support Occupations and Sales and Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Retail Salespersons; Secretaries and Administrative Assistant; Registered Nurses; Cashiers and Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Foods. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Medical Secretaries; Registered Nurses; Carpenters; Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food; and Construction Laborers. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Team assemblers; Sewing Machine Operators; Word Processors and Typists; Molding Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operator, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic; and Data Entry Keyers.

Figure 43
Noroeste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 44
Noroeste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



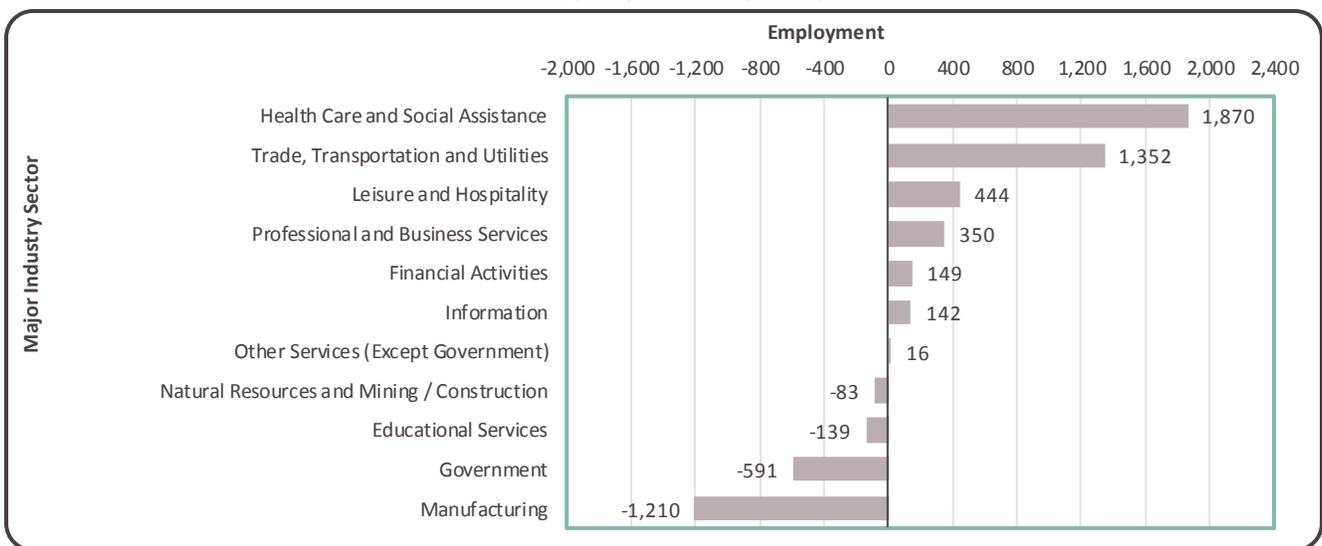
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Norte Central-Arecibo Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 2,300 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 49,809 and the projected employment to 2022 was 52,109. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 8.83 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities. The goods producing industries are projecting a loss in employment of 1,293 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing and Natural Resources and Mining/Construction sector.

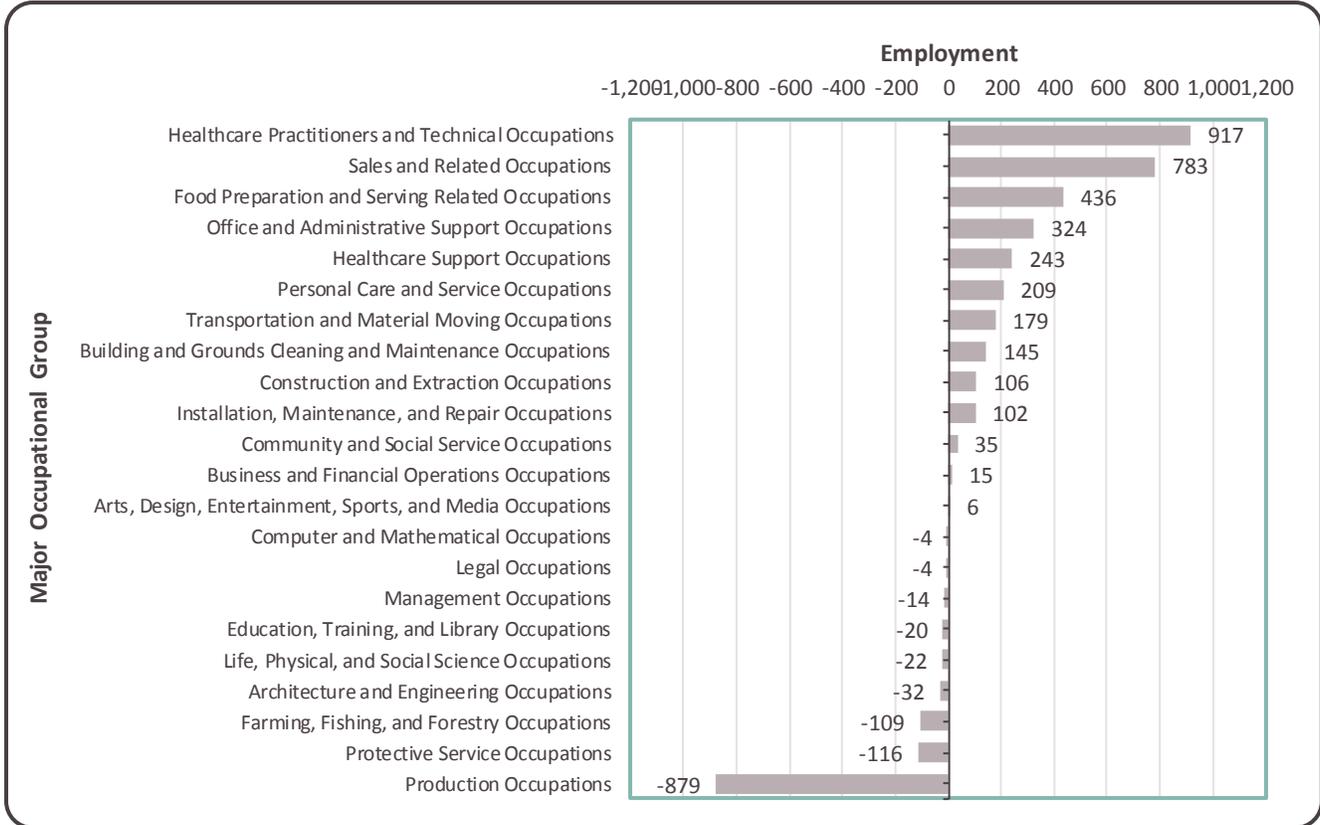
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations and Sales and Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Retail Salespersons; Registered Nurses; Cashiers; Pharmacy Technicians; and Secretaries and Administrative Assistant. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Pharmacy Technicians; Medical Secretaries; Registered Nurses; Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics; and Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Team assemblers; Police and Sheriff’s Patrol Officers; Word Processors and Typists; Office Clerks, General; and Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants.

Figure 45
Norte Central-Arecibo Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 46
Norte Central-Arecibo Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



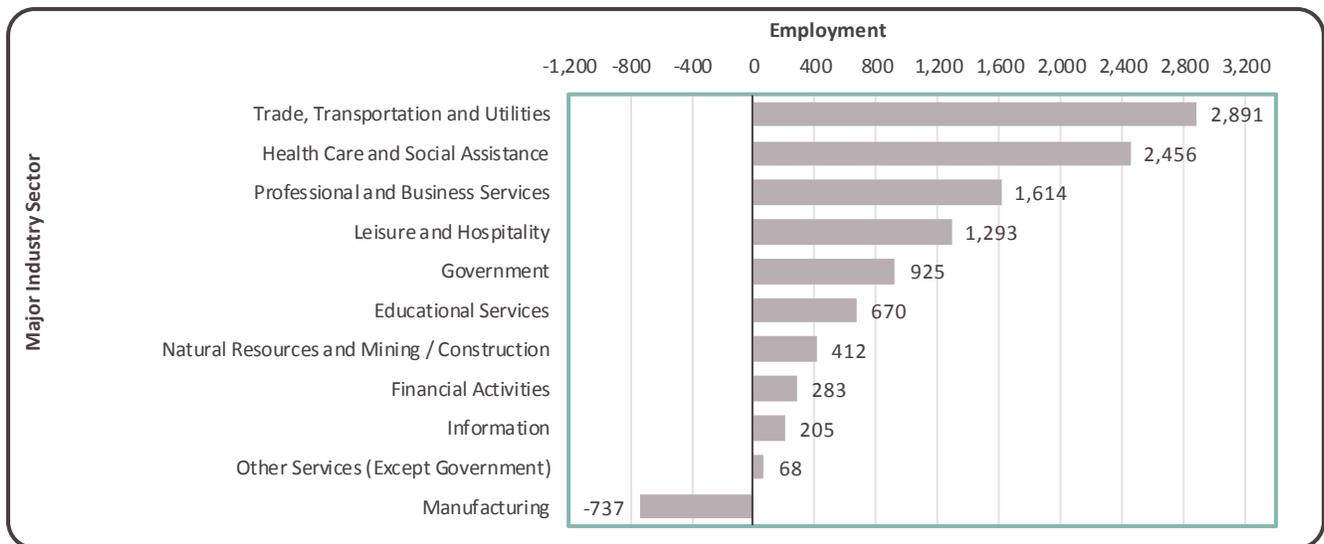
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Manatí-Dorado Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 10,080 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 50,718 and the projected employment to 2022 was 60,798. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 26.78 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Trade, Transportation and Utilities, followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. The Goods Producing Industries are projecting a loss in employment of 325 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector.

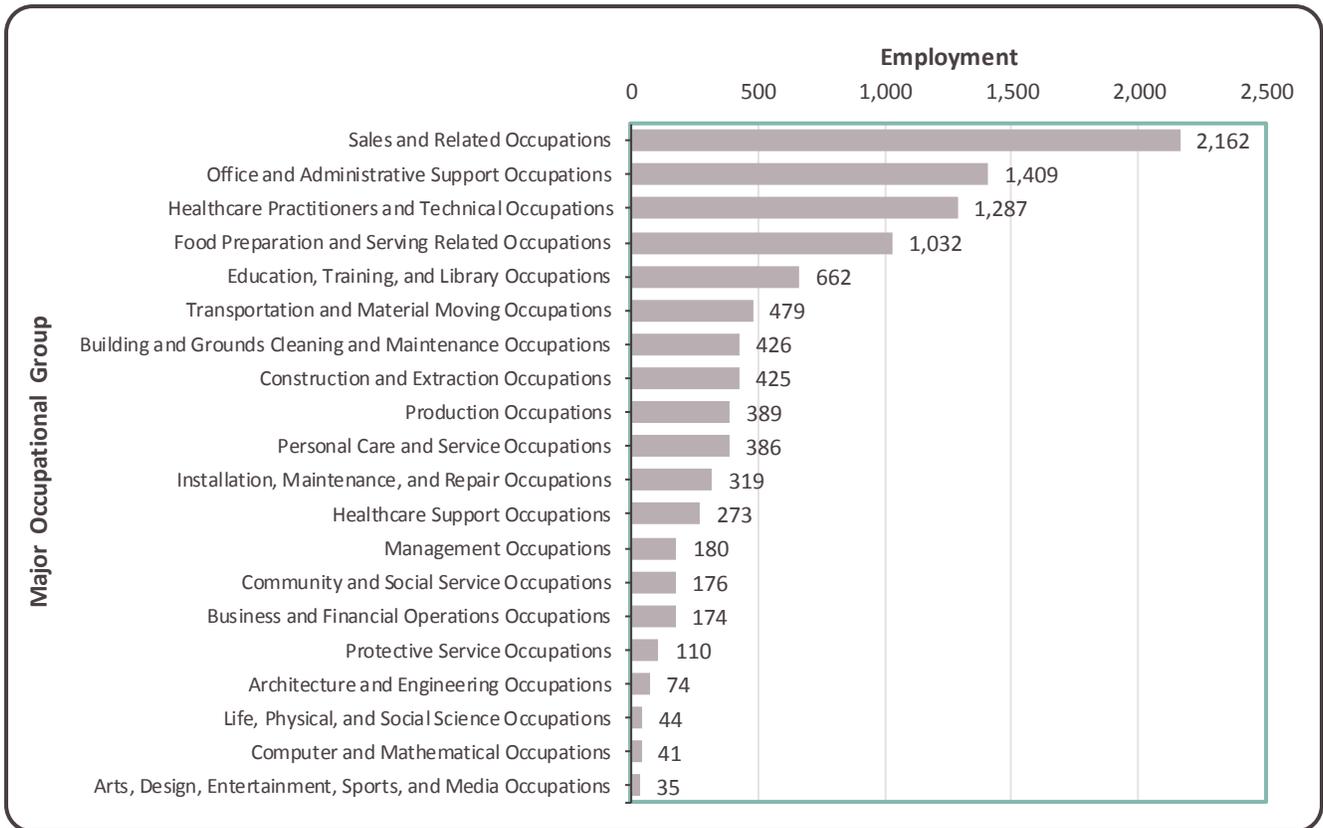
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Office and Administrative Support Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Retail Salespersons; Cashiers; Registered Nurses; First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers; and Secretaries and Administrative Assistant. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Pharmacy Technicians; Personal Care Aides; Registered Nurses; Medical Secretaries; and Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders; Word Processors and Typists; First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers; Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants; and Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders.

Figure 47
Manatí-Dorado Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 48
Manatí-Dorado Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



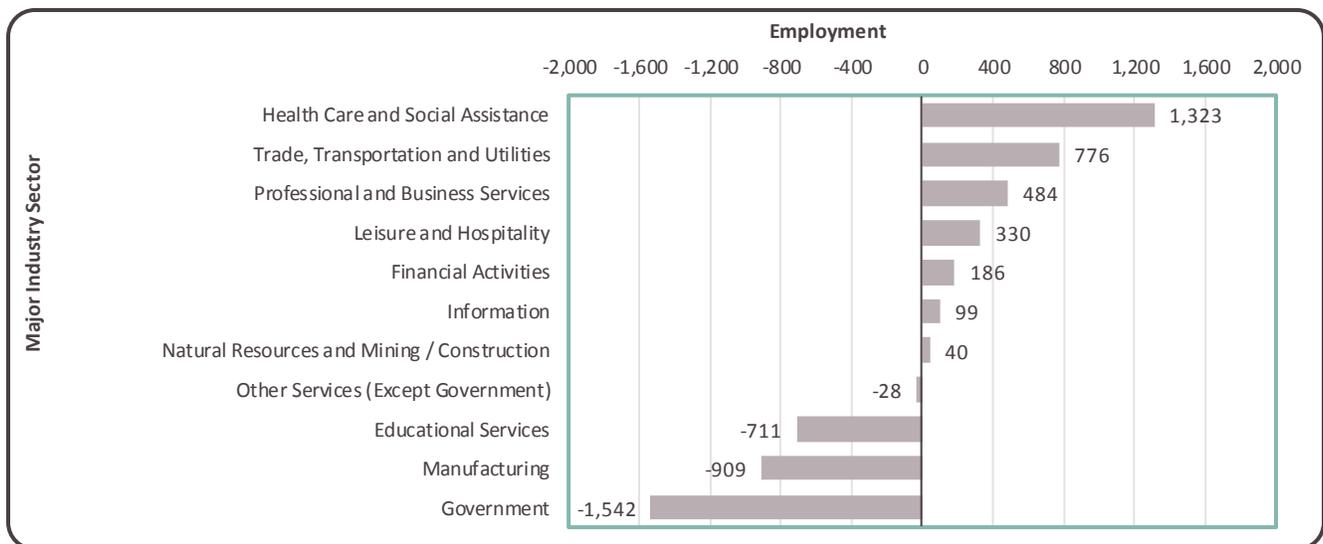
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Ponce Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 48 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 51,015 and the projected employment to 2022 was 51,063. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 2.04 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities. The Goods Producing Industries are projecting a loss in employment of 869 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector.

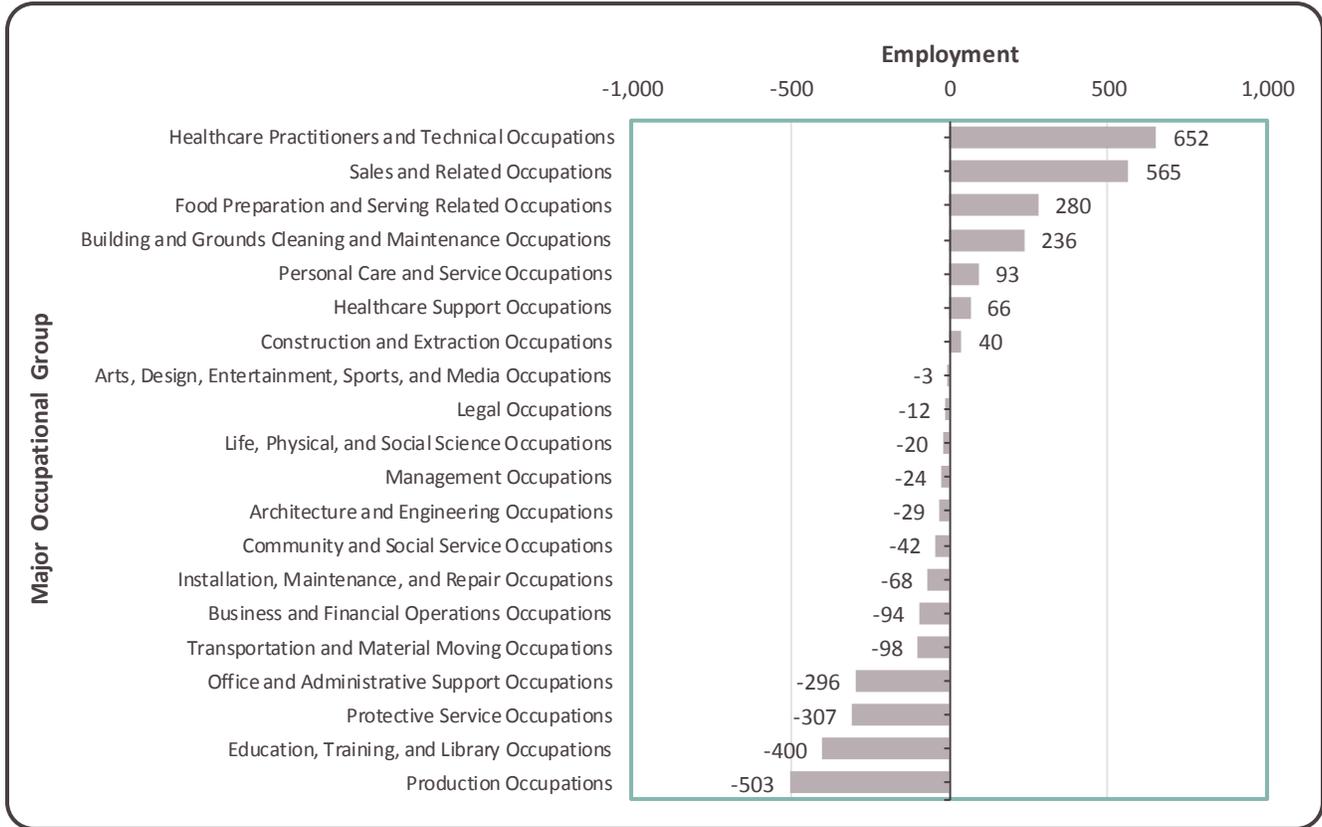
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Professional and Business Services and Sales and Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Registered Nurses; Retail Salespersons; Janitors and Cleaners; Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food; and Medical Secretaries. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Pharmacy Technicians; Registered Nurses; Medical Secretaries; Carpenters; and Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Office Clerks, General; Secondary School Teachers; Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants; Elementary School Teachers; and Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand.

Figure 49
Ponce Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 50
Ponce Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



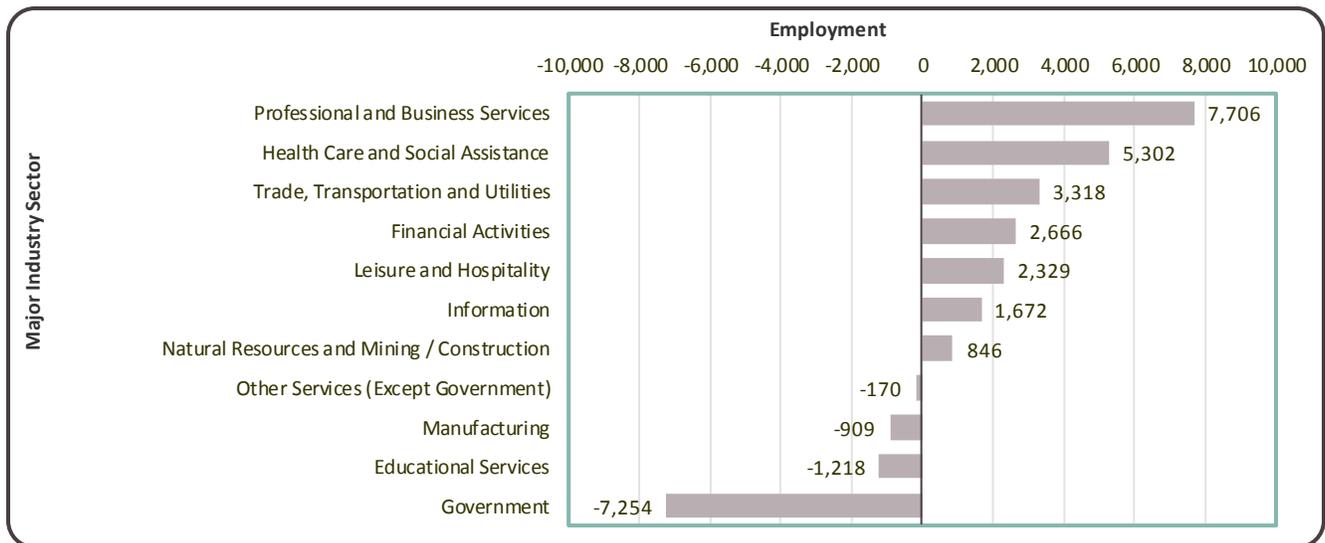
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. San Juan Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 14,288 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 265,590 and the projected employment to 2022 was 279,878. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 5.75 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Professional and Business Services, followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. The Goods Producing Industries are projecting a loss in employment of 63 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector.

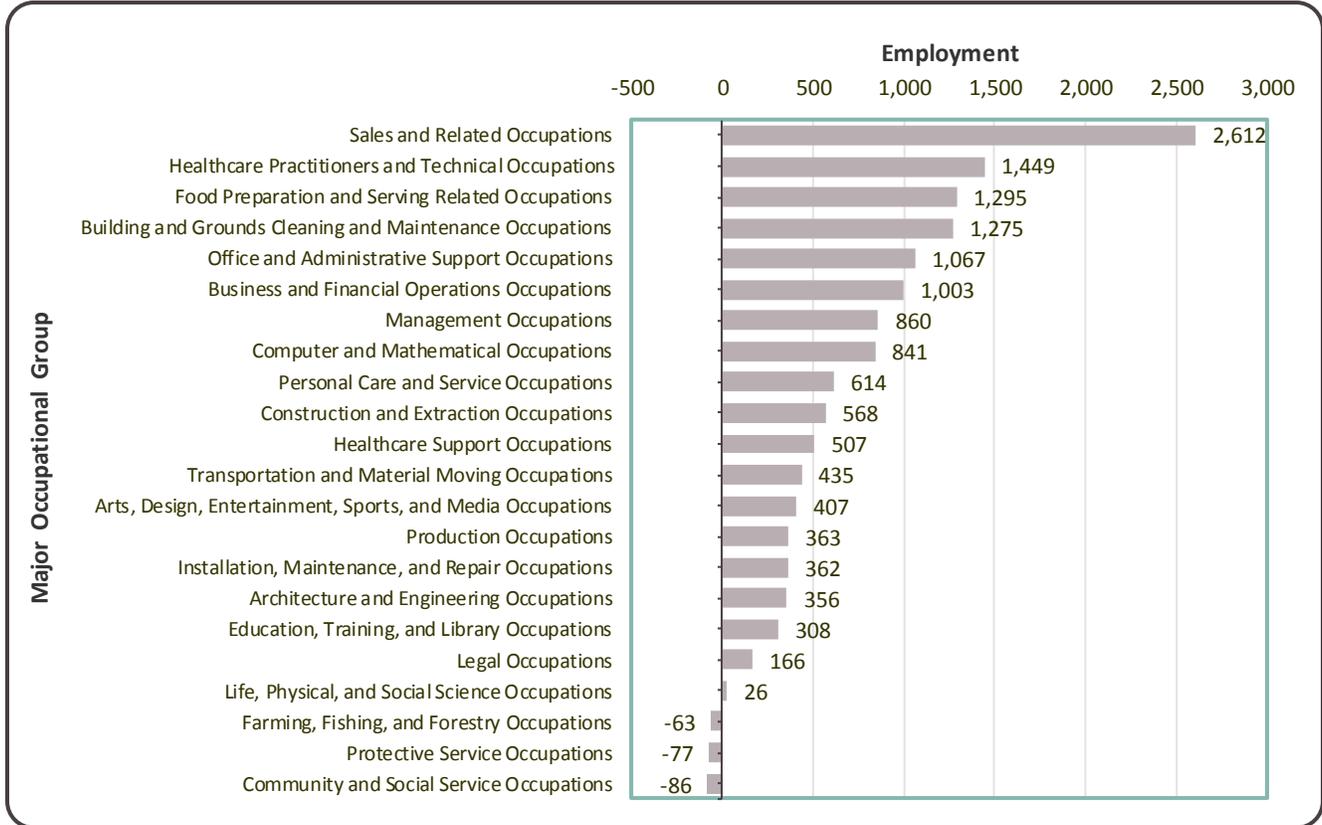
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Security Guards; Retail Salespersons; Janitors and Cleaners; Registered Nurses; and Secretaries and Administrative Assistant. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Postal Service Mail Carriers; Postal Service Clerks; Interpreters and Translators; Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists; and Home Health Aides. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Police and Sheriff’s Patrol Officers; Word Processors and Typists; Office Clerks, General; Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants; and Food Preparation Workers.

Figure 51
San Juan Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 52
San Juan Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



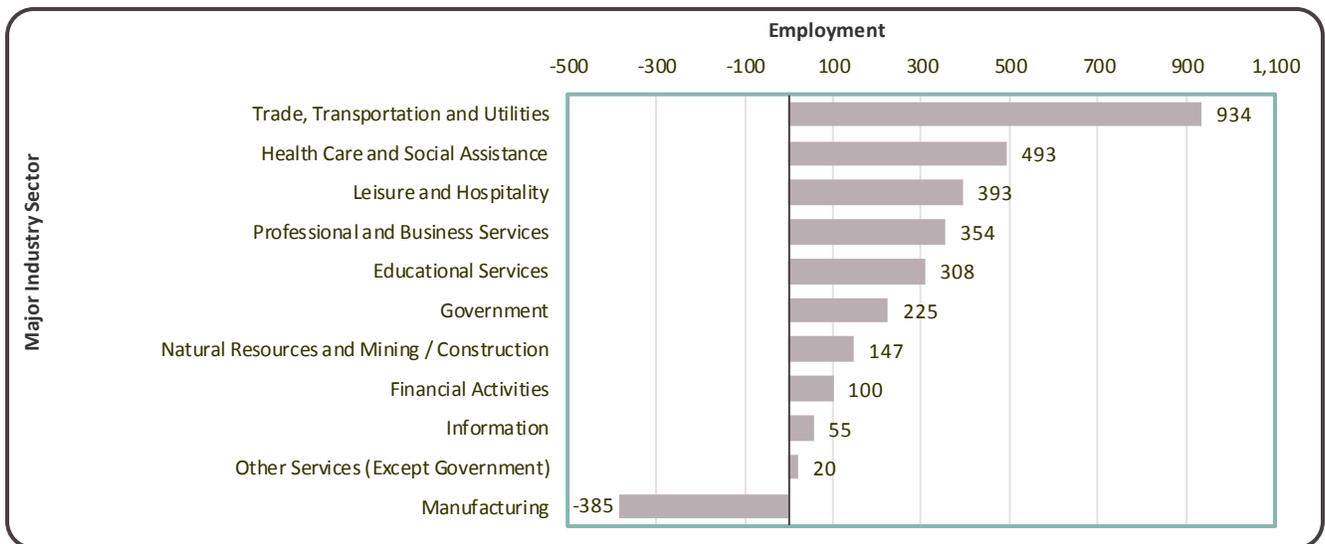
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Sur Central Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 2,644 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 24,554 and the projected employment to 2022 was 27,198. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 17.29 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Trade, Transportation and Utilities, followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. The Goods Producing Industries are projecting a loss in employment of 238 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector.

The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Office and Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Elementary School Teachers; Cashiers; Retail Salespersons; Construction Laborers; and Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food; Registered Nurses; First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers; Construction Laborers; and Secretaries and Administrative Assistants. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Word Processors and Typists; First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers; Inspector, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers; Data Entry Keyers; and Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks.

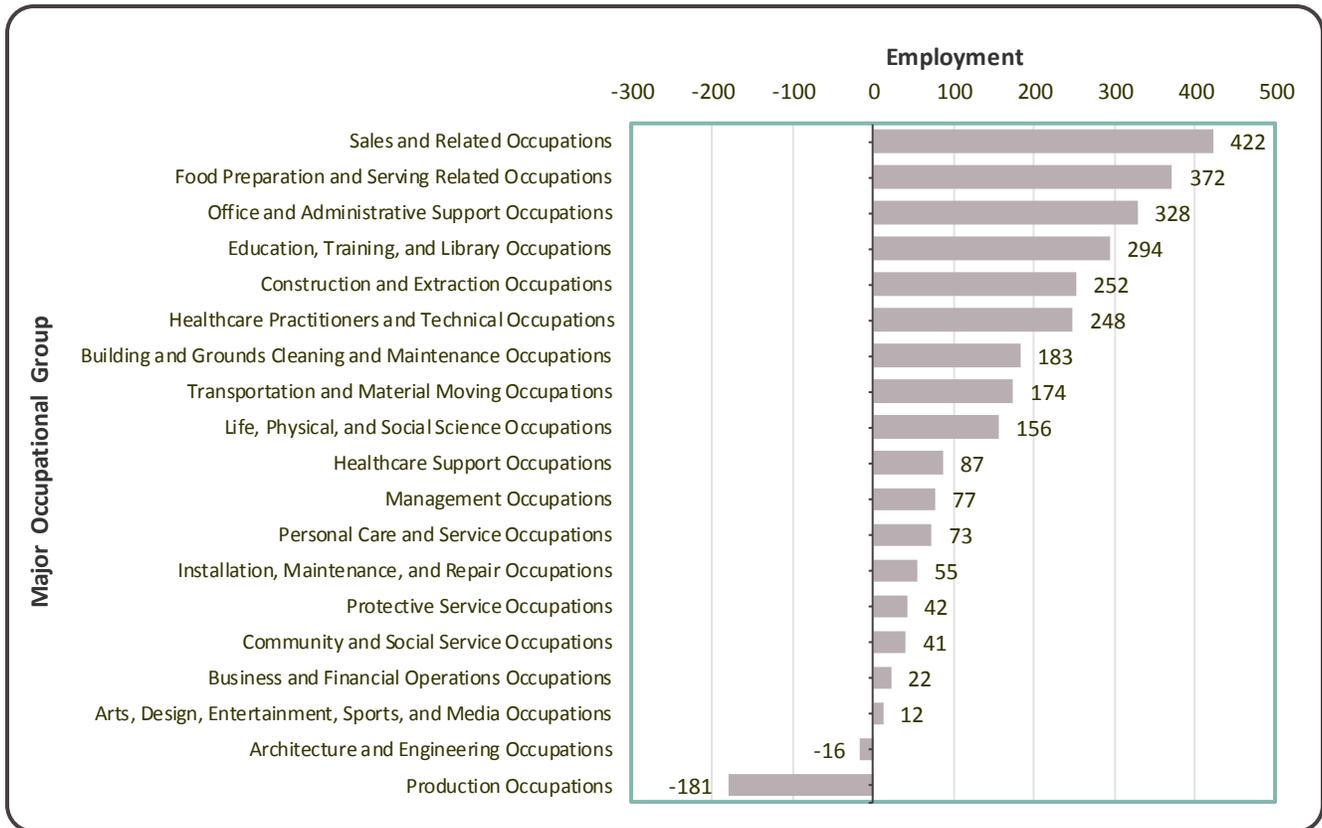
Figure 53



**Sur Central Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group**

Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 54
Sur Central Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



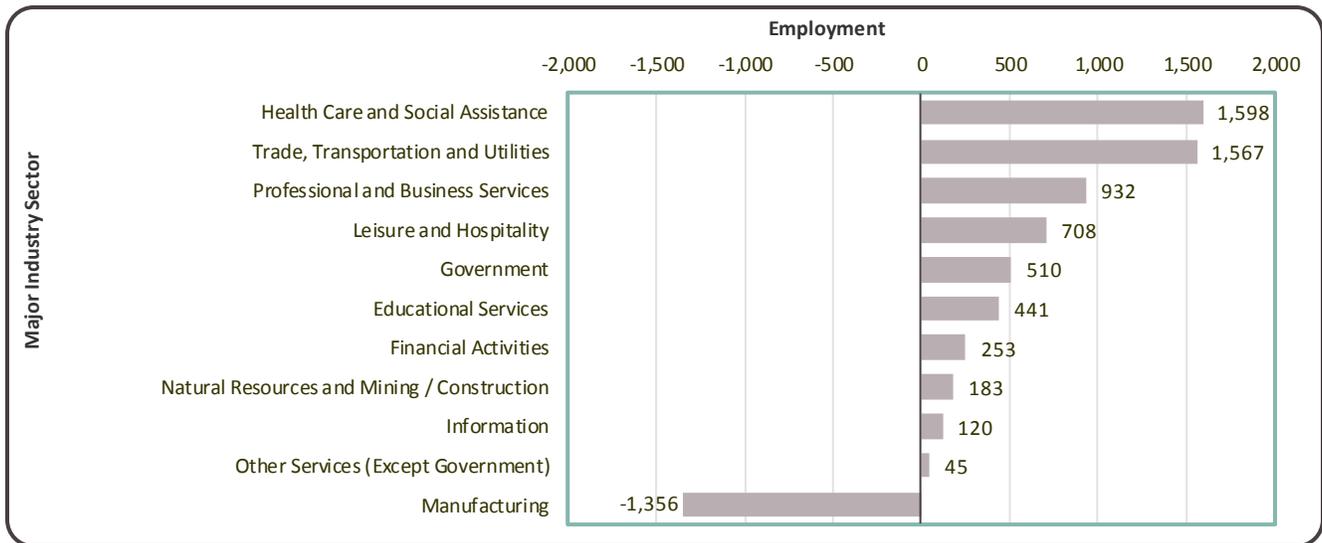
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Sureste Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 5,001 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 42,778 and the projected employment to 2022 was 47,779. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 19.96 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities. The Goods Producing Industries are projecting a loss in employment of 1,173 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector.

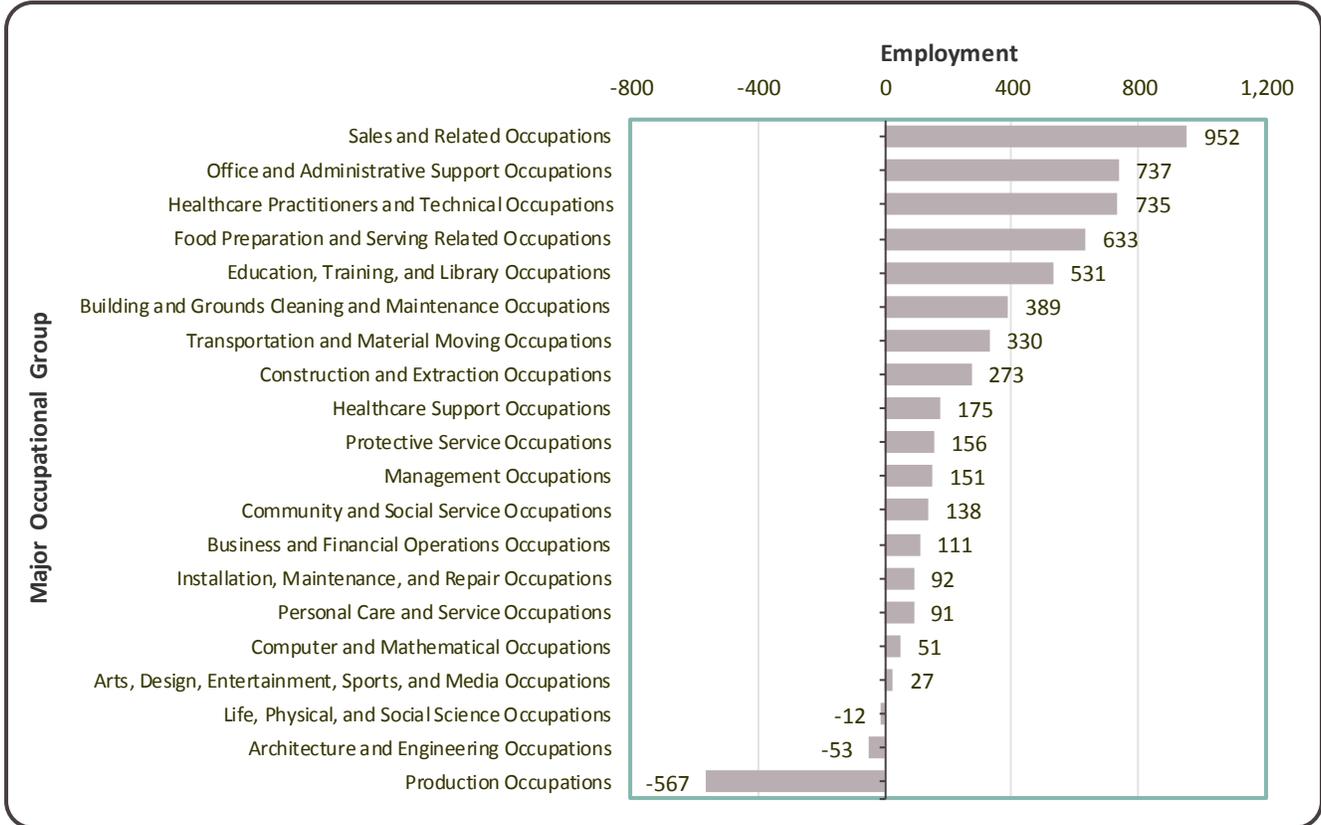
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Sales and Related Occupations and Office and Administrative Support Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Retail Salespersons; Registered Nurses; Cashiers; Janitors and Cleaners; and Cooks, Fast Food. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers; Registered Nurses; Preschool Teachers; Teacher Assistants; and Customer Service Representatives. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders; Team Assemblers; Sewing Machine Operators; Industrial Engineers; and Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic.

Figure 55
Sureste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 56
Sureste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



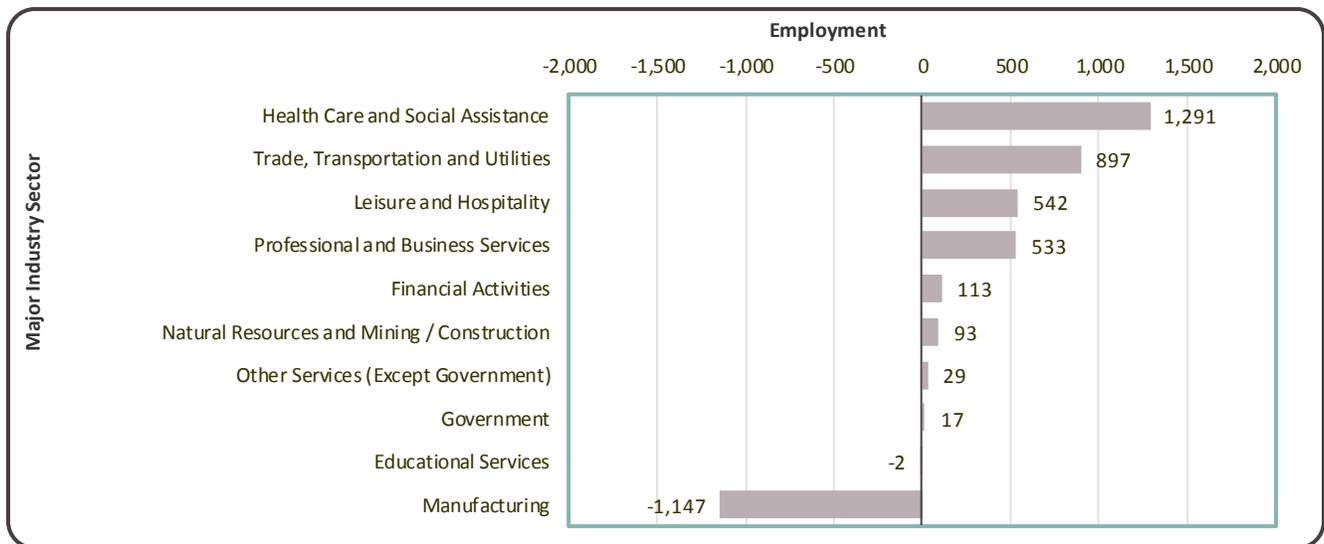
Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

D. Suroeste Local Area

Industry projections for 2012-2022 (calendar year) period for this area shows an increase of 2,397 new jobs. The total employment estimated in 2012 was 38,705 and the projected employment to 2022 was 41,102. This increase is mainly expected in the Service Providing Sector with 11.37 percent of job growth. The industry sector with the highest gain was Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities. The Goods Producing Industries are projecting a loss in employment of 1,054 jobs, due to loss in manufacturing sector.

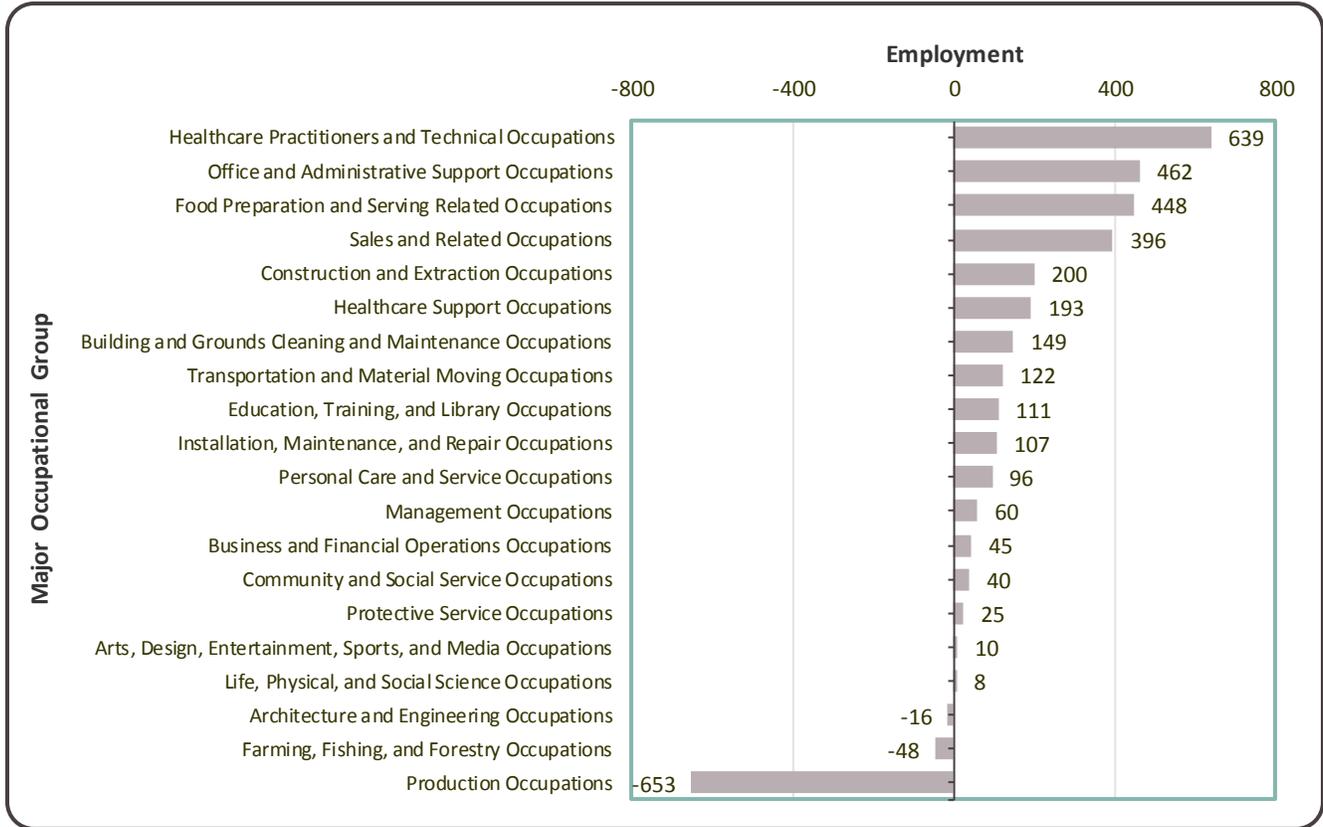
The major occupational group with the highest increase in employment are Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations; and Office and Administrative Support Occupations. The occupations gaining the most new jobs (projected numeric growth in employment 2012-2022) are Registered Nurses; Secretaries and Administrative Assistants; Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers; including Fast Food; Medical Secretaries; and Cashiers. The occupation with fastest-growing (projected percent growth 2012-2022) are Pharmacy Technicians; Registered Nurses; Medical Secretaries; Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers; Including Fast Food; and Preschool Teachers. The declining occupations by net growth 2012-2022 are Sewing Machine Operators; Team Assemblers; Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse; Secondary School Teachers; Word Processors and Typists.

Figure 57
Suroeste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Jobs by Major Industry Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

Figure 58
Suroeste Local Area - Long Term Projections 2012-2022
Employment Outlook by Major Occupational Group



Source: Puerto Rico Department of Labor - Research & Statistic Division.

VIII. Other Publications



A. Participation of Women in Labor Force

The statistical data of the past 44 years reflect a significant growth in the participation of women in the process of production of goods and services. In 2014, women represent 42 percent of the working force of Puerto Rico, an increase of 11 percentage points compared to the 1970 (31 percent). From 1970 until the 2014 our economy has generated 304,000 jobs, and 70 percent of them are women. For 2014, the women's labor participation rate is 32 percent while for men 49 percent.

⇒ Distribution by Age

The distribution by age of employed women was as follows: 68 percent had between 25 and 54 years, 24 percent between 16 and 24 years, and the remaining 8 percent women 55 years and older. The number of female employment after 44 years in 2014 was 430,000 representing 43 percent of total employment. The median age of women in the labor market was 40-year-old. The data indicates that 77 percent of employed women have between 25 and 54 years. However, younger women group between 16 and 24 years reflect a reduction in participation in the labor market, accounting for 9 percent of women's employment. This probably reflects the increase in post-secondary and tertiary education. Meanwhile, the female population 55 years and older represents almost 14 percent of employed women.

⇒ Educational Level

In 2014, 74 percent of employed women (316,000) has one year or more of college studies (53 percentage points higher than in the 1970; 23 percent have some level of high school (10-12 years). While women with some degree of elementary or middle school, only represent 2 percent of women's employment. The median of education is maintained in 13.3 years.

⇒ Marital Status and Relation with the Head of Household

In 2014, there are 162,000 women working and fulfilling the function of being the main source of income to the household. The proportion of employed women as head of family increased from 17 percent to 38 percent between 1970 and 2014. In 2014 there are 96,000 women sharing family head of household.

⇒ **Industrial Composition**

The service sector now represents the primary source of employment for women (160,000); It is followed by public administration with 106,000 female employees. Another important sector is trade, employing 105,000 workers. It is important to point out that from 1995 the size of female employment in the commercial sector moved to manufacturing (see table 5). The manufacturing sector, which accounted for 28 percent of the employment of women in the 1970, today represents 6 percent equivalent to 26,000 workers. The sectors where there is less participation of women are agriculture, construction, and transportation. In summary, service sectors, public administration and trade are the main sources of employment for women

⇒ **Occupational Composition**

After 44 years, women have increased their participation in professional and office occupations, where more than half of the positions are occupied by females. In 2014, the estimate number of women employed in professional and office occupations is 150,000 and 123,000 respectively. These occupational groups today represent 63 percent of women's employment. Although women occupied more professional jobs than men and are better prepared academically, have less participation in occupations managerial, executive and administrative than men, (men 57 percent and women 43 percent). The estimated number of women in managerial and administrative positions in 2014 is 50,000, representing 12 percent of women's employment.

⇒ **Wage Composition**

In 2014, women earned a median weekly salary of \$283.30 while men's weekly salary was \$290.00.

⇒ **Unemployment**

Data from 2014 shows women's unemployment rate at 12.1 percent which represents an average of 59,000 unemployed females. For this period, 76 percent of women looking for work are between 25 and 54 years. However, the highest unemployment rate is among women aged 16-24 (25 percent). A significant change is the progress of the unemployed women in relation to their educational level. In 2014, the unemployed women have a median of education of 13.2 years, far exceeding the average schooling of the unemployed man (12.8). The most recent data reflects that 36 percent of unemployed women are heads of households, a decrease of 5 percent when compared with 2010. By economic sector we observe that 71 percent of women looking for work in the 2014 come from the following sectors: trade, services and public administration.

⇒ **Outside the Workforce**

In 1990, the total number of women outside the workforce was 919,000, these unemployed women accounted for 84 percent on the total and for 2014 this amount is 1,036,000. Of this amount, 49 percent performs tasks at home, 16 percent is studying, 10 percent are disabled, 13% retired, 7 percent are considered very young or very old, 3 percent said other unspecified reasons and around 2 percent reported having a disease or condition of health, lack of skills or experience or they don't want to work.

B. Employment and Unemployment Status of Persons 60 and Over



⇒ Population

The civilian population 16 years and over by 2014 population was estimated at 2,858,000 persons, with a median education of 12.9 years. The percentage distribution by years of school completed reflected that the 75.9% of the population completed at least one year of college. This is equivalent to 2,153,000 people, of whom the 59.4% have one year or more of post-secondary studies.

⇒ Workforce

The estimated labor force of Puerto Rico for 2014 was 1,145,000 persons. The composition of the workforce by level of education was as follows: 582,000 have a college degree, 120,000 with college education without a degree, 328,000 completed high school, 79,000 completed 7th to 11th grade, 25,000 elementary level or less, 4,000 in special education and 6,000 did not report. From these data it appears that 90% of the labor force has a high school diploma or more.

⇒ Employment

The average employment for the year 2014 was 986,000 persons, of which 559,000 were males and 427,000 females. Estimates indicate that six of every ten persons employed in Puerto Rico have one year or more of post-secondary studies. If we workers with a high school diploma in this group, these account for 90.8% of total employment). As result the median education of employees was estimated at 13.2 school years. Of the 624,000 workers with post-secondary in 2014, 348,000 persons have a Bachelor's degree or more, equivalent to the 35.3% of total employment. The estimate of workers with vocational associate or technical degree was 175,000, while 101,000 have post-secondary studies without a degree.

⇒ Unemployment

The estimate unemployed persons for the year 2014 was 159,000. The percentage distribution of the unemployed by educational level attained was: (35.6%) high school, (30.6%) non-degree or vocational associate – technical grade, post-secondary studies (19.1%) Bachelor's degree or more. This means that five of every ten unemployed persons in Puerto Rico have one year or more of post-secondary studies. This partially reflects a labor force among the population with a high level of schooling. The median of education of unemployed people was 13.0 degrees.

⇒ **Unemployment Rate**

The average rate of unemployment for the year 2014 was 13.9%. Comparing to the year 2010 (16.4%), represents a reduction of 2.5 percentage points.

⇒ **Out of the Labor Force**

More than half of the civilian population of 16 years and over is not involved in the production of goods or services. The average for 2014 was 1,713,000 persons, with a median education of 12.6 years. This group is mainly composed of persons in domestic activities (30.2%); attending school (18.4%), disabled (14.1%) and retired (21.1%).

C. Labor Force by Educational Level



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D. Physically Disability Persons in Puerto Rico



⇒ Results of the Survey

As revealed by the survey, 286,000 persons 16 years and over mentioned to have some type of disabilities. This represents 9.9 percent of the non-institutional population 16 years or over (2,880,000) for March 2014. Gender distribution for this age group 151,000 male and 135,000 female. From the total of persons reported to have some type of disabilities, 2.5 percent or (7,000) claimed to be fitted for work. The distribution by type of disabilities was: 69% claim some type of physical disable; 25.9 percent mental disable; and 3.8 percent sensorial disable.

When analyzing the type of disability by gender, the male population represents 50.3 percent of physical disable and 59.5 with mental disable.

⇒ By Age Group

By age group, persons 55 years and over represents 62.2 percent of the non civilian population with some type of disabilities in Puerto Rico. In addition 56.3 percent of the total person with some type of disable completed high school or one year or more of college education.

⇒ Employment and Unemployment

The employment status for disable persons in Puerto Rico indicates that 2.5 percent participate in the labor market. The amount of disable persons in the workforce was estimated in 7,000 for 2014, of which 4,000 are male and 3,000 are females. The male population shows a participation rate in the labor force of 2.7 percent slightly over women with 2.2 percent. The estimated employed disable persons for the period was estimated in 5,000. This amount represents .05 percent of the total employment in Puerto Rico in March 2014 (1,000,000). The private sector shows the highest number of disable employees persons with 2000.

The results of the survey show that there was little disable persons looking for jobs during March of 2014. The largest amount of disable persons are found out of the labor force (280,000). This amount represents 16.3 percent of the group of persons out of the labor force in Puerto Rico during March of 2014 (1,715,000).

E. Puerto Rican Employees Belonging to a Labor Union



⇒ Introduction

During October 2014, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Puerto Rico, conducted a special survey to identify how many employed workers were part of labor union. The survey was conducted together with the labor force survey (CPI). In the study, 86% of the selected housing units (3,300 units) for the referenced month were interviewed. This study is conducted every two years. The results were obtained using the same methodology used for the labor force housing survey.

⇒ Results

- In October 2014, not seasonally adjusted employees in Puerto Rico, was estimated in 983,000 persons, of which, 10% or 98,000 indicated to belong to some sort of labor union. Gender composition for this group was 56,000 males and 42,000 females.
- The estimated number of employees affiliated to a labor organization was 61,000 or 62.3% of the unionized workers. The remaining employees belong to some type of labor organization detailed as follows: Brotherhood, 22,000; Associations 11,000; other type of organizations, 5000.
- Results obtained demonstrate a 10% participation of the non seasonally adjusted labor force in some type of labor union. This number represents a 2.2 % reduction when compared to the estimated 12.2% registered in October 2012.
- The economic sectors with most participation of affiliated employees to a labor organization are: public Administration 32.7%, followed by Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities with 31.5%.
- Finally, the study shows 73.8% employees working in the public sector in October 2014 , while the private sector showed only 21.4% .



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