

Puerto Rico Economic Analysis Report

PY 2021-2022

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
AND HUMAN RESOURCES



PR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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I. Introduction

Since Puerto Rico's economy began to contract in 2006, the economy has shrunk by more than 17% due to a severe structural and fiscal decline for over a decade, even before suffering a series of natural disasters in the form of hurricanes in 2017, earthquakes in late 2019 and early 2020 and the COVID-19 pandemic the same year. All these factors without precedent in modern history aggravated the problems that the economy and the labor market had been facing for years. Currently, although we have registered recovery and we have reached and surpassed pre-pandemic employment levels, the challenges continue keep coming. After the pandemic in 2020 and the return to normality we have seen that labor shortage has affected employers and business and the decrease in employment of young people particularly due to migration threatens economic growth and jeopardizes the reconstruction process. We are sure to say that the so-called "Great Resignation"¹ is happening in Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico's population has been falling in a steadily pace for more than fifteen years. Nevertheless, the net outmigration from Puerto Rico stopped during the COVID-19 emergency. The declining in the birth rate and the exodus of people, particularly the youngest, has accelerated the population ageing. In 2021, the persons under 18 years represented 16.7% of the population. By contrast, the group of 65 years and over was 22.7%. This disparity shows the urgency of maintaining an economically active population to retain a labor force and thus support an economy that must satisfy retired and elderly people demands. To counter its population loss, Puerto Rico must adopt measures to shore up its economy and expand job opportunities.

Since FY 2018 there have been a series of events that have tested the resilience of Puerto Rico. Starting with Hurricane María, the earthquakes and the Covid-19 pandemic added challenges to the economy, being the latter the one that had an unprecedented impact. The economy estimates for FY 2021 includes the performance of the production sectors and the money from the aid packages approved by the US Congress and the Government of Puerto Rico during the pandemic which represented a safeguard. We continue to drag the impact of this health emergency although at a lower and more moderate level.

This report shows an examination of the Puerto Rico's economy and workforce in FY 2021-2022. The statistical data is from official sources such as, Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources,

¹ "Great Resignation" is a term used to describe the high rate at which workers in the US resigned from their jobs since early 2021, amid strong labor demand even as vaccinations eased the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Puerto Rico Planning Board, US Census Bureau and, the Financial Oversight and Management Board (FOMB). The three main topics included in this report are economy, demography, and labor market. First, the economy section shows an analysis of the principal macroeconomic variables. Then, population section is next. The broader topic it is the one related to labor market with the analysis of labor force, employment, and unemployment. Other labor indicators that are included are Puerto Rico's composition of employment by industry, Business Employment Dynamics (BED), occupational employment and wages data, occupational skills, long term industry and occupational projections and the characteristics of the unemployment insurance claimants.

II. Overview of the Economy of Puerto Rico in FY 2021

A. Principal Macroeconomics Variables

Since FY 2018, there have been a series of events that have tested the resilience of Puerto Rico. Starting with Hurricane Maria, the earthquakes and the Covid-19 pandemic added challenges to the economy, being the latter the one that had an unprecedented impact. The following FY 2021 estimates includes the performance of the production sectors and the money from the aid packages approved by the US Congress and the Government of Puerto Rico during the pandemic, which represented a safeguard. We continue to drag the impact of this health emergency although at a lower and more moderate level.

In FY 2021, the economy of Puerto Rico measures by the real gross national product (GNP) showed an increase of 1.0% after a decrease of 3.2% in FY 2020 (Figure 1). This growth in FY 2021 is explained by the positive performance of the net sales to the rest of the world that increased 24.5%; personal consumption expenditures, 19.0%; gross domestic fixed investment, 8.3%; and, government consumption expenditures, 1.1%. On the other hand, the gross domestic investment (3.2%) registered a contraction (Figure 2). It is relevant to note that the GNP consists of the following components: personal consumption expenditures, government consumption expenditures, construction investment, machinery and equipment investment, change in inventories and net sales to the rest of the world (net exports minus net imports).

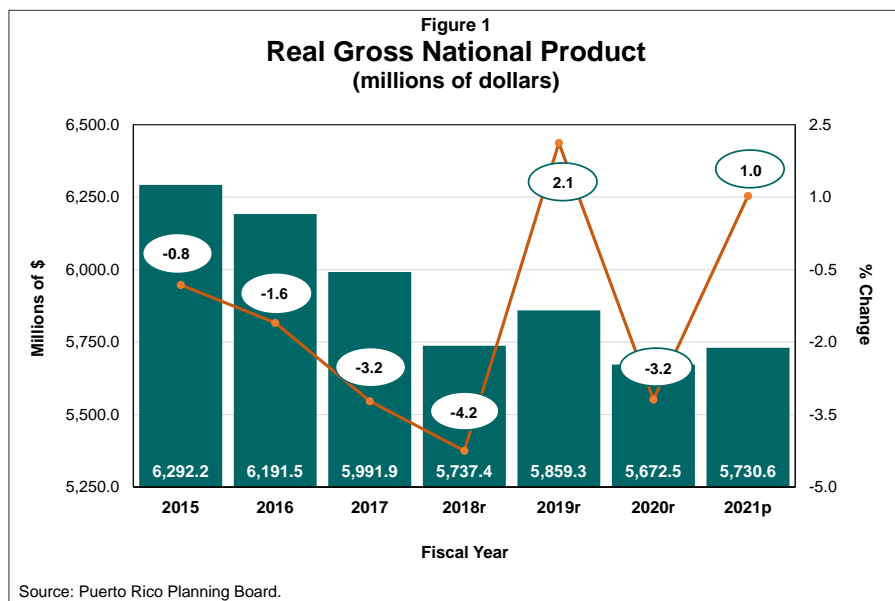
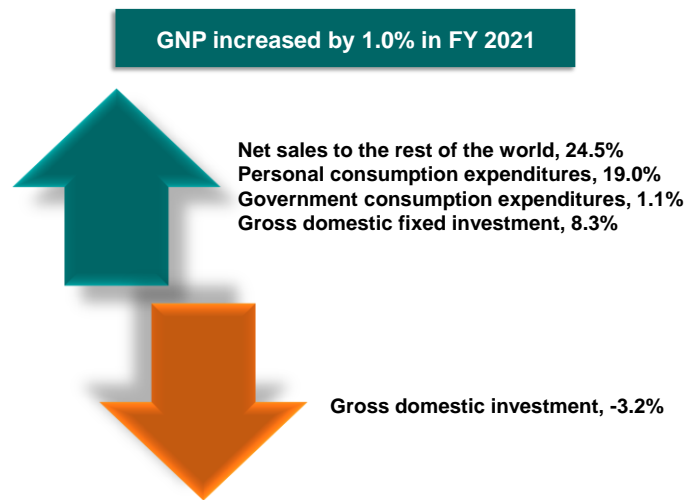


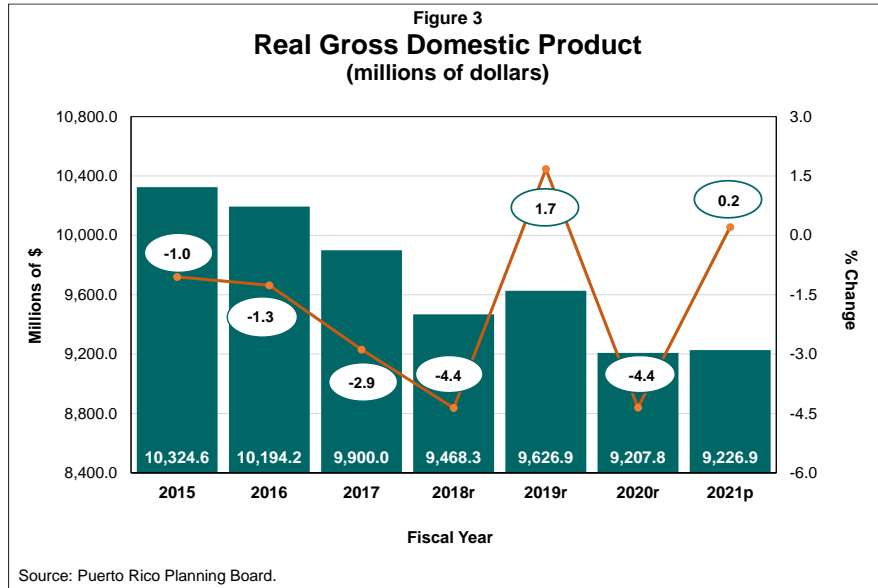
Figure 2
Real Gross National Products Components



Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board.

The real gross domestic product (GDP), the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in Puerto Rico rose by 0.2% in FY 2021, a growth of 4.6 percentage points when comparing with FY 2020 (Figure 3). This variable it's the most widely used macroeconomic indicator that reflects the economic movement, since it's the most comprehensive measure of the production of goods and service in an economy. The degree of openness of modern economies enables the participation of foreign capital in most countries. The GDP has been recording continuous reductions in more than a decade except in FY 2019 when rose by 1.7%.

The main sectors of Puerto Rico's economy in terms of production and income are manufacturing and services. The manufacturing, which is the major contributor to the GDP, has undergone fundamental changes over the years because of increased emphasis on higher-wage; high-technology industries, such as, pharmaceutical, biotechnology, professional and scientific instruments; and certain high technology machinery and equipment. Manufacturing in Puerto Rico concentrates in one major industries: pharmaceutical and medicine, and chemical manufacturing.



The GDP in current terms increased in FY 2021 by 3.4% after a fall of 2.0% in FY 2020. The sectors of the GDP that reported growths were, Utilities, 21.4%; Management of Companies and Enterprises, 11.3%; Retail Trade, 10.1%; Art, Entertainment and Recreation, 9.9%; Wholesalers Trade and Information, both 7.2%; Finance and Insurance, 6.6%; Transportation and Warehousing and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, both 4.6%; and, Agriculture, 4.3%. The sectors with reductions were, Mining, -19.7%, Government, -3.4%; and, Accommodation and Food and Services, - 2.1% (Table 1).

The main economic sector in Puerto Rico in terms of production and income are Manufacturing and Services. Among components of the GDP, Manufacturing is the most outstanding representing 48.1%. The Service sector plays an important role in the economy not only for its contribution to GDP, but because leads in the private sector in terms of employment. In FY 2021, this sector represented the 44.1% of the GDP. The Government component only represented 4.8% of the GDP in FY 2021.

Table 1
Gross Domestic Product by Major Industrial Sector
(millions of dollars - fiscal years)

	2020r	Percent of GDP	2021p	Percent of GDP	Net Change	Percent change 2021/2020
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	103,020.3		106,525.7		3,505.4	3.4
Agriculture	681.4	0.7	711.0	0.7	29.6	4.3
Mining	41.6	0.0	33.4	0.0	(8.2)	(19.7)
Utilities	1,602.0	1.6	1,945.5	1.8	343.5	21.4
Construction	961.0	0.9	980.4	0.9	19.4	2.0
Manufacturing	50,295.2	48.8	51,269.0	48.1	973.8	1.9
Wholesalers Trade	2,690.8	2.6	2,885.5	2.7	194.7	7.2
Retail Trade	5,535.9	5.4	6,092.5	5.7	556.6	10.1
Transportation and Warehousing	1,284.4	1.2	1,342.9	1.3	58.5	4.6
Information	1,631.5	1.6	1,748.4	1.6	116.9	7.2
Finance and Insurance	4,838.0	4.7	5,157.2	4.8	319.2	6.6
Real Estate and Rental	17,251.9	16.7	17,849.0	16.8	597.1	3.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,506.5	2.4	2,622.6	2.5	116.1	4.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	107.0	0.1	119.1	0.1	12.1	11.3
Administrative Services and Support	1,868.3	1.8	1,908.7	1.8	40.4	2.2
Educational Services	525.3	0.5	527.2	0.5	1.9	0.4
Health Care and Social Services	4,056.0	3.9	4,225.2	4.0	169.2	4.2
Art, Entertainment and Recreation	129.4	0.1	142.2	0.1	12.8	9.9
Accommodation and Food Services	1,974.2	1.9	1,932.5	1.8	(41.7)	(2.1)
Other Services	431.4	0.4	448.1	0.4	16.7	3.9
Government ⁽¹⁾	5,308.6	5.2	5,129.1	4.8	(179.5)	(3.4)
Statistical Discrepancy	(700.1)	-	(543.6)	-	156.5	(22.4)

Figures are not gonna add the total due to statistical discrepancy.

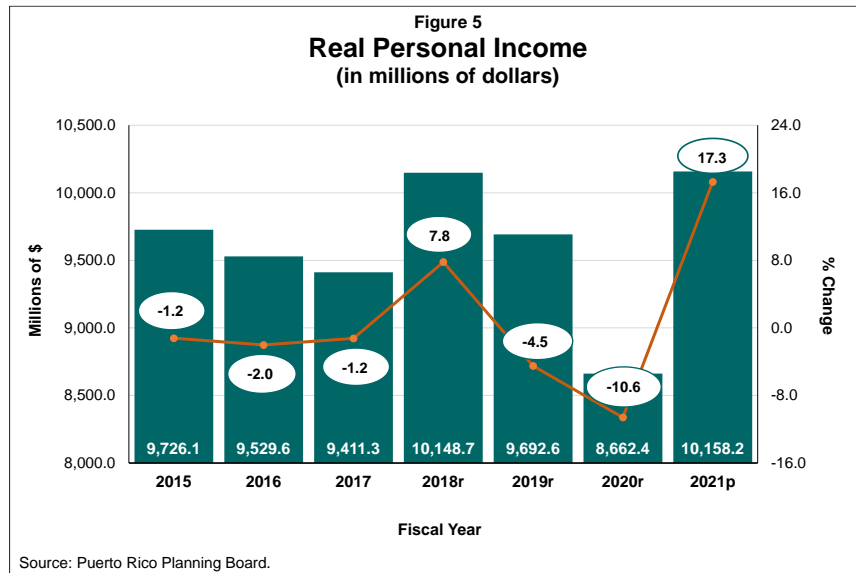
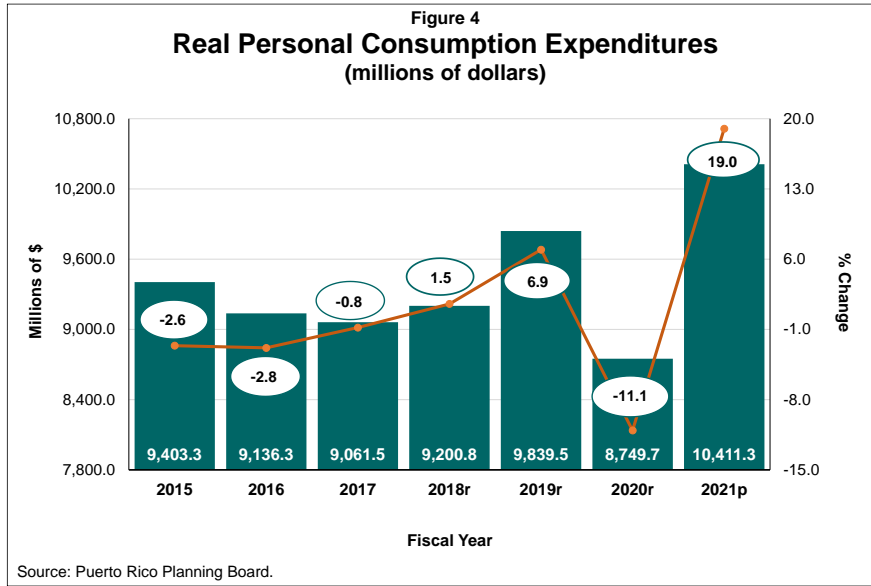
r- Revised figures.

p- Preliminary figures.

(1) Includes Central and Municipios.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board.

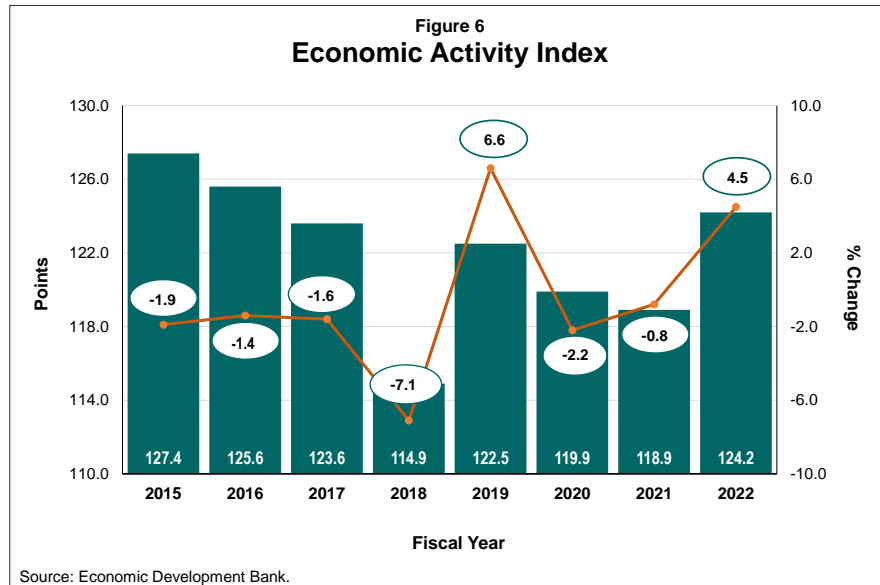
In FY 2021, real personal consumption expenditures, the major component of the GNP, increased significantly by 19.0% when comparing with FY 2020 (Figure 4). This variable is composed of, durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. The share of each one as part of the personal consumption expenditures in FY 2021 was in first place, services with 38.1%, then nondurable goods with 36.0% and finally, durable goods with 25.9%. The personal income in constant prices registered a growth of 17.2% in FY 2021, reflecting a significant increase after a dramatic reduction of 10.7% in FY 2020 (Figure 5). This variable is composed of employees' compensation, proprietors' income, and transfer payments. The share of each one as part of personal income in FY 2021 was 32.7%, 26.0% and 41.3%, respectively.



B. Economic Activity Index

The Economic Activity Index (EAI) prepared by the Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico is a coincident index to measure the general economic activity. It is highly correlated to Puerto Rico's real GNP in both level and annual growth rates. This index's methodology is comparable to the one used by The Conference Board (TCB) coincident index of the US economy. This index is composed of the following variables: total payroll employment based on the Nonfarm Payroll Employment Survey; total electric power

generation; cement sales and gasoline consumption. In July of 2022, the EAI increased 1.7% for the twelve months ending July. The EAI has been growing for seventeen consecutive months after 13 years over year sequential decreases, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Employment reports show a strong local job market. Energy costs and inflationary pressures are still high, although the Puerto Rico’s CPI annualized growth remained unchanged in July from the previous report, as the crude oil price settled and remains below \$100 per barrel. Concerns about a recession in the United States, whose effects might trickle down and affect the Island’s economic activity, are a current debate topic. During FY 2021, the EAI decreased by 0.8% when compared to FY 2020, but advanced by 4.5% during FY 2022. Likewise, it reached a 3.2% growth for the first seven months of 2022 (January - July)². (Figure 6).



III. Population of Puerto Rico

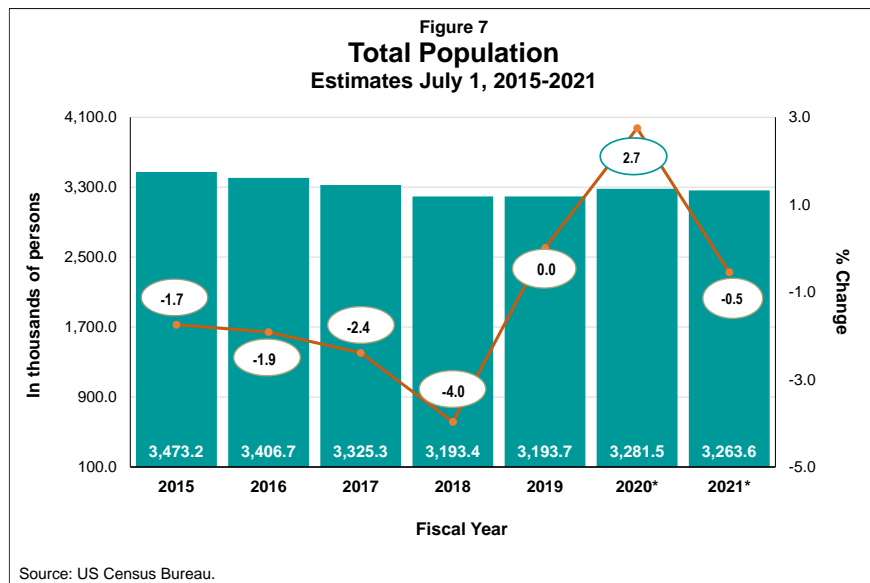
A. Population in FY 2021

The demographic components of the population indicate how the structure is being transformed and show the trends to be considered in decision making in the present to project the future. Puerto Rico’s population has been falling in a steadily pace for more than fifteen years. The net outmigration from Puerto Rico, which increased after Hurricane Maria in 2017 and the 6.4 magnitude earthquake in 2020, stopped during the COVID-19 emergency. According to statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Puerto Rico

² For more information: <https://www.bde.pr.gov/BDE/PRED.html>.

as of July 1, 2021, was 3,263,584 meaning a decrease of 17,900 inhabitants or 0.5%, if we compare it with year FY 2020. The population components resulted in around 19,000 births and 33,000 deaths causing what is called a natural decrease. The estimated net migration continues to indicate more people moving out of Puerto Rico than entering. However, the estimated migratory flow is less than the annual emigration pattern of the last decade. (Figure 7). The declining in the birth rate and the exodus of people, particularly the youngest, has accelerated the population ageing. In 2021, the persons under 18 years represented 16.7% of the population. By contrast, the group of 65 years and over was 22.7%. This disparity shows the urgency of maintaining an economically active population to retain a labor force and thus support an economy that must satisfy retired and elderly people demands.

It is important to note that the estimates presented in this report are those published by the US Census before it was reported that 174,000 people implying a 5.7% of overestimate over counted Puerto Rico population. At the time of this report, the new population estimation has not been published³. Figure 7 contains Vintage 2019 data and Vintage 2021. Data from Vintage 2021 do not have intercensal adjustment for 2015 to 2019. This means that the transition from 2019 to 2021 is not harmonized. Intercensal estimates for 2010 to 2020 are expected to be published in 2023.



³ United States Census Bureau “Census Bureau Releases Results of Post-Enumeration Survey for Puerto Rico from 2020 Census”. Retrieved from: [Census Bureau Releases Results of Post-Enumeration Survey for Puerto Rico From 2020 Census](#)

B. Population by Local Workforce Development Areas (ALDL)

This section presents the population by Local Workforce Development Areas (ALDL, for its acronym in Spanish) under WIOA program. Table 2 presents the population of the 15 local areas of Puerto Rico and their respective municipalities. In terms of municipalities, those that showed most notable increases in population in FY 2021 were, Gurabo, 629; Toa Alta, 554, Las Piedras, 266; Coamo, 220; and, Juncos, 205. The greatest losses of people were in, San Juan, -3,957; Bayamón, -2,004; Ponce, -1,923; Carolina, -1,469 and, Mayagüez, -917. Three municipalities are in the Metropolitan area (San Juan, Bayamón and Carolina), one in the South region (Ponce) and one in the West region (Mayagüez).

From 2020 to 2021, all the Local Workforce Development Areas lost population, with the San Juan area having the greatest loss by 3,957 people in net terms. In percentage terms, the Ponce area lost more people by 1.4%. It is important to note that the loss of inhabitants is proportional to the size of the population in each area. The Bayamón-Comerío area decreased the number of its inhabitants by 1,990 or -1.0%. The Caguas-Guayama area lost 562 people or -0.1%. The Carolina area reported a decrease of 1,469 inhabitants or -1.0%. The Guaynabo-Toa Baja area reflected a reduction of 946 people or -0.4% of his population. La Montaña area diminished by 268 or -0.2%. The Manatí-Dorado area lost 435 or -0.2% of its inhabitants. The Mayagüez-Las Marías area decreased by 1,042 or -1.3%. The Noreste area registered 652 or -0.3% fewer people. The Noroeste area reported a drop of 1,254 inhabitants or -0.5%. The Norte Central-Arecibo area showed a reduction of 1,423 people or -0.5%. Ponce area lost 1,923 or -1.4%. San Juan area reduced by 3,957 or -1.2%. The Sur Central area lost 257 inhabitants or -0.2%. The Sureste area diminished by 219 or -0.1%. Finally, the Suroeste area presented 1,557 or -0.7% fewer people.

Table 2
Population by Local Workforce Development Areas
 Estimates July 1, 2020 and 2021

Local Area Name	2020	2021	Net Change (2020-2021)	Percent Change (2020-2021)
Bayamón - Comerío	203,545	201,555	-1,990	-1.0
Bayamón	184,677	182,673	-2,004	-1.1
Comerío	18,868	18,882	14	0.1
Caguas - Guayama	378,332	377,770	-562	-0.1
Aguas Buenas	24,191	24,114	-77	-0.3
Aibonito	24,584	24,435	-149	-0.6
Arroyo	15,838	15,801	-37	-0.2
Caguas	127,119	126,756	-363	-0.3
Cayey	41,620	41,535	-85	-0.2
Guayama	36,578	36,511	-67	-0.2
Gurabo	40,778	41,407	629	1.5
Trujillo Alto	67,624	67,211	-413	-0.6
Carolina	154,462	152,993	-1,469	-1.0
Guaynabo - Toa Baja	254,939	253,993	-946	-0.4
Cataño	23,135	22,861	-274	-1.2
Guaynabo	89,659	89,195	-464	-0.5
Toa Alta	67,015	67,569	554	0.8
Toa Baja	75,130	74,368	-762	-1.0
La Montaña	154,132	153,864	-268	-0.2
Barranquitas	28,983	29,019	36	0.1
Cidra	39,958	39,854	-104	-0.3
Corozal	34,538	34,460	-78	-0.2
Naranjito	29,240	29,205	-35	-0.1
Orocovis	21,413	21,326	-87	-0.4
Manatí - Dorado	245,137	244,702	-435	-0.2
Barceloneta	22,686	22,821	135	0.6
Ciales	16,954	16,828	-126	-0.7
Dorado	35,927	36,110	183	0.5
Florida	11,681	11,642	-39	-0.3
Manatí	39,436	39,123	-313	-0.8
Morovis	28,745	28,871	126	0.4
Vega Alta	35,386	35,410	24	0.1
Vega Baja	54,322	53,897	-425	-0.8
Mayagüez - Las Marías	81,707	80,665	-1,042	-1.3
Las Marías	8,851	8,726	-125	-1.4
Mayagüez	72,856	71,939	-917	-1.3
Noreste	207,626	206,974	-652	-0.3
Canóvanas	42,396	42,556	160	0.4
Ceiba	11,285	11,118	-167	-1.5
Culebra	1,791	1,787	-4	-0.2
Fajardo	32,035	31,590	-445	-1.4
Loíza	23,639	23,412	-227	-1.0
Luquillo	17,763	17,687	-76	-0.4
Naguabo	23,418	23,621	203	0.9
Río Grande	47,057	46,979	-78	-0.2
Vieques	8,242	8,224	-18	-0.2

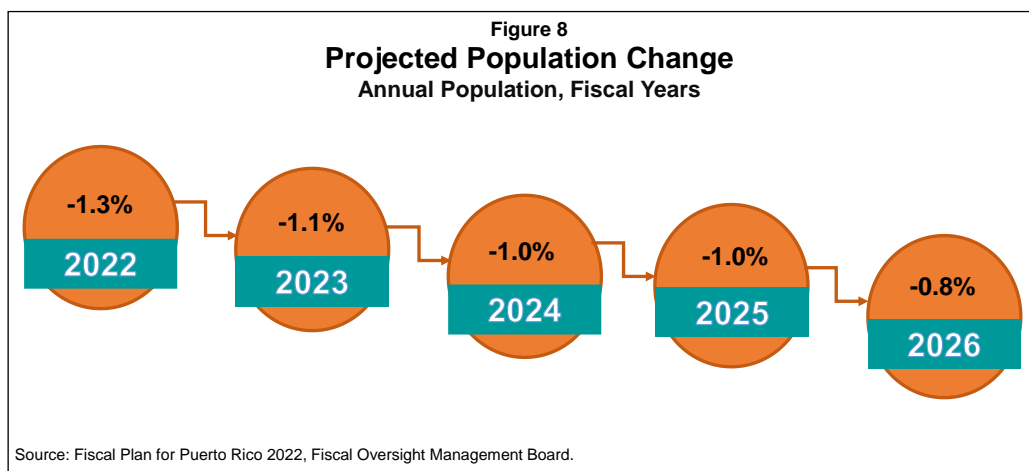
Table 2 (Cont.)
Population by Local Workforce Development Areas
 Estimates July 1, 2020 and 2021

Local Area Name	2020	2021	Net Change (2020-2021)	Percent Change (2020-2021)
Noroeste	253,506	252,252	-1,254	-0.5
Aguada	38,105	37,957	-148	-0.4
Aguadilla	54,988	54,409	-579	-1.1
Añasco	25,575	25,541	-34	-0.1
Isabela	42,922	42,856	-66	-0.2
Moca	37,457	37,346	-111	-0.3
Rincón	15,185	15,173	-12	-0.1
San Sebastián	39,274	38,970	-304	-0.8
Norte Central - Arecibo	271,603	270,180	-1,423	-0.5
Adjuntas	17,999	17,987	-12	-0.1
Arecibo	87,613	87,053	-560	-0.6
Camuy	32,815	32,743	-72	-0.2
Hatillo	38,524	38,660	136	0.4
Jayuya	14,763	14,643	-120	-0.8
Lares	28,036	27,586	-450	-1.6
Quebradillas	23,622	23,558	-64	-0.3
Utuado	28,231	27,950	-281	-1.0
Ponce	137,007	135,084	-1,923	-1.4
San Juan	341,257	337,300	-3,957	-1.2
Sur Central	149,311	149,054	-257	-0.2
Coamo	34,730	34,950	220	0.6
Juana Díaz	46,503	46,338	-165	-0.4
Salinas	25,743	25,662	-81	-0.3
Santa Isabel	20,291	20,291	0	0.0
Villalba	22,044	21,813	-231	-1.0
Sureste	217,708	217,489	-219	-0.1
Humacao	50,839	50,624	-215	-0.4
Juncos	37,074	37,279	205	0.6
Las Piedras	35,232	35,498	266	0.8
Maunabo	10,578	10,506	-72	-0.7
Patillas	15,951	15,866	-85	-0.5
San Lorenzo	37,670	37,530	-140	-0.4
Yabucoa	30,364	30,186	-178	-0.6
Suroeste	231,266	229,709	-1,557	-0.7
Cabo Rojo	47,200	47,340	140	0.3
Guánica	13,755	13,520	-235	-1.7
Guayanilla	17,744	17,527	-217	-1.2
Hormigueros	15,628	15,605	-23	-0.1
Lajas	23,279	23,151	-128	-0.5
Maricao	4,751	4,722	-29	-0.6
Peñuelas	20,337	20,058	-279	-1.4
Sabana Grande	22,698	22,593	-105	-0.5
San German	31,812	31,560	-252	-0.8
Yauco	34,062	33,633	-429	-1.3

Source: US Census Bureau.

C. Population Projections

This section includes some part of the analysis in terms of population projections published in January of 2022 by the Fiscal Oversight Management Board as part of the Fiscal Plan for Puerto Rico⁴. For many years, even before Hurricanes Irma and María in 2017, Puerto Rico's population has trended downward by 1% to 2% every year, as residents have left to seek opportunities elsewhere and birth rates have declined recurrently. In 2016, the US Census projected a worsening population outlook panorama in part to the rapidly aging population as Puerto Rico began to experience negative natural population change, which prevails. Then, the impact of Hurricanes helped to complex the problems, as more people migrated as many residents lost houses and jobs. Although some of these people have returned, the population is still projected to decline for the next years. Net migration is a large driver of population change and it is a volatile factor, but it is expected that in the long run this migration will stabilize again. However, this stabilization is not expected in the same way for births and deaths, so it is expected that they will continue to decline. It is important to clarify that this projection used data published by the US Census that included an over count of 174,000 inhabitants (Figure 8).



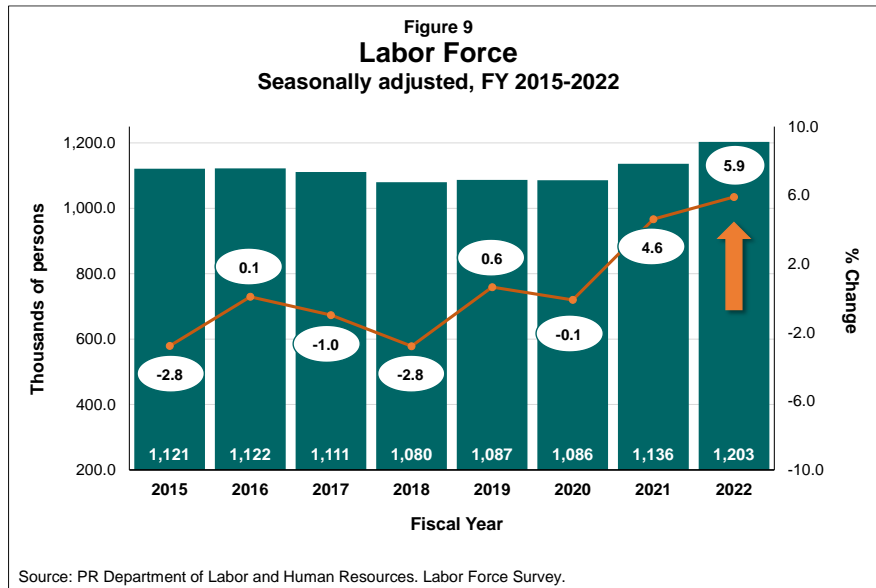
IV. Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

A. Labor Force

In FY 2022 the labor force seasonally adjusted reached 1,203,000 persons representing an increase of 67,000 persons or 5.9% when compared to FY 2021 (1,136,000) (Figure 9). The result from FY 2022 was the highest level in ten years (FY 2012) when the labor force reached 1,207,000. When we compare the

⁴ Retrieve from: <https://oversightboard.pr.gov/fiscal-plans-2>.

data from February 2020 (1,061,000), the month before the lockdown ordered in Puerto Rico due to Covid-19 emergency, and the data from June 2022 (1,200,000), we observed a net increase of 139,000 people.

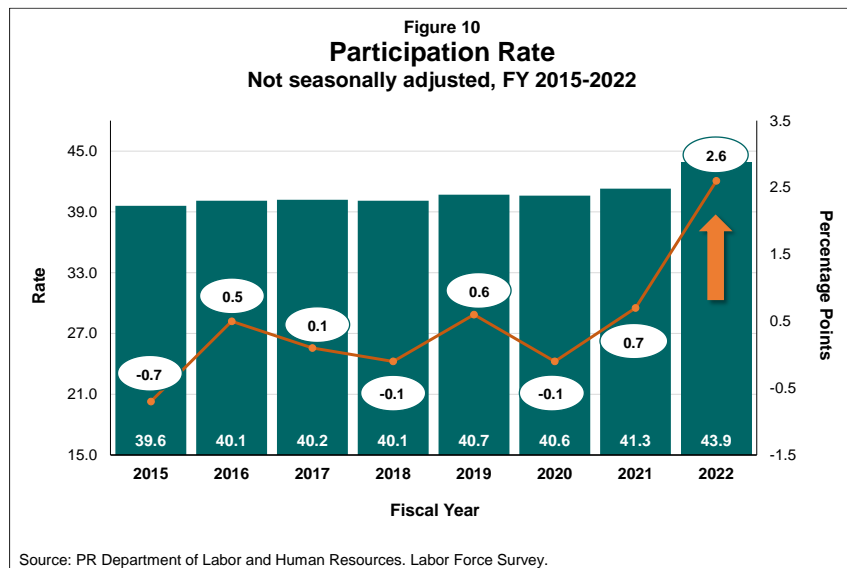


People who are neither working nor looking for work are counted as not in the labor force. In FY 2022, that number totaled 1,535,000 from 1,613,000 in previous year representing a decrease of 4.8% or 78,000 less people. Between FY 2020 and FY 2022 this portion of the population decreased by 59,000 or 3.7%. In Puerto Rico, the most significant portion of people labeled not in the labor force are, home responsibilities and retired persons representing both about 60.0%. The smallest number belongs to people classified as, lack of skills and do not want a job. Between both sexes, 61.0% labeled as not in the labor force were women and 39.0% were men. As this variable is not seasonally adjusted, monthly fluctuations are observed.

B. Participation rate

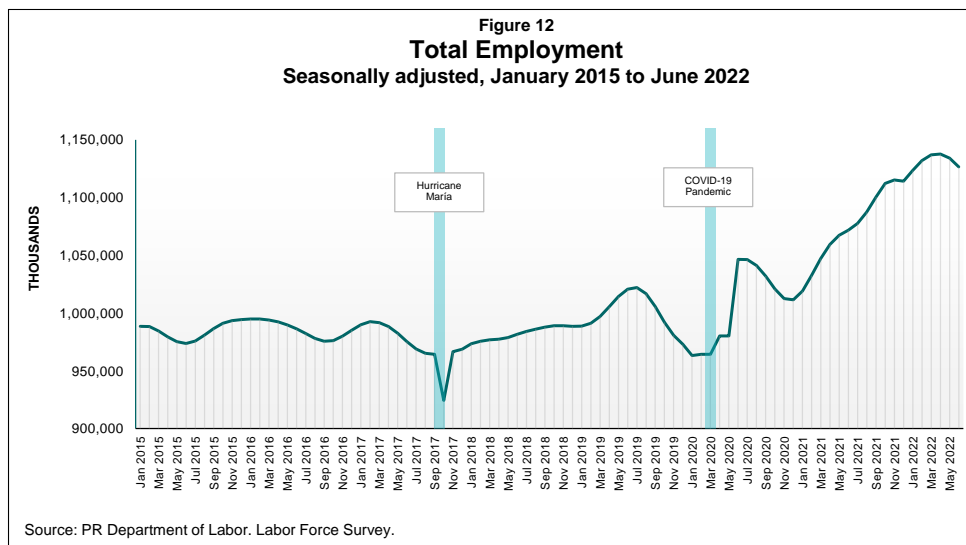
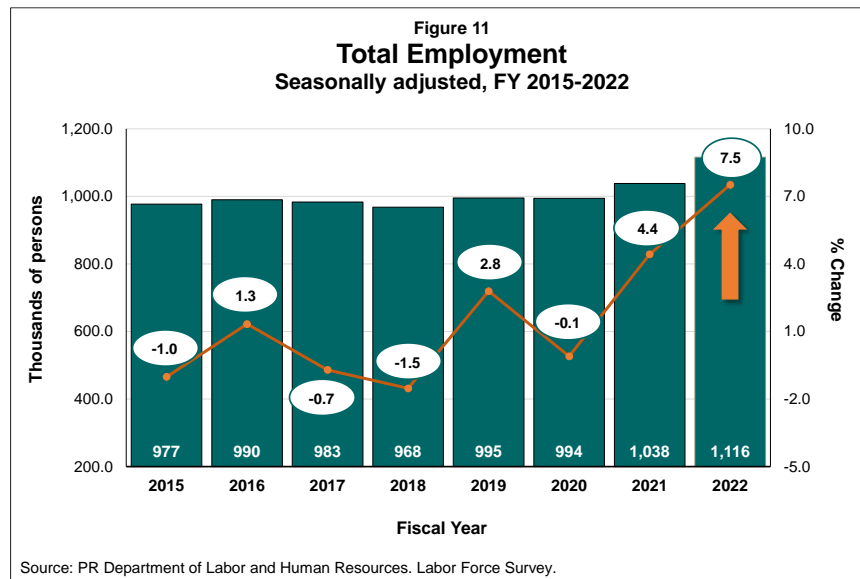
The growth in the labor force caused an increase in the participation rate, which is an indicator of persons participating actively in the labor market. In FY 2022, this rate averaged 43.9% representing the highest since FY 2010. Also, was 2.6 percentage points higher than FY 2021 (Figure 10). On average, the participation rate of men was 51.0% and 37.0% for women. The participation rate in February 2020 averaged 39.8% and at the end of FY 2022, the rate rose to 42.9%.

There is a direct relationship between the participation rate and the economic activity. Several factors have affected the participation rate in Puerto Rico being the principals, the informal sector of the economy and the amount of transfer payment to the population in form of federal incentives. The Fiscal Plan for Puerto Rico 2022 includes a series of requirements to Government to create high quality workforce through development programs to incorporate people in the labor force to increase the participation rate, which is one of the lowest in the US.

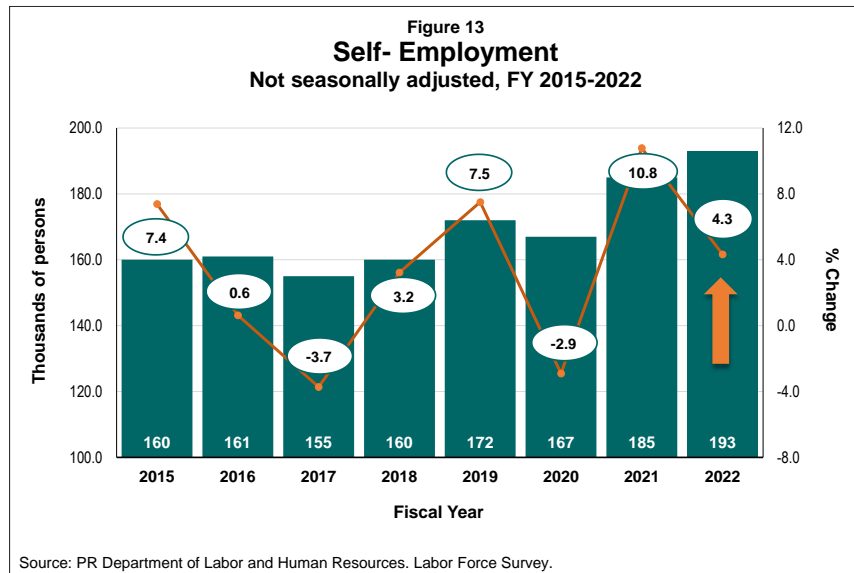


C. Employment

The seasonally adjusted number of employed persons (which includes self-employed individuals and agricultural employment) reached 1,116,000 in FY 2022. This represented a growth of 78,000 employees or 7.5% in the local economy, when compared to FY 2021 (1,038,000) (Figure 11). The total employment seasonally adjusted, reached a level of 964,000 people in February 2020. In June 2022 reached 1,126,000 showing a recovery since there were 162,000 more people working than the month before the start of the pandemic and the lockdown in Puerto Rico. The employment figure for June 2022 did not occur for a month of June since 2008, which reached the figure of 1,193,000 jobs. On average, the number of employed women represents 45.5% of total employed in Puerto Rico and men represents 54.5% (Figure 12).

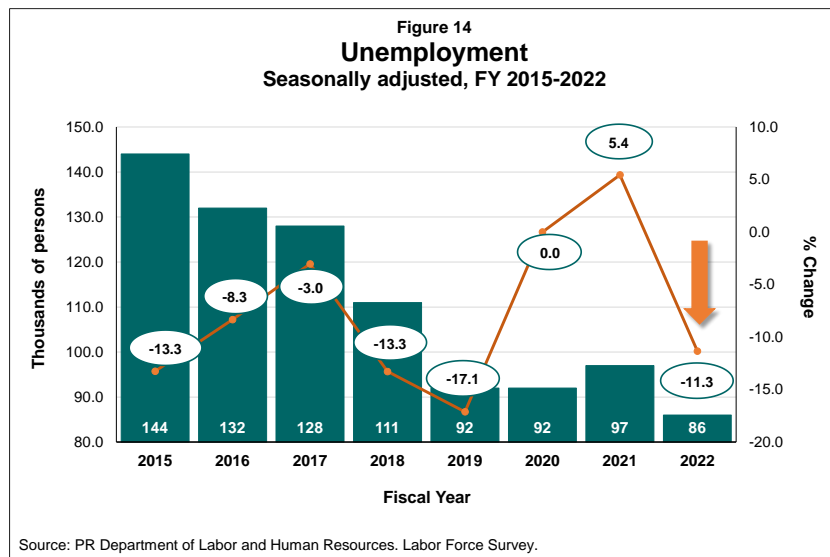


The self-employment in FY 2022 was 193,000 and reflected an increase of 8,000 persons when compared to FY 2021 (185,000) (Figure 13). This employment represents 17.3% of the total employed persons. The result from FY 2022 was a historical figure. The self-employment increased with the Covid-19 pandemic due to changes in labor force, which created flexibility to employees. Most of the self-employed are concentrated in services, commerce and construction industries.

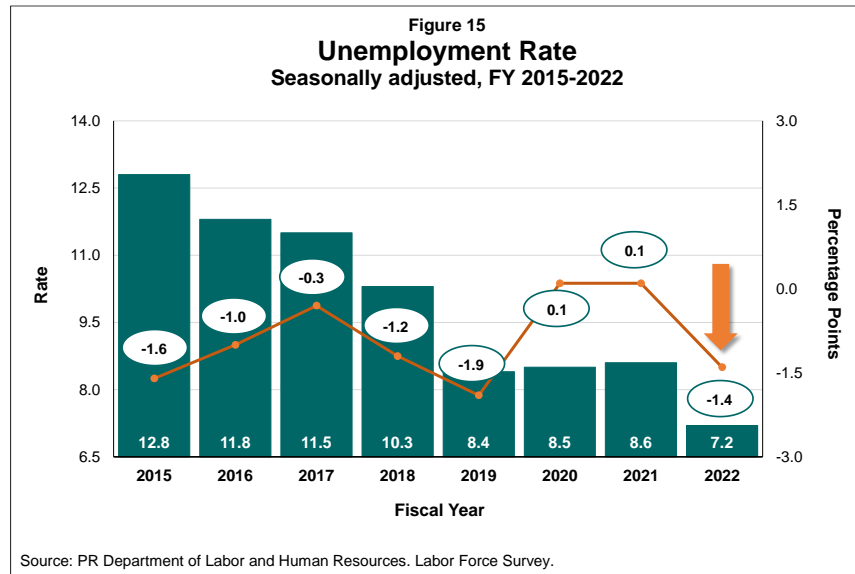


D. Unemployment and Unemployment Rate

The number of unemployed people (seasonally adjusted) in FY 2022 reached 86,000 and represented 11,000 unemployed less than FY 2021 (97,000) (Figure 14). The number of unemployed people, seasonally adjusted was 97,000 in February 2020. In June 2022 this number decreased by 73,000. This fact shows the recovery of the labor market, having 24,000 fewer unemployed people than the month before the start of the pandemic.



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in FY 2022 averaged 7.2% or 1.4 percentage points less than in FY 2021 (8.6%) (Figure 15). This rate has no precedent in the historical series. Through time, Puerto Rico always had registered a double-digit unemployment rate until FY 2018. In February 2021, the month before the lockdown order by government of Puerto Rico the unemployment rate was 9.1% and in June 2022 fell to 6.1%.



E. Labor Force by Local Workforce Development Areas (ALDL)

The following section presents a labor force profile of each of the designated Local Workforce Development Areas (ALDL, for its acronym in Spanish) under WIOA program. In Puerto Rico the program is divided into 15 local areas of a total of 78 municipalities. The ten municipalities with the highest unemployment rate in FY 2022 were, Guánica, 12.4%, Lares, 12.1%, Maricao, 11.7%, Lajas, 11.5%, Maunabo, 11.5%, San Sebastián, 10.9%, Vieques, 10.9%, Yauco, 10.9%, Jayuya, 10.8%, and Las Marías, 10.7%. It is important to mention that the municipalities in or near the metropolitan area recorded the lowest unemployment rates in FY 2022, indicating that jobs and economic activity are concentrated in those areas. We can highlight the following municipalities for their low rates: Guaynabo, 3.7%; Gurabo, 4.3%, Culebra, 4.5%, Trujillo Alto, 4.6%; Cidra, 4.8%, Dorado, 5.1%; Cayey, 5.2%, San Juan, 5.4%, Toa Alta, 5.4%, Caguas, 5.6%, and Toa Baja, 5.6% (Table 3).

1. Bayamón-Comerío

This area comprises only these two municipalities. In FY 2022 the labor force in this area registered an increase of 3,642 persons. In terms of employment, the area added 5,128 employees between FY 2021 and FY 2022. The number of unemployed persons showed a reduction of 1,486 persons. The unemployment rate in the area presented a reduction of 2.3 percentage points in the mentioned period to 6.3%.

2. Caguas-Guayama

The eight municipalities that comprises this area are Aguas Buenas, Aibonito, Arroyo, Caguas, Cayey, Guayama, Gurabo and Trujillo Alto. For FY 2022 the labor force presented a rise of 8,151 persons. The employment for the area presented an increase of 10,002 persons. The number of unemployed persons fell to 1,851 and the unemployment was 5.6%.

3. Carolina

Carolina is one of the few municipalities operating by itself as an ALDL under the WIOA program. The labor force showed a growth of 3,207 persons between FY 2021 and FY 2022. The number of employment people augmented by 4,516. The unemployment for the area diminished by 1,310 persons and the unemployment rate drop to 6.0%.

4. Guaynabo Toa - Baja

Four municipalities compose the area: Cataño, Guaynabo, Toa Alta and Toa Baja. The labor force reflected a growth of 5,954 persons from FY 2021 to FY 2022. The number of employed people also showed an increase for the same period of 7,582 persons. The number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate presented reductions. The first one dropped by 1,627 and the unemployment rate by 1.8 percentage points.

5. La Montaña

This area is composed of the municipalities of Barranquitas, Cidra, Corozal, Orocovis and Naranjito. It is characterized mainly for it diminish agricultural activity and is in the central mountainous sector of Puerto Rico. Its labor force for FY 2022 increased by 2,333 persons. The number of employed

people rise by 3,073. The number of unemployed people declined by 740 between both fiscal years. The unemployment rate registered a reduction of 2.0 percentage points in FY 2022.

6. Manatí - Dorado

Eight municipalities compose this area: Barceloneta, Ciales, Dorado, Florida, Manatí, Morovis, Vega Alta and Vega Baja. This area added 4,044 persons in the labor force in FY 2022. The employment of this labor force rose by 4,926. The number of unemployed people reflected a drop of 881. In terms of the unemployment rate, it registered a reduction of 1.7 percentage points.

7. Mayagüez-Las Marías

Only these two municipalities compose this area. Its labor force reflected a rise of 1,417 persons. The employment increased by 1,465 persons from FY 2021 to FY 2022. The unemployed persons and the unemployment rate registered a decrease of 48 people and 0.6 percentage points, respectively.

8. Noreste

Nine municipalities compose this area: Canóvanas, Ceiba, Culebra, Fajardo, Loiza, Luquillo, Naguabo, Rio Grande, and Vieques. In FY 2022, the labor force of this area rose by 4,214. The number of employed people reported a growth of 5,398. The unemployed persons diminished by 1,184 and the unemployment rate fell by 1.9 percentage points.

9. Noroeste

Seven municipalities compose this area: Aguada, Aguadilla, Añasco, Isabela, Moca, Rincón and San Sebastián. The labor force for the area rose by 4,772 in FY 2022. The employment showed a rise of 5,010 employees. The unemployment descended by 240. The unemployment rate of the area fell by 0.9 percentage points.

10. Norte Central - Arecibo

Eight municipalities compose this area, and these are Adjuntas, Arecibo, Camuy, Hatillo, Jayuya, Lares Quebradillas and Utuado. In FY 2022, the labor force added 4,422 persons. The number of employed persons increase by 4,783. The number of unemployed persons decreased in 361. The unemployment rate of the area fell by 0.9 percentage points.

11. Ponce

Ponce is another standalone ALDL with a labor force that augmented by 3,348 in FY 2022. Employment for the municipality rose by 3,338 persons. The number of unemployed people increased by 9. The unemployment rate decreased by 0.6 percentage point.

12. San Juan

Like Carolina and Ponce, San Juan is the other standalone ALDL of the 15 areas in Puerto Rico. In FY 2022 its labor force augmented by 6,699. The employment added 9,605 persons. Total unemployment in the capital city diminished by 2,906 persons. The unemployment rate decreased in 2.3 percentage point.

13. Sur Central

Five municipalities compose this area: Coamo, Juana Díaz, Salinas, Santa Isabel and Villalba. The labor force for the area in FY 2022 registered a rise of 3,459 persons. The number of employed people showed a growth of 3,440 employees. The number of unemployed people showed an increase of 21 of persons. The unemployment rate of the area fell by 0.5 percentage point.

14. Sureste

Seven municipalities compose this area, these are Humacao, Juncos, Las Piedras, Maunabo, Patillas, San Lorenzo and Yabucoa. The labor force for this area showed a rise of 4,694 persons in FY 2022. The number of employed persons registered an increase of 5,106 persons. The number of unemployed persons decreased by 413. The unemployment rate diminished by 1.1 percentage points.

15. Suroeste

This is the ALDL encompassing the largest number of municipalities with 10, which are Cabo Rojo, Guánica, Guayanilla, Hormigueros, Lajas, Maricao, Peñuelas, Sabana Grande, San Germán and Yauco. The labor force for FY 2022 showed an increase of 4,798 people. The number of employed people in the area presented a growth of 4,608 persons. The number of unemployment person showed a rise of 188 and the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage points.

Table 3
Labor Force Data by Local Workforce Development Areas
FY 2021 and 2022

Local Area Name	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change
Bayamón - Comerío	73,180	76,822	3,642	66,854	71,982	5,128	6,326	4,840	-1,486	8.6	6.3	-2.3
Bayamón	68,084	71,459	3,375	62,256	67,041	4,785	5,828	4,418	-1,410	8.6	6.2	-2.4
Comerío	5,096	5,363	267	4,598	4,941	343	498	422	-76	9.8	7.9	-1.9
Caguas - Guayama	143,265	151,416	8,151	132,986	142,987	10,002	10,280	8,429	-1,851	7.2	5.6	-1.6
Aguas Buenas	6,754	7,180	426	6,109	6,603	494	645	576	-69	9.5	8.0	-1.5
Aibonito	6,495	6,905	410	5,927	6,387	460	568	518	-50	8.7	7.5	-1.2
Arroyo	4,817	5,063	246	4,380	4,648	268	437	415	-22	9.1	8.2	-0.9
Caguas	49,684	52,352	2,668	45,896	49,412	3,516	3,788	2,940	-848	7.6	5.6	-2.0
Cayey	16,651	17,641	990	15,550	16,732	1,182	1,102	910	-192	6.6	5.2	-1.5
Guayama	11,336	11,937	601	10,469	11,109	640	867	828	-39	7.6	6.9	-0.7
Gurabo	19,303	20,506	1,203	18,204	19,623	1,419	1,098	883	-216	5.7	4.3	-1.4
Trujillo Alto	28,225	29,832	1,607	26,450	28,473	2,023	1,775	1,360	-415	6.3	4.6	-1.7
Carolina	64,392	67,599	3,207	59,022	63,538	4,516	5,371	4,061	-1,310	8.3	6.0	-2.3
Guaynabo - Toa Baja	106,870	112,824	5,954	99,647	107,228	7,582	7,223	5,596	-1,627	6.8	5.0	-1.8
Cataño	8,207	8,591	384	7,438	8,000	562	769	592	-177	9.4	6.9	-2.5
Guaynabo	39,423	41,666	2,243	37,320	40,124	2,804	2,103	1,543	-561	5.3	3.7	-1.6
Toa Alta	28,957	30,664	1,707	26,935	29,004	2,070	2,022	1,660	-363	7.0	5.4	-1.6
Toa Baja	30,283	31,903	1,620	27,955	30,101	2,147	2,328	1,802	-526	7.7	5.6	-2.0
La Montaña	45,298	47,631	2,333	41,134	44,207	3,073	4,164	3,424	-740	9.2	7.2	-2.0
Barranquitas	7,517	7,921	404	6,834	7,324	489	683	598	-85	9.1	7.5	-1.5
Cidra	15,868	16,829	961	14,912	16,016	1,104	956	814	-142	6.0	4.8	-1.2
Corozal	9,342	9,750	408	8,273	8,902	629	1,070	848	-222	11.4	8.7	-2.8
Orocovis	5,061	5,282	221	4,483	4,822	339	578	459	-119	11.4	8.7	-2.7
Naranjito	7,510	7,849	340	6,632	7,144	511	877	706	-172	11.7	9.0	-2.7
Manatí - Dorado	71,472	75,516	4,044	64,745	69,670	4,926	6,728	5,846	-881	9.4	7.7	-1.7
Barceloneta	6,120	6,535	415	5,501	5,923	422	619	612	-7	10.1	9.4	-0.7
Ciales	3,831	4,031	200	3,361	3,611	250	470	420	-50	12.3	10.4	-1.8
Dorado	14,011	14,808	797	13,055	14,059	1,004	956	750	-207	6.8	5.1	-1.8
Florida	3,406	3,597	191	3,033	3,268	236	373	329	-44	11.0	9.2	-1.8
Manatí	11,736	12,321	585	10,791	11,495	704	945	826	-119	8.1	6.7	-1.3
Morovis	8,378	8,868	490	7,552	8,147	594	826	721	-105	9.9	8.1	-1.7
Vega Alta	10,263	10,847	584	9,241	9,958	717	1,022	889	-133	10.0	8.2	-1.8
Vega Baja	13,727	14,509	782	12,210	13,210	1,000	1,517	1,299	-218	11.0	9.0	-2.1
Mayagüez - Las Marías	25,516	26,933	1,417	23,251	24,716	1,465	2,264	2,216	-48	8.9	8.2	-0.6
Las Marías	2,850	2,856	7	2,543	2,551	8	306	305	-1	10.8	10.7	-0.1
Mayagüez	22,666	24,077	1,411	20,708	22,165	1,457	1,958	1,911	-47	8.6	7.9	-0.7
Noreste	76,999	81,213	4,214	69,977	75,375	5,398	7,022	5,838	-1,184	9.1	7.2	-1.9
Canóvanas	17,084	17,947	864	15,680	16,887	1,208	1,404	1,060	-344	8.2	5.9	-2.3
Ceiba	3,738	3,947	209	3,382	3,634	253	356	313	-43	9.5	7.9	-1.6
Culebra	903	1,006	103	832	960	128	71	45	-26	7.9	4.5	-3.4
Fajardo	11,069	11,644	575	9,949	10,695	746	1,120	949	-171	10.1	8.2	-2.0
Loíza	8,726	9,186	460	7,885	8,494	609	841	692	-149	9.6	7.5	-2.1
Luquillo	6,457	6,764	307	5,815	6,253	438	642	511	-130	9.9	7.6	-2.4
Naguabo	8,524	9,080	556	7,875	8,452	577	649	628	-21	7.6	6.9	-0.7
Río Grande	17,853	18,789	936	16,211	17,461	1,250	1,642	1,328	-314	9.2	7.1	-2.1
Vieques	2,647	2,850	204	2,349	2,539	190	298	312	14	11.2	10.9	-0.3

Table 3 (Cont.)
Labor Force Data by Local Workforce Development Areas
FY 2021 and 2022

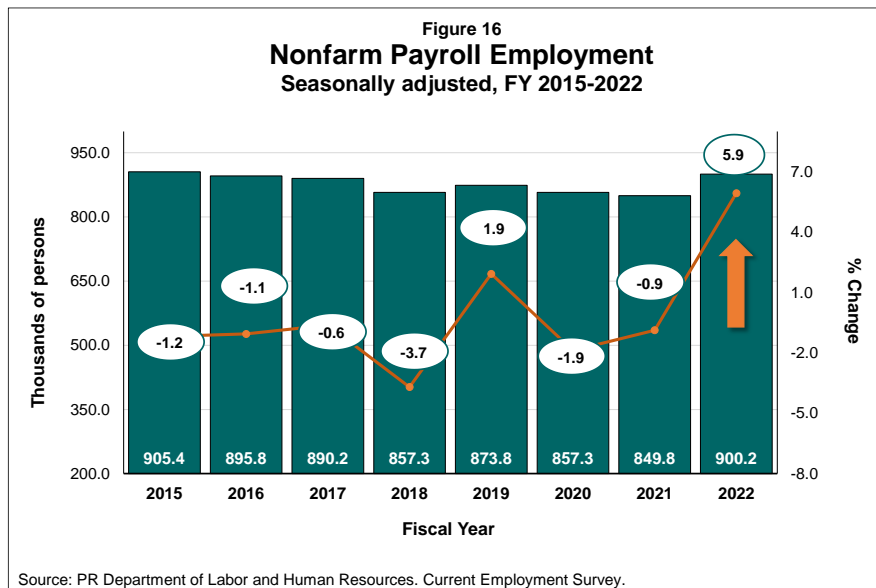
Local Area Name	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change
Noroeste	75,341	80,113	4,772	68,367	73,378	5,010	6,974	6,734	-240	9.3	8.4	-0.9
Aguada	12,435	13,250	815	11,341	12,175	833	1,094	1,076	-18	8.8	8.1	-0.7
Aguadilla	15,074	16,000	926	13,650	14,641	992	1,424	1,359	-65	9.4	8.5	-1.0
Añasco	9,333	9,925	592	8,595	9,225	630	737	699	-38	7.9	7.0	-0.9
Isabela	12,312	13,067	755	11,294	12,126	833	1,018	940	-78	8.3	7.2	-1.1
Moca	10,897	11,593	696	9,858	10,588	730	1,039	1,005	-34	9.5	8.7	-0.9
Rincón	4,802	5,142	340	4,361	4,696	335	441	446	5	9.2	8.7	-0.5
San Sebastián	10,490	11,136	647	9,268	9,926	658	1,222	1,209	-12	11.6	10.9	-0.8
Norte Central - Arecibo	77,505	81,927	4,422	70,311	75,094	4,783	7,194	6,833	-361	9.3	8.3	-0.9
Adjuntas	4,323	4,501	178	3,813	4,066	253	510	435	-75	11.8	9.7	-2.1
Arecibo	24,856	26,201	1,345	22,682	24,229	1,547	2,174	1,972	-201	8.7	7.5	-1.2
Camuy	9,917	10,447	530	9,143	9,757	614	774	690	-84	7.8	6.6	-1.2
Hatillo	13,822	14,739	917	12,715	13,609	894	1,107	1,131	24	8.0	7.7	-0.3
Jayuya	4,436	4,582	147	3,948	4,085	137	488	497	9	11.0	10.8	-0.1
Lares	7,116	7,611	495	6,194	6,690	496	922	921	-1	13.0	12.1	-0.9
Quebradillas	6,304	6,616	312	5,685	6,077	392	619	539	-80	9.8	8.2	-1.6
Utuado	6,731	7,230	499	6,131	6,582	451	601	648	47	8.9	9.0	0.0
Ponce	46,488	49,836	3,348	42,428	45,766	3,338	4,060	4,069	9	8.7	8.2	-0.6
San Juan	140,369	147,068	6,699	129,552	139,156	9,605	10,817	7,912	-2,906	7.7	5.4	-2.3
Sur Central	49,807	53,266	3,459	45,373	48,812	3,440	4,434	4,455	21	8.9	8.4	-0.5
Coamo	10,464	11,158	695	9,502	10,247	745	961	910	-51	9.2	8.2	-1.0
Juana Díaz	16,071	17,113	1,042	14,888	15,936	1,047	1,183	1,178	-6	7.4	6.9	-0.5
Salinas	7,150	7,629	480	6,408	6,903	495	741	727	-14	10.4	9.5	-0.9
Santa Isabel	8,739	9,525	786	8,024	8,688	664	715	837	122	8.2	8.8	0.6
Villalba	7,383	7,841	458	6,550	7,038	489	833	802	-31	11.3	10.2	-1.1
Sureste	70,302	74,995	4,694	64,138	69,243	5,106	6,164	5,751	-413	8.8	7.7	-1.1
Humacao	17,633	19,048	1,416	16,198	17,671	1,473	1,434	1,377	-58	8.1	7.2	-0.9
Juncos	12,885	13,673	789	11,770	12,679	909	1,114	994	-120	8.6	7.3	-1.4
Las Piedras	11,799	12,548	749	10,848	11,704	856	951	844	-107	8.1	6.7	-1.3
Maunabo	2,857	3,104	247	2,558	2,748	190	300	356	56	10.5	11.5	1.0
Patillas	4,344	4,597	253	3,883	4,122	239	461	474	13	10.6	10.3	-0.3
San Lorenzo	11,941	12,651	710	10,965	11,804	839	976	847	-129	8.2	6.7	-1.5
Yabucoa	8,842	9,374	532	7,915	8,515	600	927	859	-68	10.5	9.2	-1.3
Suroeste	68,433	73,231	4,798	61,591	66,199	4,608	6,843	7,031	188	10.0	9.6	-0.4
Cabo Rojo	14,401	15,429	1,028	13,188	14,256	1,068	1,213	1,173	-40	8.4	7.6	-0.8
Guánica	4,105	4,312	207	3,585	3,776	191	520	536	16	12.7	12.4	-0.2
Guayanilla	5,092	5,450	358	4,563	4,873	310	529	577	48	10.4	10.6	0.2
Hormigueros	5,776	6,111	335	5,290	5,613	323	487	498	11	8.4	8.1	-0.3
Lajas	5,338	5,793	455	4,719	5,129	410	618	664	46	11.6	11.5	-0.1
Maricao	2,016	2,103	87	1,816	1,857	41	200	245	46	9.9	11.7	1.8
Peñuelas	5,840	6,258	418	5,210	5,620	410	630	638	8	10.8	10.2	-0.6
Sabana Grande	6,123	6,602	479	5,529	5,989	460	594	613	19	9.7	9.3	-0.4
San Germán	9,921	10,673	752	9,010	9,728	719	911	945	34	9.2	8.9	-0.3
Yauco	9,821	10,500	679	8,680	9,358	678	1,141	1,141	0	11.6	10.9	-0.7

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

V. Employment by Industry

A. Nonfarm Payroll Employment

In FY 2022, total nonfarm payroll employment reached 900,200 increasing by 50,400 or 5.9% (Figure 16). All the economic sectors recorded growths being the most significant, Leisure & Hospitality (13,300), Professional & Business Services (12,500), Trade, Transportation & Utilities (12,300); Manufacturing and Educational & Health Services (both 4,900). The Government was the only sector that lost jobs by 2,100 continuing the downward trend of the last years (Table 4).



In February of 2020, the nonfarm employment reached 884,600. According to the data of June of 2022, the payroll employment reached 912,900, which represented 28,300 additional jobs when compared to the level, registered prior the declaration of emergency due to Covid-19 (Figure 17). By the end of FY 2022 the industry sectors with the highest job recovery after the beginning of Covid-19 pandemic were, Professional and Business Services; Trade, Transportation and Utilities; Manufacturing; Leisure and Hospitality; and, Mining and Construction.

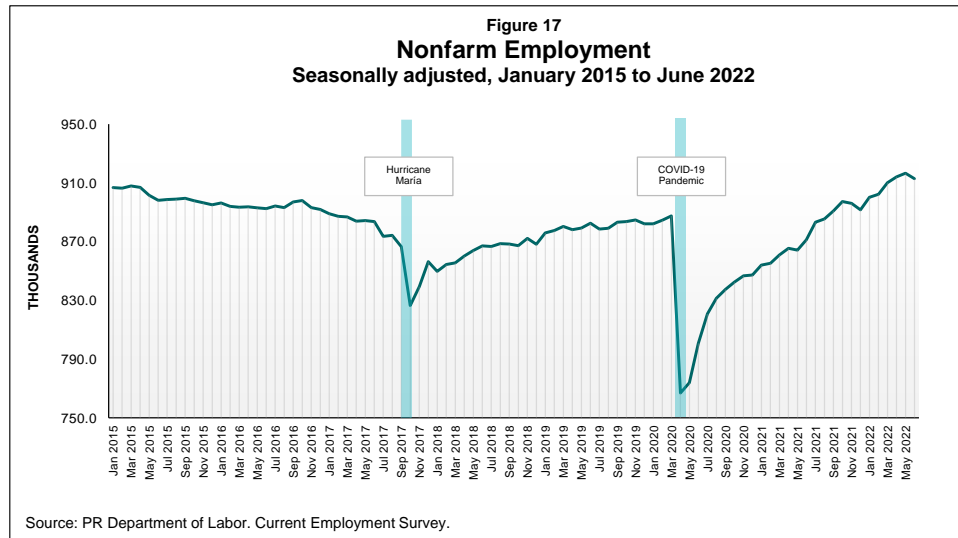


Table 4
Total Nonfarm Employment
(seasonally adjusted)

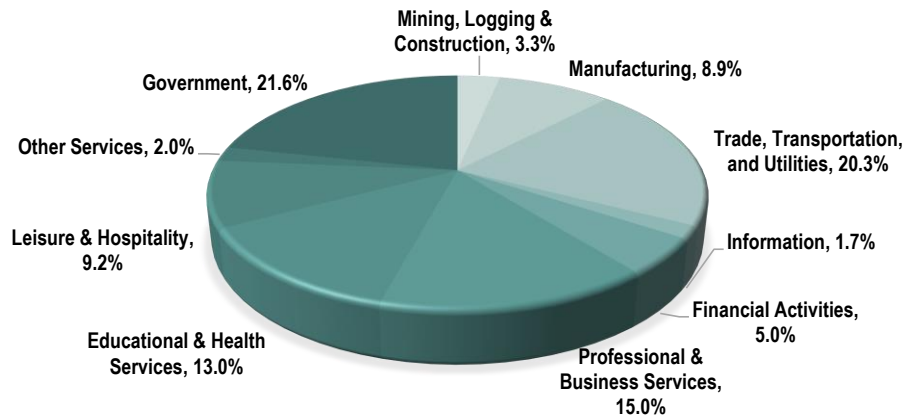
Industrial Group	2022*	2021**	Net Change
Total Non Farm	900,200	849,800	50,400
Mining & Logging	600	600	0
Construction	30,100	27,600	2,500
Manufacturing	80,500	75,600	4,900
Durable Goods	35,200	32,500	2,700
Non-Durable Goods	45,300	43,200	2,100
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	182,500	170,200	12,300
Wholesale Trade	32,000	30,600	1,400
Retail Trade	131,000	123,100	7,900
Transportation, Warehouse and Utilities	19,500	16,500	3,000
Information	15,300	14,800	500
Financial Industries	44,900	43,700	1,200
Finance & Insurance	30,100	29,700	400
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	14,800	14,000	800
Professional and Business Services	134,900	122,400	12,500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	36,500	34,700	1,800
Administrative Services	82,000	72,600	9,400
Educational and Health Services	116,900	112,000	4,900
Educational Services	31,300	29,000	2,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	85,500	83,000	2,500
Leisure and Hospitality	83,100	69,800	13,300
Accommodation	78,800	66,300	12,500
Other Services	17,800	16,900	900
Government	194,100	196,200	-2,100
Federal Government	18,300	18,700	-400
State Government	126,500	128,300	-1,800
Local Government	49,300	49,300	0

* Preliminary figures ** Revised figures

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off or industrial groups not included.

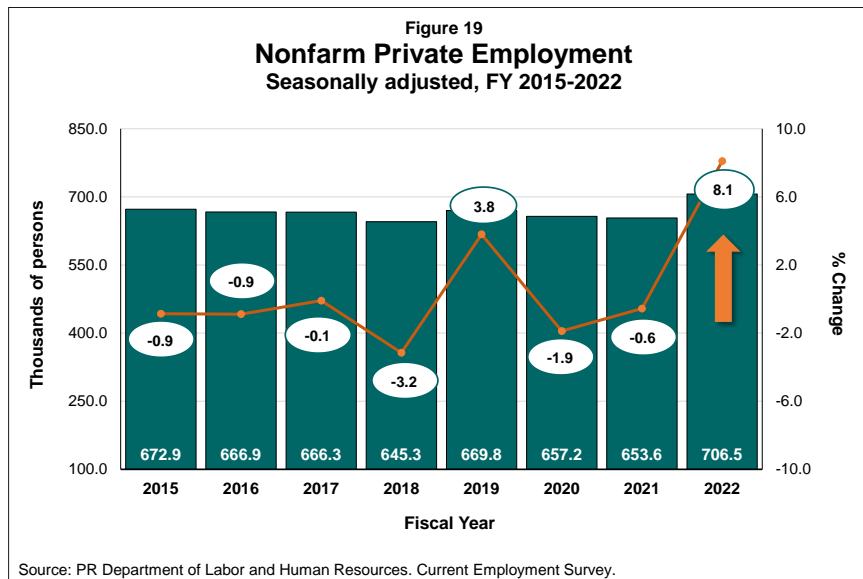
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Current Employment Statistics (CES).

Figure 18
Nonfarm Employment by Industry
 Seasonally Adjusted, FY 2022

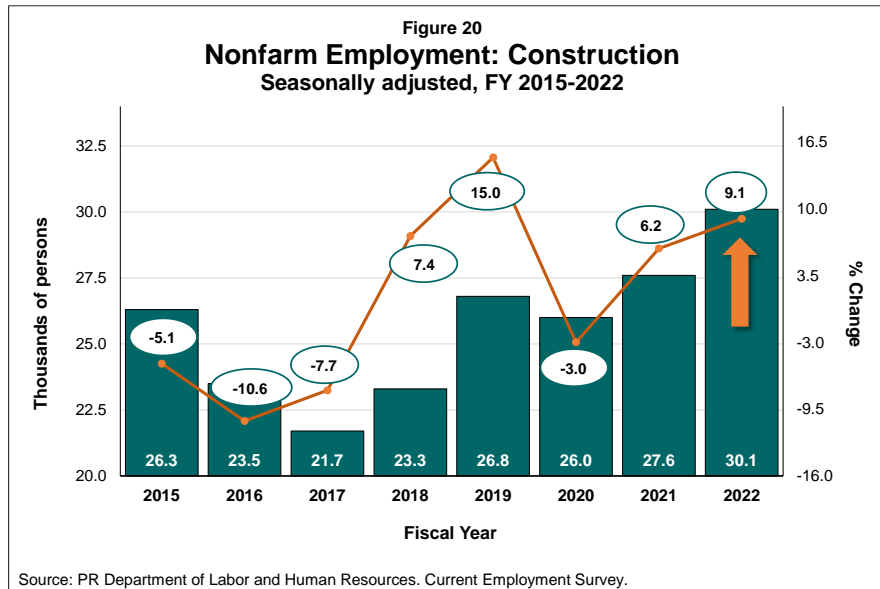


Nonfarm employment in private sector reached 706,500 jobs representing a notable increase of 8.1% in FY 2022 after two consecutive years decreasing. Since FY 2015, the other increase in this employment was in FY 2019 with 3.8% (Figure 19). The nonfarm employment in private sector represents 78.4% of total employment in Puerto Rico.

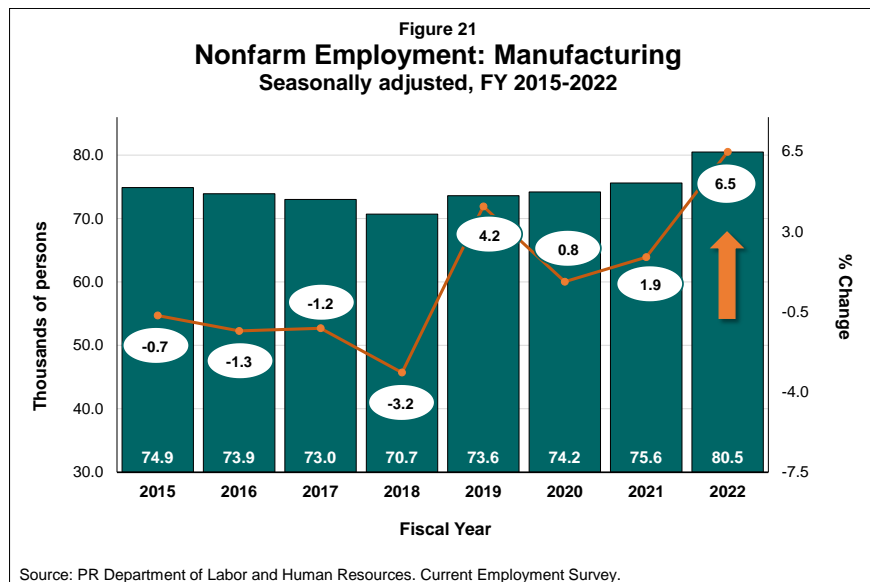
Figure 19
Nonfarm Private Employment
 Seasonally adjusted, FY 2015-2022



Employment in Construction rose by 2,500 and 9.1% in FY 2022 after the growth of 1,600 jobs in previous year. This figure represented the highest level since FY 2013 (Figure 20).



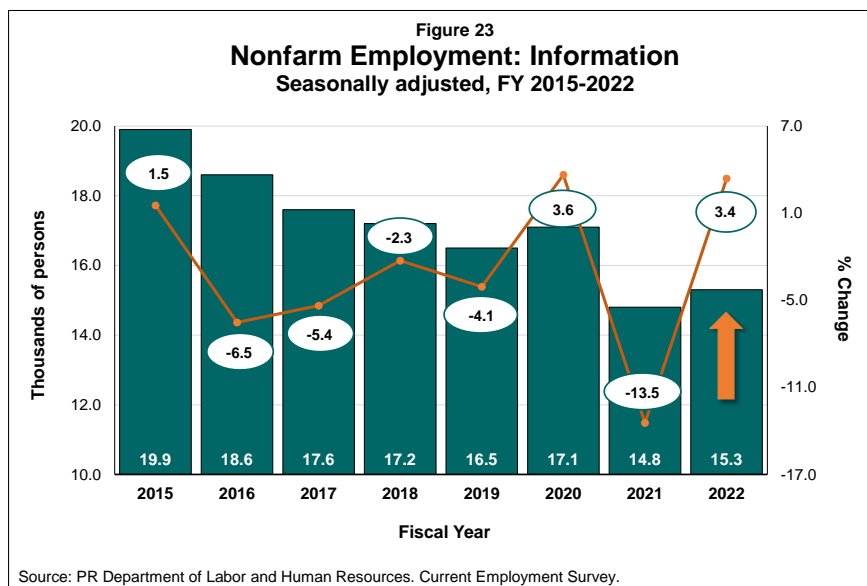
In FY 2022 employment in Manufacturing rose by 4,900 or 6.5% after the increase of 1,400 jobs in previous year. This figure represented the highest level since FY 2012 (Figure 21). In the Manufacturing industrial group, the Durable Goods and Non-Durable Goods added 2,700 jobs or 8.3% and 2,100 jobs or 4.9%, respectively. Those corresponding increases were the highest since FY 2009 and FY 2013.



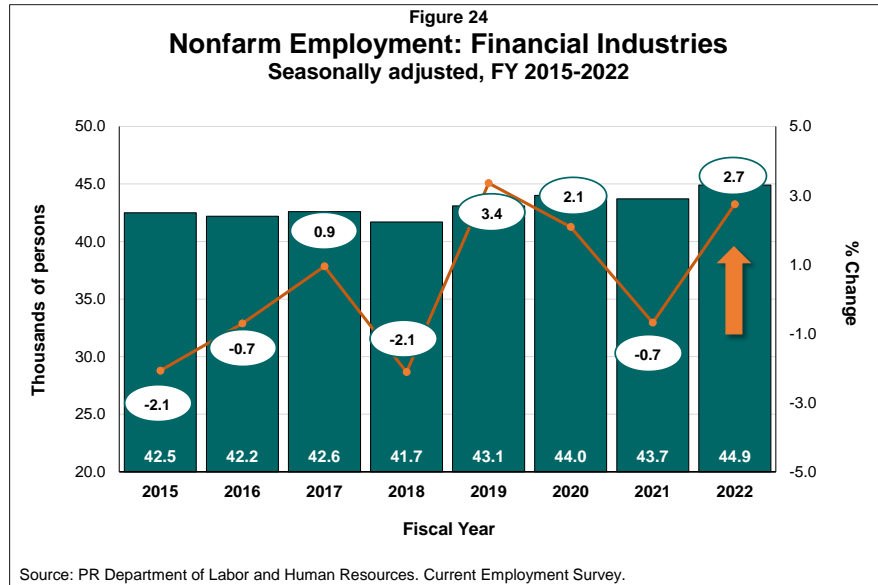
In FY 2022 employment in Trade, Transportation and Utilities rose by 12,300 or 7.2% after the growth of 3,000 jobs in previous year. This figure represented the highest level since FY 2007 (Figure 22). In the mentioned industry group, the Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade added 1,400 jobs or 4.6% and 7,900 jobs or 6.4% of increase, respectively. The industry sector Transportation, Warehouse and Utilities added 3,000 jobs or 18.2% of growth.



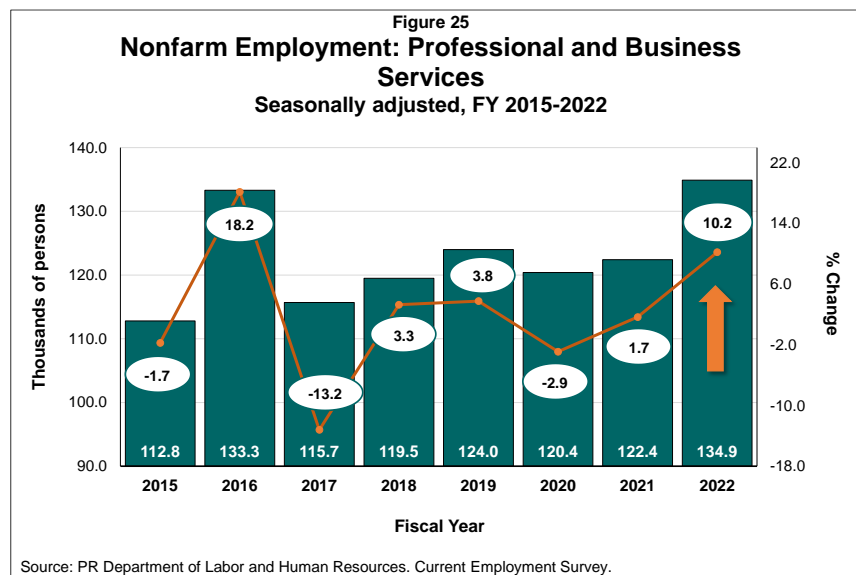
Employment in Information rose by 500 or 3.4% in FY 2022 after the growth of 2,300 jobs in previous year (Figure 23).



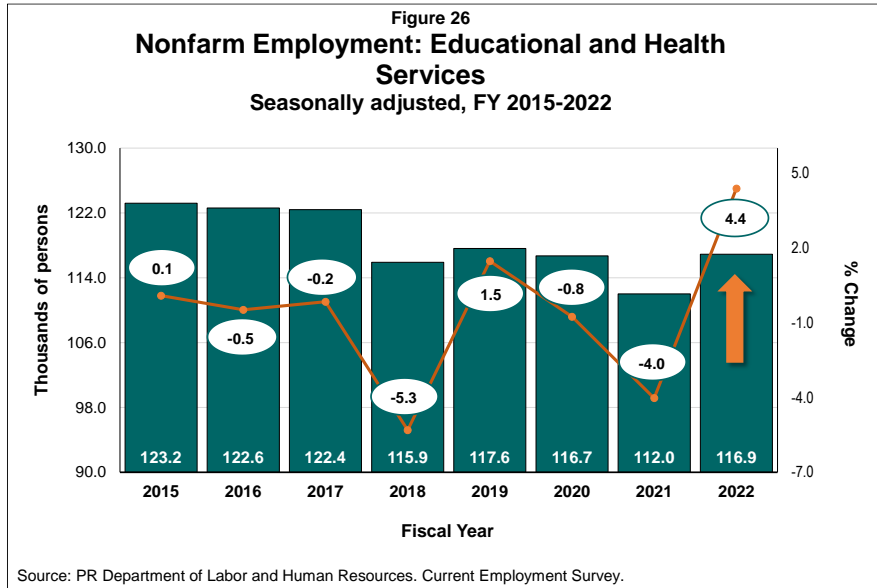
In FY 2022 employment in Financial Industries increased by 1,200 or 2.7% after the growth of 300 jobs in previous year (Figure 24). This figure represented the highest level since FY 2010. Within this industry group, Finance and Insurance and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing added 400 jobs or 1.3% and 800 jobs or 5.7%, respectively.



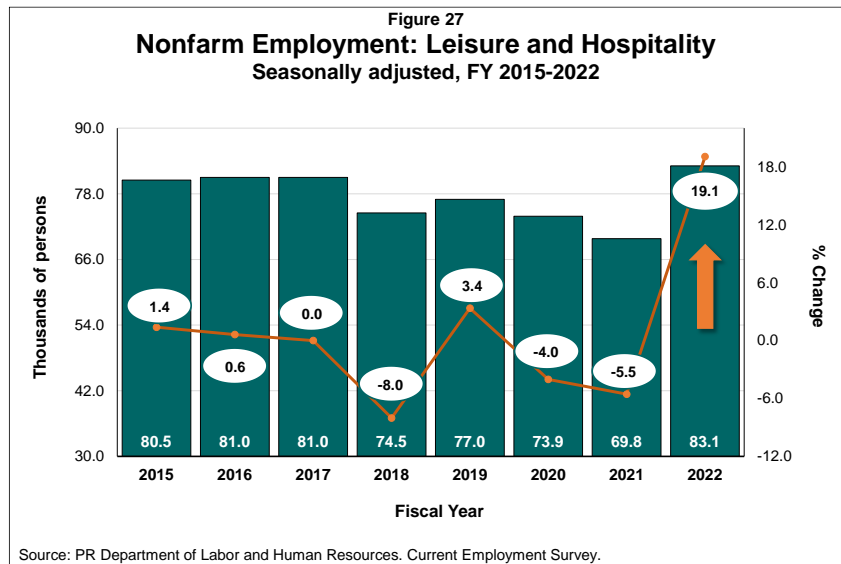
In FY 2022 employment in Professional and Business Services industries increased by 12,500 or 10.2% after the growth of 600 jobs in previous year (Figure 25). Professional, Scientific and Technical Services and, Administrative Services added 1,800 jobs or 5.2% and 9,400 jobs or 12.9%, respectively.



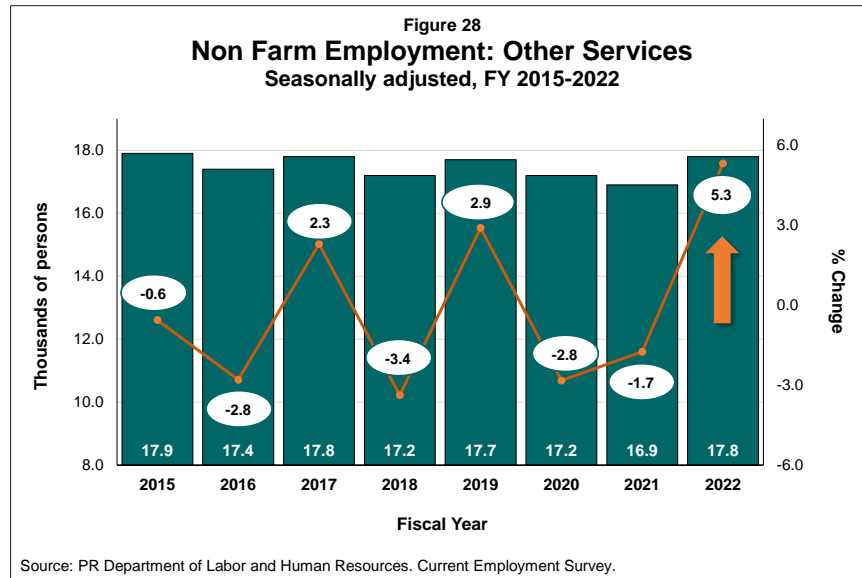
FY 2022 employment in Educational and Health Services increased by 4,900 or 4.4% after the growth of 4,700 jobs in previous year (Figure 26). Within this industry group, Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance added 2,300 jobs or 7.9% and 2,500 jobs or 3.0%, respectively.



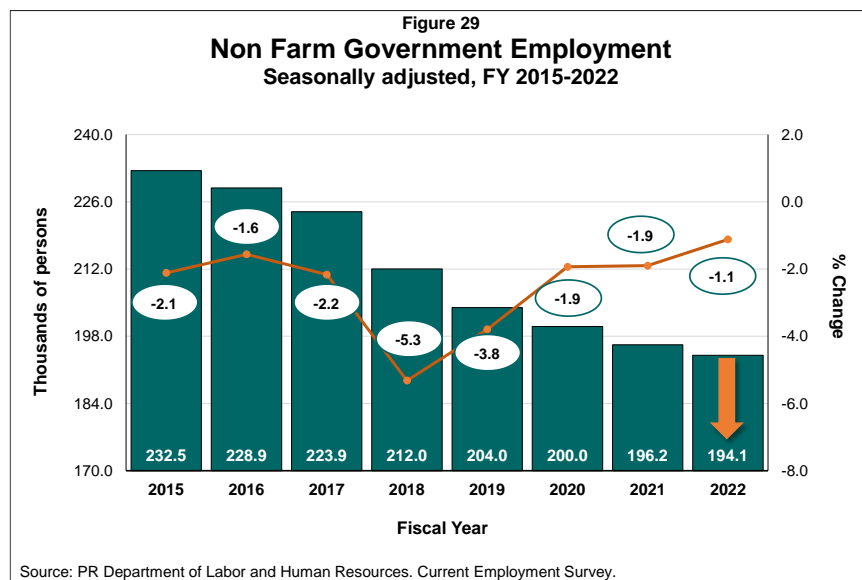
In FY 2022 employment in Leisure and Hospitality growth by 13,300 or 19.1% after the growth of 4,100 jobs in previous year (Figure 27). In this industry group, Accommodation and Food Services added 12,500 jobs or 18.8%.



Employment in Other Services increased by 900 or 5.3% in FY 2022 after the growth of 300 jobs in previous year (Figure 28).



In FY 2022 employment in Government decreased by 2,100 or -1.1% after the fall of 3,800 jobs in previous year (Figure 29). In that sector, Federal Government lost 400 jobs or -2.2% and State Government lost 1,800 jobs or -1.4%, while Local Government had no change.



B. Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Areas (ALDL)

This section shows information by industry of each of the designated Local Workforce Development Areas (ALDL, for its acronym in Spanish) under WIOA program for natural year 2021. In Puerto Rico, the program is divided into 15 local areas in 78 municipalities (Tables 5-19). The following five areas registered the largest number of employment, San Juan, 234,654; Caguas-Guayama, 91,077; Guaynabo-Toa Baja, 79,545; Bayamón-Comerío, 54,394; and, Manatí-Dorado, 50,536. In terms of wages, the highest total salaries were paid in, San Juan, \$8,712,161,764; Guaynabo-Toa Baja, \$2,800,139,865; Caguas-Guayama, \$2,478,357,233; Norte Central-Arecibo, \$1,153,858,627; and, Manatí-Dorado, \$1,522,253,694. The averages wages were paid in, San Juan, \$37,128; Guaynabo, \$35,202; Sureste, \$33,425; Manatí, \$30,122; and, Carolina, \$28,489.

Table 5
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Bayamón - Comerío

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	3,081	54,394	\$1,521,918,121	\$27,980
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	29	163	3,262,163	20,024
21	Mining	0	0	0	0
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	3	301	14,675,624	48,702
23	Construction	138	1,250	31,881,113	25,507
31-33	Manufacturing	157	2,403	65,613,577	27,301
311	Food Manufacturing	54	1,112	29,283,343	26,344
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5	58	1,902,835	33,045
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	2	*	*	*
315	Apparel Manufacturing	5	90	2,281,622	25,258
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	3	87	2,229,640	25,579
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	13	34	673,095	19,749
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	7	230	6,689,999	29,076
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
331	Metal Manufacturing	4	60	1,948,398	32,428
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	21	359	10,163,722	28,344
333	Machinery Manufacturing	8	51	1,763,066	34,401
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	0	0	0	0
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	11	67	1,541,374	23,121
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14	123	3,181,141	25,951
42	Wholesale Trade	183	4,580	185,648,929	40,538
44-45	Retail Trade	694	11,301	290,198,096	25,678
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	110	600	22,742,737	37,889
51	Information	29	415	17,889,241	43,141
52	Finance and Insurance	79	734	24,632,321	33,551
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	87	495	13,958,316	28,180
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	204	2,223	61,540,008	27,680
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	12	748	32,021,013	42,818
56	Adm. and Support and Waste Management	139	3,497	65,584,046	18,753
61	Educational Services	67	5,876	170,052,383	28,940
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	595	6,787	194,651,798	28,680
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	24	225	5,055,903	22,479
72	Accommodation and Food Services	296	4,339	60,743,691	13,999
81	Other Services except Public Administration	200	1,128	29,880,082	26,486
92	Public Administration	38	7,326	231,826,440	31,643
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	1	*	*	*

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 6
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Caguas - Guayama

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	4,758	91,077	\$2,478,357,233	\$27,212
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	78	356	5,010,025	14,080
21	Mining	4	*	*	*
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	21	1,365	58,190,825	42,646
23	Construction	273	2,601	65,772,547	25,292
31-33	Manufacturing	216	9,765	407,247,187	41,705
311	Food Manufacturing	46	944	19,499,942	20,655
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	12	920	32,007,568	34,781
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	1	*	*	*
315	Apparel Manufacturing	8	100	1,620,482	16,178
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	5	48	1,099,333	22,745
322	Paper Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	22	182	4,253,453	23,909
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
325	Chemical Manufacturing	21	3,343	198,177,612	59,290
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	6	671	21,552,492	32,112
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	11	136	4,233,736	31,149
331	Metal Manufacturing	4	41	1,396,323	33,850
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	29	602	12,851,564	21,360
333	Machinery Manufacturing	7	186	6,404,913	34,404
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	5	1,106	45,790,202	41,386
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	5	158	4,062,490	25,753
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	20	122	3,804,998	31,189
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11	1,140	48,926,655	42,909
42	Wholesale Trade	225	3,183	106,724,779	33,535
44-45	Retail Trade	977	15,973	361,100,953	22,607
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	93	1,019	41,029,800	40,271
51	Information	42	1,552	49,174,302	31,681
52	Finance and Insurance	137	1,369	52,835,092	38,606
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	152	1,278	33,471,944	26,191
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	410	2,711	101,389,870	37,396
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	15	562	40,695,172	72,411
56	Adm. and Support and Waste Management	173	9,758	188,025,397	19,269
61	Educational Services	101	8,453	222,828,479	26,362
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	869	13,008	352,935,273	27,132
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	49	229	4,857,349	21,258
72	Accommodation and Food Services	482	6,654	91,407,720	13,738
81	Other Services except Public Administration	300	1,402	31,506,421	22,468
92	Public Administration	135	9,765	362,257,284	26,856
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	7	11	365,845	33,009

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.
 Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 7
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Carolina

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	1,978	44,816	\$1276766,569	\$28,489
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4	10	158,059	16,074
21	Mining	2	*	*	*
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	4	246	10212,180	41,527
23	Construction	85	1,069	32302,301	30,217
31-33	Manufacturing	74	2,653	144263,724	54,378
311	Food Manufacturing	15	213	3942,878	18,533
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
313	Textile Mills	1	*	*	*
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	0	0	0	0
315	Apparel Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	4	47	1640,055	35,270
322	Paper Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	2	*	*	*
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	9	*	*	*
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
331	Metal Manufacturing	3	33	514,416	15,828
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	14	251	6137,684	24,420
333	Machinery Manufacturing	3	32	690,314	21,629
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	1	*	*	*
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	6	38	1383,235	36,401
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3	48	568,872	11,893
42	Wholesale Trade	140	1,430	65296,455	45,651
44-45	Retail Trade	393	8,756	207408,852	23,687
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	125	4,359	167509,143	38,433
51	Information	24	329	13187,968	40,065
52	Finance and Insurance	62	583	22198,544	38,071
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	91	857	34169,738	39,879
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	152	920	33030,568	35,890
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	8	188	8917,465	47,328
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	94	6,231	87943,039	14,114
61	Educational Services	35	2,866	76785,732	26,792
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	235	2,992	78703,815	26,304
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	23	235	5991,498	25,487
72	Accommodation and Food Services	250	6,318	129948,671	20,569
81	Other Services except Public Administration	149	711	17139,325	24,117
92	Public Administration	29	4,047	141154,486	34,880
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	3	4	136,016	38,862

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 8
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Guaynabo-Toa Baja

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	3,972	79,545	\$2800139,865	\$35,202
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	16	93	2204,847	23,772
21	Mining	5	*	*	*
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	8	702	28088,065	40,016
23	Construction	241	4,175	116737,339	27,960
31-33	Manufacturing	173	5,220	186499,880	35,731
311	Food Manufacturing	54	2,012	60403,434	30,020
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	9	608	26580,223	43,711
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	4	*	*	*
315	Apparel Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	4	40	935,423	23,386
322	Paper Manufacturing	4	404	17754,660	43,929
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	11	70	1740,115	24,800
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	9	367	20045,899	54,621
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	12	238	5482,410	23,027
331	Metal Manufacturing	3	48	1385,365	28,613
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	14	385	9087,058	23,628
333	Machinery Manufacturing	10	103	2386,210	23,205
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	3	172	19841,192	115,300
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	3	7	216,660	29,545
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	20	219	4964,289	22,659
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6	107	4473,970	41,911
42	Wholesale Trade	343	8,708	455591,627	52,321
44-45	Retail Trade	577	9,174	232193,465	25,310
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	150	2,975	134011,028	45,050
51	Information	76	4,015	183350,304	45,663
52	Finance and Insurance	169	6,633	377248,731	56,872
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	167	1,135	38940,776	34,301
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	520	5,480	270021,555	49,276
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	33	2,637	144089,993	54,640
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	210	11,527	215965,417	18,736
61	Educational Services	64	3,222	88901,257	27,590
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	440	3,255	99452,139	30,551
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	43	239	5522,714	23,156
72	Accommodation and Food Services	306	4,139	65369,484	15,792
81	Other Services except Public Administration	374	1,469	35262,142	24,003
92	Public Administration	52	4,636	115827,191	24,985
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	9	20	1554,421	76,447

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 9
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
La Montaña

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	1,568	19,204	\$454607,064	\$23,673
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	116	281	2895,909	10,300
21	Mining	0	0	0	0
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	10	141	6576,187	46,502
23	Construction	158	1,169	25032,645	21,417
31-33	Manufacturing	94	3,023	77287,414	25,564
311	Food Manufacturing	29	465	21174,720	45,537
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	4	55	1345,522	24,390
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	0	0	0	0
315	Apparel Manufacturing	7	1,483	24293,859	16,381
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	1	*	*	*
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	3	232	8368,812	36,008
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	5	52	1126,567	21,527
331	Metal Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	16	201	5276,797	26,275
333	Machinery Manufacturing	4	*	*	*
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	0	0	0	0
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	11	26	448,660	17,256
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3	18	449,474	24,517
42	Wholesale Trade	38	228	6589,282	28,922
44-45	Retail Trade	366	3,117	59832,187	19,194
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	49	309	8792,073	28,469
51	Information	15	101	3427,089	33,876
52	Finance and Insurance	24	340	9994,634	29,367
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	34	136	2716,646	20,037
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74	192	5125,108	26,647
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	421	18142,263	43,145
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	38	591	11596,480	19,630
61	Educational Services	14	*	*	*
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	218	2,194	62827,483	28,641
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	8	*	*	*
72	Accommodation and Food Services	172	1,607	21871,273	13,613
81	Other Services except Public Administration	78	340	7132,936	20,954
92	Public Administration	57	2,190	48815,791	22,290
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	4	10	145,839	14,584

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 10
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Manatí-Dorado

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	2,763	50,536	\$1522253,694	\$30,122
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	73	423	6033,432	14,275
21	Mining	2	*	*	*
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	13	318	12151,494	38,172
23	Construction	158	2,309	56936,527	24,659
31-33	Manufacturing	130	8,767	483077,217	55,100
311	Food Manufacturing	41	636	16320,619	25,661
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5	88	2620,353	29,833
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	1	*	*	*
315	Apparel Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	4	50	1211,240	24,469
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
325	Chemical Manufacturing	21	3,920	312134,140	79,629
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	7	94	2863,572	30,491
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	8	203	7978,449	39,367
331	Metal Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	12	1,039	21561,597	20,761
333	Machinery Manufacturing	3	30	797,299	26,213
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	4	871	31860,348	36,597
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	5	15	375,006	25,424
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11	358	11414,000	31,875
42	Wholesale Trade	95	1,829	65904,654	36,035
44-45	Retail Trade	580	8,068	165389,271	20,500
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	42	467	15556,133	33,311
51	Information	25	353	11254,594	31,853
52	Finance and Insurance	89	742	29027,125	39,125
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	77	309	8809,481	28,525
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	271	1,105	46886,436	42,444
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	79	2752,526	35,027
56	Adm. and Support and Waste Management	84	3,742	94715,553	25,309
61	Educational Services	56	4,131	109751,769	26,571
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	518	7,274	201101,351	27,648
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	15	88	1359,818	15,526
72	Accommodation and Food Services	287	4,520	73114,050	16,177
81	Other Services except Public Administration	148	596	13766,797	23,095
92	Public Administration	94	5,380	123729,085	23,000
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	4	7	159,500	22,000

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 11
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Mayagüez-Las Marías

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	1,625	30,304	\$788001,485	\$26,003
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	46	341	5401,839	15,864
21	Mining	0	0	0	0
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	4	500	20568,767	41,158
23	Construction	60	864	18170,121	21,026
31-33	Manufacturing	57	2,019	41174,283	20,391
311	Food Manufacturing	34	465	6868,562	14,763
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	0	0	0	0
315	Apparel Manufacturing	6	1,043	16833,229	16,133
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
322	Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	4	7	136,768	18,650
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
325	Chemical Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
331	Metal Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	5	141	2172,821	15,401
333	Machinery Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	0	0	0	0
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
42	Wholesale Trade	59	409	10197,550	24,938
44-45	Retail Trade	300	4,815	109232,796	22,688
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	32	471	15693,534	33,355
51	Information	17	278	10607,220	38,201
52	Finance and Insurance	59	548	19935,825	36,401
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	65	295	5662,529	19,195
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	126	1,038	39874,671	38,412
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	7	403	12596,542	31,250
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	52	1,941	40380,100	20,799
61	Educational Services	29	4,169	133483,366	32,016
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	393	5,063	150453,543	29,714
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	7	52	691,274	13,209
72	Accommodation and Food Services	143	2,599	32394,868	12,464
81	Other Services except Public Administration	114	487	8734,763	17,936
92	Public Administration	56	4,011	112721,396	28,102
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	1	*	*	*

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 12
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Noreste

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	1,941	28,695	\$739504,366	\$25,771
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	38	157	2402,366	15,277
21	Mining	1	*	*	*
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	13	285	13027,535	45,697
23	Construction	82	821	17250,045	21,002
31-33	Manufacturing	78	2,983	102185,609	34,258
311	Food Manufacturing	26	465	8559,123	18,397
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
313	Textile Mills	1	*	*	*
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	0	0	0	0
315	Apparel Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
322	Paper Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	6	73	2082,485	28,527
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	9	514	34889,072	67,911
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	3	54	1464,224	27,115
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	6	227	5775,417	25,405
331	Metal Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	8	107	2638,354	24,619
333	Machinery Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	1	*	*	*
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
42	Wholesale Trade	37	186	5873,507	31,649
44-45	Retail Trade	396	5,478	125386,724	22,888
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	50	666	26972,717	40,489
51	Information	24	328	13104,308	39,922
52	Finance and Insurance	50	462	15135,775	32,779
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	77	369	10990,709	29,752
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	118	343	11618,812	33,899
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2	*	*	*
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	82	647	17836,989	27,551
61	Educational Services	41	3,065	80289,841	26,197
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	299	2,498	63210,771	25,307
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	38	994	30236,656	30,424
72	Accommodation and Food Services	278	4,099	69689,135	17,001
81	Other Services except Public Administration	131	508	10467,715	20,626
92	Public Administration	106	4,793	123219,965	25,706
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	2	*	*	*

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 13
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Noroeste

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	3,436	45,961	\$1260940,711	\$27,435
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	213	722	7698,720	10,658
21	Mining	4	67	1388,347	20,645
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	11	407	16281,503	39,979
23	Construction	181	1,803	34117,406	18,923
31-33	Manufacturing	197	5,417	196826,658	36,334
311	Food Manufacturing	86	836	14513,321	17,369
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	6	34	436,007	12,792
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	0	0	0	0
315	Apparel Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	5	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	12	54	917,834	17,129
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	11	163	3031,191	18,558
331	Metal Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	26	143	2004,448	14,033
333	Machinery Manufacturing	5	76	1172,170	15,491
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	3	129	4721,818	36,698
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	15	67	767,790	11,431
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18	2,428	104859,570	43,192
42	Wholesale Trade	108	959	45436,419	47,387
44-45	Retail Trade	767	8,147	149187,777	18,311
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	62	771	31184,686	40,434
51	Information	28	376	11936,546	31,781
52	Finance and Insurance	86	957	33726,399	35,239
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	88	434	7955,417	18,348
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	259	3,405	176625,173	51,767
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	84	1,639	25533,351	15,580
61	Educational Services	62	4,809	131239,104	27,288
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	549	4,272	100696,124	23,571
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25	181	2186,106	12,106
72	Accommodation and Food Services	424	4,540	57871,100	12,748
81	Other Services except Public Administration	186	562	9125,965	16,248
92	Public Administration	98	6,484	222018,838	34,240
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	7	10	265,072	27,660

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 14
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Norte-Central Arcibo

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	3,235	47,909	\$1153858,627	\$24,084
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	442	2,192	24886,437	11,353
21	Mining	3	46	876,025	19,183
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	14	777	31385,176	40,380
23	Construction	169	1,428	29029,294	20,326
31-33	Manufacturing	150	5,858	172102,381	29,377
311	Food Manufacturing	71	875	15150,772	17,307
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5	35	499,544	14,410
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	2	*	*	*
315	Apparel Manufacturing	6	1,352	21539,102	15,936
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	3	259	7560,342	29,162
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	7	61	1830,143	29,799
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	3	901	45630,009	50,620
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	5	55	1120,406	20,248
331	Metal Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	22	102	1679,094	16,408
333	Machinery Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	4	1,145	45425,495	39,664
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	8	17	424,320	25,083
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3	12	250,521	20,313
42	Wholesale Trade	103	525	10758,295	20,498
44-45	Retail Trade	725	8,678	176333,949	20,319
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	69	493	17277,220	35,045
51	Information	29	396	14454,984	36,502
52	Finance and Insurance	80	1,169	38680,116	33,098
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	65	223	6158,925	27,598
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	171	659	19489,859	29,594
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	93	1230,274	13,229
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	76	1,178	27088,931	22,991
61	Educational Services	44	5,874	163800,205	27,886
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	511	6,071	150534,443	24,796
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	23	105	1291,967	12,334
72	Accommodation and Food Services	305	3,533	41380,667	11,712
81	Other Services except Public Administration	134	525	8586,739	16,353
92	Public Administration	119	8,083	218487,455	27,029
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	3	2	25,285	10,463

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 15
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Ponce

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	2,226	45,458	\$1164360,684	\$25,614
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	36	135	1967,420	14,564
21	Mining	3	27	533,374	19,573
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	6	597	25736,513	43,092
23	Construction	95	1,464	30178,020	20,618
31-33	Manufacturing	98	3,019	102565,445	33,979
311	Food Manufacturing	32	735	13482,147	18,337
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	7	246	11221,413	45,554
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	3	5	82,914	15,793
315	Apparel Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	9	47	722,423	15,398
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	3	102	9664,519	94,905
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	7	135	5151,141	38,298
331	Metal Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	12	118	2454,308	20,770
333	Machinery Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	0	0	0	0
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	9	54	906,684	16,921
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5	1,396	55419,158	39,713
42	Wholesale Trade	69	631	20952,438	33,218
44-45	Retail Trade	410	7,923	168946,915	21,325
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	61	848	28844,799	34,015
51	Information	25	466	18551,203	39,824
52	Finance and Insurance	70	592	20719,528	35,009
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	74	1,236	32692,393	26,452
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	187	1,200	30840,303	25,702
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	5	377	12902,078	34,193
56	Adm. and Support and Waste Management	89	3,727	55581,083	14,912
61	Educational Services	36	5,406	155063,930	28,684
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	500	6,189	188560,094	30,466
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	15	158	3449,290	21,854
72	Accommodation and Food Services	226	4,260	55905,800	13,122
81	Other Services except Public Administration	177	656	12814,936	19,535
92	Public Administration	44	6,542	197524,189	30,194
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	1	*	*	*

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 16
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
San Juan

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	11,358	234,654	\$8712161,764	\$37,128
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	21	102	2113,447	20,771
21	Mining	2	*	*	*
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	14	858	36628,239	42,674
23	Construction	427	7,466	225596,325	30,218
31-33	Manufacturing	234	4,133	141506,199	34,239
311	Food Manufacturing	63	1,667	48573,163	29,135
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	4	30	623,586	20,501
313	Textile Mills	3	12	376,950	30,564
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	3	12	134,166	11,418
315	Apparel Manufacturing	9	118	1891,983	16,034
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	9	141	4587,968	32,577
322	Paper Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	36	288	6780,505	23,550
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	8	266	27128,071	101,889
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	6	29	729,902	25,315
331	Metal Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	20	382	9924,837	25,970
333	Machinery Manufacturing	8	126	3880,358	30,736
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	7	56	4769,502	85,552
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	11	215	8644,452	40,254
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	3	24	503,621	21,131
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	15	128	2867,897	22,464
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	22	466	15572,415	33,393
42	Wholesale Trade	591	7,243	159027,149	49,567
44-45	Retail Trade	1,435	21,515	601386,164	27,952
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	164	5,965	245380,805	41,137
51	Information	161	5,884	303667,403	51,610
52	Finance and Insurance	650	14,300	820207,161	57,357
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	488	7,231	203000,568	28,074
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,367	15,430	824704,688	53,448
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	59	9,806	557894,441	56,895
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	561	27,997	541925,876	19,357
61	Educational Services	214	16,654	650717,491	39,074
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,507	23,740	934228,738	39,353
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	158	1,323	42664,843	32,242
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,002	18,167	349557,911	19,242
81	Other Services except Public Administration	1,085	5,465	142598,084	26,091
92	Public Administration	195	41,260	1724776,200	41,803
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	25	57	2403,725	42,356

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 17
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Surcentral

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	1,239	23,131	\$581998,142	\$25,161
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	114	1,725	23417,646	13,579
21	Mining	2	*	*	*
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	11	447	18630,567	41,656
23	Construction	60	458	8341,184	18,222
31-33	Manufacturing	71	4,982	185192,627	37,173
311	Food Manufacturing	27	511	8920,619	17,474
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	3	9	168,097	18,677
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	0	0	0	0
315	Apparel Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	3	*	*	*
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	5	115	3282,007	28,581
331	Metal Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	8	30	399,752	13,288
333	Machinery Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	1	*	*	*
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	12	250	5182,155	20,770
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4	*	*	*
42	Wholesale Trade	28	631	17517,734	27,773
44-45	Retail Trade	280	3,553	68727,288	19,343
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	19	153	6749,287	44,258
51	Information	13	99	3202,781	32,461
52	Finance and Insurance	33	381	11484,449	30,143
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28	106	2278,190	21,577
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	57	560	20883,948	37,321
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	*	*	*
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	34	724	9527,834	13,165
61	Educational Services	19	*	*	*
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	185	1,262	30209,558	23,939
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9	25	483,071	19,584
72	Accommodation and Food Services	156	2,137	24651,826	11,535
81	Other Services except Public Administration	59	155	2389,332	15,407
92	Public Administration	60	2,850	68181,023	23,920
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	2	*	*	*

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 18
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Sureste

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	1,967	40,226	\$1344580,749	\$33,425
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	75	610	12923,323	21,192
21	Mining	4	50	1233,086	24,827
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	13	308	12236,966	39,709
23	Construction	122	1,295	28763,155	22,217
31-33	Manufacturing	83	9,892	602559,157	60,917
311	Food Manufacturing	19	287	7349,419	25,630
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	0	0	0	0
315	Apparel Manufacturing	3	17	170,167	9,961
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
322	Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	5	170	5448,955	32,084
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
325	Chemical Manufacturing	12	4,281	355298,888	82,990
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
331	Metal Manufacturing	4	103	1619,133	15,758
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	12	123	2707,263	21,980
333	Machinery Manufacturing	3	20	520,702	26,703
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	3	*	*	*
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	4	683	26918,384	39,422
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	5	*	*	*
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5	1,812	94624,213	52,235
42	Wholesale Trade	46	231	8819,519	38,249
44-45	Retail Trade	413	5,693	116648,264	20,491
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	37	952	21078,269	22,137
51	Information	19	264	18087,573	68,449
52	Finance and Insurance	58	635	20849,606	32,825
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	57	278	5721,598	20,606
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	159	581	27899,049	48,053
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	63	2,322	49654,441	21,383
61	Educational Services	35	4,189	110839,780	26,458
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	367	4,027	109213,539	27,120
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	14	138	2686,941	19,494
72	Accommodation and Food Services	209	2,396	34332,140	14,327
81	Other Services except Public Administration	102	457	9491,402	20,784
92	Public Administration	90	5,907	151493,534	25,645
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	3	*	*	*

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 19
Industry Composition by Local Workforce Development Area (ALDL) - Natural Year 2021
Suroeste

NAICS	Industry	Total Units	Employment	Total Wages	Annual Mean Wage
	All industries	2,500	38,197	\$804294,227	\$21,057
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	220	1,202	12588,922	10,473
21	Mining	6	67	1201,858	17,849
22	Electric Power, Water and Gas	16	602	23749,974	39,479
23	Construction	97	1,095	21169,375	19,337
31-33	Manufacturing	123	7,297	166107,195	22,763
311	Food Manufacturing	58	609	9503,474	15,609
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	7	48	611,350	12,826
313	Textile Mills	0	0	0	0
314	Textile Product Mills, except Apparel	1	*	*	*
315	Apparel Manufacturing	6	3,324	53041,487	15,957
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
322	Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	6	303	9064,427	29,940
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	3	128	4421,744	34,658
325	Chemical Manufacturing	7	508	16788,497	33,070
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	1	*	*	*
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	5	102	2560,240	25,203
331	Metal Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	11	135	3227,831	23,851
333	Machinery Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	0	0	0	0
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
337	Furniture and Realated Product Manufacturing	9	61	1022,711	16,858
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8	1,990	63654,059	31,995
42	Wholesale Trade	60	635	18146,825	28,581
44-45	Retail Trade	493	5,446	94101,043	17,278
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	51	622	20902,558	33,605
51	Information	17	150	5189,194	34,652
52	Finance and Insurance	51	481	14957,360	31,080
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	62	232	5067,205	21,802
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	123	476	13298,346	27,947
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	5	129	3822,452	29,631
56	Adm.and Support and Waste Management	80	2,016	33920,064	16,825
61	Educational Services	37	3,982	105948,246	26,606
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	455	4,197	109841,476	26,169
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	15	88	1172,138	13,332
72	Accommodation and Food Services	309	3,862	47850,807	12,391
81	Other Services except Public Administration	169	480	7762,372	16,166
92	Public Administration	110	5,129	97417,996	18,994
99	Other (Nonclassified Establishments)	2	*	*	*

0 = No establishment in that industry / * Data not informed by Identification, but included in Totals.

Figures may not always add to the totals due to round off.

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

VI. Business Employment Dynamics (BED)

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Puerto Rico gained 45,192 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2021. This represented a decrease of 12,610 from the previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 36,667 jobs, while opening establishments added 8,525. Gross job losses totaled 38,820 representing an increase of 3,414 from the third quarter of 2021. This was the third increase in gross job losses since March of 2021. In the fourth quarter of 2021, contracting establishments lost 34,750 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 4,070 (Table 20).

Table 20
Three-month private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Dec 2020	March 2021	June 2021	Sept 2021	Dec 2021
Gross job gains	43,022	43,139	51,860	57,802	45,192
At expanding establishments	34,418	36,053	41,949	50,734	36,667
At opening establishments	8,604	7,086	9,911	7,068	8,525
Gross job losses	31,747	32,409	33,495	35,406	38,820
At contracting establishments	28,084	28,025	29,607	30,415	34,750
At closing establishments	3,663	4,384	3,888	4,991	4,070
Net employment change ¹	11,275	10,730	18,365	22,396	6,372

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 Resources. Business Employment Dynamics (BED).

From October to December 2021 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 6.4 percent of private sector employment and gross job losses represented 5.5 percent of private sector employment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is less than the national rate of gross job gains (7.7 percent) and more for job losses (5.4 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 45,192 and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 34,750. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.

A. Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

From October to December 2021, gross job gains represented 6.4 percent of private sector employment. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.2 percent of private sector

employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent. Nationally, these quarter gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 6.2 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.5 percent.

For the same period, gross job losses represented 5.5 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 4.9 percent of private sector employment; the national rate at contracting establishments was 4.3 percent. The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 0.6 percent for Puerto Rico, and 1.1 percent for the United States (Table 21).

Table 21
Three- Month Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses as Percent of Employment
Seasonally Adjusted

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Dec 2020	March 2021	June 2021	Sept 2021	Dec 2021
Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	6.6	6.6	7.7	8.3	6.4
At expanding establishments	5.3	5.5	6.2	7.3	5.2
At opening establishments	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.5
At contracting establishments	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.9
At closing establishments	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Net employment change¹	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.2	0.9
Total Private for United States as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.7
At expanding establishments	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.2
At opening establishments	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Gross job losses	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.4
At contracting establishments	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.3
At closing establishments	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1
Net employment change¹	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	2.3

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 Resources. Business Employment Dynamics (BED).

B. 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 46,885 active private sector establishments, 11,443 gained jobs from October to December 2021. Of these, 9,453 were expanding

establishments and 1,990 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2021, a total of 9,829 establishments showed job losses. Of these, 8,843 were contracting establishments and 986 were closing establishments (Table 22).

Table 22
Number of Private Sector Establishments by Direction of Employment Change
Seasonally Adjusted

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Dec 2020	March 2021	June 2021	Sept 2021	Dec 2021
Establishments gaining jobs	11,128	11,131	11,809	12,357	11,443
Expanding establishments	8,763	9,150	9,926	10,476	9,453
Opening establishments	2,365	1,981	1,883	1,881	1,990
Establishments losing jobs	8,649	9,052	8,740	8,864	9,829
Contracting establishments	7,753	7,855	7,691	7,799	8,843
Closing establishments	896	1,197	1,049	1,065	986
Net establishment change¹	1,469	784	834	816	1,004

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

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

C. Establishment Births and Deaths

From October to December 2021, 1,546 new private sector non-farm businesses created 5,633 jobs. This represented an increase of 111 establishment births from the prior quarter and a loss of 554 jobs. The job gains from these new establishments represented 0.8 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, excepting in the third quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2020, which were lower.

Technical Note

The change in employment level over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occurs in all businesses within the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private business units, from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. In this data series, gross job gains are defined as increases in employment resulting from expansions of employment at existing establishments, or from opening establishments. Gross job losses are defined as declines in employment at existing establishments, or from the closing of establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in

employment. The data series on Business Employment Dynamics are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program is a quarterly census of all establishments covered under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment in nonfarm payrolls. All data referred to the text are seasonally adjusted.

VII. Occupational Employment Survey (OES)

A. Occupational Employment and Wages Estimates for 2021

According to the Occupational Employment Survey, the estimated employment for 2021 was of 843,810. The hourly mean wage was \$14.65, and the hourly median wage was \$10.93. In terms of employment and wages by major occupational group, the Office and Administrative Support Occupations had the highest employment with 139,270. The hourly mean and median wage for this group was \$12.50 and \$10.84, respectively. Other occupational groups that stood out in terms of employment were, Sales and Related Occupations, 100,540 workers; Food Preparations and Serving Related Occupations, 62,950 workers; Transportation and Material Moving Occupations, 60,840 workers; and, Production Occupations, 55,330 workers (Table 23).

Table 23
Employment and Wages by Major Occupational Group, 2021

SOC	Occupational Group (SOC Title)	Total Employment	Location Quotient	Hourly Wage		Annual Wage	
				Mean	Median	Mean	Median
00-0000	All Occupations	843,810	1.00	\$14.65	\$10.93	\$30,480	\$22,730
11-0000	Management Occupations	38,950	0.73	\$36.77	\$29.38	\$76,480	\$61,110
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	45,720	0.84	\$20.09	\$17.91	\$41,790	\$37,260
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	10,790	0.39	\$21.58	\$18.29	\$44,890	\$38,030
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	13,250	0.91	\$27.46	\$23.13	\$57,130	\$48,110
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	7,140	0.94	\$24.24	\$22.45	\$50,430	\$46,700
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	16,130	1.20	\$14.47	\$13.94	\$30,110	\$28,990
23-0000	Legal Occupations	4,620	0.66	\$31.16	\$25.68	\$64,810	\$53,410
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	54,190	1.10	\$16.39	\$14.19	\$34,090	\$29,510
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	7,240	0.67	\$17.48	\$14.94	\$36,350	\$31,080
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	51,470	0.98	\$18.50	\$14.04	\$38,480	\$29,210
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	15,920	0.40	\$9.53	\$8.53	\$19,820	\$17,740
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	51,500	2.54	\$13.80	\$10.57	\$28,690	\$21,980
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	62,950	0.94	\$9.59	\$8.69	\$19,940	\$18,080
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	37,100	1.51	\$9.79	\$8.74	\$20,360	\$18,180
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	6,370	0.41	\$10.42	\$8.89	\$21,680	\$18,500
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	100,540	1.27	\$11.48	\$8.90	\$23,880	\$18,510
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	139,270	1.27	\$12.50	\$10.84	\$26,010	\$22,550
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	2,060	0.76	\$10.55	\$8.62	\$21,940	\$17,930
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	30,560	0.87	\$11.41	\$9.79	\$23,730	\$20,360
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	31,850	0.95	\$13.27	\$10.99	\$27,590	\$22,850
51-0000	Production Occupations	55,330	1.10	\$11.65	\$8.96	\$24,230	\$18,640
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	60,840	0.80	\$11.02	\$8.99	\$22,920	\$18,690

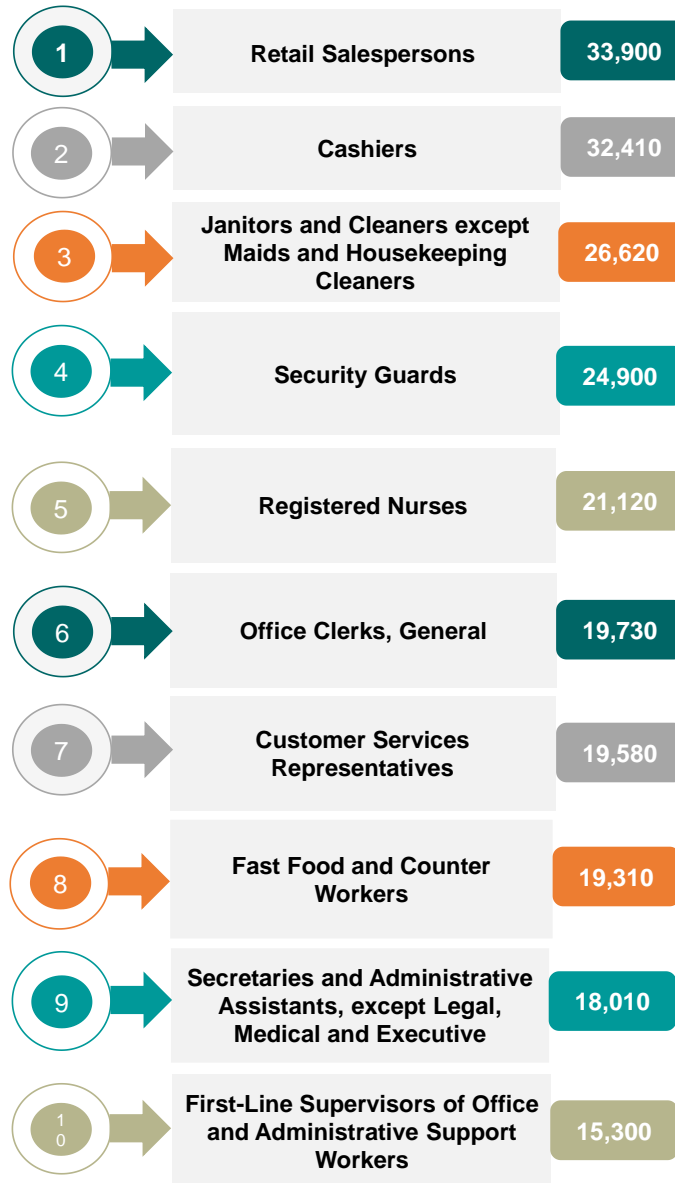
Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Employment and Wages Statistics (OEWS).

Figure 30
Top 10 Highest Paying Occupations
Puerto Rico, 2021



Fuente: Negociado de Estadísticas, Departamento del Trabajo y Recursos Humanos.

Figure 31
Top 10 Highest Employment Occupations
Puerto Rico, 2021



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Employment and Wages Statistics (OEWS).

The location quotient is a valuable tool because it shows how concentrated is an occupational employment in a particular region compared to the national average. A location quotient greater than one indicates that the occupation has a higher share of employment than the average. On the contrary, a location quotient less than one specifies that the occupation is less prevalent in the area compared to the national level (Table 24).

Table 24
Top 10 Occupation with Highest Location Quotient, 2021

Range	SOC	SOC Title	Location Quotient	Hourly Wage	Annual Wage
1	41-9091	Door to Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers	16.5	\$8.57	\$17,830
2	33-3011	Bailiffs	9.6	\$15.40	\$32,020
3	31-9095	Pharmacy Aides	8.5	\$9.98	\$20,750
4	43-9022	Word Processors and Typists	8.4	\$13.53	\$28,130
5	25-9021	Farm and Home Management Educators	8.2	\$18.42	\$38,320
6	51-6031	Sewing Machines Operators	8.1	\$8.43	\$17,540
7	43-9111	Statistical Assistants	6.0	\$13.45	\$27,970
8	47-3012	Helpers Carpenters	5.9	\$8.50	\$17,680
9	43-5021	Couriers and Messengers	5.3	\$10.55	\$21,930
10	43-2021	Telephone Operators	5.1	\$11.73	\$24,390

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Employment and Wages Statistics (OEWS).

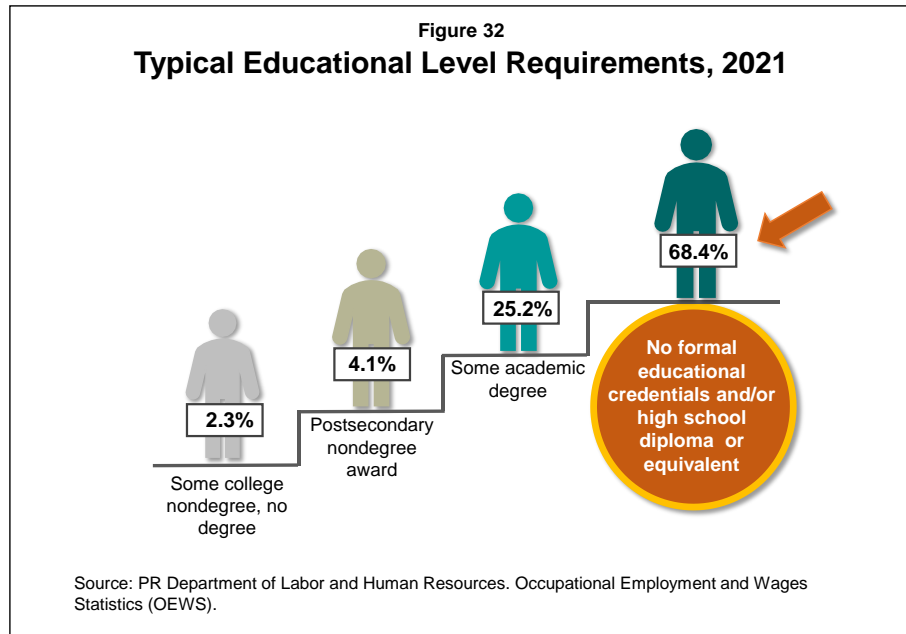
B. Employment by Typical Education Level

Occupations that required postsecondary education for entry-level jobs reached 31.6% in 2021. The educational levels included in this percentage are, doctoral or professional degree, master's degree, bachelor's degree and associate degree, which represented 25.2%. Postsecondary nondegree award, and some college, no degree resulted in 6.4% (Table 25). Instead, high school diploma or equivalent and no formal educational credential totaled 68.4% (Figure 32).

Table 25
Employment and Wages by Educational Level, 2021

Occupation Requirements	Employment	Percentage Distribution	Hourly Wage	Annual Wage
Doctoral or Professional degree	17,910	2.1	\$33.77	\$70,230
Master's degree	11,260	1.3	\$20.93	\$43,540
Bachelor's degree	164,790	19.5	\$23.49	\$48,860
Associate's degree	18,750	2.2	\$16.07	\$33,430
Postsecondary nondegree award	34,480	4.1	\$11.68	\$24,290
Some college, no degree	19,250	2.3	\$11.87	\$24,680
High school diploma or equivalent	362,090	42.9	\$12.83	\$26,690
No formal educational credential	215,290	25.5	\$9.64	\$20,040

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) - Occupational Employment and Wages Statistics (OEWS).



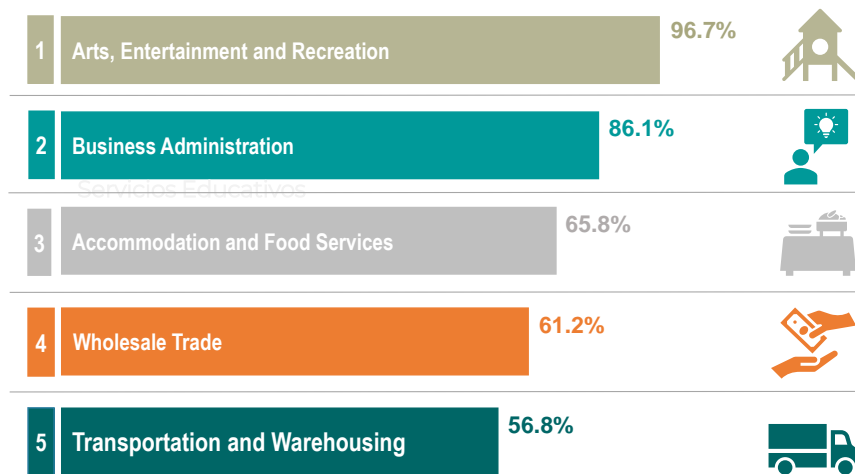
VIII. Occupational Skills and Research

This section presents the results of the Occupational Skills and Research Survey of the Puerto Rico Bureau Labor Statistics, which presents skills on demand by employers in Puerto Rico. Of the entire universe of employers, 37.4% informed that they had recruited at least one new employee between April of 2019 and March of 2020. Of the recruited employees, 29.9% were not required to have a specific level of education. However, 32.2% of those last recruited had a high school diploma or its equivalent and 23.0% had a bachelor's degree.

A. Over-qualification Rate

The over-qualification rate that is the equivalent to the percentage of the last recruited employees who have a higher level of education than that required by the job vacancy, reached 38.6% in 2020. This rate reflected a reduction of 0.5 percentage points when compared with the result of the previous year (39.1%). The industry with the highest rate of over qualification was Art, Entertainment and Recreation with 96.7% followed by Business Administration with 86.1% (Figure 33).

Figure 33
Top Five Industries with Highest Rate of Overqualification, 2020



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Skills and Research Division.

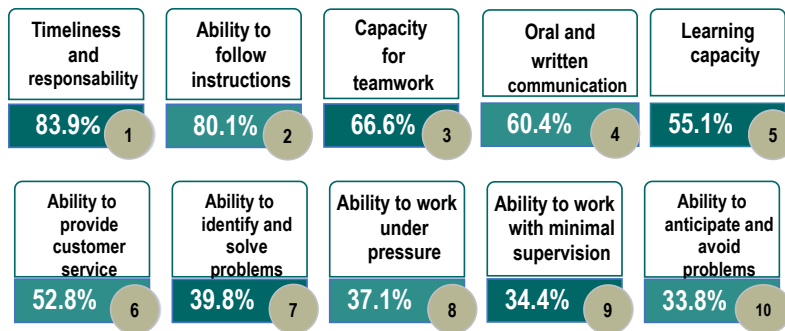
B. Hiring and Separation Rate

The rate of contracted hires for the month of March 2020 was 2.2%, and the rate of separation was 4.2%. While for March of 2019, the rate was 2.4% and 2.1%, respectively. Of the total amount of those hired in March 2020, 18.3% were part-time workers (less than 28 hours per week), and for March 2019 was 20.0%. In terms of fringe benefits, 22.8% of employers offered health plans to their employees and 13.1% offered paid vacations.

C. Job Skills with Most Demand

Timeliness and responsibility (83.9%) followed by Capability to follow instructions (80.1%) were the job skills with most demand and most important to employers. In third, fourth and fifth place were Capacity for teamwork (66.6%), Oral and written communication (60.4%) and Learning capacity (55.1%), respectively (Figure 34).

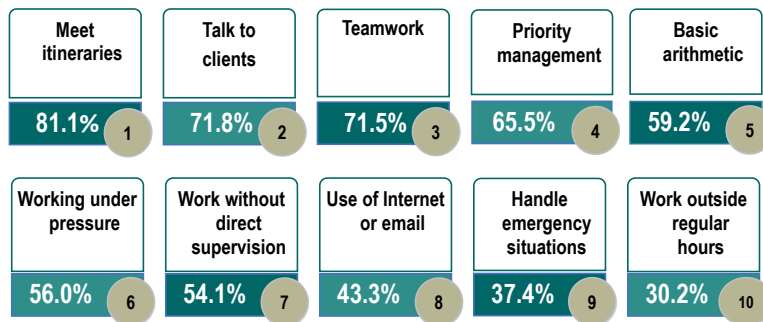
Figure 34
Top Ten Higher Demand Skills, 2020



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Skills and Research Division.

The five (5) tasks or activities that were most requested of new recruits were Meet itineraries (81.1%), Talk to clients (71.8%), Teamwork (71.5%), Priority management (65.5%) and Basic arithmetic (59.2%) (Figure 35).

Figure 35
Top Ten Higher Demand Skills, 2020



Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Occupational Skills and Research Division.

D. Vacancy rate

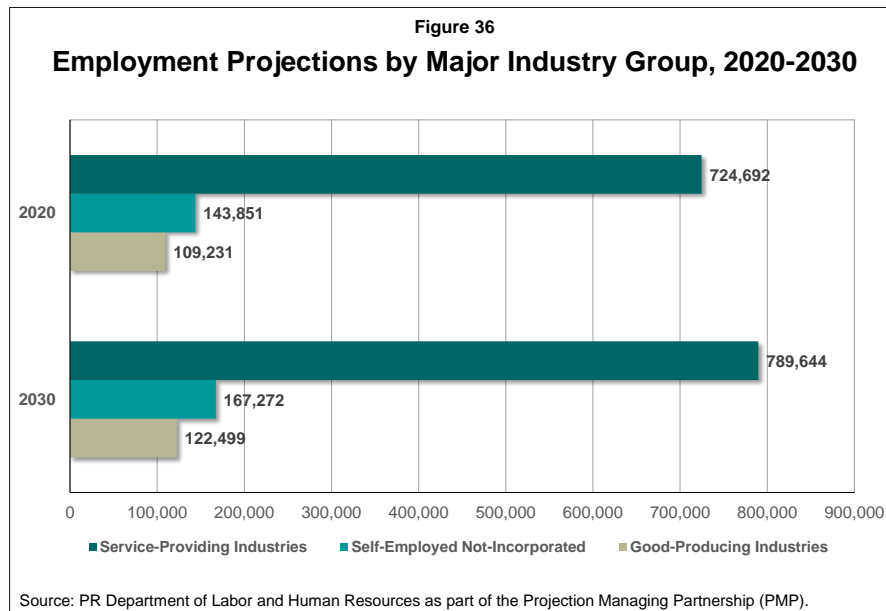
The vacancy rate refers to the number of jobs vacant that were available at time the questionnaire was completed, as a percent of the total employment, was 9.9%. This rate reflected a notable increase of 5.6 percentage points when compared to the previous year (4.3%). Of the total of employers that answered the questionnaire, 26.0% informed that they had vacant jobs compared to 15.2% previous year; and of these, 84.4% found difficulty in trying to fill them compared to 69.0% in 2020.

The highest vacancy rate was in Utilities industry with 29.7%, followed by Accommodation and Food Service with 27.6%. Among the establishments that reported that had vacant jobs, the industries of Agriculture and Mining (43.7%) and Retail Sales (39.8%) registered the highest percentage rate of new vacant jobs. During the previous year, the industries with the highest percentage rate of new jobs were Professional, Scientific, and Technical and Construction.

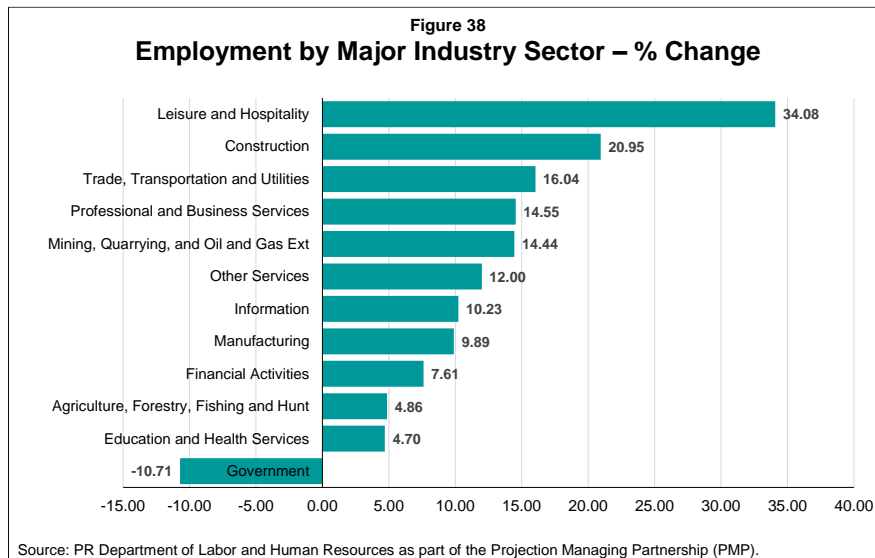
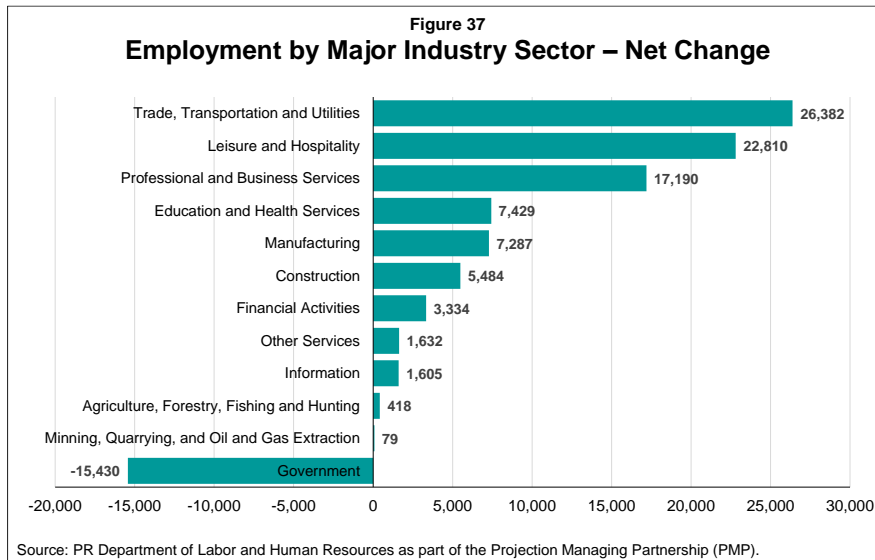
IX. Long Term Industry Projections 2020 - 2030

A. Employment by Industry

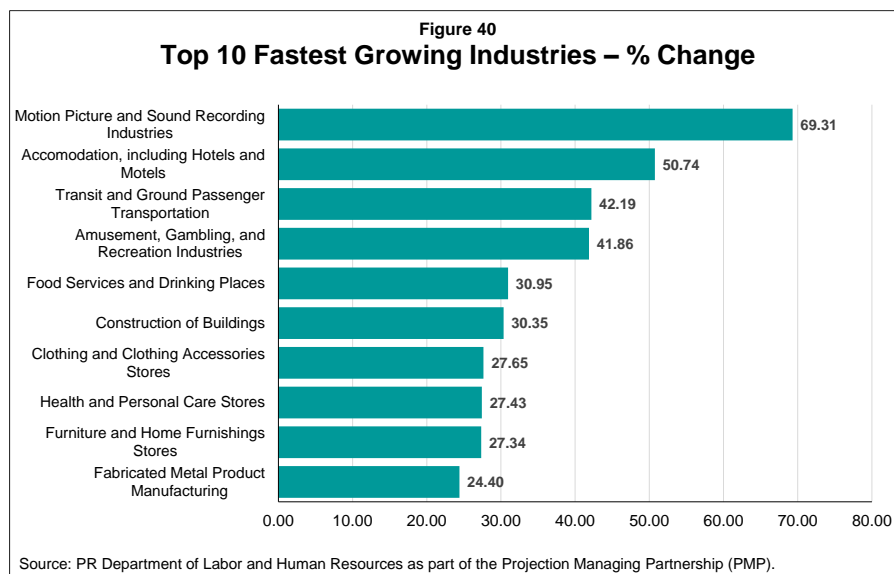
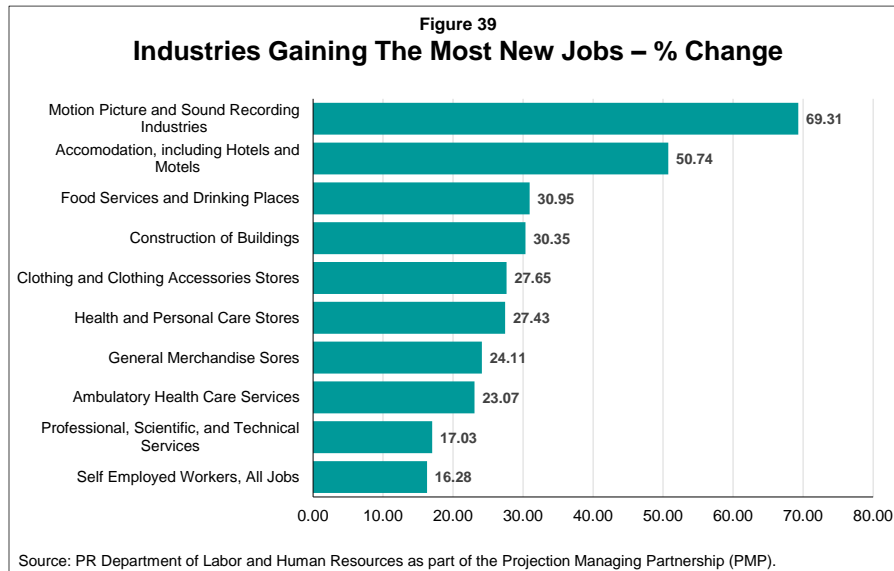
Employment by industry is projected to rise in 101,641 jobs or 10.4% over the 2020-2030 decade. This increase is explained mainly by the net growth of 64,952 jobs in the Service-Providing industries and 13,268 jobs in Good-Producing Industries. The Self-Employment Not-Incorporated is expected to add 23,421 jobs in the mentioned period (Figure 36). Among the Service-Providing industries sector the highest net rises are, Trade, Transportation and Utilities, 26,382; Leisure and Hospitality, 22,810; and Professional and Business Services, 17,190. Among the Good-Producing Industries sector the highest net increases in employment are, Manufacturing, 7,287; Construction, 5,484; and, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, 418.



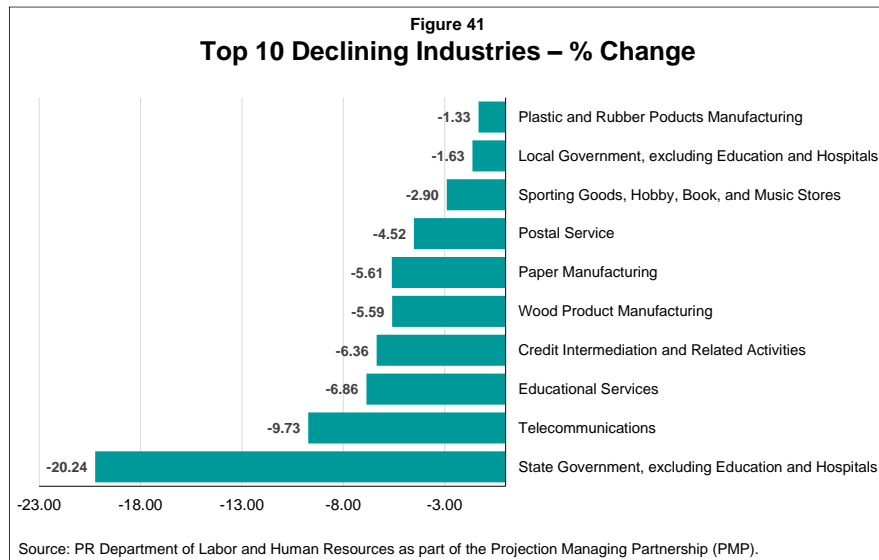
The industry employment projections for 2020-2030 shows that the sectors with the highest gain in employment in net terms are, Trade, Transportation and Utility, 26,382; Total Self-Employed not incorporated, 23,421; Leisure and Hospitality, 22,810; Professional and Business Services, 17,190; and, Education and Health Services, 7,429. The only sector with expected job loss is Government with -15,430 (Figure 37). In percentage rate terms, the sectors of Leisure and Hospitality with 34.08%, Construction, 20.95%; and, Trade, Transportation and Utility, 16.04% represented the highest rates in terms of employment by major industry sector (Figure 38).



The industries that are expected to add more jobs between 2020 and 2030 are, Motion Picture and Sound Recording, 69.31%; Accommodation, including Hotels and Motels, 50.74%; and, Food Services and Drinking Places, 30.95%. Self-Employed workers will increase by 16.28% (Figure 39). The top three fastest growing industries for the mentioned period are, Motion Picture and Sound Recording, 69.31%; Accommodation, including Hotels and Motels, 50.74% and, Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation, 42.19%. In this occasion, Food Services and Drinking Places ranked in the fifth place (Figure 40).

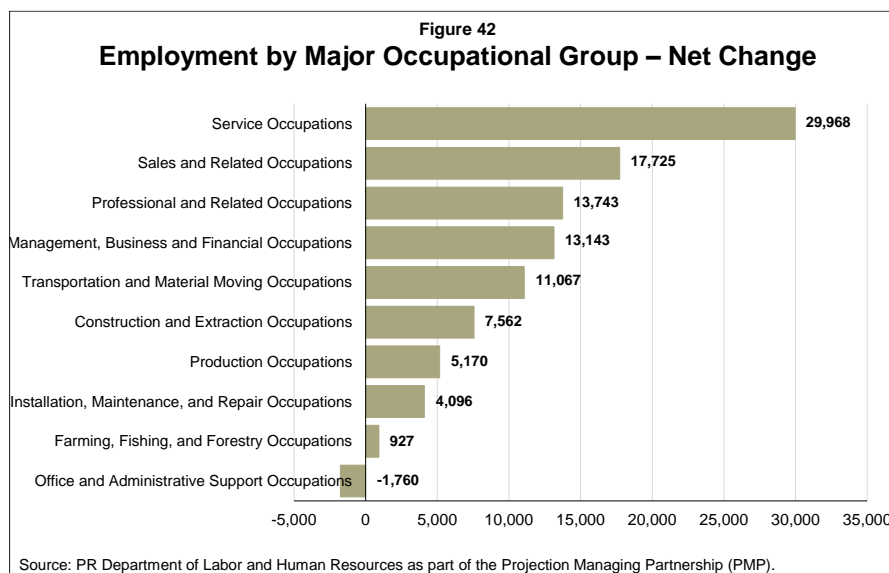


In general, the most declining industries for the 2020-2030 period are related mainly to Manufacturing and Government sectors (Figure 41).

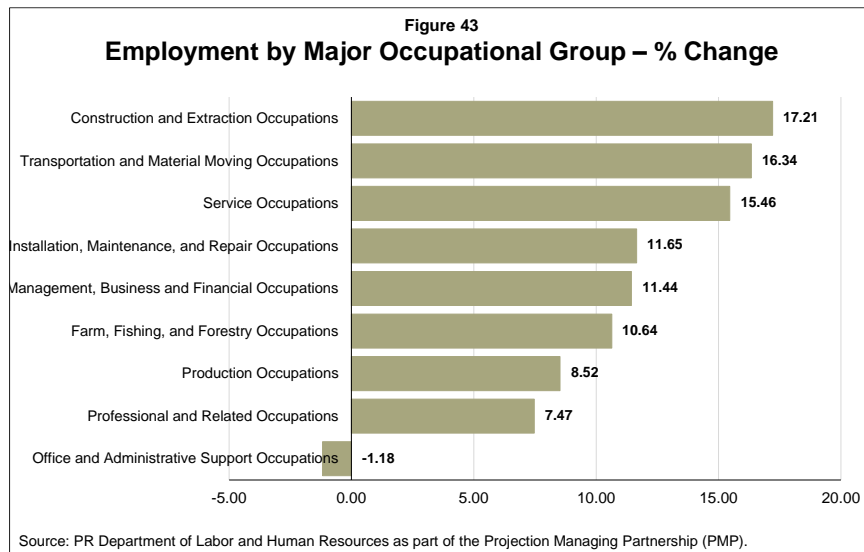


B. Employment by Occupation

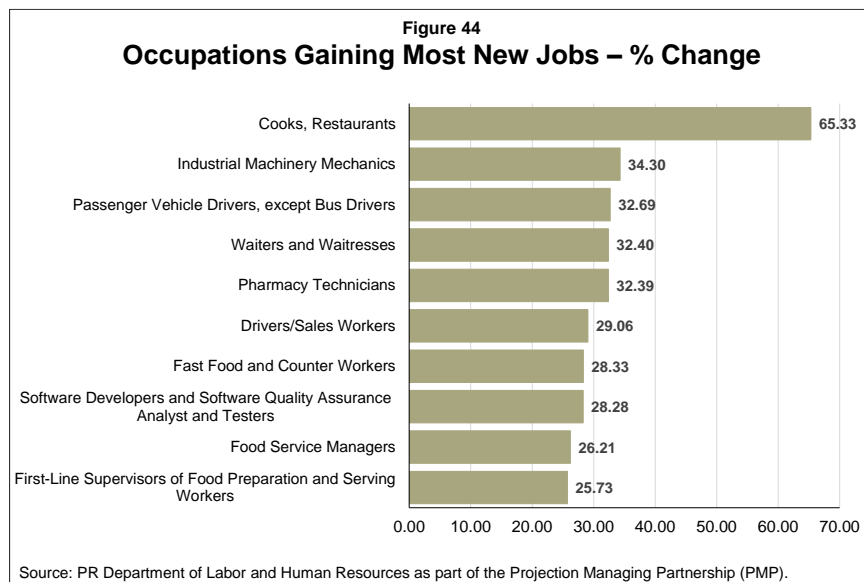
The estimated net change in employment refers to the number of new jobs expected to be added for each major occupational group between 2020-2030 periods. The Service Occupation represents the group with the highest increase with 29,968 jobs. Following, Sales and Related Occupations, and Professional and Related Occupation with, 17,725 and 13,743, respectively (Figure 42).



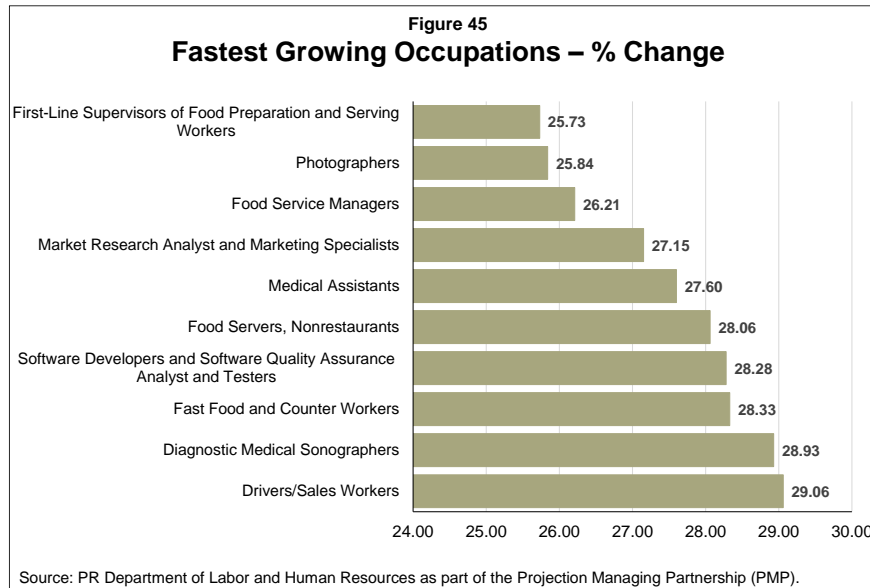
In percentage rate terms the sector of Construction and Extraction Occupations with 17.21%; Transportation and Material Moving Occupations, 16.34%; and, Service Occupations, 15.46% reported the highest changes for 2020-2030 period (Figure 43).



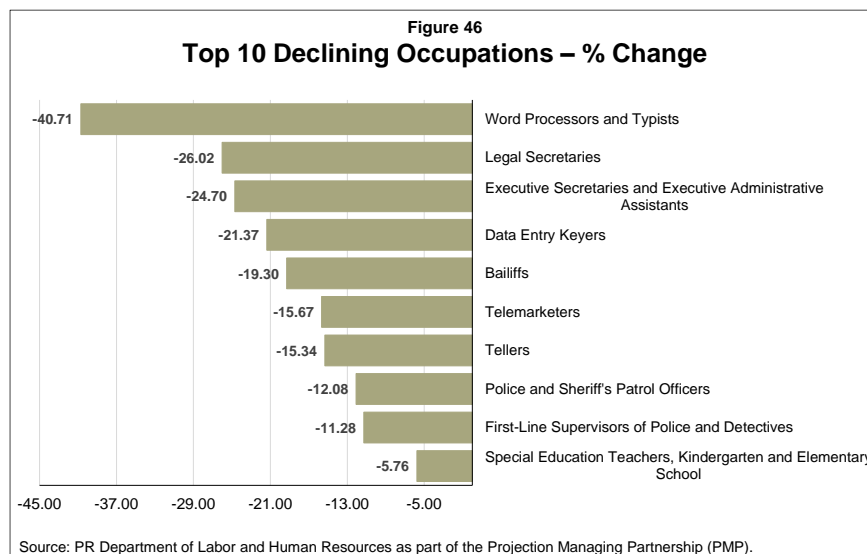
The first three projected percentage change rate with most new jobs expected for 2020-2030 period are, Cooks with 65.33%; Industrial Machinery Mechanics, 34.30%; and Passenger Vehicle Drivers with 32.69% (Figure 44).



The higher three projected percentage change rate for 2020-2030 period for fastest growing occupations are, First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers, 25.73%; Photographers, 25.84%; and Food Service Managers, 26.21% (Figure 45).



The top three expected declining occupation for 2020-2030 period are, Word Processors and Typist with -40.71%; Legal Secretaries, -26.02%; and Executives Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants with -24.70% (Figure 46).



X. Unemployed Insurance Data

A. Weekly Claims for Unemployment Insurance Data

Unemployment Insurance weekly claims data is used to analyze current economic conditions of unemployment trends in the nation and the states. Initial claims measure emerging unemployment and continued week claims measure the number of people applying for unemployment benefits. An unemployed person files an initial claim after separation from employment. The claimant requests a basic eligibility determination for the Unemployment Insurance program. Continued week claims refer to when a person who has already filed an initial claim and experienced a week of unemployment, files a continued claim to request benefits for the week they were unemployed. Continued claims are also known as insured unemployed. For the purposes of this analysis, unemployment claims data will be presented by week during the period from February 2020, before the lockdown declared by the Government of Puerto Rico, until June 2022.

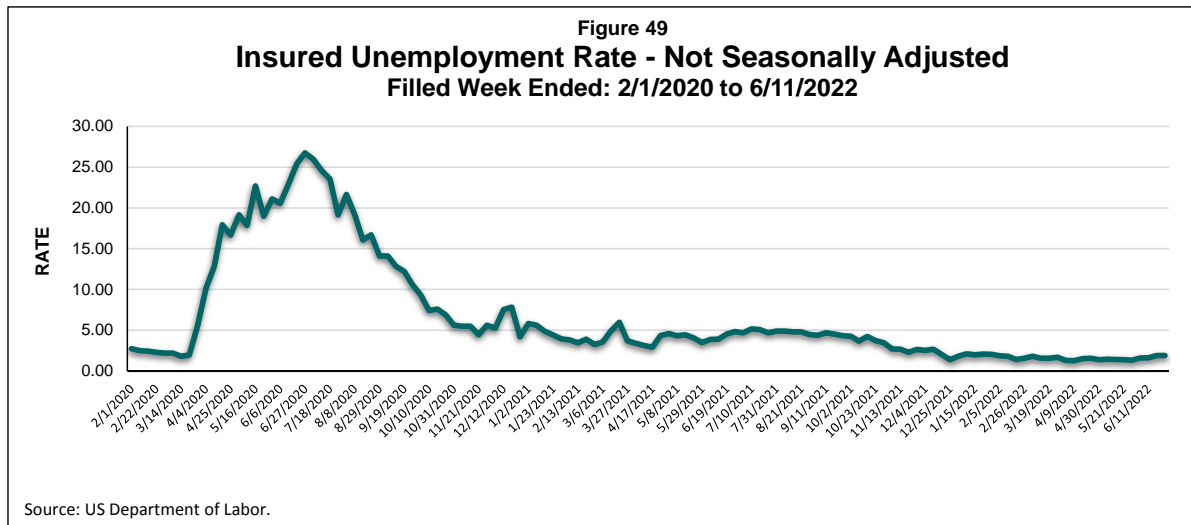
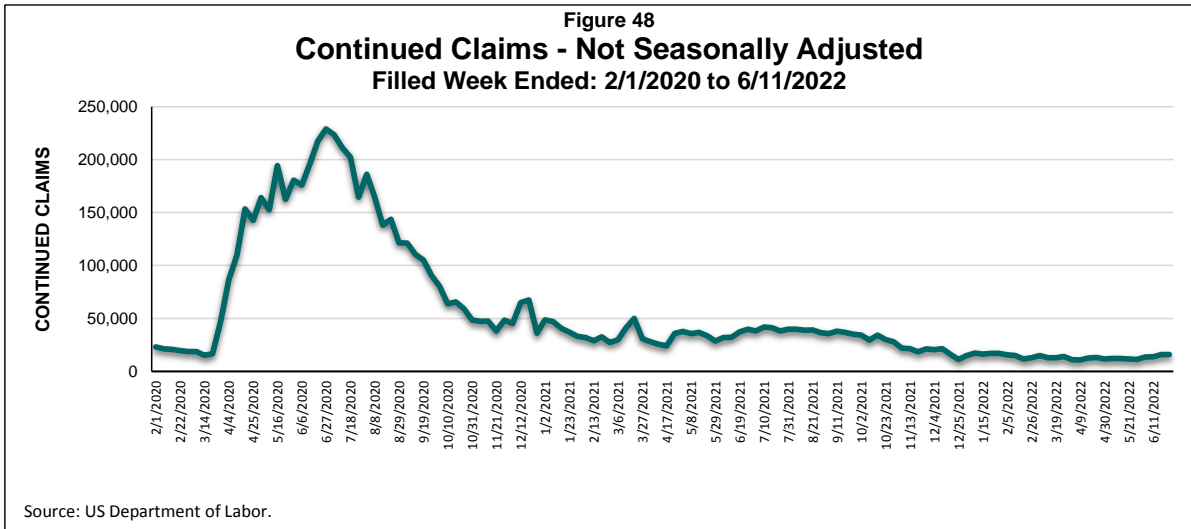
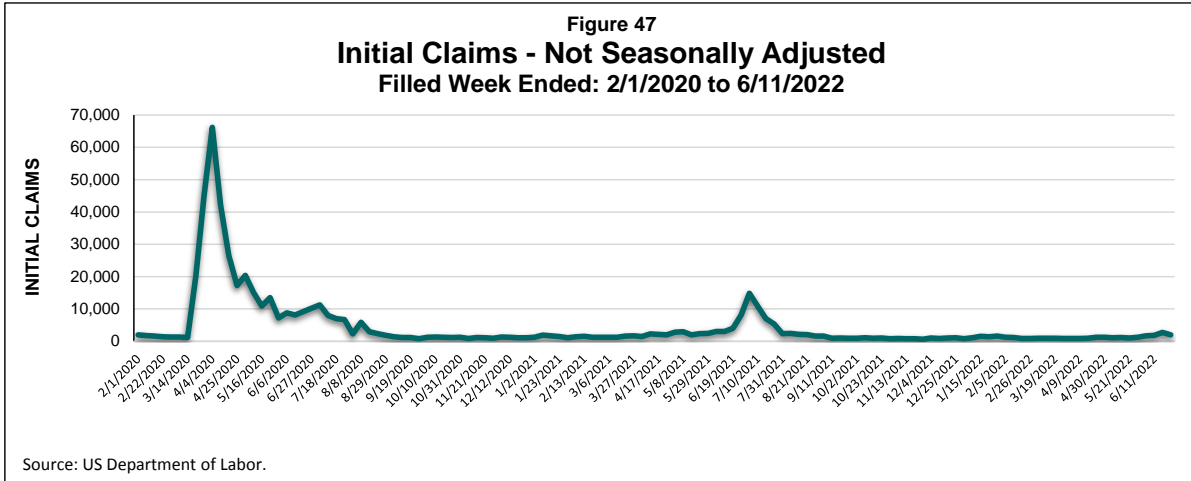
Comparing the week ending on February 29, 2020, to week ending on June 25, 2022, these are the results: initial applications increased from 1,296 to 1,985, representing an increase of 689 applications; continued claims declined from 18,657 to 15,803, meaning a decrease of 2,854 claims; and the insured unemployment rate fell from 2.19% to 1.88% or a reduction of 0.31 percentage points. The week ending on April 4, 2020, was the one during the Covid-19 pandemic that most initial claims were reported in Puerto Rico totaling 66,236. In the week ending on February 29, 2020 (before the pandemic) these claims barely reached 1,296. When comparing both periods, it reflects an increase of 64,940 claims. It should be noted that the week in which the most claims were reported after the hit of Hurricane Maria was the week ending on November 4, 2017, which registered 8,281 claims.

The week ending on June 27, 2020, was the week during the Covid-19 pandemic with the most continued claims with 229,039 claims and the highest insured unemployment rate at 26.75%. Comparing the week ending on February 29, 2020, to the week ending on June 27, 2020 (the highest week for initial claims), the results were: initial claims increased from 18,657 to 229,039, representing a rise of 210,382 claims. While the insured unemployment rate for the same period grew dramatically from 2.19% to 26.75%, an increase of 24.6 percentage points. The highest insured unemployment rates in the week ending on June 25, 2022, were recorder in New Jersey, 2.0%; California, 1.9%; Puerto Rico, 1.9%; Rhode Island, 1.6%; Pennsylvania, 1.5%; Massachusetts, 1.4%; New York, 1.4%; Alaska, 1.3%; and, Georgia, 1.3%.

Table 26
Weekly Claims for Unemployment Insurance Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

Weekly Claims	Initial Claims	Week Ending	Continued Claims	Covered Employment	Insured Unemployment Rate	Weekly Claims	Initial Claims	Week Ending	Continued Claims	Covered Employment	Insured Unemployment Rate
5/1/2021	2,777	5/1/2021	37,778	823,593	4.59	12/4/2021	999	12/4/2021	20,423	806,272	2.53
5/8/2021	2,969	5/8/2021	35,628	823,593	4.33	12/11/2021	876	12/11/2021	21,441	806,272	2.66
5/15/2021	2,024	5/15/2021	36,670	823,593	4.45	12/18/2021	1,021	12/18/2021	16,155	806,272	2.00
5/22/2021	2,367	5/22/2021	33,472	823,593	4.06	12/25/2021	1,109	12/25/2021	11,213	806,272	1.39
5/29/2021	2,469	5/29/2021	28,563	823,593	3.47	1/1/2022	780	1/1/2022	14,896	828,168	1.80
6/5/2021	3,029	6/5/2021	31,802	823,593	3.86	1/8/2022	1,076	1/8/2022	17,287	828,168	2.09
6/12/2021	3,074	6/12/2021	32,108	823,593	3.90	1/15/2022	1,549	1/15/2022	16,342	828,168	1.97
6/19/2021	4,028	6/19/2021	37,230	823,593	4.52	1/22/2022	1,371	1/22/2022	17,089	828,168	2.06
6/26/2021	8,126	6/26/2021	39,700	823,593	4.82	1/29/2022	1,586	1/29/2022	16,903	828,168	2.04
7/3/2021	14,848	7/3/2021	38,192	813,687	4.69	2/5/2022	1,243	2/5/2022	15,494	828,168	1.87
7/10/2021	10914	7/10/2021	41,952	813,687	5.16	2/12/2022	1,152	2/12/2022	14,959	828,168	1.81
7/17/2021	7010	7/17/2021	41,252	813,687	5.07	2/19/2022	865	2/19/2022	11,645	828,168	1.41
7/24/2021	5367	7/24/2021	38,049	813,687	4.68	2/26/2022	842	2/26/2022	12,816	828,168	1.55
7/31/2021	2,388	7/31/2021	39,899	813,687	4.90	3/5/2022	937	3/5/2022	14,887	828,168	1.80
8/7/2021	2,459	8/7/2021	39,749	813,687	4.89	3/12/2022	936	3/12/2022	12,830	828,168	1.55
8/14/2021	2,132	8/14/2021	38,962	813,687	4.79	3/19/2022	909	3/19/2022	12,857	828,168	1.55
8/21/2021	2,095	8/21/2021	39,177	813,687	4.81	3/26/2022	841	3/26/2022	13,983	828,168	1.69
8/28/2021	1,637	8/28/2021	36,453	813,687	4.48	4/2/2022	892	4/2/2022	10,931	842,755	1.30
9/4/2021	1,638	9/4/2021	35,635	813,687	4.38	4/9/2022	866	4/9/2022	10,686	842,755	1.27
9/11/2021	917	9/11/2021	38,011	813,687	4.67	4/16/2022	916	4/16/2022	12,685	842,755	1.51
9/18/2021	1041	9/18/2021	36,799	813,687	4.52	4/23/2022	1,224	4/23/2022	13,168	842,755	1.56
9/25/2021	970	9/25/2021	35,223	813,687	4.33	4/30/2022	1,212	4/30/2022	11,591	842,755	1.38
10/2/2021	910	10/2/2021	34,291	806,272	4.25	5/7/2022	1,099	5/7/2022	12,033	842,755	1.43
10/9/2021	1,092	10/9/2021	29,625	806,272	3.67	5/14/2022	1,157	5/14/2022	12,007	842,755	1.42
10/16/2021	920	10/16/2021	34,151	806,272	4.24	5/21/2022	1,046	5/21/2022	11,646	842,755	1.38
10/23/2021	1,000	10/23/2021	30,000	806,272	3.72	5/28/2022	1,234	5/28/2022	11,207	842,755	1.33
10/30/2021	820	10/30/2021	27,851	806,272	3.45	6/4/2022	1,676	6/4/2022	13,518	842,755	1.60
11/6/2021	879	11/6/2021	21,802	806,272	2.70	6/11/2022	1,870	6/11/2022	13,687	842,755	1.62
11/13/2021	781	11/13/2021	21,408	806,272	2.66	6/18/2022	2,730	6/18/2022	15,915	842,755	1.89
11/20/2021	766	11/20/2021	18,306	806,272	2.27	6/25/2022	1,985	6/25/2022	15,803	842,755	1.88
11/27/2021	646	11/27/2021	21,278	806,272	2.64						

Source: US Department of Labor.



B. Characteristics of the Unemployment Insurance Claimants

The total number of unemployment insurance claimants had a net decrease of 47,066 in FY 2022. The gender distribution revealed that 56.5% of claimants were women and 43.5% were men. In FY 2021 women represented 49.5% of total claimants and men, 50.5%.

Table 27
Unemployment Insurance Claimants - Puerto Rico
Average FY 2021 - 2022

FY 2022			FY 2021			Net Change		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4,576	5,953	10,529	29,113	28,482	57,595	-24,537	-22,529	-47,066

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Research and Statistics Division.

Related to age group for both sexes, claimants between 25 to 34 years were the most significant group representing 27.9% for the FY 2022 (from 27.2% in FY 2021). It was followed by the 35 to 44 age group representing 25.9% of all claimants (24.8% in FY 2021). The group with the smallest representation was 65 years or more with 3.2%, same proportion as the previous year (Table 28).

Table 28
Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Age Group - Puerto Rico
Average FY 2021 - 2022

Age Group	FY 2022	FY 2021	Net Change
Total	10,528	57,595	-47,066
<22	381	3,514	-3,133
22-24	698	4,650	-3,952
25-34	2,938	15,661	-12,723
35-44	2,725	14,291	-11,566
45-54	2,143	10,994	-8,851
55-59	801	4,019	-3,218
60-64	505	2,463	-1,957
>65	337	1,834	-1,497
N/A	1	169	-168

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Research and Statistics Division.

The industry sector that reported the greatest loss of workers in FY 2022 was Administrative and Support and Waste Management representing 12.2% of all industries (6.0% percent in FY 2021). Retail Trade and Manufacturing sectors had a proportion of 11.7% and 10.9%, respectively (Table 29).

Table 29
Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Industry - Puerto Rico
Average FY 2021 - 2022

Industrial Sector	FY 2022	FY 2021	Net Change
Total	10,529	57,595	-47,066
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	252	525	-273
Mining	5	16	-11
Electric Power, Water and Gas	14	11	4
Construction	685	1,903	-1,218
Manufacturing	1,144	2,355	-1,212
Wholesale Trade	260	818	-559
Retail Trade	1,237	4,249	-3,012
Transportation and Warehousing	182	892	-710
Information	108	634	-526
Finance and Insurance	252	595	-343
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	182	635	-453
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	478	1,391	-6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	26	68	-41
Adm. and Support and Waste Management	1,281	3,456	-2,175
Educational Services	1,010	2,516	-1,506
Health Care and Social Assistance	750	2,433	-1,684
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	50	423	-19
Accommodation and Food Services	715	5,095	-4,380
Other Services, except Public Administration	223	914	-169
Public Administration	735	1,199	308
N/A	941	27,467	-27,467

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Research and Statistics Division.

The occupations that had higher job losses in FY 2022 were Office and Administrative Support with 788; Production, 778; and, Sales, 502 (Table 30).

Table 30
Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Occupation - Puerto Rico
Average FY 2021 - 2022

Occupational Category	FY 2022	FY 2021	Net Change
Total	10,528	57,595	-47,066
Managerial	279	772	-493
Commercial and Financial Operations	90	210	-121
Mathematical and Computer Science	74	87	-14
Architecture and Engineering	52	109	-57
Biological, Physics and Social Sciences	18	48	-30
Community and Social Services	69	152	-83
Law	11	43	-32
Education, Training and Library Sciences	705	1,422	-717
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Broadcast Media	48	226	-178
Professionals and Technical Health Care	134	376	-242
Health Care Support	147	363	-216
Protection Services	108	300	-191
Food Preparation and Service	302	1,607	-1,306
Cleaning and Maintenance of Buildings and Green Areas	218	567	-350
Personal Care and Service	79	294	-215
Sales	502	1,600	-1,098
Office and Administrative Support	788	1,903	-1,115
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	159	309	-150
Construction and Extraction	246	615	-369
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	149	492	-344
Production	778	1,467	-689
Transport and Transfer of Materials	151	595	-445
Military	14	15	-1
N/A	5,410	44,023	-38,613

Source: PR Department of Labor and Human Resources. Research and Statistics Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
AND HUMAN RESOURCES



Gabriel Maldonado-González
Secretary of Labor

PR Bureau of Labor Statistics
Prudencio Rivera Martínez Building
17th & 11th Floors
505 Muñoz Rivera Ave.
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918
Phone: 787.754.5300 Ext. 3000
Email: epares@trabajo.pr.gov
Facebook: [mercadolaboraldtrh](https://www.facebook.com/mercadolaboraldtrh)

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