

REPORT

FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF HURRICANE MARIA SERIES



**DAMAYRA FIGUEROA-LAZU
JENNIFER HINOJOSA**

SEPTEMBER 2021

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INTRODUCTION

For the fourth anniversary of Hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College has prepared a new report focusing on questions of social vulnerability. We have focused specifically on aging and disabled populations to help better understand how these groups are disproportionately impacted by disasters like Hurricane Maria, the 2020 earthquakes, power outages, flooding, and the COVID-19 pandemic. These events have had a compounding mental, physical, and socioeconomic effect on vulnerable populations like the elderly and the disabled.



FOUR YEAR REPORT TIMELINE

The following timeline offers a glimpse at important events that took place during the fourth year since hurricane Maria. To view previous timelines see: One Year Report, Two Year Report, and Three Year Report.



11/7/20



(Ramón "Tonito" Zayas via El Nuevo Dia)

Pedro Pierluisi won the 2020 gubernatorial election with 32.93% of the votes, representing the most divided electorate in Puerto Rican election history. Third party candidates amassed more than a third of the vote, including two emergent, status-neutral parties: the Christian conservative Proyecto Dignidad and the progressive Movimiento Victoria Ciudadana. The election had a record-low turnout of 55% in gubernatorial elections.

2020

2/26/21



Hunter College President Jennifer J. Raab announced Dr. Yarimar Bonilla's appointment as Interim Director of The Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter/CUNY. Going into effect on June 30th, Dr. Bonilla became the first woman director of CENTRO.

2021

1/25/21

Executive Order OE-2021-013 issued, mandating the declaration of a state of emergency in response to a surge in gender violence in the island.



Cris Seda Chabrier / Instagram: cris.seda

3/2/21

On the 104th anniversary of the Jones Act, the Puerto Rico Statehood Admission Act was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. The bill sought to establish mechanisms for Puerto Rico's admission to the Union, and for the election of federal senators and representatives.



Patrick Semansky

FOUR YEAR REPORT TIMELINE

3/8/21



Cris Seda Chabrier / Instagram: crisseda

International Women's Day march held from Plaza Colon to the Capitol. Organized by La Colectiva Feminista en Construcción, the march concluded with a Pasarela Combativa in front of the Capitol.

3/27/21



(El Nuevo Dia)

Two protesters were arrested in Culebra in demonstrations against the Maritime Transport Authority's quality of ferry services.

4/14/21

Keishla Rodríguez Ortiz, a 27-year-old pregnant woman, was brutally murdered by the married father of her unborn child, Puerto Rican boxer Félix Verdejo Sánchez. This same day, Andrea Ruiz Costas, a 35-year-old woman, was murdered by her ex-partner, Miguel Ocasio Santiago. Andrea had previously sought a restraining order against her ex-partner multiple times, but was denied by the court.

Cris Seda Chabrier / Instagram: crisseda



2021

2021

3/18/21



luisalcala del olmo

The Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act was introduced in both chambers of Congress. The bill called for the creation of a democratically-elected Status-Convention to propose non-territorial self-determination options.

4/14/21

The House Committee on Natural Resources held hearings on the two bills concerning Puerto Rico's status that were introduced on March 2021.



5/2/21 - 5/7/21



Cris Seda Chabrier / Instagram: crisseda

Following the femicides of Andrea Ruiz and Keishla Rodríguez, feminist organizations such as Con(Sentimiento) and La Colectiva Feminista en Construcción called for, and organized demonstrations in front of the Fortaleza, the Department of Justice, the Puerto Rico Police Department Headquarters, and in front of over 25 townhalls to protest the state's inaction on gender violence.

FOUR YEAR REPORT TIMELINE

6/1/21



Cris Seda Chabrier / Instagram: cris.seda

Private company Luma Energy took over the transmission and distribution of energy from the public Electric Energy Authority (AEE). Luma pledged itself to modernize the island's energy grid to provide more reliable service during the company's 15-year contract. The transition faced fierce opposition from the electrical workers union (UTIER) and other syndicates.

6/16/21



Second hearing is held by the House Committee on Natural Resources on the Puerto Rico Statehood Act, and the Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act.

8/4/21



El Nuevo Dia

The Puerto Rico Planning Board ordered the cessation of the construction of a swimming pool at Rincon condominium "Sol y Playa" that lay within the protected terrestrial-maritime zone. Protesters had been staging demonstrations for weeks given that multiple endangered hawksbill sea turtles had been spotted nesting around, and within the site.

8/14/21



(PR for the Family) (Facebook)

Thousands marched from the Capitol to the Fortaleza against the implementation of a gender perspective in the public education curriculum, as mandated by the Governor. The rally was organized primarily by the National Episcopalian Conference (CEP), and other religious organizations.

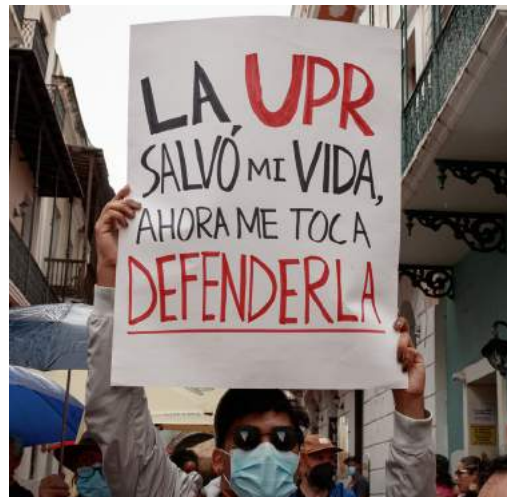
2021

2021

6/11/21

Protesters marched from the Capitol to the Fortaleza against the Fiscal Oversight Board's Fiscal Plan, which set out to cut \$94 million from the University of Puerto Rico in 2021.

Cris Seda Chabrier / Instagram: cris.seda



7/21/21



Vanessa Serra Diaz El Nuevo Dia

The Broad Front of Truckers went on strike over the Financial Oversight and Management Board's decision to halt the implementation of higher rates for haulage. The strike lasted for two days, and was finalized after the Governor's office agreed to set the proposed rates.

8/6/21

The U.S. Department of Justice charged three men with hate crimes against Alexa Negrón Luciano, a transgender woman who was murdered in February 2020.



El Nuevo Dia

9/2/21

Three months after lifting the COVID-19 curfew, the Governor issued Executive Order 2021-065, reinstating COVID-19 restrictions.



El Nuevo Dia

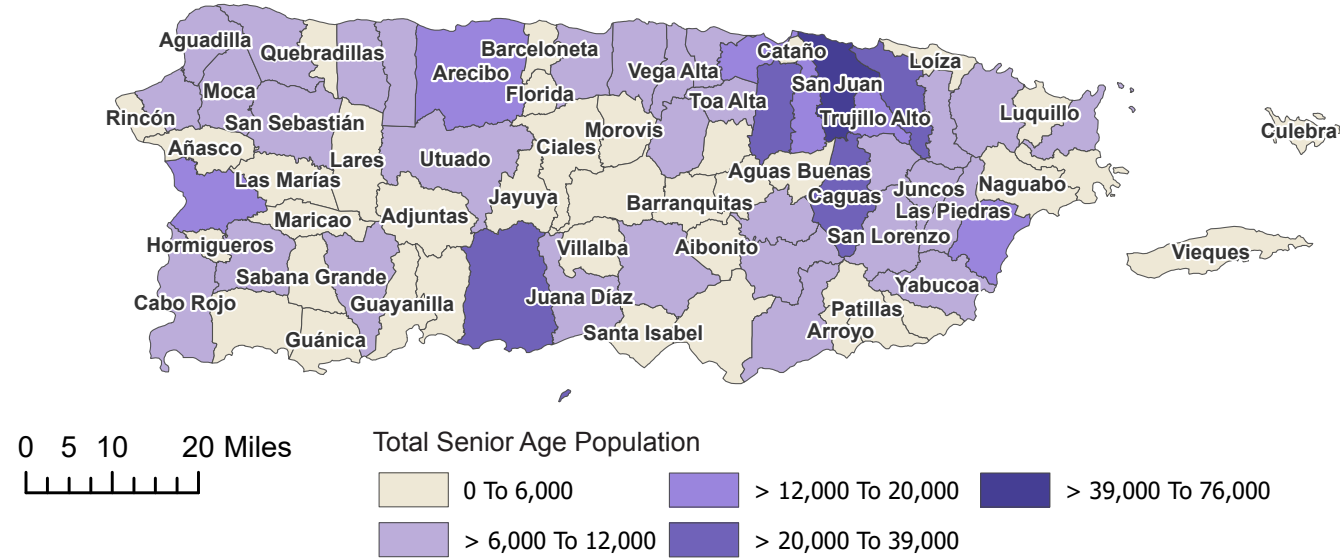
AGING POPULATION ANALYSIS

In 2020, seniors made up 22% of Puerto Rico's overall population compared to 20% in 2017. Between 2017 and 2020 the senior age population increased by 6 percent going from 654,786 to 696,817. This means there were about 40,000 more seniors (65 years and older) in 2020 compared to 2017. A combination of lower fertility, higher life expectancy, and out-migration among young adults have led to the rapid growth of the older population in Puerto Rico. Efforts to understand and respond to demographic challenges such as the growing aging population in Puerto Rico, can help prepare communities, especially those experiencing a growth among the senior age population.



FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF HURRICANE MARIA SERIES: AGING POPULATION

Figure 1. Senior Age Population (65+) by County, 2020



Spatial Distribution of Senior Age Population

Senior Age Population (65+) by County Level

As shown in figure 1, the majority of the senior age population (65 years and over) resides in municipalities within the San Juan metropolitan area. The municipalities with the largest senior age populations are San Juan (75,993) followed by Bayamón (38,666) and Carolina (34,465). Outside of the San Juan area Ponce (30,688), and Caguas (26,601) are among the 5 municipalities with the largest senior age population. On the other hand, Culebra (410), Maricao (1,252), Las Marías (1,757), Vieques (1,976), and Florida (2,263) were the municipalities with the least number of senior citizen residents in 2020.

Since Hurricane Maria, the senior age population grew across all municipalities, with the exception of Fajardo between 2017 and 2020. There are about 40,000 more seniors (65 years and older) in 2020 compared to 2017. During this period, the following municipalities: Toa Alta, Barranquitas, Las Piedras, Morovis experienced a +14% percent change of seniors. Naranjito, Maricao, and Culebra showed a +13% percent change and Gurabo, Loiza, Aguada, Yabucoa showed a +12% population growth among the senior age population between 2017 and 2020.

Spatial Distribution of Senior Age Population

In terms of absolute change, municipalities with the largest population density, such as San Juan, experienced a percentage change of 4% with a addition of 2,691 senior residents from 2017 to 2020, followed by Ponce, with a 5% change- a gain of 1,474 senior residents-; Toa Alta, with a 14% change- a gain of 1,397-; and Guaynabo, with a 7% change- a gain of 1,360 senior residents. Migration is the greatest driver of population loss in Puerto Rico's largest urban municipalities.

As shown in figure 4, the senior age population is highly concentrated within urban municipalities of the San Juan metropolitan area. Barrios like Santurce (13,159), Sabana Abajo (10,868), Sabana Seca (9,544), Sabana Llana Sur (8,895), and Gobernador Piñero (8,596) are among the most populated senior age residents in Puerto Rico (see figure 4). Ponce's Canas barrio (4,593) followed by Canas Urbano (3,669), Playa barrio (2,817), and Machuelo Arriba barrio (2,260) are among the most populated barrios of senior residents in 2020.

In terms of absolute change, the senior age population in San Juan slightly increased from 72,093 in 2017 to 73,353, adding 1,260 senior residents in the municipality.

FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF HURRICANE MARIA SERIES: AGING POPULATION

Figure 2. Percent Change of Senior Age 2017 to 2020 by County

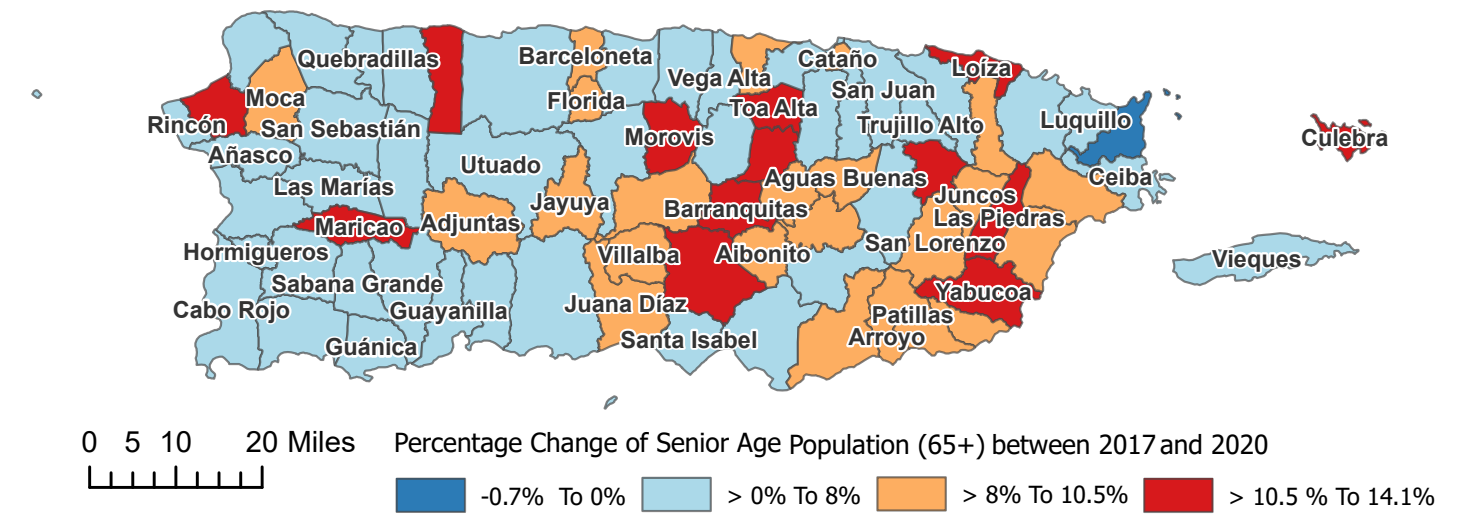
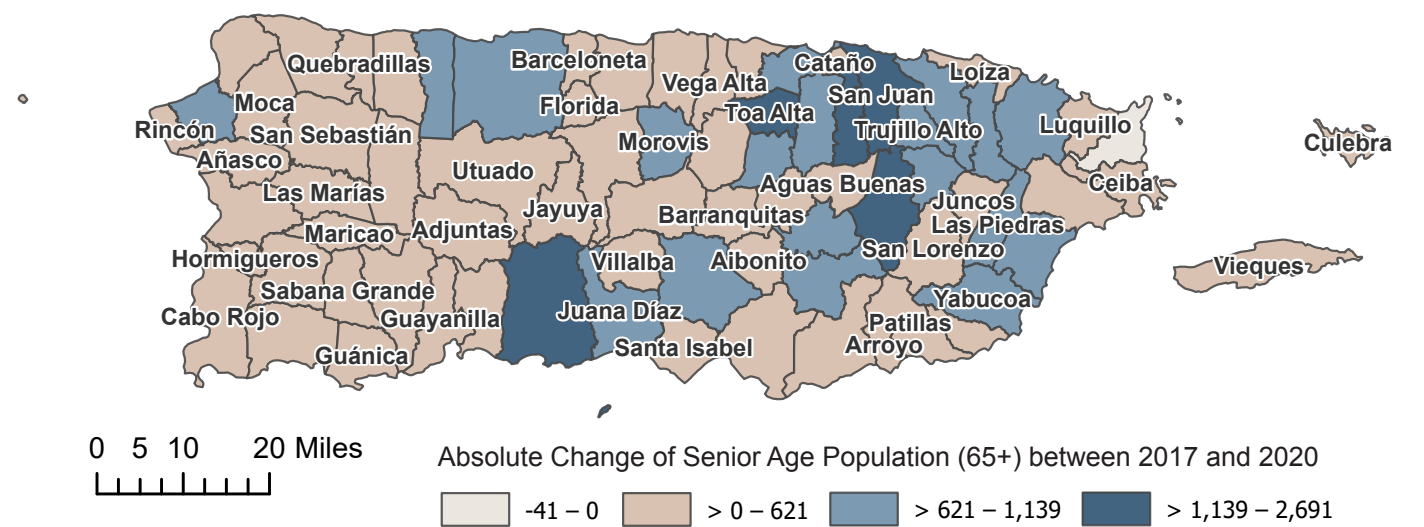


Figure 3. Absolute Change of Senior Age 2017 to 2020 by County



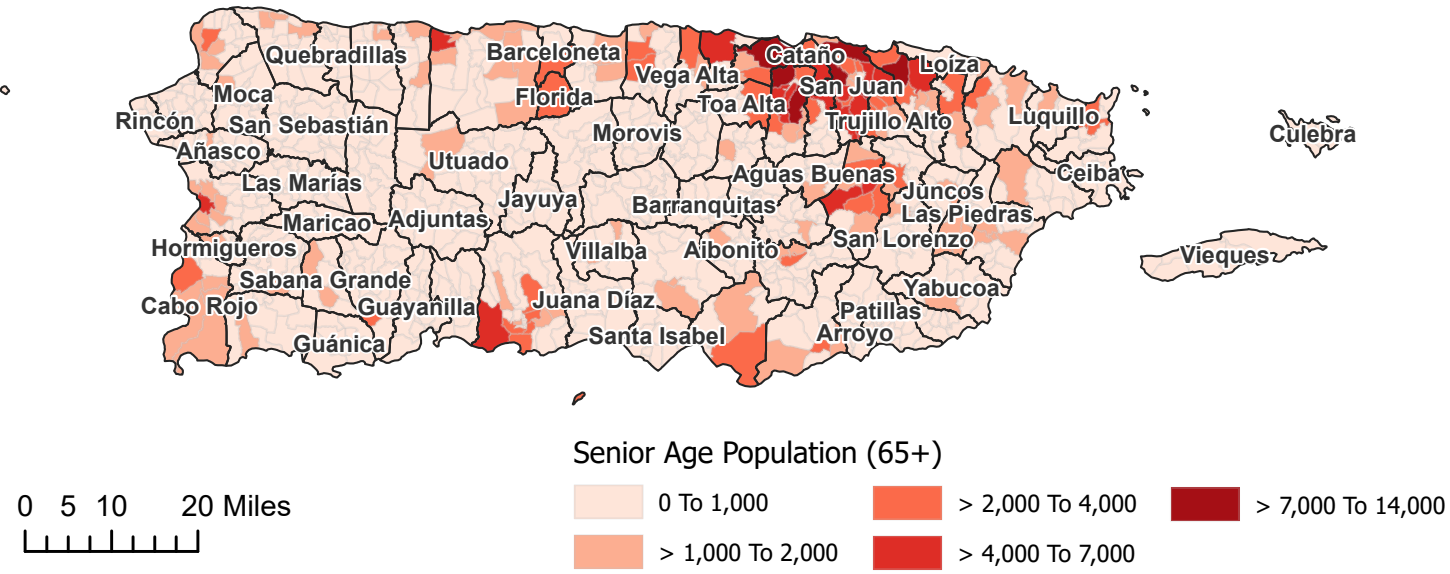
Across the 18 barrios in San Juan, Santurce contains 18% of the senior population followed by 12% in Sabana Llana Sur barrio, and 9% in the Cupey barrio (see table x). On the other hand, Hato Rey Sur, El Cinco, Tortugo, and Caimito contain a lower share of the senior residents.

As shown in Appendix A., 11 out of the 16 barrios in San Juan experienced an increase in the senior age population, 2 barrios (El Cino and Gobernador Piñero) showed no change, and 5 barrios showed a decline.

The following barrios experienced an increase in the senior age population: 18% in Quebrada Arenas, 17% in San Juan Antiguo, 14% in Universidad barrio, 13% in Sabana Llana Sur, 12% in Pueblo, 10% in Caimito, and 9% in Tortugo.

FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF HURRICANE MARIA SERIES: AGING POPULATION

Figure 4. Senior Age Population (65+) by Barrio Level



Selected Social and Economic Characteristics

Among the 696,817 seniors in Puerto Rico, more than half (53%) were aged 65 to 74. The 75 to 84 age group share of the older population was 230,538 or 33%, more than double the number and the proportion (97,098) for those 85 years and older in 2020. As shown in figure 4, the 85 years and older age group showed a percent change of 17%. The 75 to 84 year old age group showed a 11 percent change.

Poverty & Income

In 2019, at least 40% of Puerto Rico's senior age population lived below the poverty line. This represents a slight increase from 38.9% in 2017. Compared to other age groups, the 18 to 64 age group, were more likely to live in poverty than the children age (under 18) and senior age populations.

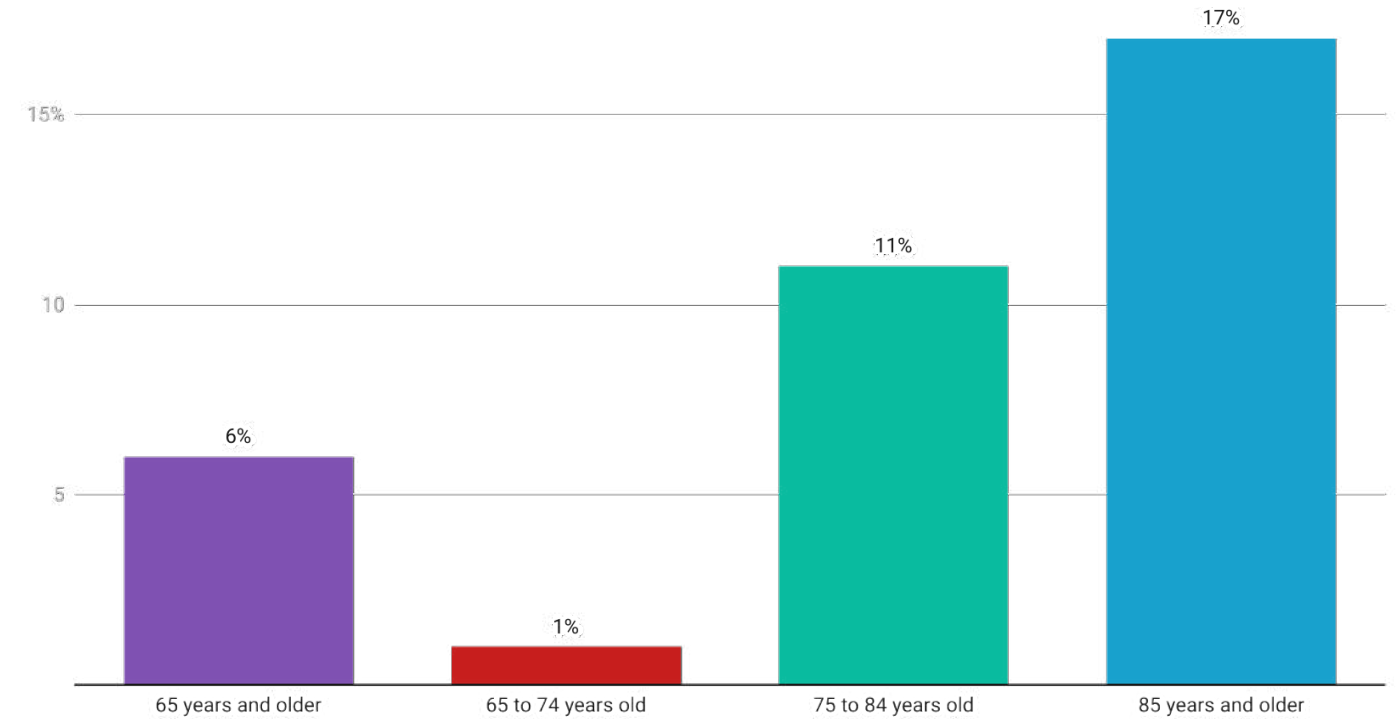
The poverty rate for all age groups, except the older population, declined from 2017 to 2019. In terms of percent change, the children's age population (under 18 years old) showed a decline in poverty by -14% from 57.8%

in 2017 to 56.8% in 2019. The 18 to 64 age group showed a decline in poverty rate as well, by -6%, from 41.9% to 40.8% in the same period. However, the older age group (65 years and over) were the only age group with a positive percentage change of those living below poverty, from 38.9% in 2017 to 40% in 2019, with 6% percent change. This may be attributed to the growing aging population in Puerto Rico.

In terms of household income in the past 12 months, Social Security was the most common form of income. In 2019, at least 85.5% of the senior age population received social security income with a median income of \$13,443. However, in 2017, only 87% of the senior age population received social security income with a median income of \$12,936. Earnings accounted for 23.8% of the senior age population with a median income of \$33,199. Those receiving Food Stamp/SNAP benefits increased from 39.7% in 2017 to 44.1% in 2019.

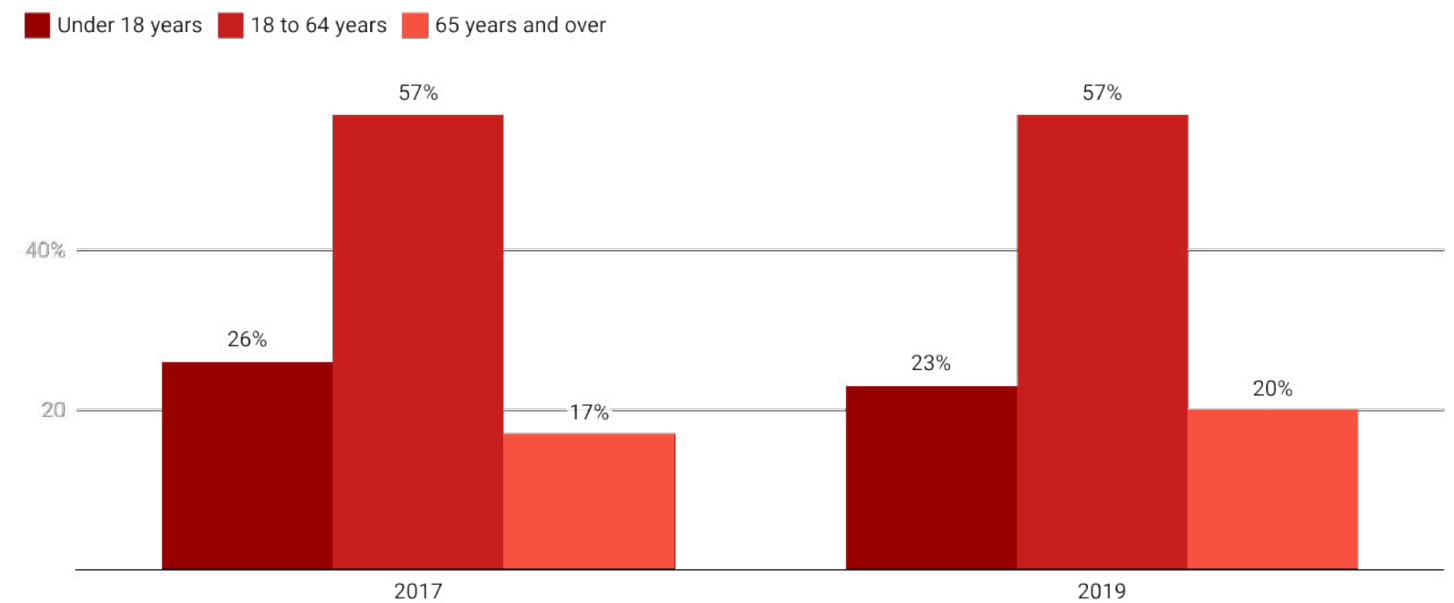
FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF HURRICANE MARIA SERIES: AGING POPULATION

Figure 5. Percentage Change of Population 65 Years and Over by Age, 2017 to 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 (5-year estimates) • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 6. Percentage of Population by Age and Living in Poverty: 2017 to 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 (5-year estimates) • Created with Datawrapper

DISABLED POPULATION ANALYSIS

In 2019, 21.6% or 684,955 individuals in Puerto Rico had some form of disability.* During post-Hurricane Maria, the executive director of the Defensoría de las Personas con Impedimentos (DPI) stated in an interview that the government of Puerto Rico did not accurately prepare for the emergency to address the needs of people with disabilities (Acevedo and Amiri 2018). Disability prevalence increases with age and in the case of Puerto Rico, the largest share of people with a disability was highest among the 75 and over age group (61.9%) followed by the '65 to 74' (36.3%), '35-64 years' (20.6%), '5 to 17 years' (11.2%), '18 to 34' (8.1%), 'under 5 years old' (0.8%) in 2019. The U.S. Census Bureau lists six forms of disabilities: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability. The highest prevalence rate in Puerto Rico was "ambulatory disability" with 12.2% in 2019, in which the person has difficulty walking or climbing stairs. 'Ambulatory difficulty' was followed by 11.5% 'with an independent living difficulty', 9.8% 'with a cognitive difficulty', 6.6% 'with a vision difficulty', 5.2% 'with a self-care difficulty', and lastly 4.4% 'with a hearing difficulty.'



* This report follows the U.S. Census Bureau's 'disability' term as impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions a person may experience in their daily lives. Forms of disability include the following: hearing disability, visual disability, cognitive disability, ambulatory disability, self-care disability, and independent living disability.

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Spatial Distribution of Disabled Population

In 2019, Guanica municipio had the highest percentage of disability at 37.5%. More than one-third of Guanica's population had a disability in 2019 and this grew from 2017 by 9.6 percent. Four municipios in Puerto Rico had a disability percentage of at least 30 percent or higher: Guanica followed by Cayey (32.5%), Aguas Buenas (31.7%), and Sabana Grande (31.6%). Only four municipios had a disability percentage of less than 10 percent: Ceiba (9.6%), Las Marias (7.9%), Maricao (7.7%), and Vieques (6.7%).

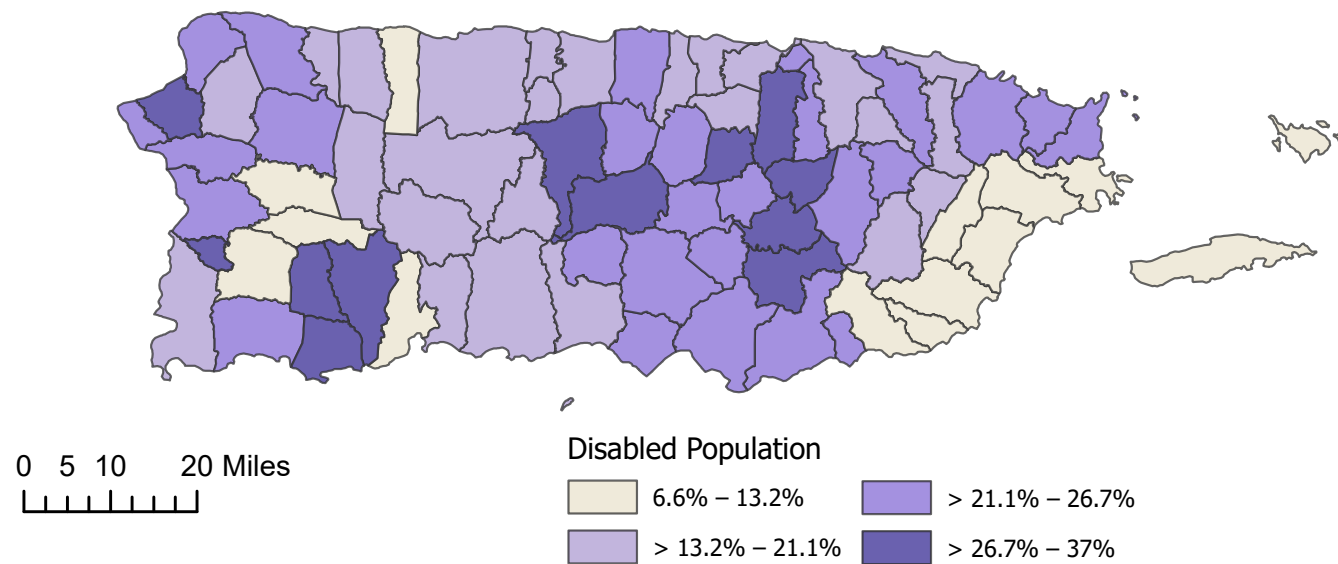
The county with the highest percent change of the disabled population, from 2017 to 2019, was Culebra. Culebra's disabled population was at 7 percent in 2017, jumping up 67.1 percent to 11.7 percent in 2019. Culebra was followed by Hatillo (36.6%), Vega Alta (27.8%), Morovis (26.8%), and Lajas (24%). The following municipios had a rate of change of 20 percent or less.

Culebra also had one of the highest percentage changes through three age groups from 2017 to 2019. From 2017 to 2019, for the age group '35 to 64 years old', Culebra's disabled population jumped 272.2 percent, from 1.8

percent in 2017 to 6.7 percent in 2019. Although the percentages are relatively small compared to other municipios the large increase of its rate of change percentage is quite drastic in 2 years. This notable increase can be seen in the two older age groups as well although not as drastic. From 2017 to 2019, Culebra also had the highest rate of changes in the '65 to 74 years old' and the '75 years and over' age groups. For the '65 to 74 years old' age group, from 2017 to 2019, Culebra's disabled population increased by 72.1 percent, from 11.1 percent in 2017 to 19.10 percent in 2019. From 2017 to 2019, for the age group '75 years and over', Culebra's disabled population increased by 51.9 percent, from 23.7 percent in 2017 to 36 percent in 2019.

Taking a closer look at the barrio level, in 2019, there were three barrios in three separate counties where 100 percent of the population is estimated to have a reported disability: Algarrobo barrio in Yauco, Juaca barrio in Jayuya county, and Collores barrio in Orocovis. However, the Algarrobo barrio in Yauco was the only one with a

Figure 1. Disabled Population by County, 2019



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massive percentage change of 120.8% from 2017 to 2019. The other two barrios had a 0 percent rate of change from 2017 to 2019 as their disabled population remained the same at 100 percent. There were 27 barrios that had over a 100 percentage change with the top 5 being the following:

Rosario Peñón barrio in San German (521.1%), Mulita Barrio in Aguas Buenas (376.4%), Torrecillas barrio in Morovis (374.2%), Playa Sardinias I barrio in Culebra (352.4%), and the Magueyes barrio in Corozal (296.4%).

Figure 2. Percent Change of Disabled Population 2017 to 2019 by County

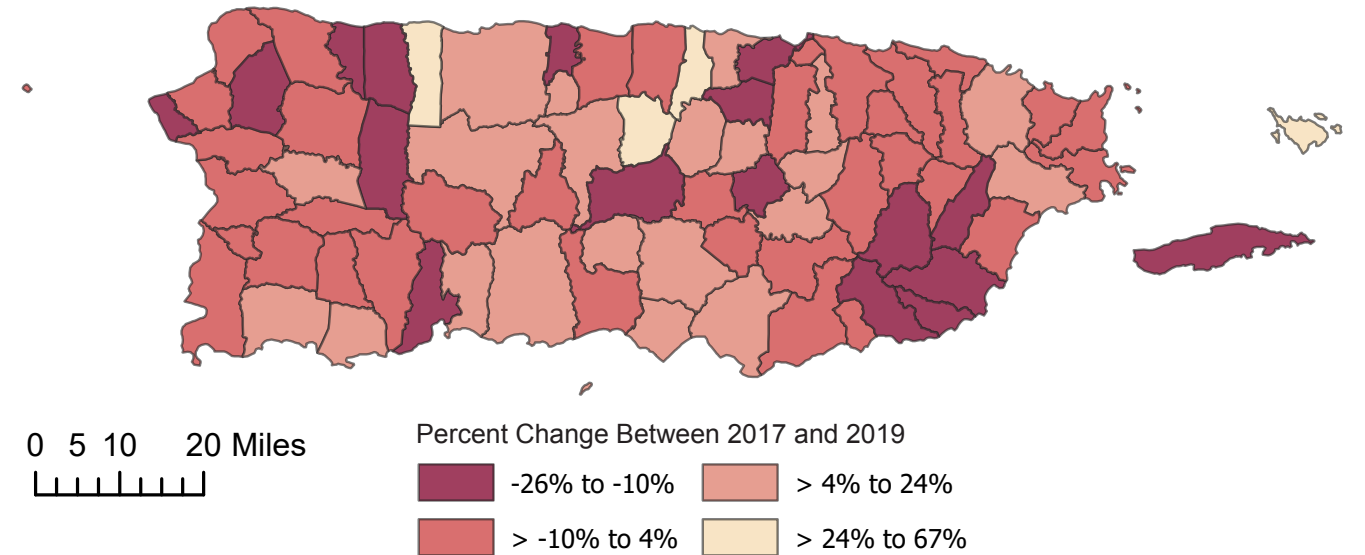
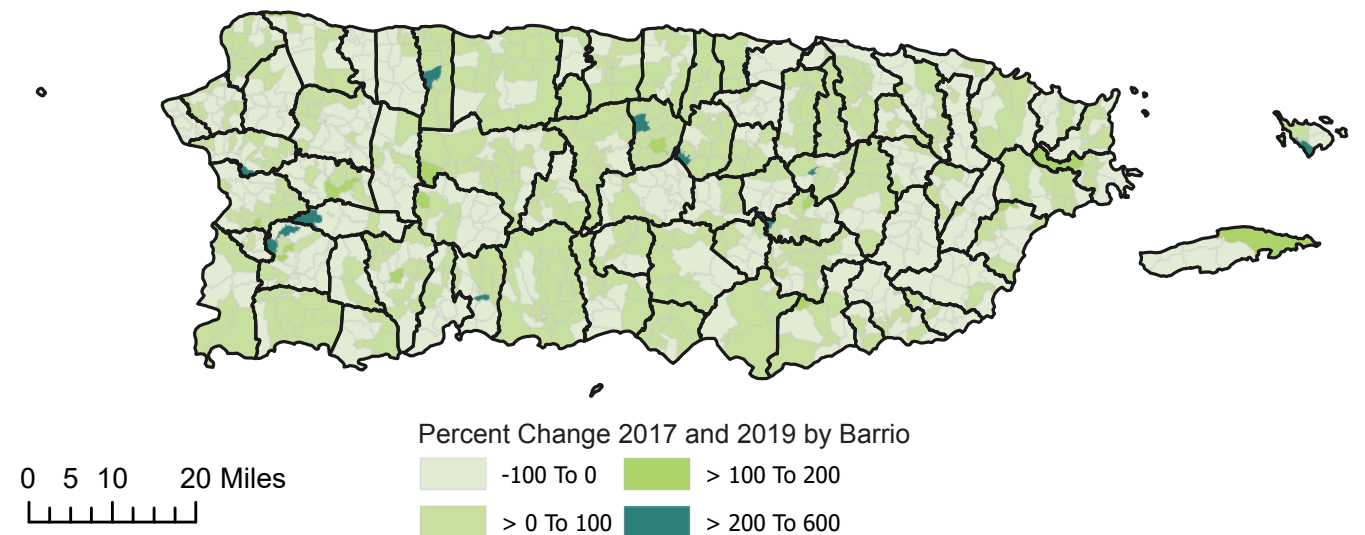


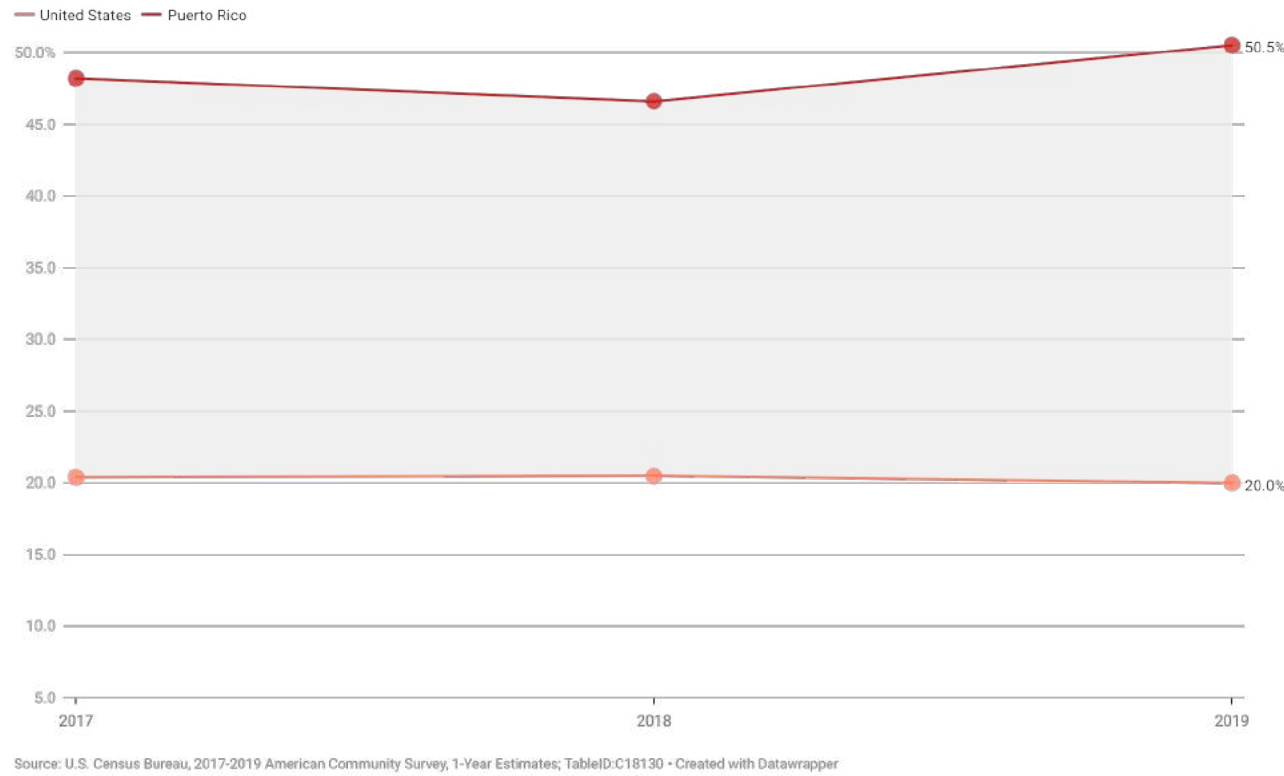
Figure 3. Percentage Change of Disabled Population by Barrio, 2017-2019



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Poverty Status

Figure 4. Disabled Population below the Poverty Level: 2017 to 2019



In 2019, half of the disabled population in Puerto Rico was living below the poverty level at 50.5%. This is significantly higher than the fifty states where only 20 percent of the disabled population is below the poverty level. Compared to the United States, where the fifty states had a decrease of -2.2 percent between 2017 and 2019, Puerto Rico's disabled population living below the poverty level increased by 4.8 percent from 20.4 percent in 2017.

Taking a look at the county level, in 2019, Adjuntas had the largest percentage of those who were disabled living below the poverty level at 66.8%, followed by Moca (64.9%), Jayuya (63.5%), Lares (62.9%), Isabela (62.6%), Lajas (61.4%), Guanica (61.4%), Comerio (60.4%), and Orocovis (60%). The following counties had a percentage of those disabled living below the poverty level below 60 percent. However, 44 counties had at least half their disabled population living below the poverty level. In addition, Vieques had the highest rate of change from 2017

to 2019 at a 50.4 percent increase. In comparison to the other municipios and their rate of changes, Vieques rate of change was notable. Vieques was followed by Naguabo (18.7%), San German (13.1%), and Manati (13.1%). The following counties had less than an 8 percent rate of change from 2017 to 2019.

Taking a closer look at barrios, in 2019, 4 barrios in Puerto Rico had 100 percent of their total population with a disability and also living below the poverty line; Guayabo Dulce barrio in Adjuntas, Piedras barrio en Cayey, Jauca barrio en Jayuya, and Rio Abajo barrio in Utuado. 100 percent of those residing in the Juaca barrio in Jayuya have a disability and are living below the poverty line therefore 100 percent of the disabled population in Juaca are living below the poverty line. Juaca barrio is followed by Algarrobo barrio in Yauco (83.1%), Purísima Concepción barrio in Las Marias (50%), Diego Hernández barrio in Yauco (48.5%), and Collores barrio in Orocovis (45.10%).

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Figure 5. Percentage Change of Disabled Population Below the Poverty Level, 2017-2019

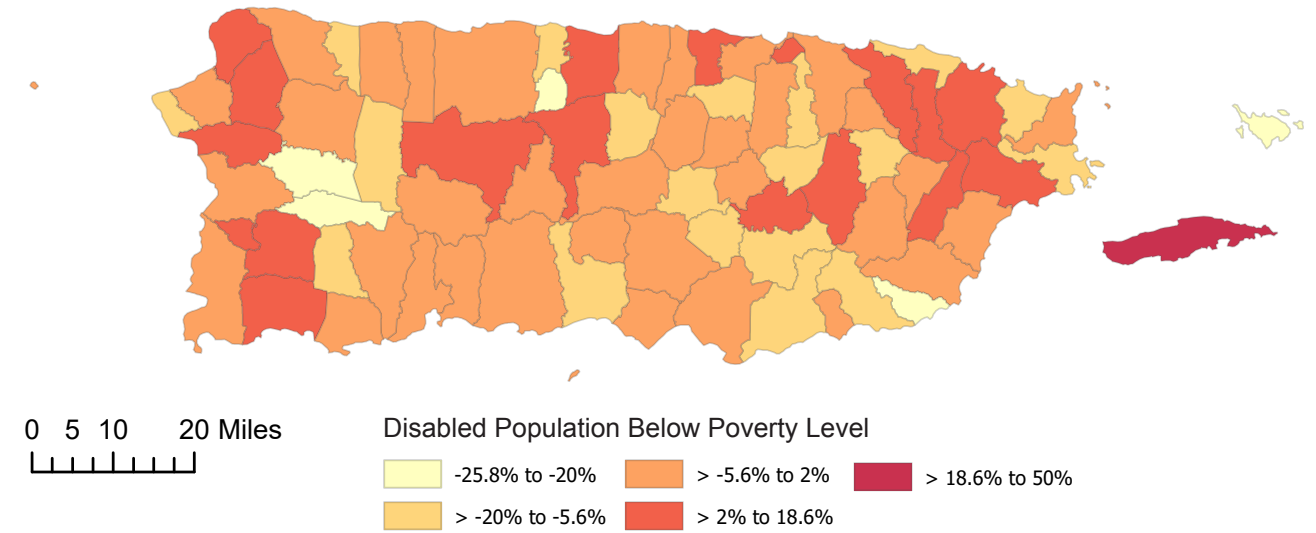
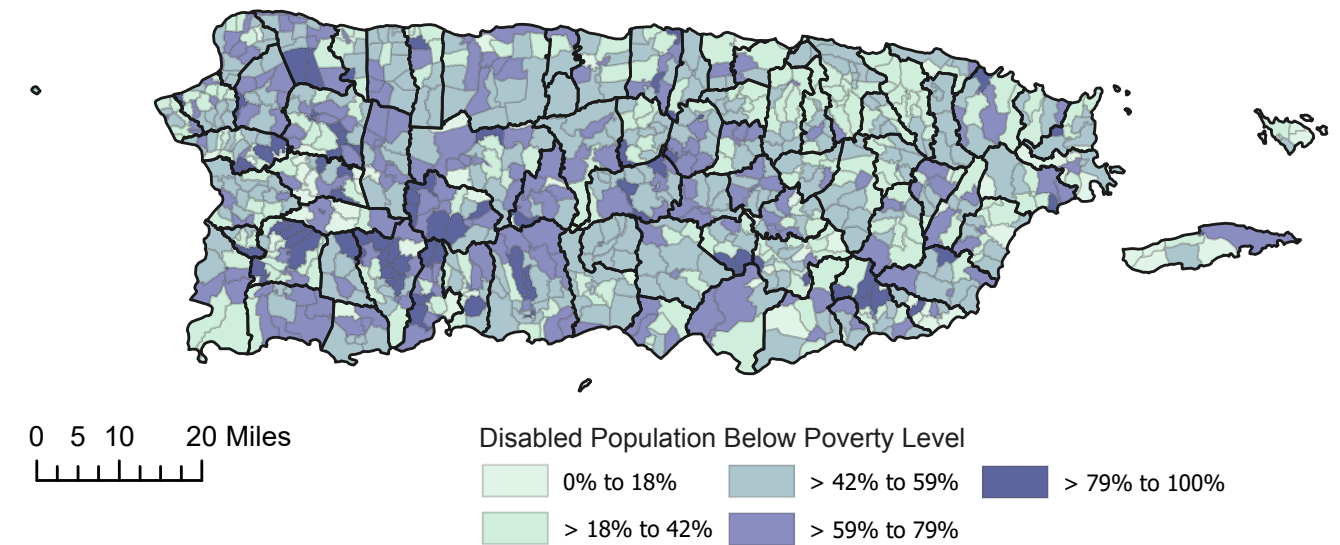


Figure 6. Disabled Population Below the Poverty Level by Barrio, 2019



The following counties have less than half of their population that has a disability and living below the poverty line. There are 34 barrios that 100% of their disabled population live below the poverty line.

In conclusion, the senior-age and disabled population make up a significant portion of Puerto Rico's population and such vulnerable populations continue to steadily grow. A combination of lower fertility, higher life expectancy, and out-migration among young adults have

led to the rapid growth of the older population in Puerto Rico along with an increase in disabled population as disability prevalence increases with age. As the elderly and the disabled populations are expected to continue to increase, understanding and responding to these demographic challenges can help prepare communities for the mental, physical, and socioeconomic effect on these vulnerable populations.

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Appendix A. Senior Age Population Change by Municipality, 2017 to 2020

Municipality	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change between 2017 and 2020	Absolute Change between 2017 and 2020
Adjuntas	3,334	3,407	3,529	3,684	10%	350
Aguada	6,906	7,078	7,403	7,737	12%	831
Aguadilla	11,043	11,060	11,306	11,493	4%	450
Aguas Buenas	4,858	4,960	5,169	5,307	9%	449
Aibonito	4,566	4,663	4,840	5,026	10%	460
Añasco	5,369	5,426	5,584	5,742	7%	373
Arecibo	17,988	18,011	18,356	18,684	4%	696
Arroyo	3,347	3,405	3,518	3,634	9%	287
Barceloneta	4,551	4,621	4,770	4,940	9%	389
Barranquitas	4,302	4,431	4,653	4,891	14%	589
Bayamón	37,527	37,456	38,060	38,666	3%	1,139
Cabo Rojo	10,934	10,990	11,253	11,476	5%	542
Caguas	25,292	25,473	26,091	26,601	5%	1,309
Camuy	6,128	6,182	6,390	6,578	7%	450
Canóvanas	7,514	7,662	7,939	8,225	9%	711
Carolina	33,348	33,369	33,941	34,465	3%	1,117
Cataño	4,624	4,689	4,874	5,086	10%	462
Cayey	8,772	8,906	9,178	9,464	8%	692
Ceiba	2,626	2,638	2,670	2,676	2%	50
Ciales	3,218	3,245	3,352	3,471	8%	253
Cidra	6,672	6,833	7,090	7,356	10%	684
Coamo	6,698	6,830	7,114	7,455	11%	757
Comerío	3,359	3,415	3,570	3,689	10%	330
Corozal	5,879	5,949	6,168	6,340	8%	461
Culebra	364	377	393	410	13%	46
Dorado	6,209	6,324	6,514	6,708	8%	499
Fajardo	6,690	6,622	6,635	6,649	-1%	-41
Florida	2,089	2,123	2,183	2,263	8%	174
Guánica	3,806	3,804	3,851	3,886	2%	80
Guayama	7,136	7,269	7,538	7,757	9%	621
Guayanilla	3,727	3,760	3,848	3,912	5%	185
Guaynabo	18,595	18,826	19,356	19,955	7%	1,360
Gurabo	7,221	7,427	7,775	8,116	12%	895
Hatillo	7,766	7,947	8,265	8,584	11%	818
Hormigueros	4,294	4,332	4,425	4,495	5%	201
Humacao	11,107	11,334	11,758	12,138	9%	1,031
Isabela	8,037	8,107	8,371	8,568	7%	531
Jayuya	2,366	2,395	2,475	2,561	8%	195
Juana Díaz	7,878	8,000	8,288	8,588	9%	710
Juncos	6,052	6,134	6,357	6,592	9%	540
Lajas	5,376	5,420	5,533	5,604	4%	228

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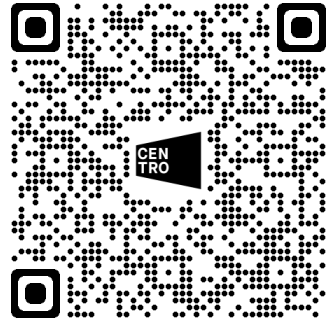
Appendix A. Senior Age Population Change by Municipality, 2017 to 2020

Municipality	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change between 2017 and 2020	Absolute Change between 2017 and 2020
Lares	5,125	5,115	5,199	5,288	3%	163
Las Marías	1,652	1,659	1,721	1,757	6%	105
Las Piedras	6,490	6,689	7,042	7,374	14%	884
Loíza	4,408	4,541	4,736	4,943	12%	535
Luquillo	3,808	3,851	3,949	4,046	6%	238
Manatí	8,081	8,187	8,427	8,657	7%	576
Maricao	1,111	1,150	1,204	1,252	13%	141
Maunabo	2,320	2,350	2,439	2,533	9%	213
Mayagüez	17,552	17,476	17,750	17,955	2%	403
Moca	6,126	6,240	6,416	6,673	9%	547
Morovis	4,746	4,885	5,122	5,390	14%	644
Naguabo	4,539	4,638	4,839	5,001	10%	462
Naranjito	5,172	5,330	5,580	5,833	13%	661
Orocovis	3,408	3,485	3,626	3,751	10%	343
Patillas	3,558	3,644	3,772	3,868	9%	310
Peñuelas	3,265	3,260	3,360	3,446	6%	181
Ponce	29,214	29,487	30,114	30,688	5%	1,474
Quebradillas	4,612	4,681	4,819	4,945	7%	333
Rincón	3,411	3,429	3,498	3,583	5%	172
Rio Grande	9,665	9,727	10,019	10,319	7%	654
Sabana Grande	5,011	5,046	5,170	5,263	5%	252
Salinas	5,294	5,375	5,530	5,683	7%	389
San Germán	7,533	7,532	7,679	7,798	4%	265
San Juan	73,302	73,386	74,805	75,993	4%	2,691
San Lorenzo	6,752	6,926	7,116	7,362	9%	610
San Sebastián	8,341	8,372	8,522	8,695	4%	354
Santa Isabel	3,443	3,480	3,558	3,656	6%	213
Toa Alta	9,929	10,284	10,796	11,326	14%	1,397
Toa Baja	14,610	14,704	15,067	15,375	5%	765
Trujillo Alto	12,178	12,337	12,718	13,086	7%	908
Utuado	6,002	6,096	6,280	6,443	7%	441
Vega Alta	6,569	6,674	6,883	7,069	8%	500
Vega Baja	10,166	10,268	10,544	10,781	6%	615
Vieques	1,851	1,849	1,907	1,976	7%	125
Villalba	3,760	3,858	3,998	4,148	10%	388
Yabucoa	6,625	6,842	7,141	7,412	12%	787
Yauco	7,589	7,650	7,820	7,977	5%	388

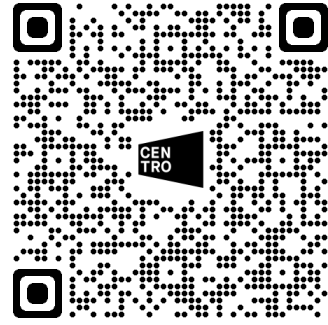
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 2010 & 2020 Created with Datawrapper

FOUR YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF HURRICANE MARIA SERIES

DIGITAL (WEB BASED) VERSION OF THE REPORT



Four Year Anniversary of
Hurricane Maria Series:
Aging Population



Four Year Anniversary of
Hurricane Maria Series:
Disabled Population

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