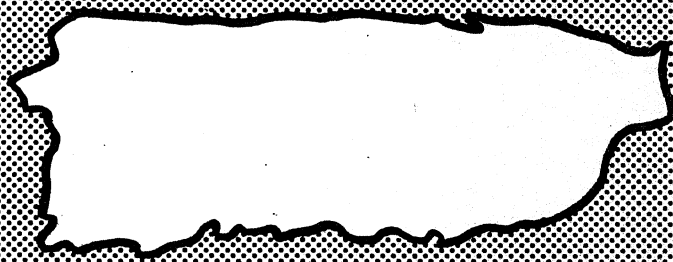


A BRIEF STUDY FOR SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN PUERTO RICO

**HOME MISSION BOARD, S.B.C.
DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND
SPECIAL STUDIES**



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A BRIEF STUDY FOR SOUTHERN BAPTISTS
IN
PUERTO RICO

January, 1968

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Rev. Milton Leach initiated the study, planned the department staff member's itinerary in Puerto Rico, acted as guide and interpreter. He also provided valuable suggestions and information which proved to be indispensable throughout this study.

Words of appreciation should be expressed to Rev. Leach's office staff, Miss Gladys Caballero and Mr. Pastor Figueroa, who worked patiently with the department staff member during his visit to San Juan.

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Rico Para Cristo: A History of the Progress of the Evangelical Missions on the Island of Puerto Rico", supplied not only a deep insight to the development of the Christian religion on the Island but also many of the significant religious dates listed in the report.

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We are also grateful for the valuable assistance provided by the secretarial staff of the Department of Survey and Special Studies in the preparation of graphs, charts and for the typing of the manuscript. It has been a delightful experience for the staff and office help of the department to prepare this study.

Leonard G. Irwin, Department Secretary
Orrin D. Morris, Associate Secretary
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Department of Survey and Special Studies

INTRODUCTION

This brief study of Puerto Rico was initiated by Rev. Milton Leach, Jr. general missionary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, who is director of the work in Puerto Rico. The Language Missions Department was used for consultation throughout the writing of the study.

Since Southern Baptists have been in Puerto Rico a relatively short time, the objective of this study is to present an analysis of those factors both social and economic as well as religious that could be helpful in planning general mission strategy on the Island. This study does not go into detail with some factors that would be useful. Dr. Donald T. Moore, who is now serving in Puerto Rico, completed a doctoral thesis in 1967 at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary entitled "Puerto Rico Christo, A History of Progress of Evangelical Missions on the Island of Puerto Rico," which relates to many other factors omitted or treated briefly in this report.

One department staff member made a visit to Puerto Rico in July, 1967 for the purpose of obtaining relative information and current data to be used in this study. There is a scarcity of Southern Baptist data due to the work being new, and those writing the report so arranged the outline that the religious factors would appear in the final section.

A brief history of the Island, its religions and Southern Baptists appear first in the report to acquaint those using the study with some of the background events which have brought Puerto Rico to its present condition. The population trends and projections are treated as they relate to the total Island, municipios, urban centers, and standard metropolitan statistical areas. Since Puerto Rico is experiencing a rapid increase in population as well as certain migration trends, the population factor will play a major role in mission strategy planning.

A factor which is major in the cultural change that is taking place in Puerto Rico at this time is the economic growth. This report attempts to note some of the trends and projections in employment as well as in personal income. Because of the recent development of industrialization in Puerto Rico, the report also seeks to locate some of the major industries throughout the Island.

The final section of the report deals briefly with some of the religious factors such as the distribution of protestant groups as well as the recent growth of Southern Baptists. The Southern Baptist data which appear in this report were received by this department from the office of Rev. Milton S. Leach, Jr. January 10, 1968.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PUERTO RICO

Extending from the tip of Key West, Florida almost to South America, is a rugged chain of submerged mountains whose highest peaks have pushed up out of the water to form a chain of islands known as the West Indies. Within the West Indies group, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and Puerto Rico comprise what is known as the Greater Antilles. Puerto Rico, the easternmost island, is 1,050 miles from the tip of Florida. North of the Island is the Atlantic Ocean; to the South lies the Caribbean Sea.

The approximate size of the Island is one hundred miles long and thirty miles wide almost forming a rectangle with an area of about 3,500 square miles. Today there lives approximately 740 people to each square mile - a population concentration greater than Great Britain and almost fifteen times that of the United States. This density of population is almost equal to the state of New Jersey.

The history of this Island can be divided into three eras: Spanish rule, United States rule, and self government.

The Spanish rule began when Columbus discovered Puerto Rico in 1493 and named it San Juan Bautista. In 1508, the Spanish began to settle the Island. Its first governor was Ponce de Leon who with his force of fifty men were well treated by the Indians upon arriving. After a period of time the Indians began to revolt, because of the treatment received from the Spaniards who were selfishly seeking gold and wealth. All of these revolts failed and by

1550 nearly all of the Indians had been killed, become slaves, or had fled into the mountainous interior. The Island was far from prosperous because it suffered from hurricanes, plagues of insects, disease, raids by the Dutch and English, and unwise policies by the government in Spain. Regardless of these conditions the Spanish population grew, cities and fortifications were built and agriculture increased. Out of this setting, developed a culture similar to that of the other Latin American countries.

The revolts which took place in Latin America around the turn of the nineteenth century had only faint echoes in Puerto Rico. It was not until around 1850 that the desire for independence began to increase among the Puerto Ricans. Early in 1898, this movement resulted in the setting up of a form of Puerto Rican government which gave the Islanders considerable self-rule. The new government had only a short existence before the Spanish-American War began.

The United States invasion began on July 25, 1898 when a force of 3,400 troops landed at Guanica, a southern Puerto Rican port. Nineteen days later, after a few brief skirmishes, the Spanish government ceded Puerto Rico to the United States by the Treaty of Paris.

Under the temporary government many United States institutions were established on the Island. The use of United States money and postage stamps were made official. The first American civil governor to meet with the cabinet was appointed by the President of the United States under the

Foraker Act of 1900. The new government initiated many changes. These included new roads, schools, hospitals, reservoirs, and hydro-electric plants. The wealth of the Island, however, was tied up in industrialized agriculture. Most of the sugar plantations and sugar mills were owned by the American Sugar Company. Thus, much of the profit needed to develop the Island economy, went to the American owners in the United States.

Local rule of the Island began in 1941 and many changes have been made. Greater freedom has been given to the people, and living conditions have been improved considerably. Much of the progress has been possible because of continued aid from the United States. Operation "Bootstrap" brought many industries to the Island and opened thousands of new jobs for the Puerto Ricans. Large acreages which were used by the sugar plantations were broken up and distributed among farm workers. Modern farming methods were introduced. An improved educational program rapidly reduced illiteracy. Public health was advanced so dramatically that the death rate dropped below the United States mainland. Tens of thousands of old slum dwellings were torn down and replaced by modern housing.

On August 5, 1947 President Truman signed a bill creating the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

After the Islanders ratified the actions of Congress and President Truman, Puerto Rico became a self governing commonwealth on July 25, 1962. Executive power is vested in a governor elected by direct vote. There are eight executive departments, each led by a secretary appointed by the governor.

The Economic Development Administration is one of the most important agencies in Puerto Rico. The agency is referred to as "Formento" by the local citizens. It has played a major role in the economic development of the Island. "Formento" began by building and operating factories until they were established and then sold them to private investors. The agency makes economic studies, locates plants, arranges for construction of buildings, provides engineering and marketing counsel, and in some cases even trains the personnel to operate the plants. Since World War II, the economic development of Puerto Rico has made very remarkable progress due primarily to industrial development.

In 1967, a general election was held for the people of Puerto Rico to decide whether they wanted to continue the commonwealth type of government, become a state, or constitute as an independent nation. The results of the election was that the Island would remain a commonwealth.

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF PUERTO RICO

- 1493 - 1898 - The first four hundred years of Christian development on the Island was almost completely void of any Protestant work. The Roman Catholic Church was the only church ministering to the people. Michael Saenz, in his published thesis, Economic Aspects of Church Development in Puerto Rico: A Study of the Financial Policies noted:

After four hundred years of Spanish rule only 15% of the total population could read and write. The political and economic aspects were not much better and the people were ready for a change. Religiously the people were not being reached effectively. --Father Sherman, a Catholic Chaplain with the American army in Puerto Rico, wrote to a Catholic Journal; "Puerto Rico is a Catholic country without a religion whatsoever. The clergy does not seem to have any firm hold on the native people nor have they any lively sympathy with Puerto Ricans or Puerto Rico."

- 1860 - Haeiliger, a trader or merchant who came to Puerto Rico to exchange imported articles for agricultural products introduced the English and Spanish Bible to some of the Puerto Ricans near Aguadilla. One of his converts was Jose Antonio Badillo Hernandez, who lived near by. He became a strong witness as he continued to study the Bible.

- 1870 - The Holy Trinity Church (Anglican), organized at Ponce, was the first organized Protestant effort on the Island. The church was greatly limited in its ministry because of the strong opposition of the Roman Catholic Church.

- 1898 - The invasion of the American troops and the Spanish cession of Puerto Rico to the United States, opened the way for Protestant Mission work on the Island.

- 1899 - Many denominations began mission work in Puerto Rico.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society sent Rev. Hugh P. McCormick, who arrived in San Juan in January. Rev. McCormick was born in Virginia, educated in Richmond College and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He had formerly served as a Southern Baptist Missionary to Mexico from 1886 to 1899.

The Christian Church appointed Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Scott who established a Christian school on the Island in 1899.

The Presbyterian Church appointed Rev. M.E. Caldwell as missionary. He arrived in Puerto Rico in March.

The Disciples of Christ Church sent Rev. J.A. Erwin and his wife to Puerto Rico in April.

The Protestant Episcopal Church appointed Rev. George B. Pratt as a missionary to Puerto Rico in April.

The United Brethren Church appointed Rev. N.H. Huffman and Miss Minnie E. Marqueis who arrived on the Island in July.

The United Lutheran Church in America called Rev. B.H. Hackney and Rev. H.F. Richards as missionaries, who arrived in October. The Lutheran work had already had its beginning with Gustavo Sigfrid Swensson, a layman and missisterial student who came to Puerto Rico earlier to teach English and form a nucleus for a Lutheran Church.

- 1899 - The secretaries of the Boards of the Presbyterian, American Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Episcopal denomination met in the Presbyterian office in New York City and divided the Island into four sections, each Board assuming responsibility for one section.
- 1900 - A Presbyterian missionary carried a copy of the comity agreement of the four mission boards to the Island. Readjustment of the original agreement took place on the field and on the mainland to permit territorial assignment for the Disciples of Christ, Christian Missionary Alliance and the United Brethren in Christ, the Christian Church in the United States and the Evangelical Lutherans in North America.

- 1900 - The Methodist Church appointed Rev. and Mrs. Drees, former missionaries to South America, to be missionaries to Puerto Rico. They arrived in San Juan in March.
- 1901 - The Seventh Day Adventist Church entered Puerto Rico with Mr. and Mrs. A.M. Fischer in Mayaguez.
- 1905 - Federation of Evangelical Churches organized.
- 1906 - Two seminaries organized; the Teologico Portorricense (Presbyterian) in Mayaguez and the Grace Conway Institute (Baptist) in Rio Piedras.
- 1912 - Polytechnique Institute (Presbyterian) founded by Rev. J.W. Harris at San German. This institute later became the Inter-American University.
- 1912 - Puerto Rico Evangelico, a Protestant publication, first produced jointly by the Congregationist, United Brethren and Presbyterians was founded in Ponce.
- 1916 - Juan L. Lugo, a missionary of the Assembly of God Church arrived in San Juan.
- 1919 - Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico established in San Juan.
- 1922 - The churches started under the leadership of the Assemblies of God, met and chose for their name in Puerto Rico, "The Pentecostal Church of God."

- 1931 - The work of the Defenders of the Faith started in Puerto Rico. First church organized in Guayama by Rev. J.F. Rodriquez.

- 1934 - Reorganization of the Evangelical Union to the Association of Evangelical Churches and the Christian Missionary Alliance was admitted to the group.

- 1934 - The Church of Christ in the Antilles (Iglesia de Cristo en las Antillas) was begun in barrio La Dolores of Rio Grande. In 1938, the name was changed to Missionary Church of Christ (Iglesia de Cristo Misionera).

- 1938 - The Pentecostal Church of Jesus Christ (Iglesia Pentecostal de Jesucristo) was formed by Felex Rivera Cardona and his congregation in Mayaguez. They separated from the Pentecostal Church of God over a disciplinary issue.

- 1939 - The Church of God (Iglesia de Dios) was organized in Fajardo.

- 1940 - Three missionaries, resident Puerto Ricans in New York, came to the Island to begin the work of the Assembly of Christian Churches (Asamblea de Iglesias Christianas).

- 1941 - Samaritan Evangelical Church (Samara Iglesia Evangelica) founded by Julio Guzman Silva in barrio Palmer of Rio Grande.

- 1942 - Church of the Brethren began work in Puerto Rico in a project of Christian service to help develop the community of Castaner. Homer L. Burke and wife were the missionaries.
- 1943 - The Mennonites began their work in Puerto Rico through their members who were conscientious objectors and came to the Island to work during World War II. The first missionary came in 1945, Rev. Pablo Bauner with his wife, and the first church was organized at Pulguillas, Coamo in 1946.
- 1944 - Church of God (Mission Board) in Cleveland Tennessee organized four independent Pentecostal Churches in San Juan. This began their work on the Island. (The Church of God Mission Board should not be confused with the Church of God.)
- 1954 - Evangelical Council established in a meeting at Arecibo with the following churches or denominations as members: The American Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Church of the Brethren, Mennonites, Methodist, United Presbyterian, United Evangelical, and United Church of San Juan. The following organizations or institutes are also members: Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico Evangelical, Evangelical Men, Women, and Young People. The Council was affiliated with the National Council of Churches, U.S.A.

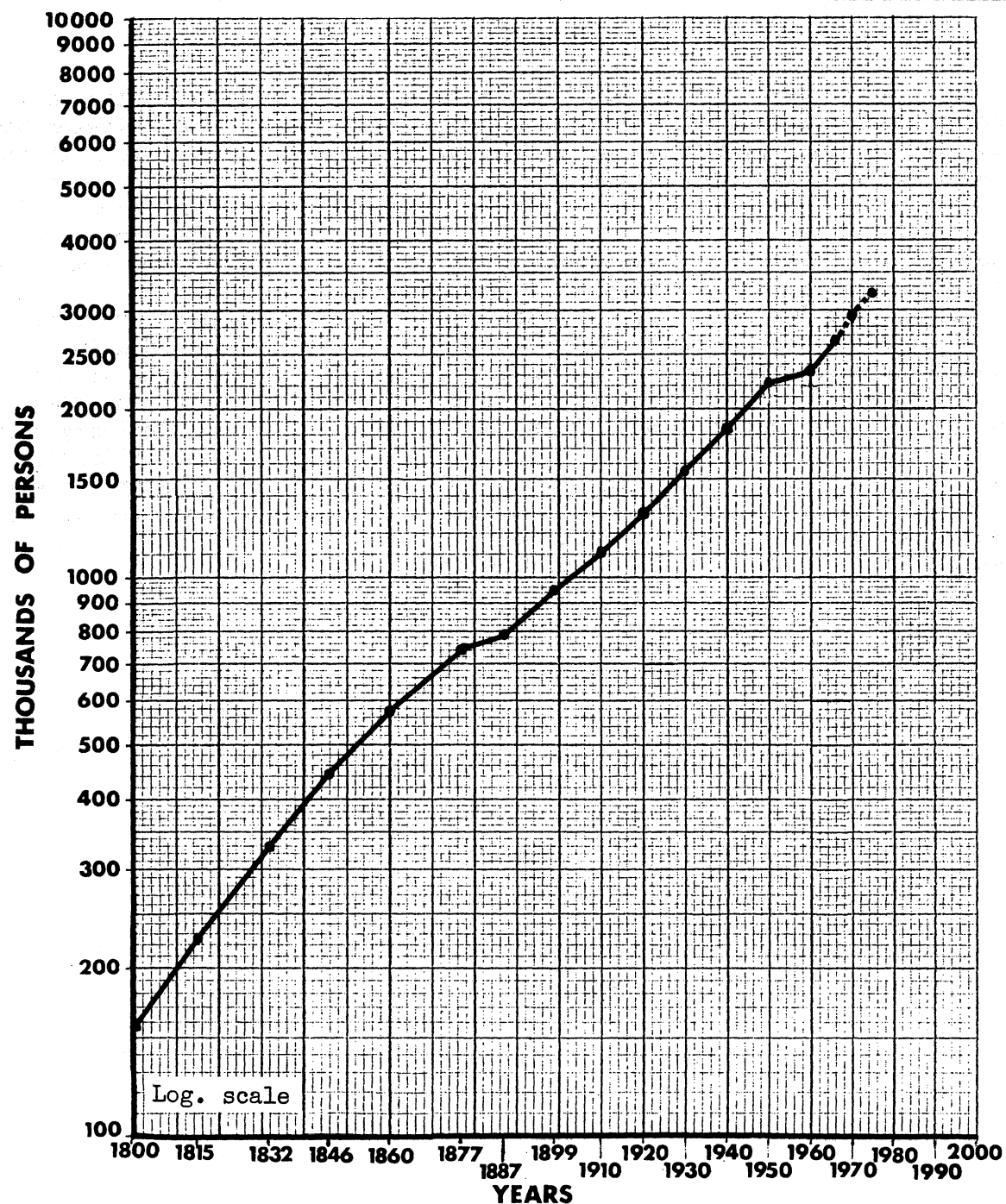
- 1956 - A group of airmen stationed at Ramey Air Force Base, Aguadilla met as a Southern Baptist Fellowship, and out of this group was organized the Borinquen Baptist Church.
- 1957 - Rev. Charles Clark, Southern Baptist minister arrived in Aguadilla to be the pastor of the Borinquen Baptist Church. The report of the Borinquen Baptist Church appeared for the first time in the minutes of the Tampa Bay Association of the Florida Baptist State Convention.
- 1964 - In the 1964 Annual of the Florida Baptist State Convention the report of the Committee on Home Missions the following statement is made: "Mission opportunities

were studied in Puerto Rico and the Home Mission Board voted to support mission work there on a limited basis in 1964. The new executive secretary for this work is Florida's own Milton Leach, Jr. who served ten years in the Spanish work of the Miami area."

1967 - Southern Baptist work on the Island subdivided into four regions with Milton Leach, Jr. as the general missionary. The assignments were Albert Casteel, North; E. McKinney Adams, West; and Donald Moore in the South. The region in the East was without a missionary at the time this report was written.

Figure 1

POPULATION
OF
PUERTO RICO
by
Official
Censuses
1800 - 1960



PART II POPULATION

1. Trends and Projections

(1) Island Totals

The rate of growth in population on the Island of Puerto Rico can be noted on Figure 1. The rate of increase has been consistent between official censuses except for slight slow-downs between 1877 and 1887 (at the time of the Spanish American War) and between 1950 and 1960. This latter period has been characterized by an unusually high out-migration to the Continent. These factors will be studied later.

The projection of the population has also been included on Figure 1. Because of the recent trends in migration to the Continent, a factor which was of no great consequence for nearly fifty years, and because of the drop in birth rate, the authors of this report are reluctant to use population projections beyond 1975. For the same reasons, projections for municipios will not be studied beyond 1970. The primary source for such information are reports issued by the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis with minor adjustments made by this department. It was the feeling of the writers of the report that some adjustment had to be made when the 1965 projections were compared to the 1965 estimates.

Table 1

POPULATION GROWTH OF PUERTO RICO, 1765-1960

(Estimation and Projections - 1960-1975)

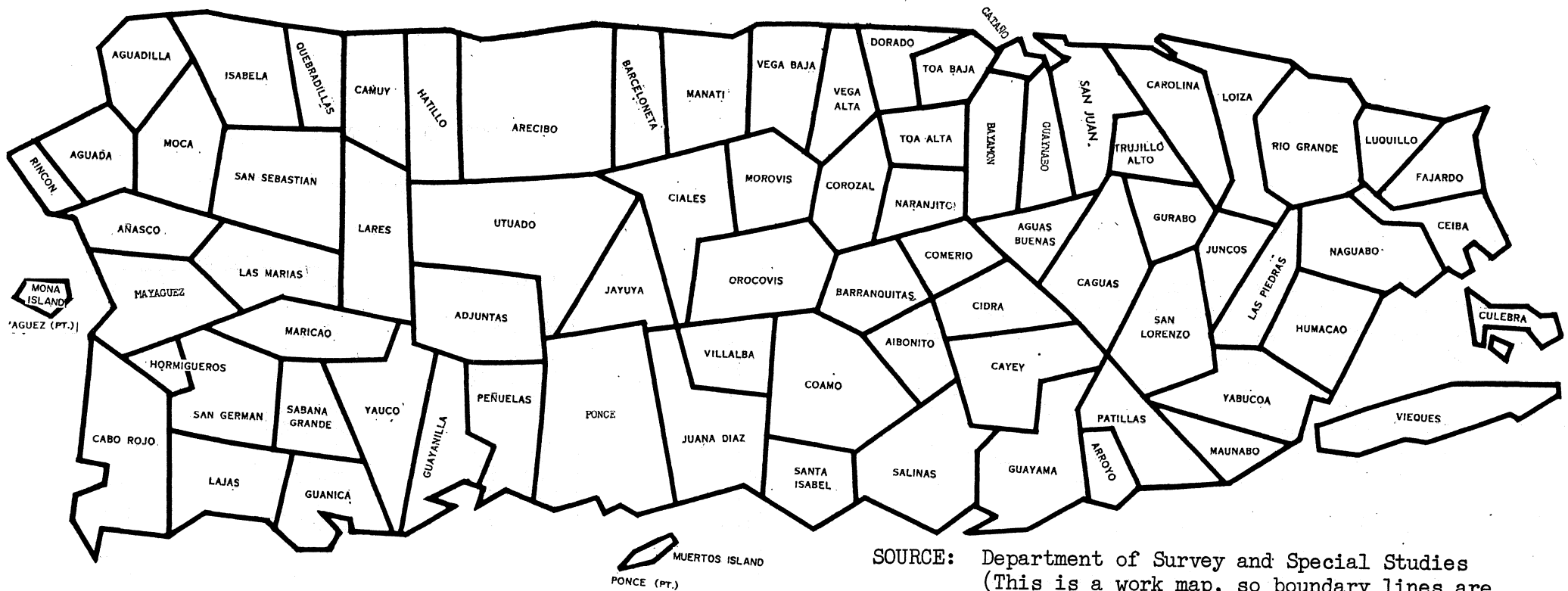
Year	Population	Increase	
		Net	Percent
*1975	3,237,000	287,340	9.7
*1970	2,949,660	307,660	11.6
*1965	2,642,000	292,500	12.4
1960	2,349,544	138,841	6.3
1950	2,210,703	341,448	18.3
1940	1,869,255	325,342	21.1
1930	1,543,913	244,104	18.8
1920	1,299,809	181,797	16.3
1910	1,118,012	164,763	17.3
1899	953,243	154,678	19.4
1887	798,565	66,917	9.1
1877	731,648	148,340	25.4
1860	583,308	135,394	30.2
1846	447,914	117,863	35.7
1832	330,051	109,159	49.4
1815	220,892	65,466	42.1
1800	155,426	85,176	121.2
1775	70,250	25,367	56.5
1765	44,883		

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1960
 Puerto Rico, Final Report PC (1) 53A, Table 1 and
 Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis
 (with some adjustment)

*Estimation and Projections

Figure 2

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO

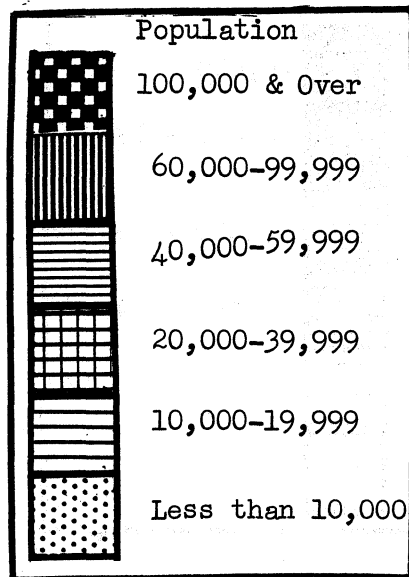
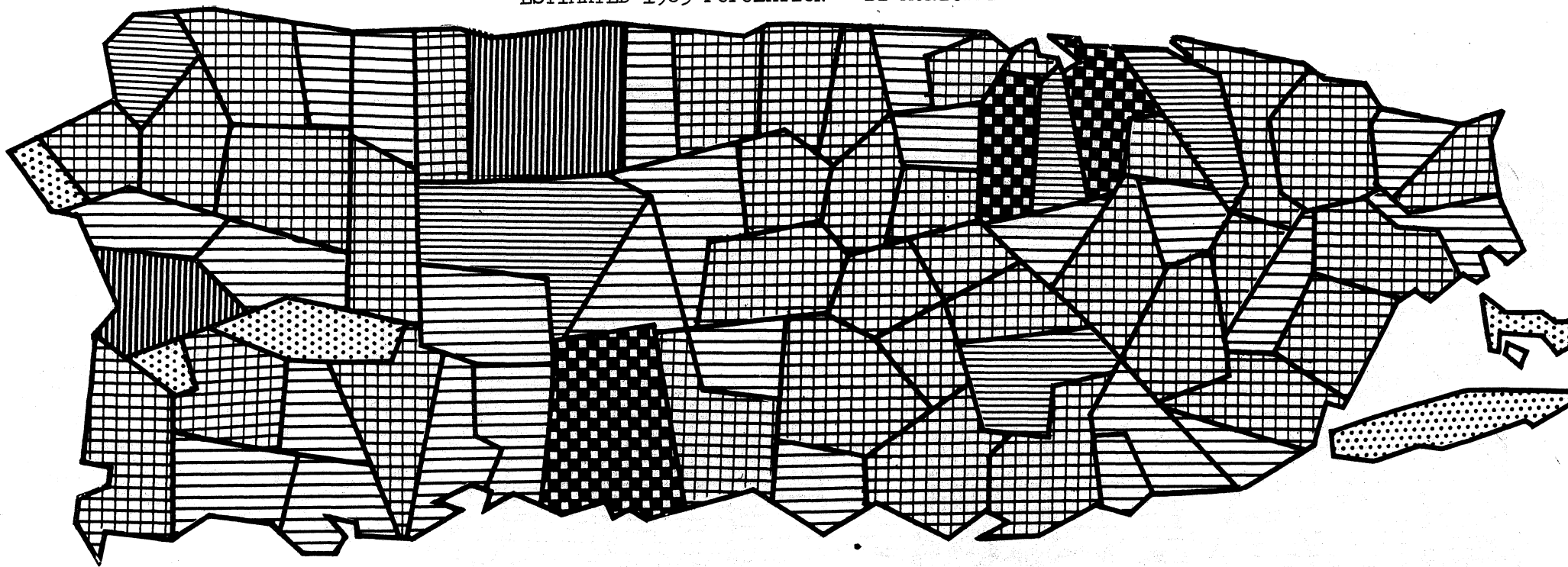


SOURCE: Department of Survey and Special Studies
(This is a work map, so boundary lines are not accurate)

(2) Trends and Projections - Municipios

On Figure 2, we illustrate how the Island is divided according to municipios. These are basically political subdivisions which center around and take their name after a principal municipality within the area. These municipios must be visualized as rather small in land area. They rarely extend more than ten miles in width or length. As a unit, dimensions of the Island are generally referred to as thirty-five miles wide and one hundred ten miles long. Another point of reference for understanding the Island is that the territory is equal to what is normally included by three United States counties.

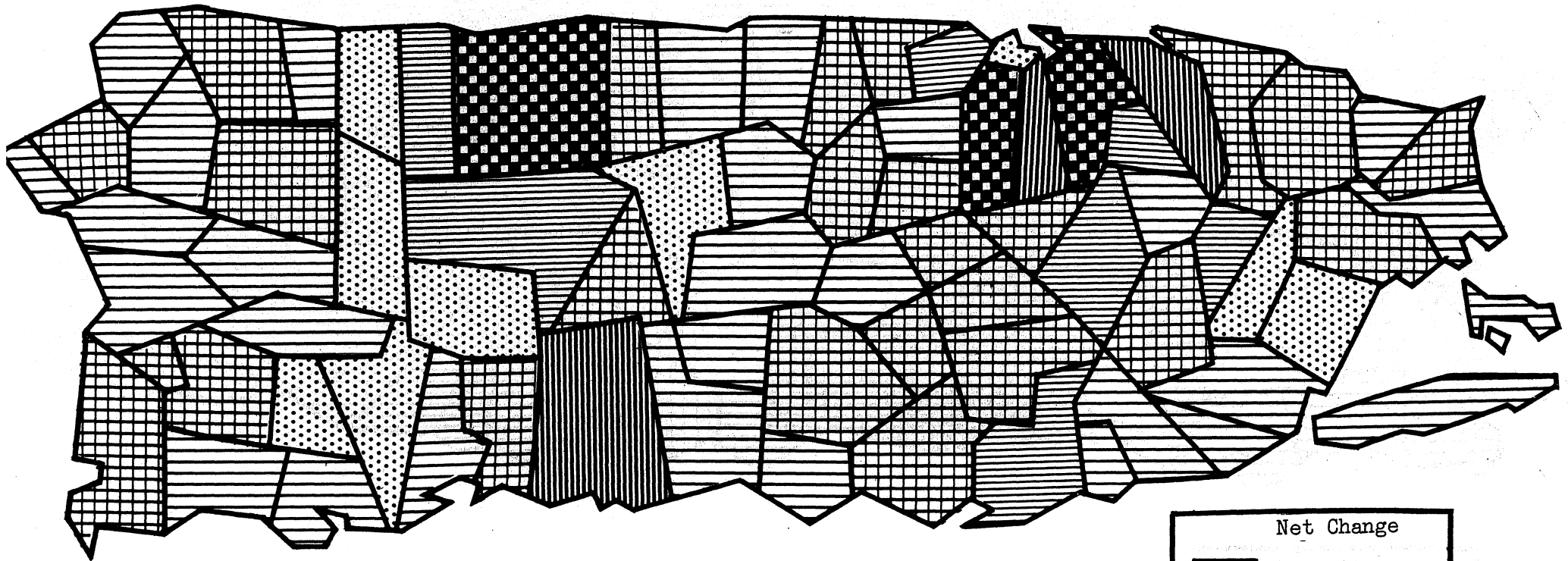
In spite of what might be referred to as a "small" area, the terrain reminds many writers of a piece of brown paper that has been "balled-up" then left to unfold itself. This simile depicts the jagged folds of the mountains which create a formidable barrier to transportation across the Island. For this reason, travel between sections of the Island is slow, north and south. Thus, the "small" used in reference to the land area is less significant because of the psychological distance created by the physical barriers of the terrain.



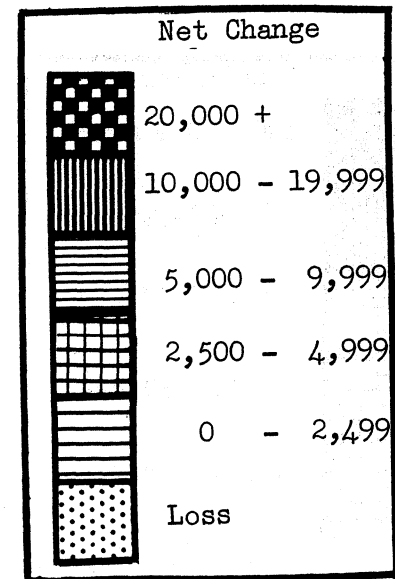
The Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis releases periodic population estimates by municipios. On Figure 3, we have charted their 1965 report. This chart gives a visual idea of the concentrations of population on the basis of the municipios. Careful comparison between the legend and the chart is essential to understanding the significance of this map. Besides observing the heavy concentrations of population in the metropolitan areas, note how few municipios have less than 10,000 population. Further, it is significant that so large a number of these units have between twenty and forty thousand population, especially for such a small land area.

Figure 4

NET CHANGE IN POPULATION - 1960-1965 - BY MUNICIPIOS



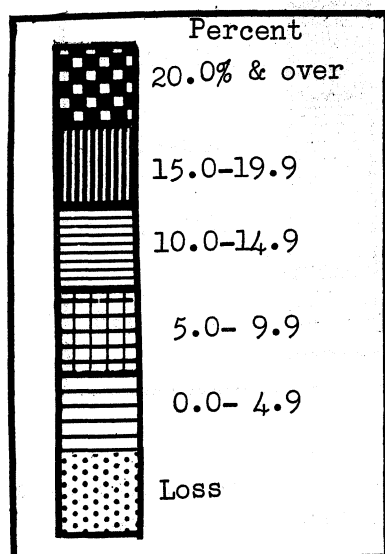
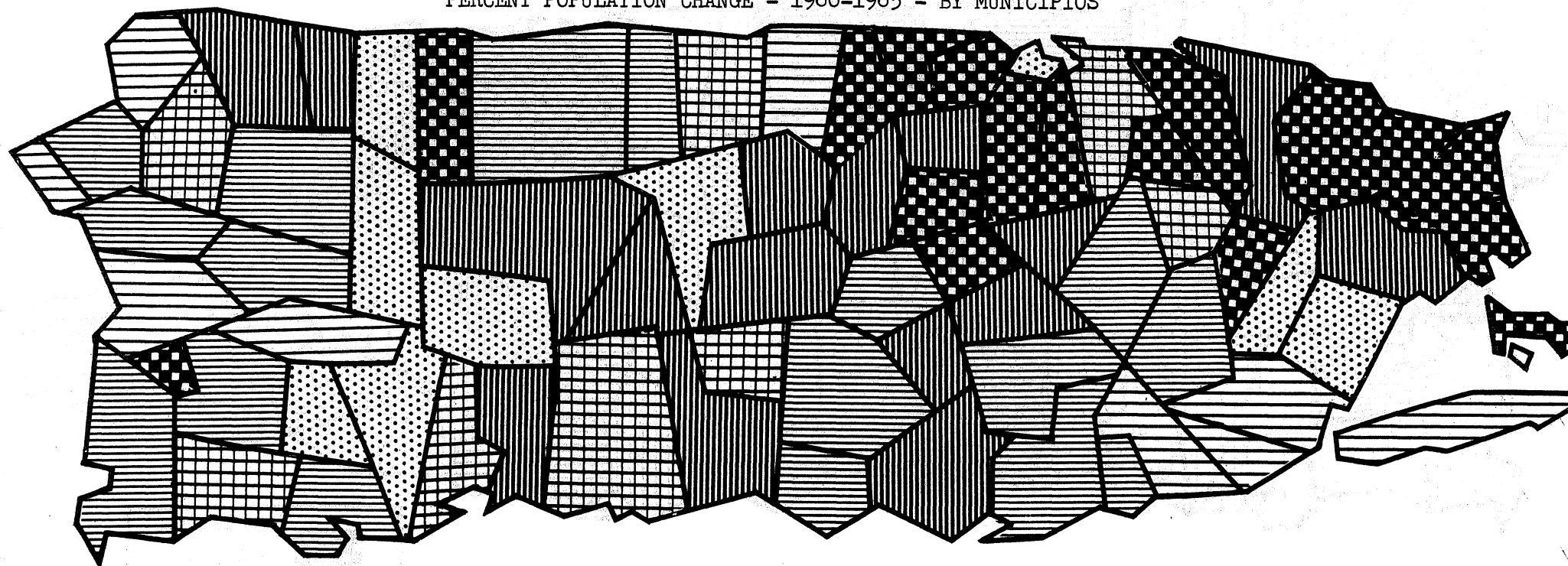
The greatest gain in population between 1960 and 1965, as seen on Figure 4, centered in three municipios: San Juan, Bayamon and Arecibo. Three others experienced increases between ten and twenty thousand: Carolina, Guayanabo and Ponce. During this same five year period, nine municipios showed a net loss in population. Note how five of these form a belt which reaches across the western section of the Island. Another area of loss or low growth can be noted on the southeastern shore.



SOURCE: Bureau of Economics and Social Analysis

Figure 5

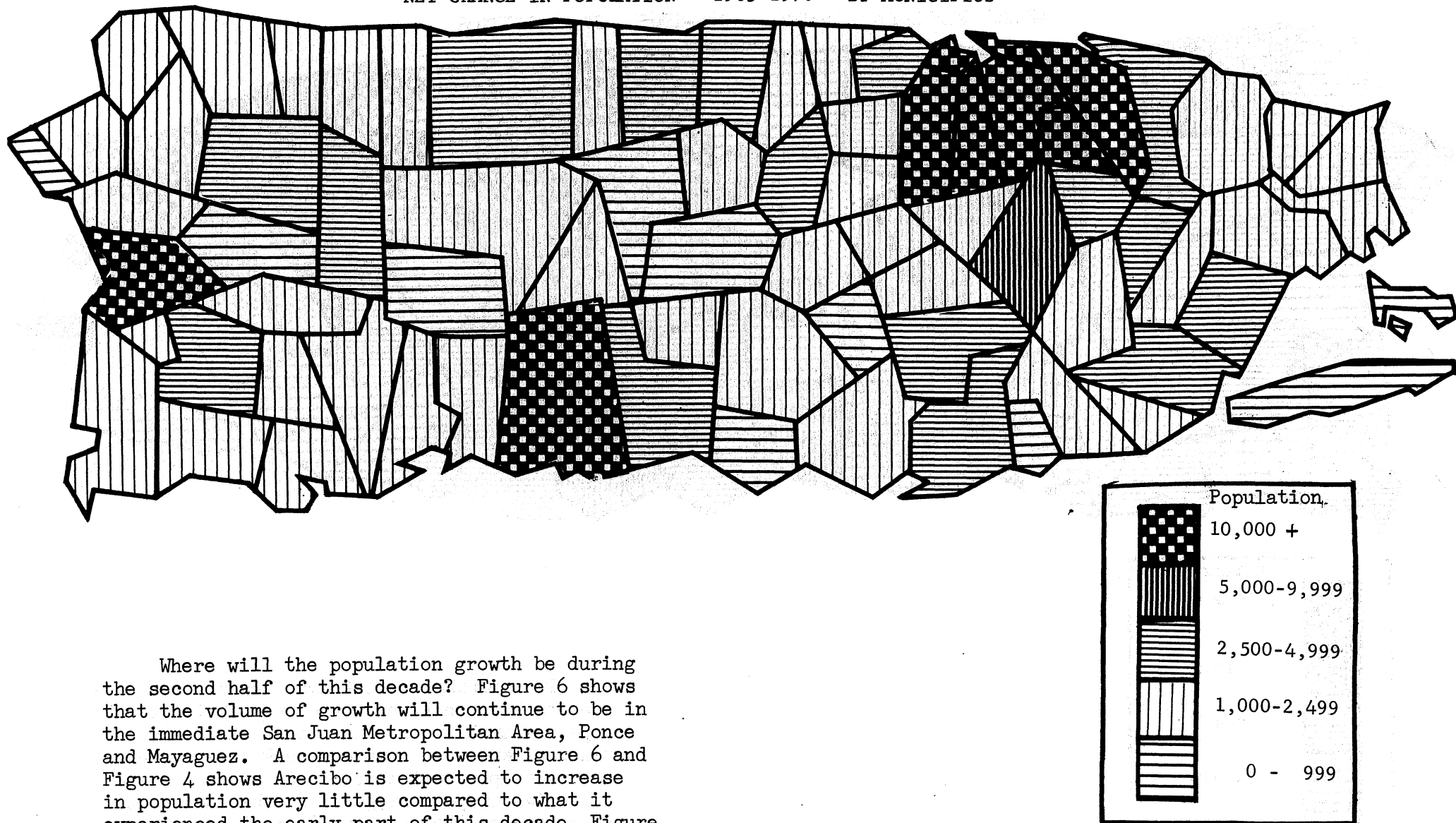
PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE - 1960-1965 - BY MUNICIPIOS



The municipios with small population were overshadowed on Figure 4 because their growth appeared small when compared to the large population centers. However, on Figure 5 the change in population from 1960 to 1965 is represented in percentages. On this map, it can be noted how the more rapid growth is being experienced along the northern and northeastern section of the Island. It is further significant to note the large number of inland municipios that showed an increase between fifteen and twenty percent.

Figure 6

NET CHANGE IN POPULATION - 1965-1970 - BY MUNICIPIOS*



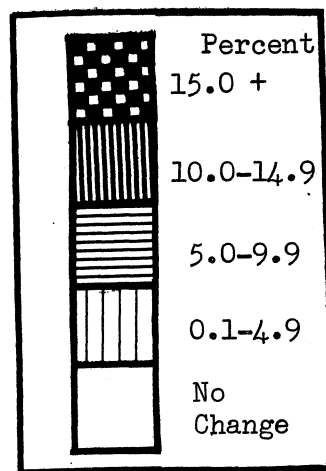
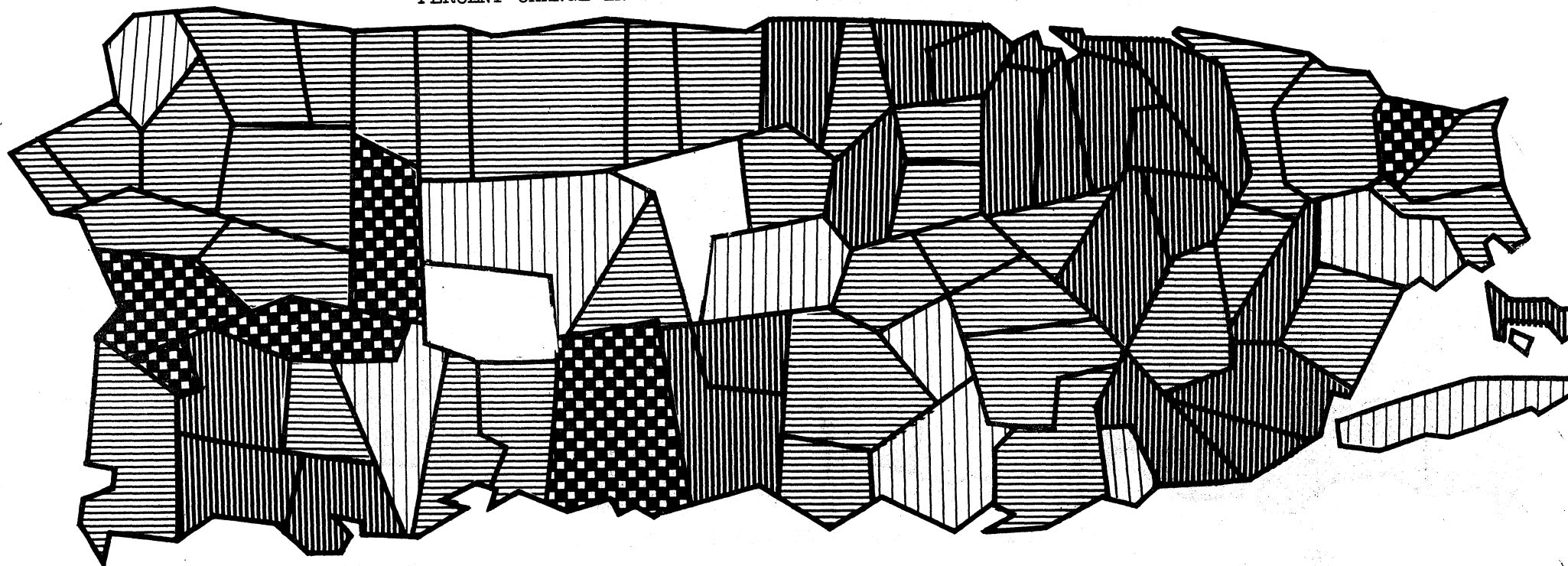
Where will the population growth be during the second half of this decade? Figure 6 shows that the volume of growth will continue to be in the immediate San Juan Metropolitan Area, Ponce and Mayaguez. A comparison between Figure 6 and Figure 4 shows Arecibo is expected to increase in population very little compared to what it experienced the early part of this decade. Figure 6 also shows how new growth is expected in Mayaguez.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economics & Social Analysis
(with some adjustment)

*San Juan Metropolitan Area treated as one unit.

Figure 7

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION - 1965-1970 - BY MUNICIPIOS*



SOURCE: Bureau of Economics and Social Analysis
(with some adjustment)

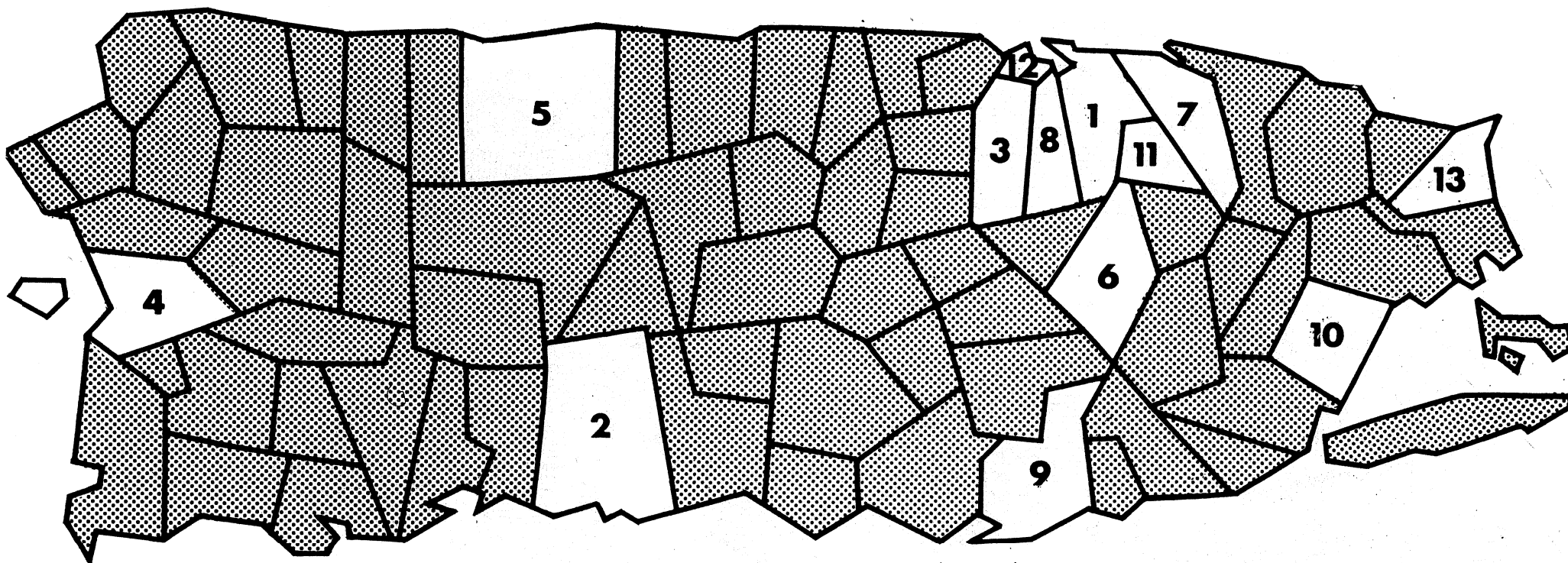
Figure 7 can be compared to Figure 5 to observe the changes that are expected in growth rate. Figure 7 shows that the rate of growth on the Island is not expected to be as great this half of the decade. The southeastern shore area which was referred to earlier because of the small growth is noted to show substantial increases. Several municipios in the San Juan area are expected to recover from previous losses and low increases. Only two municipios are expected to have no population increase.

The tables from which the charts Figures 3-7 were taken are located in the appendix, pp. 80-84.

*San Juan Metropolitan Area treated as one unit

Figure 8

URBAN CENTERS OF PUERTO RICO
Rank in Size of Population in Municipios, 1965



POPULATION IN URBAN CENTERS 1950, 1960, 1965

1965 Rank in Size		1950	1960	1965	Net Change '60-'65	Percent Change '60-'65
3	Bayamon	48,000	72,200	112,600	40,400	56.0
12	Catano	19,900	25,200	23,400	(-1,800)	(-7.1)
8	Guaynabo	29,100	39,700	55,600	15,900	40.1
1	San Juan	368,700	451,700	484,100	32,400	7.2
7	Carolina	29,200	40,923	59,400	18,477	45.2
11	Trujillo Alto	13,600	18,251	26,400	8,149	44.6
5	Arecibo	75,361	69,879	81,000	11,121	15.9
4	Mayaguez	87,300	83,900	85,900	2,000	2.4
2	Ponce	126,800	145,600	157,900	12,300	8.4
9	Guayama	32,800	33,700	38,700	5,000	14.8
10	Humacao	34,853	33,381	31,700	(-1,681)	(-5.0)
6	Caguas	60,100	65,100	74,000	8,900	13.7
13	Fajardo	22,116	18,321	22,800	4,479	24.4
Total		947,830	1,097,855	1,253,500	155,645	14.2

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1960
Board of Planning

(3) Trends and Projections - Urban Centers

The urban centers of the Island are designated by the unshaded areas on Figure 8. The population data and names of these urban centers are listed on Table 2. The municipios which make up these urban centers are ranked according to the total number of persons living in each unit, 1965.

There are some interesting comparisons in the growth pattern between these municipios. San Juan has remained the largest municipio for many years. However, in number of persons added to the population between 1960 and 1965, it ranked second and in percent change in population during the same period, it ranked tenth.

The most amazing growth has been experienced in Bayamon. This municipio ranks first in total persons added and first in the percentage change from 1960 to 1965. In 1950, this municipio was the sixth largest in the state. It ranked fourth in 1960 and its population growth has caused it to pass Mayaguez into third place in 1965. If the population continues to increase at the projected rate, it will surpass Ponce in population within the next seven to ten years.

Carolina and Guaynabo, also included in the San Juan Metropolitan Area, have both shown an unusual pattern of growth. Carolina, which ranked ninth in 1950, now ranks seventh. The net change from 1960 to 1965 of 18,477 persons, ranks it as the third biggest gainer and as the second fastest growing (45.2%). Guaynabo, which was ranked tenth in 1950, now ranks eighth. It experienced the fourth largest gain in population from 1960 to 1965 and ranked as the fourth fastest growing with 40.0% increase.

Trujillo Alto, another municipio of San Juan Metropolitan Area, increased from thirteenth to eleventh from 1950 to 1965. In the five year period, 1960-1965, it was the eighth biggest gainer with 8,149 but ranked third in rate of growth, 44.6%.

Two municipios are shown to have lost population from 1960 to 1965. The first is Catano (in San Juan Metropolitan Area), where extensive urban renewal temporarily displaced a large number of persons. The other municipio which experienced a decline in population was Humacao. However, the area is expected to recover these losses according to the 1970 projections shown on page of the appendix (second page of Table).

Figure 9

1965

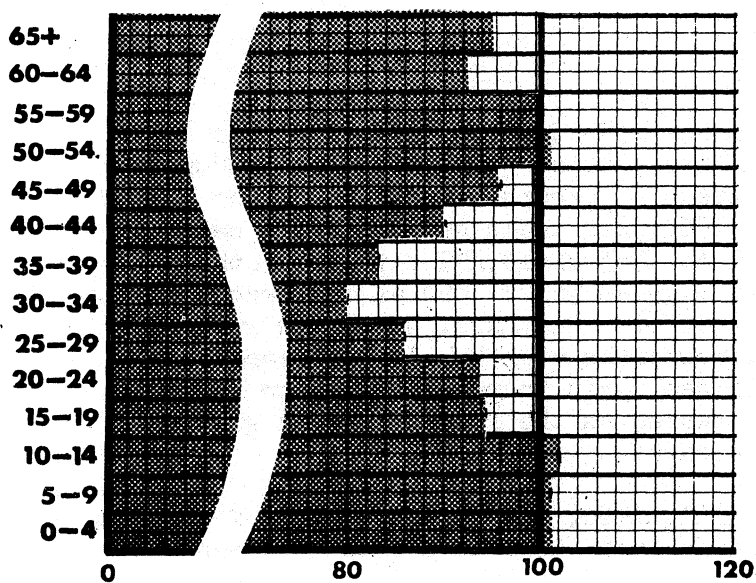
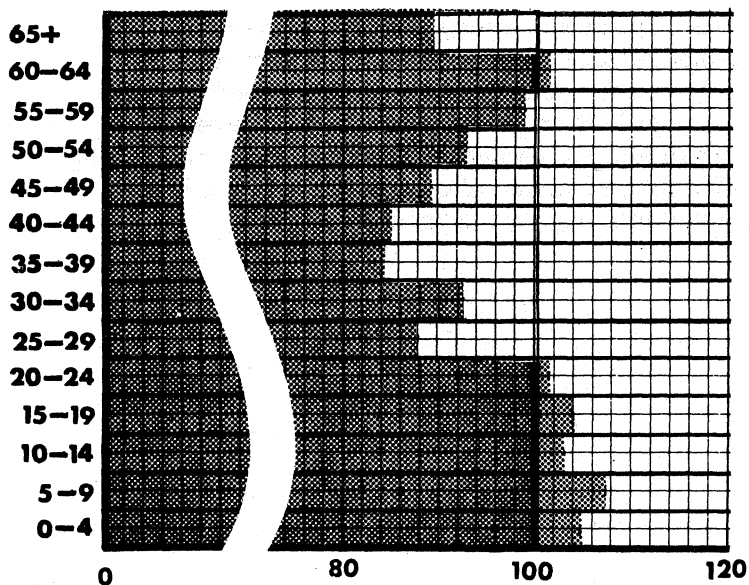


Figure 10

1975

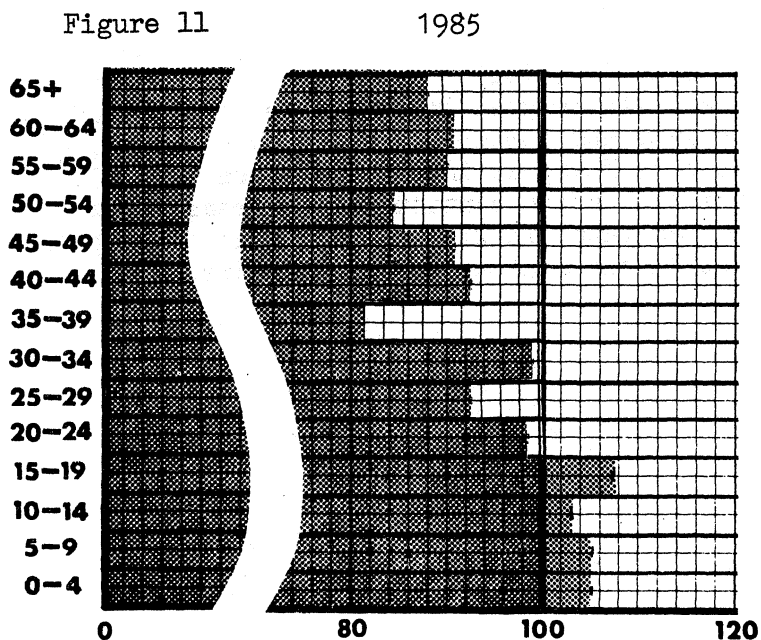


SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUPS, 1965, 1975, 1985*

For Puerto Rico

SOURCE: Plan General De Desarrollo

*Number of Males Per 100 Females



2. Population Characteristics

(1) Age Groups

The graphs on page 17, Figures 9-11, indicate that females outnumbered males in most age groups in Puerto Rico, 1965. This condition will somewhat improve in 1975 but by 1985 will exist in all but the four youngest age groups (under 20). According to the projections by the Bureau of Economics and Social Analysis, the males between 35 and 39 will continue to be outnumbered at a ratio of approximately five females to four males. This particular age group migrates to the Continent seeking employment in the large cities; see Figure 21 on page 30.

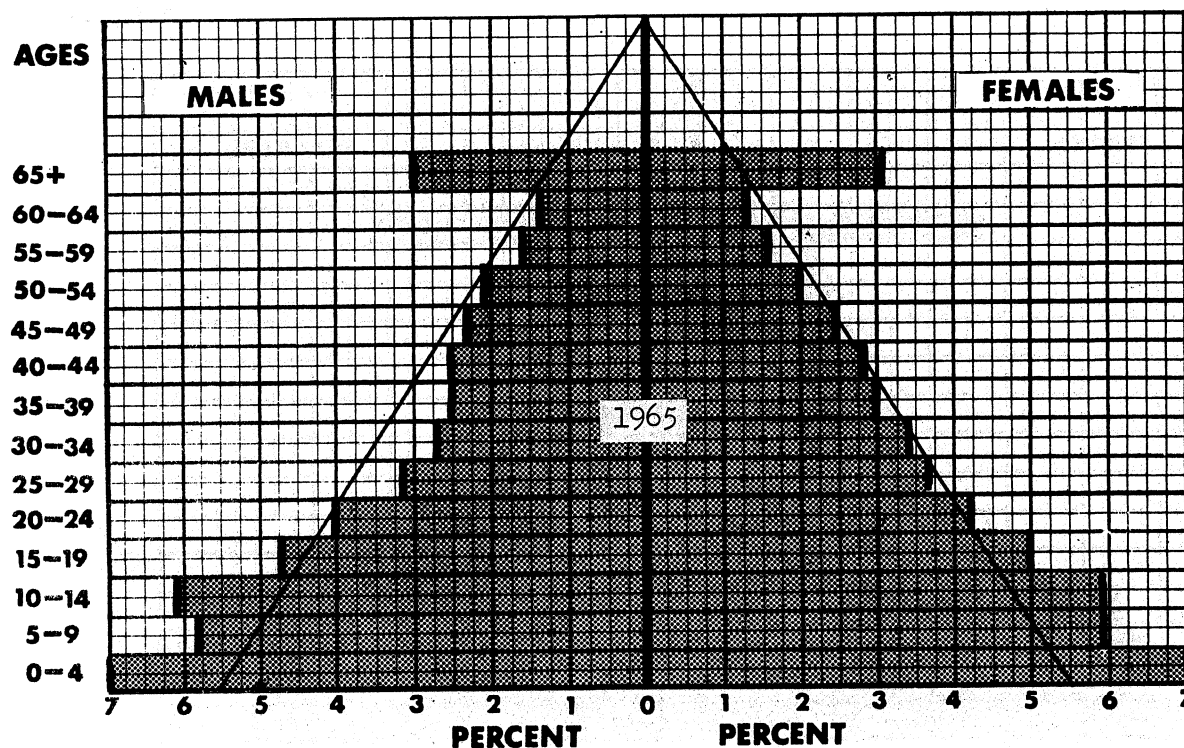
In 1965 the males 50 to 54 slightly outnumbered females. Note how these naturally move up ten years in 1975 and by 1985 will no longer be a dominant factor. The young age group is expected to expand in proportion to the rest of the population to the point that in 1975 males will outnumber females from age 24 down. However, in 1985 the sex-balance will favor males only under 20 years of age. Figure 17 on page 26 shows the sex ratios for the age group 24-34 for municipios.

Figures 12 through 14 on pages 18 and 19 are age-sex pyramids. The normal configuration of population divided between males and females according to age groups by five year increments forms a pyramid with the infants at the base and the aged diminishing at the point of death.

Figure 12

AGE GROUPS BY SEX
1965

SOURCE: PLAN GENERAL DE DESARROLLO



AGES

Figure 13

AGE GROUPS BY SEX
1975

SOURCE: Plan General De Desarrollo

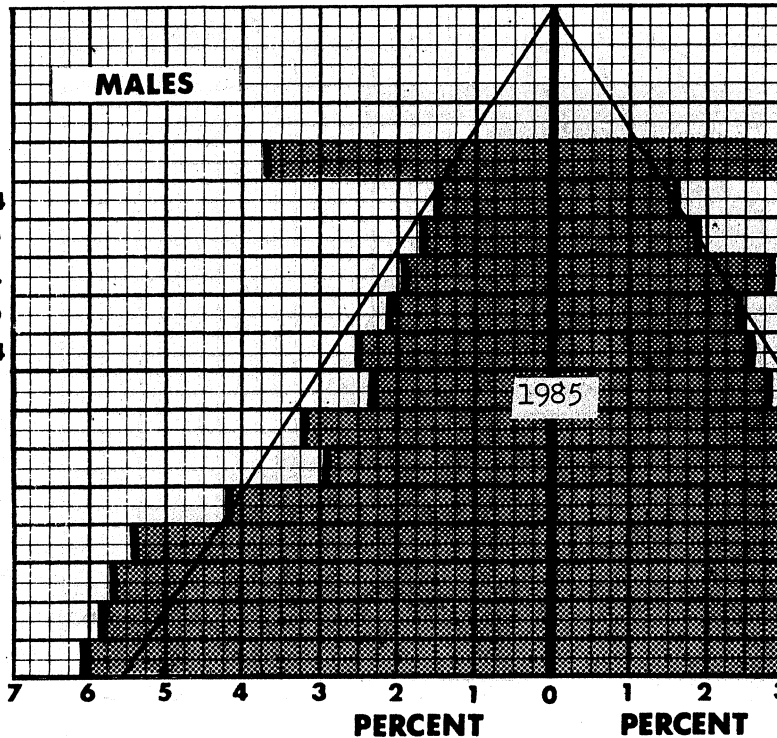
65+
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4

7

AGES

MALES

65+
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
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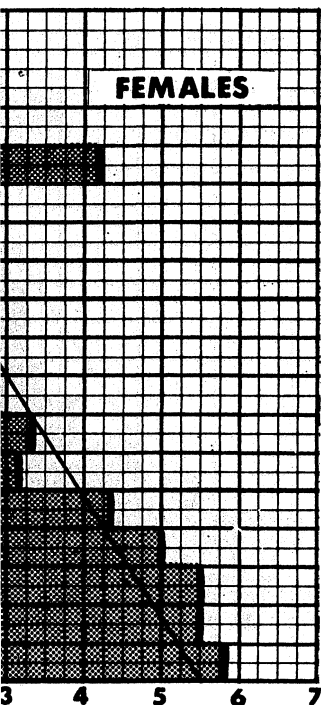
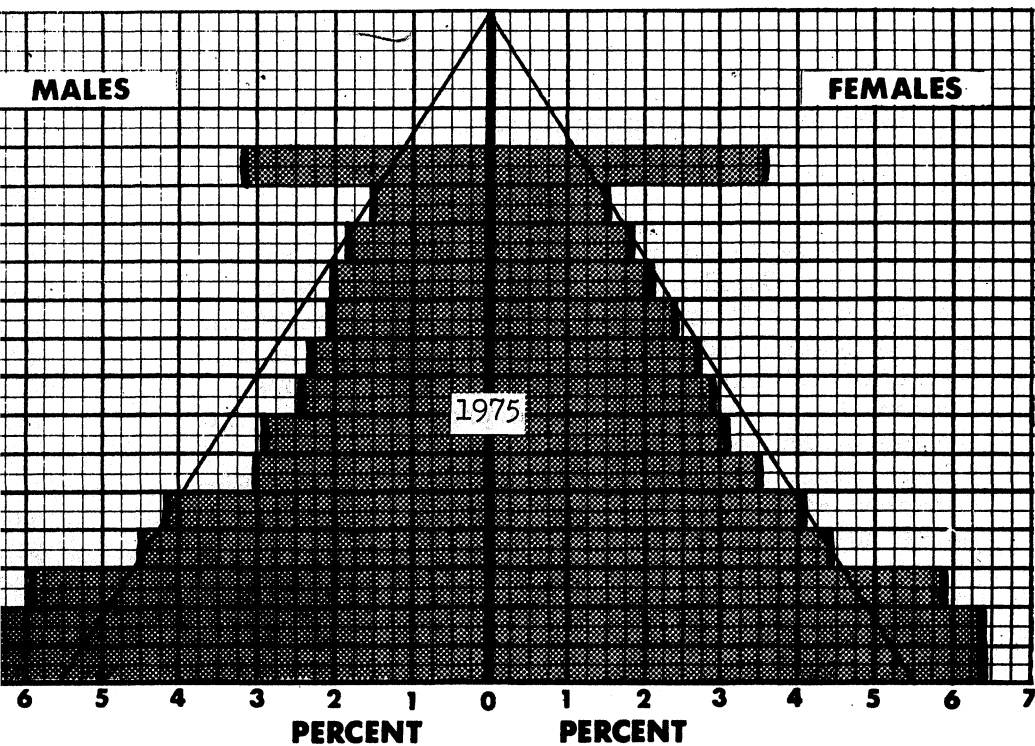


Figure 14

AGE GROUPS BY SEX
1985

The data prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis, group all the aged as 65 and older. In order to accomodate the natural tendency of populations, the grid of these graphs allows for a group classified 75 and older. Since data were not available to complete the natural pyramid, all the aged are grouped as a single bar 65 and over. This, therefore, distorts the pyramid image by forming a "cap". It is very significant to note the extension of this particular cap when comparing Figure 12 with Figure 14. In 1965, the males 65 years and older represented approximately three percent of the population while in 1985 they are expected to represent slightly less than four percent. During the same period, the females who represented slightly over three percent in 1965, are expected to proportionately increase to represent more than four percent by 1985.

At the other age extreme, the infants (birth through four years of age) represented approximately seven percent male and seven percent female in 1965. By 1985, they will each be expected to decrease as a part of the population to approximately six percent each.

It was previously stated that several current migration factors made it extremely difficult to rely on long range population projections. Thus, we have constructed Table 3, which divides the population into five age groups for further study. These projections by the Bureau of Economics and Social Analysis for 1970 and 1975 were not adjusted by the authors of this report since only general conclusions would be drawn in the analysis.

Table 3

POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS 1965, 1970, 1975

	1965	1970	1975
Birth - 9	675,902	795,363	856,720
10 - 19	570,030	611,040	675,589
20 - 34	556,683	600,948	681,431
35 - 64	664,976	749,337	840,604
65 and older	160,369	190,605	225,294
Total	2,627,960	2,947,293	3,279,638

Source: Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis

Table 4

NET CHANGE IN POPULATION OF AGE GROUPS - 1965-1970, 1970-1975

	1965-1970	1970-1975
Birth - 9	119,460	61,357
10 - 19	41,010	64,549
20 - 34	44,265	80,483
35 - 64	84,361	91,267
65 and older	30,236	34,689
Total	319,333	332,345

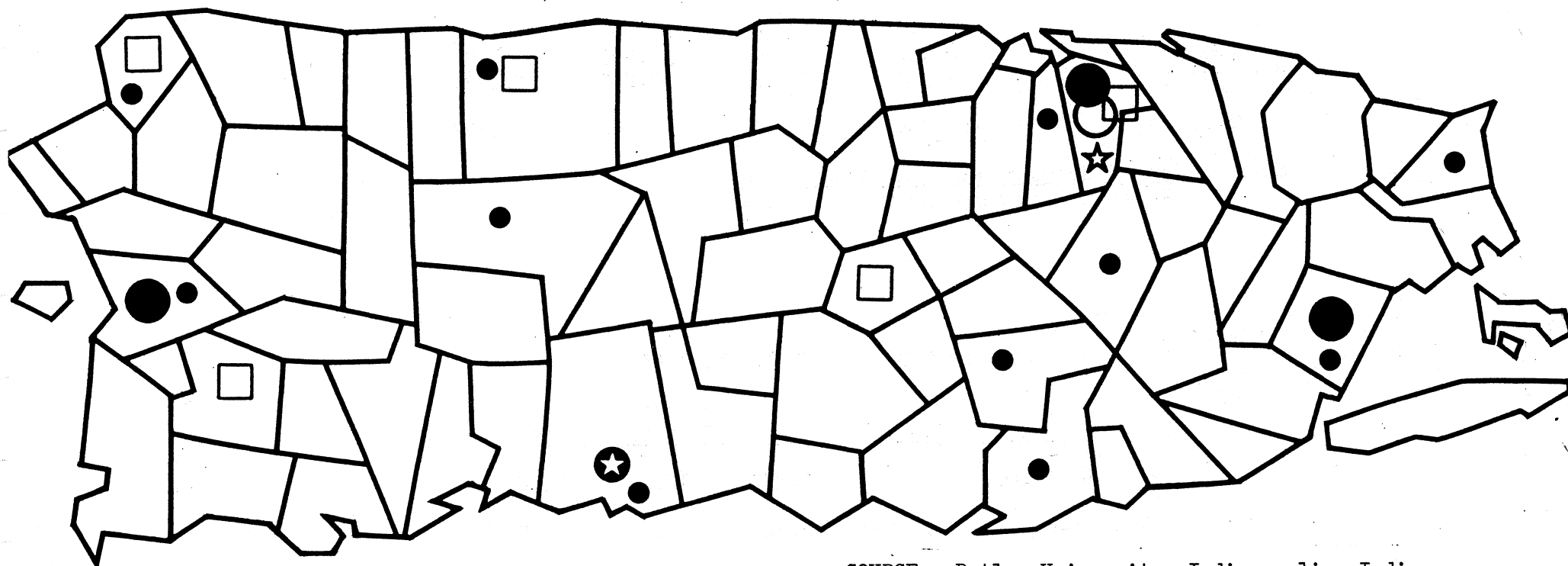
Source: Table 3

Table 4 is constructed to compare the increases in age groups recorded on Table 3. This table lists the net change in the population for each of these five selected age groups over the ten year period, 1965-1975. The population increase in Puerto Rico will primarily come by births. A few people are migrating back to the Island, especially in the 35-64 age group. Table 4 does not show the number of people added to the population by birth or migration, it only shows how the population in each age group will change. People who were 34 in 1965 will be 39 in 1970. For that reason they have moved from the younger adult to the middle adult categories.

The table indicates a very large increase in the age group birth through nine years from 1965 to 1970. From 1970 to 1975, considerable drop in birth rate is expected and the increase will be much smaller.

During the 1970 to 1975 period, the largest gain is expected in the middle adult group, 35-64 ages. The authors of this report made a closer examination of this age group and found that the females will increase 52,290 compared to the males, 38,980. That is, 57.3% of the increase in this age group will be females. Additional analysis of age groups will be made later in the report when the study deals with natural population increases of births over deaths.

At the other extreme of the population pyramid, the 65 and older age group is expected to experience a small net increase during both five year periods. However, when these small figures are calculated as a percent of the total 65 and older age group, it represents an increase of 18.9% from 65 to 70 and 18.2% increase from 1970 to 1975. This age group is the fastest growing segment of the population in Puerto Rico.

LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, 1963**MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO**

Legend:

- University of Puerto Rico
- Puerto Rico Junior College
- Inter-American University
- ★ Catholic University
- ☆ Sacred Heart College
- Vocational Schools

SOURCE: Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

(2) Population Characteristics - Education

The location of the universities and colleges on Puerto Rico for 1963 can be noted on Figure 15. The vocational schools throughout the Island have also been included because of the significant contribution they make to the training of workers.

Table 5

TOTAL ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL
FOR PUERTO RICO, 1940 - 1966

Level	1940	1950	1960	1966
Elementary	248,015	331,389	427,953	453,564
Intermediate	36,234	65,820	131,923	146,631
High School	12,240	33,514	67,282	98,281
Total	296,489	430,723	627,168	698,478

Source: 1966, Economic Report to the Governor
Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis

Table 6

SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY REGIONS*, 1965-1966

Region	Public	Private	Percent Private	Total
San Juan	174,543	38,683	18.1	213,226
Arecibo	94,059	3,325	3.4	97,384
Mayaguez	91,043	4,535	4.7	95,578
Ponce	117,952	8,781	6.9	126,733
Caguas	82,500	5,345	6.1	87,845
Humacao	69,268	1,211	1.7	70,479
Totals	629,365	61,880	9.0	691,245

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Educational
Development

*As divided by the Department of Education

The 1966 Economic Report to the Governor as prepared by the Planning Board of the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis, indicates that total school enrolment in Puerto Rico continues to increase. This long term trend is an encouraging feature in the social and economic progress being made on the Island. In 1964, the total enrolment was 668,949. In 1966, the total was reported at 698,476, an increase for the two years of 29,527 students. On Table 5 are listed the total enrolment by level of school from 1940 through 1966.

On Table 6 we note that approximately 18.0% of the school enrolment in San Juan is in private institutions. The next highest school region is

Ponce where only 6.9% of the pupils are in private schools.

Another factor of interest in the mission planning for Puerto Rico is the enrolments in military base schools as seen on Table 7. According to the Office of Planning and Education Development, there were more than 5,600 school students attending institutions on the military bases during the 1965-1966 school year. The table shows the distribution of students by elementary, intermediate and high school grades for the four principal military areas on the Island. The largest area is Ramey Air Force Base near Aguadilla.

Table 7

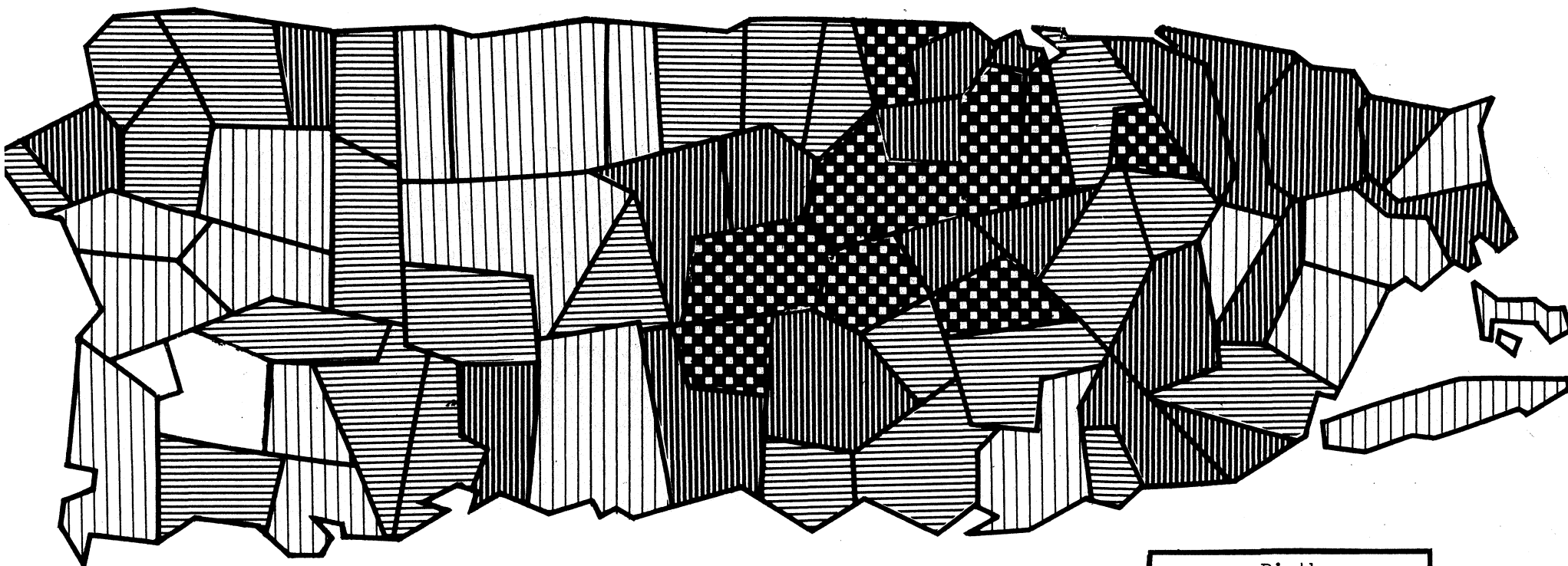
SCHOOL ENROLMENTS IN MILITARY BASE SCHOOLS, 1965-1966

	<u>1-6</u>	<u>7-9</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>Total</u>
San Juan Area	1308	467	284	2059
Ramey AFB	1973	439	247	2659
Fort Allen	107	31	11	149
Roosevelt Roads	545	141	76	762
Totals	3933	1078	618	5629

SOURCE: Office of Planning and Educational Development

Figure 16

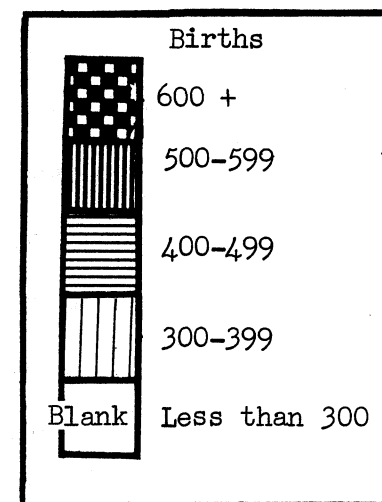
BIRTHS TO DEATHS RATIO - 1965 - BY MUNICIPIOS
Number of Live Births per 100 Deaths



(3) Population Characteristics - Births and Deaths

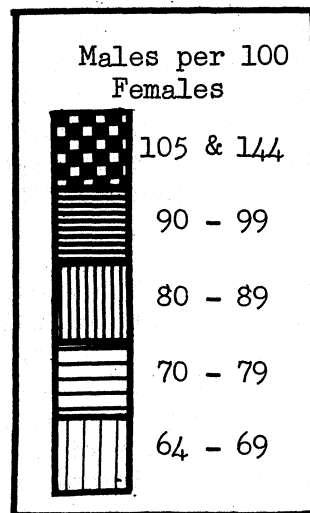
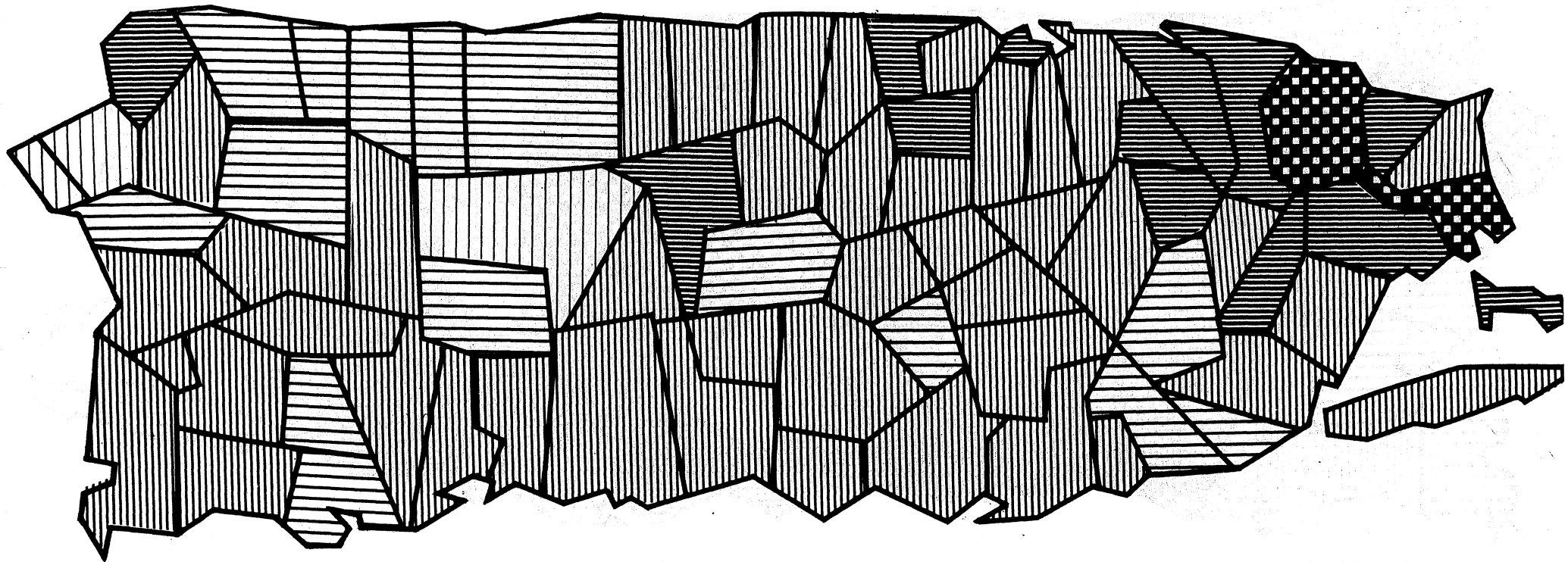
In 1966 there were approximately 452 births per 100 deaths on the Island. These vital statistics, provided by the Division of Demographic Registry and Statistics of the Department of Health give insight into the "population explosion" that is taking place in Puerto Rico. This is also an indication of the natural increase in population.

Figure 16 shows the births to deaths ratio for 1965 by municipios. Ten of the municipios have birth ratios over 600 births per 100 deaths. Two municipios, San German and Humigueros have ratios under 300. The municipios which range between 300 and 400 births per 100 deaths generally concentrate in the western part of the Island. It is significant to note the urban centers fall in the below average range, all except Caguas and metropolitan San Juan. Caution: an area with 20 births and 5 deaths would be given a ratio of 400:100.



SOURCE:
Division of Demographic Registry and Vital
Statistics, Department of Health, Puerto Rico

Ratio for Island - 452:100

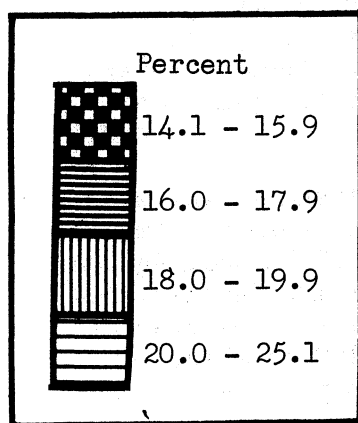
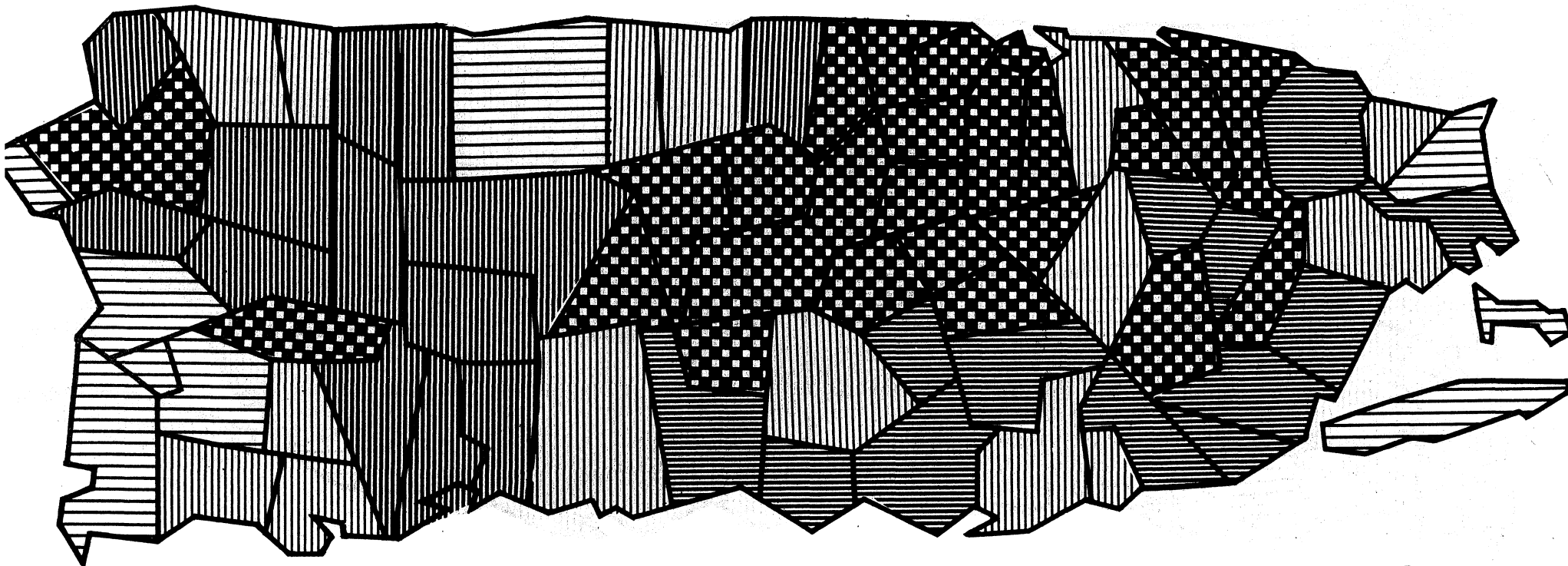


Figures 17 and 18 were prepared to provide further insight into the factors of natural increase of population. On Figure 11 the ratio of males per 100 females in the age group 23-34 can be examined. The comparison is made complete by studying the portion of the female population that is generally regarded to be beyond child bearing age (45 years and older) on Figure 18.

It is significant to note the general trend in the western part of the Island for an unusually high absence of males in the 25-34 year age group. As an example of Utuada, Aguada, and Ricon have only 64, 66, and 68 males per 100 females, respectively. Ten other western municipios have below average sex ratios with approximately 75 males per 100 females. Only fourteen municipios have a ratio significantly above the Island average in this the maximum child bearing age group 25-34. The majority are found in the eastern part of San Juan Metropolitan Area and along the northeastern section of the Island in the vicinity of El Yunque. Roosevelt Roads Naval Base causes the figures for Ceiba to be 144:100. Rio Grande has a slight majority of males, 105 per 100 females.

Figure 18

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES 45 YEARS AND OLDER

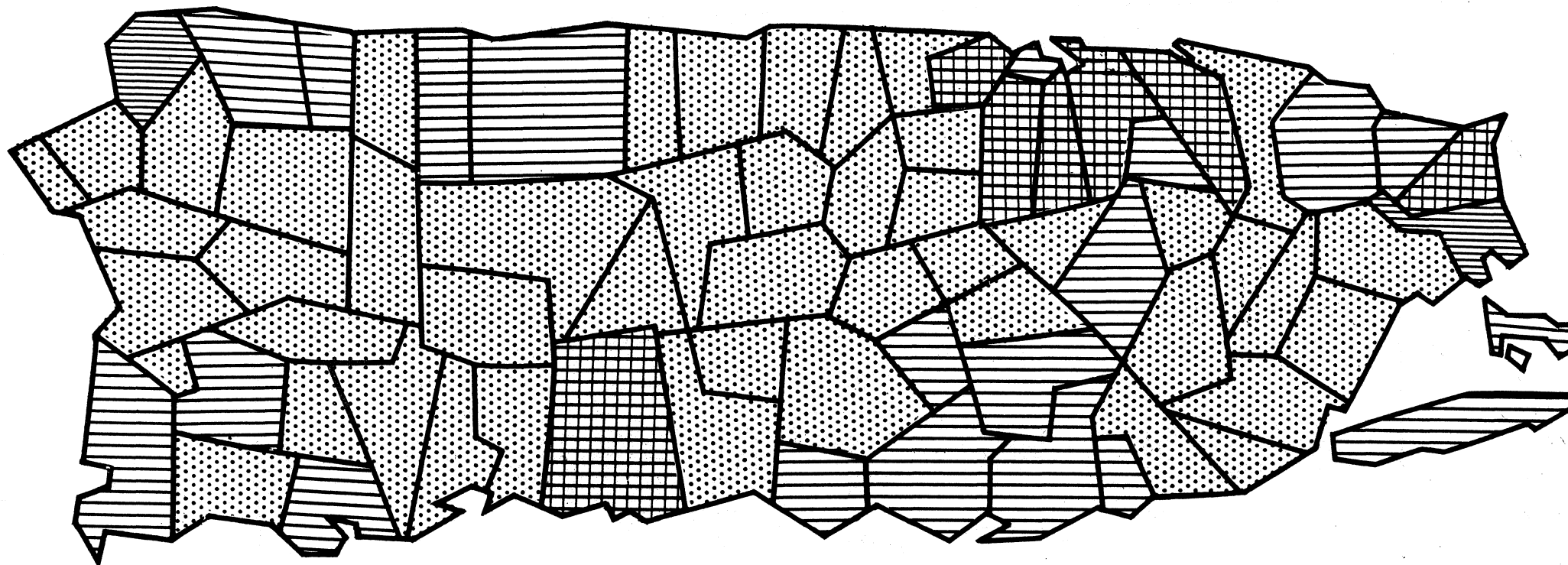


The second factor which further explains the below average birth ratios in the western part of the Island can be noted on Figure 18. Nine municipios have 20% or more of the females beyond the child bearing age, 45 years or age and older. It is important to note that both Arecibo and Mayaguez have a significantly high percentage of females in this older age group. A comparison of Figure 18 with the births to deaths ratio on Figure 16 shows a strong relationship between the areas which have a low percentage of elderly females and municipios where the highest birth ratios were reported.

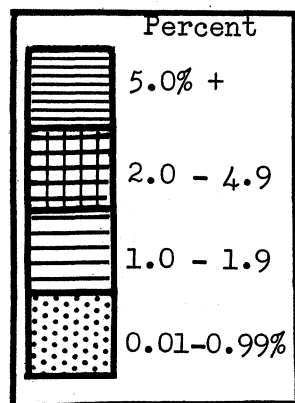
To summarize, then, we can say that the north central section of the Island is characterized by a proportionately larger number of families with younger women and a larger number of males per corresponding female population. However, in the western section of the state, though the birth ratios are high compared to the Continent, the rate of increase barely compensates for the volume of our migration which will be discussed later. Generally those who migrate out of the western area are among the younger male population and they tend to leave the females behind.

Source: Bureau of the Census - 1960

PERCENT OF POPULATION BORN IN UNITED STATES - BY MUNICIPIOS



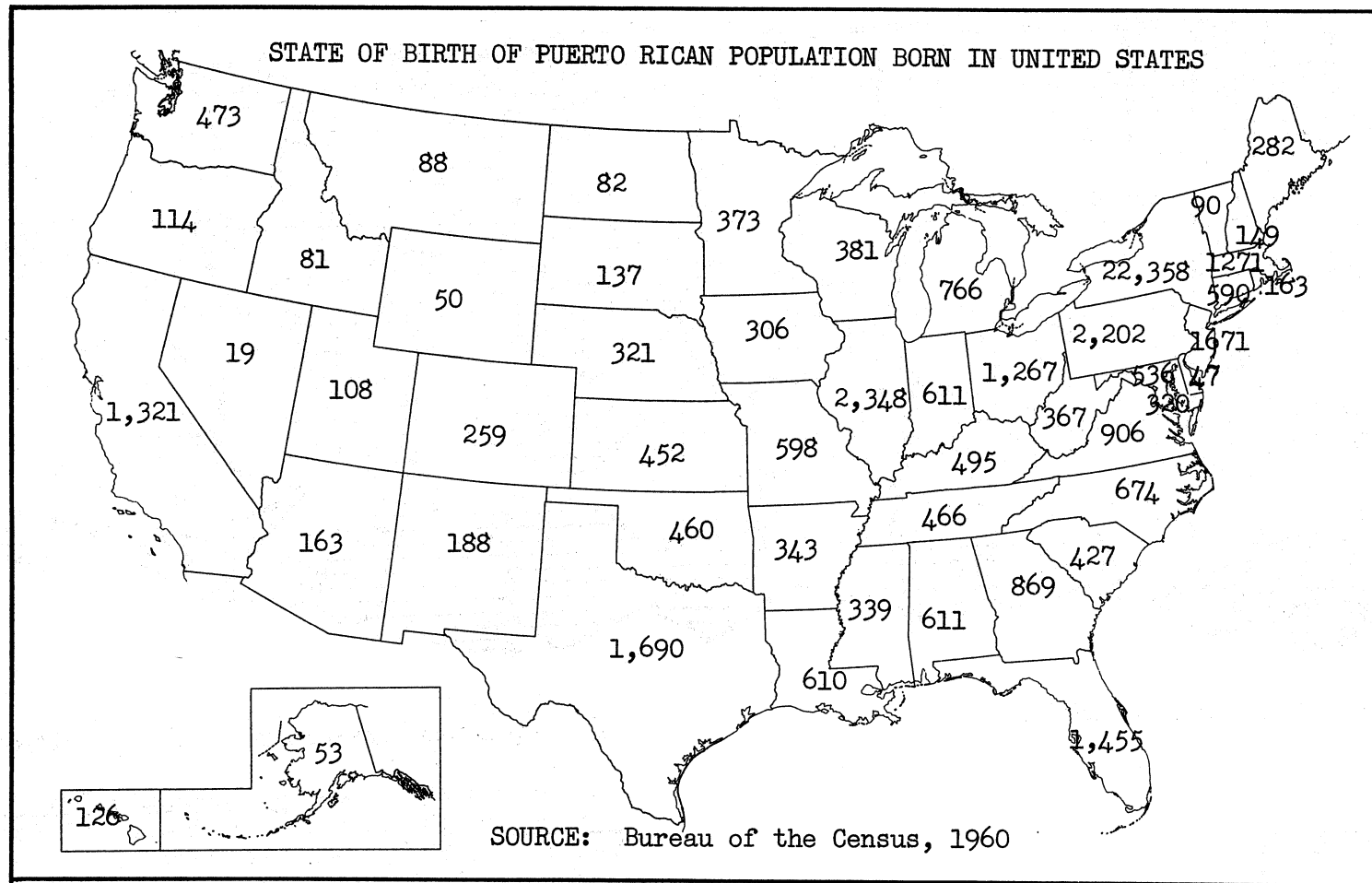
SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1960



(4) Population Characteristics - In-migration

According to the 1966 Economic Report to the Governor by the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis 49,600 persons migrated into Puerto Rico during the 1965-1966 fiscal year. On Figure 19, it can be noted the percentage of population in each municipio that was born in the United States as reported in the 1960 census. Ceiba and Aguadilla, where Roosevelt Roads Naval Base and Ramey Air Force Base are located, naturally distorted the figures for those two municipios. The other three targets for persons born on the Continent are the San Juan Metropolitan Area, Ponce and Fajardo. Large areas running through the central and western section of the Island report very few United States born residents. It is especially significant to note the very low percentage at Mayaguez and again at Humacao.

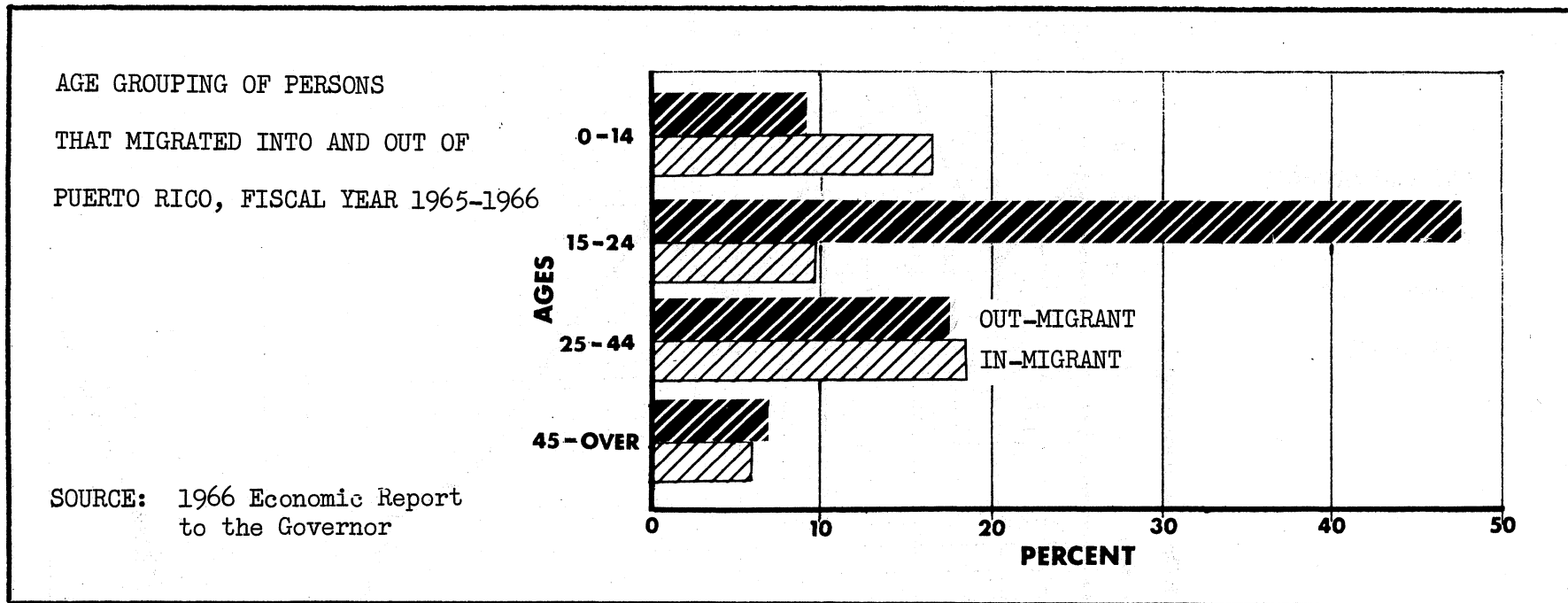
Figure 20



As a further aid to persons interested in English speaking ministries, we constructed Figure 20. This map shows the state of birth in the United States of persons living in Puerto Rico in 1960. Nearly half reported New York State as their place of birth. The great majority of the persons born in New York State are

of Puerto Rican descent and reflect a return migration. The state making the second largest contribution is Illinois, followed by Pennsylvania, Texas and Florida. A large part of the Florida in-migrants are believed to be return migrants.

Figure 21



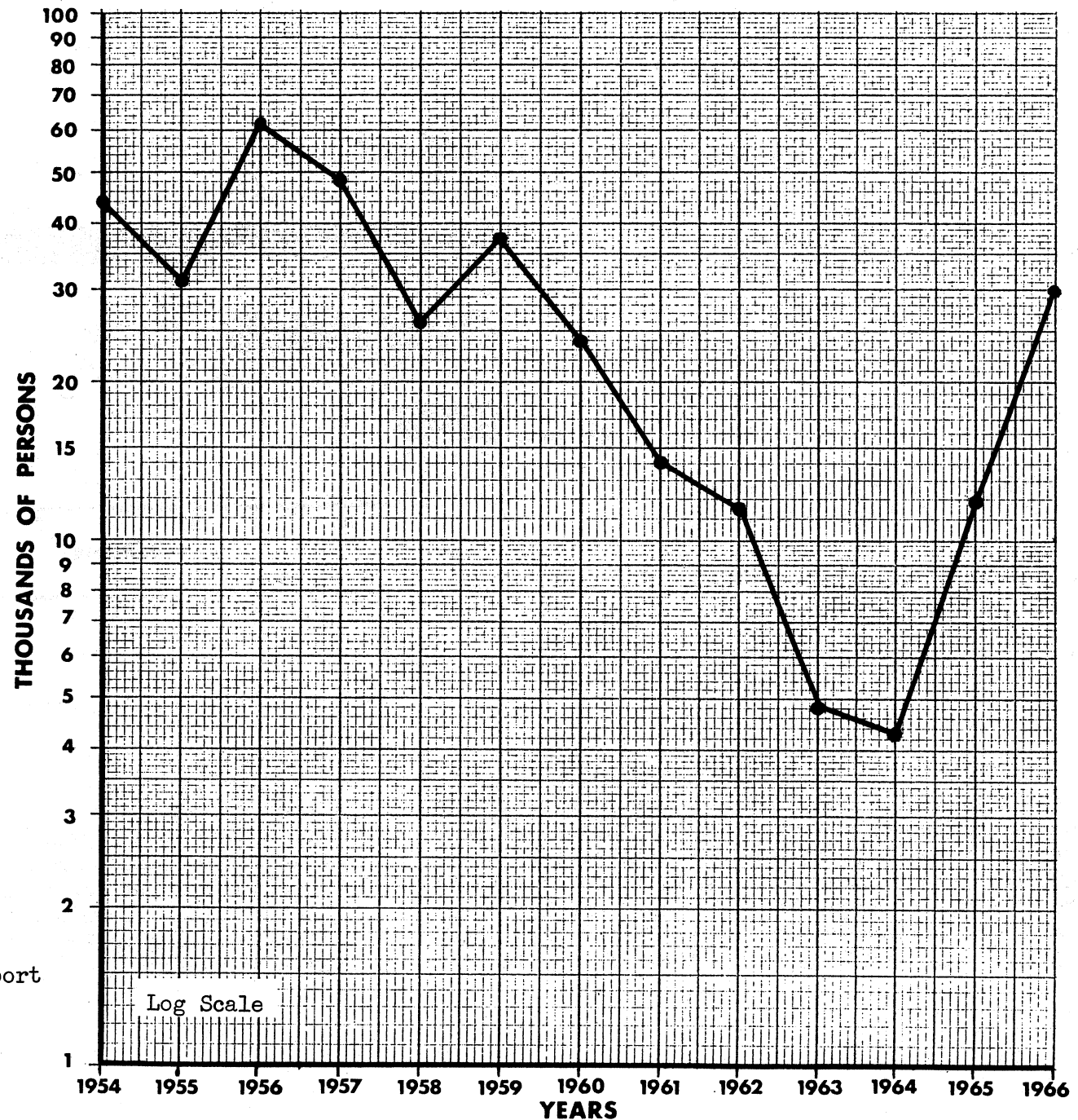
The ages of the persons that migrated in and out of Puerto Rico can be observed on Figure 21 for the fiscal year, 1965-1966. The persons returning to Puerto Rico or migrating to the Island are generally in the 25-44 age group accompanied by their children 14 and under. In contrast, those leaving the Island, out-migrating, fall into the 15 to 24 age group. It appears that very few of these have children which they take with them as they leave.

(5) Population Characteristics - Out-migration

During the fiscal year, 1952-1953, the Bureau of Economics and Social Analysis estimates that there were more than 74,000 persons migrating out of Puerto Rico than migrated in. This net out-migration showed some fluxuation to a second peak in 1956 of 61,646. From that point it dropped to a low of 4,366 in 1964. However, since that time, as can be noted on Figure 22, a rise in net out-migration has been reported.

Figure 22

ANNUAL
NET OUT-MIGRANTS
FROM
PUERTO RICO
1954-1966



SOURCE: 1966 Economic Report
to the Governor

According to the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis, 66,000 persons left the Island in 1965. Those who migrated that year came from rural areas, 59.0%. The Bureau further points out that 69.4% of the persons leaving the Island during 1965 were men, mostly in the 14-24 age group. These came from rural areas and were members primarily of low income families, with family earning incomes of less than

\$2,000 a year.

Since this report has wider distribution than just Puerto Rico, we have prepared Figure 23 to show the destination of the out-migrants according to the 1960 census. New York leads the states, followed by New Jersey, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania and Florida.

Figure 23

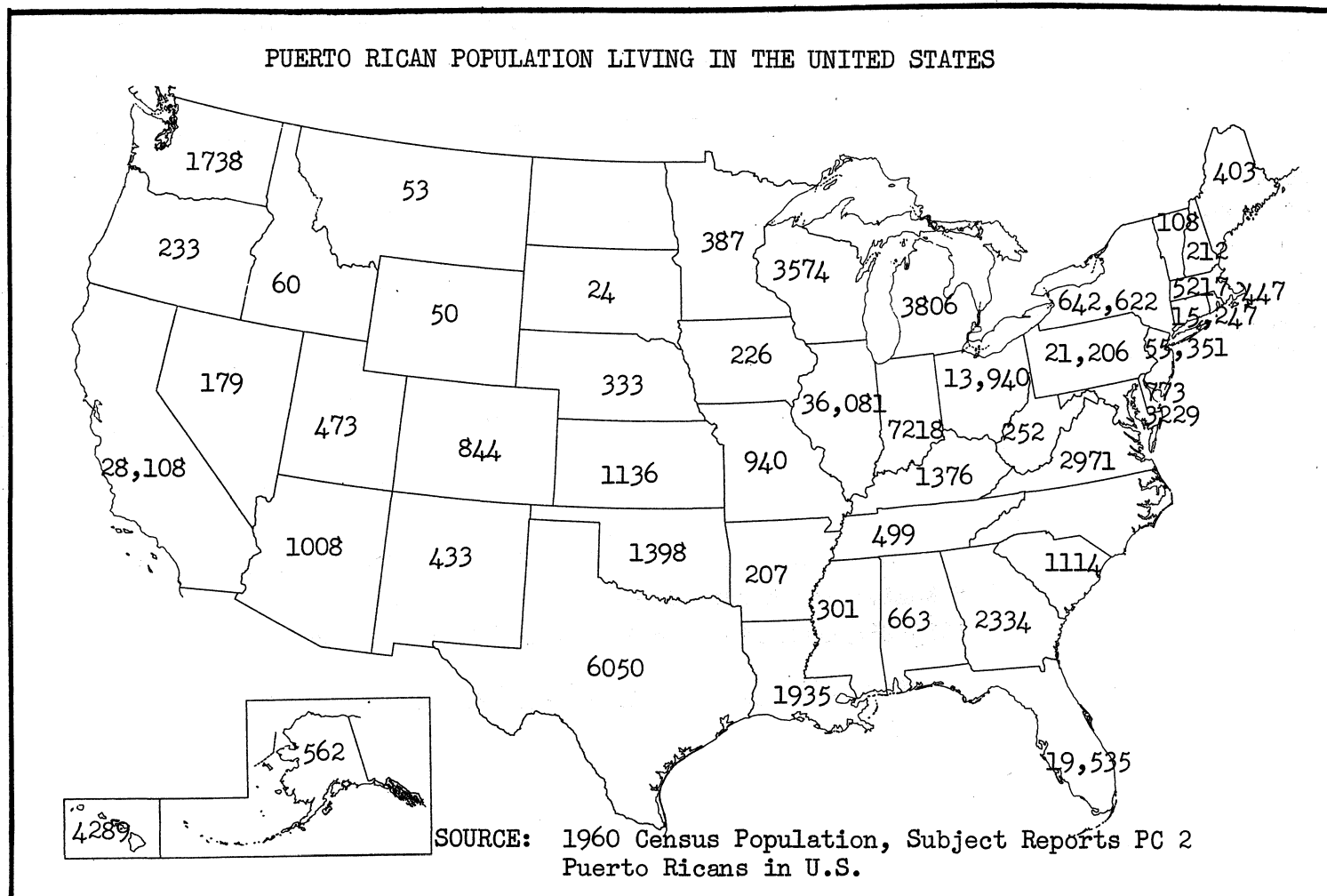


Table 8

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY GROUPS IN PUERTO RICO 1940 - 1960 - 1966 - 1975

	<u>1940⁺</u>		<u>1960⁺</u>		<u>1966⁺</u>		<u>1975[#]</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>* Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agriculture, Forest and Fishing	229	45.1	124	22.9	111	15.5	95	10.2
Manufacturing	101	19.9	91	16.8	134	18.7	199	21.3
Mining					2	0.3	3	0.3
Construction	16	3.1	45	8.3	65	9.1	102	10.9
Trade and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	56	11.0	105	19.4	141	19.7	192	20.5
Transportation	17	3.3	27	5.0	31	4.3	42	4.5
Communication and Public Utilities	3	0.6	12	2.2	17	2.4	21	2.2
Services	73	14.4	75	13.9	115	16.1	144	15.4
Government	13	2.6	62	11.5	100	13.9	137	14.7
TOTAL	508	100.0	541	100.0	716	100.0	935	100.0

* Number in Thousands

+SOURCE: Economic Report to the Governor - 1966

#SOURCE: PLAN GENERAL DE DESARROLLO - 1965 - 1975

PART III - ECONOMY

1 Trends and Projections in Employment by Industry Groups

The number of persons employed in the basic industry groups in Puerto Rico are listed on Table 8. Nine basic groups are listed. A more detailed division of industries can be found in the 1966 Economic Report to the Governor by the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis.

In 1940, agriculture, forestry and fishing represented nearly one-half of the total jobs in Puerto Rico. In 1966, these industries accounted for only 15.5% of the persons employed. Further decrease in this basic group is expected by 1975, when it will represent 10.2%.

Manufacturing showed some decline in number of persons employed from 1940 to 1960 but rapid recovery has been made. The projections are that approximately 200,000 persons will be employed in manufacturing, representing 21.3% of the total persons employed in 1975. Construction will perhaps experience the most dramatic gain during the next decade. Trade, both wholesale and retail, finance, insurance and real estate groups will represent the second largest number of persons employed in 1975 according to the planners. The increases in transportation industries are expected to parallel the growth of the economy in Puerto Rico as a whole. In similar fashion, service industries and government will both increase in proportion to the over-all economy of the Island.

A closer look is made of the employment in agriculture on Table 9. The total figures differ

on this table when compared to Table 8, because forestry and fishing were deleted. Only four basic groups need to be discussed in this analysis. Sugar represented more than one-half of all agricultural employment in 1940. Mechanization has taken its toll in terms of numbers employed in the cane fields. By 1975, there will be approximately one-sixth as many persons employed in cane production as there were in 1940. Coffee has also shown some decline in number of persons employed. However, the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis chose not to attempt any projections concerning this industry for 1975.

Tobacco is expected to continue stable in terms of numbers employed after having experienced considerable drop between 1940 and 1960.

All other agricultural employment is grouped together since the diversity of products grown has increased over the study period. In 1940, all other types of agriculture accounted for 61,000 persons. By 1975, the projections show an employment of 62,000, a rise from only 47,000 in 1966. The 1975 figure is about equal to the 1940 employment. However, in 1940 the 61,000 represented slightly over one-fourth of the total employment in agriculture and the 62,000 in 1975 will represent two-thirds of these workers. Cattle raising is fast becoming the major activity of agriculture.

Table 10 lists the persons employed in the six basic manufacturing industry groups. Sugar, which employed 20,000 in 1940, is expected to remain constant at an 8,000 employee level through 1975. The production of tobacco products, primarily cigars, is expected to return to a level similar to that experienced in 1940 and 1960. The textile and apparel

Table 9

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN PUERTO RICO 1940 - 1960 - 1966 - 1975

	<u>1940+</u>		<u>1960+</u>		<u>1966+</u>		<u>1975#</u>	
	<u>Number*</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Sugar	124	54.1	45	36.3	35	31.8	22	23.4
Coffee	26	11.4	23	18.5	20	18.2	**	**
Tobacco	18	7.9	9	7.3	8	7.3	10	10.6
Other	61	26.6	47	37.9	47	42.7	62	66.0
TOTAL	229	100.0	124	100.0	110	100.0	94	100.0

*Number in thousands

**Not Included

Table 10

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING IN PUERTO RICO 1940 - 1960 - 1966 - 1975

	<u>1940+</u>		<u>1960+</u>		<u>1966+</u>		<u>1975#</u>	
	<u>Number*</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Sugar	20	19.8	8	8.8	8	5.8	8	4.0
Tobacco	6	5.9	6	6.6	10	7.3	7	3.5
Textiles and Apparel	17	16.8	22	24.2	37	27.0	@	
Alcholic Beverages	@		2	2.2	3	2.2	@	
Home Neddlework	45	44.6	10	11.0	4	2.9	3	1.5
Other	13	12.9	43	47.2	75	54.8	181	91.0
TOTAL	101	100.0	91	100.0	137	100.0	199	100.0

*Number in thousands

@ included
under "other"

+SOURCE: Economic Report to the Governor - 1966

#SOURCE: PLAN GENERAL DE DESARROLLO - 1965 - 1975

industries have shown a steady increase in numbers employed over the study period. However, the planners chose not to attempt an estimate concerning the future of these industries for 1975.

Home meedlework, which accounted for nearly half of all persons employed in manufacturing in 1940, has shown a marked decline to less than one-tenth of its previous number by 1966. Further declines are expected. The principal increases in manufacturing are expected in the areas noted as "other". In the second division of this part on economy we will examine the distribution of basic manufacturing plants across the Island.

in the service industries. These employees are divided between domestic and other types of services. In 1940, domestic help accounted for 43,000 persons. In 1960, this figure had dropped to only 18,000 but will show increases to as high as 23,000 by 1975. In contrast, the other service industries which range from short order cooks to computer repair crews will show the most phenomenal increase. In 1940, the other services represented only 41.0% of the category. By 1975, the projection indicates these industries will represent 84.0% of the service group. The other service industries will employ more than all agricultural categories combined.

On Table 11 are listed the persons employed

Table 11

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES IN PUERTO RICO 1940 - 1960 - 1966 - 1975

	<u>1940+</u>		<u>1960+</u>		<u>1966+</u>		<u>1975#</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>* Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Domestic	43	58.9	18	24.0	20	17.4	23	16.0
Other	30	41.1	57	76.0	95	82.6	121	84.0
TOTAL	73	100.0	75	100.0	115	100.0	144	100.0

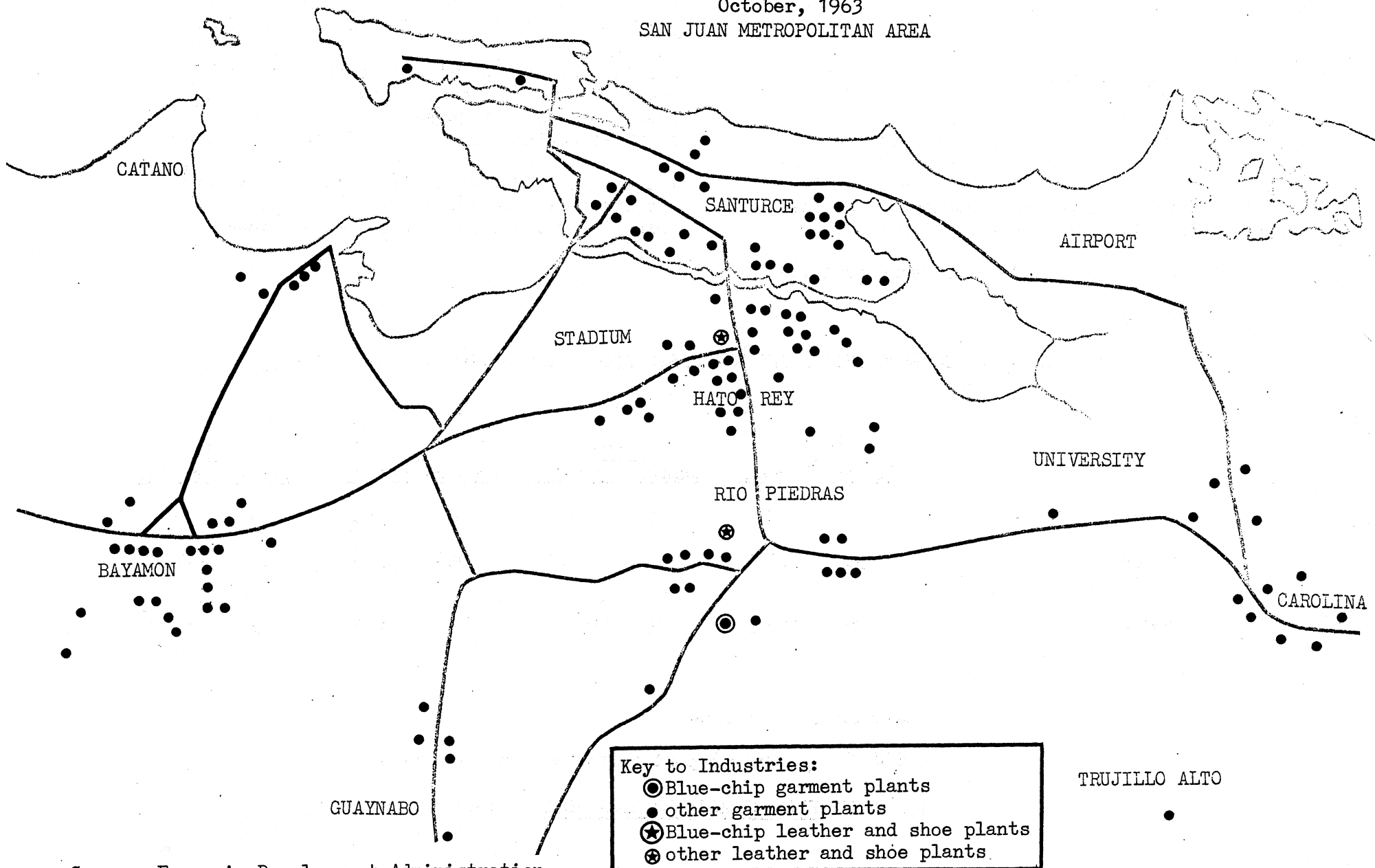
* Number in Thousands

+ SOURCE: Economic Report to the Governor - 1966

SOURCE: PLAN GENERAL DE DESARROLLO - 1965 - 1975

Figure 24

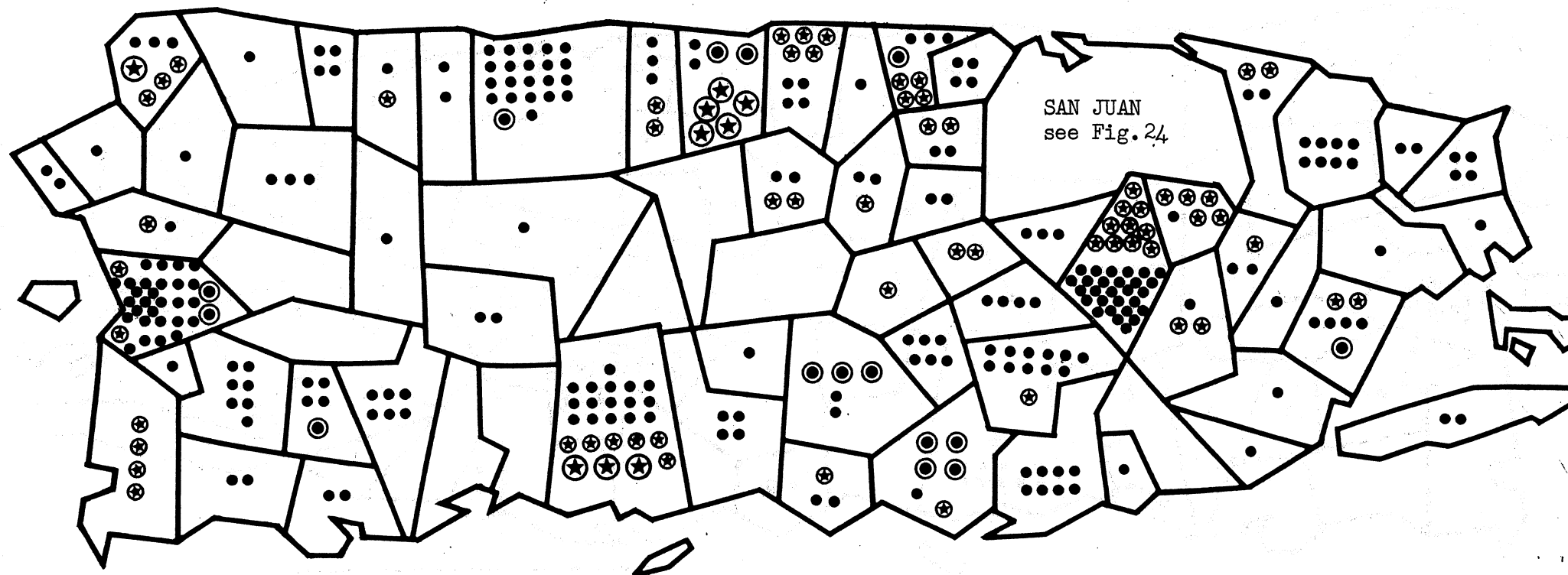
LOCATION OF GARMENT AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING PLANTS
October, 1963
SAN JUAN METROPOLITAN AREA



Source: Economic Development Administration
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Figure 25

LOCATION OF GARMENT AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING PLANTS
October, 1963
MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



Key to Industries:

- Blue-chip garment plants
- other garment plants
- ★ Blue-chip leather and shoe plants
- ★• other leather and shoe plants

2 Location of Industries

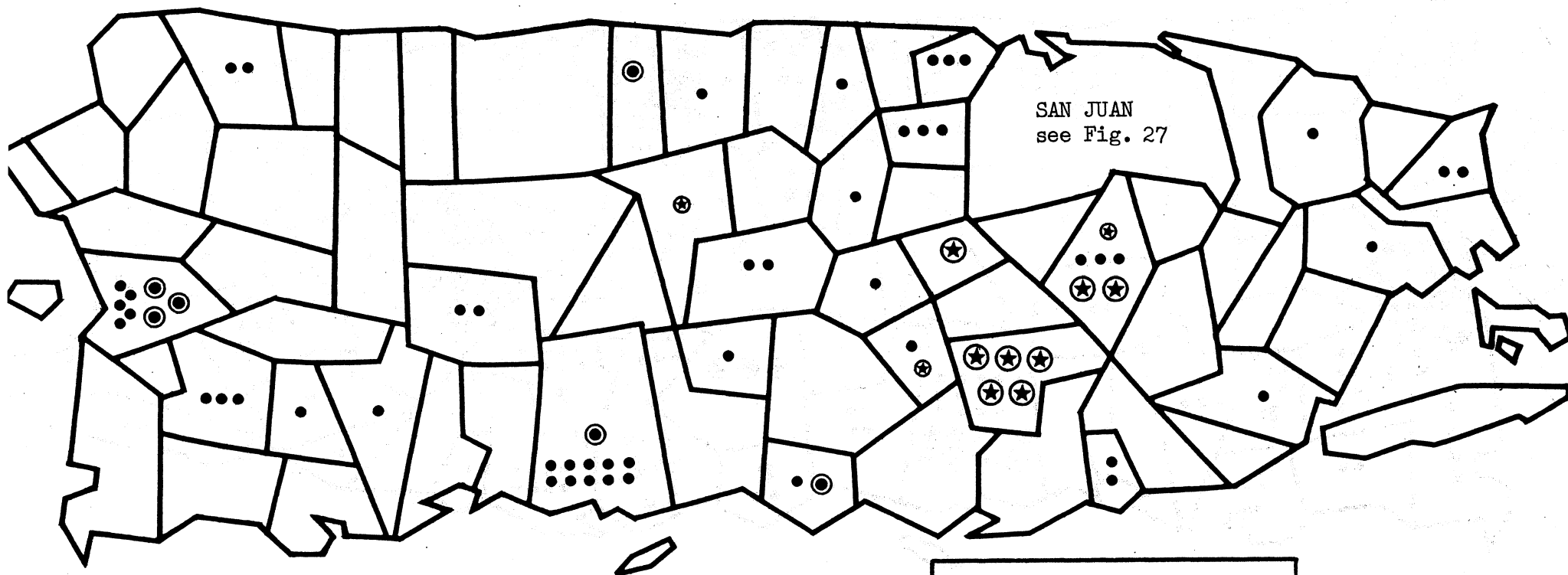
The study of the industries in Puerto Rico has been divided into four basic sets in this report. Garment and textile industries are grouped with leather and shoe on Figures 24 and 25. The largest concentration of garment and textile plants is in the Salinas and Coamo Municipios. All seven large plants of those two areas belong to Kayser-Roth.

Source: Economic Development Administration
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Figure 26

LOCATION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO PROCESSING PLANTS
October, 1963

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



Source: Economic Development Administration
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Key to Industries:

- ⊙ Blue-chip food plants
- other food plants
- ⊛ Blue-chip tobacco plants
- ⊙ other tobacco plants

On the other side of the Island, Stanley-Warner has plants in Manati and Dorado. Other garment and textile plants are scattered across the Island into practically every community. Significant concentration exists in San Juan and the surrounding metropolitan area.

International Shoe Company has five plants in Manati. Brunswick maintains three plants in the Ponce area. Other leather and shoe plants are clustered around Caguas, Gurabo, Dorado, Vega Baja and Cabo Rojo.

The second grouping of industries are in the food and tobacco groups, Figures 26 and 27. Major food processing is concentrated in Mayaguez where California Packing, Heinz, and National Biscuit Company have major plants. Royston-Purina has a plant in Ponce, Libby, McNeil and Libby in Santa Isabel, and Stokeley-Van Camp in Barceloneta.

Tobacco production is centered at Cayey where Consolidated Cigar has five plants. Consolidated also has three other locations, one in Comerio and two in Caguas.

A third grouping of industries are the electrical, metal working, chemical, plastic, and drug manufacturing plants as located on Figures 28 and 29. The location of these industries are more notably in the large population centers in contrast to the two previous groupings of industries. The former industries are more prominent in the smaller cities.

Eight blue chip electrical plants are located outside of San Juan in contrast to five within the metropolitan area. Sunbeam operates three near Hato Rey in San Juan. I. T. & T. also operates

one in the same vicinity. American Motors has an electrical plant in Bayamon. G.E. has two plants at Rio Grande, a third plant at Juna Diaz and another plant in Caguas. Sprague Electric has two plants in Ponce. Sperry Rand has a plant in Vega Alta and Midland-Ross has a plant in Dorado.

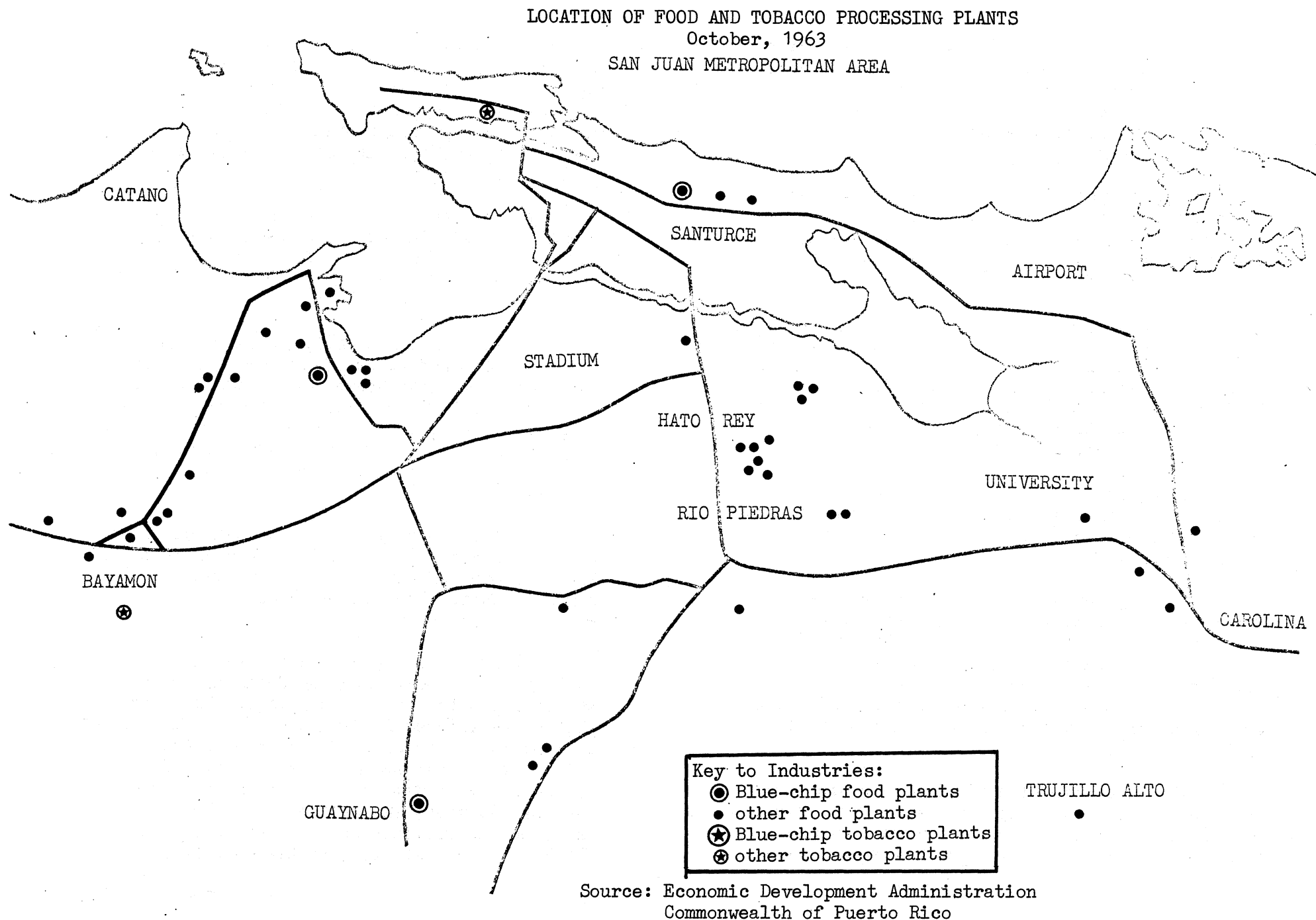
Approximately 45 electrical plants are operated in the San Juan area by lesser known companies. Outside of the San Juan area, four are located in Fajardo, three in Luquillo, Aricibo and Caguas.

The major metal working plants are located in metropolitan San Juan, in Bayamon and near Carolina. American Can operates two and American Hardware operates the other, in Bayamon. Phelps-Dodge operates the two near Carolina. Carborundum, Continental Can, and Goodrich operate metal working plants in Mayaguez. Ford operates a plant in Loiza.

There are over eighty-five other metal working plants in the San Juan area operated by lesser known companies. There are also five similar plants in Mayaguez, Ponce and four each in Fajardo and Caguas.

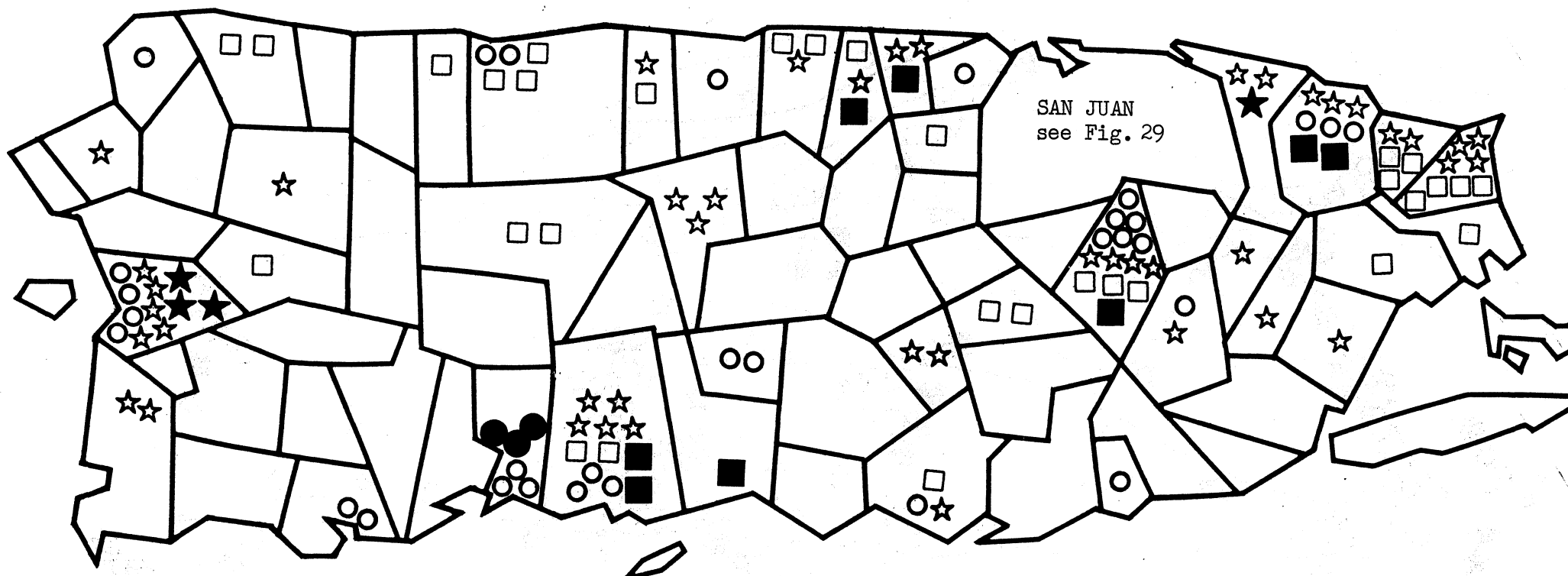
A third grouping of industries illustrated on Figures 28 and 29 are the chemical, plastic and drug plants. All of the major "blue chip" plants are located in San Juan except for three in Penuelas Municipio. There, one is Commonwealth Oil and the other two are operated by Union Carbide. In the San Juan metropolitan area, Shell operates one near Guaynabo and Gulf one near Bayamon. The major pharmaceuticals are located in and around Carolina. In that area, Parke-Davis has two

Figure 27



LOCATION OF ELECTRICAL, METALWORKING, CHEMICAL, PLASTIC AND DRUG
MANUFACTURING PLANTS, October, 1963

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



Key to Industries:

■ Blue-chip electrical plants

□ other electrical plants

★ Blue-chip metalworking plants

☆ other metalworking plants

● Blue-chip chemical, plastic
and drug plants

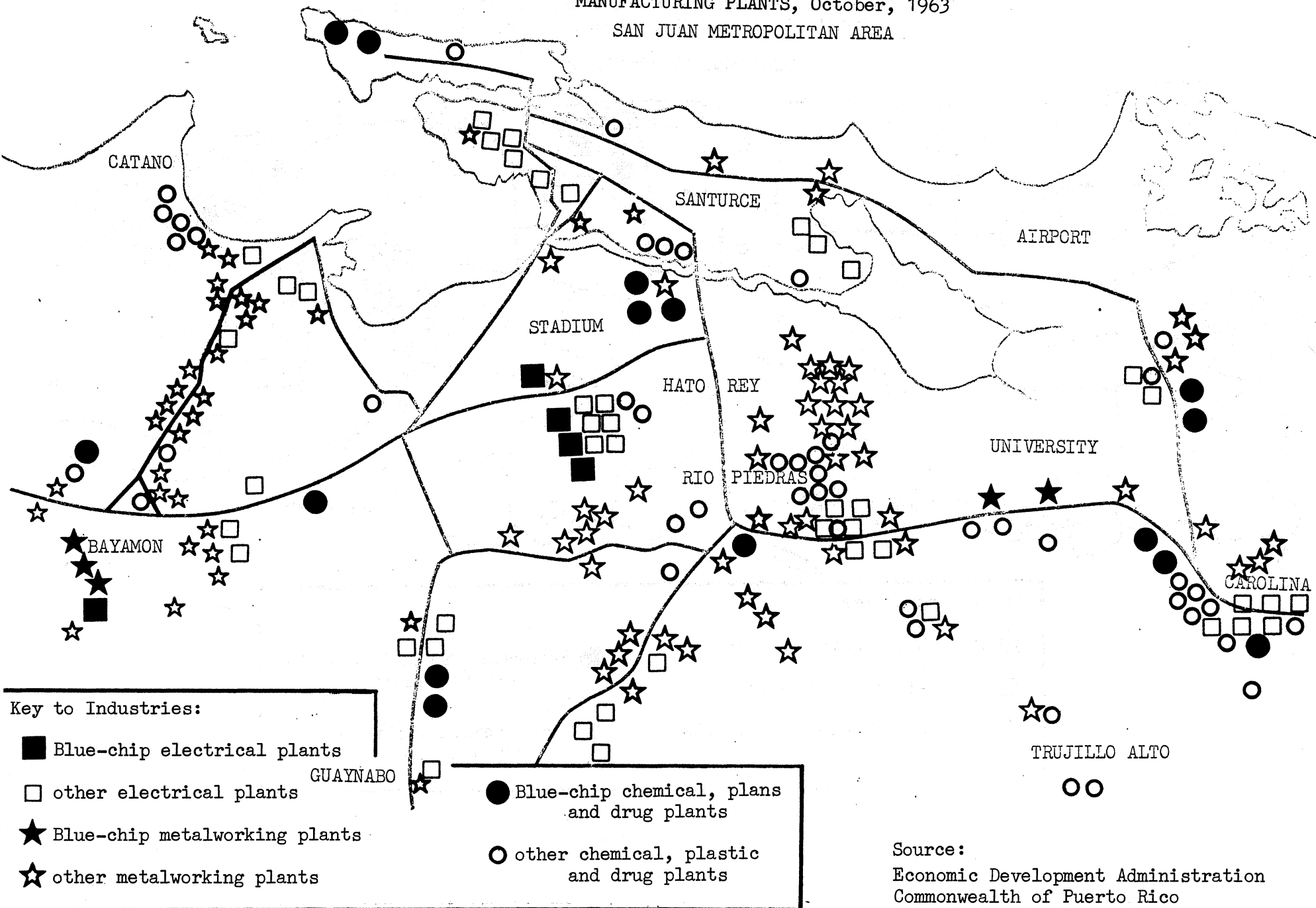
○ other chemical, plastic
and drug plants

Source: Economic Development Administration
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Figure 29

LOCATION OF ELECTRICAL, METALWORKING, CHEMICAL, PLASTIC AND DRUG
MANUFACTURING PLANTS, October, 1963

SAN JUAN METROPOLITAN AREA



Source:
Economic Development Administration
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

LOCATION OF OTHER* MANUFACTURING PLANTS
October, 1963

SAN JUAN
see Fig. 31

Legend:

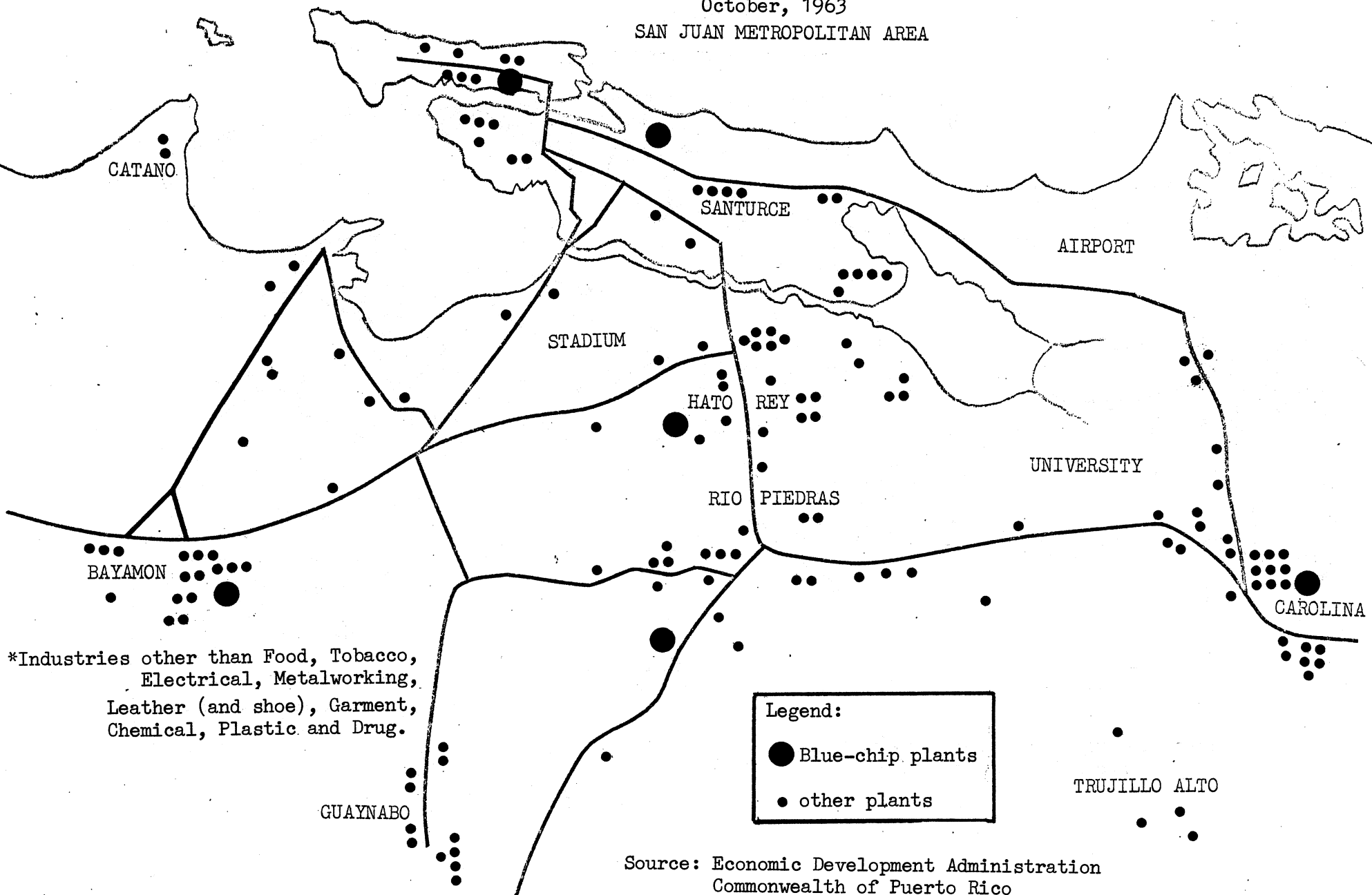
Legend:

- other plants

44

Figure 31

LOCATION OF OTHER* MANUFACTURING PLANTS
October, 1963
SAN JUAN METROPOLITAN AREA



*Industries other than Food, Tobacco,
Electrical, Metalworking,
Leather (and shoe), Garment,
Chemical, Plastic and Drug.

Legend:
● Blue-chip plants
• other plants

Source: Economic Development Administration
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

plants, Warner-Lambert, two, and Johnson & Johnson, one. Colgate-Palmolive has two chemical plants near the harbor, Gliddon has two near the stadium and Sherwin-Williams has a plant near Bayamon. Borden, International Paper and Rhinehold Chemicals each have one plant in the San Juan Metropolitan Area.

There are approximately forty-five lesser known plants in the category of chemical, plastic and drugs, within the San Juan Metropolitan Area. The next largest concentrations are Caguas, 6; Mayaguez, 4; and three each in Penuelas, Ponce, and Rio Grande.

All other types of industries are located on Figures 30 and 31. There are ten "other" plants that are operated by "blue chip" companies. Six of these are in the metropolitan area of San Juan. These include two operated by International Paper and one each by International Pipe and Ceramics, Kimberly-Clark, Simmons and Union Bag. There are four other major plants outside of San Juan. These include Carborundum in Mayaguez, U.S. Rubber Company in Ponce, International Paper in Aricibo and Sperry-Rand in Vega Alta. Figures 30 and 31 also show the distribution of other plants operated by lesser known companies.

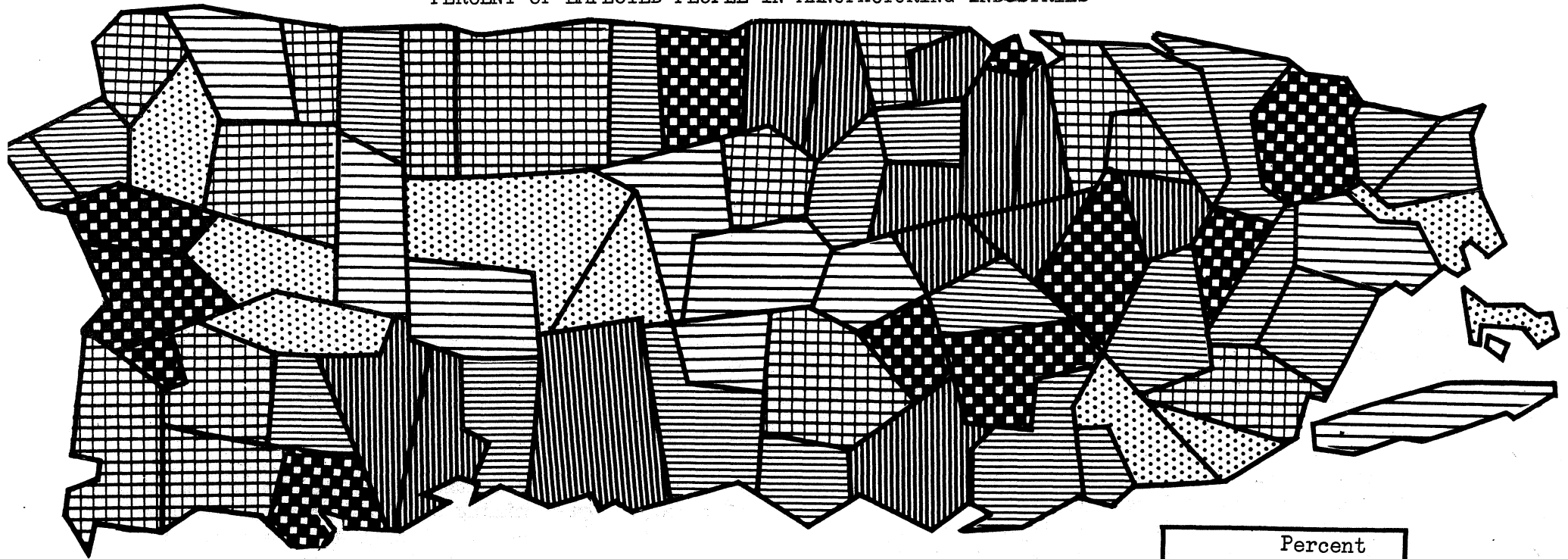
According to U.S. News and World Report, December 4, 1967, Eli Lilly and Ford Motor Company are building new plants east of San Juan. Between San Juan and Arecibo, a NesCafe plant is nearing completion. Foster Grant and the Commonwealth Oil Refining Company are to construct a 22 million-dollar plant in the southeast to make chemicals for the plastics industry.

3. Labor Force

While the average personal income is increasing in the Island, unemployment remains one of the major problems of Puerto Rico. The previous mentioned U.S. News and World Report article notes: "The unemployment rate is three times as high as in the U.S., and it shows no sign of diminishing. In some of the more backward areas, thirty percent of the labor force is out of work at least part of the year." The article continues, "Jobs in rural areas are hard to find. Sugar, coffee and tobacco are giving way to livestock, poultry and dairy products. Three sugar mills have closed in the past year."

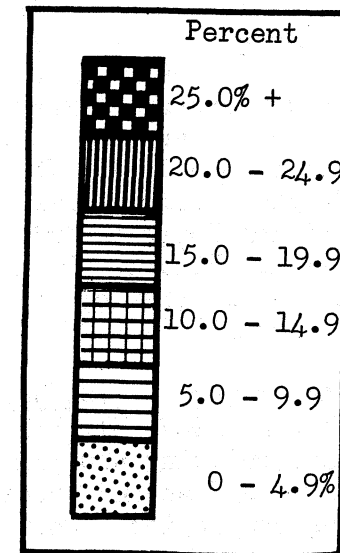
One bright ray in the report is the projection of a large copper mining development near the town of Utuado. The Kennewitt Copper and American Metal Climax have submitted the plans which also includes a smelter near the coast probably in Arecibo Municipio. This future project could bring a labor "boom" to the surrounding municipios as well as Arecibo and Utuado.

PERCENT OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



Since manufacturing is the prime source of personal income, we have analyzed the percent of persons in municipios employed in manufacturing on Figure 32. More than one-fourth of the population in eleven municipios are employed in manufacturing. The most significant is Mayaguez and the two adjacent municipios, Anasco and Hormigueros. Nine municipios indicate an extremely small percentage of the population employed in manufacturing. These areas are generally remote and the economy will reflect the lack of a strong base generally provided by manufacturing employers.

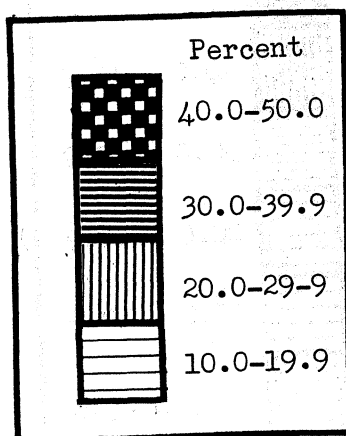
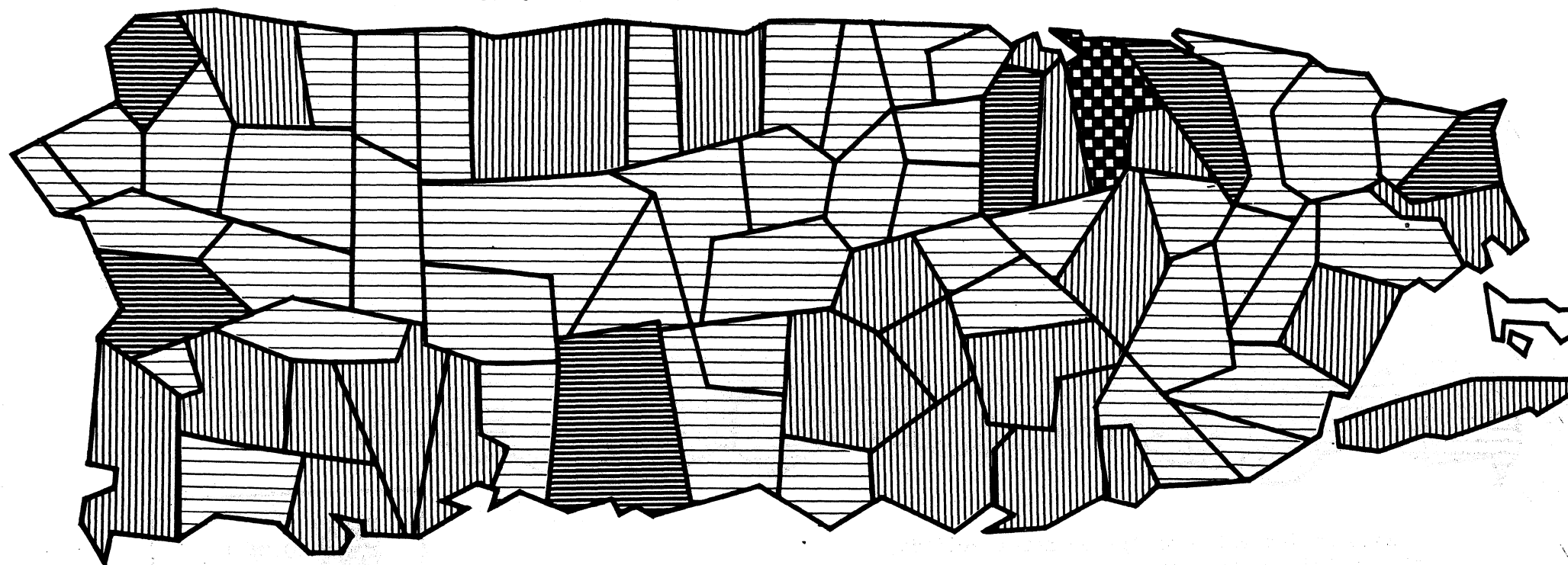
The municipio of Ceiba is composed primarily of the Roosevelt Road Naval Base, therefore little manufacturing could be expected.



SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1960

Figure 33

PERCENT OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WHITE COLLAR WORKERS *

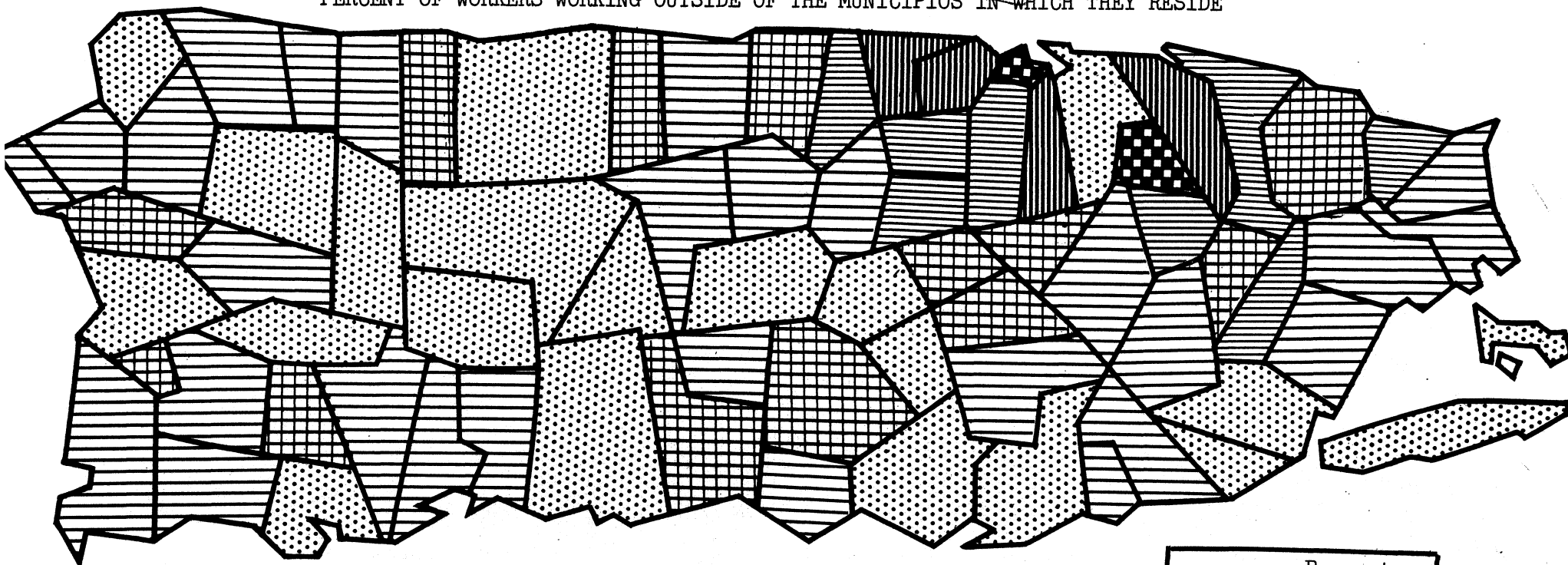


The more highly trained professional and managerial sector of the population are referred to as white collar workers. On Figure 33, the percentage of persons employed in white collar jobs are shown by municipios. Only San Juan Municipio has over 40.0% of its employed persons in white collar jobs. These "better paying" jobs are fairly common in Carolina, Bayamon, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce and Fajardo.

*White collar workers include professional, managerial (except farm), clerical, and sales.

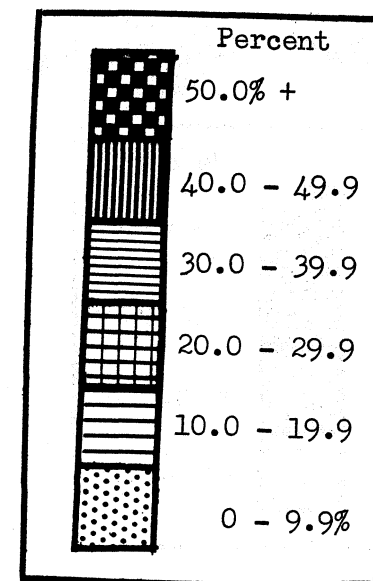
SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1960

PERCENT OF WORKERS WORKING OUTSIDE OF THE MUNICIPIOS IN WHICH THEY RESIDE

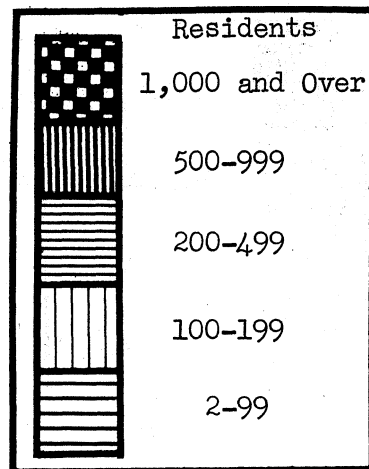
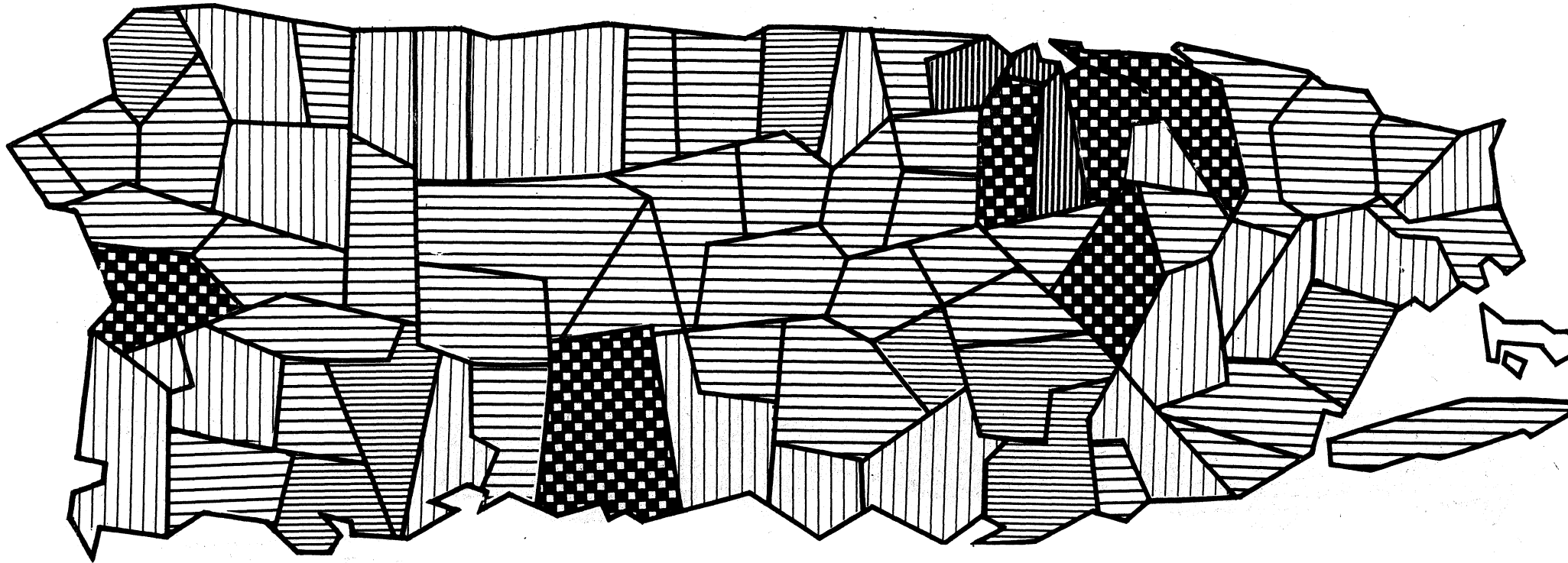


Another indicator of the economic activity of the municipios is shown on Figure 34. On this chart, the percentage of workers who commute to another municipio is recorded. Over half of the people living in Trujillo Alto and Catano commute to another city for work. Between forty and fifty percent of those living in Carolina, Guaynabo, Toa Baja and Dorado commute out of the municipio in which they live. Approximately one-third of the people in Luquillo, Loiza, Las Piedras, Gurabo, Bayamon, Toa Alta, Naranjito and Veta Alta commute to another municipio for work.

It is significant to note the high degree of commuting which takes place as associated with the economic outreach of the San Juan Metropolitan Area. It is further important to note the commuting activity in the western section is practically negligible except for municipios which border on the principal urban centers.



SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1960



SOURCE: Statistics of Construction of Homes
Junta De Planificacion

4. Residential Construction

Figure 35 shows the number of new residential dwelling units constructed in 1965 by municipios. More than 1,000 dwelling units were constructed in Carolina, San Juan, Bayamon, Caguas, Ponce, and Mayaguez. The second grouping, 500-999 new residential units were reported by Guaynabo, Catano, and Toa Baja. From these data, we can assume that Catano will experience a recovery in total population in contrast to the losses experienced from 1960-1965. Secondly, we note the continual sprawl of metropolitan San Juan population into Toa Baja. At the same time we note there were very few residential units constructed in Trujillo Alto in 1965. When more recent reports are released, careful comparison should be made to compensate for annual differences which may exist.

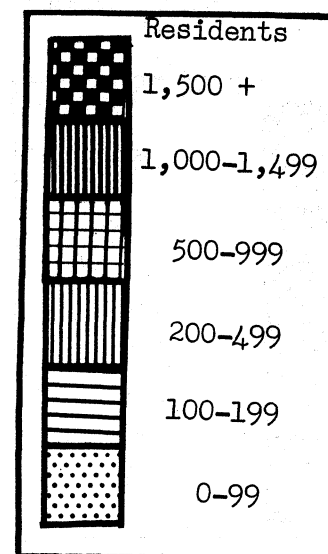
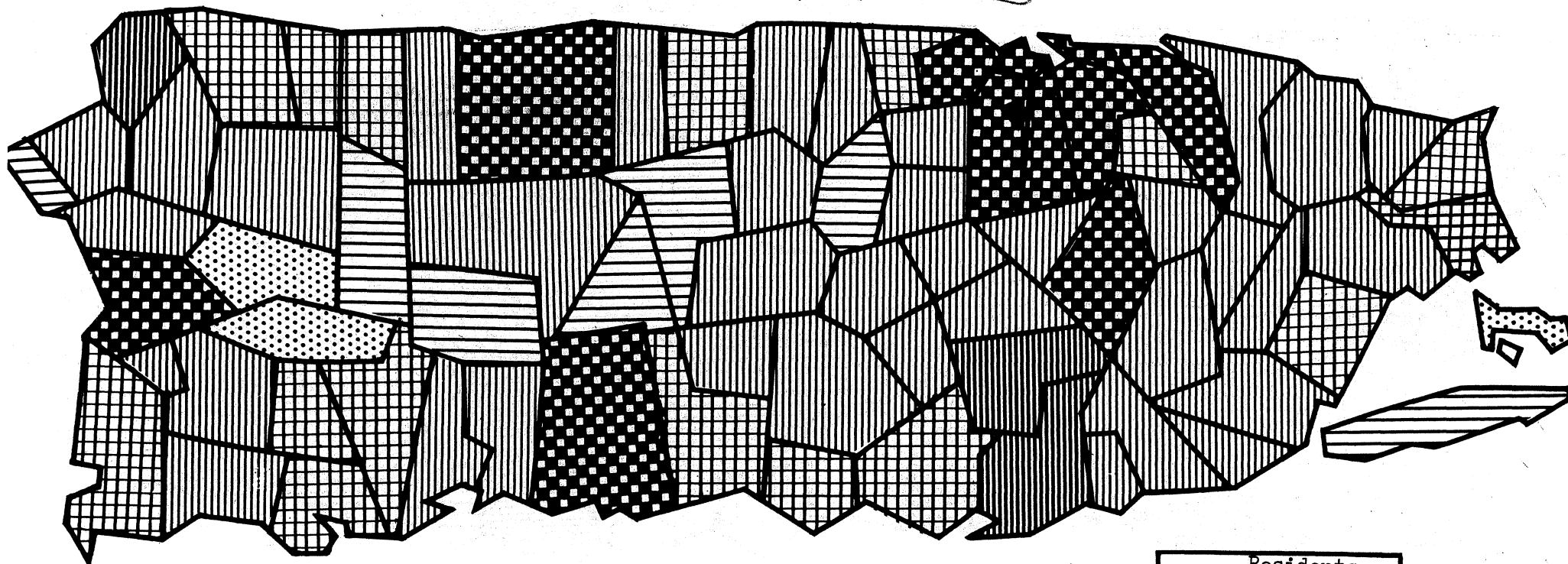


Figure 36 is constructed to indicate a longer term for comparison of residential building activity. On Figure 35, Arecibo indicated some of the lowest activity, while over a longer period it appears among the more active areas. Two basic types of growth seem to be indicated on Figure 36. The growth is in the main urban areas especially San Juan, Caguas, Arecibo, Mayaguez and Ponce. However, in the second group are Guayama and Cayey.

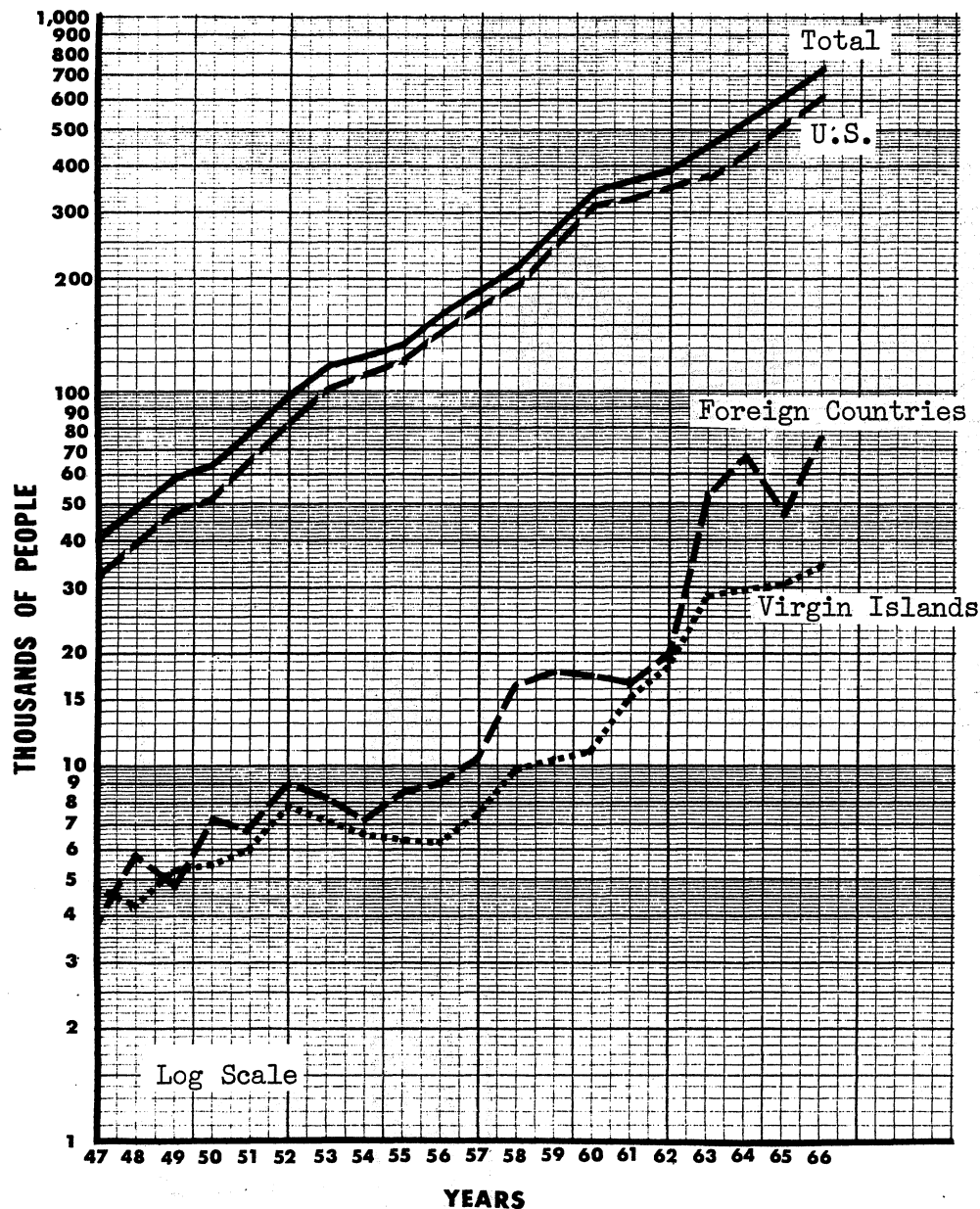
An interesting phenomena taking place between Caguas and Ponce, is the building activity that crosses the mountain by way of Cayey and Guayama. At present, at least, the new residences are mainly in the vicinity of the leading cities. Though the mountainous terrain prevents the development of connected urban centers, the areas share in a common prosperity and resulting economic activity.

SOURCE: Statistics of Construction of New Homes
Junta De Planificacion

Figure 37

NUMBER OF VISITORS IN PUERTO RICO, BY ORIGIN

1947 - 1966



SOURCE: Economic Development Administration

The area between Caguas and Humacao would appear to lend itself to residential expansion because of the availability of a more level terrain. However, large tracts of land in the area are devoted to tobacco, cattle, and other types of agriculture. Nevertheless, as the demand for residential lands increases, this area will probably shift accordingly. The Bureau of Economics and Social Analysis makes a prediction through 1975, that the area will be among the more rapid growing. At the same time, growth between Caguas and Ponce is expected to continue with the most notable increase in Juana Diaz.

Table 20 in the appendix, page 77 lists the number of dwelling units by municipios as used in Figures 35 and 36.

5. Tourism

Another indicator of economic activity is the tourists who are still flocking to the Island in record numbers. The total in 1967 is expected to reach nearly 820,000. This is nearly 100,000 more than in 1966. About half of the visitors are tourists or business travelers in the usual sense. The rest are Puerto Ricans returning from the Continent to see their relatives.

Figure 37 shows the rate of growth in number of visitors in Puerto Rico since 1947. According to Figure 38, approximately 150,000 of the visitors in the 1965-1966 fiscal year, registered in hotels as residents of New York State. The second largest group came from New Jersey, 33,000. Between ten and twenty thousand came from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Florida. The U.S. News and World Report, quoted earlier, mentions the demolition of Spanish style houses along the beaches of Santurce, the main tourist area of San Juan. In their place, hotels and apartments are being constructed. Extensive efforts are being made to encourage tourists to visit other parts of the Island. An increasing number of modern hotels are being opened in the outlying cities.

TOURISTS (HOTEL REGISTRATION) BY STATE ENTERING SAN JUAN - 1965-1966

Tourists

- 149,000
- 33,000
- 10,000-20,000
- 5,000- 9,999
- 1,000- 4,999
- 500- 999
- Less than 500

SOURCE: Economic Development Administration
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

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6. Motor Vehicles

The final factor to be examined in the study of the economy is the increase in motor vehicles. The number of motor vehicles registered by urban centers in 1950, 1960 and 1966 are shown on Table 12. From 1960 to 1965, the number of motor vehicles registered in Carolina increased more than five times, in Bayamon more than four times, and in Trujilla Alta nearly four times. In similar fashion, the number of motor vehicles registered in Fajardo increased 218.0%. The lowest percent-

age increase was noted in San Juan but for actual number of vehicles registered they increased from less than 94,000 to more than 140,000, with a net gain of 46,278. Besides the economic pressure placed on the Puerto Rico Highway Authority for better roads, this factor also indicates the emergence of the middle class Puerto Rican. The automobile will also have a profound influence on church life as the people use their increased mobility on weekends.

Table 12

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN URBAN CENTERS - 1950, 1960, 1966

Urban Centers	1950	1960	1965	Net Change '60-'65	Percent Change '60-'65
Bayamon	1,790	5,668	30,051	24,383	430.0
Catano	599	1,929	4,833	2,904	150.0
Guaynabo	696	3,150	8,044	4,894	155.0
San Juan	4,938	93,938	140,216	46,278	49.0
Carolina	736	1,386	8,443	7,057	509.0
Trujillo Alto	313	832	3,905	3,073	369.0
Arecibo	2,222	4,317	11,514	7,197	167.0
Mayaguez	3,378	7,468	15,760	8,292	111.0
Ponce	4,464	11,339	22,036	10,697	94.0
Guayama	633	1,368	3,162	1,794	131.0
Humacao	604	1,228	3,353	2,125	173.0
Caguas	1,837	4,299	11,511	7,212	168.0
Fajardo	745	1,011	3,218	2,207	218.0
Total	22,955	137,933	260,046	128,113	93.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Economics & Social Analysis

Table 13

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANT MEMBERS IN MAJOR PROTESTANT GROUPS* - 1900-1957

	Five Year Mean <u>Number</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1900-1904	1,912	-----	-----
1905-1909	7,017	5,105	266.9
1910-1914	10,669	4,689	78.4
1915-1919	11,883	1,214	11.4
1920-1924	13,549	1,666	14.0
1925-1929	16,854	3,305	24.4
1930-1934	20,234	3,380	20.1
1935-1939	23,695	3,461	17.1
1940-1944	27,217	3,522	14.9
1945-1949	32,067	4,850	17.8
1950-1954	36,661	4,594	14.3
1955-1957	39,850	3,189	8.7

*American Baptist, Congregational-Christian, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian U.S.A., 7th Day Adventist, United Brethren
 SOURCE: Economic Aspects of Church Development in Puerto Rico: A Study of the Financial Policies. . .

PART IV - RELIGION

1 Activities of Major Protestant Groups

Several studies by other denominations have proved to be very helpful in the assembly of data for this section of the report. On Table 13 are listed the number of members by the major protestant groups from 1900 through 1957. The data are listed as an average for each five year period. In the second column the net increase is noted between the averages of the two five-year periods being contrasted. As an example, the increase between the average from the 1945 to 1949 period to the 1950 to 1954 period was 4,595 members. This represented an increase of 14.3% for the comparative periods. It is significant to note that the

percentage increase has been fairly consistent since 1915 through 1954. The lack of more current data makes it almost impossible to speculate concerning the activities in the last five to ten years.

Table 14 lists the number of churches for the same protestant groups, 1900-1957. Again the average for each five year period has been calculated and compared in terms of net change and percent change. These data show far greater fluctuation than did the number of communicant members in Table 13.

Table 14

NUMBER OF ORGANIZED CHURCHES OF MAJOR PROTESTANT GROUPS* - 1900-1957

	Five Year Mean Number	Net Change	Percent Change
1900-1904	23	--	----
1905-1909	84	61	265.2
1910-1914	123	39	46.4
1915-1919	147	24	19.5
1920-1924	181	34	23.1
1925-1929	199	18	9.9
1930-1934	177	(-22)	(-11.1)
1935-1939	224	47	26.6
1940-1944	236	12	5.4
1945-1949	260	24	10.2
1950-1954	306	46	17.7
1955-1957	333	27	8.8

*American Baptist, Congregational-Christian, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian U.S.A., 7th Day Adventist, United Brethren
SOURCE: Economic Aspects of Church Development in Puerto Rico: A Study of the Financial Policies. . .

Table 15

LOCAL CONTRIBUTION AND BOARD SUBSIDY FOR SELECTED DENOMINATIONS - 1900, 1920, 1940, 1957

	ABC		Cong.-Christian		D.O.C.		Episcopal	
	Local	Subsidy	Local	Subsidy	Local	Subsidy	Local	Subsidy
1900	60	7,891	None	1,378	None	1,950	None	2,642
1920	11,646	28,571	610	13,068	1,602	15,697	4,154	37,222
1940	28,890	17,263	8,438	22,130	2,264	14,481	7,284	48,243
1957	218,269	23,205	93,289	35,787	200,461	69,332	34,875	106,900

	Lutheran		Methodist		Presbyterian, U.S.A.		Seventh Day Adventist	
	Local	Subsidy	Local	Subsidy	Local	Subsidy	Local	Subsidy
1900	None	None	None	5,519	None	10,276	Work begun in 1905	
1920	1,231*	42,895*	3,710	44,973	8,658	65,105	16,541	N.D.
1940	4,916	18,587	9,015	31,510	15,882	47,170	21,390	11,400
1957	58,791	51,300	94,231	203,427	140,494	105,734	287,690	6,600

United Brethren		
Local	Subsidy	
1900	None	None
1920	3,708	N.D.
1940	5,724	18,415
1959	41,032	34,664

*1917 (N.D. for 1920)

LOCAL CONTRIBUTION AND BOARD SUBSIDY FOR A.B.C. WORK - 1900-1957

(Average Annual Amounts Per 5 Year Period)

	Local	Subsidy	Local	Subsidy
1900-1904*	----	12,992	---	----
1905-1909	994	37,798	---	190.9
1910-1914	3,504	33,631	252.0	(-11.0)
1915-1919	5,625	28,400	60.5	(-15.6)
1920-1924	15,643	30,151	178.1	6.2
1925-1929	25,751	36,742	64.6	21.9
1930-1934	24,613	33,713	(-4.4)	(- 8.2)
1935-1939	23,863	27,760	(-3.1)	(-17.7)
1940-1944	37,000	18,250	55.1	(-34.3)
1945-1949	76,605	20,760	107.1	13.8
1950-1954	119,691	44,396	56.2	113.9
1955-1957	199,769	24,298	66.9	(-45.3)

*No data for 1902-1904

The mission boards which have participated in the comity agreement of 1899 plus those who have joined with the Evangelical Council have consistently had to subsidize the work of their congregations over long periods of time. Table 15 compares the local contributions and the board subsidies for selected years, 1900, 1920, 1940 and 1957. It is significant how some congregations have made major investments over a long period of time while others have been able to develop indigenous work to where

some subsidies are less now than previously.

Table 16 examines the pattern of the American Baptist Convention concerning local contributions and board subsidy. According to the book, Economic Aspects of Church Development in Puerto Rico: A Study of Financial Policies, American Baptists have been a model in developing one of the better self-supporting programs being carried out on the Island.

MISSION STATISTICS AFTER MID-CENTURY (1951-1966)^a

Mission	Number New Churches During Period	Number of Churches at End of Period	Membership at End of Period
Pentecostal Church of God	77	216	19,000
Methodist	18	48	11,143
American Baptist	10	56	8,863
Disciples of Christ	16	57	8,822
Adventist	57	94	6,475
United Presbyterian	8	52	5,765
Church of God (Mission Board)	60	80	4,698
United Evangelical	9	53	4,497
Iglesia de Cristo Misionera	-	56	4,245
Defenders of the Faith	28	54	3,834
Episcopal	12	34	3,796
Iglesia de Dios, Inc.	24	72	3,250
Iglesia Pente. de Jesucristo	24	41	2,509
United Lutheran	4	18	2,274
Ig. de Cristo en las Antillas	-	17	1,672
Assemblies of God	33	33	1,300
C. & N. Alliance	11	24	800
Samaria Iglesia Evangelica	10	25	750
Mennonites	9	14	659
Church of the Nazarene	-	14	520
Church of God of Prophecy	-	13	437
Southern Baptist	2	2	375
Wesleyan Methodist	4	4	364
Church of the Brethren	0	1	100
Salvation Army	3	3	59
Conservative Baptist	4	4	-
Asamblea de Ig. Cristianas	-	58	-
Total	435	1,156	96,202

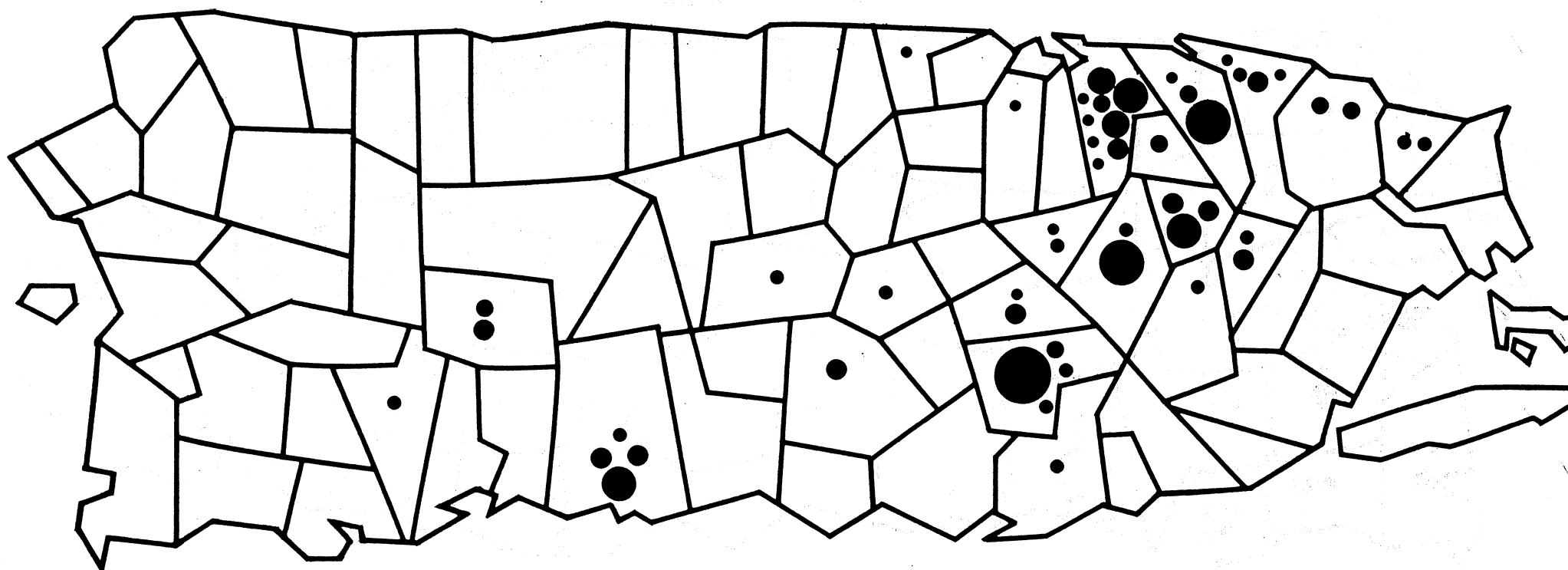
^a SOURCES: Annuals, interviews, correspondence, reports, and periodicals.
Thesis by Dr. Troy Moore "Puerto Rico Para Cristo: A History of the
Progress of the Evangelical Missions on the Island of Puerto Rico".

Table 17 which was deleted from Dr. Troy Moore's thesis contains the latest data available on protestant church growth in Puerto Rico. These data reveal that 57.7% of the total churches are of Pentecostal background and con-

tain 43.3% of the membership. The three Baptist groups make up 5.4% of the total churches and 9.6% of the membership. The American Baptists has 95.5% of the total Baptist membership.

BAPTIST CHURCHES* BY MUNICIPIOS AND SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



Legend:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ● 1- 50 members | ● 301-400 members |
| ● 51-100 members | ● 401-600 members |
| ● 101-150 members | ● 601 or more members |
| ● 151-200 members | |
| ● 201-300 members | |

Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R. M. Alamo

*not including S.B.C.

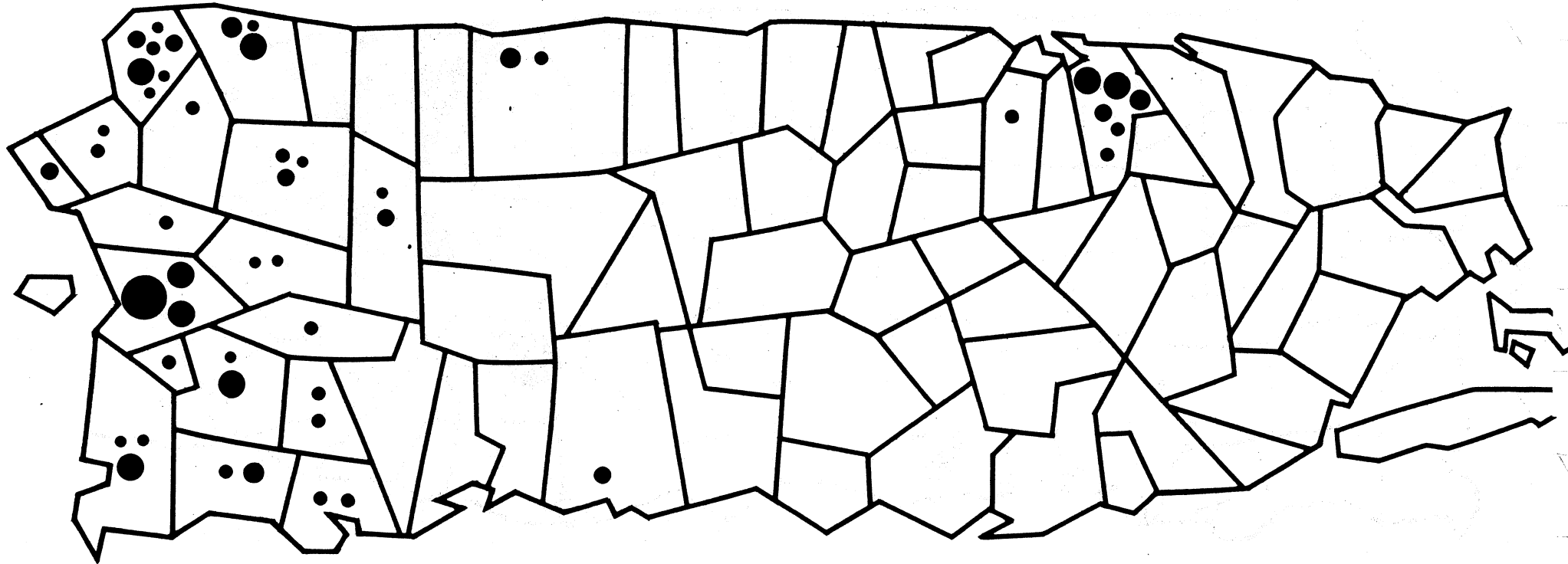
2. Distribution of Protestant Groups

Figures 39 through 47 show the distribution of churches reported by the larger protestant denominations in 1963. The churches are not placed according to the exact location within the municipio but merely illustrate the overall distribution for the Island.

AMERICAN BAPTISTS. The largest Baptist church in 1963 was located in Cayey, followed by churches in Carolina and Caguas. The churches noted on Figure 39 reflect the municipios assigned to Baptists by the agreement of 1899.

Figure 40

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES BY MUNICIPIOS AND BY SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963
MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN. The largest Presbyterian church is located in Mayaguez with less than 600 members. The United Presbyterian churches have followed the agreement of 1899 and restricted their activities to the western portion of the Island except where the larger urban centers are designated as "free" areas.

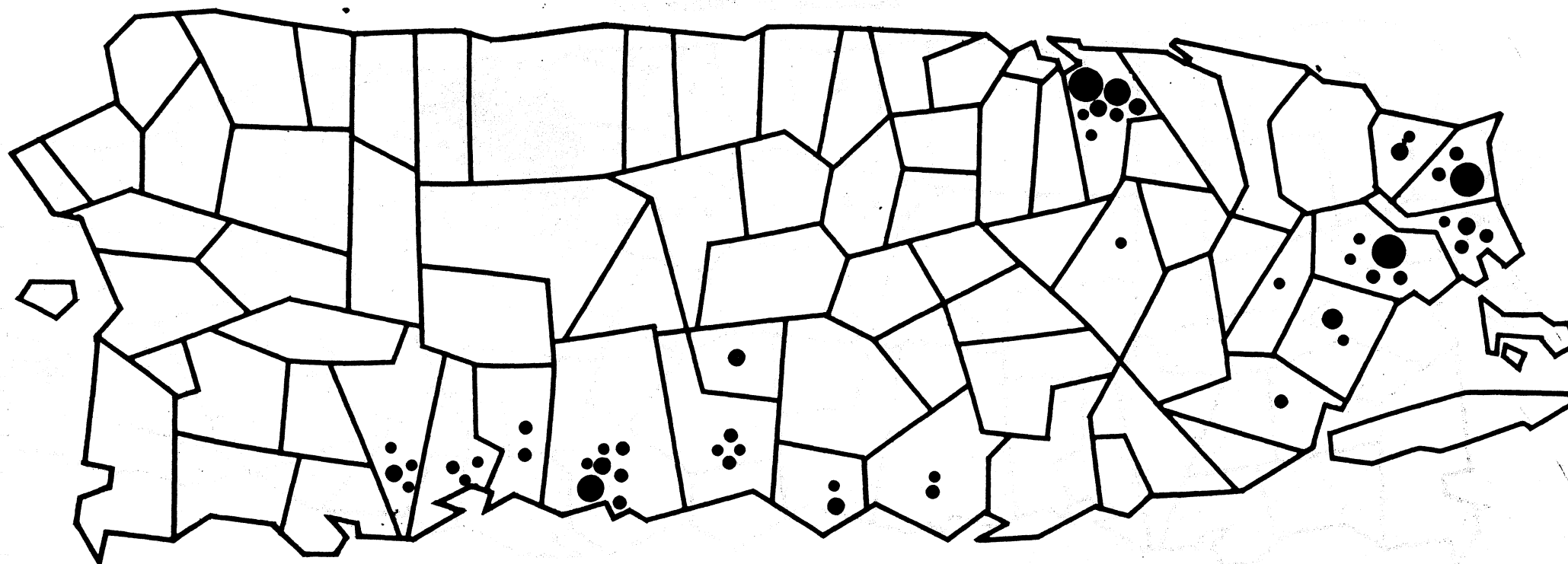
Legend:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ● 1- 50 members | ● 201-300 members |
| ● 51-100 members | ● 301-400 members |
| ● 101-150 members | ● 401-600 members |
| ● 151-200 members | |

Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCHES BY MUNICIPIOS AND SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



Legend:

- 1- 50 members
- 51-100 members
- 101-150 members
- 151-200 members

- 201-300 members
- 301-400 members

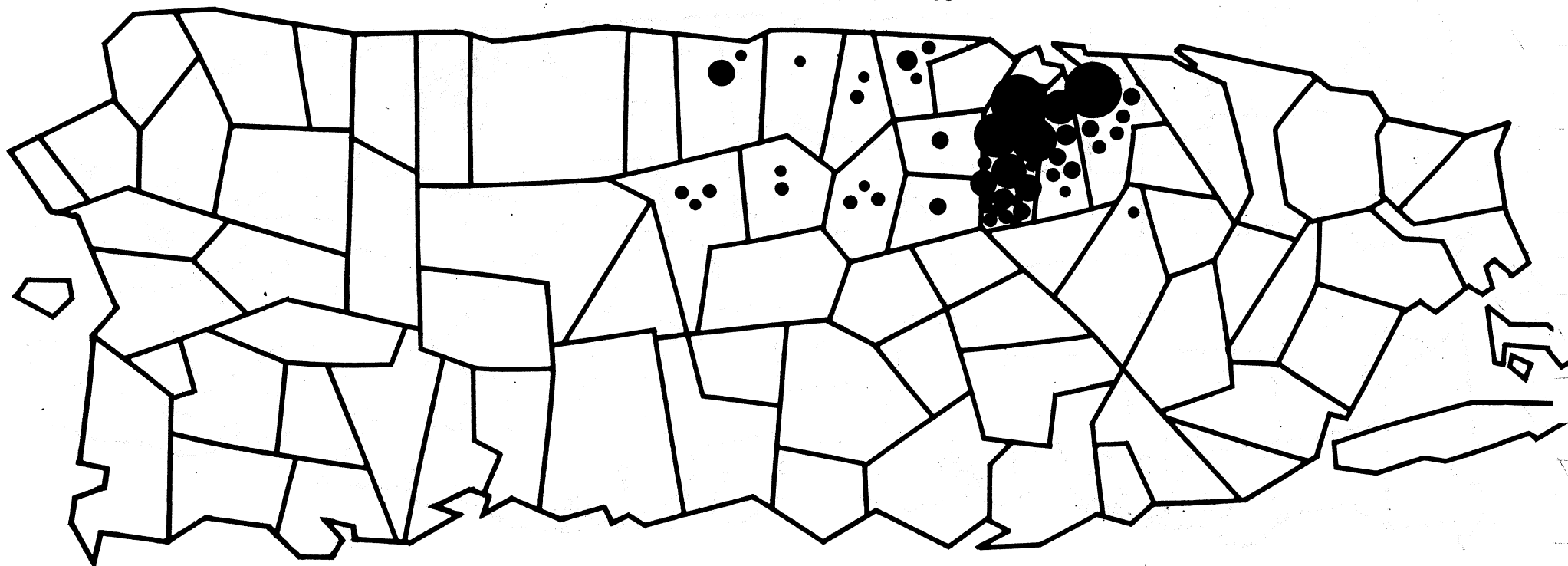
Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

UNITED EVANGELICAL. The United Evangelical churches also follow the prescribed territory according to comity agreement. The larger churches of this denomination are located in San Juan, Fajardo and Naguabo. A number of small congregations reach from Yauco to Salinas,

Figure 42

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCHES BY MUNICIPIOS AND SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO

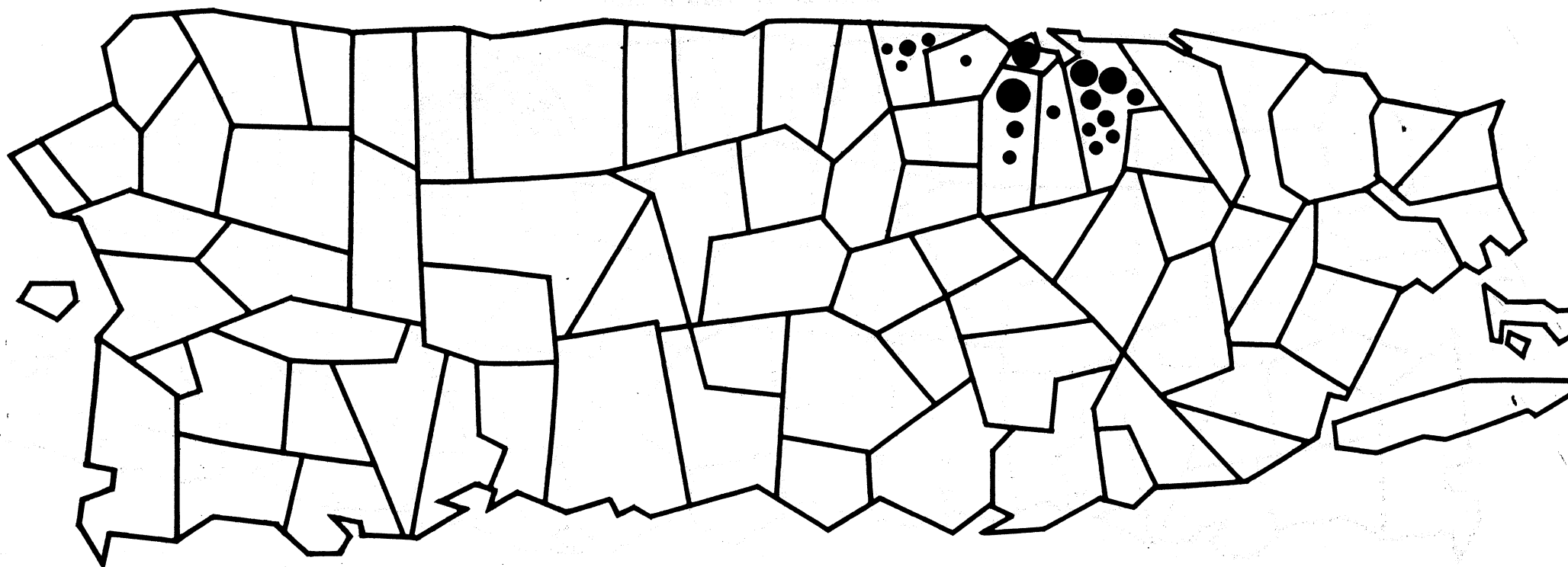


DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. The Disciples of Christ churches are primarily restricted to the San Juan area and several municipios to the west. These are the areas that were assigned through the comity agreement of 1899. The greatest number of churches are in Bayamon.

Legend:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ● 1- 50 members | ● 301-400 members |
| ● 51-100 members | ● 401-600 members |
| ● 101-150 members | ● 601 or more members |
| ● 151-200 members | |
| ● 201-300 members | |

Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

LUTHERAN CHURCHES BY MUNICIPIOS AND SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963**MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO**

Legend:

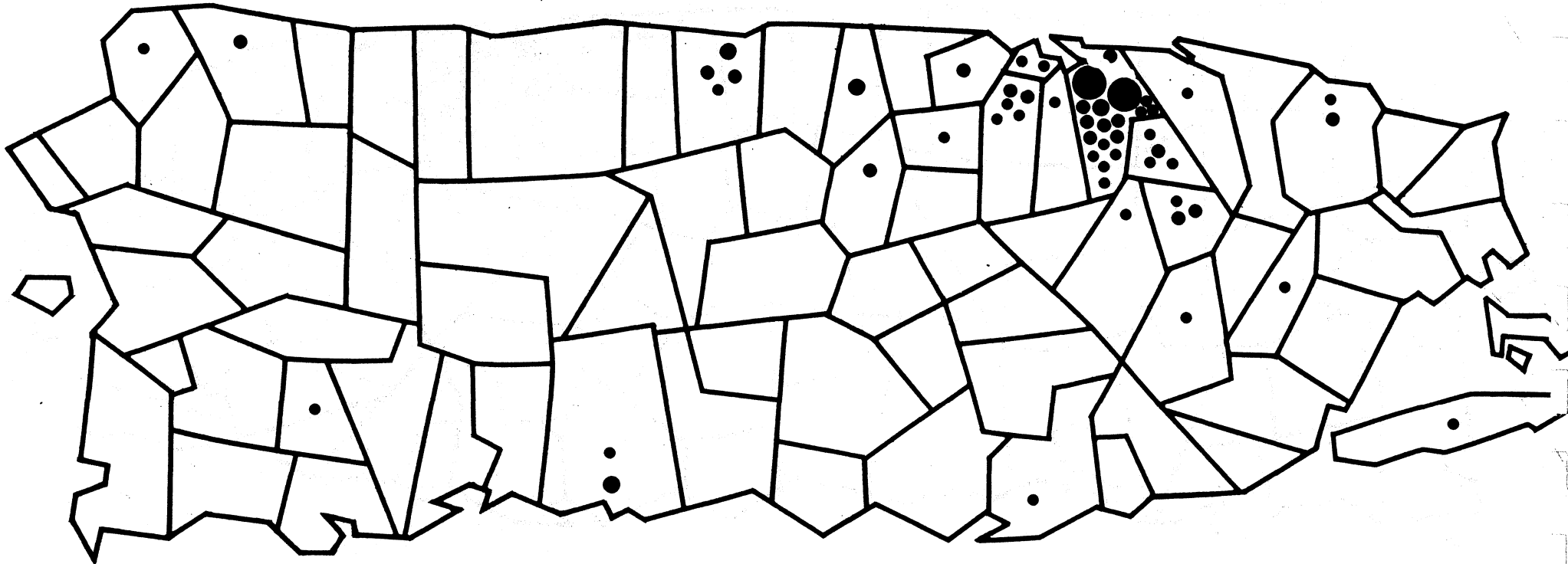
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ● 1- 50 members | ● 201-300 members |
| ● 51-100 members | ● 301-400 members |
| ● 101-150 members | |
| ● 151-200 members | |

Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

LUTHERAN. The Lutheran churches are the most limited in number of municipios served. Most of them are found in San Juan and reach as far west as Dorado. The Lutherans did not enter at the time of the comity agreement but have restricted their activities to San Juan and Dorado.

Figure 44

CHURCH OF GOD MISSION BOARD CHURCHES BY MUNICIPIOS AND SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963
MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



Legend:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ● 1- 50 members | ● 201-300 members |
| ● 51-100 members | ● 301-400 members |
| ● 101-150 members | |
| ● 151-200 members | |

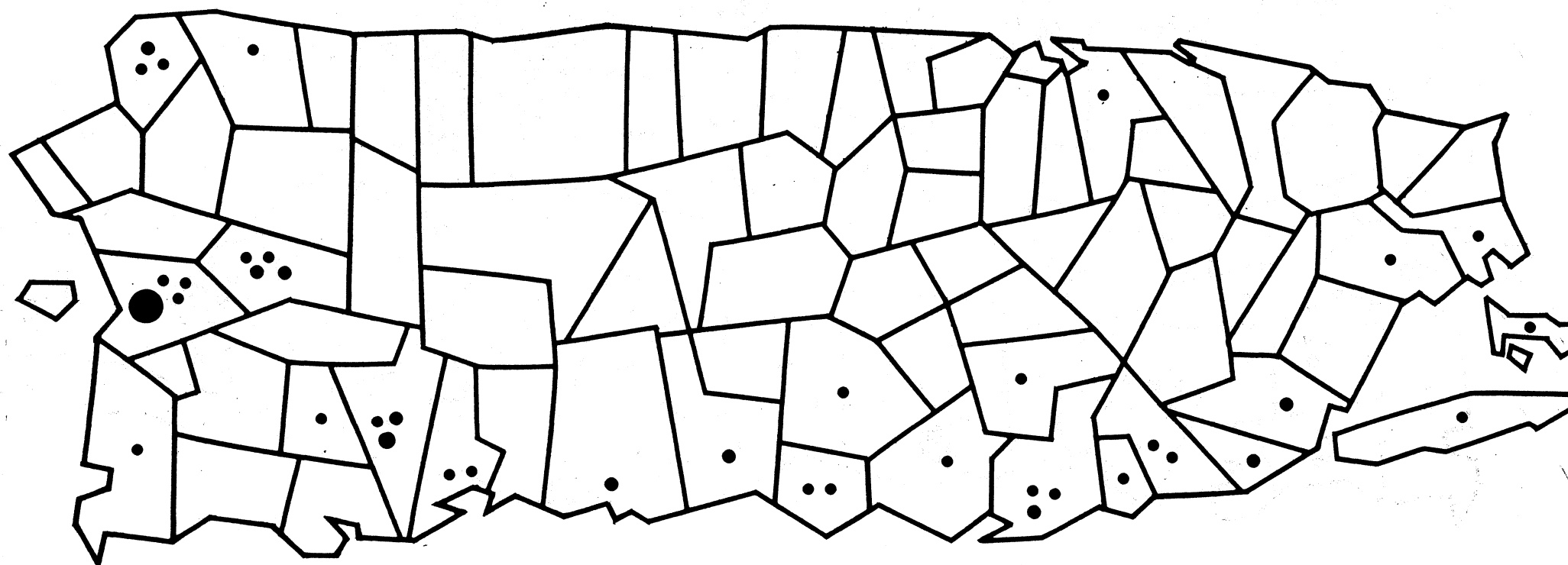
CHURCH OF GOD. This group is affiliated with the mission board whose headquarters are in Cleveland, Tennessee. Their primary concentration is in San Juan with several small congregations scattered across the Island.

Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Thesis by R.M. Alamo

Figure 45

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST CONGREGATIONS BY MUNICIPIOS AND BY SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



Legend:

- 1- 50 members
- 51-100 members
- 101-150 members
- 301-400 members

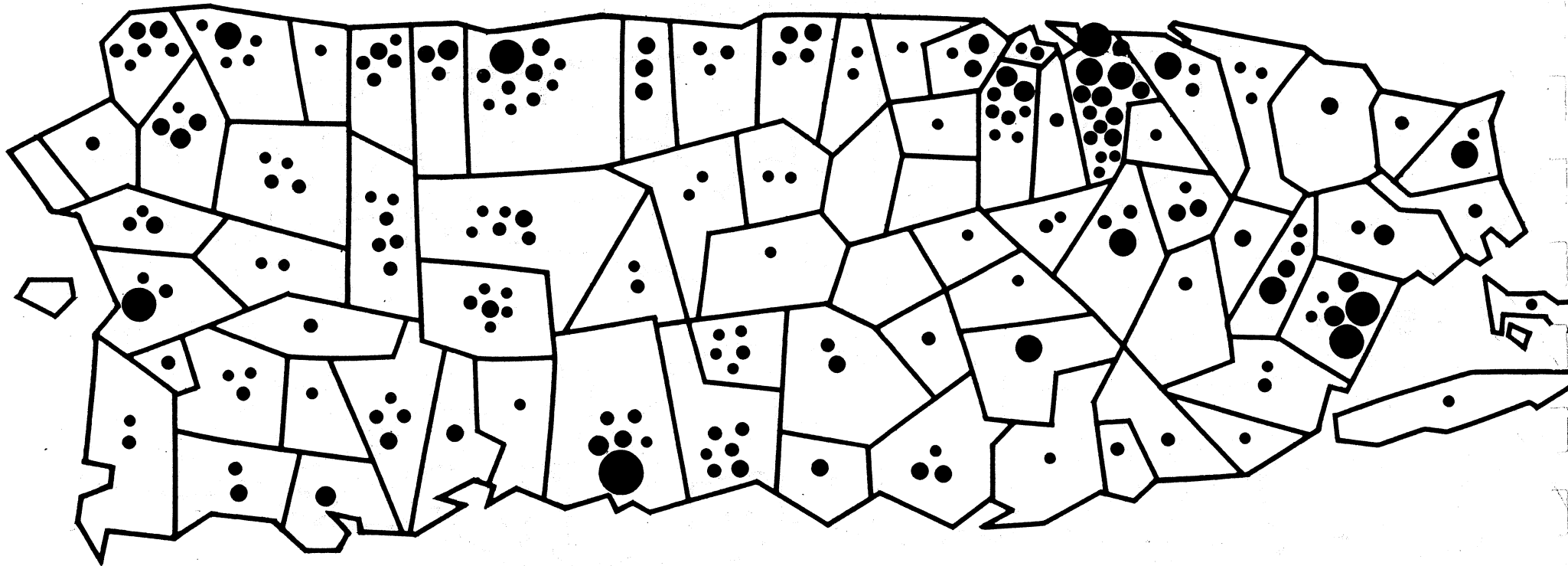
PENTECOSTAL OF JESUS CHRIST CHURCHES. This religious group is small in number but the congregations are widely scattered, especially along the southern coastal municipios. There is a definite absence of congregations in the mountainous regions and the northern coastal plains.

Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

Figure 46

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD CONGREGATIONS BY MUNICIPIOS AND SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO

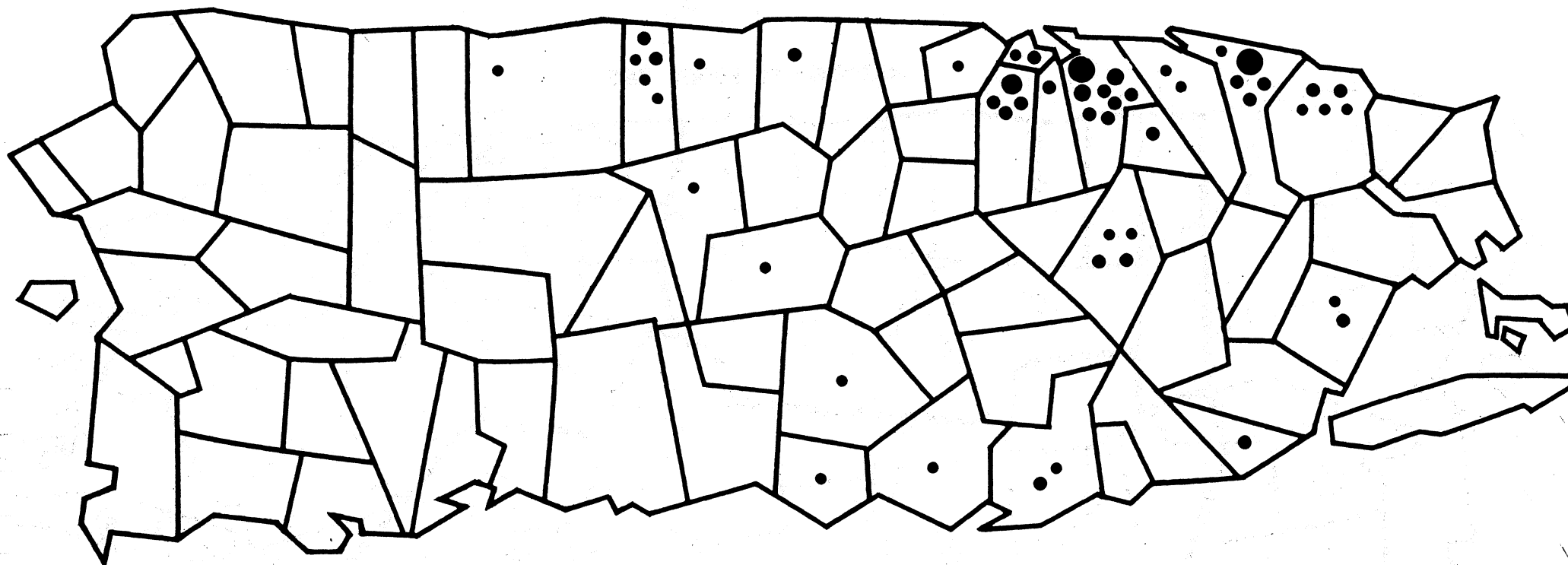


Legend:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ● 1- 50 members | ● 201-300 members |
| ● 51-100 members | ● 301-400 members |
| ● 101-150 members | ● 401-600 members |
| ● 151-200 members | |

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD. This religious group has the largest proliferation of churches across the Island. Even though many of them are very small, there are fourteen churches with 200 or more members.

Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH CHURCHES BY MUNICIPIOS AND SIZE OF CHURCH, 1963**MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO**

Legend:

- 1- 50 members
- 51-100 members
- 101-150 members
- 151-200 members
- 201-300 members

DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH. This religious group is primarily located in the eastern half of the Island. The greatest concentration is in the area of San Juan. Only two churches have more than 200 members.

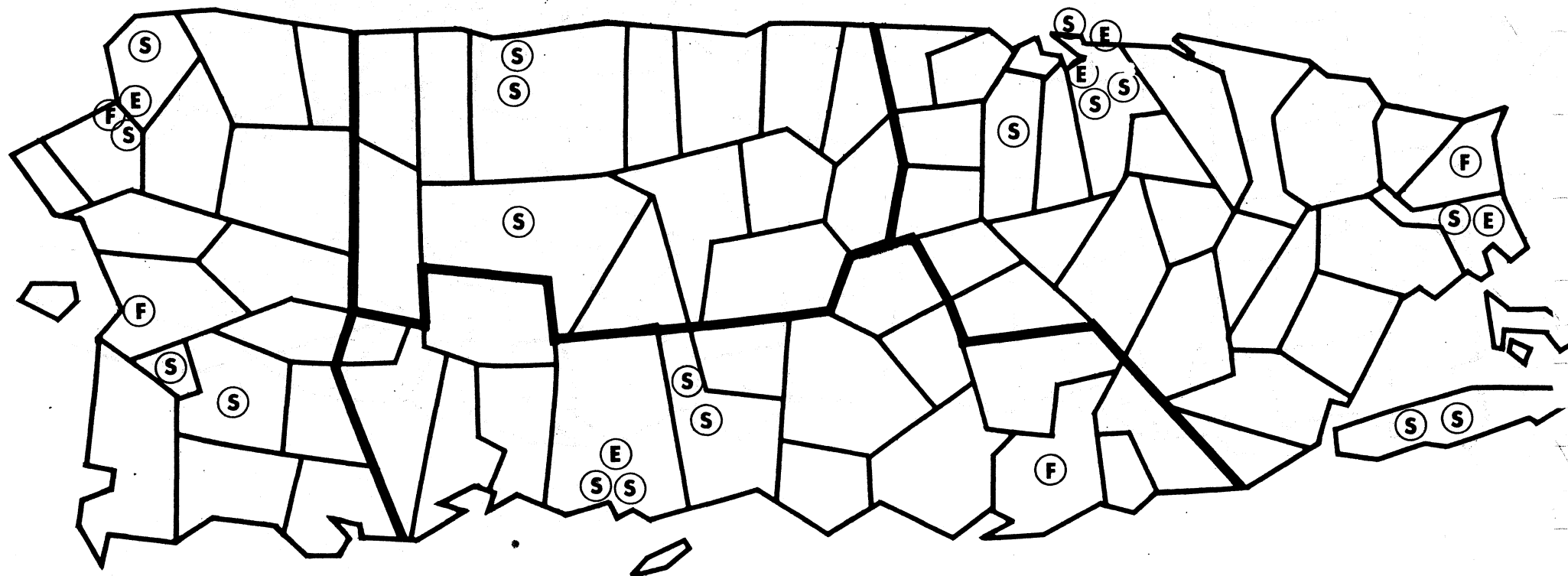
Source: Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thesis by R.M. Alamo

Figure 48

LOCATION OF SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FUTURE CONGREGATIONS

JANUARY 1, 1968

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



— Division of the Mission Regions

SOURCE: Milton Leach, General Missionary

- | | |
|-----|----------------------|
| (S) | Spanish Congregation |
| (E) | English Congregation |
| (F) | Future Congregation |

3. Southern Baptist Congregations

On Figure 48 are located the Spanish and English congregations affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention. The approximate area where future congregations are proposed have been indicated with an "F", circled.

The black line on Figure 48 shows the approximate areas of responsibility assigned to the pastoral missionaries under the supervision of Milton Leach, Jr., general missionary for Puerto Rico. The eastern area presently contains approximately 1,300,000 persons. In the next ten years it is expected to increase by at least another 300,000 persons. The southern region contains more than a half million persons and is expected to gain approximately 130,000 in the next ten years. The western region has been the area of the least growth during the first half of this present decade. However, it is expected to gain approximately 83,000 persons between 1965 and 1975. By then its population is expected to be in excess of 500,000. The smallest area is the north central region which includes Arecibo. This area gained nearly 110,000 persons from 1960 to 1965. However, during the ten year period, 1965-1975, the population growth is expected to be less than 50,000. By 1975, the area is expected to contain 463,000 persons.

The association statistics are listed on Table 18. Bethel church is located in Ceiba near Roosevelt Roads Naval Base. Borinquen is at the other end of the Island near Aguadilla and Ramey Air Force Base. Calvary church is in San Juan. Ponce has the fourth English

language congregation. Isla Verda is an English speaking mission in the eastern section of San Juan. All of the rest of the congregations are Spanish speaking.

Nazaret in San Juan, Vieques on Vieques Island and Arecibo are the only three organized Spanish speaking churches.

The missions in the eastern area include Belen, Laperla, and Bayamon in the San Juan Metropolitan Area. A Spanish mission is in operation at Ceiba. It is listed as Bethel Spanish on Table 18 and on the Island of Vieques, a Spanish mission is in operation at Vieques.

In the southern region there are three Spanish missions: Magueyes, Juana Diaz and Guayabal.

There are four Spanish missions in the western region. These include San Antonio, (north of Aguadilla), Borinquen Spanish, Homigueros and San German.

In the north central region the one Spanish church sponsors two missions, one in Dominquito and one in Utuado.

One of the most interesting features on Table 18 is the comparison between the Sunday School enrolment and attendance and the Training Union enrolment and attendance. It is significant that in every congregation and mission the average attendance so closely approximates the enrolment for the organizations.

Care must be taken in conclusions drawn from Table 18 because the young churches have not developed careful record keeping processes as yet. For this reason we make no observations concerning the additions to the church by baptism or letter.

Table 18

PUERTO RICO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, S.B.C.

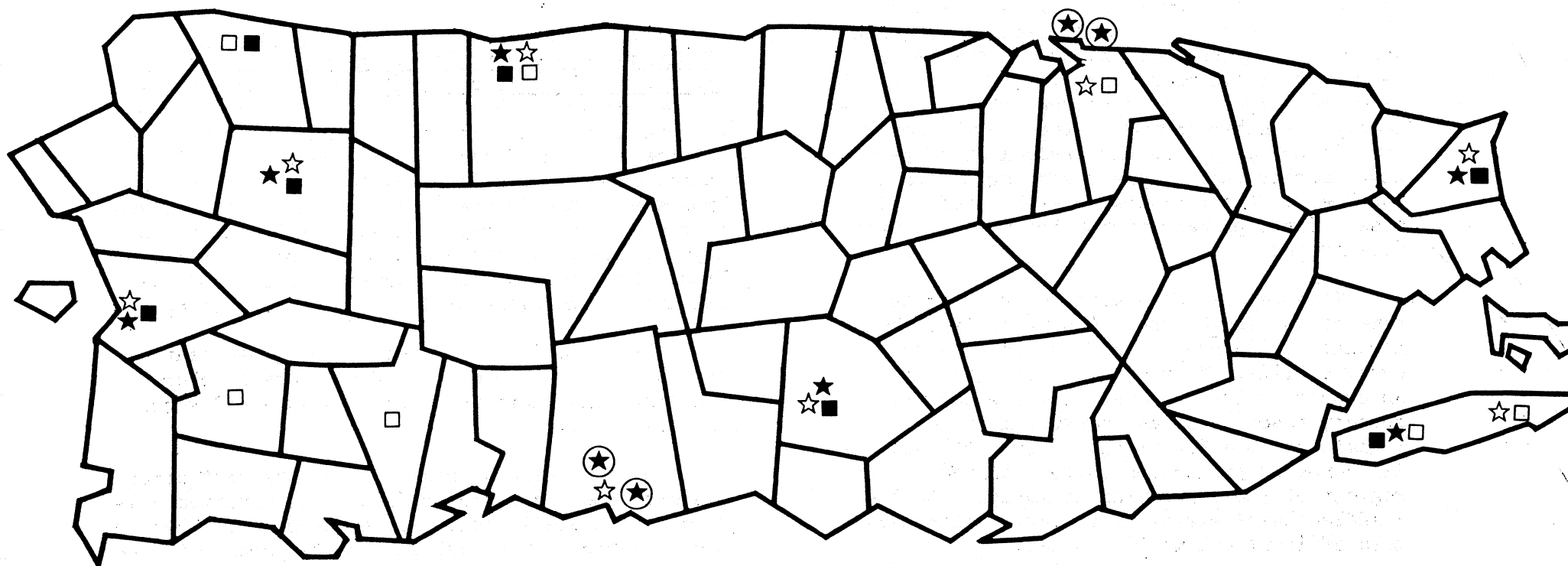
1967-68

CHURCHES	MISSIONS OF CHURCH	ADD. BY BAPTISMS	ADD. BY LETTERS	TOTAL MEMBERS	NUMBER OF TITHERS	VALUE CHURCH PROPERTY	S.S. ENROL.	S.S. AVERAGE ATTEND.	T.U. ENROL.	T.U. AVERAGE ATTEND.
Bethel (Eng.)	1	6	16	85	33	70,000	69	43	35	28
Borinquen (Eng.)	3			350		75,000	475	275	130	125
Calvary (Eng.)	2	14	25	128	60	81,000	127	85	57	37
Nazaret (Sp.)	2	27	25	78	30	60,000	137	110	67	62
Ponce (Eng.)	2	5	8	55	10	73,990	54	45	24	20
Vieques (Sp.)	1	7		75		5,000	94	53		
Arecibo (Sp.)	2			33	10	23,010	100	60	50	40
MISSIONS										
Belen (Sp.)				40		15,000	55	40		
Bethel (Sp.)				15			18	13	30	18
Borinquen (Sp.)				115			150	130		
Hormigueros (Sp.)				6			20	12		
La Perla (Sp.)				4			26	20		
San Antonio (Sp.)				25			40	25		
Saron (Sp.)				15		2,820	90	44		
Ponce (Sp.)		5		20	10		25	20	35	
Bayamon (Sp.)		5	1	16	5		52	60	35	28
Isla Verde (Eng.)				16			36	30		
Dominguito (Sp.)				10			25	20		
Utua (Sp.)				10			30	25		
San German (Sp.)				4			15	12		
Magueyes (Sp.)				1			15	12		
Juana Diaz (Sp.)				2			15	12		
Guayabal (Sp.)				2			15	12		
Total	13	69	75	1,105	158	405,820	1,683	1,158	463	358

LOCATION OF RADIO AND T.V. STATIONS WITH S.B.C. PRODUCED PROGRAMS

January 1, 1968

MUNICIPIOS OF PUERTO RICO



- ★ Radio - Control Central
- ☆ Radio - Momentos De Meditacion
- Radio - Momentos Para Recordar
- Radio - La Hora Bautista
- ★ (in circle) T. V. - La Respuesta

An extensive ministry is conducted by the Island Association in cooperation with the Radio and Television Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, Fort Worth, Texas. The approximate location of radio and television stations which air SBC produced programs have been located on Figure 49. This ministry has proved to be of great value.

SOURCE: Milton Leach, General Missionary

CONCLUSION:

While Southern Baptist work is new in Puerto Rico, the marks of their presence can already be seen by the scattering of churches and missions about the Island. A further mark is impact of the radio and T.V. broadcasts which beam the Gospel to every corner of the commonwealth. Another factor in the overall impact that is being felt is the assignment of regional missionaries who, by their strategic location, can keep a finger on the pulse-beat of their area. Their primary responsibility is church development.

This report has sought to draw together some of the social and economic factors that strongly influence the Puerto Rican in his everyday life. Many of these factors point to an economy which is creating a new society - a society based on urban industrial principles rather than the former plantation life and family centered production units. Already a large segment of the population is moving into the "middle-class" strata of society. This means a more affluent and mobile society.

Those who are doing church planning for the Island will do well to keep this changing social structure in mind as they plan their work. While Puerto Rico faces many problems such as poverty, slums, employment, education and our-migration, all indications are that this changing social structure will continue, possibly accelerate.

The section of the report related to protestant activities, is a very brief analysis of how some of the major protestant groups finan-

cially contributed to their work over the years.

The thesis of Michael Saenz, Economic Aspects of Church Development in Puerto Rico: A Study of the Financial Policies (1961) is recommended for further study to those who are interested in the pattern of denominational financing and church development of the Island. The thesis of Dr. Troy Moore, "Puerto Rico Para Cristo: A History of the Progress of the Evangelical Missions on the Island of Puerto Rico" is recommended to all who are in any way involved with church development in Puerto Rico. Dr. Moore not only develops his thesis well but has a remarkable style of readable writing.

These two depth studies of the protestant growth in Puerto Rico can afford those in church planning many insights to past failure and success in this field.

Both of these studies analyze the past which was developed in a predominant rural agrarian culture with a small middle class structure. Thus the analysis of the past must be tempered with the present industrial trends if an effective church strategy is to be planned. While much of the land is still in the control of only a few, efforts are succeeding in distributing real property. Another factor that has characterized the economy of Puerto Rico is the absentee ownership of many of the major plants on the Island. The jobs provided by these large companies have been a great aid to the Island, but this also means that the profits primarily benefit persons and economies outside of Puerto Rico. Local initiative is increasing and the economic structure will change.

What changes can be expected? Greater urbanization, increased secularization, and an expanded mobile and vocal middle class. The people to whom the churches make their appeal will change. In fact, the changes may be so rapid in their social patterns that they can be discerned significantly year by year. That is, what was effective last year, may have no appeal this year.

In the midst of such sweeping changes, Southern Baptists must seek the wisdom of God through the Holy Spirit in order to "keep up".

There are volumms of materials available for study and many leaders who are eager to share their advice and counsel but the ultimate decisions lie with those who have the responsibility for mission strategy in Puerto Rico.

It must be understood that this document in no way commits the staff of the Home Mission Board to financial assistance for the programs or projects initiated as a result of this report. All financial agreements, whether related to property or personnel by the Home Mission Board should be worked out with the Language Missions Department, Rev. Gerald Palmer, department secretary.

INDEX TO THE APPENDIX

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POPULATION BY MUNICIPIOS FOR PUERTO RICO
1960-1970-1975

Municipios	1960	1965	Change 1960-1965		1970	Change 1965-1970		1975	Change 1965-1975	
			Net	Percent		Net	Percent		Net	Percent
Adjuntas	19,700	19,200	-500	-2.5	19,200	19,200	0	20,000	800	4.2
Aguada	23,200	26,400	3,200	13.8	28,400	2,000	7.8	28,600	2,200	8.3
Aguadilla	47,900	49,000	1,100	2.3	50,500	1,500	3.1	53,000	4,000	8.2
Aguas Buenas	17,000	19,600	2,600	15.3	21,000	1,400	7.1	23,300	3,700	18.9
Aibonito	18,400	21,800	3,400	18.5	22,600	800	3.7	23,500	1,700	7.8
Anasco	17,200	19,300	2,100	12.2	21,200	1,900	9.8	23,500	4,200	21.8
Arecibo	69,900	78,000	8,100	11.6	82,700	4,700	6.0	88,300	10,300	13.2
Arroyo	13,300	14,900	1,600	12.0	15,500	600	4.0	17,000	2,100	14.1
Barceloneta	19,300	21,900	2,600	13.5	23,200	1,300	5.9	25,300	3,400	15.5
Barranquitas	19,000	21,100	2,100	11.1	22,500	1,400	6.6	25,500	4,400	20.9
Bayamon	72,200	112,600	40,400	56.0	SJM	SJM		SJM		
Cabo Rojo	24,900	28,300	3,400	13.7	29,900	1,600	5.7	31,500	3,200	11.3
Caguas	65,100	74,000	8,900	13.7	82,000	8,000	10.8	89,400	15,400	20.8
Camuy	19,700	19,000	-700	-3.6	20,000	1,000	5.3	22,000	2,000	10.5
Carolina	41,000	59,400	18,400	44.9	SJM	SJM		SJM		
Catano	25,200	23,400	-1,800	-7.1	SJM	SJM		SJM		
Cayey	38,100	42,500	4,400	11.5	45,200	2,700	6.4	49,600	7,100	16.7
Ceiba	9,200	11,400	2,200	23.9	12,400	1,000	8.8	12,900	1,500	13.2
Ciales	18,100	17,200	-900	-5.0	17,200	0	0	17,400	200	1.2
Cidra	21,900	25,900	4,000	18.3	27,900	2,000	7.7	29,900	4,000	15.4
Coamo	26,100	29,200	3,100	11.9	30,800	1,600	5.5	32,800	3,600	12.3
Comerio	18,600	22,600	4,000	21.5	24,600	2,000	8.8	26,600	4,000	17.7
Corozal	23,600	27,500	3,900	16.5	30,500	3,000	10.9	33,000	5,500	20.0
Culebra	600	800	200	33.3	900	100	12.5	900	100	12.5
Dorado	13,500	17,600	4,100	30.4	19,600	2,000	11.4	19,300	1,700	9.7
Fajardo	18,300	22,800	4,500	24.6	24,800	2,000	8.8	26,300	3,500	15.4
Guanica	13,800	15,500	1,700	12.3	17,200	1,700	11.0	19,300	3,800	24.5
Guayama	33,700	38,700	5,000	14.8	41,200	2,500	6.5	41,600	2,900	7.5
Guayanilla	17,400	19,000	1,600	9.1	20,500	1,500	7.9	22,500	3,500	18.4
Guaynabo	39,700	55,600	15,900	40.0	SJM	SJM	SJM	SJM	SJM	SJM
Gurabo	16,600	18,200	1,600	9.6	20,800	2,600	14.3	23,100	4,900	26.9
Hatillo	20,200	25,200	5,000	24.8	27,200	2,000	7.9	29,200	4,000	15.8

Table 19 (continued)

POPULATION BY MUNICIPIOS FOR PUERTO RICO (Continued)
1960-1970-1975

Municipios	1960	1965	Change		1970	Change		1975	Change	
			1960-1965			1965-1970			1965-1975	
			Net	Percent		Net	Percent		Net	Percent
Hormigueros	7,200	9,700	2,500	34.9	11,200	1,500	15.5	12,200	2,500	25.8
Humacao	33,400	31,700	-1,700	-5.1	34,700	3,000	9.5	37,100	6,400	20.2
Isabela	28,800	33,700	4,900	17.0	35,900	2,200	6.5	38,100	4,400	13.1
Jayuya	14,600	17,400	2,800	19.2	18,900	1,500	8.6	19,600	700	4.0
Juana Diaz	30,000	32,100	2,100	7.0	35,800	3,700	11.5	39,600	7,500	23.4
Juncos	21,500	27,100	5,600	26.0	30,100	3,000	11.1	32,100	5,000	18.5
Lajas	15,400	16,600	1,200	7.8	18,700	2,100	12.1	20,400	3,800	23.0
Lares	26,900	25,200	-1,700	-6.3	29,200	4,000	15.9	33,200	8,000	31.7
Las Marias	9,200	10,400	1,200	13.0	11,000	600	5.8	11,700	1,300	12.5
Las Piedras	17,000	16,000	-1,000	-5.9	18,000	2,000	12.5	22,700	6,700	41.9
Loiza	28,100	32,900	4,800	17.1	36,100	3,200	9.7	40,500	7,600	23.1
Luquillo	8,600	11,000	2,400	27.9	13,000	2,000	18.1	14,500	3,500	31.8
Manati	29,400	31,400	2,000	6.8	34,400	3,000	9.6	37,400	6,000	19.1
Maricao	7,000	7,100	100	0.1	8,300	1,200	16.9	9,200	2,100	30.0
Maunabo	10,800	11,100	300	2.8	12,300	1,200	10.8	13,400	2,300	20.7
Mayaguez	83,900	85,900	2,000	2.4	102,900	17,000	19.8	112,700	26,800	31.2
Moca	22,000	23,800	1,800	8.2	25,700	1,900	8.0	28,700	4,900	20.6
Morovis	18,100	20,400	2,300	12.7	21,500	1,100	5.4	22,600	2,200	10.8
Naguabo	17,200	20,500	3,300	19.2	21,500	1,000	4.9	22,500	2,000	9.8
Naranjito	17,300	21,100	3,800	22.0	22,600	1,500	7.1	24,100	3,000	14.2
Orocovis	20,400	20,600	200	1.0	21,100	500	2.4	21,600	1,000	4.9
Patillas	17,100	17,300	200	1.2	19,100	1,800	11.0	20,900	3,600	20.8
Penuelas	14,900	17,800	2,900	19.5	19,300	1,500	8.4	20,800	3,000	16.9
Ponce	145,600	157,900	12,300	8.4	182,400	24,500	15.5	204,100	46,200	29.3
Quebradillas	13,100	15,500	2,400	18.3	16,500	1,000	6.5	17,500	2,000	12.9
Rincon	8,700	9,600	900	1.0	10,400	800	8.3	11,600	2,000	20.8
Rio Grande	17,200	21,200	4,000	23.3	22,700	1,500	7.1	25,700	4,500	21.2
Sabana Grande	15,900	15,400	-500	-3.1	16,900	1,500	9.7	17,900	2,000	13.0
Salinas	23,100	26,600	3,500	15.2	27,900	1,300	4.9	29,200	2,600	9.8
San German	27,700	30,500	2,800	10.1	33,800	3,300	10.8	36,900	6,400	21.0

Table 19 (continued)

POPULATION BY MUNICIPIOS FOR PUERTO RICO (Continued)
1960-1970-1975

Municipios	1960	1965	Change 1960-1965		1970	Change 1965-1970		1975	Change 1965-1975	
			Net	Percent		Net	Percent		Net	Percent
Area M - San Juan	648,000	761,500	113,500	14.9	862,700	101,200	13.3	979,000	217,500	28.6
San Lorenzo	28,000	31,000	3,000	10.7	33,000	2,000	6.5	35,000	4,000	12.9
San Sebastian	33,500	36,100	2,600	7.8	39,300	3,200	8.9	43,500	7,400	20.5
Santa Isabel	14,500	15,900	1,400	10.0	16,700	800	5.0	18,100	2,200	13.9
Toa Alta	15,700	18,100	2,400	15.3	19,900	1,800	9.9	22,400	4,300	23.8
Toa Baja	19,700	27,300	6,600	33.5	31,300	4,000	14.7	33,300	6,000	22.0
Trujillo Alto	18,300	26,400	8,100	44.3	32,400	6,000	22.7	36,400	10,000	37.9
Utua	40,400	46,600	6,200	15.3	48,600	2,000	4.3	49,600	3,000	6.4
Vega Alta	17,600	21,200	3,600	20.5	22,700	1,500	7.1	24,200	3,000	14.2
Vega Baja	30,200	31,600	1,400	4.6	36,060	4,460	14.1	39,400	7,800	24.7
Vieques	7,200	8,500	1,300	1.8	8,800	300	3.5	9,000	500	5.9
Villalba	16,200	17,300	1,100	6.8	19,300	2,000	11.6	21,400	4,100	23.7
Yabucoa	29,800	31,000	1,200	4.0	34,700	3,700	11.9	38,100	7,100	22.9
Yauco	34,800	31,800	-3,000	-8.6	32,800	1,000	3.1	33,800	2,000	6.3
San Juan & Rio Piedras	451,700	484,100	32,400	7.2	SJM			SJM		
Total	2,349,500	2,642,000	292,500	12.4	2,949,660	307,660	11.4	3,237,000	566,600	21.4

San Juan Metropolitan Area includes - San Juan, Rio Piedras, Trujillo Alto, Carolina, Catano, Guaynabo, Bayamon.

SOURCE: Division De Registro Demografico, Y Estadisticas Vitales
Departamento De Salud, Puerto Rico

Table 20

POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX

1965, 1975, 1985

Age Group	1965		1975		1985	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	185,600	182,947	218,756	208,482	245,780	233,325
5 - 9	154,963	152,392	222,664	206,818	233,702	221,723
10 - 14	159,713	156,101	194,113	189,019	228,609	221,311
15 - 19	123,955	130,261	149,068	143,389	217,248	201,917
20 - 24	103,986	110,189	136,832	135,005	169,005	171,785
25 - 29	83,815	97,178	99,513	113,210	117,580	126,719
30 - 34	72,204	89,311	94,626	102,245	130,153	131,017
35 - 39	66,417	79,070	80,321	95,066	92,183	112,481
40 - 44	66,016	72,412	76,662	90,346	98,440	105,817
45 - 49	60,240	62,287	69,683	77,824	86,112	96,216
50 - 54	54,163	53,606	65,353	70,267	77,878	91,376
55 - 59	41,188	41,134	57,940	58,652	68,615	75,825
60 - 64	33,134	35,309	49,519	48,971	60,026	65,722
65 & Over	78,547	81,822	106,433	118,861	153,635	174,030

SOURCE: Plan General De Desarrollo, 1965-75
Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis

Table 21

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS CONSTRUCTED BY MUNICIPIOS

Municipios	<u>Dwelling Units</u> 1965-66 - 1961-66		Municipios	<u>Dwelling Units</u> 1965-66 - 1961-66		Municipios	<u>Dwelling Units</u> 1965-66 - 1961-66	
Adjuntas	63	152	Guayanilla	154	350	Ponce	1,085	3,917
Aguada	71	379	Guaynabo	709	3,894	Quebradillas	73	520
Aguadilla	269	1,025	Gurabo	31	288	Rincon	22	181
Aguas Buenas	19	225	Hatillo	107	468	Rio Grande	17	212
Aibonito	202	445	Hormigueros	184	358	Rio Piedras	4,012	15,851
Anasco	23	305	Humacao	385	792	Sabana Grande	32	617
Arecibo	155	1,553	Isabela	132	631	Salinas	134	868
Arroyo	24	233	Jayuya	27	140	San German	164	484
Barceloneta	51	330	Juana Diaz	103	866	San Juan	926	6,333
Barranquitas	50	246	Juncos	109	308	San Lorenzo	108	426
Bayamon	1,705	12,768	Lajas	76	332	San Sebastian	142	399
Cabo Rojo	117	514	Lares	45	136	Santa Isabel	103	508
Caguas	1,549	5,664	Las Marias	7	23	Toa Alta	77	365
Camuy	101	546	Las Piedras	172	384	Toa Baja	916	2,417
Carolina	3,351	916	Loiza	48	324	Trujillo Alto	100	1,070
Catano	329	1,534	Luquillo	40	221	Utua	57	352
Cayey	372	1,441	Manati	54	735	Vega Alta	181	453
Ceiba	10	127	Maricao	2	36	Vega Baja	414	830
Ciales	32	195	Maunabo	42	345	Vieques	3	113
Cidra	75	320	Mayaguez	1,044	2,493	Villalba	70	281
Coamo	47	370	Moca	69	473	Yabucoa	44	440
Comerio	19	328	Morovis	48	352	Yauco	281	626
Corozal	26	127	Naguabo	154	495			
Dorado	20	651	Naranjito	60	400	TOTAL	22,354	95,615
Fajardo	115	950	Orocovis	71	408			
Guanica	215	620	Patillas	119	312			
Guayama	372	1,202	Penuelas	19	350			

SOURCE: Statistics of Construction of New Homes
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