

# Puerto Rico has not recovered from Hurricane Maria

September 19 2018, by Lauren Lluveras

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Puerto Rico was in crisis long before Hurricane Maria hit on Sept. 20, 2017.

For years, this U.S. territory had been struggling with debt, economic crisis and [drought](#). In May 2017, the government [defaulted on US\\$73 billion in loans](#) and declared bankruptcy.

Then Hurricane Maria slammed the island with 155-mph winds and [coastal flooding](#) that rose to 6 feet within 30 minutes of landfall. The storm caused the longest power blackout in U.S. history.

Sixty-four Puerto Ricans died during Maria and an estimated [2,975 Puerto Ricans](#) perished from hurricane-related problems in the five months afterwards – many from treatable chronic illnesses because the power outage prevented them from getting [antibiotics, insulin and other medical care](#).

To say that the island of 3.3 million has not yet recovered – [from the damage or the trauma](#) – is an understatement. One year after Maria, nearly every pillar of Puerto Rican society remains devastated.

Here's a snapshot of Puerto Rico today, based on my academic research and visits to family who stayed on the island both during and after the hurricane.

## **1. The economy**

A few months after Hurricane Maria, Puerto Rico's government proposed [significant changes](#) to the fiscal plan put in place in 2017 by the federally appointed financial management board that has run Puerto Rico's economy since its bankruptcy.

In light of Puerto Rico's post-disaster needs, Gov. Ricardo Rosselló sought to ease some cuts to education and public services while still paying down Puerto Rico's \$73 billion debt.

But the oversight board objected, calling certain proposals "[inconsistent](#)" with the fiscal board's [mandate to restructure the Puerto Rican economy](#).

The ongoing austerity measures have complicated Puerto Rico attempts to recover economically from Maria.

Small businesses, the island's [main job creators](#), are struggling. Roughly 8,000 of Puerto Rico's 45,000 small employers have closed up shop over the last year.

[Four in 10 Puerto Ricans](#) reported losing a job in the storm's aftermath.

Maria also destroyed nearly all agricultural production in Puerto Rico.

Overnight, farmers who were already struggling with [climate change](#) and [lack of agricultural workers saw nearly 80 percent](#) of their crops destroyed – a US\$780 million loss.

There is one bright spot: For the first time since 2013, unemployment on the island is [below 10 percent](#) because rebuilding has created so many construction jobs. Those positions, however, are temporary.

Puerto Rico's economy isn't expected to stabilize for [another five years](#).

## **2. Health care**

All of Puerto Rico's 93 clinics and hospitals have [reopened since Maria](#).

But its health care sector remains devastated by the storm.

An estimated [500 to 700 physicians and surgeons](#) out of roughly [10,000 on the island](#) have left since Hurricane Maria.

According to Dr. Wendy Matos, executive director of the University of Puerto Rico's faculty practice plan, most health service providers in Puerto Rico are [privately owned](#). That means the bad news about shuttered small businesses and mass unemployment applies to the island's health care sector.

Just before Maria hit, the Urban Institute think tank found that 72 of Puerto Rico's 78 municipalities [lacked](#) adequate primary care services in relation to their population and health risk.

The storm did not improve coverage. Today, [just 20 health centers in Puerto Rico](#) – roughly one-fifth of all medical facilities – provide primary and preventative care services.

### **3. Electricity**

Eleven months after Hurricane Maria knocked out Puerto Rico's power, the island's department of energy announced on [Aug. 15, 2018](#) that electricity was fully restored.

Early on in the blackout, many Puerto Ricans hoped the power crisis would lead Puerto Rico to build a cleaner, more sustainable power grid. The island [generates almost half](#) of its electricity by burning oil or diesel.

Instead, the island's power authority struggled just to function, churning through three directors and five chief executives in [the past year](#).

Some residents grew so tired of waiting for their lights to come on that they [repaired power lines themselves](#).

On June 20, 2018, Gov. Rosselló signed a controversial bill putting the island power authority up for sale, saying it would allow the island to "[jump into new energy models](#)."

Many islanders [feared](#) that privatizing the public utility would worsen its existing problems with [mismanagement and corruption](#).

Environmentalists counter the move actually stunts any hope of a green energy shift.

Half of the authority's board members [resigned in protest](#).

## 4. Education

Education is another of Hurricane Maria's casualties.

This past summer, Puerto Rico [closed 283 schools](#) – about a quarter of all public primary educational facilities – due to dropping enrollment.

Almost [39,000 fewer students registered](#) for the 2018 school year, according to Puerto Rico's Department of Education, presumably because their families emigrated.

The Department of Education says that its [\\$300 million deficit](#), which [existed prior to the hurricane](#), did not drive the school closures.

## 5. Democracy

Hurricane Maria has brought new urgency to an old debate about Puerto Rico's [status as a United States territory](#).

The island is home to an [estimated 2.5 million](#) voting-age American citizens who cannot vote for any representatives in Congress.

Though lawmakers in [Florida, New Jersey and New York](#) have tried to advocate for Puerto Ricans' needs since Maria, island residents are effectively "[disenfranchised](#)," says Gov. Rosselló.

Many commentators have observed that Puerto Ricans' lack of political representation [may explain](#) why the island's recovery has lagged, equating its territorial status with second-class citizenship.

But the number of Puerto Ricans who can vote in federal elections is growing. An estimated 135,000 Puerto Ricans have moved to [Florida, New York, Texas and Pennsylvania](#) since Maria.

[Voter advocacy groups](#) are connecting with these new Latino voters ahead of the upcoming midterm congressional elections.

On Sept. 7, a federal judge ordered [32 Florida counties](#) to ensure Puerto Ricans can cast ballots in Spanish.

Before Maria, politicians may have found it easy enough to [disregard Puerto Ricans](#). Now, they represent an angry and energized electorate in some of the country's most important swing states.

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