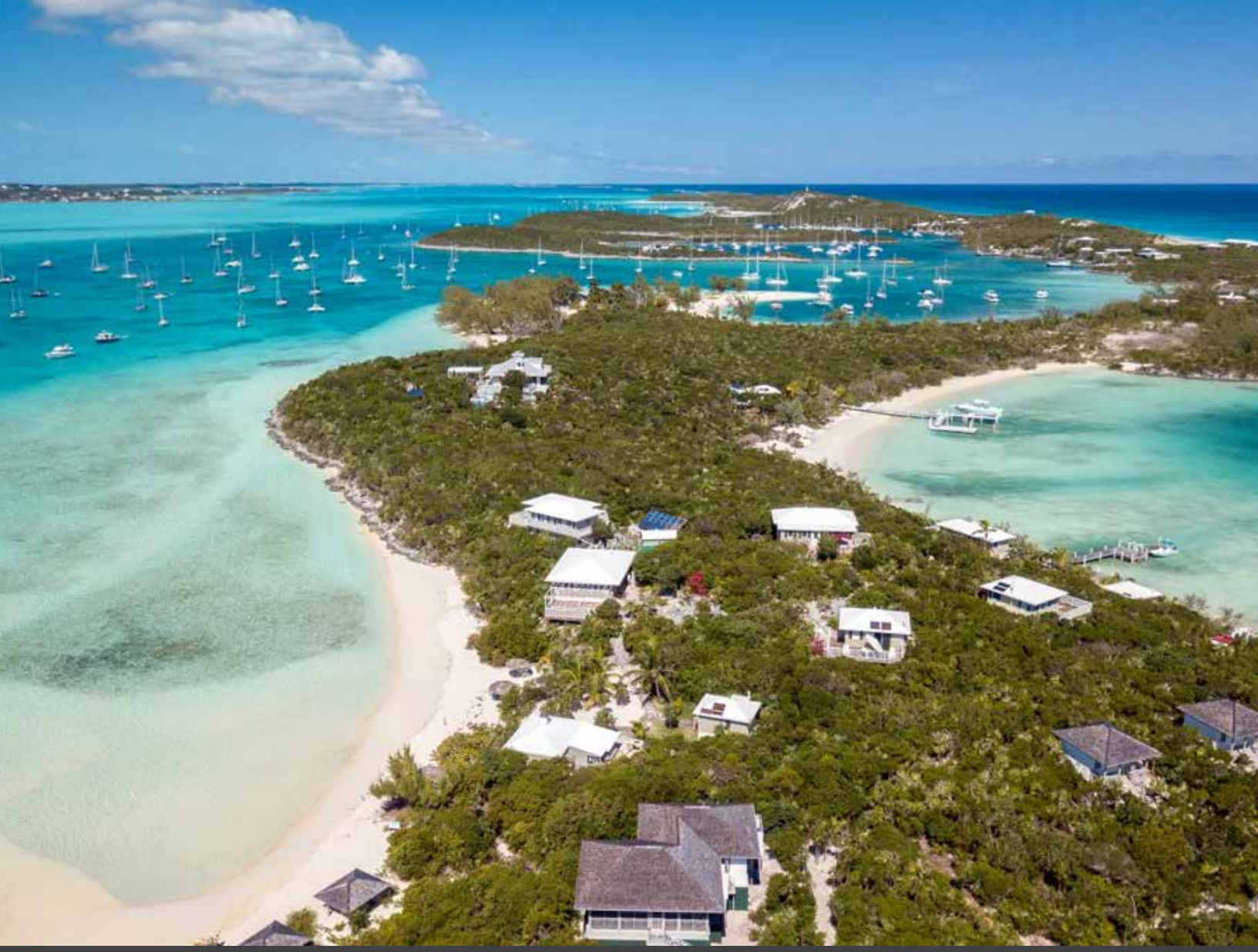


THE BAHAMAS

CROOKED ISLAND

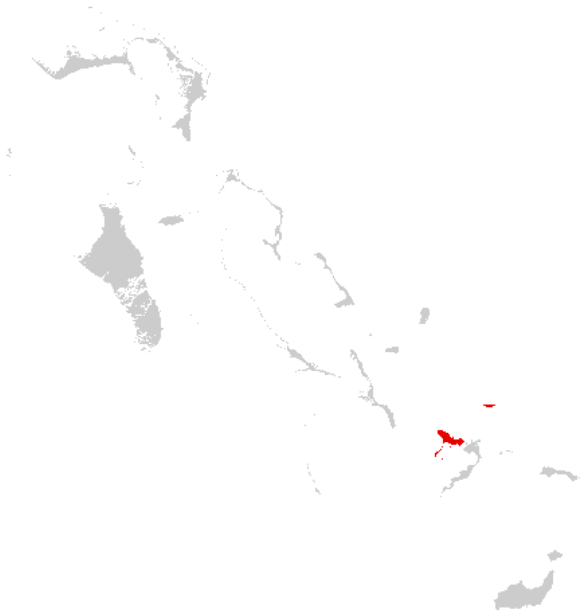
NDPBA ISLAND PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

THE BAHAMAS
CROOKED ISLAND

CAPITAL: COLONEL HILL

Area: 93 sq. mi (240.9 sq. km)



RISK AND VULNERABILITY
COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.475 • Rank: 2/17

RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.408 • Rank: 15/17

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Moderate
Score: 0.441 • Rank: 7/17

VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate
Score: 0.446 • Rank: 9/17

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.476 • Rank: 14/17

Population (2010 Census)
330

Population in Poverty
33.0%

Average Annual Foreign Arrivals Per Capita
0

Households with Piped Water
89.5%

Prevalence of Crowded Housing
15.3%

*For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 7 / 17 ISLANDS
SCORE: 0.441

MHE
0.441

Raw MHE
0.139

Relative MHE
0.742

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Note: Population values from PDC's All-hazard Impact Model (AIM) leverage 2020 estimates for The Bahamas. Values may exceed 2010 Census population.

Tropical Cyclone Winds
100.0%
323
$23.4 Million

Storm Surge
85.1%
275
$21.3 Million

Flooding
61.6%
199
$19.4 Million

Wildfire
0.0%
0
0

Landslide
0.9%
3
$10 Thousand

Sea Level Rise
0.0%
0
$180 Thousand

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.446

Vulnerability in Crooked Island is primarily driven by Household Composition Vulnerability and Gender Inequality. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Environmental Stress

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.268** **RANK: 16/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

13.2% Coral reef exposed to local threats
15.2% Coral reef exposed to thermal stress
13.8% Tree cover loss
0.9 per mi. (0.56 per km) Historical hurricane hits per length of coastline

Household Composition Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.948** **RANK: 1/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

7.9% Disability
15.5% Elderly population (65+)

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.345** **RANK: 14/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

89.5% Households with piped water
94.4% Households with flush toilets
0.0% Households with shared toilet facilities

Housing and Transportation Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.353** **RANK: 16/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

15.3% Crowded housing
31.5% Population without private vehicle
36.3% Housing built before 1980

Economic Constraints

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.500** **RANK: 7/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

57.9 Economic dependency ratio
$286 Government benefits received (Bahamian Dollars)
48.2% Non-wage earning population
33.0% Poverty rate

Gender Inequality

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.617** **RANK: 2/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.80
Ratio female to male income

1.12
Ratio female to male avg. years of school

-
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000)

Population Pressures

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.088** **RANK: 17/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

-5.7%
Average population change (2000 - 2010)

0.0
Average annual foreign arrivals per capita

0.0
Average annual foreign arrivals per sq. mile

0.6
Migration per 100 persons

ISLAND CAPACITY (IC)

RANK: 10 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.421

Crooked Island exhibits weaker Island Capacity in the areas of Logistics Capacity and Transportation Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Island Capacity score.

Economic Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.206** **RANK: 12/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.0%
Households receiving remittances

$12,000
Median income, Bahamian dollars

Environmental Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.370** **RANK: 9/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.0%
Protected areas

60%
Coastline protected by natural habitat

0.09 oz. per sq. ft (27.22 g per sq. m)
Standing fish stock

Infrastructure Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.571** **RANK: 10/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.318** **RANK: 13/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.0
Physicians per 10,000

30.3
Nurses & midwives per 10,000

60.6
Clinics per 10,000

50.0%
DTP3 Vaccine coverage rate

Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.071** **RANK: 16/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.34 mi per sq. mi (0.21 km per sq. km)
Road density

Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.788** **RANK: 7/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

57.3%
Internet access

87.2%
Mobile coverage

Emergency Services Capacity **SCORE: 0.732** **RANK: 3/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

7.64 mi (12.29 km)
Average distance to police station

3.56 mi (5.72 km)
Average distance to shelter

72.7
Shelter capacity per 100 persons

Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.944** **RANK: 2/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

98.4%
Households with electricity

87.9%
Households with liquid propane gas

LOGISTICS CAPACITY (LC)

RANK: 14 / 18 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.531

Logistics Capacity describes the ability of the island to ensure efficient storage, movement, and delivery of resources key for effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. Logistics Capacity is driven by distances to a major airport, major seaport, and disaster warehouse.

107.41 mi (172.82 km)
Distance to port

88.36 mi (142.17 km)
Distance to airport

137.5 mi (221.23 km)
Distance to warehouse

COPING CAPACITY (CC)

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function. Coping Capacity in The Bahamas was calculated by using a combination of Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity.

RANK: 14 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.476

RESILIENCE (R)

Resilience in The Bahamas was calculated by using a combination of Vulnerability, and Coping Capacity (including both Island Capacity and Logistics Capacity).

RANK: 15 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.408

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

Tropical Cyclone Winds	**RANK:** 5 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.472
Storm Surge	**RANK:** 3 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.510
Flooding	**RANK:** 2 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.497
Wildfire	**RANK:** 7 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.000
Landslide	**RANK:** 14 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.265
Sea Level Rise	**RANK:** 6 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.374

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

2 / 17
RANK WITHIN ISLANDS
Score: 0.475

Crooked Island's score and ranking are due to Moderate Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

CROOKED ISLAND SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE

Multi-Hazard Exposure

0.441
0.392

Vulnerability

0.446
0.435

Coping Capacity

0.476
0.617

CROOKED ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Household Composition Vulnerability

Vulnerable household members may have special needs that necessitate additional support to ensure their safety before, during, and after a disaster. Elderly or disabled family members more likely to require financial support, transportation, or specialized resources to support their daily care.

Ranking 2nd highest for overall Multi-Hazard Risk, Crooked Island ranks highest in The Bahamas for overall Household Composition Vulnerability with 8% percent of the population reporting a disability, and approximately 15% over the age of 65.

Increase social services to support vulnerable households and encourage access to those services. Periodically review and update disaster response plans, including evacuation plans, to account for special needs populations and include provisions for the care, transport, and housing of elderly and handicapped individuals.

CROOKED ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at the district and local levels. Course of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Crooked Island ranks 2nd highest for overall Gender Inequality, driven by the highest disparity in female-to-male schooling in The Bahamas. In Crooked Island, the average number of years of schooling is higher for women than men, with somewhat equitable incomes (women earn 80% of their male counterparts).

Given women's active participation in the workforce, institute and/or expand programs that provide quality, affordable childcare to support their continued participation in the labor force. Review employer leave policies (family, sick, maternity, paternity) to accommodate the needs of family members when necessary.

Encourage employers to provide equitable pay for both men and women performing the same work.

CROOKED ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Logistics Capacity

Efficient storage, movement and delivery of resources are key to effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. Ensuring that the supply chain can reach vulnerable and isolated communities can significantly improve the speed and quality of response operations, reducing the negative social and economic impacts of an emergency.

Crooked Island has the 4th lowest Logistics Capacity in The Bahamas, with the 4th greatest distance to a port, the 4th greatest distance to a warehouse, and the 5th greatest distance to an airport. Low logistics capacity can affect the speed and agility of emergency response operations in times of disaster.

Identify or create storage capacities on the island for housing disaster response and relief supplies such as food and water, shelter equipment and supplies, cots, roofing material and medicine. Address logistical challenges in operations plans by developing alternate routes, pre-storm allocations, and building partner-island relationships. Explore the feasibility of engaging the public/private sector to assist in storage, delivery, and distribution in times of emergency.

CROOKED ISLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access island populations. Improved transportation capacity supports all aspects of Crooked Island ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Crooked Island has the 2nd lowest Transportation Capacity ranking in The Bahamas. Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide additional options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access disaster-affected populations. Poor transportation capacity hampers emergency response activities and decreases public access to vital resources such as adequate healthcare and food.

Work with the population to identify transportation needs and implement projects to decrease isolation and increase capacity. Ensure transportation limitations are accounted for in disaster response planning, including routes to shelters and emergency services, evacuation planning and commodity distribution.

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