THE BAHAMAS

EXUMA AND CAYS

NDPBA ISLAND PROFILE

PDC | GLOBAL

THE BAHAMAS
EXUMA AND CAYS

CAPITAL: GEORGE TOWN

Area: 112 sq. mi (290.1 sq. km)

RISK AND VULNERABILITY
COMPONENT SCORE

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low
Score: 0.325 • Rank: 12/17

RESILIENCE (R) - High
Score: 0.572 • Rank: 4/17

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.363 • Rank: 11/17

VULNERABILITY (V) - Moderate
Score: 0.465 • Rank: 7/17

COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High
Score: 0.771 • Rank: 3/17

Population (2010 Census)
6,928

Population in Poverty
37.4%

Average Annual Foreign Arrivals Per Capita
9.5

Households with Piped Water
93.6%

Prevalence of Crowded Housing
30.0%

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

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 11 / 17 ISLANDS
SCORE: 0.363

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%
9,702
$261.9 Million

Storm Surge
59.6%
5,785
$206.1 Million

Flooding
0.0%
0
0

Wildfire
0.0%
0
0

Landslide
3.5%
338
$4.8 Million

Sea Level Rise
0.2%
< 25
$1.8 Million

VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 7 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.465

Vulnerability in Exuma and Cays is primarily driven by Population Pressures and Economic Constraints. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Vulnerability score.

Environmental Stress

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.353** **RANK: 15/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

24.6% Coral reef exposed to local threats
83.8% Coral reef exposed to thermal stress
2.3% Tree cover loss
0.46 per mi. (0.29 per km) Historical hurricane hits per length of coastline

Household Composition Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.174** **RANK: 10/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

3.1% Disability
7.6% Elderly population (65+)

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.497** **RANK: 7/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

93.6% Households with piped water
96.4% Households with flush toilets
7.8% Households with shared toilet facilities

Housing and Transportation Vulnerability

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.501** **RANK: 5/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

30.0% Crowded housing
28.0% Population without private vehicle
26.4% Housing built before 1980

Economic Constraints

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.626** **RANK: 4/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

69.2 Economic dependency ratio
$164 Government benefits received (Bahamian Dollars)
54.7% Non-wage earning population
37.4% Poverty rate

Gender Inequality

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.422** **RANK: 10/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

0.64
Ratio female to male income

1.10
Ratio female to male avg. years of school

7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000)

Population Pressures

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.682** **RANK: 2/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

94.0%
Average population change (2000 - 2010)

9.5
Average annual foreign arrivals per capita

586.6
Average annual foreign arrivals per sq. mile

12.1
Migration per 100 persons

ISLAND CAPACITY (IC)

RANK: 5 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.588

Exuma and Cays exhibits weaker Island Capacity in the areas of Health Care Capacity and Emergency Service Capacity. The bar charts indicate the socioeconomic themes contributing to the overall Island Capacity score.

Economic Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.695** **RANK: 3/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

1.1%
Households receiving remittances

$14,560
Median income, Bahamian dollars

Environmental Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.456** **RANK: 6/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

6.5%
Protected areas

30%
Coastline protected by natural habitat

0.12 oz. per sq. ft (37.37 g per sq. m)
Standing fish stock

Infrastructure Capacity

0 — 1 **SCORE: 0.576** **RANK: 9/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.365** **RANK: 11/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

2.9
Physicians per 10,000

33.2
Nurses & midwives per 10,000

10.1
Clinics per 10,000

98.7%
DTP3 Vaccine coverage rate

Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.587** **RANK: 6/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

2.43 mi per sq. mi (1.51 km per sq. km)
Road density

Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.696** **RANK: 10/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

50.6%
Internet access

82.4%
Mobile coverage

Emergency Services Capacity **SCORE: 0.502** **RANK: 11/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

10.34 mi (16.64 km)
Average distance to police station

3.45 mi (5.55 km)
Average distance to shelter

37.2
Shelter capacity per 100 persons

Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.728** **RANK: 12/17** ISLANDS ASSESSED

90.8%
Households with electricity

75.7%
Households with liquid propane gas

LOGISTICS CAPACITY (LC)

RANK: 4 / 18 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.951

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.

0 mi (0 km)
Distance to port

0 mi (0 km)
Distance to airport

92.38 mi (148.64 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: 3 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.771

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: 4 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.572

HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

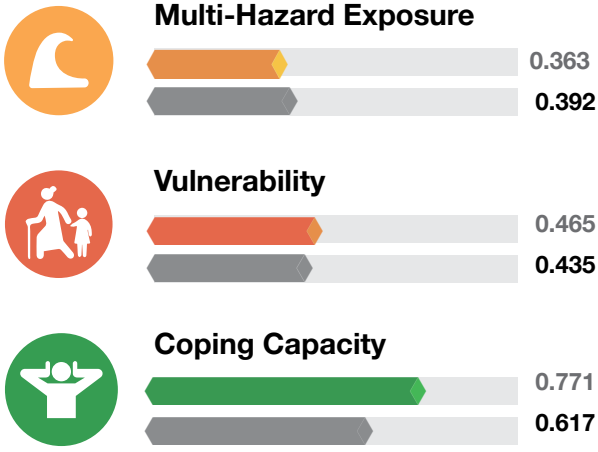
Tropical Cyclone Winds	**RANK:** 13 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.382
Storm Surge	**RANK:** 11 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.373
Flooding	**RANK:** 11 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.000
Wildfire	**RANK:** 7 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.000
Landslide	**RANK:** 11 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.327
Sea Level Rise	**RANK:** 8 / 17 ISLANDS ASSESSED	**SCORE:** 0.333

MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

12 / 17
RANK WITHIN ISLANDS
Score: 0.325

Exuma and Cays' score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard Exposure combined with Moderate Vulnerability and Very High Coping Capacity scores.

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



EXUMA AND CAYS RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.

Exuma and Cays ranks 2nd highest for overall Population Pressures in The Bahamas with a 94% annual change in population between 2000 and 2010 and a migration rate of twelve persons per 100 people. Rapid population growth and high migration rates increase stress on public utilities, emergency services, and health care.

Evaluate population changes and expand government plans and programs to accommodate the needs of a growing population. Monitor seasonal population fluctuations to understand the changes in needs during times of increased tourism. Ensure a comprehensive understanding of population change across the country to meet public safety requirements.

EXUMA AND CAYS RECOMMENDATIONS

2

Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and district-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit the Exumas' ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.

Exuma and Cays ranks 4th in overall Economic Constraints in The Bahamas, with the 2nd highest economic dependency ratio (69%) and over half of the population not earning a wage. Just over 37% of the island's population lives in poverty. Economic dependency and poverty directly correlate to increased need during times of disaster and can strain government resources.

Evaluate disaster preparedness, response, and recovery plans for inclusion of vulnerable populations. Develop and/or enhance existing community outreach and education programs to increase personal disaster preparedness among residents. Identify vulnerable populations who may require extra assistance or supplies to adequately prepare for a disaster.

EXUMA AND CAYS RECOMMENDATIONS

3

Health Care Capacity

Robust access to skilled caregivers and the dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

Exuma and Cays has the 7th lowest Health Care Capacity in The Bahamas, with fewer than five physicians per 10,000 persons, and ten health clinics for every 10,000 persons. Robust access to skilled caregivers and the dedicated facilities for the treatment of injury and disease during non-disaster times greatly enhances the ability of the served population to absorb and manage post-disaster impacts to health, and increases the likelihood that disaster associated health and medical impacts may be addressed.

Evaluate the need and most beneficial locations for additional medical clinics. Implement programs to incentivize physicians to locate practices in underserved areas and/or develop a government program to provide traveling physicians to support underserved areas throughout the islands.

EXUMA AND CAYS RECOMMENDATIONS

4

Emergency Service Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services in the Exumas will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Exuma and Cays has the 7th lowest Emergency Services Capacity in The Bahamas, with the 5th greatest distance to a police station. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services in Exuma and Cays will increase the capacity to address day-to-day events as well as disaster management and response.

Evaluate options to increase police presence and reduce response time to police services.

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