

The coat of arms of Trinidad and Tobago is centered on the page. It features a shield with a yellow sun rising over a white ship on a blue sea. The shield is supported by a blue and white bird on the left and a pink flamingo on the right. Above the shield is a golden vase with a pink lotus flower and green palm fronds. A banner at the bottom of the shield contains the motto 'TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO' in yellow.

**THE**  
**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL**  
**REVIEW**

**THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS**

## **PREFACE**

The Environment Statistics Section of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is engaged in the development of methodologies, data collection, technical cooperation, and coordination in the fields of environmental statistics and indicators. UNSD developed and published in 1984 A Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES). The FDES sets out the scope of environment statistics by relating the components of the environment to information categories that are based on the recognition that environmental problems are the result of human activities and natural events reflecting a sequence of action, impact, and reaction. Relevant information, therefore, refers to social and economic activities and natural events, their effects on the environment, and the responses to these effects by the society. The contents of the FDES are ‘statistical topics’; they are those aspects of environmental concerns that can be subjected to statistical description and analysis.<sup>1</sup>

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Director

Department of Statistics

January 30, 2015

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<sup>1</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsD/ENVIRONMENT/history.htm>

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## GLOSSARY

...	not available
kWh	kilowatt-hour
°	degrees
No.	number
km	kilometer
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer
%	percent
Pl	Preliminary
F	Fahrenheit
(mT)	Metric tonne
'	inches
bbls	barrels
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
HS Code	Harmonized Code
GDP	The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures productive activities taking place in the economy using concepts and definitions from the United Nations System of National Accounts, 1993.
GNP	Gross National Product(GNP) is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a particular year, plus income earned by its citizens (including income of those located abroad), minus income of non-residents located in that country.

## GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION OF THE BAHAMAS

	AREA	
<u>Island</u>	<u>(Square Miles)</u>	<u>Major Towns</u>
Abaco	649	Marsh Harbour
Andros	2,300	Nicholl's Town
Eleuthera	187	Governor's Harbour
Grand Bahama	530	Freeport
New Providence	80	Nassau
Other Islands	1,037	
Total Land Area	5,382	
Latitude:	23 <sup>0</sup> -30 <sup>0</sup>	Degrees North
Longitude:	72 <sup>0</sup> -79 <sup>0</sup>	Degrees West
Highest Point:	206ft	Cat Island, Como Hill/ Mount Alvernia
<b>CLIMATE<sup>a</sup></b>		
<b>Seasons</b>	<b>Mean Air Temperature (F)</b>	
Dry: December- April	Max: 89 (Summer)	
Rainy: May-December	Min: 75 (Winter)	
<b>RAINFALL<sup>a</sup></b>		
40' - 55' average year precipitation		

a: Source: Department of Meteorology

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN THE BAHAMAS

1. **Invasive Species terrestrial:** Casuarinas, Melaleuca, Brazilian Pepper.
2. **Invasive Species Marine:** Lionfish is uncharacteristic of the Atlantic Ocean and are negatively impacting the native species in The Bahamas.
3. **Feral Cats:** Domestic cats are breeding in the Abaco National Park and are threatening the endangered Bahamas Parrot.
4. **Rats:** Rodents are invading isolated cays and islands in the Central and Southern Bahamas. They are threatening the nesting of seabirds and endangered species such as the Iguanas.
5. **Indiscriminate Filling and Dumping in Wetlands:** Wetlands provide habitat for marine and avian wildlife. They are also important areas for providing a place for water during heavy rains and floods.
6. **Land Planning:** Land is becoming a scarce commodity in The Bahamas especially on the island of New Providence (Capital) that had a population density in 2010 of 3,079 persons per square mile.
7. **Alternative Energy Sources:** The Bahamas is very dependent on oil for the provision of energy and electricity, consideration is being given to finding alternative energy sources.
8. **Lack of Biodiversity Inventories for The Bahamas:** Currently there is a lack of systematic documentation of the variety and stock of Flora and Fauna in the country. These Flora and Fauna provide an important habitat for the birds and damaged coral reefs.



## Pesticides used in The Bahamas



### Pesticides in The Bahamas (Eleuthera)

Pesticides are substances meant for attracting, seducing, and then destroying, or mitigating any pest. They are a class of biocide. The most common use of pesticides is as plant protection products (also known as crop protection products), which in general protect plants from damaging influences such as weeds, plant diseases or insects. The use of pesticides is so common that the term pesticide is often treated as synonymous with plant protection product, although it is in fact a broader term, as pesticides are also used for non-agricultural purposes. Pesticides are used to control organisms that are considered to be harmful. For example, they are used to kill mosquitoes that can transmit potentially deadly diseases like West Nile virus, Yellow Fever, and Malaria. They can also kill bees, wasps or ants that can cause allergic reactions in human beings when stung. Insecticides can also protect animals from illnesses that can be caused by parasites such as fleas.

[www.pesticides1.com/pesticide-suppliers/the-bahamas.html](http://www.pesticides1.com/pesticide-suppliers/the-bahamas.html)

**Table 1: Quantity of Pesticides Imported by Type and Year: 2003-2014**

Unit: mT

Types of Pesticides	HSCODE	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Insecticides <sup>a</sup>	38089100	617	605	663	575	686	393	182	161	314	336	169	17
2. Herbicides <sup>b</sup>	38089300	72	29	28	22	46	44	18	17	18	14	8	3
3. Fungicides, bactericides and seed Treatments <sup>c</sup>	38089200	61	38	78	56	27	15	8	9	8	10	2	1
4. Plant growth regulators <sup>e</sup>	38083090	34	30	54	65	39	27	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
5. Rodenticides <sup>d</sup>	38089920	15	16	32	95	72	7	25	20	18	29	8	1
	38089990												
6. Others (including mineral oils)	38085000	10	26	28	19	329	19	39	13	35	51	16	24
	38089400												
	38089910												
<b>Total</b>		<b>809</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: Department of Statistics External Trade Section

**Note:**

According to FAO, the following should be included in the above:

a: include chlorinated hydrocarbons, organo-phosphates, carbonates-insecticides, Pyrethroids, botanical products and biological, and others

b: include phenoxy hormone products, triazines, amides, carbonates-herbicides, dinitroanilines, urea derivates, sulfonyl urea, bipiridils, uracil, and others

c: include inorganic, dithiocarbamates, benzimidazoles, triazoles, diazoles, diazines, morpholines, and others

d: include anti-coagulants and others

e. From 2008 and beyond are included in herbicides

## Fertilizers



**Fertilizer** (or **fertiliser**) is any material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is applied to soils or to plant tissues (usually leaves) to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants. Conservative estimates report 30 to 50% of crop yields are attributed to natural or synthetic commercial fertilizer.

[www.fertilizers1.com/fertilizer-suppliers/the-bahamas.html](http://www.fertilizers1.com/fertilizer-suppliers/the-bahamas.html)

**Table 2: Quantity of Imports of Fertilizers by Type: 2003-2014**

**Unit: mT**

Type`	HS Code	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>1. Nitrogenous Fertilizers</b>	3102	3.88	5.87	11.50	26.38	17.13	11.61
<b>2. Phosphate Fertilizers</b>	3103	7.57	0.96	1.18	1.11	4.12	6.06
<b>3. Potash Fertilizers</b>	3104	3.45	3.24	2.24	2.71	1.93	1.88
<b>4. Animal Or Vegetable Fertilizers</b>	3101	6.08	2.58	4.93	1.04	N/A	1.32
<b>5. Mineral or Chemical Fertilizers with two or three fertilizers elements</b>	3105	0.09	0.14	4.48	4.41	N/A	0.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>21.07</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>24.33</b>	<b>35.65</b>	<b>23.18</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: Department of Statistics External Trade Section

**Table 2: (Continued): Quantity of Imports of Fertilizers by Type: 2003-2014**

<b>Types</b>	<b>HS Code</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>1. Nitrogenous Fertilizers</b>	3102	17.13	10.87	7.91	19	5.52	0.33
<b>2. Phosphate Fertilizers</b>	3103	3.87	2.15	0.06	0.35	0.05	5.05
<b>3. Potash Fertilizers</b>	3104	2.39	2.25	1.95	2.26	0.60	0.044
<b>4. Animal Or Vegetable Fertilizers</b>	3101	11.53	4.65	6.09	4.71	8.91	9.37
<b>5. Mineral or Chemical Fertilizers with two or three fertilizers elements</b>	3105	0.70	10.35	23.59	22.6	15.51	8.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>35.62</b>	<b>30.27</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>48.92</b>	<b>30.59</b>	<b>23.58</b>

Source: Department of Statistics External Trade Section

## **BIODIVERSITY**

- Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life forms on the land and sea of a country.
- This can refer to genetic variation, species variation or ecosystem variation within an area, biome or plant.
- Loss of biodiversity is already a reality in The Bahamas.
- Biodiversity is declining due to human activities such as deforestation, mining, agriculture and economic development.

## THE BAHAMIAN CRAWFISH

The Department of Marine Resources has established a crawfish season that opens on Monday, 1st August, 2014 and closes September 2015. The measurement for whole crawfish is a carapace (jacket) length of 3 ¼ inches and when the tail is separated, a tail length of 5 ½ inches; those persons wishing to harvest crawfish are required to have a crawfish measuring gauge in their possession at all times; possession of dishwashing liquid, bleach or other noxious substance aboard any vessel while fishing is unlawful without first obtaining a permit authorizing such possession. All vessels being 20 ft. or larger in length that are engaged in commercial fishing are required to be licensed by the Department of Marine Resources. A permit is required for the use of the air compressor or crawfish traps to aid in fishing; only those vessels owned by Bahamian citizens that are resident within the country can legally engage in commercial fishing exercises.



## THE BAHAMIAN IGUANA

This species, like other species of *Cyclura*, is sexually dimorphic; males are larger than females, and have more prominent dorsal crests and "horns" in addition to more prominent femoral pores on their thighs, which are used to release pheromones. Like all *Cyclura* species, the northern Bahamian rock iguana is primarily herbivorous, consuming leaves, flowers and fruits. Hunting is the main factor threatening imminent extinction for this iguana. It is the only Caribbean species of iguana which is still regularly hunted for food for human consumption. Feral pigs pose a threat to the iguanas, as they dig up eggs from iguana nests within termite mounds. Feral and domestic dogs prey upon juvenile and adult iguanas as well.

[Biodiversityinthe bahamas.com](http://Biodiversityinthebahamas.com)

**Table 3: Value of Fish Landings: 2001-2014**

**B\$**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Crawfish	56,157,322	92,235,741	80,600,736	74,122,878	69,958,134	75,121,148	70,952,204
Scale Fish	5,780,513	6,308,932	6,806,755	5,766,439	4,584,024	7,767,548	5,629,204
Grouper	1,859,998	2,463,211	2,760,716	1,695,677	1,149,848	1,573,377	1,592,827
Snappers	2,735,707	2,783,585	2,823,444	2,702,692	2,558,948	4,261,945	2,848,370
Conch	4,382,838	3,031,766	4,071,187	3,741,972	4,746,434	6,612,784	6,462,381
Other Fish Products	3,009,299	2,588,303	2,198,753	1,072,915	1,417,073	2,052,776	702,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$69,329,972</b>	<b>\$104,164,742</b>	<b>\$93,677,431</b>	<b>\$84,704,204</b>	<b>\$80,705,665</b>	<b>\$91,554,256</b>	<b>\$83,746,415</b>

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Crawfish	60,157,722	41,012,291	69,254,183	66,344,708	72,918,851	47,800,407	54,107,166
Scale Fish	5,214,304	5,437,062	5,121,973	5,039,593	4,587,157	5,223,669	5,674,166
Grouper	1,276,873	1,336,552	960,261	855,439	620,358	713,510	1,084,993
Snappers	2,924,530	3,000,691	3,161,345	3,108,640	2,567,789	3,347,055	3,337,547
Conch	6,311,977	5,197,531	4,189,092	5,053,900	5,663,918	5,175,952	3,835,591
Other Fish Products	698,725	777,305	1,478,347	1,406,500	1,369,884	81,087	113,251
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$72,382,728</b>	<b>\$52,424,189</b>	<b>\$80,043,594</b>	<b>\$77,844,701</b>	<b>\$84,539,811</b>	<b>\$58,281,115</b>	<b>\$63,730,174</b>

Source: Department of Fisheries



**Table 4: Protected Land Area and Marine Area: 1959-2014**

<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>unit</b>	<b>1959-1999</b>	<b>2000-2003</b>	<b>2004-2007</b>	<b>2008-2014</b>
Total Land Area					
Total land Protected	km2	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957
Total Marine Area					
Total marine protected	km2	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
<b>Total protected area</b>	<b>km2</b>	<b>243,957</b>	<b>243,957</b>	<b>243,957</b>	<b>243,957</b>

Source: Bahamas National Trust

**Notes:**

A protected area adopted by the IUCN is defined as: An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. Total Territorial Area of the country includes terrestrial/surface area plus territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles)

**Table 5: Protected Areas by Acreage, Type and Location: 1958-2009**

PROTECTED AREA	YEAR OF DESIGNATION	ACRES	LAND	MARINE
Exuma Cays Land & Sea Park	1958	148,480	3,149	145,331
Conception Island National Park	1964	30,000	1,640	28,360
Inagua National Park	1965	220,000	177,963	42,037
Union Creek Reserve	1965	6,150	0	6,150
Peterson Cay National Park	1968	2	2	0
Pelican Cays Land And Sea Park	1972	2,100	182	1,918
Lucayan National Park	1977	40	39	1
The Retreat	1985	11	11	0
Black Sound Cay National Park	1988	2	0	2
Tilloo Cay Reserve	1990	11	11	0
Rand Nature Center	1992	100	100	0
Abaco National Park	1994	22,500	22,500	0
Walker's Cay National Park	2002	5,800	0	5,800
Blue Holes National Park	2002	40,000	40,000	0
Crab Replenishment Reserve	2002	4,000	4,000	0
Northern Marine Park	2002	5,000	0	5,000
Southern Marine Park	2002	3,500	0	3,500
Westside National Park	2002	1,500,000	407,477	1,092,523
Marine Farm	2002	4	4	0
Hope Great House	2002	4	4	0
Moriah Harbour Cay National Park	2002	16,800	130	16,670
Little Inagua National Park	2002	62,800	28,806	33,994
Primeval Forest National Park	2002	8	8	0
Bonefish Pond National Park	2002	1,235	650	585
Harrold & Wilson Ponds National Park	2002	265	30	235
Fowl Cays National Park	2009	3,200	0	3,200

Source: Bahamas National Trust

## Population & Households

The population of The Bahamas was 351,461 according to the 2010 Census of Housing and Population. Almost sixty percentage of the population lives on New Providence, the capital of The Bahamas. Eighty-five per cent of the population is of African Heritage.

There are 126,493 households in The Bahamas according to the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. The Commonwealth of The Bahamas is an archipelago consisting of 29 islands, 661 cays, and 2,387 islets with its population scattered over these many islands.

The Bahamas economy has been relatively stable over the past few years. The Population experiences a good standard of living. The per capita GDP is one of the highest in the region.



Population Of The Bahamas

[www.solashattiesburg.com](http://www.solashattiesburg.com)

**Table 6: Population Living in Coastal Area: 2000-2030**

Indicator	CENSUS	PROJECTED	CENSUS	PROJECTED POPULATION			
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
1. Population living in coastal areas	303,611	325,200	351,461	368,100	389,200	408,500	426,300

Source: Department of Statistics, Census of Population & Housing

Note: The coastal area is defined as living within 4,404 miles of the coast. Therefore, the entire population of The Bahamas is considered to be living in a coastal area as the country is an Archipelago of 30 major islands, the largest of which is only 2,300 sq miles.

**Table 7: Population by Island: 2000 & 2010**

ISLAND	2000	2010	GROWTH BETWEEN 2000-2010
ALL BAHAMAS	303,611	351,461	47,850
NEW PROVIDENCE	210,832	246,329	35,497
GRAND BAHAMA	46,994	51,368	4,374
ABACO	13,170	17,224	4,054
ACKLINS	428	363	-65
ANDROS	7,686	7,490	-196
BERRY ISLAND	709	807	98
BIMINI	1,717	1,988	271
CAT ISLAND	1,647	1,522	-125
CROOKED ISLAND	330	330	0
ELEUTHERA	7,999	8,202	203
EXUMA & CAYS	3,571	6,928	3,357
HARBOUR ISLAND	1,639	1,762	123
INAGUA	969	913	-56
LONG ISLAND	2,992	3,094	102
MAYAGUANA	259	277	18
RAGGED ISLAND	72	72	0
SAN SALVADOR	970	940	-30
RUM CAY	80	99	19
SPANISH WELLS	1,527	1,551	24

Source: Department of Statistics, Census of Population & Housing

**Table 8: Private Dwellings by Type of Tenure: 2010**

ISLAND	TOTAL	TYPE OF TENURE					
		OWN (FULLY)	OWN ( MORTGAGE)	RENT	RENT FREE	LEASE	OTHER
NEW PROVIDENCE	70,166	21,776	17,518	27,417	2,893	374	188
GRAND BAHAMA	15,110	5,492	4,246	4,701	605	44	22
ABACO	5,195	2,486	826	1,348	521	9	5
ACKLINS	209	144	1	27	36	0	1
ANDROS	2,372	1,650	59	329	319	3	12
BERRY ISLANDS	342	117	14	88	120	2	1
BIMINI	747	355	16	188	184	3	1
CAT ISLAND	606	461	4	68	67	0	6
CROOKED ISLAND	124	86	2	15	21	0	0
ELEUTHERA	2,717	1,648	212	602	251	1	3
EXUMA AND CAYS	2,027	977	210	464	367	3	6
HARBOUR ISLAND	595	243	86	220	43	2	1
INAGUA	314	205	5	70	33	0	1
LONG ISLAND	1,119	820	95	143	50	1	10
MAYAGUANA	107	84	1	8	14	0	0
RAGGED ISLAND	26	19	0	1	6	0	0
SAN SALVADOR AND RUM CAY	382	201	26	83	69	1	2
SPANISH WELLS	600	345	113	72	66	1	3
<b>ALL BAHAMAS TOTAL</b>	<b>102,758</b>	<b>37,109</b>	<b>23,434</b>	<b>35,844</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>262</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Census of Population & Housing

**Table 9: Private Dwellings by Household Size & Number of Bedrooms: 2010**

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	TOTAL	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	18,220	2,793	5,384	5,743	3,335	746	152	35	12	12	5	3
2	19,772	1,015	3,379	7,548	6,056	1,375	284	81	17	14	1	2
3	21,667	693	2,597	8,192	7,684	1,941	433	91	20	6	5	5
4	19,504	322	1,208	6,704	8,210	2,415	497	115	20	5	6	2
5	10,452	131	427	3,141	4,485	1,692	473	73	21	5	2	2
6	5,702	86	268	1,611	2,302	1,029	299	78	21	7	1	0
7	3,305	58	163	819	1,296	636	242	54	23	9	2	3
8	1,800	24	88	451	682	348	150	42	10	4	1	0
9	1,002	22	37	212	367	230	91	30	6	0	4	3
10	603	9	23	123	217	117	60	35	12	4	1	2
11	307	7	8	53	106	65	36	21	8	1	1	1
12 OR MORE	424	1	9	69	109	86	77	40	25	3	2	3
NOT STATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102,758</b>	<b>5,161</b>	<b>13,591</b>	<b>34,666</b>	<b>34,849</b>	<b>10,680</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Census of Population & Housing

**Table 10: Number & Distribution of Households by Type of Cooking Fuel: 1990-2010**

TYPE OF COOKING FUEL	1990		2000		2010	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1. Coal	174	0.3	293	0.3	68	0.1
2. Wood	742	1.2	388	0.4	239	0.2
3. Oil	2,849	4.6	898	1.0	217	0.2
4. Gas	45,057	72.8	65,126	74.2	80,046	77.9
5. Electricity	11,609	18.8	19,563	22.3	20,892	20.3
7. Other	1,241	2.0	1,373	1.6	1,355	1.3
8. Not Stated	234	0.4	101	0.1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,906</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87,742</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102,817</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Census of Population & Housing



**Table 11: Number of Households by Type of Lighting: 1990 – 2010**

TYPE OF LIGHTING	1990		2000		2010	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1. Oil	4,864	7.9	2,075	2.4	833	0.8
2. Gas	181	0.3	837	1.0	64	0.1
3. Electricity	56,267	90.9	84,115	95.8	99,108	96.4
4. Solar Power	...	...	...	...	64	0.1
5. Generator(Gas)	...	...	...	...	2,067	2.0
6. Other	423	0.7	643	0.7	681	0.7
7. Not Stated	171	0.3	72	0.1	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,906</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>87,742</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>102,817</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Census of Population &amp; Housing

**Table 12: Private Dwellings by Type and Use of Toilet Facilities & Main Source of Water Supply: 2010**

TYPE AND USE OF TOILET FACILITIES	TOTAL	MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY INTO DWELLING							
		PUBLIC PIPED INTO DWELLING	PUBLIC PIPED INTO YARD	PRIVATE PIPED INTO DWELLING	PRIVATE NOT PIPED	PUBLIC STAND PIPE	PUBLIC WELL OR TANK	RAIN WATER SYSTEM	OTHER
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102,758</b>	<b>61,422</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>31,526</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>627</b>
SHARED	5,342	1,831	370	1,001	689	641	616	45	149
NOT SHARED	95,147	58,681	1,201	30,003	1,239	1,406	1,296	1,020	301
NOT STATED	2,060	896	78	514	76	200	119	19	158
NONE/NOT APPLICABLE	209	14	8	8	36	104	10	10	19
<b>SEWERAGE</b>	<b>13,378</b>	<b>9,794</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>
SHARED	372	228	12	56	44	25	5	1	1
NOT SHARED	12,794	9,440	85	2,896	48	139	140	31	15
NOT STATED	212	126	4	55	0	11	8	0	8
<b>SEPTIC</b>	<b>85,728</b>	<b>51,514</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>28,436</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>374</b>
SHARED	3,290	1,578	326	912	166	184	75	29	20
NOT SHARED	80,688	49,174	1,070	27,067	786	740	673	965	213
NOT STATED	1,750	762	68	457	65	157	82	18	141
<b>PIT LATRINE</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>143</b>
SHARED	1,465	20	32	32	438	325	493	8	117
NOT SHARED	588	62	45	37	160	125	117	22	20
NOT STATED	72	8	6	0	10	15	27	0	6
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>
SHARED	215	5	0	1	41	107	43	7	11
NOT SHARED	1,077	5	1	3	245	402	366	2	53
NOT STATED	26	0	0	2	1	17	2	1	3
<b>NONE</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>
NOT APPLICABLE	209	14	8	8	36	104	10	10	19

Source: Department of Statistics, Census of Population & Housing

**Table 13: Water Distribution: 2000-2010**

<b>CUSTOMER CLASS</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>	923,974	963,253	1,028,274	970,564	1,008,446	1,027,382	1,053,685	1,063,099	1,175,666	1,135,200	1,274,700
<b>NON - RESIDENTIAL</b>	234,787	259,715	217,022	323,640	352,367	413,529	519,554	435,336	513,096	458,289	453,961
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	285,955	201,341	247,078	265,917	264,991	285,960	310,131	232,283	266,057	274,464	282,456
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,444,716</b>	<b>1,424,309</b>	<b>1,492,374</b>	<b>1,560,121</b>	<b>1,625,804</b>	<b>1,726,871</b>	<b>1,883,370</b>	<b>1,730,718</b>	<b>1,954,819</b>	<b>1,867,953</b>	<b>2,011,117</b>

Source: Water and Sewerage Corporation.

**Table 14: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: 2010 - 2014**

Line	Item	2010F	2011R	2012R	2013PV	2014PL
1	<b>National Income (\$B Millions)</b>					
1.1	1.1 At Current Prices	6,152	6,031	6,224	6,451	6,305
1.2	1.2 At 2006 Prices	6,009	6,000	6,129	6,220	6,234
2	<b>Per Capita National Income (B\$)</b>					
2.1	2.1 At Current Prices	17,733	17,177	17,522	17,950	17,322
2.2	2.2 At 2006 Prices	17,323	17,088	17,254	17,307	17,125
3	<b>Percentage Change in National income</b>					
3.1	3.1 At Current Prices	1.4%	-2.0%	3.2%	3.7%	-2.3%
3.2	3.2 At 2006 Prices	3.1%	-0.2%	2.1%	1.5%	0.2%
4	<b>Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (B\$ Millions)</b>					
4.1	4.1 At Current Prices	7,910	7,890	8,234	8,432	8,510
4.2	4.2 At 2006 Prices	7,680	7,727	7,898	7,900	7,981
5	<b>Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (B\$)</b>					
5.1	5.1 At Current Prices	22,801	22,472	23,183	23,461	23,380
5.2	5.2 At 2006 Prices	22,139	22,008	22,236	21,981	21,925
6	<b>Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product</b>					
6.1	6.1 At Current Prices	1.1%	-0.3%	4.4%	2.4%	0.9%
6.2	6.2 At 2006 Prices	1.5%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	1.0%
7	<b>Gross National Product (B\$ Millions)</b>					
7.1	7.1 At Current Prices	7,702	7,702	8,017	8,138	8,135
8	<b>Per Capita Gross National Product (B\$)</b>					
8.1	8.1 At Current Prices	22,203	21,936	22,571	22,645	22,348
8.2	8.2 At 2006 Prices	21,617	21,595	21,756	21,328	21,101
9	<b>Percentage Change in Gross National Product</b>					
9.1	9.1 At Current Prices	0.3%	0.0%	4.1%	1.5%	0.0%
9.2	9.2 At 2006 Prices	0.8%	1.1%	1.9%	-0.8%	0.2%

Source: Department of Statistics, National Accounts Section

F: Final  
R: Revised  
P: Provisional  
PL: Preliminary

## **CARBON DIOXIDE**

During the last 150 years, the amount of carbon dioxide released in the air has been rising extensively. It has surpassed the levels sequestered in biomass, the ocean, and other. As a result of the increased level of carbon released into the air, a major, global environmental problem now exists; the earth's climate is changing due to rising temperatures.

The rising temperatures has resulted in global warming which it is predicted, will result in rising sea levels. This would become a major problem for low lying islands like The Bahamas where the highest point is only 206 feet above sea level.

## **CARBON EMISSIONS IN THE BAHAMAS**

The Bahamas is an island nation that relies on automobiles as a primary mode of transportation. In the past ten years, the number of registered vehicles has proliferated. Registered motor vehicles increased from 87,313 in 1999 to 124,504 in 2008 for New Providence alone. As the number of vehicles increases so will the level of carbon emissions. New Providence Island is 7 miles by 21 miles and traffic congestion remains a problem as more and more vehicles are added to the existing stock on an annual basis.

The data for carbon emissions is collected on average every four years by the Bahamas National Climate Change Committee.

There are two main sources of greenhouse gas emissions in The Bahamas these are electricity generation and the Transportation sector. The Bahamas does not currently produce oil, all fossil fuels are imported. The main type of fossil fuel consumed by the power companies are Bunker C oil and diesel oil.

Source: <http://www.lenntech.com/carbon-dioxide.htm>

## BAHAMAS ELECTRICITY CORPORATION (BEC)



Bahamas Electricity Corporation (BEC) has expanded its operations throughout The Bahamas over the years, supplying power in San Salvador, North Andros, North Bimini and Great Exuma in 1973. The following year, operations were further extended to include Central Andros and Cooper's Town (Abaco) and in 1975 Great Harbour Cay.

In the decade of the 1990's (BEC), embarked on a second Family Island thrust, costing \$50 million, designed to electrify rural areas and to expand the electrical infrastructure on other islands in response to economic growth. Ragged Island, Black Point in the Exuma Cays, Mayaguana, and Southern Long Island were electrified for the first time. Between 1994 and 1996 additional generators were installed at the power station at San Salvador, (Marsh Harbour) Abaco, Bimini, and (Rock Sound and Hatchet Bay) Eleuthera. In addition, improvements were made to the infrastructure in all island service areas.

Accomplishments since 2000 include construction of a new 8.8 MW Power Station in Exuma, upgrading of generation and transmission plants in Abaco, including the commencement of replacement of old submarine cables connecting the Cays, installation of a new circuit to supply the new development in Winding Bay, new generators and distribution circuits at Emerald Bay in Exuma, replacement of diesel engine generators at Harbour Island and Hatchet Bay, Eleuthera, and plant upgrade in Bimini and Harbour Island

Source: [www.bahamaselectricity.com](http://www.bahamaselectricity.com)

**Table 15: Energy Consumption by Type and Year (a): 2002-2013**

<b>Consumption by Fuel Type</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Diesel (000's bbls)	1,899	2,053	1,622	1,511	1,715	1,598	1,797	1,648	2,175	2,253	1,696	1,857
Oil (000's bbls) <sup>a</sup>	1,698	746	1,015	1,156	1,069	1,200	1,141	1,081	872	742	960	795
<b>Total (000's bbls)</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>2,652</b>

(Billions)

<b>Generation (GWH)</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
New Providence	1,029	1,063	1,093	1,152	1,141	1,180	1,272	1,395	1,198	1,398	1,386	1,369
Family Island	164	193	211	217	241	234	263	278	238	310	297	295
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,664</b>

<b>BAHAMAS ELECTRICITY CORPORATION</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>NP &amp; FI Customers</b>	<b>76,380</b>	<b>80,544</b>	<b>81,789</b>	<b>84,739</b>	<b>86,678</b>	<b>88,980</b>	<b>92,917</b>	<b>94,292</b>	<b>98,454</b>	<b>100,996</b>	<b>111,282</b>	<b>112,876</b>	<b>106,706</b>	<b>107,765</b>

Source: Bahamas Electricity Corporation

**Note:** a. Energy consumed by the Bahamas Electricity Corporation

The primary authority of energy in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas is the Bahamas Electricity Corporation however, there are also some smaller private providers.

a: NP= New Providence and FI = Family Islands

**Table 16: Imported Quantity and Value of Diesel & Bunker Oil & Gasoline 2005-2013**

HSCODE	Oil		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
27101910	<b>Other Diesel Oil</b>	Quantity	3,495,183	11,117,427	4,161,869	1,530,719	2,661,056
		Value	198,758,167	252,974,383	246,405,887	200,352,340	255,336,199
27101930 <sup>(a)</sup>	<b>Other Bunker Oil</b>	Quantity	4,068,019	1,162,849	1,324,763	790,810	100,959
		Value	46,908,196	57,935,299	76,898,899	50,083,177	11,971,587
27101140	<b>Motor gasoline(Unleaded)</b>	Quantity	3,299,501	2,796,128	2,108,419	2,022,838	1,307,333
		Value	123,154,440	150,381,508	168,939,776	116,431,129	144,054,154
27101940 <sup>(a)</sup>	<b>Other Fuel Oils</b>	Quantity	757,995	533,431	20,546	2,926	558,676
		Value	36,759,674	19,242,676	1,148,917	87,771	43,058,064

HSCODE	Oil		2010	2011	2012	2013
27101910	<b>Other Diesel Oil</b>	Quantity	4,132,255	2,977,399	3,119,047	4,459,791
		Value	332,956,595	387,798,638	375,839,792	158,319,483
27101930 <sup>(a)</sup>	<b>Other Bunker oil</b>	Quantity	148	110	207	115
		Value	16,093	9,564	21,866	13,376
27101140/240	<b>Motor gasoline(Unleaded)</b>	Quantity	1,753,832	1,701,216	1,662,498	739,087
		Value	172,513,842	221,657,183	226,324,256	95,368,766
27101940 <sup>(a)</sup>	<b>Other Fuel Oils</b>	Quantity	529,184	1,251,441	735,559	999,582
		Value	58,909,064	176,719,469	80,368,533	124,135,673

Source: Department of Statistics External Trade Section

Note: (a) Other Bunker oil after discussion with Bahamas Electricity Corporation item was changed in 2009 from **27101930** to **27101940** in 2010



## **Environmental Resources; Related Diseases; Natural Disasters; Protected Forest**

The Bahamas Natural Resources include: Fresh water, Mangroves, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and other coastal and marine resources.

### **Number of Reported Cases of Environmental Related Diseases**

The Department of Environment Health Services which falls under the Ministry of Health is the primary authority of all environmental health matters in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. The data in Table 17 provides information on the number of reported cases and the incidence of environmentally related diseases.

### **National Disasters**

National Disasters are a natural event which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a request for national or international assistance, or is recognized as such by a multilateral agency, or by at least two sources, such as national, regional or international assistance groups and the media. There are two types: sudden-impact disasters e.g. earthquakes; or those that develop gradually, e.g. drought. Sudden-Impact disasters include onset date; while Gradually Developing disasters include the date of the first call for national or international assistance.

The Bahamas is most prone to Hurricanes. The Department of Meteorology records information on all hurricanes whose centers either passed near or through The Bahamas. This information dates back to the 1850's and is archived and updated by the Climatology Section of the Department. The detailed reports include the tracking of the hurricanes, the wind speeds, damages, the estimated costs, and the number of fatalities. The dates provided in Table 18 indicate when the effects of the hurricanes were first felt in any part of the archipelago and list hurricanes that directly affected The Bahamas during 1992 to 2007.

### **Protected Forest**

The amount of forest area kept and governed by The Bahamas Government is illustrated in Table 19. There are three distinct types of forest namely; protected forest, conservation forest and forest reserves. This table also shows the various types of forest as a percentage of total forest area and the amount of forest area as a percentage of total land.

Historically, substantial plots of land were cleared for large scale commercial hotels, luxury houses, apartments, condominiums, and golf courses. Additionally, substantial amounts of forest land had been devoted to farming which included crops such as cotton, pineapple, tomatoes, sugarcane, sisal and citrus.

# HEALTH

## Healthcare Facilities and Medical Care

Persons visiting or living in The Bahamas enjoy equal access to medical care in The Bahamas. Both the public and the private medical sector offer a large variety of facilities and services. There are three public hospitals in The Bahamas, two of which are located in New Providence (NP) and the third in Grand Bahama (GB), Community clinics and satellite clinics also provide medical care to people living on the Family Islands, NP and GB as well.

There are two smaller private hospitals in The Bahamas: the Doctor's Hospital and Lyford Cay and numerous private healthcare centers which also provide emergency care, general services, and specialized care to patients with heart diseases.

The Bahamas does not currently have a national health insurance scheme The National Insurance Board offers some medical benefits for illnesses and job related injuries. All visitors should have private health insurance which covers all of your basic needs throughout your stay, if public health is not a preferred option.

Source: [www.internations.org/.../healthcare-in-the-bahamas-2](http://www.internations.org/.../healthcare-in-the-bahamas-2)

**Table 17: Number of Reported Cases and Incidences of Environmentally Related Diseases: 2000-2013**

<b>Cause</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
1. Gastroenteritis	< 5 Years	946	745	1318	950	1279	825	1418	1401	1612	1840	1811	1452	1187	...
	>=5 Years	1598	1776	3586	2809	2517	2415	3177	3857	3440	4171	4064	3209	2785	...
	<b>Total</b>	2544	2521	4904	3759	3796	3240	4595	5258	5052	6011	5875	4661	3972	2897
2. Typhoid	Female	...	...	0	...	...	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	...
	Male	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...
	<b>Total</b>	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	...
3. Malaria	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	0	0
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	6	13	4	...	4	2	2
	Imported	2	4	1	1	2	1	30	...	...	4	1	6	1	...
	Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	1	...
	Introduced	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	...	...	0	0	0	0	...
	<b>Total</b>	2	4	1	1	2	1	49	6	14	4	1	6	2	2
4. Dengue	Female	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	7	167	2	1
	Male	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	3	202	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	180	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	369	4	1
5. Cholera	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...
	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	...
6. Accidental Pesticide (Toxic Effect)	Female	2	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	2	2	9	4	2	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	4	5	10	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Poisoning	Female	45	64	50	75	48	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	40	51	28	32	27	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	85	115	78	107	75	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 17 (Continued): Number of Reported Cases and Incidences of Environmentally Related Diseases: 2000-2013**

<b>Cause</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
8. Respiratory diseases															...
i. Acute bronchitis	Female	0	0	2	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	0	1	3	1	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	0	1	5	3	14	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Chronic sinusitis	Female	7	9	10	10	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	13	9	15	13	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	20	18	25	23	16	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. Other (Asthma)	Female	151	116	113	153	105	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	163	121	152	168	102	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	314	237	265	321	207	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Foodborne Illnesses	Female	...	...	...	...	...	441	320	327	302	191	193	197	327	371
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	466	323	383	411	323	260	254	342	492
	<b>Total</b>	990	978	1301	1164	876	907	643	710	713	514	453	451	669	863
10. Leptospirosis	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	<b>Total</b>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	2	...
11. Salmonellosis	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	5
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5
	<b>Total</b>	3	4	7	28	20	17	10	7	12	14	34	22	7	10
12. Shigellosis	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	<b>Total</b>	2	4	16	19	12	11	6	1	6	12	6	5	2	...
13. Amoebiasis	<b>Total</b>	4	33	8	2	2	32	21	17	19	0	0	0	0	...
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3971</b>	<b>3921</b>	<b>6621</b>	<b>5615</b>	<b>5025</b>	<b>4209</b>	<b>5326</b>	<b>6225</b>	<b>5824</b>	<b>6556</b>	<b>6379</b>	<b>5515</b>	<b>4659</b>	<b>3773</b>

Note: These numbers are reported from the sentinel site at the Accident and Emergency Department, Princess Margaret Hospital

... Not available

## NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (NEMA)



Conducts Emergency Training in Acklins

NEMA is the National Emergency Management Agency which was formed in 2006 to assist with disaster preparedness in The Bahamas. The organization conducts training around the family of Islands as part of its development initiative.

The photo depicts training conducted by Force Chief Luke Bethel, Operations/Training Officer at NEMA. He focused on shelter management, initial damage assessments and Emergency Operations Centre management.

Participants comprised Local Government, the Department of Fisheries, the Royal Bahamas Police Force, the Department of Environmental Health, the Ministry of Education, Bahamas Electricity Corporation and private entities. This group of individuals also makes up the Disaster Consultative Committee for the island.

They were also given a template on Tsunami protocol and an action plan for the island of Acklins, which sustained extensive damage during the passage of Hurricane Irene in 2011.

Source: [www.bahamasnational.com](http://www.bahamasnational.com)

**Table 18: Natural Disasters: 1992-2007**

Item	1992	1995	1996	1999	2001	2004		2005			2007
<b>Type of Disaster</b>	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Tropical Storm	Tropical Storm	Tropical Storm	Tropical Storm
<b>Date Started</b>	17-Aug	31-Jul	18-Oct	13-Sep	4-Nov	1-Sep	25-Sep	21-Jul	24-Aug	19-Sep	30-Oct
<b>Total Number of Casualties<sup>1</sup></b>											
<b>Total Number of Injured</b>	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total Number of Missing</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Number of Homeless</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Population Affected</b>	192,596	60,203	16,443	303,611	227,567	283,278	60,164	13,170	68,163	2,992	6,563
<b>Damage (B\$ million)<sup>2</sup></b>	...	...	...	...	...	150	50	...	...	...	10

Source: Department of Meteorology

Notes:

1. Covers all casualties, as well as others whose basic requirements for food, shelter, sanitation and medical, etc. were adversely affected.
2. Estimated value of all damages and economic losses directly related to the occurrence of the given disaster. The economic impact can be direct (e.g. damage to infrastructure, crops, housing) or indirect (e.g. loss of revenues, unemployment, market destabilization).



## **THE PINE FOREST IN THE BAHAMAS**

The pine forests of The Bahamas were logged during the first 60 or so years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, their ultimate survival has been in jeopardy due to conflicts with agricultural and commercial development. A new Forestry Act was passed in 2014 to address the control of The Bahamas forest. This landmark legislation created a small Forestry Unit within the Ministry of the Environment that is charged with managing this important natural resource. A sawmill is currently operating on the island of Abaco for the first time in many years.

The Forestry Unit has signed an agreement on July 11<sup>th</sup> 2011 with a local company called Lindar Industries for the harvesting of pine trees on Abaco to make finished lumber, initially for the local market. The Bahamas has a number of shanty towns that have made their home in the pine forest, unfortunately they use the pine to create coal for personal consumption and sales, Therefore, The Bahamas Pine is currently being utilized in disregard to the Forestry Act.

Source: [thebahamianphotographer.com/.../pine-forest-of-the-bahama](http://thebahamianphotographer.com/.../pine-forest-of-the-bahama)

**Table 19: Forest Areas by Type & Total Land Area: 2000-2009**

<b>TYPE OF FOREST AREAS</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>1. Protected Forest Area</b>	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259	259
<b>2. Conservation Forest Area</b>	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941	1,941
<b>3. Forest Reserves</b>	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304
<b>4. Total Land Area</b>	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957	13,957
<b>5. Protected Forest Area as a % of Total Forest Area</b>	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
<b>6. Protected Forest Area as a % of Total Land Area</b>	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Source: Department of Land & Survey

Notes:

Forests: Proposed figures are subject to gazetting under the Forestry Act 2010 by The Bahamas Government. The areas covered in this table include pines, broadleaf coppice, mangroves, and wetlands from four major Pine Islands in The Bahamas.

Total Land Area: Total land area excluding area under inland or tidal water bodies





## Tourism in The Bahamas

The tourism industry, according to a 2004 Tourism Satellite Account Study, employs about 50 percent of the Bahamian workforce and accounts for approximately half of the country's Gross Domestic Product, based on a direct, indirect and induced measurement.

The Tourism arrivals are mainly Stopovers that average 6.9 nights stay in 2015, and Cruise Visitors that typically arrive for several hours stay on a daily basis.

The Bahamas welcomed the new millennium with a travel and tourism renaissance. A change in government in 1992, an adjustment in marketing strategy and a \$2.0 billion investment in the island's infrastructure has helped re-invent the destination for leisure and business travelers.

Photo: The Ministry of Tourism Swimming Pigs on the Island of Major Cay, Exuma

Data Source: [www.tourismtoday.com](http://www.tourismtoday.com):

Source: [thebahamasguide.com/facts/tourism](http://thebahamasguide.com/facts/tourism)

## THE CRUISE INDUSTRY IN THE BAHAMAS



### Disney Cruise Ships in The Bahamas

Facilities catering to large passenger cruise ships are located on Grand Bahama Island and New Providence. The Lucayan Harbour Cruise Facility in Freeport and Nassau harbour's Prince George Wharf are built specifically to handle multiple modern cruise ships at one time. Additionally, several major cruise line corporations have purchased an uninhabited island which they now operate as private island destinations available exclusively to their respective ships. These include Great Stirrup Cay, owned by Norwegian Cruise Line, Little Stirrup Cay otherwise known as Royal Caribbean International's "Coco Cay", Carnival Corporation's Little San Salvador Island or "Half Moon Cay", and Castaway Cay owned by Disney Cruise Line. Castaway Cay alone offers ships an actual pier for docking. The others use tender boats to service ships anchored off shore.

**Source:** [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport\\_in\\_the\\_Bahamas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport_in_the_Bahamas)

**Table 20: Tourism Statistics: 2001-2014**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>1. Stopover visitors</b> <sup>6</sup>	1,537,780	1,513,151	1,510,169	1,561,312	1,608,153	1,600,881	1,527,728
<b>2. Same-day visitor or excursionist</b>	88,241	91,865	113,699	82,643	92,555	51,192	97,711
<b>3. Cruise passengers</b> <sup>4</sup>	2,551,673	2,802,112	2,970,174	3,360,012	3,078,709	3,078,534	2,970,659
<b>4. Cruise ship arrivals</b>	1,618	1,759	1,976	2,068	1,841	1,878	1,721
<b>5. Num. of tourist nights spent</b>	8,972,782	8,703,805	8,956,743	9,898,181	10,297,327	10,272,466	10,054,187
<b>6. Average Length of Stay (days)</b>	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6
<b>7. Augmented Tourist Density Ratio</b> <sup>1</sup> (Average daily visitor density per Km <sup>2</sup> )	1.76	1.71	1.76	1.95	2.02	2.02	1.98
<b>8. Tourist Penetration Ratio</b> <sup>2</sup> (Average daily visitor density per population)	78.77	75.19	76.15	82.85	84.87	83.44	80.47
<b>9. Tourist Intensity Ratio</b> <sup>3</sup> (Number of visitors to the resident population)	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.3	14.4	14.0	13.4
<b>Total number of visitors</b>	<b>4,177,694</b>	<b>4,408,887</b>	<b>4,596,018</b>	<b>5,006,035</b>	<b>4,781,258</b>	<b>4,732,485</b>	<b>4,597,819</b>

**Table 20 (Continued): Tourism Statistics: 2001-2014**

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Stopover visitors <sup>6</sup>	1,463,006	1,327,007	1,370,174	1,346,372	1,421,753	1,364,200	1,421,799
2. Same-day visitor or excursionist	69,184	62,328	68,140	79,947	84,256	77,348	93,688
3. Cruise passengers <sup>4</sup>	2,861,140	3,255,780	3,809,807	4,161,269	4,434,161	4,709,236	4,804,701
4. Cruise ship arrivals	1,546	1,643	1,811	1,841	1,944	2,119	2,357
5. Num. of tourist nights spent	9,678,609	9,039,234	9,128,113	9,123,171	9,628,795	9,335,695	...
6. Average Length of Stay (days)	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7
7. Augmented Tourist Density Ratio <sup>1</sup> (Average daily visitor density per Km2)	1.90	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.89	1.83	1.87
8. Tourist Penetration Ratio <sup>2</sup> (Average daily visitor density per population)	77.38	71.39	71.15	70.40	73.56	70.55	71.32
9. Tourist Intensity Ratio <sup>3</sup> (Number of visitors to the resident population)	12.8	13.4	14.9	15.7	16.6	17.0	17.3
<b>Total number of visitors</b>	<b>4,394,876</b>	<b>4,646,758</b>	<b>5,249,932</b>	<b>5,589,429</b>	<b>5,942,114</b>	<b>6,152,903</b>	<b>6,322,545</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Notes:

1. Tourist Density Ratio = (the Average Length of Stay multiplied by Number of Stop-Over visitors) divided by (Country Area in square kilometers multiplied by 365days).

2. Tourist Penetration Ratio = (the Average Length of Stay multiplied by Number of Stop-Over Visitors) divided by (per 1,000 population multiplied by 365days).

3. Tourist Intensity Ratio = (Total number of Visitors divided by population of the Country).

4. Cruise Arrivals in 2003-2007 include first & second port of entry, 2008-2009 include first, second & third port of entry.

5. PI – Preliminary 6. 2013 & 2014 are preliminary

**Table 21: Stopover Visitors by Country of Origin: 2001-2014**

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
USA	1,308,163	1,310,140	1,305,335	1,360,912	1,380,083	1,365,123	1,263,680
CANADA	79,715	68,592	63,148	68,462	75,643	84,639	100,340
EUROPE	94,047	79,564	93,170	83,590	85,277	82,209	87,170
CARIBBEAN	13,987	16,354	14,632	16,015	17,698	19,140	22,526
LATIN AMERICA	15,709	11,366	9,462	9,980	11,497	16,275	17,450
OTHER	26,159	27,135	24,422	22,353	37,955	33,495	36,562
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,537,780</b>	<b>1,513,151</b>	<b>1,510,169</b>	<b>1,561,312</b>	<b>1,608,153</b>	<b>1,600,881</b>	<b>1,527,728</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Table 21 (Continued): Stopover Visitors by Country of Origin: 2001-2014**

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
USA	1,177,271	1,068,726	1,097,184	1,058,682	1,121,597	1,066,064	1,102,449
CANADA	114,960	107,041	119,321	124,166	131,064	123,720	144,087
EUROPE	93,803	78,817	78,083	78,201	78,641	80,568	82,711
CARIBBEAN	22,528	18,856	18,518	17,979	17,228	18,603	16,512
LATIN AMERICA	16,257	18,684	20,714	29,705	32,972	32,351	31,401
OTHER	38,187	34,883	36,354	37,639	40,251	42,894	44,639
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,463,006</b>	<b>1,327,007</b>	<b>1,370,174</b>	<b>1,346,372</b>	<b>1,421,753</b>	<b>1,364,200</b>	<b>1,421,799</b>

Source: Ministry of Tourism

# Transportation in The Bahamas

## BahamasAir

The main airports on the islands are Lynden Pindling International Airport on New Providence, Grand Bahama International Airport on Grand Bahama Island, and Marsh Harbour International Airport on Abaco Island. Out of 62 airports in all, 23 have paved runways, of which there are two that are over 3,047 meters long.



## Majestic Tours Buses

There is approximately 2,718 kilometers (1,689 mi) of roads in The Bahamas that are classified as highways. Of these, approximately 1,560 kilometers (970 mi) are paved. As a former British colony, drivers still drive on the left.



Source: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport\\_in\\_the\\_Bahamas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport_in_the_Bahamas)

**Table 22: Airline Passengers: 2008-2015**

<b>2008</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	16,807	16,723	19,363	15,617	13,567	11,935	13,480	16,103	7,988	10,204	13,325	16,985	172,097
<b>Other International</b>	94,525	85,550	116,703	103,558	97,601	103,092	122,182	123,920	46,048	62,615	70,133	79,405	1,105,332
<b>USA</b>	140,095	132,410	170,269	148,249	140,793	145,102	164,856	169,764	72,931	97,483	106,622	126,161	1,614,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>251,427</b>	<b>234,683</b>	<b>306,335</b>	<b>267,424</b>	<b>251,961</b>	<b>260,129</b>	<b>300,518</b>	<b>309,787</b>	<b>126,967</b>	<b>170,302</b>	<b>190,080</b>	<b>222,551</b>	<b>2,892,164</b>

<b>2009</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	16,561	15,816	17,022	17,288	11,403	10,192	12,205	12,423	9,150	10,760	13,330	15,351	161,501
<b>Other International</b>	77,938	74,268	100,366	101,705	91,780	93,400	117,981	116,666	49,756	65,539	76,740	80,976	1,047,115
<b>USA</b>	120,598	116,274	146,447	150,738	131,416	132,743	161,838	158,332	78,413	102,024	114,938	126,825	1,540,586
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,097</b>	<b>206,358</b>	<b>263,835</b>	<b>269,731</b>	<b>234,599</b>	<b>236,335</b>	<b>292,024</b>	<b>287,421</b>	<b>137,319</b>	<b>178,323</b>	<b>205,008</b>	<b>223,152</b>	<b>2,749,202</b>

<b>2010</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	15,942	14,799	15,926	13,529	12,330	10,080	12,620	13,905	9,254	10,154	13,266	15,162	156,967
<b>Other International</b>	83,782	75,219	104,651	110,097	88,954	104,307	125,051	118,891	54,238	66,827	79,066	80,099	1,091,182
<b>USA</b>	124,718	114,568	150,685	155,604	130,188	144,223	170,785	161,311	82,720	102,793	115,904	126,282	1,579,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,442</b>	<b>204,586</b>	<b>271,262</b>	<b>279,230</b>	<b>231,472</b>	<b>258,610</b>	<b>308,456</b>	<b>294,107</b>	<b>146,212</b>	<b>179,774</b>	<b>208,236</b>	<b>221,543</b>	<b>2,827,930</b>

<b>2011</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	15,964	15,865	19,062	17,844	11,981	12,469	13,857	13,468	9,637	10,988	15,606	16,439	173,180
<b>Other International</b>	71,945	69,068	100,176	101,042	85,650	96,193	123,233	107,771	55,820	65,568	78,916	85,137	1,040,519
<b>USA</b>	112,774	110,494	149,208	152,649	126,432	140,306	171,385	147,222	89,886	103,509	121,264	136,361	1,561,490
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,683</b>	<b>195,427</b>	<b>268,446</b>	<b>271,535</b>	<b>224,063</b>	<b>248,968</b>	<b>308,475</b>	<b>268,461</b>	<b>155,343</b>	<b>180,065</b>	<b>215,786</b>	<b>237,937</b>	<b>2,775,189</b>



**Table 22 (Continued): Airline Passengers: 2008-2015**

<b>2012</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	18,770	17,897	19,233	18,944	14,033	12,258	15,877	16,180	11,510	11,754	14,106	15,948	186,510
<b>other International</b>	77,317	76,235	108,094	111,775	91,939	106,048	129,670	125,794	61,412	63,286	77,186	84,001	1,112,757
<b>US</b>	124,564	124,209	160,508	167,343	138,088	150,660	179,188	173,934	97,489	100,828	119,006	134,481	1,670,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,651</b>	<b>218,341</b>	<b>287,835</b>	<b>298,062</b>	<b>244,060</b>	<b>268,966</b>	<b>324,735</b>	<b>315,908</b>	<b>170,411</b>	<b>175,868</b>	<b>210,298</b>	<b>234,430</b>	<b>2,969,565</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	16,299	15,417	17,798	16,384	14,073	14,318	15,019	16,014	10,609	11,680	15,005	17,117	179,733
<b>other International</b>	78,589	74,975	108,213	99,381	85,284	97,835	117,771	116,096	56,501	60,544	69,691	82,524	1,047,404
<b>US</b>	122,696	118,737	160,411	147,477	128,871	146,938	164,593	164,568	89,588	100,063	111,387	134,874	1,590,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,584</b>	<b>209,129</b>	<b>286,422</b>	<b>263,242</b>	<b>228,228</b>	<b>259,091</b>	<b>297,383</b>	<b>296,678</b>	<b>156,698</b>	<b>172,287</b>	<b>196,083</b>	<b>234,515</b>	<b>2,817,340</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	17,862	16,206	17,915	17,553	14,629	12,578	15,250	17,088	11,269	13,325	16,033	17,075	186,783
<b>other International</b>	75,340	70,725	108,401	100,552	88,029	99,200	121,380	121,139	56,378	64,023	72,700	84,190	1,062,057
<b>US</b>	122,018	116,143	159,987	155,400	135,077	147,407	170,109	171,887	90,611	106,605	115,569	136,085	1,626,898
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,220</b>	<b>203,074</b>	<b>286,303</b>	<b>273,505</b>	<b>237,735</b>	<b>259,185</b>	<b>306,739</b>	<b>310,114</b>	<b>158,258</b>	<b>183,953</b>	<b>204,302</b>	<b>237,350</b>	<b>2,875,738</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>TOTAL TO DATE</b>										
<b>Domestic</b>	28,826	27,687	56,513										
<b>Other International</b>	19,544	17,374	36,918										
<b>US</b>	82,452	76,770	159,222										
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,822</b>	<b>121,831</b>	<b>252,653</b>										

Source: Nassau Airport Development Company

**Table 23: TRANSPORTATION ROAD TRAFFIC & MAIL BOATS: 2007-2014**

<b>MODE OF TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>LAND:</b> Kind of Motor Vehicles Passengers Car	83,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>SEA:</b> Mail Boats	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Source: Road Traffic & Port Department

The quayside is chaotic with pallets of food and household goods being hauled into the mail boats. Mail boats are the life support system of The Bahamas, an archipelago of 700 scattered islands in the Atlantic. The longest voyage runs from Potter’s Cay to Inagua, some 37 to 42 hours at sea,” Lady D’ makes that journey,” says assistant dock master Craig Curtis at Potter’s Cay. “She’s supposed to leave Tuesdays, but that can stretch to the weekend.”

There are currently 20 mail boats in The Bahamas.

Source: [www.cnn.com/2014/05/07/travel/bahamas-mail-boats/index.html](http://www.cnn.com/2014/05/07/travel/bahamas-mail-boats/index.html)